

**East Midlands Gateway
Phase 2 (EMG2)**

Document DCO 6.12B/MCO 6.12B

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Technical Appendices

Appendix 12B

Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment

January 2026

12

The East Midlands Gateway Phase 2
and Highway Order 202X and The East Midlands Gateway
Rail Freight and Highway (Amendment) Order 202X

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SEGRO

EAST MIDLANDS GATEWAY PHASE 2, LEICESTERSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposals associated with East Midlands Gateway Phase 2, land to the west of Junction 23a M1, Leicestershire has been reviewed for its archaeological potential.

There are no designated archaeological assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields, or Historic Wreck Sites) lie within the EMG2 Project, nor does it lie within an area of designated archaeological priority.

Potential development impacts to the setting of multiple Scheduled Monuments within, and in proximity to, the study area have been assessed. Potential for negligible adverse impacts to the setting and significance of the Bulwarks Scheduled Monument following the implementation of mitigation measures have been assessed in association with the EMG2 Main Site, otherwise no impacts have been identified in relation to the remaining Scheduled Monuments which have been the subject of this assessment.

Due to the detailed programme of archaeological investigations previously undertaken at the EMG1 and the EMG2 Main Site there is a known high potential for Iron Age and Roman features associated with peripheral occupation, agricultural enclosures, and field systems of low (local) significance. Such remains now present in the Highways Works and EMG1 Works area were either preserved by record and subsequently removed or preserved *in-situ*. There is also a known high localised potential for Post-Medieval ridge and furrow at the EMG2 Main Site. There is considered to be a negligible potential within the EMG2 Project for all other periods.

Multiple hedgerows located within the EMG2 Main Site have been identified as potential historic hedgerows of local significance. If the masterplan is unable to retain these features, then mitigation to off-set the loss of the hedgerows could be required.

It is currently proposed to develop the EMG2 Project for new warehousing, improvements to the rail freight terminal, with associated highways improvements.

In relation to the EMG2 Main Site agricultural activity from the Medieval period onwards is likely to have had a moderate, but widespread, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.

In relation to the EMG1 Works, the exception of the archaeological deposits preserved *in-situ*, all remaining archaeological deposits of significance were preserved by record and subsequently removed during the construction of the EMG1 Works development.

In relation to the Highways Works, one concentration of archaeological features has been identified adjacent to Junction 24 where the Highways Work area extends into the area previously investigated prior to the construction of EMG1 and subsequently preserved *in-situ*. The remaining areas within the Highways Works are associated with existing motorways, roads, road verges, and tracks. Due to the construction of such features, it is anticipated that any previously surviving archaeological deposits in these locations would have been removed.

It is anticipated that the ongoing archaeological interest associated with the EMG2 Project can be secured by a programme of targeted mitigation, secured through the discharge of DCO Requirement 13: Archaeology and Built Heritage, which will require a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be approved. Those existing areas of preservation *in-situ* which will be unaffected by the proposals will need be fenced off from the wider groundworks programme in order to secure their on-going preservation.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY	4
2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK.....	6
National Planning Policy	6
Local Planning Policy	8
Guidance and Best Practice	9
3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	11
Geology	11
Topography	11
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	12
Timescales used in this report.....	12
Introduction	12
Previous Archaeological Investigation.....	13
Prehistoric.....	16
Iron Age & Roman	18
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval	20
Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)	22
Historic Landscape Characterisation.....	24
LiDAR Data.....	24
Historic Hedgerows	24
Aerial Photographs.....	24
Assessment of Significance	24
5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS	26
Site Conditions	26
Proposed Development.....	26
Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets.....	27
Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Archaeological Assets.....	29
6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	31

Plates

- Plate 1 View of the Northeast Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site Looking Southwest
- Plate 2 View of the Southeast Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site Looking West
- Plate 3 View of the Southwest Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site Looking Northeast
- Plate 4 View of the Northwest Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site Looking Southeast
- Plate 5 View of the Central Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site South of Hyam's Lane Looking Southwest
- Plate 6 View of the Central Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site North of Hyam's Lane Looking East
- Plate 7 View of the Western Part of the EMG1 Works Looking Northeast
- Plate 8 View of the Eastern Part of the EMG1 Works Looking Southeast
- Plate 9 View towards the EMG2 Project from The Bulwarks Scheduled Monument Looking Northeast

Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location
- Fig 2a Designated Heritage Assets
- Fig 2b Designated Heritage Assets overlaid with ZTV
- Fig 2c Summary of non-designated heritage assets - North/South (Data from the Leicestershire HER)
- Fig 2d Summary of events – North/South (Data from the Leicestershire HER)
- Fig 2e Historic Landscape Characterisation Data – North/South (Data from the Leicestershire HER)
- Fig 2f NMR Data – North/South
- Fig. 3 EMG1 2014 Geophysical Survey Results
- Fig. 4 EMG1 2016 Geophysical Survey Results
- Fig. 5 Trial Trenching and Mitigation Locations at EMG1
- Fig. 6 Preservation In-Situ Locations at EMG1
- Fig. 7 1779 Prior Map of Leicestershire
- Fig. 8 1779 Lockington Enclosure Map
- Fig. 9 1796 Diseworth Enclosure Map
- Fig. 10 1815 Ordnance Survey Drawing
- Fig. 11 1849 Lockington Tithe Map
- Fig. 12 1883-87 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 13 1903-04 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 14 1921-22 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 15 1955 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 16 1966-67 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 17 1972-75 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 18 2000-08 Ordnance Survey Map

Fig. 19 2006 Google Earth Image

Fig. 20 2011 Google Earth Image

Fig. 21 2022 Google Earth Image

Fig. 22 LiDAR Data

Fig. 23 Location of Historic Hedgerows

Appendices

Appendix 1 Moated Site with Fishpond and Flood Banks at Long Whatton

Appendix 2 Moated Site with Fishpond at Long Whatton

Appendix 3 The Bulwarks (Earthworks)

Appendix 4 Aerial Photographs Consulted

Appendix 5 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record & National Monument Record Data

1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Chris Clarke of RPS on behalf of SEGRO.
- 1.2 The subject of this Assessment comprises the site of East Midlands Gateway Phase 2, Leicestershire (hereafter, 'the EMG2 Project'). The EMG2 Project is centred at SK 4737 2642 within the District of North West Leicestershire (see Fig. 1). The EMG2 Project occupies agricultural land to the east of Diseworth, part of the existing East Midlands Gateway Phase 1 (EMG1) development, the M1 motorway corridor between Junctions 23A and Junction 24A, and four isolated sections of highway or footpath improvements in various locations. This document forms Appendix DCO/MCO 6.12B of the Environmental Statement for the project.
- 1.3 For the purposes of this assessment, for ease of description the EMG2 Project can be broken down into three key elements. These comprise the EMG2 Main Site forming the southern block of the EMG2 Project and currently in use as agricultural land; the EMG1 Works site forming the northern block of the EMG2 Project and currently in use by the previously built out EMG1 development with associated rail terminal; and all remaining highways works which link these two blocks and detached parts of the EMG2 Project which principally occupy areas of existing roads and trackways.
- 1.4 This technical report sets out the results of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment that has been undertaken with regards to the Proposed Development, which comprise the following.
 - **EMG2 Main Site** – A new multi-unit logistics/industrial development located south of the East Midlands Airport and the A453, and west of the M1 motorway. This part of the site falls within the 'East Midlands Airport and Gateway Industrial Cluster' (EMAGIC) site, which forms part of the East Midlands Freeport designated by the Government in 2022;
 - **Highway Works** - Works to the highway network including significant improvements at Junction 24 of the M1 (referred to as J24 Improvements) and the road network interacting with that junction; and
 - **EMG1 Works** - Additional warehousing on Plot 16 together with works to increase the permitted height of the cranes at the rail-freight terminal, improvements to the public transport interchange and site management building.
- 1.5 The study area consists of a 2km search radius centred on the elements of the proposed development associated with the EMG2 Main Site and EMG1 Works where the principal development will be occurring. This enables the identification of designated archaeological assets whose settings may change following the construction of the principal buildings. This 2km study area has been determined by means of site visits and professional opinion.
- 1.6 No designated archaeological assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields, or Protected Wreck Sites) are located within the EMG2 Project.
- 1.7 Three Scheduled Monuments lie within the study area. The Moated Site with Fish Ponds and Flood Banks at Long Whatton Scheduled Monuments both lie approximately 1.2km to the southeast of the EMG2 Project (1008550, SK 48263 23462; 1008551, SK 47831 23861, SK 47862 23720), while the Hemington Chapel Scheduled Monument (1005087, SK 45696 27794) is located approximately 1km to the northwest of the EMG2 Project. Four Scheduled Monuments consisting of the Enclosure Castle at Castle Donnington (1011608, SK 44857 27562), Site Revealed by Aerial Photography Southeast of Dunster Barn (1003565, SK 47990 29387), Roman Villa and Enclosures North of Ratcliffe Lane (1003567, SK 48257 29355), and Medieval Settlement Remains Immediately East of The Wymeshead (1018359, SK 48996 26368) are all located on the boundary of the 2km study area and have been incorporated into the assessment due to their proximity.

- 1.8 The Bulwarks (Earthworks) Scheduled Monument is located outside of the 2km study area, approximately 5km to the southwest of the EMG2 Project, and has been included within this assessment due to its prominent position within the wider landscape.
- 1.9 In terms of other relevant designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Historic Battlefields, or Historic Wreck Sites are located within the 2km study area.
- 1.10 The EMG2 Project is not located within an area of designated archaeological priority.
- 1.11 As assessment of the potential built heritage impacts in relation to the proposed development is the subject of a separate report (see Appendix DCO/MCO 6.12A).
- 1.12 The site of the EMG1 Works was subject to an extensive programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation between July 2014 and September 2017 in association with a previous DCO application. An initial programme of geophysical survey was undertaken across the majority of the EMG1 site supported by fieldwalking and a LiDAR and woodland survey. Multiple phases of targeted trial trenching were subsequently undertaken at EMG1 confirming the presence of localised concentrations of features dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. An extensive programme of archaeological mitigation was undertaken between December 2016 and September 2017 in the form of 14 separate open excavation areas recording pit alignments, roundhouse ring gullies, enclosure ditches and field system remains consistent with those features identified during the evaluation phase. Several areas containing archaeological remains preserved *in-situ*.
- 1.13 In May 2022, a geophysical survey of the EMG2 Project was undertaken EMG2 Main Site to support the production of the archaeological desk-based assessment (Magnitude 2022). Anomalies of archaeological origin were identified to the north of Hyam's Lane in the form of long linear ditched features and partial and full enclosures. Anomalies of agricultural origin in the form of former field boundaries and ridge and furrow ploughing were also recorded in this area. Subsequent programme of evaluation was undertaken between September and October 2022. The resulting fieldwork included the excavation of 388 trial trenching, the fieldwalking of twenty individual fields, and geoarchaeological monitoring of geotechnical site investigations. As a result of these investigations, it was noted that the earliest archaeological features recorded were pits and ditches of Iron Age or Roman date, with such features principally concentrated in two areas: immediately north of Hyam's Lane in the centre of the site; and in proximity to the south of Hyam's Lane at the western edge of the site.
- 1.14 RPS have been commissioned to establish the archaeological potential of the EMG2 Project, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.15 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on heritage and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists October 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the EMG2 Project.
- 1.16 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence deriving from multiple sources, including the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record, National Monuments Record, and Leicestershire Record Office. The report also includes the results of a map regression exercise, and site walkovers undertaken on 6th May 2022 and 3rd October 2024.
- 1.17 The Assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the heritage potential of various parts of the EMG2 Project and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 sets out protective measures for vessels which were sunk or stranded while in military service and for aircraft which crashed while in military service. There is a general prohibition on the disturbance or removal of remains covered by this Act unless a licence has been granted by the Secretary of State.
- 2.3 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 set out criteria for the identification of 'Important Hedgerows'; these include several historic environment criteria. According to the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, a hedgerow can be defined as 'important' if it has existed for 30 years or more and falls into one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1. Consent from the local planning authority is usually required for the removal of an 'Important Hedgerow', however such removal is deemed to be permitted where a DCO has been granted.
- 2.4 The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 require decision-makers to have regard for the desirability of preserving scheduled monuments and their settings.
- 2.5 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently updated in February 2025. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>)
- 2.6 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

National Networks National Policy Statement

- 2.7 The National Networks National Policy Statement (NPS) (Department for Transport, 2024) sets out the UK Government's policy for the delivery of nationally significant road and rail networks. The NPS at Paragraphs 5.204 – 5.226, recognises the need to consider heritage assets within the application and determination process as the construction and operation of national infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment.
- 2.8 Paragraph 5.210 states that:
The applicant should undertake an assessment of any significant heritage impacts of the proposed project and should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant Historic Environment Record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
- 2.9 Paragraph 5.220 states that:

Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification that will be needed for any loss.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024

- 2.10 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.11 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.12 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.13 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.14 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.15 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.16 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.17 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

- 2.18 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.19 In considering any planning decisions for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.20 The relevant Development Plan Policy is currently provided by North West Leicestershire District Council's Local Plan was originally adopted in November 2017, and was re-adopted in March 2021 following a review. The Local Plan contains the following policy relating to archaeological matters:

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

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

- a) Conserve or enhance the significance of heritage assets within the district, their setting, for instance significant views within and in and out of Conservation Areas;
- b) Retain buildings, settlement patterns, features and spaces, which form part of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting;
- c) Contribute to the local distinctiveness, built form and scale of heritage assets through the use of appropriate design, materials and workmanship;
- d) Demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and of the wider context in which the heritage asset sits.

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

- The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- 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. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

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

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

Guidance and Best Practice

- 2.21 Historic England's guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets seeks to provide a definition for the term of 'setting' itself, as well as guidance to allow councils and applicants to assess the impact of developments upon the settings of heritage assets (Historic England 2018).
- 2.22 The document defines setting as 'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.' Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors.
- 2.23 This document provides guidance on practical and proportionate decision making with regards to the management of proposed developments and the setting of heritage assets. It is clearly stated that the protection of the setting of a heritage asset need not prevent change and that decisions relating to such issues need to be based on the nature, extent and level of the significance of a heritage asset, further weighing up the potential public benefits associated with the proposals. It is further stated that changes within the setting of a heritage asset may have positive or neutral effects.
- 2.24 The guidance sets out a five staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:
- 1 Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals. The guidance states that if development is capable of affecting the contribution of a heritage asset's setting to its significance or the appreciation of its significance, it can be considered as falling within the asset's setting. Importantly, it is distinguished that an impact on setting does not necessarily equate with harm and may be positive or neutral. This judgement of impact instead depends upon a detailed understanding of the individual heritage asset's significance, of which setting may form a greater or lesser part.
 - 2 Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset. This depends upon an understanding of the history and development of the site, utilising historic mapping where possible. This assessment should also be informed by the physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets, the way in which the asset is experienced and the asset's associations and patterns of use. All this information will inform an assessment of the effects of a proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
 - 3 Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset. With the information gathered at Stage 2 it will be possible to identify a range of effects development may have on setting, which will be evaluated as beneficial, neutral or harmful to the significance of the heritage asset. The location and siting, form and appearance, permanence and any other effects of proposals will all inform the assessment process;

- 4 Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets. Measures to reduce harm could include relocation of all or parts of a development, changes to the layout, screening, etc. Where harm cannot be eliminated, design quality of the proposed development may be one of the main factors in assessing the balance of harm and benefit. Where a development cannot be adjusted and where some harm to the setting of heritage assets is unavoidable, appropriate screening may be required to reduce the extent of the harm caused.
- 2.25 The final decision about the acceptability of proposals. This will depend on the range of circumstances that apply to a heritage asset and the relative sensitivity to change. Decisions are therefore made on a case by case basis, recognising that all heritage assets are not of equal importance and the contribution made by their setting to their significance also varies.
- 2.26 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology of the southern part of the Main EMG2 Site to the east Diseworth is shown by the British Geological Society (BGS 2024) as predominantly as Gunthorpe Member - Mudstone, with multiple fault lines resulting in narrow outcrops of Gunthorpe Member siltstone and Diseworth Sandstone also being present. Superficial deposits are present within the northern half of the EMG2 Project consisting of Glaciofluvial Deposits and Oadby Member deposits, with narrow isolated head deposits present in the northwest and southeast of the study site infilling potential dry valleys.
- 3.2 The EMG1 Works element of the EMG2 Project overlies a solid geology consisting of Tarporley Siltstone Formation - siltstone, mudstone and sandstone. Superficial deposits in this area are limited to localised outcrops of head and Eagle Moor Sand and Gravel Member deposits.
- 3.3 In proximity of Junction 24A of the M1 Edwalton Member mudstone deposits are recorded, with a mix of superficial head, Egginton Common Sand and Gravel Member, and Wanlip Member sand and gravel.

Topography

- 3.4 In the vicinity of Diseworth the EMG2 Project is located in an area of south facing, gentle rising ground, with the southern EMG2 Project boundary associated with the 60m-65m contour, and the northern boundary associated with the 85m-90m contour. The highest point within the EMG2 Project lies at 93m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is associated with a trig point located adjacent to Hyam's Lane in the northeast corner of the EMG2 Project.
- 3.5 The topography of the existing EMG1 site slopes, at first gently and then steeply upwards, from approximately 35-38m aOD up to just over 90m aOD to the west, where the EMG2 Project abuts the plateau upon which East Midlands Airport is situated. The east-west slope is cut by a steep-sided valley draining from the plateau in a northerly direction, and the village of Lockington is sited to the north, where this valley reaches the Trent flood plain. This small valley creates a fairly steep east and west facing gradients within the general trend of the north-facing slope.
- 3.6 The course of the River Trent is located approximately 2km to the north of the EMG2 Project.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the EMG2 Project and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the EMG2 Project.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 2km radius of the EMG2 Project focused on the proposals at the EMG1 Works and the EMG2 Main Site (Figs. 2a – 2f), also referred to as the study area, held on the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and National Monuments Record (NMR), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the late eighteenth century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 There are no designated archaeological assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields, or Historic Wreck Sites) within the EMG2 Project, nor does it lie within an area of designated archaeological priority.
- 4.4 Three Scheduled Monuments lie within the study area. The Moated Site with Fish Ponds and Flood Banks at Long Whatton Scheduled Monument (1008551, SK 47831 23861, SK 47862 23720; Appendix 1) and The Moated Site with Fish Ponds at Long Whatton Scheduled Monument (1008550, SK 48263 23462; Appendix 2) both lie approximately 1.2km to the southeast of the EMG2 Project, while the Hemington Chapel Scheduled Monument (1005087, SK 45696 27794) is located approximately 1km to the northwest of the EMG2 Project. Four Scheduled Monuments consisting of the Enclosure Castle at Castle Donnington (1011608, SK 44857 27562), Site Revealed by Aerial Photography Southeast of Dunster Barn (1003565, SK 47990 29387), Roman Villa and Enclosures North of Ratcliffe Lane (1003567, SK 48257 29355), and Medieval Settlement Remains Immediately East of The Wymeshead (1018359, SK 48996 26368) are all

located on the boundary of the 2km study area and have been incorporated into the assessment due to their proximity.

- 4.5 The Bulwarks (earthworks) Scheduled Monument (1003606, SK 40535 23223; Appendix 3) is located approximately 5km to the southwest of the EMG2 Project and has been incorporated into the assessment due to the prominent landscape position of the monument.
- 4.6 A review of the HER data indicates that the majority of records present within the study area relate to localised evidence for Iron Age and early Roman occupation, in addition to the scattered recovery of earlier Prehistoric artefacts. HER records related to Medieval activity are predominantly associated with the settlements at Castle Donnington, Diseworth, Kegworth, Lockington, and Long Whatton.
- 4.7 The map regression exercise and a review of documentary evidence and secondary sources demonstrates that the proposed EMG2 Main Site has remained undeveloped up to the present, while the current site at the EMG1 Works was primarily developed in the last five years. Prior to the construction of the M1 motor in the mid-20th century, much of its course was occupied by agricultural land.
- 4.8 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous Archaeological Investigation

EMG2 Main Site

- 4.9 In May 2022, a geophysical survey of the Main EMG2 Site was undertaken to support the production of the archaeological desk-based assessment. Anomalies of archaeological origin were identified to the north of Hyam's Lane in the form of long linear ditched features and partial and full enclosures. Anomalies of agricultural origin in the form of former field boundaries, ridge and furrow ploughing were also recorded in this area. Due to modern contamination, the survey results to the south of Hyam's Lane were of a lower quality, although multiple anomalies of undetermined origin were noted as being present (ELE12290, SK 4611 2505; Magnitude 2022; Appendix DCO/MCO 6.12C). The form of the enclosure and long linear features identified suggest they could be Iron Age or Roman in date.
- 4.10 Subsequent programme of evaluation was undertaken between September and October 2022 (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The resulting fieldwork included the excavation of 388 trial trenching (ELE12393, SK 4615 2489; Appendix DCO/MCO 6.12F), the fieldwalking of twenty individual fields (ELE12392, SK 4615 2489; Appendix DCO/MCO 6.12E), and geoarchaeological monitoring of geotechnical site investigations (ELE12394, SK 4596 2510; Appendix DCO/MCO 6.12.D). As a result of these investigations, it was noted that the earliest archaeological features recorded were pits and ditches of Iron Age or Roman date, with such features principally concentrated in two areas: immediately north of Hyam's Lane in the centre of the site; and in proximity to the south of Hyam's Lane at the western edge of the site. Limited features of a similar date were found in the western part of the EMG2 Project, while the remaining features encountered across the EMG2 Project were dated to the Post-Medieval or Modern periods and considered of limited interest. The geoarchaeological assessment did not identify any deposits of significance.

Highways Works

- 4.11 As the greater proportion of the proposed Highways Works are contained within the existing road network and roadside verges, these areas have not been subject to previous phases of archaeological investigation. The exception to this is where the Highways Works extended into the footprint of the area historically archaeologically investigated prior to development of EMG1 (see section below) namely the area immediately to the west of M1 Junction 24. Initially a programme

of geophysical survey undertaken within the area of the Highways Work (Fig 3) demonstrated the presence of anomalies of likely, probable and possible archaeological interest in the form of a probable enclosure (ELE9184, SK 4715 2744; ELE9978, SK 4633 2701; Wessex Archaeology 2014a, 2016a). Subsequent trial trenching (Fig. 5) identified that the probable enclosure complex dated to the Late Iron Age or early Roman periods (ELE9185, SK 4715 2744; Wessex Archaeology 2014c). This enclosure complex located in Field 40 (Fig. 6) adjacent to the M1 motorway had been incorporated within the agreed programme of archaeological mitigation, although it was ultimately determined that development would not need to take place in this location. As such, the archaeological features in this location were to be retained *in-situ* within existing farmland.

EMG1 Works

- 4.12 In order to support a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the construction of the EMG1 development, a detailed programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken between July 2014 and September 2017. The first stage of archaeological investigation comprised the production of an archaeological desk-based assessment which identified the site of the EMG1 to have a potential for below-ground archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric and Roman periods (CgMs 2014).
- 4.13 A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken across the majority of the EMG1 site to support production of above Desk-Based Assessment, with a second smaller phase of geophysical survey undertaken at a later date (Figs 3 & 4). The survey demonstrated the presence of anomalies of likely, probable and possible archaeological interest. The archaeology detected includes several enclosure complexes, at least one of these relates to human occupation with ring gullies of round houses identified within the enclosure. Some of the other enclosures may have served an agricultural function and may be relatively modern. In addition, strongly magnetised anomalies were identified within the western part of the EMG2 Project. These are identified as World War II dispersal pens associated with the RAF Castle Donington (ELE9184, SK 4715 2744; ELE9978, SK 4633 2701; Wessex Archaeology 2014a, 2016a).
- 4.14 A programme of archaeological fieldwalking was also undertaken within multiple fields (ELE9976, SK 4670 2714; ELE10604, SK 4571 2691; ELE11875, SK 4612 2695; Wessex Archaeology 2014b). This exercise solely recovered material dating from the 16th century onwards indicative of historical agricultural manuring practices (MLE23598, SK 4726 2734; MLE23476, SK 4668 2705; MLE27438, SK 4690 2761).
- 4.15 A LiDAR and woodland survey were also undertaken. Interpretation of LiDAR data revealed the presence of former field boundaries, including the parish boundary between Lockington-Hemington and Kegworth, along with areas of ridge and furrow, the most prominent of which lay within the western part of the EMG1. The woodland survey focussed predominantly on King Street Plantation and the wooded area commonly referred to as 'The Dumps'. The survey confirmed the presence of ridge and furrow and a pre-19th century arable field underlying the woodland; these features were also clearly visible in the LiDAR data (ELE9977, SK 4637 2713; Wessex Archaeology 2016b).
- 4.16 Multiple phases of targeted trial trenching were subsequently undertaken at the EMG1 (Fig. 5). The initial phase of trial trenching was undertaken in Autumn 2014 consisting of 79 trial trenches. The evaluated areas were recorded as containing a dispersed scatter of enclosure complexes and ditched field systems. These probably had an agricultural function and were recorded as dating to the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. A small group of contemporary roundhouses were the only substantial evidence for domestic occupation. The only evidence for activity pre-dating the Late Iron Age derived from a scatter of residual artefacts. In addition, eight trenches dug to characterise the underlying geoarchaeological deposits, and to evaluate the local palaeoenvironmental potential of the EMG1. None of the geoarchaeological trenches contained

features capable of assisting with the reconstruction of the ancient environment, such as buried ground surfaces, peat deposits or palaeochannels containing organic-rich fills (ELE9185, SK 4715 2744; Wessex Archaeology 2014c).

- 4.17 Between the summer of 2016 and the summer of 2017, a further 179 evaluation trenches were excavated at various locations around the development area (Fig. 5). This phase of trenching was designed to establish the spatial limits of the areas of archaeological interest already identified, in addition to a number of anomalies detected during the second phase of geophysical survey. This phase of trial trenching generally supported the findings from the earlier investigations confirming that the majority of remains recorded dated to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The earliest features uncovered were a probable Bronze Age burnt mound deposits. At no location were significant concentrations of remains detected beyond the limits of the area revealed by geophysical survey (ELE10567, SK 4713 2743; ELE10606, SK 4556 2693; Wessex Archaeology 2016c, 2016d, 2017a and 2017b).
- 4.18 In 2015, a single trench measuring 30m by 30m excavated as part of geotechnical investigative works was archaeological monitored. The trench was excavated in the area of the proposed rail freight interchange. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded (Wessex Archaeology 2015).
- 4.19 Between December 2016 and September 2017 an extensive programme of archaeological mitigation was undertaken at EMG1 in the form of 14 separate open excavation areas (Fig. 5). The earliest evidence of human activity consisted of worked flints potentially dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. The majority of the excavation areas show signs of activity associated with the Iron Age, with recorded features consisting of pit alignments, roundhouse ring gullies, enclosure ditches and field system remains. At least six discrete enclosures were discovered across the landscape, with field boundaries of Iron Age date recorded at a number of the other sites. Three of the excavation areas show signs of concerted activity in the Romano-British period relating to enclosures and the remains of field system (Wessex Archaeology 2019).
- 4.20 Archaeological mitigation at EMG1 also took the form of preservation *in-situ*. It was agreed that two groups of archaeological features would be preserved *in-situ* under the proposed landscape bund bounding EMG1 to the north and west. These features consisted of ditches and possible enclosures dating to the Iron Age referred to as Site A and Site B (Fig. 6).

General

- 4.21 In 1991, a programme of fieldwalking within 100m of the EMG2 Project was undertaken ahead of a possible motorway widening scheme. The fieldwalking produced random scatters of Post-Medieval pottery and tile of limited interest, in addition to a small quantity of worked flint in proximity to Junction 23a and the EMG2 Project (ELE7121, SK 474 271).
- 4.22 In advance of anticipated motorway widening an extensive geoarchaeological study was undertaken in 2007, which incorporated the eastern half of the EMG2 Project. The EMG2 Project was considered to have a low potential for containing geoarchaeological or palaeolithic deposits of interest (ELE7149, SK 4672 2407).
- 4.23 In 2009, four archaeological trial trenches were excavated in the field immediately beyond the southwest corner of the EMG2 Main Site. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified. The trial trenching was supported by an earthwork survey that recorded evidence for ridge and furrow agriculture, in addition to a possible hollow way and pond (ELE7890, SK 456 245; ELE7892, SK 4795 2356).
- 4.24 A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken prior to the construction of the Kegworth Motorway Service Area immediately to the northeast of the EMG2 Project. Thirteen trenches were excavated, and with the exception of evidence for Post-Medieval and Modern

agricultural activity of limited interest, no archaeological deposits were identified (ELE6373, SK 4666 2509).

- 4.25 Archaeological trial trenching undertaken at Finger Farm, c100m to the north of the EMG2 Main Site, did not identify any remains of archaeological interest (ELE5907, SK 4645 2561). A subsequent archaeological watching brief ahead of construction was also undertaken, which also did not identify any remains of archaeological interest (ELE6375, SK 4635 2558).
- 4.26 In 2017, fifty-three trial trenches were excavated at East Midlands Airport c300m to the north of the EMG2 Main Site. With the exception of Post-Medieval agricultural features, no deposits of archaeological interest were encountered (ELE10447, SK 4648 2581).
- 4.27 Multiple small-scale archaeological investigations have taken place in Diseworth over the past twenty years. Trial trenching at Hallfield Farm, c600m to the southwest of the EMG2 Main Site, has identified of Medieval earthworks and ditches (ELE9809, SK 4486 2451; ELE10666, SK 4485 2449), while a number of pits and postholes containing Medieval pottery were recorded during a watching brief at Clements Gate c100m to the west of the proposed EMG2 Main Site (ELE10078, SK 4553 2454). Seven trial trenches were excavated at Grimes Gate, c100m to the west of the EMG2 Project, in 2018. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified (ELE10522, SK 4539 2472). The remaining archaeological investigations undertaken at Diseworth either did not identify archaeological remains or their findings were limited to features dating to the Post-Medieval or Modern periods (ELE4389, SK 45487 24571; ELE7899, SK 452 244; ELE9811, SK 4474 2433; ELE11249, SK 4492 2451).
- 4.28 Five trial trenches were excavated c250m to the northeast of the EMG2 Main Site adjacent to the M1. No archaeological features were identified (ELE12379, SK 4703 2549).
- 4.29 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in August 2015 on land off Whatton Road, Kegworth in advance of a solar farm development, c1.25km to the northeast of the EMG2 Main Site. The 11 trial trenches excavated identified a concentration of Iron Age features corresponding with a probable series of enclosure ditches (ELE9574, SK 4822 2585).
- 4.30 Two negative programmes of trial trenching have been undertaken to the east of the M1 c500m to the east of the EMG1 Works near Packington Hill (ELE8108, SK 479 269; ELE11235, SK 4767 2678).
- 4.31 The HER records that two archaeological watching briefs have been undertaken at Lockington c500m to the northwest of the EMG1 Works. Monitoring of water main renewal identified a cobbled road surface and horse burials in the ground of Lockington Hall (ELE5993, SK 4672 2804), while monitoring within the grounds of the church found the remains of a burial vault (ELE10676, SK 4679 2795).
- 4.32 Several excavations have taken place c1.25km to the north of the EMG1 Works. In 1954, small-scales excavations were undertaken on a Bronze Age barrow which contained a central burial group (ELE1490, SK 4649 2878), while in 1994 a Prehistoric pit circle was excavated ahead of the instillation of drainage infrastructure (ELE6341, SK 4693 2907).

Prehistoric

- 4.33 The earliest evidence of human activity in the study area derives from an Upper Palaeolithic Cheddar point found during fieldwalking in advance of the construction of the Derby Southern bypass in the early 1990s (MLE7622, SK 468 286), c1km to the north of the EMG1 Works. Dating from the recolonisation of Britain, then the north-western peninsula of mainland Europe, during the Late Glacial Interstadial c.13-12000 radio-carbon years BP, several such implements have been typically found in caves at Cresswell Crags on the Derbyshire- Nottinghamshire border.
- 4.34 The Trent valley flood plain continued in use during the Mesolithic period. Approximately 300m further west of the Palaeolithic find referred to above, six Mesolithic flint blades and three blade

- cores were found during the excavation of a barrow site in 1954 (MLE7094, SK 464 287). A loose concentration of Mesolithic activity was discovered during fieldwalking north-east of Green Spot Wood, c1km northeast of the EMG2 Project (MLE7096, SK 481 288).
- 4.35 A Mesolithic bladelet core was found during test pitting 100m from the EMG1 Works (MLE23597, SK 4715 271).
- 4.36 A Neolithic axe from west of Warren Farm was found in 1988 located c1.2km to the north of the EMG2 Project at the EMG1 Works (MLE7291, SK 467 291).
- 4.37 Excavation at a further location, approximately 1.5km north of the EMG1 Works, recorded 64 pits, some forming a rough circle, probably for a light palisade, containing late Neolithic flintwork, as well as a barrow with an early Bronze Age cremation burial (MLE4688, SK 470 291). A similar late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pit circle appears to be noted from cropmarks identified from air photographs slightly further west and c1.5km north of the EMG1 Works (MLE4686, SK 466 290). In addition, fieldwalking to c1.25km to the northeast of the EMG1 Works recovered late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint material (MLE9715, SK 476 282).
- 4.38 Several isolated Neolithic artefacts have been recorded within the 2km study area. The closest artefact recovered was a Neolithic polished stone axe head, found within a garden c200m to the west of the EMG2 Main Site (MLE17368, SK 4552 2448). A Neolithic arrowhead was recovered c1.3km to the north of the EMG2 Main Site (MLE23596, SK 4651 2675), while a Neolithic flint flake was recovered c1.3km to the southeast of the EMG2 Main Site (MLE7293, SK 478 237).
- 4.39 Pottery and worked flint thought to be Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date were recovered during archaeological investigations at Gimbro Farm, c1.9km to the northwest of the EMG2 Main Site (MLE9672, SK 437 256).
- 4.40 A Bronze Age barrow cemetery comprising up to eleven mainly ploughed-out barrows is recorded c1.5km to the north of the EMG1 Works (MLE4687, SK 466 290), with two further ring ditches are noted close to this (MLE9847, SK 466 288). Multiple suspected Bronze Age barrows are recorded in the same vicinity in this northern part of the study area (MLE4681, SK 468 286; MLE4689, SK 464 292; MLE9705, SK 468 291; MLE9706, SK 468 290; MLE9707, SK 471 291; MLE9710, SK 462 290; MLE18119, SK 470 283; MLE20577, SK 469 290; MLE20578, SK 468 289; MLE20579, SK 468 289).
- 4.41 An additional ring ditch is recorded south of Warren Farm c1.25km to the northeast of the EMG1 Works (MLE4712, SK 476 287). Ring ditches and barrows are also recorded from further west near Hemington Hole, c1.5km northwest of the EMG1 Works (MLE5933, SK 463 287; MLE9712, SK 464 289; MLE9846, SK 463 289). A barrow which lay approximately 1.25km to the north of the EMG1 Works was excavated in 1954 (MLE4708-9, SK 464 287). Traces of a cremation were found, associated with a small bronze knife, two flint knives, a flint arrowhead and possible Beaker pottery.
- 4.42 Aerial photographic analysis has identified a possible Bronze Age, or later, pit alignment c1.5km to the northwest of the EMG2 Main Site (MLE18843, 1519442, SK 462 289). A pit circle and pit alignment have also been identified in proximity (MLE23975, SK 4640 2880).
- 4.43 Place name evidence suggests the presence of a Bronze Age burial mound in the vicinity of Gimbro Farm c1.5km to the northwest of the EMG2 Main Site, although no physical evidence for such a feature has yet been identified (MLE4461, SK 441 256).
- 4.44 A cropmark of a rectangular enclosure, generally thought to be of Prehistoric origin, is recorded c2km southwest of the EMG2 Project (MLE5934, SK 444 230).
- 4.45 Several groups of heat affected stones, thought to be potentially associated with ploughed out Bronze age burnt mounds, were identified during a programme of evaluation, c1.3km to the north of the EMG2 Project (MLE23595, SK 4663 2672).

