

A Historic Environment Assessment of Potential Development Areas within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough



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Prepared by: Neil J. Adam
Position: Project Officer HMS
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Checked by: Ianto Wain
Position: Joint Head of HMS
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Approved by: Ianto Wain
Position: Joint Head of HMS
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Oxford Archaeology
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Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

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A Historic Environment Assessment of Potential Development Areas within Nuneaton & Bedworth

for
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council to carry out Historic Environment Assessments of areas that have been earmarked by the council for possible development. Nuneaton & Bedworth 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 2028.

The focus of this assessment is a number of Strategic Sites included in the Borough Plan together with preferred options and reasonable alternative sites. It will also take into account proposals for key infrastructure such as new road development. This report will assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to the environment for each site.

The existing archaeological and historic baseline of each Strategic Site was assessed in a discrete report. The discrete reports assess the archaeological potential of each Strategic Site and its surrounding Study Area together with that of the wider historic landscape as noted during a drive-through prospection survey carried out between 18th and 19th February 2014. The potential for as yet unrecorded heritage assets to occur within the Strategic Sites was then individually assessed and summarised in tabular form.

A Historic Environment Assessment of Potential Development Areas within Nuneaton & Bedworth

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council to carry out a Historic Environment Assessment of areas that have been earmarked by the council for possible development.
- 1.1.2 Nuneaton & Bedworth 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 2028.
- 1.1.3 The Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth is located between Coventry and Hinckley. It is one of five Boroughs/Districts in Warwickshire and is the smallest in area at 7,895 hectares, but has the second largest population at 125,200. Largely urban in character, the Borough has two market towns – Nuneaton and Bedworth and the large village of Bulkington which is located in Green Belt to the east of Bedworth. Several smaller settlements are located in the south between Bedworth and Coventry.

2 METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

- 2.1.1 The focus of this assessment is a number of Strategic Site Study Areas included in the Borough Plan, together with preferred options and reasonable alternatives. It will also take into account proposals for key infrastructure such as new road development. This report will assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to the environment for each site
- 2.1.2 The 28 Strategic Sites considered here are:

Housing:

- PDA 1 (including new roads)
- PDA2
- PDA 2 (part)
- PDA 3
- PDA 4
- PDA 5a
- PDA 5b
- PDA 5c
- PDA 6
- PDA 7
- PDA 8

- PDA 9
- PDA 10

Employment:

- AR13B
- AR13C
- AR/13/08h
- AR/13/08i
- AR/13/08j
- AR/13/08k
- EX/05/08
- EX/07/08
- EX/19/08
- WB/10/08
- WB/03/08

Additional Sites:

- Additional Site 5
- Additional site 14
- Additional Site 19
- Additional Site 29

- 2.1.3 A buffer (hereafter known as a Study Area) was established measuring 500 metres from the boundary of each Strategic Site. These Study Areas were used to place each Strategic Site within its local archaeological and historic context and form the basis of this Historic Environmental Assessment. The Strategic Sites and their wider Study Areas are illustrated in Figures 1-54.
- 2.1.4 The Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) is the main repository of archaeological data for the Strategic Site Study Areas. The WHER was contacted and supplied data of known heritage assets within the Strategic Site Study Areas. Data on Designated sites was obtained from the English Heritage website. Historic map evidence was consulted at WHER.
- 2.1.5 OA visited the WHER between 27th and 30th 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 Strategic Site Study Area.
- 2.1.6 A full list of sources consulted can be found in Appendix 2. The Strategic Site Study Areas were the subject of a drive-through prospection survey carried out on 18th and 19th February 2014.

- 2.1.7 The level of potential for as yet unrecorded assets to occur within Strategic Site Study Areas was determined by the following criteria:

Table 1: Criteria used to determine level of potential

Level of Potential	Nature of Assets
Very High	Major archaeological sites and centres of historic activity located within Strategic Site. Very frequent assets recorded across an area, including Scheduled Monuments or significant concentrations of assets that are indicative of more widespread activity.
High	Archaeological sites and centres of historic activity located within Strategic Site Study Area. Archaeological sites located within the Strategic Site. Frequent assets recorded across an area, some grouping of assets in individual areas, suggesting more widespread activity.
Medium	Occasional recorded assets recorded across a Study Area. Areas where few assets have been recorded to date but where an absence of previous impacts suggests as yet unrecorded features will have survived in good condition.
Low	No previously recorded assets in a Study Area. Parts of a Strategic Site Study Area or Study Area that have been heavily impacted by previous development, where unrecorded assets would have been removed.

- 2.1.8 Determination of the importance of assets will be based mainly upon existing designations, but allows for professional judgement where features are found that do not have any formal national or local designation. Table 1 contains the criteria used to assess probable importance of receptors.

Table 2: Criteria used to determine importance of the receptor

Importance/ sensitivity of asset	Equivalent to
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Sites, buildings or landscapes of acknowledged international importance. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time depth or other critical factors.

Importance/ sensitivity of asset	Equivalent to
High	<p>Sites or structures of demonstrated national Importance, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments. • Grade I and II* Listed Buildings. • English Heritage Registered Park and Gardens Grade I/II* <p>Undesignated assets of schedulable quality or importance.</p> <p>Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance and of demonstrable national value.</p> <p>Well preserved historic landscapes exhibiting considerable coherence, time depth and/or other critical factors.</p>
Medium	<p>Important sites on a Regional or district level, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade II Listed Buildings. • Conservation Areas. • Sites with a regional value or interest for research, education or cultural appreciation. <p>Averagely well preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.</p>
Low	<p>Important sites on a local or parish level, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally Listed Buildings • Sites with a local or parish value or interest for research, education or cultural appreciation. <p>Robust undesignated historic landscapes.</p> <p>Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups.</p>
Negligible	<p>Sites or features with no significant value or interest or sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade.</p> <p>Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.</p>
Uncertain	<p>Possible archaeological sites for which there is limited existing information. It has not been possible to determine the importance of the site based on current knowledge. Such sites might comprise isolated findspots or cropmarks visible on air photographs.</p>

Source: adapted from *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) (HA 208/07*

- 2.1.9 There are a number of variables in determining magnitude of impact and these are laid out in Table 2. These include the sensitivity or vulnerability of a site to change (for example the presence of made-ground), the nature of past development or management effects, and the differing nature of proposed development processes such as piling and topsoil stripping.

Table 3: Criteria used to determine magnitude of impact

Magnitude of change	Description of change
High	Complete destruction of the site or feature. Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in the ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting. This could be either adverse or beneficial.
Medium	Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in the ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting. This could be either adverse or beneficial.
Low	Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in the ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting. This could be either adverse or beneficial.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material change to the site or feature. No real change in the ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting.
Uncertain	Extent and exact location of archaeology is uncertain; impact is therefore uncertain or because precise construction methods/impacts are uncertain.

Source: adapted from Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) (HA 208/07

- 2.1.10 The existing archaeological and historic baseline of each Strategic Site Study Area was assessed in a discrete report, which also considers the nature of the historic landscape (section 4). These discrete reports assess the archaeological potential of the Strategic Site and its wider Study Area together with that of the historic landscape as noted during the drive-through prospection survey. In assessing the settings of and views from designated assets, the following English Heritage documents were referenced; Seeing History in the View (2011) and The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance. This report uses chapter 132 of NPPF 2012 (see below) as its basis in considering the potential impacts upon Designated Sites by possible development. These states:

'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II**

registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.'

- 2.1.11 The potential for as yet unrecorded heritage assets to occur within the Strategic Site Study Areas is addressed in Section 4. The discrete reports for Strategic sites PDA1, PDA2, PDA5, AR1308h and AR1308i also assess the potential impacts of the proposed routes of possible access roads to link areas of future development. The sensitivity of the Proposed Infrastructure Area was assessed within the discrete reports for Strategic Sites PDA 8 and EX/05/08. Designated sites (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Park and Gardens) recorded within each Strategic Site 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.

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 this will be via current Development Plan Policy (DPP) and other material considerations.

3.2 District Policy: Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council

3.2.1 The policies relating to the historic environment (ENV8-13) within the Nuneaton Local Plan 2006 which used to govern planning policy within the borough were not among those ‘saved’ in June 2009, while the Borough Council prepares a new Local Plan based on the principles of NPPF. This new document will guide planning policy within the borough until the late 2020s. Policy ENV4 *Valuing and Conserving our Historic Environment* sets out how cultural heritage issues will be addressed in the new legislation.

Policy ENV4 -

3.2.2 This policy will:

- *Support proposals and initiatives which identify, protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the heritage significance and setting of the Borough’s designated and non-designated heritage assets. There will be particular emphasis on the following:*
- *the use of, and adherence to, conservation area appraisals and associated management plans to ensure the preservation and enhancement of the individual character of each of the Borough’s conservation areas;*
- *the identification and protection of (non-designated) assets of local heritage significance and their settings, including archaeological sites;*
- *the avoidance of harm to the character and setting of the Borough’s historic parks and gardens;*
- *the use of urban and landscape characterisation to ensure that new development respects and enhances the heritage components of positive local character and distinctiveness of the area in which it would be situated, particularly in areas of high heritage value;*
- *the use of, and adherence to the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Design and Preservation to ensure the preservation and enhancement of the Borough’s heritage assets;*
- *respecting and conserving those elements of the historic environment that contribute to the distinct identity of the Borough.*

4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT POTENTIAL WITHIN STRATEGIC SITES AND STUDY AREAS

- 4.1.1 Discrete Strategic Site reports are below. The potential for as yet unrecorded assets to exist in each Strategic Site Study Area and recommendations for the protection of designated and non-designated assets or for work to mitigate possible impacts are summarised below in tabular form. All suggested mitigation measures will need to be discussed with and clarified by the Planning Archaeologist for WCC.
- 4.1.2 Archaeological sites and findspots are referred to on the accompanying Figures are referred to in the key as ‘monuments’. These are sometimes represented as points and sometimes as areas, dependent on how the data has been saved by the WHER, the source of this data. Any archaeological investigations (excavations, evaluations, watching briefs, building recording) that have taken place are referred to as ‘events’. As with the monuments, these events are depicted as points or areas depending on how they have been recorded by the WHER.

Housing Areas

4.2 PDA 1

Study Area Size: 413.15 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.2.1 The Study Area is centred upon St. Nicholas Park c 2.2 km to the north east of the historic core of Nuneaton. The underlying geology of the Strategic Site is Mercia Mudstone; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The superficial deposits which cover most of the area are Diamicton, a mixture of post-glacial sand and gravels. The Strategic Site itself slopes steadily from the north east to south west and is mostly made up of field systems of planned enclosure dating from parliamentary enclosure acts of the early 19th century (VCH 4, 1947). The south west quarter of the wider Study Area is covered by the post-1955 housing estates that make up the modern settlement of St. Nicholas Park.

Designated Assets:

- 4.2.2 There are no Designated Assets located within the Strategic Site or wider Study Area.
- 4.2.3 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.2.4 The Strategic Site is covered by a field system of planned enclosure (WHER HLC) which dates from parliamentary enclosure acts of the early 19th century. This planned enclosure appears to have preserved some of the field boundaries from the earlier piecemeal enclosure of open fields. A field containing ridge and furrow earthworks associated with medieval field systems has been identified in the north west of the Strategic Site. These earthworks were observed to have been flattened by modern agricultural practices on a GoogleEarth© image of the area taken in September 2011. Overall the landscape within the Strategic Site is considered to be of importance to local interest groups and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.2.5 Two Palaeolithic items have been found within the wider Study Area. These are a handaxe (MWA12762) and a roughout (MWA12789), both of which were found in the far north west of the area, just to the south of Watling Street. No other prehistoric assets have been recorded within the area. The north east quarter of the Study Area is crossed by the major Roman road of Watling Street (MWA420) that ran between Kent and the Scottish border. No roadside settlements or features have been recorded within the Study Area, although some Roman coins were noted in a medieval hoard

(MWA1653) found close to the road in the far north west. Other medieval coin finds (MWA5141 and 5958) have also been made in the immediate area. No evidence has been found for medieval settlement in the Study Area, which is assumed to have been open fields throughout the later medieval and post-medieval periods. A field containing ridge and furrow earthwork associated with medieval field systems have been identified in the south and north west. These sets of earthworks were observed to have been flattened by modern agricultural practices on a GoogleEarth© image of the area taken in September 2011. The late 20th century housing estate of St. Nicholas Park extends into the south west quarter. The planned enclosure found within the Strategic Site extends over some of the wider Study Area, while the south west third of the wider Study Area is occupied by 20th century housing development with some post-Second World War field systems in the far north west and south east of the wider Study Area. Overall this landscape is considered to be of importance to local interest groups and therefore the sensitivity of the landscape is considered to be low (Table 2).

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.2.6 The area of the Strategic Site appears to have been undeveloped through recorded history. Although no archaeological assets have been recorded within the site, this absence of development means that there is medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to survive here.
- 4.2.7 The Nuneaton area is well known as a centre of Palaeolithic axe manufacture and the finds in the far north west of the Strategic Site may be indicative of the potential for further such finds across the area. There is considered to be medium potential for such finds extending into the Strategic Site. Watling Street was a major thoroughfare in the Roman period. The route runs within 100 metres to the north east of the Strategic Site and there is medium potential for roadside settlement, together with low potential for stray finds, extending into the Strategic Site. The presence of a ridge and furrow earthwork in the far north west corner of the site is an indication that evidence of medieval field systems may survive in this part. There is low potential for further medieval features here. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.2.8 The Strategic Site was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18th February 2014. The area slopes from a high point on the north east side of Watling Street at c 100 metres AOD, down to c 80 metres in the far southern end. It is covered by enclosed field systems with views across the area broken up by high hedgerows and buildings. The planned enclosure dates from the early 19th century and appears to have preserved some of the field boundaries from the earlier piecemeal enclosure of open fields. The location of the Strategic Site suggests that any new development will expand settlement to the north east and north, impacting upon an area that appears to have been relatively undisturbed in the past with medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist. No Listed Buildings will be affected by the development.

Summary of Sensitivity / Key Issues

- 4.2.9 There are no known archaeological considerations which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The key sensitivity of the Strategic Site is the potential for further Palaeolithic finds where future development could impact upon areas that may contain such finds and upon possible Roman sites that have developed to the south west of Watling Street. There is also the possibility that development could impact

upon as yet unsuspected archaeological features. Overall the Strategic site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology /Archaeological Sensitivity of Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>No known sites affected.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – Palaeolithic tool finds in the far north west of the Study Area may extend into Strategic Site.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the north and north east of the Strategic Site Study Area.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – Potential for roadside settlement and stray finds along the Roman road of Watling Street extending into area.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site could impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological sites as well as upon the locations of Palaeolithic tool finds.</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity-</p> <p>The Site lies within a 19th Century enclosed field system that is of importance to local interest groups (Table 2).</p>	<p>There are no known archaeological sensitivities which would inhibit development. The Strategic Site however is of medium sensitivity due to the potential for Palaeolithic and Roman finds as well as yet unrecorded archaeological sites. The site will require some pre-determination evaluation to clarify its potential prior to any development</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

4.3 PDA 2 (part) and PDA 2

Study Area Size: 239.13 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.3.1 This report considered both PDA2 and PDA 2 (part). The Study Area is located on gently undulating land immediately to the north of Weddington and 1.8 km to the north of Nuneaton's historic core. The underlying bedrock geology of the Strategic Site is Mercia mudstone sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. In the far south west of the PDA 2 Study Area this is replaced by Caldecote Volcanic Formation (both pyroclastic and reworked volcanic rocks); sedimentary and igneous bedrock formed approximately 542 to 635 million years ago in the Ediacaran Period. The centre of the Study Area is crossed from the north west to the south east by superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel dating from the Quaternary period, with more recent deposits of alluvium, located along the floodplain of the River Anker. Strategic Site PDA 2 is mostly made up of field systems that date from after the Second World War. Strategic Site PDA 2 (part) is covered by field systems of planned enclosure that date from the early 19th century, with larger irregular fields to the south which have been formed from amalgamated enclosed plots.

Designated Assets:

- 4.3.2 There are no Designated Assets located within both Strategic Sites.
- 4.3.3 The wider Study Areas contain one Scheduled Monument (The Benedictine priory and precinct of St Mary, Nuneaton 1011033) and Four Grade II Listed Buildings; the Church of St, Mary (1034985), Church of St. James (1185771), St. Mary's Vicarage (1253688) and a milestone on the Coventry Canal (1261659) are located within the wider Study Area.
- 4.3.4 The Strategic Sites contains no Conservation Areas.
- 4.3.5 The wider Study Area of PDA 2 contains the Abbey Conservation Area.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.3.6 Strategic Site PDA 2(part) occupies an area immediately to the north of Weddington which is mostly covered by enclosed field systems that date from an act of parliament in 1802 (WHER HLC). Overall this area is considered to be a robust undesignated historic landscape and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2). This is a detached part of PDA 2 and doesn't contain any known heritage assets. A deserted medieval settlement at Weddington (MWA 1656) is located c 300 metres to the south west of the site.
- 4.3.7 Strategic Site PDA 2 includes nine Palaeolithic artefact findspots, located in the north east quarter (MWA12761, 12787, 12788, 12813, 12817-9, 12833 and 12834). A Palaeolithic chopper core (MWA12817) was also recorded in the far south west of the site. The deserted medieval settlement at Weddington (MWA 1656) is located immediately to the east of the Site. The landscape within the Site is dominated by large post-Second World War fields that are of no historical interest and therefore of negligible sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.3.8 The wider Study Area contains an additional four Palaeolithic findspots (MWA12787, 12788, 12799, 12833 and 12834, 12840). A possible round barrow (MWA5636) that probably dates to the Bronze Age is visible as an earthwork in the south west corner of the Study Area. A Bronze Age axehead (MWA4501) was found in the east of the area, on the northern edge of Weddington. The Roman industrial area to the south west of Hartshill extends into the far south west of the Study Area.

The sites of several Roman Kilns (MWA301) were recorded during extraction at Judkins Quarry to the south west of the Strategic Site. Roman finds including sherds of pottery, tile and mortaria were found west of Weddington Road (MWA7439) at the southern end of the Study Area; a possible ditch was also recorded here. Weddington was held by Hereward, a free man at the time of King Edward the Confessor at the end of the Saxon period (VCH, 1947). After the Norman Conquest of 1086 the manor was given to the Count of Meulan and Hereward continued to hold it of him. The village was destroyed when the first Marquis of Dorset enclosed the whole manor, turning it to pasture in 1491 (Beresford M W., 1945, TBAS vol. 66 p98). Ten houses are reported pulled down in the 1517 Inquiry and 60 persons expelled. The site of the former village (MWA1656) is located in the east of the Study Area. The church of St. James, a Grade II Listed Building, (1185771) is 14th century in origin and appears to have survived the clearance. It is located close to the south west boundary of the Study Area. A field of ridge and furrow is located in the north east of the Study Area with a further three fields located around the shrunken medieval village in the south west. These earthworks were seen to be intact on a GoogleEarth© image of the area taken in January 2006 and are all presumed to be still extant. St Mary's Priory in Nuneaton, located at the southern boundary of the wider Study Area (Scheduled Monument 1011033) was one of only four Fontevraultine houses in England, and was large, with as many as 93 nuns in 1234. It declined in the later medieval period, and the number of nuns was only 23 in 1507. The priory was finally closed in 1539, along with many others at the Dissolution, the manor being granted to Sir Marmaduke Constable in 1540. In 1876, the site was returned to ecclesiastical ownership, when it was sold by the lord of the manor, and a new church was built on the ruins of the medieval priory.

- 4.3.9 The Study Area was crossed by a railway line in the mid-19th century, although this line was closed in the 20th century and now survives as an earthwork with a footpath that crosses the area on a south west – north east axis. Weddington began to expand again in the second half of the 20th century with semi-detached estates that now occupy the southern end of the Study Area.

