



BETTER SOLUTIONS, INTELLIGENTLY ENGINEERED

ENVIRONMENT

LEICESTER CITY COUNCIL

WESTERN PARK GOLF COURSE

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE
STATEMENT

ENVIRONMENT

LEICESTER CITY COUNCIL

WESTERN PARK GOLF COURSE

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE STATEMENT



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Archaeology and Heritage Statement, prepared on behalf of Leicester City Council, sets out an assessment of the potential impacts upon the archaeological remains predicted to arise from the re-development of land at Braunstone Frith, Leicester and any impact on the setting of designated assets and Conservation Areas.

1.2 In preparing the assessment of potential impacts regard given to guidance contained within paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework) which sets out the information requirements for proposals affecting heritage assets. It 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.”

1.3 The Statement is based primarily on previous work undertaken, including the Cultural Heritage Report produced by Arcadis. The Statement covers both archaeology and built heritage.

2. SITE DETAILS

Site Location and Description

2.1 The Site is situated in Braunstone Frith and to the west of Leicester City Centre and is centred on SK 53646 04859. The bedrock geology consists of Edwalton Member Mudstone which is sedimentary bedrock (BGS 2020). The Site is located across two superficial deposits, the majority of which is Oadby Member Diamicton which is a sedimentary superficial deposit. The site also overlies superficial deposits of alluvium which consists of clay, silt and gravel (BGS 2020).

Figure 1 Site Location Plan



Walkover Survey

- 2.2 Two site walkover surveys were undertaken on the 19th September 2017 for a Stage 1 desk-based review (Arcadis 2018a); and a second the 21st May 2018 for a desk-based assessment (Arcadis 2018b). The assessment included a visual inspection of ground conditions of each field to establish the presence of any features which may be of archaeological potential.
- 2.3 Three fields to the south-west of the golf course but within the red line boundary were observed from Public Rights of Way. The second walkover survey included a visit to nearby heritage assets in Kirby Muxloe and Glenfield. A setting assessment was also undertaken on all designated heritage assets with 1km of the draft order limits. While the proposed development does not pose a physical threat to any designated heritage assets, an assessment was made of potential changes to the setting of these assets.
- 2.4 The overall character of the Site is mostly grassland comprising the remains of a disused golf course and former parkland. To the north-west of the Scudamore Road entrance is a semi-demolished structure, formerly the Gardener's Depot, surrounded by a tarmac parking area. To the east of the entrance is a larger tarmac parking area surrounding what was the clubhouse (now demolished).
- 2.5 A series of earthworks were noted in the northern part of the Site within a copse of trees during the first walkover. A linear depression was also noted within this area and it appears to run from south-west to north-east. It was difficult to ascertain the potential function of these features during the survey. Comparison with historic OS maps shows that this area of earthworks is some way north of the Kirby Frith Hall and could correspond with an area marked as 'Gold Diggings' on OS maps of 1885 to 1920. The area of Kirby Frith Hall was confirmed during the first walkover survey. This is present as upstanding earthworks. The second walkover survey confirmed the presence of several features identified during the analysis of LiDAR. In the northern part of the Site several earthworks were identified. These were difficult to distinguish in the field, however the LiDAR analysis identified them as rectilinear features. Similarly, in the northwestern part of the Site, earthworks were visible in the field, and the LiDAR analysis further conformed its rectilinear shape.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Legislation and Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1 Section 16 of the NPPF *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* sets out the Governments planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied to planning policy and the historic environment.
- 3.2 The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are:

“an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their

significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.”

And that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.

- 3.3 Section 16, paragraph 189, of the NPPF requires that the relevant historic environment record be consulted and any heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting, likely to be affected by a development proposal have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment, and where necessary, a field evaluation, should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision making.
- 3.4 Section 16, paragraph 191, states that where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.
- 3.5 Section 16, paragraph 193 of the NPPF is a fundamental consideration in determining planning applications. It states that great weight should be given to a designated heritage assets' conservation, irrespective to the level of harm to its significance.
- 3.6 Section 16, paragraph 194, of the NPPF adds that “Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.”
- 3.7 Section 16, paragraph 195, states that a local planning authority should refused consent to a proposed development which would lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits outweigh the loss.
- 3.8 Section 16, paragraph 196 states that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm of a designated heritage asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the asset (s).
- 3.9 Paragraph 197 states that, 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.