- 4.46 The best known example of Bronze Age remains from the study area is the Lockington Hoard, which was located approximately 2km north of the EMG1 Works, where a barrow was identified by geophysics and subsequently excavated in the 1980s, in advance of the construction of the Derby Southern bypass (MLE6034, SK 470 291). Flint artefacts, some Neolithic, pottery and a cup-marked stone were noted, although no human remains were found, and the hoard was discovered on the line of the northern side of the palisade close to where it converged with the later ring ditch. It comprised two inverted Beaker vessels, two gold armlets of c. 2100-1700 BC and a copper dagger of c2200-1900 BC.
- 4.47 A concentration of activity, interpreted as occupation activity dated generally to the Late Prehistoric period, has been identified within the northeast study area, approximately 1.8km from the current the EMG1 Works development (MLRE4657, SK 483 284; MLE9704, SK 481 281; MLE22233, SK 4799 2831; MLE22234, SK 4812 2855; MLE22237, SK 4836 2861).
- 4.48 A Prehistoric flint core was found near Lockington c2km to the north of the EMG2 Project (MLE20409, SK 467 273).
- 4.49 The detailed programme of archaeological investigations previously undertaken at the EMG2 Main Site, Highways Works, and EMG1 Works (see paragraphs 4.9 to 4.20) have not identified any significant remains dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. On this basis, the potential for such contemporary activity within the EMG2 Project is considered to be negligible.

Iron Age & Roman

- 4.50 The programme of archaeological evaluation at the EMG1 Works and area extending into the Highways Works (see paragraphs 4.11 to 4.20) identified five concentrations of archaeological features within the current EMG2 Project. Two areas were identified for archaeological excavation, Area 6 located in former Field 6 in the western part of the EMG2 Project, and Area 41 located in former Field 41 located centrally within the EMG1 Works (Fig. 5). Three areas were subject to preservation *in-situ*: Site A and B underneath the existing landscape bund within the EMG1 Works (Fig. 6); and those remains located in Field 40 adjacent to the M1 within the Highway Works which was not subsequently subject to development.
- 4.51 In Area 6 the recorded archaeology consisted of a pit alignment pre-dating a P-shaped ditched enclosure. The P-shaped enclosure was associated with other curvilinear sub-enclosures (MLE21672, SK 4712 2745). Within Area 41 the features encountered consisted of a central boundary ditch from which several associated rectangular enclosure ditches extended of various sizes. Internal features within these enclosures were minimal. The features in Area 6 and 41 were principally Iron Age in date, although some of the later features in Area 41 may represent activity extending into the Roman period (Wessex Archaeology 2019).
- 4.52 In relation to the preservation *in-situ* Site B trial trenching indicated the presence of a possible enclosure associated with several pits and gullies containing Roman pottery. Site A appeared to contain a boundary ditch also of Roman date. Area 40 was identified as contained a set of parallel ditches for a probable trackway and a small number of associated ditches, all of Roman date (MLE21673, SK 4742 2742; Wessex Archaeology 2014c).
- 4.53 The remaining mitigation works at The EMG1 Works were split between the EMG1 Works, within 1km to the west of the EMG2 Project, and the Kegworth Bypass c1.2km to the east of the EMG2 Project. The majority of the excavation areas at the EMG1 Works show signs of activity in the Iron Age, with recorded pit alignments, roundhouse ring gullies, enclosure ditches and field systems. A limited number of Roman enclosures and field systems were encountered as well (MLE21674, SK 4589 2730; MLE21675, SK 4619 2713; MLE21676, SK 4614 2661; MLE23592, SK 4574 2714;

- MLE23593, SK 4612 2751). The investigations on the Kegworth Bypass identified several Iron Age roundhouses and associated animal pens, ditches and pits (Wessex Archaeology 2019).
- 4.54 Archaeological investigations within the EMG2 Project at the proposed EMG2 Main Site initially consisted of a programme of geophysical survey, fieldwalking (MLE29017, SK 4607 2511) and geoarchaeological analysis (see paragraphs 4.19 and 4.10). Subsequent trial trenching within the EMG2 Project was undertaken between September and October 2022 (Wessex Archaeology 2022; Appendix DCO/MCO 6.12F). The resulting fieldwork included the excavation of 388 trial trenching (ELE12393, SK 4615 2489). As a result of these investigations, it was noted that the earliest archaeological features recorded were pits and ditches of Iron Age or Roman date, with such features principally concentrated in two areas: immediately north of Hyam's Lane in the centre of the site; and in proximity to the south of Hyam's Lane at the western edge of the site. Limited features of a similar date were found in the western part of the EMG2 Project (MLE28592, SK 4577 2487; MLE28593, SK 4592 2498; MLE28594, SK 4617 2509; MLE29018, SK 4597 2480).
- 4.55 Evidence for Iron Age settlement and land utilisation comes from a site north of Ratcliffe Lane, c2km north of the EMG1 Works, a Scheduled Monument comprising cropmarks of numerous ring ditches, probably representing round houses, along with trackways, overlapping enclosures and pit alignments indicative of a late Iron Age settlement (1003565, SK 47990 29387; MLE4670, SK 479 292). There is no intervisibility between the EMG2 Project and the Scheduled Monument, nor any known historical associations. Further evidence has been identified nearby for contemporary activity (MLE24021, SK 4810 2907; MLE24022, SK 4810 2887; MLE22763, SK 4842 2888). Heavily truncated linear ditches were excavated c1.6km to the north of the EMG1 Works, which may indicate land utilisation in the vicinity of the settlement (MLE7292, SK 478 291).
- 4.56 Immediately east of the EMG2 Project, geophysical survey has identified a possible ring ditch or house gully, likely to indicate a round house, within the EMG2 Project immediately to the east of M1 Junction 24, although subsequent trial trenching produced no archaeological features (MLE9703, SK 477 276).
- 4.57 An Iron Age enclosure has been recorded c2km to the north of the EMG2 Project (MLE4705, SK 467 293).
- 4.58 Iron Age remains within the study area are recorded within the low-lying part of the study area, c1.25km west of the EMG1 Works, including pottery recorded from a watching brief south of Hemington (MLE4698, SK 457 278), where the 1937 findspot of a gold stater is also recorded (MLE6517; SK 452 275).
- 4.59 A review of the HER data indicates that activity dating to the Iron Age occurs at intervals within the study area, with multiple focal points of activity for this period being noted. Geophysical survey and associated intrusive investigation have identified two Iron Age enclosures as being present c1.8km to the north of the EMG2 Main Site (MLE21681, SK 4680 2703; MLE23594, SK 4673 2668), while two enclosures recorded with associated pits and ditches c1.5km to the east of the site appear to represent the remains of an Iron Age farmstead (MLE21678, SK 4841 2593; MLE21948, SK 4815 2587; MLE23765, SK 4816 2594). At Grimbro Farm, c1.1km to the west of the EMG2 Project, archaeological investigation found field systems, an enclosure and a four-post structure all dating to the Iron Age period (MLE5931, SK 442 253), compared to more limited evidence for Iron Age occupation activity being recorded c1.8km to the northwest of the EMG2 Project (MLE23591, SK 4555 2711).
- 4.60 A geophysical survey undertaken c1.3km to the west of the EMG2 Project recorded a series of anomalies that could represent Iron Age or Roman occupation activity (MLE27289, SK 4530 2747; MLE27290, SK 4526 2727).
- 4.61 The Bulwarks Scheduled Monument is located approximately 5km to the southwest of the EMG2 main Site. The asset represents the remains of a large univallate Iron Age hillfort originally 23.5 acres, but which has been reduced by quarrying. Sections across the hillfort defences have

identified that the original palisade was replaced by a rampart and ditch, outside which was a counterscarp bank. A modern geophysical survey within the Scheduled area has identified twenty possible structures within the hillfort interior (1003606, MLE4399, SK 40535 23223). There is a limited degree of intervisibility at a distance between the EMG2 Main Site and the asset.

- 4.62 Isolated sherds of Iron Age pottery have been found between 500m and 1km to the southeast of the EMG2 Project (MLE6519, SK 469 240; MLE6518, SK 469 240).
- 4.63 The Iron Age settlement described previously c2km to the north of the EMG1 Works continued in use through the early Roman period, evidenced by pottery extending from the early/mid-first century to the mid-second century AD. Two sherds of pottery are recorded from an excavation in the northern part of the study area (MLE9724, SK 472 294).
- 4.64 Previous archaeological investigation has identified a Roman villa and associated enclosure located approximately 2km to the northeast of the EMG2 Project (1003567, SK 48257 29355). Following their identification the remains were subject to scheduling. There is no intervisibility between the EMG2 Project and the Scheduled Monument, nor any known historical associations.
- 4.65 Roman pottery has also been recorded c2km north of the EMG1 Works (MLE5915, SK 465 293) and c1.25km north of the EMG1 Works (MLE8051, SK 464 287), and a possible tessellated pavement was noted close by potentially indicating a further high-status occupation site (MLE8052, SK 460 287). Pottery and a belt fitting are also recorded from a site at Hemington c1.25km west of the EMG1 Works (MLE8139, SK 455 277). Further contemporary pottery concentrations (MLE8049, SK 486 280) adjacent to the course of a postulated Roman road (MLE4658, SK 487 264) is recorded approximately 1.8km to the east of the EMG2 Project. Roman sherds have also been recovered c500m to the southeast of the EMG2 Project (MLE8057, SK 469 240).
- 4.66 A Roman road is postulated within the EMG2 Project, on the basis of the place-name 'King Street Plantation', and the relative straightness of the parish boundary which runs through it in a north-east to south-west direction (MLE4636, SK 468 271), although no trace of such a feature has been identified during past investigations at the EMG1 Works. A possible road is recorded approximately 2km to the east of the EMG2 Project (MLE4658, SK 487 264).
- 4.67 A possible Roman ditch was found c1.4km to the north of the EMG2 Main Site during a programme of archaeological evaluation (MLE23769, SK 4569 2686).
- 4.68 A hoard of 85 Roman coins, in proximity to a spread of Roman pottery, has been recorded c900m to the south of the EMG2 Main Site (MLE8407, SK 454 235), while several sherds of Roman pottery have been found between 500m and 1km to the southeast of the EMG2 Project (MLE8056, SK 470 234; MLE8057, SK 469 240). A number of non-specified Roman artefacts have been recovered near Ash Spinney, c1.5km to the southeast of the EMG2 Project (MLE8055, SK 478 237).
- 4.69 The detailed programme of archaeological investigations previously undertaken at the EMG2 Main Site, Highways Works, and EMG1 Works (see paragraphs 4.9 to 4.20) have confirmed the presence of Iron Age and Roman features associated with peripheral occupation, agricultural enclosures, and field systems. Such remains identified at the Highways Works and EMG1 Works were either preserved by record and subsequently removed or preserved *in-situ*. On this basis, the potential for such contemporary activity within the EMG2 Project is known to be high.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.70 Place name evidence suggest the location of a possible Early Medieval meeting place c300m to the north of the EMG2 Project (MLE15726, SK 465 256).
- 4.71 The historic settlement of Diseworth, located to the west of the EMG2 Project, is recorded within the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a small settlement containing 12 households, supported by 7

plough teams (Open Domesday 2024). The HER defines the historic core of the settlement as being located c250m to the west of the EMG2 Project boundary (MLE5936, SK 451 244). The Church of St. Michael located centrally within Diseworth, c350m to the west of the EMG2 Project, is likely to have been originally constructed in the 10th century AD (MLE11188, SK 453 245), while earthworks associated with a Medieval manorial site are located at the western end of the village c800m west of the EMG2 Project (MLE4759, SK 448 244). A recent archaeological watching brief at Clements Gate, approximately 250m to the west of the EMG2 Project, recorded multiple pits and postholes in association with a range of domestic artefacts, relating to Medieval settlement occurring within the historic core of the settlement (MLE22825, SK 4553 2455).

- 4.72 The 12th century Church of All Saints and associated churchyard is located c2km to the southeast of the EMG2 Project (MLE11367, SK 482 233; MLE21834, SK 4537 2452). Archaeological investigations close to the church have found evidence for contemporary Medieval occupation (MLE20842, SK 4795 2354), as well as a Medieval clay lamp (MLE16476, SK 479 234).
- 4.73 Several features of archaeological interest lie immediately outside of the EMG2 Main Site boundary to the southwest. A small area of agricultural ridge and furrow earthworks were surveyed in 2010 (MLE23740, SK 4568 2451), while an upstanding earthwork mound 30-40ft in diameter representing the remanence of a possible windmill mound located in proximity to the ridge and furrow and could be roughly contemporary (MLE4744, 315417, SK 457 246).
- 4.74 The historic settlement of Long Whatton is located, at its closest, c800m to the southeast of the EMG2 Project (MLE5937, SK 477 235). The most significant archaeological features are the two Scheduled Monuments at Long Whatton associated with moated enclosures, flood banks and fish ponds located approximately 1.2km to the southeast of the EMG2 Project (1008550, SK 48263 23462; 1008551, SK 47831 23861, SK 47862 23720; MLE4726, SK 478 237; MLE4727, SK 478 238; MLE4728, SK 478 237; MLE4742, SK 482 234; MLE10288, SK 478 236). The rectangular moated site measures approximately 30m by 35m including a bank less than 0.5m high on the eastern side, and a bank up to 8m wide and 0.75m high on the north side. The ditches measure 7m-8m wide and are about 1m deep. The adjoining fishpond lies on the north side of the moat and measures approximately 30m x 12m. The whole system was fed by a small tributary stream on the western side of the site which flows north to the Whatton Brook. The larger of the two moated sites is situated at the top of the valley and measures 55m by 50m in overall dimensions including the outer banks extant on the eastern and northern sides and measuring 4m wide. The moat ditch is an average of 8m wide and has a very silted appearance, giving a present depth of about 1m. There is no meaningful intervisibility between the EMG2 Project and the Scheduled Monuments, nor is there any known historical associations.
- 4.75 Other historic settlement dating to the Medieval period within the study area include Hemington c1.6km to the west of the EMG2 Project (MLE4673, SK 455 280). The HER records several features dating to this period within the village consisting of a possible embanked enclosure (MLE28280, SK 4558 2819), fish pond (4699, SK 456 278), as well as postholes, a linear feature and wall at Hemington House (MLE20217, SK 457 277; MLE24175, SK 4567 2780).
- 4.76 The Scheduled Medieval Hemington Chapel (1005087, SK 45696 27794) is located approximately 1km to the northwest of the EMG2 Project. There is no intervisibility between the monument and the EMG2 Project, nor is there any known historical associations.
- 4.77 The historic settlement of Castle Donnington is located 2km to the west of the EMG2 Project (MLE5956, SK 446 273). The Medieval Enclosure Castle at Castle Donnington Scheduled Monument is located c2km to the west of the EMG2 Project (1011608, SK 44857 27562). The monument occupies the northern end of a prominent sandstone spur of land to the north of the planned medieval town. The documentary record indicates the construction of the castle in the mid-12th century in the form of an enclosure castle surrounded by a moat and an outer ditch on the south-east side. It was later destroyed by order of King John in 1215 and then rebuilt later in the 13th century. By the 16th century the castle had fallen into disrepair. The Scheduled area has been incorporated into urban environment of the Castle Donnington, although features such as the

castle moat can still be observed. There is no intervisibility between the monument and the EMG2 Project, nor is there any known historical associations.

- 4.78 The Scheduled Monument of Medieval Settlement Remains Immediately East of The Wymeshead (1018359, SK 48996 26368) located approximately 2.2km to the west of the EMG2 Project is associated with the historic settlement of Kegworth (MLE4637, SK 487 266). The monument includes the remains of former Medieval settlement representing areas of abandonment caused by the shifting and expansion of settlement northwards to form the present town of Kegworth. The remains take the form of a series of earthworks and buried features principally centred upon two hollow ways or main thoroughfares through the settlement which survive as linear depressions. There is no intervisibility between the monument and the EMG2 Project, nor is there any known historical associations.
- 4.79 The core of the Medieval settlement at Lockington and associated manor house are located c500m to the north of the EMG2 Project (MLE4707, SK 46 27; MLE7624, SK 467 280).
- 4.80 Ariel photographic analysis has recorded a possible Medieval moated enclosure c1.2km to the south of the EMG2 Project (MLE4733, SK 459 233). The base of a Medieval ceramic vessel was found close to the location of the cropmark in 1987 (MLE20310, SK 459 233).
- 4.81 There is a documentary reference to the presence of a bridge near Long Whatton in the 13th century, which the HER locates c600m to the south of the EMG2 Project (MLE4738, SK 466 237).
- 4.82 The possible site of a Medieval water mill is located c1km to the west of the EMG2 Project (MLE4628, SK 43 24), while possible Medieval settlement earthworks are recorded c750m to the north of the EMG2 Project (MLE20574, 1517775, 18843, SK 467 284).
- 4.83 Evidence for ridge and furrow earthworks has been recorded c2km to the north of the EMG2 Project (MLE23763, SK 4556 2728), close to where a Medieval stone mortar was recovered (MLE6907, SK 4556 2728). The surviving and former remains of Medieval ridge and furrow, and agricultural evidence in general, is recorded on the HER at regular intervals across the northern study area (MLE4678, SK 468 286; MLE4710, SK 460 279; MLE4722, SK 477 291; MLE28282, SK 4744 2837; MLE28286, SK 4744 2837; MLE28287, SK 4508 2835; MLE28289, SK 4619 2853; 315231, SK 46280 27930; 1517678, SK 47520 27833; 1517692, SK 47447 28369; 1517740, SK 46194 28536; 1517758, SK 46899 28633).
- 4.84 A Medieval lead seal was found c1.9km to the east of the EMG2 Project (MLE6903, SK 483 260).
- 4.85 The detailed programme of archaeological investigations previously undertaken at the EMG2 Main Site, Highways Works, and EMG1 Works (see paragraphs 4.9 to 4.20) have not identified any significant remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval and Medieval periods. On this basis, the potential for such contemporary activity within the EMG2 Project is considered to be negligible.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.86 During the Post-Medieval and Modern periods, the EMG2 Project is likely to have remained within the agricultural hinterland of Diseworth and Lockington. Localised evidence for potential Post-Medieval ridge and furrow agricultural features have been identified within the northwest part of the proposed EMG2 Main Site based on a review of the available LiDAR data (see paragraph 4.98).
- 4.87 The earliest cartographic sources to depict the study area in a reasonably level of detail is Prior's 1779 Map of Leicestershire (Fig. 7) which indicates that the EMG2 Project was located in open ground to the northeast of the settlement Diseworth and southeast of Lockington.
- 4.88 The 1779 Lockington Enclosure Map (Fig. 8) indicates that by the late 18th century that the EMG1 Works is located within an area associated with multiple enclosed agricultural field parcels.

- 4.89 The 1796 Diseworth Enclosure Map (Fig. 9) confirms that the proposed EMG2 Main Site is now located either side of Hyam's Lane with regular large field parcels located either side of the lane. Several smaller field parcels are located adjacent to Hyam's Lane, or within the southwest corner of the EMG2 Project.
- 4.90 The 1815 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Fig. 10) confirms that the study is located within agricultural ground immediately to the northwest of Diseworth and southeast of Lockington, although the depiction of the field parcels is more generic than the earlier mapping. The 1849 Lockington Tithe map (Fig. 11) confirms the contemporary agricultural character of the areas of the EMG1 Works which located beyond those areas depicted on the 1779 Lockington Enclosure Map (Fig. 8).
- 4.91 The 1883-87 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 12) indicates that the field parcels within the EMG2 Project as a whole have been subject to further sub-division with a substantial number of smaller regular square or rectangular field parcels. The density of this pattern is notable to the northwest and southeast of Hyam's Lane within the proposed EMG2 Main Site. No distinctive topographic features are depicted. The layout of the EMG2 Project remains unaltered between 1903 and 1955 (Figs. 13-15).
- 4.92 Castle Donnington airfield, located a short distance to the northwest of the EMG2 Project, was initially in operation use during the latter part of the First World War, and was then subsequently in use as a Bomber Station between 1942 and 1946 (MLE15963, SK 453 261). A contemporary World War II military depot is record c100m to the north of the EMG1 Works, not partially located underneath the modern road network. The depot was dismantled during the post-war period (1517688, SK 47063 28344).
- 4.93 The location of a Star Fish World War II bombing decoy is recorded within the southeast part of the EMG2 Main Site (MLE24466, 1412071, SK 4650 2470). The site walkover did not identify any features which could be associated with this asset (see paragraph 5.1).
- 4.94 By 1967 (Fig. 16) the key change to the EMG2 Project has been the construction of the M1 motorway and A50 which falls within the main linear elements of the EMG2 Project boundary. By 1975 (Fig. 17) the modern road network now incorporated within the EMG2 Project increases further.
- 4.95 By 2008 (Fig. 18) within the proposed EMG2 Main Site a number of the internal field boundaries have been removed increasing the size of a number of the field parcels. A Mill Mound is depicted immediately beyond the southwest study boundary (see paragraph 4.71). The modern road within the EMG2 Project as a whole continues to grow including the construction of the A453. The layout of the EMG2 Project remains principally unaltered between 2006 and 2011 (Figs. 19 & 20).
- 4.96 By 2022 (Fig. 21) the consented development at the EMG1 Works has been constructed. Within the northern part of the EMG2 Project associated with the EMG1 Works extensive construction works have taken place in order to construct a landscape bund along the northwest and eastern boundary, filter beds in the western part of the EMG1 Works, and railway and associated container hub. The only area within the EMG1 Works not impacted by groundworks is a teardrop area of land on the eastern side of the EMG1 Works adjacent to the M1 motorway.
- 4.97 The only remains of Post-Medieval and Modern archaeological significance identified during the programmes of archaeological investigations at The EMG1 Works and proposed EMG2 Main Site is restricted to the isolated ridge and furrow recorded by the LiDAR data with the EMG2 Main Site, although a site visit and subsequent trial trenching did not identify any associated remains (see paragraph 4.98).

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.98 Based on the data supplied by the Leicestershire HER (Fig. 2c) the main bodies of the EMG2 Project are characterised as 'Fields and Enclosed Land', while all major roadways within the EMG2 Project fall within the 'Transportation' category.

LiDAR Data

- 4.99 A review of the available LiDAR data (Figure 22) for the EMG2 Main Site confirms the naturally undulating character of the EMG2 Project which also incorporates several natural hollows to the northern and southeast boundaries. An area of ridge and furrow can be seen in the northwest part of the EMG2 Project, although the close-set proximity of the ridges suggest the low level earthworks are the result of Post-Medieval farming regime. Several former field boundaries are also visible. The site visit did not identify evidence for the ridge and furrow earthworks at ground level (see paragraph 5.1), nor did the subsequent trial trenching in this area (see paragraph 4.10) record any evidence for the presence of ridge and furrow. No other features of immediate archaeological interest have been observed within the LiDAR data reviewed.
- 4.100 Elsewhere, the LiDAR data defines the modern development which characterises the remainder of the study at the time in 2022 when the data was captured, although it is noted that no notable features are present within the teardrop area of undisturbed ground at the EMG1 Works (see paragraph 4.95) adjacent to the M1 motorway.

Historic Hedgerows

- 4.101 A review of the Historic Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2003-4) in regards to Part II criteria 'Archaeology and history', supported by a site walkover (see paragraph 5.1) indicates that the test of 'importance' for existing hedges is likely to apply to all existing hedgerows as marked on Figure 23 within the proposed EMG2 part of the EMG2 Project, based on the presence of these boundaries on the late 18th century mapping (see paragraph 4.44 and the survival of extant hedgerows in these locations. Due to the level of modern development which has taken place elsewhere it is considered that no other historic hedgerows are located within the EMG2 Project.

Aerial Photographs

- 4.102 Aerial photographs of the EMG2 Project held by Historic England at Swindon were consulted. Those relevant to the EMG2 Project are listed in Appendix 1. A range of vertical photographs were available for the EMG2 Project ranging in dates from 1945 to 2006. The vertical photographs showed the EMG2 Project and its environs under a wide variety of environmental and lighting conditions, which confirms the historic agricultural use of the EMG2 Project. No cropmarks of possible archaeological origin can be clearly identified within the EMG2 Project, although the Post-Medieval ridge and furrow as identified within the LiDAR data (see paragraph 4.99) is visible.

Assessment of Significance

- 4.103 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.104 The Scheduled Monuments of The Moated Site with Fish Ponds and Flood Banks at Long Whatton, The Moated Site with Fish Ponds at Long Whatton, Hemington Chapel, Enclosure Castle at Castle Donnington, Site Revealed by Aerial Photography Southeast of Dunster Barn, Roman

Villa and Enclosures North of Ratcliffe Lane, Medieval Settlement Remains Immediately East of The Wymeshead, and The Bulwarks (Earthworks), due to their archaeological interest can be considered of national significance.

- 4.105 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any below-ground archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	Negligible	Low (Local)
Iron Age & Roman	High (Localised peripheral occupation and agricultural enclosures and field systems as identified by archaeological investigation)	Low (Local)
Early Medieval & Medieval	Negligible	Low (Local)
Post Medieval & Modern	High (Limited to isolated ridge and furrow within the EMG2 Main Site)	Negligible

- 4.106 Any historic hedgerows present can be considered of local significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The EMG2 Main Site is comprised of multiple field parcels which at the time of the site visit primarily consisted of arable land contained either a young wheat or maize crop (Plates 1-6; Fig. 21). Only the one field in the very southwest corner of the EMG2 Project was in use as pasture. All existing field boundaries were defined by hedges.
- 5.2 The existing EMG1 Works element of the EMG2 Project primarily contains the built out elements of the EMG1 Works development consisting of landscape bunds and filter beds on the western side, and rail freight terminal and landscape bunds on the eastern side (Plates 7 & 8). A teardrop shaped area of land adjacent to the M1 Motorway remains in agricultural use.
- 5.3 No features of archaeological interest were observed during the course of the site inspection.
- 5.4 Inspection of the views northeast from The Bulwarks (Earthworks) Scheduled Monument indicate the proposed EMG2 Main Site could potentially be seen at an extended distance from the monument, albeit with the existing East Midlands Airport and the EMG1 Works development forming a notable backdrop (Plate 9).
- 5.5 In relation to the proposed EMG2 Main Site agricultural activity from the Medieval period onwards is likely to have had a moderate, but widespread, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.
- 5.6 Within the EMG2 Project, with the exception of the archaeological deposits associated with the two areas of preservation *in-situ* (see paragraph 4.20) at the EMG1 Works, and archaeological deposits associated with proposed mitigation area in Field 40 (see paragraph 4.11) within the Highways Works, all remaining archaeological deposits of significance were preserved by record and subsequently removed during the construction of the EMG1 development.
- 5.7 The remaining areas within the EMG2 Project fall within the Highways Works, and with the exception of the area mentioned above, are associated with existing motorways, roads, road verges, and tracks. Due to the construction of such features, it is anticipated that any previously surviving archaeological deposits in these locations would have been removed.

Proposed Development

- 5.8 It is proposed to develop the site for commercial purposes, facilitating the construction of multiple large-scale industrial and distribution centres. The proposed second phase to EMG1 (known as EMG2), comprises of three interrelated component parts as follows:
 - **EMG 2 Main Site** – A new warehousing and manufacturing employment park located south of East Midlands Airport and the A453, and west of the M1 motorway. This part of the site falls within the 'East Midlands Airport and Gateway Industrial Cluster' (EMAGIC) site, which forms part of the East Midlands Freeport designated by the Government in 2022;
 - **Highways Works** – Highways works to the strategic road network including improvements at junction 24 of the M1 motorway and the road network interacting with that junction; and

- **EMG1 Works** – Additional warehousing together with works to increase the permitted height of the cranes at the rail-freight terminal, improvements to the EMG1 public transport interchange and site management building.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.9 Potential indirect impacts will occur to designated heritage assets due to development proposals occurring within the setting of such assets.
- 5.10 In order to accurately assess the potential impacts to the setting of the heritage assets adjacent to the site, a staged approach, as recommended within 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' (Historic England 2018) will be adopted.

EMG2 Main Site

Moated Site with Fishpond at Long Whatton AND Moated Site with Fish Ponds and Flood Banks at Long Whatton

- 5.11 Stage 1 – Identification of Heritage Assets: The designated heritage asset which could potentially be impacted by the current development proposals are the Moated Site with Fishpond at Long Whatton (1008550) and Moated Site with Fish Ponds and Flood Banks at Long Whatton (10088551) Scheduled Monuments, located approximately 1.2km to the southeast of the EMG2 Project. These two separate Scheduled Monuments will be assessed together due their contemporary age, similarity in form, and topographic relationship to the EMG2 Project.
- 5.12 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: In the first instance, to establish the key aspects which contribute to the significance of the Listed Building the guidance presented in Historic England's 2008 document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*, in the form of evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal value will be applied.
- 5.13 The significance of the assets primarily derives from their evidential value due to the know survival of below-ground archaeological remains, as well as upstanding earthworks. Aesthetic value derives from appreciation of the earthworks where they can be seen in their peripheral rural context adjacent to the historic settlement of Long Whatton. Further aesthetic value derives from the tranquillity of the asset's location. Historical value can be attributed to available documents which attest to the asset's historic form and use, in addition to the archaeological excavation results associate with the Moated Site with Fish Ponds and Flood Banks (10088551) undertaken between 1971 and 1981. Due to the lack of public access the assets do not possess any communal value.
- 5.14 The setting of the two Scheduled Monuments is associated with the immediate rural environment surrounding the assets from which the surviving earthworks can be seen and appreciated. Vegetation along the boundaries within each field the assets are located filters any longer views of the two monuments, while the low lying position of the assets in association with the Long Whatton Brook means views to the south are limited by the properties fronting onto Main Street, while views to the west and northwest towards are limited to vegetation present on higher ground to the east of the M1 Motorway. This setting provides a historical context to the function of the assets and its evidential value, in addition the tranquillity which contributes to its aesthetic value.
- 5.15 Step 3 – Assessing the Effect of the Proposed Development on the Significance of the Asset: The aspect of development proposals that could affect the significance of the Scheduled Monuments comprises construction of the proposed new warehouse structures in addition to the introduction of cranes at the rail freight terminal. Visits to both the EMG2 Project and land adjacent to the assets has indicated that due the intervening distance and vegetation, in addition to the topographic

location of the assets, there is no intervisibility between the assets and the proposed development. On this basis, due to the lack of intervisibility and the proposed development located beyond the setting of the assets, it is considered that as the proposal will have no impact to the setting and significance of the assets.

- 5.16 Step 4 – Maximising Enhancement and Minimising Harm: Due to the lack of anticipated development impacts, no mitigation is proposed.
- 5.17 Step 5 – Documenting Decisions and Monitoring Outcomes: Due to the lack of anticipated development impacts, no mitigation is proposed.

The Bulwarks (Earthworks)

- 5.18 Stage 1 – Identification of Heritage Assets: The designated heritage asset which could potentially be impacted by the current development proposals is The Bulwarks (Earthworks) Scheduled Monument located approximately 5km to the southwest of the EMG2 Project and has been incorporated into the assessment due to the prominent landscape position of the Monument.
- 5.19 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: In the first instance, to establish the key aspects which contribute to the significance of the Conservation Area the guidance presented in Historic England's 2008 document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*, in the form of evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal value will be applied.
- 5.20 The significance of the asset primarily derives from its evidential value due to the survival of upstanding earthworks associated with the Iron Age hillfort, as well below-ground archaeological remains that will have been preserved. Aesthetic value derives from appreciation of the earthworks, with the prominent hilltop location providing extended views of the asset over a wide landscape location, albeit that the earthworks primarily survive on the western side of the hill due to historic quarry having removed the eastern hillside. Due to the presence of public footpaths and the Grade I Church of St. Mary and St Harrumph being located adjacent to the Scheduled area, the monument retains a degree of communal value. Historical value is limited due to the lack of documentation relating to the hillfort itself.
- 5.21 The primary setting of the asset will comprise the immediate rural landscape, out to approximately 1km from the monument, where the earthworks can be viewed and appreciated, and original rural context of the asset can be understood. This immediate setting will strongly contribute to both the evidential and aesthetic values of the asset. Due the prominent location of the Scheduled Monument the wider setting of the asset will encompass an extensive swath of the surrounding countryside as the monument, and the hill it is located upon, will be visible for an extended distance. This wider setting would contribute to a lesser degree to the aesthetic value of the asset.
- 5.22 Step 3 – Assessing the Effect of the Proposed Development on the Significance of the Asset: The construction of new warehouses associated with the proposed EMG2 Main Site is likely to affect the significance of the Scheduled Monument. The EMG2 Main Site lies at an extended distance from the Scheduled Monument, although the prominent position of the asset means there is some awareness of the hill it is located upon, but no understanding of the specific features and upstanding earthworks. Reciprocal views towards the EMG2 Project (Plate 9) indicated that much of the EMG2 Project is masked by intervening trees and vegetation, while in the background the existing buildings associated with East Midlands Airport and the EMG1 Works can be seen. Any of the roof surfaces of the taller proposed buildings that maybe visible from the monument will be seen in context with such other modern intrusions within the wider setting of the monument, while it also must be considered that the area of the proposals will only occupy a very small proportion of the wider landscape setting of the asset. Any visual intrusion generated by the proposed development towards the Scheduled Monument will be minor in nature when distance, intervening vegetation, and extensive nature of the asset's wider setting are factored in leading to very limited degradation to the asset's aesthetic significance. Overall, any impacts generated to the setting and significance of The Bulwarks Scheduled Monument are considered to be in the scope of low adverse harm prior to mitigation.

