

# A Historic Environment Assessment of Potential Development Areas within North Warwickshire



## Historic Environment Assessment



August 2014

Client:



North Warwickshire  
Borough Council

Issue No: 3

OA Job No: 5833



**Client Name:** NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL

**Client Ref No:**

**Document Title:** **A HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT  
OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS  
WITHIN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE**

**Document Type:** Historic Environment Assessment

**Issue Number:** 3

**National Grid Reference:**  
**Planning Reference:**

**OA Job Number:** 5833

**Site Code:**

**Invoice Code:** WAHEACO

**Receiving Museum:**

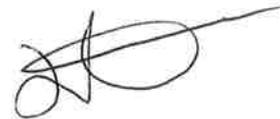
**Museum Accession No:**

**Prepared by:** Neil Adam  
**Position:** Project Manager  
**Date:** 4<sup>th</sup> August 2014

**Checked by:** Ianto Wain  
**Position:** Head of HMS  
**Date:** 5<sup>th</sup> August 2014

**Approved by:** Ianto Wain  
**Position:** Head of HMS  
**Date:** 5<sup>th</sup> August 2014

Signed



**Document File Location** projects on server 1\o\Oxford\_DragonSchool\_DBA

**Graphics File Location**

**Illustrated by** Hannah Kennedy and Gary Jones

**Disclaimer:**

*This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.*

**Oxford Archaeology**  
**© Oxford Archaeology Ltd 2014**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES  
t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496

e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627



# **A Historic Environment Assessment of Potential Development Areas within North Warwickshire**

For  
North Warwickshire Borough Council

Oxford Archaeology  
August 2014



## List of Contents

<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 PLANNING POLICY.....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1 National policy: NPPF.....	4
3.2 District Policy: North Warwickshire Borough Council.....	5
<b>4 CONCLUSIONS &amp; MITIGATION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
4.2 Ansley.....	5
4.3 Atherstone & Mancetter .....	6
4.4 Austrey.....	8
4.5 Coleshill.....	8
4.6 Curdworth.....	10
4.7 Fillongley.....	10
4.8 Grendon & Baddesley Ensor .....	11
4.9 Hartshill & Ansley Common .....	12
4.10 Hurley .....	13
4.11 Kingsbury .....	13
4.12 Newton Regis .....	14
4.13 Old & New Arley .....	14
4.14 Piccadilly .....	15
4.15 Polesworth & Dordon.....	15
4.16 Shustoke.....	17
4.17 Shuttington.....	17
4.18 Warton .....	18
4.19 Water Orton.....	19
4.20 Whitacre Heath.....	19
4.21 Wood End.....	20
<b>APPENDIX 1: STUDY AREA REPORTS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: SOURCES CONSULTED .....</b>	<b>103</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1	1a	Ansley Statutory Sites
	1b	Ansley Non- Statutory Sites
	1c	Ansley Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 2	2a	Atherstone & Mancetter Statutory Sites
	2b	Atherstone & Mancetter Non- Statutory Sites
	2c	Atherstone & Mancetter Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 3	3a	Austrey Statutory Sites
	3b	Austrey Non- Statutory Sites
	3c	Austrey Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 4	4a	Coleshill Statutory Sites
	4b	Coleshill Non- Statutory Sites
	4c	Coleshill Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 5	5a	Curdworth Statutory Sites
	5b	Curdworth Non- Statutory Sites
	5c	Curdworth Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 6	6a	Fillongley Statutory Sites
	6b	Fillongley Non- Statutory Sites
	6c	Fillongley Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 7	7a	Grendon & Baddesley Ensor Statutory Sites
	7b	Grendon & Baddesley Ensor Non- Statutory Sites
	7c	Grendon & Baddesley Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 8	8a	Hartshill & Ansley Common Statutory Sites
	8b	Hartshill & Ansley Common Non- Statutory Sites
	8c	Hartshill & Ansley Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 9	9a	Hurley Statutory Sites
	9b	Hurley Non- Statutory Sites
	9c	Hurley Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 10	10a	Kingsbury Statutory Sites
	10b	Kingsbury Non- Statutory Sites
	10c	Kingsbury Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 11	11a	Newton Regis Statutory Sites
	11b	Newton Regis Non- Statutory Sites
	11c	Newton Regis Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 12	12a	Old & New Arley Statutory Sites
	12b	Old & New Arley Non- Statutory Sites
	12c	Old & New Arley Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 13	13a	Piccadilly Statutory Sites
	13b	Piccadilly Non- Statutory Sites
	13c	Piccadilly Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 14	14a	Polesworth & Dordon Statutory Sites
	14b	Polesworth & Dordon Non- Statutory Sites
	14c	Polesworth & Dordon Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas

Figure 15	15a	Shustoke Statutory Sites
	15b	Shustoke Non- Statutory Sites
	15c	Shustoke Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 16	16a	Shuttington Statutory Sites
	16b	Shuttington Non- Statutory Sites
	16c	Shuttington Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 17	17a	Warton Statutory Sites
	17b	Warton Non- Statutory Sites
	17c	Warton Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 18	18a	Water Orton Statutory Sites
	18b	Water Orton Non- Statutory Sites
	18c	Water Orton Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 19	19a	Whitacre Heath Statutory Sites
	19b	Whitacre Heath Non- Statutory Sites
	19c	Whitacre Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas
Figure 20	20a	Wood End Statutory Sites
	20b	Wood End Non- Statutory Sites
	20c	Wood End Broad Historic Landscape Character Areas



# **A Historic Environment Assessment of Potential Development Areas within North Warwickshire**

for  
North Warwickshire Borough Council

---

*Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by North Warwickshire Borough Council to carry out Historic Environment Assessments (HEAs) of areas that have been earmarked by the council for possible development. North Warwickshire Borough Council is currently in the process of updating their evidence base to support the production of their Local Plans. This study will be an important part of the evidence base that will help to identify sites with potential for development up to at least 2029.*

*This study focuses on the three market towns, together with five local service centres) and 12 other villages that have been identified within North Warwickshire Borough Council's submitted Core Strategy. It assesses the sensitivity of the fringes of each of these 20 settlements to potential future development for residential and employment purposes.*

*The existing archaeological and historic baseline of each study area was assessed in a summary report, together with the nature of the historic landscape. The summary reports assessed the archaeological potential of the Study Area, together with the key views of designated assets and the historic landscape that were noted during a drive-through prospection survey of each area which was conducted between 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The sensitivity of each Housing Preferred Option Site and Preferred Option Employment Site located within a Study Area was then individually assessed and summarised in tabular form.*

*The site titles and addresses used in the text include the Borough Council's Site Allocations Plan site reference numbers (e.g. ATH7 or COL3), where relevant and appropriate, to enable cross reference between the HEAs and the Council's planning documents.*



# **A Historic Environment Assessment of Potential Development Areas within North Warwickshire**

for  
North Warwickshire Borough Council

---

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by North Warwickshire Borough Council to carry out Historic Environment Assessments (HEAs) of areas that have been earmarked by the council for possible development.
- 1.1.2 North Warwickshire Borough Council is currently in the process of updating their evidence base to support the production of their Local Plans. This study will be an important part of this and will help to identify sites with potential for development up to at least 2029.
- 1.1.3 The Borough of North Warwickshire lies between Birmingham, Solihull, Coventry, Nuneaton, Hinckley and Tamworth (Figure 1). It has a population of 62,014 with three market towns (Atherstone, Coleshill and Polesworth) and a range of smaller settlements. The largest urban area is Atherstone and Mancetter with population of 10,000.
- 1.1.4 The site titles and addresses used in the text include the Borough Council's Site Allocations Plan site reference numbers (e.g. ATH7 or COL3) where relevant and appropriate, to enable cross reference between the HEAs and the Council's planning documents.

## **2 METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES**

- 2.1.1 This study focuses on the three market towns, together with five local service centres and 12 other villages that have been identified within North Warwickshire Borough Council's submitted Core Strategy. It assesses the sensitivity of the fringes of each of these 20 settlements to potential future development for residential and employment purposes.
- 2.1.2 A 'Study Area' measuring 500 metres from the development boundary of each of the 20 settlements was established as the basis for each assessment. The 20 settlements considered here are:

*Market Towns:*

- Atherstone & Mancetter
- Polesworth & Dordon
- Coleshill

*Local Service Centres:*

- Grendon & Baddesley Ensor
- Hartshill with Ansley Common
- Old & New Arley
- Kingsbury

- Water Orton

*Villages:*

- Ansley
- Austrey
- Curdworth
- Fillongley
- Hurley
- Newton Regis
- Piccadilly
- Shuttington
- Shustoke
- Warton
- Whitacre Heath
- Wood End

- 2.1.3 The Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) is the main repository of archaeological data for the Study Areas. The WHER was contacted and supplied data of known heritage assets within the Study Areas. Data on Designated sites was obtained from the English Heritage website. Historic map evidence was consulted at WHER.
- 2.1.4 OA visited the WHER between 27<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> January 2014 in order to examine non-digital data, grey literature reports on previous archaeological fieldwork undertaken within Warwickshire and aerial photographs held by Warwickshire County Council (WCC). OA also used the visit to consult with the HER Manager for WCC on matters of particular historic sensitivity and current planning applications within each Study Area.
- 2.1.5 A full list of sources consulted can be found in Appendix 2. The Study Areas were the subject of a drive-through prospection survey carried out on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014.
- 2.1.6 The level of sensitivity of development sites within each Study Area was determined by the criteria laid out in the table below:

<b>Level of Sensitivity</b>	<b>Archaeology</b>	<b>Listed Buildings</b>	<b>Historic Landscape</b>
Very High	Development site includes designated archaeological sites	Development Site includes Listed Buildings	Development would have a major impact upon character
High	Development site includes known archaeological sites.	Development would have medium impact upon setting of and views from Listed Buildings	Development would have a medium impact upon character
Medium	Development site is located close to known archaeological sites	Development would have low impact upon setting of and views from Listed Buildings	Development would have a low impact upon character
Low	The area around the development site contains no known archaeological assets or the site has been heavily impacted by modern housing or industrial development	Development would have no impact upon setting or views from Listed Buildings	Development would have no impact upon character

- 2.1.7 The existing archaeological and historic baseline of each study area was assessed in a summary report, together with the nature of the historic landscape. These summary reports are presented in Appendix 1. The summary reports assess the archaeological potential of the Study Area, together with the key views of designated assets and the historic landscape as noted during the drive-through prospection survey. The sensitivity of each Housing Preferred Option Site and Preferred Option Employment Site located within the Study Area was then individually assessed, summarised and tabulated. Designated sites (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Park and Gardens) recorded within each Study Area are shown in a figure that accompanies each summary, while all non-designated sites are shown on another figure. To aid clarity, only those sites that are mentioned in the text are labelled in these figures.
- 2.1.8 The potential impacts of development within the Study Areas, together with possible protection measures and opportunities for mitigation are addressed in Section 4 below. Proposed archaeological mitigation measures have benefited from general feedback provided by the Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeology Service but the overall strategy for each site is based upon the professional judgement of the Oxford Archaeology team. Detailed mitigation or evaluation strategies for each site would need to be agreed with the Warwickshire Planning Archaeology Team as part of the normal planning application process.
- 2.1.9 Similarly OA have made general recommendations as to potential mitigation strategies that might be employed in order to reduce or remove potential effects upon the setting of designated structures and archaeological sites. Further discussion of the precise nature of the

potential effects and the capacity for such effects to be mitigated will need to be carried out with English Heritage as part of the normal planning application process.

### 3 PLANNING POLICY

#### 3.1 National policy: NPPF

3.1.1 National Planning Policy Framework Chapter 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (NPPF) 2012 is the current guide document for national planning policy. This document provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall the objectives of Chapter 12 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

3.1.2 Chapter 12 recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 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 the asset.

3.1.3 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of 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 NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision making or through the plan making process.

3.1.4 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. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them.

3.1.5 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.

3.1.6 *Significance* 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.

3.1.7 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage assets (which include world Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);

- 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.
- 3.1.8 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of NPPF. In this instance by current Development Plan Policy (DPP) and other material considerations.

### **3.2 District Policy: North Warwickshire Borough Council**

- 3.2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new way in which planning documents and policies are created, so to simplify and speed up the process in which policies can be prepared and updated. The Local Plan for North Warwickshire is/will be made up of a number of documents, all forming part of the Development Plan, and are outlined below. As well as this the Government wants more community involvement in plan-making and has recently introduced Neighbourhood Planning.
- 3.2.2 The Council's Core strategy is currently under development and has recently undergone an examination in Public. This Policy will provide the future strategic direction for the protection of heritage assets. Following the hearing in January 2013 changes to the Policy NW11 on the historic environment were recommended as follows;

#### *Policy NW11*

- The quality of the historic environment, including archaeological features, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas will be protected and enhanced
- Any non-designated assets; buildings, monuments, archaeological sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified in North Warwickshire's Historic Environment Record as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, will be protected and enhanced commensurate to the significance of the asset.

## **4 CONCLUSIONS & MITIGATION**

- 4.1.1 Individual Study Area reports are presented in full in Appendix 1. The conclusions of these, together with mitigation recommendations are summarised below.

### **4.2 Ansley**

#### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.2.1 There are no sites here of high sensitivity or sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivity of the Study area is the medieval settlement core.

*Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.2.2 ANS4, R/O Church, Birmingham Road, Housing Preferred Option Site (HPOS) is located close to the medieval settlement core and development here could impact upon medieval features associated with formerly occupied areas of the medieval village. The effects of development could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation of the site prior to works commencing. The results of this evaluation would be used to determine what future work (if any) should be carried out.
- 4.2.3 Area 1 and 2 Land off Nuthurst Crescent, HPOS are located within paddocks away from the medieval core but which may preserve medieval field boundaries. Development here would be unlikely to impact upon significant archaeological features and could be mitigated through a programme of archaeological monitoring of groundworks in the event that these works exposed as yet unrecorded features.

**4.3 Atherstone & Mancetter***Key Sensitivities*

- 4.3.1 There are three sites which are of high sensitivity (Former School Playing field & Church Walk MAN1 and MAN2, Former Allotments Watling Street and Land North of Holly Lane, MAN3). There are no sites that could not be developed on archaeological grounds.

*Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.3.2 Former School Playing Field and Church Walk, Manor Road, Mancetter HPOS is located close to Mancetter Roman Fort and has already been investigated via an archaeological evaluation, which has recorded some features. It is suggested that any future development should be preceded by a strip, map and sample of the area concerned in order to rapidly assess and record the archaeological features, which exist here.
- 4.3.3 Former Allotments Watling Street HPOS, MAN3, is located very close to the projected line of the Roman road of Watling Street. Excavations in the 1970s have recorded possible Roman buildings. In the event of development it is likely that further evaluation, possibly in the form of a geophysical survey of the site, will be required. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.3.4 Land at 79 Witherley Road HPOS, ATH13 is located close to Watling Street, but in an area heavily impacted by late 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. The presence of surviving Roman features within this site cannot be discounted. Any groundworking here would require the monitoring of ground works by an archaeologist as mitigation.
- 4.3.5 Area 1 HPOS, ATH18, is located close to the former Britannia Hat Factory and associated workers housing. WCC sees this as an important site in the industrial heritage of Atherstone. It is recommended that the area should be protected through the preservation of former factory buildings and workers housing and their incorporation into any new development so that the character of the area is preserved.
- 4.3.6 Areas 2-4 HPOS, ATH17 & 19, are located within the medieval core of Atherstone. Development here would impact upon the setting of and views from a number of Listed Buildings. It is recommended that any development within these areas should respect established plot boundaries in order to protect the medieval character of the area and that new

buildings should be in sympathy with the character of the area. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the structures and the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.

- 4.3.7 Durnos Nurseries HPOS ATH8 is located immediately to the north of recorded Saxon activity, while Atherstone Football Club HPOS, ATH14, is located 90 metres from this site. The Saxon site has been previously impacted by the creation of the football stadium. Future development could be mitigated via an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain the extent to which previous development may have impacted upon the archaeological resource. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.3.8 Area 6 HPOS, ATH4, is located 130 metres to the north east of the area of Saxon activity and has not been developed. Future development could be mitigated via an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if the Saxon activity extends as far as this site. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.3.9 Land North of Holly Lane HPOS, ATH7, includes part of the recently discovered Saxon site within it. Future development here could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if the Saxon activity extends as far as this site. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.3.10 Area 7 HPOS, ATH5, Land west of Holly Lane is located immediately to the north west of the Saxon site and also close to the shrunken medieval settlement at Whittington Farm and the Grade II Listed Building of Whittington Farmhouse. Future development here could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if the Saxon activity extends as far as this site. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required. The screening of the development from the Farmhouse by landscaping or screening planting trees could mitigate the impact on the setting of and views from the Listed Building. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the building and the efficacy of any mitigation will require consultation with English Heritage.
- 4.3.11 Sites 1 & 2 Land North A5 Whittington Lane Preferred Option Employment Sites (POES, ATH6 part) include an area of allotments which are considered to date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The horticultural historic character should be a consideration in any proposed development of this area.
- 4.3.12 Area 1 POES, ATH15, Land at Holly Lane is located less than 30 metres to the south west of the Saxon site. Future development could be mitigated via an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if the Saxon activity extends as far as this site. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.

## 4.4 Austrey

### 4.4.1 *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.4.2 There are no sites here of high sensitivity or sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the medieval settlement core and the dispersed post-medieval settlement to the north.

### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.4.3 Area 1 (AUS3, Land off Norton Hill), Area 2 (AUS1b, Crisp Farm) and Applegarth HPOS (AUS4) are located on the south, south-west and south-east edges of the medieval core of the village. Any development here could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.4.4 Land West of Glebe Rise (AUS7) and Area 3 HPOS, (AUS1a Land south of Bishops Cleeve) would impact upon the setting of the Church of St. Nicholas and upon the relationship between the historic village core and the surrounding countryside. Any development here could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required. Development would have a potential effect upon the setting of St. Nicholas church and measures will need to be taken to mitigate this effect. These measures may include the screening of the development from the church by landscaping or planting. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the structure and the efficacy of any mitigation will require consultation with English Heritage. Any development of this area will require careful design to ensure that any potential impact upon the setting of the village and the surrounding field systems is reduced or avoided. .
- 4.4.5 Land at Hollybank Farm, AUS2 & 9, and land adjacent to 8 Main Road, AUS10, are located at the north end of the village in an area occupied by dispersed post-medieval settlement. These sites are located next to a number of Listed Buildings and would impact upon their settings and the views from them. Any future development would need to ensure that it was sympathetic to the character of this area or that new development was screened from these buildings. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of these structures and the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.

## 4.5 Coleshill

### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.5.1 There is one site of high sensitivity (Area 1, COL9, land r/o Park Cottage, Birmingham Road). Development here would have to avoid physical impacts on Park Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building. There are no sites, which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivities are the Iron Age / Roman settlement sites to the north of the town, the medieval core, Father Hudson's Homes and the medieval settlement area along Coventry Road.

### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.5.2 Land at Grimstock Hill HPOS, COL1, is located within 120 metres of Iron Age and Roman settlement sites and within part of a late 19th century gravel quarry. It is highly likely that further Iron Age and Roman features exist in this area, although some of it may have been heavily impacted by the former quarry which once occupied the southern half of the site. Any development could be mitigated by an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within this site. The results of this evaluation would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.5.3 Land at Blytheways HPOS, COL6, is located close to the medieval heart of the town, within the Coleshill Conservation Area and close to two Listed Buildings. Any development here would be likely to impact upon medieval features, the effects of which could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required. It is also important that any impact on the character of the Conservation Area or upon the setting of Listed Buildings is mitigated via sympathetic design.
- 4.5.4 Land off High Street HPOS, COL5, is located within the Coleshill Conservation Area, close to the site of a possible former castle at *Mons Castri* and within sight of five Grade II Listed Buildings. Any development here would be likely to impact upon medieval features and upon the settings of the Listed Buildings. The impact on the buried archaeology would be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required. The impact on the settings of the Listed Buildings would mean that measures will need to be taken to mitigate any effect. Mitigation measures may include the screening of the development from any buildings by either landscaping or screening planting or sympathetic design of any potential development. The potential effect of the development and the nature of any mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.
- 4.5.5 Area 1 HPOS, COL9, land r/o Park Cottage, Birmingham Road, is located close to the medieval core and contains a Grade II Listed Building. Depending on the nature of the development, this building could be physically impacted by the new construction. Development could also see major impacts to its setting and views from it. The development proposals would need to be carefully considered so that any impact could be reduced to a minimum. Alternatively development should not be attempted here.
- 4.5.6 Land off Park Road HPOS, COL3, is located in an area of municipal building to the south west of the medieval core in an area previously disturbed by modern development. There is a slight chance of previously unrecorded archaeological features being present here, although they will have been impacted by modern development. Development impacts could be mitigated by the monitoring of ground works by an archaeologist.
- 4.5.7 Father Hudson's HPOS, COL4, is located partially within the medieval core of the town and within the Coventry Road Conservation Area. The care home that covers this site is currently being redeveloped. The existing buildings recorded on the HER and as part of the Historic Towns Project and are considered of local heritage value it is seen as important that any

impact on the character of the Conservation Area is mitigated via sympathetic design.

- 4.5.8 Area 3 (COL8, land r/o 58-60 Coventry Road) and Area 4 HPOS, (COL10, Garages at Springfield) are also located within the Coventry Road Conservation Area. These areas have been previously impacted by 19<sup>th</sup> century housing, although their location close to the medieval core means there is some potential for archaeological finds. The impact of any future development could be mitigated by the monitoring of any ground works by an archaeologist. It is also important that any impact on the character of the Conservation Area is mitigated via sympathetic design.

## 4.6 Curdworth

### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.6.1 There are no sites here of high sensitivity or sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the medieval settlement core.

### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.6.2 Area 1 (CUR4, Church Lane) and Area 2 HPOS (CUR5, r/o Village Hall) are located close to the medieval core of the village and it is likely that development here would impact upon archaeological features associated with the original settlement. This impact could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.6.3 Land at 111 Coleshill Road HPOS, CUR2, is located at the southern end of the medieval settlement core. It is also likely that development here would impact upon archaeological features associated with the original settlement. This impact could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.

## 4.7 Fillongley

### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.7.1 There are no sites here of high sensitivity or sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the Fillongley Conservation Area, the medieval settlement core and the settings of Listed Buildings.

### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.7.2 Area 1 HPOS, (FIL1 Fillongley Social Club, Ousterne Lane), is located within the Fillongley Conservation Area and within sight of four Listed Buildings. Any development would impact upon the settings and views from these Listed Buildings as well as on the setting of the Conservation Area. It is important that any impact on the character of the Conservation Area and on is mitigated via sympathetic design. The development may have a potential effect upon the setting of the nearby Listed Buildings and it is likely that measures will need to be taken to mitigate this effect. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the structures and the effectiveness of any mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.

- 4.7.3 Area 2 HPOS, (FIL4, Castle Close), is located on the southern edge of the medieval settlement, close to an area of deserted medieval settlement and a Scheduled Monument (Castle Yard). Development here is likely to impact upon archaeological features associated with the deserted medieval settlement, as well as on the setting of the Scheduled Monument. The impact on the buried archaeological features could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required. The development may have a potential effect upon the setting of the Scheduled Monument of Castle Yard. It is likely that measures will need to be taken to mitigate this effect. Measures may include the screening of the development from Castle Yard by landscaping or screening planting. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the monument and the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.
- 4.7.4 Area 3 HPOS (FIL3, Land r/o Ashleigh, Coventry Road) is located 0.5 km to the south of the medieval village, to the rear of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. Development here may impact upon the setting of a former medieval deer park which is located to the west, but which is not a designated asset. The impact of any development could be mitigated through the monitoring of groundworks by an archaeologist.

## 4.8 Grendon & Baddesley Ensor

### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.8.1 There is two sites here of high sensitivity (Land R/O Church Farm / Area 1, BE7 & 8). There are no sites, which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the Roman Road of Watling Street, the medieval core of Baddesley Ensor and the likely site of Baddesley Hall.

### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.8.2 Area 1 Grendon, Former Sparrowdale School (GRE1) and Refuse Depot HPOS, (GRE2) are located on the northern edge of the settlement, close to a deserted medieval settlement. It is possible that this settlement extends as far as the site. Development here could impact upon archaeological features associated with the settlement. The Refuse Depot is also located within 15 metres of Watling Street, a major Roman road and may contain features associated with roadside settlements. The impact on the buried archaeological features could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.8.3 Baddesley Youth Club, Boot Hill HPOS, (BE3) is located 200 metres to the south Watling Street and may also include features associated with Roman settlement. The area has been previously developed which may have impacted upon any such features. Any development here could possibly impact upon archaeological features, although the potential is not high. The impact of any development could be mitigated through the monitoring of groundworks by an archaeologist.
- 4.8.4 Land R/O Church Farm & Church Farm, (BE7 & 8) together with Area 1 Baddesley HPOS, BE9, Land off Jean Street) are three sites located partially and wholly within the medieval core of Baddesley Ensor and the

likely site of Baddesley Hall, a post-medieval manor house. Development here would be likely to impact upon medieval and post-medieval archaeological features and could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.

- 4.8.5 Baddesley Club HPOS, (BE10, New Street) is located on the south west edge of the medieval village core in an area of modern housing which will have heavily impacted upon any potential archaeological features associated with the medieval village. The impact of any development here could be mitigated through the monitoring of groundworks by an archaeologist.
- 4.8.6 Land adjoining 3 Meadow Gardens (BE11) is located at the southern end of the medieval village core in a garden plot to the rear of a post-1955 house, that was formerly allotments. Any development here could possibly impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features, although the potential is not high. The impact of any development could be mitigated through the monitoring of groundworks by an archaeologist.

## 4.9 Hartshill & Ansley Common

### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.9.1 There are two sites here of high sensitivity (Land at Hartshill Quarry and Land R/O 145 Coleshill Road). Development at Land R/O 145 Coleshill Road should be avoided on historic landscape grounds. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the Roman kiln sites at Hartshill and the former mineral line at Coleshill Road.

### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.9.2 Land at Hartshill Quarry HPOS, HAR3, is located immediately to the south east of the medieval village core of Hartshill. The area has been extensively quarried in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, works which have exposed a large Roman kiln field that appears to have been the centre of mortaria production. Part of the site is located in areas previously quarried, however a strip of land to the west appears to have been untouched by development and is likely to contain further kilns. A programme of archaeological work, probably with geophysical survey as a first stage, would be expected in any mitigation prior to development.
- 4.9.3 Land R/O 145 Coleshill Road HPOS, ANSCOMM1, is located in an area of paddocks and closes as well as a section of former railway line in the north west of Chapel End, the modern development to the south of Hartshill. Development here would impact upon the former railway breaking up the surviving route and leaving the section to the north isolated from the main section. Development will also remove one of the few surviving pre-industrial areas of paddock in the area. The site is of high sensitivity and is not recommended for development.

## 4.10 Hurley

### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.10.1 There are no sites here of high sensitivity or sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the former mineral railway linking a quarry to the south with the mainline to the north and the medieval manorial complex to the east.

### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.10.2 Area 1 (HUR4, Land off Damson Drive) and Area 2 HPOS, (HUR5, Land r/o High Street) are located within areas of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing to the west of the medieval core of the village. Area 2 is located adjacent to a former mineral railway linking a quarry to the south with the mainline to the north. These are areas of low archaeological potential and have been previously disturbed by development. Development here could be mitigated by the monitoring of groundworks by an archaeologist. Consideration should be made of the route of the historic mineral railway with a preference of retaining the continuity of this feature in the landscape if possible. Land at Knowle Hill, (HUR1) is an area already heavily disturbed by building works, and is of low sensitivity.

## 4.11 Kingsbury

### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.11.1 There are no sites here of high sensitivity or sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the medieval settlement core around the castle and manorial complex and church to the west of the modern town. *Summary of Key Issues*
- 4.11.2 Pear Tree Avenue HPOS, (KIN5 & 4, Land and garages off Pear Tree Avenue) is located in an area of open land, surrounded by late 20<sup>th</sup> century housing to the east of the medieval core of the settlement. There is a partial view of the site from the nearby Grade II\* Listed Building; the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Development here would be unlikely to impact upon archaeological features and could be mitigated by the monitoring of groundworks by an archaeologist. The development may have a potential effect upon the setting of the nearby church and it is likely that measures will need to be taken to mitigate this effect. Any potential mitigation strategy will need to be discussed with English Heritage.
- 4.11.3 Areas 1-3 (KIN7 Garage site adj 53 Pear Tree Avenue, KIN3, former Library Bromage Avenue & KIN1, Garages off Beech Close), Kingsbury 54 (KIN8, Land r/o 11-15 Chestnut Close) and 55 HPOS (KIN2, Land adj 18 Chestnut Close), are all located within areas of late 20<sup>th</sup> century housing to the north of the original medieval core of the settlement. All of these areas have been impacted by this modern development and are of low archaeological potential. Any development in these five HPOS could be mitigated by the monitoring of groundworks by an archaeologist.

## 4.12 Newton Regis

### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.12.1 The development site Manor / Baddons Farm, NR3, is of high sensitivity. There are no archaeological issues which could prevent development. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the Listed Buildings grouped to the north of the site.

### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.12.2 Manor / Baddons Farm HPOS, NR3, is located within a farmyard immediately to the south of the medieval core of the village. Development here would have an effect upon the setting of and views from six Listed Buildings that surround the farmyard, the most significant of which is a Grade II\* Listed Building (Old Hall Farmhouse). It is likely that measures will need to be taken to mitigate these effects. Such measures may include the screening of the development from any buildings by landscaping or screening planting and careful sympathetic design. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of these structures and the effectiveness of any mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.

## 4.13 Old & New Arley

### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.13.1 There are two sites here of high sensitivity (P68, Former Arley Working Mens Club and Area 6, Arley Surgery Site). There are no sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the medieval church within Old Arley and the field containing a probable deserted medieval settlement at Gun Hill Farm.

### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.13.2 Land at Rectory Road (ARL1) is located within the garden of a post-1955 house on the northern edge of Old Arley village. There is a partial view of the site from the nearby Grade II\* Listed Building; St. Winifred's Church. The site does not appear to have been developed in the recorded past. Development could impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features and could be mitigated by the monitoring of groundworks by an archaeologist. Area 1 HPOS (ARL2, Herbert Fowler School) is located within a school to the north east of the medieval core of Old Arley. The site will have been heavily impacted by the construction of the school and it is unlikely that archaeological features survive here. There is a partial view of the site from the nearby Grade II\* Listed Building; St. Winifred's Church. Development here would be unlikely to impact upon archaeological features and could be mitigated by the monitoring of groundworks by an archaeologist. The development may have a potential effect upon the setting of the nearby St. Winifred's church and it is likely that measures will need to be taken to mitigate this effect. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the building and the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage. .
- 4.13.3 PS68, Former Arley Working Mens Club and Area 6 HPOS, Arley Surgery Site are located at Gun Hill Farm to the south west of New Arley on the edge of an area of earthworks that are believed to be medieval in date. Any development here should be prefaced by a staged approach of archaeological investigations. Trial trenching has already been suggested

in response to a planning application here for 13 new bungalows (PAP/2012/0550 – CWA25828).

#### 4.14 Piccadilly

##### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.14.1 No key significant issues were identified here.

##### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.14.2 The area has been heavily scarred by industrial development and most of the open land is either waste or covered with modern field systems. The area to the north west of Slateley Hall Farm may have some potential for Roman settlement and any proposed development here should take this sensitivity into account. The shrunken medieval settlement at Holt Farm in the north west and the ancient woodland at Kingsbury Wood in the south east are the most sensitive parts of the Study Area, although the planned settlement of Piccadilly, particularly its Edwardian core, is also a good examples of planned industrial settlement.

#### 4.15 Polesworth & Dordon

##### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.15.1 There are two sites of high sensitivity (Former Polesworth High School, POL3, and Land East of Birch Coppice, DOR8 & 11). The Key Sensitivities are Polesworth Abbey Precinct, Polesworth medieval core, Wood Park medieval park, St. Helena common, Watling Street Roman road and the Hall End medieval settlement site.

##### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.15.2 Former Polesworth High School HPOS, POL3, is located at the centre of the historic town core, on the northern edge of the former Abbey Precinct and within the Polesworth Conservation Area. Although the site will have been extensively disturbed by the construction of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century school, with later 20<sup>th</sup> century additions, the location of the site means that it is very possible that features associated with either the Abbey Precinct of the medieval town exist here. Development here could impact upon such features as well as having a significant impact upon the historic landscape, in particular the character of the spatial relationship between the Abbey precinct and the medieval settlement core. Depending on the design of buildings, any new development would have between a low and a medium impact upon the setting of and views from the former Abbey Precinct, the Gatehouse, St. Editha's church, 22 High Street, the barn and the dovecote. Development here would require an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work would be required. The nature of the development should be tailored so as to mitigate the impact of new building upon the historic landscape, the settings of the Listed Buildings and the Conservation Area.
- 4.15.3 Area 1, POL6 Land north of St Helena Road, and Land West of Woodpack Farm, POL12, are located to the south east of Polesworth, within the area of a former medieval park (Wood Park). Development here would break up the distinctive boundaries between the park and surrounding areas as well as continuing a cumulative impact on the park as development has spread south from Polesworth in the past century. There is a medium

potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist within this relatively undisturbed area. Development here would be likely to impact upon medieval and post-medieval archaeological features and could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.

- 4.15.4 Land at Laurel Avenue / Land at Common Lane / Sycamore Lane HPOS, (POL7 and POL13) are located on the edge of an area of former common land at St. Helena to the south of Polesworth. There is some evidence for dispersed medieval and post-medieval settlement around the common and the common itself is rare for this part of Warwickshire. In order to preserve this landscape, development here should be avoided. If development goes ahead it would be likely to impact upon medieval and post-medieval archaeological features and could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.15.5 Area 2 HPOS, POL17 Land r/o 19 Dordon Road is located within an area of modern school playing fields, which will have been impacted by, ground levelling. The potential impact of any development here could be mitigated by the monitoring of groundworks by an archaeologist.
- 4.15.6 Land at Dunns Lane HPOS, DOR5, is a ribbon of development located between Watling Street to the south and Dunns Lane to the north. Development here will impact upon what appears to be piecemeal enclosure with small irregular fields that reflect medieval field patterns. It will also divide two areas of woodland at its northern end, both of which appear on Greenwood's map of 1822 and which are thought to be ancient in origin. Impact on the historic landscape character of this area should be considered with an emphasis on avoiding further fragmentation of this historic landscape. The presence of the Roman road of Watling Street at the southern end of the site would suggest potential for Roman roadside activity, which may be impacted by development. This impact could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.15.7 Land rear of Co-op / 72 New Street, Dordon, DOR2, is located in an area of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing which has been extensively disturbed by this modern development in an area of low archaeological potential. No mitigation measures would be required prior to development.
- 4.15.8 Area 3 and Former Orchard Colliery Site, Watling Street HPOS, DOR17, are located along the southern edge of Watling Street where there is potential for archaeological features associated with possible roadside settlement. The presence of the Roman road of Watling Street at the southern end of the site would suggest potential for Roman roadside activity, which may be impacted by development. This impact could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.15.9 CISWO Land (DOR10), Gypsy Lane (DOR18/19/20) and Land East of Birch Coppice POES (DOR8 and 11) are three sites to the south east of Dordon, between Watling Street to the north and Birch Coppice to the south where early prehistoric features and finds have been recorded by a

series of evaluations. Land East of Birch Coppice also extends into the remains of a known medieval settlement and enclosure at Hall End. The Grade II Listed building of Hall End has a clear view into Land East of Birch Coppice. Development in the CISWO Land and Gypsy Lane sites may impact upon medieval and Roman archaeological features, while development within Land East of Birch Coppice is likely to impact upon medieval and possibly Roman features, as well as impacting upon the setting of and views from Hall End. These impacts could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required. The development may have a potential effect upon the setting of Hall End and it is likely that measures will need to be taken to mitigate this effect. Such measures may include the screening of the development from Hall End, either by landscaping or by screening planting. The possible effect of the development upon the setting of Hall End and the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.

#### **4.16 Shustoke**

##### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.16.1 Area 1, SHUS1/ Land south of Coleshill Road, Croft Farm, is considered to be of very high sensitivity. Either development should be avoided within this site or great care should be taken to protect the Listed Buildings within it. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the Listed Buildings within the medieval core of the village.

##### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.16.2 Area 1 HPOS, SHUS1, is located within the historic core of the village and contains two Grade II Listed Buildings (Croft Farmhouse and The Cottage). Development within the site would have a high impact upon the settings and views from these two building and depending on the nature of any development, could impact physically upon both of them. This potential impact could be mitigated by the preservation of both buildings as part of any development plan, together with sympathetic design of the new in order to reduce the impact upon setting and views as much as possible. The site can also be partially viewed from three other Listed Buildings and may have an effect upon the settings of and views from, all three. It is likely that measures will need to be taken to mitigate this effect.
- 4.16.3 The location of the Site, so close to the core of the medieval village, also means that there is high potential for any development to impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features. These impacts could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.

#### **4.17 Shuttington**

##### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.17.1 There are no sites here of high sensitivity or sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivity of the Study area is the historic core of the settlement.

*Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.17.2 Area 1 HPOS, SHUT5, Land adj Ivyleigh Villas, Church Lane, is located towards the southern end of the historic core of the settlement. Development here would be likely to impact upon medieval and post-medieval features associated with this core. This impact could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.
- 4.17.3 Manor Farm Buildings HPOS, SHUT1, is located to the north east of the historic core and development here would be unlikely to impact upon pre-modern archaeological features. Development impacts here could be mitigated by the monitoring of any ground works by an archaeologist.

**4.18 Warton***Key Sensitivities*

- 4.18.1 There are no sites here of high sensitivity or sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the setting of Holy Trinity parish church, the planned enclosure field systems around the village and the possible remains of ridge and furrow which may exist within the sites.

*Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.18.2 Area 1 HPOS, WAR8 (part), Land off Orton Road, is located on the south-east edge of the settlement in an area of planned enclosure. Development here would form part of a further extension of the settlement to the south which has been in train for the past century. There is some potential for the development to impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features. This impact could be mitigated by the monitoring of any ground works by an archaeologist.
- 4.18.3 Land off Little Warton Road HPOS, WAR9, is located immediately to the west of Area 1 within which is an area of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks. Although these earthworks have been flattened by modern agriculture in recent years, they still might survive as sub-surface features, which could be impacted by future development. Development impacts here could be mitigated by the monitoring of any ground works by an archaeologist.
- 4.18.4 Land at Orton Road HPOS, WAR10, is located within modern paddocks to the south of the village in an area of low archaeological potential. Any development impacts here could be mitigated by the monitoring of any ground works by an archaeologist.
- 4.18.5 Land adj Barn End Road/ Ivy Croft Road HPOS, WAR6, is located immediately south east of the village within which is an area of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks. Although these earthworks have been flattened by modern agriculture in recent years, they still might survive as sub-surface features, which could be impacted by future development. Development impacts here could be mitigated by the monitoring of any ground works by an archaeologist.
- 4.18.6 Area 2 HPOS, WAR3, Land r/o Trinity Close, is located in the far south west of the medieval settlement, in an area currently occupied by late 20<sup>th</sup> century allotments. The site is located adjacent to the Grade II Listed Building of Holy Trinity Church and may have a medium impact upon the

setting of and views from this building. As the development could have a potential effect upon the setting of the nearby church and it is likely that measures will need to be taken to mitigate this effect. Mitigation measures may include the screening of the development from the church by landscaping or screening planting. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the structures and the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage. Development in this area may also impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features associated with the medieval settlement. These impacts could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.

- 4.18.7 Area 3 HPOS, WAR2, Land adj the Paddocks Austrey Road, is located on the north eastern edge of the medieval settlement in a small paddock to the rear of Austrey Road which may be a fragment of an earlier medieval strip field. Development here may impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features associated with the medieval settlement. These impacts could be mitigated through an archaeological evaluation using trial trenches to ascertain if features exist within any of these sites. The results of this survey would determine what future work (if any) would be required.

## 4.19 Water Orton

### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.19.1 There are no sites here of high sensitivity or sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the medieval core of the settlement.

### *Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.19.2 Area 1, (WO9 (part) Land adj Dog Inn and r/o 50 Marsh Lane), and Area 2 HPOS (WO4, Land adj 12 Birmingham Road) are located immediately to the east and west of the medieval core respectively, within an area of late 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. Although there is some potential for development to impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features, the impact of the 20<sup>th</sup> century development will probably have truncated or removed most of these features. Development impact here could be mitigated by the monitoring of any ground works by an archaeologist.
- 4.19.3 Church Hall, New Road HPOS, (WO1) is located within the medieval core of the settlement and may contain as yet unrecorded archaeological features. The impact of earlier development will probably have truncated or removed most of these features. Development impact here could be mitigated by the monitoring of any ground works by an archaeologist.

## 4.20 Whitacre Heath

### *Key Sensitivities*

- 4.20.1 There are no sites here of high sensitivity or sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivities of the Study area are the railway bridges to the east, both of which are Grade II Listed buildings.

*Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.20.2 Area 1, WH1, Land at 72 Nether Cottage, is located in a garden plot within an area of late 20<sup>th</sup> century housing that was marked as common land on Greenwood's Map of Warwickshire (1822). There appears little potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist within the site. The site has clear views of two Grade II Listed Buildings, both railway bridges. Neither of these structures have essential settings and would be unaffected by any development.

**4.21 Wood End***Key Sensitivities*

- 4.21.1 There are no sites here of high sensitivity or sites which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivity of the Study area is the post-medieval farmstead of Islington Farm.

*Summary of Key Issues*

- 4.21.2 Land off Tamworth Road / 115 Tamworth Road and Land Behind Tamworth Road HPOS, WE4 and WE3, are located on the south east edge of the settlement, partially within the site of Islington Farm, a post medieval farmstead and partially within an area of late 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. Any development would have a major impact upon the farmstead, which is of local interest but would be unlikely to impact upon archaeological features. Mitigation of these impacts would be to make a record of any at risk farm buildings prior to development.

**Oxford Archaeology****August 2014**

## APPENDIX 1: STUDY AREA REPORTS

**Study Area:** Ansley

**Size:** 228.96 hectares

### **Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Ansley is a ribbon settlement located along the Birmingham Road 2 km to the west of Nuneaton and 5 km to the south west of Atherstone on gently undulating ground. The underlying bedrock geology is mudstone and sandstone of the Whitacre Member which is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Above this are superficial deposits of Diamicton, glacial deposits laid down in the Quaternary period. The medieval core of the village is located along the Birmingham Road, while modern development extends to the east and to the south-east. The village is surrounded by field systems which mostly date from the modern era although there is one block of piecemeal enclosure that preserves some of the field patterns of earlier medieval field systems to the west of the village

### **Designated Assets:**

No designated assets located within the Study Area

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

### **Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

No archaeological assets have been identified dating from the prehistoric, Roman or early medieval periods within the Study Area. The village must have been in existence by the end of the Saxon period as Ansley was held together with Hartshill by the Countess Godiva before the Norman Conquest of 1066. The Domesday survey of 1086 states that the manor was farmed with the rest of Godiva's estates by Nicholas (VCH 4, 1947). As early as 1246 complaint was made that William de Hartshill, lord of the manor, had made enclosures in Ansley to the injury of his tenants (ibid). Earthworks noted immediately to the south west of the village (MWA3936) are thought to be medieval in origin and may be remains of ridge and furrow field systems. A further field of ridge and furrow has been recorded c 350 metres to the south-west. The village remained a small roadside settlement until the industrial revolution when a colliery was established nearby in 1873. The mine closed in 1959. The railway arrived in the 1830s, crossing the southern third of the Study Area. Most of this route contained within a tunnel.

### **Archaeological Potential:**

In general the known archaeological potential of the Study Area is low with few identified assets. The village does have Saxon origins and there is some potential for both early and later medieval features to exist within this area. The earthworks to the south west of the village also suggest that some residual medieval features may exist within the surrounding field systems.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The village is dominated by 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. The Victoria County History (VCH 4, 1947) states that the parish was enclosed in 1803 and some vestiges of this planned enclosure preserved immediately to the west of the village. Some paddocks and closes are preserved to the south of the village. The remaining landscape is taken up with large fields that have been established in the 20<sup>th</sup> century,

together with post 1950s housing development to the east and south east of the village core. Oak Ridge Golf Course occupies the far south-west corner of the Study Area.

### Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

ANS4, R/O Church, Birmingham Road is located within a small area of paddocks and closes which appear to be the enclosed remains of former medieval field systems that have been sub-divided in the last century. The south west corner of the site extends into the estimated medieval core of Ansley. Development here could impact upon medieval features associated with the historic settlement core and would also impact upon the landscape character of what is a small area of medieval landscape that has been preserved through enclosure. The sensitivity of this site is considered to be medium.

Area 1 & Area 2, ANS2a and 2b, Land off Nuthurst Crescent, are located in an area that has been previously disturbed by modern development (Wallace, pers com) and it is likely that any archaeological features here will have either been removed or truncated. Development here would have a cumulative impact upon the historic landscape as modern housing gradually removes more of the historic landscape to the north east of the village that has been preserved by the paddocks. The sensitivity of the site is considered to be low.

#### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

Generally there is a low density of archaeological sites across the Study Area with the main areas of potential located within the historic settlement core (MWA9483) and in some of the enclosed fields and paddocks immediately around it. The centre of the Study Area is covered by post-World War II housing and an area to the south west of the village has been impacted by 19th century railway development. These are both areas of low sensitivity. The field systems to the south, east and west of the village are 20<sup>th</sup> century in origin and also of low sensitivity.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
ANS4, R/O Church, Birmingham Road	Medium – possible impact on medieval archaeological features associated with settlement core	None	None	Medium – impact on field systems to the north east of the village	Archaeological Trial Trenching as first response
ANS2a, Area 1 Land off Nuthurst Crescent	Low – area previously disturbed.	None	None	Low – area previously disturbed	Watching Brief
ANS2b, Area 2 Land off Nuthurst Crescent	Low – area previously disturbed.	None	None	Low - area previously disturbed	Watching Brief

**Study Area:** Atherstone and Mancetter

**Size:** 921.13 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Atherstone is a market town located in the north of Warwickshire, close to the border with Staffordshire and Leicestershire. Atherstone and Mancetter are located on gently undulating land at the foot of a north east facing escarpment c 3km to the north west of Nuneaton and 7 km to the south east of Tamworth. The underlying geology of most of the Study Area is mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 229 to 246 million years ago in the Triassic Period. In the south east of the Study Area this is replaced by Mercia Mudstone, which is also Triassic in age. The superficial geology consists of patches of Anker sand and gravel which are dotted across the Study Area with lines of alluvium running off the high ground to the south west and across the area on south west – north east alignments. Topographically, the town lies within Natural England's Mease/Sence Lowlands character area, close to the border with the Arden character area. In general the landform of the Mease/Sence character area consists of low hills and extensive tracts of relatively flat land along the river valleys. The historic character is heavily influenced by extensive tracts of parliamentary enclosure (Morton, in prep a).

**Designated Assets:**

Two Scheduled Monuments (1017585, 1005736), one Registered Park and Garden (1001190), two Grade I Listed Buildings (1188486), Three Grade II\* Listed Buildings (1185175, 1185415 and 1365164) and 89 Grade II Listed Buildings (not listed) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains three Conservation Areas; Atherstone, Watling Street Bridge and Mancetter.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

Traces of prehistoric activity have been recorded in the south east of the Study Area, in and around Mancetter. These finds include a fragment of a Neolithic or Bronze Age axe which was found 450m north west of Crab Tree Farm (MWA 5136), Neolithic flint blades to the south west of Mancetter (MWA 12232), together with more Neolithic flint (MWA6073) and a microliths (MWA5009) found near Mancetter Spring Farm towards the southern edge of the area. During the Roman period a relatively substantial settlement and series of forts (Scheduled monument 1017585) were located within the vicinity of the present village of Mancetter. The Roman settlement of Mancetter is mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary as *Manduessedo*. The settlement formed part of a large industrial zone (Scheduled Monument 1017585) that extended over several kilometres to Hartshill, near Nuneaton. Evidence from excavations and aerial photographs has shown that the first phase of Roman activity in the area consisted of a two-phase vexillation fortress established in the pre-Flavian period under the modern village of Mancetter. Traces of earlier and later forts have also been found on different alignments. Not a great deal is known of the civil settlement, which appears to have lined both sides of Watling Street. The first buildings are believed to date to the Flavian period. However, the presence of any garrison would have attracted settlement to the area and fostered the local economy. Industrial production seems to have begun during the early second century with a significant part of the local economy being based on the production of mortaria. The kilns at Mancetter seem to have been located mainly on the south-western side of the town. Here, simple timber buildings possibly relating to pottery production have been found. A glass furnace has also been uncovered, testifying to other industrial activities within the settlement.

