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ENVIRONMENT

Enviromena Project Management UK Ltd
Nailcote Farm
Warwickshire
Heritage and Archaeology Assessment

NORTH WARWICKSHIRE
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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**PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BWB Consulting Limited (BWB) was instructed by Enviromena Project Management Ltd to undertake a Heritage and Archaeology Assessment on a site known as Nailcote Farm, Warwickshire ('the Site') in respect of a detailed planning application for a proposed solar farm ('the Proposed Development').

The Proposed Development comprises a temporary solar farm and includes the installation of ground-mounted solar panels together with associated works and necessary infrastructure, such as sub-stations, access and security fencing. The Site will be accessed from Meriden Road.

The assessment provides a detailed understanding of the baseline historic environment and built heritage assets within a 1km study area of the Site to assess the potential impact on built heritage and determine the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site.

There will be no direct physical impact on designated heritage assets as a result of the proposals. One non-designated asset, an outfarm (MWA31907), is recorded within the Site. Now demolished, aerial images may suggest some remains survive below ground. No evidence for the structure remains above ground.

The assessment of designated heritage assets concluded the Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of most of the designated assets within the study area and there will be no impact on their setting. Four of the assets within the study area were assessed in further detail due to the intervisibility of the Site and the assets. Three of these assets were located in a group at Park House (1186219, 1034837 and 1034838), approximately 400m north of the Site. The other asset was White House Farmhouse (1034868) to the west of the Site. In both cases, further assessment concluded the Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of the assets despite its contribution to the rural character of the wider surroundings. The impact upon the setting will be negligible and the significance of effect will be neutral in both cases. The impacts are less than substantial in terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). There are no recommendations required to mitigate any impacts on any designated heritage assets.

The study area contains remains from a number of periods. Findspots within the study area and within the Site range from the Romano-British to the post-medieval period. Despite the archaeological sites within the study area and the circumstantial evidence of the findspots within the Site boundary, the archaeological potential for all periods within the Site is generally unknown, due to a lack of archaeological investigations in the study area. Archaeological remains that may be present that relate to the post-medieval period would have low importance and could include the relict remains of cultivation furrows and field boundaries. Any below ground remains of the outfarm mentioned above (MWA31907) would also have low importance. Any remains from other periods have the potential to have low to moderate importance if present.

Further detail will be provided on design, and in particular the depth of any invasive groundworks. However, by their nature, the footprint of solar farms and the amount of ground-breaking that is required is generally limited. Impacts depend on the depth of the archaeological horizon, the depth of ground breaking any archaeological remains present, their preservation and significance. Due to the limited nature of the ground breaking required, the impact is assessed as being less than substantial in NPPF terms.

The extent of any further archaeological works will be proportionate to the archaeological potential and will be dependent on the depth of any groundworks for the proposed development, if necessary.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 BWB Consulting Limited (BWB) was instructed by Enviromena Project Management Ltd to undertake a Heritage and Archaeology Assessment on a site known as Nailcote Farm, Warwickshire ('the Site') in respect of a detailed planning application for a proposed solar farm ('the Proposed Development').
- 1.2 The purpose of the report is to assess the significance and setting of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km study area of the Site boundary and to assess the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site. The assessment considers any potential impacts from the Proposed Development on heritage assets and the potential archaeological resource, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).¹

Site Location and Topography

- 1.3 The Site is located to the south-west of Fillongley, Warwickshire and is centred at approximately National Grid Reference SP 2762 8601. The location of the Site is shown in Figure 1.
- 1.4 The Site comprises agricultural land and covers an area of approximately 62 hectares. The north and east of the Site is bound by hedgerows, treelines and ditches, beyond which lies agricultural land, with the village of Fillongley to the north-east. The Site is bound to the south by tree cover and the raised embankment of the M6 motorway, beyond which lies agricultural land and Corley Moor. To the west of the Site is the B4102, Meriden Road, with hedgerows and trees along the Site boundary and agricultural land beyond. Hedgerows, treelines and deep water filled ditches provide the internal field boundaries within the Site.
- 1.5 The Site is situated at a height of approximately 140 metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD). The variation in datum within the Site is evidence of the undulating topography (Appendix 5, Plates 1 – 14). A ridge runs through the centre of the Site, orientated north to south, with a maximum height of 148m AOD. The Site slopes down to the north-east and west from this ridge, to a datum of approximately 122m AOD in the north-eastern corner. To the south-east, the Site slopes down to approximately 137m AOD. The datum increases again towards the western and south-eastern Site boundaries, to a height of approximately 146m AOD in the south-eastern corner.²

¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2012, as amended 2021) *National Planning Policy Framework*, Chapter 16, paragraph 194.

² Free Map Tools, *Elevation Finder*, <https://www.freemaptools.com/elevation-finder.htm>.