- 5.23 Step 4 – Maximising Enhancement and Minimising Harm: Embedded mitigation in the form of the proposed landscape bunds, vegetation planting, and sensitive building design can be considered to any potential development impacts to residual levels of negligible adverse harm.
- 5.24 Step 5 – Documenting Decisions and Monitoring Outcomes: Due to the limited nature of the negligible adverse impacts anticipated, no mitigation is proposed.
- 5.25 Due to the distance, intervening topography, and the lack of intervisibility between the EMG2 Main Site and the Scheduled Monuments of Hemington Chapel, Enclosure Castle at Castle Donnington, and Medieval Settlement Remains Immediately East of The Wymeshead, Site Revealed by Aerial Photography Southeast of Dunster Barn, Roman Villa and Enclosures North of Ratcliffe Lane Scheduled Monuments as well as the absence of any known historical associations between the assets and the EMG2 Main Site, it is considered that this aspect of the proposed development would not impact upon the significance of these designated heritage assets.

Highways Works

- 5.26 Due to the distance, intervening topography, and the lack of intervisibility between the Highways Works and the Scheduled Monuments of Moated Site with Fishpond at Long Whatton, Moated Site with Fish Ponds and Flood Banks at Long Whatton, The Bulwarks, Hemington Chapel, Enclosure Castle at Castle Donnington, and Medieval Settlement Remains Immediately East of The Wymeshead, Site Revealed by Aerial Photography Southeast of Dunster Barn, Roman Villa and Enclosures North of Ratcliffe Lane Scheduled Monuments as well as the absence of any known historical associations between the assets and the Highways Works, it is considered that this aspect of the proposed development would not impact upon the significance of these designated heritage assets.

EMG1 Works

- 5.27 Due to the distance, intervening topography, and the lack of intervisibility between the EMG1 Works and the Scheduled Monuments of Moated Site with Fishpond at Long Whatton, Moated Site with Fish Ponds and Flood Banks at Long Whatton, The Bulwarks, Hemington Chapel, Enclosure Castle at Castle Donnington, and Medieval Settlement Remains Immediately East of The Wymeshead as well as the absence of any known historical associations between the assets and the Highways Works, it is considered that this aspect of the proposed development would not impact upon the significance of these designated heritage assets
- 5.28 In relation to Site Revealed by Aerial Photography Southeast of Dunster Barn, Roman Villa and Enclosures North of Ratcliffe Lane Scheduled Monuments, any views partial views of the development proposals experienced as indicated by the ZTV (Fig. 2b), will be at an extended distance, filtered by intervening vegetation, and in context with the existing EMG1 structures and other modern structures within the landscape, thus not presenting any meaningful change to how the Monuments are experienced. This, combined with the absence of any known historical associations between the assets in question and the EMG1 Works, it is considered that the proposed development would not impact upon the significance of the Site Revealed by Aerial Photography Southeast of Dunster Barn, Roman Villa and Enclosures North of Ratcliffe Lane Scheduled Monuments.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Archaeological Assets

EMG2 Main Site

Hedgerows

- 5.29 Multiple hedgerows located within the EMG2 Main Site have been identified as potential historic hedgerows of local significance. If the masterplan is unable to retain these features, then mitigation to off-set the loss of the hedgerows could be required.

Archaeology

- 5.30 Due to the previous programmes of archaeological investigation undertaken at the EMG2 Main Site the archaeological resource within the EMG2 Project is well understood.
- 5.31 The programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken at the EMG2 Main Site in 2022 identified three localised areas containing peripheral occupation and agricultural activity dating to the Iron Age and Roman period of low (local) significance. It is recommended that due to the significance of such remains a programme of archaeological mitigation be undertaken prior to construction groundworks, secured by means of an appropriately worded archaeological condition.

Highways Works

Archaeology

- 5.32 Based on the archaeological evaluation works undertaken as part of the EMG1 development, the archaeological remains present in Field 40 are anticipated to be impacted by the Highways Works. It is recommended that due to the low (local) significance of such remains a programme of archaeological mitigation be undertaken prior to construction groundworks, secured by means of an appropriately worded archaeological condition.
- 5.33 In the remaining area covered by the Highways Work, due to previous truncation generated by construction activities associated with the existing road network, it is anticipated that elsewhere within the Highways Work area the potential for below-ground archaeological remains can be considered to be nil.

EMG1 Works

Archaeology

- 5.34 Due to the previous programme of archaeological investigation associated with EMG1, the archaeological resource within the EMG1 Works area is well understood.
- 5.35 Within the EMG1 Works, the majority of the archaeological resource identified during the 2014 to 2017 programme of archaeological works was ultimately mitigated and preserved by record prior to removal during the subsequent construction works. In reference to the current study site, it is known that localised archaeological remains were preserved *in-situ* related to Sites A & B associated with the northwest landscape bund.
- 5.36 Only a very small part of Site A under the existing landscape bund will be encroached upon by the development proposals, on which basis it is recommended that due to the low (local) significance of such remains, removal of the affected area of the landscape bund be archaeologically monitored and any archaeological remains present be recorded.
- 5.37 Development proposals are not expected to extend as far as Site B under the existing landscape bund and will not be impacted. It is recommended that during groundworks Site B be defined by suitable fencing and signage in order to prevent any peripheral development activity compromising the integrity of the existing archaeological preservation.
- 5.38 It is recommended that due to the low (local) significance of such remains a programme of archaeological mitigation be undertaken prior to, and in association with, construction groundworks, secured by means of an appropriately worded archaeological condition.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The proposals associated with East Midlands Gateway Phase 2, land to the west of Junction 23a M1, Leicestershire has been reviewed for its archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In accordance with central and local government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.3 There are no designated archaeological assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields, or Historic Wreck Sites) lie within the EMG2 Project, nor does it lie within an area of designated archaeological priority.
- 6.4 Potential development impacts to the setting of multiple Scheduled Monuments within, and in proximity to, the study area have been assessed. Potential for negligible adverse impacts to the setting and significance of the Bulwarks Scheduled Monument following the implementation of mitigation measures have been assessed in association with the EMG2 Main Site, otherwise no impacts have been identified in relation to the remaining Scheduled Monuments which have been the subject of this assessment.
- 6.5 Due to the detailed programme of archaeological investigations previously undertaken at the EMG1 and the EMG2 Main Site there is a known high potential for Iron Age and Roman features associated with peripheral occupation, agricultural enclosures, and field systems of low (local) significance. Such remains now present in the Highways Works and EMG1 Works area were either preserved by record and subsequently removed or preserved *in-situ*. There is also a known high localised potential for Post-Medieval ridge and furrow at the EMG2 Main Site. There is considered to be a negligible potential within the EMG2 Project for all other periods.
- 6.6 Multiple hedgerows located within the EMG2 Main Site have been identified as potential historic hedgerows of local significance. If the masterplan is unable to retain these features, then mitigation to off-set the loss of the hedgerows could be required.
- 6.7 It is currently proposed to develop the EMG2 Project for new warehousing, improvements to the rail freight terminal, with associated highways improvements.
- 6.8 In relation to the EMG2 Main Site agricultural activity from the Medieval period onwards is likely to have had a moderate, but widespread, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.
- 6.9 In relation to the EMG1 Works, the exception of the archaeological deposits preserved *in-situ*, all remaining archaeological deposits of significance were preserved by record and subsequently removed during the construction of the EMG1 Works development.
- 6.10 In relation to the Highways Works, one concentration of archaeological features has been identified adjacent to Junction 24 where the Highways Work area extends into the area previously investigated prior to the construction of EMG1 and subsequently preserved *in-situ*. The remaining areas within the Highways Works are associated with existing motorways, roads, road verges, and tracks. Due to the construction of such features, it is anticipated that any previously surviving archaeological deposits in these locations would have been removed.
- 6.11 It is anticipated that the ongoing archaeological interest associated with the EMG2 Project can be secured by a programme of targeted mitigation, secured through the discharge of DCO Requirement 13: Archaeology and Built Heritage, which will require a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be approved. Those existing areas of preservation *in-situ* which will be unaffected by the proposals will need be fenced off from the wider groundworks programme in order to secure their on-going preservation.

Sources Consulted

General

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Leicestershire Record Office

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Cartographic

1779 Prior Map of Leicestershire

1779 Lockington Enclosure Map

1796 Diseworth Enclosure Map

1815 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1849 Lockington Tithe Map

1883-87 Ordnance Survey Map

1903-04 Ordnance Survey Map

1921-22 Ordnance Survey Map

1955 Ordnance Survey Map

1966-67 Ordnance Survey Map

1972-75 Ordnance Survey Map

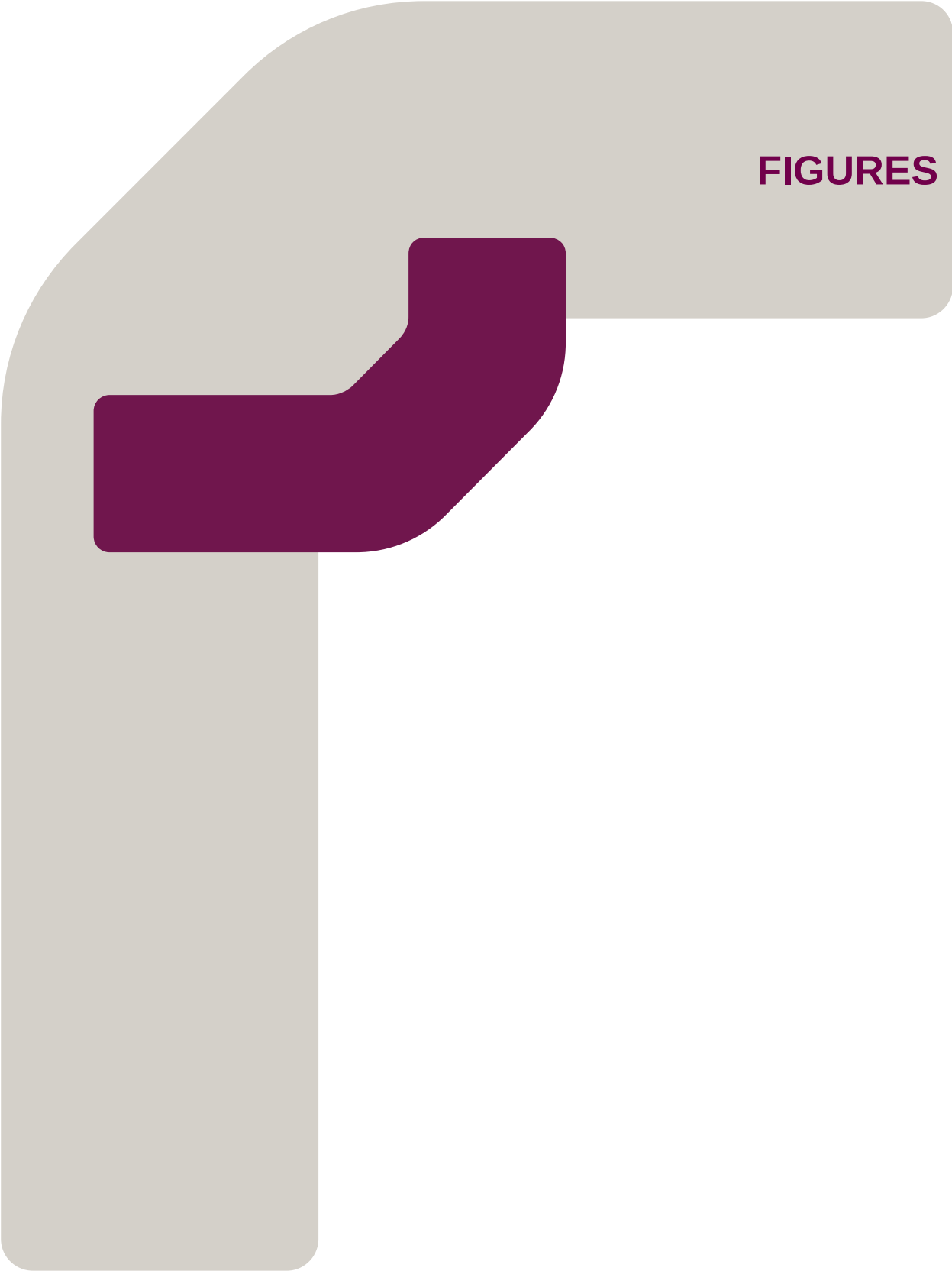
1992-94 Ordnance Survey Map

2000-08 Ordnance Survey Map

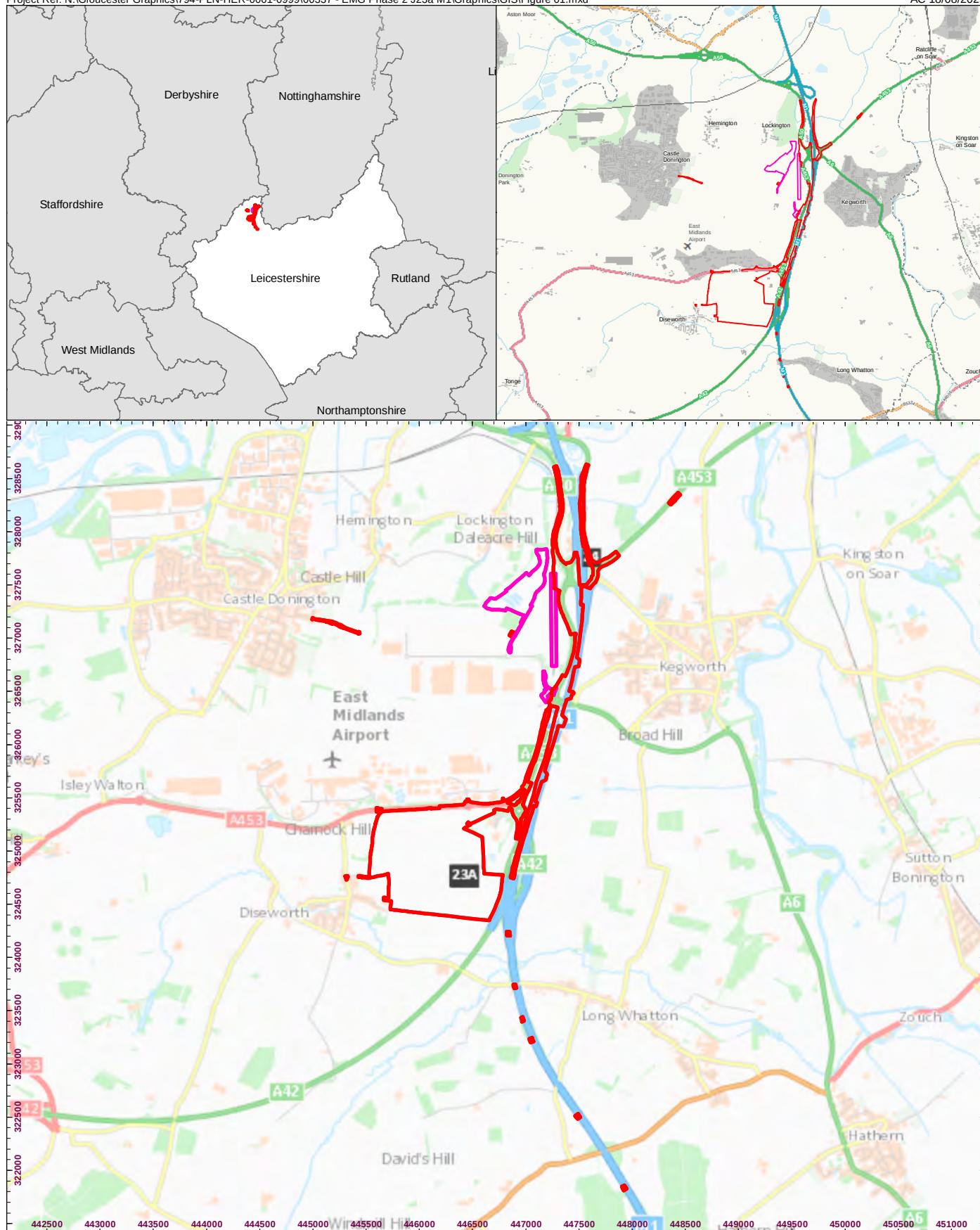
2006 Google Earth Image

2011 Google Earth Image

2022 Google Earth Image



FIGURES



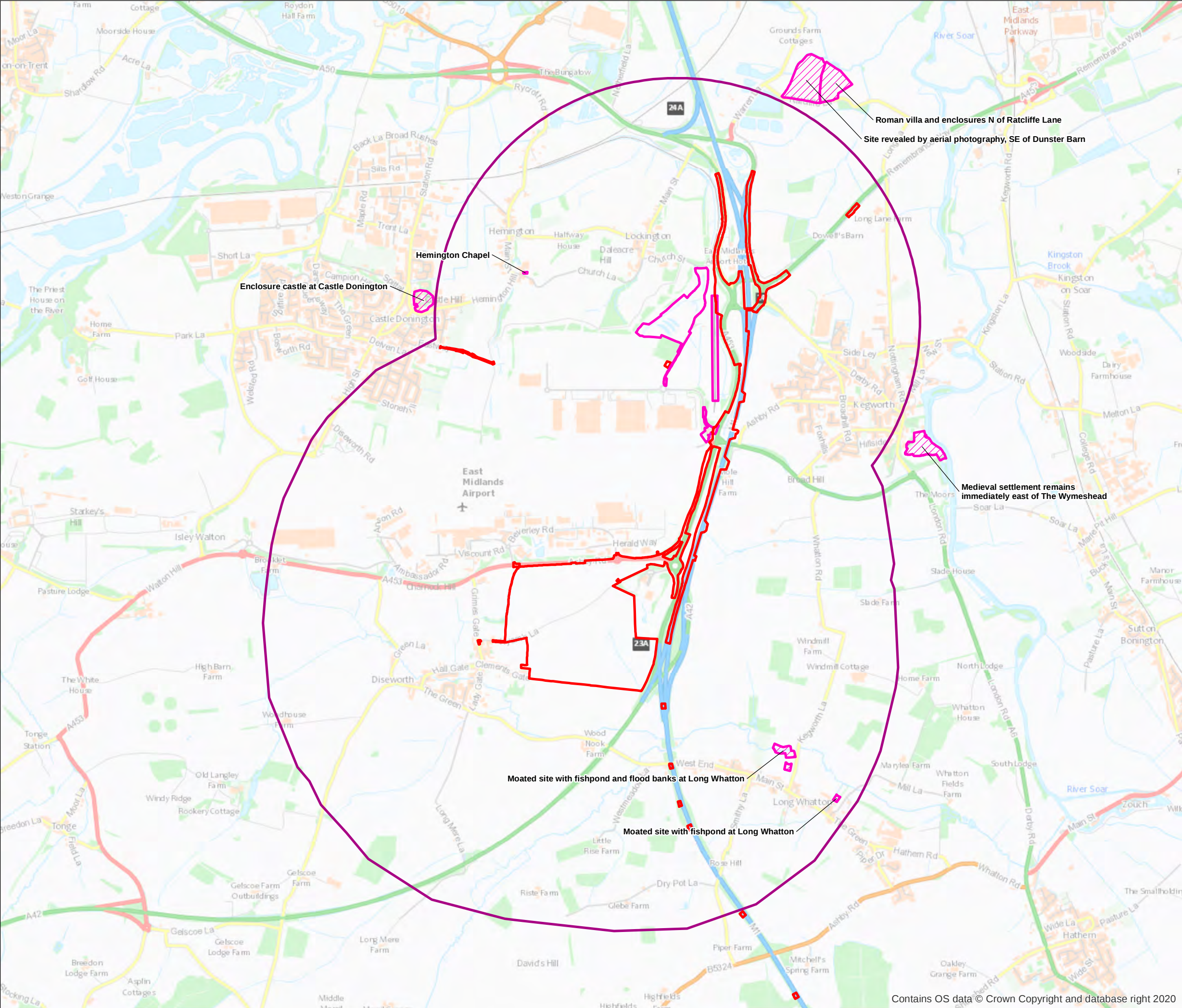
- EMG1 MCO Order Limits
- EMG2 DCO Order Limits



0 500 1,000m
Scale at A4: 1:50,000



Figure 1
Site Location



Legend

- EMG1 MCO Order Limits
- EMG2 DCO Order Limits
- 2km Search Radius
- Designated Heritage Assets:
- Scheduled Monuments

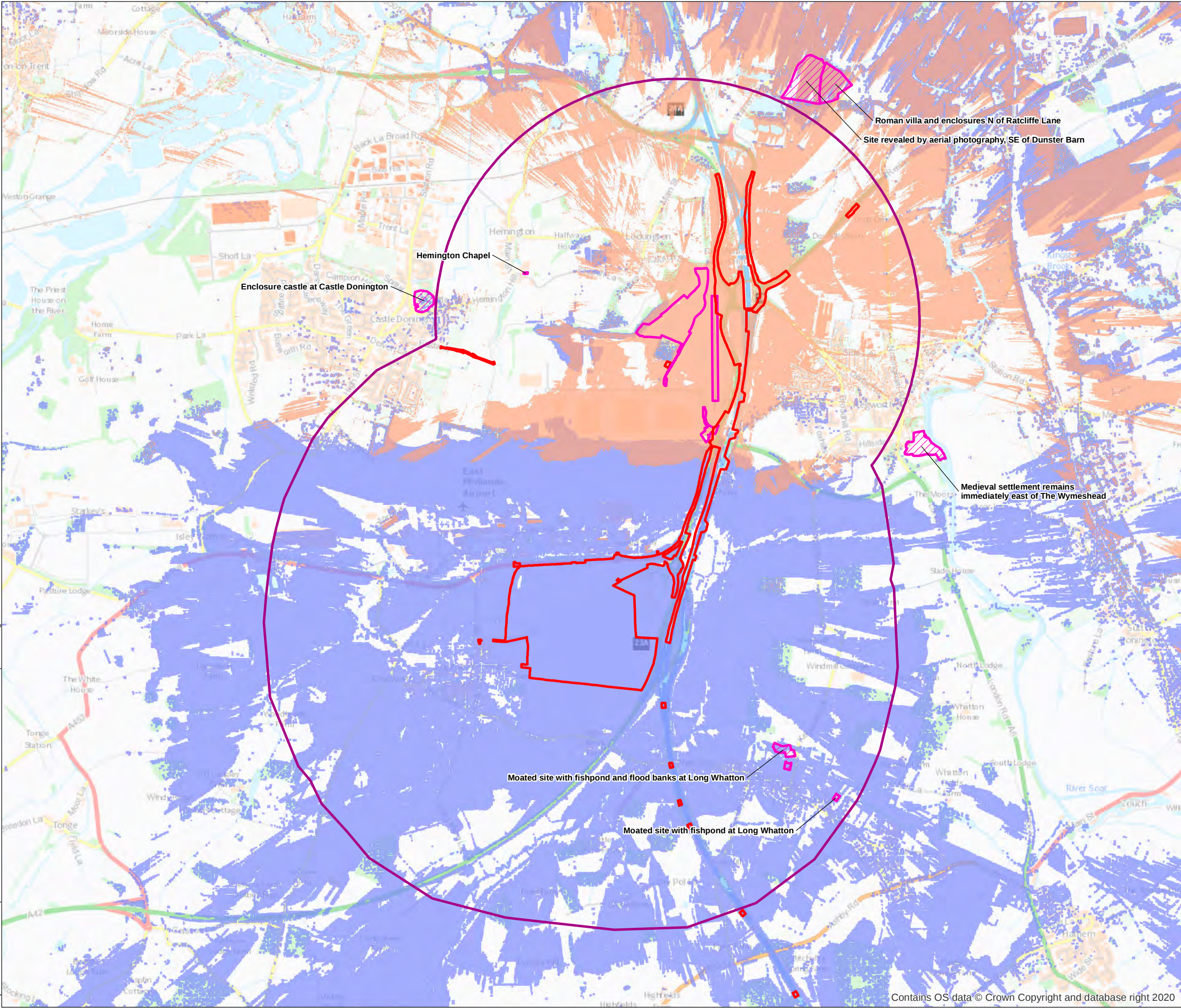


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Scale at A3: 1:30,000



Figure 2a
Designated Heritage Assets

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Legend

- EMG1 MCO Order Limits
- EMG2 DCO Order Limits
- 2km Search Radius

Designated Heritage Assets:

- Scheduled Monuments

Zones of Theoretical Visibility

- ZTV Plot 16 and Gantry Cranes
- ZTV EMG2



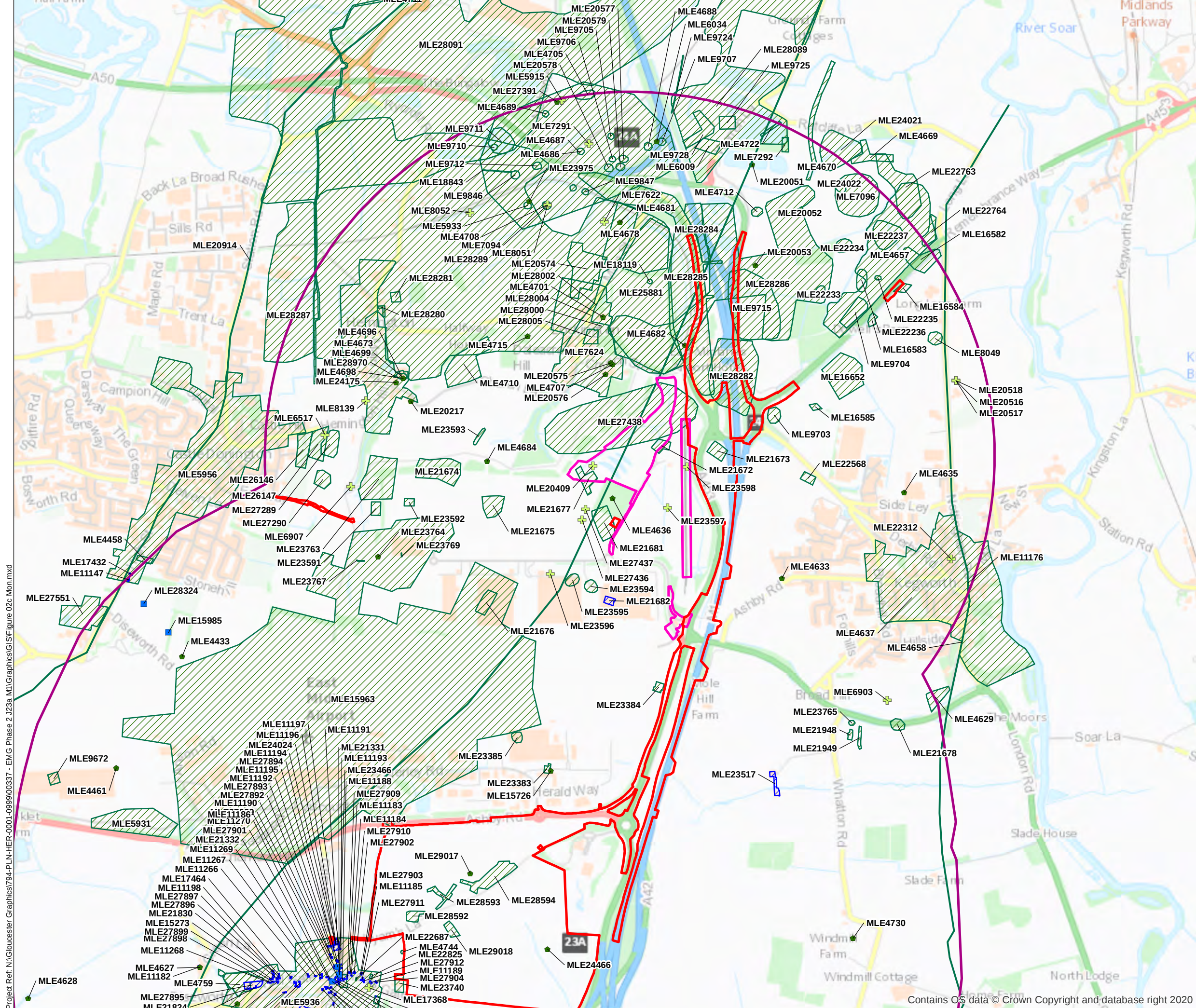
0 250 500m

Scale at A3: 1:30,000



Figure 2b

Designated Heritage Assets
overlaid with ZTV



Legend

- EMG1 MCO Order Limits
- EMG2 DCO Order Limits
- 2km Search Radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

HER Records Points

- Monuments
- Findspots
- Buildings

HER Records Lines

- Monuments

HER Records Polygons

- Monuments
- Buildings

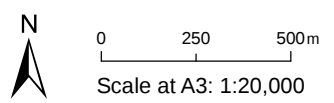
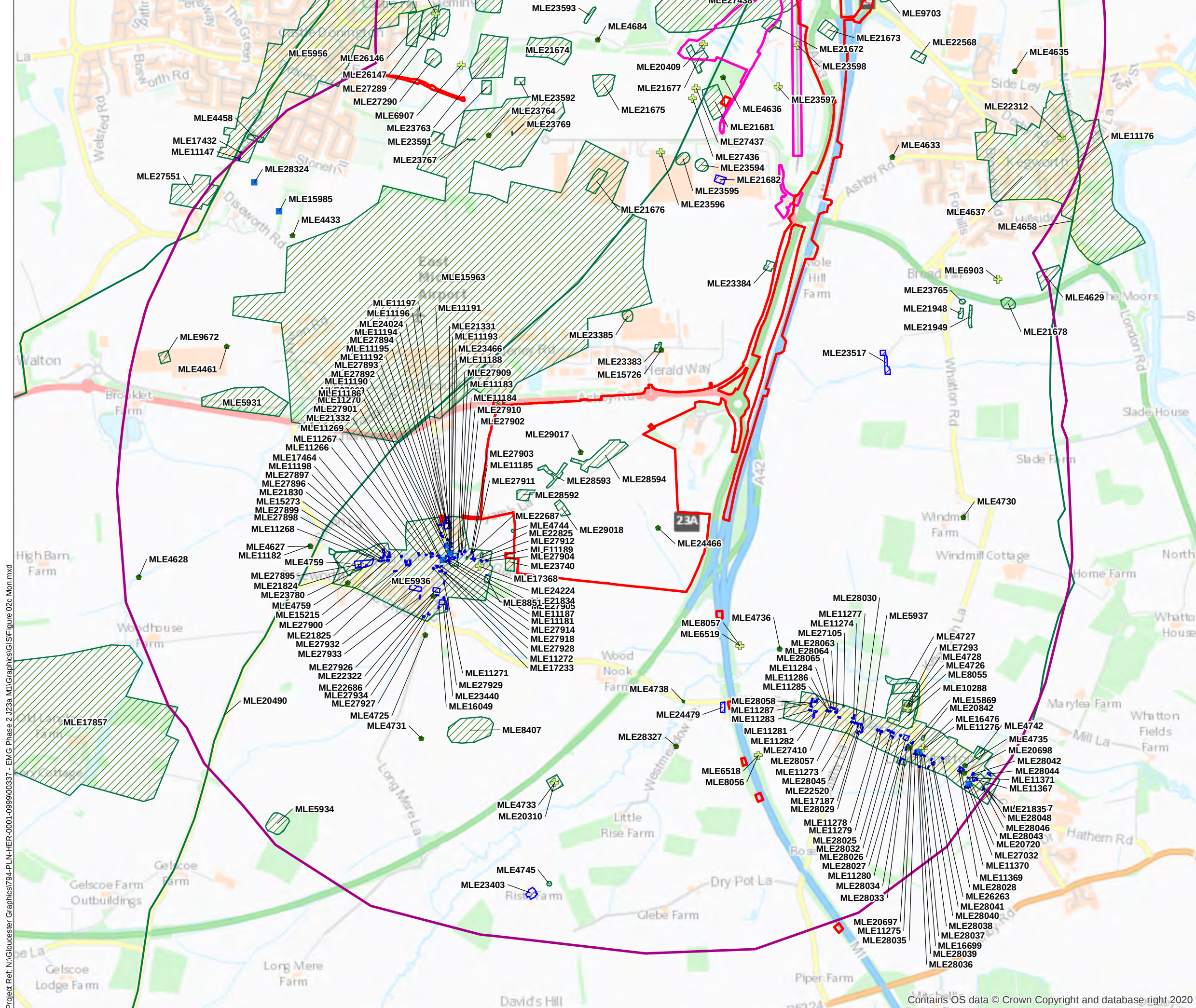


Figure 2c
Summary of non-designated heritage assets - North (Data from the Leicestershire HER)



Legend

- EMG1 MCO Order Limits
- EMG2 DCO Order Limits
- 2km Search Radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

HER Records Points

- Monuments
- Findspots
- Buildings

HER Records Lines

- Monuments

HER Records Polygons

- Monuments
- Buildings

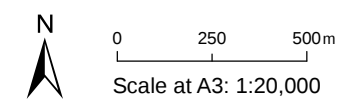


Figure 2c

Summary of non-designated heritage assets - South (Data from the Leicestershire HER)