Archaeological Potential: PDA 2(Part)

- 4.3.10 The large number of Palaeolithic finds across the Study Area suggests that there is medium potential for further finds of a similar date to be found within Strategic Site PDA 2(part). The area to the north west of the shrunken medieval village (MWA1656), including the south west corner of the Strategic Site, is an area of medium potential and it is possible that development in and around this area could disturb medieval archaeological features. The finds made in the south west of the Study Area are indicative of Roman settlement to the south east of Weddington and there is low potential for further such finds to be made within the Strategic Site. Development here could impact upon possible features and expose further Palaeolithic artefacts. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

Archaeological Potential: PDA 2

- 4.3.11 The Strategic Site includes nine Palaeolithic findspots and it is considered likely that future development here would disturb further artefacts, making this an area of high potential. The shrunken medieval village of Weddington (MWA1656) is located immediately to the north east of the Strategic Site. It is possible that this part of the site may contain as yet unrecorded archaeological features associated with this settlement. This area is considered to be of medium potential. The Roman kilns found in the south west of the study Area suggests that there is medium potential for further

finds of this nature to be made, which may extend into Strategic Site PDA 2 although much of this area has been quarried for granite over the past century and most of the area is heavily disturbed. Development here could impact upon these potential features. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape: PDA 2(Part)

- 4.3.12 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. The north eastern third of the Study Area is covered by planned enclosure dating from the early 19th century, while the fields immediately to the north of the village appear to have been amalgamated to create large, but irregular plots in the post-world War Two era. The larger fields on the north western side of the Study Area are modern in origin. The location of the Strategic Site suggests that any new development will expand settlement to the north east and north, impacting upon an area that appears to have been relatively undisturbed in the past with medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist. There are no clear views of the Strategic Site from the Church of St. James (Grade II Listed Building 1185771). Overall the landscape within the wider Study Area is a mix of planned enclosure, post-Second World War fields, medieval settlement and modern housing development. It is considered to be a landscape local value and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape: PDA 2

- 4.3.13 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. The north and central parts of the Study Area is covered by large field systems dating from the 20th century with large granite quarries in the south west and the historic core of Nuneaton, including St. Mary's Priory, in the far south. The far south west of the Study Area is a post-industrial landscape with some modern housing. Modern housing is also located around Weddington in the east. Development within the strategic Site would impact upon an area of post-war field systems which are considered to be of low value in the view of the WHER. There are no clear views of the Strategic Site from the four Grade II Listed Buildings (1034985, 1185771, 1253688 and 1261659) or the Scheduled Monument (1011033) located within the wider Study Area. Overall the landscape within the wider Study Area is a mix of planned enclosure, post-Second World War fields, medieval settlement and modern housing development. It is considered to be a landscape local value and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).

Summary of Sensitivity: PDA 2 (part)

- 4.3.14 The planned enclosure that covers the site is considered to be particularly well preserved and a good guide to earlier medieval field patterns. These fields systems are considered to be of medium sensitivity. There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The key sensitivity of the Strategic Site is the potential for further Palaeolithic and possible medieval finds. Development within the Strategic Site could impact upon the locations of these Palaeolithic flint finds and as well as upon possible medieval features. There is also the possibility that development could impact upon as yet unsuspected archaeological features. Overall the Strategic site is considered to be of medium sensitivity

Impact on Archaeology /Archaeological Sensitivity of Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for Palaeolithic tool finds across the Study Area may extend into Strategic Site.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – Potential for possible medieval features</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the Strategic Site.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site could impact upon possible medieval features as well as yet unrecorded archaeological sites and upon the locations of Palaeolithic tool finds.</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – 19th century enclosed land within the Strategic Site that is considered to be a robust undiagnostic landscape.</p> <p>A mixed landscape within the wider Study Area that is considered to be of local value,</p>	<p>There are no known archaeological sensitivities which would inhibit development within the Strategic Site. However the potential for Palaeolithic and medieval features as well as yet unrecorded features to exist within the site means that it is considered to be of medium sensitivity. This will therefore require some evaluation in order to clarify this potential prior to any development.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

Summary of Sensitivity / Key Issues: PDA 2

4.3.15 Areas in the north east and south east of the Strategic Site which have previously produced Palaeolithic artefacts are considered to be of high sensitivity. There are no parts of the Site which could not be developed on archaeological grounds. The key sensitivity of the Study area is the potential for further Palaeolithic and possible Roman kiln finds. Development within the Strategic Site could impact upon the locations of these Palaeolithic flint finds and upon possible Roman kiln sites. There is also the possibility that development could impact upon as yet unsuspected archaeological features. Overall the Strategic site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology /Archaeological Sensitivity of Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity - - Potential for Palaeolithic tool finds in the far north east of the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – Possible impact upon Roman kiln sites in the south west.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the Strategic Site.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site could impact upon possible Roman kiln sites as well as yet unrecorded archaeological site. It is thought likely that development would impact upon the locations of Palaeolithic tool finds. Recommendations for further work to mitigate this potential impact are provided in column 5.</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity –A mixture of medieval settlement, piecemeal enclosed field systems, modern fields and modern development in the wider Study Area. Considered to be of local value.</p> <p>Negligible Sensitivity – The landscape within the Strategic Site is dominated by post-WW2 fields of no historical interest.</p>	<p>It appears possible that the Strategic Site contains Palaeolithic artefacts and Roman archaeological deposits. It is considered to be of medium sensitivity. The effect of any development upon these deposits could be mitigated through further work.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

4.4 PDA 3

Study Area Size: 236.03 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.4.1 The Study Area is located on gently undulating land *c* 2.1km to the south east of the historic core of Nuneaton. The underlying bedrock geology of the Strategic Site is complex. The far east of the site is underlain by Bromsgrove Sandstone dating from the Triassic period (251 -237 million years BP). The rest of the area is crossed by ridges of Outwoods Sale Mudstone from the Cambrian period (502-488 Million years BP), Lamprophyres from the Ordovician period (451- 444 million years BP) and Pennine Coal Measures from the Carboniferous Period (313-312 million years BP). The east of the Study Area is also covered by superficial patches of river terrace deposits that date from the Quaternary period and more recent alluvium. Around 25% of the Study Area has been built over with early 20th century terrace housing in the north and the Bermuda Industrial Estate to the west. The remainder to the south and east is covered by large post-Second World War fields with a stone quarry, now disused, close to the centre. The Strategic Site itself is occupied by post-war field systems.

Designated Assets:

- 4.4.2 There are no Designated Assets located within the Strategic Site or wider Study Area.
- 4.4.3 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.4.4 A geophysical survey was carried out within the Strategic Site by GSB Prospection in 2012 (EWA10052). This survey identified a several anomalies that could be archaeological in origin. Several of these were ditch-type responses and one which formed an incomplete circle. Fragments of Roman pottery (MWA13390) have also been recorded in the north west corner of the site. The farmland that occupies the Strategic Site made up of large fields established in the later 20th century. This landscape is considered to be of no significant historic interest and is therefore of negligible sensitivity (Table 2). A Palaeolithic handaxe (MWA 12779) has also been recovered from the northern half of the site. This could be interpreted as forming part of a larger concentration of Palaeolithic finds in the south of the wider Study Area. The Coventry Canal (MWA4373) forms the western site boundary.
- 4.4.5 A number of stone tools dating from the Palaeolithic period have been recovered from within the wider Study Area. A chopper-core (MWA12832) has been found in the east of the Study Area, while a concentration of nine axeheads (MWA12755, 12780-82, 12801, 12806, 12820 and 12822-3) has been recorded in the south around Gipsy Lane Bridge and to the south east. The site of a probable Bronze Age round barrow (MWA4969) has been recorded close to the far south east of the Study Area, while a collection of Bronze Age arrowheads has been recorded in the north east (MWA4443). A Roman coin hoard (MWA1652) has been found in the east of the area, although no features or structures have been recorded that can be dated to that period. The Study Area appears to have functioned as a farming community through the post-medieval period, followed by radical changes with the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and early 19th centuries with coal mining and stone quarrying the dominant industries. Gipsy Lane to the south of the Strategic Site is mentioned in 'The Mill On the Floss' by George Eliot, who spent her childhood years around Griff to the north west of the Strategic Site and attended school at Griff House, which is located to the south west (1034983), just outside the wider Study Area. The Coventry Canal (MWA4373) was constructed from north to south across the west of the Study

Area in the late 1780s. The Griff Granite Quarry (MWA6679) was in operation in the north west of the Strategic Site between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Housing estates from Nuneaton began to spread into the north and east in the early 20th century.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.4.6 The geophysical survey carried out within the Strategic Site (EWA10052) suggests that archaeological features may exist here. This is considered to be a site of high potential. Development here could impact upon these features. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.
- 4.4.7 It is clear from the number of prehistoric stone tools found across the wider Study Area that much use has been made of the quartzite and granite found in the area from the earliest occupation periods. There is medium potential for further finds of such stone tools to be found during any future development. There is medium potential for Roman sites to occur within the area, as some fragments of pottery have been recorded and further medieval kiln sites are located c 1.5km to the west. The Strategic Site may also contain as yet unrecorded features associated with the Coventry Canal (MWA4373) which forms the western site boundary.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.4.8 The Strategic Site was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. It is covered by late 20th century field systems. Development here would impact upon an essentially modern landscape of little historical value. Development would have no impacts upon any Listed Buildings. The wider Study Area is gently undulating and covered by a semi-urban landscape with no pre-modern historic landscape features surviving. Development would however impact upon the Coventry Canal which has a clear view into the Strategic Site. The area is one of significance for the early life and work of the novelist George Eliot. The novelist was born and educated in this area and Gipsy Lane features in one of her novels. This landscape is therefore considered to be of importance to local interest groups and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).

Summary of Sensitivity / Key Issues

- 4.4.9 The Strategic Site itself is considered to be of high sensitivity as it is likely to contain archaeological features and may also contain Palaeolithic and Roman finds that have been identified within the site by a previous geophysical survey. The Study Area is considered of importance in the life and works of George Eliot and is considered to be of low landscape sensitivity. Development within the Strategic Site would impact upon the previously identified archaeological features. There is also the possibility that development could impact upon Roman and Palaeolithic material. Development could break-up the current landscape, thus impacting on its legibility in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Overall the Strategic site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>High Sensitivity – Geophysical survey suggests presence of archaeological features.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – Possible presence of Roman material</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity- Possible presence of Palaeolithic artefacts</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon features identified by geophysical survey. Development could also impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological sites and upon the locations of Palaeolithic tool finds.</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – a landscape within the wider Study Area is considered to be of local interest</p> <p>Negligible Sensitivity - An area of modern field systems within the Strategic Site is considered to be of no historical interest.</p>	<p>It appears likely from the results of an earlier geophysical survey that the Strategic Site contains archaeological deposits. The Strategic Site is considered to be of high potential. The suitability of the Strategic Site for development would need to be resolved through further work.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p> <p>Future development should address whether it would impact upon the legibility to understand the landscape in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Mitigation may involve the preservation of certain buildings, views or open spaces and deemed to be significant by more detailed survey.</p>

4.5 Study Area: PDA 4

This also represents Employment Area AR13B

Study Area Size: 325 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.5.1 The Study Area is located on gently undulating land and includes most of the village of Stockingford at the northern. It is located 0.8 km to the south west of the historic core of Nuneaton. The underlying bedrock geology of the Study Area is sandstone of the Whitacre Member; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS website). A superficial deposit of Diamicton (a post glacial mix of deposits) covers most of the area as well. The Strategic site is divided between planned enclosure, dating from the early 19th century in the east and large irregular fields of a later enclosure period, to the west. The fields in the east appear to preserve patterns from earlier medieval field systems (Wallace, pers com). The northern quarter of the wider Study Area is covered by a mixture of early 20th century and post-1955 terraced and semi-detached housing. The field systems that take up the remainder of the wider Study Area appears to be a mixture of large irregular fields, where 19th century planned enclosure has been opened up, and large modern fields dating from the post-World War Two era.

4.6 Designated Assets:

- 4.6.1 There are no Designated Assets located within the Strategic Site.
- 4.6.2 The wider Study Area contains six Grade II Listed Buildings; Robinson End Farmhouse (1261658), Single Tower Farmhouse (1035004), Church of St. Paul (1034980), North Lodge, Arbury Hall (1034973), 350-2 Arbury Road (1261649) and the Bath House in Arbury Hall (1035010). The Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG) of Arbury Hall also extends into the far eastern end of the wider Study Area.
- 4.6.3 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.6.4 An artificial lake, called Seeswood Pool (not registered by the WHER) that is located immediately to the south east of the Strategic Site, and which once formed part of these gardens, is fed by the Arbury Private Canals (MWA4401) one of which crosses the western half of the Strategic Site. This Canal is fed from reservoirs in the far north west of the Study Area (MWA5876-7).
- 4.6.5 The wider Study Area is located within an area to the south of Nuneaton that has been identified as a centre of Palaeolithic axe manufacture. A total of nine axe and other tool finds have been recorded (MWA6322, 12758, 12784, 12785, 12797, 12796, 12811, 12812 and 12816), mainly towards the centre and south of the Study Area with some towards the east. No archaeological assets dating from the Roman period have been identified within the Study Area. Stockingford was a medieval manor and formed part of the parish of Nuneaton (VCH, 1947). Fragments of the medieval landscape are preserved in two fields of ridge and furrow earthworks which are located in the far north west corner. A medieval moated site is located at the southern end of the Study Area (MWA6343) at Temple House. Temple House (MWA6342) itself is a post-medieval manor house that was once thought to have been owned by the Knight Templar, although this has since been disproved (WHER). The fields within the manor were enclosed in 1802 by Act of Parliament (VCH, 1947) and some fragments of this planned enclosure are located immediately to the south of the current village. Arbury Hall Gardens, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (1001185) was created between the mid and late 18th century. The driveway that

leads into these gardens from Arbury Road crosses the east of the wider Study Area, while the north west corner of the park itself also extends into the wider Study Area. Stockingford expanded rapidly to the west through the 20th century and all of the current settlement consists of early and post-1955 housing, with the exceptions of the parish church which is late 19th century in date, together with scattered farm houses and cottages located along Arbury Road.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.6.6 The post-medieval canal which feeds Seeswood Pool was constructed as an element of Arbury Hall, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (1011815). Although the canal now lies outside the boundary of the designated site, it is still considered to be a feature of high sensitivity. There is medium potential for further features relating to the Registered Park and Garden to exist within the Strategic Site. Such features would be of high importance and sensitivity if they were found. The large number of Palaeolithic handaxes found across the southern and central parts of the wider Study Area suggests that there is medium potential for further such finds to occur within the Strategic Site to the north. The enclosed field systems that occupy the Strategic Site appear to have been relatively undisturbed through the historic periods and it is possible that they may contain as yet unrecorded archaeological features. This is an area of medium potential. Development here could impact upon these features. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.6.7 The Strategic Site was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. It is covered by late 20th century field systems. Development here would impact upon an essentially modern landscape of little historical value. Development would have no impacts upon any of the six Listed Buildings and Arbury Hall RPG that are located or partially located within the wider Study Area, as these are shielded from the Strategic Site by either trees or natural topography. The wider Study Area is gently undulating and covered by a semi-urban landscape with no pre-modern historic landscape features surviving. Development would however impact upon the Coventry Canal which has a clear view into the Strategic Site. The area is one of significance for the early life and work of the novelist George Eliot. The novelist was born and educated in this area and Gipsy Lane features in one of her novels. The landscape is considered to be of importance to local groups and is therefore of low sensitivity.

Summary of Sensitivity / Key Issues

- 4.6.8 There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The key sensitivity of the Strategic Site is the possible presence of Palaeolithic finds. The Strategic Site is located close to the birthplace of the novelist George Eliot (although the building itself will not be affected by any development) and the area may be of some sensitivity through this association. Development could break-up the current landscape, thus impacting on its legibility in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Development within the Strategic Site could impact the locations of Palaeolithic findspots. There is also the possibility that development could impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological sites within an area that hasn't seen much disturbance. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of medium sensitivity. Overall the impact upon the settings of and views from Single Tower Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building that is closest to the Strategic Site and upon Arbury Hall RPG are considered to be low due to the fact that both of these assets are shielded from the Strategic Site by screens of trees.

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity – Possible Palaeolithic artefacts.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the Strategic Site.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site could impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological sites and upon the locations of Palaeolithic tool finds.</i></p>	<p>Low Impact upon setting of Single Tower Farmhouse (0135004), A Grade II Listed Building</p> <p>Low Impact upon setting of Arbury Hall (0135004), a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p>	<p>Low impact upon setting of Single Tower Farmhouse (0135004), A Grade II Listed Building</p> <p>Low Impact upon setting of Arbury Hall(0135004), a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p>	<p>Low Sensitivity - a landscape with general links to the novelist George Eliot who was born nearby and grew up in the area.</p> <p>Negligible Sensitivity - Modern field systems</p>	<p>Overall the impact upon the settings of and views from Single Tower Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building and upon Arbury Hall RPG are considered to be low. Measures to mitigate the impact upon the designated assets may include the screening of the development from the Listed Buildings and the RPG by landscaping or by sympathetic design of the development. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the buildings and the RPG, together with the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.</p> <p>At this time There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. Its overall sensitivity however, is considered to be medium due to the possible presence of as yet unrecorded archaeological features within it. The Strategic Site will therefore require some pre-determination evaluation in order to clarify its potential prior to any development.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p> <p>Future development should address whether it would impact upon the legibility to understand the landscape in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Mitigation may involve the preservation of certain buildings, views or open spaces and deemed to be significant by more detailed survey.</p>

4.7 PDA 5a

Study Area Size: 393.80 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.7.1 The Study Area is located on gently undulating land located 2 km to the south west of the historic core of Nuneaton. The underlying bedrock geology of the Strategic Site is sandstone of the Whitacre Member; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS website). A superficial deposit of Diamicton (a post glacial mix of deposits) covers most of the area as well. The Strategic Site is covered by large, irregular fields which appear to date from planned enclosure in 1802 (VCH 4, 1947). These fields appear to preserve patterns from earlier field systems (Warwickshire HLC). The north eastern quarter of the wider Study Area is covered by a mixture of early 20th century and post-1955 terraced and semi-detached housing. Part of the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Arbury Hall (1001185) covers the south west quarter of the area, while the remainder of the Study Area forms large modern fields dating from the post-World War Two era.

Designated Assets:

- 4.7.2 The Strategic Site contains no designated sites.
- 4.7.3 The wider Study Area contains one Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG), Arbury Park (1001185). Within the park are two Grade II* Listed Buildings. North Lodge, Arbury Hall (1034973) is located at the far northern end of the RPG, 250 metres to the north west of the Strategic Site and with partial views into the Site. The second Grade II* Listed Building is The Tea House (1299615) that is located within a promontory of woodland that extends out from the eastern edge of the RPG, c 310 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site. This building is masked from the Strategic Site by the woodland that surrounds it. The RPG also contains a Grade II Listed Building; The Bath House (1035010) that is located halfway along the north avenue leading into the park, 90 metres to the west of the Strategic Site, but shielded from it by banks of woodland.
- 4.7.4 350/2 Arbury Road (1261649) is a Grade II Listed Building located outside the RPG, 310 metres to the north west of the Strategic Site. This building's view of the Strategic Site is blocked by other buildings to the south east.
- 4.7.5 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.7.6 The Strategic Site is located within an area to the south west of Nuneaton that has been identified as a centre of Palaeolithic axe manufacture. A concentration of eight Palaeolithic tools has been recorded in the north west of the site (MWA6322, 9419, 12783, 12795, 12810, 12824, 12829 and 12838). A further tool has been recorded in the south east (MWA10140). No later prehistoric finds have been made although one Roman asset (MWA1843), a scatter of pottery sherds in the south, has been recorded. No assets from the early medieval period have been recorded within the Strategic Site. In the medieval period the centre and north east of the Strategic Site was covered by the Chilvers Coton pottery industry (MWA7370) that appears to have been based to the south west Nuneaton due to the concentrations of kilns found here (WHER). The pottery range begins with fine white wares in the 13th century and develops through red, sandy wares to the later Midland Purple and Cistercian wares and finally to slip wares in the 17th century. The Industrial Revolution saw a rapid development of the Strategic Site with a coal mine established at Spring Kidden Wood (MWA5721) in the 19th century. The site is occupied by planned enclosure

dating from the early 19th century, a landscape that would be of importance to local groups and is therefore considered to be of low sensitivity.

- 4.7.7 A fragment of the medieval landscape is preserved as field of ridge and furrow earthworks which are located in the far south west corner of the wider Study Area. These earthworks were still visible on a GoogleEarth© image taken in July 2012 and are assumed to be still in existence. The village of Stockingford, which is centred to the north west of the wider Study Area expanded rapidly to the east through the 20th century and expanded into the north west of the area, with late 20th century and housing estates from Nuneaton extending into the north and south east. This fragment, together with the Registered Park and Garden of Arbury Hall that the Study Area encroaches into to the south west, and the 20th century development to the north east, make the wider Study Area an averagely well-preserved historic landscape with reasonable coherence and time-depth as well as the presence of a Grade II* RPG and therefore is of high sensitivity (Table 2).

