



# St George's Barracks, North Luffenham, Rutland

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

**For Rutland County Council and the DIO**

**March 2018**

## Document Control Information

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## Executive Summary

*Hampshire Services were commissioned by the Rutland County Council and the DIO to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of sub-surface archaeological issues relating to a potential development SPD/Masterplan for a new Garden Village at St George's Barracks, North Luffenham in Rutland (centred on SK94347 04746). This assessment scoped out all Built Heritage issues which will be dealt with in a separate report.*

*The assessment concluded that there is a low potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds and a low to medium potential for Neolithic finds to occur within the Site.*

*A geophysical survey carried out within the south-west corner of the Site identified settlement activity most likely to be later prehistoric (Bronze Age Iron Age)/ Romano-British in date. There is also a chance that this settlement may be early medieval in date and associated with an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, elements of which may extend into the Site itself.*

*There is a high potential for the sub-surface remains of medieval plough furrows to survive as features within the Site, while there is a very low potential for post-medieval activity. In the modern period the Site was developed as an RAF base which is still largely intact.*

*Any development within areas of previously identified archaeology would have a severe impact upon these heritage assets. Development in areas of currently open ground adjacent to these archaeological sites may impact upon further, as yet unrecorded, archaeological features and/or deposits.*

*While construction of the runways and taxiways of the airbase will have severely impacted upon archaeological potential, the open areas in between appear to have been relatively undisturbed. Any archaeological features and/or deposits in these areas are likely to be relatively well-preserved.*

*Areas of hard standing, car parks and access roads will have impacted upon sub-surface deposits, although some archaeology may have survived truncation in these parts of the site and could be exposed when any re-development takes place.*

*Much of the north-west corner of the Site is currently occupied by buildings and infrastructure within the existing airbase. This modern development will have had a severe impact upon any archaeological features and/or deposits which may have once existed in this part of the Site and it is highly unlikely that any but the most substantial features will have survived within the footprints of existing buildings.*

*The assessment recommended that further archaeological fieldwork be carried out in order to establish the date, character and extent of known archaeological activity within the Site where these are threatened by development and also to explore the potential of other areas within the Site not already impacted by modern development. This fieldwork could be secured via conditions attached to any planning permissions issued. However the archaeological advisor to Rutland County Council may require assessment of known archaeological areas to be carried out prior to determination of any application. It is recommended that all of these issues are discussed with the archaeological advisor to Rutland County Council at the earliest opportunity.*

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1** Hampshire Services were commissioned by Rutland County Council and the DIO to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) of sub-surface archaeological issues relating to a potential development SPD/Masterplan for a new Garden Village at St George's Barracks, along with proposed commercial development and mineral extraction at, North Luffenham Airfield in Rutland (centred on SK94347 04746), hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. This ADBA considers the archaeological implications of this proposal, while all matters relating to Built Heritage will be addressed in a separate report to be prepared by Rutland County Council and the DIO.

## **2 Project Background**

- 2.1** St George's Barracks is due to be vacated by the Ministry of Defence (MOD) in 2020/21. Currently there is a broad vision for the how the Site may be re-developed although no specific plans have been prepared to date although it is accepted that this re-development would be an opportunity to provide housing an infrastructure for the area and also for the extraction of known mineral deposits. Detailed background information is provided in the Built Heritage Desk-Based Assessment that accompanies this report.

## **3 Aims**

- 3.1** This ADBA will consider both designated:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Battlefield Sites

and undesignated heritage assets:

- Archaeological sites and find spots

## **4 Methodology and Sources**

**4.1** A 'Study Area' measuring 1 km in width was established around the boundary of the Site in order to place the proposed development within its archaeological and historic landscape context. The Site and the Study Area are reproduced in Figures 1-9.

**4.2** The following sources were consulted in the preparation of the ADBA:

- The Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER) which is the definitive database for archaeological data in the area.
- Aerial photographs located at the National Aerial Photographic Library at the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- Relevant historic maps and other documents located at Leicestershire County Record Office in Leicester and at Northamptonshire County Record Office in Northampton.
- A Walkover Survey of the Site was carried out on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018 in order to ground truth known heritage assets, to check for as yet unrecorded sites of archaeological interest and to make a preliminary assessment of recent impacts within the Site upon the archaeological resource.
- Data gathered from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).

## **5 Site Description**

**5.1** The site is located upon gently undulating former agricultural land to the south-east of the village of Edith Weston and to the north-east of North Luffenham.

- 5.2** The majority of the Site is currently occupied by an RAF airbase with the eastern two-thirds of the footprint taken up with runways, taxiways and hangars. Large areas of relatively flat and open grass-covered land are located in between these elements. The former launch pads and fuelling facilities for Thor Ballistic Missile Systems are located in the south-eastern corner of the Site. The north-eastern corner of the airbase is occupied by a number of hangars, service and accommodation buildings, surrounded by landscaped lines of trees and grassed areas. The far north-west corner is occupied by a pasture field to the east of Normanton Road, with further buildings associated with the airbase located to the west of this road.

## **6 Geology**

### **6.1** *Superficial Deposits*

- 6.2** Mid-Pleistocene Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period is located in the north-west corner of the Site. These are detrital deposits, created by the action of ice and meltwater (BGS Website).

### **6.3** *Bedrock Deposits*

- 6.4** The bulk of the bedrock geology consists of the 'Jurassic ridge' of the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member which is a limestone sedimentary rock dating from 168 to 170 million BP, while a strip in the far eastern quarter of the Site is underlain by the Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member. A small area at the far eastern end of the Site is underlain by the Rutland Formation which is made up of argillaceous rocks with subordinate sandstone and limestone sedimentary bedrock.
- 6.5** In the north-west corner of the Site is a small outcrop of Grantham Formation Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone. A thin stratum of Northampton Sand Formation Ironstone is located immediately to the west of the sandstone, with the beginnings of a large deposit of Whitby Mudstone Formation in the far north-west corner of the Site (BGS Website).

## **7 Legislation and Policy Background**

- 7.1** *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002)*



**7.2** Archaeological sites that have been designated as being of national importance are contained within a schedule maintained for that purpose and are referred to as Scheduled Monuments. They are protected by the 1979 Act. Works impacting these monuments will require scheduled monument consent independent of any planning permission. The settings of these monuments are also protected and are a material consideration within the planning process. Whilst the national planning policy framework seeks for development to not only respect and conserve but also enhance and be informed by these heritage assets it also recognises that in some circumstances an adverse impact might be accepted but only in '*wholly exceptional circumstance*'. NPPF accords the same level of protection to nationally important archaeological sites which have not been designated as scheduled monuments within the planning system, although these sites are not protected by the 1979 Act.

### **7.3 National Planning Policy Framework**

**7.4** The proposed development will be the subject of a Development Consent Order (DCO), a process that will lead to a Planning Inspectorate hearing that will in turn advise the Secretary of State on the various Route Options. The Secretary of State will then decide on which Route Option is to be adopted, based on all available evidence.

**7.5** Despite the DCO process, the policy framework within which local planning authorities should consider planning applications is still the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) issued in 2012. The importance of conserving, and enhancing the historic environment is clearly a material consideration. NPPF paragraph 52 defines the historic environment as:

- *All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.*
- *'Submitted planning applications should include sufficient information to enable the local planning authority to assess the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected by a proposal, the impact of the proposal and the most appropriate provision whether within the plan or through actions secured by condition.'*

**7.6** NPPF paragraph 128 states that;

- *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 assets' 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.*

**7.7** NPPF paragraph 129 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 assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

**7.8** NPPF paragraph 51 defines a designated heritage asset as any;

*World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.*

**7.9** NPPF paragraph 52 defines a heritage asset as;

*A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*

**7.10** NPPF paragraph 50 defines 'Archaeological interest';

*There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about*

*the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.*

**7.11** NPPF sets out guidance on assessing the significance and the impact of the proposal. Paragraph 131;

- *In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*
- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and Distinctiveness.*

**7.12** Paragraph 132;

- *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. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

**7.13** Paragraph 133;

- *Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that 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*
- *conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is*
- *demonstrably not possible; and*

- *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

**7.14** Paragraph 134;

- *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.*

**7.15** Paragraph 135;

- *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly 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.*

**7.16** Paragraph 139 recognizes that new archaeological discoveries may reveal hitherto unsuspected and hence non-designated heritage assets.

**7.17** Paragraph 139;

- *Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.*

**7.18** Within paragraph 141 NPPF requires local planning authorities to ensure that where there is any loss of heritage assets the opportunity/requirement is to advance understanding of the historic environment, but it is also stressed that advancing understanding is not by itself sufficient reason to permit the loss of an heritage asset:

- *Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

## **7.19 Rutland Unitary Authority Planning Policies**

### **7.20 Core Strategy**

**7.21** The Core Strategy sets out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and planning policies for Rutland County Council. It was adopted by the authority on 11th July 2011.

**7.22** The Allocations and Policies DPD allocates sites for development and sets out and planning policies for Rutland. It was adopted by the authority on 13th October 2013. Archaeology and other cultural heritage issues are covered by Policy CS22 of the DPD. This policy is set out in full below.

### **Policy CS22 - The historic and cultural environment**

*The quality and character of the built and historic environment of Rutland will be conserved and enhanced.*

*Particular protection will be given to the character and special features of:*

- a) listed buildings and features;*
- b) conservation areas;*
- c) scheduled ancient monuments;*
- d) historic parks and gardens;*
- e) known and potential archaeological sites.*

*All developments, projects and activities will be expected to protect and where possible enhance historic assets and their settings, maintain local distinctiveness and the character of identified features. Development should respect the historic landscape character and contribute to its conservation, enhancement or restoration, or the creation of appropriate new features. The adaptive re-use of redundant or functionally obsolete listed buildings or important buildings will be supported where this does not harm their essential character.*

## 8 Cultural Heritage Baseline

### 8.1 Designated Sites (Figure 2)

8.2 No designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Battlefield Sites) are located within the Site itself and no Registered Parks and Gardens or Battlefield Sites are located within the Study Area either.

8.3 Two Scheduled Monuments (**30234** and **1012106**) are located within the Study Area. The moated site at North Luffenham (**30234**) is located at the south-western end of the Study Area, c. 985 metres to the south-west of the Site. It is rectangular in shape, and contains a fishpond within the central island. It is situated on low-lying ground on the west bank of Lyndon Brook, a tributary of the River Chater. The moat is associated with nearby Luffenham Hall and, as such, is thought to be a late medieval construction. A medieval stone village cross (**101206**) is located at the centre of Edith Weston in the north-west of the Study Area, c.130 metres to the north-west of the Site. The cross shaft survives as a stump c. 0.5m high on a square stone base c. 1m square, mounted on a low plinth that dates from the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 8.4 Previous Archaeological Work (Figure 3)

8.5 Two phases of previous archaeological work have been carried out within the Site itself (**ELE8124** and **ELE9364**).

8.6 A geophysical survey was carried out by Cranfield University in the south-western corner of the Site in April and May 2015 (**ELE9364**). An area of land covering about 17ha was surveyed. The geophysical survey results produced some significant anomalies of archaeological remains within the five areas that were looked at (Areas A-E). Areas A and B revealed no significant anomalies of interest and mostly reflected modern ferrous responses. Areas C and D showed magnetic responses relating to ditched enclosures, ditch alignments, pits, and possible ring ditches. In Area C, two short linear anomalies were recorded indicating ditch-like remains that may reflect possible slit trenches for military exercise or may resolve as variations in the underlying geology. Parts of former field boundaries were detected in Area D denoting the remnants of the pre-1940s landscape and as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

- 8.7** A series of Trenches were excavated across Leicestershire and Rutland as part of archaeological mitigation for the first stage of construction of a new Anglian Water Mains Pipeline (**ELE8124**), some which crossed the Study Area on south-west to north-east axis, crossing the northern end of the Site itself. Only eight of the 110 trenches that were excavated exposed archaeological features. These included a medieval gully (**MLA20245**) and ditch (**MLE20242**) located 370 and 40 metres to the south-west of the Site respectively.
- 8.8** A further ten archaeological events have taken place outside of the Site boundary, but within the wider Study Area (**ELE1622, 4803, 5106, 5701, 6211, 7148, 7171, 8605, 9378** and **10182**).
- 8.9** Excavations at Rutland Sailing Club in 1991 (**ELE1622**) recorded Two 2<sup>nd</sup> century burials on the shore of Rutland Water c.210 metres to the north-west of the Site. Sherds of pottery, together with a number of associated features, suggest there was settlement nearby. An archaeological watching brief on land at Church Lane, Edith Weston c. 250 metres to the north-west of the site was carried out in 2000 during groundworks for a new house (**ELE4803**). Two quarry pits were recorded that may have been dug to extract stone for the church. The pits contained medieval pottery. The remains of two post-medieval buildings were recorded with associated features including a well and boundary wall.
- 8.10** An evaluation on land at Tyler Close, Edith Weston in 2007 (**ELE5106**) within pre-recorded medieval earthworks (**MLE5145**) and located immediately to the north of the Site, recorded no archaeological features although six sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. A watching brief at Westonia House Rectory Lane, Edith Weston (**ELE5701**), c. 220 metres to the north-west of the Site recovered evidence for one or more stony areas of probably recent date and a clay bonded, stone built wall of uncertain date.
- 8.11** A watching brief at 33, Weston Road, Edith Weston (**ELE10182**), c. 400 metres to the north-west of the Site was undertaken the 8th-10th of September and on the 17th of December 2014 and on the 12th-16th of January 2015. The works identified the cut of a large, deep and very substantial pit of uncertain purpose. From fragments of brick and red roof tile which were observed at depth in its backfill, this pit was probably late post-medieval or early modern in origin.

- 8.12** A total of 60 test pits were excavated along the easement of the first phase of the Empingham to Hannington water pipeline (**ELE7148**) c. 380 metres to the north of the Site. The test pits were excavated to the underlying natural geology in areas of archaeological potential (including MLE20246 at this point) established from a previous geophysical survey in order to establish the depths of overburden over archaeological deposits. No datable archaeological features were identified by later trenching phase (**ELE8124**). A later excavation (**ELE8605**) at this same site investigated the area immediately to the east of a right-angled geophysical anomaly, possibly part of a ditched enclosure of prehistoric date, which was located within the easement of the pipeline corridor but outside of the excavation area. At the north end of the site there was an undated oval pit. Immediately to its east was a possible furrow. Towards the southern end of the site were the foundation courses of a drystone wall, probably a former field boundary.
- 8.13** Three further monitoring exercises have been carried out in Edith Weston over the past 17 years. These did not record any archaeological features or deposits and were conducted at land adjacent 18 Well Cross Street, Edith Weston (**ELE6211**) c. 130 metres to the north-west of the Site in 2001; on land to the north of Weston Road, Edith Weston (**ELE7171**) c. 400 metres to the north-west of the Site; and at 20 King Edward's Way (**ELE9378**), 125 metres to the north-west of the Site, on 15th December 2014 and 20th January 2015.
- 8.14 Undesignated Heritage Assets by Period (Figure 4)**
- 8.15** *Palaeolithic (500,000 BP – 8,000 BC)*
- 8.16** The Palaeolithic in the Rutland area is largely known from stray finds of handaxes and other worked flints. Leicestershire was covered by ice sheets until the beginning of the Ipswichian interglacial period (c.130,000BP). The stray finds that date from the Lower and early Middle Palaeolithic are found in the secondary contexts in drift geology (Knox, 2006). An Upper Palaeolithic site has been excavated at Glaston c. 4km to the south-west of the Site. A scatter of semi-fossilised animal bones was recovered here, including woolly rhinoceros, wolverine and early horse. An early Upper Palaeolithic flint point, a core of the same period and a small number of micro-debutage fragments were also found indicating human activity within the site. The deposits were sealed within a sandy layer in (or derived from) the Grantham deposits at the base of the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone. A slab of natural limestone appears to have formed the roof of a shallow cave, inhabited by hyena.
- 8.17** No Palaeolithic heritage assets have been recorded within the Site of the Study Area to date.



