

A46 Coventry Junctions (Walsgrave)

Scheme number: TR010066

6.1 Environmental Statement

Chapter 6 – Cultural Heritage

APFP Regulations 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and
Procedure) Regulations 2009

Volume 6

November 2024

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

**The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure)
Regulations 2009**

A46 Coventry Junctions (Walsgrave)
Development Consent Order 202[x]

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
Chapter 6 – Cultural Heritage

Regulation Number	Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	TR010066
Application Document Reference	TR010066/APP/6.1
Author	A46 Coventry Junctions (Walsgrave), Project Team. National Highways

Version	Date	Status of Version
Rev 0	November 2024	Application Issue

Table of contents

6.	Cultural heritage.....	1
6.1.	Introduction	1
6.2.	Competent expert evidence	3
6.3.	Legislative and policy framework.....	3
6.4.	Consultation	8
6.5.	Assessment methodology.....	9
6.6.	Assessment assumption and limitations.....	14
6.7.	Study area.....	15
6.8.	Baseline conditions	16
6.9.	Potential impacts	23
6.10.	Design, mitigation and enhancement measures	28
6.11.	Assessment of likely significant effects	32
6.12.	Monitoring.....	34
6.13.	Conclusions.....	34
	Acronyms	36
	Glossary	37
	References	40

6. Cultural heritage

6.1. Introduction

- 6.1.1. This chapter presents the information required by the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended) to be provided in the Environmental Statement (ES) to enable the identification and assessment of likely significant effects on cultural heritage.
- 6.1.2. The chapter considers the known heritage baseline, alongside a consideration of changes ('impacts') on heritage assets that may occur due to the construction and operation of the Scheme and the resultant potential effects. Consideration of impacts would focus on those assets where potential impacts have been identified.
- 6.1.3. For the purposes of this chapter, cultural heritage comprises three broad matters, defined as:
- Archaeological remains: the material remains of human activity from the earliest periods of human evolution to the present. These could be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground, or moveable artefacts.
 - Historic buildings: architectural, designed or other structures with a significant historical value. These could include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as buildings, such as milestones or bridges. Conservation Areas are considered within the historic building subject area.
 - Historic landscapes: the current landscape, whose character is the consequence of the action and interaction of natural and human factors. This includes designed landscapes and parkland. Historically important hedgerows have also been included in this area as they are landscape signatures.
- 6.1.4. It is worth noting that, divisions between these, or indeed any, descriptive categories is necessarily arbitrary and flexible. For example, the line between archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes would usually be difficult to draw conclusively in any given conservation area. There is no consensus on the precise moment that a ruined building becomes archaeology or the scale at which a group of historic buildings (or one large one) becomes an historic landscape.
- 6.1.5. Heritage assets may be grouped into two categories; designated and non-designated.

- 6.1.6. Designated assets are those entered into the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). Some are afforded statutory protection, such as protected wrecks, scheduled monuments, Listed Buildings and conservation areas. Some are not afforded statutory protection but are given greater weight by local authorities in planning decisions. These comprise registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields.
- 6.1.7. Non-designated heritage assets include all assets identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which are not inscribed on the NHLE. This does not mean that heritage assets which are not included in the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) are not “non-designated heritage assets”, only that the local authority has final say on what is and is not a “heritage asset” in the context of planning decisions. Non-designated assets may include any form of heritage and may be entered onto local lists by the local authority. For the sake of simplicity, any previously unknown heritage asset, which was discovered in the course of this assessment, is referred to as a non-designated heritage asset.
- 6.1.8. As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, this ES chapter reports the likely predicted significant effects on cultural heritage as a result of the construction and operation of the Scheme.
- 6.1.9. This assessment includes a review of the existing baseline conditions, consideration of the potential impacts, identification of proportionate mitigation and enhancement and describes predicted significant residual effects.
- 6.1.10. The approach to this assessment follows the methodology set out in the Environmental Scoping Report (**TR010066/APP/6.8**) and is in accordance with the Scoping Opinion (**TR010066/APP/6.9**) produced by the Planning Inspectorate’s on behalf of the Secretary of State. ES Appendix 4.1 (Scoping Opinion Response) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**) contains further information on how each of the matters raised in the Scoping Opinion have been addressed.
- 6.1.11. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring, and LA 106 Cultural heritage assessment.
- 6.1.12. ES Chapter 2 (The Scheme) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**) contains a detailed description of the Scheme. The drawings referenced in this Chapter can be found in the ES Figures (**TR010066/APP/6.2**):

- ES Figure 6.1 – Designated Heritage Assets

- ES Figure 6.2 – Non-Designated Heritage Assets
- ES Figure 6.3 – Heritage Events
- ES Figure 6.4 – Historic Building Recording – Location Plan

6.1.13. The main chapter text is supported by the following ES Appendices (**TR010066/APP/6.3**):

- ES Appendix 6.1 – Cultural Heritage Information
- ES Appendix 6.2 – Geophysical Survey Report
- ES Appendix 6.3 – Assessment Report for Archaeological Watching Brief
- ES Appendix 6.4 – Archaeological Trial Trenching Survey Report

6.1.14. The likely change to the existing landscape, people's views and visual effects is addressed within ES Chapter 7 (Landscape and Visual Effects) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**) and has been utilised in this chapter to address changes to asset setting, as has ES Chapter 5 (Air Quality) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**), ES Chapter 11 (Noise and Vibration) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**), and ES Chapter 13 (Road Drainage and the Water Environment) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**).

6.2. Competent expert evidence

- 6.2.1. This cultural heritage assessment has been undertaken by a Principal Heritage Consultant who holds full corporate membership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA). The Principal Consultant has over 18 years of experience undertaking heritage assessments for highways schemes throughout the UK. A technical review of this assessment was undertaken by an Associate Director with 30 years of professional heritage experience.
- 6.2.2. They have used their EIA knowledge, experience with DMRB and road schemes and professional judgement in identifying the likely significant effects associated with the Scheme.

6.3. Legislative and policy framework

Legislation

- 6.3.1. The overarching legislation relating to the historic environment in England and relevant to this heritage assessment of the Scheme are presented in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Legislation relevant to the Cultural heritage assessment

Legislation	Summary	How this is addressed in the assessment
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953	Authorises Historic England to compile a register of “ <i>gardens and other land</i> ” situated in England that appear to be of special historic interest. The Register of Parks and Gardens lists various forms of designed landscapes. These are not protected by a separate consent regime, but applications for consent will give great weight to their conservation.	The setting of registered parks and gardens has been accounted for in the cultural heritage assessment, as reported in this chapter and in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (TR010066/APP/6.3)
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Provides legal protection for areas of national archaeological importance as well as setting out guidelines for the selection of sites for inclusion in the protected schedule.	Assessment of potential for nationally important archaeological remains has been accounted for in the cultural heritage assessment, as reported in this chapter and in ES Appendices 6.1 through 6.4 (TR010066/APP/6.3)
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Provides legal protection for buildings recognised to be of special architectural or historic interest and are subject to additional controls over demolition and alteration. Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of heritage assets, including their setting. Section 66 relates to the special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the special character of a Listed Building and section 72 echoes this for conservation areas	The setting of Listed Buildings and conservation areas has been accounted for in the cultural heritage assessment, as reported in this chapter and in ES Appendices 6.1 through 6.4 (TR010066/APP/6.3)
Environment Act 1995	Hedgerow Regulations 1997 as amended (made pursuant to Section 97 of the Environment Act) make provision for the identification and protection of hedgerows of importance from a historic environment perspective.	Important historic hedgerows have been identified and assessed in this chapter and in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (TR010066/APP/6.3)

National Networks National Policy Statement 2024

- 6.3.2. The National Networks National Policy Statement (NPS NN) 2024 sets out the policy which the Scheme should comply with. It is also the basis for informing a judgement on the impacts of a Scheme, for example whether the Scheme is consistent with the requirements of the NPS NN. Compliance of the Scheme

with the NPS NN is detailed within the NPS NN Accordance Tables (TR010066/APP/7.2).

- 6.3.3. Of relevance to this assessment is Section 5: The Historic Environment (paragraphs 5.204 – 5.226), which addresses impacts to heritage assets and the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. The Statement sets out requirements for the Applicant's assessment, mitigation requirements and the Secretary of State's responsibilities when dealing with planning proposals which have the potential to impact on cultural heritage assets. The Statement emphasises the importance of balancing the need for the conservation of heritage assets with the merits of new development.
- 6.3.4. Table 6-2 summarises the policy requirements from the NPS NN relating to the Applicant's assessment and mitigation requirements for historic environment and how these requirements have been addressed in the assessment.