Arbury Hall Gardens

- 4.7.8 Arbury Hall Gardens, are a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (1001185) and as such are a nationally important heritage asset. The gardens were first formally laid out in the late 17th century by Sir Richard Newdigate the younger. Sir Roger Newdigate carried out extensive alterations to the grounds in the mid-18th century after he had completed a Grand Tour in 1742.
- 4.7.9 Over a third of the Borough's Listed Buildings are located within the park, making it one of the most important elements in the Borough's history and local distinctiveness. Those Listed Buildings (which are all Grade II unless stated) that are located within the wider Study Area are;
- North Lodge (1034973) Grade II*. This is located at the northern end of north avenue where it meets with Arbury Road, 320 metres to the north west of the Strategic Site
 - 18th century Bath House beside North Drive (1035010). This is located halfway along north avenue 90 metres to the west of the Strategic Site.
 - The Tea House (1299615) Grade II*, which is located on the far eastern edge of the RPG, 320 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site.
- 4.7.10 The north avenue into the park from Arbury Road was originally shown on Ellis' survey of 1664 and was re-developed in the mid-18th century by Sir Roger Newdigate. The North Lodge (1034973), which forms the north entrance to the grounds, was one of the last structures to be built by Sir Roger in 1806. The circular plantation in the avenue located *c* 270 metres to the south of North Lodge is thought to be a remnant of a terminal feature in the north driveway that dates from the first phase of garden features that dates from 1664. The driveway leads southwards to the Bath House which also forms part of Sir Roger's mid-18th century improvements. The north avenue crosses the north west corner of the Study Area, while the north east corner of the park itself also extends into the south west.
- 4.7.11 The park occupies a shallow valley which runs from north-west to south-east and which contains a stream which has been dammed to form a chain of pools to the south and west of the Hall.
- 4.7.12 There is a complex series of views within the Strategic Site and further views across surrounding agricultural land particularly to the north-west and west from the park which includes the western edge of the wider Study Area. The principal views from the Hall and pleasure grounds are south and south-east across the pools and park

towards boundary plantations that are included within the southern end of the wider Study Area.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.7.13 The large number of Palaeolithic handaxes found across the north west of the Strategic Site suggests that there is medium potential for further such finds here. The presence of the Chilvers Coton medieval and post-medieval pottery industry within the area of the site means that there is high potential for further as yet unrecorded kiln sites to exist across the Strategic Site. Development here, which would include a new access road, crossing the strategic site from south east to north west, is likely to impact upon these features. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

Key Views / Settings of Arbury Hall RPG and possible impacts

- 4.7.14 Although no specific development plans have been made available to OA at this time, it has been assumed that any proposed development within the Strategic Site will involve the construction of housing and/or light industrial structures.
- 4.7.15 Any development would bring housing and/or light industrial units closer to the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Arbury Hall. Although tree lines and Spring Kidden Wood screen most of the Strategic Site from the park to the west, the extreme north west end of the Site will be clearly visible from the north avenue that leads into the park from Arbury Road and which forms part of the Registered Park and Garden (RPG).
- 4.7.16 Development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon the setting of The Tea House (1299615), a Grade II* Listed Building located 145 metres to the south of the Strategic Site. This late-18th century structure is located within woodland on the north eastern edge of the RPG that has views to the north east of 19th century enclosed farmland. Development within the Strategic Site would remove much of this farmland, creating a medium impact upon the setting of this Listed Building.
- 4.7.17 The route of the proposed access road through the Strategic Site would see this road joining with the north avenue c 240 metres to the south of the junction between the north avenue and Arbury Road. From the outline route it is presumed that the north half of the northern driveway would be adapted to act as a link road from the Strategic Site to Arbury Road. This would be likely to involve the resurfacing the driveway and removing some of the avenue of trees which line it. This development would have a severe impact upon the north avenue and particularly upon the circular plantation located at the junction between north avenue and the new road which is thought to be mid-17th century in origin. Such a development would not only have a high physical impact upon the RPG but would also have a high impact on its setting as well as on the settings of the early 19th century North Lodge and on the 18th century Bath House, a Grade II* and a Grade II Listed Building.

Key views / Historic Landscape

- 4.7.18 The wider Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. Development within the Strategic site would impact upon the irregularly-patterned field systems which preserve some of the character of the earlier medieval landscape. The landscape is dominated by field systems of parliamentary enclosure. Some of this planned enclosure in the far north west, immediately to the south of Stockingford appears to have preserved some of the field boundaries from the earlier medieval field systems. The fragment of ridge and furrow noted close to the centre of the Study Area is the last direct evidence of the medieval landscape. The

post-medieval park at Arbury Hall extends into the south west corner. The north eastern quarter of the Strategic Site is taken up with modern housing.

Summary of Sensitivity / Key Issues

- 4.7.19 The route of the proposed access road would have a severe impact upon the north avenue leading into the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG) of Arbury Hall, a site of national importance. It would also have a high impact on the settings of North Lodge and the Bath House, a Grade II* and Grade II Listed Building. The north west of the Strategic Site is considered to be of medium sensitivity in that it is considered likely that further Palaeolithic finds could be made here. The centre of the Strategic Site has remained largely undeveloped and is considered to be of medium sensitivity as it is possible that as yet unrecorded archaeological features could exist here. The other key sensitivities of the Strategic Site are the likely presence of Palaeolithic finds and of further medieval kiln associated with the Chilvers Coton medieval pottery industry. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity.
- 4.7.20 If the access road was not constructed, then the direct physical impact of this development upon the north avenue within the RPG would not take place and neither would the high impacts upon the settings of the Listed Buildings of North lodge and the Bath House. The absence of any ground disturbance that would otherwise be associated with access road construction would also mean no impacts upon any as yet unrecorded archaeological features which may exist along the proposed route. In such circumstances, where development was confined to the Strategic Site alone, the impact upon the RPG, the two Listed Buildings and any as yet unrecorded archaeological sites, would be reduced to a medium level (Table 3).

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>High Sensitivity - Likely presence of further Chilvers Coton medieval kilns.</p> <p>High Sensitivity – physical impact upon northern driveway leading into Arbury Park Grade II* RPG</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – Likely Palaeolithic artefacts in north west.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that the proposed access road would have a high impact upon Arbury Hall RPG and upon the settings of two Listed Buildings. Any development within the Strategic Site is likely to impact upon as yet unrecorded medieval kiln sites and upon the locations of Palaeolithic tool finds.</i></p> <p><i>If the access road were not constructed the physical impact of development upon the RPG, as well as upon its setting and that of the Listed Buildings of North Lodger and Bath House as well the physical impact upon any as yet unrecorded archaeological sites, would be reduced from a high to a medium level (Table 3).</i></p>	<p>High Impact upon Arbury Park Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p> <p>High Impact upon North Lodge (1034973), a Grade II* Listed Buildings</p> <p>High Impact upon Bath House (1035010), a Grade II Listed Building.</p> <p>Medium impact upon the Tea House (1299615), a Grade II* Listed Building</p>	<p>High Impact upon Arbury Park Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p> <p>High Impact upon North Lodge (1034973), a Grade II* Listed Buildings</p> <p>High Impact upon Bath House (1035010), a Grade II Listed Building.</p>	<p>High Sensitivity – Mixture of RPG, enclosed fields and modern development within wider Study Area</p> <p>Low Sensitivity – irregularly-shaped enclosed field systems of possible medieval origin within the Strategic Site.</p>	<p>It appears likely that the Strategic Site contains further Chilvers Coton kilns. This is an area of high sensitivity. The suitability of the Strategic Site for future development would need to be resolved through further investigative work. Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation. In its current form the proposed access road would have a severe impact upon Arbury Hall RPG and is unsuitable for development in its current form. The road should be re-routed in order to avoid any direct impact to the RPG and the Listed Buildings, preferably so that the revised route does not impact upon the setting of or views from the park or the buildings.</p> <p>Measures to mitigate the impact of development within the Strategic Site upon the designated assets may include the screening of the development from the Listed Buildings and the RPG by landscaping, screening planting or by sympathetic design of the development. Potential effect of the development upon the setting of the buildings / RPG, together with the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with EH.</p>

4.8 PDA 5b

Study Area Size: 180.74 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.8.1 The Study Area is located on gently undulating land located 2.7 km to the south west of the historic core of Nuneaton. The underlying bedrock geology of the Study Area is sandstone of the Whitacre Member; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS website). A superficial deposit of Diamicton (a post glacial mix of deposits) covers most of the area as well. The eastern half of the Strategic Site is covered by block of large, irregular fields which appear to date from planned enclosure in 1802 (VCH 4, 1947), while the east is covered by Spring Kidden Wood. The fields appear to preserve patterns from earlier field systems (Warwickshire HLC). Part of the Registered Park and Garden of Arbury Hall covers the south west third of the wider Study Area, while the remainder of the Study Area occupied by large modern fields dating from the post-World War Two era.

Designated Assets:

- 4.8.2 The Strategic Site contains no designated sites.
- 4.8.3 The wider Study Area contains one Registered Park and Garden (RPG)' Arbury Park (1001185). Within the RPG is one Grade II* Listed Building; The Tea House (1299615) that is located within a promontory of woodland that extends out from the eastern edge of the RPG, c 140 metres to the south of the Strategic Site. There are also four Grade II Listed Buildings within the RPG. The Bath House (1035010) is located halfway along the north avenue leading into the park, 350 metres to the north west of the Strategic Site, but shielded from it by banks of woodland. The Ice House (1035009) is located close to the centre of the RPG, 430 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site with views of the Site largely shielded by woodland. A bridge in the garden (1299611) is also located close to the centre of the RPG, 390 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site with a clear view of the Strategic Site over open land that slopes to the north east. The Gate Piers close to Arbury Hall (1365025) at the centre of the RPG are 415 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site. These have a partial view of the Strategic Site across open fields that slope to the north east, although areas of woodland break up this view.
- 4.8.4 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.8.5 A Palaeolithic tool has been found towards the centre of the Strategic Site (MWA12760). No later prehistoric finds have been made. In the medieval period most of the Strategic Site was covered by the Chilvers Coton pottery industry (MWA7370) that appears to have been based to the south west of Nuneaton due to the concentrations of kilns found here (WHER). The pottery range begins with fine white wares in the 13th century and develops through red, sandy wares to the later Midland Purple and Cistercian wares and finally to slip wares in the 17th century. The north east boundary of Arbury Hall, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG), is located between 180 and 250 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site. The Warwickshire HLC records that Arbury Hall once extended further to the east to include Spring Kidden Wood and the north western third of the Strategic Site, while the remainder of the Site is covered by enclosed fields dating from the early 19th century. This landscape is considered to be averagely well-preserved with reasonable time-depth and therefore of medium sensitivity. .
- 4.8.6 The wider Study Area is located within an area to the south west of Nuneaton that has been identified as a centre of Palaeolithic axe manufacture. A concentration of eight

Palaeolithic tools has been recorded in the north west of the area (MWA6322, 9419, 12783, 12795, 12810, 12824, 12829 and 12838). A Roman kiln (MWA1659) has been recorded at the southern end of the Study Area and a scatter of pottery sherds (MWA1843), has also been recorded in the south east. No assets from the early medieval period have been recorded within the Study Area. A fragment of the medieval landscape is preserved a field of ridge and furrow earthworks which are located in the far south west corner of the Study Area. These earthworks were still visible on a GoogleEarth© image taken in July 2012 and are assumed to be still in existence. Arbury Hall Gardens, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (1001185) was created between the mid and late 18th century. The driveway that leads into these gardens from Arbury Road crosses the north west corner of the Study Area, while the north east corner of the park itself also extends into the south west of the Study Area. The Industrial Revolution saw a rapid development of the Study Area with a coal mine established at Spring Kidden Wood (MWA5721) in the 19th century in the north east.

Arbury Hall Gardens

- 4.8.7 Arbury Hall Gardens, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (1001185) and is a nationally important heritage asset. The gardens were first formally laid out in the late 17th century by Sir Richard Newdigate the younger. Sir Roger Newdigate carried out extensive alterations to the grounds in the mid-18th century after he had completed a Grand Tour in 1742.
- 4.8.8 Over a third of the Borough's Listed Buildings are located within the park, making it one of the most important elements in the Borough's history and local distinctiveness. Those Listed Buildings (which are all Grade II unless stated) that are located within the wider Study Area are;
- 18th century Bath House beside North Drive (1035010), located halfway along the north avenue leading into the park and 350 metres to the north west of the Strategic Site.
 - A garden bridge approximately 200 metres north of Arbury Hall (1299611), close to the centre of the RPG and 385 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site.
 - Gate Piers in the kitchen garden at Arbury Hall (1365025), located close to the centre of the RPG and 380 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site.
 - An Ice house 50 metres to the south east of Arbury Hall (1035009), located close to the centre of the RPG and 470 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site.
 - The Tea House (1299615) Grade II*, which is located on the eastern edge of the RPG and 145 metres to the south of the Strategic Site.
- 4.8.9 The circular plantation in the north avenue in the far north west of the wider Study Area is thought to be a remnant of a terminal feature in the north driveway that dates from the first phase of garden features that dates from 1664. The north avenue leads southwards to the Bath House which also forms part of Sir Roger Newdigate's mid-18th century improvements. The north avenue crosses the north west quarter of the Study Area, while the north east corner of the park itself also extends into the south west.
- 4.8.10 The park occupies a shallow valley which runs from north-west to south-east and which contains a stream which has been dammed to form a chain of pools to the south and west of the Hall.

- 4.8.11 There is a complex series of views within the site and further views across surrounding agricultural land particularly to the north-west from the park which includes the western third of the wider Study Area. The principal views from the Hall and pleasure grounds are south and south-east across the pools and park towards boundary plantations that are included within the southern quarter of the wider Study Area.
- 4.8.12 The novelist George Eliot was born at South Farm on the southern edge of Arbury Hall RPG and 640 metres to the south west of the wider Study Area. Eliot (real name Mary Ann Evans) was also educated in this area.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.8.13 There is high potential for further kilns associated with the Chilvers Coton pottery industry to occur here. The Palaeolithic tool find suggests that there is medium potential for further such finds within the Strategic Site, considering the proximity of a large concentration of such artefacts in the wider Study Area to the north. The relatively undisturbed fields in the east of the site could contain as yet unrecorded sites and are therefore of medium potential. Development here could impact upon archaeological features. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

Key Views / Settings of Arbury Hall RPG and possible impacts

- 4.8.14 Although no specific development plans have been made available to OA at this time, it has been assumed that any proposed development within the Strategic Site will involve the construction of housing and/or light industrial structures.
- 4.8.15 Any development would bring housing and/or light industrial units closer to the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Arbury Hall. Although tree lines and Spring Kidden Wood screen most of the Strategic Site from the park to the west and south west. Any development would be clearly visible from the north east boundaries of the RPG near to Dennis Farm and would have a medium impact upon the setting of this part of the park in that it would alter the setting without profoundly changing it.
- 4.8.16 Development would be likely to impact upon the setting of The Tea House (1299615), a Grade II* Listed Building located 145 metres to the south of the Strategic Site. This late-18th century structure is located within woodland on the north eastern edge of the RPG that has views to the north east of 19th century enclosed farmland. Development within the Strategic Site would remove much of this farmland, creating a medium impact upon the setting of this Listed Building.
- 4.8.17 Development would be unlikely to impact upon the other Listed Buildings located within the wider Study Area as these are screened from the Strategic Site by woodland.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.8.18 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. The landscape is dominated by field systems of parliamentary enclosure. Some of this planned enclosure in the far north west, immediately to the south of Stockingford appears to have preserved some of the field boundaries from the earlier field systems. This is an averagely well –preserved historic landscape with reasonable coherence with a Grade II* RPG partially within it and is therefore thought to be of high sensitivity (Table 2). Development within the Strategic Site would impact upon the irregularly-patterned field systems which preserve some of the character of the earlier medieval landscape.

Summary of Sensitivity / Key Issues

- 4.8.19 Arbury Hall, a Grade II* RPG, is a site of national importance and therefore of high sensitivity to development. The Strategic site is considered to be of high sensitivity for medieval pottery kilns and of medium sensitivity for both Palaeolithic and medieval finds. Development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon further kiln sites associated with the Chilvers Coton medieval pottery industry. The centre of Strategic Site has remained largely undeveloped is considered to be of medium sensitivity in that it is considered possible that as yet unrecorded archaeological features could exist here. The Study Area is considered of importance in the life and works of George Eliot and is considered to be of low landscape sensitivity. Development could break-up the current landscape, thus impacting on its legibility in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>High Sensitivity - Likely presence of further Chilvers Coton Kilns.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity - possible Palaeolithic artefacts Strategic Site</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the Strategic Site.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site is likely to impact upon medieval kiln sites and may impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological sites as well as upon the locations of Palaeolithic tool finds.</i></p>	<p>Medium Impact upon north east boundary of Arbury Hall, Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p> <p>Medium Impact upon the Tea House (1299615), a Grade II* Listed Building</p>	<p>Medium Impact upon north east boundary of Arbury Hall, Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p>	<p>High Sensitivity – Wider Study Area contains a Grade II* RPG.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – irregularly-shaped enclosed field systems of possible medieval origin and part of RPG</p>	<p>It appears likely that the Strategic Site contains further Chilvers Coton kilns and may also contain Palaeolithic artefacts as well as yet unrecorded archaeological features. It is considered to be of high potential. While this does not necessarily preclude future development here, the precise nature of archaeological deposits within the Strategic Site will require clarification through further investigative works prior to any development.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p> <p>Measures to mitigate the impact upon the designated assets may include the screening of the development from the RPG by landscaping or by sympathetic design of the development. The effect of the development upon the setting of the RPG and the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.</p> <p>Future development should address whether it would impact upon the legibility to understand the landscape in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Mitigation may involve the preservation of certain buildings, views or open spaces and deemed to be significant by more detailed survey.</p>

4.9 PDA 5c

4.9.1 This also represents Employment Area AR13C

Study Area Size: 216.22 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

4.9.2 This Study Area is located on gently undulating ground to the south west edge of Nuneaton c 2.6 km to the south west of the historic core. The underlying bedrock geology of much of the south east half is mudstone; siltstone and sandstone of the Halesowen Formation formed approximately 307 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The north west half of the area is underlain by mudstone and sandstone of the Whitacre Member, also Carboniferous in origin. Most of the area is covered by a superficial deposit of Diamicton (post-glacial deposits) with a patch of Bosworth clay and silt in the north west (BGS website). The Strategic Site is occupied by large post-World War Two fields, while the wider Study Area is a mixture of post-industrial development in the east, with modern large fields with some planned enclosure at the southern end and a post-medieval park to the west.

Designated Assets:

4.9.3 The Strategic Site contains no designated sites.

4.9.4 The wider Study Area contains one Registered Park and Garden (RPG), Arbury Park (1001185). Within the RPG is one Grade II* Listed Building; The Tea House (1299615) that is located within a promontory of woodland that extends out from the eastern edge of the RPG, c 320 metres to the north west of the Strategic Site. There are also three Grade II Listed Buildings. The bridge used by the south east drive (1034970), located in the south east corner of the RPG and 120 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site, but obscured from it by woodland. Arbury Mill (1034971) is located on the southern boundary of the RPG 260 metres to the south of the Strategic Site and hidden from it by Coventry Wood to the north. The Ice House (1035009), located close to the centre of the RPG is located 420 metres to the west of the Strategic Site and with good views of the Site across open land that slopes to the south east.

4.9.5 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

4.9.6 The Strategic Site contains a Roman kiln site (MWA1659) located close to the northern boundary, while a medieval coin find was made 65 metres to the south west. A scatter of Roman pottery and tile (MWA1791) has been found to the north east of the kiln site. The Site is occupied mostly by modern field systems with irregularly-shaped fields in the north which appear to be the remains of coal working areas. The landscape is of no significant historical interest and is therefore of negligible sensitivity (Table 2).

4.9.7 A stone axe (MWA10140) found in the north east of the wider Study Area is the only prehistoric find to have been made. A series of medieval kilns has been found in the north of the Study Area at Chilvers Coton (MWA7370). Fragments of the former medieval landscape survive in the shape of two fields of ridge and furrow earthworks which are located in the north east and south of the Study Area. A GoogleEarth© image from July 2012 shows that both these sets of earthworks survive, although in a reduced state. Arbury Hall, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG) (1001185), was created between the early to mid-18th century. Arbury Hall is a nationally important heritage asset. Over a third of the Borough's Listed Buildings are located within this park, making it one of the most important elements in the Borough's history and local distinctiveness. The novelist George Eliot was born at

South Farm c 660 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site, in 1819. The south eastern arm of the RPG extends across the west end of the Study Area, reaching as far as the south east boundary of the Strategic Site. Griff Colliery (MWA6714) which was located in the south east quarter of the Study Area, was first marked on modern OS 2nd edition map at the end of the 19th century although there is evidence of coal workings here on the OS 1st edition map in 1886 and on Greenwood's map of 1822 as well as Beighton's map of 1725. The Colliery was closed in 1989 and was replaced by the Bermuda Business Park.