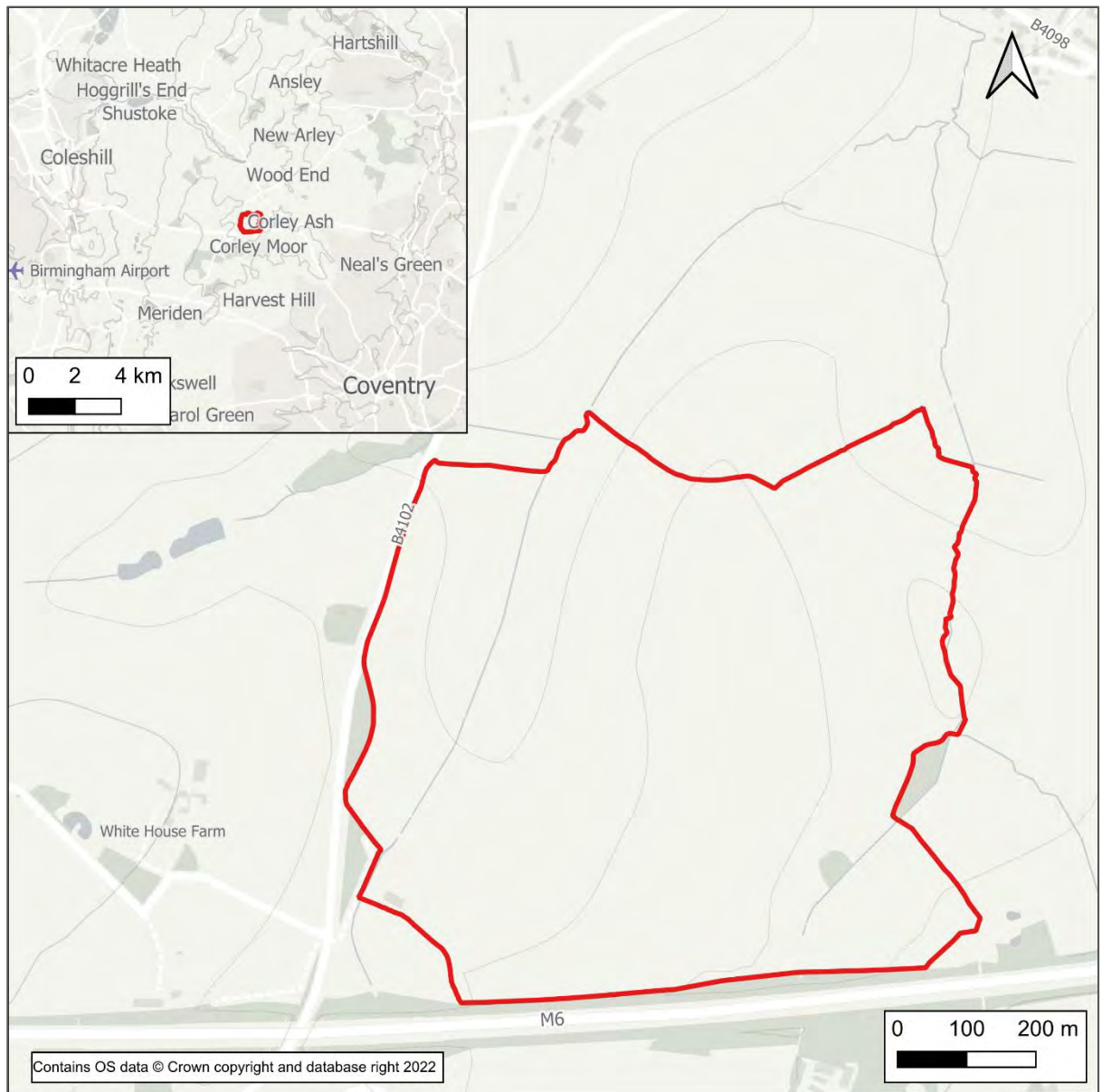


Figure 1: Site Location

Geology and Soils

- 1.6 According to online British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping, the Site is underlain by bedrock of the Keresley Member. This comprises sandstone across the majority of the Site, although argillaceous rocks and sandstone and conglomerate form the bedrock in the north-east of the Site. Superficial deposits comprise diamicton of the Thrussington Member across the east of the Site. Superficial deposits are not recorded across the majority of the west of the Site, although diamicton may be present along the western Site boundary and alluvium may be present in the north-west of the Site. Glaciolacustrine deposits may be present along the south-eastern Site boundary.³

³ British Geological Survey, *Geology of Britain Viewer*, <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

Proposed Development

- 1.7 The Proposed Development comprises the construction of a temporary solar farm, including the installation of ground-mounted solar panels together with associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure, such as sub-stations, access arrangements and security fencing. The proposed layout is shown in Appendix 1. The Distribution Network Operator ('DNO') substation will be located in the south-west of the Site, in an area that has previously been used as hardstanding, as depicted on drawing ref. P.NailcoteFarm_09_PlanningLayout_RevB (002). The Customer Switchgear Enclosure will be located in the same area. The Site will be accessed from a track on Meriden Road via gates in the area of the sub-station.
- 1.8 The security fence will comprise strainer posts and intermediate posts at 5m intervals, which will penetrate the ground to a depth of 700mm. The height of the fence will be 1.9m, as detailed on drawing ref. P.NailcoteFarm_06_SectionViews. The panels of the fencing will not be solid and will comprise netting.
- 1.9 The vertical height of each panel will be 2.266m, as detailed on drawing ref. P.NailcoteFarm_06_SectionViews. Each panel will be 4.511m wide, pitched at an angle of 20 degrees, with 0.6m of clearance under the 'toe' of the panel. The distance between each array will be between 2.5 6.0m. The inverters will be located under the panels.
- 1.10 The customer sub-stations will be 6.614m x 2.6m with a height of 3.074m, as depicted on drawing ref. P.NailcoteFarm_06_BuildingSectionViews. The depth of any foundations is not known. The transformer stations have a maximum height of 2.595m.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979⁴

- 2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Scheduled Monuments. Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either scheduled monuments or "*any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it*". If an ancient monument is scheduled, then it gains additional legal protection.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990⁵

- 2.2 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that, in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, in certain cases, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. Section 72 of the Act states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁶

- 2.3 Chapter 16 of the NPPF, 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment', sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied to planning policy and the historic environment.
- 2.4 The preservation and enhancement of heritage assets forms an important part of the NPPF and is one of the core planning principles that should be used to underpin plan-making and decision-taking. The core principle outlined in paragraph 189 states that heritage assets should be:

'conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.'

- 2.5 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF requires that the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) be consulted and any heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site may influence heritage assets, an appropriate desk assessment should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision making and, where appropriate, field evaluation will be undertaken to further inform planning decisions.

⁴ HMSO (1979) *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*.

⁵ HMSO (1990) *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*.

⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2012, as amended 2021) *National Planning Policy Framework*, Chapter 16.

- 2.6 Paragraph 196 states, *'where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision'*.
- 2.7 Paragraph 197 of the NPPF is a fundamental consideration in determining planning applications. It states that local planning authorities should take account of the following three points:
- 'the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.'*
- 2.8 Paragraph 199 states that *'great weight should be given to a designated heritage asset's conservation'*, irrespective of the level of harm to its significance. It also states that *'the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be'*.
- 2.9 Paragraph 200 of the NPPF adds that any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset *'should require clear and convincing justification'*.
- 2.10 Paragraphs 201 and 202 state that any harm caused by the proposal to heritage assets *'should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'*.
- 2.11 Paragraph 203 states that *'the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.'*

Local Policy

North Warwickshire Local Plan 2021⁷

- 2.12 The Site is within the administrative area of North Warwickshire Borough Council. Adopted in September 2021, the North Warwickshire Local Plan sets out the spatial planning strategy and vision for the Borough. The following policies are of relevance to built heritage and archaeology.
- 2.13 Policy LP15 Historic Environment states that:
- 'The Council recognises the importance of the historic environment to the Borough's local character, identity and distinctiveness, its cultural, social, environmental and economic benefits. The quality, character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the historic environment will be conserved or enhanced. In particular:*

⁷ North Warwickshire Borough Council (2021) North Warwickshire Local Plan 2021.