Table 6-2 NPS NN requirements for cultural heritage

Paragraph	Applicant's assessment / mitigation requirement	How this is addressed in the assessment
5.210	<i>"The applicant should undertake an assessment of any significant heritage impacts of the proposed project and should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant Historic Environment Record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation."</i>	All heritage assets relevant to the Scheme have been identified from utilisation of documentary sources, a site walkover survey and archaeological field survey. ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (TR010066/APP/6.3) goes into detail about the heritage assets affected and has determined their value through a series of processes including the extent to which setting contributes to the assets in question. The potential significant heritage impacts have been assessed in this chapter and in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (TR010066/APP/6.3).
5.213	<i>"Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, the Secretary of State should require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the importance and the impact. Applicants</i>	Requirement 10 of the draft DCO states no construction activity is to commence in the area of the listed Hungerley Hall Farm wall until for that part of the authorised development a written scheme for historic building recording, reflecting the mitigation measures included in the Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC) (Appendix A of the First Iteration

Paragraph	Applicant's assessment / mitigation requirement	How this is addressed in the assessment
	<i>should be required to deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environment Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it."</i>	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (TR010066/APP/6.5), has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Secretary of State following consultation with the relevant planning authority. The written scheme of investigation would stipulate the accession of the Scheme reports to the public domain as well as the archiving arrangements.
5.214	<i>"The Secretary of State may add requirements to the Development Consent Order to ensure that this is undertaken in a timely manner in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that meets the requirements of this section, and has been agreed in writing with the relevant Local Authority, Historic England or Marine Management Organisation."</i>	Not applicable.
5.215	<i>"Where there is a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State should consider requirements to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction."</i>	Protocols for the discovery of unexpected archaeological remains have been included in the First Iteration EMP (TR010066/APP/6.5)

National Planning Policy Framework

- 6.3.5. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023) sets out the Government's planning policy framework for the whole of England, including the Government's expectation for content and quality of planning applications and local plan policy. The overall strategic aims of the NPS NN and NPPF are consistent. The NPPF may be an important and relevant matter but does not form the basis for a decision on an NSIP.
- 6.3.6. Chapter 16 (paragraphs 195-214) of the NPPF sets out a framework for the management of the historic environment and provides guidance for proposals affecting heritage assets.

Local planning policy

Coventry local policy

- 6.3.7. A summary of relevant policies within Coventry City Council Local plan (2011-2031), 2017 of relevance to the cultural heritage assessment is presented in Table 6-3 Summary of relevant policies within Coventry City Council Local plan (2011-2031), 2017.

Table 6-3 Summary of relevant policies within Coventry City Council Local plan (2011-2031), 2017

Policy number	Summary	How this is addressed in the assessment
Policy HE2: Conservation and Heritage Assets	<i>“1. In order to help sustain the historic character, sense of place, environmental quality and local distinctiveness of Coventry, development proposals will be supported where they conserve and, where appropriate, enhance those aspects of the historic environment which are recognised as being of special historic, archaeological, architectural, artistic, landscape or townscape significance[...].”</i>	<p>This ES Chapter fully assesses the impacts of the Scheme on the cultural heritage features.</p> <p>The cultural heritage features assessed within this Chapter are detailed within the baseline conditions in section 6.8 of this Chapter. Further detail is provided in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (TR010066/APP/6.3).</p> <p>Mitigation measures are detailed in section 6.10 of this Chapter and the assessment of likely significant effects is detailed in section 6.11.</p> <p>Mitigation is also included in the REAC (Appendix A of the First Iteration EMP (TR010066/APP/6.5)). The First Iteration EMP will be developed into the Second Iteration EMP for implementation during construction and is secured by Requirement 4 of the draft DCO (TR010066/APP/3.1).</p>

Rugby local policy

6.3.8. The Rugby Borough Council Local Plan (2011-2031), 2019 contain policies relevant to cultural heritage and these are included within Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Summary of relevant policies within Rugby Borough Council Local Plan (2011-2031), 2019

Policy number	Summary	How this is addressed in the assessment
Policy SDC3: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	<p><i>“Development will be supported that sustains and enhances the significance of the Borough’s heritage assets including Listed Buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, archaeology, historic landscapes and townscapes.</i></p> <p><i>Development affecting the significance of a designated or non-designated heritage asset and its setting will be expected to preserve or enhance its significance.</i></p> <p><i>In weighing applications that affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm</i></p>	<p>This ES Chapter fully assesses the impacts of the Scheme on the cultural heritage features.</p> <p>The cultural heritage features assessed within this Chapter are detailed within the baseline conditions in section 6.8 of this Chapter. Further detail is provided in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (TR010066/APP/6.3).</p> <p>Mitigation measures are detailed in section 6.10 of this Chapter and the assessment of likely significant effects is detailed in section 6.11.</p> <p>Mitigation is also included in the REAC (Appendix A of the First Iteration EMP</p>

Policy number	Summary	How this is addressed in the assessment
	<i>or loss and the significance of the asset."</i>	(TR010066/APP/6.5). The First Iteration EMP will be developed into the Second Iteration EMP for implementation during construction and is secured by Requirement 4 of the draft DCO (TR010066/APP/3.1).

6.4. Consultation

- 6.4.1. An Environmental Scoping Report was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in June 2023 (**TR010066/APP/6.8**). A Scoping Opinion (**TR010066/APP/6.9**) was received in response to the Environmental Scoping Report (2023). The Applicant's responses to the Scoping Opinion are contained in the Scoping Opinion Response, ES Appendix 4.1 (Scoping Opinion Response) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**).
- 6.4.2. Responses in relation to the statutory consultation undertaken are presented in the Consultation Report (**TR010066/APP/5.1**). Details of how the Applicant has undertaken further engagement with statutory consultees is set out in the Consultation Report (**TR010066/APP/5.1**).
- 6.4.3. Following production of the Environmental Scoping Report (**TR010066/APP/6.8**), potential physical effects to a designated heritage asset were identified as a result of design changes and clarified on consultation.
- 6.4.4. Ongoing engagement with the archaeological advisors and conservation officers to the local planning authorities (Coventry City Council and Rugby Borough Council) throughout the progression of the Scheme have confirmed that the approach to the assessment methodology is acceptable. They have also provided qualitative comments and information, notably regarding the archaeological potential for medieval assets within the area.
- 6.4.5. Responses to the Environmental Scoping Report (**TR010066/APP/6.8**) were received from Historic England and the local planning authorities:
- Historic England stated concern for the grade II* Registered Park and Garden associated with Coombe Abbey¹; the Listed Buildings within the park, particularly the grade II* Listed Building of The Woodlands; and the grade II listed Hungerley Hall Farmhouse and its surrounding buildings (Historic England Scoping Opinion, 24/07/2023). On the latter point Historic England have deferred to the Coventry Conservation Officer (Principal

¹A grade II* Registered Park and Garden, as well as a conservation area. See Section 6.8

Inspector of Historic Buildings and Areas, email correspondence 06/06/2023).

- Coventry City Council stated concern for the medieval landscape setting in which the Scheme is set (Coventry City Council Scoping Opinion, 02/10/2023), Rugby Borough Council extends this concern with mention of the impact of the Scheme on the setting of Brinklow Castle (Rugby Borough Council Scoping Opinion, 31/07/2023).

6.4.6. Potential effects on the historic landscape and the setting of Brinklow Castle are addressed in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**) and in section 6.8. No potentially significant effect was identified.

6.4.7. A site meeting was undertaken on 7 July 2023 with the Coventry City Council Conservation Officer to discuss the impact of the Scheme on the grade II listed Hungerley Hall Farmhouse, as well as the significance of the relationships between the farmhouse and its surrounding buildings. Following this site visit, Coventry City Council have issued an advice note (undated, received by the Applicant January 2024). In summary:

- The yard wall, garden wall and two barns to the east of the farmhouse are confirmed to be curtilage listed and they have the potential to be directly impacted by the Scheme.
- The farmhouse itself has the potential to be indirectly impacted during construction due to potential ground movement as well as directly impacted due to changes within its setting.
- Information was provided regarding Coombe Abbey Park and its associated Listed Buildings. Concerns are present for the setting of the park as a result of the Scheme, specifically in regard to impacts arising from any increase in lighting.

6.5. Assessment methodology

6.5.1. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with DMRB LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring and LA 106 Cultural Heritage Assessment. It has considered effects on designated and non-designated heritage assets. These assets include: Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, non-designated locally recorded historically important buildings and landscapes, locally important buildings and structures identified during survey work, and non-designated below ground archaeological remains.