Arbury Hall Gardens

- 4.9.8 Arbury Hall Gardens, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (1001185) and is a nationally important heritage asset. The gardens were first formally laid out in the late 17th century by Sir Richard Newdigate the younger. Sir Roger Newdigate carried out extensive alterations to the grounds in the mid-18th century after he had completed a Grand Tour in 1742.
- 4.9.9 Over a third of the Borough's Listed Buildings are located within the park, making it one of the most important elements in the Borough's history and local distinctiveness. Those Listed Buildings (which are all Grade II unless stated) that are located within the wider Study Area are;
- An Ice House to the south east of Arbury Hall (1035009), located close to the centre of the RPG and 420 metres to the west of the Strategic Site.
 - The Tea House (1299615) Grade II*, located on the eastern edge of the RPG and 320 metres to the north west of the Strategic Site.
 - A bridge crossed by the south east driveway (1034970), located in the south east corner of the RPG and 120 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site.
 - Arbury Mill (1034971), located on the southern boundary of the RPG and 250 metres to the south of the Strategic Site.
- 4.9.10 The east drive leads south-east from a junction c 430 metres south-west of the Hall. This drive follows a serpentine course for c 1km south-east through the park to reach a mid or late- 18th century single-arched rusticated stone bridge (1034970). The east drive and bridge form part of Sir Roger Newdigate's late-18th century improvements.
- 4.9.11 The park occupies a shallow valley which runs from north-west to south-east and which contains a stream which has been dammed to form a chain of pools to the south and west of the Hall. A further stream flows from north to south on the eastern boundary of the site; this is dammed to form a series of canals and to provide power for a water mill at Arbury Mill Farm at the southern end of the wider Study Area. The principal views from the Hall and pleasure grounds are south and south-east across the pools and park towards boundary plantations that are included within the southern end of the wider Study Area.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.9.12 The presence of Roman kilns (MWA1659) in the north of the Strategic Site suggests that there is high potential for similar finds in these areas as kilns sites can stretch across large areas. The site has remained as open farm land and park land for much of its history and therefore there is medium potential for as yet unrecorded features to exist within these relatively undisturbed areas. Development here could impact upon archaeological features. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

Key Views / Settings of Arbury Hall RPG and possible impacts

- 4.9.13 Although no specific development plans have been made available to OA at this time, it has been assumed that any proposed development within the Strategic Site will involve the construction of housing and/or light industrial structures.
- 4.9.14 Any development would bring housing and/or light industrial units up to the north east boundary of the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Arbury Hall. Any development would be clearly visible from the north east boundaries of the RPG between Coventry Wood to the south east and Dennis Farm to the north west and would have a high impact upon the setting of the this part of the park in that it would profoundly alter its setting.
- 4.9.15 Development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon the setting of The Tea House (1299615), a Grade II* Listed Building located 335 metres to the north west of the Strategic Site. This late-18th century structure is located within woodland on the north eastern edge of the RPG that has views to the north east of 19th century enclosed farmland. Development within the Strategic Site would remove much of this farmland, creating a medium impact upon the setting of this Listed Building. The Strategic Site is located within the main views to the south east of Arbury Hall. Development here would be likely to have a medium impact upon the setting of and views from, the Ice House located to the south east of Arbury Hall (1035009), a Grade II Listed Building.
- 4.9.16 Due to screening formed by Coventry Wood and the woodland within the RPG, it is unlikely that development would impact upon the setting of or views from the bridge crossed by the south east driveway (1034970) or Arbury Mill (1034971).

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.9.17 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. To the south of Arbury Hall RPG the landscape is a small area of planned enclosure that probably dates from the mid-18th century, while over the rest of the area the fields are much larger and regular in shape and of more recent origin. The landscape to the south east is dominated by the former Griff Colliery site and the Bermuda Industrial Estate that replaced it. Development within the Strategic Site would impact upon an area of modern field systems which are of low value. The area is one of significance for the early life and work of the novelist George Eliot. The novelist was born at South Farm on the southern edge of Arbury Hall RPG and 160 metres to the south west of the wider Study Area. Eliot (real name Mary Ann Evans) was also educated in this area. Development could break-up the current landscape, thus impacting on its legibility in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. The landscape within the wider Study Area includes part of a Grade II* RPG and is considered to be of high sensitivity (Table 2).

Summary of Sensitivity / Key Sensitivities

- 4.9.18 Arbury Hall, a Grade II* RPG, is of national importance and therefore of high sensitivity to development. Both the Tea House and the Ice house, Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings located within the RPG are also of high sensitivity. The area around the site of the Roman Kiln within the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity. Any development within the Strategic Site would have a high impact upon its setting and views from it and a medium impact upon the setting of and views from the listed Buildings. The Study Area is considered of importance in the life and works of George Eliot and is considered to be of medium cultural sensitivity. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of the Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>High Sensitivity - Likely presence of further Roman kilns in north</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the Strategic Site.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon Roman kiln sites and may impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological sites.</i></p>	<p>High Impact upon setting of the north east of Arbury Hall (0135004), a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p> <p>Medium Impact upon the Tea House (1299615), a Grade II* Listed Building</p> <p>Medium impact upon the Ice House (1035009), a Grade II Listed Building</p>	<p>High Impact upon setting of the north east of Arbury Hall (0135004), a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p> <p>Medium Impact upon the Ice House (1035009), a Grade II Listed Building</p>	<p>High Sensitivity: Mixture of enclosed land, a grade II* RPG, modern development and landscape associated with the novelist George Eliot within the wider Study Area.</p> <p>Negligible Sensitivity – Modern field systems within the Strategic Site</p>	<p>It is likely that the Strategic Site contains Roman pottery kilns and is therefore considered to be of high sensitivity. This does not mean however that future development within the Strategic Site cannot take place on archaeological grounds. Further work will need to be carried out though in order to determine the Strategic Site's suitability for development. Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p> <p>Measures to mitigate the impact upon the designated assets may include the screening of the development from the RPG by landscaping or by sympathetic design of the development. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the RPG, together with the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.</p> <p>Future development should address whether it would impact upon the legibility to understand the landscape in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Mitigation may involve the preservation of certain buildings, views or open spaces and deemed to be significant by more detailed survey.</p>

4.10 PDA 6

Study Area Size: 338.04 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.10.1 The Study Area is centred upon Bedworth Heath and Bedworth Woodlands and is c 1.2km to the west of Bedworth town centre. The underlying bedrock geology of the Strategic Site is Whitacre Member mudstone and sandstone; sedimentary deposits formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The area is also covered by a superficial deposit of Diamicton, a mixture of post-glacial deposits dating from the Quaternary period. A recent deposit of alluvium follows the route of a small stream that crosses the southern third of the area from east to west. The field systems in the north west and far south east of the Strategic Site is likely to be the result of earlier piecemeal enclosure (WHER HLC), while the southern third is taken up with field systems that appear to have been created as part of planned parliamentary enclosure in the early 19th century (VCH, 1951). The piecemeal enclosure continues in the north of the wider Study Area with planned enclosure beyond it. The southern and eastern quarters of the Study Area are taken up with 20th century development with a former waste tip in the far south west corner.

Designated Assets:

- 4.10.2 There are no Designated Assets located within the Strategic Site or the wider study Area.
- 4.10.3 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.10.4 No prehistoric, Roman or early medieval assets have been recorded within the Strategic Site. It is likely that the area was covered with heath/common and woodland, together with large open fields in the later medieval period with an area close to the centre of the area enclosed on a piecemeal basis at some date (WHER HLC), with the remaining fields enclosed by an act of parliament in the early 19th century (VCH, 1951). Ridge and furrow earthworks associated with medieval open field agriculture have been identified in the north of the Strategic Site, immediately to the south of Bedworth Lane and to the south east of Norwood Farm. A GoogleEarth© image taken in July 2012 shows that most of this ridge and furrow at Bedworth Lane has been flattened by modern agricultural practices, with the exception of three fields immediately to the south of Woodlands House Farm. The ridge and furrow to the south east of Norwood Farm was still seen to be intact in this same image. The route of a former footpath was replaced by a piecemeal causeway made from fragments of concrete, steel and rubble (MWA10117) following the creation of a pond in the south of the Strategic Site at some point in the mid-20th century. It is thought that this feature is probably 1950s in origin. Overall this historic landscape a robust undesignated landscape of importance to local interest groups and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.10.5 The wider Study Area formed part of Bedworth parish through the medieval and post-medieval periods. The site of a former 18th century house at Woodlands Farm (MWA9726) is located on Bedworth immediately to the north of the Strategic Site. Documentation suggests that the Sparrow family who owned the farm had occupied the site since the 16th century. The industrial Revolution had a major impact upon the area with brickworks established in the south west (MWA6717) and north east corners ((MWA6663) and coal mines established in the south west (MWA6715) and north east (MWA6661). A mill (MWA6655) was also established in the south east corner. The route of a former mineral railway crosses the central southern part of the area. An oval enclosure (MWA4848) has been identified from an aerial photograph

taken in 1962 in the far north west of the wider Study Area. Housing estates were established in the east and south of the Strategic Site after the Second World War.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.10.6 Ridge and furrow earthworks survive to the south of Woodlands House Farm in the Strategic Site and there is medium potential that the fields around these earthworks contain the buried remains of ridge and furrow systems that have been flattened over the past 50 years. The site appears to have been relatively undisturbed in recorded history and therefore there is medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to survive here. Development here may impact upon such features.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.10.7 The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 19th February 2014. The area is covered by gently undulating field systems with modern housing estates in the south. The former mineral line survives as an avenue of trees, while the causeway (MWA10117) still survives although each end has been lost, leaving the feature as an elongated island in the middle of a small lake. The oldest part of the historic landscape are blocks of planned enclosure fields immediately to the south of Bedworth Lane and to the south east of Norwood Farm which contained ridge and furrow earthworks up to the latter part of the 20th century. Some of these fields extend into the northern half of the Strategic Site. Development here would impact upon these field systems and the earthworks. Development would have no impact upon any Listed Buildings. Overall this historic landscape is considered to be of importance to local interest groups and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).

Summary of Sensitivity / Key Issues

- 4.10.8 There appear to be no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The most sensitive parts of the Strategic Site are the areas of piecemeal and planned enclosure near Woodland House Farm and Norwood Farm. These small fields appear to reflect earlier medieval plots located within the old open fields that once covered the area before the enclosure acts of the early 19th century. The modern causeway (MWA10117) at Nook is seen as important by the local community and should be taken into consideration for any future development. These two areas are all that remains of this earlier landscape which is now dominated by post-industrial sites and modern housing. Any development within the Strategic Site could impact upon upstanding medieval ridge and furrow earthworks. There is also the possibility that development could impact upon as yet unsuspected archaeological features. Overall the Strategic site is considered to be of medium - low sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology/ Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of the Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity - possible presence of truncated medieval ridge and furrow</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the Strategic Site.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site could impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological sites.</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – Strategic Site contains irregularly-shaped enclosed field systems of medieval origin together with later enclosed fields and modern causeway.</p>	<p>There appear to be no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. Overall the Site is considered to be of medium – low sensitivity due to the possible presence of as yet unrecorded archaeological features and as a result it will require some pre-determination evaluation to clarify this potential before any future development</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

4.11 PDA 7

Study Area Size: 218.52 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.11.1 The Study Area is centred on the suburban district of Goodyers End that is 2.5km to the south west of Bedworth town centre. The underlying bedrock geology of most of the area is Keresley Member; made up of argillaceous rocks, sandstone and conglomerate; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Whitacre Member sandstone underlies the eastern end of the area. Most of the area is covered by a superficial layer of Diamicton a mixture of post-glacial deposits dating from the Quaternary period with a patch of Mid Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposits, mostly sand and gravel, in the north west. The Strategic Site is covered by planned enclosure, dating from the early 19th century. This is considered to be a robust undesignated historic landscape of importance to local interest groups and therefore is of low sensitivity.
- 4.11.2 There is more enclosed land in the south west of the wider Study Area with later 20th century housing in the north east. Place name and map evidence suggests that the area was previously heath / common land and potentially before this, was probably woodland (Warwickshire HLC). This is also a landscape considered to be of importance to local interest groups and therefore of low sensitivity.

Designated Assets:

- 4.11.3 The Strategic Site contains no designated assets.
- 4.11.4 The wider Study Area contains one Grade II Listed Building, Astley Hall Farmhouse (1034974).
- 4.11.5 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.11.6 The earliest evidence of human activity found within the Strategic Site is a prehistoric flint object (MWA12230), found close to the centre. The site of a medieval moat, a wide ditch surrounding a building, which was of later medieval date is situated 100m north east of Goodyers End (MWA1671) in the eastern section of the Strategic Site. The medieval open field systems were enclosed by act of parliament in the early 19th century (VCH, 1951) and some of this planned enclosure survives in the centre and south of the area.
- 4.11.7 A Roman statue (MWA5103) and a Roman coin (MWA6979) have been found in the west and south west of the wider Study Area respectively. The statue in particular is suggestive of Roman settlement within 130 metres to the west of the Strategic Site. No early medieval assets have been recorded. Two possible sites have been identified within the Study Area for the location of a deserted later medieval settlement called Smercote Magna (MWA517 & 507), the former in the north west, the latter in the south west. Four fields containing ridge and furrow earthworks, the remains of medieval field systems, have been recorded from aerial photographs taken in the mid-20th century on the west side of the Study Area. A GoogleEarth© image of this area that was taken in July 2012 that shows these earthworks had been flattened subsequently by modern agricultural practices and by extraction processes. Astley Hall, a Grade II Listed Building (1034974) was built in the 1830s at the northern end of the Study Area. In the later 20th century housing estates and a school site were constructed in the north east half of the area. The M6 motorway was built across the southern end of the Study Area in the 1960s.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.11.8 The main focus for archaeological potential within the Strategic Site is the moated medieval site in the east at Moat Farm. The possible deserted medieval settlement to the west at Smercote Magna may extend into the Strategic Site, but the potential for this is considered to be low. The presence of the Roman statue c 130 metres to the west of the Strategic Site suggests that there is medium potential for further Roman features to exist within the site itself. Development in or around Moat Farm could impact on known or as yet unrecorded archaeological features and is considered to be of high potential. The remaining areas of enclosed fields contain no recorded archaeological features, although there is some potential for as yet unrecorded remains to exist in these relatively undisturbed areas and they are considered to be of medium potential. Development here could impact upon archaeological features. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise the preservation of the existing moat site and further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.11.9 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. The area is gently undulating and a mix of modern housing developments and enclosed, mostly pasture fields. Due to this local topography Astley Hall has relatively poor views to the south across the Strategic Site, with no clear views to the south of Smorrall Lane. Therefore development to the south of Smorrall Lane would be unlikely to impact upon its setting or the views from it, unless it was of exceptional height. The planned enclosure that covers much of the Strategic Site has been impacted to a large degree by modern housing and the construction of the M6 motorway in the past 50 years. Development within the Strategic Site would have a medium impact upon the fields of planned enclosure which currently occupy the area and continuing the expansion of Bedworth Heath westwards. The development would have no impact upon any Listed Buildings.

Summary of Sensitivity //Key Issues

- 4.11.10 The moated site at Moat Farm within the Strategic Site, together with the potential for Roman and further medieval finds makes this an area of high sensitivity. Development within the Strategic Site is likely to impact upon upstanding medieval features around moat farm. There is also the possibility that development could impact upon the Deserted Medieval Settlement of Smercote Magna. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>High Sensitivity - likely presence of medieval features around Moat Farm</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity- Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Low Sensitivity – possible that Deserted Medieval Settlement of Smercote Magna extends into Strategic Site.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon medieval features and as yet unrecorded archaeological sites. 5</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – irregularly-shaped enclosed field systems of possible medieval origin.</p>	<p>The Strategic site is likely to contain medieval features around Moat Farm and may also contain features associated with the Smercote Magna settlement. As a result is considered to be of high sensitivity. While the Strategic Site is not necessarily unsuitable for future development, further work will be required in order to establish the site’s suitability for development</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the archaeological resource.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

4.12 PDA 8

Study Area Size: 170.85 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.12.1 The Study Area is a heavily fragmented historic landscape located 1.9 km to the south west of the historic core of Bedworth. The underlying bedrock geology of the Strategic Site is sandstone and mudstone of the Whitacre Member, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The south east of the Strategic Site is covered by a superficial deposit of Diamicton (post-glacial deposits) formed in the Quaternary Period. The Strategic Site is occupied by field systems of planned enclosure that date to the early 19th century. The wider Study Area is dominated by the M6 motorway and the A444 dual carriageway that cross the area on north west – south east and south west north east alignments respectively. The two roads meet at a junction in the north west corner of the area. The remainder of the Study area is covered by field systems which appear to be planned enclosure dating from the early 19th century with a small area of post-1955 semi-detached housing at Exhall Hall Green extending into the northern limits.

Designated Assets:

- 4.12.2 The Strategic site contains no designated assets.
- 4.12.3 The wider Study Area contains one Scheduled Monument; Moated site at Exhall Hall (1019141) and Three Grade II Listed Buildings; Exhall Hall (1034979), Bridge over Moat (1185759) and a Barn (1365049).
- 4.12.4 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.12.5 Two fields containing ridge and furrow earthworks associated with medieval field systems have been recorded in the centre of the Strategic Site. The earthworks appear to have been ploughed flat by modern agriculture (GoogleEarth© image July 2012). The Strategic Site appears to have been enclosed by act of parliament in the early 19th century. Overall this is a robust undesignated landscape and therefore is of low sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.12.6 No prehistoric assets have been recorded within the wider Study Area. A single coin (MWA6984) is the only Roman find from the area, while no early medieval features or finds have been recorded. There are two medieval moated sites within the Study Area; Moat House (MWA1650) close to the centre of the Study Area and Exhall Hall, a Scheduled Monument (1019141) to the north west. At Moat House are the remains of a small homestead moat in poor condition. The north and east sides only survive. The moat is rectilinear, filled with water and appears to be in a good condition. The house and moat do not appear on 17th century maps. It has been suggested that the moat is contemporary with the house, but the grounds for this suggestion are uncertain (WHER). An evaluation (EWA9324) revealed substantial walls and the backfilled southern arm of the moat. Medieval glazed tiles and pottery were recovered as well as sandstone blocks and rubble spread which appeared to represent the remains of revetting against the inner lip of the moat. Walls, probably of medieval date, appear to have been part of a substantial building located on the eastern side of the moat platform. Exhall Hall (1019141) was a manor house originally that was built during the medieval period with later additions. The manor house is surrounded by a medieval moat, a wide ditch surrounding a building, and is situated on the east side of Bowling Green Lane at Exhall Hall Green. The Exhall site also contains three Grade II Listed Buildings (Exhall Hall 1034979, a bridge over the moat 1185759 and a barn

to the south west 1365049). A field containing ridge and furrow earthworks associated with medieval field systems has been recorded in the south west edge of the Study Area. These earthworks appear to remain intact (GoogleEarth© image July 2012). Two post-medieval windmill sites (MWA1668 and 6643) are located at Exhall Green in the north of the Study Area. A mound from the former site (MWA 1669) still survives. In the 20th century urban development from Coventry to the south and Bedworth to the north began to expand into the Study Area. The M6 motorway was constructed in the 1960s.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.12.7 There is medium potential for archaeological features to occur within relatively undisturbed field systems that occupy the Strategic Site. There is also considered to be medium potential for sub-surface features associated with the former ridge and furrow system that was once known to exist here. There is low potential for features associated with the medieval moated site to the south to extend into the Strategic Site. Development here would impact upon these potential features and could be mitigated if groundworks were monitored by an archaeologist.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.12.8 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. The area is dominated by modern transport routes with enclosed fields dating from the 19th century located in between, together with two medieval settlement foci. Overall this is a robust undesignated landscape and therefore is of low sensitivity (Table 2). Development within the Strategic Site would have a medium impact upon the field system of planned enclosure that occupies it, thus reducing the open space between the M6 motorway and Exhall Hall Green. Development would not impact upon any Listed Buildings.

Summary of Sensitivity / key Issues

Strategic Site

- 4.12.9 The Strategic site is considered to be of medium sensitivity as it is known to contain medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, although these are considered to be of low value. There appear to be no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The key sensitivities of the Strategic Site are possible medieval ridge and furrow features and features associated with a moated site to the south west. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Proposed Infrastructure Area

- 4.12.10 M6 J3 Improvements is a circular area located over Junction 3 of the M6. At the time of writing it is not clear what this development would entail, but the polygon that delimits the proposed area does take in the south east corner of Exhall Hall, a Scheduled Monument (1019141). Any development that impacts upon the Scheduled Monument would be considered a High impact would require Scheduled Monument Consent from English Heritage. Any development that involved an impact on previously undisturbed land around the junction would also be likely to impact upon archaeological features associated with the Exhall Hall site. The three Grade II Listed Buildings at Exhall, Exhall Hall (1034979), a bridge over a moat (1185759) and a barn (1365049) have a clear view of the area. Development will be likely to have a high – medium impact upon the setting of and views from these buildings. Most of the site is occupied by the current Junction 3. Most of the junction appears to be located on embankments with patches of undisturbed land between the highway infrastructures, meaning that archaeological remains could be present in these areas. Overall the Site is considered to be of High Sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity - possible presence of truncated medieval ridge and furrow</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity - As yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Low Sensitivity – Possible features associated with moated site to the south west</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site could impact upon medieval features and as yet unrecorded archaeological sites.</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – Robust 19th Century enclosed field systems mixed with some modern development .</p>	<p>There appear to be no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. However, the potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological deposits means that the Site is considered to be of medium sensitivity. Some pre-determination evaluation work will be required in order to clarify this potential prior to any development</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

Summary of Impacts of Proposed Infrastructure

Infrastructure Site	Impact on Archaeology	Impact on Settings of Designated Sites	Impact on views from Designated Sites	Impact on Historic Landscape	Mitigation
M6 J3 improvements	High – possible impact upon Exhall Hall	<p>High Impact upon Exhall Hall (1034979), an asset of medium value leading to a Substantial Effect</p> <p>High - Medium Impact upon Bridge over the moat (1185759) , an asset of medium value leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>High – Medium Impact upon Barn to the south west of the farm (13650490) , an asset of medium value leading to a Major Effect</p>	<p>High Impact upon Exhall Hall (1034979), an asset of medium value leading to a Substantial Effect</p> <p>High - Medium Impact upon Bridge over the moat (1185759) , an asset of medium value leading to a Major Effect</p> <p>High – Medium Impact upon Barn to the south west of the farm (13650490) , an asset of medium value leading to a Major Effect</p>	Low – cumulative impact upon 19 th century enclosed landscape	<p>At the present time the suitability of the Strategic Site for future development is uncertain. The establishment of suitability will require clarification through a programme of further work. Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p> <p>Measures to mitigate the impact upon the designated assets may include the screening of the development from the Scheduled Monument and the Listed Buildings by landscaping. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the Scheduled Monument and the Listed Buildings, together with the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.</p>

4.13 PDA 9

Study Area Size: 248.51 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.13.1 The Study Area covers a region dominated by a post-industrial landscape located between Bedworth and Hawkesbury, c 1.2km to the south east of Bedworth town centre. The underlying bedrock geology of the western half of the Strategic Site consists of Halesowen Formation Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 307 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The eastern half is underlain by Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation that also dates from the Carboniferous. Most of the Strategic Site is covered by superficial deposits of Diamicton, a post glacial deposit dating from the Quaternary period, with patches of Bosworth Clay in the north east and more recent alluvium around Hawkesbury junction in the south. The western third of the Study Area is covered by late 20th century industrial estates and housing, with the centre of the area taken up with post-industrial open spaces and with modern field systems covering the eastern third. The Study Area is crossed by a railway as well as by the Coventry Canal, with the Oxford Canal in the south east corner.