**8.18** *Mesolithic (8,000 – 4,000 BC)*

**8.19** Evidence for Mesolithic activity in Leicestershire and Rutland is also somewhat limited. The excavations along the Wing to Whatborough pipeline, a section of which crosses the Site (**ELE8124**), recorded a steady spread of Mesolithic material along the 18km of its length, but the only stratified deposits were found at Ridlington (c. 8km to the south-west of the Site). Here a pit was found to contain 50 early flints including a microlith. The distribution of material does not appear to be restricted to any one specific topography or drift geology.

**8.20** No Mesolithic heritage assets have been recorded within the Site of the Study Area to date.

**8.21** *Neolithic (4,000 – 2,200 BC)*

**8.22** The Neolithic period saw the gradual introduction of agriculture to the southern half of Britain and with it more permanent settlement. The area was traditionally thought of as one of little prehistoric settlement (Hoskins 1957). However, more recent survey has shown that this lack of archaeological data was more a result of visibility, lack of fieldwork and pre-conceptions rather than a genuine lack of archaeological resource (Clay, 2006).

**8.23** Although most evidence comes from the visible plough zone areas in the form of lithic scatters there is increasing evidence of Early Neolithic activity from low lying stream and river-side areas. There are few Early Neolithic monuments (Clay, 2006). Ploughed out long barrows or long enclosures are suggested from cropmarks, with one close by to the site at Ketton (less than 3km to the south-east). The only early Neolithic pottery from the two counties is Grimston ware from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ceremonial site at Oakham (7km to the north-west) (Gibson 1998).

**8.24** Evidence for agricultural activity across the county has slowly emerged over the past few decades (Clay, 2006). Plant remains, including bread wheat, barley and hazelnut shell are known from the late Neolithic pit circle site at Oakham (Monckton 1995; 1998). Bone assemblages are rare with only small assemblages from Oakham and Sproxtton dating from this period. These included cattle, sheep, pig, red and roe deer and small mammal species which, at Oakham, suggested proximity to woodland.

- 8.25** Ceremonial areas are mainly known from cropmarks and show a wide variety of form (Clay, 2006). Pit circles are known from Rearsby and Oakham, the latter showing a sequence of pit enclosures associated with Late Neolithic Impressed Wares (Clay 1998). A Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age post alignment and mortuary enclosure has been located at Melton Mowbray (Finn 1998). Neolithic pottery is comparatively rare in Leicestershire. Grooved Ware is known from Kirby Muxloe, Melton Mowbray, Syston, Thurmaston and Wanlip while Peterborough Ware has been found at Castle Donnington, Enderby, Husbands Bosworth and Oakham.
- 8.26** To this date no archaeological assets dating from the Neolithic period have been recorded within the Site or the surrounding Study Area.
- 8.27** *Bronze Age (2,200 – 700BC)*
- 8.28** The Early Bronze Age in Leicestershire and Rutland is comparable with many other lowland regions (Clay, 2006). Despite having what are perceived as unattractive soils, where survey has been undertaken, these do not appear to have been a barrier to exploitation. The undisturbed forest soils above clay soils may not have been very different from those above other substrata and would only begin to cause problems following a period of cultivation. Rather than geology the proximity to water appears to have been the main environmental factor influencing core area location. Traditionally the Later Bronze Age period is one of climatic deterioration although its impact on this part of central England is uncertain (Clay 2006). From gathered data there appears an increase in clearance and a predominance of grassland from the Later Bronze Age onwards. Charred grains are present in Later Bronze Age contexts at Kirby Muxloe including barley, bread wheat, spelt and emmer (Monckton 1995 and forthcoming). Spelt, emmer, bread wheat and barley was recovered in small quantities from the site at Wanlip (Monckton 1998).
- 8.29** Long distance boundary systems appear to start in the Later Bronze Age including pit alignments and double and triple ditch systems. Pit clusters serving as markers such as those identified by Taylor (1996) in Northamptonshire might also be present at Lockington and Castle Donnington in the Trent valley. Ceremonial and burial sites are rare for this period. A rectangular mortuary building overlying a cremation burial and special deposition of artefact groups was located at Wanlip (Beamish 1998) perhaps indicating the trend towards ritual activity being incorporated into domestic settlements.
- 8.30** A single barbed and tanged arrowhead (**MLE6423**) has been found within the Study Area. This find was made near Normanton Church on the edge of Rutland Water, c. 990 metres to the north-west of the Site, in 1980.

- 8.31** *Iron Age (700BC – AD 43)*
- 8.32** The Iron Age sees a continuing expansion of settlement and agricultural activity across the county although early 1st millennium BC sites are difficult to differentiate from those of the later 1st millennium BC and some of the cropmark enclosures identified and believed to be of Later Iron Age date may have origins in the Later Bronze Age/Earlier Iron Age (Clay, 2006). Earlier Iron Age origins are suggested for the two developed hillforts at Breedon on the Hill and Burrough Hill. (Wacher 1964 and 1977).
- 8.33** The Later Iron Age sees far more evidence for settlement and land-use. Settlement evidence can be interpreted from cropmark data (Pickering and Hartley 1985; Hartley 1989) together with earthwork, artefact scatter (querns and pottery) and excavated data. Settlement can be divided into different types from farmsteads to hillforts with extensive lowland settlements increasingly becoming evident (Clay 2006). Farmsteads are both unenclosed and enclosed the latter usually showing evidence of having unenclosed origins when excavated (e.g. Clay 1992). The enclosures come in circular, D- shaped and sub-rectangular forms and some have survived as earthworks (Liddle 1982, 22). Although some of these may be of Roman date excavated examples seem invariably to have some evidence of late Iron Age origins.
- 8.34** The larger settlements, even when allowing for settlement shift, would have supported several family groups. There is also some evidence for mixed economies during the late Iron Age perhaps with a greater emphasis on a pastoral based economy with sheep and cattle dominant (Clay, 2006). Iron Age cremations are known from Enderby (Meek 1996) and Market Harborough while crouched burials are present at Leicester.
- 8.35** A number of sites, cropmarks and stray finds dating from the Iron Age have been identified within the site and wider Study Area.
- 8.36** A geophysical survey that was carried out in the south-west corner of the Site in 2015 (**ELE9364**) recorded various anomalies that were interpreted as enclosures, ditches, pits and hut circles associated with a possible field system to the north (**MLE21884**). These features are currently believed to be the remains of a Late Iron Age settlement with a contemporary field system, although this interpretation would only be confirmed by an archaeological trial trench evaluation.

- 8.37** A possible Iron Age enclosure and various ditches were noted during geophysical survey in 2007 (**MLE20246**) c. 420 metres to the north of the Site. Trial trenching just to the east of the enclosure in 2008/9 did not record any prehistoric remains but did uncover an undated oval pit. A double-ditch linear feature, identified as possible trackway (**MLE5560**) has been noted c. 130 metres to the west of the site, found among a number of cropmarks that have been recorded at this location. This feature has been tentatively dated to the Iron Age by the LHER. Metal detecting in 2013 recovered a silver North-eastern unit of Boar/Horse type coin (**MLE23359**) at the northern end of the trackway. Two large sub-rectangular enclosures (noted as cropmarks), one with an apparent entrance, have been noted c. 80 metres to the south-west of the Site (**MLE5561**). These have been interpreted by the LHER as elements of a Late Iron Age or possibly Romano-British farmstead. The possible trackway (**MLE5560**) runs into these enclosures at its southern end. A copper alloy 'Colchester' type brooch, dated to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period (**MLE23360**) was recorded by metal detectorists, just to the south of this settlement, and c.300 metres to the south-west of the Site.
- 8.38** *Roman (AD 43 - 410)*
- 8.39** The Roman period appears to begin with a military occupation and road building phase with the regional *civitas* capital of the dominant Iron Age tribe, the *Corieltavi*, established at Leicester (*Ratae Corieltavorum*).
- 8.40** Most rural settlements are likely to have been farms but as most are known from fieldwalking there is only relatively crude data available (*ibid.*). Most of these settlements appear to have Iron Age precursors. Settlements are not generally abandoned in the mid-1st century but in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, possibly suggesting the nature of 'Romanisation' in the region, as this is when 'villa' estates appear. A large proportion of sites occupied in the 4th century also produce Anglo-Saxon material although structures are not always found during excavation. This strongly suggests that there is continuity into the 5th century.

- 8.41** Traces of Romano-British rural settlement have been recorded within the Study Area although not within the Site itself. In September 1991 human bones (**MLE5143**) were uncovered on the shore of Rutland Water at Rutland Sailing Club c. 680 metres to the north-west of the Site. Two adult inhumations were identified both on an east-west orientation that were of Roman origin and had a probable 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. A small area around the burials was examined and a scatter of Roman pottery together with a few small features was identified. Sufficient evidence was collected to suggest these were more than just isolated burials and there is a strong possibility that a settlement existed in the immediate vicinity. Three sherds of a single vessel of a Nene Valley grey ware vessel were found on the foreshore of Rutland Sailing Club in late 1989. The pottery presumably represents the grave goods of another burial.
- 8.42** Metal detecting activity between 2010 and 2016 has recovered a large number of Romano-British items to the south-west of the Site over the past 10 years. These finds are suggestive of a nearby settlement although physical remains have yet to be identified. The collected material includes 39 Roman coins, a lead weight, a trumpet-style brooch, a Hod Hill brooch, a steelyard weight and a strap end (**MLE23353**), together with a further 14 coins, a headstud brooch, a steelyard beam and a bracelet fragment (**MLE23554**). An early Roman copper alloy 'Colchester' brooch (**MLE23360**) was also found.
- 8.43** *Early Medieval (410 – 1066)*
- 8.44** Early Anglo-Saxon Leicestershire has been found mostly via extensive fieldwalking programmes and the 18th/19th Century recovery of Saxon cemeteries from small-scale quarrying (Liddle, 2006). This data has since been added to by modern excavations, along with finds made by metal detecting groups. Recent archaeological evidence suggests that many Roman urban centres continued to function in some form or other into the early medieval period although the main types of early Saxon settlement appear to be small and dispersed (ibid.).

- 8.45** The Middle Saxon period is not well understood mainly due to a lack of understanding of that era pottery typologies. Numismatic evidence however suggests a movement from fully embedded to partially market economy (Liddle, 2006). Documentary sources indicate that the kingdom of Mercia expands due to this new economy, together with the introduction of Christianity and the foundation of minsters. The spread of Christianity sees pagan cemeteries disappear by the early-mid-7<sup>th</sup> century. The dating of early Saxon dispersed settlement sites is not clear but the bulk of them appear to have been abandoned by the late 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, although some may have formed the nuclei for later medieval villages (ibid.)
- 8.46** By the later Saxon period this nucleation process seems to be complete. Little evidence exists for how the settlements were arranged at this time however (Liddle, 2006). It also seems likely that the nucleation of the villages was contemporary with the laying out of the core of the open field systems. In the few areas where medieval field systems have been analysed and later additions stripped away the 'core areas' seem to correspond to 'manuring' scatters of Later Saxon Stamford Ware pottery (ibid.).
- 8.47** One of a number of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries uncovered in Leicestershire by 19<sup>th</sup> century quarry was found immediately to the west of the Site in the 1850s (**MLE5550**). This was discovered in 1855 whilst digging for sand and has been dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period (AD410-649). There were inhumation burials with accompanying swords, spears, shields, beads, brooches, etc., as well as cremations. Various discoveries were made subsequently, the last being recorded in 1928. As this site was only discovered in a piecemeal fashion and not recorded using modern archaeological techniques, then it is unclear as to whether the cemetery was fully delimited. It is therefore possible that further elements, or indeed the settlement which used this cemetery, are located close by. Metal detecting surveys carried to the south-west of the site and to the north of North Luffenham (**MLE 23355-8**) have recorded scatters of material which may indicate where such a settlement may once have been located. Finds made include a cruciform brooch, a wrist clasp and a brooch attachment (**MLE23355**) cruciform brooch foot, a brooch head fragment, an Anglo-Scandinavian stirrup and three spindle whorls (**MLS23356**), a cruciform brooch fragment, a silver *sceat* (a small silver coin dated to 710-765), a silver and gilt pyramidal mount (**MLE23357**), as well as a copper alloy brooch knob and a fragment of a great square head brooch (**MLE23358**).

**8.48** *Medieval (1066 – 1550)*

**8.49** The medieval period sees Rutland operating under a hierarchical settlement system with Oakham as the effective County Town with market towns below this, followed by villages centred on open field systems and finally hamlets (Liddle, 2006). The land was worked via systems of manorial and church-owned granges, which oversaw a landscape that consisted of field systems, pasture and large areas of woodland.

**8.50** A number of medieval assets have been recorded within the Study Area around the Site, mainly relating to the two villages with medieval cores that exist to the north-west and south-west of the Site, along with remnant elements of the former agricultural landscape.

**8.51** A linear feature orientated north-east – south-west (**MLE20242**), which was interpreted as a medieval ditch or deep furrow, was recorded c. 60 metres to the west of the Site during trial trenching along the route of the Empingham to Hannington pipeline in 2007. A gully (**MLE20245**) containing a single sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and located c. 380 metres to the south-west of the Site was also uncovered by the same trial trenching event. This feature was interpreted as a medieval furrow or boundary ditch.

**8.52** The village of Edith Weston (**MLE9650**), located immediately to the north-west of the Site, was probably included at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Page, 1935) and is therefore likely to have its origins in the early medieval period. The remains of a possible 15<sup>th</sup> century stone cross (**MLE5147**) is located in the centre of the village. The cross has been re-sited, though it may possibly now be in its original position. Likely medieval earthworks (**MLE5145**) relating to earlier phases of the village were recorded from a 1930s RAF vertical aerial photograph of the area, although this area has since been built over.

**8.53** North Luffenham (**MLE10606**), located c. 400 metres to the south-west of the Site, is also mentioned in the Domesday Survey (ibid.). Traces of the village's early phases in the form of parallel earthwork banks (**MLE5554**) that probably represent medieval closes, have been recorded from RAF aerial photographs of the village, c. 660 metres to the south-west of the Site, while further earthworks (**MLE5564**) were recorded in 1988 in the orchard east of Luffenham Hall c. 700 metres to the south-west. Two medieval fish ponds (**MLE5565**), one stone-lined, have been recorded south-east of Luffenham Hall c.760 metres to the south-west of the Site. Stray finds of medieval pottery and coin dating from the reign of Edward III (**MLS6947/8**) have also been recovered from the village.

- 8.54** The former medieval village of Normanton (**MLE5542**), c. 950 metres to the north-west of the Site, was de-populated about 1764 by Sir Gilbert Heathcote to form a park around Normanton Hall. Earthworks remains of the settlement (a hollow way, some closes and building platforms) survived until the creation of Rutland Water.
- 8.55** Three ponds (**MLE5137**) and a complex of enclosure boundaries (**MLE5136**) on the northern edge of Edith Weston, c. 500 metres to the north-west of the Site, have been considered to belong to an alien cell of Benedictine monks that was founded in the village before 1276. Possible village or garden earthworks forming a rectangular platform (**MLE5140**) have been noted on aerial photographs c. 260 metres to the north-west of the Site. An archaeological watching brief at this site in 1999 (**ELE5701**) recorded an undated stone wall.
- 8.56** *Post Medieval (1550 – 1799)*
- 8.57** The post-medieval period, as for most of England sees a considerable increase in the available historical resource to support the archaeological record (Hartley, 2006). The main theme of the period in most of the county is the replacement of open field agriculture with its ridge and furrow system, with enclosed fields of pasture and landscaped parks and gardens, often on the sites of former villages which had been depopulated (ibid.). Woodland decline is another important theme, with the reduction in size of Leicester Forest in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century and its complete disafforestation in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (ibid.).
- 8.58** Normanton Park (**MLE23302**), located c. 600 metres to the north-east of the Site, was one such landscape park. This was created in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century by Gilbert Heathcote and the village was of Normanton depopulated in 1764 to create it. White's Directory (1846) described a park of about 500 acres in size.
- 8.59** North Luffenham Hall (**MLE5552**), located 650 metres to the south-west of the Site, was built in 1635 and was occupied by the Noels, a branch of the Harringtons of Exton. During the English Civil War (1642-51) the house was held unsuccessfully against the forces of Parliament, led by Lord Gray. Local accounts mention the house being subject to cannon fire, outhouses and corn stores were burnt and pillaged, and surrounding cottages set ablaze. The threat of further damaged led to Noels surrendering. Descendants of the Noels continued to live in the house until the early 1700s, but the house was eventually demolished in 1802. A map of 1776 and illustrations of the hall provide a clear indication of the character of the house, its setting and grounds.