6.5.2. In addition to DMRB LA 104 and LA 106, the following guidance has been used to inform this assessment:

- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England 2008)
- Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12 (Historic England, 2019)
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking (Historic England 2015)
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020)
- IEMA, IHBC and CIfA's publication Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (2021)

- 6.5.3. Temporary and permanent construction and operational effects on heritage assets have been considered in this assessment. Temporary effects relate to setting effects from construction-related activities. Permanent effects can be either physical effects on the heritage asset or effects on their setting. These effects can also be direct or indirect. Direct effects result directly from the Scheme and are the main type of effect, including changes to setting and physical removal of remains. Indirect effects result from the scheme, but are removed by a causal step. This can be difficult to separate out but, for example, excavations for construction may cause a change in drainage in a wider area, which may affect the preservation of archaeological remains.
- 6.5.4. All heritage assets are listed in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**), Table 4, with an assessment of each asset's heritage value. This appendix also provides relevant historic background necessary to place the assessments in context.
- 6.5.5. Baseline information has been gathered using desktop sources and information collected from surveys. A full list of desktop sources is presented in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information)) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**).
- 6.5.6. The results of desk-based work and site visits (ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information)) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**) have been used to inform the assessment of archaeological potential. Mitigation recommendations are based on industry best practice outlined above and consultations undertaken with relevant heritage consultees.
- 6.5.7. An assessment of magnitude of impact and significance of effect on all baseline heritage assets, regardless of whether that effect is considered "significant", is presented in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information)) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**), Table 5.

- 6.5.8. The value (sensitivity) of heritage receptors has been assessed in accordance with DMRB LA 104. It should be noted that Listed Buildings, because of their designation, are generally considered to be of high importance. However, assets of medium value (sensitivity) can be of medium or high importance.
- 6.5.9. Although all grades of Listed Building (I, II* and II) are equally protected in law, there are three categories of grade (described further in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information)) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**). Grade II is the lowest grade and much more common than grades I and II*. All grade II Listed Buildings have been categorised with a high value (sensitivity), but this nuance is taken into account in the assessment based on professional judgement and consultations with the relevant conservation officer.

Surveys

- 6.5.10. Ground investigations undertaken in May 2023 were subject to archaeological monitoring and recording (ES Appendix 6.3 (Assessment Report for Archaeological Watching Brief)) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**). Three trial pits were monitored and no archaeological remains were observed
- 6.5.11. A site visit was undertaken in July 2023 to determine the condition, setting and sensitivity of the known heritage assets and to identify any previously un-recorded assets. The site visit confirmed the relationship between the boundary walls to the yard, barns and the grade II Listed Building of Hungerley Hall Farmhouse as well as the visibility of the current A46 from these assets.
- 6.5.12. The grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Coombe Abbey was also visited during the site visit. It was noted that there is no clear visibility or legible historic relationship between this asset (or any of the heritage assets within the park) and the Scheme.
- 6.5.13. No further assets were identified during the site visit.
- 6.5.14. A geophysical survey was undertaken in September 2023 (Appendix 6.2 (Geophysical Survey Report)) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**). This identified no anomalies of a possible or probable significant archaeological origin; however, 'green waste' was evident in three of the fields that could mask anomalies with a weaker magnetic signature. Yet, anomalies suggestive of agricultural activity were able to be identified such as former field boundaries and ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 6.5.15. Following this geophysical survey, a scheme of trial trenching was undertaken in March 2024 (ES Appendix 6.4 (Archaeological Trenching Report)), (**TR010066/APP/6.3**). This identified a single archaeological feature, a ditch

present in three trenches. This ditch aligned with the former parish boundary which has been identified from 1st and 2nd edition OS mapping. The ditch fill included modern debris, indicating that it was extant until relatively recently and is therefore of low significance.

- 6.5.16. A structural survey using a drone (due to access restrictions) in January 2024 was undertaken. A review of imagery of the two Hungerley Hall Farm barns within the Order Limits captured during the survey has been used to inform this assessment.

Assessment Criteria

- 6.5.17. Further clarification of the way in which criteria used in this assessment apply to cultural heritage is provided in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**).
- 6.5.18. The value/sensitivity of heritage assets and the magnitude and significance of effects has been based on the criteria outlined in tables 3.2N, 3.4N, 3.7 and 3.8.1 of DMRB LA 104. Each heritage asset in the baseline is graded for heritage value/sensitivity on a scale of Negligible, Low, Medium, High and Very High. This is based on the criteria outlined in Table 3.2N of DMRB LA 104 as presented below in Table 6-5 and with reference to other appropriate criteria such as those used to designate Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings as well as professional judgement. The contribution that setting makes to the heritage value of the asset is assessed at this stage. The criteria used for assessing sensitivity of heritage assets is discussed further in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**).

Table 6-5 Criteria for assessing Value/Sensitivity

Value/Sensitivity	Typical criteria
Very high	World Heritage sites, assets of acknowledged international importance, assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* Listed Buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, undesignated monuments, sites or landscapes that can be shown to have specific nationally important qualities and assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives. Grade II Listed Buildings can also be of high value and are assessed on an individual basis
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings, grade II registered parks and gardens, conservation areas, undesignated sites of high importance identified through research or survey, monuments or sites that can be shown to have important qualities in their fabric or historical association. Locally Listed Buildings can be of medium or low value and are assessed on an individual basis

Value/Sensitivity	Typical criteria
Low	Undesignated assets - buildings, structures, monuments or archaeological sites with a local importance for education or cultural appreciation, and which add to local archaeological and historical research. Very badly damaged assets that are of such poor quality that they cannot be classed as high or medium, parks and gardens of local interest. Locally Listed Buildings can be of medium or low value and are assessed on an individual basis
Negligible	Heritage resources identified as being of little historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest, resources whose importance is compromised by poor preservation or survival or by contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.

6.5.19. The magnitude of impact is assessed on a scale of No Change, Negligible, Minor, Moderate or Major. This is based on consideration of each of the parts of each asset likely to be affected. These parts could be physical elements of the asset or its setting and how important those elements are to the heritage value of the asset. Impacts can be beneficial or adverse and there can be both beneficial and adverse impacts on the same asset. Beneficial and adverse impacts do not “balance out” and each type of impact gets carried forward to assessment of residual effect significance. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are presented in Table 6-6, and discussed further in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (TR010066/APP/6.3).

Table 6-6 Criteria for assessing magnitude of impact

Magnitude	Criteria
Major adverse	Total loss or fundamental alteration to heritage asset's significance or setting. Addition of new features that substantially alter the setting of a heritage asset.
Moderate adverse	Partial loss or alteration to a heritage asset's significance or its setting. Addition of new features that partially alter setting of a heritage asset to the extent where the significance is impacted.
Minor adverse	Minor loss of an element of a heritage asset or its setting. Addition of new features that form largely inconspicuous elements in the setting of a heritage asset to the extent that its significance is slightly impacted.
Negligible adverse	Very minor loss of elements of a heritage asset or its setting. Addition of new features that do not alter the setting of a heritage asset.
No change	No change to the heritage asset.
Negligible beneficial	Very minor enhancements to the heritage asset or its setting that help slightly better reveal the assets heritage value.
Minor beneficial	Changes that have a limited benefit to the heritage value of the asset. Changes to the setting of the asset which have a slight beneficial impact on heritage value and enhance the ability to understand the asset its historic context and setting.
Moderate beneficial	Changes that are beneficial to the heritage value of the asset.

Magnitude	Criteria
	Changes that result in the setting of the asset being noticeably enhanced and improving the ability to understand the asset and its historic context and setting.
Major beneficial	Changes that are extremely beneficial to the value of the asset. Comprehensive changes to the setting of the asset which greatly reveal and enhance its heritage value.

6.5.20. The significance of effect is established by comparing the assessment of the value/sensitivity of a heritage asset with the magnitude of the impact as described in DMRB LA104 and shown in Table 6-7 below. In accordance with DMRB, moderate, large or very large effects are considered “significant effects”. Professional judgement is used to determine the significance of effect where there are two options.

Table 6-7 Significance Matrix (taken from DMRB LA 104)

	Magnitude of Impact					
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Heritage Value	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Slight / Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight

6.6. Assessment assumption and limitations

- 6.6.1. The assessment has been based on the Scheme description and construction strategy presented in ES Chapter 2 (The Scheme) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**) and has taken into account the lateral limits of deviation illustrated on the Works Plans (**TR010066/APP/2.3**) and vertical limits of deviation secured under Article 10 of the draft DCO (**TR010066/APP/3.1**) to establish a realistic worst-case assessment scenario.
- 6.6.2. Detailed explanations of assumptions and limitations are set out in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**). These are standard for heritage assessment and no unique limitations or assumptions have been made

for the Scheme. The level and quality of information presented in this ES is sufficient to inform the assessment of impact and appropriate mitigation.