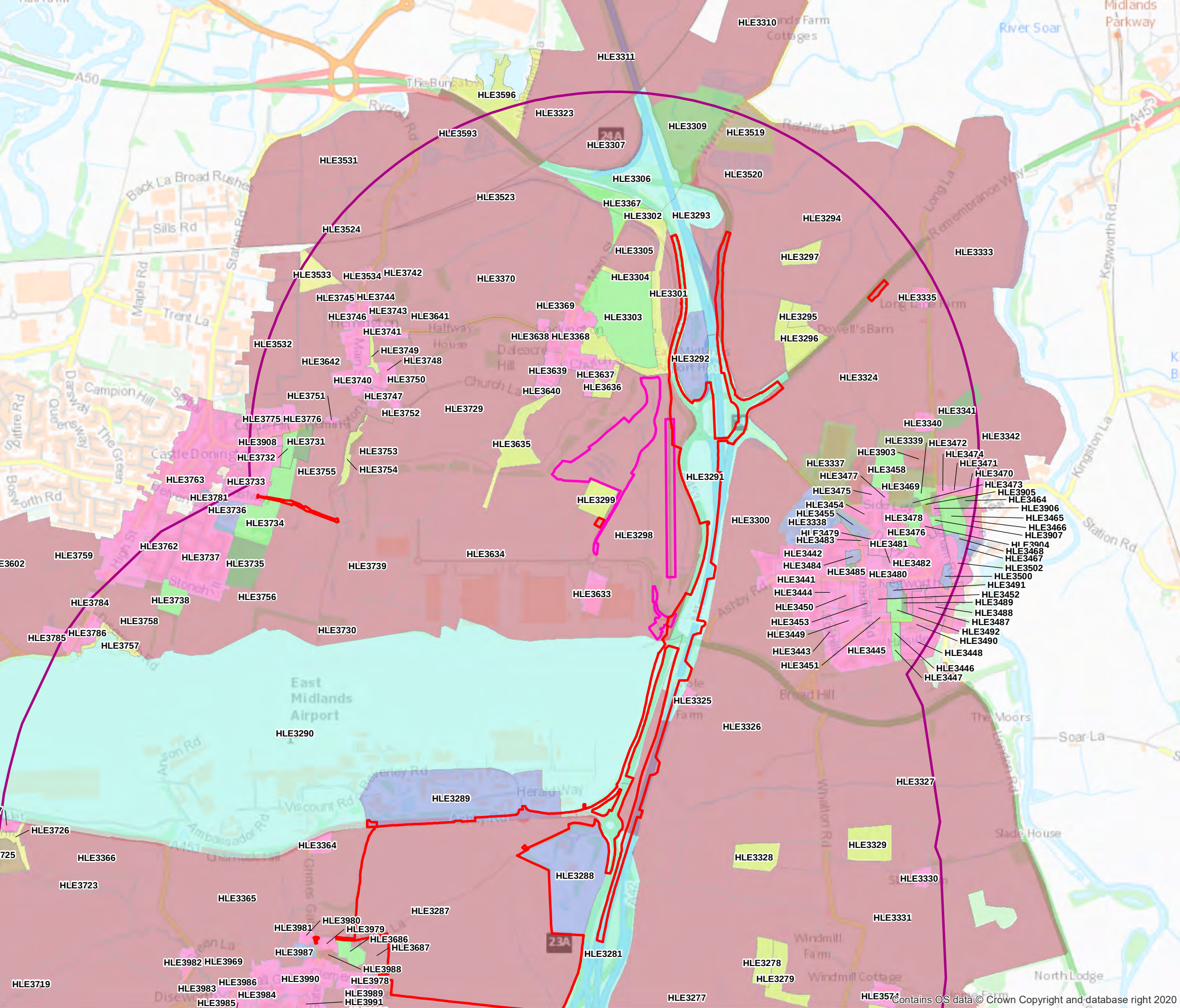
Project Ref: N:\Ghoucester Graphics\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00337 - EMG Phase 2_123a_M1\Graphics\GIS\Figure 02c Mon.mxd

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Summary of events – South (Data from the Leicestershire HER)

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Project Ref: N:\Gloucester Graphics\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00337 - EMG Phase 2 J23a M1\Graphics\GIS\Figure 02e HLC.mxd



Legend

- EMG1 MCO Order Limits
- EMG2 DCO Order Limits
- 2km Search Radius

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- Civic and Commercial
- Extractive and Landfill
- Fields and Enclosed Land
- Industrial
- Orchards and Allotments
- Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
- Settlement
- Transportation
- Water and Valley Floor
- Woodland

N

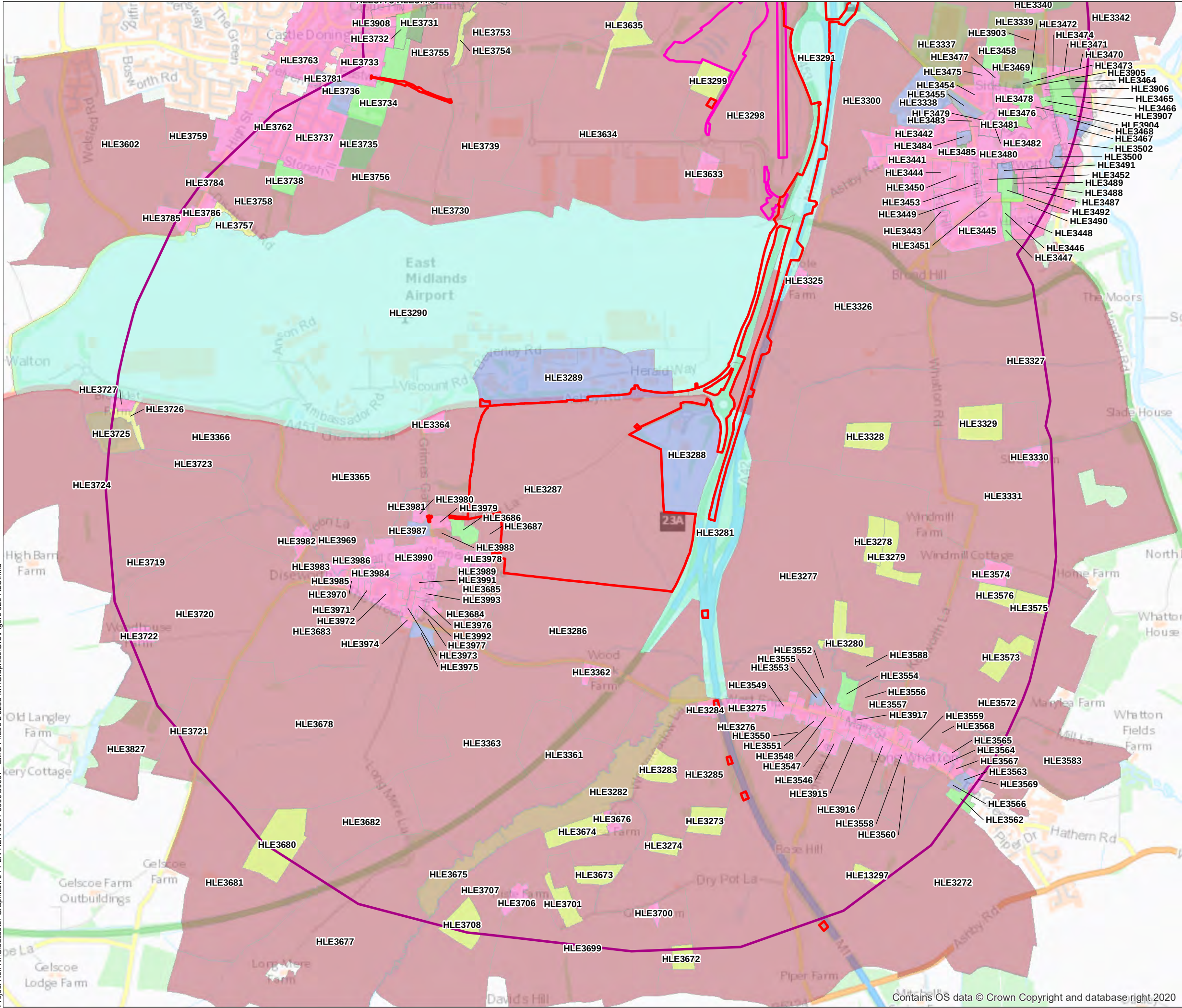
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Scale at A3: 1:20,000



Figure 2e

Historic Landscape Characterisation Data – North (Data from the Leicestershire HER)



Legend

- EMG1 MCO Order Limits
- EMG2 DCO Order Limits
- 2km Search Radius

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- Civic and Commercial
- Extractive and Landfill
- Fields and Enclosed Land
- Industrial
- Orchards and Allotments
- Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
- Settlement
- Transportation
- Water and Valley Floor
- Woodland

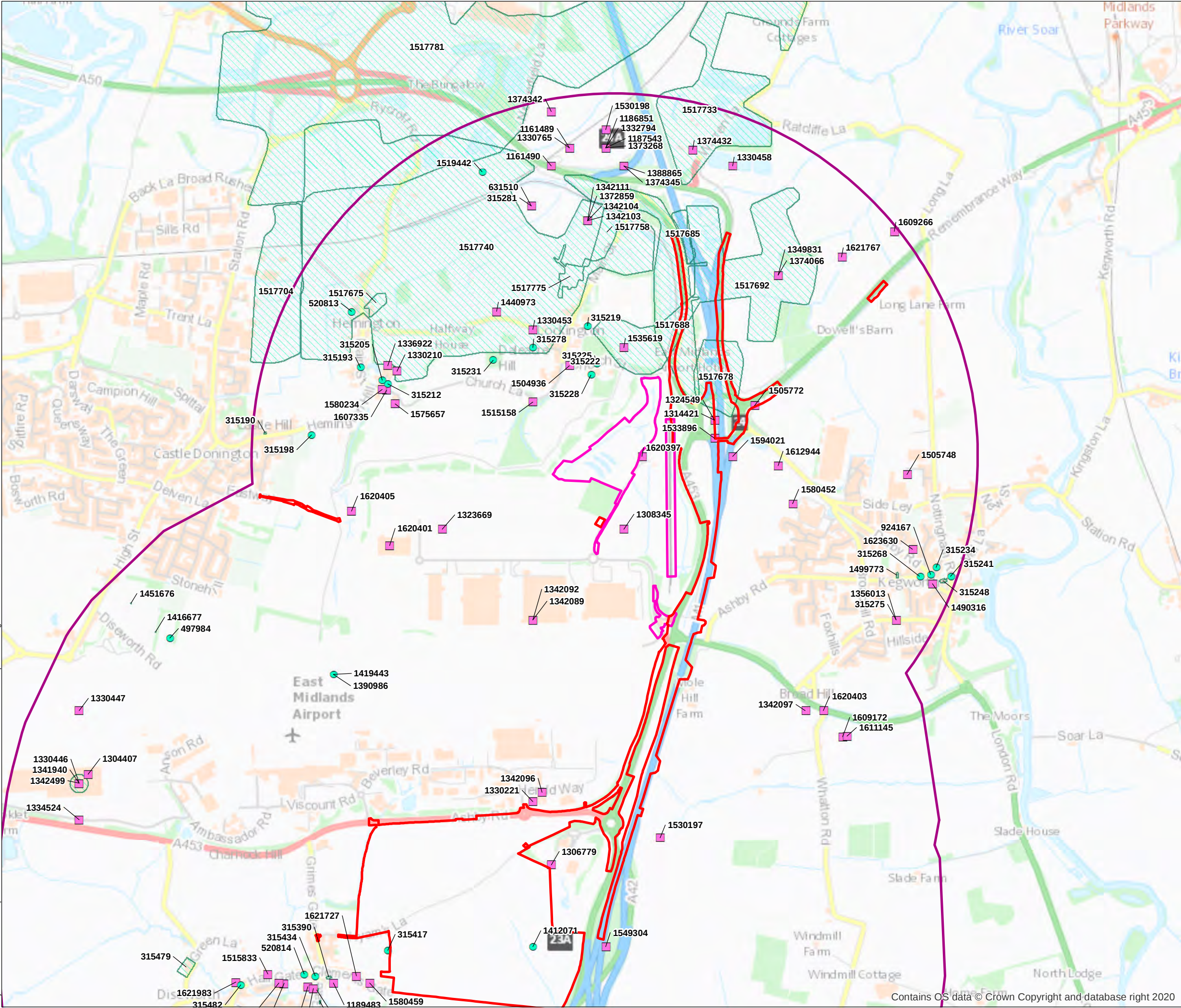


0 250 500m
Scale at A3: 1:20,000



Figure 2e

Historic Landscape
Characterisation Data – South
(Data from the Leicestershire HER)



Legend

- EMG1 MCO Order Limits
- EMG2 DCO Order Limits
- 2km Search Radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

- NMR Monuments Points
- NMR Monuments Polygons

Previous Archaeological Work:

- NMR Events Points



0 250 500m
Scale at A3: 1:20,000



Figure 2f

NMR Data - North

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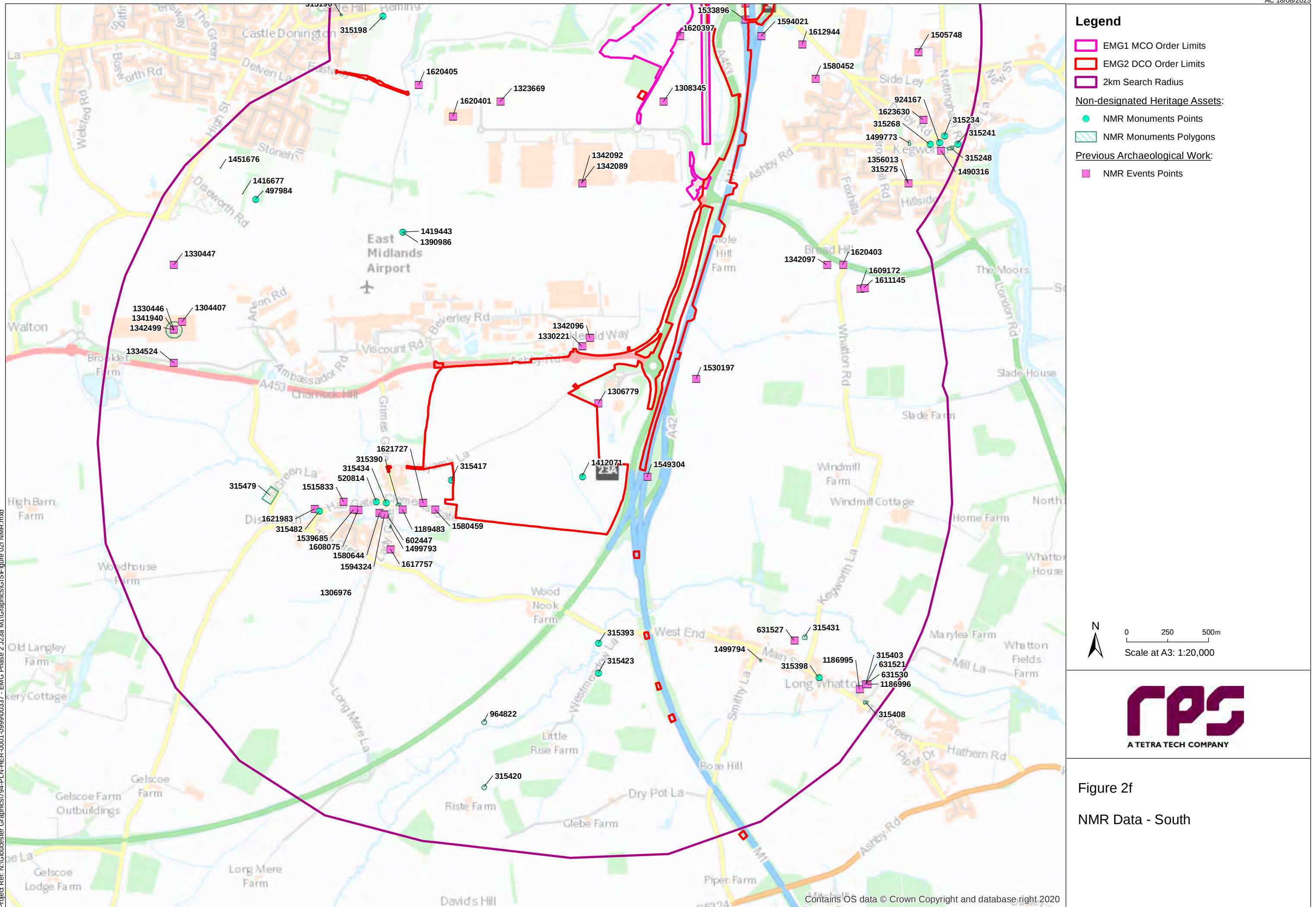
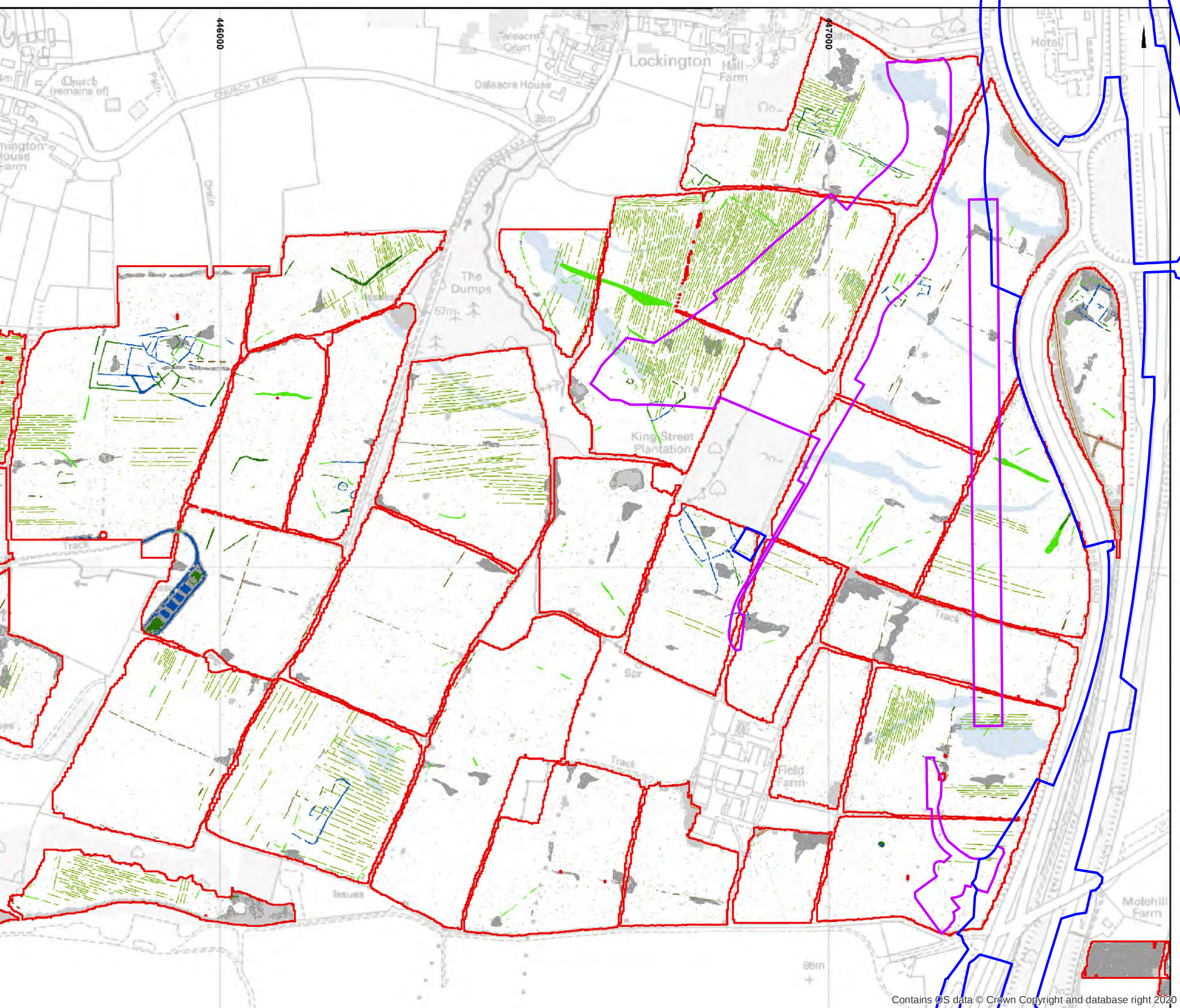


Figure 2f

NMR Data - South

Project Ref: N:\Gloucester Graphics\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00337 - EMG Phase 2 123a M1\Graphics\GIS\Figure 03.mxd



- Legend**
- EMG1 MCO Order Limits
 - EMG2 DCO Order Limits
 - Survey Extents
 - Archaeology
 - Probable Archaeology
 - Possible Archaeology
 - Former Field Boundary
 - Agricultural ditches
 - Ridge and Furrow
 - Modern Service
 - Ferrous
 - Increased Magnetic Response
 - Superficial Geology

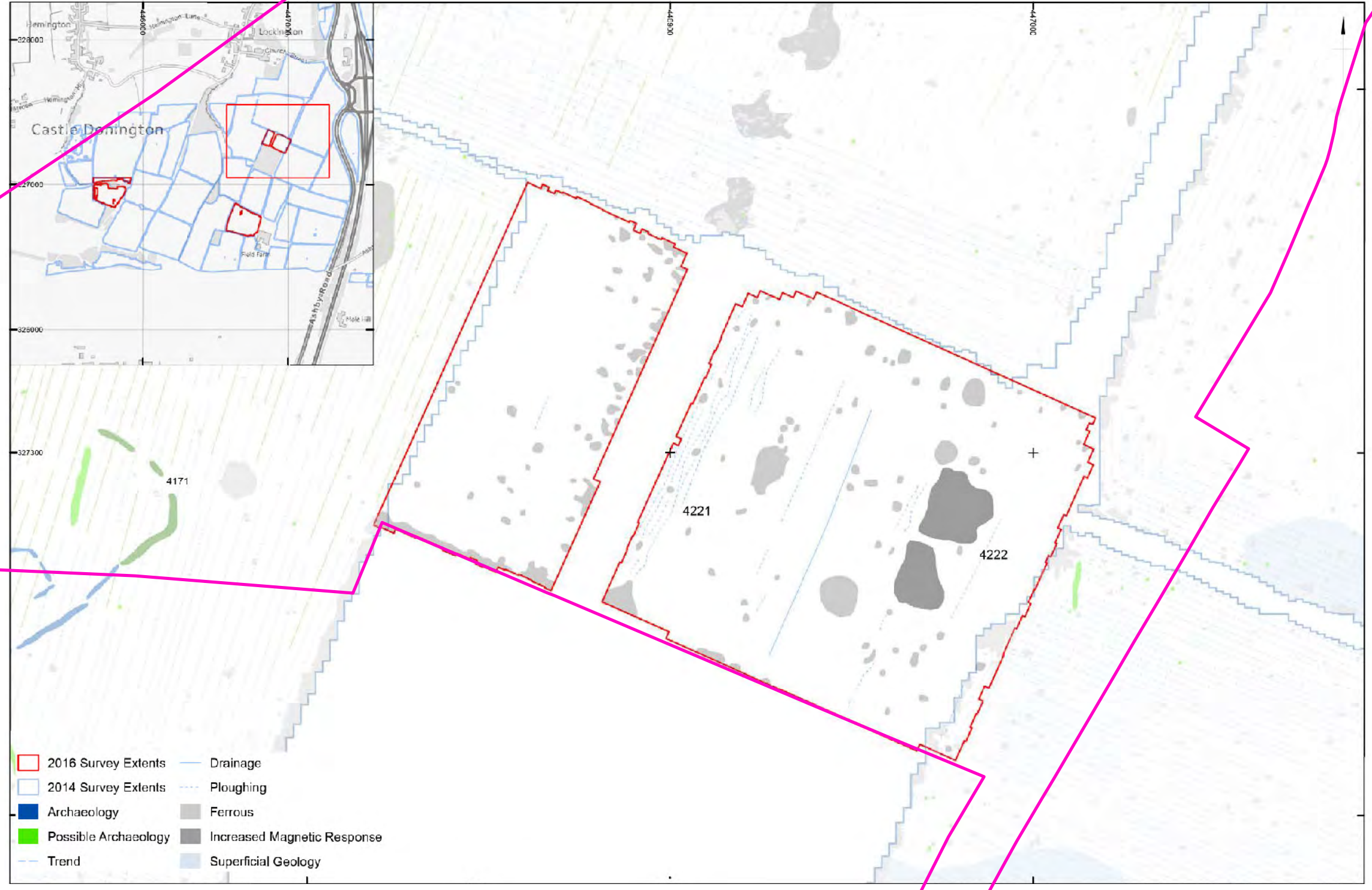
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Scale at A3: 1:6,000



Figure 3
EMG1 2014 Geophysical Survey Results

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Project Ref: N:\Gloucester Graphics\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00337 - EMG Phase 2 J23a M1\Graphics\GIS\Figure 04.mxd



- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2016 Survey Extents | Drainage |
| 2014 Survey Extents | Ploughing |
| Archaeology | Ferrous |
| Possible Archaeology | Increased Magnetic Response |
| Trend | Superficial Geology |

Legend

EMG1 MCO Order Limits

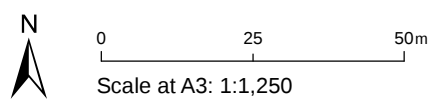
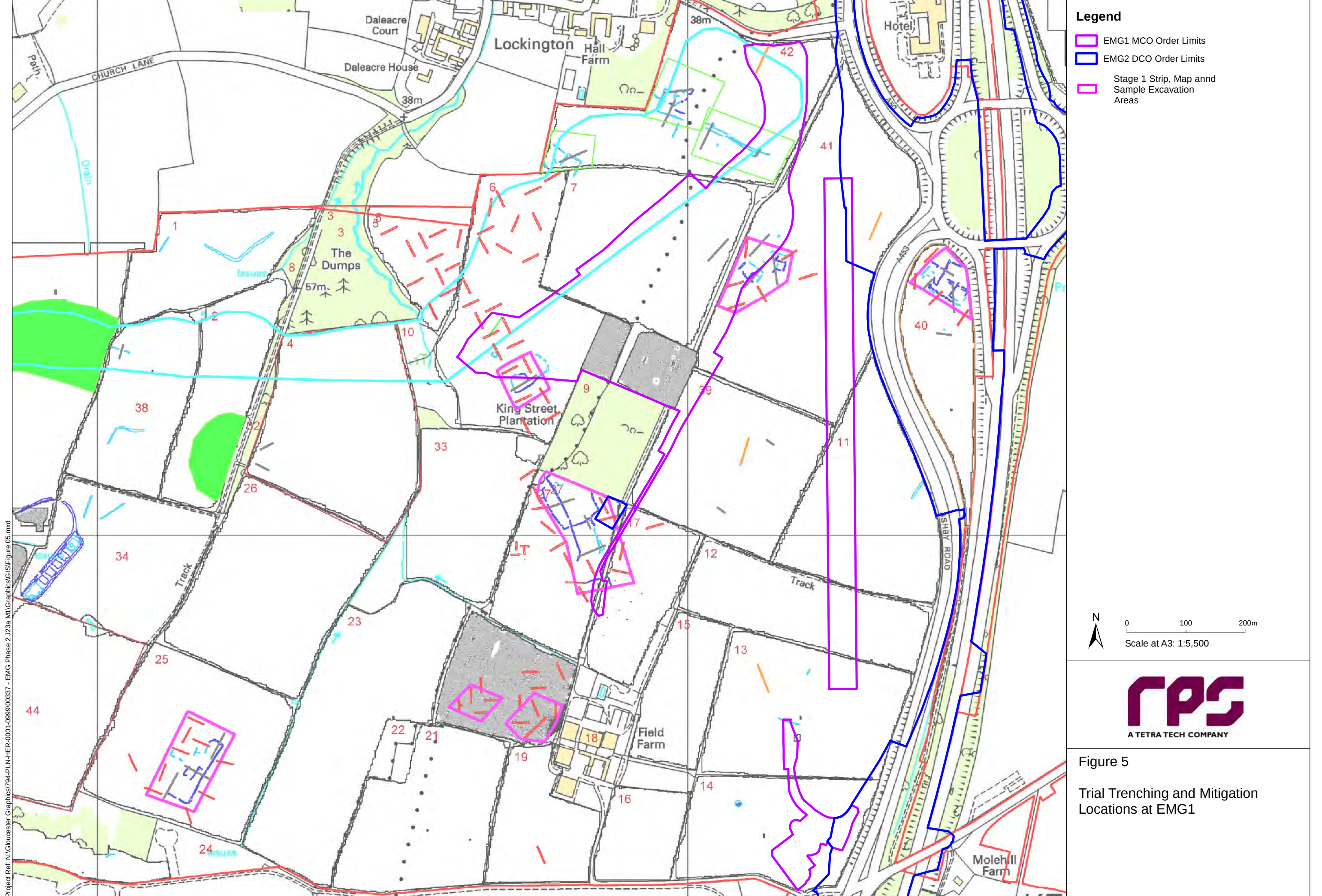
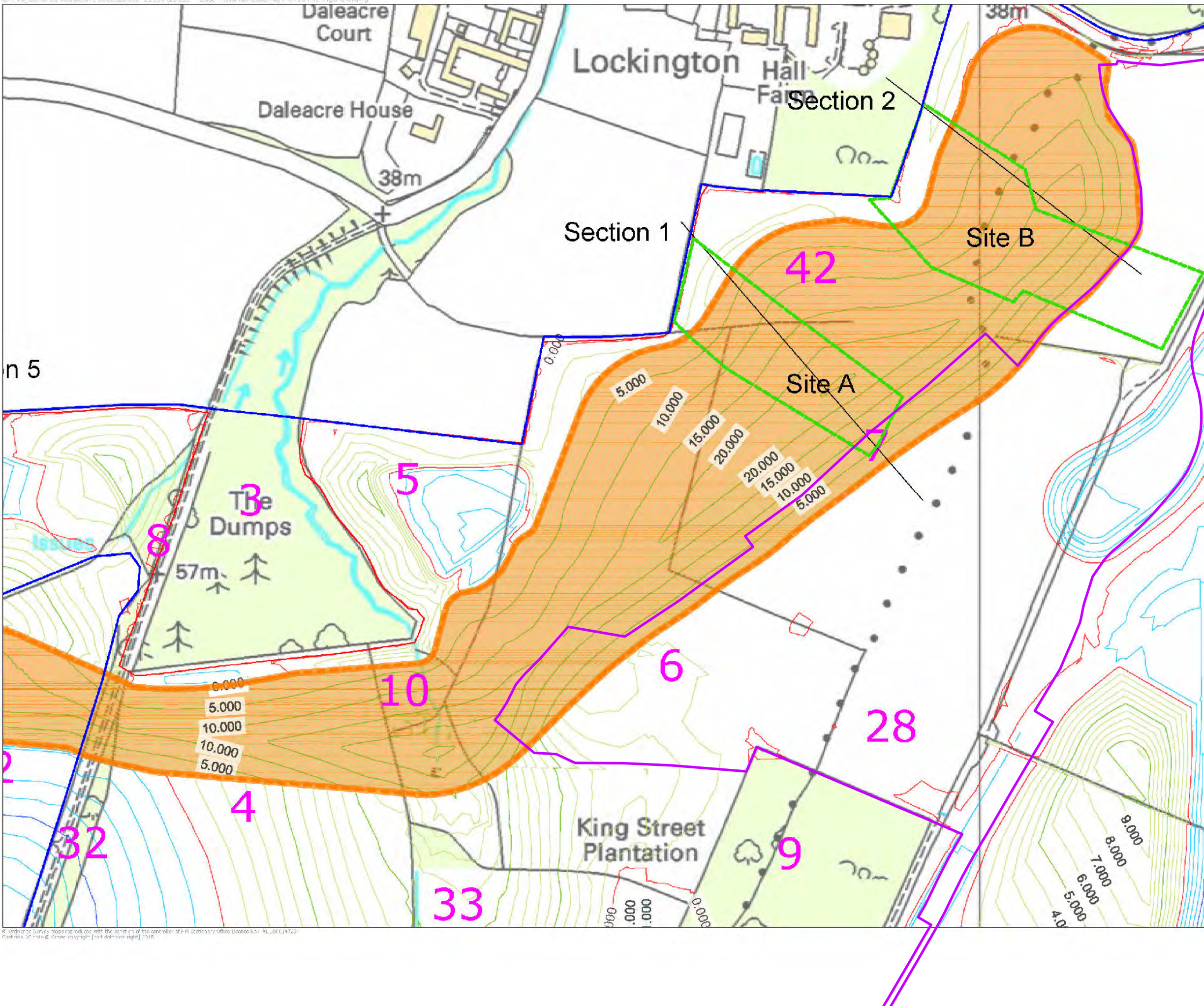


Figure 4
EMG1 2016 Geophysical Survey Results



Project Ref: N:\Gloucester Graphics\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00337 - EMG Phase 2 J23a M1\Graphics\GIS\Figure 05.mxd

Project Ref: N:\Ghorester Graphics\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00337 - EMG Phase 2 J23a M1\Graphics\GIS\Figure 06.mxd

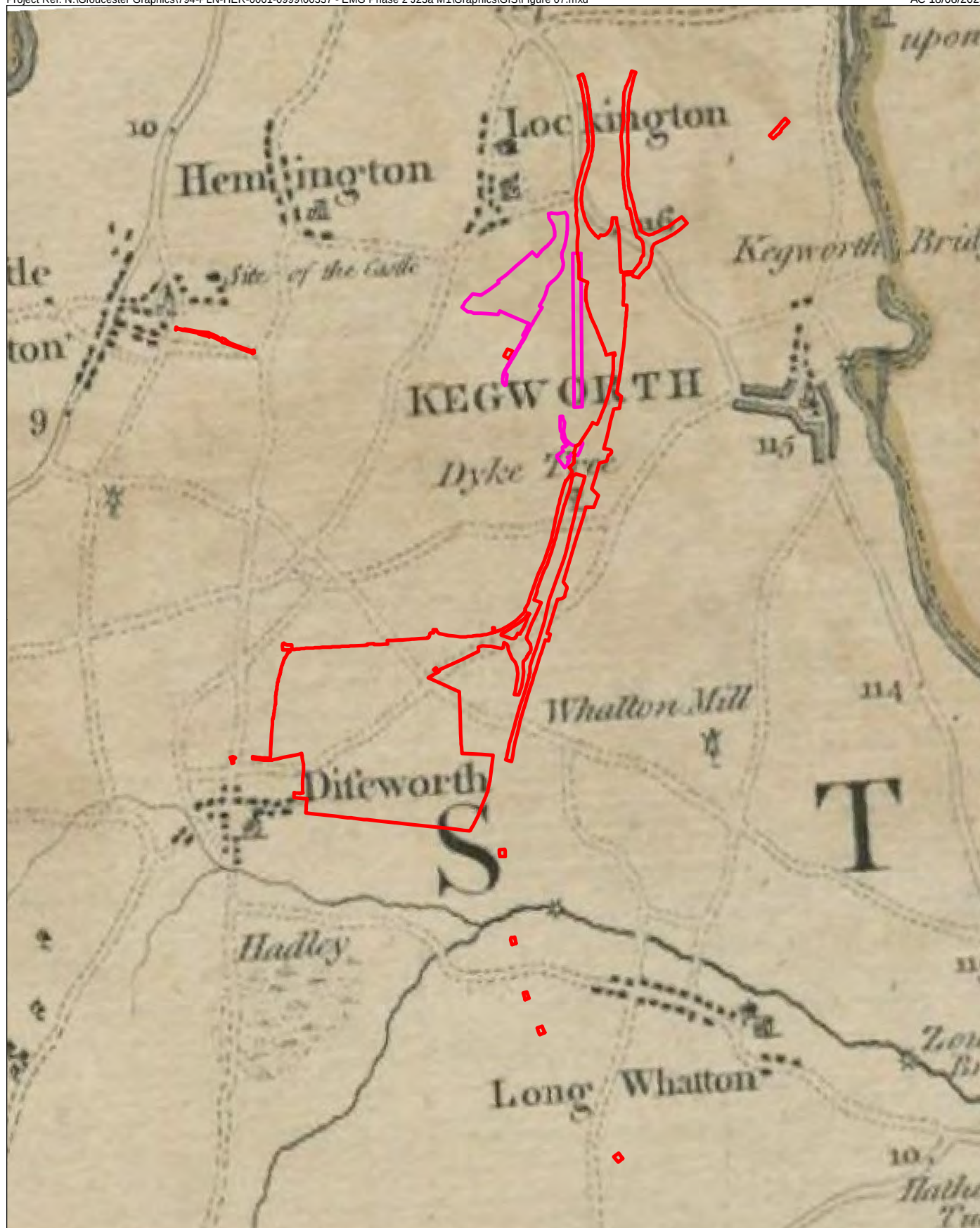


- Legend**
- EMG1 MCO Order Limits
 - EMG2 DCO Order Limits
 - Bund
 - Archaeological Area for Preservation in-situ

N
0 50 100m
Scale at A3: 1:3,000



Figure 6
Preservation In-Situ Locations at EMG1



EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
(approx.)



EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS
(approx.)



0 500 1,000m

Scale at A4: 1:30,000
(approximately)



Figure 7

1779 Prior Map of Leicestershire



EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
(approx.)



EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS
(approx.)



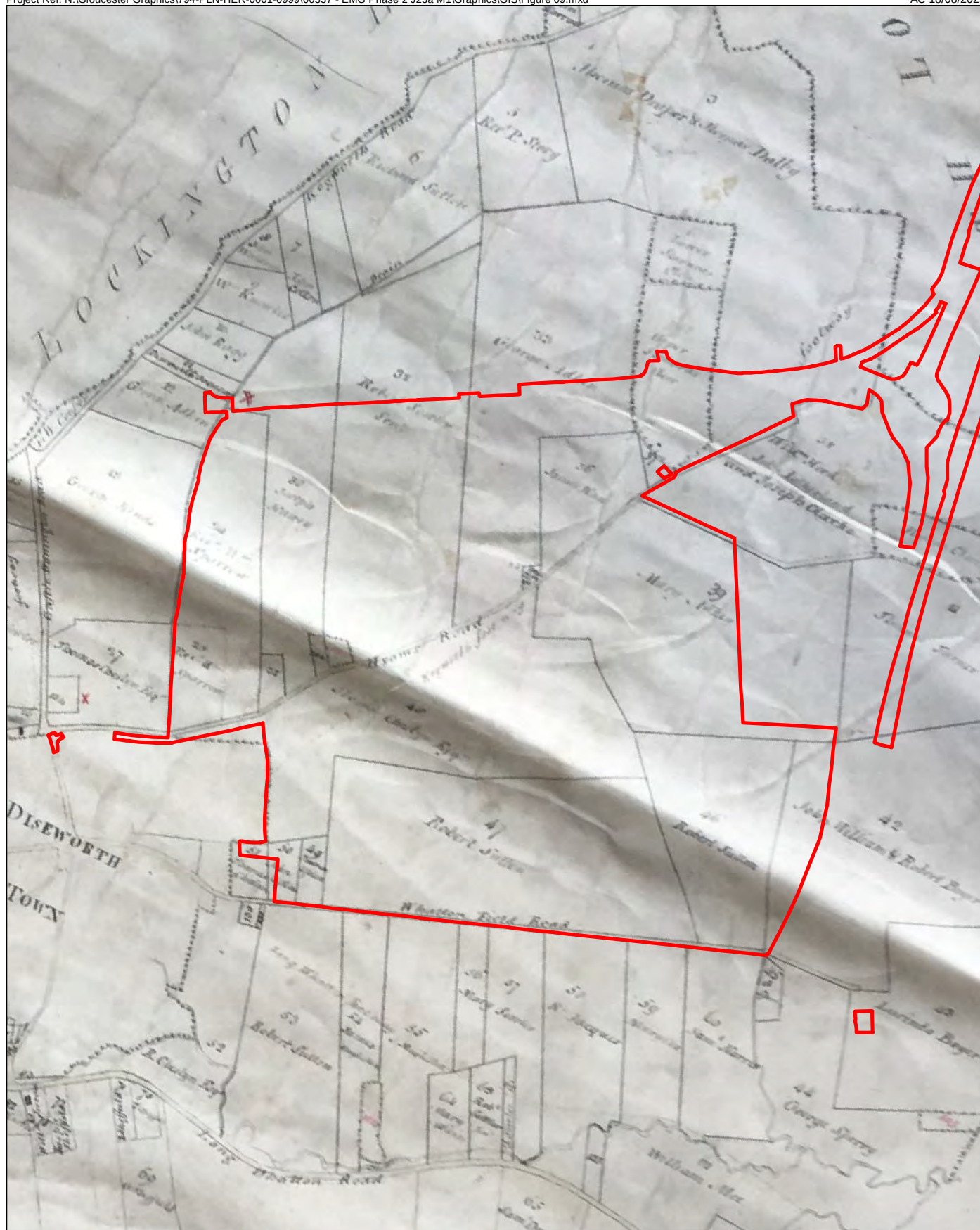
0 100 200 300m

Scale at A4: 1:10,000
(approximately)



Figure 8

1779 Lockington Enclosure Map



EMG2 DCO ORDER
LIMITS (approximate)



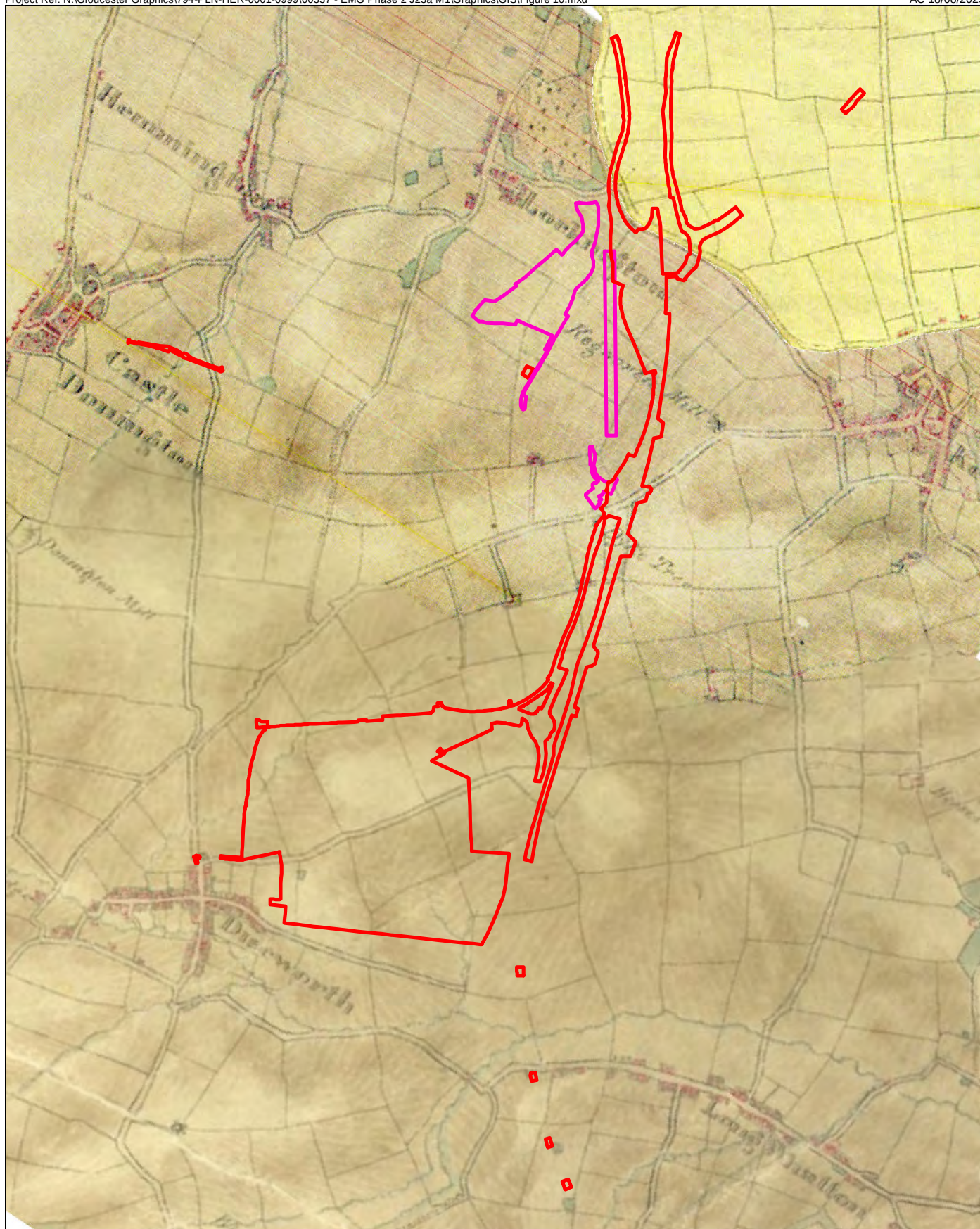
0 100 200 300m

Scale at A4: 1:10,000
(approximately)



Figure 9

1796 Diseworth Enclosure Map



EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
(approx.)



EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS
(approx.)



0 250 500 750 m

Scale at A4: 1:25,000
(approximately)



Figure 10

1815 Ordnance Survey Drawing



EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
(approx.)



EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS
(approx.)



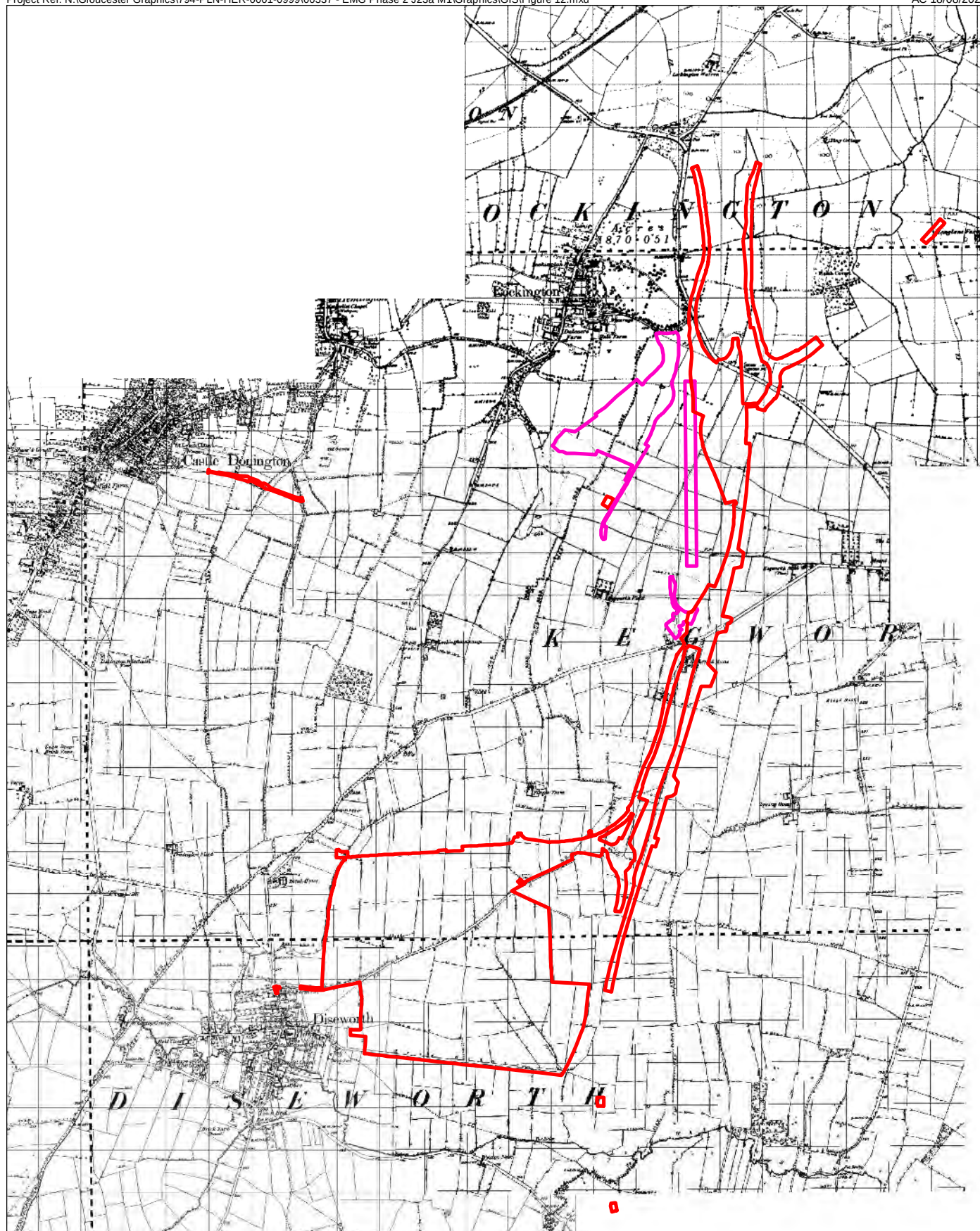
0 200 400 600m

Scale at A4: 1:20,000
(approximately)



Figure 11

1849 Lockington Tithe Map



-  EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
 EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS

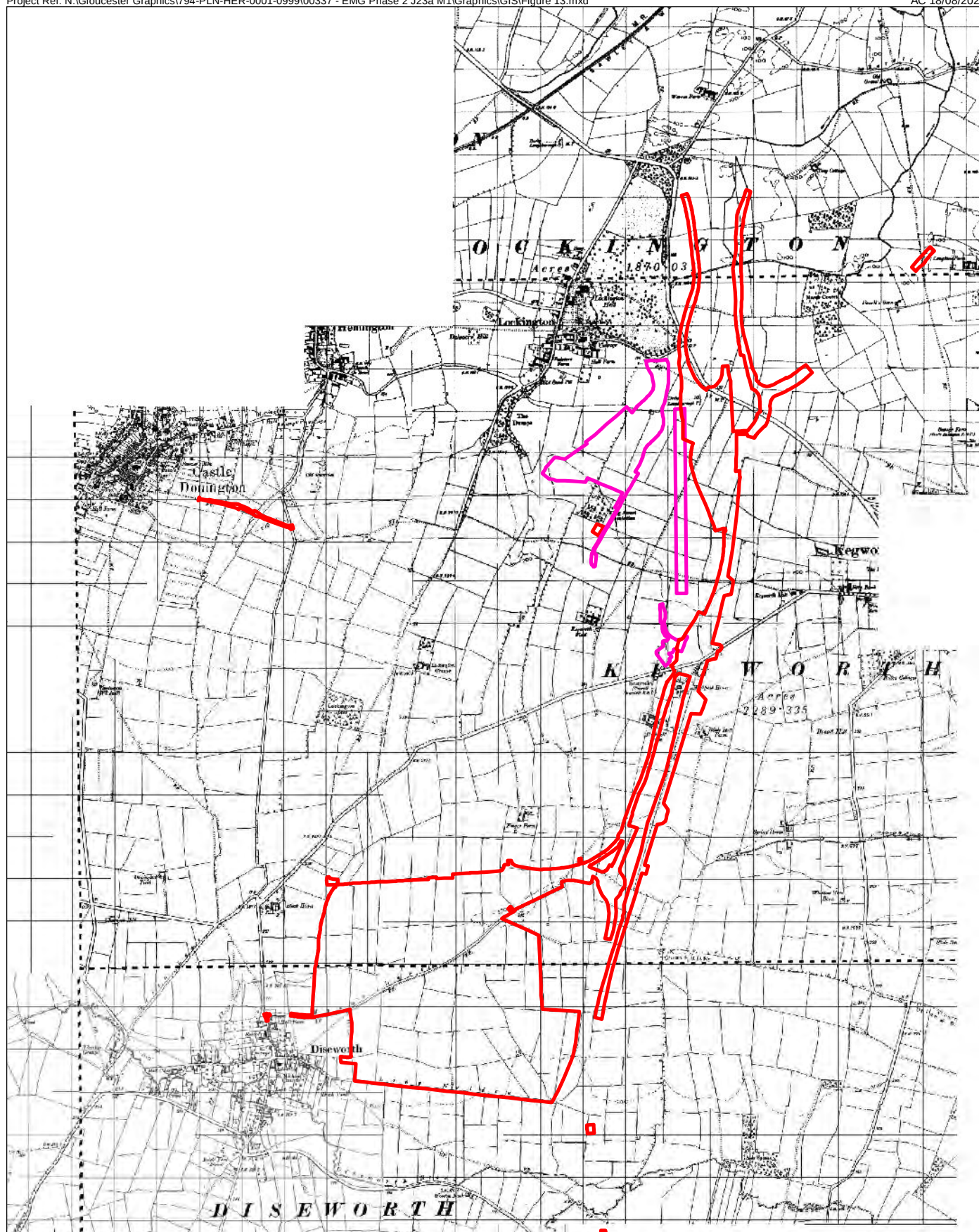


0 250 500 750m
Scale at A4: 1:25,000



Figure 12

1883-87 Ordnance Survey Map



-  EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
 EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS

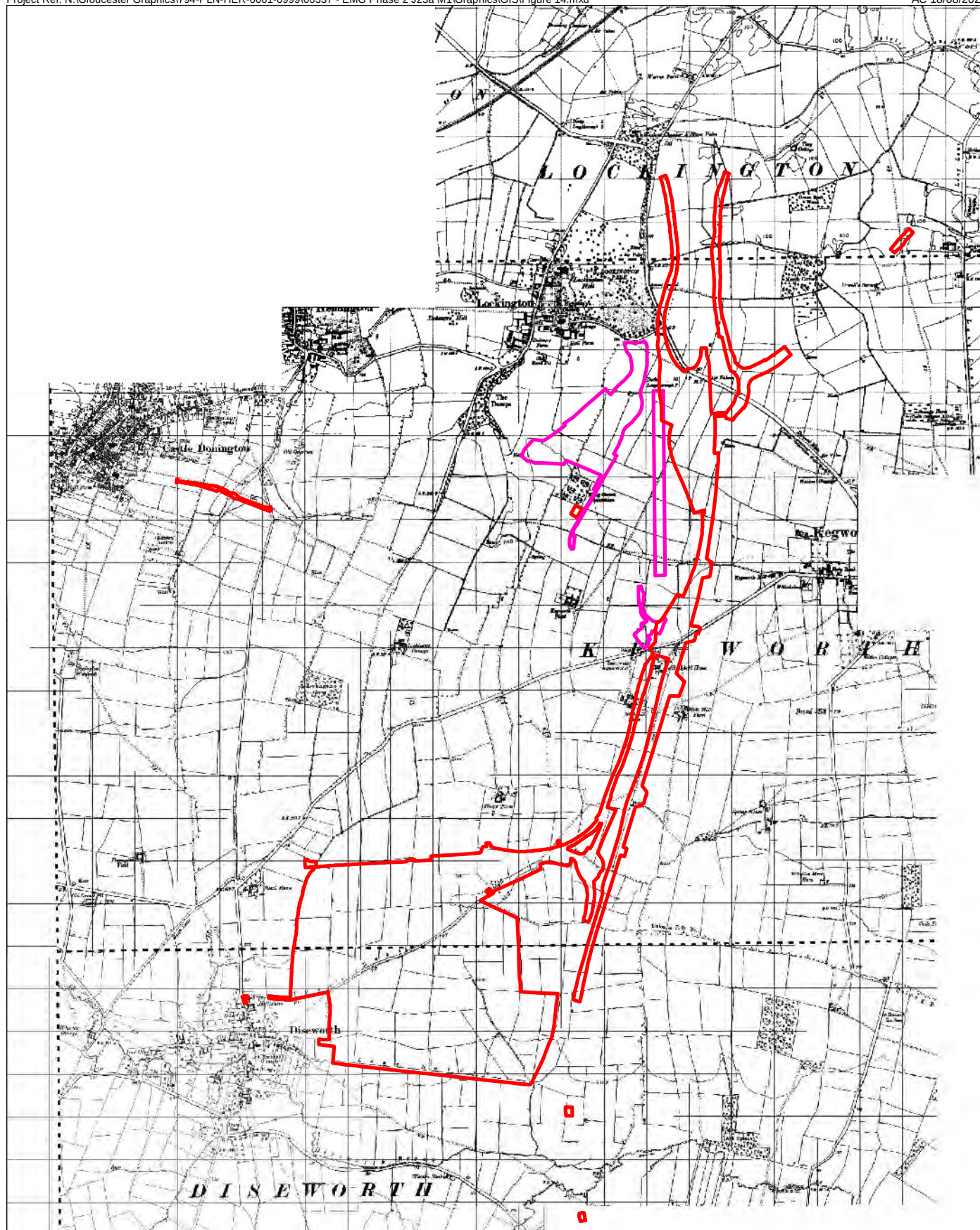


0 250 500 750 m
Scale at A4: 1:25,000



Figure 13

1903-04 Ordnance Survey Map



 EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
 EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS

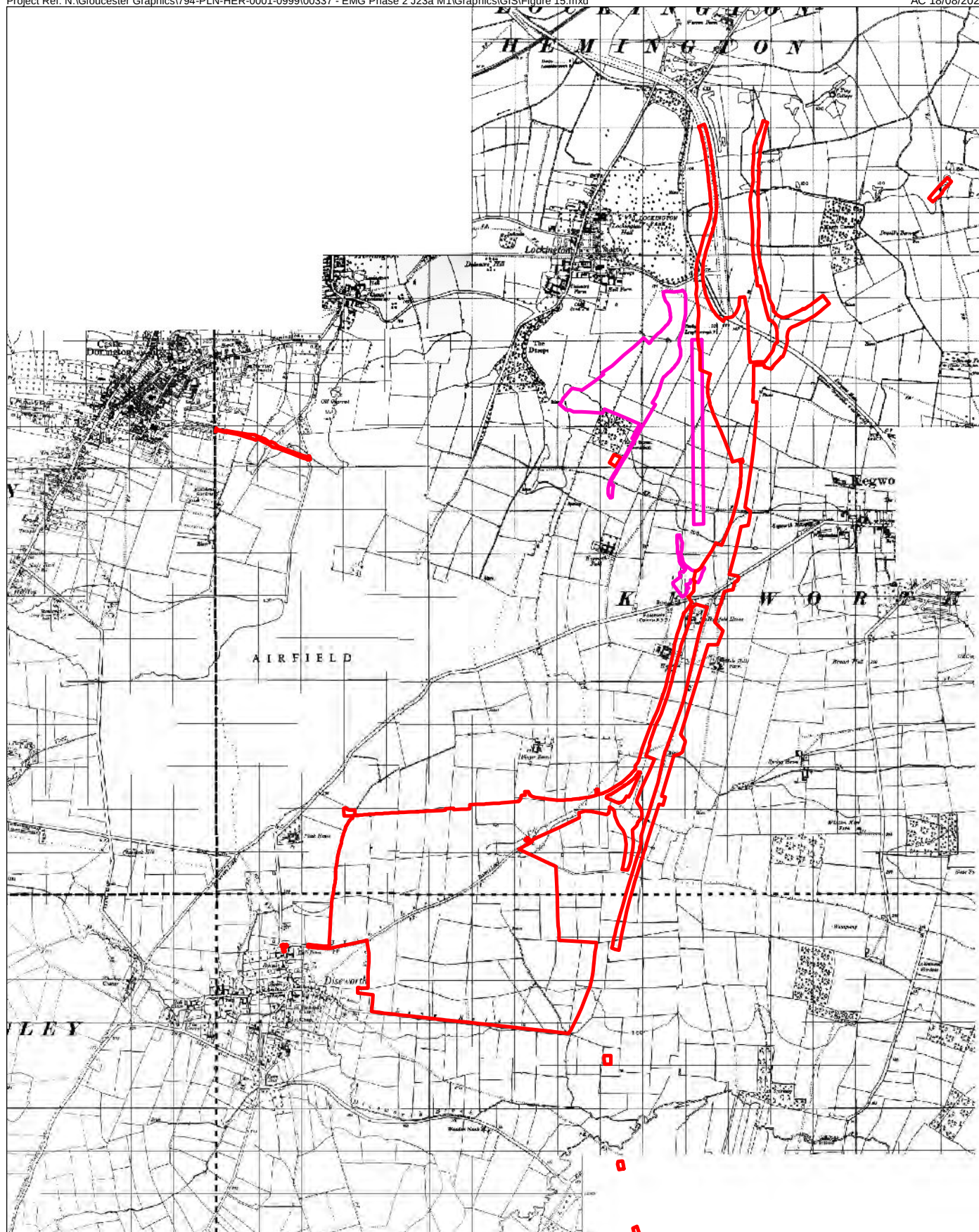


0 250 500 750m
Scale at A4: 1:25,000



Figure 14

1921-22 Ordnance Survey Map



 EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
 EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS

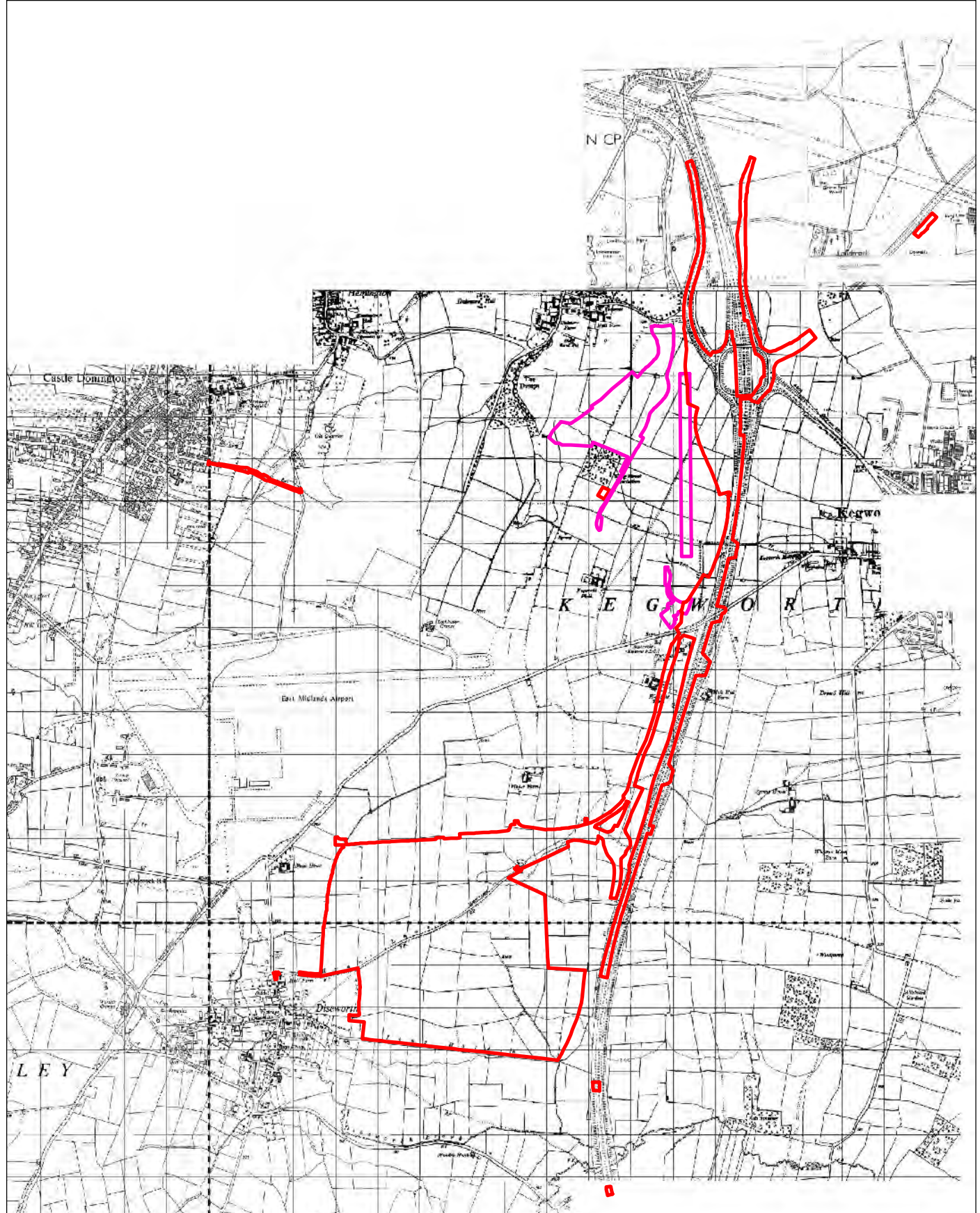


0 250 500 750m
Scale at A4: 1:25,000

rps
A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Figure 15

1955 Ordnance Survey Map



-  EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
-  EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS

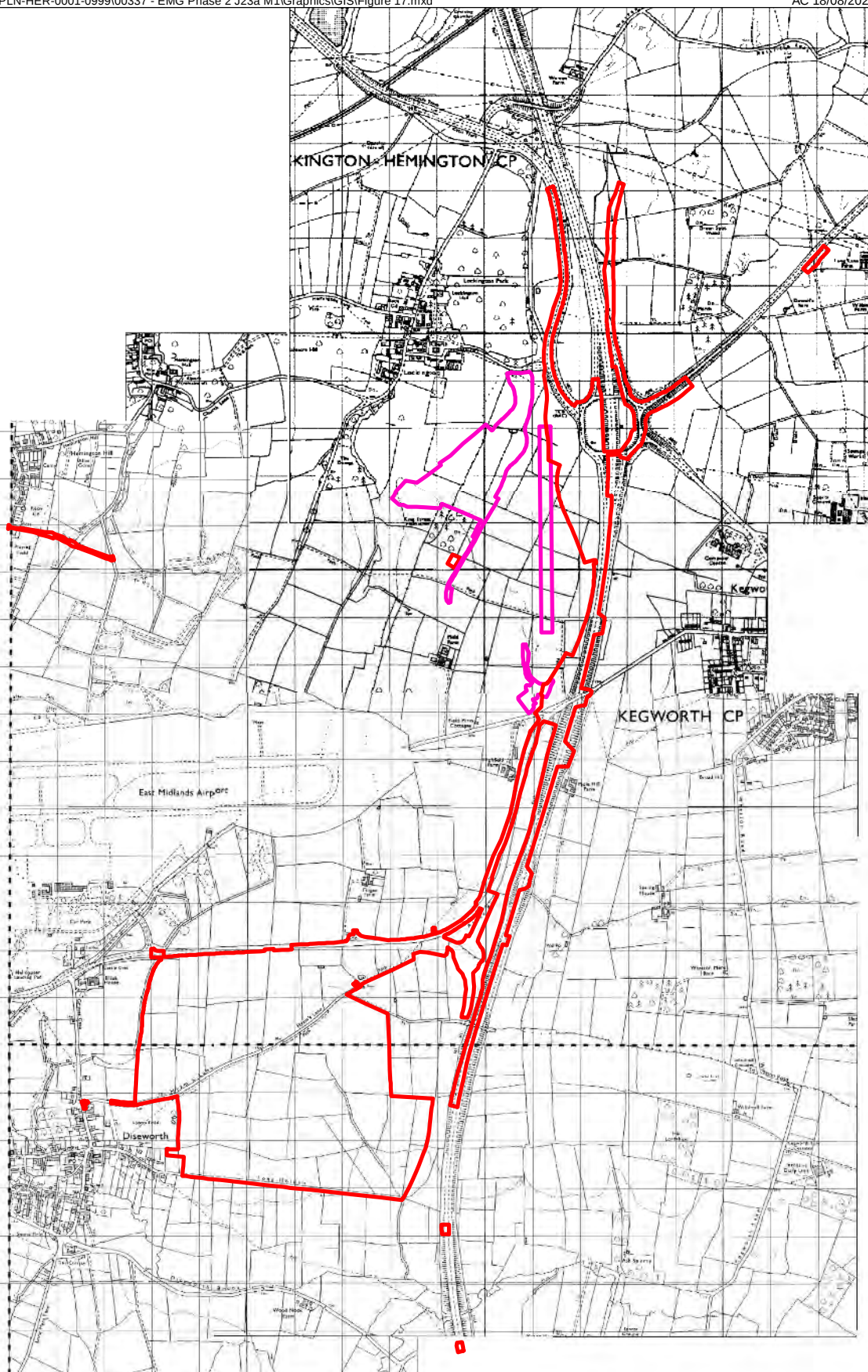


0 250 500 750m
Scale at A4: 1:25,000



Figure 16

1966-67 Ordnance Survey Map



 EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
 EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS

