



## Shearsby Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan

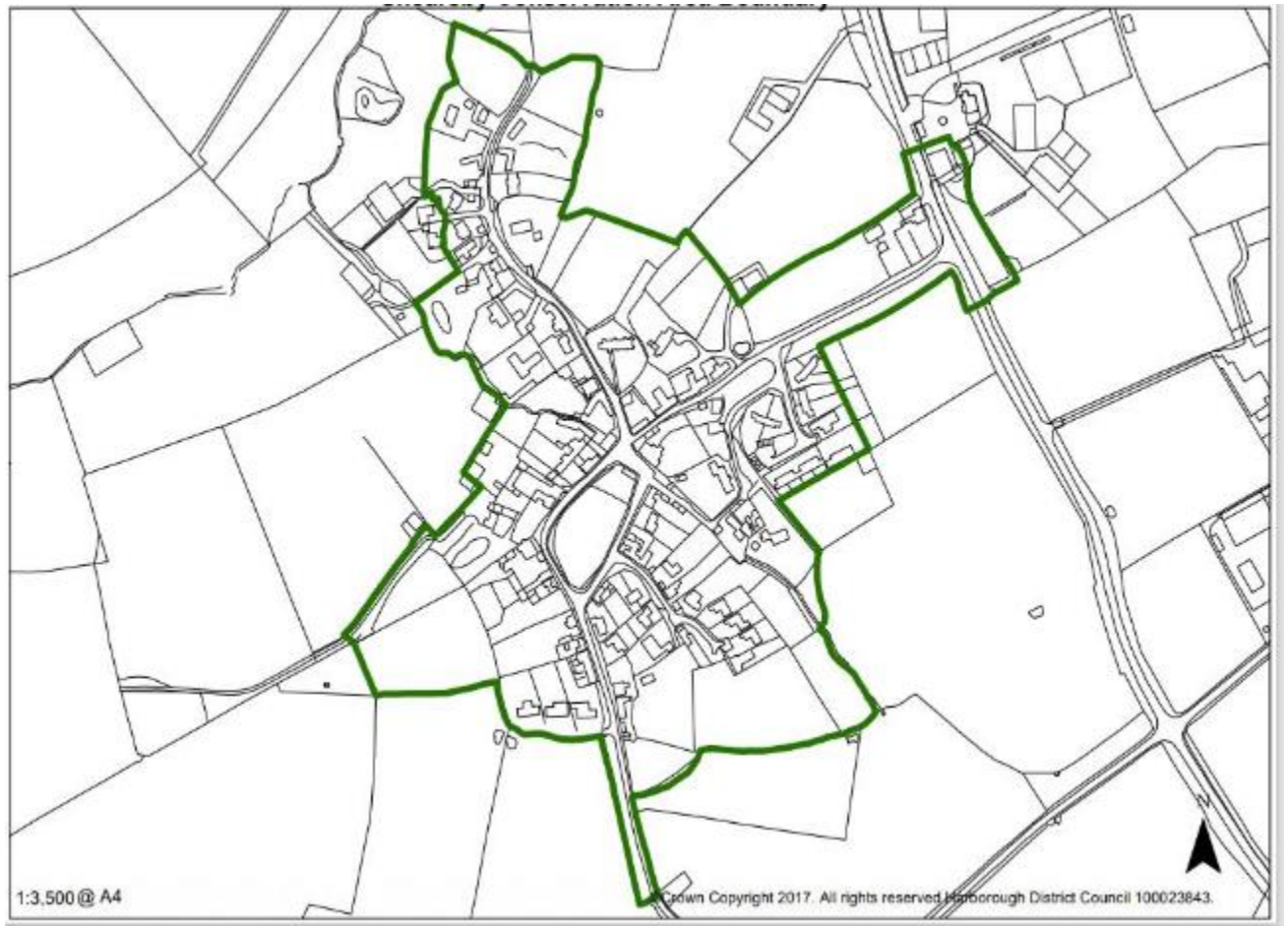


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## Map of Shearsby Conservation Area



## 1.0 Summary of Special Interest

- 1.1 The settlement pattern of Shearsby was formed in medieval times, although there is evidence of settlement in the area since prehistoric times. There is a long history of agricultural land use and the development of Shearsby is intertwined with the farmland that surrounds it.
- 1.2 The special interest of the Shearsby Conservation Area is derived from the following key characteristics:
  - The medieval settlement pattern
  - The secluded, tranquil character of the village located within a dip and surrounded by the hilly South Leicestershire countryside
  - The strong agricultural character of the village and the relationship of the fields and farms to the traditional housing and other buildings
  - The use of thatch, brick and slate for buildings, especially for traditional housing and farm buildings
  - The relationship between the built environment of the settlement and the natural environment both within it and surrounding it
  - The public footpaths which relate the village to its hinterland and provide connectivity to nearby settlements.