- 8.60** The Motts (**MLE5551**) is a moated enclosure c. 985 metres to the south-west of the Site. This may be a feature of the parkland that was laid out around Old Luffenham Hall in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This is also a Scheduled Monument (**1012106**). The moated platform has building foundations at the north end, and a fishpond cut into the platform at the south end. A large semi-circular 'ha ha' survives also survives within the gardens (**MLE5553**). A windmill (**MLE5562**) is shown on various C19th maps - King (1806) and the 1st edition OS (1860), c. 10 metres south-west of the Site, It has gone by the time of the 1885 OS map (Figure 9), which shows 'Windmill Spinney' to the north-east.
- 8.61** Edith Weston Hall (**MLE16450**), located c.400 metres to the north-west of the Site, was built in 1830. There was a severe fire in 1921 and it was restored in 1924, but demolished in 1957. The Lucas Braithwaite Family lived at the Hall from 1610 until 1924.
- 8.62** *Modern (1800 – present)*
- 8.63** The beginning of the modern era is essentially defined by the Industrial Revolution of the late 18<sup>th</sup> / early 19<sup>th</sup> century which had a profound effect on the structure and nature of society in Britain.
- 8.64** The countryside within the Study Area sees the formal enclosure of any remaining open fields with in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century in case of Edith Weston Parish and in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in the case of North Luffenham.
- 8.65** The Enclosure of land across England (which tended to occur mostly in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century) lead to a major depopulation of the countryside and to an expedient growth in the size of the new industrial centres within towns and cities. At the same time the Industrial Revolution lead to the rapid construction of the railway network across Britain in the 1840s and 1850s which saw a revolution in the ability to transport goods and for the general population to travel relatively cheaply.
- 8.66** The modern period sees the development of extractive industries on a whole new scale compared to the relatively minor enterprises of the medieval and post-medieval periods (Neaverson, 2006). Limestone (upon which the majority of the Site sits) was found both in the north-west and east of the county and was burnt to produce lime for agricultural improvement and mortar and cement for building. The extraction of sands and gravels in the river valleys exposed substantial numbers of archaeological sites across the county, including the Anglo-Saxon cemetery adjacent to the Site (**MLE5550**).
- 8.67** North Luffenham Airfield (**MLE15972**) was constructed in 1940. This occupies the majority of the Site. The former site of a spigot mortar emplacement (**MLE22919**) relating to Second World War airfield defences, is located within the village of North Luffenham, 770 metres to the south of the Site.

- 8.68** The development of rocket technology following the Second World War led to the siting of Thor ballistic missiles (**MLE16002**) at the airbase in the late 1950s and early 1960s, at the height of the 'Cold War' (1955-1991). Detailed discussion of the airbase and the missile launch sites (which are now Listed Buildings) will be discussed in the Built Heritage Study to be prepared by EHRCT.
- 8.69** Rutland Water reservoir (**MLE23339**) is located c. 500 metres to the north-west of the Site. Preparatory works were completed in 1976, involving the construction of an earth-fill dam to form an impounding and pumped storage reservoir with a capacity of 124 million cubic metres in the valley of the River Gwash. Hedges and trees were removed as well as dwellings and farm buildings. Filling of the reservoir began in September 1975 and continued up to April 1979.
- 8.70** *Map regression*
- 8.71** The earliest available map of the Site is the Parish Tithe Map for North Luffenham, published in 1845 (Figure 7). This map covers the south-western corner of the Site and shows that at this time it was still being farmed in an open field system divided into small strips, the same method as had been employed since the early medieval period. The individual fields are located within 12 larger strips. The Tithe Award records that the majority of these strips were given over to arable agriculture, with occasional strips of pasture. The larger strips are located in one large open field called 'Beck Field' on the map that occupies the north-west corner of the parish to the north of North Luffenham village. The Environment Agency LiDAR coverage of the area (Figure 5) shows a series of banks aligned north-east to south-west immediately to the south of the Site. These banks match exactly the boundaries of the larger strips and are likely to be lynchets created by centuries of ploughing within the individual strips.
- 8.72** The Parish Tithe Map for Edith Weston, published in 1847, covers the northern two-thirds of the Site (Figure 8). This part of the Site is shown to be divided into a series of regular fields, with no individual strips, so it appears that Edith Weston had been enclosed by this time (along with most of England), even if North Luffenham appears not have been. The Tithe Award records that most of the Site was under the plough at this time, with the majority of fields under arable cultivation, with occasional pasture fields. This land-use fits well with the underlying Limestone geology, which would produce well drained soils that would be ideal for cereal cultivation.

**8.73** The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map covering the Site was published in 1885 (Figure 9). By this time the land in North Luffenham had recently been enclosed. The Enclosure Map of 1881 (not illustrated) sets out these new fields, which are replicated in the first OS edition. The fields shown on the Edith Weston Tithe Map appear to be largely unchanged from the 1840s, with some minor sub-divisions noted. The Second Edition OS map, published in 1904 (not illustrated), shows no change in the field patterns across the Site. Interestingly the next available OS edition, that published in 1952 (not illustrated), shows no change in the Site either even though we know that North Luffenham airfield had been constructed in 1940. The airfield is depicted on the OS Edition published in 1980 (not illustrated) by which time the airfield, including the hangers and various support buildings as well as St George's Barracks, are shown.

**8.74 Environment Agency LiDAR Data (Figure 5)**

**8.75** The Site is covered partially by LiDAR at a resolution of 1m which was downloaded from the Environment Agency website (EA, 2016) and added to a Geographical Information System programme, (GIS). Terrain analysis was carried out in GIS using the 'hillshade' function. Virtual shade plots files with a vertical light source angle of 15° from the earth's surface were created at every 45° from 0° to 315° with vertical settings varying from z=1 to z=3. The results were compared with modern ordnance survey data to ensure that extant features were not represented wrongly as of potential archaeological significance.

**8.76** Two widely spaced linear banks (**MLE8692**) running east to west at right angles to known ridge and furrow systems, are located c. 420 metres to the north of the Site. These banks have been interpreted by the LHER as early field banks or a ploughed out headland, while aerial photographs taken in c. 2000 appeared to indicate the former presence of a headland. The LiDAR images of the site show that these two banks are in fact one element in a system of fields enclosed by low banks which follow the same alignment as former ridge and furrow systems mapped from post-war aerial photography. Other elements of this system appear to extend to the south-west up to the northern edge of the Site, while a number of other banks (probably lynchets associated with the former open field system) can be seen immediately to the south-east of the Site (see Map Regression section above). It is assumed that these field systems extended across the Site itself, but that the associated banks were flattened during preparatory work for the RAF airfield in 1940.

**8.77 Aerial Photographs**

**8.78** Aerial photographs taken within the Study Area were examined at the National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2018. The 135 prints consulted (24 oblique, 11 vertical) either showed no archaeological features or revealed features previously recorded by the LHER.

**8.79 Site Walkover Survey**

**8.80** A Site Walkover Survey was undertaken on the morning of 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018. The Site itself currently consists of a partially decommissioned airfield that is currently being used for a number of activities. The Site is located upon a gently undulating plateau of land that slopes steeply downhill in all directions. This flat exposed area makes for an ideal location for an airfield.

**8.81** The north-eastern corner of the Site is currently occupied by St. George's Barracks which consists of a series of low-level buildings set along a grid of tarmac roads with a number of lawn areas in between the buildings. The buildings consist of barrack blocks, service buildings and security buildings. Immediately to the south of the barracks area a number of aircraft hangers and a disused control tower which is located on the north-eastern edge of the airfield.



**Plate 1: Former Control Tower**

**8.82** The south-western corner of the airfield itself is occupied by a guard dog training centre, kennels and a firing range as well as various ancillary building around the perimeter of the main airfield. In between the roads and taxiways are open areas of what appear to be undisturbed open grass. There are no signs of levelling episodes having taken place in these grassed areas during the construction of the airfield and it appears likely that any levelling was confined to the construction of the main runways and taxiways.



**Plate 2: General view of south-west quarter of Site**

**8.83** The location of the likely settlement (**MLE21884**) identified by geophysical survey in this part of the Site is located within one of these grassed areas. The site of the 19<sup>th</sup> century quarrying activity that uncovered a series of early medieval graves (**MLE5550**) is currently occupied by a clump of small trees, bushes and undergrowth. A small area in the far south-western corner of the Site is currently being used for small-scale gravel extraction.



**Plate 3: Location of archaeological site MLE21884**

- 8.84** The northern third of the Site is taken up by North Luffenham Golf Course, areas of rough pasture, a lorry park and an area of horse paddocks. The interior of the airfield is currently being used as a location for flying model aircraft, while the grassed areas in between the runways have also been used to dump a series of military vehicles which are in various stages of decay.
- 8.85** The former Thor Missile launch sites are located in the south-east corner of the Site. These will be discussed in detail in the Built Heritage report to be prepared by EHRCT. As in the south-western quarter of the Site, the grassed areas in between the runways and taxiways appear to have remained un-impacted by modern development.



**Plate 4: General view across the southern third of the Site**

## 9 Summary of Cultural Heritage Potential

- 9.1 There is a low potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds within the Site. Stray lithic finds may be encountered. *In situ* finds in the region appear to be associated with fluvial deposits, which are known to be present in the south-west and eastern parts of the Site.
- 9.2 Continuing archaeological exploration over the past 40 years has gradually shown that Neolithic agricultural activity was far more widespread and intense across Rutland and Leicestershire than was thought up until the 1960s. A growing number of Neolithic settlements and remains of field monuments have been recorded in areas of Limestone geology similar to those that form the dominant underlying geology of the Site. There is therefore considered to be a low to medium potential for Neolithic archaeology to exist here.
- 9.3 There is high potential for later prehistoric (Bronze Age / Iron Age)/ Roman/ Early medieval archaeology within the Site. A Geophysical Survey carried out within the southern half of the Site in 2007 identified a series of features that appear to show the remains of possible ditched enclosures, ditch alignments, pits, and ring ditches. Together these features appear to represent the sub-surface remains of a former settlement with an associated field system.
- 9.4 From the pattern of features recorded this settlement is most likely to be later prehistoric (Bronze Age Iron Age)/ Romano-British in date. However, there is a chance that this settlement may be early medieval in date and associated with the Anglo-Saxon cemetery that was identified during sand extraction c. 350 metres to the north-west in the late 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 9.5 As the Anglo-Saxon cemetery was never fully delimited, it is possible that as yet unrecorded elements of that cemetery extend into the Site itself.
- 9.6 In the later medieval period the Site is likely to have been made up of open fields worked in strips, which created a system of ridge and furrow earthworks. These earthworks are likely to have survived through to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as they were gradually removed by modern agricultural activity and during the clearance of land in preparation for the construction of the airfield. There is a high potential for the sub-surface remains of these furrows to survive as features within the Site.

- 9.7** There is a very low potential for post-medieval features within the Site as activity was concentrated within the two villages of Edith Weston and North Luffenham, while the Site itself was occupied by both open and enclosed fields.
- 9.8** In the modern period the Site was occupied by an RAF base which is still largely intact. Any modern features are still visible and will be considered by the Built Heritage report by EHRCT.

## **10 Likely Impact of the proposed development**

### **10.1 Previous impacts**

**10.2** While construction of the runways and taxiways of the airbase will have impacted upon archaeological potential, the open areas in between appear to have been relatively undisturbed (as witnessed by the results of the 2007 Geophysical Survey in the south of the Site). Any archaeological features and/or deposits in these areas are likely to be relatively well-preserved. Areas below the current runways and taxiways will have been impacted by up to 300-400mm, although any substantial archaeological features within these footprints will be likely to have survived at least in a truncated form.

**10.3** Much of the north-west corner of the Site is currently occupied by buildings and infrastructure within the existing airbase. This modern development will have had a severe impact upon any archaeological features and/or deposits which may have once existed in this part of the Site and it is highly unlikely that any but the largest features will have survived within the footprints of existing buildings.

**10.4** Areas of hard standing, car parks and access roads will have also impacted upon sub-surface deposits, although some archaeology may have survived truncation in these parts of the site and could be exposed when any re-development takes place.

### **10.5 Construction Methodology**

**10.6** At the time of writing no Masterplan of the proposed development has been prepared by Rutland County Council and the DIO. However, a Capacity Study of the Site has produced three options for general land allocation (DWG numbers: D2581\_021-3). These options (Figures 10-12) show varying proportions of the Site taken up with residential development (including a school, open space and amenities), commercial development, mineral extraction, landscape buffers and areas of so-called 'green separation'.



- 10.7** It is highly likely that construction of the residential and commercial development will involve ground reduction and levelling episodes, the excavation of wall foundation trenches and possibly basements, as well as service trenches. Wall foundation trenches are likely to be excavated to at least 1.5 -2.5 metres below current ground level, while access route ground reduction could be between 500mm and several metres. Any basement excavations could be anywhere between 2 and 3 metres below current ground level. Service trenches may vary between 300 and 500mm in depth depending on local requirements.
- 10.8** Mineral extraction will involve the wholesale removal of strata likely to contain archaeological features and/or deposits, similar to the impacts created by the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century sand extraction works immediately to the west of the Site, only on a much larger scale.
- 10.9** The landscape buffers may require levelling episodes that may well impact upon sub-surface deposits to several meters, depending upon their design and local requirements.
- 10.10** It is unclear at this stage what the creation of the 'green separation' areas will require. These areas will need to be reviewed for archaeological impact once more detailed plans are available.

**10.11 Impact on Designated Assets**

- 10.12** At the time of writing no physical impacts are anticipated on the two Scheduled Monuments (**30234** and **101206**) located within the Study Area. It is also anticipated that the development will not have a significant impact upon the setting of either SM.

**10.13 Impact on undesignated Archaeology (Figure 6)**

**10.14** *Very High Potential*

- 10.15** Any development within Areas C and D of the 2007 Geophysical Survey (**MLE21844**) carried out within the southern half of the Site or in any undeveloped areas immediately around the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (**MLE5550**), as shown in red on the Archaeological Potential Zones, would have a severe impact upon the potential late prehistoric/Roman/early medieval settlement, cemetery and field systems that has been identified there.

**10.16** *High Potential*

Areas of the Site not impacted by modern development and located close to the Very High Potential areas may include previously unrecorded elements associated with the settlement, cemetery and field systems. Due to the absence of modern

development, any archaeological features in these areas would be relatively well preserved. As with the Very High areas, any development here would have a severe impact upon such features and/or deposits.

#### **10.17 *Medium Potential***

Previously undisturbed areas of the Site, located away from the main hub of known archaeology, may contain previously unrecorded archaeological features. If such features do exist, they would be relatively well-preserved. Any development here would have a severe impact upon such features and/or deposits.

#### **10.18 *Low Potential***

Any archaeological features and/or deposits located within areas of the Site, previously impacted by the construction of the airfield, and its support infrastructure, are likely to have been either heavily truncated or completely removed. It is unlikely that the proposed development would therefore impact upon archaeological features and/or deposits in these areas.

### **11 Further Work**

**11.1** Although a Masterplan is not yet available to Hampshire Services, it is clear from the Capacity Study Option drawings that the archaeological potential of the Site will require further work prior to the commencement of any construction.

**11.2** An archaeologist or archaeologists should be present during the excavation of any geo-tech trial holes and window samples across the Site, in order to identify areas of good geoarchaeological potential.

**11.3** A programme of archaeological trial trenching should be carried out across the zones of Very High, High and Medium archaeological potential which have been identified within the Site.

**11.4** Trial trenching should be targeted on any potential 'sites' identified by the Geophysical Survey (**ELE9364**), but should also investigate any 'blank' areas where the geophysics has returned negative results or where previous investigation have not been carried out.

