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Archaeological Services

**An archaeological desk-based
assessment for land south of
Sapcote Road,
Burbage,
Leicestershire,
(SP 45121 93264)**

Adam Clapton & Vicki Score



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Site Name: Land south of Sapcote Road, Burbage, Leicestershire

Grid Ref: SP 45121 93264

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Client: Jelson Homes

Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth District Council

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An archaeological desk-based assessment for land south of Sapcote Road, Burbage, Leicestershire (SP 45121 93264)

Adam Clapton & Vicki Score

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for land south of Sapcote Road, Burbage, Leicestershire (SP 45121 93264)

The report was commissioned by Jelson Homes in advance of proposed residential development of the site.

The assessment area comprises two parcels of land to the south of Sapcote Road on the eastern edge of Burbage. Aston Flamville Road divides the land from east to west. In total the two areas comprise 16 hectares. The northern parcel of land is triangular and bounded by Sapcote Road. The southern parcel is the larger of the two and is roughly pentagonal in shape comprising three fields. The proposed site lies at a height of 100-105m aOD.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland records several known archaeological sites in, and within the vicinity of, the assessment area. A previous desk-based assessment, walkover survey and watching brief for rising mains renewal works in the assessment area identified prehistoric finds, whilst a further desk-based assessment and geophysical survey in the south-western corner of the assessment area highlighted the potential for cut features of probable archaeological origin. Further prehistoric worked flint has been found to the south of the assessment area whilst aerial photographs have recorded a circular soil mark south-east of Aston Firs, postulated to be the site of a Bronze Age ring ditch 635m east of the assessment area.

Around 100m to the east of the south-east corner of the assessment area a Roman coin hoard was discovered by metal detectorists in 2006, consisting of 149 coins buried within a grey ware pottery vessel. Further Roman finds and features were recorded at 'Burbage Corner Sandpit' 650m west of the assessment area. The site has been largely undeveloped since the post-medieval period with faint traces of medieval ridge and furrow still occupying much of the area. The site is around 480m north-east of the historic core of Burbage and there are a number of historic buildings within Burbage.

There is moderate potential for prehistoric and Roman remains to be present within the assessment area and low potential for Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains to be present within the assessment area.

The site lies between the Conservation Area of Burbage to the south and Aston Flamville to the east. There is unlikely to be a significant impact on the setting of either the Conservation Area or any historic buildings. Landscaping along the southern and eastern edges of the proposed development area along with the retention of mature hedgerows within the site, will help to mitigate any impacts. There will be an impact on the historic landscape character due to the change in land use from agricultural to residential but the retention of hedgerows and boundaries means the field patterns will be retained.

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 16 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) this document is an archaeological desk-based assessment for land south of Sapcote Road, Burbage, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 45121 93264).

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) have been commissioned by Jelson Homes to carry out a desk-based assessment in advance of the proposed residential development of the site.

The Proposed Development Site (PDS) lies within the parish of Hinckley and Bosworth on the eastern edge of Burbage, around 13 miles south-west of Leicester (Figs 1 and 2).

The Historic Environment Records (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland records several known archaeological sites in the area including prehistoric finds from within and close to the assessment area and Roman finds east and west of the development area.

Planning background

This desk-based assessment has been prepared to inform a planning application for a proposed residential development that will be submitted in due course. It provides information on the significance of the historic environment, to fulfil the requirement of NPPF para 194 which requires applicants:

‘to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.’

This is the first stage of investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides statutory protection for monuments of national importance (Scheduled Monuments or SMs). It was amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.

The principal legislation affecting historic buildings is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which provides statutory protection for buildings on a list compiled by the Secretary of State. Conservation Areas are identified by the Local Planning Authority as areas of special architectural or historic interest, where it is important to preserve or enhance their character or appearance.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in 2012 and last updated July 2021. It is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance (updated 2019). Additionally there are three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England.

Section 16 of the NPPF ‘Conserving and enhancing the Historic Environment’ provides guidance on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Paragraphs of particular relevance are:

194. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which

development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

199. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

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

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

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

Aims

The aim of this desk-based assessment is to present information on the significance, extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation and of cultural heritage assets present within the study area. It will assess the significance of heritage assets that the proposed development might have an impact on and the level of any harm caused. This assessment considers archaeology, built heritage (buildings) and landscapes.

The assessment takes into account all previous land uses and attempts to establish what impact future development will have on the archaeological remains. The desk-based assessment should, once the above information has been gathered, assist in providing an informed planning decision or ascertain whether further stages of work are necessary.

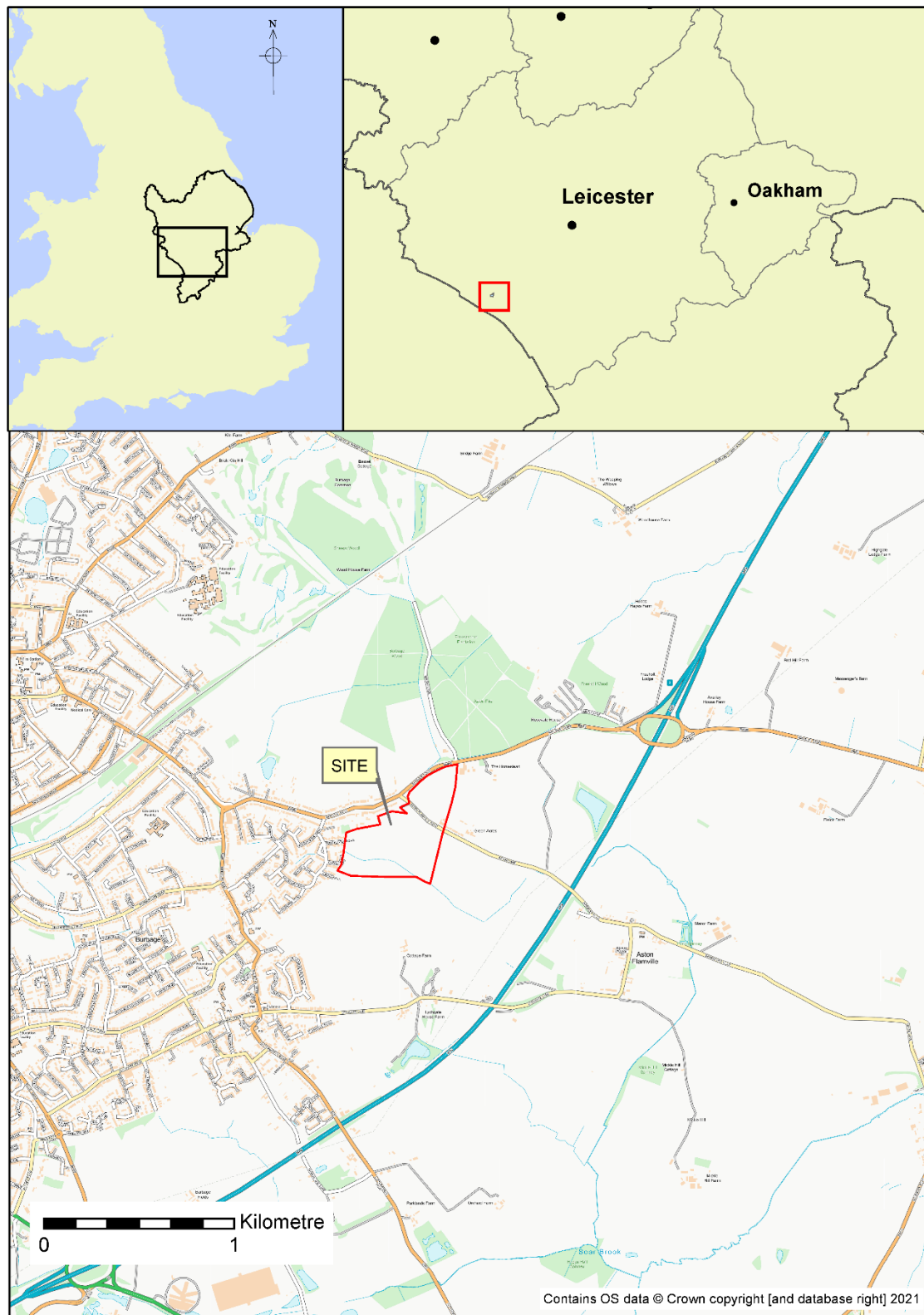


Figure 1: Site Location (outline in red).

Methodology

This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of 24/06/2020 and updated 08/08/2022. Future archaeological work and changes to current standards, guidance and legislation may cause changes to the conclusions and any recommendations given. Any future reliance on the results of this report should take this into account.

The following sources have been consulted to assess previous land use and archaeological potential:

- Designated Heritage Asset data, downloaded from Historic England's online National Heritage List for England;
- Archaeological records (Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland, Leicestershire County Council)
- Previous Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area National Library of Scotland database and Edina Digimap Website (digimap.edina.ac.uk) and Records Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland, Wigston Magna, Leicestershire;
- Geological maps (British Geological Survey website and Edina Digimap Website)
- Environment Agency LiDAR data where available
- Historic England Archives digital data from Historic England
- Online digital sources e.g. Heritage Gateway, Pastscape, MAGIC, Defence of Britain Database, British History Online, British Geological Survey, OASIS
- Historical background material (ULAS Archives and various on-line facilities)

A site visit was undertaken on 29/06/2020 in order to examine the area. Particular attention was paid to the current land use of all parts of the application area and its likely impact on the condition of any buried archaeological remains.