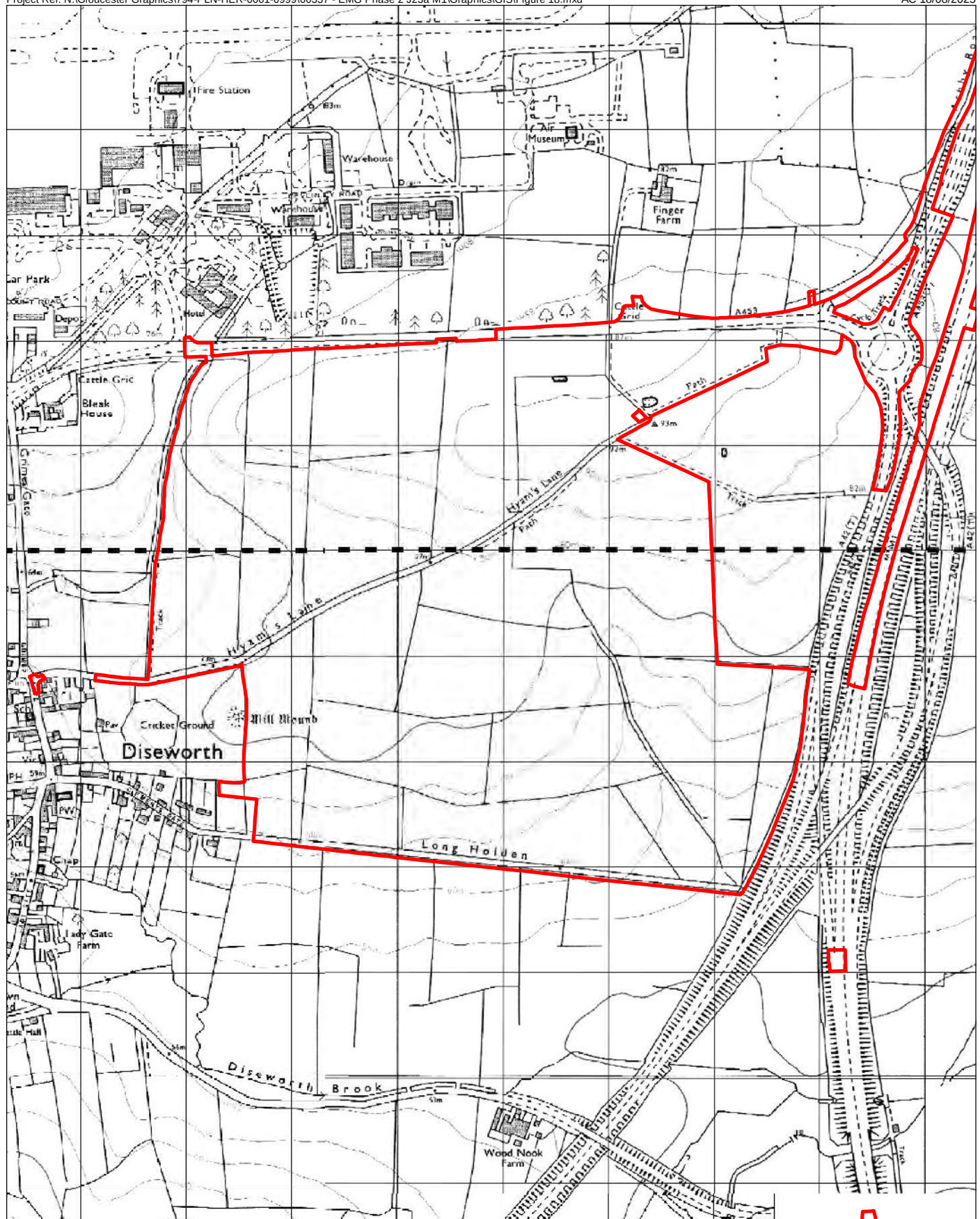


0 250 500 750m
Scale at A4: 1:25,000

rps
A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Figure 17

1972-75 Ordnance Survey Map



 EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS

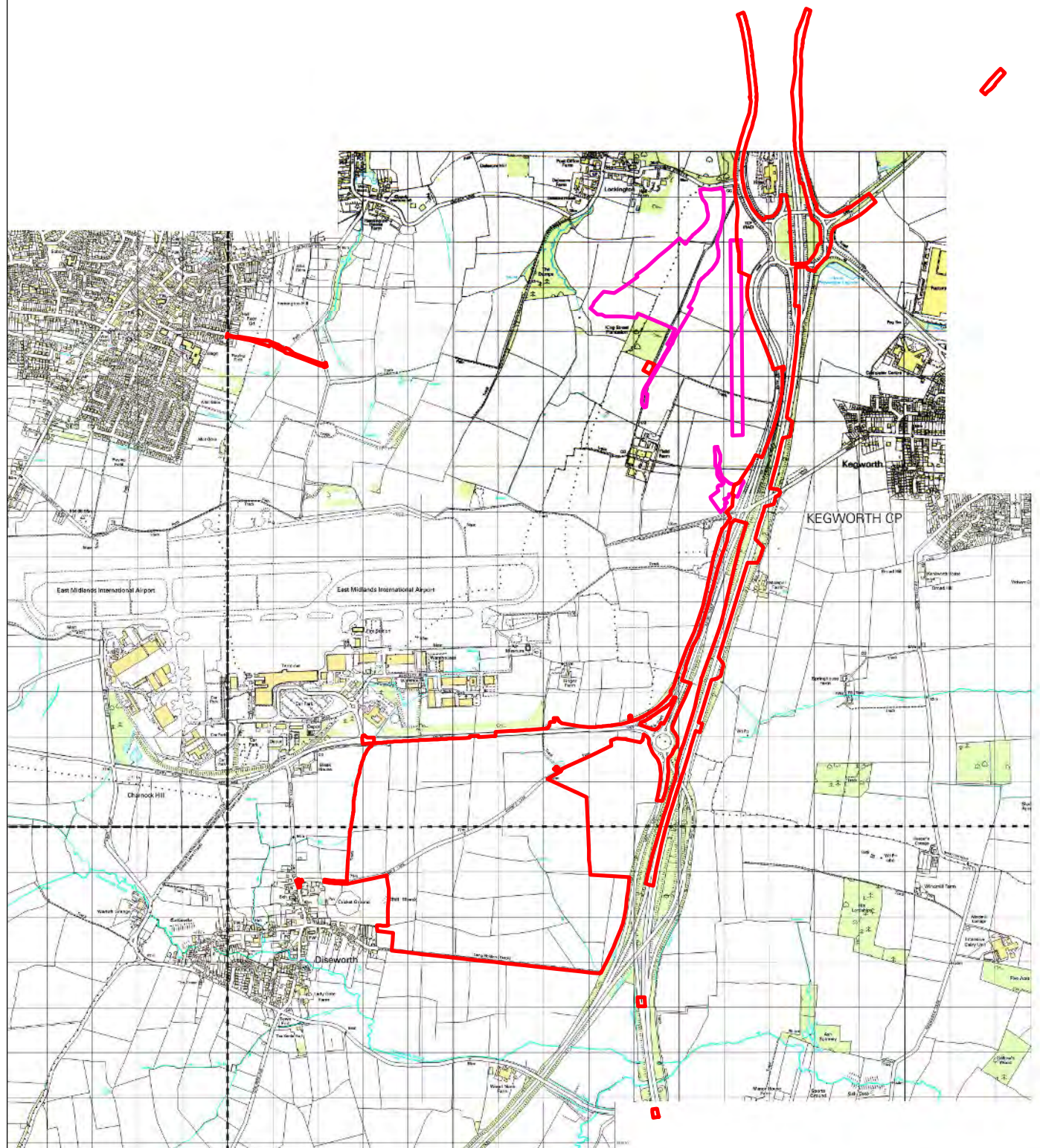


0 100 200 300m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000

rps
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Figure 18

1992-94 Ordnance Survey Map



 EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
 EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS

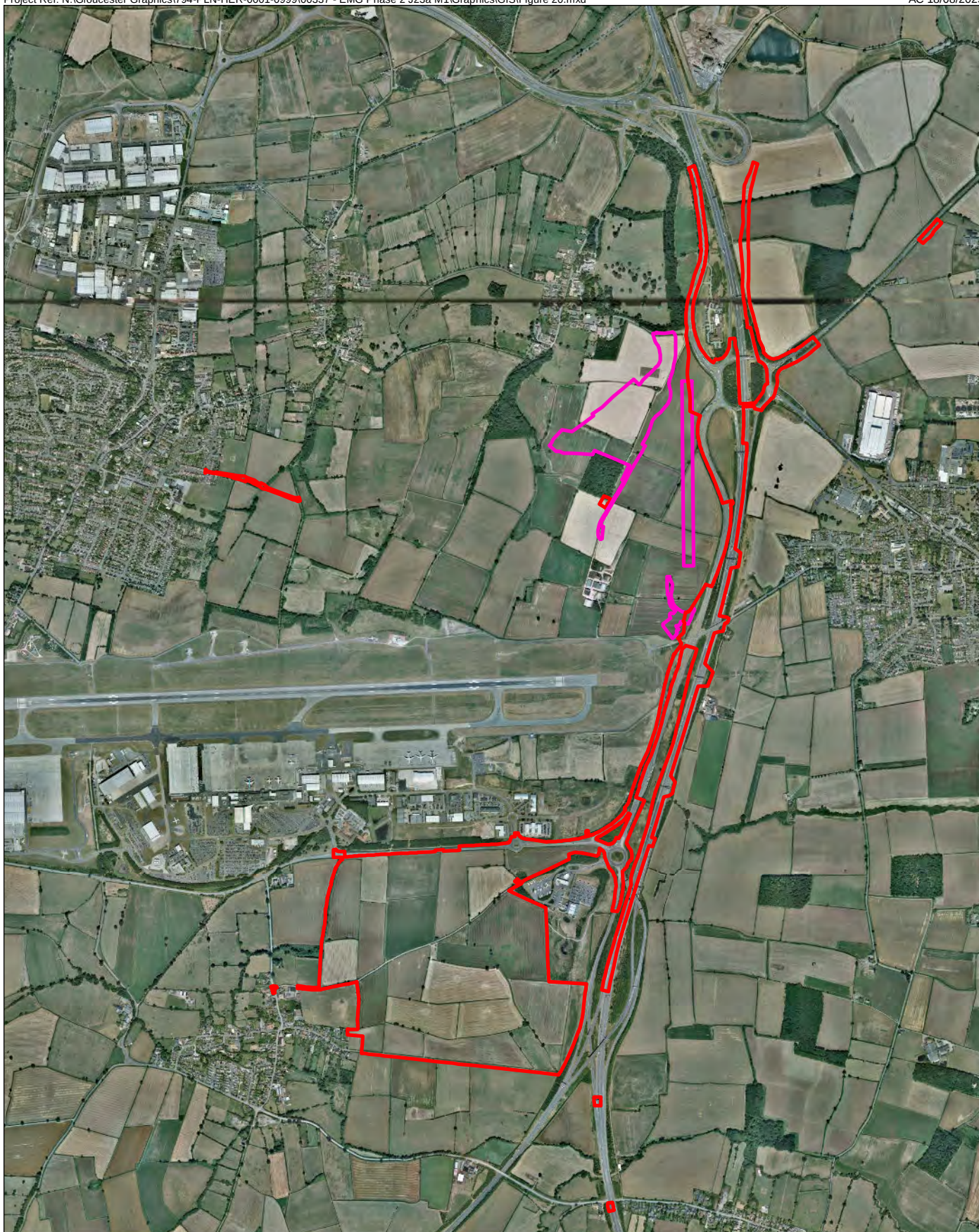


0 250 500 750 m
Scale at A4: 1:25,000

rps
A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Figure 19

2000-2008 Ordnance Survey Map



- EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
- EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS

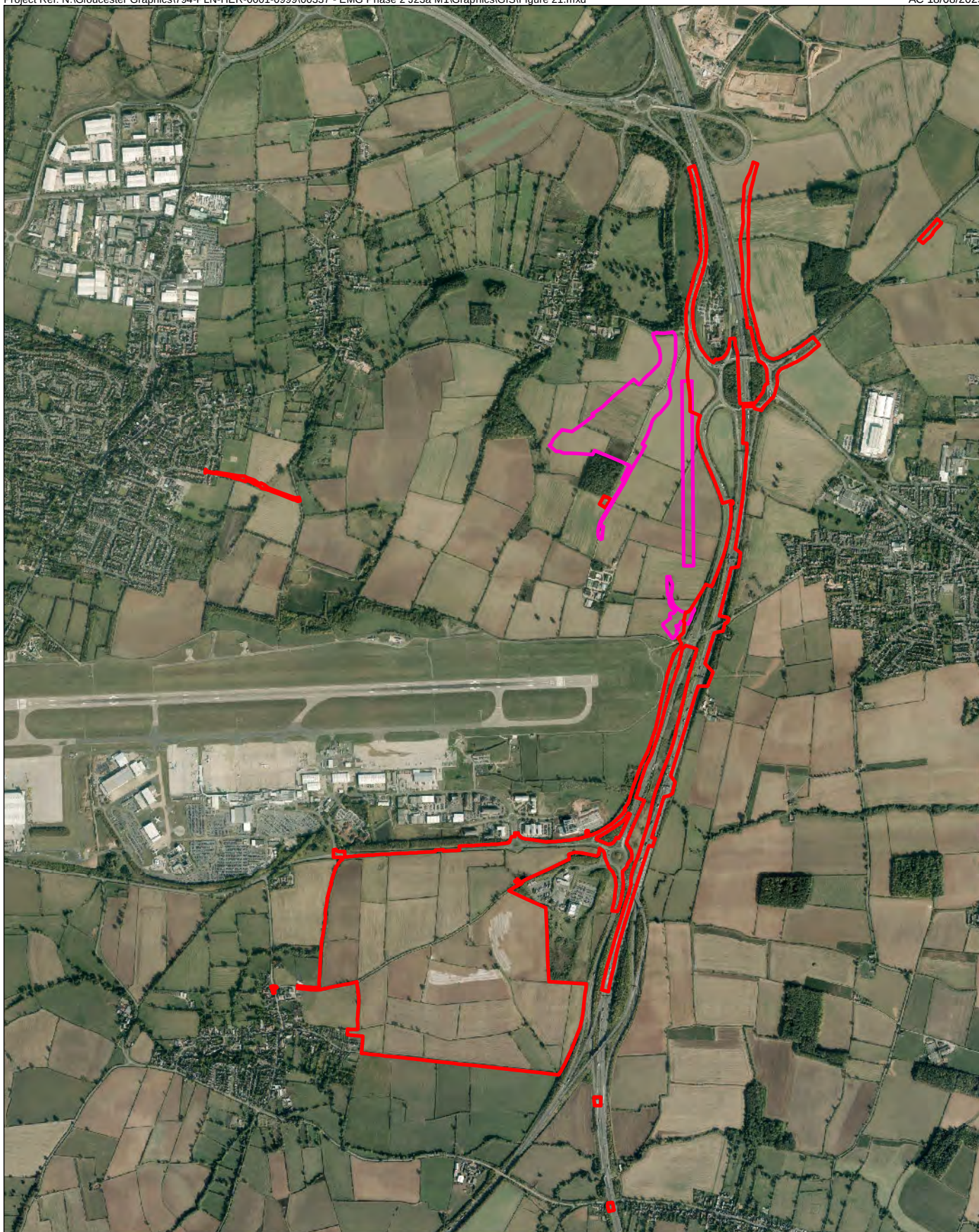


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Scale at A4: 1:25,000



Figure 20

2006 Google Earth Image



- EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
- EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS

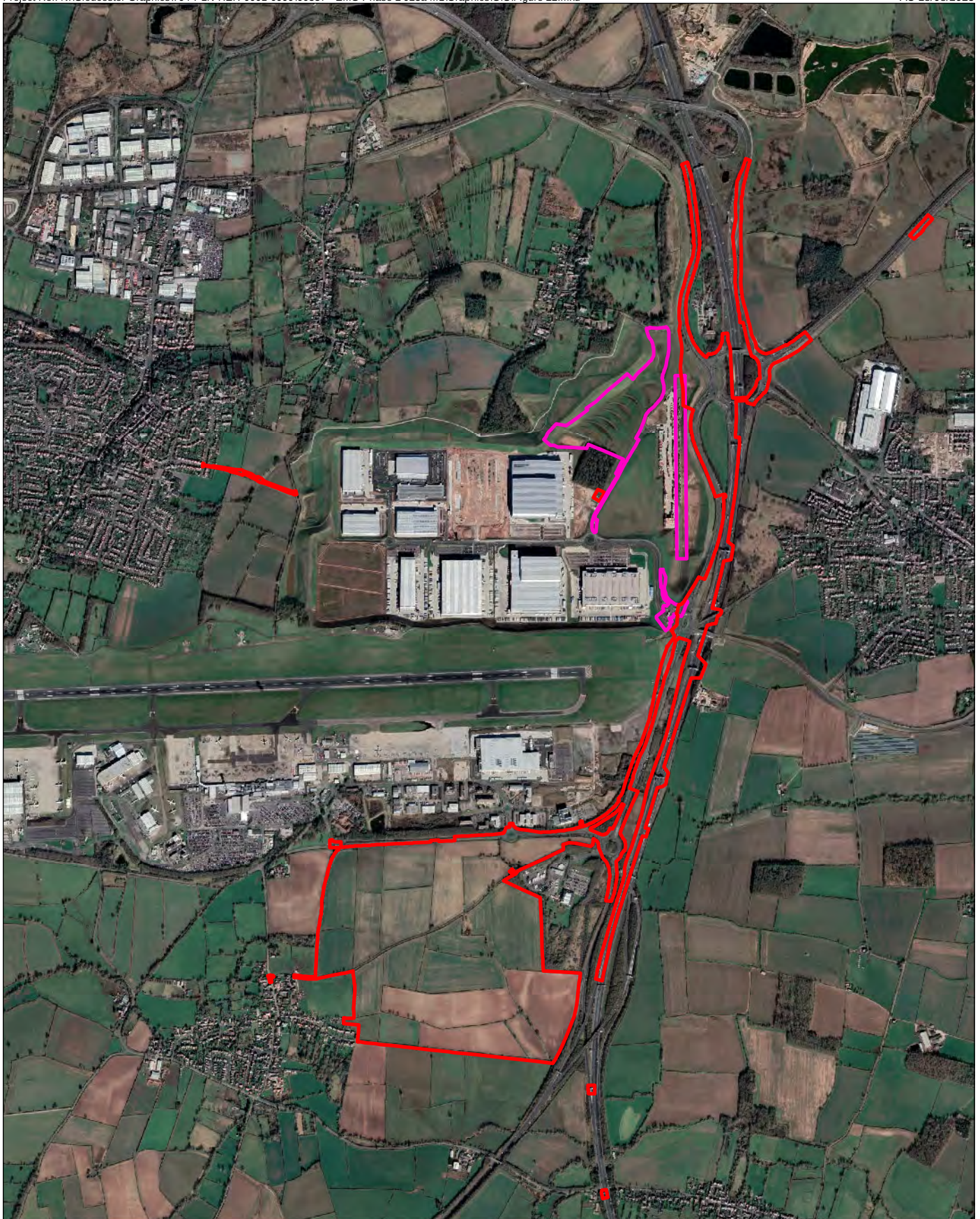


0 250 500 750 m
Scale at A4: 1:25,000



Figure 21

2011 Google Earth Image



 EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
 EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS



0 250 500 750 m
 Scale at A4: 1:25,000



Figure 22

2022 Google Earth Image



Legend

- EMG1 MCO ORDER LIMITS
- EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
04.01.2022

Processing:
Multi-direction Hillshade overlaid on
simple Local Relief Model

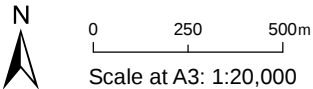
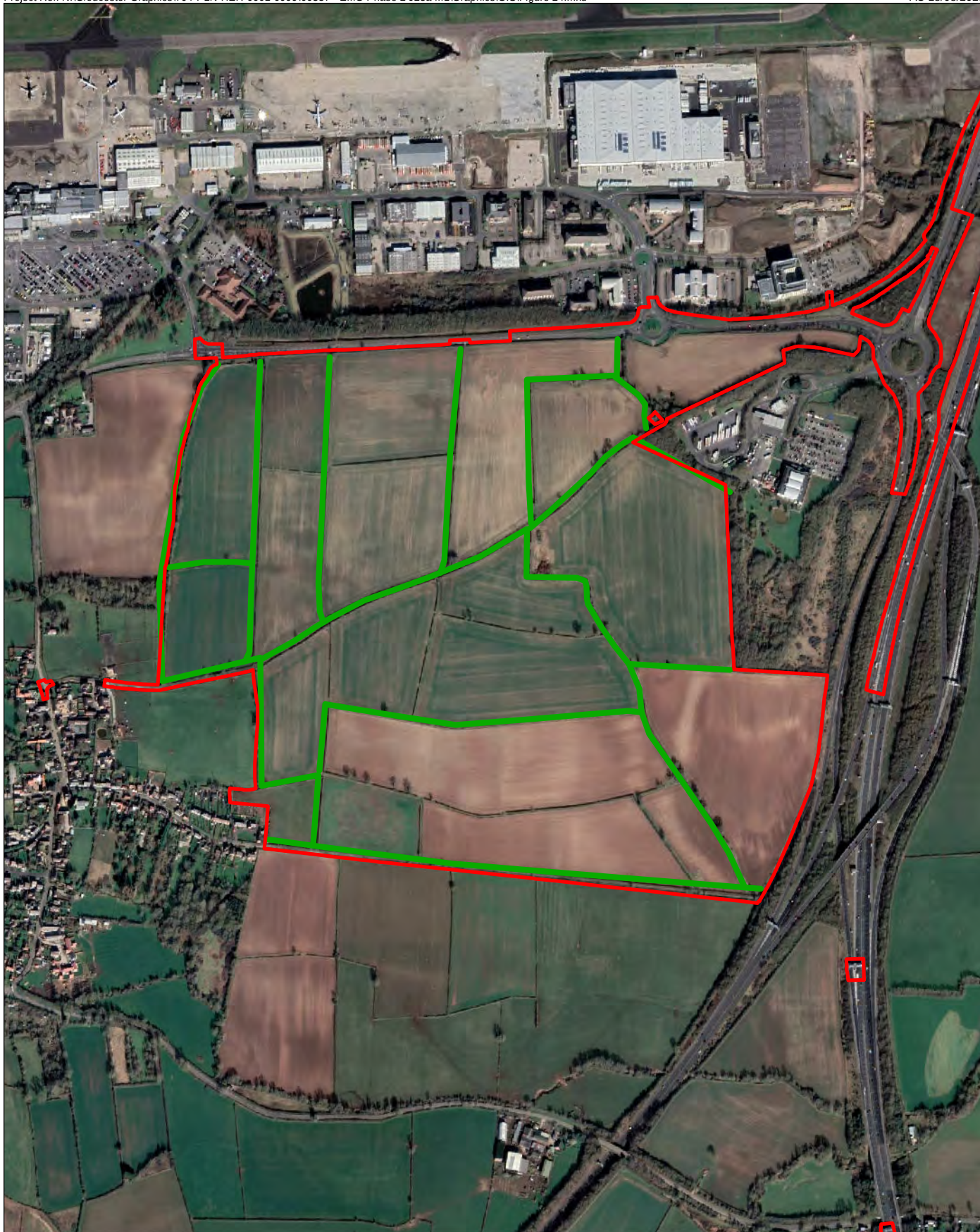


Figure 23
LiDAR Data



 EMG2 DCO ORDER LIMITS
 Historic Hedgerows



0 100 200 300m
 Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 24

Location of Historic Hedgerows

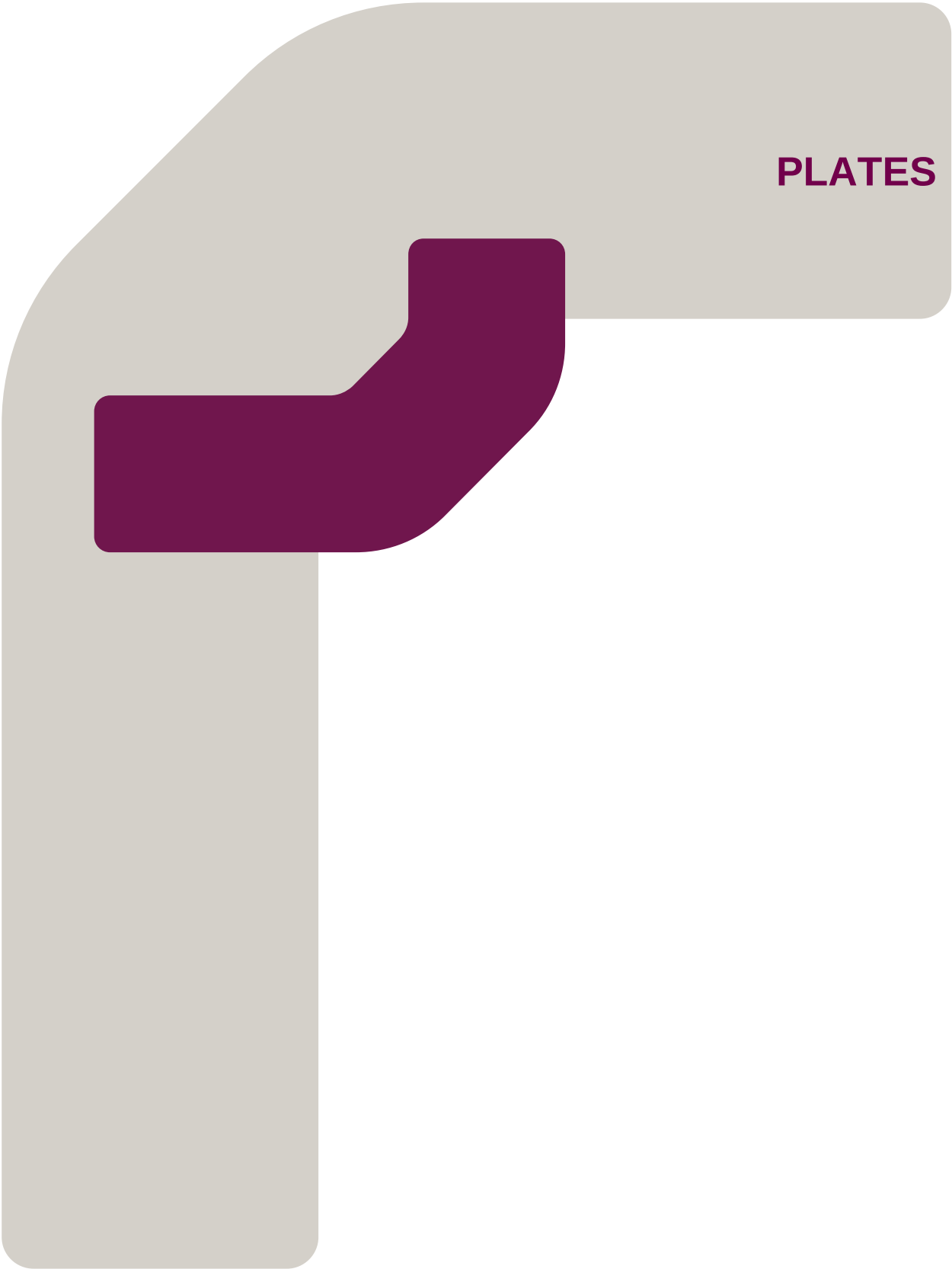




Plate 1: View of the Northeast Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site Looking Southwest



Plate 2: View of the Southeast Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site Looking West



Plate 3: View of the Southwest Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site Looking Northeast



Plate 4: View of the Northwest Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site Looking Southeast



Plate 5: View of the Central Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site South of Hyam's Lane Looking Southwest



Plate 6: View of the Central Part of the Proposed EMG2 Main Site North of Hyam's Lane Looking East



Plate 7: View of the Western Part of the EMG1 Works Looking Northeast



Plate 8: View of the Eastern Part of the EMG1 Works Looking Southeast



Plate 9: View towards the EMG2 Project from The Bulwarks Scheduled Monument Looking Northeast

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Moated Site with Fishpond and Flood Banks at Long Whatton

Official list entry

Heritage Category:

Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number:

1008551

Date first listed:

24-Jul-1992

Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Leicestershire

District:

North West Leicestershire (District Authority)

Parish:

Long Whatton and Diseworth

National Grid Reference:

SK 47831 23861, SK 47862 23720

Reasons for Designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The moated site at Long Whatton survives in good condition and is unusual in having surviving flood banks associated with it. Excavations have confirmed that this was an important site with a range of well-constructed buildings. Further remains of this complex will survive in the unexcavated parts of the site. Unusually, this site is one of two moated sites located in close proximity to the village.

Details

The site at Long Whatton lies to the north of the village, on the north facing slope of the valley of the Whatton Brook, a tributary of the River Soar. It includes a rectangular moated site, a fishpond and a series of flood banks alongside the Whatton Brook. The monument is divided into two separate constraint areas.

The moated site is situated at the top of the valley and measures 55 x 50m in overall dimensions including the outer banks extant on the eastern and northern sides and measuring 4m wide. The moat ditch is an average of 8m wide and has a very silted appearance, giving a present depth of about 1m. Two channels lead down the slope from the north-east and north-west corners of the moat although their survival is poor,

and they are not included in the scheduling. The position of the moat is such that in order to retain water in the southern half of the moat, dams were constructed across its central axis. Evidence for these dams can be seen now only on the eastern side where a visible earthwork survives. Excavated evidence confirms that a similar feature existed on the western side. The rectangular fishpond is situated 50m to the north of the moat and lies on the south bank of the Whatton Brook. It measures 60m x 45m including the outer banks which exist on all sides except the eastern and measure up to 1m high. Situated either side of the Whatton Brook are extensive flood banks considered to be contemporary with the moated site and fishpond. On the south bank of the brook the bank runs for 150m and is 5m across and up to 1m high. On the north bank four shorter sections extending for 125m are of similar dimensions.

The moat was partly excavated over a ten year period from 1971 to 1981 at which point half the island had been investigated. A suite of four stone built rooms and a yard were revealed with fragments of stained glass representing a chapel located near what is considered to be a gatehouse. Excavation confirmed the presence of the dams mid-way along the east and western arms of the moat. The pottery sequence ranged mainly from the 13th to the 15th centuries, indicating abandonment in the 15th century. Further earthworks in the field, which do not survive well and are not included in the scheduling, indicate an extensive medieval complex of water channels and enclosures.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

17082

Legacy System:

RSM

Sources

Books and journals

Hartley, R F, The Medieval Earthworks of North-West Leicestershire, (1987)

Tarver, A, 'Transactions of the Leicestershire Arch and Historical Society' in Long Whatton Moat, , Vol. 56, (1981)

Appendix 2

Moated Site with Fishpond at Long Whatton

Official list entry

Heritage Category:

Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number:

1008550

Date first listed:

24-Jul-1992

Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Leicestershire

District:

North West Leicestershire (District Authority)

Parish:

Long Whatton and Diseworth

National Grid Reference:

SK 48263 23462

Reasons for Designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The site at Long Whatton is unusually small and is one of two moated sites situated 0.5km apart to the north of the village. The island will contain the archaeological remains of the medieval house for which there is documentary evidence.

Details

The site at Long Whatton is situated between the Whatton Brook and All Saints church on the north side of the village. It includes a small moated site with an adjoining fishpond.

The rectangular moated site measures 30 x 35m including a bank less than 0.5m high on the eastern side and a bank 7-8m wide and 0.75m high on the north side. The ditches measure 7-8m wide and are about 1m deep with some infilling evident on the western side extending to parts of the north and south arms. The island measures about 12m square. The adjoining fishpond lies on the north side of the moat and measures 30 x 12m. It is contained by a bank to the north which is of similar dimensions to its counterpart parallel to it north of the moat. The whole system was fed by a small tributary stream on the western side of the site

which flows north to the Whatton Brook.

An early 19th century account mentions a mansion near the church with what is described as a small sheet of water before it, which is identified with this moated site. The house was pulled down in 1803.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

17083

Legacy System:

RSM

Sources

Books and journals

Hartley, R F, The Medieval Earthworks of North-West Leicestershire, (1984)

Nichols, J, The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicestershire, (1804)

Appendix 3

The Bulwarks (Earthworks)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:

Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number:

1003606

Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Leicestershire

District:

North West Leicestershire (District Authority)

Parish:

Breedon on the Hill

National Grid Reference:

SK 40535 23223

Summary

Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

History

Not currently available for this entry.