## 2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 Shearsby was awarded Conservation Area designation in 1975. A boundary amendment was made in 1994 and the conservation area was re-appraised in 2005. This appraisal has been undertaken from late summer 2020 to early spring 2021. As a result, the work was undertaken during the restrictions imposed to fight the Covid 19 pandemic, which included meetings of a maximum of 6 in an outdoor setting only and limited access to archival or library sources.
- 2.2 Conservation area status must be justified on the grounds of the special architectural or historic interest of the area. The purpose of this appraisal is to define and record the factors that give Shearsby conservation area its special interest and justify its designation. This will help improve understanding of the historic importance of the area, how this has shaped its unique character and how it can guide its future development.
- 2.3 There are no proposals to make any changes to the current boundary of the Shearsby conservation area.

## 3.0 Policy and Legislation

3.1 Conservation areas contain features and characteristics that make them unique, locally distinctive, historic places. Protection of the historic environment is widely recognised for the contribution it makes to the country's quality of life, cultural capital and economic well-being. Public support for conservation areas as distinctive places that give identity to people and communities is well established. Conservation areas protect the nation's unique, local heritage. Legislation and policy guidance reflects this.

3.2 The concept of 'conservation areas' was first introduced by the Civic Amenities Act 1967 which defined a conservation area as 'an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.' Conservation area designation is not intended to prevent change but to manage change in ways that maintain and strengthen an area's special qualities. The definition remains unchanged in current legislation, set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Act places duties on local planning authorities to:

- Identify those parts of their area that are of special architectural or historic interest and to designate them as conservation areas;
- Review past designations from time to time;
- Prepare proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas;
- Pay special attention to the desirability of preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of conservation areas when determining planning applications for sites within such areas.

3.3 Designation of a conservation area recognises the character of an area worthy of preservation and enhancement and ensures the safeguarding of the best of our local heritage as represented by both the buildings and the ambient environment, ie: the spaces between and around buildings when viewed as a whole. Each area contains a number and variety of elements which combine to create its significance. Within the District of Harborough Shearsby is one of 63 conservation areas. Details of all the conservation areas can be found at [https://www.harborough.gov.uk/directory/20/conservation\\_areas\\_in\\_harborough\\_district](https://www.harborough.gov.uk/directory/20/conservation_areas_in_harborough_district)

3.4 Government policy is provided in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It requires the significance of heritage assets – both its historic buildings and historic areas – to be understood by local authorities and by



those who propose change. Changes that cause harm to significance will only be permitted where the harm is outweighed by wider public benefits. Further guidance on the use of the NPPF is provided in the National Planning Practice Guidance and in guidance published by Historic England.

## 4.0 Living and Working in a Conservation Area

4.1 Living or working in a conservation area does mean some extra planning considerations but it does not mean that everything must stay the same. The protections given to conservation areas help to manage change in such a way that it conserves and enhances their special character and significance. The effect of designation means that planning permission is required for the demolition of buildings, with some minor exceptions; there are also stricter controls on changes that can be made to buildings and land, and there is automatic protection for trees. These controls are most likely to affect owners who wish to undertake works to the outside of their building or trees on their property.

4.2 For more detailed information on the alterations that require planning permission in a conservation area please see <https://www.harborough.gov.uk/conservation-areas>

## 5.0 Character Location and Uses

5.1 Shearsby lies in a hollow close to the A5199 Leicester to Northampton Road. It is 9 miles from Leicester and 7 miles from Market Harborough. It is located amid attractive hilly countryside in south Leicestershire. The Conservation Area embraces the entire compact village and includes Back Lane and the land either side up to the junction with the A5199 where there are some older buildings. It also includes peripheral open areas of pastures which are important to the overall character and settlement (see map on page 2).