- 11.5** Trial trenching should aim to sample at least 4% of the total land take area of proposed development. Trenches should be no more than 30 metres in length in order to provide sufficient frequency of cover.
- 11.6** Following the completion of these stages of work an archaeological mitigation statement should be produced that summarises the results of all work, identifies areas of particular archaeological potential and sets out a programme of detailed archaeological excavation of these areas prior to the commencement of construction. The statement should set out a programme of public engagement and should also include details on the production of a final report on the results of the entire archaeological programme for academic publication within an approved county or national journal. It should also make provision for the deposition of all archaeological archives and finds with the appropriate local museum service.
- 11.7** All of this fieldwork could be made the subject of suitably worded conditions attached to any planning permissions that are issued by the relevant planning committee. Alternatively, the archaeological advisor to Rutland County Council may ask for fieldwork to be carried out (particularly in the zones of very high archaeological potential) prior to any determination by the planning committee, in order to assess the significance of the known archaeological activity ahead of the submission of an application in order to aid with any potential re-designs of the proposed Masterplan.
- 11.8** It is recommended that all of these issues are discussed with the archaeological advisor to Rutland County Council at the earliest opportunity.

## **12 Conclusion**

- 12.1** Hampshire Services were commissioned by the Rutland County Council and the DIO to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) of sub-surface archaeological issues relating to a potential development SPD/Masterplan for a new Garden Village at St George's Barracks, North Luffenham in Rutland. This assessment scoped out all Built Heritage issues which will be dealt with in a separate report.

- 12.2** The assessment concluded that there is a low potential for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic finds within the Site, while there is high potential for later prehistoric (Bronze Age / Iron Age)/ Roman/ Early medieval archaeology. A Geophysical Survey carried out within the southern half of the Site in 2007 identified a series of features that appear to show the remains of possible ditched enclosures, ditch alignments, pits, and ring ditches. This settlement is most likely to be later prehistoric (Bronze Age Iron Age)/ Romano-British in date. However, there is a chance that this settlement may be early medieval in date and associated with an Anglo-Saxon cemetery that was identified to the north-west of the Site. As the Anglo-Saxon cemetery was never fully delimited, it is possible that as yet unrecorded elements of that cemetery extend into the Site itself.
- 12.3** In the later medieval period the Site is likely to have been made up of open fields worked in strips, which created a system of ridge and furrow earthworks. Cartographic evidence suggests that these strip fields continued in use in the south-west quarter of the site into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. There is a high potential for the sub-surface remains of these furrows to survive as features within the Site. There is a very low potential for post-medieval features within the site as activity was concentrated within the two villages of Edith Weston and North Luffenham and the northern two-thirds of the Site (within Edith Weston parish) was covered by enclosed fields. In the modern period the Site was covered by an RAF base which is still largely intact. Any modern features are still visible and will be considered by the Built Heritage report by EHRCT.
- 12.4** Any development within Areas C and D of the 2007 Geophysical Survey (**MLE21844**) carried out within the southern half of the Site or in any undeveloped areas immediately around the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (**MLE5550**), would have a severe impact upon the potential late prehistoric/Roman/early medieval settlement, cemetery and field systems that has been identified there.
- 12.5** Development in areas of current open space adjacent to these very high potential areas is likely to impact on as yet unrecorded archaeology, while development within other open areas, away from these hotspots, may impact upon further archaeological features.

- 12.6** While construction of the runways and taxiways of the airbase will have severely impacted upon archaeological potential, the open areas in between appear to have been relatively undisturbed (as witnessed by the results of the 2007 Geophysical Survey in the south of the Site). Any archaeological features and/or deposits in these areas are likely to be relatively well-preserved.
- 12.7** Areas of hard standing, car parks and access roads will have also impacted upon sub-surface deposits, although some archaeology may have survived truncation in these parts of the site and could be exposed when any re-development takes place.
- 12.8** Much of the north-west corner of the Site is currently occupied by buildings and infrastructure within the existing airbase. This modern development will have had a severe impact upon any archaeological features and/or deposits which may have once existed in this part of the Site and it is highly unlikely that any but the largest features will have survived within the footprints of existing buildings.
- 12.9** The assessment recommends that further archaeological fieldwork be carried out in order to establish the date, character and extent of known archaeological activity within the Site and also to explore the potential of other areas that have not already been impacted by modern development. This fieldwork could be secured via conditions attached to any planning permissions issued. However the archaeological advisor to Rutland County Council may require the assessment of known archaeological areas to be carried out prior to determination of any application. It is recommended that all of these issues are discussed with the archaeological advisor to Rutland County Council at the earliest opportunity.

## 13 References

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**Websites Consulted:**

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Resource-assessment>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

**Maps consulted:**

Tithe Map of North Luffenham Parish – 1845

Tithe Map of Edith Weston Parish – 1847

Enclosure Award and Map for North Luffenham Parish – 1881 (two copies)

Ordnance Survey First Edition Map – Published 1885

Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map – Published 1904

Ordnance Survey Map – Published 1952

Ordnance Survey Map – 25 inch Sheets SK90SW, NE, NW and SE Published 1980

### Appendix 1: List of Archaeological Sites within Study Area

LHER Number	Description
MLE5136	Possible Benedictine cell, north of Edith Weston
MLE5137	Ponds north of Edith Weston
MLE5140	Medieval/post-medieval earthworks south of Rectory Lane
MLE5143	Roman burials, Rutland Sailing Club
MLE5145	Medieval village earthworks south of the church
MLE5147	Medieval stone cross, south of the church
MLE5542	Deserted medieval village of Normanton
MLE5550	Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Weston Gate Field
MLE5551	Post-medieval moat earthwork, The Motts
MLE5552	North Luffenham Hall, north-west of the Church
MLE5553	Post-medieval garden remains, west of the Church
MLE5554	Earthworks east of Luffenham Hall
MLE5560	Double-ditch feature north of Manor Farm
MLE5561	Enclosure cropmarks north of Manor Farm
MLE5562	Post-medieval windmill, north-east of the church
MLE5564	Medieval village earthworks east of Luffenham Hall
MLE5565	Medieval/post-medieval fishponds south-east of Luffenham Hall
MLE5566	Undated burials north-west of the church
MLE6423	Flint arrowhead from north-west of Bracknell House
MLE6947	Medieval pottery from the Primary School
MLE6948	Medieval coin from 10, Deweys Close
MLE8692	Undated banks west of Normanton Lodge Farm
MLE9650	Historic settlement core of Edith Weston
MLE10606	Historic settlement core of North Luffenham
MLE15972	North Luffenham Airfield
MLE16002	THOR MISSILE SITE AT FORMER RAF NORTH LUFFENHAM
MLE16450	Edith Weston Hall
MLE16587	Medieval remains at Cloisters, north of the church
MLE16588	Post-medieval remains at Cloisters, north of the church (Edith Weston Old Hall)
MLE16823	Post-medieval pottery from Tyler Close
MLE20242	Medieval ditch south of Edith Weston
MLE20245	Medieval gully south of Edith Weston
MLE20246	Possible prehistoric site, north-east of Oak Farm
MLE21884	Possible prehistoric site, North Luffenham Airfield
MLE22200	St John the Baptist's Church burial ground, Church Street
MLE22919	Spigot mortar emplacement, Station Road
MLE23302	Normanton Park
MLE23339	Rutland Water (Empingham Reservoir)
MLE23353	Possible Roman site east/south-east of the Sewage Works
MLE23354	Possible Roman site, south of Lyndon Road
MLE23355	Possible Anglo-Saxon site north-east of the Sewage Works
MLE23356	Possible Anglo-Saxon site, south of Lyndon Road
MLE23357	Possible Anglo-Saxon site north of the River Chater
MLE23358	Anglo-Saxon finds from north of Manor Farm
MLE23359	Iron Age coin from east of the Sewage Works
MLE23360	Iron Age/Roman brooch from north of Manor Farm



## Leicestershire CC HNET Event/Activity Full Report

02/02/2018

Number of records: 20



Event records within the site search radius (SK 935 046)

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE1622	1991 excavations at Rutland Sailing Club	Event - Intervention

Accession Number: A64.1991

Dates: 01/09/1991 - 30/09/1991, between

**Project Details:****Thesaurus Event Types**

EXCAVATION

Organisation - None Recorded

**Location****Grid Reference**

Centred SK 922 056 (100m by 100m) SK90NW

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish Edith Weston, Rutland

Event/Activity References - None recorded

**Description and Sources****Description**

Two C2nd burials were exposed on the shore of Rutland Water in 1991 and subsequently excavated. Pottery and a few features suggest there was settlement nearby rather than these being purely isolated burials.

Sources - None recorded

**Associated Monuments**

MLE5143 Roman burials, Rutland Sailing Club (Monument MLE5143)

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE7144	Empingham to Hannington Anglian Water Pipeline, Rutland and Leicestershire section archaeological evaluation: Stage 1 - desk based study	Event - Interpretation

Accession Number:

Dates: 17/12/1998 - 17/12/1998, pre (December 1998)

**Project Details:****Thesaurus Event Types**

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Organisation: Northamptonshire Archaeology

**Location****Grid Reference**

Centred SP 8869 9971 (9525m by 16697m) SP89NE Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish Bisbrooke, Rutland  
 Civil Parish Caldecott, Rutland  
 Civil Parish Edith Weston, Rutland  
 Civil Parish Empingham, Rutland  
 Civil Parish Glaston, Rutland

Event ID: ELE7144

Name: Empingham to Hannington Anglian Water Pipeline, Rutland and

Civil Parish	Great Easton, Harborough, Leicestershire
Civil Parish	Lyddington, Rutland
Civil Parish	Lyndon, Rutland
Civil Parish	Morcott, Rutland
Civil Parish	Normanton, Rutland
Civil Parish	North Luffenham, Rutland
Civil Parish	Pilton, Rutland
Civil Parish	Seaton, Rutland
Civil Parish	Thorpe By Water, Rutland
Civil Parish	Uppingham, Rutland
Civil Parish	Wing, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

This report forms the first stage of archaeological evaluation of the proposed Empingham to Hannington Anglian Water pipeline and deals with a 1.3km wide corridor from Empingham to Caldecott, a distance of 22km. Several nationally important medieval sites at Empingham, North Luffenham, Wing, Lyddington and Caldecott are Scheduled Monuments. Other areas of prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon activities have been identified and most of the corridor contains extensive medieval open field remains. Hedgerows of importance may be present along pre-1850 parish boundaries and around pre-Parliamentary enclosed fields in several places.

**Sources**

Unpublished document: Thorne, A. 1998. Empingham to Hannington Anglian Water Pipeline, Rutland and Leicestershire section archaeological evaluation: Stage 1 - desk based study.

**Associated Monuments - None recorded**

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Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE5701	An archaeological watching brief at Westonia House Rectory Lane, Edith Weston, Rutland.	Event - Intervention
<b>Accession Number:</b>	RA 18. 2000	
<b>Dates:</b>	05/08/1999 - 10/08/1999, between (11/05/2001)	
<b>Project Details:</b>		
<b>Thesaurus Event Types</b>		
WATCHING BRIEF		
<b>Organisation:</b>	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	
<b>Location</b>		
<b>Grid Reference</b>		
Centred SK 92547 05263 (158m by 135m)	SK90NW	Area
<b>Administrative Areas</b>		
Civil Parish	Edith Weston, Rutland	
<b>Event/Activity References - None recorded</b>		

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Rectory Lane , Edith Weston, Rutland. The development consisted of the construction of a garage and the laying of a new driveway. Evidence was recovered for one or more stony areas of probably recent date and a clay bonded, stone built wall of uncertain date was exposed.

**Event ID:** ELE5701      **Name:** An archaeological watching brief at Westonia House Rectory Lane, Edith

**Sources**

Unpublished document: Warren, S & Gnanaratnam. A. 2000. An archaeological watching brief at Westonia House, Rectory Lane, Edith Weston, Rutland.

**Associated Monuments - None recorded**

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<b>Event ID</b>	<b>Event Name</b>	<b>Event Type</b>
ELE4803	Archaeological watching brief on land at Church Lane, Edith Weston, Rutland	Event - Intervention

**Accession Number:** A15.2000  
**Dates:** 18/09/2000 - 06/10/2000, between (Sept/Oct 2000)  
**Project Details:**  
**Thesaurus Event Types**  
WATCHING BRIEF  
**Organisation:** Archaeological Project Services

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**Location**  
**Grid Reference**  
Centred SK 92698 05364 (45m by 40m)      SK90NW      Area  
**Administrative Areas**  
Civil Parish      Edith Weston, Rutland  
**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

A watching brief was carried out on groundworks for a new house. Two quarry pits were recorded that may have been dug to extract stone for the church. The pits contained medieval pottery. The remains of two post-medieval buildings were recorded with associated features including a well and boundary wall.

**Sources**

- (1) Unpublished document: Rayner, Tobin. 2001. Archaeological watching brief on land at Church Lane, Edith Weston, Rutland.

**Associated Monuments**

- MLE16587 Medieval remains at Cloisters, north of the church (Monument MLE16587)
- MLE16588 Post-medieval remains at Cloisters, north of the church (Edith Weston Old Hall) (Monument MLE16588)

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<b>Event ID</b>	<b>Event Name</b>	<b>Event Type</b>
ELE6211	An archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to 18 Well Cross Street, Edith Weston, Rutland	Event - Intervention

**Accession Number:** 2002.RT02  
**Dates:** 27/11/2001 - 27/11/2001, between (November 2001)  
**Project Details:**  
**Thesaurus Event Types**  
WATCHING BRIEF  
**Organisation:** University of Leicester Archaeological Services

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**Location**

Event ID: ELE6211

Name: An archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to 18 Well Cross Street,

**Grid Reference**

SK 9285 0527 (point)

SK90NW

Point

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish

Edith Weston, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

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**Description and Sources**

**Description**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS on the 27th November during groundworks for a barn conversion and development of two bungalows on land adjacent to 18 Well Cross Street, Edith Weston. The location of the development was close to the medieval core of the village and a medieval church and therefore the groundworks had potential to disturb any buried archaeological deposits. Prior to the watching brief two small drainage channels, c.1m x c.1m x c.0.75m deep just north of the barn had already been excavated. Machining of foundation trenches to the east of the yard and excavation of a series of test pits to the west was closely monitored. No significant evidence of archaeological remains was visible.

**Sources**

Unpublished document: Jones, S. 2002. An archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to 18 Well Cross Street, Edith Weston, Rutland.

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**Associated Monuments - None recorded**

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<b>Event ID</b>	<b>Event Name</b>	<b>Event Type</b>
ELE4147	Archaeological desk-based and building assessments at 6, Church Street, North Luffenham	Event - Survey

**Accession Number:**

**Dates:** 16/11/2004 - 16/11/2004, pre (November 2004)

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

BUILDING SURVEY

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

**Organisation:**

Northamptonshire Archaeology

**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 93467 03387 (62m by 63m)

SK90SW

Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish

North Luffenham, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

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**Description and Sources**

**Description**

The report confirms that the building was an 18th stable associated with Old Luffenham Hall, and was converted to a barn probably in the mid 19th century. It identifies three phases.

**Sources**

- (1) Unpublished document: Thorne, A. 2004. Archaeological desk-based and building assessments at 6, Church Street, North Luffenham.

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**Associated Monuments**

MLE10563 CHRISTINE HAIRDRESSING SALON AND WALL OLD HALL BARN (Building MLE10563)

Event ID: ELE4147      Name: Archaeological desk-based and building assessments at 6, Church Street,

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE7171	Archaeological watching brief on land at Weston Road, Edith Weston, Rutland	Event - Intervention

**Accession Number:**

**Dates:** 10/12/2004 - 01/03/2005, between (December 2004/March 2005)

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

WATCHING BRIEF

**Organisation:** Archaeological Project Services

**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 9240 0540 (36m by 45m)      SK90NW      Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish      Edith Weston, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new residential dwelling on land to the north of Weston Road, Edith Weston. The watching brief monitored the excavation of two trial pits and topsoil stripping for the raft foundations.

The site lies to the west of the parish church of St Mary which has its origins in the late 12th century. Neolithic and Romano-British burials have been identified within the vicinity.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural and subsoil deposits which were overlain by features associated with gardening at the site. No archaeological deposits were identified and no artefacts were retrieved.