6.7. Study area

- 6.7.1. The study area has been defined in accordance with DMRB LA 106 (paragraphs 3.5-3.7). It is not directly mappable but those elements that are able to be depicted on a map are shown on ES Figures 6.1 (Designated Heritage Assets), 6.2 (Non-Designated Heritage Assets) and 6.3 (Heritage Events) (**TR010066/APP/6.2**). The study area includes:
- The footprint of the Scheme and areas which may be physically affected.
 - The Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI). This draws from the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) as a maximum extent and is modified using site observations to account for vegetation or other factors, such as existing buildings or inaccessible locations (for example the roofline of a building may be within the ZTV but is not where a person could be reasonably expected to be standing to experience an effect). The ZVI does not have a mappable output, as it is based partly on professional judgement and will change with season and weather.
 - Any heritage assets which may potentially be affected by noise and/or vibration.
- 6.7.2. In order to identify assets within the study area, detailed data for designated and non-designated assets was gathered for a 3km buffer of the Scheme. Data for designated assets was gathered for a 10km buffer. Presentation of the data here and in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**) has been limited to whichever is greater of the study area or 1km buffer for illustrative purposes.
- 6.7.3. To establish the archaeological potential and historic context of the Scheme, all data as above was drawn on, as well as additional baseline information gathered for the wider region.
- 6.7.4. The study area and therefore assets assessed are different from those in the Environmental Scoping Report. The study area used for the Environmental Scoping Report was based purely on a buffer of the Scheme, as the ZTV, noise and vibration assessment, ground movement assessments etc were not yet available. The footprint of the scheme has also changed since the Environmental Scoping Report.

6.8. Baseline conditions

- 6.8.1. The archaeological and historic background is given in detail in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**), along with an assessment of value/sensitivity for all heritage assets identified. A summary of the baseline conditions and descriptions of the heritage assets which may be affected by the Scheme is set out below.
- 6.8.2. A total of 183 known heritage assets are recorded within the study area (ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**). These assets comprise:
- Two Scheduled Monuments
 - One grade II* Registered Park and Garden, also designated as a Conservation Area,
 - 25 Listed Buildings (two grade I, two grade II*, and 21 grade II)
 - 144 non-designated heritage assets, including findspots
 - 11 newly identified non-designated heritage assets
- 6.8.3. There are no Registered Battlefields within the study area.
- 6.8.1. Heritage assets are referred to by their National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Warwickshire HER (MWA), or Coventry HER (MCT) reference numbers. Designated heritage assets recorded by one or both of the HER(s) and the NHLE are referred to by their NHLE reference number. Non-designated heritage assets recorded by both Historic Environment Records (HER) are referred to by both reference numbers. Warwickshire HER have recorded areas of ridge and furrow that were not given reference numbers. These assets have been given unique identifiers prefixed by RF. Assets identified during the historic map regression carried out for this assessment are given a Unique Identifier (HA – heritage asset).
- 6.8.2. The locations of all heritage assets are shown on Figures 6.1 (Designated Heritage Assets) and 6.2 (Non-Designated Heritage Assets) (**TR010066/APP/6.2**) and listed in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**), Table 4 with an assessment of their heritage value/sensitivity.
- 6.8.3. Heritage assets were screened following review of all available construction information to exclude those assets from detailed assessment on which the Scheme would not have any impact. Details of this process and comments on individual assets can be found in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**). In brief, assets excluded from detailed

assessment mainly fell into three categories. These were not absolute criteria and all assets were examined for possible exceptions within their class:

- Upstanding remains and structures within the ZTV where the Scheme would only be visible from an inaccessible location such as roof lines, the tops of trees, boundary walls or hedges.
- Archaeological remains with no upstanding elements outside the footprint of the Scheme as these are not likely to be affected by the Scheme. However, these were used to inform the assessment of potential for the presence of previously unknown archaeological remains within the Scheme footprint.
- Findspots of artefacts that have been removed from their original location. These cannot be affected as they are no longer present. However, as above, these may indicate other remains nearby and were used to inform the assessment of archaeological potential.

Designated heritage assets

6.8.4. There are 29 designated heritage assets within the study area, ES Figure 6.1 (Designated Heritage Assets) (**TR010066/APP/6.2**). These include two Scheduled Monuments, one grade II* Registered Park and Garden (also a Conservation Area), two grade I Listed Buildings, two grade II* Listed Buildings and 21 grade II Listed Buildings. These are discussed in three groups below for ease of reference. None of these lie within the Scheme Order Limits, with the exception of an element of Hungerly Hall Farmhouse and a section of the boundary fence of Coombe Abbey.

Coombe Abbey

- 6.8.5. One of the closest designated heritage assets to the Scheme is the grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Coombe Abbey (NHLE1000408). The park is also a Conservation Area and contains a group of Listed Buildings. For the sake of ease of reference, capitalised “Park” has been used to mean the Registered Park and Garden, as well as the conservation area and the various Listed Buildings (so far as they are relevant to the Scheme).
- 6.8.6. The Park’s western boundary is contiguous with part of the Scheme’s south-eastern boundary. The boundary mapping supplied by the NHLE shows a slight overlap with the Order Limits on ES Figure 6.1 (Designated Heritage Assets) (**TR010066/APP/6.2**) in two locations. Along the north-western Park boundary, there is no actual overlap. The apparent overlap here is the result of differences in the mapping used to create the boundary lines. This has been agreed with Historic England. There is, however, an overlap on the Park’s western boundary, where the Order Limits do cross the Park boundary (to enable the replacement

of the boundary fencing described in ES Chapter 2 (The Scheme)
(TR010066/APP/6.1).

- 6.8.7. The Park has origins in the late 16th century but was landscaped by Lancelot “Capability” Brown in the 18th century, at the peak of its prominence. The original boundary has been extended to abut the current A46, the new boundary is now functionally indistinguishable from the original that just overlapped the Order Limits.
- 6.8.8. The Park is centred on Coombe Abbey (NHLE1233485), c.1.5km to the east of the Scheme. Coombe Abbey was established in the 12th century as a Cistercian Abbey and was an essential part of the ecclesiastical medieval landscape in the area until its dissolution in 1539 when it became a private house.
- 6.8.9. The approach to the Park runs north along the drive to Coombe Abbey. There are extensive internal views within the grounds and significant views across the surrounding agricultural land to the north and north-east. Three grade II Listed Buildings and one grade II* Listed Building sit within the western end of the park and form what was the Menagerie and associated structures (NHLE1233663; NHLE1276493; NHLE1233703; NHLE1233533). This group of buildings are screened on their western edge by established woodland planting. The focus of the wider landscape setting of the park is principally north-south, with long-distance “framed” views typical of Brown’s work obvious in views to the south from both the principal elevation of the main house and from the main body of the open park land.
- 6.8.10. During the site visit in July 2023, it was established that there is no clear visibility from the Park towards the Scheme. There are some indications of framed or curated vistas in the general direction of the Scheme, but these are between features inside the Park and do not look beyond it. The management plan for the Park (Coventry City Council 2023) details several important views and relationships, none of which include the area of the Scheme.
- 6.8.11. The setting of the Park makes a large contribution to its significance, with the opening and closing of views, curated approaches to the main buildings and transitions between buildings and landscape areas illustrating the internal and external relationships of the estate. Un-curated approaches index the wider rural setting of the Park, both sympathetically from the east and north and by contrast from the west and south.
- 6.8.12. These heritage assets are all of **high value**.

Hungerley Hall Farm

- 6.8.13. The other nearby designated heritage assets to the Scheme are a group of grade II Listed Buildings centred on Hungerley Hall Farmhouse (NHLE1265694) including its associated granary, cowshed, stable range (NHLE1265638) and barn (NHLE1226789), these sit to the north-west of the existing Walsgrave Junction. Following consultation with Coventry City Council Conservation Officer it has been confirmed that the garden wall, yard wall and two barns surrounding this farmhouse meet the statutory criteria for inclusion in the listing for Hungerley Hall Farmhouse. The yard wall and two barns lie within the Order Limits.
- 6.8.14. The farmhouse was constructed in the late 17th century/ early 18th century and has later additions. The grade II listed barn, granary, cowshed and stable range date to the mid to late 18th century. Historic mapping dates the garden wall, yard wall and brick-built barn to the mid to late 19th century. It is likely that these structures pre-date these maps. The metal pole barn also included within the listing of the farmhouse dates to the mid-20th century (pre-1948). The heritage assets centred on Hungerley Hall Farmhouse demonstrate the agricultural use of the landscape during the post-medieval period. The agricultural land surrounding the farm forms part of its setting, illustrating the historical use of the buildings. This landscape has been eroded by the construction of the existing A46, B4082 and surrounding residential properties.
- 6.8.15. Setting makes a moderate contribution to the significance of these assets. Principally, this is derived from the spatial and design relationships between the various structures, which contribute to their architectural value. The surrounding agricultural land and modern development is a tangible demonstration of how the activity and significance of the farm has changed over time from purely rural to urban fringe.
- 6.8.16. As grade II Listed Buildings, these heritage assets are all of **high value**.
- 6.8.17. In response to some early concerns expressed by Historic England and Rugby Borough Council, Brinklow Castle scheduled monument (list entry 1011368) was examined for potential impacts. The monument is approximately 5km east of the Scheme and is screened from it by the intervening topography. Its setting does not include the Order Limits and its distance and position relative to destinations indicates it would not be subject to impacts from changes to traffic during construction. No impact is predicted.