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 the manor of Atherstone was held by the Countess Godiva of Mercia. It appears that, at the time, Atherstone was a relatively minor place as shown by the fact that it belonged to the parish of Mancetter and had no church of its own. Archaeological evidence for settlement is restricted to an Anglo-Saxon gold clasp (MWA7503) found in the area of Mancetter and

clay loom weights found 200m of Sheepy Road (MWA261). Recent excavations to the north of Atherstone at Rowland Way (site not yet added to HER) have uncovered a pit alignment dated to the Saxon period, although this does not appear to be a settlement and has yet to be characterised. In 1066 Countess Godiva held 3 hides in Atherstone; this passed with most of her other lands to the Earls of Chester. The manor of Atherstone was subsequently granted to the Abbey of Bec Herlouin in Normandy by Hugh, Earl of Chester, soon after the Conquest (Morton, in prep a). Mancetter is not mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 and its status at this time is unclear (VCH 5, 1949).

The medieval settlement at Mancetter appears to have been larger than the post-medieval and modern villages, as evidence for settlement (MWA390) has been recorded immediately to the south of village. Atherstone prospered as a market town through the medieval period and this success continued into the post-medieval era, prompted towards the end of this period by the rapid growth of industrial centres such as Birmingham and Coventry with an increased demand for daily fresh food produce. The Industrial Revolution and the arrival of the Coventry Canal in the late 1780s saw expansion in Atherstone. Expansion was mainly to the south of the town along Coleshill Road and around the canal. Much of this development was industrial and commercial in nature and included the building of the large Britannia and Richmond Mill hat works (MWA 5816) in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and commercial canal side buildings nearby (Morton, in prep a). Expansion away from the historic core only began in the 1900s when the two major landowners, the Bracebridge and Repington (later Dugdale) families, made land available for development. By 1914 regular rows industrial terraced houses had been built along Richmond, Erdington, Stanley and Ambien Roads with more substantial suburban housing lining Coleshill Road (ibid). Large scale residential development began in earnest after the First World War with the building of large numbers of semi-detached houses along Church Walk and to the west of Mancetter. At the same time the local authority built the Stratford Avenue estate (ibid).

#### **Archaeological Potential:**

The Study Area contains a great deal of archaeological potential. The Roman fort, villa and settlement around Mancetter is an area of very high archaeological potential, as is the land on either side of Watling Street which runs through the core of both settlements. The medieval core of Atherstone and the shrunken medieval settlement to the south of Mancetter are also of very high potential. The land around Rowland Way appears to contain significant Saxon features, which have yet to be fully characterised by archaeological investigation. This area appears to be one of very high potential. The industrial heritage of Atherstone is preserved along the Coventry Canal and the railway, especially at the site of the former Britannia Hat Factory. These buildings preserve a distinct phase in the history of Atherstone and are of historic interest.

#### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The historic core of Atherstone is dominated by later 19<sup>th</sup> century houses and industrial buildings with 20<sup>th</sup> century housing estates to the south west and south east, while industrial estates dominate the floodplain areas to the north and north east. Merivale Hall is a Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden (1001190) that is located partially within the north west of the Study Area. This park dates from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and commands views across Atherstone on the lowland to the north-east. Purley Chase (MWA12569) is a pleasure ground, dating from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century that is located to the south of Merivale Hall and which extends into the south east corner of the Study Area. Although most of the Study Area itself is industrialised, there are some fragments of enclosed land around the periphery which preserve some of the post-medieval landscape.

## Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites

### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Former School Playing Field and Church Walk, Manor Road, Mancetter, MAN1 and MAN2 are located immediately to the north of the Mancetter Roman fort. This site has been investigated via archaeological trial trenching which has revealed some features. WCC may ask for a strip, map and sample of the area if any new developments are proposed here. The site is considered to be highly sensitive.

Former Allotments Watling Street, MAN3, is located immediately to the south of the Roman road of Watling Street. Excavations immediately to the north in the 1970s (EWA2812) recorded possible Roman timber buildings. It is also possible that road itself runs through the site as the exact routes of these roads are notoriously difficult to map. WCC may ask for a geophysical survey of this site as a first response to any development proposals. Willow Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building (1365172) has a partial view of the Site and development here may have a low impact upon the setting of and views from the building. The site is considered to be of high archaeological sensitivity.

Land at 79 Witherley Road, ATH13, is located in an area of post-1955 detached housing 40 metres to the south west of Watling Street. The site is likely to have been heavily disturbed by modern development although the presence of Roman features associated with the road, or indeed the road itself, cannot be discounted, albeit in a truncated form. The site is considered to be of medium - low sensitivity.

Land at Westwood Road / Herring Road, ATH9, is located within an area of small fields on the northern edge of a meander in the Coventry Canal at the foot of Rawn Hill. No impacts are anticipated with development in this area although it may impact upon the setting of the canal. The sensitivity of the site is considered to be low.

Area 1, Former Factory, ATH18, is located at the site of the former Britannia Hat factory on the Coventry Canal. There also appears to be a number of canal wharves and hat factory workers housing close to this site, all of which should be preserved. Development here would have a medium impact upon an area of sensitive industrial heritage. This impact could be mitigated by the design of the development with a focus on protecting the industrial heritage. The site is considered to be of medium archaeological sensitivity.

Area 2, Area 3 and Area 4, Land at Station Road, ATH17 Veros Hat Factory, ATH19 Land off South Street, are all located within the medieval core of Atherstone. Development within any of these sites would impact upon the historic character of the town and could disturb medieval archaeological remains associated with the earlier market town. Consideration should be made of the established plot boundaries reflecting the medieval character of this area. Where possible, the fragmentation, removal or amalgamation of these boundaries should be avoided. Development here would have low impacts on the settings of and views from the multiple Grade II Listed Buildings that are located along the Watling Street. These sites are considered to be of medium archaeological and landscape sensitivity.

Area 5, ATH16 Princess Road garages, is located in an area of early 20<sup>th</sup> century semi-detached housing located to the north east of the medieval core. Development here would not affect the historic landscape and the area has been heavily disturbed by previous development. The site is considered to be of low sensitivity.

St. George's Road and Land off York/Listed Road, ATH10 and 12 are located in an area of post-1955 terraced housing to the north west of Atherstone. Development here would not affect the historic landscape and the area has been heavily disturbed by previous development. The site is considered to be of low sensitivity.

Atherstone Football Club, ATH14, is located 580 metres to the north west of the medieval core of Atherstone and 90 metres to the south east of the recently discovered Saxon site (site not yet added to HER). The site will have been impacted by the construction of the football ground but retains some potential to contain features associated with the site to the north-west. The site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Durnos Nurseries, ATH8, Holly Lane, is located immediately to the north of the Saxon site (site not yet added to HER). This site will have been impacted by the construction of the nurseries, but retains some potential to contain archaeological features associated with the site to the south-west. The site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Area 6, ATH4, Land east of Holly Lane, is located in an area of large post-World War Two fields immediately to the north east of Durnos Nurseries. This site is free of previous impacts and has good potential to contain archaeological features associated with the Saxon Site (site not yet added to HER) located 130 metres to the south- west. The site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Land North of Holly Lane, ATH7, is located within large modern fields and includes the Saxon site (site not yet added to HER) recently discovered to the north west of Atherstone. It is certain that development would impact upon this site and further as yet unrecorded features associated with it. This site is considered to be of high archaeological sensitivity.

Area 7, ATH5, Land west of Holly Lane, is located immediately to the north west of the Saxon site (site not yet added to HER) and 120 metres to the south west of the shrunken medieval settlement at Whittington Farm (MWA3947). It is likely that development here would impact upon archaeological features associated with either or both of these two sites. Whittington Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building (12992921) is located 50 metres to the north and has a clear view of the site. Development here would have a medium impact upon the setting of and views from the farmhouse and its attached buildings.

#### *Preferred Option Employment Sites*

Sites 1 & 2 Land north A5 / Whittington Lane, ATH6 (part) cover an area of industrial heritage including the Coventry Canal, docks, locks, canal cottages and bridges. These sites also include an area of allotments, which are over 100 years old. This horticultural historic character should be a consideration in any proposed development of this area. Overall these two areas are considered to be of medium archaeological sensitivity.

Employment Area 1, ATH15 Land at Holly Lane is located within an area of industrial estate to the north west of Atherstone. The site will have been previously impacted by the construction of the industrial estate, although the potential remains for archaeological features to survive. A Saxon site has been found recently (EWA10079) less than 30 metres to the north east of this area and further features associated with this site may still exist here. The site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

#### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

Mancetter is an area of high sensitivity with the village containing a conservation area together with the known sites of Roman forts along with evidence of medieval settlement. The land to the south- west contains the Scheduled Monument of *Manduessedum* Roman settlement with an associated industrial complex (1017585). All of these areas are considered to be of high sensitivity. In the countryside immediately around the village are surviving fragments of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture. These earthworks are considered to be of medium sensitivity and would require a record to be made of them before any development that would impact upon them was considered.

Atherstone has a historic medieval core that contains a large number of Listed Buildings and is considered to be of medium sensitivity. The land immediately around the town is occupied by light

industrial estates and post World War II housing, all of which are considered to be of low sensitivity. Merevale Hall (1001190), which is located immediately to the west of the town, is a Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden and is an area of high sensitivity. The shrunken medieval settlement at Whittington (MWA3947) at the northern end of the Study Area has not been fully delimited and may expand beyond the area already identified. This area and the land around it for a distance of at least 200 metres should be considered an area of high sensitivity.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Former School Playing Field and Church Walk, Manor Road, Mancetter, MAN 1 and MAN2	High - Impact upon Roman fort and medieval settlement sites	None	None	Low – area already covered by modern development	Strip, map and Sample
Former Allotments Watling Street, MAN3	High - Impact upon Roman road and settlement sites	Low impact upon Willow Cottage (1365172), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon Willow Cottage (1365172), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect	Low – area already covered by modern development	Geophysical Survey
Land at 79 Witherley Road, ATH13	Medium – possible impact on Roman road and settlement sites	None	None	Low – area already covered by modern development	Watching Brief
Land at Westwood Road / Herring Road, ATH9	Low – possible impacts on industrial features	None	None	Low – area of open land on edge of modern development	None
Area 1, ATH18, Britannia Mill, Coleshill Road	Medium – impact on the Britannia Hat factory and workers housing	None	None	Medium – impact on preserved industrial landscape	Preservation of factory building
Areas 2, 3 and 4, ATH17 &	Medium – Impact upon	Multiple Listed	Multiple Listed	Medium – Impact upon	Build within existing plots.

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
19, Veros Hat Factory and Land off South Street	possible medieval features located within historic settlement core	Buildings along Watling Street	Buildings along Watling Street	historic character of settlement core	Sympathetic developments
Area 5, Garages at Princess Road	Low – Small chance of impact upon previously unrecorded archaeological features	None	None	Low - area already covered by modern development	None
St. George's Road and Land off York/Listed Road, ATH10 & 12	Low – Small chance of impact upon previously unrecorded archaeological features	None	None	Low - area already covered by modern development	None
Atherstone Football Club, ATH14	Medium – potential impact on features associated with nearby Saxon site	None	None	Low - area already covered by modern development	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Durnos Nurseries, Holly Lane, ATH8	Medium – Impact on features associated with Saxon site, but possible truncated by nursery development	None	None	Low - area already covered by modern development	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Area 6, ATH4, Land east of Holly Lane	Medium - possible impact on features associated	None	None	Low – located in an area of large modern fields	Evaluation Trial Trenching

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
	with nearby Saxon site				
Land North of Holly Lane, ATH7	High – Impact on Saxon site at western end of site	None	None	Low – located in an area of large modern fields	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Area 7, ATH5, Land west of Holly Lane	Medium - possible impact on features associated with nearby Saxon site	Low impact upon Farmhouse and attached buildings located 50 metres to the north of Whittington Farmhouse (1299292), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon Farmhouse and attached buildings located 50 metres to the north of Whittington Farmhouse (1299292), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect	Low – located in an area of large modern fields	Evaluation Trial Trenching. Screening from Listed Buildings

**Table 2: Summary of Impacts on Preferred Option Employment Sites**

<b>Preferred Option Employment Sites</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Sites 1 & 2 Land north A5 / Whittington Lane, ATH6 (part), north and south of Coventry Canal.	Medium – impact on industrial sites associated with Coventry Canal and old allotments	None	None	Low – Impact on setting of allotments	Preservation of allotments

<b>Preferred Option Employment Sites</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Employment Area 1, ATH15, Land at Holly Lane	Medium – Impact on features associated with Saxon site but possibly truncated by Industrial Estate development	None	None	Low - area already covered by modern industrial development	Evaluation Trial Trenching.

**Study Area:** Austrey

**Size:** 237.54 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

The village of Austrey lies at the foot of the west-facing slope of Norton Hill (a mudstone escarpment) between the villages of Little Orton to the south-east and Newton Regis to the north-west. The village lies on new red sandstone; the soil is various, principally a rich loam, and much of the parish is under grass. The parish was enclosed in 1796 (VCH 4, 1947). The underlying geology is Tarporley Siltstone Formation – Siltstone, mudstone and sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period in a local environment previously dominated by rivers and lakes (BGS website). The historic settlement core is surrounded by piecemeal enclosed land that appears to have preserved some medieval field boundaries. A later 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century development has grown up around scattered post-medieval farm settlements to the north west of the historic core.

**Designated Assets:**

One Grade II\* (1365184) and 14 Grade II Listed Buildings (1034704-711, 1186137, 1186147, 1252602, 1365185-7) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

In the early medieval period Austrey formed part of a great block of seventy or eighty midland villages belonging to Wulfric Spot, the Mercian nobleman who founded Burton Abbey. In Wulfric's will of 1004 he left Austrey to one of his *thegns* who later transferred this part of the manor to the abbey. The village is listed in Domesday in 1086 as having 41 households under the tenancy of Nigel of Aubigny. The parish church of St. Nicholas (1365184) dates from the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. The remains of what appears to be former medieval settlement to the north west of the church have been recorded by a sketch of the visible earthworks which was undertaken in 2000 by A. Martin (MWA 8885). Surviving ridge and furrow earthworks have also been recorded all around the historic settlement core.

**Archaeological Potential:**

The settlement core area has been continually occupied since the medieval period and contains 14 Listed Buildings as well as sub-surface evidence of former medieval settlement close to the historic core (MW 8885). Consequently, there is a likelihood that significant archaeological deposits survive in the area in general.

**Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The village is a mixture of housing phases with pockets of post-medieval cottages in-filled by early and later 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. The field pattern to the north and south east of the settlement is very irregular and considered by WCC to be the result of piecemeal enclosures that have retained the outlines of medieval strip fields. Areas of planned enclosure are located to the south-west, north-east and north west of the village. The fields to the east and west of Newton Regis are very large and considered to have been formed from the post Second World War amalgamation of fields.

## Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites

### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Austrey Area 3, AUS1a is located within the area of the shrunken medieval settlement (MWA 8885) and development here would be certain to have a significant impact upon these archaeological features. The site was visited during the drive-through prospection survey, where a square ditched enclosure was noted on the surface. The ditch appeared to be *c* 10 metres in width with a depth of less than 0.5 metres. The site is also within view of the Church of St. Nicholas, a Grade II\* Listed Building (1365184). Any development would have a medium impact upon the setting of and views from this building. This site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

Land West of Glebe Rise, AUS7, Austrey Area 1, AUS3, Austrey Area 2, AUS1b and Applegarth, AUS4, are located on the south, south west and south east edges of the historic core respectively. Development in any of the above sites has the potential to impact upon medieval and post-medieval archaeological features.

Land west of Glebe Rise, (AUS7), and Area 3 (AUS1a) are both within partial sight of The Old Vicarage, a Grade II Listed Building (1034706). Any development within these two sites would have a low impact upon the setting and views from this building. Area 2, AUS1b is also within clear sight of the Church of St. Nicholas and development here would have a medium impact upon that building's setting and the views from it. Any development within any of these sites would have a significant impact upon both the archaeological resource and upon the historic landscape within which Austrey is located. It is important that the historic core of the village remains isolated from new development, so that its position within a largely post-medieval landscape, with some medieval elements, survives. All of these sites are considered to be of medium – high sensitivity.

The Housing Preferred Option Sites at the northern end of the village; Land at Hollybank Farm, AUS9, Land adjacent to 8 Main Road, AUS10 and Hollybank Farm /The Barn, AUS2 are located within an area of scattered post-medieval farm buildings with 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings between them. Development at Hollybank Farm / the Barn could be viewed from two Grade II Listed Buildings; Nether End (1186147), and The Elms (1365145) both of which are located opposite the site. Development here would have a medium impact upon the settings of and views from, all three of these buildings. Development at Land at Hollybank Farm would be partially visible from these three buildings and may have a low impact upon their settings and the views from them. Development would also be in partial view of The Elms itself (1365145) and would therefore have a low impact upon the views from it and its setting.

### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

Austrey is surrounded by both planned and piecemeal enclosed land dating from between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The piecemeal enclosed land is the older of the two enclosure types noted in the north Warwickshire area and as its name implies, is the result of small areas of land being enclosed, mostly from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. This is considered to be of high sensitivity. The planned enclosed land dates from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when large tracts of the country were enclosed by act of parliament. These areas are considered to be of medium sensitivity. Until the last 20 years many of these fields contained earthworks associated with medieval ridge and furrow agriculture. Most of these earthworks have since been flattened by modern agricultural practices, although the remnants of the ridge and furrow may survive as sub-surface features within some fields. These upstanding earthworks would be sensitive to impacts from any future developments around the edge of the historic core and are considered to be of medium sensitivity.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 1, AUS3, Land off Norton Hill	Medium – Impacts on possible ridge and furrow	None	None	Medium impact on relationship between historic core and surrounding post-medieval field system.	Evaluation Trial Trenching.
Area 2, AUS1b, Crisp Farm	Medium – possible impact upon surviving Ridge & Furrow	Medium impact upon St. Nicholas Church (1365184), an asset of high importance, leading to a Major Effect  Low impact upon The Old Vicarage (1034706) an asset of medium importance, leading to a minor Effect	Medium impact upon St. Nicholas Church (1365184), an asset of high importance, leading to a Major Effect  Low impact upon The Old Vicarage (1034706) an asset of medium importance, leading to a minor Effect	Medium impact on relationship between historic core and surrounding post-medieval field system.	Evaluation Trial Trenching.
Area 3, AUS1a, Land south of Bishops Cleeve	Medium - certain impact upon deserted medieval site (MWA 8885)	Medium impact upon St. Nicholas Church (1365184), an asset of high importance, leading to a Major Effect	Medium impact upon St. Nicholas Church (1365184), an asset of high importance, leading to a Major Effect	Medium - impact on remnant medieval landscape and upon the setting of the historic settlement core within an enclosed landscape.	Evaluation Trial Trenching.  Screening of Listed Building. Avoid impacts on setting of village

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Land west of Glebe Rise, AUS7	Medium – possible impact upon medieval core	Low impact upon The Old Vicarage (1034706) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon The Old Vicarage (1034706) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Medium - impact on medieval settlement core  Medium impact on relationship between historic core and surrounding post-medieval field system.	Sympathetic development to character of area
Applegarth, AUS4, Norton Hill	Medium – possible impact upon medieval core	None	None	Medium - impact on relationship between historic core and surrounding post-medieval field system.	Evaluation Trial Trenching.
Land adj 8 Main Road, AUS10	Low - within 19 <sup>th</sup> century settlement	Low impact upon The Elms (1365185) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon The Elms (1365185) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Low - impact upon 19 <sup>th</sup> century extension to village.	Screen off Listed Buildings. Sympathetic development to character of area.
Hollybank Farm /The Barn, AUS2	Low – located within 19th century settlement	Medium impact upon The Elms (1365185) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Moderate Effect  Medium impact upon Nether End (1186147) an asset of	Medium impact upon The Elms (1365185) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Moderate Effect  Medium impact upon Nether End (1186147) an asset of	Low - impact upon 19 <sup>th</sup> century extension to village.	Screen off Listed Buildings. Sympathetic development to character of area

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
		medium importance, leading to a Moderate Effect	medium importance, leading to a Moderate Effect		
Land at Hollybank Farm, AUS9	Low – located within 19th century settlement	<p>Low impact upon The Elms (1365185) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Nether End (1186147) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect</p>	<p>Low impact upon The Elms (1365185) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Nether End (1186147) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect</p>	Low - impact upon 19 <sup>th</sup> century extension to village	Screen off Listed Buildings. Sympathetic development to character of area

**Study Area:** Coleshill

**Size:** 807.08 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Coleshill is a small market town located in the north of the county on a low ridge of land on the first terrace of the River Cole c 2km to the east of the West Midlands conurbation and 13km to the south west of Atherstone. The bedrock geology of the Study Area is mostly Mercia Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. A ridge of Arden Sandstone, which was also formed in the Triassic period, crosses the central part of the Study Area on a south- west – north-east axis. Coleshill itself is situated on superficial deposits of Devensian Glaciofluvial Sand and Gravel with the floodplain of the River Cole to the west covered by recently deposited layers of alluvium. Despite its close proximity to Birmingham the town has managed to retain the feel of a small to medium sized market town set within a predominantly rural landscape. Fundamentally, it is this quality that continues to give Coleshill a distinctiveness often not matched by larger urban centres (Morton, in prep b).

**Designated Assets:**

One Grade I Listed Building (1034697), one Grade II \* Listed Building (1034701) and 52 Grade II Listed Buildings (1034661-73, 1034692-703, 1185465, 1185490, 1185501, 1185640, 1185646, 1185686, 1185684, 1185686, 1185689, 1185704, 1185707, 1299546, 1299565, 1299588, 1299590, 1299640, 1299644, 1365181-3, 1365203-11).

The Study Area contains the Coleshill and Coventry Road, Coleshill Conservation Areas as designated by North Warwickshire Borough Council.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

The Study Area is rich in archaeological finds. The site of an Iron Age settlement was located at Grimstock Hill (MWA5130) just over 1 km to the north west of the medieval town during archaeological excavation (EWA6505). Scattered prehistoric flint finds were also recorded c 60 metres to the north east of Grimstock Hill (MWA5129). The excavations at Grimstock Hill also recorded a Roman settlement and Temple site (MWA6232 & 4433). A Roman roadside settlement (MWA8781) was also found c 70 metres to the south east of the Grimstock Hill Sites. No early medieval assets have been identified within the Study Area, although it is very likely that Coleshill existed as a settlement at that time as it was from here in 799 that King Coenwulf II of Mercia issued a charter. The town appears to have been a royal manor with a commanding position over the river Cole.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 listed Coleshill as a royal manor rated for 3 hides. There was a priest and a mill, and woods '3 leagues in length and 2½ in breadth' (VCH 4, 1947). A possible moated site MWA13146) has been identified at Gilson c 830 metres to the north west of medieval Coleshill. The site of the possible castle of Mons *Castri*' (MWA13141) which was referred to in a 13<sup>th</sup> century charter and has been identified from slight earthworks on 'The Croft,' a piece of land next to the church of St. Peter & St. Paul (a Grade I Listed Building 1034697). The area immediately to the north of the church is believed to have been the site of the medieval market place (Morton, in prep b), which was subsequently in-filled with shops during the 14<sup>th</sup> century (ibid). The narrow plots of land upon which the houses of the medieval core are located also appear to be remnants of the medieval strip field systems that once covered the area around the town (ibid). An extension to the south of the medieval town has been identified at Heath End (MWA13148), while medieval deer parks are located at Coleshill Park (MWA 3683) on the western edge of the Study Area and at Maxstoke Park (MWA534) on the eastern side.

Coleshill appears to have prospered in the medieval period and also appears to have survived the economic slump of the early post-medieval (ibid). The arrival of the industrial revolution and the expansion of the coal mining industry saw the town expand in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to the west and the north, along the first terrace above the river Tame. The M42 motorway was built across the south-west corner of the Study Area in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Archaeological Potential:**

The main areas of potential are the Iron Age and Roman settlements at Grimstock Hill as well as the Roman Temple site there, together with the medieval cores of Coleshill and Heath End, the moated site at Gilson and the possible site of the castle at Mons Castri. All of these areas have high potential to contain substantial archaeological features and deposits associated with the assets that have already been identified in these areas.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The town is located on a ridge of local high ground and is predominantly a mixture of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings located in a ribbon development along Coventry Road / High Street with 20<sup>th</sup> century development to the north and south east. To the east, west and south are field systems that are mostly planned 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure with some earlier piecemeal enclosure, preserving some of the boundaries of earlier medieval fields, to the south-east.