Local Planning Policy

Leicester City Local Development Plan: Core Strategy

CS POLICY 18. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 3.10 An archaeological assessment will be required where a proposal would affect a site, which is known to contain below ground and low level archaeological remains or

thought likely to contain below ground, and low level archaeological remains. Where that assessment indicates that there is a potential that significant remains exist on a site an archaeological field evaluation will also be required. In addition to this, all major applications within the Archaeological Alert Area will be required to include an assessment of the impact of the proposal upon all archaeological remains. There is a presumption that nationally important remains will be preserved in situ. In the case of less important remains, where it can be demonstrated that it is not possible to preserve remains in situ, provision for the excavation and recording of remains will be essential. In all cases developers must demonstrate a thorough consideration, proportionate to the importance of the remains, of any potential archaeological remains, whether designated or not, prior to submitting a planning application. Where a development is likely to have a significant effect on important archaeological remains, the City Council will work with the developer to reconcile the need for development with the desirability of preserving the information contained within the remains. The Council will pro-actively engage with local communities to protect and enhance the quality and diversity of Leicester's historic environment, in particular through the production of Conservation Area Character Appraisals incorporating management strategies, other development plan documents and guidance notes.

Consultation

- 3.11 Consultation has taken place with LCC Archaeologist Grahame Appleby, this was undertaken by email with Grahame Appleby following the request for HER data to inform this report.
- 3.12 Telephone consultation undertaken in 2017 with Grahame Appleby highlighted that although Roman roads are recorded to cross the site there is not currently sufficient evidence to support that this is actually the case. Further archaeological assessment is needed to address how this could be investigated. A wider discussion of the surrounding area beyond the 100m was requested as this contains sites which are considered to be of archaeological importance such as Kirby Muxloe Castle and the Kirby Muxloe Cauldrons.
- 3.13 The Aerodrome to the south-west of the site was also noted although not considered to be a major archaeological consideration. It was a maintenance and training facility and a flying school consequently the presence of any live ammunitions is considered unlikely.
- 3.14 It was recommended in 2017 that the site is assessed for its suitability for geophysical survey. Further assessments including a review of aerial photographs and LiDAR should be made. The results of the subsequent geophysical survey and LiDAR data review is discussed in Section 5.

4. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 500m radius around the Site has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 189). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are

assessed to be of high significance, in line with paragraph 194 of the NPPF.

- 4.2 The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria detailed in Table 1, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

Table 1 Significance of heritage assets criteria

Significance	Type of heritage asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
Medium	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
Low	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
None	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed
Unknown	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment

- 4.3 The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in **Appendix 1**. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this is discussed in Section 7.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

- 5.1 There are 22 heritage assets recorded within the study area, fifteen of which are recorded within the site itself.

Designated sites or areas

- 5.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Archaeological Alert Areas,