Other designated assets

- 6.8.18. There are two scheduled monuments recorded within the 1km study area. The closest is Caludon Castle, a moated site and part of an associated water

management system dating to the 12th century, c.960m west of the Scheme (NHLE1014044). This monument includes the grade I listed remains of Caludon Castle (NHLE1076645). The other is a moated site 190m south of and relating to Caludon Castle, likely dating to the 12th century c.945m west of the Scheme (NHLE1014045). These heritage assets are closely linked, with considerable intervisibility between the two. These scheduled monuments both demonstrate that the area surrounding the Scheme was part of an elite defensive landscape during the medieval period. This is given further credence by the presence of a medieval motte and bailey castle at Brinklow, c.4.7km east of the Scheme (NHLE1011368), which is not intervisible with the Scheme or the other defence-type assets. However, this aspect of landscape setting is intrinsic to this type of asset rather than unique to this particular area. Post-medieval enclosure and modern residential development mean that this landscape is no longer readily legible to a visitor. As scheduled monuments, these heritage assets are all of **high value**.

6.8.19. The NHLE records a further 22 Listed Buildings (not including the Hungerley Hall Farmhouse group) within the study area. The Listed Buildings comprise:

- Two grade I Listed Buildings: the Church of St Bartholomew (NHLE1076629) c.840m south-west of the Scheme and the remains of Caludon Castle (NHLE1076645) c.650m west of the Scheme.
- Three grade II* Listed Buildings; the Church of St Mary the Virgin (NHLE1115404) c.780m west of the Scheme, West Lodge (NHLE1233532) c.1.1km east of the Scheme, and The Woodlands (NHLE1233533) c.390m east of the Scheme.
- The remaining 17 Listed Buildings are all grade II listed, all of which are post-medieval in date and are listed in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**), Table 4.

6.8.20. These Listed Buildings demonstrate the development of the post-medieval ornamental landscape focused on Coombe Abbey Park as well as the development of the rural agricultural landscape in its surroundings. To the west of the Scheme the Listed Buildings demonstrate the development of the surrounding towns during the post-medieval period. These Listed Buildings are all of **high value**. Further information can be found in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**).

Non-designated heritage assets

6.8.21. There are 16 non-designated heritage assets recorded within the Order Limits; five previously known assets recorded on the HERs and 11 which have been

added in the course of this assessment (Figure 6.2 (Non-Designated Heritage Assets) (TR010066/APP/6.2)). The previously recorded assets are as follows:

- Each HER has a record for the same post-medieval turnpike road, running east to west from Market Harborough to Coventry and following the same trajectory as the B4428 in the southern part of the Scheme (MCT15261; MWA4788). Within the footprint of the Scheme, this asset has most likely been heavily damaged by the construction of the B4428 and the existing A46 and is therefore potentially of low to negligible value. As the state of preservation of this heritage asset within the Scheme footprint is not known, a precautionary **low value** has been used here.
- Ridge and furrow cultivation recorded along the B4082 to the west of the existing A46 roundabout dates to the post-medieval period (1500-1900 CE) with post-1800 CE coins and a belt buckle found in the same area (MCT891). This heritage asset was recorded during a field investigation in the area, as a result the asset has been removed. This heritage asset is of **negligible value**.
- An HER record for Coombe Abbey Park (MWA3740) is recorded within the proposed Order Limits of the Scheme. However, this is a duplication of the grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Coombe Abbey. It was created as a duplicate point-location for the park. This is a standard practice at some HERs for accessibility and data management reasons. A technical issue with the coordinates places it within the Order Limits. It is omitted from the assessment to avoid double counting and is mentioned here only for clarity.
- Two areas of ridge and furrow are recorded within the northern part of the Scheme by the Warwickshire HER. These ridge and furrow assets are not given a standard HER reference but are labelled RF6 and RF7 for the purposes of this assessment. These assets are no longer identifiable on LiDAR or modern Aerial Photography and are therefore in poor condition. These heritage assets are considered to be of **low value**.

6.8.22. There are a further 11 heritage assets within the Order Limits which have been identified during the historic map regressions and archaeological surveys. These are five “important hedgerows” under criteria 2, 3 and 5 of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (HA001-HA005), a former field system (HA006), a former orchard (HA007), two former ponds (HA008), a stream (HA009), a former road (HA010), and a former gravel pit (HA011). Of these, a single former field boundary that formed part of HA006 was recorded during archaeological trenching (ES Appendix 6.4 (Archaeological Trenching Report) (TR010066/APP/6.3)) and comprises the remains of a former parish boundary ditch. It was found to have been removed in the modern period. The ditch was not fully investigated due to safety concerns however, the modern in-fill is estimated to be at least 70% of the fill of the ditch, with the lower boundary not having been reached. All of these assets are considered to be of **Negligible value**.

- 6.8.23. It is worth noting here that, the geophysical survey (ES Appendix 6.2 (Geophysical Survey Report) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**)) identified many anomalies that appeared to be in line with the features identified from the documentary sources but only the parish boundary ditch was identified in trenching.
- 6.8.24. The remaining 140 non-designated heritage assets include:
- Two findspots.
 - 138 historical buildings, structures and archaeological sites.
- 6.8.25. The non-designated heritage assets date from the Prehistoric period into the modern period. In summary there are:
- One heritage asset of potential Early Lower Palaeolithic date forming cropmarks within the study area.
 - One heritage asset of Roman date within the study area, comprising a double-ditched enclosure.
 - 26 non-designated heritage assets of early medieval/medieval date which relate to the development of elite landscapes, a defensive landscape centred on Caludon Castle, and an ecclesiastical landscape centred on Coombe Abbey. The wider landscape surrounding these assets contains evidence for the development of a medieval agricultural landscape that may have had earlier origins.
 - The majority of assets within the study area date to the post-medieval period and demonstrate the development of the medieval agricultural landscape into the post-medieval period. The non-designated heritage assets of this date also provide evidence of small-scale rural industrial activity, such as quarrying, most likely undertaken to support agriculture in the area.
 - Seven heritage assets of modern date relating to the development of surrounding towns, including WWII and Cold War military sites.
 - 18 non-designated heritage assets of unknown date, largely in the form of ridge and furrow, which could be early medieval to post-medieval and “negative features” (ditches, scoops, pits etc), noted variously by archaeological excavations and by cropmark evidence.
- 6.8.26. As non-designated heritage assets these are considered to be of **low value** although, the surviving landscape elements around the castle and Park may be considered to be up to **medium value** if considered as a whole. Nevertheless, the effect that assigning differing values to these assets would have on the assessment of effect would not be appreciably altered by either approach, as the magnitude of impact on a landscape-sized asset would be much less than on each individual element. In this case, the approach of assessing each as a separate asset of low value has been taken, as it the most precautionary

approach. The two findspots recorded within the study area are considered to be of **negligible value** as they have been removed from their original location.

- 6.8.27. None of the non-designated heritage assets within the study area have a setting for which the Scheme area makes a significant contribution to their value. They are largely recorded for historic, architectural or archaeological value and have a setting that is experienced notionally, through knowledge of specialist records, rather than being readily legible in the landscape.

Future baseline

- 6.8.28. The future baseline is functionally identical to the current baseline for the purposes of impact assessment. Buildings are assumed to continue to be maintained and land management is assumed to continue broadly in line with current practice. Archaeological remains and buildings may be expected to degrade gradually over very long time periods. Designated assets are expected to degrade more slowly due to enhanced protection and management. Specific future developments are considered in ES Chapter 15 (Combined and Cumulative Effects) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**).

6.9. Potential impacts

- 6.9.1. This section gives a brief description of the potential impacts on the environment during both construction and operation of the Scheme.
- 6.9.2. For clarity and transparency, the process of identification of assets and of significant and non-significant effects is presented in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) (**TR010066/APP/6.3**). This exercise identified six designated heritage assets and seven non-designated heritage assets which may experience impacts from the Scheme.

Construction impacts

Temporary construction impacts

- 6.9.3. Temporary construction impacts may last for all or part of the construction period. These impacts include:
- temporary setting impacts due to the presence and use of construction plant and machinery
 - temporary setting impacts due to increased noise, vibration and dust during construction
 - the temporary presence of the satellite compound, diversion or alteration of existing services and installation of new services

- temporary increase in traffic

- 6.9.4. These impacts are short term and reversible, which means they will cause no permanent change or loss. Therefore, while temporary impacts are predicted for the Scheme, none of these can be considered to result in residual effects.
- 6.9.5. Increased noise and traffic would have a temporary impact to heritage value through a change in setting of Coombe Abbey Registered Park and Garden. The increase in traffic would be slight, as a result of the construction access routes between the two construction compounds. The road diversions, and possible increase in traffic and noise would have an impact on the appreciation of the rural nature of the landscape surrounding Coombe Abbey as it is approached by visitors by road and on some public footpaths/recreational routes. The main access to the Registered Park and Garden is currently on a rural character road, this character would be temporarily altered during construction. The magnitude of these temporary impacts is considered to be **negligible adverse** on this **high value** asset.
- 6.9.6. The temporary road diversions in place during construction for the closure of the B4082 and A46 have the potential to have a temporary impact to heritage value through a change in setting of the scheduled monuments of Caludon Castle and its associated moated site. The slight increase in traffic along Clifford Bridge Road may impact the fragile setting of these assets. The magnitude of these temporary impacts is considered to be **negligible adverse** on these **high value** assets.
- 6.9.7. Increased noise and possible dust, as well as the presence of the satellite construction compound during construction would have a temporary impact on the setting of the grade II listed Hungerley Hall Farmhouse. Although an acoustic barrier is proposed during construction, the surviving elements of its rural setting would none-the-less be replaced with the industrial character of a construction site. The magnitude of these temporary impacts is considered to be **major adverse** on this **high value** asset. Impacts related to vibration during construction are considered in ES Chapter 11 (Noise and Vibration) (TR010066/APP/6.1).