### **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Land at Grimstock Hill, COL1, is located within an area of post-1955 broad-leaved plantation. The site is located within 120 metres of the Iron Age and Roman Settlement sites at Grimstock Hill and 350 metres to the south east of the Roman Temple site. Development here may impact upon further Iron Age and Roman features which may survive close to these recorded sites. However, the Site was extensively quarried for gravel in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (MWA6611) and this gravel pit is shown on the first edition OS map of the area published in 1886. Although the quarry was initially located in the south east of the site, later OS editions show it to expand to cover around 75% of the site by the 1950s. This still leaves a quarter of the site in the north-east corner apparently untouched and a likely source of archaeological features. The site is considered to of medium archaeological sensitivity

Land at Blytheways, COL6 is located adjacent to St. Andrew's a Grade II Listed Building (1034693) and close to the medieval core of the town, c 70 metres to the north of the Church of St. Peter & St. Paul (1034697) and immediately to the north east of the medieval market square. The site is also partially located within the Coleshill Conservation Area. The site also includes the location of the former Coleshill Gaol (MWA288). The development would have a low impact upon the setting and view from of St. Andrew's. This site is considered to be of medium archaeological sensitivity.

Land off High Street, COL5, is located within the Coleshill Conservation Area and to the rear of Queen Anne House, a Grade II Listed Building (1365204) and opposite three further Grade II Listed Buildings (132, 134&136 and 138&140 High Street; 1034670, 1185689 and 1365210). A further Grade II Listed Building, Chantry House (1034662) is located immediately to the south-east. The site is also within the medieval core of Coleshill on the main street and within one of the original burgage plots within which the town was set out. It is also located immediately to the south west of the site of *Mons Castri*, the possible location of a castle close to the core of the town. Development would likely to have a medium impact upon the setting and views from Queen Anne House and a low impact upon the settings and views from the four other Listed Buildings (1034670, 1185689, 1365210 and 1034662). This site is considered to be of medium archaeological sensitivity.

Area 1, COL9, Park Cottage, Birmingham Road, is located within the historic core of Coleshill and c 50 metres to the west of the medieval settlement. Development here could impact upon previously unrecorded archaeological features associated with the medieval or the post-medieval town. The site contains Park Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building (1034692). Development here would have a high impact upon the setting of and views from this building and, depending on the nature of the development could impact upon the physical body of the building itself. The site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

COL3, Land off Park Road is located within area of municipal and civic building c 120 metres to the south west of the medieval town. Development here could impact upon previously unrecorded archaeological features although the whole area will have been impacted by 20<sup>th</sup> century development. The sensitivity of the area is considered to be low.

Area 2, COL7 was already being developed when visited as part of the drive-through prospection survey. New housing was in the middle of construction at this time. No further assessment was deemed necessary.

Father Hudson's Site, COL4 is located at the southern end of the medieval settlement and partially within the Coventry Road Conservation Area. The site is covered by a care home for the elderly that was established in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The sensitivity of the site is considered to be high. When visited as part of the drive-through prospection survey it was noted that several buildings within this complex were in the process of demolition. The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart and St. Theresa, a Grade II Listed Building (1034700) has a partial view of this site. Development here would have a low impact on the setting and views from this building. The site is considered to be of medium – high sensitivity.

Area 3, COL8, r/o 58-60 Coventry Road, is located opposite the Father Hudson Site within an area of 19<sup>th</sup> century housing and also within the Coventry Road Conservation Area. The potential for impact on as yet unrecorded archaeological features is considered to be low due to the impacts of previous developments, although the site's location within a Conservation Area makes it an area of medium sensitivity.

Area 4, COL10, Garages at Springfields, is located on the north west edge of the Heath End medieval settlement and the Coventry Road Conservation Area, within an area of early 20<sup>th</sup> century semi-detached housing. This is in an area currently occupied by garages and previously impacted by modern development. Its sensitivity is considered to be low.

#### *Sensitivity of the area as a whole*

In general the Grimstock Hill area, the core of the medieval town and the castle site are of high sensitivity, together with the remainder of the medieval core and the Heath End settlement. The land around the town is mostly planned enclosure, which is of medium sensitivity with a small area of piecemeal enclosure, which is of high sensitivity in the south east of the Study Area. Most of the northern end of the Study Area is taken up with industrial development of low sensitivity. Coleshill Park, the site of a former medieval deer park, located to the west of the town, is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Land at Grimstock Hill, COL1	Medium – impacts upon further Iron Age and Roman features	None	None	Low – area of modern woodland over 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century quarry works	Evaluation Trial Trenching.
Land off High Street, COL5	Medium – impacts upon possible castle site and the medieval core	<p>Medium impact upon Queen Anne House (1365204), an asset of medium value leading to a Moderate Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon 132 High Street (1034670) an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon 134 &amp; 136 High Street (1185689) an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon 138 &amp; 140 High Street (1365210) an asset of medium value leading to a</p>	<p>Medium impact upon Queen Anne House (1365204), an asset of medium value leading to a Moderate Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon 132 High Street (1034670) an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon 134 &amp; 136 High Street (1185689) an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon 138 &amp; 140 High Street (1365210) an asset of medium value leading to a</p>	High - impact upon Coleshill Conservation Area and medieval settlement core	Evaluation Trial Trenching. Sympathetic design to offset impact on Listed Buildings and Conservation Area

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
		Minor Effect  Low impact upon Chantry House (1034662) an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect	Minor Effect  Low impact upon Chantry House (1034662) an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect		
Area 1, COL9, Park Cottage, Birmingham Road	Low – possible impacts on unknown archaeological features	High impact upon Park Cottage (1034692), an asset of medium value leading to a Major Effect.	High impact upon Park Cottage (1034692), an asset of medium value leading to a Major Effect.	Medium – impact upon the character of the historic settlement core.	Design proposals to avoid damage to Listed Building. Sympathetic design to offset impact on Listed Building
COL3, Land off Park Road (Leisure Centre)	Low - unlikely to impact archaeological features	None	None	Low – area of modern development	Watching Brief
Area 2, COL7 Land r/o 32 Parkfield Road	None – already developed	None	None	None	None
Father Hudson’s Site, COL4	Medium – possible impacts to as yet unknown archaeological features	Low impact upon Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart and St. Theresa (1034700), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart and St. Theresa (1034700), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect	Medium - located within medieval settlement core and within Coventry Road conservation Area	Preservation of existing building facades to mitigate impact on historic landscape and Conservation Area.
Area 3, COL8, land r/o 58-60 Coventry	Medium – possible impacts to as yet unknown	None	None	Medium – located close to medieval core and	Watching Brief. Sympathetic design to

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Road	archaeological features			within Coventry Road Conservation Area	offset impact on Conservation Area
Area 4, COL10, Garages at Springfields.	Low - possible impacts to as yet unknown archaeological features	None	None	Low- located within previously developed area of modern housing, will not affect landscape character further	Watching Brief. Sympathetic design to offset impact on Conservation Area

**Study Area:** Curdworth

**Size:** 267 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Curdworth is located on a low-lying ridge of land on the border between North Warwickshire and the West Midlands conurbation and 16 km to the south west of Tamworth. The West Midlands takes up c 25% of the south west of the Study Area. The village itself is located between the Birmingham to Fazeley Canal to the north-west and the junction between the M42 and the M6 Toll Road to the south-east. The bedrock geology of the Study Area is Mercia Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. Superficial glacial deposits of sand and gravel cover much of the Study Area with river terrace gravels in the south-western quarter. The Village has a medieval historic core with 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial development to the north with 20<sup>th</sup> century housing developments to the south and west. The field systems beyond the canal and the motorways consists of large modern fields while small patches of planned enclosure fields are located immediately to the south east of the village and to the north west around Wishaw Lane.

**Designated Assets:**

One Grade II\* Listed Building (1185754) and Five Grade II Listed Buildings (1034674, 1259858, 1299505, 1299536 and 1365212) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

An archaeological evaluation along the route of the M6 Toll, Site 6 (EWA7071) on the eastern edge of the village recorded undated linear features and a pit, which may be evidence of prehistoric settlement, although firm dating evidence was not available. One sherd of Roman pottery (MWA4882) was found near Junction 10 of M42 near Tamworth in the mid-1980s. No early medieval assets have been recorded within the Study Area. The Domesday Survey of 1086 states that Turchil of Warwick held of the king 4 hides in Curdworth although these later passed to the Earl of Warwick, There is no mention in Domesday of a mill at Curdworth and no traces now survive of the mill which was in existence there in the middle ages (Salzman (eds), 1947). The remains of a possible manorial complex (MWA7378) have been identified adjacent to the parish church of St. Nicholas and St. Peter, in the heart of Curdworth. The Church itself is medieval in origin and is also a Grade II\* Listed Building (1185754). The enclosure in which the manor house would have stood is visible as an earthwork and is situated 100 metres south west of the church. The shaft of the church cross (MWA42) is also believed to be medieval in origin. Other medieval evidence consists of the former site of Curdworth Hall (MWA6227) which is surrounded by a moat (MWA 43), while evidence for charcoal burning (MWA12039) has been identified at the northern end of the Study Area.

The Birmingham & Fazeley Canal (MWA4399) was completed in 1789, the route of which crosses the Study Area from the south-west to the north-east. The canal brought large volumes of trade from its first opening with Dunton Wharf (MWA 4396) in the north east corner of the Study Area and Curdworth Wharf (MWA 4395) on the north west edge of the village providing loading and unloading points for Curdworth. A set of lime kilns were constructed at Curdworth Wharf (MWA6609) and also at Dunton Wharf to the north- east. Curdworth expanded in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to the north and south of the medieval core. This was first in response to the many industries in the area that attracted settlement and later as Curdworth became a dormitory town for the West Midlands conurbation. The M42 and later the M6 Toll Road were built across the eastern side of the Study Area in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

### **Archaeological Potential:**

No datable prehistoric assets have been recorded within the Study Area, a single sherd of Roman pottery has been found and no early medieval features have been identified. From this the potential for finding as yet unrecorded features from these two eras within the Study Area is considered to be low. Further investigations to the north east of the village may be able to date the features found during motorway construction. Later medieval settlement at Curdworth appears to have been centred around the manorial complex next to the parish church with a second focus of settlement around Curdworth Hall to the east. The whole of the area highlighted by the WHER as the medieval core of Curdworth must be considered to have medium to high potential for further medieval features. The Birmingham & Fazeley Canal is a post-medieval industrial monument of value and the route may include features which have been lost over the past 200 years and which may survive as sub-surface assets.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey that was carried out on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The medieval village core is located on undulating land with ground level rising to the north up to the A4097 with undulating field systems to the north of the road. Some 20<sup>th</sup> century housing has been constructed on the south- west edge of the settlement, with industrial development to the north west of the A4097. The Listed Buildings within the village core are enclosed by buildings and have no lines of sight to any Housing Preferred Option Sites. The field systems around the village are of low historic value and are of low potential with the exception of the planned enclosure fields to the south east and north west of the historic core which are the only such fields to survive within the Study Area. Overall the landscape is one of 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosed land and 20<sup>th</sup> century fields crossed by 18<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century transport routes with 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial expansion around a medieval settlement core.

### **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Victor Valet, Kingsbury Road, CUR3, is located within an area of post-1955 detached housing 70 metres to the north west of the medieval settlement core. Development here would have no impact upon the historic landscape as one area of modern housing would be replaced with another and sensitivity is therefore low. This is considered to be an area of low sensitivity.

Area 1, Church Lane, CUR4 is located very close to the medieval core of Curdworth and as a result the sensitivity of this development is medium. It is highly likely that development here would disturb medieval archaeological features. The site is shielded on all four sides by high trees and buildings and has no clear lines of sight with St. Nicholas and St. Peter's church, a Grade II\* Listed Building (1185754) 50 metres to the west or with 45-49 Coleshill Road, a Grade II Listed Building (1034674) 35 metres to the east. It is unlikely that development here would impact upon the settings or views from these buildings. This is considered to be an area of medium sensitivity.

Area 2, Land r/o Village Hall, CUR5, is located within the medieval core of Curdworth and as a result the sensitivity of the development is medium. It is highly likely that development here would disturb medieval archaeological features. The site has no clear views of any Listed Buildings. This is considered to be an area of medium sensitivity

Land at 111 Coleshill Road, CUR2 is located to the rear of properties in the far south-east corner of the medieval settlement core. As a result the sensitivity of the development is medium. It is highly likely that development here would disturb medieval archaeological features. The development may also impact upon the planned 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosed land to the east. This is considered to be an area of medium sensitivity

*Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

While the medieval core is the prime area of high sensitivity, the open ground to the east and north east of the village may be sensitive due to archaeological finds made there over the past 13 years which appear to hint at some form of pre-medieval activity. The land to the north west of the Birmingham & Fazeley canal is mostly modern field systems of low sensitivity, although a patch of piecemeal enclosure, located on either side of Wishaw Lane is rare for the immediate area and is of high sensitivity. It should be preserved where possible.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Victor Valet, Kingsbury Road, CUR3	Low – area previous developed, some potential for medieval features	None	None	Low – located within modern housing development	None
Area 1, Land off Church Lane, CUR4	Medium – chance of impacting upon medieval features	Negligible impact on St. Nicholas and St. Peter’s Church (1185754) and 45-49 Coleshill Road (1034674), assets of medium value, leading to a Negligible Effect	Negligible impact on St. Nicholas and St. Peter’s Church (1185754) and 45-49 Coleshill Road (1034674), assets of medium value, leading to a Negligible Effect	Medium – would impact upon the character of the medieval settlement core	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Area 2, Land r/o Village Hall, CUR5	Medium – good chance of impacting upon medieval features	None	None	Medium – would impact upon the character of the medieval settlement core	Evaluation Trial Trenching

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Land at 111 Coleshill Road, CUR2	Medium – good chance of impacting upon medieval features	None	None	<p>Medium – would impact upon the character of the medieval settlement core.</p> <p>Medium – may impact upon planned enclosed land immediately to the east</p>	Evaluation Trial Trenching

**Study Area:** Fillongley

**Size:** 277.02hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Fillongley is located 8 km to the south east of Coleshill and 5.5 km to the north west of Bedworth on a ridge of relatively high land above a gently undulating landscape. The underlying bedrock geology is made up of Sandstone, part of the Keresley Member; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Superficial deposits of Diamicton, formed during the Quaternary period are located to the south-east and west of the village. The field systems to the south east and north of the village are dominated by small, irregular plots that appear to be the result of early piecemeal enclosure of medieval field systems. The land to the south- west is dominated by large fields of 20<sup>th</sup> Century origin.

**Designated Assets:**

Two Scheduled Monuments (1011367 and 1013152), one Grade II\* Listed Building (1034830) and 15 Grade II Listed Buildings (1034829, 1034831-3, 1034837-8, 1034841, 1034865, 1034869-70, 1186124, 1299344 and 1365132-4) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains the Fillongley Conservation Area as designated by North Warwickshire Borough Council.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

Evidence for prehistoric activity in Fillongley itself is sparse consisting of a Bronze Age Spearhead (MWA6002) found at Castle Yard. The nearest known major prehistoric activity is at Corley some two miles to the south east of Fillongley (Morton, in prep c). For the Roman period, evidence is also minimal with 13 Roman coins found just west of Fillongley (MWA 5931). The nearest major Roman sites are Grimstock Hill in Coleshill, 6 miles north-west of Fillongley and Mancetter 7 miles north east (ibid). This lack of substantial evidence for human activity in the prehistoric and Roman period in the area of Fillongley may be due more to a lack of archaeological work, survey and general study of Fillongley rather than a genuine reflection of past settlement in the area. Further work is needed and the parish of Fillongley would certainly benefit from more intensive study (ibid).

The area was settled during the Anglo-Saxon period, the name Fillongley probably derives from the old English 'Fyglingaleage', 'clearing of the people of Fyglā'. The Domesday Survey of 1086 seems to record an area of relatively low settlement density with extensive tracts of woodland. In many respects the history of the village and parish is typical of others within the Arden. Forming much of the north and west of the county the Arden was historically a wood-pasture region of woodland on the loam and clay-based soils and heaths on light soils and low levels of settlement (Morton, in prep c). The medieval and later history of the village and parish is better known. In 1301 John de Hastings was granted the right for a weekly market to be held in Fillongley and surviving buildings testify to settlement in the vicinity of the church from the medieval period onwards. Elsewhere within the parish are a number of historic farmsteads and cottages dating from the medieval period onwards reflecting the dispersed nature of historic settlement in the area.

There are two castle sites within the Study Area; at Castle Hill (MWA321 and 1011367) 420 metres to the north east of the village and Castle Yard (MWA330 and 1013152) 100 metres to the south- west. Both of these sites are Scheduled Monuments. The presence of two castles within the parish suggests that either one was abandoned and replaced by one on a new site or that they belonged to two separate lordships within the parish (not necessarily occupied at the same time) (Morton, in prep c). From the surviving remains of the castles and the historical sources it seems likely that the ringwork and bailey at Castle Hills predated Castle Yard. The earliest reference to Castle Yard seems to be from 1265 when

Henry de Hastings the younger forfeited lands after the battle of Evesham. Earthworks that appear to be associated with a deserted medieval settlement (MWA9611) are located in between the medieval core of the town and Castle Yard. The site of a possible medieval mill (MWA13255) is located immediately to the north east of the village, while earthworks associated with fishponds (MWA5025) are located immediately to the east. Fragments of ridge and furrow earthworks have been recorded to the north and south east of the village. The parish church of St. Mary and All Saints, a Grade II\* Listed Building (1034830), dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The boundaries of a medieval Deer Park associated with Castle Yard (MWA13256) have been reconstructed through historic records to the south west of the village (Morton, in prep c).

Fillongley appears to have remained a small market settlement through the post-medieval and early modern periods up to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although evidence is limited (Morton, in prep c). In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the settlement expanded with the construction of new council housing to the south-east and north.

### **Archaeological Potential:**

The main areas of archaeological potential are around the two castle sites (MWA321 and 330) and the medieval core around the medieval parish church of St. Mary and All Saints (1034830). The open ground between each castle site and the village, especially the earthworks of the possible deserted settlement (MWA 9611) are of very high sensitivity and have the potential to contain archaeological features associated with early and later medieval settlement. The areas around the former mill and the fishponds are also of high potential.

There is some potential for both prehistoric and Roman archaeological features to exist within the Study Area as scattered finds and a collection of coins appear to suggest.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The village is mostly composed of post-medieval housing, with 20<sup>th</sup> century development to the north and north-west. The field systems to the north and south east of the village are dominated by small irregularly-shaped fields which appear to be the result of piecemeal enclosure, probably in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, of earlier medieval field systems (Wallace, pers com). Those to the south-west are larger fields which appear to be later 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

### **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Area 1, Fillongley Social Club, Ousterne Lane, FIL1 is located within the Fillongley Conservation Area, close to the core of the medieval settlement. Development within the settlement core would be very likely to impact upon buried archaeological features dating from either the early or later medieval periods. The site is within clear sight of Alpha House (1034832) and within partial sight of Butchers Public House (1034831), both Grade II Listed Buildings and the Church of St. Mary and All Saints (1034830), a Grade II\* Listed Building. Development within the site would have a medium impact upon the setting of and views from Alpha house and a low impact upon the settings of and views from the public house and the church. Development would also have a medium impact upon the setting of the Conservation Area. The site is considered to be of medium archaeological sensitivity.

Area 2, Castle Close, FIL4 is located on the south east edge of the medieval core and immediately to the east of the deserted medieval settlement (MWA9611) as well as being located within the former Deer Park that was attached to the castle. Development on this site would be very likely to impact upon medieval archaeological features associated with the former settlement. This site was inspected during the rapid drive through survey. No earthworks or negative features could be observed. Development

would also impact upon the setting of the Scheduled Monument of Castle Yard (1013152), located 110 metres to the south west, which has a partial view of the Site. Development would also add to the cumulative impact of modern development that has impacted both on the setting of the medieval village and the castle. The archaeological sensitivity of the site is considered to be medium.

Area 3, Land r/o Ashleigh, Coventry Road, is located 550 metres to the south east of the medieval core and the deserted medieval settlement as well as 570 metres to the south east of Castle Yard. The development is located to the rear of a ribbon development of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing on Coventry Road. Development here would impact upon the setting of the surviving medieval deer park. The sensitivity of this site is considered to be medium.

#### *General Sensitivity of the Study Area*

The Study Area in general is one of high sensitivity, both within the historic core of Fillongley and in the area immediately around it. The presence of two Scheduled Monuments and 16 Listed Buildings means that setting issues are relevant to any development within the Study Area. The historic landscape to the north and south east of the village is made up of piecemeal enclosure, which is also of high sensitivity and would also be sensitive to any development which would affect its overall character. The former medieval deer park to the south of the village (MWA13254) is considered to be of medium sensitivity. Any proposed development in the Study Area would require a careful staged response of survey and if necessary, archaeological investigation.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 1, Fillongley Social Club, Ousterne Lane, FIL1.	Medium – probable impacts upon early and later medieval features within historic core	<p>Medium impact upon Alpha House (1034832), an asset of medium value leading to a Moderate Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Butchers Public House (1034831), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Church of St. Mary and All Saints (1034830), an asset of High value leading to a Moderate Effect</p>	<p>Medium impact upon Alpha House (1034832), an asset of medium value leading to a Moderate Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Butchers Public House (1034831), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Church of St. Mary and All Saints (1034830), an asset of High value leading to a Moderate Effect</p>	High - impact on medieval settlement core.	Sympathetic design to protect Conservation Area and Screening of Listed Buildings
Area 2, Castle Close, FIL4	Medium – probable impact upon medieval features associated with deserted settlement (MWA 6611)	None	None	Medium – cumulative impact on edge of medieval settlement and interface with field systems	Evaluation Trial Trenches. Screening of Scheduled Monument
Area 3, Land r/o Ashleigh, Coventry Road, FIL3	Medium – chance of impact on medieval features	None	None	Medium – impact on character of former medieval deer park	Watching Brief

**Study Area:** Grendon & Baddesley Ensor

**Size:** 456.53 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

The village of Grendon is located between the village of Dordon (3 km to the north-west) and the town of Atherstone (6 km to the south-east). The village is located on either side of Watling Street (the current A5) at the base of a north-east facing slope. Grendon then extends further to the south-west, up the slope towards Grendon Common where it joins with the village of Baddesley Ensor. Baddesley Ensor is located on high ground c 6 km to the south west of Atherstone and 7.5 km south east of Tamworth. The geology of the Study Area is complex with Halesowen Formation Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 307 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period in the south-west with a ridge of Pennine Middle and Lower Coal measures, also from the Carboniferous period, crossing the centre. Mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 229 to 246 million years ago in the Triassic Period covers the north east of the Study Area. Some secondary alluvial deposits exist immediately to the north west of Grendon. The landscapes around both Grendon and Baddesley Ensor are made up of large, irregular enclosed plots which appear to date from the post-medieval period. Some patches of ancient woodland, shown on Greenwood's map of Warwickshire (1822) are located in between the two settlements. Grendon and Baddesley Commons have survived enclosure, the former acting as a focus for a separate settlement of Grendon Common, the other as open land.

**Designated Assets:**

Three Grade II Listed Buildings (1117379, 1186159, 1365188)

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

There is no evidence for prehistoric evidence within the Study Area. The Roman road of Watling Street (the current A5) crosses the north of the Study Area on a north west – south east axis. It seems clear that Grendon was a village prior to 1066 as Domesday lists the pre-conquest tenant as Siward Barn who also held property in Warwickshire and elsewhere. After the Conquest his lands were confiscated and given to Henry Ferrers from whom Turstin held 5½ hides of land (VCH 4, 1947). Baddesley Ensor appears as 'Bedeslei' in the Domesday Survey, being held as 2 hides by one William from Turchil. It presumably came to Henry de Newburgh, as it was given to the monks of Gerondon in Leicestershire by his son Roger, Earl of Warwick (ibid). The site of a shrunken village (MWA 8374/5) is suggested by pottery scatters dating to the medieval period. The site is situated 200m south of Manor House Farm at the far northern end of the Study Area. Two fields of surviving ridge and furrow earthworks have been identified from this site on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s. Both of these sets of earthworks appear to have since been flattened by modern agriculture (GoogleEarth©, April 2013). A further three fields of ridge and furrow have been recorded in the south east of the Study Area, GoogleEarth©. Images from April 2013 show that in the southernmost of these fields the earthworks survive in good condition, while the two to the north have been flattened but are still visible. A second deserted settlement of medieval date (MWA 127) is located 300m south east of Lower House Farm on the western edge of the Study Area. The historic core of Baddesley Ensor is believed to be medieval in origin. Grendon appears to have been a dispersed farming settlement due to the isolated position of the parish church (Wallace, pers com) at this time but grew into a village in the post-medieval and modern periods. The inter-war housing that now forms most of Grendon now gives the village its historic character. The 19<sup>th</sup> century mining of the coal measures on the high ground to the north west of Baddesley Ensor is represented by the remains of three mines here (MWA 6497-99).