Listed Buildings, Locally Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens within the site or 100m study area.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 5.3 The HER data records three archaeological events recorded within the Site boundary, these are discussed further below. These comprise the record of an aerial photograph, fieldwalking and a geophysical survey.
- 5.4 An aerial photograph of the site shows what might be the course of a Roman road (**ELC222**) and is likely to be the Mancetter Roman Road (**MLC471**). This passes through the site on a north-east to south-west orientation before intersecting with the Via Devana, which is the main road from Colchester to Chester via Leicester. This location is however only based on speculative projections.
- 5.5 A fieldwalking survey was undertaken in 1985 (**ELC282**), 10 sherds of grey ware and a piece of possible Roman tile were found (**MLC476**). The HER data again shows these are located within the site and would likely be associated with settlement or activity along the suggested route of the Roman Road.
- 5.6 A detailed magnetometer survey (SUMO 2018) was conducted over approximately 38 ha of land at Western Park Golf Course (**ELC1024**). No anomalies of definite archaeological origin have been identified. Several anomalies had an uncertain characterisation and suggests that they could be archaeological but any such interpretation is unclear. Given the large areas of ground disturbance by the golf course it seems more likely that they are the product of landscaping and drainage.
- 5.7 Evidence of agricultural activity is evidenced through former field boundaries, tracks and plough lines. Anomalies associated with golf course features such as greens and bunkers can be seen, along with a series of land drains. The remaining responses are modern and include underground services and disturbance from nearby ferrous objects.
- 5.8 There is no record of the recommended trial trench evaluation taking place.
- 5.9 Trial trench evaluations have been undertaken to the north-east of the Site. During the construction of the M1 junction 21A an evaluation found evidence of activity spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods (**ELE7429**, **ELE7430** and **ELE7727**). Similar findings were reported from the evaluations at Glenfield Park (**ELE8467**, **ELE8571** and **ELE8572**).
- 5.10 A further five archaeological investigations have been undertaken beyond the Site boundary, the details of these are tabulated in Appendix 1.

Chronological Summary

Prehistoric

- 5.11 The evidence for prehistoric activity within the wider landscape include a flint scatter at Kirby Lodge on the northern site boundary (**MLE132**) and a find of a flint scraper 700m to the west of the Site at New Plantation (**MLE7383**) hint at prehistoric activity nearby,

although possibly of a transitory nature. Bronze Age pottery and tools found both within the site (**MLE6261**, **MLE6263** and **MLE127**) and 500m to the north-east (**MLE6262**) suggest a more settled presence in the Bronze Age. Notable amongst these finds is the site at Grange Estate on the northern edge of the site (**MLE127**) where fieldwork in the early 1980s recovered a large quantity of Late Bronze Age material including c.1600 sherds of pottery, two bronze socketed axes, a bronze woodworking gouge and a small knife blade.

Iron Age and Roman periods

- 5.12 Just beyond the north-western edge of the Site area is a Middle Iron Age site south of Glebe Farm (**MLE17379**). Geophysical survey and trial trenching here in 2009 and 2012 located possible round houses and evidence for metal working. Finds included over 600 sherds of pottery, a crucible and two extremely rare metal cauldrons ('The Kirby Muxloe Cauldrons'). Late Iron Age occupation has also been found on the north-western edge of the study areas (**MLE190**).
- 5.13 Possible Roman occupation has been recorded within the site, at Plantation Spinney (**MLC476**), west of New Plantation (**MLE7701**) and at the Golf Course extension (**MLE131**). Occupation may have been focussed near the two Roman Roads - Mancetter Road (**MLC471**) and the Via Devana (**MLC606**) which are thought to cross the Site and join at the north-east corner of the Site. The evidence for Mancetter Road comes from aerial photographs within the site (**ELC 282**) however the course of the Via Devana which is the main road from Colchester to Chester via Leicester is based on speculative projections and has not been proven archaeologically to pass through the site.

Anglo Saxon and Medieval period

- 5.14 No evidence of Anglo-Saxon period settlement or activity is recorded within the study area. Known medieval evidence from the study area is sparse although there are important sites outside the study area, principally Kirby Muxloe Castle which lies to the west of the site, on the western side of the M1.
- 5.15 The Site itself appears to be part of a medieval forest - The Frith, (**MLE17059**). The Frith ('Area C' of Leicester Forest) was regarded from early times as a place where deer were given special protection in the breeding season. Sometime in the 13th century it seems to have been separated from 'Area B' (to the north). Throughout the 14th century the Frith was a place where deer could always be found and where there was prime oak woodland. By the mid-15th-century the Frith Park was regarded as an expensive luxury by the King and it was divided into two parts.
- 5.16 To the west of the site is an area of deer park (Kirby Muxloe Park) which was emparked in 1474 (**MLE207**). This of evidential value and local significance.
- 5.17 A medieval thimble was found 500m to the north-west of the Site (**MLE20787**).
- 5.18 Post-medieval Period
- 5.19 Near the centre of the site formerly stood Kirby Frith Hall (**MLC475**) and its ornamental pond (**MLC474**). Kirby Frith Hall was a grand country house built in 1777. The parkland

estate which is associated with it forms the majority of the grounds of later golf course. The house was sold and converted into flats in the early 19th century but was destroyed by a fire by the 1930's to 1940's. Both house and pond are no longer extant and it is unclear how well they are preserved below ground. It would appear that the parkland around the Hall was formed of at least some areas of medieval forest of Frith (**MLE17059**). These assets are of local significance, and evidential and historical value.