Designated Assets:

- 4.13.2 The Strategic Site contains no designated sites.
- 4.13.3 The wider Study Area contains seven Grade II Listed Buildings; Grange Farmhouse (1076647), 175/7 Grange Road (1115545), 4-11 Sutton Stop (1226778), The Greyhound Inn (1265692), Footbridge (1319924), Roving Bridge (1365056) and Engine House (1365077) are located within the wider Study Area. These are all canal features located within the Hawkesbury Junction Conservation Area.
- 4.13.4 The Strategic Site contains no Conservation Areas
- 4.13.5 The wider Study Area contains the Hawkesbury Junction Conservation Area.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.13.6 The medieval settlement of Hawkesbury / Tackley (MWA463) is thought to have once existed close to the centre of the Strategic Site, although no physical evidence survives. Hawkesbury was originally a wasteland holding in the north part of Sowe parish, (VCH, 1969) centred on a farm at called Main Pit Farm and largely destroyed by 19th century infrastructure developments. Tackley was originally a woodland settlement, which consisted of scattered tenancies, never a nucleated village. Both Hawkesbury and Tackley contained tenants both of Coventry Priory and of other lay manors. Tackley is marked on a map of 1725 as one house (ibid), though it was assumed at that time to be in a depopulated state. The single house may have been Hawkesbury Hall; an 18th century building that was located to the north east of the Strategic Site and which is now Hawkesbury Hall Farm (ibid). The site of a former canal basin (MWA 4374) is located at the northern end of the Strategic Site. The landscape within the Study Area is considered to be of little historical interest and is therefore of negligible sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.13.7 No prehistoric, Roman or early medieval assets have been recorded within the wider Study Area. In the later medieval period, the area appears to have been divided between the parishes of Bedworth to the north and Foleshill to the south, with the manor of Hawkesbury forming part of Foleshill parish. A small patch of ancient woodland known as Sweet Laud's Wood is located on the eastern edge of the Study Area. This wood is depicted on Greenwood's Map of Warwickshire which was published in 1822. It is assumed that the Study Area remained as agricultural land through the later medieval period. Hawkesbury is first mentioned in the 13th century

when it was called Tackley (VCH, 1969), with the current manor house built c 1760 by the Parrot family who owned substantial mine holdings in the area. Hawkesbury Hall Garden (MWA12601), located in the south east of the Study Area is a post-medieval formal garden that was once attached to the hall, but which had been mostly demolished by the mid-20th century. Rapid change came with the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century with the construction of the Coventry Canal, running north – south across the eastern side of the Study Area, in 1789 and the construction of the Oxford Canal to the south east in the late 1770s. The two canals meet at Hawkesbury Junction in the far south of the Study Area. The late 18th to the early 20th centuries also saw Exhall Old Colliery and Hawkesbury Colliery coal mines operate in the north west of the Study Area (MWA6645 and 6706) and three further collieries to the south of Bedworth Hall Bridge in the north (MWA6702-4). The mines on the east side of the area were closed in the late 20th century and are now covered by the Exhall Industrial Estate. Overall the historic landscape within the wider Study Area is a mix of many different phases of development which maybe of importance to local interest groups. It is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.13.8 The deserted medieval settlement of Hawkesbury / Tackley (MWA463) is thought to have been once located in the south of the Strategic Site. No above ground evidence of a settlement has been recorded here, but documentary evidence indicates that it should be in this area (VCH, 1969). It is likely that buried archaeological remains occur here and it is an area of high potential. Development here could impact upon features associated with the settlement. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.13.9 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. The area slopes from the east and west with an area of low ground at the centre and is characterised by a mixture of 20th century development with post-industrial land, modern field systems and woodland. Development within the Strategic Site would have a low impact upon the historic landscape. Development would have no impact upon any Listed Buildings as there are no views between these and the Strategic Site.

Summary of Sensitivity / Key Issues

- 4.13.10 The possible deserted medieval settlement of Hawkesbury / Tackley within the Strategic site is considered to be of high sensitivity. Development within the Strategic Site is thought likely to impact upon the Deserted Medieval Settlement of Hawkesbury and possibly upon features associated with a former Victorian canal basin to the north. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>High Sensitivity - Deserted medieval settlement at Hawkesbury / Tackley at centre of Strategic Site. Likely that buried remains occur here.</p> <p>Low Sensitivity – former site of canal basin in north of Strategic Site.</p> <p>Low Sensitivity – some potential for former coal mine shafts to exist within the Strategic Site. Not all former mines have been mapped</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon medieval features and could impact upon features connected with the former canal basin.</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – Mixed landscape within wider Study Area of importance to local interest groups.</p> <p>Negligible Sensitivity – Modern landscape within the Strategic Site</p>	<p>The Strategic Site is likely to contain archaeological deposits associated with the deserted medieval settlement at Hawkesbury / Tackley. The site is therefore considered to be of high sensitivity. The Strategic Site is not necessarily unsuitable for development, however, further work will be required to establish clearly the its suitability for development</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

4.14 PDA 10

Study Area Size: 392.93 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.14.1 The Strategic Site is centred upon a mixed area of enclosed fields and modern housing c 1.4km to the north east of the historic core of Nuneaton. The underlying geology of the Strategic Site is Mercia Mudstone; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The superficial deposits which cover most of the area are Diamicton, a mixture of post-glacial sand and gravels. The Strategic Site slopes steadily from the north east to south west and is mostly made up of field systems of planned enclosure dating from parliamentary enclosure acts of the early 19th century (VCH 4, 1947). The south east quarter of the wider Study Area is covered by the post-1955 housing estates that make up the modern settlement of St. Nicholas Park, while the southern quarter is taken up with housing of a similar date that has spread north from Nuneaton, while a late 20th century estate occupies the south west quarter at Weddington.

Designated Assets:

- 4.14.2 There are no Designated Assets located within the Strategic Site or the wider Study Area.
- 4.14.3 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.14.4 No evidence has been found for prehistoric, Roman or medieval settlement in the Strategic Site, which is assumed to have been open fields throughout the later medieval and post-medieval periods. A field containing ridge and furrow earthwork associated with medieval field systems have been identified in the north of the Strategic Site. These earthworks were observed in a GoogleEarth© image of the area taken in September 2011. The field appears to survive intact and it is assumed it still does. The Strategic Site was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1802 (VCH 4, 1947) and divided up into the field pattern which largely survives across the area at this time. Overall this is considered to be a robust undesignated historic landscape and therefore is of low sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.14.5 Five Palaeolithic items have been found within the Study Area. These are a handaxe (MWA12762) and a roughout (MWA12789), both of which were found to the north of the Strategic Site, just to the south of Watling Street and three further tools (MWA12788, 12799 and 12840) which were found in the far north west near The Elms Farm. A Bronze Age Axe (MWA4501) was found on the western edge of the area. The area immediately to the north of the Study Area is crossed by the major Roman road of Watling Street (MWA420) that ran between Kent and the Scottish border. No roadside settlements or features have been recorded within the Study Area, although some Roman coins were noted in a medieval hoard (MWA1653) found close to the road. More Roman finds including sherds of pottery, tile and mortaria were found west of Weddington Road (MWA7439) in the south west corner. A possible ditch was also recorded here. A medieval coin find (MWA5958) has also been made in the immediate area. A field containing ridge and furrow earthworks associated with medieval field systems have been identified in east of the Study Area. These earthworks were observed in a GoogleEarth© image of the area taken in September 2011. The late 20th century housing estates of St. Nicholas Park and Weddington extend into the southern quarter of the Study Area.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.14.6 The Strategic Site appears to have been undeveloped throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, although there is some potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist in an area that has been relatively undisturbed throughout recorded history. This is considered to be an area of medium potential. The existing ridge and furrow earthworks are a remnant of the former medieval landscape and are considered to be of medium potential. Development within the site would impact upon these earthworks and any potential features which may survive here. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.
- 4.14.7 The Nuneaton area is well known as a centre of Palaeolithic axe manufacture and the finds in the far north west and north east of the Study Area may be indicative of the potential for further such finds across the area. Watling Street was a major thoroughfare in the Roman period and there is medium potential for roadside settlement on either side of the route, together with the potential for stray finds which are common along Roman roads. The finds made in the south west of the Study Area are indicative of Roman settlement near to Weddington. As a result this part of the Study Area is considered to have medium potential for further Roman finds.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.14.8 The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18th February 2014. The area slopes from a high point on the north east side of Watling Street at c 100 metres AOD, down to c 70 metres in the far southern end. It is a mixture of modern housing and enclosed field systems with views across the area broken up by high hedgerows and buildings. The planned enclosure dates from the early 19th century and appears to have preserved some of the field boundaries from the earlier piecemeal enclosure of open fields (Warwickshire HLC). Overall this is a mixed landscape that may be of importance to local interest groups and therefore is of low sensitivity (Table 2). Development within the Strategic Site would have a medium impact upon this landscape. Development would have no impact upon any Listed Buildings.

Summary of Sensitivity / Key Issues

- 4.14.9 There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The Strategic Site is covered by enclosed fields with possible medieval ridge and furrow features but no recorded evidence of settlement and as a result is considered to be of medium sensitivity. The far north end of the Study Area is of medium sensitivity in that there is a chance that further Palaeolithic finds could be made here, while the area immediately either side of Watling Street is considered to be of medium sensitivity with the chance that roadside Roman settlement could exist at any point. Development within the Strategic Site could impact upon truncated medieval ridge and furrow earthworks. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of medium- low sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of the Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity – likely presence of surviving medieval ridge and furrow</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the Strategic Site.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that any development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and as yet unrecorded archaeological sites.</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – 19th Century enclosed field systems of possible medieval origins in Strategic Site and mixed historic landscape of possible importance to local interest groups in the wider Study Area</p>	<p>The impact of development upon any Surviving ridge and furrow earthworks would be mitigated by these earthworks being planned and recorded prior to any development.</p> <p>There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. Despite this, the potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological deposits to exist here means that the Site is currently considered to be of medium sensitivity. Pre-determination evaluation work will be needed in order to clarify the level of potential before any development takes place here.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

Employment Sites

4.15 AR/13B

- 4.15.1 The Key Sensitivities and Issues here are identical to PDA 4, which covers the same area.

4.16 AR/13C

- 4.16.1 The Key Sensitivities and Issues here are identical to PDA 5c, which covers the same area.

4.17 AR/13/08h

Study Area Size: 149.44 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.17.1 This Study Area is located on gently undulating ground on the south west edge of Nuneaton c 3.2 km to the south west of the historic core. The underlying bedrock geology of much of the Study Area is mudstone; siltstone and sandstone of the Halesowen Formation formed approximately 307 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The north west quarter of the area is underlain by Mudstone and sandstone of the Whitacre Member, also Carboniferous in origin. Most of the area is covered by a superficial deposit of Diamicton (post-glacial deposits) with a patch of Bosworth clay and silt to the north west (BGS website). The Strategic Site is covered by enclosed, irregular fields which may have been formerly part of Arbury Park, a post-medieval landscaped park. The wider Study Area landscape is a mixture of post-industrial development in the east, with enclosed fields to the south and modern large fields to the north with a medieval park to the west.

Designated Assets:

- 4.17.2 The Strategic Site contains no designated sites.
- 4.17.3 The wider Study Area contains one Registered Park and Garden (RPG), Arbury Park (1001185), which borders the Strategic Site to the south. There are four Grade II Listed Buildings located within the RPG. A bridge over the south east drive (1034970) is located in the far south east of the RPG, 230 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site, but hidden from it by Coventry Wood to the north east. Arbury Mill (1034971) is located on the southern boundary of the RPG 280 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site and hidden from it by Coventry Wood to the north east. Griff Lodge - right (1034984), is located 18 metres to the south of the site at the far south eastern end of the RPG, while Griff Lodge - left (1365051), is located 27 metres to the south of the site, a few metres to the south of the right lodge.
- 4.17.4 Griff Lodge Farmhouse (1253712), a Grade II Listed Building located 130 metres to the east of the RPG and 160 metres to the south east of the Strategic Site has a partial view of the Site, although much of this view is obscured by trees and hedgerows.
- 4.17.5 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Arbury Hall Gardens

- 4.17.6 Arbury Hall Gardens, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (1001185) and is a nationally important heritage asset. The gardens were first formally laid out in the late 17th century by Sir Richard Newdigate the younger. Sir Roger Newdigate carried out extensive alterations to the grounds in the mid-18th century after he had completed a Grand Tour in 1742.

4.17.7 Over a third of the Borough's Listed Buildings are located within the park, making it one of the most important elements in the Borough's history and local distinctiveness. Those Listed Buildings (which are all Grade II unless stated) that are located within the wider Study Area are;

- A bridge crossed by the south east driveway (1034970) is located in the south east of the RPG 235 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site.
- Arbury Mill (1034971), located on the southern boundary of the RPG and 270 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site.
- Griff Lodge - right (1034984), located at the far south east end of the RPG 18 metres to the south of the Strategic Site.
- Griff Lodge – left (1365051), located at the far south east end of the RPG 27 metres to the south of the Strategic Site.

4.17.8 The park occupies a shallow valley which runs from north-west to south-east and which contains a stream which has been dammed to form a chain of pools to the south and west of the Hall. There is a complex series of views within the site. The principal views from the Hall and pleasure grounds are south and south-east across the pools and park towards boundary plantations that are included within the wider Study Area. A fragment of the far south east corner of the designated RPG area also extends into the Strategic Site itself.

4.17.9 A carriage drive extends to the south east from Arbury Hall, through Coventry Wood, reaching as far as Griff Lodge Farm where the Griff Clara Arbury Park Lodges are located. These Grade II Listed buildings (1034984 and 1365051) are located *c* 20 and 30 metres to the south of the far south east corner of the Strategic Site.

4.17.10 The novelist George Eliot was born at South Farm, then within the Arbury Estate *c* 840 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site, in 1819. Overall the landscape within the wider Study Area contains part of a Grade II* RPG and is therefore of high sensitivity (Table 2).

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

4.17.11 The Strategic Site contains enclosed fields that date from the 19th century and are believed to have once formed part of Arbury Park (WHER). This is a robust undesignated historic landscape and is therefore considered to be of low sensitivity (Table 2).

4.17.12 No prehistoric archaeological assets have been recorded within the Study Area. The area does appear to have been the location of industrial activity since the Roman period, with a Roman kiln site (MWA1659) located in the far north west. A scatter of Roman pottery and tile (MWA1791) has been found on the northern boundary of the Study Area. Fragments of the former medieval landscape survive in the shape of two fields of ridge and furrow earthworks which are located in the south east and south west of the area. A GoogleEarth© image from July 2012 shows that the earthworks in the south west have since been flattened by modern agricultural work, while those in the south east survive in a reduced state. Griff Colliery (MWA6714), which was located close to the centre of the Study Area, was first marked on modern OS 2nd edition map at the end of the 19th century although there is evidence of coal workings here on the OS 1st edition map in 1886 and on Greenwood's map of 1822 as well as Beighton's map of 1725. The Colliery was closed in 1989 and was replaced by the Bermuda Business Park (HWA5040).

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.17.13 The Strategic Site appears to have been undeveloped throughout recorded history and there is medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist here. The presence of Roman kilns in the north east of the Study Area suggests that there is medium potential for similar finds in the Strategic Site, as kiln sites are rarely found in isolation. Development within the site may impact upon these potential features, an impact that could be mitigated if groundworks were monitored by an archaeologist.
- 4.17.14 Despite the presence of a colliery close to the centre of the Study Area, the area in general has remained as open farm land and park land for much of its history and is relatively undisturbed. As a result it may contain as yet unrecorded archaeological features and is considered to be an area of medium potential. The presence of medieval ridge and furrow in the south of the Study Area suggests that there is medium potential for further medieval features to exist below current ground level, either associated with field systems or possibly settlement. Bermuda Business Park and former coal mine of Griff Colliery are located in the east and south east of the Study Area. These developments will have caused significant disturbance and no assets are likely to survive here. This is an area of low potential.

Key Views / Settings of Arbury Hall RPG and possible impacts

- 4.17.15 Although no specific development plans have been made available to OA at this time, it has been assumed that any proposed development within the Strategic Site will involve the construction of housing and/or light industrial structures.
- 4.17.16 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. The dominant landscape feature within the Study Area is the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG) at Arbury Hall. Development within the Strategic Site would have a high impact upon the setting of and views from the south east drive that leads into the RPG.
- 4.17.17 The current indicative route of a proposed access road cuts across the far south eastern end of the RPG and across the secondary driveway that leads to Arbury Hall. Any road development within the RPG itself should be avoided. At this time the exact route of the proposed access road has not yet been determined.
- 4.17.18 Any development within the Strategic Site would be likely to have a high impact upon the setting of and views from, both Arbury Park Griff Lodges (1034984 and 1365051) that are located immediately to the south of the Site. The wider Study Area is one of significance for the early life and work of the novelist George Eliot. The novelist was born at South Farm, 160 metres to the south west of the wider Study Area and was educated at Griff House (1034983) 900 metres to the east of the Strategic Site.
- 4.17.19 It is unlikely that development would impact upon the setting of the bridge over the south east driveway (1034970) or Arbury Mill (1034971) as both of these Grade II Listed Buildings are screened from the Strategic Site by the trees of Coventry Wood.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape

- 4.17.20 To the south of this park the landscape is dominated by planned enclosure that probably dates from the early 19th century, while to the north west the fields are much larger and regular in shape and of modern origin. The landscape to the north east is dominated by the former Griff Colliery site and the Bermuda Industrial Estate that replaced it. It is likely that any development within the Strategic Site would have a medium impact on the setting Griff Lodge Farmhouse (1253712) which is located c 30 metres from the south east corner of the Strategic Site, but largely screened from the Site by the south east end of Coventry wood and other tree lines. The landscape within the wider Study Area outside of the RPG is a mixture of enclosed farmland

and industrial development which may be of importance to local interest groups and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).

Summary of Sensitivity

- 4.17.21 The Registered Park and Garden of Arbury Hall is of high sensitivity. The Strategic Site as well as the indicative route of a proposed access road appears to encroach upon the far south east corner of the RPG area and the south east driveway within. Development here should be avoided. The two Park Lodges and Griff Lodge Farm house, which are all Grade II Listed Buildings are of high sensitivity and any development in full view of these structures would be likely to have a high – medium impact upon their setting and the views from them and upon the setting and views from the south east end of the RPG itself. The Study Area is considered of importance in the life and works of George Eliot and is considered to be of low landscape sensitivity. Development could break-up the current landscape, thus impacting on its legibility in relation to the life and works of George Eliot.
- 4.17.22 The other key sensitivity of the Strategic Site is the possible presence of Roman kiln sites. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>High Sensitivity – Proposed access road will have a severe impact upon the far south east corner of the RPG and the secondary driveway.</p> <p>High Sensitivity - the far south east end of the Strategic Site would physically impact upon the woodland at the far south eastern end of the RPG.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – possible presence of Roman kilns.</p> <p><i>Development within the Strategic Site could also impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological sites and upon Roman kiln sites. 5.</i></p>	<p>High Impact upon setting of and views from the secondary drive of Arbury Hall (0135004), a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p> <p>Medium Impact upon the setting of and views from Griff Lodge Farmhouse (1253712)</p> <p>High Impact upon setting of and views from Arbury Park Griff Lodges (1034984 & 1365051)</p>	<p>High Impact upon setting of and views from the secondary drive of Arbury Hall (0135004), a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p> <p>Medium Impact upon the setting of and views from Griff Lodge Farmhouse (1253712)</p> <p>High Impact upon setting of and views from Arbury Park Griff Lodges (1034984 & 1365051)</p>	<p><i>Overall, it is considered that the route of the proposed access road would have a severe impact upon the RPG, including the south east driveway. The Strategic site itself would also have a severe impact upon the RPG itself.</i></p> <p>High Sensitivity – Area of the RPG within the wider Study Area</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – irregular field systems within the Strategic Site which may have been formerly part of Arbury Park</p> <p>Low Sensitivity - a mixture of enclosed land and industrial areas within the wider Study Area</p>	<p>As it stands the impact of the proposed access road upon the RPG and upon its setting would make development here unsuitable. The proposed access road should be re-routed in order to avoid crossing the woodland in the far south east of the RPG and the secondary driveway within. The south east corner of the Strategic Site should be re-sited in order to avoid impact upon the RPG.</p> <p>Measures to mitigate the impact upon the settings of and views from designated assets may include the screening of the development from the Listed Buildings and the RPG by screening planting. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the buildings and the RPG, together with the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.</p> <p>It is possible that the Strategic Site contains archaeological features, particularly the remains of former Roman kilns, making this an area of medium sensitivity. Further investigative work will be required in order to clarify these archaeological issues before any development takes place.</p> <p>Future development should address whether it would impact upon the legibility to understand the landscape in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Mitigation may involve the preservation of certain buildings, views or open spaces and deemed to be significant by more detailed survey.</p>

4.18 AR/13/08i

Study Area Size: 164.67 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

4.18.1 This Study Area is located on gently undulating ground the south west edge of Nuneaton c 3.1 km to the south west of the historic core. The underlying bedrock geology of most of the Study Area is mudstone; siltstone and sandstone of the Halesowen Formation formed approximately 307 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Most of the area is covered by a superficial deposit of Diamicton (post-glacial deposits). The Strategic site is occupied by irregularly-shaped enclosed fields. The Study Area landscape is a mixture of post-industrial development in the east, with enclosed fields to the south and modern large fields to the north with an 18th-century park to the west.