**Sources**

Unpublished document: Cope-Faulkner, P. 2006. Archaeological watching brief on land at Weston Road, Edith Weston, Rutland.

**Associated Monuments - None recorded**

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Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE4607	Archaeological desk-based assessment of land to the rear of Stonecroft, North Luffenham, Rutland	Event - Intervention

**Accession Number:** YA15.2006

**Dates:** 21/08/2006 - 24/08/2006

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

**Organisation:** Northamptonshire Archaeology

**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 93703 03293 (65m by 53m)      SK90SW      Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish      North Luffenham, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

Event ID: ELE4607

Name: Archaeological desk-based assessment of land to the rear of Stonecroft,

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

An assessment was carried out due to plans to construct a new dwelling. It concluded that although there is no direct evidence to suggest buried archaeological remains are present on site, the site is within the historic core of the village.

**Sources**

- (1) Unpublished document: Mason, P. 2006. Archaeological desk-based assessment of land to the rear of Stonecroft, North Luffenham, Rutland.

**Associated Monuments - None recorded**

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE7145	Empingham to Hannington pipeline environmental statement, volume 1: Cultural heritage	Event - Interpretation

**Accession Number:**

**Dates:** 03/11/2006 - 03/11/2006, pre (November 2006)

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

**Organisation:** Mott MacDonald

**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SP 8869 9971 (9525m by 16697m) SP89NE Area

**Administrative Areas**

- Civil Parish Bisbrooke, Rutland
- Civil Parish Caldecott, Rutland
- Civil Parish Edith Weston, Rutland
- Civil Parish Empingham, Rutland
- Civil Parish Glaston, Rutland
- Civil Parish Great Easton, Harborough, Leicestershire
- Civil Parish Lyddington, Rutland
- Civil Parish Lyndon, Rutland
- Civil Parish Morcott, Rutland
- Civil Parish Normanton, Rutland
- Civil Parish North Luffenham, Rutland
- Civil Parish Pilton, Rutland
- Civil Parish Seaton, Rutland
- Civil Parish Thorpe By Water, Rutland
- Civil Parish Uppingham, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

The proposed route has been selected to avoid or minimise impacts on known features of cultural heritage significance. The proposed route has been taken as far away as reasonably practicable from the protected Scheduled Monuments at Lyddington and Rockingham. Work to date has shown that little of known cultural heritage significance would be adversely affected by the proposed route. The only identified features where the effect will be major are the earthwork ridge and furrow in four fields and the cropmark enclosures north of Great

Event ID: ELE7145

Name: Empingham to Hannington pipeline environmental statement, volume 1:

Cransley. Proposed mitigation including reinstatement of ridge and furrow earthworks and 'preservation by record' of the enclosures would reduce the overall adverse effects on these sites.

Following construction of the pipeline, the reinstatement of land to existing conditions means that there would be no long term impacts on the setting on any features of cultural heritage significance. There would also be no severance of remains from their setting or context.

The overall conclusion of this assessment is that due to the potential loss of a few features the impact would be minor negative.

**Sources**

Unpublished document: 2006. Empingham to Hannington pipeline environmental statement, volume 1 Cultural heritage.

**Associated Monuments - None recorded**

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE7147	AWS Empingham to Hannington pipeline: Archaeological geophysical surveys, phase 2 - January - May 2007	Event - Survey

**Accession Number:**

**Dates:** 01/01/2007 - 31/05/2007, between (January/May 2007)

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

**Organisation:**

Northamptonshire Archaeology

**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 9124 0068 (7039m by 14288m) SK90SW Dispersed

**Administrative Areas**

- Civil Parish Bisbrooke, Rutland
- Civil Parish Caldecott, Rutland
- Civil Parish Edith Weston, Rutland
- Civil Parish Empingham, Rutland
- Civil Parish Glaston, Rutland
- Civil Parish Lyddington, Rutland
- Civil Parish Lyndon, Rutland
- Civil Parish Normanton, Rutland
- Civil Parish North Luffenham, Rutland
- Civil Parish Pilton, Rutland
- Civil Parish Seaton, Rutland
- Civil Parish Thorpe By Water, Rutland
- Civil Parish Wing, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

NA conducted geophysical prospection as part of the archaeological evaluation of the proposed Anglian Water Services pipeline route from Empingham to Hannington. A total area of c.82ha, spread across 119 fields, was surveyed by magnetometry in this phase of work, to add to the 12ha surveyed in phase 1. Thirty-eight fields were found to contain archaeological features of various types. There were around fourteen sites identified, the ones at Glaston, Thorpe Malsor and Great Cransley being extensive. Less extensive, but significant sites included a possible prehistoric ring-ditch on the Welland floodplain at Caldecott, later prehistoric or Roman enclosures at Bisbrooke, Caldecott, Great Cransley and Broughton, and part of a probable medieval hamlet at Gretton. Several

Event ID: ELE7147

Name: AWS Empingham to Hannington pipeline: Archaeological geophysical

other fields contained ditches and enclosures of probable later prehistoric, Roman or medieval date. Lesser archaeological features, including isolated pits and lengths of ditch, were found in a further twenty-four fields. Remnant traces of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were identified along the majority of the survey corridor.

**Sources**

Unpublished document: Butler, A; Mudd, A; Fisher, I & Walsh, P. 2007. AWS Empingham to Hannington pipeline: Archaeological geophysical surveys, phase 2 - January - May 2007.

**Associated Monuments**

- MLE20240 Medieval ditches south of Empingham (Monument MLE20240)
- MLE20241 Prehistoric gully west of Normanton Lodge Farm (Monument MLE20241)
- MLE20242 Medieval ditch south of Edith Weston (Monument MLE20242)
- MLE20245 Medieval gully south of Edith Weston (Monument MLE20245)
- MLE20246 Possible prehistoric site, north-east of Oak Farm (Monument MLE20246)
- MLE20248 Postholes north of Glaston (Monument MLE20248)
- MLE20249 Possible Iron Age ditch near Bee Hill (Monument MLE20249)
- MLE20251 Iron Age site south of Lyddington Road (Monument MLE20251)
- MLE20808 Anglo-Saxon cemetery south-west of Bisbrooke Hall (Monument MLE20808)
- MLE20813 Pit alignment south-east of Bisbrooke (Monument MLE20813)
- MLE20815 Roman remains west of Seaton Grange (Monument MLE20815)
- MLE20816 Medieval ditches, east of Bee Hill (Monument MLE20816)
- MLE20818 Iron Age ditch south-east of Bee Hill (Monument MLE20818)

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE4826	Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Tyler Close, Edith Weston, Rutland	Event - Interpretation

**Accession Number:**

Dates: 29/05/2007 - 29/05/2007, pre (May 2007)

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

BUILDING SURVEY  
DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Organisation: Archaeological Project Services

**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 92873 05187 (74m by 97m) SK90NW Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish Edith Weston, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

A desk-based assessment was carried out on land where residential development has been proposed. The assessment concluded that there was low to moderate potential for prehistoric to Anglo Saxon remains on site but moderate to high for medieval and post-medieval. The site is within the historic core to the east of recorded village earthworks. In addition, three of the standing buildings contained historic fabric and it was recommended that they be surveyed (Level 1/2) prior to demolition/conversion.

**Sources**

- (1) Unpublished document: Bradley-Lovekin, T. 2007. Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Tyler Close, Edith Weston, Rutland.



Event ID: ELE4826

Name: Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Tyler Close, Edith

**Associated Monuments**

MLE16646 Post-medieval farm buildings, Tylers Close (Building MLE16646)

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE8124	AWS Empingham to Hannington Pipeline: Trial trench evaluation; October 2007 - February 2008	Event - Intervention

**Accession Number:**

**Dates:** 01/10/2007 - 29/02/2008, occasionally (October 2007/ February 2008)

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

TRIAL TRENCH

**Organisation:** Northamptonshire Archaeology

**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 912 005 (7007m by 14559m) SK90SW Dispersed

**Administrative Areas**

- Civil Parish Bisbrooke, Rutland
- Civil Parish Caldecott, Rutland
- Civil Parish Edith Weston, Rutland
- Civil Parish Empingham, Rutland
- Civil Parish Glaston, Rutland
- Civil Parish Lyddington, Rutland
- Civil Parish Lyndon, Rutland
- Civil Parish Normanton, Rutland
- Civil Parish Pilton, Rutland
- Civil Parish Seaton, Rutland
- Civil Parish Thorpe By Water, Rutland
- Civil Parish Wing, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

A total of 110 trial trenches were excavated between Empingham, Rutland and Corby, Northamptonshire, in archaeological mitigation for the first stage of construction of a new Anglian Water mains pipeline. 11 trenches (8 in Leics) contained features of potential archaeological interest. Only eight sherds of pottery were recovered in total and suggest Iron Age and medieval dates for some of the features. A number of features were undated. A number of the linear features discovered in the geophysical survey turned out to be furrows of little significance. While the results do not appear to indicate any major archaeological constraint on the development, it is recommended that a targeted watching brief be undertaken during soil removal in the vicinity of 8 of the trenches where there were suggestions of archaeological features in the pipeline easement.

**Sources**

Unpublished document: Clarke, Jason. 2007. AWS Empingham to Hannington pipeline: Archaeological trial trenching - Interim results.

Unpublished document: Mudd, Andy & Wolfram-Murray, Yvonne. 2008. AWS Empingham to Hannington Pipeline: Trial trench evaluation; October 2007 - February 2008.

**Associated Monuments**

- MLE20240 Medieval ditches south of Empingham (Monument MLE20240)
- MLE20241 Prehistoric gully west of Normanton Lodge Farm (Monument MLE20241)
- MLE20242 Medieval ditch south of Edith Weston (Monument MLE20242)

Event ID: ELE8124

Name: AWS Empingham to Hannington Pipeline: Trial trench evaluation; October

- MLE20245 Medieval gully south of Edith Weston (Monument MLE20245)
- MLE20247 Possible limestone quarry pit south of Notwells (Monument MLE20247)
- MLE20248 Postholes north of Glaston (Monument MLE20248)
- MLE20249 Possible Iron Age ditch near Bee Hill (Monument MLE20249)
- MLE20250 Iron Age pottery north of Lyddington Road (Find Spot MLE20250)
- MLE20251 Iron Age site south of Lyddington Road (Monument MLE20251)

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Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE5106	2007 trial trenching on land at Tyler Close, Edith Weston, Rutland	Event - Intervention

Accession Number: OAKRM: 2007.68

Dates: 15/11/2007 - 15/11/2007

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

TRIAL TRENCH

Organisation: Archaeological Project Services

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**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 92880 05183 (37m by 62m) SK90NW Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish Edith Weston, Rutland

**Event/Activity References**

DOI - ADS DOI 10.5284/1031977  
OASIS - OASIS archaeol1-34728

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

Three trenches were excavated on site; a sequence of natural and modern deposits was observed. No significant finds or features were recorded though some post-medieval (6 sherds 16th-18th century) and modern artefacts were retrieved.

**Sources**

(1) Unpublished document: Wood, M. 2007. Archaeological evaluation on land at Tyler Close, Edith Weston, Rutland.

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**Associated Monuments**

MLE16823 Post-medieval pottery from Tyler Close (Find Spot MLE16823)

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Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE7148	AWS Empingham-Hannington water pipeline: Archaeological strip and record works test pit results - November 2007	Event - Intervention

Accession Number:

Dates: 30/11/2007 - 30/11/2007, pre (November 2007)

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**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

TEST PIT

Organisation - None Recorded

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**Location**

Event ID: ELE7148

Name: AWS Empingham-Hannington water pipeline: Archaeological strip and

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 9095 0047 (5876m by 10906m) SK90SW Dispersed

**Administrative Areas**

- Civil Parish Bisbrooke, Rutland
- Civil Parish Empingham, Rutland
- Civil Parish Glaston, Rutland
- Civil Parish Lyddington, Rutland
- Civil Parish Seaton, Rutland
- Civil Parish Thorpe By Water, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

A total of 60 test pits were excavated along the easement of the first phase of the Empingham to Hannington water pipeline. The test pits were excavated to the underlying natural geology in areas of archaeological potential established from a previous geophysical survey in order to establish the depths of overburden over archaeological deposits.

**Sources**

Unpublished document: Clarke, Jason. 2007. AWS Empingham-Hannington water pipeline: Archaeological strip and record works test pit results - November 2007.

**Associated Monuments - None recorded**

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE8605	Empingham-Hannington water pipeline excavations: Normanton	Event - Intervention

**Accession Number:** OAKRM: 2009.14  
**Dates:** 01/01/2008 - 31/07/2009, at some time (2008-9)

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

EXCAVATION

**Organisation:** Northamptonshire Archaeology

**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 9385 0587 (73m by 97m) SK90NW Area

**Administrative Areas**

- Civil Parish Normanton, Rutland

**Event/Activity References**

DOI - ADS DOI 10.5284/1022076  
 OASIS - OASIS northamp3-161012

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

The excavation investigated the area immediately to the east of a right-angled geophysical anomaly, possibly part of a ditched enclosure of prehistoric date, which was located within the easement of the pipeline corridor but outside of the excavation area. At the north end of the site there was an undated oval pit. Immediately to its east was a possible furrow. Towards the southern end of the site were the foundation courses of a drystone wall, probably a former field boundary.

**Sources**

Unpublished document: Carlyle, Simon; Clarke, Jason & Chapman, Andy (ed). 2011. Archaeological investigations along the route of the Empingham to Hannington (Wing Extension) pipeline, Rutland and Northamptonshire, January 2008 to July 2009.

Unpublished document: Clarke, J & Carlyle, S. 2010. Archaeological investigations along the route of the Empingham to Hannington (Wing Extension) pipeline, Rutland and Northamptonshire, January 2008 to July 2009, assessment report and updated project design.

### Associated Monuments

MLE20246 Possible prehistoric site, north-east of Oak Farm (Monument MLE20246)

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE7697	2011 desk-based assessment of land at 33, Weston Road, Edith Weston, Rutland	Event - Interpretation

### Accession Number:

Dates: 31/05/2011 - 31/05/2011, pre (May 2011)

### Project Details:

#### Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

#### Organisation:

Neville Hall Archaeological Services

### Location

#### Grid Reference

Centred SK 926 055 (70m by 73m) SK90NW Area

#### Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Edith Weston, Rutland

### Event/Activity References - None recorded

### Description and Sources

#### Description

An archaeological desk based assessment was prepared for Ross Thain & Co. Ltd. on behalf of their clients in support of a forthcoming planning application for the proposed construction of a replacement residential dwelling with detached garage on land at 33 Weston Road, Edith Weston, Rutland.

The rear of the site is occupied by a SSSI where no development is to take place, so any archaeological potential here will be preserved in situ.

The potential for prehistoric and Romano-British activity to be found within this site, given the paucity of such activity within the area is considered to be low. It is also considered that as this site is located at the northern end of the modern settlement, it is similarly likely to be located at the northern periphery of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements and that the potential for this settlement activity to be found here is also low. The proposal site is also considered to be situated to the south of the possible site of a medieval Benedictine cell, so the potential for remains associated with this to be found here is also low.

The most likely archaeological activity that may be encountered within this site comprises medieval enclosure boundary ditches and ridge and furrow associated with the site of the Benedictine cell and of post-medieval settlement activity. The potential for these to be found on this site is medium. Although a possible ditch was found at the rear of the site during the walkover survey within the SSSI, it is equally possible that this may represent a natural undulation in the ground levels.

Known historical impacts on the potential archaeological resource comprise tree throws from a plantation which extended across the site, from cottages and outbuildings that occupied the southern portions of the site from at least the mid 19th century onwards and from the construction of the present house and garage on the site.

The potential impact of development is most likely to have an impact on those aspects of the archaeological resource which are most likely to be found on this site such as the medieval enclosures and ridge and furrow and

**Event ID:** ELE7697      **Name:** 2011 desk-based assessment of land at 33, Weston Road, Edith Weston,

post-medieval settlement activity. The potential impact of development on this will be nil within the SSSI and high within the remainder of the site.

The potential impact of development on other archaeological resource of low potential composed of Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement activity and activity associated with the medieval Benedictine cell is similarly nil within the SSSI and low in the remainder of the site.