The PDS comprises approximately 16 hectares of land on the eastern edge of Burbage. Data was gathered for all heritage assets within the PDS boundary and a 1km radius (the study area). The impact on the setting of Designated Assets were also considered within a wider area.

All work follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (rev. 2021) and adheres to their Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments (rev. 2020). Guidance on significance and setting is provided by Historic England *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015; GPA2) and *Historic Environment Good Practice and Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017; GPA3).

Significance of Heritage Assets

Within NPPF guidance, heritage significance is defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (Annex 2).

Para 195 states:

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Heritage assets can be assigned a value ranging from Negligible to Very High according to the scale below (Table 1).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the proposed development is determined by taking the baseline conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified by the assessment and assessing the level of change caused by from the proposed development. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and can be ranked according to the scale of High, Medium, Low and negligible. Where it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact (e.g. due to lack of development design information or details on buried deposits) a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied (Table 2).

The overall effect that a proposed development has on the heritage asset is based on a combination of the value of a heritage asset and the magnitude of the impact from the proposed development. The Effect takes into account any mitigation strategies proposed and the scale runs from Neutral, Slight, Moderate, Large and Very Large. A matrix is used as a check to identify the effect on the heritage asset (Table 3).

Table 1: Assessing significance (value)

Very High	High importance and rarity, international scale and limited potential for substitution (e.g. World Heritage Sites, assets of clear international importance or that can contribute to international research objectives).
High	High importance and rarity, national scale and limited potential for substitution (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or II* listed buildings or assets of national importance or that can contribute to national research objectives).
Medium	High or medium importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution (e.g. Grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas containing important buildings, designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives).
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale (e.g. Locally listed buildings or buildings of local interest, Designated or undesignated assets of local importance or those compromised by poor preservation or survival).
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale (e.g. buildings of no architectural or historical note, assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest).

Table 2: Assessing impact

Major	Total loss or major alteration of the asset or change in its setting leading to the total loss or major reduction in the significance. The relationship between the asset and its setting is no longer readily appreciable.
Moderate	The partial loss or alteration of the asset from the baseline conditions or change in its setting leading to the partial loss or reduction in the significance. Characteristics of the setting can still be appreciated, but with the introduction of new, unrelated elements that distract from and compete with the baseline setting.
Minor	A change from baseline conditions to the asset, or change in its setting leading to the slight loss or reduction in the significance of the asset. Characteristics of the setting can still be appreciated - the changes do not conflict with the character of the heritage asset.
Negligible	Barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions or change in its setting resulting in no reduction in the significance of the asset

Table 3: Assessing the Overall Effect

Significance (value)	Magnitude of Impact (Adverse or Beneficial)			
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Slight	Moderate	Large	Very large
High	Slight	Slight - Moderate	Moderate - large	Large
Medium	Neutral - Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate - large
Low	Neutral - Slight	Neutral - Slight	Slight	Slight - Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral - Slight	Neutral - Slight	Slight

Setting

Setting is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve (Historic England 2017, 3). Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (NPPF Annex 2). The ability to understand, experience and appreciate a heritage asset can be harmed or lost through any development that affects its setting. The value of a heritage asset can therefore be harmed or lost through alteration within or destruction of its setting.

Setting is mostly experienced visually and so lines of sight to or from a cultural heritage site will play an important part in considerations of setting. However, non-visual considerations also apply, such as spatial associations and an understanding of the historic relationship between places.

The assessment of harm to the significance of a heritage asset through changes to setting comprises a staged process:

- 1: identify heritage assets and their settings.
- 2: assess whether how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets. *The Setting of Heritage Assets* suggests consideration should be given to the physical surroundings of the asset including its relationship with other heritage assets, the assets intangible associations with its surroundings and patterns of use, the contribution made by noises, smells etc. to significance and the way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated.
- 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance. *The Setting of Heritage Assets* suggests that the assessment should address the attributes of the proposed development in terms of its location and siting, form and appearance, wider effects and permanence.

Following the assessment stages are step 4 – maximising enhancement and minimising harm and step 5 Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes, usually undertaken during consultation with the local planning authority following submission.

Benefits

Proposed development may also result in benefits to heritage assets, and these are articulated in terms of how they enhance the heritage values and hence significance of the assets concerned.



Site Location, Geology and Topography

The town of Burbage lies in the parish of Hinckley and Bosworth, immediately east of Hinckley and around 13 miles south-west of Leicester, in the south-west corner of Leicestershire. The PDS lies on the eastern edge of Burbage, with the village of Aston Flamville to the east.

The PDS comprises two parcels of land to the south of Sapcote Road. Aston Flamville Road divides the land from east to west. In total the areas comprise 16 hectares. The northern parcel of land is triangular and is bounded by Sapcote Road to the north and west, with Aston Flamville Road to the south and existing development and agricultural fields to the east. The southern parcel is the larger of the two, comprising three fields, and is roughly pentagonal in shape. Its north and north-western boundaries comprise residential development. It is bounded by Aston Flamville Road to the north and further agricultural land to the south and east. Mature hedgerows and trees define individual fields within this parcel. A defined boundary, formed by trees, hedgerows and a watercourse runs west to east along the southern boundary of the PDS. Both parcels of land can be accessed from Aston Flamville Road. The PDS lies at 100-105m aOD.

The British Geological Survey website indicates that the geology across the site consist of Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone overlain Bosworth Clay Member – Clay and Silt.

The Land Information System for England and Wales (LandIS) identifies the soils as predominantly Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18).

Historical and Archaeological Background

Previous Archaeological Work

The HER for Leicestershire and Rutland records three previous archaeological projects within the PDS itself. A geophysical survey undertaken in 2014 covering the south-west corner of the PDS recorded a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin (**ELE9661**) whilst a desk-based assessment also conducted in 2014 identified the potential for Roman and medieval archaeology in the area (**ELE9218**). An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey and a watching brief was conducted in 1999-2000 as part of the Burbage to Aston Lane P.S. Rising Main Renewal Scheme (**ELE5496; ELE5514**), this crossed the PDS from north-east to south-west. Nothing was recorded within the PDS during this work.

A few known archaeological projects have been carried out in the vicinity of the PDS. The closest of these was 100m east of the south-east corner of the PDS where a metal detectorist in 2006 found a Roman coin hoard (**ELE4558**). Several archaeological projects have been undertaken within the village core of Burbage, some 450m south-west of the PDS. These include watching briefs, a trial trench evaluation and historical building surveys.

A full list of all work carried out within a 1km radius of the edge of the PDS is shown in Appendix I and illustrated on Fig. 3.