Permanent construction impacts

- 6.9.8. Permanent impacts have the potential to occur as a result of works carried out during the construction period which result in direct or indirect permanent change or loss. These are likely to include:
- permanent impacts on below ground remains due to excavation, ground disturbance, compaction, subsidence or changes to water drainage.

- permanent changes to the setting of heritage assets due to the construction of new infrastructure, modification of existing infrastructure as well as changes to landscaping and planting.

- 6.9.9. The construction of the Scheme would physically impact the grade II listed Hungerley Hall Farmhouse. The proposed B4082 link road and associated landscaping would involve the demolition of approximately 96% of the eastern yard wall. The wall is a key element in the ability to understand/appreciate the function of and relationships between the buildings in the farm group. Loss of the wall would mean that this dimension of understanding would be greatly lessened, but still possible through reference to mapping and by inference from the layout of the other buildings. The magnitude of this permanent impact is considered to be **moderate adverse** on this **high value** asset.
- 6.9.10. There is a very low chance for construction of the Scheme to physically affect the brick and pole barns at the western edge of the farm. Construction of the proposed B4082 link road and associated landscaping could cause vibration and/or soil movement that could cause physical damage to the barns if they were to become severe. If the existing structural weaknesses were to worsen, it may cause physical damage in the immediate term as well as increasing the rate of deterioration over time. Although the likelihood is very low, in a precautionary worst-case scenario, the magnitude of this potential permanent impact would be **moderate adverse** on these **high value** assets.
- 6.9.11. The construction of the Scheme would alter the setting of the grade II listed Hungerley Hall Farmhouse and associated listed assets (NHLE1226789; NHLE1265638; NHLE1265694). The proposed B4082 link road and associated landscaping removes part of the agricultural setting of the farmhouse and associated buildings. The change to setting would reduce the ability to understand and appreciate the past relationships between the farm buildings and its wider rural landscape to the east, which is already affected by the existing A46. In the past, the farmhouse is likely to have had a reasonably open view over, and access to, the landscape to the east, although it is not known if tall hedgerows would have blocked this at any point prior to the existing A46 planting and to what extent. The construction of the existing A46 and its screening planting has foreshortened this view and severed much of the former access. These aspects of understanding are possible to appreciate using mapping and from inference from the layout of the farm buildings, but this is not as immediately experiential as it once would have been before the existing A46 was built. While the existing planting does add to this severance more than the existing cutting itself, it is appropriate to weigh that against the character of a row of trees and shrubs over retaining a more open view with the urban character of an exposed road cutting. The proposed B4082 link road would reduce the buffer

of open ground between the farm buildings and the foreshortened view, creating a much more closed-in character. The increased height of the proposed link road and grade-separated junction would be greater than the existing planting further to the north-east. The magnitude of this permanent impact is considered to be **moderate adverse** on these **high value** assets.

- 6.9.12. The complexity of the impact on the Hungerley Hall Farm group has resulted in different levels of impact applied to the range of different changes. If the impact on the group is considered as a whole the Scheme is altering only three elements of the farm; the removal of the yard wall, potential damage to the barns and the alteration of the setting of the farm on its eastern aspect. The magnitude of these permanent impacts on the group as a whole is considered to be **moderate adverse** on these **high value** assets.
- 6.9.13. The construction of the Scheme would have a permanent physical and setting impact on Coombe Abbey Registered Park and Garden. At the western boundary of the Park, the Order Limits encroach on the park for the purpose of repair of the existing modern boundary fence (which is like-for-like and not regarded as an impact) and to raise the crowns of several trees (T46 to T55) to accommodate an earthwork. This would affect the western aspects of these trees and, although the trees would recover over time, there would be a maintenance of vegetation height clearance in this location during operation of the Scheme. The works could make the planting more visually permeable, particularly in winter. Given the density and layout of planting further into the park, this would not detract from the overall boundary indexing effect of the woodland from either inside or outside the Park. Within the Park, the only accessible point near these works is a path around the pool, currently used by anglers. This path is within the woodland and closer to the inner edge, adjacent to the pool, than the outer edge. The change may be faintly perceptible to anglers using the path at certain times of year. The magnitude of this permanent impact is considered to be **negligible adverse** on this **high value** asset.
- 6.9.14. The construction of the Scheme would physically affect eight non-designated heritage assets. These are:
- Two areas of ridge and furrow (RF6, RF7)
 - Five historic hedgerows (HA001-HA005)
 - The former parish boundary (part of HA006)
- 6.9.15. Based on the results of archaeological investigations (ES Appendices 6.2-6.4 (TR010066/APP/6.3)), the areas of ridge and furrow are likely to have been removed entirely or at least to a sufficient degree so as to have removed almost all of their archaeological interest. Therefore, any potential physical impact from

the Scheme is exceptionally limited. The assets are understood as well as they can be from the remote sensing data gathered by the HER. It could be understood that larger road infrastructure degrades the wider rural setting of the assets but, this is a small change from the present conditions overall. The impact of these permanent effects is considered to be **negligible adverse** on these **low value** assets.

- 6.9.16. The five historic hedgerows (HA001-HA005) have been identified from historic mapping. The Scheme will remove 360m of these assets which will result in a reduction of the legibility of post-medieval farming historic landscape elements. There is also a potential that these hedgerows preserve archaeological remains below ground. The impact of this permanent effect is considered to be **negligible adverse** on these **low value** assets.
- 6.9.17. The former parish boundary (part of HA006) is well understood from historic mapping and archaeological investigation has shown that its potential for post-medieval or earlier evidence is negligible. The Scheme will remove 350m of this asset (from its original approximately 4km length). The impact of this permanent effect is considered to be **negligible adverse** on this **low value** asset.
- 6.9.18. While many potential archaeological features within the Scheme were identified from desk-based sources and during geophysical survey, archaeological trial trenching results showed that these were not possible to observe physically, and no additional features were found. It is therefore a reasonable assumption that the level of preservation across the Scheme for all potential remains is also very poor. It was not possible to trench in the area between Hungerley Hall Farm and the existing A46, where the geophysical survey noted a “magnetically noisy” area between the current garden and the yard. This is likely to be the result of historic disposal of domestic and farm waste or building debris of late post-medieval or early modern date that would be of **negligible value**.
- 6.9.19. There may be unexpected remains within the Scheme, but the likelihood is very low and any such remains would be ephemeral and of up to **low value**. If encountered, removal could be total and therefore of up to **major adverse magnitude** in a worst-case scenario.

Operational impacts

- 6.9.20. Potential adverse impacts to the heritage value of cultural heritage assets during the operational phase would be due to changes in their setting as a result of alterations to lighting, noise, vibration, air quality or ecological conditions.
- 6.9.21. The operation of the proposed B4082 link road would add to the urbanising effect of the existing A46 within part of the degraded rural setting east of the

grade II listed farm complex of Hungerley Hall Farm through increases to traffic noise and new or increased sources of artificial light. The magnitude of this permanent impact is considered to be **minor adverse** on these **high value** assets.

- 6.9.22. The Scheme has the potential to affect the setting of the grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Coombe Abbey (NHLE1000408). The increase in lighting, notable on the roundabouts, would impact the setting of the park and garden. An increase in light would be visible from the footpath on the northern side of the pool as well as from inside the park to a very small degree. This increase in light would only be visible at night or in winter, mostly as points of light rather than an illuminated area and would affect the experience of the surrounding landscape as rural. This would not significantly alter the contribution that setting makes to the heritage value of the Park, as it does not interact with the key elements/views and all other elements/views remain accessible and legible. The thinning out of trees T46-T55 would slightly increase the permeability of the boundary woodland in this location, as described previously. This may result in greater penetration of lights from carriageway lighting and vehicle lights into the woodland, particularly in winter. The proposed carriageway would also be closer, resulting in marginally more vehicle noise in this part of the Park during operation. This change would be limited to a small area of the Park, and would not influence any key aspects of the setting. The magnitude of this permanent impact is considered to be **negligible adverse** on this **high value** asset.