### **Archaeological Potential:**

There appears to be minimal prehistoric archaeological potential within the Study Area. There is some potential for finding as yet unrecorded Roman sites along the route of Watling Street. The Study Area contains two shrunken medieval settlements, together with fragments of medieval field systems and patches of ancient woodland. While the settlements are located on the northern and western edges of the Study Area, patches of surviving ridge and furrow have been recorded in the east.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The village is located on a south west facing slope from Baddesley Common in the north east to Speedwell in the south west and is mostly composed of mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century housing. The Study Area is crossed by an important Roman road, although the majority of the original structure of this road has probably been lost beneath its modern equivalent. The Study Area is a mixture of planned enclosure and piecemeal enclosed fields with areas of modern large fields in the north east and north west corners. Patches of ancient woodland are located to the north east of Baddesley Ensor, while two surviving areas of common land, relics of the medieval landscape, are located to the east and north of Baddesley. The mines to the north west of Baddesley represent 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial exploitation in the area. Baddesley itself has a medieval core with modern expansion to the south-west and north-east. Grendon is largely made up of modern development around a dispersed medieval settlement.

### **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Area 1 Land off Spon Lane, GRE4 (part), Grendon is located on the northern edge of Grendon within a large modern field. The site of a shrunken medieval settlement (MWA 8374) is located *c* 100 metres to the north and may well extend closer towards Area 1 as the boundaries of this settlement have yet to be clearly delimited. The area is therefore considered to be of medium sensitivity and the possibility of previously unrecorded medieval features being disturbed cannot be ruled out.

Former Sparrowdale School, Grendon, GRE1 is located within the northern limits of Grendon village *c* 300 metres to the south west of the shrunken medieval settlement (MWA 8374). The sensitivity of this site is similar to area 1, although the greater distance from the medieval settlement lessens the chance of previously unrecorded features appearing within this site. The site lies within 50 metres of the Roman Road of Watling Street and it is possible that Roman roadside development may exist within it. This site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Refuse Depot, Grendon, GRE2, is located immediately to the south west of the Former School site. The sensitivity of this area is identical to that of the neighbouring site with the potential for disturbing Roman deposits heightened by its proximity (15 metres) to Watling Street.

Baddesley Youth Club, Boot Hill, BE3, is located 200 metres to the south west of Watling Street and therefore there is some potential for Roman features. This site is also located adjacent to a field system of planned enclosure dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Any development here will be contained within the existing village and will not impact upon the landscape to the west. This site is considered to be of low archaeological sensitivity.

Land R/O Church Farm / Church Farm, Baddesley Ensor, BE7 and 8, are two sites located partially and wholly within the medieval historic core of Baddesley Ensor and the likely site of Baddesley Hall (MWA 128), a post-medieval manor house. This suggests heightened sensitivity for medieval and post-medieval sub-surface finds. Development here would also impact upon the setting of, and views from, the Church of St. Nicholas (1365188), a Grade II Listed Building which is located 60 metres to the

north west and Church House (1186159) which is located 10 metres to the south east. This site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Area 1, Land off Jean Street, Baddesley BE9 is located 30 metres to the south east of the above two sites. It is located wholly within the medieval historic core of Baddesley Ensor and the likely site of Baddesley Hall (MWA 128), a post-medieval manor house. This suggests a heightened sensitivity for medieval and post-medieval sub-surface finds. Development here would also impact upon the setting of, and views from, Church House (1186159) which is located 30 metres to the north-east. This site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Baddesley Club, New Street, BE10, is located within the bowling green on the south west edge of the Baddesley Ensor historic medieval core. The area is located within a block of modern expansion housing developed away from the historic core and it is likely that much of the area will have been disturbed by the construction of the bowling green and the buildings around it. Sensitivity of this area is relatively low.

Land Adjoining 3 Meadow Gardens, BE11 is located within former allotment land which is now a garden plot to the rear of a post-1955 house. The site is located within the historic medieval core of Baddesley Ensor. This suggests a heightened sensitivity for medieval and post-medieval sub-surface finds. This site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

#### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

The medieval core of Baddesley and the site of the former mill (MWA 129) are areas of medium sensitivity and would require further survey work if any future development is considered here. Baddesley Common is depicted on Greenwood's map of Warwickshire, published in 1822 and is likely to be a remnant of the former medieval landscape. This is an area of medium sensitivity. Grendon Wood in the north east of the Study Area is also marked on Greenwood's map and is considered to be of some antiquity. It is also of medium sensitivity and development within it should be avoided. The remainder of the open ground in the south and west of the Study Area is covered by large enclosed fields of modern date and are considered to be of low sensitivity, as is the post-1955 housing that has developed around Grendon Common.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 1, Land off Spon Lane, Grendon GRE4 (part)	Medium – possible impact on medieval settlement to the north west	None	None	Low – impact on large modern field system	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Former Sparrowdale School, Grendon, GRE1	Medium – impact on possible Roman roadside settlement  Low – slight possibility of impact on medieval settlement to the north west	None	None	Low – impact on modern housing area	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Refuse Depot, Grendon GRE2	Medium – possible impact upon Roman roadside settlement	None	None	Low – impact on modern housing area	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Baddesley Youth Club, BE3	Low - slight chance of impact on Roman roadside settlement	None	None	Low – possible impact on planned enclosure landscape	Watching Brief

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Land R/O Church Farm / Church Farm, Baddesley, BE7 & 8.	Medium - possible impact upon site of Baddesley Hall	Low impact upon Church of St. Nicholas (1365188), an asset of medium value, leading to a  Minor Effect  Medium impact upon Church House (1168159), an asset of medium value, leading to a Moderate Effect	Low impact upon Church of St. Nicholas (1365188), an asset of medium value, leading to a  Minor Effect  Medium impact upon Church House (1168159), an asset of medium value, leading to a Moderate Effect	Medium – possible impact on medieval settlement core	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Area 1, Land off Jean Street, Baddesley, BE9	Medium - possible impact upon site of Baddesley Hall	Low impact upon Church House (1168159), an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon Church House (1168159), an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect	Medium – possible impact on medieval settlement core	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Baddesley Club, BE10	Low – impact upon previously developed area	None	None	Medium – possible impact on setting of medieval core	Watching Brief
Land Adjoining 3 Meadow Gardens, BE11	Medium – possible impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features	None	None	Medium – possible impact on setting of medieval core	Watching Brief

**Study Area:** Hartshill with Ansley Common

**Size:** 549.81 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Hartshill is a small town located on a strip of localised high ground immediately to the north west of Nuneaton and c 3km to the south east of Atherstone. The underlying bedrock geology of the Study Area is complex with four bands of deposits crossing the area from south east to north-west. At the northern end of the Study Area is Purley shale Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 502 to 528 million years ago in the Cambrian Period. To the south of this is a strip of Mancetter Shale Formation Mudstone, also from the Cambrian period. A broad band of Outwoods Shale Formation Mudstone, also Cambrian in date flows to the south with outcrops of Midlands Minor Intrusive Suite Lamprophyres, igneous bedrock formed approximately 444 to 451 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. To the south-west is a broad band of Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, a mixture of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. This sedimentary Bedrock was formed approximately 309 to 312 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. To the south west of this is Halesowen Formation; also a mix of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone dating from the Carboniferous. Much of the Study Area is urbanised with modern industrial development centred to the south of the medieval settlement core which is a ribbon development that occupies the northern end. The remaining field systems that are located around the edges of the Study Area are mainly composed of planned enclosure, probably dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century which preserves some of the boundaries of earlier medieval systems.

**Designated Assets:**

One Scheduled Monument (1011197), one Grade II\* (1034749) and 12 Grade II Listed Buildings (1034747, 1034749-51, 1251839, 1262576-7, 1262600 and 1365165-8) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

The Study Area is rich in archaeological finds. A Mesolithic flint implement (MWA4602) and a scatter of Neolithic flint implements (MWA5920) have been recorded in the east and west of the Study Area respectively, suggesting that there was some scattered human activity within the Study Area from early prehistory. A Bronze age round barrow (Scheduled Monument 1014684) is located in the north west corner of Hartshill Hayes 735 metres to the west of the medieval town. In the Roman period the area appears to have become an important industrial centre with the development of a major production centre for mortaria (hemispherical or conical bowls, commonly with heavy flanges and with coarse sand or grit embedded into the internal surface that were used for pounding or mixing foods). The Romans appear to have been using the local granite for the coarse grit in the mortaria and a large number of kilns (MWA302) have been exposed to the south east of Hartshill during quarrying of this same granite in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Some of these kilns have been archaeologically excavated, mainly in the 1950s and 60s, however the results from these excavations have never been fully published. However, it is clear that a major production centre was at work here as Hartshill mortaria are found across Roman Britain.

Further pottery kilns have been recorded to the north east of the town at Cherrytree Farm (MWA 3866 and 4233). Hartshill was clearly in existence in the late Saxon period as the Domesday survey of 1086 records that at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 an estate of 2 hides in Hartshill and Ansley was held by the Countess Godiva. An intrusive Saxon burial (MWA6001) was also found during excavations of the Bronze Age round barrow in Hartshill Hayes wood. Hartshill Castle is a Scheduled Monument (1011197) and a Grade II Listed Building (1034748). The castle is 13<sup>th</sup> century in origin and forms the nucleus of the medieval settlement. The site began as a simple motte and bailey designed

with stone curtain walls added in a later phase, together with a chapel. In the post-medieval period country parks were established at Ansley Hall (MWA12498) in the south west of the Study Area and at Oldbury Hall (MWA12565) in the north west. The industrial revolution saw the development of stone quarrying to the north east of the town was a large area extracted *c* 1.2km by 1.2km in size. Hartshill expanded rapidly to the south with the villages of Chapel End and Ansley Common being subsumed into the urbanised landscape. The Church of the Holy Trinity is a Grade II Listed Building (1365167) which dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Archaeological Potential:**

There is some small potential for prehistoric archaeological features within the Study Area, but this is not considered to be significant. Although much of the Roman kiln field has been removed by subsequent modern quarrying there may well be further kilns located to the south and south west of the quarries. The strip of land immediately to the south west of Hartshill quarries is considered to have the greatest potential (Wallace, pers com) as this area has not been impacted by past development and retains its rural character. As a result any potential kiln sites may have been well preserved. The areas immediately around the other Roman kilns sites at Cherrytree Farm are also of very high potential. The main area of medieval potential is within the historic core of Hartshill in the north of the Study Area, particularly around the site of the castle. Most of the Study Area is covered by an industrial landscape with numerous former quarries and factory sites as well as disused railway line. These industrial features have some potential and would be sensitive to new development which might impact upon their character and setting.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The medieval core of Hartshill is located on a hill overlooking the modern town, which is centred on Chapel End to the south and the stone quarries that are located to the east and south east. The medieval core of Hartshill has largely retained its character as modern development was located to the south and north of the original settlement, while the ancient woodland of Hartshill Hayes (HWA2382) maintained its original setting to the west. The modern quarries to the east have impacted upon the wider historic landscape, but have also preserved the isolation of the medieval town. Hartshill Hayes is an area of ancient woodland and along with the post-medieval country parks at Ansley Hall and Oldbury Hall are areas of high sensitivity. The strips of enclosed land that survive around the periphery of the Study Area are also of high sensitivity as they represent that last few areas of pre-industrial Hartshill. Ansley Common in the far south west of the Study Area appears to have been encroached in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by enclosure.

### **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Land at Hartshill Quarry, HAR3 is a large elongated site located in an area of large modern fields and scrubland, immediately to the south east of the medieval core of Hartshill. The scrubland and the bowling green located at the eastern end of the site is located outside the Study Area and is considered to be of low sensitivity due to the result of previous impacts. The modern fields to the west are very likely to contain Roman kiln sites and are therefore considered to be of high sensitivity. Any development here would certainly impact upon such features. A programme of archaeological work, probably with geophysical survey as a first stage, would be expected in any mitigation prior to development. The western end of the site extends up to the site of Holy Trinity Church in Hartshill, a Grade II Listed Building (1365167) which has a partial view of this end of the site. Development would have a low impact upon the setting of and views from the church and also upon the character of the medieval core as no modern development has taken place to the east of the core up to this date. The archaeological sensitivity of this site is considered to be high.

Land R/O 145 Coleshill Road, Ansley, ANSCOMM1 is located in an area of paddocks and closes as well as a section of disused railway in the north west of Chapel End. Development here would impact on the former mineral line that crosses the south west of the site, breaking up the surviving route and leaving the section to the north isolated from the main section. Consideration should be made of the route of the historic mineral railway with a preference of retaining the continuity of this feature in the landscape if possible. The chances of future development encountering pre-modern archaeological features are considered to be low. Development will remove one of the few surviving pre-industrial areas of paddock in the area and will therefore have a medium – high impact on the historic landscape. The overall sensitivity of the site is considered to be medium – high.

*Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

The main sensitivities of the Study Area, apart from the Roman kiln sites and the medieval core of Hartshill, are the ancient woodlands at Hartshill Hayes and the post-medieval country parks at Ansley Hall (MWA12498) and Oldbury Hall (MWA12565), both of which are considered to be of medium sensitivity. The industrial heritage of the Study Area should be considered during any future development proposals as this forms an integral part of the area’s history and character. This includes the disused mineral railway that runs across the Study Area from east to west, the sites of former quarries such as MWA 12565 and 5684, as well as the former brick and tile works (MWA 5899). All of these sites are considered to be of medium sensitivity.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Land at Hartshill Quarry, HAR3	High – likely impact on Roman kiln site, possible impact on medieval features close to Hartshill historic core	Low impact upon The Church of the Holy Trinity (1365167), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon The Church of the Holy Trinity (1365167), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect	Medium – impact on the setting of the medieval core and its current isolated status.	Geophysical Survey as first step, followed by probable Evaluation Trial Trenching
Land R/O 145 Coleshill Road, Ansley, ANSCOMM1	Medium - High – impact on former mineral line, slight chance of impact on pre-modern archaeological features	None	None	Medium – impact on early industrial landscape and upon pre-industrial areas of paddock	Avoid impact on former mineral line.

**Study Area:** Hurley

**Size:** 274.96 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Hurley is a village located on undulating land within the parish of Kingsbury *c* 12 km to the south west of Atherstone and *c* 5km south east of Tamworth. The Study Area is largely located upon bedrock geology of Whitacre Member mudstone and sandstone; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Some ridges of pure sandstone also cross the Study Area. The historic core of the village appears to be medieval in origin (MWA9521) although most of the field systems around it appear to be modern in date. A modern extension to the settlement is located to the west of the historic core, while a medieval moated site and post-medieval hall is located to the east.

**Designated Assets:**

Six Grade II Listed Buildings (1034722, 1034723, 1116498, 1116526, 1319917 and 1365215) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

No prehistoric, Roman or early medieval assets have been recorded within the Study Area. The Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to a mill at Hurley under the entry for Kingsbury (VCH 4, 1947). Hurley is mentioned in land transaction in 1180 and again in 1207. In 1251 Amice de Bracebridge is said to have received a so-called manor of Hurley. As the manor of Hurley it was conveyed in 1585 to Francis Willoughby and descended with Kingsbury and Middleton, forming part of what was described in 1730 as the Hurley side of the manor of Kingsbury, held by Lord Middleton (*ibid*). A medieval moated site (MWA 13) is located to the east of the historic village core, together with a number of fish ponds (MWA8147). Ridge and furrow earthworks were identified in a field *c* 660 metres to the south west of the historic core. Fragmentary remains of these earthworks could be seen on a GoogleEarth© image of the field taken in April 2013. Hurley Hall is a post-medieval Grade II Listed building (1319917) that dates from *c* 1720. The site of the medieval chapel of St. Edmund (MWA 11) is located under the current school playground in the centre of the village. The site of a former post medieval blacksmith's workshop (MWA6492) is located immediately to the west of the historic core of the village. Two 17<sup>th</sup> century houses (1116498 and 1034723) and one 18<sup>th</sup> century house (1365215) are also located within the historic core. The Study Area is crossed from north to south by an embankment (MWA 2303) that once carried a railway line from a now disused mine *c* 500 metres to the south of the village, up to Kingsbury Colliery 5.3km to the north west. This railway was constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and is shown as complete on the First Edition OS map of the area (1886).

**Archaeological Potential:**

The absence of prehistoric, Roman and early medieval recorded assets within the Study Area leads to the conclusion that the potential for finding archaeological features from these eras is low. The presence of a medieval moated site, together with a medieval chapel close to the centre of the village and the ridge and furrow earthworks to the south west, suggests that the potential for further medieval features being found within the Study Area is medium. There is also medium potential for further post-medieval features within the settlement core and around Hurley Hall Farm.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The village is mostly composed of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing with a small medieval core immediately to the east of the settlement. The village is surrounded by a landscape covered by large field systems which have been formed from the post Second World War amalgamation of fields. The former railway is the one 19<sup>th</sup> century element in this otherwise modern landscape.

### **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Area 1, Land off Damson Drive, HUR4, is located 140 metres to the west of the historic settlement core in a garden plot to the rear of post-1955 housing. There are no landscape sensitivities connected to this development. There is a partial view of the site from Atherstone House, a Grade II Listed Building (1034723). Development here could have a low impact on the setting of and views from, this building. Overall this site is of low sensitivity.

Area 2, Land r/o shops High Street, HUR5 is located on the eastern edge of the post-1955 housing development that is located to the west of Hurley. This development is adjacent to the former railway line (MWA 2303) and may physically impact upon this feature and upon its setting in the landscape. Consideration should be made of the route of the historic mineral railway with a preference of retaining the continuity of this feature in the landscape if possible. Overall this site is of medium sensitivity.

Land at Queensway, HUR2. This area has already been developed for housing, which can be seen under construction on a GoogleEarth© image of April 2013, therefore no further consideration of this site is required and it is of low sensitivity.

Land at Knowle Hill, HUR1 is located at the western end of the post-World War Two housing to the west of the historic core. The site is located within an area of detached housing, an area already heavily disturbed by building works, and is of low sensitivity.

#### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

The most sensitive parts of the Study Area are Hurley Hall Farm and its immediate surroundings, which are of high sensitivity, together with the, the historic core of the village and the remains of the mineral railway line that runs from north to south that are of medium sensitivity. The rest of the Study Area is dominated by modern field systems which have low sensitivity to new development.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 1, Land off Damson Drive, HUR4	Low- site previously disturbed by 20 <sup>th</sup> century construction	Low impact upon Atherstone House (1034723), an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon Atherstone House (1034723), an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect	Low – located in modern housing area and adjacent to modern field system	Watching Brief
Area 2, Land r/o High Street, HUR5	Medium – may impact upon line of former mining railway (MWA 2303)	None	None	Medium – likely impact on industrial landscape feature	Watching Brief. Avoid impact on mineral line
Land at Queensway, HUR2	Site already developed	None	None	None – development completed	None
Land at Knowle Hill, HUR1	Low- site previously disturbed by 20th century construction	None	None	Low – located in modern housing area and adjacent to modern field system	None

**Study Area:** Kingsbury

**Size:** 370.97 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Kingsbury is situated between the West Midlands conurbation (15km to the west) and Tamworth, which is 10 km to the north. The village overlooks the River Tame. The underlying geology of the Study Area is Mercia Mudstone with Bromsgrove Sandstone to the north-east. The historic core of the village is located on river terrace gravels with a mix of head deposits to the north-west and south-east. The River valley is covered by recently laid down deposits of alluvium (BGS website). The village is surrounded by large fields of post-Second World War date, together with industrial sites and modern artificial lakes. The M42 motorway crosses the north west corner of the Study Area.

**Designated Assets:**

One Scheduled Monument; Kingsbury Hall: a medieval enclosure and post-medieval house (1019978).

Two Grade II\* Listed Buildings (1034683 and 1116550) and four Grade II Listed Buildings (1034721, 1319910, 1319941 and 1365214) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains the Kingsbury Conservation Area, as designated by North Warwickshire Borough Council. This covers most of the historic core of the village.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

There are no prehistoric or Roman assets recorded within the Study Area. The site of a possible Minster church (MWA13233) at the heart of the settlement is the only early medieval asset. There is substantial evidence for later medieval settlement across the Study Area. Principal medieval sites include Kingsbury Hall Castle (MWA4) located at the heart of the village and Kingsbury Hall (MWA5) the fortified manor house, dating from c 1500, which superseded the castle. This is also a Grade II\* Listed Building (1116550). The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul (MWA 1) date from this period. The walls of the castle enclosure are still visible, as well as an octagonal tower. These surviving walls are a Grade II Listed Building (1034721). The remains of a shrunken village are located in the far south east of the Study Area at Drakenage Farm (MWA 10). In the time of King Edward the Confessor, Countess Godiva held Kingsbury but by the Domesday Survey of 1086 it was held for William I and subsequently passed to the Earls of Chester (VCH 4, 1947). Kingsbury Hall was held for most of the medieval period by the Bracebridge family and indeed the house was known as Bracebridge Hall for a time. Post-medieval remains include the gardens around Kingsbury Hall (MWA12557) which date from the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Cliff Park Garden (MWA12526) which dates from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century is located at the far northern end of the Study Area. Kingsbury remained a small village through to the arrival of the railway in 1839. The region as a whole was becoming rapidly industrialised at this time and Kingsbury expanded rapidly with the growth of the coalmining and gravel extraction industries. Kingsbury Oil Terminal was constructed to the north east of the village in the 1960s.

**Archaeological Potential:**

Overall, the potential for prehistoric, Roman and early medieval archaeological features to occur within the Study Area is considered to be low due to the absence of previously recorded assets. The three main areas of potential that have been identified are; the medieval core of Kingsbury centred on the castle, the hall and the parish church, the shrunken medieval settlement at Drakenage Farm and the post-medieval gardens at Cliff Park. Otherwise, the remainder of the Study Area is a mixture of large field systems of modern origin and 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial and infrastructure sites, such as the oil terminal and the M42 motorway.

## **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. Kingsbury is characterised by mostly 20<sup>th</sup> century housing, with a small medieval core centred around the parish church and the castle, which are located to the south west of the current settlement. The historic landscape is dominated to the south-west by artificial lakes which have been created as a result of industrial gravel extraction. Nineteenth and 20<sup>th</sup> century housing covers much of the Study Area to the north and south of the medieval core, with large post-World War Two fields in the east and north east. The Kingsbury Oil Terminal covers a large part of the north east of the Study Area with a rifle range to the south-east.

## **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Land and Garages off Pear Tree Avenue, KIN5 and KIN4 is located within an area of post-1955 flats c 55 metres to the east of the medieval core of Kingsbury. Development here would have little impact on the nature of the modern buildings around it and the area will have been impacted by this previous development, meaning that the potential for medieval features to exist here will have been reduced. There is a partial view of the site from the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, a Grade II\* Listed Building (1034683) located 300 metres to the south-west. Development here would have a low impact upon the setting of and views from, the church. Overall the sensitivity of the site is considered to be low.

Area 1, Garage site adj 53 Pear Tree Avenue, KIN7 is located within an area of post-1955 terrace housing c 90 metres to the north east of the medieval core. Again, development here would have little impact on a landscape of modern construction and previous development will mean the potential for disturbing medieval features associated with the original settlement will have been greatly reduced as well. Overall sensitivity will be low.

Kingsbury 54, Land r/o 11-15 Chestnut Close, KIN8 is located within an area of post-1955 detached housing c 250 metres to the north of the medieval settlement core. Overall sensitivity will be low.

Kingsbury 55, Land adj 18 Chestnut Close, KIN2 is also located within an area of post-1955 detached housing c 360 metres to the north of the medieval settlement core. Overall sensitivity will be low.