Within identified historic landscape character areas development will conserve, or enhance and where appropriate, restore landscape character as well as promote a resilient, functional landscape able to adapt to climate change. Specific historic features which contribute to local character will be protected and enhanced and, development, including site allocations, should consider all relevant heritage assets that may be affected, including those outside the relevant site

- The quality of the historic environment, including archaeological features, [...] will be protected and enhanced, commensurate to the significance of the asset.

[...]

Understanding the Historic Environment

All development proposals that affect any heritage asset will be required to provide sufficient information and an assessment of the impacts of those proposals on the significance of the assets and their setting. This is to demonstrate how the proposal would contribute to the conservation and enhancement of that asset. That information could include desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports. Assessments could refer to the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record, Conservation Area Appraisals, The Warwickshire Historic Towns Appraisals, The Heritage at Risk Register and Neighbourhood Plans or other appropriate report.

Conserving the Historic Environment

Great weight will be given to the conservation of the Borough's designated heritage assets.

Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification with regard to the public benefits of the proposal. A balanced judgement will be taken regarding the scale of any harm or loss to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, and the relative significance of that heritage asset must be justified and will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

Where a proposal affects the significance of a heritage asset, including a non-designated heritage asset, or its setting, the applicant must be able to demonstrate that:

- i) all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use; find new uses or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and,
- ii) the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long term [sic] use of the features of the asset that contribute to its heritage significance and interest are retained.

[...]

Where a proposal would result in the partial or total loss of a heritage asset or its setting, the applicant will be required to secure a programme of recording and analysis of that

asset and archaeological excavation where relevant and ensure the publication of that record to an appropriate standard.'

Fillongley Conservation Area Appraisal⁸

- 2.14 The Fillongley Conservation Area ('FCA') was formally designated in 1970. The appraisal comprises an analysis of the character of the area and policies to consider in development proposals. These policies relate to development within the FCA and are not relevant to the Proposed Development.

⁸ North Warwickshire Borough Council (1995) *Conservation Areas in the Borough of North Warwickshire*.

3. INFORMATION SOURCES

- 3.1 The following sources of information have been consulted to meet the requirements of the assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.⁹
- 3.2 Historic England's National Heritage List for England Database was consulted for information on relevant designated heritage assets within the study area.¹⁰
- 3.3 Information on non-designated assets and on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from a search of the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (HER) on 1st December 2022.
- 3.4 The Warwickshire County Records Office was visited with the aim of researching the Site. Relevant historic mapping at the Records Office and available online sources were reviewed. Other internet sources, including the Planning Portal and the Fillongley Conservation Area Appraisal, were also reviewed.
- 3.5 Consultations were undertaken with the Heritage and Conservation Officer for North Warwickshire Borough Council (NWBC) and the Senior Historic Environment Officer for Warwickshire County Council (WCC) to agree the size of the study areas for the assessment and to determine pre-application validation requirements.

Site Visit

- 3.6 A site visit was undertaken on 4th January 2023 to collate baseline information, assess the significance and setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets and assess any contribution that the Site makes to the setting of designated assets within the study area. It also aimed to identify areas of the Site which may have been disturbed and to identify any heritage assets that may not have been catalogued on the HER. The information from the site visit was used to inform the assessment of impacts and to determine the location of specific viewpoints and assessment locations. It was a key factor in determining the size of the study area (1km) for designated assets. Photos from the site visit are presented as plates in Appendix 5. The locations of the plates used within the assessment are annotated on Figure 7 (Appendix 3).

⁹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

¹⁰ Historic England, *The National Heritage List for England*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>.

4. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The impact assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in 'Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment'.¹¹ The impact assessment is undertaken with reference to the 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK'.¹²
- 4.2 The basis for assessing impacts on the historic environment is an understanding of the heritage assets that might be affected by a proposal. Planning policy and guidance emphasise the need to understand the cultural significance of heritage assets, including their setting, reflecting that the primary purpose is to preserve significance rather than no change. The process of gaining this understanding can be broken down into three distinct stages:

Description: Research leading to a preliminary factual statement that establishes the location, nature and setting of the asset;

Cultural significance: Analysis of what we value about the asset and the contribution made by its setting, leading to a statement of cultural significance. Cultural significance is not scaled but can be expressed in terms of four key 'heritage values' (see Table 4.1), as outlined in 'Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment'¹¹; and

Importance: A conclusion regarding the level of protection or consideration that the asset merits in planning policy and cultural heritage legislation. A judgement on importance is scaled and can therefore be expressed in terms of the criteria set out within Table 4.2.

Table 4.1: Heritage Values

Value	Description
Evidential	The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. Sites of evidential value will include those which have archaeological interest.
Historical	The ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. Heritage assets can either illustrate, or be associated with, past people and events
Aesthetic	The ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic value can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved.
Communal	The meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory

¹¹ English Heritage (2008) *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*.

¹² IEMA/IHBC/CiFA (2021) *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*.

Table 4.2: Importance of Heritage Assets Criteria

Importance	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites; and Places of international importance due to their 'outstanding universal value'.
High	Scheduled Monuments; Grade I or II* Listed Buildings; Grade I or II* Registered Parks and Gardens; Battlefields; Places or structures of national importance; and Non-designated heritage assets of equivalent national importance or potential to contribute significantly to national research objectives.
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings; Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; Conservation Areas; and Non-designated assets of regional or high local importance with potential to contribute significantly to regional and local research objectives. This includes assets which have particular regional associations or may have important associations at a local level (e.g. they have significance to local population or embody something of the special identity of a locality).
Low	Locally Listed Buildings; and Non-designated assets which are relatively poorly preserved or have limited importance at a local level and low potential to add to local and regional research objectives.
Negligible	Assets that have very limited or no archaeological, historical or cultural importance.
Uncertain	Sites where there is evidence that a heritage asset may exist, but where there is insufficient information to determine its nature, extent and degree of survival given current knowledge.

- 4.3 Having understood cultural significance, the next step is to understand the proposed change(s) and the impact they would have on cultural significance. The process of evaluating the consequences of change can be usefully broken down into three distinct analytical stages:

Change: A factual statement of how a proposal would change an asset or its setting including physical, visual appearance, scale, nature and duration;

Impact: An assessment of the degree to which any changes would increase or decrease the cultural significance of an asset. Impact is scaled and the magnitude of impact is a reflection of the extent to which the cultural significance of an asset is changed by a proposal. A judgement of magnitude of impact can be made based criteria set out within Table 4.3; and

Effect: A conclusion regarding whether an impact matters or not, reflecting the importance of the affected heritage asset. The effect is the measure that brings

together the magnitude of the impact and the heritage asset's importance. This is a critical stage of the assessment process as this determines the weight that should be given to the matter in either influencing the design of the proposal or ultimately in the test as to whether the proposal will be acceptable and permitted. The effect can be articulated through the use of a matrix which brings together the importance of an asset and the magnitude of impact on the asset's significance (see Table 4.4). Where there are two options for a level of effect, it is a matter of professional judgement which should be articulated in the text description as to the level of effect appropriate.