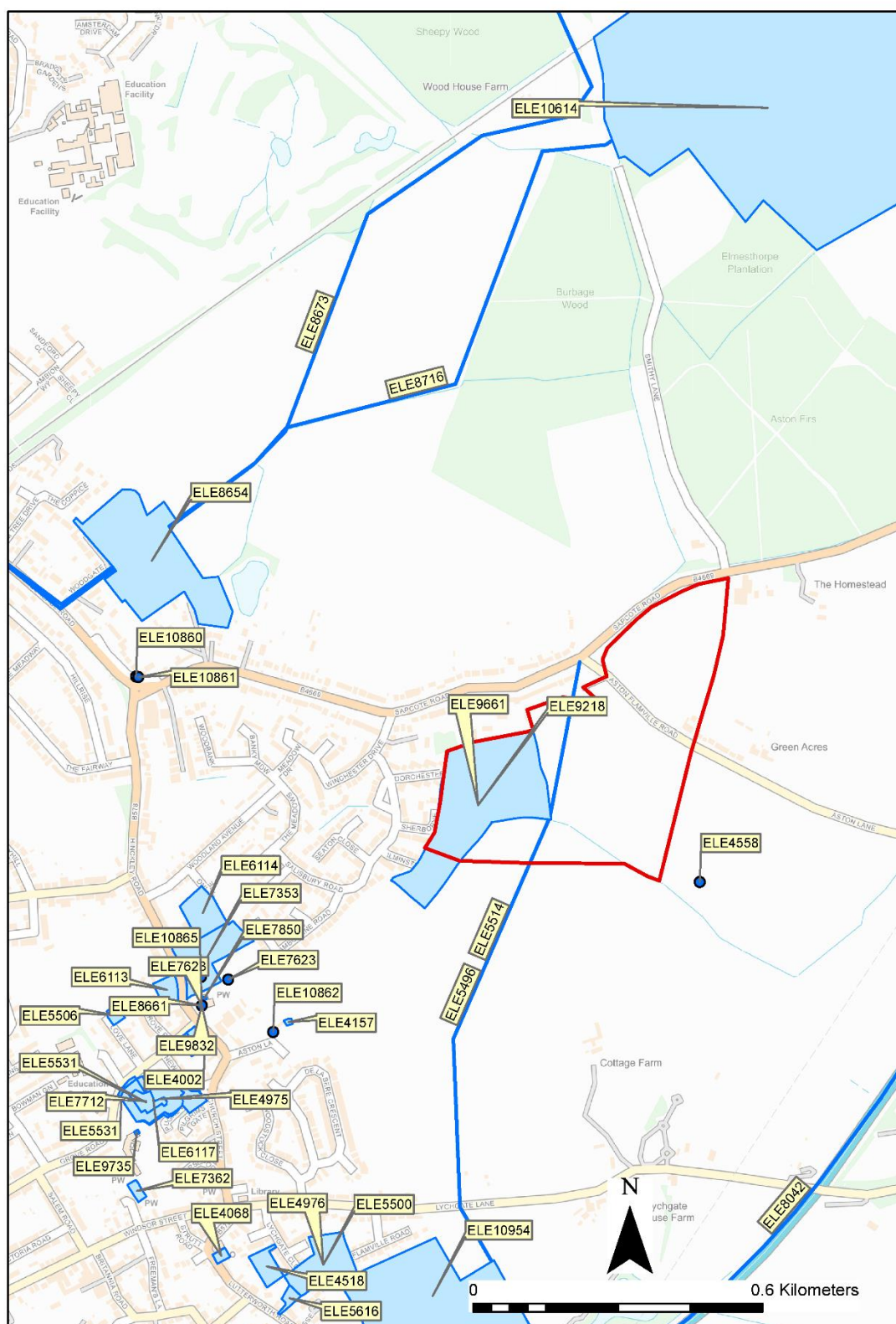


Figure 3: Plan of known events with a 1km radius of the Proposed Development Site, from HER for Leicestershire and Rutland. Data supplied by Leicestershire County Council

Archaeological and Historical Background

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or battlefields located within 1km radius of the PDS.

Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings

There are two conservation areas within 1km of the PDS; Burbage Conservation Area and Aston Flamville Conservation Area (Fig. 4).

The closest is Burbage Conservation Area (**DLE667**); its northern edge lies 550m south-west of the southern boundary of the PDS. It is based around the historic village core, which remains distinct despite much 20th century expansion. The Burbage Conservation Area Appraisal (2011) describes the character.

The fundamental character of the Conservation Area is created by the contrast of narrow and open spaces within the street scene. This variation is accentuated by the continuous terracing of houses built against or very close to the footpath. In addition, there are a number of fine trees which form focal points and provide relief from the hardness of the built environment.

The Conservation Area of Aston Flamville (**DLE626**) lies 790m to the east of the eastern edge of the PDS and is focused around the historic settlement core.

There are no listed buildings in the immediate vicinity of the PDS, however, there are a number of listed buildings within the Burbage Conservation Area including the Grade II* Church of St Catherine and The Old Grange and attached stable wing. The closest listed building is the Grade II listed Burbage Hall (**MLE13024**) dating to the 16th century which lies 600m south-west of the southern edge of the PDS. There is a milestone 675m to the west of the western boundary of the PDS.

There are also a number of Listed Buildings within the Aston Flamville Conservation Area over 1km to the east.

The full list of listed buildings is shown in Appendix II and their locations are shown on Fig. 4.

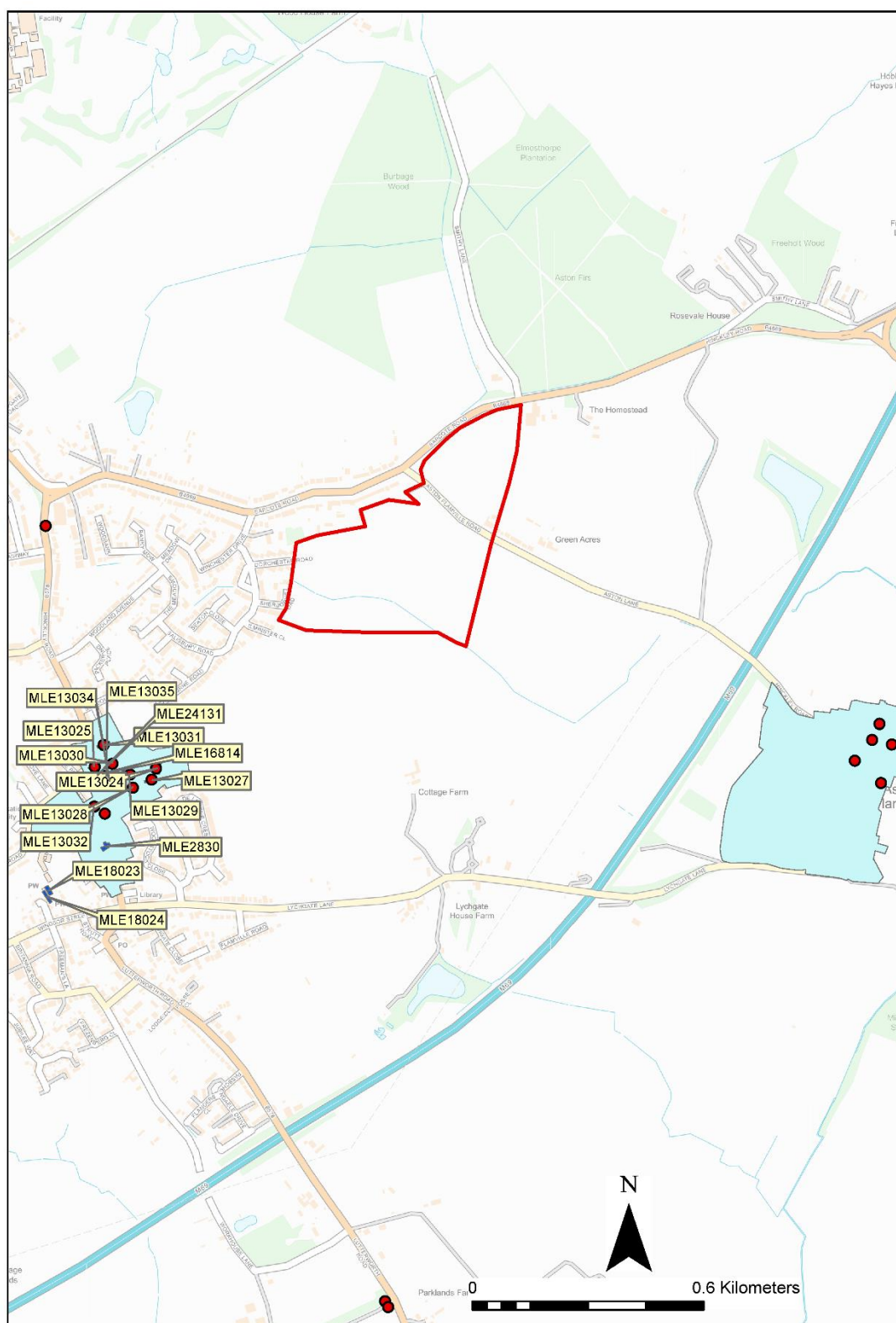


Figure 4: Plan of Conservation Areas (pale blue), Listed Buildings (red) and historic buildings (blue). Data supplied by Leicestershire County Council and NMP.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland records several known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the PDS.

A summary of the known sites is provided below. The full list of all known sites in the area is shown in Appendix III and the locations illustrated on Fig. 5. The reference numbers are shown in bold in the text.

Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric activity has been identified close to the PDS. Just to the south of the southern boundary, six prehistoric flints were recovered during a walkover survey and watching brief for rising mains renewals work in 2000. These included a scraper, two struck flakes, a secondary blade, a burnt core, a burnt chunk and a patinated core fragment. Two fragments of medieval pottery were also found during the same watching brief (**MLE18018**). Further south, eleven flint tools were discovered during the watching brief comprising two blades a concave scraper and several cores dating from the Early Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (**MLE9344**). A small concave scraper and opposed platform core (**MLE17704**), were also found during the watching brief.

Around 635m east of the proposed aerial photographs have recorded a circular soil mark south-east of Aston Firs. This is postulated to be the site of a Bronze Age ring ditch (**MLE4**). A Neolithic-Bronze Age scraper was found at ‘Burbage Corner Sandpit’ in 1939 (**MLE7560**) 650m west of the PDS, whilst an Iron Age Beehive Quern was recovered during works for the M69 870m east of the PDS (**MLE6552**)

Roman

Around 100m to the east of the south-east corner of the PDS a Roman coin hoard was discovered by metal detectorists in 2006 (**MLE16175**). This consisted of 149 coins buried within a grey ware pottery vessel (**MLE4558** on Figure 3). An early Roman Dolphin type copper alloy brooch was discovered in 1984, north of Aston Firs House some 610m north-east of the PDS (**MLE7676**). In 1933, three Roman jars were recovered from ‘Burbage Corner Sandpit’, 650m west of the PDS. In 1950 two possible hearths were noted and a quantity of brick and tile, some of which could be Roman. A quern was also found on site. The jars could indicate Roman burials (**MLE2829**). Around 830m south-east of the PDS Roman pottery was found during clay digging in the early 20th century at the Brickworks at Lychgate Lane. The site was destroyed by the construction of the M69 motorway (**MLE7935**). Around 865m south-west of the PDS there is an unconfirmed report of a ‘Roman mosaic of some considerable quality’ being found in the Horsepool/The Croft area of Burbage in the late 20th century (**MLE7936**).