**Sources**

Unpublished document: Hall, Neville. 2011. An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at 33, Weston Road, Edith Weston, Rutland.

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**Associated Monuments - None recorded**

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<b>Event ID</b>	<b>Event Name</b>	<b>Event Type</b>
ELE10182	2015 watching brief, 33, Weston Road, Edith Weston, Rutland	Event - Intervention

**Accession Number:**

**Dates:** 08/09/2014 - 16/01/2015, between (2014-15)

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**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

WATCHING BRIEF

**Organisation:**

Neville Hall Archaeological Services

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**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 9260 0550 (70m by 73m)      SK90NW      Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish      Edith Weston, Rutland

**Event/Activity References**

OASIS - OASIS      nevilleh1-206918

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**Description and Sources**

**Description**

An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new two-storey detached residential dwelling and associated works at 33, Weston Road, Edith Weston, Rutland was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 8th-10th of September and on the 17th of December 2014 and on the 12th-16th of January 2015.

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for the new garage and house identified various modern made ground deposits, which were undoubtedly associated with the recent demolition and site clearance of the former residential dwelling, garaging and outbuildings that had stood on this site.

Within the garage area, these made ground deposits came down directly onto the underlying natural horizons of cornbrash. However, in the monitored house area, the made ground deposits overlay an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon, which in turn overlay the cornbrash deposits. These various deposit sequence were recorded within a total of seven representative sections.

Within the monitored garage area, the cut of a large, deep and very substantial pit of uncertain purpose was identified. From fragments of brick and red roof tile which were observed at depth in its backfill, this pit was probably late post-medieval or early modern in origin. The cut of a second modern pit was also recorded in this area.

Within the monitored house area, there was much disturbance from a number of large tree throws. The map regression for the initial archaeological desk based assessment study of this site had established that there had been a plantation here.

No other archaeological activity was identified on this site and no evidence for any medieval settlement activity was found. There were no finds.

**Sources**

- (1) Unpublished document: Hall, Neville. 2015. An archaeological watching brief at 33, Weston Road, Edith Weston, Rutland.

**Associated Monuments - None recorded**

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE9871	2015 desk study report, St George's Barracks, North Luffenham	Event - Interpretation

**Accession Number:**

**Dates:** 31/03/2015 - 31/03/2015

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

**Organisation:** Defence Infrastructure Organisation

**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 9369 0444 (591m by 685m) SK90SW Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish North Luffenham, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

A desk study report was carried out in 2015. The earliest available OS plan edition (1885) showed the site as agricultural land. The site remained as agricultural land until the development of RAF Luffenham in 1941. The base was used by bomber crews, as a strategic missile base and for servicing radar communication and computer systems. The airfield was annotated as disused (1980 plan edition). Building 200 and Building 199 were developed immediately adjacent to the southwest of the proposed kennels and associated land. The existing kennels buildings were shown on the 2014 plan edition.

**Sources**

- (1) Unpublished document: Spencer, Emily. 2015. 2015 desk study report, St George's Barracks, North Luffenham.

**Associated Monuments**

MLE15972 North Luffenham Airfield (Monument MLE15972)

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE9364	2015 geophysical survey, St George's Barracks, North Luffenham	Event - Survey

**Accession Number:**

**Dates:** 01/04/2015 - 31/05/2015, at some time (April/May 2015)

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY

**Organisation:** Cranfield Forensic Institute

**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 9369 0444 (591m by 685m) SK90SW Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish North Luffenham, Rutland

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

A gradiometer survey was carried out on land at St George's Barracks, North Luffenham, Rutland, on behalf of WYG in April/May 2015. This survey was undertaken as part of the pre-planning application for proposed development.

An area of land covering about 17ha was surveyed. The geophysical survey results produced some significant anomalies of archaeological remains. Areas A and B revealed no significant anomalies of interest and mostly reflects modern ferrous responses.

Areas C, D and E produced anomalies of archaeological significance. Areas C and D show magnetic responses relating to ditched enclosures, ditch alignments, pits, and possible ring ditches. In Area C, two short linear anomalies were recorded indicating ditch –like remains that may reflect possible slit trenches for military exercise or may resolve as variations in the underlying geology. Parts of former field boundaries were detected in Area D denoting the remnants of the pre-1940s landscape and as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Other anomalies recorded relate to periglacial features such fissures in the underlying limestone geology and modern ferrous signatures relating to the chainlink fencing, drains and former fixtures associated with the former runways.

No further anomalies of significance were recorded during the survey.

**Sources**

Unpublished document: Masters, Peter. 2015. Geophysical survey of land at St George's Barracks, North Luffenham, Rutland.

**Associated Monuments**

MLE21884 Possible prehistoric site, North Luffenham Airfield (Monument MLE21884)

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELE9378	2015 watching brief at 20, King Edward's Way, Edith Weston	Event - Intervention

**Accession Number:** OAKRM:2014.68  
**Dates:** 15/12/2015 - 20/01/2015, between (Dec 2014 - Jan 2015)

**Project Details:**

**Thesaurus Event Types**

WATCHING BRIEF

**Organisation:** University of Leicester Archaeological Services

**Location**

**Grid Reference**

Centred SK 9271 0524 (10m by 18m) SK90NW Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish Edith Weston, Rutland

**Event/Activity References**

OASIS - OASIS universi1-211607

**Description and Sources****Description**

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 20 King Edward's Way, Edith Weston, Rutland by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 15th December 2014 and 20th January 2015. Work was undertaken on behalf of Mr Mike Watterson during ground works in advance of the erection of an extension to the existing property. A shovel-excavated foundation strip, soakaway trenches and other groundworks were monitored but no archaeological features were observed and the result of the investigation proved negative. The archive will be held by Rutland County Council, subject to their confirmation, under the accession number OAKRM:2014.68.

**Sources**

Unpublished document: Hearne, Rebecca. 2015. An archaeological watching brief at 20, King Edward's Way, Edith Weston, Rutland.

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**Associated Monuments - None recorded**

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HISTORIC ENGLAND  
Air Photographs



Full single listing - Verticals, Standard order  
Customer enquiry reference: 111505

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held
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RAF/CPE/UK/1925	549	FS	2065	P	SK 925 063	10	16 JAN 1947	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.2 x 7.0	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1925	549	FS	2066	P	SK 931 065	10	16 JAN 1947	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.2 x 7.0	NMR
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# HISTORIC ENGLAND Air Photographs



Historic England

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HISTORIC ENGLAND  
Air Photographs



Historic England

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OS/71277	10143	V	114	N	SK 935 052	6	02 JUN 1971	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/71277	10143	V	115	N	SK 929 052	6	02 JUN 1971	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/98451	22715	V	202	N	SK 945 042	7	06 DEC 1998	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

HISTORIC ENGLAND  
Air Photographs



OS/98451	22715	V	203	N	SK 938 042	7	06 DEC 1998	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98451	22715	V	204	N	SK 931 042	7	06 DEC 1998	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98451	22715	V	205	N	SK 924 042	7	06 DEC 1998	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/02916	24017	V	7377	N	SK 943 057	2	11 SEP 2002	A	11000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/05005	24588	V	154	N	SK 935 058	9	17 APR 2005	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
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Total Sorties  
Total Frames

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111

HISTORIC ENGLAND  
Air Photographs



## Customer oblique listing - Obliques, Standard Order

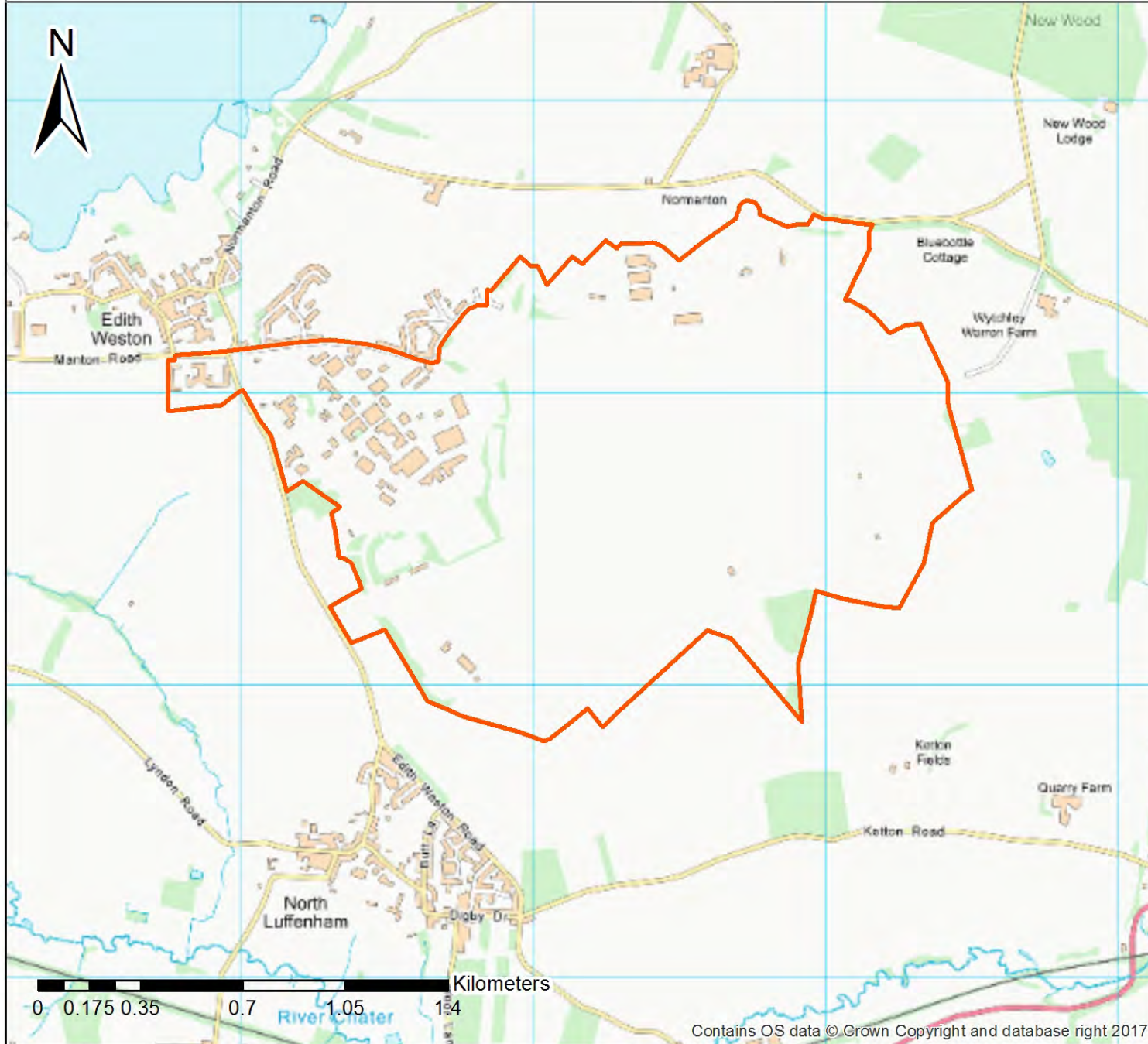
Customer enquiry reference number: 111505

Photo reference (NGR and Index)	Film and frame number	Original number	Date	Film type		Map Reference (6 figure grid)	What can you order?			
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SK 9205 / 4	CAP 14735 / 14	PK	01 APR 1955	Black & white	Unknown	SK 929053	N	N	N	U
SK 9205 / 5	CAP 14735 / 15	PK	01 APR 1955	Black & white	Unknown	SK 925056	N	N	N	U
SK 9205 / 6	CAP 14735 / 16	PK	01 APR 1955	Black & white	Unknown	SK 925056	N	N	N	U
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SK 9304 / 4	NMR 18137 / 14		19 AUG 1998	Black & white	70mm,120,220	SK 934049	Y	Y	Y	U
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SK 9304 / 7	NMR 18120 / 25		19 AUG 1998	Colour slide	35 mm	SK 935048	Y	Y	Y	U
SK 9304 / 8	NMR 18120 / 27		19 AUG 1998	Colour slide	35 mm	SK 934048	Y	Y	Y	U
SK 9304 / 9	NMR 18120 / 28		19 AUG 1998	Colour slide	35 mm	SK 936046	Y	Y	Y	U
SK 9304 / 10	NMR 18120 / 29		19 AUG 1998	Colour slide	35 mm	SK 938040	Y	Y	Y	U
SK 9304 / 11	NMR 18120 / 30		19 AUG 1998	Colour slide	35 mm	SK 937041	Y	Y	Y	U
SK 9404 / 1	NMR 18137 / 13		19 AUG 1998	Black & white	70mm,120,220	SK 945049	Y	Y	Y	U
SK 9404 / 2	NMR 18120 / 23		19 AUG 1998	Colour slide	35 mm	SK 949045	Y	Y	Y	U
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Total 24 records



Figure 1: Site location Plan

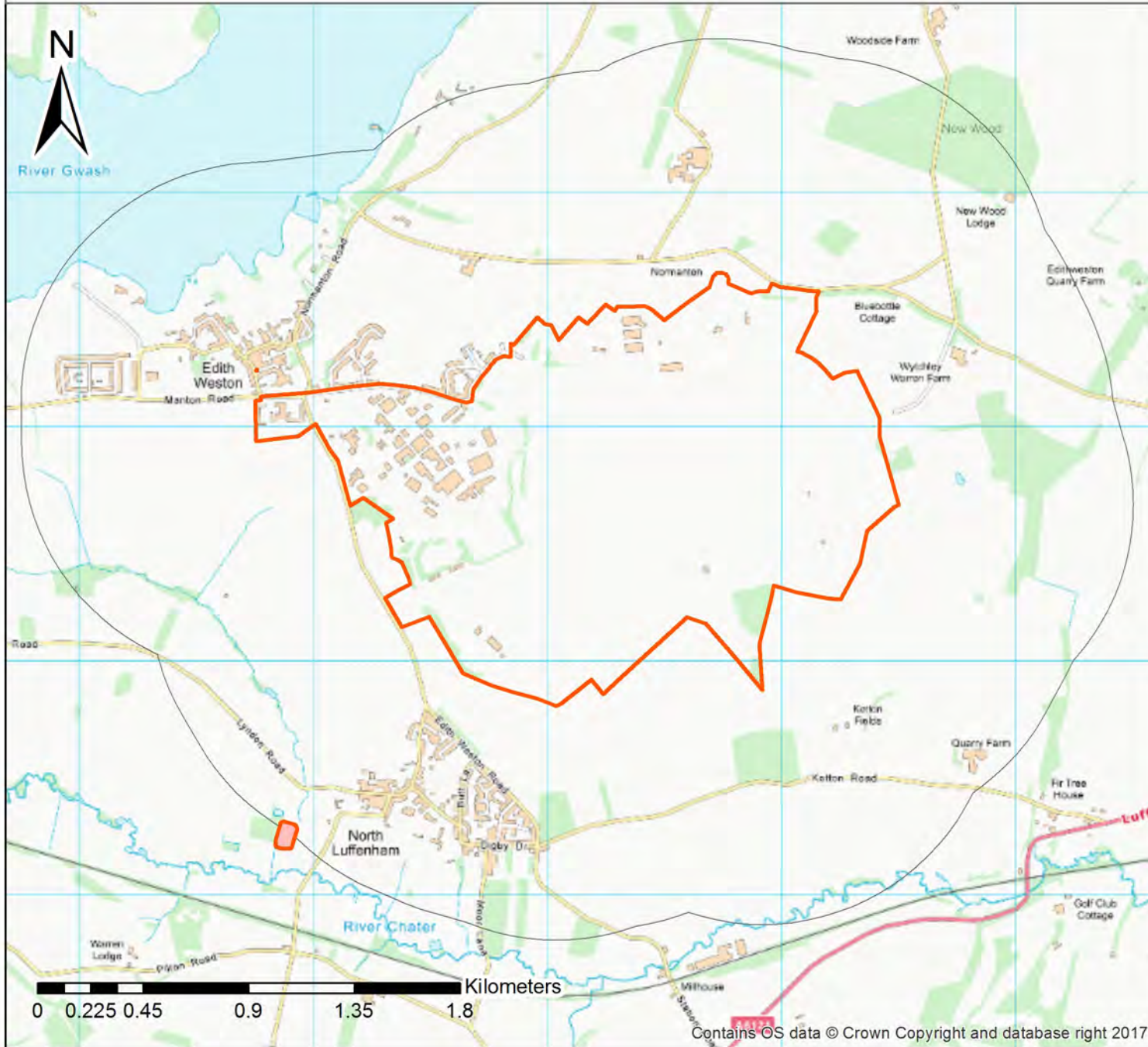


Legend




 Site boundary

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Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets within Study Area