5.2 Shearsby is a traditional farming village. Much of its historic character comes from the relationship of farms and fields to the traditional housing and other buildings which form the settlement. It is characteristic of 'the more rural feel' attributed to the southern part of the Leicestershire Vales in Natural England's National Character Area 94.<sup>1</sup>

5.3 Location within a hollow contributes to the character and rural tranquillity of Shearsby. There are public benches located on Back Lane and Mill Lane which allow those entering the village to stop and enjoy the open countryside surrounding it. Although the village lies close to the A5199

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<sup>1</sup> Natural England, *National Character Area Profile 94: Leicestershire Vales*, (2014), p. 3.

there is little traffic noise, and the overwhelming sounds are of sheep bleating or birds in the trees. Other public benches are located on the village green and the green space to the rear of the garages on Welford Road. The two other roads leading out of the village, Church Lane and Fenny Lane, are both dead ends for vehicular traffic but they each give access to footpaths which take pedestrians directly out of the village and into open countryside. The footpaths within Shearsby are an important means of connectivity with the surrounding countryside and neighbouring historic settlements. The trees and hedges leading into the village, as well as those within it, contribute to the feeling of rural tranquillity and close proximity to nature.

- 5.4 Back Lane drops steeply from the A5199, with a generous tree-lined grass verge which is well maintained. It is very narrow and at its lower end is flanked by red brick buildings on a cobble or granite plinth. This creates a sense of entering the village.
- 5.5 A side road off Back Lane slopes upwards past several semi-detached houses, to two detached bungalows to two sets of semi-detached bungalows with a group of eight garages opposite. All properties in this cul-de-sac date from the later half of the twentieth century and are more suburban in character. An offshoot of this road goes past The Cottage, a red brick house and round to The Bank where two 1960s bungalows are close to a row of old brick and slate cottages, the first of which was the Old Crown Public House.
- 5.6 The centre of Shearsby is a large (100m long) enclosed open space of the Green with an encircling road. The road at its lower and narrow end is The Square with substantial houses overlooking it and small old red brick cottages at the edge of the Green flanking it. In one corner is a small grassed area with a K6 telephone kiosk and water pump. The Green is the centre of the village structure. It is enclosed, in part by the buildings adjacent to The Square, in part to the south by a red brick wall, and partly by trees and bushes. The wall helps to emphasise the sense of enclosure round the Green. Around the Green are cottages and more substantial houses, in red brick or slate or rendered.
- 5.7 Four roads lead out from the Green and its encircling road. The narrow Back Lane rises up to the A5199. Mill Lane, with early cottages on either side, including the Grade II listed Rose Cottage, rises from the Green up away from the settlement to Bath Lane. It passes by the site of the old windmill mound from where it is possible to get panoramic views of the surrounding countryside.



Photo of sketch of Shearsby Mill (Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland: PP377)

- 5.8 Fenny Lane is a short cul-de-sac with a combination of buildings of age and style ranging from the Grade II listed seventeenth century timber-framed thatched house to more modern houses and bungalows at the top of cul-de-sac. It rises from the Chandlers Public House up towards open countryside beyond the settlement boundary.
- 5.9 Church Lane is a longer, winding no-through road that leads north from the corner of the Square out to open countryside and the Public Right of Way to the neighbouring village of Arnesby. Being at the heart of the medieval settlement, this road contains a number of listed buildings, including the Grade II\* listed St Mary Magdalene church and the Grade II timber-framed, thatched Yeoman's Cottage. The rest of Church Lane is a mixture of old and new, of working farms, farmhouses and yards, cottages, individual new houses and a more recent close of new houses whose materials and massing orientation are in sympathy with the irregular form of building in the lane. The use of Swithland and Welsh slate for houses, cottages and farm buildings is a notable feature of Shearsby.



## 6.0 Definition of Special Interest

- 6.1 Between 1972 and 1975 the UK was part of an architectural heritage initiative, which culminated in The European Architectural Heritage Year in 1975. It encouraged people to recognise the value of their local environment. Shearsby residents engaged in this initiative in the early 1970s, which contributed to designation of the conservation area.
- 6.2 Shearsby was designated as a conservation area in 1975. On 31 December the following year an article in the *Leicester Advertiser* stated that the appeal of Shearsby ‘lies in an old-world charm signified by a smattering of thatched roofs and a let-the world-role-by atmosphere’. Such a description would not be out of place in 2021.
- 6.3 The development of Shearsby is intertwined with the farmland that surrounds it. This is evident in the relationship between the farms, fields and traditional housing and farm buildings. Vehicular access into the village is via country lanes lined with hedgerows. The relationship between the built environment of the settlement and the natural environment both within it and surrounding it are integral to its rural character.
- 6.4 Shearsby conforms to Natural England’s description of rural villages in south Leicestershire whose settlement patterns formed in medieval times remain evident with ‘separate villages clustered around a tall church spire’ and having a long history of agricultural land use.<sup>2</sup> Shearsby is a good example of a medieval settlement plan within its countryside setting.