Anglo Saxon

Burbage is mentioned in the Domesday Book as ‘Burbece’, suggesting an Anglo-Saxon origin for Burbage or ‘Burbach’: ‘Burr’ referring to a variety of thistle, common to the location even today and ‘bach’ coming from a Germanic term for a rivulet or ford (Mills 2003). It was originally part of the Sparkenhoe Hundred of Leicestershire, in Guthlaxton Wapentake and now lies in the Borough of Hinckley and Bosworth. The land was held by Coventry Abbey and was valued at four pounds, housing 20 villagers, with two smallholders and two slaves. Prior to Domesday, the 1043 Foundation Charter of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Coventry records that ‘Burbagh’ was amongst townships given by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, to Coventry Abbey. Leofric, The Abbot of Coventry Abbey was supposedly mortally wounded in the battle against the Norman invasion at Hastings.

Despite the suggestion that Burbage has Anglo-Saxon origins, there are no known Anglo-Saxon sites within 1km of the PDS.

Medieval

In 1100, King William took lands away from Coventry Abbey and the manor of Burbach was given to Robert de Flamville and later passed to John de Hastings. The manor remained with the de Hastings family until 1401. In 1401, the Manor became the property of the Greys of Ruthin and remained under their ownership until 1797 (Nichols 1811). By 1564, the diocesan returns indicate the population was still small, consisting of 57 families.

Approximately 215m north-east of the PDS a wood bank earthwork was recorded, possibly dating to the early medieval period (**MLE22231**). Approximately 430m south west of the edge of the PDS a very fine late 15th century inscribed gold posy ring was found from rear of 54 The Meadows in 1991 (**MLE9871**). A medieval fishpond probably belonging to Burbage Hall is located within the historic core of Burbage (**MLE2848**), some 480m south-west of the PDS (**MLE2843**). At 655m east of the PDS, a linear hollow way probably on the old course of the road from Burbage to Hinckley is recorded (**MLE2831**). At 830m to the south-west of the PDS, two pits were recorded during trial trenching in 2017 containing medieval and post-medieval pottery. The pits may be related to formal gardens that existed on the site (**MLE23506**).

The historic core of Aston Flamville (**MLE15**), a medieval hollow way (**MLE13**) and associated extensive village earthworks (**MLE20174**) are located at Aston Flamville 875m east of the eastern edge of the PDS.

Post Medieval-modern

Burbage remained a small settlement, and the census of 1801 recorded only 1098 inhabitants. It was not until the 20th century that the population exceeded 2000. Between 1862 and 1864, the London & North Western Railways (LNWR) opened the South Leicestershire Line. The alignment of this effectively prevented Burbage from being swallowed by the expansion of Hinckley and thus the village remained a separate entity and perhaps contributed to some extent to its relatively slow growth. Nevertheless Burbage did effectively become a suburb of Hinckley in the 1950s with the building of Sketchley Hill housing estates, which alone added over 3000 people to the population.

During the English Civil War, documentary evidence suggests Burbage suffered significant forage raids from the North Warwickshire Parliamentary Garrison. Claims include 20 strikes of 'provinder' worth £1 taken by Captain Flower's troop (Coventry Garrison). Captain Willington from the Tamworth Garrison took a mare, a horse and a saddle worth £5 from a Thomas Bodington and a John Watkin, both residents of Burbage (Compton 1927).

Immediately north-west of the northern extents of the PDS runs a Turnpike Road, running from Burbage to Narborough (**MLE21284**). Approximately 460m to the south-west of the PDS walls of outbuildings associated with Burbage Hall, as well as a boundary wall and several drains were recorded during a watching brief in 2004. (**MLE10568**). Work on modernising a cottage on Croft Street, 650m south-west of the site, revealed a timber and wattle wall, probably 16th or 17th century in date, and wooden tie beams (**MLE2830**). Archaeological work in 2011 recorded a brick wall footing that could be part of Moat House Vicarage or an associated structure, 660m south-west of the PDS (**MLE19842**). Further archaeological work in the gardens of Moat House in 2011 also recorded various features dating from the 18th century onwards within the moat. These included pits, culverts and a ditch associated with the formal gardens (**MLE2842**). Approximately 750m north-west of the PDS a soil mark was noted,

probably of an old field boundary predating the 1st edition OS map (**MLE2882**). Archaeological observations at 23 Lutterworth Road, 980m south of the PDS recorded a post-medieval brick lined well and probable post-medieval pit (**MLE10461**).

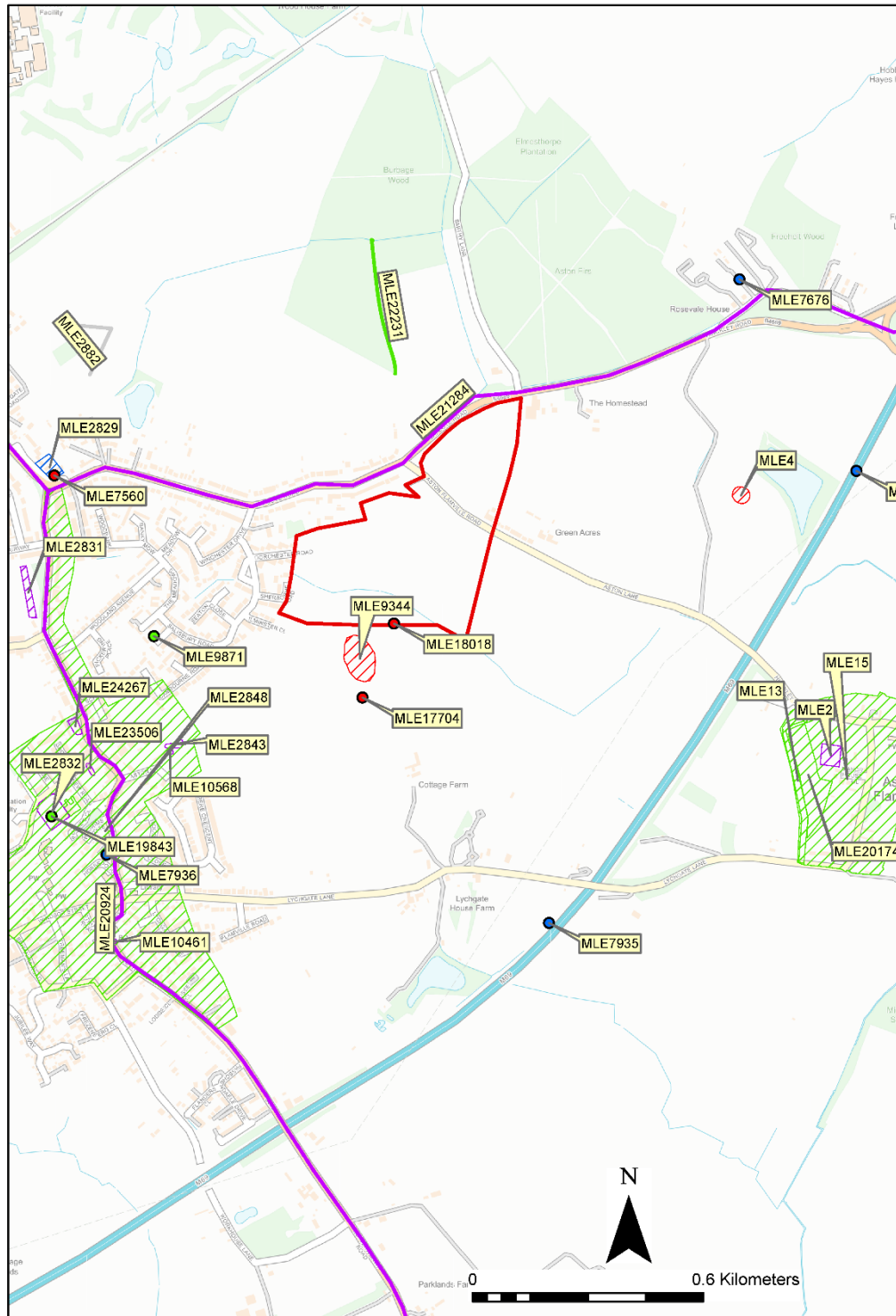


Figure 5: Plan of known archaeological sites and monuments within a 1km vicinity of the proposed development site. From HER for Leicestershire and Rutland. Data supplied by Leicestershire County Council.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme (HLC) was carried out between 2006 and 2009 by John Robinson for Leicestershire County Council with support from Historic England (available at https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/leicester_he_2019)

The HLC for the PDS identifies predominantly as fields and enclosed land (other large rectangular fields) (**HLC5019**). A small pocket of land on its eastern boundary is identified as settlement (settlement pre 1970s detached) (**HLC5021**). The immediate surrounding areas of the assessment site are identified as predominantly fields and enclosed land to the north, east and south and settlement to the west (Fig.6).