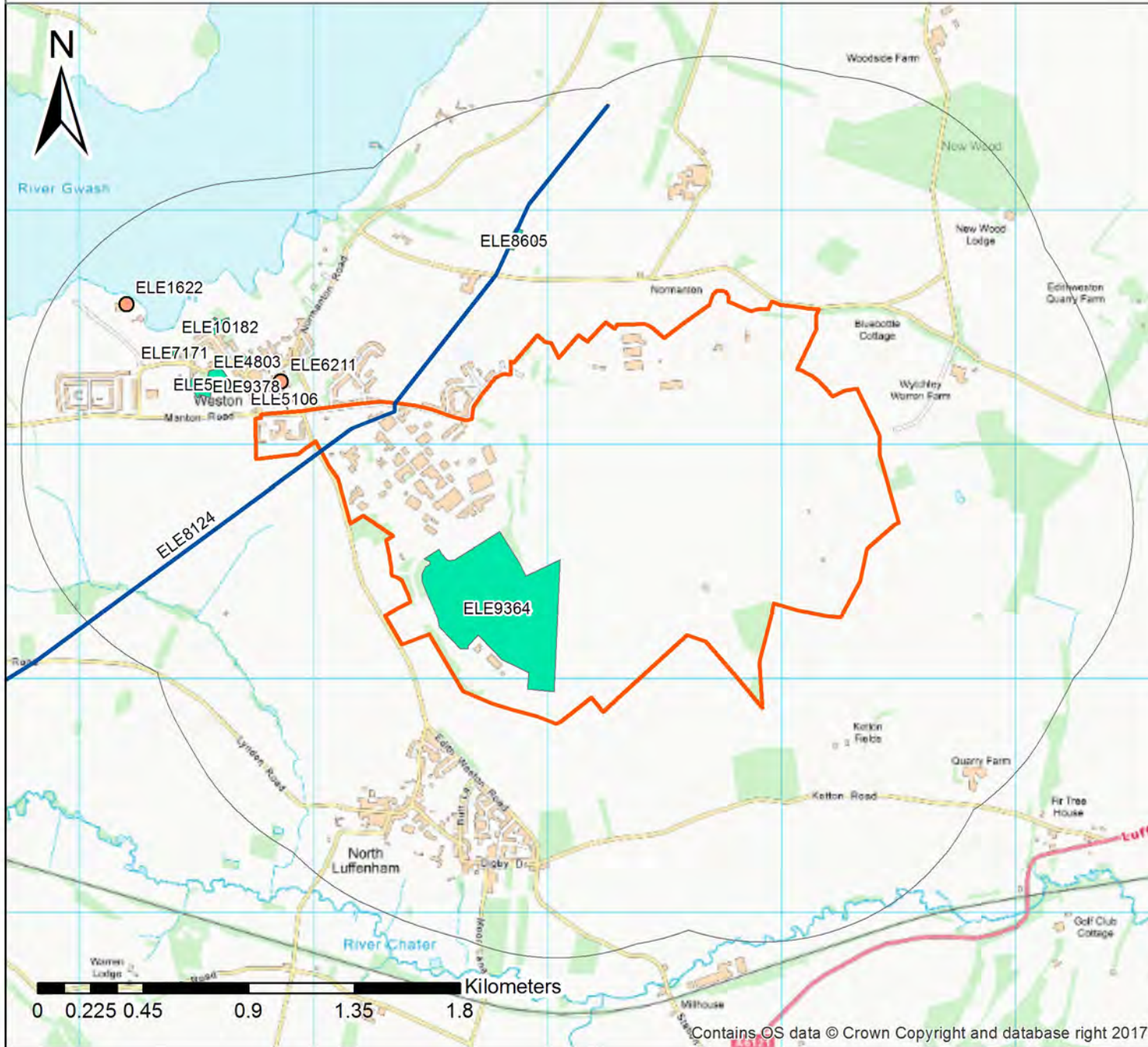
**Legend**

-  Site boundary
-  Study Area 1km
-  Scheduled monument






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Figure 3: Archaeological Events within Study Area



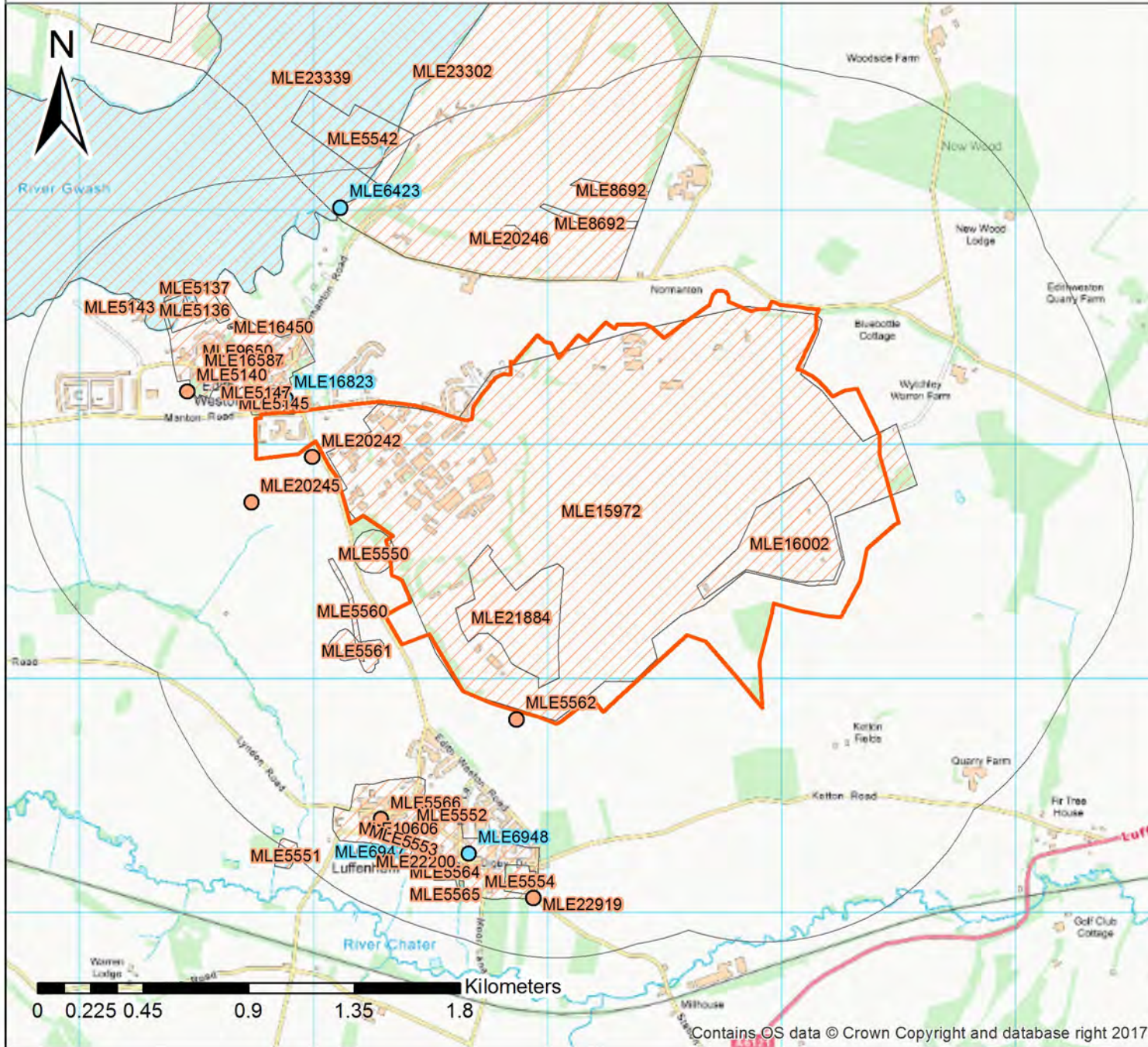
**Legend**

-  Site boundary
-  Study Area 1km
-  events point
-  events polyline
-  events region







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**Figure 4: Undesignated Heritage Assets within Study Area**



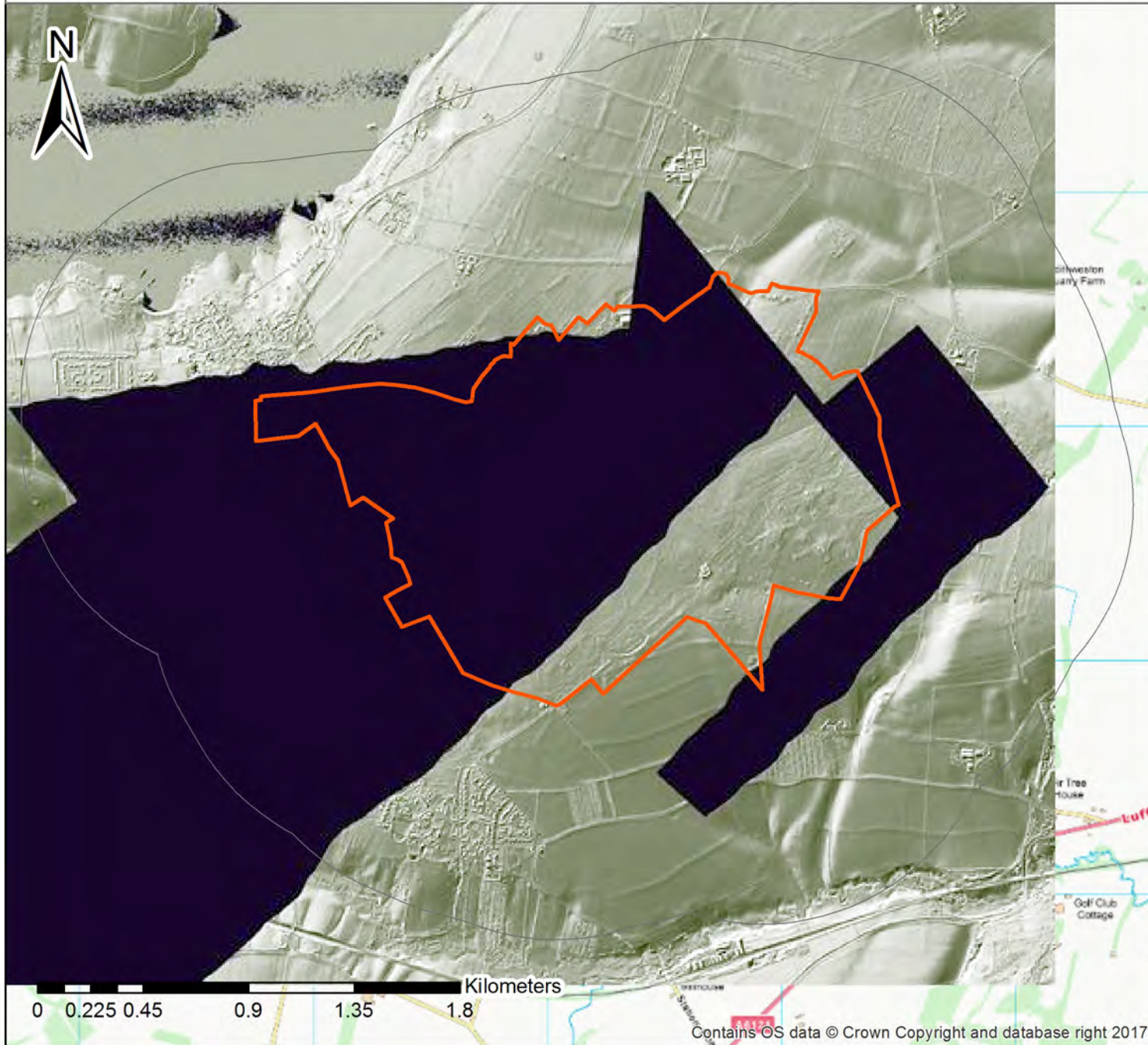
**Legend**

-  Site boundary
-  Study Area 1km
-  Findspot
-  Monument
-  Monument
-  Monument



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Figure 5: Available LiDAR coverage across Study Area



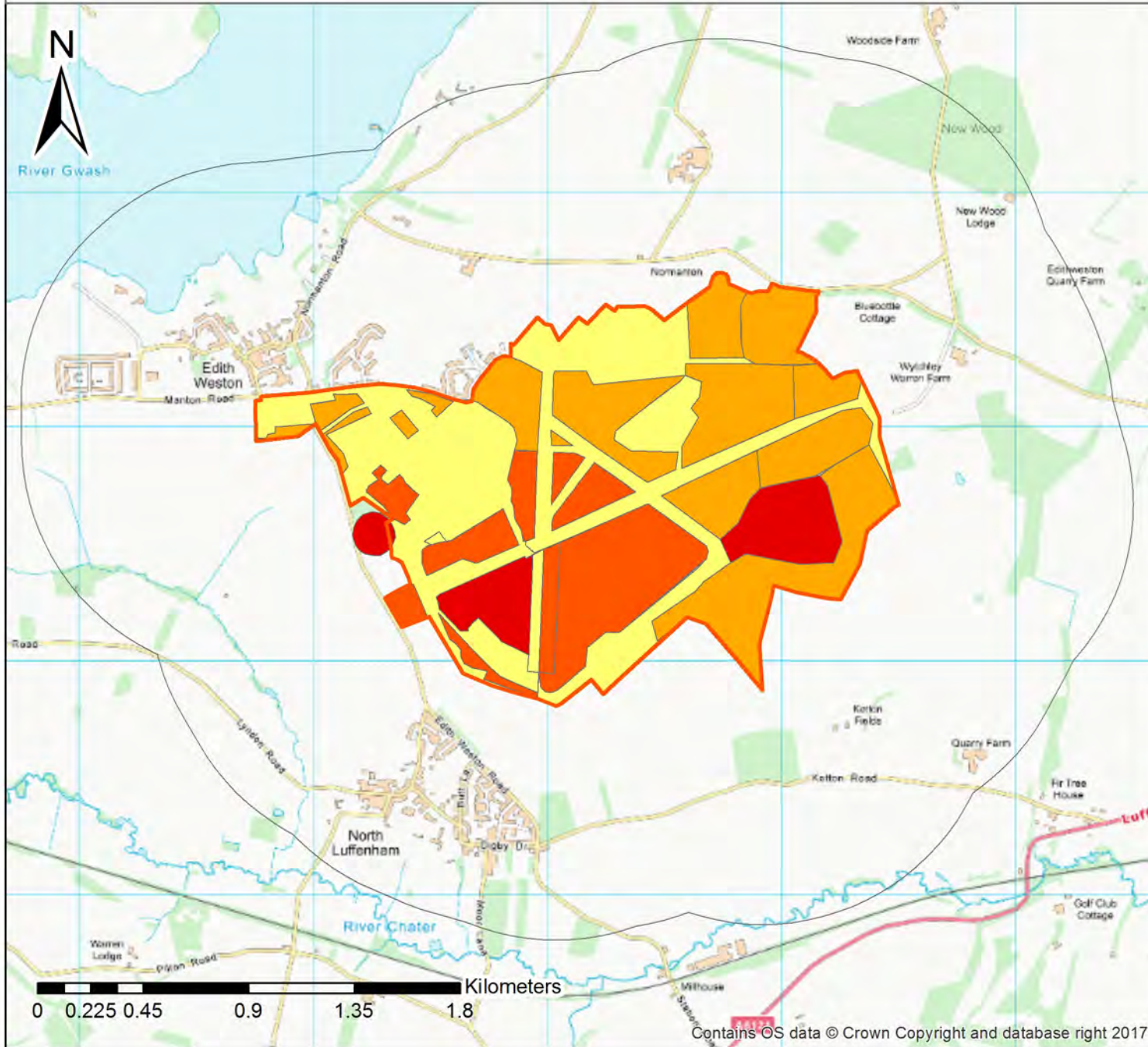
### Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Study Area 1km