Area 2, Former Library, Bromage Avenue, KIN 3 is located at the northern end of land currently used by schools and c 240 metres to the north east of the medieval settlement core. Development here would see a change of use in the land that would impact upon the character of the school site. Some buildings appear to be standing within the site which suggests that any potential archaeological features will have been impacted by their construction and as a result the potential for features to survive here will have been reduced. Overall sensitivity will be low.

Area 3, Garages off Beech Close, KIN1 is also located within an area of post-1955 semi-detached housing c 470 metres to the north of the medieval settlement core. Overall sensitivity will be low.

### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

The areas around the Castle/ Hall / church core of Kingsbury and around the shrunken settlement at Drakenage Farm are considered to be of high sensitivity. Any development in either of these two areas would impact heavily on the cultural heritage resource and upon the historic landscape. The village is surrounded on three sides by planned parliamentary enclosure dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, which is of medium sensitivity. If possible these field systems should be preserved. To the west the landscape is dominated by large, modern fields of low sensitivity.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Land and Garages off Pear Tree Avenue, KIN5 & 4	Low – potential medieval features, probably impacted by previous development	Low impact on Church of St. Peter & St. Paul (1034683), an asset of high importance leading to a Moderate Effect	Low impact on Church of St. Peter & St. Paul (1034683), an asset of high importance leading to a Moderate Effect	Low – located within area of modern housing – relationship with historic core unchanged.	Watching Brief. Screening of Listed Building
Area 1, Garage site adj 53 Pear Tree Avenue, KIN7	Low – potential medieval features, probably impacted by previous development	None	None	Low – located within area of modern housing – relationship with historic core unchanged.	Watching Brief
Kingsbury Area 54, Land r/o 11-15 Chestnut Close, KIN8	Low – potential medieval features, probably impacted by previous development	None	None	Low – located within area of modern housing.	Watching Brief
Kingsbury Area 55, Land adj 18 Chestnut Close, KIN2	Low – potential medieval features, probably impacted by previous development	None	None	Low – located within area of modern housing.	Watching Brief
Area 2, Former Library, Bromage Avenue, KIN 3	Low- some potential for medieval features, but likely to be disturbed.	None	None	Low – located within area of modern housing.	Watching Brief

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 3, Garages off Beech Close, KIN1,	Low – little potential for archaeological features	None	None	Low – located within area of modern housing.	Watching Brief

**Study Area:** Newton Regis

**Size:** 184.38 Hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

The village of Newton Regis lies on low ground between hills at Seckington to the west and South Hill to the east and is grouped around roads from Austrey on the south-east and Seckington on the west and another running south from the Tamworth-Ashby de la Zouch road (VCH 4, 1947). The underlying geology is Tarporley Siltstone Formation – Sandstone, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 237 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period in a local environment previously dominated by rivers and lakes (BGS website). The historic settlement core is surrounded by 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development with a ring of 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosed land beyond. Traces of earlier ridge and furrow field systems are located to the south-east, north-west, north and north-east of the settlement.

**Designated Assets:**

One Grade II\* (116451) and nine Grade II Listed Buildings (1319960, 1365177, 1034688, 1034687, 1365176, 1365178, 1034689, 1319951 and 1116462) are located within the Study Area.

Newton Regis Conservation Area as designated by North Warwickshire Borough Council occupies the historic core of the settlement.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

The village is not listed in Domesday and is believed to have formed part of the parish of Seckington at this time. The Manor of Newton Regis was mentioned in 1159 when it was granted to Geoffrey Savage by Henry II. The 1885 OS map shows the village mostly built along the main road. On the southern side there seem to be the remnants of strip fields behind the plots. The parish church of St. Mary (1116451) dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archaeological Potential:**

The settlement core area has been continually occupied since the medieval period and contains 11 Listed Buildings. Consequently, there is a significant likelihood that significant archaeological deposits survive. The area immediately surrounding the settlement is covered by 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosed land with no evidence of earlier settlement.

**Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The Church of St. Mary, a Grade II\* Listed Building (1116451) is located at the highest point of the village, which slopes gently from east to west. The Conservation Area covers most of the settlement with a small area of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing immediately to the north east of the medieval core. The field pattern to the north and south east of the settlement is very irregular and considered by WCC to be the result of piecemeal enclosures that have retained the outlines of medieval strip fields. Areas of planned enclosure are located to the south-west, north-east and north west of the village. The fields to the east and west of Newton Regis are very large and considered to be post-World War Two in date.

**Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

*Housing Preferred Option Sites*

The Manor / Baddons Farm site, NR3 is currently a farmyard located on the southern edge of the village and partially within the Newton Regis Conservation Area. It also includes a Grade II Listed Building (Manor Farmhouse 1116462). Five other Grade II Listed Buildings; Old Hall Farmhouse

(1365177), The Post Office (1034688), Rose Cottage (1319951), Ivy House Laurel Cottage (1034689), Old Thatch Tallets Thatch Cottage (1116432) and The White House (1365178) have partial views of the site. Development here would have a medium impact upon the setting of and views from Manor Farmhouse and a low impact upon the other five Listed Buildings. Depending on the nature of the development, there may be the chance of a physical impact upon Manor Farmhouse, which would require Listed Building consent from English Heritage. Overall the site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

*Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

The piecemeal enclosure fields are highly sensitive to development and their character should be retained where possible, while some attempt should be made to preserve the planned enclosure fields, although these are of a less sensitive nature. Development on the post-war fields would have no impact on the landscape. Newton Close Farm is an isolated post-medieval farm. Any further development to the south east of the village could join Newton Regis to the farm complex, therefore severely impacting upon its original setting within the landscape. Overall the area is considered to be of medium sensitivity. Newton Gorse is a modern plantation and of low sensitivity.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Sites</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Sites</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Manor / Baddons Farm, Newton Regis, NR3	Medium - possible impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features.	<p>High - Medium impact upon Old Hall Farmhouse (1365177), an asset of high importance leading to a Medium Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon The Post Office (1034688), an asset of medium importance leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon Rose Cottage (1319951) , an asset of medium importance leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon Ivy House &amp; Laurel Cottage (1034689) , an asset of medium importance leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon Olde</p>	<p>High - Medium impact upon Old Hall Farmhouse (1365177), an asset of high importance leading to a medium Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon The Post Office (1034688), an asset of medium importance leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon Rose Cottage (1319951) , an asset of medium importance leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon Ivy House &amp; Laurel Cottage (1034689) , an asset of medium importance leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon Olde</p>	Medium - extension of settlement to the south will have low impact upon relationship between the historic settlement core and the surrounding post-medieval landscape.	Screening of Listed Building and sympathetic design to mitigate impact on settings.

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Sites</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Sites</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
		<p>Tallett's Thatch Cottage (1116462) , an asset of medium importance leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon The White House (1365178) , an asset of medium importance leading to a Minor Effect</p>	<p>Tallett's Thatch Cottage (1116462) , an asset of medium importance leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon The White House (1365178) , an asset of medium importance leading to a Minor Effect</p>		

**Study Area:** Old & New Arley

**Size:** 445.35 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Old and New Arley are located 3 and 2 km respectively to the west of Bedworth and c 8km to the east of Coleshill. Old Arley is located on the summit of a spur of high ground, while New Arley is located in the valley to the south-east. The underlying bedrock geology of Old Arley is Mudstone of the Halesowen Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 307 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. New Arley is located upon Mudstone of the Whitacre Member, which also dates from the Carboniferous period. Both villages are located on superficial deposits of Diamicton, a mixture of ice age deposits that date from the Quaternary period. Most of the Study Area outside the two villages is covered by large irregular fields which appear to be modern in origin and created from earlier piecemeal enclosure of earlier medieval field systems. Two areas of ancient woodland are located within the Study Area; to the north west of Old Arley (Arley Wood) and immediately to the south west of New Arley.

**Designated Assets:**

One Grade II\* Listed Building (1034773) and one Grade II Listed Building (1365142) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

Five Palaeolithic finds have been made in the south east corner of the Study Area. These finds appear to have been recovered from the Diamicton glacial deposits which cover this part of the Study Area and include a pick (MWA12767), a core (MWA12821), a chopper core (MWA12802), a flint flake (MWA12803) and a tool roughout (MWA12764). A Mesolithic scraper (MWA4590) was found close to the southern boundary of the Study Area, while a Neolithic or Bronze stone axe (MWA6096) has also been found in the area. A flint knife of similar age to the axe (MWA4450) has been found within the historic medieval core of Old Arley c 180 metres to the east of the Church of St. Wilfred. A Neolithic stone axe (MWA9148) was also found in the south west of the Study Area. No Roman assets have been recorded, but an Anglo Saxon Sceatta (silver coin) (MWA5959) has been found in the area. Although no further evidence of early medieval settlement has been recorded, it seems very likely that Old Arley was an established settlement by the end of this period as it is listed in the Domesday survey of 1086, The village is named as Arei, has four households, 2 men's plough teams and woodland of 1.5 by 1 leagues (VCH 6, 1951). Further medieval sites within the Study Area include the earthworks around Gun Hill Farm immediately to the south west of New Arley (MWA3939). These have been plotted from aerial photographs by WHER. The earthworks appear to show field systems, ridge and furrow and house platforms, all indicative of medieval settlement. The remains of a moated medieval manor (MWA188) are located at Arley Hall Farm c 300 metres to the west of Old Arley. Arley Hall, which is post-medieval in date, is located at the same site. Old Arley continued as a small agricultural settlement until the establishment of a colliery at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This continued in production up to 1968. To mitigate the impact of the closure, a new area of industry and housing was established on the former mine site.

**Archaeological Potential:**

The archaeological potential for prehistoric artefacts in the areas of Diamicton glacial deposits which occur across much of the Study Area is considered to be good, although the main concentrations of material appear to be in the far south east of the Study Area. The main areas of potential are the

medieval core of Old Arley, the moated site at Arley Hall and the medieval earthworks at Gun Hill Farm near New Arley.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The village core of Old Arley is located on a spur of relatively high land, overlooking the valley along which the railway runs, as well as New Arley to the south east. The two settlements are surrounded by large, irregular fields. These appear to have been created in the modern era through the unification of smaller irregular fields that appear to have been part of the early piecemeal enclosure of the area, probably in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This enclosure appears to have preserved some of the irregular medieval field patterns that pre-dated enclosure. Two areas of ancient woodland are located within the Study Area; to the north west of Old Arley (Arley Wood) and immediately to the south west of New Arley.

### **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Land at Rectory Road, ARL1 is located within a garden plot of a post-1955 house on the northern edge of the village and c 120 metres to the north of the medieval settlement core. The Church of St. Wilfred, a Grade II\* Listed Building (1365142) has a partial view of the site and any development here would have a low impact upon the setting of and views from the church. The Site does not appear to have been developed in the past and there is some potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist here. The site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Area 1, Herbert Fowler School, Ansley Lane, ARL2 is located within the boundaries of a Middle School, 70 metres to the north east of the medieval core of Old Arley. This site will have been heavily impacted by previous developments and lies outside the medieval settlement. The Church of St. Wilfred, a Grade II\* Listed Building (1365142) has a partial view of the site and any development here would have a low impact upon the setting of and views from the church. The site is considered to be of low sensitivity.

Area 2 & Area 3, Former Silver Knight Factory site and Land off Frederic Road, ARL 4 and ARL5 are located within New Arley Industrial Estate on the north west edge of New Arley. These are located in an area previously heavily impacted by modern development. The sensitivity of the site is considered to be low.

Area 4, Land adj 72, Gun Hill, ARL9 is located on the north east edge of New Arley in an area of early 20<sup>th</sup> century terrace housing. Development here would have no impact on the historic landscape or upon any archaeological features. The site is considered to be of low sensitivity.

Area 5, Garage site adj 148 Sycamore Crescent, ARL8, is located on the north east edge of New Arley in an area of early 20<sup>th</sup> century semi-detached housing and 70 metres from a post-medieval gravel pit (MWA6587). Development here would have no impact on the historic landscape or upon any archaeological features. The site is considered to be of low sensitivity.

Former Miner's Welfare site, ARL7, is located close to the centre of New Arley. Borehole investigations on this site following a planning application (PAP/2010/0399 – CWA2489) have shown that this site has been extensively disturbed by previous developments. The site is considered to be of low sensitivity.

PS68, Former Arley Working Mens Club, is located on the north east edge of the medieval earthworks at Gun Hill Farm (MWA3939). Although a small evaluation in the north of the site in 1997 (EWA3234) found no features. A staged approach of archaeological investigations would be

appropriate here. Trial trenching has already been suggested in response to a planning application here for 13 new bungalows (PAP/2012/0550 – CWA25828). This is an area of potential medieval settlement and further work will be required. This is a site of high sensitivity.

Area 6, Arley Surgery Site, is located on the north west corner of the potential medieval site at Gun Hill Farm, 200 metres to the west of PS68. The same issues exist with this site as with PS68 and so the sensitivity of the site is considered to be high.

*Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

Excluding the medieval site at Gun Hill and the medieval core of Old Arley, the sensitivity of the area as a whole is considered to be low, with the exception of the far south east where the concentrations of early prehistoric material means that this area of Diamicton glacial deposits is of medium sensitivity. Any future development in this area should take the likely presence of this early prehistoric material into account.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Land at Rectory Road, ARL1	Medium – as yet unrecorded features may exist here	Low impact upon Church of St. Wilfred (1365142), an asset of high importance leading to a Moderate Effect	Low impact upon Church of St. Wilfred (1365142), an asset of high importance leading to a Moderate Effect	Low – garden plot of post-1955 development	Watching Brief
Area 1, Herbert Fowler School, Ansley Lane, ARL2	Low – area previously disturbed	Low impact upon Church of St. Wilfred (1365142), an asset of high importance leading to a Moderate Effect	Low impact upon Church of St. Wilfred (1365142), an asset of high importance leading to a Moderate Effect	Low – areas of modern school	Watching Brief. Screening of Listed Building

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Areas 2 & 3, Former Silver Knight Factory site and Land off Frederic Road, ARL 4 & 5	Low – area previously disturbed	None	None	Low – modern industrial estate	None
Area 4, Land adj 72, Gun Hill, ARL9	Low – area previously disturbed	None	None	Low – area of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing	None
Area 5, Garage site adj 148 Sycamore Crescent, ARL8	Low – area previously disturbed	None	None	Low – area of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing	None
Former Miner's Welfare site, ARL7	Low – area previously disturbed	None	None	Low – area of 20 <sup>th</sup> century development	None
PS68, Former Arley Working Mens Club	High – impact on possible medieval settlement site	None	None	High – impact upon remnant medieval landscape	Evaluation Trial Trenching already suggested
Area 6, Arley Surgery Site	High – impact on possible medieval settlement site	None	None	High – impact upon remnant medieval landscape	Evaluation Trial Trenching already suggested

**Study Area:** Piccadilly

**Size:** 230.53 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Piccadilly is a settlement established in 1904 as accommodation for the miners at the nearby Kingsbury Colliery. It is located c 4km to the south of Tamworth and 15 km to the north east of Sutton Coldfield. The underlying geology of most of the Study Area is the Halesowen Formation made up of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone; sedimentary bedrock that was formed approximately 307 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The north west third of the area is located upon Halesowen Formation Sandstone which is of a similar date. Some ridges of Carboniferous Limestone cross the Study Area on a south-west to north-east alignment. The Study Area is covered by post-industrial landscapes with modern open fields to the north-west and modern woodland to the south-east. Kingsbury Wood in the far south-east corner is considered to be ancient in origin.

**Designated Assets:**

One Grade II Listed Building (1319929).

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

No prehistoric or early medieval heritage assets have been recorded within the Study Area. Sherds of pottery dating to the Roman period have been found 300m north east of Slateley Hall Farm (MWA4914). There is some evidence for medieval and post-medieval settlement within the area, with the deserted hamlet of Holt (MWA21) located on the north west boundary, together with the post-medieval Holt Hall and garden (MWA12552). Holt Hall is a Grade II Listed Building (1319929). The village of Piccadilly was built in 1904 to house miners who worked at the nearby Kingsbury Colliery (MWA27) and the village was built on land belonging to the mine. The mine was served by its own railway (MWA26). The village consisted of two rows of three- storey houses along one main street (<http://www.piccadilly-heritage.co.uk>). Piccadilly earned its name from Piccadilly in London, which was the home of Colonel Dibley, one of the village's founders. In 1908 a clubhouse was built. It had been turned into a pub named The Jewel in the Crown but this has now been demolished and social housing built. The village remained much the same until 1947 when prefabricated housing was built to house more mineworkers. These were demolished in the early 1960s after which the local authority of the time, Tamworth Rural District Council, used the land to build council houses, which still stand. The mine was closed in 1968 and is now the Kingsbury Link Business Park (ibid).

**Archaeological Potential:**

Due to the absence of previously recorded assets, the potential for archaeological features from the prehistoric and early medieval periods to exist within the Study Area is considered to be low. The recovery of pottery sherds near Slateley Hall Farm suggests that there is some potential for Roman settlement in the area. Medieval settlement appears to be centred in the north west of the Study Area, around Holt Hall Farm and so any further finds of medieval features would be likely to be in this area. The structures associated with the former Kingsbury Mine have been removed and replaced with a modern business park. No standing structures remain.

**Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The land around Piccadilly and the Kingsbury Link Business Park is mostly post-industrial waste ground with some fields that are modern in origin. The Study Area is also crossed by a single-track railway and the

M42 motorway. Kingsbury Wood on the south east of the Study Area appears on Greenwood's Map of Warwickshire (1822) and is recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory held by WCC.

### Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Area 1, Garage site off Piccadilly Crescent, PIC1 is located on the south-western edge of the village, within the area of council housing constructed in the 1960s. The site covers an area currently occupied by garages. The area is not considered to be historically sensitive, nor is the surrounding landscape.

#### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

The shrunken medieval settlement at Holt Farm in the north west and the ancient woodland at Kingsbury Wood in the south east are considered to be of high sensitivity, although the planned settlement of Piccadilly, particularly its Edwardian core, is a good example of planned industrial settlement and the protection of its character should be taken into account in any future development. The area to the north west of Slateley Hall Farm may have some potential for Roman settlement and as a result is considered to be of medium sensitivity. Any proposed development here should take this sensitivity into account. The rest of the area has been heavily scarred by industrial development and most of the open land is either waste or covered with modern field systems. This is all considered to be of low sensitivity.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 1, Garage site off Piccadilly Crescent, PIC1	Low - unlikely to impact upon buried features	None	None	Low – no impact on Piccadilly's Edwardian core or general landscape	None

**Study Area:** Polesworth & Dordon

**Size:** 259.26 hectares (Polesworth) 648.80 hectares (Dordon)

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:***Polesworth*

Geographically Polesworth is located at the northern tip of the county adjacent to the border with Staffordshire. It is 7.6 km north-west of Atherstone and, 10 km from Tamworth (Morton, in prep d). The River Anker and the Coventry Canal run through Polesworth, and the A5 road runs nearby. Polesworth railway station is on the West Coast Main Line. The underlying geology of the Study Area is mainly Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation; a group made up of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 309 to 312 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Over the north eastern two-thirds of the Study Area are secondary deposits of Diamicton (poorly sorted sediments), which form part of the Thrussington Member, superficial deposits formed in the Quaternary Period. The flood plain of the River Anker is covered by alluvial deposits of recent origin with river terrace deposits in the south-west corner of the Study Area (BGS website). The area immediately around the historic core of the town has been affected by industries such as open cast mining and brick manufacture. These industries have now been discontinued and the town has become a dormitory settlement serving towns in the West Midlands conurbation.

*Dordon*

Dordon currently forms a suburb to the south of Polesworth. The village is a ribbon development that runs between St Helena (another suburb of Polesworth) to the north and the A5 (Watling Street) to the south. An eastern extension of the settlement is located along the Church Road / Duns Road from the village towards Dordon Hall Farm. The ridge upon which Dordon is located is formed from a bedrock of Pennine Middle Coal Measures; a collection of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone which are sedimentary deposits formed approximately 309 to 312 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The open land to the west of the village is located upon the Halesowen Formation of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone sedimentary bedrock, which was also formed in the Carboniferous Period. A former medieval park (Wood Park) is located in the north east of the Study Area. On either side of the ridge is agricultural land, which is predominantly, made up of large fields of post-World War Two origin with some patches of 19th and 20th century woodland. Some smaller, more irregularly-shaped fields are located to the south east of the village.

**Designated Assets:***Polesworth*

Five Grade II\* Listed Buildings (1252564, 1252594, 1252595, 1262202 and 1365179) and 11 Grade II Listed Buildings (1252561, 1252563, 1252565, 1252596, 1252597, 1262201, 1262203, 1262204, and 1262226-1262228) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains the Polesworth Conservation Area as defined by North Warwickshire Borough Council.

*Dordon*

Three Grade II Listed Buildings (1034713, 1034715 and 131944) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

## Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

### *Polesworth*

The only evidence for prehistoric activity within the Study Area is a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead (MWA 221) which was found to the south of the Coventry Canal *c* 350 metres to the south west of the town centre. In the early medieval period Polesworth Abbey was founded in 827 by King Egbert with his daughter Editha (later Saint Editha) as Abbess. The abbey existed for 700 years until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539. In 1544 the lands of the Abbey were granted by the Crown to Francis Goodere, who used the stones of the Abbey to build Polesworth Hall which was demolished in the 1860s. In around 1509 Thomas Cockayne constructed Pooley Hall, which today includes some of the oldest brickwork in the country. The hall still exists in the west of the Study Area (VCH 4, 1947). The former gatehouse to the Abbey survives as a Grade II\* Listed Building (1262202) and forms part of a Scheduled Monument (1005735) that includes the Abbey remains to the south. The medieval town of Polesworth appears to have been a planned settlement located between the Abbey and Stiper's Hill castle, while a second focus of settlement grew up on Bridge Street around the weekly market that is known to have existed at the bridge over the Anker from the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century (Morton, in prep). The town subsequently developed to the north and west of the abbey precinct along a series of planned developments utilising strip fields that ran north and west from Bridge Street and Market Street. Archaeological evidence from the town and the surrounding area has suggested that Polesworth may have been a centre for patterned tile production. Patterned Medieval tiles wasters found in Polesworth Church imply the presence of a nearby production centre (*ibid*).

From 1750 to 1918 Polesworth witnessed fairly rapid industrialisation and it became an important centre for a number of different industries. In 1848 the first deep shaft of Pooley Hall Colliery was sunk; two years later merging with others to become the North Warwickshire Collieries. The Gorbby Knob pit, also called the Whitehouse Colliery, was also in operation by 1855. In 1790 the Coventry Canal was completed linking Polesworth to markets further afield (*ibid.*). Industrial activity in the area of the canal expanded with the development of coal mining and the pipe works. With this came the development of regular terraces (now demolished) of worker's housing in the mid to late 19th century. Brickworks developed close to the Polesworth Basin, a chimney dated 1813 shows it was in operation at the time. These brickworks were called the Midland Brick and Terra Cotta Co. Limited. Also along the canal bank stood a stream mill owned in 1828 by Samuel Mallaby, Miller.

### *Dordon*

A cropmark identified at Hoo Hill in the north east of the Study Area may be the remains of an Iron Age hillfort, although further fieldwork will be required to confirm this. Some scatters of prehistoric material including three scrapers, dated to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age periods (EWA 2535) have been found at Birch Coppice at the southern end of the Study Area during fieldwalking carried out in the mid-1980s. Fragments of Roman pottery (MWA 5317) and a coin hoard (MWA 238) have been found in the north-east and south west of the Study Area respectively. There is no archaeological evidence dating from the early medieval period but by the 13th century Dordon was a manor within the parish of Polesworth (VCH 4, 1947). Wood Park (MWA 13158), located in the far north east of the Study Area, may be the remains of a medieval park with an earthwork at the northern end which appears on the 1st edition OS map of the area and may be the remains of the park pale.

There is some evidence for assarting (clearance) of woodland in the Study Area, while there is some documentary evidence for small-scale industrial processes such as charcoaling and metal working in the forests. The manor appears to have remained largely agricultural with the settlement of Dordon itself, no more than a small ribbon development along the Polesworth Road until the opening of the Birch Coppice mine which saw the village develop rapidly in the early decades of the 20th century so that Dordon became a separate parish from Polesworth in 1948. The most rapid period of expansion of

the settlement was in the 1960s as Dordon developed as a dormitory settlement serving the West Midlands conurbation ([visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10307922/relationships](http://visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10307922/relationships)).