Designated Assets:

4.18.2 The Strategic Site contains no designated assets.

4.18.3 The wider Study Area contains one Registered Park and Garden (RPG), Arbury Park (1001185) and three Grade II Listed Buildings that are located within the RPG. Arbury Mill (1034971) is located on the southern boundary of the RPG 375 metres to the west of the Strategic Site with a clear view into the site over two pasture fields. Griff Lodge - right (1034984), is located 46 metres to the north of the site at the far south eastern end of the RPG, while Griff Lodge - left (1365051), is located 37 metres to the north of the Site, a few metres to the south of the right lodge.

4.18.4 Griff Lodge Farmhouse (1253712), a Grade II Listed Building located 130 metres to the east of the RPG and surrounded to the east, south and west by the Strategic Site, which it has clear views into.

4.18.5 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Arbury Hall Gardens

4.18.6 Arbury Hall Gardens, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (1001185) and is a nationally important heritage asset. The gardens were first formally laid out in the late 17th century by Sir Richard Newdigate the younger. Sir Roger Newdigate carried out extensive alterations to the grounds in the mid-18th century after he had completed a Grand Tour in 1742.

4.18.7 Over a third of the Borough's Listed Buildings are located within the park, making it one of the most important elements in the Borough's history and local distinctiveness. Those Listed Buildings (which are all Grade II unless stated) that are located within the wider Study Area are;

- Arbury Mill (1034971) located on the southern boundary of the RPG and 375 metres to the west of the Strategic Site.
- Griff Lodge - right (1034984), located at the far south east end of the RPG 46 metres to the north of the Strategic Site.
- Griff Lodge – left (1365051), located at the far south east end of the RPG 37 metres to the north of the Strategic Site.

4.18.8 The park occupies a shallow valley which runs from north-west to south-east and which contains a stream which has been dammed to form a chain of pools to the south and west of the Hall. There is a complex series of views within the site. The principal views from the Hall and pleasure grounds are south and south-east across

the pools and park towards boundary plantations that are included within the wider Study Area. The Strategic Site borders the far south east end of the RPG area.

- 4.18.9 A carriage drive extends to the south east from Arbury Hall, through Coventry Wood, reaching as far as Griff Lodge Farm where the Griff Clara Arbury Park Lodges are located. These Grade II Listed buildings (1034984 and 1365051) are located 73 and 46 metres to the north of the northern boundary of the Strategic Site.
- 4.18.10 The novelist George Eliot was born at South Farm, then within the Arbury Estate c 1km to the south west of the Strategic Site, in 1819. Overall the landscape within the wider Study Area contains part of a Grade II* RPG and is therefore of high sensitivity (Table 2).

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.18.11 The carriage drive associated with and contained within the designated area of Arbury Hall, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG) (1001185) created between the early to mid-18th century, extends as far as the northern boundary of the Strategic Site. Arbury Hall is a nationally important heritage asset. Over a third of the Borough's Listed Buildings are located within this park, making it one of the most important elements in the Borough's history and local distinctiveness. The novelist George Eliot was born at South Farm c 1.1km to the west of the Strategic Site, in 1819. The Griff Clara Arbury Park Lodges are also located here. Both of these are Grade II Listed buildings (1034984 and 1365051). Fragments of the former medieval landscape survive in the shape of a field of ridge and furrow earthworks which are located in the centre of the site. A GoogleEarth© image from July 2012 shows that these earthworks survive in a reduced state. Overall the landscape within the Strategic Site is considered to be a robust undesignated area that is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.18.12 No prehistoric archaeological assets have been recorded within the Study Area. Fragments of the former medieval landscape survive in the shape of two fields of ridge and furrow earthworks which are located in the centre and west of the area. A GoogleEarth© image from July 2012 show that ridge and furrow earthworks located in the west of the Study Area have since been flattened by modern agricultural work. Griff Colliery (MWA6714) which was located in the north of the Study Area, was first marked on modern OS 2nd Edition map at the end of the 19th century although there is evidence of coal workings here on the OS 1st edition map in 1886 and on Greenwood's map of 1822 as well as Beighton's map of 1725. The Colliery was closed in 1989 and was replaced by the Bermuda Business Park (HWA5040). A post-medieval mill (MWA4400) and claypit (MWA5062) are located in the south east quarter of the area. A series of undated kilns (MWA 5060) are located on the southern edge of the area.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.18.13 The Strategic Site has remained as open farm land and park land for much of its history and as a result there is medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to occur here. The presence of medieval ridge and furrow in the centre of the site suggests that there is medium potential for further medieval features to exist below current ground level, either associated with field systems or possibly settlement. Development here would impact upon these features and could be mitigated by the recording of the ridge and furrow prior to development and for any ground works associated with development being monitored by an archaeologist.
- 4.18.14 The post medieval clay pits and kilns in the wider Study Area reflect some small scale industrial activity prior to the industrial revolution, with medium potential for further sites to be found within the area. Bermuda Business Park and former Griff Colliery coal mine in the north east quarter of the Strategic Site will have caused

significant disturbance in this part of the Site. No assets are likely to survive here and the area is considered to be of low potential.

Key Views / Settings of Arbury Hall RPG and possible impacts

- 4.18.15 Although no specific development plans have been made available to OA at this time, it has been assumed that any proposed development within the Strategic Site will involve the construction of housing and/or light industrial structures
- 4.18.16 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. The dominant landscape feature within the Study Area is the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG) at Arbury Hall.
- 4.18.17 Development within the Strategic Site would have a high impact upon the setting of and views from the south east drive that leads into the RPG.
- 4.18.18 The route of a proposed access road also cuts across the far south eastern end of the RPG and across the secondary driveway that leads to Arbury Hall. A fragment of this entranceway borders the northern edge of the Strategic Site. Any road development within the RPG itself should be avoided.
- 4.18.19 Any development within the Strategic Site would be likely to have a high impact upon the setting of and views from, both Arbury Park Griff Lodges (1034984 and 1365051) that are located immediately to the north of the Site. Any development would also be likely to have a medium impact upon the setting of and views from Arbury Mill (1034971), a Grade II Listed Building that is located c 380 metres to the west of the Site. The wider Study Area is one of significance for the early life and work of the novelist George Eliot. The novelist was born at South Farm, 590 metres to the west of the wider Study Area and was educated in the Nuneaton area.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.18.20 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. The landscape to the north east is dominated by the former Griff Colliery site and the Bermuda Industrial Estate that replaced it. Development would also have a high impact upon the setting of and views from Griff Lodge Farmhouse (1253712), which is surrounded by the Strategic Site to the south, west and east, with clear views of the site. Development within the Strategic Site would also have a medium impact on this area of 19th century enclosed land. The area is one of significance for the early life and work of the novelist George Eliot. The novelist was born and educated in this area. Overall, the historic landscape within the wider Study Area and outside the RPG is a mixture of enclosed land and industrial development which may be of importance to local interest groups and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).

Summary of Sensitivity

- 4.18.21 The route of a proposed access road would have a severe impact upon the south east driveway leading into the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG) of Arbury Hall, a nationally important site, and the far south east corner of the RPG itself.
- 4.18.22 The other key sensitivities of the Strategic Site are the Listed Buildings of Arbury Park Lodges and Griff Farmhouse and impacts on the setting and views from the RPG by any development, as well as the possible presence of Roman kiln sites. The Strategic Site is located in an area associated with the life and works of the novelist George Eliot. Development could break-up the current landscape, thus impacting on its legibility in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology /Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land in the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – possible presence of Roman kilns</p>	<p>High Impact upon setting of and views from the secondary drive of Arbury Hall (0135004), a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p> <p>High Impact upon the setting of and views from Griff Lodge Farmhouse (1253712)</p> <p>High Impact upon setting of and views from Arbury Park Griff Lodges (1034984 & 1365051)</p>	<p>High Impact upon setting of and views from the secondary drive of Arbury Hall (0135004), a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden</p> <p>High Impact upon the setting of and views from Griff Lodge Farmhouse (1253712)</p> <p>High Impact upon setting of and views from Arbury Park Griff Lodges (1034984 & 1365051)</p>	<p>High Sensitivity – Proposed access road will have a severe impact upon the far south east corner of the RPG and the south east driveway.</p> <p>Low Sensitivity – irregular field systems within the Strategic Site which may have been formerly part of Arbury Park</p> <p>Low Sensitivity - Mixture of enclosed land and industrial areas within wider Study Area and outside RPG, of possible importance to local interest groups</p>	<p>As it stands the impact of the proposed access road upon the RPG and upon its setting would make development here unsuitable. The proposed access road should be re-routed in order to avoid crossing the woodland in the far south east of the RPG and the secondary driveway within. The south east corner of the Strategic Site should be re-sited in order to avoid impact upon the RPG.</p> <p>Measures to mitigate the impact upon the Listed Buildings may include the screening of the development from the Listed Buildings by landscaping or screening planting. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the buildings and also the RPG, together with the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.</p> <p>The possible presence of Roman kiln sites within the Strategic Site means that this is considered to be an area of medium sensitivity. Further work will be required in order to assess and clarify this potential prior to the commencement of any development.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p> <p>Future development should address whether it would impact upon the legibility to understand the landscape in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Mitigation may involve the preservation of certain buildings, views or open spaces and deemed to be significant by more detailed survey.</p>

4.19 AR/13/08j

Study Area Size: 185.62 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.19.1 The Study Area is located on gently undulating land c 1.9km to the south of the historic core of Nuneaton. The underlying bedrock geology of the Strategic Site is complex. The eastern third of the area is underlain by Bromsgrove Sandstone dating from the Triassic period (251 -237 million years BP). To the west are ridges of Outwoods Sale Mudstone from the Cambrian period (502-488 Million years BP), Lamprophyres from the Ordovician period (451-444 million years BP) and Pennine Coal Measures from the Carboniferous Period (313-312 million years BP). The east of the area is also covered by superficial patches of river terrace deposits that date from the Quaternary period and more recent alluvium. Around 75% of the Strategic Site has been quarried with a small field and area of woodland in the northern quarter. The wider Study Area has been built over with early 20th century terrace housing in the north and the Bermuda Industrial Estate to the west. The remainder to the south and east is covered by large post-Second World War Two fields.

Designated Assets:

- 4.19.2 The Strategic Site contains no designated assets.
- 4.19.3 The wider Study Area contains two Grade II Listed Buildings; the Griff Hotel (1034983) and Griff Cottage (1299487) are located within the wider Study Area.
- 4.19.4 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.19.5 The farmland at the northern end of the Strategic Site is occupied by large fields established in the 20th century, while the southern three-quarters have been quarried. The landscape within the Strategic Site is of no significant historical interest and is therefore of negligible sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.19.6 A concentration of worked stone tools (MWA443, 4445, 5318 and 6320) was found close to the centre of the site during granite quarrying in the late 19th century. Fragments of Roman pottery (MWA5319) and a Roman coin hoard (MWA1652) were also found during this quarrying phase. The known medieval core of Chilvers Coton is located at the northern end of the Study Area (MWA9748) and it is suspected that further settlement (MWA7444) once existed close to the northern boundary of the Strategic Site (VCH, 1947).
- 4.19.7 A number of stone tools dating from the Palaeolithic period have been recovered from within the Study Area. These include Quartzite chopper-core and a handaxe from Bermuda (MWA12804 & 12774) on the west side of the Study Area. A second chopper-core (MWA12832) has been found towards the south east of the area. The site of a probable Bronze Age round barrow (MWA4969) has been recorded close to the southern end of the Study Area. A scatter of Roman pottery (EWA10055) has been found scattered across the area, giving the impression of some activity here at this time, although no features or structures have been recorded that can be dated to that period. The Domesday survey of 1086 states that 'Harold son of Earl Ralph holds Chilvers (Coton) from the king 8 hides. Land for 10 ploughs. In lordship half a plough; 9 slaves; 15 villagers and 7 smallholders with 7 ploughs. Meadow, 3 furlongs long and 1 wide; woodland 1.5 leagues long and 1 league wide'.
- 4.19.8 The area appears to have functioned as a farming community through the post-medieval period, followed by radical changes with the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and early 19th centuries with coal mining and stone quarrying the dominant

industries. The Coventry Canal (MWA4373) was constructed from north to south across the eastern edge of the Study Area in the late 1780s. A mining village was established at Bermuda (MWA1879) in the mid-19th century while the Griff Granite Quarry (MWA6679) was in operation between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Gipsy Lane, located c 230 metres to the south of the Strategic Site is mentioned in ‘The Mill On the Floss’ by George Eliot, who spent her childhood years around Griff. She attended school at Griff House which is located c 520 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site (1034983). Housing estates from Nuneaton began to spread into the north of the Study Area in the early 20th century, while the Bermuda business Park, built following the closure of nearby Griff colliery in the 1990s occupies the western third. The farmland in the centre and south of the Strategic Site is occupied by large fields established in the 20th century.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.19.9 A suspected medieval settlement site is located c 90 metres to the north of the Strategic Site, while Roman material has been recorded in the quarried parts in the south of the site. There is considered to be high potential for further such finds to exist in the northern quarter of the site which appears to have been relatively undisturbed through recorded history. Development here may impact upon possible features. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.19.10 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. The area is a mix of early 20th century housing, late 20th century industrial estate, early modern quarry sites and modern field systems. Development within the Strategic site would have a low impact upon the historic landscape as it would remove a small area of modern fields, surrounded by housing and quarries. Development will not impact upon any Listed Buildings. The area is one of significance for the early life and work of the novelist George Eliot. The novelist was born at South Farm 2.4km to the south west of the Strategic Site and educated at Griff House (1034983) 335 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site. Overall, the historic landscape within the wider Study Area is considered to be of possible importance to local interest groups and is therefore of low sensitivity.

Summary of Sensitivity

- 4.19.11 The south of the Strategic Site is considered to be an area of low sensitivity as it has been extensively quarried. The northern quarter is of high sensitivity as there are possibilities for prehistoric, Roman features as well as features associated with the nearby medieval settlement (MWA 7444) to exist there. The Study Area is considered of importance in the life and works of George Eliot and is considered to be of low landscape sensitivity. Development could break-up the current landscape, thus impacting on its legibility in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Development within the Strategic Site could impact upon possible archaeological features. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of medium – high sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology/ Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>High Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites located to the north in the northern quarter of the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Low Sensitivity – southern three quarters of Strategic Site has been quarried</p> <p><i>Overall it is considered that development within the northern quarter of the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological sites.</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity - Modern field systems and woodland</p> <p>Negligible Sensitivity – Strategic Site mostly quarried.</p>	<p>It appears likely that as yet unrecorded archaeological features could exist within the northern quarter of the site that has not been quarried. The presence of such features would be unlikely to prevent future development; however, further investigative works will be required in order to clarify this archaeological potential before any development takes place.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation. Future development should address whether it would impact upon the legibility to understand the landscape in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Mitigation may involve the preservation of certain buildings, views or open spaces and deemed to be significant by more detailed survey.</p>

4.20 AR/13/08k

Study Area Size: 205.15 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

4.20.1 The Study Area is located on gently undulating land c 2.2km to the south of the historic core of Nuneaton. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is complex. The eastern third of the site is underlain by Bromsgrove Sandstone dating from the Triassic period (251 -237 million years BP). To the west are ridges of Outwoods Sale Mudstone from the Cambrian period (502-488 Million years BP), Lamprophyres from the Ordovician period (451- 444 million years BP) and Pennine Coal Measures from the Carboniferous Period (313-312 million years BP). The east of the area is also covered by superficial patches of river terrace deposits that date from the Quaternary period and more recent alluvium. The Strategic site is covered by large fields dating from after the Second World War. Around 25% of the wider Study Area built over with early 20th century terrace housing in the north and the Bermuda Industrial Estate to the west. The remainder to the south and east is covered by large post-Second World War Two fields with a stone quarry, now disused, in the north west.

Designated Assets:

4.20.2 The Strategic Site contains no designated sites

4.20.3 The wider Study Area contains two Grade II Listed Buildings; the Griff House Hotel (1034983) and Griff Cottage (1299487) are located within the wider Study Area.

4.20.4 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

4.20.5 A Palaeolithic chopper-core (MWA12832) has been found towards the centre of the Strategic Site, while the site of a probable Bronze Age round barrow (MWA4969) has been recorded in the far south west corner. The farmland that occupies much of the Strategic Site is occupied by large fields established in the 20th century. The landscape within the Strategic Site is considered to be of no historical value and is therefore of negligible sensitivity (Table 2).

4.20.6 A number of stone tools dating from the Palaeolithic period have been recovered from within the wider Study Area. These include a concentration of worked stone tools (MWA4431, 4445, 5318 and 6320) dating between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic found during granite quarrying in the late 19th century. A concentration of Palaeolithic stone axeheads (MWA1275512779-81, 12801, 12806, 12820 and 12822) has also been recorded in the east and around Gipsy Lane Bridge in the south east of the area. A Roman coin hoard (MWA1652) and fragments of Roman pottery (MWA5319 and 13390) have been found scattered across the Study Area, giving the impression of some activity here at this time, although no features or structures have been recorded that can be dated to that period. The Domesday survey of 1086 states that 'Harold son of Earl Ralph holds Chilvers (Coton) from the king. 8 hides. Land for 10 ploughs. In lordship half a plough; 9 slaves; 15 villagers and 7 smallholders with 7 ploughs. Meadow, 3 furlongs long and 1 wide; woodland 1.5 leagues long and 1 league wide'. It is suspected some of this settlement (MWA7444) once existed in the north west corner of the Study Area (VCH, 1947). The Study Area appears to have functioned as a farming community through the post-medieval period, followed by radical changes with the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and early 19th centuries with coal mining and stone quarrying the dominant industries. The Coventry Canal (MWA4373) was constructed from north to south across the eastern third of the area in the late 1780s. Gipsy Lane to the south east of the Strategic Site is

mentioned in ‘The Mill On the Floss’ by George Eliot, who spent her childhood years around Griff to the north west of the Strategic Site and attended school at Griff House, which is located c 360 metres to the south west of the Strategic Site (1034983). The Griff Granite Quarry (MWA6679) was in operation in the north west of the Study Area between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Housing estates from Nuneaton began to spread into the north of the area in the early 20th century, while the Bermuda Business Park, built following the closure of nearby Griff colliery in the 1990s occupies a strip along the western boundary.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.20.7 The site of the Bronze Age round barrow in the far south west of the Strategic Site is considered to be of high potential. The presence of a Palaeolithic findspot suggests that further such finds may exist within the Strategic Site, considering that the wider Study Area contains a concentration of such finds to the south west. This is considered to be a site of medium potential. Development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon the round barrow and may expose further Palaeolithic finds. Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource with a Strategic Site. Mitigation of the impacts of development may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.
- 4.20.8 In the wider Study Area it is clear from the number of prehistoric stone tools found across the area that much use has been made of the quartzite and granite found in the south east of the site from the earliest occupation periods. There is high potential for further finds of such stone tools to be found during any future development. There is medium potential for Roman sites to occur within the area, some fragments of pottery have been recorded and the Chilvers Coton Kiln sites are located c 1km to the east.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.20.9 The study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 19th February 2014. The area is mainly composed of late 20th century field systems, early modern quarry sites (with the quarry to the south of Gipsy Lane still in use) and with some 20th century housing and industrial estates on the northern and eastern peripheries. Development within the Strategic Site would impact upon an area of no historical landscape interest and therefore an area of negligible sensitivity. The Development would not impact upon any Listed Buildings. The wider Study Area is one of significance for the early life and work of the novelist George Eliot. The novelist was born and educated in this area. This landscape is considered to be of local value and therefore is of low sensitivity (Table 2).