## 7.0 Historic Development of the Area

- 7.1 Three worked flints discovered in surface soil at New Inn Farm in 1956 demonstrate that activity in the area dates to the prehistoric period. A Roman coin dating from the fourth century was also found west of the church in 1990. Such discoveries are evidence of Shearsby’s long history.
- 7.2 The name Shearsby indicates that it was part of the Danelaw and means it was the village of the Swaef, a minor chief of the Danes. There is documentary evidence of the village of Svesbi in the Domesday Book of 1086, when a population of eleven households was recorded.
- 7.3 The settlement expanded during the early medieval period. The medieval street pattern is still evident in the village and earthworks in

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<sup>2</sup> Natural England, *National Character Area Profile 94: Leicestershire Vales*, (2014), p. 15.

several areas just outside the modern settlement indicate the location of medieval houses. The Historic Environment Record refers to evidence quoted by Nichols from a document from 1660 that indicates there was a medieval manor house in the village.

- 7.4 Buildings of medieval origin remain on Church Lane, which would have been at the heart of the medieval settlement. Although heavily restored and altered in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the church of St Mary Magdalene is of medieval origin and the timber-framed thatched Yeoman's Cottage opposite dates from around 1453.
- 7.5 Shearsby was connected to neighbouring villages by tracks and footpaths through the fields, many of which remain in use. The current A5199 was originally the Leicester to Welford Turnpike road, although a section of it was slightly re-aligned in the 1950s. This original section now lies south of the current A5199, it is outside the conservation area but has been designated as a local green space within the Neighbourhood Plan, where its historic value is noted. The turnpiking of this ancient road in 1765 resulted in the village of Shearsby being by-passed and this has contributed to the preservation of its quiet rural character for over two centuries.
- 7.6 Following the Enclosure Act passed in 1773, the open and common fields and pastures of Shearsby were enclosed in 1774. Enclosure divided the open arable fields into the patchwork of fields and hedges we recognise today. During his visit to Shearsby in 1790, John Throsby described the enclosed fields as 'good land'. On the day of his visit, he noted that although there were about 60 dwellings, the village was 'almost without inhabitants' as it was a 'fine harvest day'.<sup>3</sup> Ridge and furrow earthworks in the fields around the village provide evidence of the medieval open field arable farming system used prior to enclosure.
- 7.7 By 1801 the Return to Parliament recorded that Shearsby contained 61 inhabited and three uninhabited houses and a total of 249 residents (121 male and 128 female) of which 54 were chiefly employed in agriculture and 127 in trade, manufactures and handicraft.<sup>4</sup> The village expanded during the 1800s with the population increasing to 299 in 70 inhabited houses by 1875.<sup>5</sup> Employment was available at a range of businesses in the village, many of which were linked to the agricultural nature of the surroundings. These included seven farms, two fellmongers yards, a candle makers, and four public houses. One of these was a spa, approximately half a mile south west of the village, off the Bruntingthorpe

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<sup>3</sup> J. Throsby, *The supplementary Volume to the Leicestershire Views: Containing a series of excursions in the year 1790, to the villages and places of note in the county* (1790).

<sup>4</sup> J. Nichols, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*: Vol 4, Pt 1, (1807).

<sup>5</sup> Barker & Co Directory 1875.

Road. The site of a mineral spring was developed into a spa in the nineteenth century. People came to bathe in one of the two baths available on the site or drink the waters which were used for treating conditions such as rheumatism. The spa ceased to be economically viable in the early twentieth century. The two-bay white building housing the Bath Hotel wedding venue is now on the site of the spa (it lies outside the conservation area boundary). There was also a local blacksmith, a wheelwright, two shopkeepers and a baker who ground the flour at the mill on Mill Lane. A village school was built on Church Lane in 1860.



1885 Map of Shearsby (Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland)

- 7.8 With the village population declining in the early twentieth century, the school closed in 1937. It is now the Village Hall. The population had declined to 144 by 1951.



Image of Church Lane taken from the Church, showing Yeoman's Cottage and the former School building (extended in the 1990s) which is now the Village Hall.