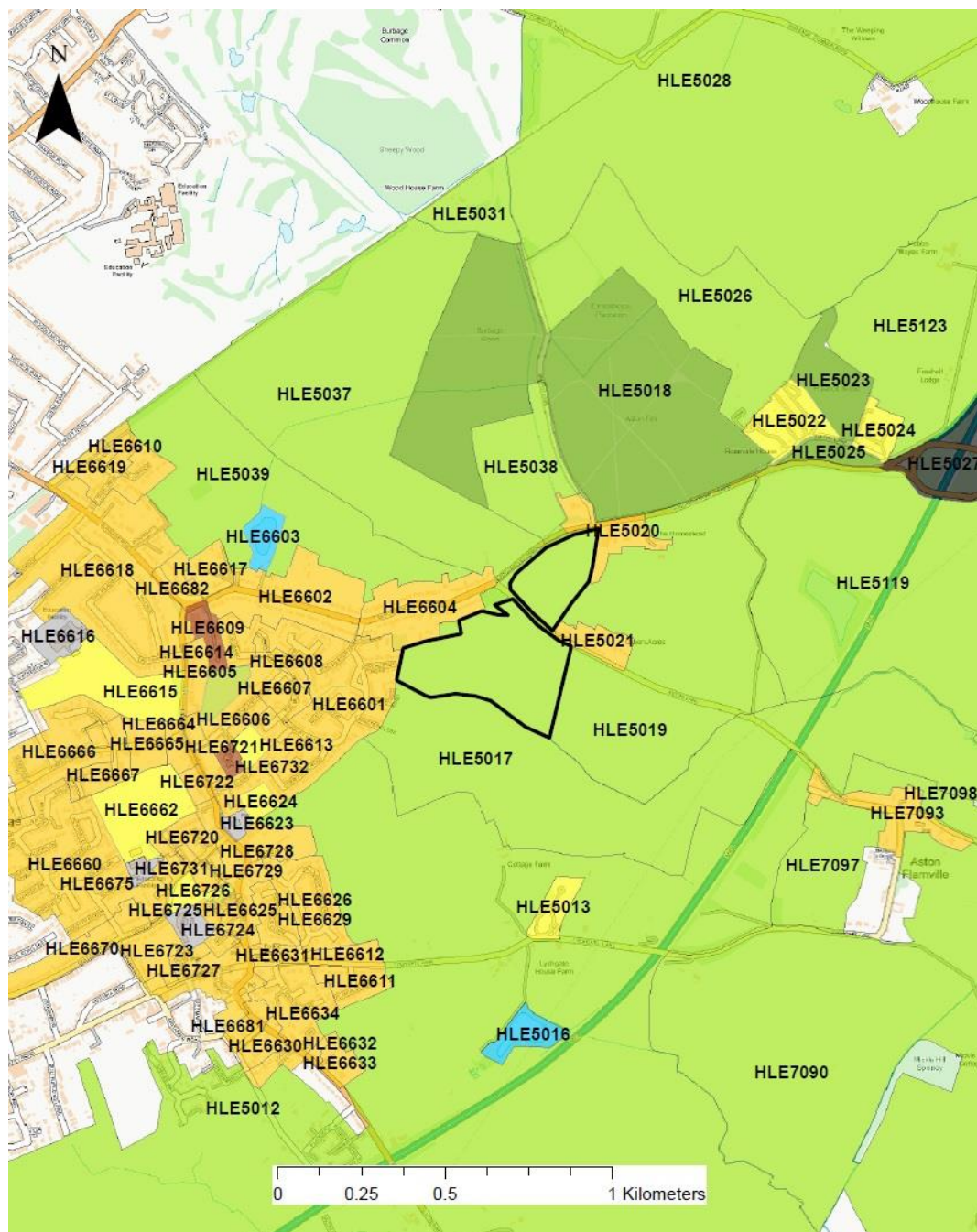


Figure 6: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for the Proposed Development Area.
Data supplied by Leicestershire County Council

LiDAR Data

The Light Detection and Ranging Data (LiDAR) is available for the PDS (Fig. 7). The LiDAR data shows current field boundaries, long with a watercourse lined by trees running along the southern boundary of the PDS. Aston Flamville Road can be seen splitting the northern and southern parcels of land. Evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing can be seen across much of the PDS running both north to south and north-east to south-west, particularly in the south-west of the PDS.

The Leicestershire landscape extract map also shows the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing in the surrounding area, although none within the actual site indicating that the earthworks are not well-preserved (Fig. 8).



Figure 7: LiDAR data for the Proposed Development Site

Open Government LIDAR data (DSM 1m) from the Environment Agency



Figure 8: Landscape map of the Proposed Development Site.

Cartographic Evidence

The Burbage tithe map of 1838 shows most of the area as fields in a similar layout to the present day, although with a few more boundaries.

The tithe award that accompanies the map indicates that the southern land (Calve's Close (404), Waring's Meadow (405) and Waring's Close (406)), at this time was owned by The Right Honourable Thomas Philip Weddell and was occupied by William Johnson (Fig. 9).



Figure 9: Detail of tithe map of 1838, with PDS highlighted. Scale Unknown

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 falls over two sheets so have been merged for clarity. Only the smaller scale 6 inch map was available at the time of writing (Fig. 10).

This shows the entire area as farmland falling over several sub-rectangular fields. A road (now known as Aston Flamville Road) splits the site from south-east to north west and another road (now Sapcote Road) runs to the north. A watercourse can be seen running from east to west along the southern boundary of the PDS. The site is bordered by further agricultural land with a footpath across the fields to the south.

The second edition OS map from 1903 is available at the larger 25 inch scale, but shows little change (Fig. 11).



Figure 10: Detail of first edition Ordnance Survey map (1886), sheets Leicestershire XLIII.NW and XLII.NE, with PDS highlighted. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile

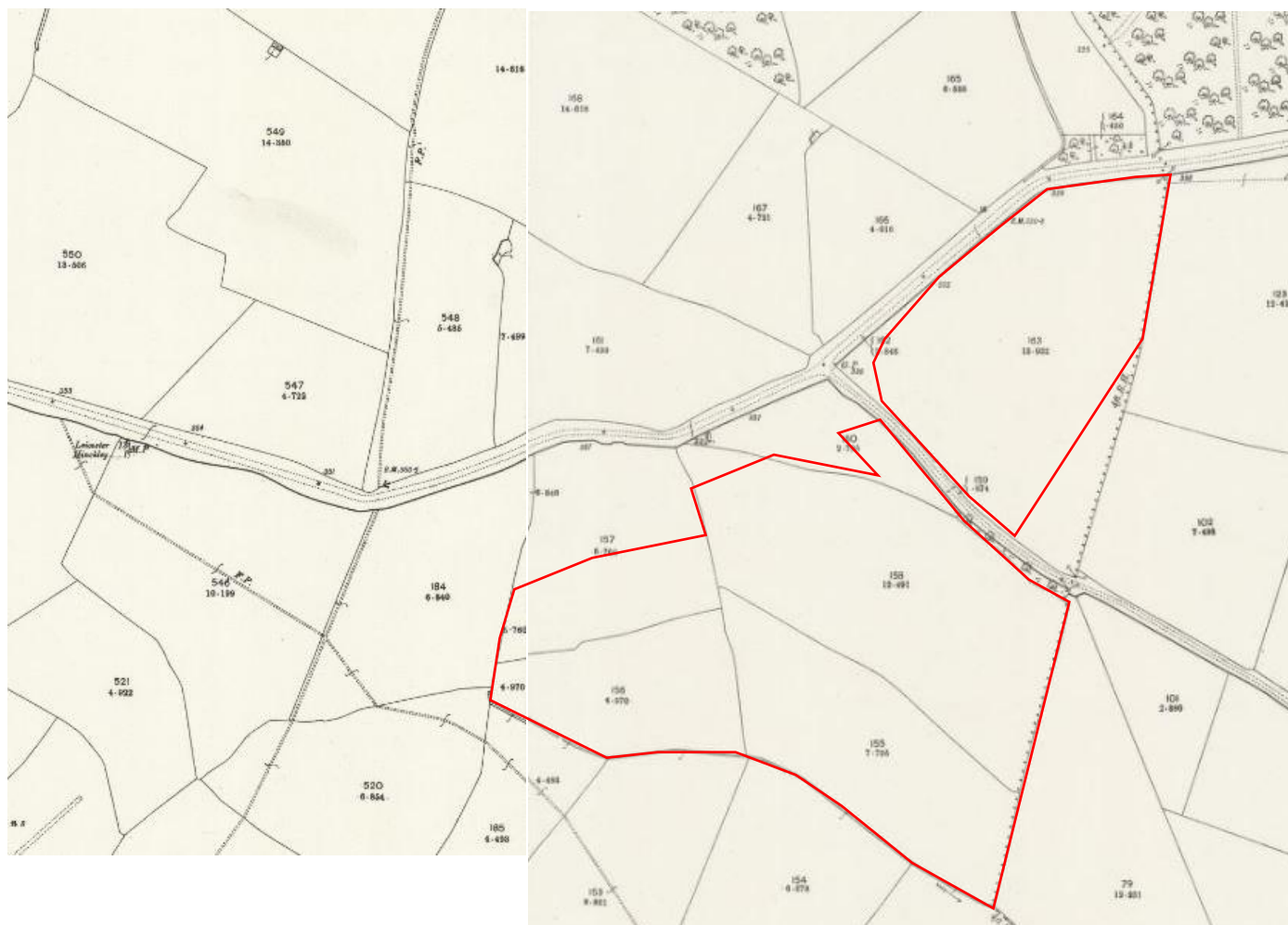


Figure 11: Detail of second edition Ordnance Survey map (1903), sheets Leicestershire XLII.8 and XLIII.5 with PDS highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile

There are no further maps available until the 1964 edition of the OS map. The PDS remains unchanged from the first edition OS map. However, residential dwellings now border the site to the north-west and partly to the east (Fig 12).