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**Figure 6: Archaeological Potential Zones within Site**



**Legend**

-  Site boundary
-  Study Area 1km
-  Very High Archaeological Potential
-  High Archaeological Potential
-  Medium Archaeological Potential
-  Low Archaeological Potential

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Figure 7: Tithe Map of North Luffenham Parish - 1845



**Legend**

 Site boundary

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Figure 8: Tithe Map of Edith Weston Parish - 1847



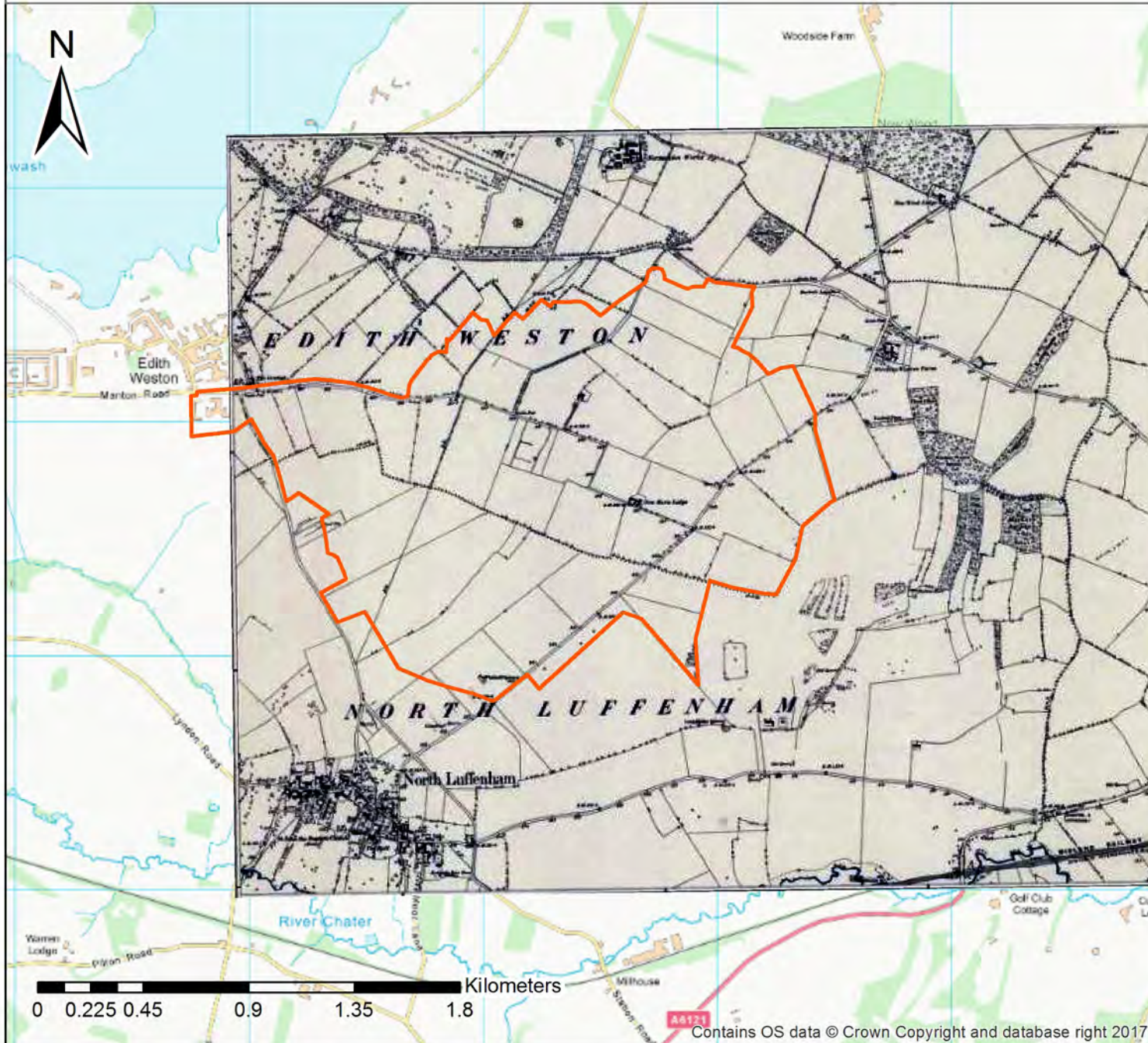
Legend

 Site boundary

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Figure 9: Ordnance Survey first Edition Map, published 1885



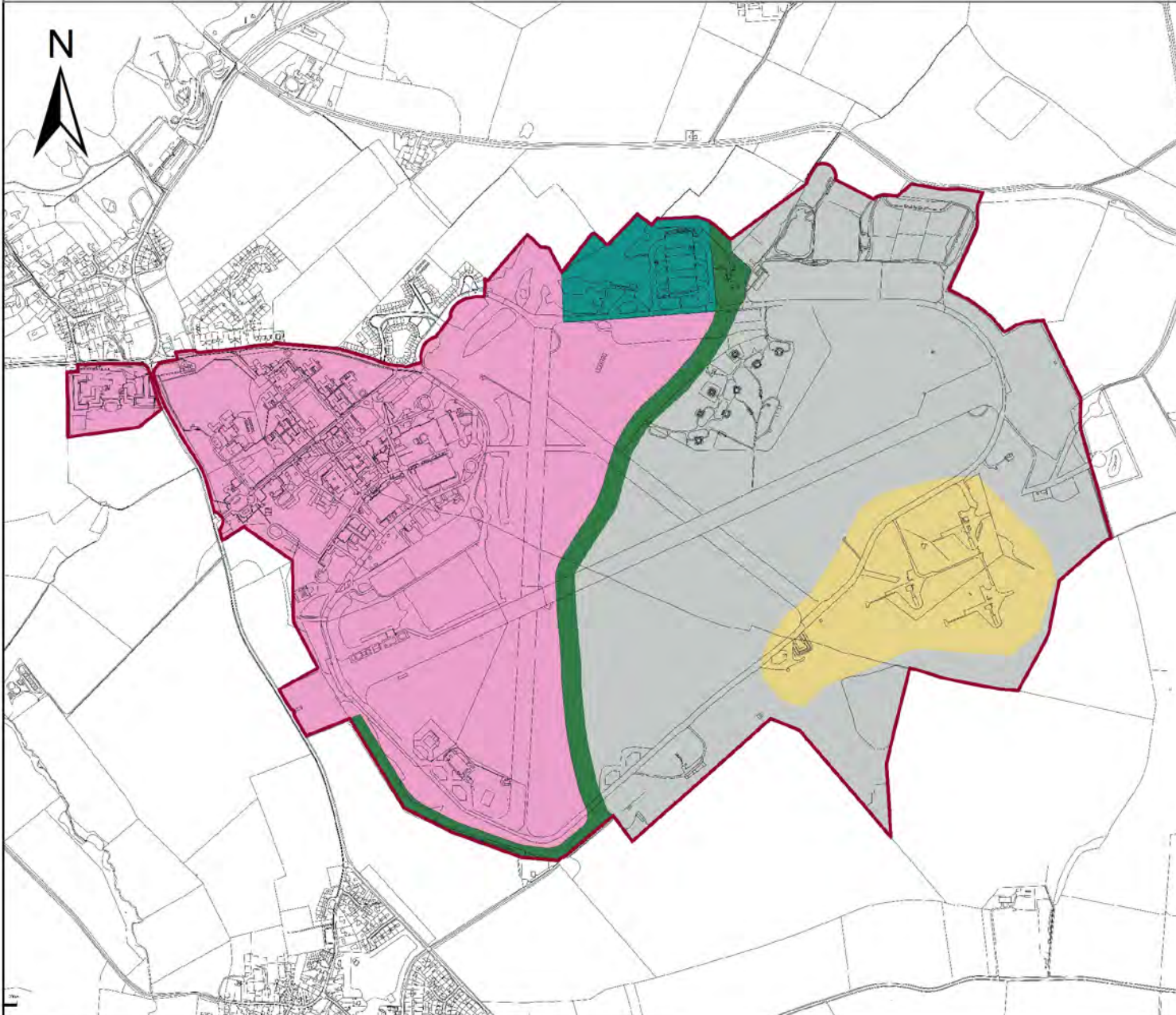
### Legend

 Site boundary

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Figure 10: Capacity Study Option 1

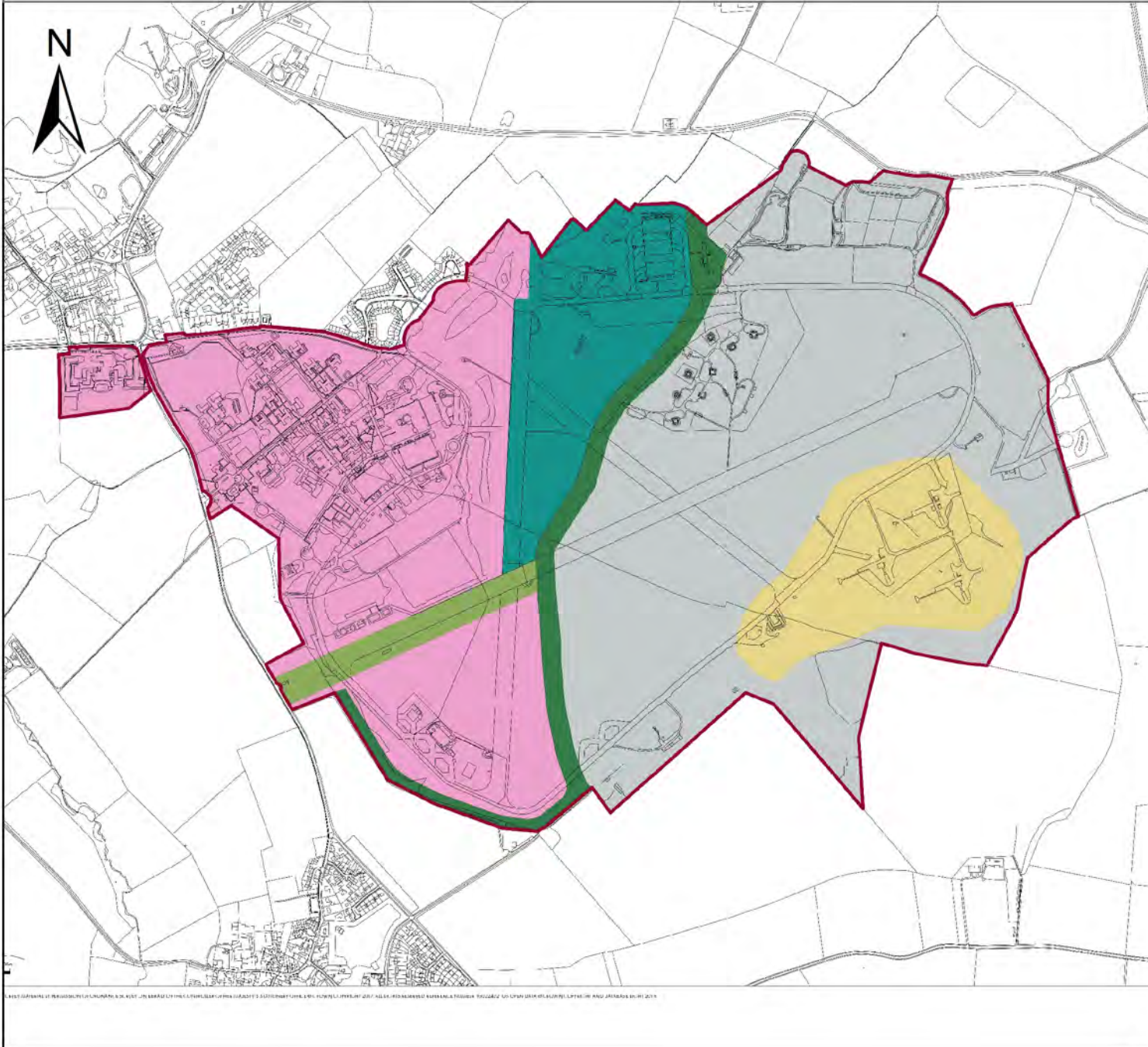


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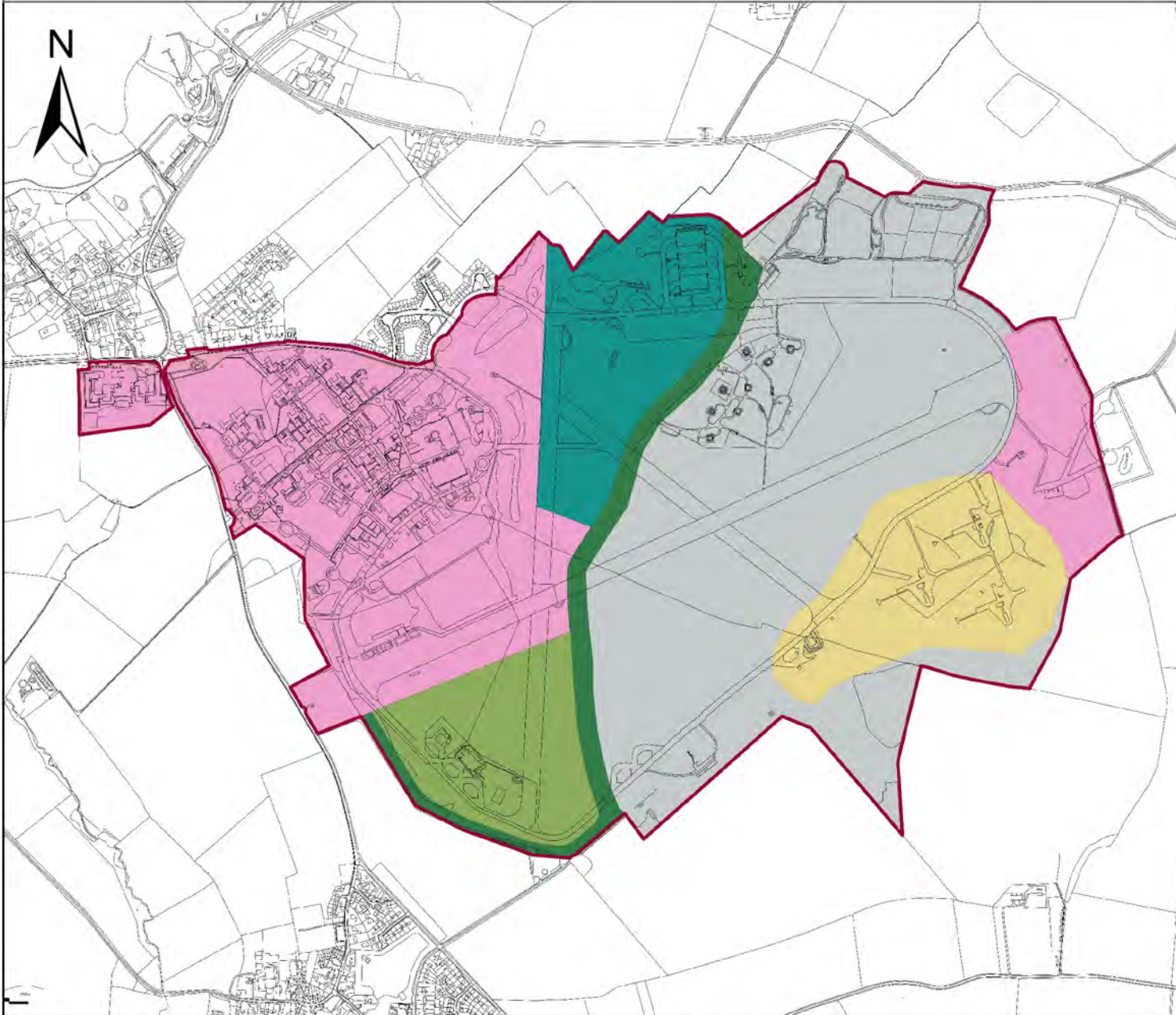
Figure 11: Capacity Study Option 2



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Figure 12: Capacity Study Option 3



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