- 5.20 There are two modern heritage assets within the study area, both to the south of the site. The first is the Leicester Aerodrome (**MLC2744**) which consisted of an aircraft hangar, airfield, runway and control tower. The aerodrome was opened in 1935 and functioned as a maintenance and training facility and a flying school. It was closed by 1945. By the 1960s the site had been converted into an industrial estate with large warehouses. This is still the case today, it is unclear how much of the original features within the aerodrome remain. The second is a Hangar on Scudamore Road (**MLC2745**). The hanger seems to have been in use when the aerodrome was and may be the only surviving feature from this feature.

6. Cartographical Analysis

- 6.1 This map regression is taken based upon that provided in the Phase 1 Geoenvironmental Desk Study Report for Site 1 Western Golf Course (Arcadis 2018).
- 6.2 The earliest map which the Site appears on is the Ordnance Survey (OS) of 1885 shows the Site to comprise undeveloped land, likely associated with agricultural uses. Kirby Frith Hall is in the centre of the site, and buildings associated with Frith Farm are located along the centre of the southern boundary. Three main areas of woodland are located in the northern area of the Site, the largest is labelled as Gold Diggings located in the extreme north-east of the Site, the second largest is labelled as New Plantation and is located immediately west of Kirby Frith hall. The third is labelled as Oakmeadow Spinney located east of Kirby Frith hall. Hillside Cottage is shown occupying the south-western corner of the site. Manor farm is shown to the north-west with the village of Glenfield beyond. The West Bridge Branch Line of the Midland Railway is also running on a roughly east-west alignment to the north. The remains of Kirby Castle and associated moat is shown to the west along with the village of Kirby Muxloe.
- 6.3 The 1904, 1919, 1930 and 1938 OS maps shows no significant changes have taken place from the previous edition.
- 6.4 By the time the 1955 OS map is published the expansion of the Leicester urban area is seen for the first time, to the west of the Site the Dominion Estate has been constructed. Kirby Frith Hall is no longer be present, assumed demolished and most of the Site area is now labelled as a Golf Course. The woodlands remain in their old position. Hillside Cottage is no longer shown. Hillcrest Farm is indicated to be present in the southwest area of the Site. A sports ground is shown to the immediate south of the Site.
- 6.5 In 1964 the golf course is labelled as City of Leicester Municipal Golf Course. Several ponds are indicated to be present on-site. The M1 motorway has been constructed to the west of the Site. Towards the south-east of the Site the urban expansion along Scudamore Road is present with housing estates, industrial buildings, a school and community centres.