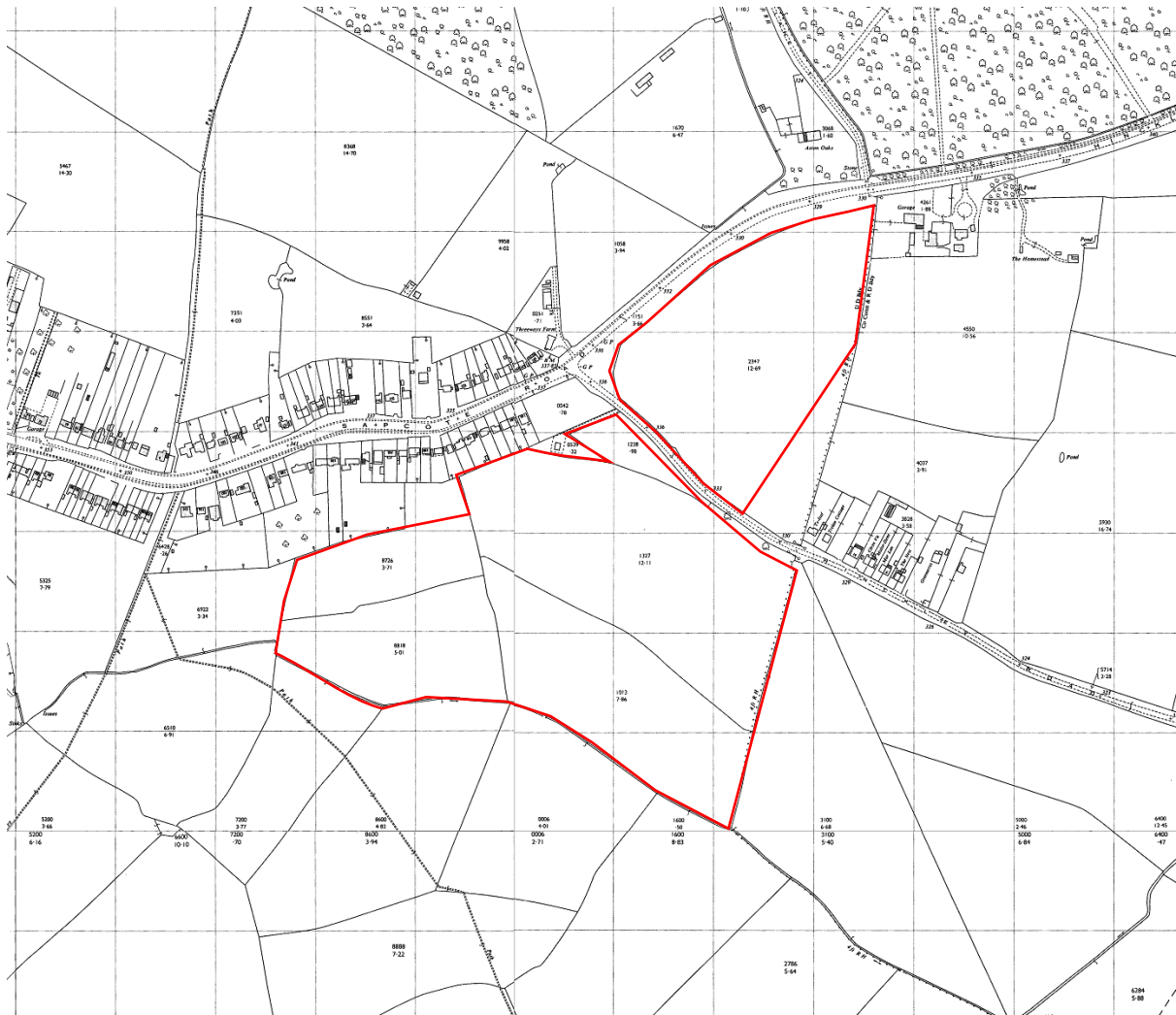


Figure 12: Detail of 1964 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheet SP4493/4593 with PDS highlighted. Scale 1: 2500

Aerial Photography

An aerial photograph (Fig. 13) taken in August 1983 shows the south-western corner of the PDS. A former field boundary, seen on the 1st edition OS map can be seen as a crop mark running east to west. Residential housing can be seen beyond the boundaries of the PDS to the north and west.



Figure 13: Aerial photograph of south-west corner of PDS looking east (red outline).
Provided by Leicestershire and Rutland HER. Copyright J Pickering.



Figure 14: Google Earth image of current state of the Proposed Development Site.
Imagery ©2020 Bluesky, CNES/Airbus Getmapping plc, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Maxar technologies, Map data ©2020

The modern Google image shows the current state of the PDS (Fig. 14). It still consists of agricultural land, although further residential developments have occurred to the west of the site. Aston Flamville road still splits the site from south-east to north-west and Sapcote Road runs to the north. The watercourse along the southern edge and footpath to the south of the PDS remain. A field boundary has been lost in the south-west of the site (just visible as a crop mark on the Pickering photograph) and another just south of Aston Flamville Road, but the remainder remain unchanged.

Site Visit

The site was visited on the 29/062020 in order to assess the PDS. The PDS currently consists of 4 complete fields. For descriptive purposes, the fields are numbered (see Fig. 15).



Figure 15: Proposed Development Site with field numbers for site visit descriptive purposes.

Field 1

Field 1 forms the northern most field within the PDS. It is a sub rectilinear shape, south of Sapcote Road, which borders it to the west and north of Aston Flamville Road, which borders it to the south. A combination of industrial and residential property with additional farmland border it to the east.

The field is accessed through a farm gate off Aston Flamville Road. It is currently pasture, consisting of long meadow grass and appears largely flat (Figs 16 and 17). As a consequence, no trace of ridge and furrow ploughing, partly visible on the LiDAR imaging could be seen. Its boundaries are formed by mature hedgerows and low concrete and metal livestock fencing, interspersed with mature trees. A mains water fed concrete cattle trough is situated on the southern edge, immediately within the field (Fig. 18). Overhead power lines run through the centre of the field from south-west to north east, along the southern half of the field from north-west to south-east and again in the north-west corner of the field from east to west.



Figure 16: Field 1 looking north from its southern corner (note the overhead powerlines)



Figure 17: Field 1 looking south-west taken from north-east corner



Figure 18: Concrete water trough within southern boundary looking south, note low concrete and metal fencing

Field 2

A sub-rectilinear field situated on the southern side of Aston Flamville Road which borders it to the north, Further farmland borders it to the east, Field 3 borders it to the south with residential properties and a sewage pumping station bordering it to the west.

Field 2 is accessed through farm gates from Aston Flamville Road. Access is also available through locked gates in the south-west corner of the field. It is pasture, consisting of long unkempt meadow grass and appears largely flat (Figs 19 and 20). As a consequence, no trace of ridge and furrow ploughing partly visible on the LiDAR imaging could be seen, nor any evidence of the former field boundary in the north-west corner. A small area at its west edge consists of shorter grass with evidence of horse grazing in this area (Fig. 21). Its boundaries at its north, east and south sides are formed by mature hedgerows interspersed with trees and low concrete and metal livestock fencing. The western boundary consists of private fencing bordering neighbouring properties and metal fencing with mature trees bordering the sewage pumping station and associated access track. A mains water fed concrete cattle trough is situated on its northern edge, immediately within the field's boundary. Overhead power lines run from the sewage pumping station from south-west to north east in the north-west corner of the field (Fig. 22).



Figure 19: Field 2 looking south from access gate in north-west corner



Figure 20: Field 2 looking south-west from north-east corner



Figure 21: Field 2 looking east from south-west corner, note shorter grass



Figure 22: North-west corner of Field 2 looking south-west showing overhead power lines and sewage pumping station (located in front of large trees)

Field 3

This is a long sub-rectilinear field in the south-east of the PDS. The field can be accessed through gates from Fields 2 and 4, which border it to the north and west. Further farmland borders it to the east and south.

It is currently pasture, consisting of long unkept meadow grass and appears largely flat (Figs 23-25). As a consequence, no trace of the ridge and furrow ploughing partly visible on the LiDAR imaging could be seen. It is bordered on all sides by mature hedgerows interspersed with trees and low wooden post and barbed wire livestock fencing.



Figure 23: Field 3 looking east from access gate in south-west corner.



Figure 24: Field 3 looking east from its north-west corner.



Figure 25: Field 3 looking east from access gate on its southern boundary

Field 4

This is a sub-rectilinear field on the at the west edge of the PDS. The field can be accessed through gates from Fields 2 and 3, which border it to the east. Residential properties border it to the west and north. The field can also be accessed through a gate from Sherborne Road, although this has become overgrown (Fig. 26).

It is currently under pasture, used for grazing cattle (therefore access was limited) and appears largely flat (Figs 27-29). Some evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks were seen, which are also partly visible on the LiDAR imaging. No evidence of the former field boundary evident on the 1st edition OS map was seen. Private fencing of neighbouring properties along with low wooden and metal livestock fencing border the field to the west and north. Mature hedgerows interspersed with trees and low wooden and barbed wire livestock fencing border the field to the east and south.