### **Archaeological Potential:**

#### *Polesworth*

The archaeological potential within the historic core of the town is very high and it is very likely that any developments along Market Street and Bridge Street as well as within the former Abbey precinct will disturb archaeological features. The potential of the open land around the town appears to be low with few heritage assets recorded and large areas dominated by industrial activity. The only exception to this is the area around Pooley Hall.

#### *Dordon*

This absence of prehistoric material across the Study should not be taken as an indication of absence of settlement, but more of a lack of fieldwork carried out in the area. Fragments of Roman pottery (MWA 5317) and a coin hoard (MWA 238) found in the north east and south west of the Study Area respectively are however considered to be likely indicators of a lack of potential for this period. The Roman road of Watling Street (now the A5) runs across the southern third of the Study Area and it is likely that further sites exist on either side of its route. There is some potential for medieval and post-medieval settlement and industrial activity around the encroached common at St. Helena as well as within the medieval park at Wood Park. The open land around Dordon has few recorded archaeological assets, although this may be due to a lack of archaeological investigations.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

#### *Polesworth*

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2014. Polesworth Conservation Area, which includes the site of the former abbey, the medieval market and bridge, is located on the first gravel terrace immediately to the north and south of the River Anker. Land rises gradually to the south and more steeply to the west of the town. Modern settlement has spread to the north and south of the medieval core. The medieval core of Polesworth is centred upon two foci; the Abbey precinct and the market town. Pooley Hall to the north-west is a remnant of a post-medieval manor. The landscape around Polesworth is dominated by large open fields that are related either to modern agriculture or post-industrial use.

#### *Dordon*

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2014. Dordon consists of early and later 20<sup>th</sup> century housing that forms a ribbon settlement located to the west of Long Street, immediately to the north of Watling Street (the current A5). The settlement is located on a ridge with land sloping gently away to the east and west. A former medieval park (Wood Park) is located in the far north east corner of the Study Area. Fragments of this part, including its northern pale, can be seen on the first edition OS map of the area. The central part of the site is dominated by a ridge upon which the village of Dordon is located with modern field systems on either side of it. To the south of Dordon are areas of ancient woodland, which appear on Greenwood's map of Warwickshire (1822), together with some piecemeal enclosure of former medieval field systems.

### **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Former Polesworth High School, POL3 is located almost at the centre of the historic core of the town, on the northern edge of the former Abbey Precinct and within the supposed location of the original

medieval settlement. The Abbey Gatehouse and 22 High Street (1252594 and 1252595), Grade II\* Listed Buildings and part of a Scheduled Monument are located *c* 20 metres to the west and 70 metres to the south of the site. Church of St, Editha (1252564), a Grade II\* Listed Buildings is also located 70 metres to the south, while two Grade II Listed Buildings; a Barn (1252596) and a Dovecote (1262203) are located 90 and 80 metres to the west respectively. Although the site will have been extensively disturbed by the construction of the existing school buildings, it is likely that any development within the High School site would be likely to disturb archaeological features associated with either the medieval town or the former Abbey. A larger impact will be upon the historic landscape as a whole with any development having the potential to severely impact upon the character of the spatial relationship between the Abbey precinct and the medieval settlement core. Depending on the design of buildings, any new development would have between a low and a medium impact upon the setting of and views from the former Abbey Precinct, the Gatehouse, St. Editha's church, 22 High Street, the barn and the dovecote. The site is considered to be one of high sensitivity.

Area 1, Land north of St Helena Road, POL6 and Land West of Woodpack Farm, POL12; would both impact upon the possible remnant medieval park at Wood Park (MWA 13158), breaking up the currently distinctive nature between the park and surrounding area as well as having a cumulative impact on the area of the former park itself. This cumulative impact is not an issue at this time but will grow in importance if further development is proposed in this area. There are no clear views between the site and the Polesworth Conservation Area that is located 130 metres to the north-west. Development in either area would have a low impact upon the setting of and views from the Obelisk on the site of St. Leonard's Chapel (1319944). These sites are considered to be of low archaeological sensitivity.

Land at Laurel Avenue / Land at Common Lane / Sycamore Avenue, POL7 and POL13; these sites are located on the north western edge of what appears to be an area of former common land at St. Helena which has been later encroached by enclosure. Historically, around the small settlement of St Helena, lay a landscape of irregular fields, former common, interspersed with areas of historic mineral extraction. Evidence for medieval settlement is limited, although, possible earthworks denoting shrunken medieval or post-medieval settlement may be visible in fields surrounding St Helena (Morton in prep d). This kind of common development is unusual for Warwickshire and is therefore sensitive to modern development. There are no views between these two sites and the Polesworth Conservation Area located 450 metres to the north nor the Obelisk on the site of St. Leonard's Chapel (1319944) 740 metres to the north-east. These sites are considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Area 2, Land r/o 19 Dordon Road, POL17, is located within an area defined as modern school playing fields. There are no archaeological potential sensitivities noted here. There are no views from the site to Polesworth Conservation Area that is located 480 metres to the north-east. The site is of low sensitivity.

Land at Dunns Lane, DOR5 is a ribbon of proposed development located between Watling Street and Dunns Lane. This will impact upon what appears to be piecemeal enclosure with small irregular fields that reflect medieval field patterns. It will also divide two areas of woodland at its northern end, both of which appear on Greenwood's map of 1822 and which are thought to be ancient in origin. There is also evidence for assarting of the woodland here. Any development would effectively seal off this strip of woodland from Dordon and severely impact upon an ancient historic landscape feature. Impact on the historic landscape character of this area should be considered with an emphasis on avoiding further fragmentation of this historic landscape. The presence of the Roman road of Watling Street at the southern end of the site would suggest potential for Roman roadside activity which would be sensitive to development at that end of the proposed area. There are no views between the site and the Grade II Listed Building of Dordon Hall (1034713) located 380 metres to the north-east or the Grade II Listed Building of Hall End (1034715) 1.1km to the west. The site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Land rear of Co-op / 72 New Street, Dordon, DOR2 is located within an area of early 20<sup>th</sup> century housing in the south of Dordon *c* 180 metres to the north of Watling Street. There are no views between

this site and the Grade II Listed Building of Hall End (1034715) 480 metres to the south-west. There are no cultural heritage sensitivities noted here.

Area 3 and Former Orchard Colliery Site, Watling Street, DOR17; both of these sites are located along the southern side of Watling Street (MWA 420). Here the main sensitivities will be archaeological, with potential for Roman settlement along the road. There are no views between these sites and the Grade II Listed Building of Hall End (1034715) 620 metres to the north-west. These sites are considered to be of medium sensitivity.

#### *Preferred Option Employment Sites*

CISWO Land (Dordon Football pitch), Gypsy Lane (DOR18/19/20) and Land East of Birch Coppice – Hodgetts (DOR8 and DOR11) are three Preferred Option Employment Sites in the far south east of the Study Area. All of these areas are located between the Roman road of Watling Street (MWA 420) to the north and Birch Coppice to the south (EWA 2535, 7046, 9893,9924 and 9926), an area that has been extensively investigated archaeologically and which has produced Neolithic and Bronze Age material. Land East of Birch Coppice also extends into a known medieval settlement and enclosure at Hall End (MWA 4822, 6239 and 8239), together with recorded field systems. Hall End Farm is also a Grade II Listed Building (1034715) that has clear views across all three sites. Development within all three sites will impact upon the setting of this building and the views from it. These sites are considered to be of medium archaeological sensitivity.

#### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

A corridor of land c 200 metres wide on either side of Watling Street should be considered to be of medium sensitivity as there is some potential for roadside development at any point along its route. The area of the former medieval park at Wood Park is considered to be of medium sensitivity and any proposed development here should consider the potential impact on the landscape that breaking up the outline and setting of this former park would have. Sensitivities within the wider Study Area, away from the Housing and employment sites discussed above, are considered to be low. Outside the historic core of the town the later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century developments are of low sensitivity and the open land beyond, with the exception of Wood Park and the land either side of Watling Street, is a mixture of modern agriculture and post-industrial landscape.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Former Polesworth High School, POL3	High – probable impact upon archaeological features within the medieval town centre and Abbey Precinct	<p>Medium impact upon Polesworth Abbey Scheduled Monument (1005735) - a site of high importance, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>Medium impact upon Abbey Gatehouse (1252594) a site of high importance, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>Medium impact upon 22 High Street (1252595) a site of high importance, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>Medium impact upon Church of St, Editha (1252564) a site of high importance, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon 64 High Street (1262227), a site of medium importance,</p>	<p>Medium impact upon Polesworth Abbey Scheduled Monument (1005735) - a site of high importance, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>Medium impact upon Abbey Gatehouse (1252594) a site of high importance, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>Medium impact upon 22 High Street (1252595) a site of high importance, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>Medium impact upon Church of St, Editha (1252564) a site of high importance, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon 64 High Street (1262227), a site of medium importance,</p>	High – impact upon setting of medieval town and Abbey precinct	Evaluation Trial Trenching. Tailor development to reduce impact on historic landscape setting, Listed Buildings and Conservation Area

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
		<p>leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Tame Barn (1252596) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect</p>	<p>leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Tame Barn (1252596) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect</p>		
Area 1, Land north of St Helena Road, POL6	Low- possible impacts upon as yet unrecorded medieval and post-medieval features	Low impact upon Obelisk on the site of St. Leonard's Chapel (1319944) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon Obelisk on the site of St. Leonard's Chapel (1319944) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Medium – cumulative impact upon Wood Park and upon its setting	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Land West of Woodpack Farm, POL12	Low- possible impacts upon as yet unrecorded medieval and post-medieval features	Low impact upon Obelisk on the site of St. Leonard's Chapel (1319944) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon Obelisk on the site of St. Leonard's Chapel (1319944) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Medium – cumulative impact upon Wood Park and upon its setting	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Land at Laurel Avenue / Common Lane / Sycamore Avenue, POL7 & 13	Medium – possible impacts on as yet unrecorded medieval industrial and settlement sites.	None	None	Medium – impacts upon encroached common land, which is rare in this region.	Evaluation Trial Trenching

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 2, Land r/o 19 Dordon Road, POL17	Negligible – no impacts noted	None	None	None	None
Land at Dunns Lane, DOR5	Medium – potential impacts on Roman features close to Watling Street	None	None	Medium-impacts upon piecemeal-enclosed land and upon settings of ancient woodland.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Land rear of Co-op / 72 New Street Dordon, DOR2	Low – no chance of impact on archaeological features	None	None	Low – impact on modern landscape	None
Area 3 and Former Orchard Colliery Site, Watling Street, DOR17	Medium – potential impacts on Roman features close to Watling Street	Low impact upon Hall End Hall (1034715) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon Hall End Hall (1034715) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Low – impacts upon modern field systems.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Land East of Birch Coppice, DOR8 & DOR11	High potential for impacts upon medieval settlement enclosure and field systems at Hall End. Medium – potential impacts on Roman features close to Watling Street. Low potential for prehistoric features similar to those found at Birch Coppice to the south.	Medium impact upon Hall End Hall (1034715) a site of medium importance, leading to a Moderate Effect	Medium impact upon Hall End Hall (1034715) a site of medium importance, leading to a Moderate Effect	High – Impact upon medieval landscape around Hall End.	Evaluation Trial Trenching. Screening of Listed Building to mitigate impact on setting

**Table 2: Summary of Impacts on Preferred Option Employment Sites**

<b>Preferred Option Employment Sites</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
CISWO Land, DOR10	Medium – potential impacts on Roman features close to Watling Street. Also medium potential impact on medieval settlement at Hall End.	Low impact upon Hall End Hall (1034715) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon Hall End Hall (1034715) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Low – impacts upon modern field systems	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Gypsy Lane, DOR18/19/20	Medium – potential impacts on Roman features close to Watling Street. Also medium potential impact on medieval settlement at Hall End.  Medium potential for early prehistoric features. Site borders Birch Coppice archaeological site where such features have been recorded.	Low impact upon Hall End Hall (1034715) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Low impact upon Hall End Hall (1034715) a site of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect	Low – impacts upon modern field systems	Evaluation Trial Trenching

**Study Area:** Shustoke

**Size:** 158.28 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Shustoke is a small village located on gently undulating ground *c* 3km to the north east of Coleshill and 10km to the south west of Atherstone. The underlying bedrock geology of the Study Area is Mercia Mudstone; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The village itself is located on terrace gravels with alluvial deposits in the north west of the Study Area which is within the floodplain of the River Bourne, the river itself being located to the north of the Study Area. Shustoke Reservoir occupies the north east quarter of the Study Area. The rest of the Study Area is covered by large fields of modern origin with a small area of paddocks immediately to the south east of the village.

**Designated Assets:**

One Grade II\* Listed Building (1320436) and 12 Grade II Listed Buildings (1034766-7, 1034801-2, 1034807, 1115452, 1116432, 1226486, 1320380, 1320405, 1320436, 1320588, 1365119-20) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

An aerial photograph taken in June 1959 and held by WCC (SP2391A) appears to show cropmarks of ring ditches or circular enclosures, together with linear features at a point close to SP232910, *c* 460 metres to the north east of the historic settlement core. These cropmarks may represent prehistoric features although further field investigations would be required to establish this as fact. No assets from the Roman and early medieval periods have been recorded within the Study Area. Shustoke was very probably an established settlement in the early medieval period as it is listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being 4 hides in size and held by Geoffrey de Wirce. The survey also recorded substantial areas of woodland 1 league long by ½ league wide (VCH 4, 1947). It is likely that much of this woodland was assarted (permanently cleared of trees) in the later medieval period. The earliest assets within the Study Area are the earthworks of a medieval fishpond (MWA3691) located at Cottage Farm in the far south east of the Study Area. The historic core of the village contains nine Grade II Listed Buildings and one Grade II\* Listed Building (1320436), while three further Grade II Listed Buildings are concentrated around Shustoke House, a post-medieval building surrounded by pleasure gardens (MWA12572), which are located 100 metres to the west of the village. Shustoke Reservoir was constructed by the Birmingham Water Works Company in the 1880s to supply drinking water from the River Bourne to Nuneaton and Coventry.

**Archaeological Potential:**

The main areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area are the cropmark complex to the north east of the village, the historic core of Shustoke with its concentration of Listed Buildings, the Shustoke House complex to the west and the medieval fishponds at Cottage Farm in the south east. The Study Area is mostly located upon the first gravel terrace above the River Bourne and as a result there is potential for prehistoric and Roman settlement, as these are favourite locations for such sites. The north east quarter of the Study Area is occupied by the reservoir and it is likely that any archaeological features here will have been removed during its construction.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The settlement is located to the south of the Coleshill Road and consists of a small medieval core with 20<sup>th</sup> century housing to the south-east. The Study Area is mostly covered by large fields of modern origin with a small area of paddocks immediately to the south east of the village. Together with the presence of the reservoir, the Study Area has a modern character with small pockets of medieval and post-medieval features.

### **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Area 1, Land south of Coleshill Road, Croft Farm, SHUS1, is located within the historic core of Shustoke. Development here could impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features associated with the early medieval and later medieval origins of the village. The site contains two Grade II Listed Buildings; Croft Farmhouse (1034807) and The Cottage (1320380). Development within the site would have a high impact upon the settings and views from these two buildings and, depending on the nature of any development, could impact physically upon both of them. The site can also be partially viewed from three further Grade II Listed Buildings; The Manor House (1034801), Green Farmhouse (1115452) and an associated barn (1365119). Development here could lead to low impacts upon the settings and views from these three buildings. Overall, this site is considered to be of medium archaeological sensitivity

#### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

The historic core and the Shustoke House complex have formed the two main settlement foci in the Study Area for the past two centuries and this area is considered to be of high sensitivity. This relationship should be preserved and any development in the open ground between the two areas should be avoided otherwise it would fundamentally change the historic character of the area. The fields to the south and east of the village are considered to be of medium sensitivity due to their potential to contain prehistoric features, similar to the cropmarks noted to the north-east. The remainder of the Study Area is covered by small paddocks and large modern fields which are considered to be of low sensitivity.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 1, Land south of Coleshill Road, Croft Farm, SHUS1	Medium – possible impacts on medieval and possible early medieval features within historic core	<p>Very High - impact upon The Cottage (1320380), an asset of medium value, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>High impact upon Croft Farmhouse (1034807) an asset of medium value, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon The Manor House (1034801) an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Green Farmhouse (1115452) an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Green Farm Barn (1365119) an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect</p>	<p>Very High- impact upon The Cottage (1320380), an asset of medium value, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>High impact upon Croft Farmhouse (1034807) an asset of medium value, leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon The Manor House (1034801) an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Green Farmhouse (1115452) an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Green Farm Barn (1365119) an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect</p>	High – impact upon historic settlement core and possibly upon Listed Buildings, leading to change of character.	Evaluation Trial Trenching. Preservation of Listed Buildings within site. Screening of Listed Buildings to mitigate impact on setting

**Study Area:** Shuttington

**Size:** 146.46 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

The village of Shuttington is situated on a slight ridge to the north east of the River Anker. The underlying geology is Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, a mudstone, siltstone and sandstone sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 309 to 312 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The village itself is located upon superficial deposits of Mid-Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposits composed of sand and gravel, while to the north east of the village are secondary deposits of Diamicton; part of the Thrussington Member that was formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS website). The historic settlement core is surrounded by piecemeal-enclosed land that appears to have preserved some medieval field boundaries. The location of the historic core of the settlement is unclear and appears to have developed around a number of isolated farming settlements.

**Designated Assets:**

One Grade II Listed Building (1262206) is located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

Before the Norman Conquest of 1066 Shuttington was divided, half of it was held by Godric and Celred, and the rest by Godric alone. After the Conquest, The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the village as being owned by the Count of Meulan, Godric (VCH 4, 1947). A mill was recorded in Shuttington in 1086. On the foundation of Alvecote Priory in 1159 the manor of Shuttington was presented to it by William Burdet, who had obtained it from the Earl of Leicester, the son of the Count of Meulan. The manor remained with this priory until the Dissolution. In 1543 Henry VIII granted it to Lord Chancellor Audley, in exchange for other lands. The manor then passed through various owners through to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Brickworks were constructed to the north west of the village in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (MWA 173). The historic core of the village contains a number of 19<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings. The village is surrounded by irregular-shaped fields, which appear to be the result of the piecemeal enclosure of former medieval ridge and furrow strips.

**Archaeological Potential:**

The settlement core area has been continually occupied since the medieval period and contains a Listed Building. Consequently, there is a likelihood that significant archaeological deposits survive in the area in general.

**Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The settlement is largely 20<sup>th</sup> century in construction and located upon a localised rise, with the Church of St. Matthew (1262206) at the high point of this rise. The field pattern surrounding the settlement is very irregular and recorded by the WHER/HLC to be the result of piecemeal enclosures that have retained the outlines of medieval strip fields. The lakes to the south west of the settlement appear to have been formed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as a result of subsidence caused by early 19<sup>th</sup> century mining. These lakes have since become wildlife havens and are of great environmental sensitivity.

## Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites

### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Area 1, Land adj Ivyleigh Villas, Church Lane, SHUT5 is located towards the southern end of the historic core of the settlement. Any development within this area would therefore be likely to have an impact upon medieval and post-medieval features. The Church of St. Matthew has a partial view of the Site and any development here may have a low impact upon the setting of and views from this Grade II Listed Building.

Manor Farm Building, SHUT1, s is located immediately to the north east of the historic settlement core and would be unlikely to have a significant impact upon any pre-modern features. Development here would have no impact upon the settings of St. Matthew's Church located 200 metres to the south.

### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

Shuttington is surrounded by piecemeal-enclosed land dating from between the 18th century, which is considered to be of high sensitivity. Future development should attempt to prevent the break up of these field systems which provide an important link to the earlier medieval field layout. Three of these fields contain earthworks associated with medieval ridge and furrow agriculture, which are considered to be of medium sensitivity. These earthworks have since been flattened by modern agricultural practices, although the remnants of the ridge and furrow may survive as sub-surface features within some fields. These features would be sensitive to impacts from any future developments around the edge of the historic core and any future development should bear their presence in mind and the fact that any surviving features may require recording prior to any construction.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 1, Land adj Ivyleigh Villas, Church Lane, SHUT5	Medium – possible medieval and post-medieval features located within the historic core	Low impact upon the Church of St, Matthew (1262206) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect.	Low impact upon the Church of St, Matthew (1262206) an asset of medium importance, leading to a Minor Effect.	Possible impact upon settlement historic core.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Manor Farm Buildings, SHUT1	Low impact. Located away from historic core.	None	None	Will impact upon piecemeal-enclosed land to the north west of the village.	Watching Brief

**Study Area:** Warton

**Size:** 258.94 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

The village of Warton is situated in between two hills *c* 4 km to the north east of Polesworth. The underlying geology of the Study Area is complex with the area beneath the village and the Study Area to the north east is situated upon the Tarporley Formation which consists of Siltstone, Mudstone and Sandstone; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period. To the south west of the village the geology is Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation, which is formed from Mudstone and sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. To the north west of the village is a Kidderminster Formation of sandstone and conglomerate which was formed approximately 246 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. A secondary deposit of Head, which consists of clay, silt, sand and gravel, is located to the west of the village (BGS website). Piecemeal enclosed land that appears to have preserved some medieval field boundaries is located to the north and south east of the settlement core, while larger fields established in the post- Second World War era are located to the west of the village. Larger fields associated with planned enclosure in the later post-medieval period are located in the north east of the Study Area. The historic core of the settlement is well defined and appears to have developed around a road junction which may have been the site of a market square in the past.

**Designated Assets:**

Two Grade II Listed Buildings (1252562 and 1262225) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

The area shows some signs of prehistoric activity with a complex of cropmark features (MWA6728) recorded on the western edge of the Study Area. Material dating between the Late Bronze Age and the Roman periods (MWA 220) was recorded to the north west of the village in the 1930s. The manor of Warton, also known as Stipershill, was originally part of the parish of Polesworth and didn't form a parish of its own until 1849. Robert Marmion and his wife Millicent gave 'the lordship that was theirs' in Warton or Waverton 'in mills and groves' to the nuns of Polesworth early in the 12th century. The nuns received other grants of land in Warton and had view of frankpledge over their tenants. The remains of medieval fishponds survive at Bramcote Hall *c* 600 metres to the north west of the village. The medieval core of the village is centred upon a road junction with modern expansion of the settlement located mainly to the south, and some limited development to the north. After the dissolution of the monasteries Warton was held for the crown by a series of tenants up to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Around 840 acres of land around the village was enclosed by an Inclosure Award dated 8 March 1772 (VCH 4, 1947). A windmill that dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century (MWA222) was located immediately to the south east of the village.

**Archaeological Potential:**

The settlement core area has been continually occupied since the medieval period and contains one Listed Building. Consequently, there is a likelihood that significant archaeological deposits survive within the core. In the wider Study Area there is potential for both prehistoric and Roman settlement to the west of the village, together with the remains of medieval fishponds associated with Bramcote Hall to the north west.

## **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2014. Warton is mostly composed of later 20<sup>th</sup> century housing associated with accommodation for mine-workers at nearby collieries. The field pattern to the south-east and north of the settlement is very irregular and considered by the WHER/HLC to be the result of piecemeal enclosures that have retained the outlines of medieval strip fields. The land to the north east of the village appears to be the result of the planned enclosure that dates from the Inclosure Act of 1772. A number of former 19<sup>th</sup> century quarries are located to the west of Warton.

## **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Area 1, Land at Orton Road, Warton, WAR8 (part) is located on the south-eastern boundary of the modern settlement in an area of planned enclosure. Development here would form part of a further extension of the settlement to the south, which has been in train for the past century. Development would have no impact upon the settings of or views from any Listed Buildings. The sensitivity of this site is considered to be low.

Land off Little Warton Road, WAR9, located immediately to the west of Area 1, is located within a planned enclosure field within which earthworks created by medieval ridge and furrow agriculture have been recorded. These earthworks were no longer visible on GoogleEarth© image of the site taken in April 2013. However, the remnants of these earthworks may survive as sub-surface features. Development would have no impact upon the settings of or views from any Listed Buildings. The sensitivity of this site is considered to be low.

Land at Orton Road, adj. Fox and Dogs, WAR10, is located within modern paddocks to the south of the village. The Site of the former windmill (MWA 222) is located *c* 120 metres to the south east, while a former post-medieval animal pound (MWA 2498) is located 185 metres to the south west. Development would have no impact upon the settings of or views from any Listed Buildings. There is no evidence for assets of medieval or earlier date close by and sensitivity of this site is considered to be low.