- 7.9 New housing introduced into the village since 1951, especially in Welford Road and Fenny Lane, has increased the population which was recorded in the 2011 Census at 95 households of 240 residents. These developments in Welford Road and Fenny Lane have resulted in a more suburban feel in those two areas of the village.

## 8.0 Assessment of Special Interest

- 8.1 Much of the special architectural interest in Shearsby has been recognised through the Grade II\* listing of the Church of St Mary Magdalene and the Grade II listing awarded to seven other buildings within the conservation area boundary (see Appendix A for details).
- 8.2 Special interest in a conservation area is not only formed by the buildings but also the spaces between them, and other features of interest. These can include the settlement layout, green infrastructure, open spaces views and public realm. The arial photograph below is from 1945 and shows little change from the 1885 map. The photograph shows the settlement within the rural setting with the green infrastructure and open spaces clearly visible.



Aerial Photograph of Shearsby in August 1945 (Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland DE9293/17/3102)

- 8.3 At the centre of the conservation area lies the 100m long enclosed open space of the Green with an encircling road (visible in the above map). This is a typical village green at the centre of village life. It has a children's play area in one corner and usually houses local events, such as the fete. It had been the gardens to a Rectory which had stood at the western end of the Green. At the lower narrower end of the Green is The Square which contains some substantial houses that overlook the Green



and small red brick cottages at the edge of the Green flanking it. The Green is enclosed, partly by these buildings, partly by a red brick wall to the south and by trees and hedges. In one corner of the Square is a small, grassed area with a K6 telephone kiosk (now housing a defibrillator) and a water pump which both contribute to the rural village character of the conservation area.

- 8.4 Around the Green are cottages and more substantial houses in red brick or rendered. A number of these make a positive contribution to the setting of the Green and consequently the character of the conservation area. Overlooking the higher western end of the Green is the Grade II listed Cobblestones Cottage. This seventeenth century thatched cottage was originally location of the village cobbler. Next to this is Shearsby House. The 1889 sales particulars for this property and surrounding land included the clay pit, near to the spa on Bruntingthorpe Lane, from which Shearsby bricks were made.<sup>6</sup>



Shearsby House

- 8.5 On Main Street, to the south, there are two buildings which particularly contribute to the setting of the Green -The White House and Field View Cottage. The White House, in the south eastern corner, is a substantial three-storey property with a two-storey annex attached all in painted white brick. It is constructed of local Shearsby brick. This previously housed the village slaughter house and butchery.

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<sup>6</sup> Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland: DE3624/39



The White House

8.6 Field View Cottage lies at the western end of Main Street overlooking the Green at the point where the Rectory used to stand. The two-storey cottage is also painted white brick and during the nineteenth century it was the village Carrier's house and also a shop.



Field View Cottage

8.7 On Back Lane on the opposite side of the Green the two-storey red brick Thorpe Hill House makes a positive contribution to the setting of the Green. As it is located towards the higher end of the Green, Thorpe Hill House is clearly visible across the Green when viewed from Fenny Lane and the southern side of the Green.





Thorpe Hill House viewed from the southern side of The Green

8.8 Fenny Lane is a cul-de-sac which leads off Main Street, rising up from the Chandlers Public House, named after the candle making business which was originally housed in the building, past the Grade II listed seventeenth century Woodbine Cottage (seen in the far right of the image below) and out to open countryside beyond the settlement boundary. The main entrance and frontage of the Chandlers is on Fenny Lane. The red brick two-storey building makes a positive contribution to the character of the village. It is built from local Shearsby brick.



The Chandlers on the corner of Fenny Lane, viewed from The Green.

