

8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY: SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1 This supplementary Chapter provides a response to the additional information that has been requested by Blaby District Council and comprises the following:-

- Review of recent fieldwork and research, including the East Midlands Research Strategy, the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, the M1 widening and Junction 21 improvements as well as results of recent excavations and fieldwork in relation to the late prehistoric period onwards;
- An appraisal of the archaeological resource of the earlier prehistoric archaeological remains, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age periods, as well as the potential for Pleistocene deposits and their likelihood to contain Palaeolithic remains;
- Additional non-intrusive and intrusive fieldwork based upon the results of the revised desk based assessment and a programme of trial trenching of known archaeological sites and areas impacted upon the infrastructure access roads and entry points along with mitigation measures as necessary;
- Assessment of the physical and visual impact of the proposed attenuation ponds and earth bunding in relation to potential archaeological remains and the Scheduled Monument;
- Assessment of proposed use of bridleway W18 as a pedestrian and cycle link between the SUE and SES;
- Assessment of the visual impact of sites E1 and R17 upon the Scheduled Monument;
- Assessment of the visual impact of sites E1, E2, E3, ER5 upon the setting of Enderby Hall and Enderby Conservation Area;
- Deletion of reference to Policy CE2 of the Blaby District Local Plan.

8.1.2 Following initial comments from English Heritage, a site meeting with Tim Allen (EH) and Richard Clark (Leicestershire County Council Principal Planning Archaeologist) and subsequent discussions to agree a suitable scope of works, the studies and investigations described below have been undertaken in support of the above and are included at Appendix 8:-

- An Archaeological Landscape Report for New Lubbesthorpe (Appendix 8B);
- An Historic Building Assessment (Appendix 8C);
- Trial Trench Evaluation Reports (Appendix 8D);
- A plan and illustrative cross sections showing the relocation of balancing ponds 8b, 8c, 10a, 10b and 10c (Appendix 8E);
- Visual representations to demonstrate the visible extent of the Project from the Scheduled Monument to site E1 in the south and site R17 in the east (Appendix 8F);
- Photomontages demonstrating the visible extent of sites E1, E2, E3, E4 from Enderby Hall and gardens (Appendix 8G).

- 8.1.3 Refer to Chapter 3: Planning Policy for a more detailed summary of the current local planning policy position in relation to archaeology and cultural heritage.

8.2 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

Results of the Historic Landscape Assessment (refer to Appendix 8B)

- 8.2.1 To supplement the information obtained from the original Desk-Based Assessment^{8.1} (included at Appendix 8A for ease) an assessment of the landscape history of the area was undertaken^{8.2}.
- 8.2.2 This concluded that the area of New Lubbesthorpe is in many ways a typical example of a plough-zone lowland Midlands landscape. No in-situ Palaeolithic evidence is likely although isolated artefacts have recently been located. Mesolithic activity may be present along the stream sides. Land-use during the 3rd and 2nd millennium BC may include some gradual clearance with limited and isolated prehistoric activity before 1000BC but more evidence is likely for the Iron Age and Roman periods. From evidence located on nearby sites it is likely that the landscape may have been dominated by woodland and pasture in the first half of the 1st millennium BC with more arable cultivation in the later Iron Age^{8.3}. During the Roman period the land is likely to have been cultivated by communities living in rural settlements associated with the Fosse Way. Boundary systems and burials to the south-east^{8.4} may indicate the presence of settlement between the application area and the river Soar. In common with much of the lowland East Midlands, early Anglo-Saxon material is rare^{8.5} although some pottery has been located in the area. By the later Saxon period the settlement patterns indicated in the Domesday survey may have started to be established.
- 8.2.3 The medieval period sees the development of the landscape centred on the village of Lubbesthorpe before its abandonment in the 16th century. In common with much of the East Midlands, enclosure established much of the pattern of landscape that exists today with a mixture of arable and pasture fields, small wooded areas and farmsteads. Less typical is its forest-edge position.

Results of the Historic Buildings Assessment (refer to Appendix 8C)

- 8.2.4 The rapid assessment of the four Lubbesthorpe farmsteads; Abbey Farm, Hopyard Farm, New House Farm and Old Warren Farm, has provided further useful baseline information which will facilitate a better understanding of the historic landscape of Lubbesthorpe.
- 8.2.5 Despite its small size, during the medieval period, Lubbesthorpe was a valuable manor, rich in woodland resources. Documentary sources identify Abbey Farm as the site of the former manor house, which was located within the heart of the medieval village. The present farmhouse incorporates the remains of an earlier stone building which are likely to represent the house that was built in 1550 by Francis Hastings, second earl of Huntingdon. Hopyard Farm is located less than 200m away from Abbey Farm and the Root family, who have been tenant farmers at both sites for many years, have always been led to believe that Hopyard was the earlier farmstead, serving the needs of the manorial household. The Prior map of 1777 certainly indicates the presence of both sites at this time and the location of Hopyard Farm within the village boundaries would suggest that the site was occupied before the enclosure of c.1581.