Table 4.3: Magnitude of Impact

Impact	Criteria
Major Negative	Causes total destruction or change to most key elements of the asset that results in substantial loss of integrity and cultural significance. Comprehensive change to the setting of the asset which is a critical aspect of the asset's cultural significance. Any such change would not normally be reversible.
Moderate Negative	Causes change to, or loss of many key elements which results in a moderate loss of integrity and cultural significance of the asset. Moderate changes to the setting of the asset where this makes an important contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Minor Negative	Change to some elements which lead to a limited loss of integrity and cultural significance of the asset. Change to the setting of the asset where this makes a limited contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Negligible / No change	No appreciable change to the cultural significance of the asset or its setting.
Minor Positive	Change to some elements which leads to limited improvement in integrity and cultural significance of the asset, or arrests decline. Change to the setting of the asset where this makes a limited contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Moderate Positive	Causes change to many key elements which result in a moderate enhancement to integrity and cultural significance of the asset or reverses decline. Moderate changes to the setting of the asset where this makes an important contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Major Positive	Causes significant change to most key elements of the asset that results in substantial enhancement of cultural significance. Comprehensive change to the setting of the asset which is a critical aspect of the asset's cultural significance.

Table 4.4: Effect Matrix

Importance of Asset	Magnitude of Impact			
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible / No Change
Very High	Very Large	Very Large/Large	Large/Moderate	Slight/Neutral
High	Very Large/Large	Large/Moderate	Moderate/Slight	Slight/Neutral
Medium	Large/Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Neutral
Low	Moderate/Slight	Slight	Slight/Neutral	Neutral

Setting of a Heritage Asset

4.4 The setting of a heritage asset is defined by the NPPF as '*surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*'.¹³

4.5 In determining the impacts on setting, Historic England recommend a staged approach to achieve proportionate decision-taking.¹⁴ The stages recommended are:

Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;

Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;

Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;

Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and

Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

¹³ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2012, as amended 2021) *National Planning Policy Framework*, Annex 2: Glossary.

¹⁴ Historic England (2017) *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*.

5. BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Introduction

- 5.1 The assessment considers in detail the archaeological and heritage baseline within a 1km study area around the Site. Tabulated gazetteers summarising pertinent information for individual assets are presented in Appendix 2 (Tables 1 and 2). Within Appendix 3, Figures 2 – 4 depict the locations of designated heritage assets, non-designated heritage assets and previous archaeological events respectively. Figures 5 and 6 show zones of theoretical visibility (ZTV) from different viewpoints. Figure 7 depicts the locations of plates discussed within the text. Appendix 4 contains historic maps of the area and Appendix 5 contains photographs taken during the site visit presented as plates.
- 5.2 Where designated heritage assets, such as Listed Buildings, are mentioned in the text, the relevant Historic England list entry numbers are given. Non-designated heritage assets included on the Warwickshire HER are followed by the relevant HER number.
- 5.3 Within the study area, two archaeological events and 55 heritage assets are recorded. These assets date from the Prehistoric period onwards and include archaeological features, buildings and structures. The HER records 12 entries within the Site boundary, including two non-designated heritage assets and 10 findspots dating from the Roman to the post-medieval periods.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.4 There are 26 designated assets within the study area (Appendix 2, Table 1). Many of these assets are associated with the FCA, including Ringwork Castle near Castle Farm (1013152), which is a Scheduled Monument, and the Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary and All Saints (1034830). The remainder of the assets are Grade II Listed. The study area contains no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens.

Fillongley Conservation Area

- 5.5 The appraisal for the FCA notes that the older structures in the centre of the village are clustered in groups around the road junctions. It emphasises the use of certain building materials throughout the village as providing a cohesive grouping. Whilst the detail of the assessment of the FCA is somewhat limited within the appraisal, it emphasises the importance of retaining the village form, with particular attention to the character of the “village core”.⁸

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.6 A total of two recorded archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the study area. These are listed in Table 3 (Appendix 2) and shown in Figure 4 (Appendix 3).

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.7 The following outlines the archaeological and historical background of the study area.

Prehistoric Period

- 5.8 The Warwickshire HER does not record any Prehistoric heritage assets or findspots within the Site. The condition of the Site during these periods is unknown.
- 5.9 In the wider study area, there is a single record for a Bronze Age spearhead (MWA6002), which was found approximately 350m north of the Site, near to the Scheduled Monument (1013152).

Iron Age and Roman Period

- 5.10 There are two findspots for Roman artefacts recorded on the Warwickshire HER (MWA20874 and MWA21158). These relate to coins and a vessel respectively and were found within the Site boundary during metal detecting.

Early Medieval and Medieval Period

- 5.11 Six findspots of early medieval and medieval artefacts are recorded within the Site (MWA20930, MWA21131, MWA20871, MWA21018, MWA21157 and MWA21189). These include a stirrup, buckle and coins found during metal detecting. Other findspots of medieval to post-medieval artefacts are located within the wider study area, comprising a dagger, buckle and ring (MWA1848 and MWA30823) which were also recovered during metal detecting.
- 5.12 The remains of a medieval castle, in the form of earthworks and fragmented masonry, are located approximately 285m north of the Site (MWA330). Known as Castle Yard, the ringwork castle with an associated bailey is designated as a Scheduled Monument (1013152). An associated medieval deer park is partially located within the north-east of the Site (MWA13254).
- 5.13 Other medieval activity in the study area includes a moat (MWA329) and evidence of ridge-and-furrow cultivation (MWA32154). There are also possible deserted medieval settlements (MWA325, MWA6123 and MWA9611).

Post-medieval and Modern Period

- 5.14 Two findspots of post-medieval coins, bells and buckles are recorded within the Site (MWA13943 and MWA21190). They were recovered during metal detecting.
- 5.15 An outfarm, described as an L-shaped range and a yard, is depicted within the Site on historic mapping (MWA31907). Another outfarm is also recorded within the study area (MWA29732).

- 5.16 Other HER records for the post-medieval period relate to further activity at Castle Yard (MWA9609) and to the development of houses and gardens within the study area (MWA324, MWA12536 and MWA12563).