Figure 26: Overgrown access gate to Field 4 looking east from Sherborne Road



Figure 27: Field 4 looking east from Sherborne Road



Figure 28: Field 4 looking north-west from the south-east corner



Figure 29: Field 4 looking west from access gate at its eastern boundary.

Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey (magnetometry) over a wider area was undertaken as part of the work to inform the scheme. The survey was carried out between 28-29th July and 27-28th August 2020 (Sumo 2020). No definite archaeological anomalies were identified, although some uncertain responses were mapped. These include ditch-type anomalies, tentative sub-circular responses and a partial rectilinear feature; they could be archaeological relating to former ring-ditches or enclosures, but overall they are very poorly defined and as such their exact cause remains unclear. Two historic field boundaries were also recorded, along with evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation, land drains, a modern track and underground services (Fig. 30). A previous geophysical survey on this part of the site identified similar uncertain responses (Stratascan 2014).



Figure 30: Geophysical Survey – Greyscale plots (top) and interpretation (bottom)

Appraisal of Development Impact

The development proposal is for a new residential neighbourhood on the eastern edge of Burbage. This will consist of a residential development with up to 343 units (Fig. 2). The proposals include open space and green infrastructure creating open areas to the east providing a link to the open countryside. Green corridors are proposed to follow the existing hedgerow and tree network across the site enhanced by new tree planting.

Main access to the developments will be from Sapcote Road and Aston Flamville Road. Secondary access points are also proposed on the south-western boundary to provide pedestrian and cycle links to the existing settlement.

Foundation trenches for two storey dwellings and associated infrastructure are likely to be at least 1m deep and will therefore have a detrimental effect on any underlying archaeological remains that may be present on site.

Designated Assets

Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings

The northern edge of Burbage Conservation Area lies 550m south-west of the southern boundary of the PDS. The nearest listed building lies 600m south-west of the PDS and is within the historic village core of Burbage. A band of mature trees to the south of the PDS partly shield views of Burbage Conservation Area and given the modern residential development that lies between the PDS and the Conservation Area there is unlikely to be a significant impact on the Conservation Area or any Listed Buildings.

The Conservation Area of Aston Flamville lies 800m to the east of the site. An area of woodland and green infrastructure is planned on both the southern and eastern edges of the proposed development and along with the retention of mature hedgerows within the site. There is therefore unlikely to be a significant impact of the setting of the historic buildings or the Conservation Areas. There will be an impact on the Historic Landscape Character of the PDS, changing from agricultural fields and enclosed land to residential development.

Non Designated Assets

Archaeology

There are known prehistoric lithic finds close to the PDS as well as some evidence for Roman activity. A geophysical survey undertaken across the site found no definite archaeological features although there were some responses of an uncertain nature site in an area to the north-west that could be of possible archaeological origin. There are prehistoric and Roman sites in the area and there is moderate potential for remains of this period to be present within the PDS.

The PDS is around 480m north-east of the historic core of Burbage, where several medieval and post-medieval sites are located and some 875m west of medieval remains at Aston Flamville. The landscape and cartographic evidence suggests that the land comprised agricultural fields outside the historic village cores during the medieval period to the present day. Some fields contain traces of ridge and furrow (seen on LiDAR and during the site visit) and do not appear to have been developed since at least the post medieval period. With the exception of the ridge and furrow, there is low potential for Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains to be present within the PDS.

Previous archaeological work in the PDS includes desk-based assessment in 2014 on fields in the south-west corner, and a further desk-based assessment, walkover survey and subsequent watching brief in 1999/2000 along mains rising renewal works, which ran broadly north-south centrally across the PDS. A geophysical survey covering the south-west corner of site in 2014 also identified features of potential archaeological origin and this was confirmed by the 2020 survey.

As only minimal intrusive archaeological work has been undertaken on the PDS, the greatest risk is for previous unknown archaeology to be present on site. The geophysical survey identified ridge and furrow, field boundaries and modern service trenches across most of the site, suggesting that archaeological anomalies would have been detected, had they been present. However, uncertain anomalies were detected on the northern edge of the west part of the site that could potentially be archaeological. It is likely that the Planning Archaeologist will require clarification of the archaeological potential and impact through further archaeological work such as trial trenching as well as recording of the ridge and furrow earthworks to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on them.

Main access to the development will be from a new roundabout on Aston Flamville Road. Overhead power lines in the north of the site, water pipes feeding animal troughs and rising mains associated with a swage pumping station to the west of the PDS will need to be avoided during any intrusive work.

Historic Landscape Character

The historic character of the site is recorded as ‘as fields and enclosed land (other large rectangular fields). There will be a change of historic landscape character of the site from agricultural fields to residential.

Conclusion

This document provides an assessment of the heritage assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development Site (PDS) on the eastern edge of Burbage, comprising two parcels of pasture land to the south of Sapcote Road.

The PDS lies between the Conservation Areas of Burbage to the south and Aston Flamville to the east. Distance and topography, vegetation, and the retention of green areas along the east and south-east boundaries means there is unlikely to be a significant impact on the setting of the conservation areas or any Listed Buildings.

The HER has identified prehistoric and Roman finds in the area. The site lies outside the historic cores of Burbage and Aston Flamville and historic mapping suggests the has been largely undeveloped fields probably since the medieval period with evidence for medieval ridge and furrow across much of the site. A geophysical survey of the PDS found no clear evidence for archaeological remains, but did record some anomalies that could be archaeological in origin. There is therefore moderate potential for prehistoric and Roman remains and low potential for Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains to be present within the PDS.

There will be an impact on the Historic Landscape Character of the PDS, with the change from agricultural fields and enclosed land to residential development, although the retention of hedgerows within the development will help to preserve the field patterns.

Table 4: Summary of impacts

Heritage Asset	Significance (value)	Impact	Effect
Designated Assets			
Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings in the vicinity	Conservation Area – Medium Listed Buildings - Grade I, II* - High Grade II - Medium	Negligible – The PDS lies some distance from the Conservation Areas of Burbage and Aston Flamville	Neutral There is unlikely to be a significant impact on Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings in the area. Green infrastructure along the south and eastern edges will help to mitigate any impacts
Non Designated Assets			
Archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed development area.	Low – Medium	No Change	NA - The proposed development will have no impact on archaeology outside the proposed area
Previously unknown archaeology within the proposed development area.	Unknown but potentially Medium There is a <i>moderate</i> potential for prehistoric and Roman remains. There is <i>low</i> potential for Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains	Unknown	Unknown -There is potential for previously unknown archaeology within the site. Evaluation such as trial trenching would help to determine this and provide information upon which to base a mitigation strategy.

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Stratascan 2014, *Geophysical Survey Report, Sherbourne Road, Burbage, Leicestershire*. Ref 6546

Sumo 2020, *Geophysical Survey Report, Land South of Sapcote Road, Burbage, Leicestershire*. Ref 17688

Appendix I: Archaeology ‘events’ listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland

Her Ref	Name	Location	Grid Ref
ELE4002	2005 historic building photographic survey of 70, Church Street, Burbage, Leicestershire	70, Church Street, Burbage	SP 44273 92674
ELE4068	2004 watching brief at 23, Lutterworth Road, Burbage, Leicestershire	23, Lutterworth Road, Burbage	SP 44311 92228
ELE4157	2004 watching brief at Burbage Hall, Burbage, Leicestershire	Burbage Hall, Burbage	SP 44446 92710
ELE4518	2005-6 watching brief at 45, Lutterworth Road, Burbage	45, Lutterworth Road, Burbage	SP 44400 92204
ELE4558	2006 metal detecting north-east of Cottage Farm		SP 453 930
ELE4975	2002 desk-based assessment of land at Moat House, New Road, Burbage, Leicestershire	Moat House, New Road, Burbage, Leicestershire	SP 44185 92552
ELE4976	2000 desk-based assessment for land off Lychgate Close, Burbage, Leicestershire	Lychgate Close, Burbage, Leicestershire	SP 44495 92201
ELE5500	2000 trial trenching, land off Lychgate Close, Burbage, Leicestershire.	Lychgate Close, Burbage, Leicestershire	SP 44499 92227
ELE5506	2002 watching brief during foundation digging at Love Lane, Burbage, Leicestershire	Love Lane, Burbage, Leicestershire	SP 44089 92723
ELE5531	2003 geophysical and topographical survey of land at Moat House, New Road, Burbage, Leicestershire	Moat House, New Road, Burbage, Leicestershire	SP 44162 92551
ELE5616	2008 watching brief during ground works at 65, Lutterworth Road, Burbage	65, Lutterworth Road, Burbage	SP 44449 92134
ELE6113	2003 watching brief at Hinckley Road, Burbage, Leicestershire	Hinckley Road, Burbage	SP 441 927
ELE6114	2006 desk-based assessment: Land at Woodland Avenue, Burbage, Leicestershire	Land at Woodland Avenue, Burbage	SP 4427 9293
ELE6116	2004 historic building recording 66-72, Church Street, Burbage	66-72, Church Street, Burbage	SP 442 926
ELE6117	2003 trial trenching undertaken on land at Moat	Moat House, New Road, Burbage	SP 4416 9255