- 6.6 On the 1973 OS map further expansion has taken place to the east of the Site. Within the Site a small building labelled as 'The Cottage' is shown occupying the extreme southern corner of the Site.
- 6.7 Further urban expansion has taken place to the east and south of the Site during the 1980s, Braunstone Frith Industrial Estate is now marked. Within the Site the Club House building is indicated to be present north of Frith Farm from the 1991 map. The club house is still indicated to be present in the 2017 map, however when Arcadis visited the Site on the 19th September 2017 the club house was no longer present.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 7.1 There are 22 heritage assets recorded within the study area, fifteen of which are recorded within the site itself. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Archaeological Alert Areas, Listed Buildings, Locally Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens within the site or 500m study area.
- 7.2 The data reveals evidence for multiple phases of settlement and land use, notably from the Bronze Age and Roman period. Evidence in the form of pottery and flint tools, including a large quantity of Late Bronze Age pottery and metal finds were found at the Grange Estate. To the north west of Site, a prehistoric flint production area and a Middle Iron Age and Roman settlement, were discovered.
- 7.3 Two Roman roads are believed to cross Site- the Via Devana and Mancetter Road; and a Roman finds assemblage, located close to the Mancetter Road, hints at a possible localised settlement. This was not supported, however, by either LiDAR analysis or geophysical survey which were unable to identify either of the roads or the settlement. Evidence for Roman settlement and pottery manufacture has also been found to the north west and within the north western part of the Site.
- 7.4 LiDAR analysis has detected remains of Medieval ridge and furrow in the southern part of Site which indicates that at least part of this woodland was cultivated for agriculture.
- 7.5 The walkover survey identified the remains of 18th century Kirby Hall as raised earthworks. The building was demolished in the 1930's-40's.
- 7.6 No features of archaeological origin were identified in the 2018 geophysical survey. Modern features related to the golf course and drainage were identified, as were former field boundaries, tracks and plough lines.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 The Site is considered to have an overall Medium level of archaeological significance. Findspots of regional or local importance allude to potential multi-phase settlement activity- notably Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Roman. These findings do not present a constraint to development, however further mitigation works incorporating a trial trenching scheme to determine the existence of unknown archaeological features, followed by a watching brief during invasive stages of development, are recommended.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Catalogue entries for heritage assets and listed buildings recorded on the Leicester City HER and those identified as part of this assessment are provided below. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and, where appropriate, the relevant HER and Listed Building reference numbers. The catalogue of monument and event records held by the HER are provided first.

Table 1: Monuments

NAME	GRID REF	HER REF	SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION
Mancetter Road	SK 53 04	MLC471	Medium	Roman Leicester was connected to the west with Watling Street and the small town of Mancetter (Manduessedum). Much of the route is clearly visible, although its course out of Leicester less certain. Aerial photographic survey has indicated the likely line of the Mancetter road running through Western Park golf course, including the possible agger of Oakmeadow Spinney (SK53920480) and parallel parch marks to the SW of Hillcrest Farm (SK533044).
Kirby Frith Hall, pond	SK 539 048	MLC474	Low	Linear pond of shown on OS 1st-4th ed maps. Probably an ornamental feature or fish pond, in former landscape park of Kirby Frith Hall.
Kirby Frith Hall	SK 537 048	MLC475	Low	Country house, built c.1777, and known as Kirby Frith Hall. It was destroyed sometime after the 4th edition OS was surveyed.
New Plantation Spinney, S	SK 535 048	MLC476	Medium	10 sherds of grey ware and a piece of possible Roman tile were found in an area stripped of topsoil on Western Park Golf Course. It was thought likely that this is likely to be either a Roman farmstead or some other variety of Roman settlement. However, the material might have been redeposited.
Scudamore Road	SK 53 04	MLC477	Low	RAF aerial photographs show possible field systems between Gallard's Hill Farm and the B5418. The site was later developed.
'Via Devana', West	SK 55 04	MLC606	Medium	Putative course of Roman road to Mancetter. At Mancetter the road joined Watling Street.