Summary of Sensitivity

- 4.20.10 The Bronze Age Round Barrow located in the far south west of the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity. The Study Area is considered of importance in the life and works of George Eliot and is considered to be of low landscape sensitivity. Development could break-up the current landscape, thus impacting on its legibility in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon the Bronze Age Round Barrow and may impact upon the locations of Palaeolithic artefacts. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>High Sensitivity - known presence of Bronze Age Round Barrow</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – possible presence of Palaeolithic artefacts.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – The Coventry Canal forms the eastern boundary of the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Medium – Low Sensitivity – Some potential for Roman settlement. Finds made to the west of the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Low Sensitivity – finds of prehistoric tools found in the south east of the Strategic Site, some potential for further finds to be made.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon the site of the Bronze Age Round Barrow and could impact upon the locations of Palaeolithic artefacts</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – the wider Study Area is considered to be of local value due to its associations with George Eliot.</p> <p>Negligible Sensitivity – Large post-war fields, industrial sites and quarries.</p>	<p>It appears likely that the Strategic Site contains a Bronze Age Round Barrow. However the effect of any development on this feature could be mitigated through sympathetic design, avoiding the barrow, or through further work if this proves impractical.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site as a whole.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation. Target evaluation on Barrow site in particular.</p> <p>Future development should address whether it would impact upon the legibility to understand the landscape in relation to the life and works of George Eliot. Mitigation may involve the preservation of certain buildings, views or open spaces and deemed to be significant by more detailed survey.</p>

4.21 EX/05/08

Study Area Size: 117.87 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.21.1 This Study Area is located 2.4 km to the south west of the historic core of Bedworth. The underlying bedrock geology of the Strategic Site is sandstone and mudstone of the Whitacre Member, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The south east of the Strategic Site is covered by a superficial deposit of Diamicton (post-glacial deposits) formed in the Quaternary Period. The Strategic Site is a plot of enclosed land located immediately to the north west of a medieval moated site and the junction of the M6 motorway with the A444. The wider Study Area is dominated by the M6 motorway and the A44 dual carriageway that cross the area on north west – south east and south west north east alignments respectively. The two roads meet at a junction in the north west corner of the area. The remainder of the Study Area is covered by field systems which appear to be planned enclosure dating from the early 19th century with a small area of post-1955 semi-detached housing at Exhall Hall Green extending into the northern limits.

Designated Assets:

- 4.21.2 The Strategic Site contains no designated sites
- 4.21.3 The wider Study Area contains one Scheduled Monument; the Moated Site at Exhall Hall (1019141) and Three Grade II Listed Buildings; Exhall Hall (1034979), Bridge over the Moat (1185759) and a Barn (1365049) are located within the wider Study Area.
- 4.21.4 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.21.5 The Strategic site is located in an area of enclosed land that is believed to have been previously associated with Moat House, a medieval moated site, located immediately to the south east. This is considered to be a landscape of local interest and therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.21.6 No prehistoric assets have been recorded within the wider Study Area. A single coin (MWA6984) is the only Roman find from the area, while no early medieval features or finds have been recorded. There are two medieval moated sites within the Study Area; Moat House (MWA1650) immediately adjacent to the Strategic Site and Exhall Hall, a Scheduled Monument (1019141). At Moat House are the remains of a small homestead moat in poor condition. Only the north and east sides survive. The moat is rectilinear, filled with water and appears to be in a good condition. The house and moat do not appear on 17th century maps. It has been suggested that the moat is contemporary with the house, but the grounds for this suggestion are uncertain (WHER). An evaluation (EWA9324) revealed substantial walls and the backfilled southern arm of the moat. Medieval glazed tiles and pottery were recovered as well as sandstone blocks and rubble spread which appeared to represent the remains of revetting against the inner lip of the moat. Walls, probably of medieval date, appear to have been part of a substantial building located on the eastern side of the moat platform. Exhall Hall (1019141) was a manor house originally that was built during the medieval period with later additions. The manor house is surrounded by a medieval moat, a wide ditch surrounding a building, and is situated on the east side of Bowling Green Lane at Exhall Hall Green. The Exhall site also contains three Grade II Listed Buildings (Exhall Hall 1034979, a bridge over the moat 1185759 and a barn to the south west 1365049). Two fields containing ridge and furrow earthworks

associated with medieval field systems have been recorded in the north east and south west of the Study Area. The former field appears to have been ploughed flat by modern agriculture, while earthworks in the latter appear to remain intact (GoogleEarth© image July 2012). The Study Area appears to have remained as largely agricultural land until the 20th century when urban development from Coventry to the south and Bedworth to the north began to expand into it. The M6 motorway was constructed in the 1960s.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.21.7 The location of the Strategic site so close to Moat House means that it is possible that features associated with this site may extend over the Strategic Site itself. This is considered to be an area of high potential. The Strategic Site appears to have avoided disruption during the construction of the M6 motorway and as a result as yet archaeological features may exist here. Development may impact upon medieval features associated with Moat House and with other possible features. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation of the impacts may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.21.8 The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 19th February 2014. The area is dominated by modern transport routes with enclosed fields dating from the 19th century located in between, together with two medieval settlement foci. Some traces of medieval field systems have also been noted. Development within the Strategic Site will have a medium impact upon one of the last surviving parcels of enclosed land between the M6 motorway and the B4113. Development will have no impact upon the setting or views from Scheduled Monument of Exhall Hall or any of the Listed Buildings within it, which have no views of the site. Development will impact upon the setting of and views from Moat House which is adjacent to the site. Overall, the landscape is considered to be of local interest for research and therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).

Summary of Sensitivity

Strategic Site

- 4.21.9 The Strategic Site contains a moated medieval site at Moat House close to the centre and one field of surviving ridge and furrow earthworks to the south west. The rest of the area is covered either by modern transport routes or 19th century enclosed land. Development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon features associated with the medieval moated site which is located immediately to the west. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

Proposed Infrastructure Area

- 4.21.10 M6 J3 Improvements is a circular area located over Junction 3 of the M6. At the time of writing it is not clear what this development would entail, but the polygon that delimits the proposed area does take in the south east corner of Exhall Hall, a Scheduled Monument (1019141). Any development that impacts upon the Scheduled Monument would require Scheduled Monument Consent from English Heritage. Any development that involved an impact on previously undisturbed land around the junction would also be likely to impact upon archaeological features associated with the Exhall Hall site. The three Grade II Listed Buildings at Exhall, Exhall Hall (1034979), a bridge over a moat (1185759) and a barn (1365049) have a clear view of the area. Development will have a low impact upon the setting of and views from these buildings. Most of the site is occupied by the current Junction 3. All of the land

taken up by carriageway can assumed to have been heavily disturbed by the original road development and there is no likelihood of archaeological features surviving here. The Scheduled Monument of Exhall Hall is considered to be of very high sensitivity, with legislation required before any works could be carried out there. Overall the site of the junction itself is considered to be of low sensitivity, while the farmland around it is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology /Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>High Sensitivity – possible presence of medieval features to the west of moated site.</p> <p>Low Sensitivity – potential for ploughed-out remains of ridge and furrow earthworks within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Low-Sensitivity – small possibility of Roman activity, some Roman findspots recorded to the west of the Strategic Site.</p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – enclosed land associated with moated site. Considered to be of local interest.</p>	<p>The Strategic Site is located immediately to the north west of a medieval moated site and it is considered likely that as yet unrecorded archaeological features associated with this site may exist within the Strategic Site. It is unlikely that the presence of such features would prohibit future development here; however, further investigative work will be required in order to clarify the extent of this archaeological potential before any development takes place.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching within the footprint of the M6 Junction improvements and within the Strategic Site will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within these two areas.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

Summary of Impacts of Proposed Infrastructure

Housing Preferred Option Site	Impact on Archaeology	Impact on Settings of Designated Sites	Impact on views from Designated Sites	Impact on Historic Landscape	Mitigation
M6 J3 improvements	Medium - High – possible impact upon Exhall Hall	<p>Low Impact upon Exhall Hall (1034979), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon Bridge over the moat (1185759) , an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon Barn to the south west of the farm (1365049) , an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p>	<p>Low Impact upon Exhall Hall (1034979), an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon Bridge over the moat (1185759) , an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p> <p>Low Impact upon Barn to the south west of the farm (1365049) , an asset of medium value leading to a Minor Effect</p>	Low – cumulative impact upon 19 th century enclosed landscape	<p>At the present time the archaeological record suggests that there are no issues to prevent development within the Strategic Site. However, the potential for as yet unrecorded archaeology to exist here must be taken into account</p> <p>Any development impacts could be mitigated by the monitoring of any future ground works by an archaeologist.</p> <p>Measures to mitigate the impact upon the designated assets may include the screening of the development from the Scheduled Monument and the Listed Buildings by landscaping. The potential effect of the development upon the setting of the Scheduled Monument and the Listed Buildings, together with the efficacy of mitigation measures will require consultation with English Heritage.</p>

4.22 EX/07/08

Size: 137.78 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.22.1 This Study Area is located, 3.7 km to the south west of the centre of Bedworth. It is characterised by gently undulating land with underlying bedrock geology of Sandstone and conglomerate that form part of the Keresley Member; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Mudstone and sandstone of the Whitacre Member, also Carboniferous in date, covers the south east of the Strategic Site (BGS website). The Strategic Site is occupied by modern field systems. The northern half of the wider Study Area is mainly covered by school sites and Neal's Green, an area of post-1955 housing. A strip of small, enclosed fields is located close to the centre of the Strategic Site.

Designated Assets:

- 4.22.2 There are no designated assets located within the Strategic Site or the wider Study Area.
- 4.22.3 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.22.4 No archaeological assets are located within the Strategic Site or the wider Study Area. The fields that survive within the Strategic Site appear to be planned enclosure dating from the early 19th century. This landscape is considered to be of value to local research and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2). No fieldwork has been carried out within the Strategic Site.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.22.5 Within the Strategic Site the land appears to be relatively undisturbed and there is medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist here. Development within the site may impact upon possible features. To mitigate this impact it is recommended that any ground works be monitored by an archaeologist.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.22.6 The Study Area was the subject of a rapid drive-through survey on 19th February 2014. The landscape is dominated by housing and schools with some fragments of early 19th century field systems surviving. Development within the Strategic Site would have a medium impact on the historic landscape and would have no impact on Listed Buildings. The landscape within the wider Study Area is considered to be of no historical interest and is therefore of negligible sensitivity (Table 2).

Summary of Sensitivity

- 4.22.7 There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The key sensitivity is the potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist within what is a relatively undisturbed area. Development within the Strategic Site may therefore impact upon any as yet unrecorded archaeological features. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology / Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land.</p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – Enclosed fields within Strategic Site are of local interest.</p> <p>Negligible Sensitivity – Industrial landscape</p>	<p>At the present time there appear to be no known archaeological aspects within the Strategic Site which would inhibit future development. There is medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will be required in order to fully assess this potential before any development takes place.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

4.23 EX/19/08

Study Area Size: 134.72 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.23.1 This Study Area is located between the villages of Keresley and Ash Green, 3.8 km to the south west of the centre of Bedworth. It is characterised by gently undulating land with underlying bedrock geology of Sandstone and conglomerate that form part of the Keresley Member; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The Strategic Site is occupied by planned enclosure dating from the 19th century. The western third of the wider Study Area is taken up with post-1955 semi-detached housing and industrial estates and the southern third is occupied by the site of the former Coventry Colliery. The north and east of the Study Area are covered by field systems that appear to be planned enclosure dating from the early 19th century.

Designated Assets:

- 4.23.2 There are no designated assets located within the Strategic Site or the wider Study Area.
- 4.23.3 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.23.4 An archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenching and field walking at the former Coventry Colliery site (EWA6820), which included the Strategic Site, revealed only some evidence of agricultural practices, such as ridge and furrow ploughing, 'lazy bed' construction and field drainage. There was no evidence for significant archaeological activity. The Strategic Site is believed to have once been part of Newlands Hall Park, post-medieval parkland which has been developed over the past two centuries (WHER). It is now occupied by planned enclosure that dates from the 19th century. This landscape is considered to be of local value and therefore is of low sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.23.5 No Prehistoric assets have been recorded within the Study Area. Two Roman coin finds (MWA6977 & 6978) have been made in the northern third. Newlands Hall Park (MWA12657) is a park established around the medieval manor of Newlands Hall. This part continued in use into the post-medieval period but has been subsequently built upon by modern housing at Keresley Newlands. The projected area of the former park extends over the north west quarter of the Study Area. The area appears to have been dominated by agriculture through the medieval and post-medieval periods and was then transformed by the arrival of industry. Coventry Colliery was opened in 1913 and continued to function until 1991. The area is now being developed into an industrial estate.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.23.6 The Strategic Site formed part of an archaeological Evaluation (EWA6820) that found no evidence for significant archaeological activity and is therefore considered to be of low potential. It is recommended that any ground works should be monitored by an archaeologist.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.23.7 The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 19th February 2014. The landscape is largely urban and post-industrial in nature with a 19th century rural landscape to the east. Ash Green in the north east of the Study Area is largely post-World War Two in date. Development within the Strategic Site would have an impact on an area of no historical landscape interest and therefore one of

negligible sensitivity (Table 2). Development would not impact upon any Listed Building.

Summary of Sensitivity

- 4.23.8 The Strategic Site has been the subject of an archaeological evaluation which has not identified any features. Overall, The Strategic Site is considered to be of low cultural heritage sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
Low Sensitivity – Area already evaluated and no features recorded.	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity– Strategic Site is a former part of Newlands Hall Park – post-medieval parkland and then 19th century enclosure; of local interest</p> <p>Negligible Sensitivity-Wider Study Area consists of 19th century urban and post-industrial landscape.</p>	<p>There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. No key sensitivities have been identified and the site has been evaluated by an earlier archaeological investigation.</p> <p>No further investigative work will be required.</p>

4.24 WB/01/08

Study Area Size: 115.55 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.24.1 The Study Area is located on gently undulating land c 1.8km to the south of the historic core of Nuneaton. The underlying bedrock geology of the Strategic Site is complex. The eastern third of the site is underlain by Bromsgrove Sandstone dating from the Triassic period (251 -237 million years BP). To the west are ridges of Outwoods Sale Mudstone from the Cambrian period (502-488 Million years BP), Lamprophyres from the Ordovician period (451-444 million years BP) and Pennine Coal Measures from the Carboniferous Period (313-312 million years BP). The east of the area is also covered by superficial patches of river terrace deposits that date from the Quaternary period and more recent alluvium. The Strategic Site is currently occupied by a demolished school that is surrounded by former playing fields. Around 75% of the Study Area is built over with early 20th century terrace housing in the north and the Bermuda Industrial Estate to the west. The remainder to the south and east is covered by former quarry workings and a few large post-Second World War fields.

Designated Assets:

- 4.24.2 No designated assets are located within the Strategic Site or the wider Study Area.
- 4.24.3 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.24.4 The strategic site contains no archaeological assets but is located to the south of the known medieval core of Chilvers Coton (MWA9748) and it is suspected that further settlement (MWA7444) once existed immediately to the north of the Strategic Site (VCH, 1947) and may extend into the site itself. The Strategic Site is currently occupied by the site of a former school and is considered to be of no historical landscape interest and therefore is of negligible sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.24.5 A number of stone tools dating from the Palaeolithic period have been recovered from within the wider Study Area. These include a concentration of worked stone tools (MWA4431, 4445, 5318 and 6320) found in the southern third of the area during granite quarrying in the late 19th century. A Roman coin hoard (MWA1652) and fragments of Roman pottery (MWA5319) have been found within the Study Area although no features or structures have been recorded that can be dated to that period. The Domesday survey of 1086 states that ‘Harold son of Earl Ralph holds Chilvers (Coton) from the king 8 hides. Land for 10 ploughs. In lordship half a plough; 9 slaves; 15 villagers and 7 smallholders with 7 ploughs. Meadow, 3 furlongs long and 1 wide; woodland 1.5 leagues long and 1 league wide’. The area appears to have functioned as a farming community through the post-medieval period, followed by radical changes with the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and early 19th centuries with coal mining and stone quarrying the dominant industries. The Coventry Canal (MWA4373) was constructed from north to south across the eastern edge of the study Area in the late 1780s. A mining village was established at Bermuda (MWA1879) in the west of the area in the mid-19th century while the Griff Granite Quarry (MWA6679), at the southern end was in operation between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Gipsy Lane, located c 900 metres to the south of the Strategic Site is mentioned in ‘The Mill On the Floss’ by George Eliot, who spent her childhood years around Griff attended school at Griff House that is located c 1km to the south of the Strategic Site (1034983). Housing estates from Nuneaton began to spread into the north of the Study Area in the early 20th century, while the Bermuda

Business Park, built following the closure of nearby Griff colliery in the 1990s occupies the western third. The small amount in the south of the Study Area is occupied by large fields established in the 20th century.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.24.6 The close proximity of the medieval settlement (MWA7444) means it is highly likely that features associated with this settlement may extend into the Strategic Site. This is considered to be an area of high potential. Development here would be likely to impact upon medieval features. The central part of the Strategic Site will have been previously impacted by the construction of the former school buildings. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.
- 4.24.7 Within the wider Study Area it is clear from the number of prehistoric stone tools found across the area that much use has been made of the quartzite and granite found in the area from the earliest occupation periods. There is high potential for further finds of such stone tools to be found during any future development. The centre and south of the area has been mostly quarried, although the remaining field systems are areas of relatively undisturbed land which are considered to hold medium potential for further prehistoric and Roman finds.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.24.8 The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 19th February 2014. The area is a mix of early 20th century housing, late 20th century industrial estate and early modern quarry sites with a small area of modern field systems. The landscape is considered to be of no historical interest and therefore is of negligible sensitivity (Table 2). Development within the Strategic site will have a low impact upon a plot of rough grass and the foundations of former school buildings which is of low value as historic landscape. Development will have no impacts upon any Listed Buildings.

Key Sensitivities

- 4.24.9 The key sensitivity of the Strategic Site is the likely presence of medieval features extending into the Site from a Deserted Medieval Settlement located immediately to the north. Development within the Strategic Site would be likely to impact upon features associated with the Deserted Medieval Settlement which is located immediately to the north. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of high sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology /Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>High Sensitivity - likely medieval features extending into Strategic Site from Deserted Medieval Settlement immediately to the north.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity – Some potential for further Palaeolithic finds, similar to those recovered in the quarries to the south.</p> <p>Low Sensitivity – Small potential for post-medieval limekilns to exist within the Strategic Site, similar to those recorded to the west.</p>	None	None	Negligible Sensitivity - –modern landscape of no historical interest.	<p>It is highly likely that features associated with the known medieval settlement located immediately to the north of the Site may extend into the Strategic Site. While the presence of such features would not necessarily prohibit future development within the Strategic Site, it is considered that further investigative work would be required in order to clarify this potential prior to any development taking place.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

4.25 WE/03/08

Study Area Size: 201.32 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.25.1 The Study Area is located on gently undulating land immediately to the north of Weddington and 2.1 km to the north east of Nuneaton's historic core. The underlying bedrock geology of the Strategic Site is Mercia mudstone sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. Above are patches of superficial Anker sand and gravel and river terrace deposits, both of which are Quaternary in origin. The Strategic Site itself is covered by field systems of planned enclosure that date from the early 19th century. In the wider Study Area large modern fields are located to the north west, to the west of the line of a former railway.