Cartographic Analysis

- 5.17 A review of historic mapping covering the Site was undertaken to assess how the Site and the study area has changed over time.
- 5.18 The Fillongley tithe map from 1846 (Appendix 4, Plate 1) depicts the Site as agricultural land. The plots of land comprising the Site were detailed in the apportionment as arable, meadow or pasture.¹⁵ A post-medieval outfarm (MWA31907) is depicted in the centre of the Site as a rectangular building. Ponds are depicted in parts of the Site, with a wooded area in the south-east of the Site.
- 5.19 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping from 1887 (Appendix 4, Plate 2) depicts additional areas of marshy ground and a possible extraction pit in the centre of the Site. The 1925 Edition OS map (Appendix 4, Plate 3) depicts a marshy area in the south of the Site, with an associated feature that may be interpreted as a shallow quarry scoop indicative of local/small scale extraction.
- 5.20 The map regression indicates that post-medieval field boundaries have been periodically removed since the 1887 Edition OS map onwards, resulting in the amalgamation of smaller fields to create larger fields, with notable changes depicted from the 1968 Edition OS map.
- 5.21 The outfarm is no longer depicted on OS mapping by 1982. The ponds in the south of the Site have either been filled in or have silted up. The M6 motorway is depicted adjacent to the southern Site boundary.
- 5.22 A review of historic satellite imagery and the Historic England Aerial Explorer indicate the presence of cropmarks within the site, which could relate to below ground archaeological features in the location of the former outfarm (MWA31907). Morphologically there is an 'L' shaped cropmark which may correspond to footprint of the outfarm or the extraction pit photographed in 1959.¹⁶ The remainder of the cropmarks appear to be agricultural features such as field boundaries or ridge and furrow.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.23 The majority of the Site lies within the HWA3843 and HWA3844 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) areas. Both are broadly described as field-scapes, which is the pre-dominant land cover type in Warwickshire. These HLC areas are specifically described as being 'very large post-war fields', which were usually formed from older, smaller irregular fields as a result of intensive arable agriculture.¹⁷ It is noted that the HWA3844 area, in the south of the Site, is truncated by the M6 motorway.

¹⁵ Warwickshire County Records Office (1846) *Fillongley Tithe Map and Apportionment*.

¹⁶ Historic England Archive (RAF photography), *Historic England Photograph: raf_58_2947_f22_0294* flown 17/06/1959

¹⁷ Warwickshire County Council (2010) *Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project*.

- 5.24 The field in the north-eastern corner of the Site is within the HWA3985 HLC area, which is also within the broad field-scape category. This is described as irregular (piecemeal) enclosure comprised of large irregular fields.¹⁷
- 5.25 The HLC area HWA18836 is located centrally within the Site. This refers to a former field barn, which has been demolished, and corresponds with the post-medieval outfarm detailed above (MWA31907).

Identification of Assessment Locations

- 5.26 All designated heritage assets within a 1km study area are assessed within Table 5.1. Justification is provided for those heritage assets and viewpoints discounted from further assessment. Assessment locations have been identified based on potential impacts on heritage assets within the 1km study area. Not all designated assets within the study area include the Site within their setting, either due to a more localised setting or other factors such as screening by the surrounding topography which has removed or limited the intervisibility between the site and the asset. Assets and viewpoints identified for further assessment are highlighted within Table 5.1 and, where appropriate, are grouped into assessment locations. Further assessment for assets where there is a potential impact on setting is then provided and the potential impacts on the significance and setting of these assets is discussed in Section 7. Representative plate numbers are also added where relevant. Figure 7 (Appendix 3) depicts the approximate location of the plate viewpoints.
- 5.27 Principal views are not explicitly identified within the Fillongley Conservation Area appraisal.⁸ The Listed Buildings within the village can be grouped. The setting that contributes most to the significance and character of these assets as a group and the Conservation Area are considered to be inward-facing along linear street patterns. Contrasting this, the Scheduled Monument within the Conservation Area is set on the outer edge of the village, within an enclosed setting screened by hedges and trees, with glimpsed views of the surrounding agricultural land. As such, ZTV analyses considered views out of this area of the Conservation Area to assess whether the Proposed Development will constitute an impact upon the setting and significance of the Conservation Area and the associated heritage assets (Appendix 3, Figures 5 and 6). Figure 5 depicts the theoretical visibility from an area of high ground within the Site, using an observer height of 2.266m, the height of a solar panel as shown on drawing ref. P.NailcoteFarm_06_Generallayout. Figure 6 depicts the theoretical visibility of the Site from selected heritage assets, using an observer height of 1.80m and a target height of 2.266m.

Table 5.1: Assessment Locations and Potential for Effects

Assessment Location	Identifier	Asset Names	Designation	National Grid Reference	Setting and Potential for Effects
Scheduled Monument (Plates 10, 15 and 16)	1013152	Ringwork castle 80m south- west of Castle Farm	Scheduled Monument	SP 27995 86815	<p>There is a Scheduled Monument located approximately 285m north of the Site in the southern part of the FCA and this has high importance. The Monument will be assessed separately.</p> <p>The Scheduled Monument is partially located within a topographic depression and is bounded by trees, hedgerows and fences. This provides an enclosed setting with the focus on the earthworks themselves through which some glimpsed views of the surrounding agricultural landscape can be seen. Open fields surrounding the Scheduled Monument provide some rural context as a backdrop.</p> <p>The ZTV (Appendix 3, Figure 6A) indicates there are distant and very glimpsed views of parts of the Site from certain parts of the Monument. The intervisibility is substantially limited by surrounding topography, established hedgerows and treelines. The distant, wider agricultural context, including the Site, does not contribute to the setting of the Monument. The magnitude of impact is assessed as neutral, resulting in no change. The walkover survey was conducted during the winter. Seasonally, when trees are in full bloom, the enclosed nature of the setting will be increased.</p> <p>The contribution the asset makes to the FCA is limited due being screened by topography, dense tree cover and recent residential development. It does not form part of the inward-facing, linear streetscape of the 'old village core' of the FCA.</p>
Fillongley Conservation Area (Plates	1034830 1034829 1034831 1034832	Church of St Mary and All Saints Part of churchyard cross, 6 metres south of south-west	Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings	SP 2804 8705 SP 28088 87171 SP 28067 87163 SP 28042 87183	This location comprises the FCA and the associated designated heritage assets. The FCA is characterised by the 'old village core' with the historic buildings grouped in clusters. The village has developed in a linear form along