NAME	GRID REF	HER REF	SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION
Leicester Aerodrome	SK 5391 0439	MLC2744	Low	In 1931 Leicester Corporation and Leicestershire Aero Club bought land in Braunstone for use as a municipal and club airfield; the Prince of Wales was a life member. The airfield was licensed by the Air Ministry for aircraft operations and flying in 1935, with commercial flights operated by Crilly Airways using the airfield until 1936. The airfield was requisitioned by the RAF for wartime use in 1940 and used as a satellite airfield for RAF Desford. Post-war the RAF retained the airfield, resulting in the Aero Club moving to RAF Leicester East (now Leicester Airport) in 1947. Several airfield structures (Control Tower and a hanger) were still standing at the end of the 20th century
Hanger - Scudamore Road	SK 5335 0429	MLC2745	Low	Building identified as the former aircraft hanger constructed when Leicester Aerodrome was constructed (much altered).
Kirby Road	SK53264 05192	MLE20787	Low	Medieval thimble from south-east of Kirby Road
Golf Course	SK 53678 05365	MLE6261	Medium	Bronze Age axe from the Golf Course Extension
Manor Farm Way	SK 54020 05250	MLE6262	Medium	Bronze Age knife from near Manor Farm Way
New Plantation	SK 53371 04972	MLE6263	Medium	Bronze Age pottery from west of New Plantation
New Plantation	SK 53371 04972	MLE7383	Medium	Prehistoric scraper from west of New Plantation
Manor Farm Way	SK 54002 05190	MLE7699	Medium	Roman finds from near Manor Farm Way
New Plantation	SK 53371 04972	MLE7701	Low	Possible Roman site west of New Plantation
The Frith	SK 55083 05279	MLE17059	Low	Leicester Forest Area C, The Frith
Fishponds	SK 53672 05403	MLE122	Low	Fishponds east of Fishley Belt
Grange Estate	SK 53743 05437	MLE127	Medium	Bronze Age site, Grange Estate
Golf Course	SK 53563 05417	MLE131	Low	Possible Roman site, Golf Course Extension
Kirby Lodge	SK 52982 04982	MLE132	Medium	Prehistoric flint scatter, south-east of Kirby Lodge
Glebe Farm	SK 53106 05219	MLE17379	Medium	Middle Iron Age site south of Glebe Farm including the Kirby Muxloe Iron Age Cauldrons
Kirby Lodge	SK 53023 04977	MLE190	Medium	Iron Age/Roman remains from south-east of Kirby Lodge

NAME	GRID REF	HER REF	SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION
Deer Park	SK 52761 03978	MLE207	Low	Kirby Muxloe Park – Deer Park created AD 1474