- 8.2.6 Rapid assessment of the exterior of Hopyard Farm suggests a date of c.1750 for the house and barn at least, but a full survey of the interior would confirm an accurate construction date and development sequence for the present buildings and establish whether these incorporate the remains of earlier structures. Similarly, a survey of Abbey Farm would establish the full extent of the medieval remains in relation to the late 18th /early 19th century building, which also appears to retain many original fixtures and fittings.
- 8.2.7 New House Farm and Old Warren Farm can be classified as post-enclosure farmsteads, located in isolation beyond the settlement core of Lubbesthorpe. The earliest record of a farm at the site of New House Farm appears on the preliminary OS map of 1812, named in 1835 as Enderby Lodge. By 1886, the name New House Farm is recorded, possibly indicating a construction date for the 'new' farmhouse between 1835 and 1886. Assessment of the exterior of the building would perhaps push the date to between 1835-1850, but a survey of the internal fixtures and fittings would help to confirm this, in addition to establishing the floor plans of the apparently 18th century building.
- 8.2.8 Old Warren Farm appears to have been built between 1812 and 1835 and the farmhouse appears to have been built towards the beginning of that timescale, with further ranges probably added to the rear between 1830 and 1860. The ancillary farm buildings appear to have been built at the same time as the additions to the farmhouse, during a period which is known as the 'boom' years of British agriculture^{8.6}. These form a neat courtyard plan and are likely to have been constructed in accordance with the principles of 'the model' farm, which were designed to increase efficiency and minimise labour, whilst improving conditions for livestock in order to increase productivity and output.
- 8.2.9 Abbey Farm, Hopyard Farm and New House Farm all lie within environments which include some well preserved 'ridge and furrow' from the pre-enclosure field systems. The ridge and furrow surrounding both Abbey Farm and Hopyard Farm will be retained within the 'Green Infrastructure' of the proposed development.

Results of the Trial Trench Evaluation (refer to Appendix 8D)

- 8.2.10 Seventy-three trial trenches targeting areas of proposed infrastructure (including bunding and attenuation ponds) and archaeological potential identified from geophysical survey and HER records were excavated during the evaluation at Lubbesthorpe^{8.7}. While most of the trenches were negative, a dispersed spread of archaeological features was identified across the site, with features in the south of the proposed development area being much more concentrated and significant. The majority of these latter features were only recorded at considerable depths due to spoil stockpiling activities associated with M1 and M69 motorway construction. These features included a series of structural and other evidence to the north of Leicester Lane, Enderby confirming the results of the previous geophysical survey and indicating the presence of one or more Iron Age enclosures with evidence for occupation of this date.
- 8.2.11 Although unstratified or residual, the presence of lithic material attests to some activity from earlier periods. While most are of Neolithic- Bronze Age date, of note are two cores found on the surface in the south-east of the area which are of likely palaeolithic date.
- 8.2.12 Slightly to the north and adjacent to Warren Farm, quarrying, potentially of early Roman date, was identified.

- 8.2.13 Just to the north of the Scheduled Monument of Lubbesthorpe deserted medieval village, medieval activity was identified including possible structural evidence. In this area, waterlogged deposits in a large channel were present, and, although modern material was recovered, they could potentially indicate the survival of earlier organic deposits.
- 8.2.14 Elsewhere, sporadic undated features were also recorded across the evaluation area, and occasional unstratified finds were recovered from the ploughzone.
- 8.2.15 A re-examination of the HER and landscape characterisation information indicated that there was no change from the information provided in the updated Desk-Based Assessment (Appendix 8A).

Physical and Visual Effects of the Proposed Attenuation Ponds upon the Scheduled Monument (refer to Appendix 8E)

- 8.2.16 An assessment of both the physical and visual impact of proposed attenuation ponds in the vicinity of the Scheduled Monument has been undertaken. Following on site discussion with EH and LCC, this resulted in the relocation of ponds 8b, 8c, 10a, 10b and 10c. A plan, showing the agreed locations, and cross sections, indicating the pond profile relative to the Scheduled Monument, are included at Appendix 8E. Overall, the physical and visual effects of the ponds upon the Scheduled Monument are considered to be negligible.

Physical and Visual Effect of Bridleway W18 upon the Scheduled Monument

- 8.2.17 The existing bridleway from Lubbesthorpe Bridle Road to Warren Farm, south of the M69, is proposed to be used as a low key footpath and cycleway. It will connect the housing area to the north of the M69 with the Strategic Employment Site (SES) to the south. The route is currently a farm track and, while in good condition, is un-surfaced. The proposals will maintain its existing character, however some limited remedial work and surface overlay, such as self-binding gravel or similar, may be necessary to improve its appearance and condition, particularly for cyclists. Overall the physical and visual effects upon the Scheduled Monument are judged to be negligible.

Visual Effect of Sites E1 and R17 upon the Scheduled Monument (refer to Appendix 8F)

- 8.2.18 The potential visual impact of sites E1 (SES) and R17 (SUE) upon the Scheduled Monument have been assessed. The extent of mitigation in relation to R17 was agreed during on site discussions with EH and LCC. Following this, a visual representation for each site has been produced; these are included at Appendix 8F. In both cases it is demonstrated that proposed built development will not be visible and consequently there will be no visual effects upon the Scheduled Monument as a result of E1 and R17.