6.10. Design, mitigation and enhancement measures

Design

- 6.10.1. The development of the Scheme design has been an iterative process. The environment team has worked in close collaboration with the infrastructure design team to avoid or reduce environmental impacts through the Scheme design. This is referred to as embedded (or design) mitigation. The principles of the design and mitigation hierarchy outlined in DMRB LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring have been followed. The first principle being to avoid potential adverse effects, if at all feasible, before seeking to minimise or mitigate for any unavoidable impacts. Embedded mitigation for the Scheme are reported in ES Chapter 2 (The Scheme) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**).
- 6.10.2. Scheme design principles adopted to avoid or prevent adverse environmental effects are set out within the Scheme Design Report (**TR010066/APP/7.4**). This includes general principles and specific commitments that will inform the detailed design of the scheme. ES Chapter 3 (Assessment of Alternatives) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**) details the design alternatives that have been considered, including the environmental factors which have influenced the decision-making.

- 6.10.3. Design intervention is mitigation embedded into the design of the proposed scheme and is achieved through an iterative process and enforced through consent commitments.
- 6.10.4. Specific design considerations have been taken to avoid impacts on the Coombe Abbey Park. These include carriageway alignment and earthworks design, carried through from selection of the preferred design option as discussed in ES Chapter 3 (Assessment of Alternatives) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**).
- 6.10.5. The retention of Hungerley Hall Farm accommodation overbridge has resulted in the new B4082 link road vertical and horizontal alignments being amended since Statutory Consultation. A review of all the design elements in the vicinity to Hungerley Hall Farm was undertaken with the desirability of avoiding physical impacts on the Listed Building as a key consideration. This consideration was weighed against the physical and regulatory design constraints, as well as the cost of the various approaches considered. The permanent and temporary Scheme design is informed by that process and avoids Hungerley Hall Farm to the greatest degree that is reasonably practicable. Further details are available in ES Chapter 3 (Assessment of Alternatives) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**).
- 6.10.6. Design considerations including the reduction of the speed limit to 40 on the B4082 link road (compared to the Scheme at the Options Selection Stage) also result in a reduction in noise and vibration which is beneficial for the setting of Hungerley Hall Farm.

Mitigation

- 6.10.7. Mitigation is included in the REAC, as Appendix A of the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**). The First Iteration EMP will be developed into the Second Iteration EMP for implementation during construction which is secured by Requirement 4 of the draft DCO (**TR010066/APP/3.1**) (Commitment G1 of the REAC, Appendix A of the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**)). Further information on the First Iteration EMP is provided within Section 4.8 of ES Chapter 4 (Environmental Assessment Methodology) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**).

Construction mitigation measures

- 6.10.8. This section summarises the mitigation required during the construction of the Scheme. Unless stated all mitigation is considered to be embedded as it follows best practice measures and/or is required to achieve compliance with legislation.
- 6.10.9. Mitigation measures of relevance during construction are included within the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**). The impact of road closures, diversions and the increase in construction traffic will be minimised through an

Outline Traffic Management Plan (**TR010066/APP/7.5**) (Commitment G4 of the REAC, Appendix A of the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**)). This will minimise potential adverse effects from increases in traffic during construction.

- 6.10.10. Construction will be carried out using industry best practice and in accordance with implementation of the requirements identified in the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**). The requirements will minimise potential adverse effects from noise and vibration as well as dust and accidental damage to heritage features. No specific measure outside these best-practice measures are recommended for temporary effects on heritage assets.
- 6.10.11. During construction, the levels of vibration/ground movement at Hungerley Hall Farm will be monitored. This is considered to be essential mitigation. Measures are set out in the Outline Noise and Vibration Management Plan, as part of the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**) which will be developed into a Noise and Vibration Management Plan for the Second Iteration EMP. This will be secured by Requirement 4, Schedule 2 of the DCO (**TR010066/APP/3.1**). Measures will be determined in consultation with Coventry City Council for appropriate management of this risk and is currently envisioned to involve:
- An instrument monitoring system for periods when works are in proximity to the asset
 - thresholds set to trigger inspections and/or halting works
 - a procedure for agreeing appropriate management of any potential effects/concerns.
- 6.10.12. This will minimise or remove any potential adverse effects from accidental damage to the grade II listed barns at Hungerley Hall Farmhouse that may occur as a result of ground movement during construction.
- 6.10.13. In order to mitigate the impact during construction on the grade II listed yard wall at Hungerley Hall Farmhouse, a Level 3 Historic Building Recording (HBR) will be carried out (see ES Figure 6.4 (**TR010066/APP/6.2**) for the location and extent of the structure to be recorded). This will form a written, photographic and drawn record of the wall prior to construction (Commitment CH1 of the REAC, Appendix A of the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**)). The details of this are provided in the Historic Building Recording Written Scheme of Investigation, which forms part of the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**). This will be secured through Requirement 4, Schedule 2 of the DCO (**TR010066/APP/3.1**).
- 6.10.14. Landscaping surrounding Hungerley Hall Farmhouse will screen much of the urbanising effect of the Scheme, to preserve as much rural character within its setting as is feasible. This will soften the character of the impact but cannot

completely mitigate it, especially the loss of open space. (Commitment G6 of the REAC, Appendix A of the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**)). The landscaping proposals are shown on ES Figure 2.4 (Environmental Masterplan) (**TR010066/APP/6.2**).

- 6.10.15. It is considered that the Scheme area has a very low potential for further unknown archaeological remains. Almost all non-designated archaeological heritage assets identified within the Scheme have been shown to no longer survive as physical remains. The single identifiable archaeological feature (HA006) has been investigated as far as is useful to the archaeological record to do so. Therefore, no targeted advanced or construction-integrated archaeological recording is proposed.
- 6.10.16. The Order Limits contain land that has not been developed or quarried and therefore, while the probability of further finds is very low, the area is not archaeologically sterile. An unexpected archaeological finds protocol (UAFP) forms part of the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**). During detailed design this protocol will be developed and form part of the Second Iteration EMP and secured through Requirement 4, Schedule 2 of the DCO (**TR010066/APP/3.1**) (Commitment CH2 of the REAC, Appendix A of the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**)). It is expected to include, as a minimum:
- Provision for the Principal Contractor to engage appropriate archaeological expertise to call on in the event of an unexpected find.
 - Protocols for initial responses to potential discoveries and clear lines of communication and responsibility.
 - Toolbox talks or other instruction methods, delivered by an appropriately qualified archaeologist, to ensure site staff understand the reasons for the UAFP as well as the scope and procedures.
 - Outline standards and methods for protection, recording, and archiving of relevant finds, or for preservation in situ if necessary and feasible.
 - Communications plans for consulting with the relevant stakeholders and monitoring authorities.
 - Provision of copies of the archaeological baseline, geophysical survey and trial trenching reports for quick reference (ES Appendices 6.1, 6.2, and 6.4 **TR010066/APP/6.2**).

Operational mitigation measures

- 6.10.17. No specific operational mitigation measures are considered to be necessary.

Enhancement measures

6.10.18. No specific enhancement measures for cultural heritage have been identified at this stage.

6.11. Assessment of likely significant effects

6.11.1. This section details the likely significant adverse or beneficial residual effects predicted with the mitigation described in section 6.9 in place. The residual effects are presented in Table 6-8. For an assessment of all cultural heritage assets, including those where no likely significant effects have been reported, refer to Table 5 in ES Appendix 6.1 (Cultural Heritage Information) **(TR010066/APP/6.3)**.

6.11.2. The significant residual effects are determined by comparing the value/sensitivity of the heritage asset affected against the magnitude of impacts arising from the Scheme, including any embedded or committed mitigation, using the matrix approach set out in DMRB LA 104. Where there is a choice of effect significances, one is chosen and justified using professional judgement. The reason for the choice will be set out in the assessment below.

Construction temporary effects

6.11.3. The predicted temporary effects are short term and reversible and will cause no permanent change and therefore there is no loss. **No residual significant effects** arising from temporary changes are predicted for the Scheme.

Construction permanent effects

6.11.4. The construction of the Scheme would physically affect the curtilage listed yard wall associated with the grade II Listed Buildings of Hungerley Hall Farmhouse (NHLE1265694). The proposed B4082 link road and associated landscaping would involve the demolition of the yard wall, which would be a minor magnitude of impact and therefore a **large adverse (significant) effect** without adequate mitigation. The proposed Level 3 HBR would offset impacts on this asset (preservation by record) but, would not be sufficient to move the impact into the negligible range. As a high value asset, a minor magnitude of impact gives options of either slight or moderate significance of effect. Therefore, the lower significance of **slight adverse (not significant) effect** has been chosen to reflect that the magnitude of impact is considered to be at the lower end of minor.

6.11.5. There is a very low chance for construction of the Scheme to physically affect the brick and pole barns at the western edge of Hungerley Hall Farmhouse

(NHLE1265694). Construction of the proposed B4082 link road and associated landscaping could cause vibration and/or soil movement that could cause physical damage to the barns if they were to become severe. The precautionary measure of monitoring vibration near the barns would prevent any potential harm to the high value assets. As such, the impact would be reduced to a magnitude of no change and the significance of effect is thus predicted to be **neutral (not significant)**.