Assessment Location	Identifier	Asset Names	Designation	National Grid Reference	Setting and Potential for Effects
11 and 17 – 20)	1034833 1034869 1034870 1186124 1299344 1365132 1365133 1365134	corner of tower of Church of St Mary and All Saints Butchers Public House Alpha House Little Bell Cottage and cottage adjoining Five table tombs south and east of chancel and south of nave, churchyard of Church of St. Mary and All Saints. Chest Tomb, 2 metres south of south-west corner of nave, Church of St Mary and All Saints Churchyard Cross, 10 metres south of Church of St Mary and All Saints K6 Telephone Kiosk Butchers Stable, 20 metres north of Butchers Public House The Manor Public House Bell Cottage		SP 28046 87159 SP 28078 87056 SP 28112 87167 SP 28072 87165 SP 28096 87155 SP 28094 87074 SP 28044 87209 SP 28077 87093 SP 28090 87050	the main routes through it. Due to the layout of the settlement, the central groups of buildings are inward facing along the linear street form, which restrict views in all other directions. The topography of the village also limits long distance views from the designated assets in the direction of the Site. During the site visit, which was undertaken in winter when there was minimal foliage present to screen views from the Site, only the church tower was visible from the Site. In summary, it is considered that due to intervening topography and vegetation, the Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of the individual Listed Buildings and the FCA. The assets have medium importance, and the magnitude of impact is no change. Therefore, the significance of effect is neutral and these assets are excluded from further assessment.
Park House (Plates 12, 21 and 22)	1034837 1034838 1186219	Cartshed and Granary 5 metres northeast of Park House Barn 20 metres north of Park Farmhouse Park House	Grade II Listed Buildings	SP 27457 86857 SP 27440 86881 SP 27438 86853	Park House Farm is located approximately 400m north of the Site and set within a working farm complex which contains three Listed Buildings and approximately five large pre-fabricated barns as well as other hardstanding and infrastructure. To the immediate north-west is the B4102 Meriden Road. The above form the immediate setting of the Listed Buildings. The largest contribution that setting provides to the significance of the assets is the close arrangement of the Listed Buildings, which gives group

Assessment Location	Identifier	Asset Names	Designation	National Grid Reference	Setting and Potential for Effects
					<p>value. The landscaping within the curtilage also provides a positive contribution to the setting. The modern farm buildings provide some effective screening of the heritage assets from the Site but their form does not contribute positively to the setting of the Listed Buildings. These modern barns entirely screen the Listed Barn and partially screen the Listed Cartshed. There are no impacts on the setting on those assets due to the screening which limits intervisibility.</p> <p>Park House is constructed on a terrace and has a south-east facing vista. This provides long views of the surrounding countryside. Whilst providing a pleasant private view of the surrounding rural context, long views towards the Site, which also include the M6, do not from part of the immediate farm setting.</p> <p>Park House is visible from parts of the Site, with limited screening provided by the intervening topography and vegetation between the asset and the Site. These assets have medium importance and as a group, the impact on setting is assessed as negligible, which would result in a neutral significance of effect. Assessed as individual assets, the impact on setting on the Cartshed and Barn are also assessed as negligible, resulting in a neutral significance of effect. The effect on Park House is discussed further in the following section.</p>
Fillongley Mount (Plates 23 and 24)	1299309	Fillongley Mount	Grade II Listed Building	SP 27160 86821	<p>Fillongley Mount is located on a ridge to the north-west of the Site. The setting of the Listing Building comprises landscaped grounds including a gravel yard, lawns and some well-maintained hedges and mature trees that form the setting where it borders the agricultural landscape to the north, east and south. The immediate setting also features some buildings which have been repurposed and modernised (retaining or using some traditional materials)</p>

Assessment Location	Identifier	Asset Names	Designation	National Grid Reference	Setting and Potential for Effects
					for residential dwellings. Green End Road is located to the north beyond the treelined boundary. Due to this screening and topography, the Listed Building was not visible from the Site. While the surrounding context is rural, the immediate setting of the asset is designed to provide screening and privacy. The Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of the Listed Building and it is therefore excluded from further assessment.
Manor House Farm (Plate 25)	1034836 1186205	Gatepier, west side of entrance to Manor House Farm Gate Pier, east side of entrance to Manor House Farm	Grade II Listed Buildings	SP 26869 86860 SP 26876 86860	The Listed gate piers at Manor House Farm front onto Green End Road and face north. To the south, the setting comprises agricultural barns, buildings and outhouses, which predominantly appear to be modern. The setting is complimented by rural context to the north. There is no intervisibility with the Site. The Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of the Listed Buildings. This location is therefore excluded from further assessment.
White House Farmhouse (Plates 13 and 14)	1034868	White House Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	SP 26904 85868	White House Farmhouse is located approximately 250m west of the Site. It is reached by a private road which could not be accessed. The setting of the farmhouse is within a larger agricultural and industrial complex, with ranges of farm buildings arranged around courtyards of hard standing. A large modern industrial unit is located to the north with an adjacent large yard area, presumably located in this part of the farm to minimise impact to setting. The farmhouse overlooks a gravel forecourt, in a south-facing vista. Landscaping has taken place and the vista also takes in this landscaping, comprising a large lawned area, which contributes positively to the setting of the farmhouse. The property is terraced on a slope, which provides an elevated location but one that set back from the gradient. The asset is screened from parts of the Site by hedges along its boundary and by two small copses of

Assessment Location	Identifier	Asset Names	Designation	National Grid Reference	Setting and Potential for Effects
					trees to the west of the Site. The ZTV analysis (Appendix 3, Figure 6C) shows that some parts of the Site share no intervisibility with the asset. Figure 5 (Appendix 3), from the highest point on the Site indicates that there is some distant and glimpsed intervisibility of the asset. When trees are in bloom, this intervisibility will decrease. Longer views of the rural context beyond the immediate setting of the lawn provide a pleasant rural context but one that does not contribute significantly to the asset's setting. Figure 6C also shows that parts of the site will be visible. As a result of the intervisibility with the Site, the Listed Building is discussed further in the following assessment.
Fillongley Old Hall (Plate 26)	1034867	Fillongley Old Hall	Grade II Listed Building	SP 26874 85320	Fillongley Old Hall is located within the Heart of England Conference and Events Centre complex. Its setting is comprised of this development, with the associated Heart of England Country Park to the south. The asset has an east-facing view towards the modern developments within the complex. There is no intervisibility with the Site, due to intervening infrastructure, vegetation and the M6 corridor. The Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of this Listed Building. It is therefore excluded from further assessment.
Hayes Hall Farm (Plate 27)	1186229 1365137	Barn and Tack Room, at Hayes Hall Hayes Hall	Grade II Listed Buildings	SP 26382 85163 SP 26342 85174	Located to the south-west of the Site, Hayes Hall Farm is situated partway up a slope. Hayes Hall (1365137) is located beyond the study area but included within the initial assessment for completeness. The setting of the Listed Buildings is a working farmyard. Most of the modern barns are located to the east of the complex. The barn and Hayes Hall are grouped in an L-shaped configuration around a courtyard. Despite very oblique, distant, glimpsed views of parts of the Site it does not contribute to the setting of either asset. Hayes Hall has key views to the