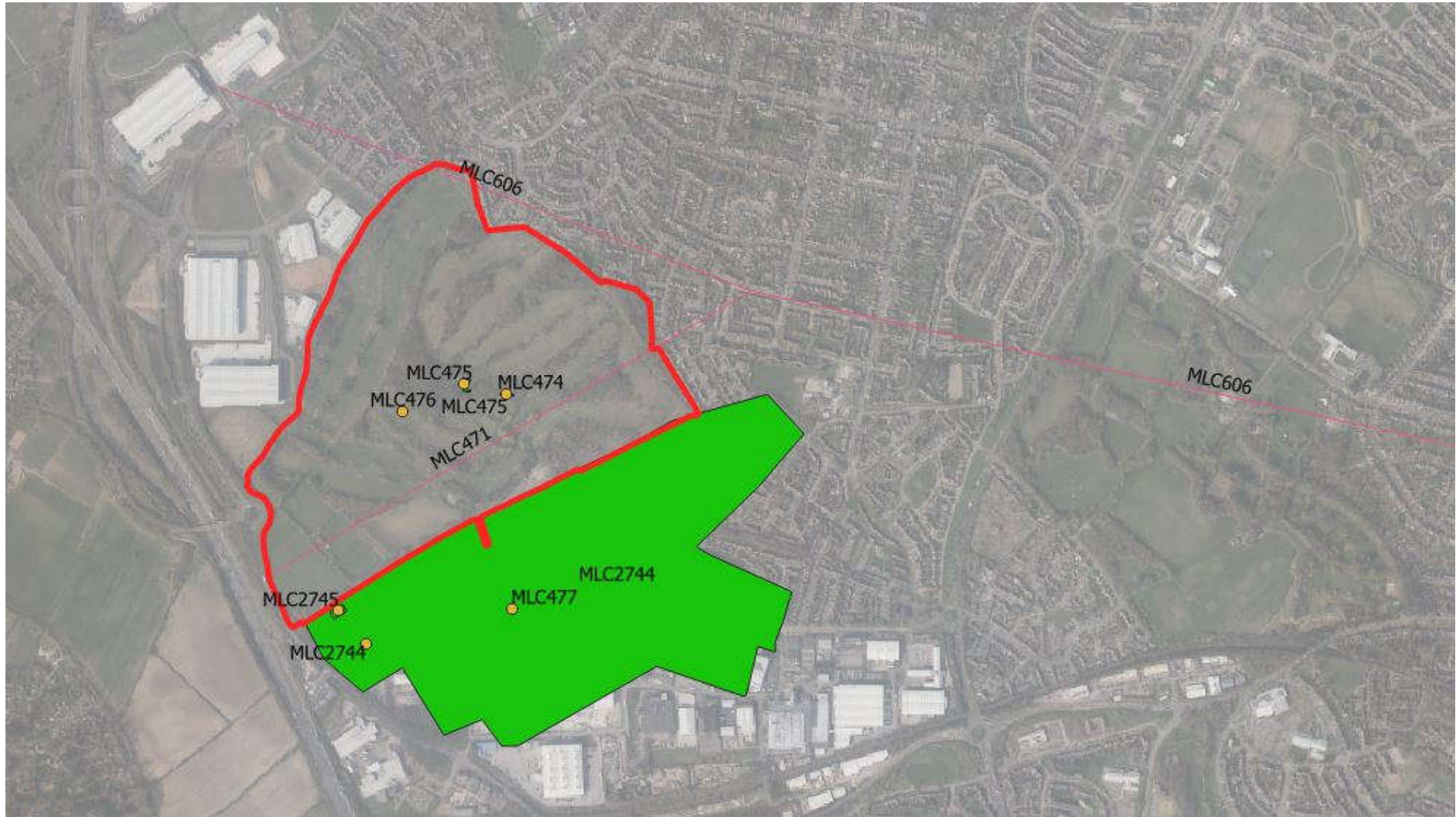
Table 2: Events

NAME	GRID REF	HER REF	SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION
Aerial Photography	SK 53 04	ELC222	Low	An aerial photograph shows what might be the course of a Roman road.
Fieldwalking	SK 535 048	ELC282	Low	Fieldwalking by person or persons unknown. Associated Monument MLC476.
Geophysical Survey	SK 537 044	ELC1024	Low	A detailed magnetometer survey was conducted over approximately 38 ha of land at Western Park Golf Course. No anomalies of definite archaeological origin have been identified. Several responses of uncertain origin have been detected and are likely to have modern origins. Evidence of agricultural activity is evidenced through former field boundaries, tracks and plough lines. Anomalies associated with golf course features such as greens and bunkers can be seen, along with a series of land drains. The remaining responses are modern and include underground services and disturbance from nearby ferrous objects.
Manor farm	SK 54020 05250	ELE2107	Low	1985 metal detecting, South of Manor Farm
M1 Walkover	SK 54620 300603	ELE9024	Low	2004 walkover survey for M1 Junctions 21-30
Western Bypass	SK 52887 04793	ELE58	Low	An archaeological survey of the line of the A46 Leicester Western Bypass
M1 Junction 21A	SK 53175 05181	ELE5885	Low	Geophysical survey; land at M1 Junction 21A, Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire
LiDAR Analysis	SK 49998 15285	ELE7150	Low	2007 LIDAR analysis, M1 Junction 21-30 widening
M1 Junction 21A	SK 53063 05198	ELE7429	Low	Land at M1 Junction 21A, Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire: Archaeological Evaluation
M1 Junction 21A	SK 53112 04816	ELE7430	Low	Land at M1 Junction 21A, Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire: Additional Archaeological Evaluation

NAME	GRID REF	HER REF	SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION
M1 Junction 21A	SK 52883 04993	ELE7727	Low	Land at M1 Junction 21A, Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe: Archaeological desk-based assessment
Glenfield Park	SK 53390 05542	ELE8467	Low	2012 trial trenching, Glenfield Park North-Eastern Residential Area
Glenfield Park	SK 53089 05074	ELE8571	Low	2012 trial trenching, Glenfield Park Western Employment Area, Glenfield
Glenfield Park	SK 53254 05271	ELE8572	Low	2012 trial trenching, Glenfield Park Eastern Employment Area, Glenfield

APPENDIX 2: Location of Heritage Assets

Location of Heritage Monuments



Location of Archaeological Events





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