Details

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

LE 38

Legacy System:

RSM - OCN

Appendix 4

Aerial Photographs Consulted

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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 by
RAF/106G/UK/639	17	RP	3278	P	SK 453 253	10	11 AUG 1945	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FNH
RAF/106G/UK/639	17	RP	3279	P	SK 461 253	10	11 AUG 1945	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FNH
RAF/106G/UK/639	17	RP	3280	P	SK 467 254	10	11 AUG 1945	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FNH
RAF/106G/UK/721	36	RS	4160	P	SK 460 248	25	26 AUG 1945	AC	9000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/721	36	RS	4161	P	SK 464 246	25	26 AUG 1945	AC	9000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/445	1046	RS	4049	P	SK 462 254	14	01 MAR 1950	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/445	1046	RS	4050	P	SK 455 254	14	01 MAR 1950	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/602	3569	RP	3157	P	SK 458 246	3	04 AUG 1945	A	11000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/602	3569	RP	3158	P	SK 462 246	3	04 AUG 1945	A	11000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/581	3578	RS	4053	P	SK 464 251	14	02 AUG 1945	A	10500	20	Black and White 8.2 x 7.0	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/581	3578	RS	4054	P	SK 460 253	14	02 AUG 1945	A	10500	20	Black and White 8.2 x 7.0	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/118	3903	FP	1008	P	SK 454 251	1	04 FEB 1945	AB	11300	14	Black and White 5 x 5	FNH
RAF/106G/LA/118	3903	FS	2007	P	SK 463 247	9	04 FEB 1945	AB	11300	14	Black and White 5 x 5	FNH
RAF/106G/LA/118	3903	FS	2008	P	SK 464 251	9	04 FEB 1945	AB	11300	14	Black and White 5 x 5	FNH
MAL/71015	5764	V	64	P	SK 456 235	2	10 MAR 1971	A	15000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71015	5764	V	65	P	SK 471 236	2	10 MAR 1971	A	15000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71015	5764	V	66	P	SK 463 261	3	10 MAR 1971	A	15000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71015	5764	V	67	P	SK 453 261	3	10 MAR 1971	A	15000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
US/7PH/GP/LOC280	6921	V	5039	P	SK 494 247	18	18 APR 1944	AB	15000	24	Black and White 18 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC280	6921	V	5040	P	SK 493 257	18	18 APR 1944	AB	15000	24	Black and White 18 x 9	FDM
RCU/JAS/84042	9042A	V	69	N	SK 467 243	4	02 SEP 1984	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RCU/JAS/84042	9042A	V	70	N	SK 468 247	4	02 SEP 1984	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RCU/JAS/84042	9042A	V	93	N	SK 458 253	5	02 SEP 1984	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RCU/JAS/84042	9042A	V	94	N	SK 464 253	5	02 SEP 1984	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90268	13782	V	141	P	SK 460 256	4	10 SEP 1990	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90268	13782	V	165	P	SK 458 242	5	10 SEP 1990	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90268	13782	V	166	P	SK 465 242	5	10 SEP 1990	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/91113	13823	V	11	P	SK 469 247	1	07 JUL 1991	A	8300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/91113	13823	V	12	P	SK 467 241	1	07 JUL 1991	A	8300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

MAL/63576	21129	V	109619	N	SK 465 248	10	18 MAR 1963	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98758	22836	V	44	N	SK 456 246	2	18 OCT 1998	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98758	22836	V	45	N	SK 456 253	2	18 OCT 1998	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98758	22836	V	90	N	SK 468 252	3	18 OCT 1998	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98758	22836	V	91	N	SK 468 246	3	18 OCT 1998	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99229	22998	V	66	N	SK 466 249	4	23 JUL 1999	A	8000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99229	22998	V	67	N	SK 459 250	4	23 JUL 1999	A	8000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00164	23263	V	8	N	SK 458 254	1	22 MAY 2000	A	8000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00164	23263	V	9	N	SK 465 255	1	22 MAY 2000	A	8000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/011003	23731	V	7978	N	SK 461 256	4	28 AUG 2001	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/011003	23731	V	7979	N	SK 455 256	4	28 AUG 2001	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/011003	23731	V	7996	N	SK 456 243	5	28 AUG 2001	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/011003	23731	V	7997	N	SK 463 243	5	28 AUG 2001	A	8000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/06052	24758	V	59	N	SK 454 241	3	17 JUL 2006	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/06052	24758	V	60	N	SK 463 241	3	17 JUL 2006	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/06052	24758	V	103	N	SK 464 258	6	17 JUL 2006	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/06052	24758	V	104	N	SK 454 258	6	17 JUL 2006	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/06940	24851	V	959	N	SK 459 252	1	19 JUL 2006	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/06940	24851	V	960	N	SK 469 253	1	19 JUL 2006	A	10000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/13/5762	50043	V	208	N	SK 468 264	14	16 APR 1980	AB	15000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/13/5762	50043	V	209	N	SK 454 262	14	16 APR 1980	AB	15000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
										Total Sorties	19	
										Total Frames	50	

Appendix 5

Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record & National Monument Record Data

Scheduled Monuments

NHLE Reference	Name
1003565	Site Revealed by Aerial Photography Southeast of Dunster Barn
1003567	Roman Villa and Enclosures North of Ratcliffe Lane
1003606	The Bulwarks (earthworks)
1005087	Hemington Chapel
1008550	The Moated Site with Fish Ponds at Long Whatton
1008551	The Moated Site with Fish Ponds and Flood Banks at Long Whatton
1011608	Enclosure Castle at Castle Donnington
1018359	Medieval Settlement Remains Immediately East of The Wymeshead

HER Records

MonUID	Name	Period
MLE10288	Village earthworks south-east of Ash Spinney, Long Whatton	Medieval
MLE11157	MILEPOST OPPOSITE JUNCTION WITH BOROUGH STREET, DERBY ROAD, KEGWORTH	Late Post-medieval
MLE11171	LAMP-POST APPROX 5M SOUTH OF PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, MARKET PLACE, KEGWORTH	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11176	WALL ALONG WEST SIDE OF GARDEN OF 10 (MANOR HOUSE), NOTTINGHAM ROAD, KEGWORTH	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11316	MILEPOST APPROX 400M S.E. OF JUNCTION WITH NETHERFIELD LANE, A6, LOCKINGTON	Late Post-medieval
MLE11317	CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, CHURCH STREET, LOCKINGTON	Late Anglo Saxon to Modern
MLE11318	HALL FARMHOUSE, CHURCH STREET, LOCKINGTON	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11319	THE OLD VICARAGE, CHURCH STREET, LOCKINGTON	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11320	THATCHED COTTAGE, 37 MAIN STREET, HEMINGTON	Late Medieval to Modern
MLE11321	LOCKINGTON HALL, MAIN STREET, LOCKINGTON	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11322	GATE-PIER IN LOCKINGTON PARK 220M S.E. OF LOCKINGTON HALL, MAIN STREET, LOCKINGTON	Late Post-medieval
MLE11323	GATE PIER IN LOCKINGTON PARK 225M S.E. OF LOCKINGTON HALL, MAIN STREET, LOCKINGTON	Late Post-medieval
MLE11324	DALEACRE FARMHOUSE, MAIN STREET, LOCKINGTON	Late Post-medieval to Modern

MLE11404	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK, MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE), HEMINGTON	Mid 20th Century to 21st Century
MLE11409	THE NUNNERY, CHURCH LANE, HEMINGTON	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11410	HEMINGTON HALL WITH RUINED WALL TO EAST (FORMERLY INCLUDED WITH THE NUNNERY), CHURCH LANE, HEMINGTON	Early Medieval to Modern
MLE11411	RUINS OF OLD PARISH CHURCH, CHURCH LANE, HEMINGTON	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval
MLE11412	HEMINGTON HOUSE FARMHOUSE, CHURCH LANE, HEMINGTON	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11413	PEGGS FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS, 1 MAIN STREET, HEMINGTON	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11414	THE OAK HOUSE, 3 MAIN STREET, HEMINGTON	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11415	NUMBER 7 WITH OUTBUILDINGS ADJACENT TO REAR, 7, MAIN STREET, HEMINGTON	Late Medieval to Modern
MLE11417	13 MAIN STREET, HEMINGTON	Late Medieval to Modern
MLE11418	OUTBUILDINGS ATTACHED TO REAR OF 13 MAIN STREET, HEMINGTON	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11419	15 & 17 MAIN STREET, HEMINGTON	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11420	HEMINGTON HOUSE, MAIN STREET, HEMINGTON	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE11421	MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, 4 MAIN STREET, HEMINGTON	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE15726	Possible moot site, Finger Farm, Diseworth	Late Anglo Saxon to Early Medieval
MLE15826	Daleacre Farm, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE15869	Possible post-medieval well, 66, Main Street, Long Whatton	Early Post-medieval
MLE15963	Castle Donington Airfield	World War I to 21st Century
MLE16476	Medieval lamp from Keeper's Lodge, Long Whatton	Medieval
MLE16582	Various undated features north of Long Lane Farm, Kegworth	Unknown
MLE16583	Various features north of Dowell's Barn, Kegworth	Unknown
MLE16584	Various features west of Long Lane Farm, Kegworth	Unknown
MLE16585	Various features east of Junction 24 (M1), Kegworth	Unknown

MLE16652	Geophysical anomalies, south-west of Dowell's Barn, Kegworth	Unknown
MLE17368	Neolithic axe from 20, Clements Gate, Diseworth	Neolithic
MLE17776	Hemington House Farm, Main Street/Church Lane, Hemington	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE17857	Post-medieval garden at Langley Priory, Isley cum Langley	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE18119	Possible barrow, Lockington Park, Lockington	Bronze Age
MLE18843	Pit alignment north-east of Hemington Hole, Lockington	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
MLE20051	Post-medieval quarrying at Lockington Quarry, Lockington	Post-medieval
MLE20052	Tiny Cottage, Lockington	Early Post-medieval to Late 20th Century
MLE20053	Parallel gullies at Lockington Quarry, Lockington	Post-medieval
MLE20217	Medieval features at Hemington House Farm, Hemington	Late Anglo Saxon to Late Medieval
MLE20310	Medieval pot sherd from High Woods Moat, Long Whatton	Medieval
MLE20409	Prehistoric flint core from north-west of King Street Plantation, Lockington	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic
MLE20490	Tamworth to Sawley Roman road	Roman
MLE20516	Roman pottery northeast of Roughstones, Kegworth	Roman
MLE20517	Medieval pottery northeast of Roughstones, Kegworth	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval
MLE20518	Post-medieval pottery northeast of Roughstones, Kegworth	Early Post-medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE20574	Possible medieval village earthworks north of Lockington	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval
MLE20575	Site of early post-medieval vicarage, Church Street, Lockington	Early Post-medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE20576	Over Hall, Hall Farm, Lockington	Late Medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE20577	Ring ditch, Lockington Barrow Cemetery (Barrow VII), Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE20578	Ring ditch, Lockington Barrow Cemetery (Barrow VIII), Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE20579	Ring ditch, Lockington Barrow Cemetery (Barrow IX), Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE20698	Site of the Old Rectory, Cranshaw Close, Long Whatton	Early Post-medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE20718	HEMINGTON WAR MEMORIAL	Early 20th Century to 21st Century
MLE20842	Medieval remains, rear of 59, Main Street, Long Whatton	Late Anglo Saxon to Early Medieval

MLE20914	Turnpike Road, Tamworth to Sawley Ferry	Late Post-medieval
MLE20914	Turnpike Road, Tamworth to Sawley Ferry	Late Post-medieval
MLE21194	GATEWAY AND FLANKING FIRST AND SECOND WORLD WAR MEMORIALS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CHURCHYARD OF ST ANDREW, KEGWORTH	Early 20th Century to 21st Century
MLE21672	Iron Age enclosures, north-east of King Street Plantation, Kegworth	Iron Age
MLE21673	Iron Age/Roman site at Junction 24, Kegworth	Late Iron Age to Early Roman
MLE21674	Iron Age/Roman site west of The Dumps, Hemington	Late Iron Age to Late Roman
MLE21675	Iron Age site south-east of The Dumps, Hemington	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MLE21676	Roman site north of the airport, Hemington	Roman
MLE21677	Iron Age enclosure west of King Street Plantation, Lockington	Iron Age
MLE21678	Iron Age remains south-east of Kenilworth House, Kegworth	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MLE21681	Possible Iron Age enclosure south of King Street Plantation, Kegworth	Iron Age
MLE21834	St Michael's Church burial ground, Clements Gate, Diseworth	Late Anglo Saxon to Modern
MLE21835	All Saints Church burial ground, The Green, Long Whatton	Early Medieval to Modern
MLE21948	Iron Age farmstead south of Kenilworth House, Kegworth	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MLE21949	Possible post-medieval trackway south of Kenilworth House, Kegworth	Post-medieval
MLE22233	Possible prehistoric activity, south of Green Spot Wood, Lockington	Late Prehistoric
MLE22234	Possible prehistoric activity, east of Green Spot Wood, Lockington	Late Prehistoric
MLE22235	Undated features, west of Long Lane Farm, Kegworth	Unknown
MLE22236	Ditches/palaeochannels, west of Long Lane Farm, Kegworth	Unknown
MLE22237	Possible prehistoric activity north-west of Long Lane Farm, Kegworth	Late Prehistoric
MLE22312	Medieval and post-medieval finds from Dragwell, Kegworth	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE22322	Post-medieval wall, 14/16, Lady Gate, Diseworth	Late Post-medieval
MLE22568	Possible enclosure north-west of the computer centre, Kegworth	Unknown
MLE22687	Site of cruck-framed houses, Clements Gate, Diseworth	Early Post-medieval to Mid 20th Century

MLE22719	Barn at The Standings, 27, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE22763	Possible Iron Age/Roman activity, north-east of Green Spot Wood, Kegworth	Iron Age
MLE22764	Undated tree clearance north-west of Long Lane bridge, Kegworth	Unknown
MLE22825	Medieval activity, 17, Clements Gate, Diseworth	Early Medieval to Late Medieval
MLE23383	Site of Finger Farm, Pegasus Business Park, Diseworth	Late Post-medieval to Late 20th Century
MLE23384	Site of Highfield Farm, west of Mole Hill Farm, Kegworth	Late Post-medieval to Late 20th Century
MLE23385	Undated remains north-west of Pegasus Business Park, Diseworth	Unknown
MLE23591	Iron Age site east of Hemington Hill, Hemington	Iron Age
MLE23592	Iron Age site west of The Dumps, Hemington	Iron Age
MLE23593	Iron Age pit alignment, west of The Dumps, Hemington	Iron Age
MLE23594	Iron Age site, west of Field Farm, Kegworth	Iron Age
MLE23595	Possible Bronze Age burnt mounds west of Field Farm, Kegworth	Bronze Age
MLE23596	Neolithic arrowhead from west of Field Farm, Lockington	Neolithic
MLE23597	Prehistoric flint from east of King Street Plantation, Kegworth	Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLE23598	Prehistoric flint from north-east of King Street Plantation, Kegworth	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLE23740	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, Langley Close, Diseworth	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval
MLE23763	Medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval quarrying, Hemington Hill, Hemington	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE23764	Post-medieval manuring scatter north of the airport, Hemington	Post-medieval
MLE23765	Iron Age activity, south of Kenilworth House, Kegworth	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MLE23767	Undated ditch north of the airport, Hemington	Unknown
MLE23769	Possible Roman ditch north of the airfield, Hemington	Roman
MLE23975	Prehistoric cropmarks near Posnansky's barrow, Lockington barrow cemetery, Lockington	Late Prehistoric
MLE24021	Possible Iron Age/Roman site, south of Ratcliffe Lane, Lockington	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
MLE24022	Possible Iron Age/Roman activity, south of Ratcliffe Lane, Lockington	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
MLE24175	Possible medieval wall, south of Hemington Hall, Hemington	Early Post-medieval

MLE24466	WW2 "Starfish" decoy site, east of Diseworth	World War II
MLE25881	Post-medieval parkland at Lockington Hall, Lockington	Late Post-medieval
MLE26146	Castle Donington Cemetery, The Barroon, Castle Donington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE26147	C20th allotment gardens, Hemington Hill, Castle Donington	Modern
MLE26220	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 19, Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE26602	Post war prefab housing, 14-16, Lockington Lane, Hemington	Mid 20th Century to 21st Century
MLE26603	Post war prefab housing, 10-12, Lockington Lane, Hemington	Mid 20th Century to 21st Century
MLE26604	Post war prefab housing, 6-8, Lockington Lane, Hemington	Mid 20th Century to 21st Century
MLE27105	Medieval/post-medieval boundary ditches, land behind 6, West End, Long Whatton	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE27245	Former farm at 29, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27247	Post Office Farm, 7, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27252	Hall Farm, Church Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27289	Iron Age/Roman site, east of the allotments, Hemington Hill, Castle Donington	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
MLE27290	Probable Iron Age/Roman site, east of the Recreation Ground, Hemington Hill, Castle Donington	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
MLE27391	Undated features east of Netherfield Lane, Lockington	Unknown
MLE27436	Medieval pottery from south-west of King Street Plantation, Lockington	Medieval
MLE27437	Post-medieval brick and tile, south-west of King Street Plantation, Lockington	Post-medieval
MLE27438	Medieval manuring scatter, south of Lockington	Medieval
MLE27551	Former brick yard to the rear of 24, Hill Top, Castle Donington	Late Post-medieval to Late 20th Century
MLE27962	1, Grange Farm Close, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27963	7-9, Grange Farm Close, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27964	5, Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27965	9 and 11, Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern

MLE27966	Jolly Sailors Public House, 21, Main Street, Hemington	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27967	Willow House, 23, Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27968	6, Main Street, Hemington	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27969	10 and 12, Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27970	14, Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27971	16, 18, 20 and 22, Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27972	24, Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27973	26-34 (evens), Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27974	36-46 (evens), Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27975	Hemington Primary School, Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27976	50, Main Street, Hemington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27992	Lodge Barn, Church Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27993	2 and 4, Church Street, Lockington	Modern
MLE27994	6, Church Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27995	8, 10 and 12, Church Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27996	Church Cottage, Church Lane, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27999	2 and 4, Main Street, Lockington	Modern
MLE28000	Garden Terrace Walls to east of Lockington Hall, Main Street, Lockington	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28001	The Coach House, Lockington Hall, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28002	Walls and Gates to north entrance to Lockington Hall, Main Street, Lockington	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28004	Walls and Gates to south entrance to Lockington Hall, Main Street, Lockington	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28005	Former walled kitchen garden, Lockington Hall, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28006	Daleacre Barn, 1a and 1b, Main Street, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28007	3, Main Street, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern

MLE28008	5, Main Street, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28009	13, Main Street, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28012	15 and 17, Main Street, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28013	19 and 21, Main Street, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28014	25, Main Street, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28022	37, Main Street and outbuildings, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28022	37, Main Street and outbuildings, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28023	39, Main Street and workshop/outbuildings, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28023	39, Main Street and workshop/outbuildings, Main Street, Lockington	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE28024	Village Hall, Hemington Lane, Lockington	Modern
MLE28089	Post-medieval/modern quarrying at Lockington	Modern
MLE28091	C20th quarrying, Hemington Fields Quarry, between River Trent and Lockington/Hemington	20th Century
MLE28280	Possible medieval embanked enclosure, Balmoral Court, Kegworth	Medieval
MLE28281	Possible post-medieval ditched enclosure north-east of Balmoral Court, Kegworth	Post-medieval
MLE28282	Former medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, M1 J24, Kegworth	Medieval
MLE28284	Post-medieval/modern gravel extraction, M1 J24A	Late Post-medieval to Mid 20th Century
MLE28285	World War II military depot, M1 J24A, Lockington	World War II
MLE28286	Former medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, between J24 and J24a of the M1, Lockington	Medieval
MLE28287	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, west of Hemington	Medieval
MLE28289	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, between Hemington and Lockington	Medieval
MLE28327	Undated cropmarks, east of Westmeadow Lane, Long Whatton	Unknown
MLE28592	Iron Age site, north of Hyam's Lane, east of Diseworth	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MLE28593	Possible prehistoric linears and enclosure, Hyam's Lane, east of Diseworth	Late Prehistoric
MLE28594	Iron Age/Roman site, west of Donington Park Services, Diseworth	Middle Iron Age to Late Roman

MLE28970	Post-medieval buildings at Hemington Hall, Church Lane, Hemington	Late Post-medieval
MLE29017	Medieval and post-medieval manuring scatter, west of Donington Park Services, Diseworth	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE29018	Iron Age activity south of Hyam's Lane, east of Diseworth	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MLE4433	Windmill east of Hill Top Farm, Castle Donington	Late Post-medieval to World War II
MLE4458	Medieval/post-medieval earthworks, High Street, Castle Donington	Medieval
MLE4461	Possible barrow site, Gimbro Farm, Castle Donington	Early Bronze Age
MLE4627	Wartoft Grange, Diseworth	Medieval
MLE4628	Medieval watermill, Isley cum Langley	Medieval
MLE4629	Post-medieval brickyard, New Brickyard, Kegworth	Post-medieval
MLE4633	Kegworth Mill (Slater's Mill)	Late Post-medieval to Early 20th Century
MLE4635	Post-medieval windmill, Wardles Mill, Kegworth	Post-medieval
MLE4636	Possible Roman road, King Street, Kegworth	Roman
MLE4637	Historic settlement core of Kegworth	Late Anglo Saxon to Late Post-medieval
MLE4657	Prehistoric flint from west of Barn Farm, Kegworth	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLE4658	Long Lane II, possible Roman road, Lockington/Kegworth/Long Whatton	Roman
MLE4669	Possible prehistoric cropmarks north-west of Barn Farm, Lockington	Bronze Age
MLE4670	Double pit alignment, north of Ratcliffe Lane, Lockington	Iron Age
MLE4673	Historic settlement core of Hemington	Late Anglo Saxon to Late Post-medieval
MLE4678	Medieval field system, Rookery Lane, Lockington	Medieval
MLE4681	Possible ring ditch north of Lockington Hall, Lockington	Unknown
MLE4682	Possible cropmark of an enclosure, east of Lockington Hall, Lockington	Iron Age
MLE4684	Post-medieval windmill west of The Dumps, Hemington	Late Post-medieval
MLE4686	Bronze Age barrow, Lockington Barrow Cemetery (Barrow II), Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE4687	Lockington barrow cemetery, west of Warren Farm, Lockington	Bronze Age
MLE4688	Pit circle, Lockington Barrow Cemetery (Barrow V), Lockington	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

MLE4689	Possible barrow west of Warren Farm, Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE4696	Post-medieval remains, Hemington Hall, Hemington	Late Post-medieval
MLE4698	Possible prehistoric site, Hemington Hall, Hemington	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
MLE4699	Medieval fishpond and other features, Hemington Hall, Hemington	Medieval
MLE4701	Nether Hall, Lockington	Medieval
MLE4705	Possible enclosure west of Warren Farm, Lockington	Iron Age
MLE4707	Possible site of Saxo-Norman/medieval manor house, Lockington	Late Anglo Saxon to Early Medieval
MLE4708	Bronze Age barrow, Lockington Barrow Cemetery (Barrow I), Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE4710	Earthworks, Daleacre Hill, Hemington	Medieval
MLE4711	Tipnow Bank, Hemington	Unknown
MLE4712	Possible barrow south of Warren Farm, Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE4715	Post-medieval icehouse, Daleacre Hill, Lockington	Late Post-medieval
MLE4722	Medieval postholes and ridge and furrow east of Warren Farm, Lockington	Medieval
MLE4725	Undated bridge, Town End, Diseworth	Unknown
MLE4726	Medieval manor house south-east of Ash Spinney, Long Whatton	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval
MLE4727	Medieval fishponds south-east of Ash Spinney, Long Whatton	Medieval
MLE4728	Medieval moat south-east of Ash Spinney, Long Whatton	Medieval
MLE4730	Post-medieval windmill near Windmill Farm, Long Whatton	Early Post-medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE4731	Post-medieval windmill south of Diseworth	Late Post-medieval
MLE4733	Moated site, High Woods, Long Whatton	Medieval
MLE4735	Possible site of the Old Manor House, Manor Farm, Long Whatton	Early Post-medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE4736	Post-medieval watermill west of Ash Spinney, Long Whatton	Early Post-medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE4738	Possible medieval bridge, Watton Bridge, Long Whatton	Early Medieval to Modern
MLE4742	Moated site north of All Saints Church, Long Whatton	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval
MLE4744	Undated mound, Hall Field Hall Farm, Diseworth	Unknown
MLE4745	Undated mound near Riste Farm, Long Whatton	Unknown
MLE4759	Medieval manorial site, Hall Close, Diseworth	Medieval
MLE4759	Medieval manorial site, Hall Close, Diseworth	Medieval

MLE5915	Roman pottery from east of Netherfield Lane, Lockington	Roman
MLE5931	Iron Age site south of Gimbro Farm, Castle Donington	Iron Age
MLE5933	Cropmark of a ring ditch south-east of Hemington Hole, Lockington	Bronze Age
MLE5934	Possible prehistoric enclosure west of New Wood, Diseworth	Iron Age
MLE5936	Historic settlement core of Diseworth	Late Anglo Saxon to Late Post-medieval
MLE5937	Historic settlement core of Long Whatton	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE5956	Historic settlement core of Castle Donington	Late Anglo Saxon to Late Post-medieval
MLE6009	Warren Farm, Warren Lane, Lockington	Early Post-medieval to Late 20th Century
MLE6034	Early Bronze Age Lockington Hoard, west of Warren Farm, Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE6517	Iron Age coin from Hemington Hill, Hemington	Late Iron Age
MLE6518	Possible Iron Age pottery west of Long Whatton Church, Long Whatton	Iron Age
MLE6519	Iron Age pottery east of Diseworth Church	Iron Age
MLE6903	Medieval seal from west of Welwyn Cottage, Kegworth	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval
MLE6907	Medieval mortar from The Dumbles, Hemington	Medieval
MLE7094	Mesolithic flint from site of Barrow I, Lockington Barrow Cemetery, Lockington	Mesolithic
MLE7096	Prehistoric flint from north-east of Green Spot Wood, Lockington	Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLE7291	Neolithic axe from west of Warren Farm, Lockington	Neolithic
MLE7292	Possible prehistoric ditches east of Warren Farm, Lockington	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
MLE7293	Neolithic flint from south-east of Ash Spinney, Long Whatton	Late Neolithic
MLE7622	Upper Palaeolithic flint from north of Lockington Hall, Lockington	Upper Palaeolithic
MLE7624	Historic settlement core of Lockington	Late Anglo Saxon to Late Post-medieval
MLE8049	Possible Roman site south of Long Lane Farm, Kegworth	Roman
MLE8051	Roman pottery from site of Barrow I, Lockington Barrow Cemetery, Lockington	Roman
MLE8052	Possible Roman tessellated pavement, south of Hemington Hole?, Lockington	Roman

MLE8055	Roman finds from south-east of Ash Spinney, Long Whatton	Roman
MLE8056	Roman pottery from west of Long Whatton Church, Long Whatton	Roman
MLE8057	Roman pottery east of Diseworth Church	Roman
MLE8139	Roman finds, Lady Close, Hemington	Roman
MLE8407	Roman site, Ladygate Farm, Diseworth	Late Iron Age to Late Roman
MLE8851	Brickyard, Clements Gate, Diseworth	Late Post-medieval
MLE9672	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age finds from west of Gimbro Farm (Field 6), Castle Donington	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLE9703	Ring ditch, Fulcrum Site Field 17, Kegworth	Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
MLE9704	Late prehistoric activity, Fulcrum Site Field 8, Kegworth	Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
MLE9705	Bronze Age barrow, Lockington Barrow Cemetery (Barrow III), Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE9706	Ring ditch, Lockington Barrow Cemetery (Barrow IV), Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE9707	Bronze Age barrow, Lockington Barrow Cemetery (Barrow VI), Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE9710	Possible barrow north-east of Hemington Hole, Lockington	Unknown
MLE9711	Ditches and pits, north-east of Hemington Hole, Lockington	Unknown
MLE9712	Ring ditch cropmark east-north-east of Hemington Hole, Lockington	Bronze Age
MLE9715	Prehistoric flint, Fulcrum Site Fields 11 & 12, Lockington	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLE9724	Roman ditch north-west of Warren Farm, Lockington	Early Roman
MLE9725	Various undated features north of Warren Farm, Lockington	Unknown
MLE9728	Various undated features north of Warren Farm, Lockington	Unknown
MLE9846	Possible ring ditch cropmark north-east of Hemington Hole, Lockington	Early Bronze Age
MLE9847	Two ring ditch cropmarks east of Hemington Hole, Lockington	Early Bronze Age

HER Events

EvUID	Name	Organisat
ELE10055	2015 trial trenching, Lockington Quarry extension phases 6 and 8, Lockington Quarry	University of Leicester Archaeological Services

ELE10078	2016 watching brief, 17, Clements Gate, Diseworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE10160	2013 geophysical survey, Lockington Quarry Phases 5 and 9	Bartlett-Clark Consultancy
ELE10161	2007 geophysical survey, Kegworth Bypass	GSB Prospection Ltd
ELE10308	Project Gargoyle, Church of St. Andrew, Market Place	Project Gargoyle
ELE10318	Project Gargoyle, Church of St. Nicholas, Church Street, Lockington	Project Gargoyle
ELE10406	2017 trial trenching, Lockington Quarry (Phase 8)	Cotswold Archaeology
ELE10447	2017 trial trenching at East Midland Airport car park, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	Museum of London Archaeology (Northampton)
ELE10479	2014 desk-based assessment, Kegworth Community Centre, Dragwell, Kegworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE10498	2017 photographic survey, buildings at 9, Lady Gate, Diseworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE10522	2018 trial trenching, 14, Grimes Gate, Diseworth	CFA Archaeology Ltd
ELE10543	2017 desk-based assessment for land at Carnival Way, Castle Donington	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE10567	2016 trial trenching and test pitting, East Midlands Gateway, Lockington	Wessex Archaeology
ELE10604	2017 fieldwalking and topographic survey, Phase 2, East Midlands Gateway, Leicestershire	Wessex Archaeology
ELE10605	2017 trial trenching, Kegworth Bypass	Wessex Archaeology
ELE10606	2017 trial trenching, East Midlands Gateway Phase 2	Wessex Archaeology
ELE10676	2005 watching brief, north of St Nicholas Church, Lockington	
ELE10681	2018 trial trenching, Phase 9, Lockington Quarry	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE10682	2017 heritage statement for Old Hall Farm, Diseworth, Leicestershire	RPS CgMs
ELE10686	2018 building recording, cruck truss within garage at 37, Main Street, Hemington, Leicestershire	Archaeology & Built Heritage
ELE10696	2018 desk-based assessment, EM Point, Former Finger Farm Site, J23A, M1, Castle Donington	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
ELE10717	2018 trial trenching, 3-9, Borough Street, Kegworth	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE10729	2018 strip map and sample excavation, 3-9, Borough Street, Kegworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services

ELE10734	2017 geophysical survey, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	Sumo Services Ltd
ELE10768	2018 building record, watching brief, etc., 24, Clements Gate, Diseworth, Leicestershire	The Environment Partnership (TEP)
ELE10813	2016 historic building recording, Field Farm, Ashby Road, Kegworth, Leicestershire	Wessex Archaeology
ELE10828	2019 trial trenching, Long Lane, Kegworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE10829	2018 building survey, Village Farm, 36, Hall Gate, Diseworth, Leicestershire	Midland Archaeological Services
ELE11034	1993 assessment, Derby Southern Bypass	Trent & Peak Archaeology
ELE11036	1998 metal detecting and fieldwalking, Ladygate Farm, Diseworth	
ELE11037	1995 watching brief, moated site, Long Whatton	Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Survey Team
ELE11039	2018 building recording, Hallfield Farm, Diseworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE11235	2020 trial trenching, Ashby Road, Kegworth, Leicestershire	L-P Archaeology
ELE11238	2020 geophysical survey, land north of Ashby Road, Kegworth, Leicestershire	Sumo Services Ltd
ELE11249	2018 watching brief, Hallfield Farm, Diseworth, Leicestershire	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
ELE11459	2019 excavation, Lockington Quarry Extension, Phase 10, Lockington	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE11870	2022 trial trenching, land behind 6, West End, Long Whatton, Leicestershire	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
ELE11871	2021 fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys, Netherfield Lane, Sawley, Leicestershire	Archaeological Services WYAS
ELE11872	2021 geophysical survey, land at Netherfield Lane, Sawley, Leicestershire	Phase Site Investigations
ELE11875	2014 fieldwalking, East Midlands Gateway, Leicestershire	Wessex Archaeology
ELE11944	2021 desk-based assessment, Castle Donington DSR Inlet Main	WSP Environment & Energy
ELE11952	2022 historic building recording, 10, High Street, Kegworth, Leicestershire	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
ELE11963	2022 geophysical survey, east of Castle Donington, Leicestershire	AOC Archaeology
ELE11991	2022 trial trenching, Netherfield Lane, Sawley, Leicestershire	Archaeological Services WYAS
ELE12020	2020 excavation, Lockington Quarry Extension, Lockington	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE12162	2020 historic building survey, Old Hall Farm, Grimesgate, Diseworth, Leicestershire	CFA Archaeology Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

ELE12218	1999 Environmental Impact Assessment, The Fulcrum, Kegworth	Hallam Land Management
ELE12290	2022 geophysical survey, East Midlands Gateway Phase 2, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	Magnitude Surveys
ELE12355	2024 trial trenching, Hemington Hall, Church Lane, Hemington, Leicestershire	Archaeology & Built Heritage
ELE12379	2023 trial trenching, EM Point, J23A M1, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
ELE12392	2022 fieldwalking, East Midlands Gateway Phase 2, land south of East Midlands Airport, Leicestershire	Wessex Archaeology
ELE12393	2022 trial trenching, East Midlands Gateway Phase 2, land south of East Midlands Airport, Leicestershire	Wessex Archaeology
ELE12394	2022 geoarchaeological monitoring of GI works, East Midlands Gateway Phase 2, north-east of Diseworth, Leicestershire	Wessex Archaeology
ELE12416	2023 historic building survey, outbuilding, 24, Hall Gate, Diseworth, Leicestershire	York Archaeology
ELE12420	2022 desk-based assessment, EM Point, J23A M1, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
ELE12456	2016-17 excavation, East Midlands Gateway SRFI, Castle Donington/Kegworth, Leicestershire	Wessex Archaeology
ELE1473	1991/2 fieldwalking, west of Barn Farm, Kegworth	Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Survey Team
ELE1490	1954 excavations, barrow east of Hemington Hole, Lockington	
ELE1500	1970s/80s moated site excavations, south-east of Ash Spinney, Long Whatton	Loughborough Archaeological Society
ELE1503	1995 watching brief, Crawshaw Close, Long Whatton	Loughborough Archaeological Society
ELE1899	1996 fieldwalking east of Netherfield Lane, Lockington	Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Survey Team
ELE3862	1998 trial trenching, A564 Derby Southern Bypass Contract B, Rookery Lane, Lockington	MAP
ELE4114	2005 desk-based assessment for proposed residential development at Dragwell House, 2, Derby Road, Kegworth	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE4336	2006 archaeological impact assessment for Daleacre Farm, Lockington	TR Projects
ELE4388	1995 building recording at 66, Main Street, Long Whatton	Loughborough Archaeological Society

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

ELE4389	1996 watching brief at 13, Clements Lane, Diseworth	Leicestershire Museums Service
ELE4443	2006 desk-based archaeological assessment of land off Side Ley, Kegworth	John Samuels Archaeology
ELE4801	2007 geophysical survey report, A453 Clifton to J24 M1, Nottingham	Stratascan
ELE4831	2007 trial trenching, land adjacent to the A453 from the M1, Junction 24 to the A52 at Nottingham	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE4832	2007 geophysical survey, A453 Clifton to J24 M1 (2)	Stratascan
ELE4870	2007 cultural heritage assessment, A453 Widening M1 Junction 24 to A52 Nottingham	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE4990	2007 historic building assessment of the barn and outbuildings at 13, Hall Gate, Diseworth	AOC Archaeology
ELE5073	1998 desk-based assessment for land at Finger Farm, East Midlands Airport, Ashby Road, Long Whatton and Kegworth Parishes, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5074	1999 desk-based assessment of the proposed "Fulcrum" site Kegworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5082	1999 desk-based assessment for land north of 54, Main Street, Hemington, Leicestershire	Archaeological Project Services
ELE5083	2000 desk-based assessment for land at Sawley Cross, Hemington, Leicestershire	CgMs Consulting (Birmingham)
ELE5503	1998 geophysical survey at Gimbro Farm, Castle Donington	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5504	1998 trial trenching at Gimbro Farm, Castle Donington	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5505	1998 excavation at Gimbro Farm, Castle Donington	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5505	1998 excavation at Gimbro Farm, Castle Donington	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5507	1999 excavation of an Iron Age Enclosure at Gimbro Farm, Castle Donington	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5553	1998 watching brief during water mains renewal in Castle Donington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5584	1996 watching brief during water mains renewal and reconditioning adjacent to Castle Hill in Castle Donington, Lockington, and Hemington.	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5619	2008 watching brief at 13, Hall Gate, Diseworth	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5694	2009 historic fabric record of a barn and adjoining extension at 4, Ladygate, Diseworth	TR Projects
ELE5744	1992-3 archaeological survey of the line of the M1 motorway from junction 21A to 23A	Leicestershire Museums Service