Assessment Location	Identifier	Asset Names	Designation	National Grid Reference	Setting and Potential for Effects
					south, into the courtyard area where it is approached, and to the north, where it will have longer views over the countryside as far as the M6, demonstrated in the ZTV analysis (Appendix 3, Figure 6D). The setting of the barn is focused on the courtyard and the historic layout of the complex in this part of the farm. The Site is screened from these Listed Buildings by woodland. It is therefore excluded from further assessment.
Moor Farm (Plate 28)	1116519	Moor Farm House and Barn Attached	Grade II Listed Building	SP 27691 85197	Moor Farm is located in the north-west of the settlement of Corley Moor. The setting of the Listed Building is a complex of farm buildings, within an agricultural context. It is assessed that intervening woodland, topography and the M6 motorway screen the asset from the Site and there is no intervisibility. The Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of this Listed Building. It is therefore excluded from further assessment.
Fillongley Windmill (Plate 29)	1034842	Fillongley Windmill	Grade II Listed Building	SP 27682 84973	Fillongley Windmill is located within Corley Moor, approximately 655m south of the Site. The adjacent land uses comprise residential and agricultural properties which provide the immediate setting. The asset could not be accessed although it is anticipated that panoramic views of the surrounding area can be gained from the top of the windmill although these do not contribute to the setting. When the asset was visited, there was no intervisibility between the Site. This assessment is confirmed by the ZTV analysis (Appendix 3, Figure 5) which shows that topography and the M6 effectively screen views of the Site from the south. The Site therefore does not contribute to the setting or significance of this Listed Building and so it is excluded from further assessment.

Summary of Table

- 5.28 Table 5.1 has provided a detailed assessment of designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. The assessment is supported by a site visit as well as plates and figures, including ZTV analyses. The following assets have been descoped from further assessment where it has been demonstrated that the Site does not share intervisibility with the asset or where, despite some intervisibility, this is assessed as providing no contribution to the setting of the asset. These assets are Scheduled Monument (1013152); the Listed Buildings 1186229, 1368137, 1299309, 1034836, 1186205, 1034868, 1034867, 1116519 and 1034842; and the FCA and the 12 associated Listed Buildings.
- 5.29 Assets such as the Scheduled Monument (1013152) have enclosed settings bound by topography and hedgerows. Despite glimpsed views of the surrounding agricultural landscape, these views do not contribute significantly to the setting of the asset. The rural nature of the surrounding landscape provides a glimpsed backdrop to the asset. Despite the high importance of the asset, the magnitude of impact has been assessed as negligible, resulting in no change.
- 5.30 The largest concentration of Listed Buildings is within the FCA. These are located within the 'inner core' of the Conservation Area, arranged along the linear street frontages. Key views were identified along these streets on the approach into Fillongley and around the Church of St Mary and All Saints. None of these views featured the Site and despite distant glimpsed views through tree cover from the Scheduled Monument within in the FCA, there will be no change to the setting of the FCA and the associated assets.

Park House

- 5.31 The setting of the Listed Buildings at Park House is a working farm complex which contains the Listed Buildings, large, prefabricated buildings as well as hardstanding and infrastructure. The largest contribution that setting provides to the significance of these assets is the close arrangement of the Listed Buildings, which provides additional group value. The landscaping within the curtilage also provides a positive contribution to the setting.
- 5.32 The farm complex can be broadly separated into two distinct areas, the working farm to the north-east and the farmhouse and its historic buildings to the south-west. The continued use of the complex as a farm adds some significance to the assets through continuity of use. Some of the modern elements, such as the large barns, do not make any positive contribution to the setting of the heritage assets. The modern farm buildings screen the heritage assets on approach from the north-east and east. They significantly screen the Listed Barn and the Listed Cartshed from the Site.
- 5.33 Park House has some long southerly views of the surrounding rural countryside which provide some rural context. However, these views only feature parts of the Site, as depicted in Figure 6B (Appendix 3). Whilst providing a pleasant private view of the surrounding rural context, long views towards the Site from Park House, which also include the M6 motorway, do not contribute towards the setting which is focused on the farm area. The intervisibility of the Site is also limited due to its undulating topography and screening provided by vegetation between the assets and the Site. Long views

from the Site do not form part of the setting of the assets. There rural context between the assets and the Site will remain unchanged.

White House Farmhouse

- 5.34 White House Farmhouse, to the west of the Site, is reached by a private road. The setting of the farmhouse is within a larger agricultural and industrial complex and includes ranges of farm buildings arranged around courtyards. It is a working 'site' with a large modern industrial unit located to the north with a large, adjacent yard area. Although the asset could not be accessed, it is clear that a key view to the farmhouse is on approach to the east-facing elevation from the curving driveway. Moving past trees on approach, the setting would then 'open up' and feature the farmhouse. The working farmyard and its ancillary buildings do not contribute to this key view.
- 5.35 Landscaping to the east of the farmhouse also contributes positively to this setting and includes a large lawned area. From the farmhouse and gravel area, both terraced on an elevated position, views east over the lawned area will contribute positively to the setting against the rural backdrop. The Site forms part of this rural backdrop. However, aside from providing a complimentary rural context, it does not form part of the setting of the farmhouse. The asset is screened from parts of the Site by hedges along its boundary and by wooded areas to the west of the Site. The ZTV analyses (Appendix 3, Figures 5 and 6C) show that parts of the Site share no intervisibility with the asset and there are only glimpsed views of other parts of the Site. The ZTV shows that those distant views also include infrastructure such as the M6 motorway.

6. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, IMPORTANCE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Assessment of Significance and Setting

- 6.1 Only designated heritage assets that may be impacted by the proposals are considered in the following section.

Park House

- 6.2 The Grade II Listed Buildings at Park House (1186219, 1034837 and 1034838) have medium importance. The grouping of these assets within the farmyard enhances the aesthetic value of each asset through group value. This grouping also reinforces their evidential value as a surviving 17th century example of a farm, albeit with much later alterations and expansion, and is a positive contribution to the setting and significance of these Listed Buildings.

White House Farmhouse

- 6.3 White House Farmhouse (1034868) has medium importance. Its significance is derived from its evidential and aesthetic value as well as its immediate setting. The setting of White House Farmhouse within landscaped grounds and associated with contemporary agricultural structures contributes to its significance.