- 8.9 The rest of Fenny Lane is a mix of more modern houses and bungalows which have a more suburban feel, however, at the end of the at the top of Fenny Lane is a field containing two footpaths. One leads south to Mill Lane where it is possible to join the Leicestershire Round and head to Bruntingthorpe. The other leads down to Bears' Hole and on to the north east side of the village where it connects to paths for Saddington, Fleckney or Arnesby. These footpaths provide views into and out of the conservation area for local people and walkers, some of which use the routes specifically to visit the Chandlers which is renowned for its selection of real ales. The footpaths provide a clear link between the conservation area and the open countryside which forms its setting.
- 8.10 Mill Lane leads out of the village from the southern corner of the Green. This is a narrow road with early cottages on both sides. The Grade II listed Rose Cottage was originally three small cottages which were alms houses. The cottage at the end of the terrace was occupied by the village cobbler. At the end of the two-storey cottage is a single-story annex which housed his shop. Next to Rose Cottage lived the baker who was also the miller at the mill on the other side of Mill Lane. Mill Lane rises out of the village passing the site of the old windmill mound and into open countryside. It is possible to get panoramic views of the countryside that surrounds Shearsby.
- 8.11 Back Lane leads directly into Shearsby from the A5119. The road drops steeply from the A5199 with a generous tree-lined grass verge which enhances the rural setting of Shearsby. It is very narrow and at its lower end is flanked by red brick buildings on a granite or cobble plinth. This creates a sense of entering the village.





Back Lane leading into Shearsby.

8.12 A side road off Back Lane, Welford Road, slopes upwards past a number of houses and bungalows for the later half of the twentieth century. With a row of garages at the end of the cul-de-sac Welford Road has a more suburban character. An offshoot of Welford Road goes past the Cottage and round to the Bank where two 1960s bungalows are close to a row of old cottages. At the side of the 1960s lies a footpath leading to Bear's Hole, a small area of land where the fields on either side drop down to a shallow stream. This provides access directly out of the village to footpaths through the open countryside surrounding the village.

8.13 Church Lane leads north from the junction of Back Lane and the Square. The black and white fingerpost direction sign at the corner of Church Lane makes a positive contribution to the rural conservation area. Church Lane is a longer, winding no-through road that was at the heart of the development of the medieval settlement. Grange Farm House, a long and low red brick building sits well back at an angle directly in front of the church and looks outwards up Back Lane. The former farmyard has been sympathetically developed with the addition of two new dwellings.

8.14 The Grade II\* church of St Mary Magdalene is of medieval origin but was extensively restored around 1880 and the tower was built in 1789. Its dominant location at the top of a high bank ensures that the country church on a hill is visible from points within and outside the village. The



churchyard rises steeply with retaining granite walls. The squat sandstone church tower topped with an elaborate weather vane provide a visual stop looking up Church Lane towards the village.



View showing the Church as seen from The Green.

8.15 Church Lane contains four Grade II listed buildings, including the timber-framed thatched Yeoman's Cottage which faces the church. Although the tie beam displays a date of 1699 the cottage has been dated to around 1453. Next to the Yeoman's Cottage and immediately opposite the church is the former nineteenth century village school, which is now the village hall. The building was sympathetically enlarged in 1997 and makes a positive contribution to conservation area. The building of a school in the nineteenth century and the re-purposing of it in the twentieth century evidences the developments within the village.

8.16 Church Lane winds past the Grade II listed Beanhill Farm House, Wheathill Farm House and Little Wheathill and Lime Tree Cottage, all of which are of brick and slate construction. The rest of Church Lane is a mixture of old and new former farmhouses, cottages, individual new houses and a close of 1990s houses whose materials, massing and orientation are in sympathy with the irregular form of building in the lane. The use of slate and thatched roofs for houses, cottages and farm buildings are notable features of both Church lane and the conservation



area in general. Church Lane is a no-through road which leads directly into the surrounding open countryside and the footpath which provides the historic connection to the neighbouring village of Arnesby.



View into the conservation area from the end of Church Lane.

## 9.0 Opportunities for Enhancement

- 9.1 Shearsby conservation area is generally well cared for. The grass verges on Back Lane, the areas around the benches on Mill Lane and at the rear of the garages on Welford Road and the Green at the heart of the village are all well maintained. They provide pleasant environments in which to sit, and contribute to the rural tranquillity and proximity to nature that is characteristic of Shearsby. A similar level of respect for the conservation area is evident in the individual properties which are generally in good order. Boundary treatments, the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers in gardens, on the sides of properties or in hanging baskets all contribute to quality of the conservation area.
- 9.2 Within the conservation area boundary there is opportunity to further enhance the conservation area. The twentieth century properties on Welford Road have a more suburban feel and the garages at the end of the cul-de-sac would benefit from improved floorscape. The introduction of some planting could soften the impact of the garage area and bring it more in line with the green character of the conservation area.