- 6.11.6. The construction of the Scheme would affect the setting of the grade II listed Hungerley Hall Farmhouse and associated listed assets (NHLE1226789; NHLE1265638; NHLE1265694). The change to setting would affect the heritage value of the assets by reducing the ability to understand and appreciate the past relationships between the farm buildings and the wider rural landscape, which is already affected by the existing A46. The proposed B4082 link road would reduce the buffer of open ground between the farm buildings, creating a more closed-in and impermeable character on the east side. The proposed planting along the B4082 western embankment would serve to soften the character of the reduction in open ground between the farm buildings and link road, but would not actually reduce the loss to this high value asset. As a result, there is considered to be a minor magnitude of impact and therefore a **slight adverse (not significant) effect**. The lower value of significance of effect has been chosen here as following mitigation the magnitude of impact is considered to be at the lower end of minor.
- 6.11.7. While few archaeological remains have been detected during geophysical survey and trial trenching, there may be unexpected remains within the Scheme. The likelihood of unexpected remains is low and any such remains are likely to be ephemeral and of up to low heritage value. The impacts on any unexpected remains will be monitored by the use of an unexpected archaeological finds protocol (UAFP) which will record any archaeological remains encountered. This will be included in the EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**) and will offset or mitigate any impacts through appropriate means to be determined in consultation with Coventry City Council and Rugby Borough Council in response to discoveries. As these measures may include (but not be limited to) preservation in situ or by record, it is considered this approach will result in a reduction of impact to negligible magnitude on these potential low value assets and therefore a **neutral (not significant) significance of effect**.
- 6.11.8. The complex of Listed Buildings on which the Scheme has a residual effect after mitigation are those at Hungerley Hall Farm. In relation to paragraphs 5.221. and 5.222. of the NPS NN, the impact of the Scheme on the Listed Buildings is considered to constitute “less than substantial harm”. This is because only a relatively small and ephemeral portion of the complex of Listed Buildings will be

altered and therefore the heritage value of the heritage assets will not be substantially affected. However, the level of harm is a judgement that rests with the decision-maker, not an assessment based on any particular methodology. As such, the above consideration is presented purely as a professional opinion and not a guide to the decision-maker.

Table 6-8 Assessment of likely significant effects

Receptor	Value	Description of potential impact	Mitigation	Magnitude of impact	Significance of residual effect
Hungerley Hall Farm	High	Physical damage to yard wall. Potential damage to barn	Historic Building Recording, vibration monitoring	Minor Adverse	Slight Adverse
Hungerley Hall Farm	High	Change to setting	Planting, lighting and speed limit	Minor Adverse	Slight Adverse
Unknown archaeological remains	Up to Low	Physical removal	Unexpected Archaeological Finds Protocol	Negligible	Neutral
Coombe Abbey Park	High	Change to setting through thinning of trees	None	Negligible	Neutral

6.12. Monitoring

6.12.1. The monitoring of any protection measures would be undertaken during construction to ensure that they remain effective. Monitoring measures and protocols for managing any disturbance or removal of archaeological remains and heritage assets would be detailed within the UAFP of the Second Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**) which will be secured through Requirement 4, Schedule 2 of the draft DCO (**TR010066/APP/3.1**). Monitoring measures for vibration at Hungerley Hall Farm will be detailed within the Noise and Vibration Management Plan of the Second Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**).

6.13. Conclusions

- 6.13.1. The assessment has been carried out in line with relevant legislation, policy, guidance and best practice.
- 6.13.2. The assessment has identified **no significant adverse effects** following mitigation.
- 6.13.3. There are two **slight adverse (not significant) effects**:
- An effect as a result of a physical impact was identified at the listed Hungerley Hall Farm. A programme of Historic Building Recording is proposed to mitigate this effect.

- An effect as a result of changes to setting was identified at the listed Hungerley Hall Farm. Landscape planting is proposed to soften this impact.

6.13.4. The Scheme area has a very low archaeological potential. Any potential effects on further unexpected archaeological remains will be mitigated through the UAFP.

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
C	Century
c.	Circa
CE	Common Era
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
DSM	Digital Surface Model
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environment Management Plan
ES	Environmental Statement
HA	Headland Archaeology
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IHBC	Institute of Historic Building Conservation
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MPP	Monument Protection Programme
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
OS	Ordnance Survey
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence

Glossary

Glossary term	Definition
Archaeological Site (also 'Monuments')	Heritage assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Designated Heritage Asset	Assets registered on the National Heritage List for England. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. Listed Buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Enclosure	A single or collection of boundaries surrounding a parcel of land. e.g.: hedgerows, walls, ditches, earth banks, fences etc.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The EMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Heritage Asset NPPF (Annex 2)	<p>"A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest."</p> <p>Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.</p>

Glossary term	Definition
	Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Inclosure	A process of consolidating and adding fixed boundaries to agricultural fields by act of parliament, local government or, in some cases, by formal civil contract. The spelling of "inclosure" changed by time and location and thus, acts of "Inclosure" or "Enclosure" are interchangeable in the historical record. In this report, Inclosure is used for consistency.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of 'special architectural or historic interest'
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally Listed Buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE

Glossary term	Definition
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE
Setting: NPPF	“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance or may be neutral” (an extended consideration of Setting is contained in GAPN 3)
Significance: NPPF	“the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting”
Significance: GAPN 2	“The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example, outstanding universal value for World Heritage Sites, national importance for scheduled monuments and special interest for Listed Buildings and conservation areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset’s significance.”
Significance: NPPF (PPG para 6) and Historic England guidance Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019, HEAN 12)	<p>Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>Archaeological - There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point</p> <p>Architectural - These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types.</p> <p>Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.</p> <p>Historic - An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.</p>
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over ‘bare earth’

References

Bradley, Richard (2007) The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland, Cambridge University Press

British Geological Society (BGS) (2018). Geology of Britain viewer. [online] available at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> (last accessed June 2024)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, updated 2017) Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment [online] available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa> (last accessed June 2024)

Coventry City Council (2013) Coventry Historic Landscape Characterisation Report [online] available at: https://www.coventry.gov.uk/downloads/download/2996/coventry_historic_landscape_characterisation_report (last accessed 11/06/2024)

Coventry City Council (2017) Local Plan 2011-2031

Coventry City Council (2023) [online] Coombe Abbey Park Management Plan 2024 - 2028 available at: <https://www.coventry.gov.uk/downloads/download/7066/coombe-abbey-park-management-plan-2018---2023-updated-2022> last accessed 04/04/2024

Coventry Society [online] available at: <https://www.coventrysociety.org.uk/coventry-neighbourhoods/binley/> (last accessed June 2024)

Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute (2018) Soilscales. Available at: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales> [accessed June 2024]

Department for Communities and Local Government (2018) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2> (last accessed May 2020)

Department for Transport (2024) National Policy Statement for National Networks [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-networks-national-policy-statement> (last accessed June 2024)

Domesday Book Online (2014) [online] available at: <https://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/index.html> (last accessed April 2024)

Her Majesty's Government (UK) (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act

Her Majesty's Government (UK) (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act

Her Majesty's Government (UK) (2017). The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental

Impact Assessment) Regulations. [online] available at: [The Infrastructure Planning \(Environmental Impact Assessment\) Regulations 2017](#) Accessed February 2024

Highways England (2020). DMRB LA 104: Environmental assessment and monitoring Revision 1 [online] available at: <https://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/search/0f6e0b6a-d08e-4673-8691-cab564d4a60a> Accessed March 2023

Highways England (2020) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA 106 Cultural heritage assessment <https://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/search/8c51c51b-579b-405b-b583-9b584e996c80> Accessed March 2023

Historic England (2008) Conservation principles policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment [online] available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/> (last accessed June 2024)

Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/> (last accessed May June 2024)

Historic England (2016) Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/> (last accessed June 2024)

Historic England (2017) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets 2nd ed. [online] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heaq180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/> (last accessed June 2024)

IEMA, IHBC and ClfA (2021) Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK

Meaney, P, Gazetteer of Hundred and Wapentake meeting places in the Cambridge region, Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 82, 67-92

Research Frameworks Network, West Midlands Research Framework [online] available at <https://researchframeworks.org/wmrf/> (last accessed June 2024)

Rugby Borough Council (2010) Coombe Abbey Conservation Area Appraisal [online] available at: https://www.rugby.gov.uk/documents/20124/6569677/Coombe_Abbey_Character_Appraisal.pdf/2a9e4dde-13c9-bd37-379d-510597701c1a?t=1702313821542 (last accessed June 2024)

Rugby Borough Council Local Plan (2017), 2011-2031

The English Placename Society [online] available at:

<https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/research/groups/epns/index.aspx> (last accessed June 2024)

(1756) Sowe inclosure act (no plan) Act: 29 Geo II c.36 1756 Warwickshire county record office DR104/1