Land adjacent to Barn Croft / Ivy Croft Road, WAR6. This site is located immediately to the south east of the medieval village core in a modern paddock within which earthworks associated with ridge and furrow agriculture have been recorded. These earthworks could still be seen on a GoogleEarth© image of the site taken in April 2013. There are no clear lines of sight between the site and Holy Trinity Church, A Grade II Listed Building (1252562). The sensitivity of this site is considered to be medium.

Area 2, Land r/o Trinity Close, WAR3, is located in the far south-west corner of the medieval settlement. The area is currently occupied by allotments that were established after the mid-1950s. The first OS edition map of the area, dated 1888, shows the area to have been orchards prior to this. The land is also immediately to the south east of Holy Trinity Church (1252562). It is possible that the site may contain features of both medieval and post-medieval date, as it is located so close to the settlement core and to the church. It is likely that any development here would have a medium – low impact upon the setting of and views from Holy Trinity Church. The sensitivity of the site is considered to be medium.

Area 3, Land adj The Paddocks, Austrey Road, WAR2, is located on the north- eastern edge of the medieval settlement core within a small paddock to the rear of Austrey Road. This paddock appears to be modern in origin although from its shape it may be a fragment of an earlier medieval strip field. It is possible that medieval features associated with earlier expansion of the settlement may be located within this site. There are no clear lines of sight between the site and 14 Austrey Road, a Grade II Listed Building (1262225). Overall, the sensitivity of the site is considered to be low.

*Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

Warton is surrounded by piecemeal and planned enclosed land dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century which is considered to be of high sensitivity. Eight of these fields contained earthworks associated with medieval ridge and furrow agriculture that are considered to be of medium sensitivity. With the exception of a field adjacent to Holy Trinity Church, these earthworks have since been flattened by modern agricultural practices, although the remnants of the ridge and furrow may survive as sub-surface features within some fields. These features would be sensitive to impacts from any future developments around the edge of the historic core and any future development would need to bear in mind that such features might need to be recorded prior to construction.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 1, Land at Orton Road, WAR8(part)	Low – no direct impacts	None	None	Slight impact on planned enclosure	Watching Brief
Land off Little Warton Road, WAR9	Low –Ridge and furrow remnants	None	None	Slight impact on planned enclosure	Watching Brief
Land at Orton Road, adj Fox and Dogs, WAR10	Low – no direct impacts	None	None	No impact – modern paddock	Watching Brief
Land adjacent Barn Road / Ivy Croft road, WAR6	Medium – Ridge and furrow	None	None	Severe impact on medieval remnant landscape	Watching Brief
Area 2, Land r/o Trinity Close, WAR3	Medium – settlement core	Medium impact upon Holy Trinity Church (1252562), an asset of medium importance – leading to a Moderate Effect	Medium impact upon Holy Trinity Church (1252562), an asset of medium importance – leading to a Moderate Effect	Impact upon medieval settlement	Evaluation Trial Trenches. Screen Listed Building to mitigate impacts on setting

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 3, Land adj The Paddocks, Austrey Road, WAR2	Low – direct impacts	None	None	Possible impact on remnant medieval landscape	Evaluation Trial Trenches.

**Study Area:** Water Orton

**Size:** 385.48 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Water Orton is located less than 700 metres to the east of the West Midlands conurbation and *c* 4km to the north west of Coleshill on the first river terrace to the south of the River Tame. The far northern end of the Study Area is located within the West Midlands region. The underlying bedrock geology of the Study Area is Mercia Mudstone; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The superficial geology consists of river terrace deposits of sand and gravel of Quaternary age beneath the village itself with more recent alluvial deposits in the flood plain of the River Tame to the north. The field systems to the south of the village are planned enclosure dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A small block of this enclosed land immediately to the south west of the village has been partially opened up into slightly larger fields in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The medieval core of the village is located on the south bank of the river Tame, close to an apparently ancient bridging point. The medieval settlement continued to the south as a ribbon development across the first gravel terrace with modern housing to the east, south-east and west. Water treatment works and industrial sites are located across the floodplain to the east and west of the historic core.

**Designated Assets:**

One Scheduled Monument (1005763), One Grade II\* Listed Building (1075812) and five Grade II Listed Buildings (1034652, 1034653, 1186230, 1186242 and 1365202) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains the Water Orton Conservation Area as defined by North Warwickshire Borough Council.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

The earliest evidence of human activity within the Study Area is a Palaeolithic handaxe found near Attleborough Fields Farm *c* 1.1km to the south of the Conservation Area. No assets dating from the later prehistoric periods or the Roman and early medieval eras have been recorded within the Study Area. Water Orton is not mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 and appears to have originally been part of the hamlet of Aston (VCH 4, 1947). A bridge is mentioned here in 1459 as being out of repair. The existing bridge (Scheduled Monument 1005763 as well as a Grade II\* Listed Building 1075812 on the Birmingham side and a Grade II Building 1034652 on the Water Orton side) was built about 1520 by Bishop Vesey (*ibid*). The settlement expanded rapidly in the 19<sup>th</sup> century following the industrialisation of the region and the arrival of the Birmingham and Derby railway in the late 1830s. The M42 motorway was constructed across the eastern side of the Study Area in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archaeological Potential:**

The findspot of a Palaeolithic handaxe in the south of the Study Area suggests that there is some potential for further finds from this period to be made on the gravel terrace to the south of the River Tame. The absence of other prehistoric, Roman and early medieval assets appears to indicate that the potential for as yet unrecorded sites to be found within the Study Area is low, although the first gravel terrace is a common site for later prehistoric and Roman farming settlements and the possibility of features from these periods existing here cannot be discounted completely. The main archaeological potential within the Study Area is within the historic core of the village, particularly around the church and the medieval bridge.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through assessment on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2014. This historic core of the settlement (Water Orton Conservation Area) is located on low-lying land on the first terrace and floodplain of the River Tame. The medieval bridge across the River Tame currently carries a single track road known as Water Orton Lane. The land to the south of the historic core rises steeply up to the railway station. The railway crosses the Study Area on an east – west axis, following the second river terrace. To the south of the railway is the modern settlement of Water Orton which consists of a core of late 19<sup>th</sup> century houses with later 20<sup>th</sup> century estates to the east, west and south east. This modern settlement is located on gently undulating land. The steepness of the slope between the railway and the Conservation Area, together with the built-up nature of the railway means that there are no clear lines of sight between the core and the modern settlement to the south. Both form separate entities. There are very limited views of the Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area and the Scheduled bridge over the Tame. Both the bridge and the Conservation Area are not clearly visible more than 50 metres to the north and south. None of the Housing Preferred Option Sites impact upon the setting of the Conservation Area. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is contained by late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century development, with no clear views to the north, west and south, although it does have an obscured view of the Housing Preferred Option Site; New Road, Water Orton.

The landscape around the village is a mixture of planned early 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosed fields to the south of the village, with modern housing to the east and west, together with industrial development to the north west and the north east. The original relationship of settlement and field systems is still preserved to the south west of the village and this area is where potential development would have the biggest impact on the historic landscape.

### **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Area 1, Land adj The Dog Inn and r/o 50 Marsh Lane, WO9, is located within an area of post-1955 semi-detached housing and the site of a former 19<sup>th</sup> century animal pound (MWA6606), immediately to the east of the medieval core of the village. The proximity of the site to the medieval settlement raises the possibility that development here could impact upon as yet unrecorded medieval features associated with this settlement. The fact that the area has already been developed as housing suggests that the area has been extensively disturbed and this may affect the quality of any surviving remains. Development will not impact upon the setting of any Listed Buildings. The sensitivity of this site is considered to be medium to low.

Area 2, Land adj 12 Birmingham Road, WO4, is located 90 metres to the west of the medieval settlement and immediately to the south of Water Orton railway station (MWA6605) in an area of post-1955 detached housing. As with Area 1, the proximity to the medieval settlement raises the possibility of further medieval features existing here, although the impact of previous development will probably have reduced the quality of such features, if not removing them in their entirety. The sensitivity of this site is considered to be low.

Church Hall, New Road, WO1 is located within of the medieval settlement, an area that may contain previously unrecorded medieval features. This site is also located within 70 metres to the east of the parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (a Grade II Listed Building 1186230). The site is in partial view of the church and development here may impact upon the setting of this building. The sensitivity of this site is considered to be low.

Area 3, Garage site off St George's Road, WO8, is located within an area of post-1955 semi-detached housing c 370 metres to the east of the medieval settlement. This area will have been extensively

disturbed by modern development and was previously part of the enclosed field systems surrounding the village. The archaeological sensitivity of this site is considered to be medium.

Area 4, Garage site r/o Maud Road, WO6, is located within an area of pre-1955 semi-detached housing 785 metres to the east of the medieval settlement in an area that was previously enclosed land. The sensitivity of this site is considered to be low.

*Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

The areas around the medieval bridge and within the medieval core of the village are considered to be of high sensitivity, as is the piecemeal enclosure located immediately to the south- west, south and south east of the core. The area immediately to the south west of the medieval core, where the core borders the piecemeal enclosure (which preserves some of the character of the earlier medieval landscape) is particularly sensitive to further development. The currently proposed housing sites are located within the modern town to the east of the historic core and therefore away from this sensitive area. Future development should continue to be directed away from this interface. Piecemeal enclosure also covers the open ground to the south and south east of the modern town. This is also an area of high sensitivity and any future development across this open ground should be avoided if possible.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 1, Land adj The Dog Inn and r/o 50 Marsh Lane, WO9	Medium – impact on possible medieval features located close to village core and remains of post-medieval animal pound.	None	None	Low – located within post-1955 development	Watching Brief
Area 2, Land adj 12 Birmingham Road, WO4	Low – slight possibility of impact upon medieval features associated with settlement.	None	None	Low – located within post-1955 development	Watching Brief
Church Hall, New Road, WO1	Medium – High – Impacts upon medieval archaeological features within settlement core	Low magnitude of impact on setting of Church of St. Peter & St. Paul (1186230) an asset of medium	Low magnitude cumulative impact on view from Church of St. Peter & St. Paul (1186230), an asset of	Low - impact upon character of late 19 <sup>th</sup> century settlement.	Watching Brief

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
		value – Minor Effect	medium value – Minor Effect		
Area 3, Garage site off St George's Road, WO8	Low – slight potential for impacts on archaeological features, area already extensively disturbed	None	None	Low – located within post-1955 development	None
Area 4, Garage site r/o Maud Road, WO6	Low – slight potential for impacts on archaeological features, area already extensively disturbed	None	None	Low – located within early 20 <sup>th</sup> century development	None

**Study Area:** Whitacre Heath

**Size:** 204.86 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Whitacre Heath is located c 13km to the south of Tamworth and 7.5 km to the east of the West Midlands conurbation. It is located on generally flat land and is crossed from north to south by the route of the former Midland railway which is currently used as a public footpath. A meander in the River Tame crosses the south-west corner of the Study Area. The village is now largely residential and agricultural. The area is located upon bedrock deposits of Mercia Mudstone; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The village is located upon superficial deposits of terrace gravels with the floodplain of the River Tame in the west of the Study Area covered by recently deposited alluvium. The field systems to the east of the village are made up of planned enclosure, probably dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, while the land to the west consists of large modern fields and floodplain pasture along the bank of the River Tame.

**Designated Assets:**

Two Grade II Listed Buildings (1034651 and 1186197) are located within the Study Area.

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

There are no prehistoric, Roman or early medieval heritage assets located within the Study Area. A deserted medieval settlement at Coton, Nether Whitacre (MWA19) is possibly situated on the very northern edge of the Study Area, although the settlement may have been situated 250m north east of Gravelpit Spinney. Several fields containing ridge and furrow earthworks have been identified across the Study Area (MWA 12040-4 and 12027). All of these sites appear to have been flattened by modern agricultural techniques when the Study Area was viewed on GoogleEarth© from an image captured in April 2013. A shrunken post-medieval settlement has been identified at Nether Whitacre Heath (MWA75). A system of drainage ditches of unknown date (MWA12034) has been identified from cropmarks noted on the eastern edge of the Study Area.

The village of Whitacre Heath itself is of 19<sup>th</sup>-century origin and grew up after the construction of the railway in the 1830s, and from later developments by Joseph Chamberlain and the Water Department of the City of Birmingham. The Stonebridge Railway was opened on 12 August 1839 to provide a link between the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway (later the Midland Railway) and the London and Birmingham Railway at Hampton in Arden, via Stonebridge. The line became redundant in the 1930s. Two former railway bridges are now Grade II Listed Buildings (1034651 and 1186197). These are located 90 metres to the east and 635 metres to the north east of the village, while a signal box (MWA6589) is located at the southern end of the settlement. There is also evidence of Victorian brick buildings for the management of drinking water, which are associated with public works by the City of Birmingham.

**Archaeological Potential:**

The potential for prehistoric, Roman and early medieval archaeological features to occur within the Study Area is considered to be low due to the absence of recorded heritage assets from these eras. The presence of the River Tame and the village's location on the first gravel terrace could be an indicator of some potential for prehistoric and Roman settlement, although it is suggested that such activity should have been picked up through finds being made in the past or cropmark evidence appearing in aerial photographs of the area. There is some potential for medieval features associated with the deserted settlement at Coton extending into the Study Area, however, the exact location of this settlement has

yet to be fully determined and may be located further to the north. The ridge and furrow fields identified across the Study Area, mainly from aerial photographs taken in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and now held by WCC, appear to have been flattened, although some may survive as sub-surface features.

### **Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The village consists of a thin ribbon of modern development along a single carriageway road with a railway line running in parallel to the east. The village is set upon the first gravel terrace of the River Tame with planned enclosure fields dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to the east and with large modern fields to the west. Greenwood's Map of Warwickshire of 1822 shows the village to be common heathland. It appears that this common land has been encroached upon following enclosure in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The recorded presence of ridge and furrow across the Study Area shows that remnants of the medieval landscape also survive.

### **Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites**

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Area 1, Land at 72, Nether Cottage, WH1, is located within an area of post -1955 detached housing that was marked as common/heath land on Greenwood's map of 1822. The site itself is located within a garden plot to the north of the housing. There is some sensitivity here that development may impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features that would not have been affected by post-war construction. There is also the possibility that ridge and furrow may survive as sub-surface features within this site. The site has clear views of two Listed Buildings (railway bridges 1034651 and 1186197) that are located 290 metres to the north and 310 metres to the south of the site respectively. Development would have a low impact upon the setting of and views from, both of these Listed Buildings

#### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

Generally the area appears to have been heathland that was enclosed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and then crossed by the railway. The presence of heathland on a gravel terrace above a river may suggest the possibility of prehistoric settlement as often heathland soils were created by prehistoric over-farming. However, in the absence of any recorded evidence, this sensitivity is considered to be low. The areas are in the far north of the Study Area around the possible deserted medieval settlement at Coton and around the post-medieval shrunken settlement at Nether Whitacre Heath are considered to be of high sensitivity and future development around these areas should be avoided. Thirteen fields of former ridge and furrow earthworks have been identified within the Study Area, although all of these have since been flattened by modern agricultural activity. These fields are considered to be of medium sensitivity. The remnants of the flattened ridge and furrow may survive as sub-surface features within some fields. These features would be sensitive to impacts from any future developments around the edge of the historic core and any future development would need to bear in mind that such features may need to be recorded prior to construction...

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Area 1, Land at 72, Nether Cottage, WH1	Low – possible impact on buried ridge and furrow	<p>Low impact upon Bridge at SP2197 9350 (1034651), an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Bridge at SP 2198 2120 (1186197), an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect</p>	<p>Low impact upon Bridge at SP2197 9350 (1034651), an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low impact upon Bridge at SP 2198 2120 (1186197), an asset of medium value, leading to a Minor Effect</p>	Low – impact on large fields of modern origin	Watching Brief.

**Study Area:** Wood End

**Size:** 243.89 hectares

**Historic Landscape / Townscape context:**

Wood End is a former mining village that dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is located c 3km to the south west of Tamworth and c 12km to the west of Atherstone. The eastern two-thirds of the Study Area is located upon mudstone and sandstone; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. The underlying geology of the western third is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone dating from the same period. A superficial deposit of Diamicton, a mixture of deposits formed in the Quaternary period, is located in the south east of the Study Area. Wood End is surrounded by large fields of modern origin with patches of ancient woodland in the east and west.

**Designated Assets:**

There are no Designated Assets located within the Study Area

The Study Area contains no Conservation Areas.

**Archaeological / Historic Baseline:**

The Study Area itself contains no heritage assets although there are possible medieval settlements at Freasley (MWA13160) and Baxterley (MWA135) which are located 90 metres to the north and 690 metres to the south east of the Study Area respectively. Two fields of earthworks that are thought to be associated with medieval ridge and furrow field systems have been recorded in the north-west and on the southern edge of the Study Area. The earthworks in the former field were still visible on a GoogleEarth© image of the site taken in April 2013, while at the same time those in the latter field appeared to have been flattened by modern agricultural techniques. The land on which Wood End was built consisted of fields belonging to two small farms, Delves Farm and Poplars Farm, both of which exist today. There were two woods, Edge Hill Wood and Smith's Wood, but only the former survives today. There was also a small settlement of several houses called Edge Hill, and a United Free Methodist Chapel, which closed in the late 1970s. The first houses were built in 1890 to house workers for Kingsbury Colliery, which opened in 1897. A working men's club opened in 1905, and still remains open in the original building. Wood End became a village in 1906 with the opening of the parish church, St Michael & All Angels Church (VCH 4, 1947).

**Archaeological Potential:**

There are no recorded prehistoric, Roman or early medieval heritage assets located within the Study Area. There is some slight evidence of medieval settlement with the remnant ridge and furrow earthworks in the north west and south of the Study Area, together with some isolated pockets of ancient woodland (Cope's Rough to the east of the village and Edge Hill Wood to the west). The area as a whole is dominated by modern field systems and settlement with some isolated farms that are at least 19<sup>th</sup> century in date (Poplars Farm, Delves Farm and Islington Farm). Overall the potential for uncovering previously unrecorded archaeological features within the Study Area is considered to be low.

**Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:**

The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2014. The village is located on a south- west facing slope and is composed mainly of 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings. Wood end is a 19<sup>th</sup> century mining settlement that has been adapted in the post-mining era as a dormitory suburb for Tamworth. It is located in an undulating landscape of large fields of post-World

War Two origin interspersed with patches of woodland (Cope's Rough and Edge Hill Wood) which appears on Greenwood's Map of Warwickshire (1822) and which are considered to be ancient in origin (Wallace pers Com).

### Summary of Sensitivity of Identified Sites

#### *Housing Preferred Option Sites*

Land off Tamworth Road / 115 Tamworth Road and Land Behind, WE3 and WE4. These sites are located on the south east edge of Wood End, the northern half within the footprint of Islington Farm that appears on the first OS map of the area in 1888, and the southern within an area of post-1955 housing. Development here would have a major impact upon Islington Farm but would be seen as a continuation of the post 1955 development that has extended Wood End to the south east. The fields to the east of the development are also modern in origin and there would be no impact upon the historic landscape as a whole. Overall the sensitivity of the area is low.

Area 1, Land off Boulters Lane, WE1a (part), is located on the northern edge of the village in the south east corner of a large rectilinear field of modern origin. Overall the sensitivity of the area is low.

Area 2, Land adj Co-Op, 15 Tamworth Road, WE6, on the north-west edge of the village is located within an area of post 1955 housing. The sensitivity of this area is also low.

#### *Sensitivities within the Study Area as a whole*

The Study Area as a whole is of low sensitivity as it consists of a modern settlement located within a largely modern landscape. The only areas of historic sensitivity are the ancient woodlands of Cope's Rough in the east and Edge Hill Woods to the west of the village, which are considered to be of medium sensitivity. Development close to, or within, these areas should be avoided.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts of Housing Preferred Option Area**

<b>Housing Preferred Option Site</b>	<b>Impact on Archaeology</b>	<b>Impact on Settings of Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on views from Designated Assets</b>	<b>Impact on Historic Landscape</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Land off Tamworth Road / 115 Tamworth Road and Land behind, WE3 & WE4	Low – possible impact on Islington Farm of uncertain date.	None	None	Low – impact on post WW2 housing and field systems	Record 'at risk' farm buildings
Area 1, Land off Boulters Lane, WE1a(part)	Low – no discernible impacts	None	None	Low – impact on post WW2 housing and field systems	None
Area 2, Land adj Co-Op, 15 Tamworth Road, WE6	Low – no discernible impacts	None	None	Low – impact on post WW2 housing	None



**APPENDIX 2: SOURCES CONSULTED****Bibliography**

Alcock, N.W. & Meeson, J., 2007, *Polesworth Abbey Gatehouse: a documentary history and an historic building survey and analysis* Unpublished client report (SWA21938)

Birmingham University *Field Archaeology Unit*, 1995, *45-47 Long Street Atherstone Warwickshire: an archaeological Watching Brief* Unpublished client report (SWA1136)

Coates, G. and Richmond, A., 2013, *Land North of Rowlands Way Atherstone Warwickshire* Unpublished client report

Gethin, B., 2009, *Archaeological Recording at White Cottage, Church Lane, Austrey, Warwickshire* Unpublished client report (SWA22012)

John Moore Heritage Services, 2006, *An Archaeological Excavation at The Former Factory Site, Station Street, Atherstone* unpublished client report (SWA23112)

Kipling, R., 2013, *An archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation on land at South Street, Atherstone, Warwickshire NGR: 431010 297640* unpublished client report (SWA23275)

Martin, H.R., 2002, *Moat House, Chasewood Lodge Residential Home, McDonnell Drive, Exhall, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1* Unpublished client report

Morton, B, in prep a, *Warwickshire Historic Towns Project: Atherstone Historic Town Assessment*

Morton, B, in prep b, *Warwickshire Historic Towns Project: Coleshill Historic Town Assessment*

Morton, B, in prep c, *Warwickshire Historic Towns Project: Fillongley Historic Town Assessment*

Morton, B, in prep d, *Warwickshire Historic Towns Project: Polesworth Historic Town Assessment*

Oxford Archaeology, 2011a, *Trial Trench Evaluation at Lower House Farm Birch Coppice Phase II Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report* Unpublished client Report

Oxford Archaeology, 2011b, *Lower House Farm Birch Coppice Phase II Warwickshire: Archaeological Watching Brief Report* Unpublished client Report (SWA23132)

Sabin, D. and Donaldson, K., 2010, *Birch Coppice, Baddesley Ensor, north Warwickshire: Magnetometer Survey Report for Oxford Archaeology* Unpublished client report (SWA22968)

VCH 4, 1947, *Victoria County History of Warwickshire: Volume 4: Hemlingford Hundred*

VCH 5, 1949, *Victoria County History of Warwickshire: Volume 5: Kington Hundred*

VCH 6, 1951, *Victoria County History of Warwickshire: Volume 6: Kinghtlow Hundred*

Warwickshire County Council, 2008, *Archaeological Evaluation of proposed graveyard extension, St. Editha's Church, Polesworth, Warwickshire* Unpublished client report

Warwickshire County Council, 2012, *Mancetter Extracare, Manor Road, Mancetter, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished client report

*West Midlands Annual Archaeological News-Sheet* No. 3 1960

*West Midlands Annual Archaeological News-Sheet* No. 4 1961

## **Maps**

Greenwood's Map of Warwickshire (1822)

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Maps of Warwickshire (1:2500) 1886

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Maps of Warwickshire (1:2500) 1898

Ordnance Survey Maps of Warwickshire (1:2500) 1924 Edition

Ordnance Survey Maps of Warwickshire (1:2500) 1952 Edition

Ordnance Survey Maps of Warwickshire (1:2500) 1961 Edition

Ordnance Survey Maps of Warwickshire (1:2500) 1981 Edition

## **Other Sources**

Warwickshire County Council Aerial Photographic Collection

Warwickshire Historic Environment Record

Oxford Archaeology

National Monuments Record: National Aerial Photography Library & Records

## **Glossary of Terms used in maps**

**Monument** = Archaeological Site or place of historic interest

**Monument Area**= region of archaeological or historical interest

**Event**=Location of past archaeological work; either an excavation, evaluation, watching brief or geophysical survey

**Event Area**=region covered by past archaeological work; either an excavation, evaluation, watching brief or geophysical survey

**Ridge and Furrow**=earthworks left behind by medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, predating enclosure of the land between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries





**Head Office/Registered Office/  
OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496  
e: [info@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto:info@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000  
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606  
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500  
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



**Director:** Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MIFA  
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a  
Private Limited Company, N<sup>o</sup>: 1618597  
and a Registered Charity, N<sup>o</sup>: 285627*