Visual Effect of Sites E1, E2, E3 and E4 upon the Setting of Enderby Hall and Enderby Conservation Area (refer to Appendix 8G)

- 8.2.19 The potential visual impact of sites E1, E2, E3 and E4 upon the grade II listed Enderby Hall and, subsequently, Enderby Conservation Area have also been assessed. A series of four photomontages have been produced from locations agreed with Blaby District Council, LCC and a resident of the Hall; one from the first floor level of the Hall itself and three from the

eastern edge of the grounds. The photomontages are included at Appendix 8G. Whilst the new development will be in closer proximity to the Hall, the view from it will be significantly improved, both in terms of the quality of new development and measures proposed to mitigate it. Inevitably some of the new employment buildings will be distantly visible. However, they will screen the unattractive Topps Tiles building and other industrial units at Grove Park, immediately east of the M1. Proposed mitigation comprises of a landscaped earth bund along the western edge of the new access road as well as reinstatement of the tree avenue through Enderby Park. This will help to screen parts of the built development and soften its appearance overall resulting in a slight beneficial visual effect in the longer term, once planting is established.

Mitigation

- 8.2.20 Although some additional information has been provided following the additional fieldwork outlined above, the mitigation strategies described in the submitted ES Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology are still robust and appropriate.
- 8.2.21 All mitigation work will be considered in the light of the 'East Midlands Research Framework' and the recently completed 'East Midlands Research Strategy'.
- 8.2.22 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) 'Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, Excavations and Archaeological Watching Briefs'. Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) will be produced in advance for each phase of work and sent to the Senior Planning Archaeologist for approval. The archaeological objectives and strategy will be continuously reviewed in the light of the archaeological remains uncovered. All work will be monitored by Leicestershire County Council's Senior Planning Archaeologist as advisor to Blaby District Council.

8.3 STATEMENT OF EFFECTS

- 8.3.1 The changes to the Project identified at Chapter 2: Development Proposals and shown on the revised Parameters Plans do not affect the conclusions reached in the Environmental Statement.
- 8.3.2. There is also no change to the statement of effects submitted in the Environmental Statement Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology following the additional fieldwork outlined above which are as follows:

Positive Effects

- 8.3.3 Although there can be no positive effects where there is an impact on heritage assets, the increase in knowledge and understanding that occurs through their recording can be offset against the loss of information that would occur if a site was to be destroyed unrecorded. The opportunity to enhance the interpretation of the Lubbesthorpe deserted medieval village SM will also be a positive effect.

Negative Effects

- 8.3.4 Heritage assets are a finite resource which, once altered or removed, cannot be replaced. The scheme will have negative effects wherever there are direct impacts on archaeological

remains or their setting.

- 8.3.5 The significance of the effects of the scheme combines the value of the resource and the magnitude of the impact (incorporating the mitigation strategy) for each heritage asset. The significance is assessed using judgements regarding value, magnitude of impact and significance of effect that are reasonable and balanced. A matrix is used as a check to ensure that these judgements are reasonable and balanced (refer to ES Volume 2, Appendix 8A, Tables 8d–8f).
- 8.3.6 After mitigation there will be Moderate Adverse effects on the potential archaeological remains.
- 8.3.7 After mitigation there will be a Slight Adverse effect on the settings of the Scheduled Monuments within, and in the vicinity of, the proposed Project area.
- 8.3.8 After mitigation there will be a Slight Adverse effect on the setting of Listed buildings in the vicinity of the area.
- 8.3.9 The removal of some hedgerows that can be defined as Ancient Hedgerows following the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations will cause a Moderate Adverse effect on the historic landscape.
- 8.3.10 The overall assessment of the significance of effects on heritage assets is that after mitigation there will be a Moderate Adverse effect.

References

- 8.1 Hunt, L. 2008 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for the Drummond Estate, Lubbesthorpe and Enderby, Leicestershire*. ULAS Report 2008-196 (revised 12.01.2010)
- 8.2 Courtney, P. and Clay, C. 2011 *An Archaeological Landscape Assessment for New Lubbesthorpe, Lubbesthorpe and Enderby, Leicestershire*. ULAS Report 2011-150
- 8.3 Monckton, A., 2006 'Environmental Archaeology in the East Midlands' in N. Cooper (ed.) 2006, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Leicester: Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, 268-70 (259-286).
- 8.4 Harvey, J. 2009. *Archaeological Excavations on Land Between St John's/Leicester Lane, Enderby, Leicestershire*. ULAS Report 2009-169.
- 8.5 Vince, A., 2006 'The Anglo-Saxon Period (c. 400-850) in N. Cooper (ed.) 2006, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Leicester: Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, 161-184.
- 8.6 Barnwell, P. and Giles, C. 1997 *English Farmsteads 1750-1914*. Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.
- 8.7 Jarvis, W., 2011 *An Archaeological Evaluation on land at New Lubbesthorpe/Drummond Estate, Leicestershire* ULAS Report 2011-165