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

ELE5903	2000 geophysical survey at the proposed Fulcrum Site Kegworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5905	2000 fieldwalking survey at the Fulcrum site, Kegworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5906	1992 desk-based assessment of the route of the A453(T) at Kegworth, Leicestershire	Leicestershire Museums Service
ELE5907	1999 archaeological survey and evaluation at Finger Farm, East Midlands Airport, Ashby Road, Long Whatton and Kegworth Parishes	
ELE5908	1997 archaeological watching brief during water mains renewal at Kegworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5908	1997 archaeological watching brief during water mains renewal at Kegworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5953	1998 watching brief, A564 Derby southern Bypass Contract B Proposed Borrow Pit	
ELE5958	2009 historic fabric report of 17, Hallgate, Diseworth	TR Projects
ELE5971	1995 fieldwalking survey, Rookery Lane Diversion, Hemington, Leicestershire	Trent & Peak Archaeology
ELE5973	2000 watching brief, Warren Farm Lockington, Phases 1, 8 & 9	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5983	1998/99 watching brief at Hemington Hall Gardens, Church Lane, Hemington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5991	2001/2 watching brief at Parcel 5 (A) Lockington Road, Hemington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5993	1998 watching brief during water mains renewal at Lockington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5994	1996 desk-based assessment of an area north of Warren Farm, Lockington, Leicestershire	Leicestershire Museums Service
ELE5995	1998 trial trenching, land west of Warren Farm, Lockington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5995	1998 trial trenching, land west of Warren Farm, Lockington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5997	1992 survey of part of Lockington Hall Estate, Leicestershire	Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Survey Team
ELE6244	2009 geophysical survey, Park Lane, Castle Donington	ArchaeoPhysica Ltd
ELE6298	2008 desk based assessment, land at Packington Hill, Kegworth, Leicestershire	RPS (Consulting UK & Ireland) (Newark)
ELE6300	1998 geophysical survey, Kegworth, Leicestershire	GSB Prospection Ltd
ELE6338	2000 geomorphological evaluation of Warren Farm, Lockington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services

ELE6341	1994 excavation, Lockington Pit Circle	Leicestershire Archaeological Unit
ELE6343	1994 excavations, the Lockington gold hoard, Early Bronze Age barrow cemetery at Lockington, Leicestershire	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
ELE6344	1998 geophysical survey report: Lockington	GSB Prospection Ltd
ELE6346	1998 geophysical survey over land west of Warren Farm, Lockington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE6347	2000-2001 trial trenching, Warren Farm, Lockington-Hemington, phases 1 and 2	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE6348	2000 geophysical survey at Warren Farm, Lockington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE6349	2000 desk-based assessment of Lockington Barrow Cemetery, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE6350	2000 building survey of Warren Farm farmhouse and outbuildings	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE6351	1995 geophysical survey, Lockington	GSB Prospection Ltd
ELE6352	1996 building survey, Warren Farm, Lockington, outbuildings	TR Projects
ELE6353	1997 building survey, Warren Farm, Lockington, farmhouse	TR Projects
ELE6356	1995 archaeological assessment, Lockington Barrow Cemetery, Leicestershire	Leicestershire Archaeological Unit
ELE6359	1995 desk-based assessment of land around junction 24 of the M1 motorway, Lockington-Hemington and Kegworth parishes	Leicestershire Museums Service
ELE6360	1998 trial trenching, A564 Derby Southern Bypass Contract B Proposed borrow pit	MAP
ELE6361	1998 watching brief, A564 Derby Southern Bypass Contract B: Engineering testpits	MAP
ELE6362	1999 excavation, A564 Derby Southern Bypass Contract B, Rookery Lane, Lockington, Leicestershire:	MAP
ELE6363	1995 geophysical survey carried out at Derby Southern Bypass: Rookery Lane	Stratascan
ELE6364	1995 desk-based assessment, A564 Derby Southern Bypass Contract B, Rookery Lane	
ELE6369	1998 desk-based assessment for land at Hall Gardens, Church Lane, Hemington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE6370	2001 trial trenching, Sawley Cross, Hemington, Leicestershire	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
ELE6373	1998 trial trenching, proposed Kegworth MSA, Long Whatton, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

ELE6374	2000 watching brief during water mains rehabilitation at Long Whatton and Breedon-on-the-Hill, Tonge and Wilson in Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE6375	1999 watching brief, Finger Farm, Ashby Road, Long Whatton/Kegworth	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE6376	2004 geophysical survey on land at 50 Hallgate, Diseworth, Leicestershire	
ELE6377	2003 desk based assessment: Land at 50 Hall Gate, Diseworth, Leicestershire	RPS (Consulting UK & Ireland) (Newark)
ELE6689	2010 historic buildings impact assessment, No. 6, Church Lane, Hemington	Trigpoint Conservation & Planning Ltd
ELE6690	2003 structural survey at proposed barn conversion, Hemington House Farm, Hemington	BWB Partnership Ltd
ELE7110	1992 assessment, archaeology of the A453: Implications of the proposed dualling of the A453 between Clifton and the M1	Trent & Peak Archaeology
ELE7121	1992 archaeological assessment of the proposed widening of the M1 (Junctions 23A-24, Leicestershire)	John Samuels Archaeology
ELE7122	1993 desk-based assessment, M1 widening Junctions 24 to 28 (Kegworth, Leicestershire to Pinxton, Derbyshire)	John Samuels Archaeology
ELE7123	1993 aerial photographic assessment, M1 Junctions 24-28: Kegworth to Pinxton	Air Photo Services
ELE7143	2008 scientific dating at Trent/Soar River confluence	English Heritage Research Department
ELE7149	2007 geoarchaeological assessment: M1 widening Junctions 24-25	Birmingham Archaeology
ELE7150	2007 LIDAR analysis, M1 Junction 21-30 widening	Birmingham Archaeology
ELE7166	2007 lidar and geoarchaeological assessment for Lockington Quarry extension, Lockington/Kegworth, Leicestershire	Archaeologica Ltd
ELE7167	2008 trial trenching at Lockington Quarry Extension Phase 1, Lockington/Kegworth, Leicestershire	Archaeologica Ltd
ELE7293	2010 heritage statement, Old Boot House, 4, Main Street, Long Whatton	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE7323	2009 desk based assessment, land at Park Lane, Castle Donington	RPS (Consulting UK & Ireland) (Newark)
ELE7443	2010 building survey, Hemington House Farm, Church Lane, Hemington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE7544	Project Gargoyle, St Michael's Church, Clements Gate, Diseworth	Project Gargoyle
ELE7546	Project Gargoyle, Church of All Saints, The Green, Long Whatton	Project Gargoyle

ELE7634	2011 watching brief, 9, Market Place, Kegworth	Minerva Heritage
ELE7807	2010 photo survey of barns at Old Hall Farm	North West Leicestershire District Council
ELE7861	1998 geophysical survey over land west of Warren Farm, Lockington, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE7873	1999 desk-based assessment for Land at 9, Hall Gate, Diseworth	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE7882	2008 trial trenching at Lockington Quarry Phase 10, Warren Lane, Lockington-Hemington	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE7890	2010 earthwork survey, Clements Gate, Diseworth, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE7892	2009 trial trenching, land north of Clements Gate & Long Holden, Diseworth	Trent & Peak Archaeology
ELE7899	2010 strip, plan and sample excavation and watching brief at 4, Lady Gate, Diseworth	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE7905	2007 watching brief during geotechnical ground investigations on land adjacent to the M1 motorway (J 23a-24), Keyworth	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE7937	2000 trial trenching, Warren Farm Lockington, Phases 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 & 9	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE7943	2001 statement of archaeological implications: The Fulcrum Site, Kegworth	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE8085	2011 trial trenching, Church Lane, Hemington	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE8108	2012 trial trenching at Packington Hill, Kegworth	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE8378	2010 watching brief at Long Lane, Kegworth	Trent & Peak Archaeology
ELE8390	2011 historic building inspection and recording, Ivy House Farm, 22, Main Street, Long Whatton	Trigpoint Conservation & Planning Ltd
ELE8509	2012 watching brief report, 4VA Coventry - Ratcliffe Overhead Line Refurbishment	AMEC
ELE8634	2013 trial trenching to the rear of 59, Main Street, Long Whatton	Archaeology & Built Heritage
ELE8941	2013 watching brief to the rear of 59, Main Street, Long Whatton, Leicestershire	Archaeology & Built Heritage
ELE8950	2011 excavation and watching brief on Phases 1A, 1B and 10, Lockington Quarry	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE9024	2004 walkover survey for M1 Junctions 21-30	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE9137	2014 geophysical survey, land off Side Ley, Kegworth	GSB Prospection Ltd
ELE9184	2013-14 geophysical survey, East Midlands Gateway	Wessex Archaeology
ELE9185	2014 trial trenching, East Midlands Gateway	Wessex Archaeology
ELE9326	2015 building survey of farm buildings at Village Farm, The Bowley, Diseworth (Site A)	Archaeological Building Recording Services

ELE9327	2015 building survey of farm buildings at Village Farm, Diseworth (Site B)	Archaeological Building Recording Services
ELE9376	2015 geophysical survey, land at Whatton Road, Kegworth	Archaeological Project Services
ELE9496	2014 trial trenching, Lockington Quarry Extension Phases 4 and 5	Trent & Peak Archaeology
ELE9574	2015 trial trenching on land off Whatton Road, Kegworth	Archaeological Project Services
ELE9582	2000 fieldwalking 'Long Whatton 2'	Shepshed Archaeological Fieldwork Group
ELE9583	1995 desk-based assessment, Junction 23A of the M1	Leicestershire Archaeological Unit
ELE9737	2015 trial trenching at the Kegworth Community Centre, Dragwell, Kegworth	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE9809	2015 trial trenching, Middle Barn	Aeon Archaeology
ELE9810	2015 trial trenching, Village Farm, Diseworth	Aeon Archaeology
ELE9811	2015 trial trenching, The Green	Aeon Archaeology
ELE9814	2014 geophysical survey, land adjacent to M1 Junction 24, Kegworth, Leicestershire	Wessex Archaeology
ELE9976	2016 fieldwalking, East Midlands Gateway	Wessex Archaeology
ELE9977	2016 LiDAR assessment and woodland survey, East Midlands Gateway	Wessex Archaeology
ELE9978	2016 geophysical survey, East Midlands Gateway	Wessex Archaeology
ELE9979	2016 geoarchaeological deposit modelling, East Midlands Gateway	Wessex Archaeology

NMR Records

hob_uid	name	descriptio
315190		Former Friends meeting house, built in 1828, possibly on the site of an earlier meeting house which was converted from a barn in 1697. Brick walls with a hipped slate roof, broad front with large rebuilt central porch flanked by tall windows now divided
315193	The Post Office	Post office incorporating part of a Medieval cruck-framed building.
315198		Stater found 1937.
315205	Hemington Hall	Hemington Hall 18th/19thC Farmhouse inc remains of Medieval and later Hall. Tudor farm building.
315212	Hemington Chapel	Chapel mentioned in 1220, desecrated by 1650 surviving as a ruined building comprising chancel and west tower

315219	Lockington Hall	Lockington Hall on site of Lockington Nether Hall (rebuilt c1688)
315222	Church Of St Nicholas	Parish church. Earliest feature is north doorway of circa 1200. 13th century nave arcades and chancel, the chancel with some late 14th century windows. South aisle widened very early 14th century, north aisle slightly later. 15th century west tower.
315225		19thC vicarage on site of 17thC vicarage
315228	Hall Farm	Hall Farm F.Y Lockington Over Hall (ment. 1679).
315231		A very well defined ridge and furrow field system with large baulks and terraced paths. Previously misinterpreted as Civil War military earthworks,
315234		No 7 Dragwell inc remains of 16/17thC timer framed house (site of).
315241		No 9-11 Nottingham Road, 17C remains of 16/17thC timber-framed school.
315248	St Andrews Church	Parish church. Lower part of tower is 13th century, remainder of church all 14th century and 15th century clerestory. Restored 1859-60 by Joseph Mitchell of Sheffield. Further restoration to tower and spire 1875 and 1886. Ashlar, with lead roofs.
315268		Timber framed cruck buildings situated in the High Street Kegworth.
315275		U inurned cremations (10) found AD1756
315278		Mansion-house extant mid-12thC.
315281		Two Bronze Age barrows are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. Both features are defined as curvilinear ditched enclosures. Excavations in 1954 revealed a cremation with associated bronze knife daggers, awl, plano-convex flint knives and a barbed a
315390	Church Of St Michael	Parish church. 11th-12th century in origin but substantially 13th with early 14th century tower. North porch dated 1661. 19th and 20th century restorations. Rubble stone with ashlar tower and lead roofs. West tower, nave, south aisle, north porch, cha
315393	Watton Bridge	Small low twin arch brick and stone bridge, much restored and largely modern. Watton Bridge is mentioned in a 13th century grant, but there is no evidence that any of this earlier bridge is incorporated in the present structure.
315398	The Keepers House	The Keeper's House 16thC Timber framed house.

315403		Medieval moat and fishpond surviving as earthworks. Medieval manor house demolished 1803 - no surface remains.
315408	Church Of All Saints	Parish church. Late 12th - early 13th century tower with 15th-16th century upper stage. Remainder 14th century in origin but much restored and partly rebuilt 1865-6. Rubble stone with slate roofs. Nave and aisles, south porch, tower at east end of s
315414		Breedon Abbey was granted 1/2 a virgate of land at Diseworth, which became a grange. Its location is unknown.
315417		Mill mound, visible as a flat topped mound with a surrounding ditch and a ramp to the west.
315420		? Ditched Mound-? anc road.
315423		U cropmarks
315431		Medieval moat, fishpond, flood banks, complex of water channels and enclosures surviving as earthworks. Excavation revealed four rooms of domestic building and evidence of probable gatehouse and chapel. C13th-15th and C18th/19th pottery
315434	Hall Gate	Probably 15th century. Small house of post and pan timber framing, originally with an open hall in the centre.
315479	Wartoft Grange	18-19th century Farmhouse on site of a Grange of Norton Priory, extant in 1346. There are no visible remains.
315482	Hall Field Farm	Hall Field Farm, 18-19thC Farmhouse on site of Md Hall; assoc fishpond and enclosures. (rem of).
497984	Windmill Castle Donington	A windmill of uncertain date
520813	The Nunnery	A house which incorporates a hall of a medieval manorial complex of very much greater size of which a wall fragment survives at east end of later extensions. The hall dates back to the 14th century but was altered in the mid 16th century and in the earl
520814	31 Hall Gate	A late 17th century house, much renovated in the early 1980s. Timber-frame with 20th century brick infill. Two storeys and attic, two bays.

602447		A late 15th century house which was altered in the 17th century and in 1985. Originally timber-framed, with cruck truss still exposed in left gable, post frame and truss exposed in right gable, and timber-framing surviving in rear wall of right bays. Ot
924167	Kegworth	Medieval town first mentioned in Domesday 1086.
964822		High Woods, Diseworth, a Medieval moated site.
1187543		Two later prehistoric barrows are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. An evaluation and geophysical survey interpreted features as a barrow cemetery.
1306976	10-14 Clements Gate	Terrace of three houses built between the 18th and 19th centuries. The houses are brick- built, with a total of three plain doorways and five casement windows to the ground floor front. There are four casement windows to the first floor front, and win
1342499		Gimbro Farm: evaluation, geophysical survey and excavation took place in 1998-9 prior to the construction of an airfreight depot for East Midlands Airport. These investigations revealed evidence of Iron Age field systems (developed over two phases), a re
1390986	East Midlands Airport	A former military airfield, opened in 1943, once known as RAF Castle Donington, now East Midlands Airport. The Wartime airfield was equipped with three concrete runways, a type T2 and a type B1 hangar. It was an satellite bomber training station. The air
1412071	Starfish Bombing Decoy Sf4b	A Second World War bombing decoy site at Diseworth. It was built as part of the 'A-series' of army decoys to deflect enemy bombing from the railway marshalling yard at Toton. The site functioned as both a 'QF' and 'QL' decoy. The 'QF' decoy consisted of
1416677		Second World War concrete pillbox. 100m north east of a trig point, between Castle Donington and East Midlands Airport. (1)
1419443		Second World War seagull trench, stepped to follow the contours of the ground. Castle Donington airfield.
1451676		Second World War Type 22 pillbox depicted on OS mastermap between East Midlands Airport and Castle Donnington.

1499773		General Baptist chapel built in 1815, enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1865. The walls are of brick and the roof slated. Only the west wall is of recognisably early 19th century date. A Sunday school was built to the north in 1880.
1499793		General Baptist chapel at Diseworth built in 1752 with walls of brick, with later rendering at the front, and the roof covered in slate. Broad west front of three bays with a central doorway.
1499794		General Baptist chapel at Long Whatton built in 1793 has brick walls with rendering and a slate roof. The front bay with two tiers of round-arched windows was added in 1838.
1517675		Remains of two medieval/ post medieval rectilinear enclosure, one ditched the other embanked, are visible as earthworks on air photographs. The embanked enclosure has been destroyed by development and the ditched enclosure appears to be extant on latest
1517678		Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks in the parish of Kegworth on air photographs. The features appear to be no longer extant on Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SK4628 26-JUL-2006.
1517685		A post medieval/ 20th century gravel quarry is visible as earthworks on air photographs.
1517688		A Second World War military depot and associated military buildings are visible as structures on air photographs. No surface features appear to be extant on the latest Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SK4728 26-JUL-2006.
1517692		Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks in the parish of Lockington Hemington on air photographs. The features appear to be no longer extant on Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SK4728 26-JUL-2006.
1517704		Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks in the parish of Castle Donington. A proportion of the features appear to be extant on the latest Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SK4528 26-JUL-2006.
1517733		A post medieval/ 20th century quarry is visible as earthworks on air photographs. The monument is extant on the latest Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SK4729 26-JUL-2006.

1517740		Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks in the parish of Lockington Hemington on air photographs. Approximately half the remains appear to be extant on the latest Next Perspectives PGA imagery, Tile Refs: SK4528 26-JUL-2006 and SK4628 26-JUL-20
1517758		A medieval/ post medieval field system, consisting of rectilinear enclosures, is visible as cropmarks on air photographs.
1517775		A medieval/ post medieval settlement with ditched enclosures, building platforms and pond is visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features appear to be levelled on the latest Next Perspectives PGA Tile Ref: SK4628 24-JUL-2006
1517781		A 20th quarry is visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features appear to be extant and water-filled on the latest Next Perspectives PGA imagery, Tile Ref: SK4629; SK 4728 26-JUL-2006.
1519442		A later prehistoric pit alignment is visible as cropmarks on air photographs.

NMR Events

act_uid	name	descriptio
631510	EAST OF HEMINGTON HOLE	Leicestershire Museums finds accessions no: A555.1955 ...
631521	SOUTH EAST OF ASH SPINNEY	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
631527	LONG WHATTON	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
631530	LONG WHATTON	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
1161489	DERWENT VALLEY AQUEDUCT SCHEME, LOCKINGTON	Excavation of a Bronze Age pit circle complex ahead of the diversion of the aqueduct for the construction of the A564 Derby Southern Bypass. A linear feature crossing the barrow cemetery was identified as Iron Age in date. Leicestershire Museums Arts and Re

1161490	LOCKINGTON BARROW	Excavation of the river valley round barrow in advance of the A564(T) Derby Southern Bypass revealed exceptional preservation of two phases. From a shallow scoop outside the ditch were recovered two incomplete pottery vessels, two gold bracelets, and a copp
1186851	LOCKINGTON BARROW CEMETERY	EHGSDB Visit No: 1237. Resistivity, metal detector and micro-contour survey undertaken with a view to creating management scheme for the site. Leicestershire Museums finds/archive accession no.: A19.1995....
1186995	MAIN STREET	Observation of housing development W of Mill Lane. No evidence was noted of the Rectory which formerly occupied this site....
1186996	MAIN STREET	Observation during digging of electricity service trench (passing 10m SE of scheduled earthworks UID 315403). No archaeological deposits encountered....
1189483	13 CLEMENTS GATE, DISEWORTH	Watching brief undertaken during construction work at 13 Clements Gate, a Listed Building. Foundation trenches did not reveal any archaeology, and only pottery of 19th century date was recovered....
1304407	LAND AT GIMBRO FARM	Evaluation, consisting of geophysical survey and trial trenching, was undertaken in advance of a proposed new air freight terminal for East Midlands Airport. Struck flints and pottery dating from the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age were found; an are
1306779	KEGWORTH MOTORWAY SERVICE AREA	Trial trenching undertaken within the area of the proposed service station. The trenches were sited using previously undertaken geophysical survey results. Recently backfilled field boundaries, and evidence for 19th and early 20th century steam ploughi
1308345	M1 WIDENING JUNCTIONS 24 TO 28	Assessment undertaken of the archaeological implications of proposed widening of the M1 from Junction 24 to Junction 28 identified a number of sites of archaeological interest....
1314421	ROUTE OF THE A453 (T) AT KEGWORTH	Desk-based assessment of the course of the A453 (T) between the M1 and Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station, prior to a widening scheme....
1323669	WARREN FARM, LOCKINGTON	A desk-based assessment undertaken to study the archaeological implications of proposed development. Two groups of cropmarks were identified. Fieldwalking and building surveys were also carried out....
1324549	JUNCTION 24 OF THE M1, LOCKINGTON - HEMINGTON AND KEGWORTH	Desk based assessment of land around Junction 24 of the M1 identified that a number of potential and known archaeological sites....

1330210	LAND AT HALL GARDENS, CHURCH LANE	Assessment in advance of proposed development identified potential features from the medieval and later hall....
1330221	LAND AT FINGER FARM, EAST MIDLANDS AIRPORT	Assessment in advance of proposed development identified medieval remains including a mound and field system....
1330446	GIMBRO FARM	Excavation in Fields 6 & 10 following an evaluation (Event 1304407) revealed further details of the Late Iron Age enclosed settlement and field system....
1330447	CASTLE DONINGTON MAINS RENEWAL	Monitoring of groundworks for the mains renewal recorded a possible earlier pebbled road surface....
1330453	LOCKINGTON HALL GROUNDS, MAIN STREET	Monitoring of groundworks for a new water main (Lockington to Hemington) recorded earlier pebbled/cobbled roadsurfaces at the remains of approximately five horses.Leicestershire Museums finds/archive acc. no.: X.A18.1998....
1330458	A564 DERBY SOUTHERN BYPASS (CONTRACT B)	Monitoring of test pitting for a proposed borrow pit recorded no archaeological features or finds....
1330765	LOCKINGTON - HEMINGTON	Excavations of a pit complex revealed different phases of agricultural and ritual activity dating from Late Neolithic andthe Early Bronze Age....
1332794	LOCKINGTON BARROW CEMETERY	See Event 1186851 for associated fieldwork at the site....
1334524	THE SOUTHERN BRIDGEHEAD OF HEMINGTON BRIDGE III, CASTLE DONINGTON	Targeted fieldwork at Hemington Quarry was undertaken to assess the survival of structural remains of the conjectured southern bridgehead of Bridge III....
1336922	HEMINGTON HALL GARDENS	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on areidential development site. The work involved monitoring ofthe groundworks associated with the development adjacentto the site of a medieval manorial complex and standing remains of a 13th century chu
1341940	GIMBRO FARM	Excavation, undertaken in advance of the construction of a new airfrieght depot, preceded by evaluation (UID 1304407).Enclosure examined showed evidence of being establishedduring the late Iron Age and abandoned during the Romanperiod.Leicestershire Muse
1342089	FINGER FARM (PEGASUS BUSINESS PARK)	Survey in advance of the construction of the PegasusBusiness Park revealed no trace of significant archaeologicaldeposits. See UID 1330221 for preceding desk-basedassessment and UIDs 1342092 & 1342096 for associatedevaluation and watching brief.Leicester

1342092	FINGER FARM (PEGASUS BUSINESS PARK)	Excavation of test pits prior to the construction of the Pegasus Business Park. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered. See UID 1330221 for preceding desk-based assessment and UIDs 1342089 & 1342096 for associated geophysical survey and watc
1342096	FINGER FARM (PEGASUS BUSINESS PARK)	Watching brief during construction of Pegasus Business Park encountered no significant archaeological deposits. See UID 1330221 for preceding desk-based assessment and UIDs 1342089 & 1342092 for associated geophysical survey & evaluation. (A number of finds
1342097	KEGWORTH	Watching brief during the laying of new water mains. Early pebbled surfaces (indexed as yard and road) encountered. Possible Roman road surface noted in Long Lane....
1342103	ROOKERY LANE, LOCKINGTON (A564 DERBY SOUTHERN BYPASS)	Leicestershire Museums archive acc. nos.: X.A61.1998. See UIDs 1342104 & 1342111 for subsequent evaluation and watching brief. Developer: Costain Civil Engineering....
1342104	ROOKERY LANE, LOCKINGTON (A564 DERBY SOUTHERN BYPASS)	See UID 1342103 for preceding geophysical survey and UID 1342104 for associated watching brief. Leicestershire Museums finds/archive acc. nos.: X.A61.1998 & X.A44.1999. Developer: Costain Civil Engineering....
1342111	ROOKERY LANE, LOCKINGTON (A564 DERBY SOUTHERN BYPASS)	See UID 1342103 for preceding geophysical survey and UID 1342104 for associated evaluation. Leicestershire Museum finds/archive acc. nos.: X.A61.1998 & X.A44.1999. Developer: Costain Civil Engineering....
1349831	PROPOSED 'FULCRUM' SITE, KEGWORTH	Assessment carried out in advance of proposed development. NB Although the site is described as being in Kegworth, the NGR given locates it in the parish of Lockington-Hemington....
1356013	THE FULCRUM, KEGWORTH	Leading author: Hallam Land Management. Date published: 10/99....
1372859	ROOKERY LANE, A564 DERBY SOUTHERN BYPASS	Field walking in advance of construction of bypass. NGR used approximate. Derived from event UID 1342111....
1373268	LOCKINGTON BARROW CEMETERY	Assessment carried out to inform a wider management plan for the cemetery and its environs....
1374066	'FULCRUM' SITE, KEGWORTH	Programme of archaeological work involving geophysical & field walking surveys. Topsoil magnetic susceptibility, magnetometer and earth resistance surveys identified possible pits, ditches, a round house, a pond, another structure and a barrow. Field walking r

1374342	WARREN FARM, LOCKINGTON	Topsoil magnetic susceptibility, magnetometer & earthresistance surveys undertaken over two areas. Areas ofarchaeological interest were located and detailed surveyidentified possible palaeochannels, ditches, pits, banks & ferrousojects.Developer: LaFarg
1374345	WARREN FARM (PHASES 1-4 & 7-9)	Evaluation of several areas of archaeological potential identifiedby previous investigations. Eleven groups of features wereconfirmed within Phases 1,2,8 & 9. These included undatedfeatures, a Roman ditch, part of a possible Iron Age settlement(previousl
1374432	WARREN FARM FARMHOUSE & FARM BUILDINGS	Building survey of late C19th 'model' farm and older farmhousecarried out prior to demolition.Trans. Leics. Arch. & Historical Soc. includes an inaccurate NGRfor this site (SK 4730 3290). The NGR used is that of WarrenFarm (buildings) as shown on OS 1:10
1388865	SAWLEY CROSS STORAGE & DISTRIBUTION PARK	Assessment carried out in advance of proposed development. Author: Vincent and Goring....
1440973	HUSBANDS BOSWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION	Monitoring of topsoil stripping at the quarry recorded undated features and a post-medieval ditch only. Accession no: X.A83.1998. Information from OASIS Online Form....
1490316	DRAGWELL HOUSE, 2 DERBY ROAD	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
1504936	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS, LOCKINGTON	A watching brief was maintained during renewal of the drain runs and soakaways on the north side of the church. The probable foundations of the 19th century Storey Burial Vault demolished in 1955 were observed....
1505748	LAND OFF SIDE LEY	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
1505772	A453 WIDENING, M1 JUNCTION 24 TO A52 NOTTINGHAM	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
1515158	BUILDINGS AT DALEACRE FARM, LOCKINGTON	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
1515833	13 HALL GATE, DISEWORTH	Historic building recording of a 16th-19th century barn prior to its conversion. Information from OASIS Online Form....
1530197	M1 JUNCTION 21-20 IMPROVEMENT: KEGWORTH BYPASS	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
1530198	M1 HUNCTION 21-30 IMPROVEMENT: LOCKINGTON	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information

1533896	A453 WIDENING, M1 JUNCTION TO A52 NOTTINGHAM	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
1535619	LOCKINGTON QUARRY EXTENSION (PHASE 1)	Thirty-eight evaluation trenches were excavated, recording undated and prehistoric features. Accession no: X.A64.2008....
1539685	LAND AT 13 HALL GATE, DISEWORTH	A watching brief was maintained during groundworks at the site. No archaeology was encountered. Accession no: X.A85.2008....
1549304	LAND ADJACENT TO M1 JUNCTIONS 23A-24	Monitoring of geotechnical trenching prior to proposed widening of the M1 recorded no archaeological activity. Accession no: X.A78.2007. Information from OASIS Online Form....
1575657	HEMINGTON HOUSE FARM, CHURCH LANE	Evaluation trenching recorded medieval occupation and environmental evidence for cereal production. Accession no: X.A82.2011. Information from OASIS Online Form....
1580234	HEMINGTON HOUSE FARM	Historic building survey carried out for farm buildings in advance of proposed conversion. Accession no: X.A204.2010. Information from OASIS Online Form....
1580452	LAND AT PACKINGTON HILL	Evaluation trenching recorded no archaeological activity. Accession no: X.A15.2012. Information from OASIS Online Form....
1580459	CLEMENTS GATE, DISEWORTH	Topographic survey of an area of ridge and furrow to the north of Clements Gate. Accession no: X.A8.2010. Information from OASIS Online Form....
1580644	4 LADYGATE, DISEWORTH	Excavation and watching brief recorded 19th century building remains only. Accession no: X.A2.2010. Information from OASIS Online Form....
1594021	A453 WIDENING, M1 JUNCTION 24 TO A52	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
1594324	4 LADYGATE, DISEWORTH	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
1607335	6 CHURCH LANE, HEMINGTON	There is no description for this record. Please refer to the full record in Warden for further information
1608075	VILLAGE FARM, DISEWORTH	This document is an archaeological standing building survey of Village Farm (outbuildings), Diseworth, Leicestershire (SK 45129 24498), commissioned from Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) by FJ Dakin and Son Ltd in advance of the proposed
1609172	LAND OFF WHATTON ROAD	Site code: KEWR15. A 3.4ha magnetometry survey of land off Whatton road, Kegworth. The survey revealed two undated rectangular enclosures and a former field boundary or trackway. The field boundary is shown on 19th-mid 20th century maps. Information fro

1609266	LOCKINGTON QUARRY EXTENSION	A total of sixty nine 50 metre by 2.50 metre trenches were positioned across two fields (phases 6 and 8) which showed archaeological remains in 20 of the trenches. These were identified chiefly in the form of Iron-age/ Romano-British field system ditches
1611145	LAND OFF WHATTON ROAD	Site code: KEWR15. An 11 trench evaluation revealed a concentration of Mid to Late Iron Age features including ditches which corresponded with a prior geophysical survey. These probably represented an isolated farmstead. There was also a pattern of east-
1612944	LAND ADJACENT TO M1 JUNCTION 24	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a detailed gradiometer survey of land adjacent to Junction 24 of the M1, Kegworth, over the area of a proposed development (centred on NGR 447850 327350). The aim of the work was to esta
1617757	9 LADY GATE, DISEWORTH	A photographic survey of buildings at 9 Lady Gate, Diseworth, Leicestershire was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in July 2017. The survey studied two mid to late 19th century agricultural buildings with later surr
1620397	EAST MIDLANDS GATEWAY	Wessex Archaeology carried out a programme of evaluation trenching and test pitting on land near Lockington in Leicestershire as part of works relating to the proposed development of the East Midlands Gateway strategic rail freight interchange. A total o
1620401	EAST MIDLANDS GATEWAY	Phase 2 Woodland and Fieldwalking Surveys were carried out in January 2017. The topographic survey recorded ridge and furrow and quarry pits, and some possible remains of the airfield were noted. The fieldwalking recovered post-medieval pottery, probably
1620403	EAST MIDLANDS GATEWAY	Wessex Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Kegworth as part of the proposed A6 Kegworth bypass road scheme, which forms part of the East Midlands Gateway strategic rail freight interchange development.
1620405	EAST MIDLANDS GATEWAY (PHASE 2)	Wessex Archaeology carried out a programme of evaluation trenching on land near Hemington in Leicestershire. The work was undertaken as part of works relating to the development of the East Midlands Gateway strategic rail freight interchange. An initial
1621727	17 CLEMENTS GATE, DISEWORTH	Archaeological attendance was undertaken at 17 Clements Gate, Diseworth, Leicestershire during the ground works associated with the construction of a new dwelling. The site is located within the medieval and post-medieval core and Conservtion area of the

1621767	LOCKINGTON QUARRY (SOUTH EXTENSION)	This geophysical survey was undertaken as part of an ongoing programme of archaeological investigations at the site of the proposed southern extension to the existing Lockington Quarry. The 2013 survey has produced only limited findings, as was the case
1621983	HALLFIELD FARM, HALL GATE	The excavation of four small trenches at Hallfield Farm, Diseworth found medieval activity consisting of a ditch and large feature, which appear to be a continuation of medieval earthworks in the fields to the north and west. Accession no: X.A24.2018. I
1623630	LAND AT 3-9 BOROUGH STREET	An archaeological Strip, Map and Sample investigation was undertaken in July 2018 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Mr and Mrs J Marriott on land at 3-9 Borough Street, Kegworth, Leicestershire, in advance of proposed reside



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