Her Ref	Name	Location	Grid Ref
	House, New Road, Burbage, Leicestershire		
ELE7353	1995 desk-based assessment, Hinckley Road, Burbage, Leicestershire	Hinckley Road	SP 4428 9283
ELE7362	2011 historic building assessment of a school building and Burbage Methodist Church, Windsor Street, Burbage	Methodist Church, 40, Windsor Street, Burbage	SP 441 923
ELE7712	2011 evaluation at Burbage, Moat House, Burbage, Leicestershire	Moat House, New Road, Burbage	SP 441 925
ELE7353	1995 desk-based assessment, Hinckley Road, Burbage, Leicestershire	Hinckley Road	SP 4428 9283
ELE7623	2011 trial trenching, St Catherine's Church, Burbage, Hinckley, Leicestershire	St Catherine's Church, Burbage	SP 442 927
ELE7623	2011 trial trenching, St Catherine's Church, Burbage, Hinckley, Leicestershire	St Catherine's Church, Burbage	SP 442 927
ELE7850	2005 watching brief at the Church of St Catherine, Burbage, Leicestershire	St Catherine's Church	SP 442 927
ELE8654	2013 Heritage Statement, land at Woodgate Road, Burbage	Woodgate Road, Burbage	SP 4416 9367
ELE8661	2011 watching brief, St Catherine's Church, Burbage		SP 4426 9274
ELE9218	2014 desk-based assessment for land to the east of Sherbourne Road, Burbage	Land east of Sherbourne Road, Burbage	SP 4482 9313
ELE9661	2014 geophysical survey, Sherborne Road, Burbage	East of Sherborne Road, south of Sapcote Road	SP 4482 9313
ELE9735	2015 watching brief at Burbage Infants School, Grove Road, Burbage, Leicestershire	Burbage Infants School	SP 4413 9248
ELE9832	2000 building survey, Burbage Church		SP 4426 9274
ELE10464	2017 watching brief, Cedar Lawns, Church Road, Burbage, Leicestershire	South of Cedar Lawns, Church Road, Burbage	SP 4424 9266
ELE10544	2017 trial trenching, Cedar Lawns, Church Street, Burbage, Leicestershire	South of Cedar Lawns, Burbage	SP 4424 9266

Her Ref	Name	Location	Grid Ref
ELE10614	2018 geophysical survey, Hinckley National Rail Freight Interchange	South of Elmeſthorpe, east of Hinckley, west of M69	SP 4607 9439
ELE10725	2017 Level 3 building recording, Cedar Lawns, 78, Church Street, Burbage, Leicestershire		SP 4425 9268
ELE10860	1933 visit, W Taylor's Sand Pit, Sapcote/Burbage Roads		SP 4413 9342
ELE10861	1950 excavation, Burbage Sandpit		SP 4413 9342
ELE10862	1985 site visit, Burbage Hall		SP 4441 9268
ELE10865	1996 watching brief, north of the church, Hinckley Road, Burbage		SP 4426 9280
ELE10954	2019 geophysical survey report, Lutterworth Road, Burbage, Leicestershire		SP 4476 9205

Appendix II: Listed buildings recorded on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grade	Grid Ref
MLE12995	MILESTONE AT NGR SP 4412 9332, HINCKLEY ROAD (EAST SIDE), BURBAGE	MILESTONE	Late Post-medieval to Modern	II	SP 441 933
MLE13024	BURBAGE HALL, ASTON LANE (NORTH SIDE)	HOUSE	Late Medieval to Modern	II	SP 444 926
MLE13025	CEDAR LAWN, 78, CHURCH STREET (WEST SIDE), BURBAGE	HOUSE	Late Post-medieval to Modern	II	SP 442 926
MLE13027	OLD GRANGE AND STABLES, ASTON LANE (SOUTH SIDE), BURBAGE	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Early Post-medieval to Modern	II*	SP 443 926
MLE13028	129 CHURCH STREET (EAST SIDE)	CRUCK HOUSE	Late Medieval to Modern	II	SP 443 926
MLE13029	MANOR HOUSE AND YARD, CHURCH STREET (EAST SIDE), BURBAGE	HOUSE	Early Post-medieval to Modern	II	SP 443 926
MLE13030	ARCHER COTTAGE, CHURCH STREET (EAST SIDE), BURBAGE	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Early Post-medieval to Modern	II	SP 442 927

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grade	Grid Ref
MLE13031	CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE, CHURCH STREET (EAST SIDE)	CHURCH	Early Medieval to Modern	II*	SP 442 927
MLE13032	28 & 30 CHURCH STREET (WEST SIDE)	HOUSE	Late Post-medieval to Modern	II	SP 442 925
MLE13034	THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB, 64, CHURCH STREET (WEST SIDE), BURBAGE	HOUSE	Late Post-medieval to Modern	II	SP 442 926
MLE13035	66 CHURCH STREET (WEST SIDE)	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Early Post-medieval to Modern	II	SP 442 926
MLE16814	70, Church Street, Burbage	BACK TO BACK HOUSE	Late Post-medieval to Modern	-	SP 442 926
MLE17506	Hastings High School, St Catherine's Close	SECONDARY SCHOOL	Modern	-	SP 437 933
MLE18023	Methodist Church, Windsor Street	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	Late Post-medieval to Modern	-	SP 441 923
MLE18024	Wesleyan Day School, Windsor Street	SCHOOL	Late Post-medieval to Modern	-	SP 441 923
MLE24131	Outbuilding south of Cedar Lawns, 78, Church Street	OUTBUILDING; AIR RAID SHELTER	Late Post-medieval to Modern	-	SP 4425 9266
MLE22596	BURBAGE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	Modern	II	SP 4427 9256

Appendix III: Known archaeological monuments listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland

HER Ref	Name	Mon Type	Period	Grid Ref
PREHISTORIC				
MLE4	Ring ditch cropmark south-east of Aston Firs	RING DITCH?	Bronze Age	SP 459 933
MLE6552	Iron Age/Roman quern from north of Church Farm	FINDSPOT	Early Iron Age to Late Roman	SP 462 934
MLE7560	Prehistoric scraper from Burbage Sandpit	FINDSPOT	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	SP 441 934
MLE9344	Prehistoric flint from north of Aston Lane	SITE?	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	SP 449 929
MLE17704	Prehistoric flint from north-west of Cottage Farm	FINDSPOT	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	SP 449 928
MLE18018	Prehistoric flint from north of Cottage Farm	FINDSPOT	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	SP 450 930
ROMAN				
MLE2829	Possible Roman site, Burbage Sandpit	INHUMATION?; SITE?; HEARTH?	Roman	SP 441 934
MLE7676	Roman brooch from north of Aston Firs House	FINDSPOT	Early Roman	SP 459 939
MLE7935	Roman site, south of Brickyard Farm	SITE?	Roman	SP 454 922
MLE7936	Possible Roman mosaic, Horsepool	FINDSPOT	Roman	SP 442 924
MEDIEVAL				
MLE13	Hollow way west of the Manor House	HOLLOW WAY	Medieval	SP 460 926
MLE15	Historic settlement core of Aston Flamville	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	Saxo Norman to Late Post-medieval	SP 462 926
MLE2831	Former road, south-east of Hastings High School	HOLLOW WAY	Medieval	SP 440 931
MLE2843	Fishpond, Manor House	FISHPOND	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval	SP 444 927
MLE2848	Historic settlement core of Burbage	VILLAGE; WINDMILL?	Late Anglo Saxon to Late Post-medieval	SP 442 926
MLE9871	Medieval ring from rear of 54 The Meadows	FINDSPOT	Late Medieval	SP 444 930
MLE19843	Medieval finds, Moat House, New Road	FINDSPOT	Early Medieval to Late Medieval	SP 441 925
MLE20174	Village earthworks, west of the Manor House	ENCLOSURE	Medieval	SP 4610 9263
MLE23506	Medieval/post-medieval pits, west/south-west of Cedar Lawn	PIT	Late Medieval to Early Post-medieval	SP 4423 9266
POST-MEDIEVAL To MODERN				

HER Ref	Name	Mon Type	Period	Grid Ref
MLE2	Post-medieval garden earthworks, west of Manor House	GARDEN	Post-medieval	SP 461 927
MLE2830	The Croft, 23-25, Church Street	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE?	Early Post-medieval to Modern	SP 442 924
MLE2832	Post-medieval gardens, Rectory Garden	FORMAL GARDEN; POND	Late Post-medieval	SP 441 925
MLE10461	Post-medieval remains at 23, Lutterworth Road	PIT; WELL	Early Post-medieval to Modern	SP 443 922
MLE10568	Post-medieval remains, Burbage Hall	OUTBUILDING; BOUNDARY WALL; DRAIN	Late Post-medieval to Modern	SP 444 927
MLE19842	Site of Moat House, New Road	VICARAGE	Late Post-medieval to Modern	SP 441 925
MLE20924	Turnpike Road, Hinckley to Lutterworth to Welford Field	TOLL ROAD	Late Post-medieval	SP 5214 8753
MLE21284	Turnpike Road, Burbage to Narborough	TOLL ROAD	Late Post-medieval	SP 4911 9524
MLE22231	Wood Bank, Burbage Wood	WOOD BANK	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval	SP 4500 9386
MLE24267	Site of hosiery factory, Hinckley Road, Burbage	HOSIERY FACTORY	Modern	SP 4419 9277
UNDATED				
MLE2882	Undated cropmark, The Outwoods	FIELD BOUNDARY?	Unknown	SP 4424 9375



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