Garages at the end of Welford Road



## 10.0 Management Plan

- 10.1 Local planning authorities have a duty placed on them under Section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to draw up and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas. Conservation area appraisals help to identify threats to the character of the conservation area and opportunities for enhancement.
- 10.2 Potential threats to the character and appearance of the conservation area arise from the loss of traditional features of value. Such threats can range from the loss of historic fabric to unsympathetic public realm and the impact of highway works.
- 10.3 The character and appearance of both the conservation area and of individual buildings and structures are at risk from the loss of historic fabric and traditional features. Regular ongoing maintenance limits deterioration to buildings of any age or materials. Efforts should be made to repair or replace historic fabric with appropriate materials. Generally, UPVC is not an appropriate replacement for historic timber windows and doors. It is difficult to achieve the necessary standards in design and the use of UPVC can lead to environmental problems due to reduced breathability in materials. More information of materials for historic building repairs can be found on the Historic England website <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/buildings/building-materials-for-historic-buildings/>
- 10.4 The treatment of the public realm impacts on the character and appearance of a conservation area. The loss of features of value or the introduction of unsympathetic street furniture poses a threat to the character and appearance of a conservation area. Shearsby Conservation Area generally has an uncluttered public realm with features such as the finger post, the K6 telephone kiosk and the water pump making a positive contribution to the conservation area. These features should be maintained and retained wherever possible. Applications for development should ensure that any alterations to the public realm preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.
- 10.5 The character and appearance of a conservation area can also be threatened by unsympathetic highway works and by traffic and car parking. Site visits to Shearsby during 2020, when more people were working from home, did not reveal a significant parking problem. There were a few cars parked around the Green and a great number parked along Mill Lane but the levels were not excessive and appeared in line with the number of terraced properties on the road.



10.6 The roads within Shearsby conservation area are narrow and often lined with hedgerows. Works to highways and footways risk the loss of historic traditional materials such as kerbstones, setts and pavements or the introduction of modern surfacing and boundary treatments and signage, all of which pose a threat to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Loss of such historic fabric should be discouraged. The Highways Authority should, as far as possible, seek to ensure that works to highways and footways makes good any historic surfaces and that completed work does not detract from the character and appearance of the conservation area.

10.7 Any proposals for new development should consider the impact of alterations to highways and footways and consider the effect of traffic and parking provision on the character and appearance of the Shearsby Conservation Area.

## 11.0 Council Contact Details

If you need to discuss this document please contact the Conservation Team.

By Email: [planningpolicy@Harborough.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@Harborough.gov.uk)



## Sources

This document was produced with reference to:

B. Cox, *The Place-Names of Leicestershire: Part V, Guthlaxton Hundred*, (2011).

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Barker & Co Directory 1875.

Websites

[www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)

[www.historicengland.org.uk](http://www.historicengland.org.uk)

[www.shearsbyparishcouncil/history](http://www.shearsbyparishcouncil/history)

## Appendix A: Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments

### **Bean Hill Farmhouse and Garden Wall, Church Lane - Grade II**

List entry 1061490 [BEAN HILL FARMHOUSE AND GARDEN WALL, Shearsby - 1061490 | Historic England](#)

### **Church of St Mary Madalene, Church Lane – Grade II\***

List entry 1061491 [CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE, Shearsby - 1061491 | Historic England](#)

### **Cobblestone, Back Lane – Grade II**

List entry 1061489 [COBBLESTONES, Shearsby - 1061489 | Historic England](#)

### **Lime Tree Cottage, Back Lane – Grade II**

List entry 1294877 [LIME TREE COTTAGE, Shearsby - 1294877 | Historic England](#)

### **Rose Cottage, Mill Lane – Grade II**

List entry 1188171 [ROSE COTTAGE, Shearsby - 1188171 | Historic England](#)

### **Wheathill Farmhouse and Little Wheathill, Church Lane – Grade II**

List entry 1294873 [WHEATHILL FARMHOUSE AND LITTLE WHEATHILL, Shearsby - 1294873 | Historic England](#)

### **Woodbine Cottage, Main Street – Grade II**

List entry 1360746 [WOODBINE COTTAGE, Shearsby - 1360746 | Historic England](#)

### **Yeoman Cottage, Church Lane – Grade II**

List entry 1188157 [YEOMANS COTTAGE, Shearsby - 1188157 | Historic England](#)

### **Milepost circa 500 yards north of Shearsby Road at NGR 624915 – Grade II**

List entry 1061492 [MILEPOST CIRCA 500 YARDS NORTH OF SHEARSBY ROAD AT NGR 624915, Shearsby - 1061492 | Historic England](#)