Designated Assets:

- 4.25.2 There are no Designated Assets located within the Strategic Site.
- 4.25.3 The wider Study Area contains one Grade II Listed Building; the Church of St. James (1185771) is located within the wider Study Area.
- 4.25.4 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.25.5 The Strategic site occupies an area immediately to the north of Weddington which is covered by enclosed field systems that date from the early 19th century (WHER HLC). It contains no known heritage assets. The landscape within the Strategic Site is considered to be of local interest and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.25.6 The wider Study Area includes six Palaeolithic artefacts that have been found wholly across the western half (MWA12787, 12788, 12799, 12840, 12833 and 12834). A Bronze Age axehead (MWA4501) was also found within the Study Area, towards the southern boundary, on the northern edge of Weddington. Roman finds including sherds of pottery, tile and mortaria were found west of Weddington Road (MWA7439) at the southern end of the Study Area; a possible ditch was also recorded here. Weddington was held by Hereward, a free man at the time of King Edward the Confessor at the end of the Saxon period (VCH, 1947). After the Norman Conquest of 1086 the manor was given to the Count of Meulan and Hereward continued to hold it of him. The village was destroyed when the first Marquis of Dorset enclosed the whole manor, turning it to pasture in 1491 (Beresford M W., 1945, TBAS vol. 66. p98). Ten houses are reported pulled down in the 1517 Inquiry and 60 persons expelled. The site of the former village (MWA1656) is located in the far south west of the Study Area. The church of St. James, a Grade II Listed Building, (1185771) is 14th century in origin and appears to have survived the clearance. It is located close to the south west boundary of the Study Area. A field of ridge and furrow is located in the north east of the Study Area with a further three fields located around the shrunken medieval village (MWA1656) in the south west. These earthworks were seen to be intact on a GoogleEarth© image of the area taken in January 2006 and are all presumed to be still extant. The Study Area was crossed by a railway line in the mid-19th century, although this line was closed in the 20th century and now survives as an earthwork and footpath that crosses the area on a south west – north east axis. Weddington began to expand again in the second half of the 20th century with semi-detached estates that now occupy the southern end of the Study Area.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.25.7 The large number of Palaeolithic finds across the Study Area suggests that there is medium potential for further finds of a similar date to be found within the Strategic Site itself. The site appears to have been relatively undisturbed throughout recorded history and there is medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist here. Development could impact upon such features. This impact could be mitigated by the monitoring of any ground works by an archaeologist.
- 4.25.8 The wider Study Area to the north west of the shrunken medieval village is an area of medium potential and it is possible that development in and around this area could disturb medieval archaeological features. The finds made in the south west of the Study Area are indicative of Roman settlement to the south east of Weddington and are of medium potential.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.25.9 The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 19th February 2014. The north eastern third of the Study Area is covered by planned enclosure dating from the early 19th century, while the fields immediately to the north of the village appear to have been amalgamated to create large, but irregular plots. The larger fields on the north western side of the Study Area are modern in origin. Overall, this landscape is considered to be a robust undesignated landscape and therefore is of low sensitivity (Table 2). The location of the Strategic Site suggests that any new development will expand settlement to the north, impacting upon an area that appears to have been relatively undisturbed in the past with medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist. There are no clear views of the Strategic Site from the Church of St. James (Grade II Listed Building 1185771) and development will not impact upon it.

Summary of Sensitivity

- 4.25.10 There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The key sensitivity is the potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist within what is a relatively undisturbed area. Development within the Strategic Site may impact on any as yet unrecorded archaeological features. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of medium - low sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology /Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land</p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – 19th Century planned enclosure.</p>	<p>There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. However, there is considered to be a medium potential for as yet unrecorded features to exist here.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will be required to clarify this potential before any development takes place.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

Additional Sites

4.26 Additional Site 5

Study Area Size: 180.83 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.26.1 The Study Area is located over the villages of Ash Green and Neal's Green, 3.4 km to the south west of the centre of Bedworth. It is characterised by gently undulating land with underlying bedrock geology of Sandstone and conglomerate that form part of the Keresley Member; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 299 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The Strategic Site is occupied by small modern paddocks with a 20th century farm at the south east end. The west and south of the wider Study Area are covered by field systems that appear to be planned enclosure dating from the early 19th century. Neal's Green and Ash Green are dominated by early and late 20th century housing.

Designated Assets:

- 4.26.2 The Strategic site contains no designated sites.
- 4.26.3 One Grade II Listed Building; The Cottage (1034987) is located within the wider Study Area.
- 4.26.4 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.26.5 The Strategic Site does not appear to have been developed in recorded history and is currently occupied by modern paddocks. The landscape within the Strategic Site is considered to be of no historical interest and is therefore of negligible sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.26.6 In the wider Study Area, a stray Iron Age coin and harness fitting (MWA10043) found at Exhall Farm are the only prehistoric asset located. Two Roman coin finds (MWA6977 & 6978) have been made in the north west corner. The only medieval find was a key (MWA10043) found at Exhall Farm close to the centre of the Study Area. Newlands Hall Park (MWA12657) is a park established around the medieval manor of Newlands Hall. This park continued in use into the post-medieval period but has been subsequently built upon by modern housing at Keresley Newlands. The projected area of the former park extends over the north west corner of the Study Area. The area appears to have been dominated by agriculture through the medieval and post-medieval periods and was then transformed by the arrival of industry. Coventry Colliery was opened in 1913 and continued to function until 1991. The area is now being developed into an industrial estate in the south west of the Study Area. An archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenching and field walking at the former Coventry Colliery site (EWA6820), located adjacent to the Strategic Site, revealed only some evidence of agricultural practices, such as ridge and furrow ploughing, 'lazy bed' construction and field drainage. There was no evidence for significant archaeological activity. Ash Green and Neal's Green both developed rapidly in the 20th century and are dominated by semi-detached housing and school sites

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.26.7 The Strategic Site appears to have been relatively undisturbed and therefore there is a chance that as yet unrecorded archaeological feature may exist here, although an evaluation carried out adjacent to the site (EWA 6820) recorded no archaeological features. Development within the Strategic Site may impact upon possible features.

This impact could be mitigated by the monitoring of any ground working by an archaeologist.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.26.8 The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 19th February 2014. The landscape is largely urban and post-industrial in nature with a 19th century rural landscape to the east. Ash Green and Neal's Green are largely post-Second World War in date. Development within the Strategic Site would have an impact on a landscape of no historic interest and therefore of negligible sensitivity. Development would have no impact upon Listed Buildings.

Summary of Sensitivity

- 4.26.9 There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The key sensitivity is the potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist within what is a relatively undisturbed area. Development within the Strategic Site may impact on any as yet unrecorded archaeological features. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of medium - low sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology /Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land</p>	None	None	<p>Negligible Sensitivity– small modern paddocks and post-industrial landscape</p>	<p>Although There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit future development within the Strategic Site, there is medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to occur here.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will be needed in order to establish the nature and extent of this potential before any future development.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

4.27 Additional Site 14

Study Area Size: 187.84 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

4.27.1 The Study Area adjoins the western half of the village of Bulkington, together with the fields systems immediately to the west of the settlement. The village of Bulkington is located c 1.8km to the east of Bedworth and 5 km to the south east of Nuneaton. The underlying bedrock geology of most of the Strategic Site is Mercia Mudstone; a sedimentary formation that dates to approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The western quarter of the Strategic Site is underlain by Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation which also dates from the Triassic. Most of Bulkington is located upon superficial deposits of Wolston and Dunsmore sand and gravel as well as Diamicton with outcrops of Bosworth Clay, all of which date from the Quaternary period onwards. The Strategic Site is occupied by planned enclosure dating from the early 19th century. The south western two-thirds of the wider Study Area is covered by field systems that appear to be early 19th century in origin with some that date from the post-Second World War to the north west. The north east third of the Study Area is taken up with post-1955 housing that surrounds the historic core of Bulkington which is located in the far north east corner.

Designated Assets:

4.27.2 The Strategic Site contains no designated sites.

4.27.3 The wider Study Area contains one Grade II* Listed Building; the Church of St. James (1365054) and three Grade II Listed Buildings; Railings (1034988), two chest tombs (1186141) and 3-4 Church Street (1365050) are located within the wider Study Area.

4.27.4 The Strategic Site contains no Conservation Areas

4.27.5 The wider Study Area contains the Bulkington Conservation Area.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

4.27.6 Two fields in the south east and south west corners of the Strategic Site have been recorded as containing the remains of ridge and furrow earthworks associated with medieval field systems. Both of these earthwork systems could still be seen on a GoogleEarth© image taken in July 2012 and are assumed to be still extant. The Strategic Site appears to have been used for agriculture throughout the medieval and then post-medieval periods, with the medieval open field systems probably enclosed in the early 19th century (VCH, 1947). The landscape within the Strategic Site is considered to be a robust undesignated one and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2). There does not appear to have been any development within the Strategic Site in recorded history.

4.27.7 Within the wider Study Area the only prehistoric evidence recorded is an Iron Age terret ring (MWA9919) that was found to the north west of Bulkington. No recorded evidence for Roman activity exists within the area, nor is there any from the early medieval period, although the manor of Bulkington is mentioned by the Domesday survey of 1086 as being in existence prior to the Norman Conquest of 1066 (VCH, 1947). The focus of medieval Bulkington appears to have been in the area immediately around the parish church of St. James, a Grade II* Listed Building (1365054) that dates from the early 13th century. Another medieval settlement is thought' from documentary evidence, to have been located to the south west of Weston-in-Arden (MWA7445) in the north west of the Study Area. A chapel at Weston is recorded in 1143 (MWA1679). Three fields in the south and west of the Study Area have been recorded as containing the remains of ridge and furrow

earthworks associated with medieval field systems. Most of these earthwork systems could still be seen on a GoogleEarth© image taken in July 2012 and are assumed to be still extant. The Study Area appears to have been used for agriculture throughout the medieval and then post-medieval periods, with the medieval open field systems probably enclosed in the early 19th century (VCH, 1947). There is evidence that some fields close to the centre of the Study Area were enclosed prior to the 19th century on an informal, piecemeal basis, leading to smaller and more irregularly-shaped fields than those that were part of the planned parliamentary enclosures. The Study Area was crossed by the railway in the mid-19th century. The later 20th century saw a rapid development in the size of Bulkington as the village developed into a dormitory settlement for the nearby towns of Bedworth, Nuneaton and Coventry.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.27.8 The Strategic Site contains two fields of surviving ridge and furrow earthworks which date from the later medieval period. The site is likely to have been forested up to the medieval period when assarting gradually opened up areas for farming. The relatively undisturbed nature of this part of the Site suggests that there is some possibility for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to occur here. It is considered to be of medium potential. The Iron Age ring find (MWA9919) in the north of the Study Area may be an indicator of later prehistoric activity in the Strategic Site, although it is likely that this is just an isolated find and the area is considered to be of low potential. Development here would impact upon the ridge and furrow earthworks and upon any surviving archaeological features. This impact could be mitigated by the recording of the ridge and furrow prior to development, together with the monitoring of any ground works by an archaeologist.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.27.9 The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18th February 2014. Bulkington consists of a small historic core, surrounded by a large area of post-Second World War housing. The area to the south west consists of rolling countryside. The Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area are surrounded and closed-in by later 20th century buildings and have very limited views. The medieval core of the village has been cut off from the field systems to the south west by this later development and left the core isolated from its original setting in the countryside. Development within the Study Area would have a medium impact upon an area of planned 19th century enclosure which is surrounded by later field systems. Overall the landscape is considered to be one of local interest and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2). The development would not impact upon any Listed Buildings.

Summary of Sensitivity

- 4.27.10 There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The key sensitivity is the potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist within what is a relatively undisturbed area. There is also a chance of truncated medieval ridge and furrow features to exist here. Development within the Strategic Site may impact on any as yet unrecorded archaeological features and upon the truncated medieval ridge and furrow. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology /Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land</p> <p>Low Sensitivity – potential for possible presence of truncated medieval ridge and furrow in south east corner of Strategic Site.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that development within the Strategic Site could impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features with an outside chance of encountering ploughed-out ridge and furrow earthworks.</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – 19th Century enclosure with possible medieval origins.</p>	<p>The impact of development upon any Surviving ridge and furrow earthworks would be mitigated by these earthworks being planned and recorded prior to any development. Although There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit future development within the Strategic Site, there is medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to occur within the area.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching could clarify the extent of this potential before any future development takes place.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

4.28 Additional Site 19

Study Area Size: 148.42 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.28.1 The Study Area occupies the eastern half of the village of Bulkington, together with the fields systems immediately to the north east and south east of the settlement. The village of Bulkington is located c 3.4km to the east of Bedworth and 5 km to the south east of Nuneaton. The underlying bedrock geology of most of the area is Mercia Mudstone; a sedimentary formation that dates to approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The western quarter of the Strategic Site is underlain by Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation which also dates from the Triassic. Most of Bulkington is located upon superficial deposits of Wolston and Dunsmore sand and gravel as well as Diamicton with outcrops of Bosworth Clay, all of which date from the Quaternary period onwards. The Strategic Site is occupied by piecemeal enclosure, which probably dates from the 18th century and earlier (WHER). The north eastern half of the wider Study Area is covered by field systems that appear to be early 19th century in origin with some that date from the post-Second World War. The south east half of the Study Area is taken up with post-1955 housing that surrounds the historic core of Bulkington which is located in the far south east corner.

Designated Assets:

- 4.28.2 The Strategic site contains no designated sites
- 4.28.3 The wider Study Area contains one Grade II* Listed Building; the Church of St. James (1365054) and two Grade II Listed Buildings; Railings (1034988) and two chest tombs (1186141) are located within the wider Study Area.
- 4.28.4 The Strategic Site contains no Conservation Areas
- 4.28.5 The wider Study Area contains part of the Bulkington Conservation Area.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.28.6 Two fields within the north east of the Strategic Site have been recorded as containing the remains of ridge and furrow earthworks associated with medieval field systems. These earthwork systems could still be seen on a GoogleEarth© image taken in July 2012 and are assumed to be still extant. The landscape within the Strategic Site is considered to be a robust undesignated one and is therefore of low sensitivity (Table 2). The Strategic Site appears to have been undeveloped through recorded history.
- 4.28.7 No evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity has been recorded within the wider Study Area, nor is there any from the early medieval period, although the manor of Bulkington is mentioned by the Domesday survey of 1086 as being in existence prior to the Norman Conquest of 1066 (VCH, 1947). The Study Area is likely to have been heavily forested through these periods. The focus of medieval Bulkington appears to have been in the area immediately around the parish church of St. James, a Grade II* Listed Building (1365054) that dates from the early 13th century. The Study Area appears to have been used for agriculture throughout the medieval and then post-medieval periods, with the medieval open field systems probably enclosed in the early 19th century (VCH, 1947). The later 20th century saw a rapid development in the size of Bulkington as the village developed into a dormitory settlement for the nearby towns of Bedworth, Nuneaton and Coventry.

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.28.8 The Strategic Site contains ridge and furrow earthworks and is covered by post-medieval piecemeal enclosure which retains some field boundaries from earlier medieval field systems. This is of medium sensitivity. The site appears not to have been developed in recorded history and it is possible that as yet unrecorded archaeological features exist here. Development would impact upon the ridge and furrow and upon any surviving features. These impacts could be mitigated by recording the ridge and furrow prior to development together with a Trial Trenching Evaluation Trial which will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.
- 4.28.9 Within the wider Study Area the main focus of archaeological potential is the medieval core of Bulkington in the south east which may contain medieval sub-surface features and which is considered to be of medium potential. The fields containing ridge and furrow earthworks are the last above ground evidence of medieval agriculture within the Study Area. The south west quarter of the site is covered by 20th century housing development which will have impacted heavily on sub-surface features. The area is considered to be of low potential.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

- 4.28.10 The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 18th February 2014. Bulkington consists of a small historic core, surrounded by a large area of post-World War Two housing. The area to the south west consists of rolling countryside. The Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area are surrounded and closed-in by later 20th century buildings and have very limited views. The medieval core of the village has been cut off from the field systems to the south west by this later development and left the core isolated from its original setting in the countryside. Overall, the historic landscape of the wider Study Area is considered to be of local interest and therefore is of low sensitivity (Table 2). Development within the Strategic Site would have a high impact upon an area of post-medieval piecemeal enclosure. Not much of this type of field system survives in the region. Development would have no impact on Listed Buildings.

Summary of Sensitivity

- 4.28.11 There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The key sensitivity is the potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist within what is a relatively undisturbed area. There is also a chance of truncated medieval ridge and furrow features to exist here. Development within the Strategic Site may impact on any as yet unrecorded archaeological features and upon the truncated medieval ridge and furrow. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of medium - low sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology /Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within relatively undisturbed agricultural land</p> <p>Low Sensitivity - possible presence of truncated medieval ridge and furrow in north east corner of Strategic Site.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that development within the Strategic Site could impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features with an outside chance of encountering ploughed-out ridge and furrow earthworks.</i></p>	None	None	<p>Low Sensitivity – post-medieval piecemeal enclosure, predating 19th century.</p>	<p>The impact of development upon any Surviving ridge and furrow earthworks would be mitigated by these earthworks being planned and recorded prior to any development.</p> <p>There is medium potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological features to exist within the site and this potential will need to be clarified by further investigate work prior to any development.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

4.29 Additional Site 29

Study Area Size: 178.70 hectares

Historic Landscape / Townscape context:

- 4.29.1 The Study Area is located immediately to the north east of Attleborough, c 1.7km to the south east of Nuneaton and c 3.5km to the north east of Bedworth. The underlying bedrock geology of most of the area is Mercia Mudstone; a sedimentary formation that dates to approximately 200 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The western quarter of the Strategic Site is underlain by Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation which also dates from the Triassic. The north of the area is located upon Anker sand and gravel that dates from the Quaternary period onwards with deposits of recent alluvium across the river's floodplain. The Strategic Site is occupied by modern field systems. The north west of the wider Study Area is taken up with the Attleborough Fields Industrial Estate with later 20th century housing covering the south west quarter. The central part of the Study Area is occupied by a modern cemetery and a playground with large post-World War Two fields covering the eastern third of the area. The Study Area is crossed from east to west by the River Anker.

Designated Assets:

- 4.29.2 No designated assets are located within the Strategic Site or the wider Study Area.
- 4.29.3 The Strategic Site and the wider Study Area contain no Conservation Areas.

Archaeological / Historic Baseline:

- 4.29.4 A Palaeolithic findspot (MWA12793) has been recorded within the Strategic Site. The Site appears to have been relatively undisturbed through recorded history. The Strategic Site appears to have remained as agricultural land through the later medieval and post-medieval periods. The open field systems were enclosed in the early 19th century (VCH, 1947) These enclosed fields were broken up into much larger plots in the post-World War Two era, leaving the fields systems which exist today. The landscape within the Strategic site is considered to be of no historical interest and therefore is of negligible sensitivity (Table 2).
- 4.29.5 In the wider Study Area a total of ten Palaeolithic findspots have been made to the south of the River Anker (MWA4430, 7498, 9416, 12744-6, 12769, 12792, 12828 and 12841). These finds form part of a wider Palaeolithic axe industry that has been recorded to the south of Nuneaton. No Roman or early medieval sites have been recorded within the Study Area. The area is likely to have been heavily forested up to the later medieval period, when assarting (the clearance of woodland for agricultural purposes) would have gradually opened the area up. Earthworks associated with the medieval manor at Horeston Grange are located at the northern end of the Study Area. Horeston Grange was a possession of the priory at Nuneaton and is mentioned in church records in 1291 (VCH, 1947).

Archaeological Potential:

- 4.29.6 The Strategic Site contains a Palaeolithic findspot and it is possible that further finds could be made here, embedded in the gravels. The site appears to have been relatively undisturbed throughout recorded history and there is a chance that as yet unrecorded features may exist here. This is an area of medium potential. Trial Trenching Evaluation will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site. Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation in-situ of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.

4.29.7 In the wider Study Area the main area of archaeological potential is to the south of the River Anker that has produced a large concentration of Palaeolithic artefacts. This part of the site is considered to be of high potential. The area of earthworks associated with Horeston Grange manor at the northern end of the Strategic Site is also one of high potential as are the fields immediately around this site which may contain previously unrecorded features associated with the grange. The fields in the north east of the area appear to have been relatively undisturbed in recorded history and there is some potential for as yet unrecorded features to exist here. This part of the site is considered to be of medium potential. The western quarter of the area is covered by industrial estates, while the southern quarter is covered by modern housing. Both of these parts of the area will have been impacted heavily by this development and are considered to be of low potential.

Key Views / Settings & Historic Landscape:

4.29.8 The Study Area was the subject of a drive-through prospection survey on 19th February 2014. The open land in the east of the area is covered by large fields of pasture that rise gently on either side of the River Anker. The western half of the area is covered by modern housing and industrial estate. The Study Area is located on low-lying ground with clear views across the open fields to the east and very limited lines of sight within the built up areas in the west. Development here would have a medium impact on area landscape that is considered to be of no historic interest and therefore of negligible sensitivity (Table 2). Development would not impact upon any Listed Buildings.

Summary of Sensitivity

4.29.9 There are no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. The key sensitivity is the potential for Palaeolithic finds to occur within the Strategic Site. Development within the Strategic Site may impact on the locations of Palaeolithic artefact scatters and any as yet unrecorded archaeological features. Overall the Strategic Site is considered to be of medium sensitivity.

Impact on Archaeology /Archaeological Sensitivity of the Site	Impact on Settings of Designated Assets	Impact on views from Designated Assets	Sensitivity of Historic Landscape	Recommendations / Mitigation
<p>Medium Sensitivity - possibility of further Palaeolithic artefacts and later prehistoric tools.</p> <p>Medium Sensitivity - Potential for as yet unrecorded sites within the relatively undisturbed agricultural land.</p> <p><i>Overall, it is considered that development within the Strategic Site could impact upon as yet unrecorded archaeological features and upon the locations of Palaeolithic tools</i></p>	None	None	<p>Negligible Sensitivity – A mixture of modern field systems, housing and industrial estates.</p>	<p>At this time there appear to be no known archaeological aspects which could inhibit development within the Strategic Site. There is medium potential for areas within the Strategic Site to contain Palaeolithic artefacts and later prehistoric tools, together with as yet unrecorded archaeological features. Further investigative work will be required in order to clarify this potential before any development takes place.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, including where appropriate, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching will help to clarify the nature of the possible archaeological resource within the Strategic Site.</p> <p>Mitigation may comprise further recording and excavation (preservation by record) or preservation <i>in-situ</i> of significant sites if these are identified during the evaluation.</p>

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