Assessment of Archaeological Potential

- 6.4 The baseline assessment has discussed the HER data entries. Of the 29 entries within 1km of the Site (Appendix 2, Table 3), 13 of these records are findspots dating from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period. The remaining non-designated assets largely relate to structures dating from the medieval period onward. No archaeological investigations appear to have been undertaken within the study area. The lack of archaeological baseline within the study area, in some respect, reflects the lack of development. The planning process can provide a mechanism to increase the understanding of the archaeological resource, which is then used to assess the archaeological potential of proposed development sites.
- 6.5 The HLC area characterisation and historic mapping indicates that the Site has been used for agriculture. The field systems comprised smaller enclosures before the development of the larger irregular fields which are present on the Site. Ridge-and-furrow cultivation is recorded within the study area, and it is reasonable to assume that this form of cultivation was used within areas of the site. Cropmark evidence present on the Site appear to correspond to these features. The only exception to this may be the former deer park (MWA13254) within the north-east of the Site, where cultivation may have been less extensive or introduced later.
- 6.6 Previous agricultural activities across the Site, such as modern ploughing regimes which are present across the Site and the extent of any former ridge-and-furrow cultivation where it is present, may have truncated soil horizons and negatively impacted remains by disturbing or removing them entirely. Any remains that relate to former agricultural

practices, including relict cultivation furrows and former field boundaries, will have low importance.

- 6.7 The findspots within the Site were located during metal detecting; these finds may indicate some potential for remains of multiple periods (Romano-British to post-medieval) within the Site. The walkover survey also encountered post-medieval pottery within the topsoil which was interpreted as evidence of 'night-soiling'. Night-soiling may have introduced some of these artefacts onto the site and account for presence of some of the findspots. The findspots are typically metallic objects and were recovered during metal detecting. The HER does record assets from these periods within the study area, which may account for their incorporation within the topsoil of the Site and provide some provenance. These include a medieval moat (MWA329), a potential deserted medieval village (MWA325), possible medieval earthworks associated with a mill or pond (MWA13256) and the ringwork castle (1013152). Metal detecting can provide useful information regarding archaeological potential. However, it also can indicate that the wider area has not been metal detected (displaying an increased 'hot spot'). It also does not consider modern or other intrusive material that was recovered or encountered during the process. Modern and historic ploughing regimes will also have been a factor in moving these artefacts around the Site.
- 6.8 Remains from the Roman to medieval periods (if present) are likely to be of medium importance depending on their nature and state of preservation. Remains from the post-medieval period (if present) are likely to be of low importance. This would include any remains of the outfarm that may have survived or any ditches and boundaries that are associated with the former boundary of the deer park. The topography of the Site features some relatively steep slopes which are unlikely to be a favourable location for settlement throughout all periods. Other areas of the Site are more gently undulating. For example, the former outfarm (MWA31907) was located on the flattened ridge, orientated north to south in the centre of the Site. The remains of the outfarm have been cleared and the area has been ploughed.
- 6.9 Despite the archaeological sites within the study area and the circumstantial evidence of the findspots within the Site boundary, the archaeological potential for all periods earlier than the post-medieval period is generally unknown. The potential for post medieval remains is generally low to moderate, although features of this period are likely to be agricultural in nature or relate to former field boundaries and will be of low importance.

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 7.1 This section will assess the potential impacts on the significance of heritage assets and on hitherto unknown archaeological remains that may be present within the Site.

Direct Impacts on Recorded Heritage Assets

- 7.2 There will be no direct physical impact on any designated assets because of the Proposed Development.
- 7.3 The outfarm (MWA31907) recorded within the Site on historic mapping and the HER is a non-designated heritage asset. There are no remains of the asset identified at ground level during the walkover survey.

Impact on Significance and Setting on Designated Heritage Assets

Park House

- 7.4 The setting of the Listed Buildings within a working farm complex will not be impacted as a result of Proposed Development. The largest contribution that setting provides to the significance of these assets is the close arrangement of the Listed Buildings and the group value that this provides. Park House has south-east facing views and some long views of the surrounding rural countryside feature part of the Site. Whilst providing a pleasant private view of the surrounding rural context, long views towards the Site from Park House do not contribute to its setting. Partial and distant visibility of the Site is also limited due to its undulating topography and the screening provided by vegetation between the assets and the Site. The assets have medium importance and as a group, the impact on setting is assessed as negligible, which would result in a neutral significance of effect.

White House Farmhouse

- 7.5 The Site forms part of a rural backdrop for this Listed Building. However, aside from providing a complimentary rural context, it does not form part of the setting of the farmhouse. The asset is screened from parts of the Site by hedges along its boundary and by wooded areas to the west of the Site. The ZTV analysis (Appendix 3, Figure 6C) shows that parts of the Site share no intervisibility with the asset and there are only glimpsed views of other parts of the Site.
- 7.6 The Proposed Development will not diminish the rural nature of White House Farmhouse, its key views or its farmyard setting. The magnitude of impact on its setting is assessed as negligible. Only parts of the Site will be glimpsed and these do not contribute significantly to the setting of the asset. The significance of effect is neutral.

Impact on Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.7 Intrusive ground investigations and site preparations, including temporary works, excavation and buried service installation, have the potential to impact buried archaeological remains. The impact, where it occurs is irreversible. Archaeological

features would be expected to be below the topsoil and sub-soil horizons. Works that require groundworks have the potential to disturb, truncate or remove potential buried archaeological remains.

- 7.8 With regard to potential impacts, Historic England guidance¹⁸ identifies groundworks, such as those for solar panel supports, cable trenches, hardstanding and access (where needed) as well as footings for ancillary infrastructure such as substations and fencing, have the potential to impact archaeological remains. The detailed design for the type and depth of footings as well as the depth of any foundations is unknown. Embedded mitigation within the detailed design may involve concrete bases for panels, which entail less ground disturbance. Other methods which may lessen impacts include pile driven screw foundations or pre-moulded concrete blocks.
- 7.9 Due to the lack of detailed design for the Proposed Development and the unknown archaeological potential of the Site, it is not possible to accurately assess the impacts on below-ground archaeological remains at this stage. However, solar farm developments generally aim to minimise the amount of ground disturbance and the intrusive footprint compared to the area of the Site is limited. Impacts can be further mitigated or removed through the design of panel foundations. Developments can also consider reducing the depths of cable trenches or laying cables on the ground surface to minimise impact.
- 7.10 Although the foundation detail for the solar arrays and other groundworks associated with the Proposed Development is still to be determined, it is expected to be minimal. The impact from footings only has the potential to impact archaeological remains where they are required for each array at their agreed centres. Likewise, invasive groundworks only have the potential to impact archaeological remains where they are required, where they encounter the archaeological horizon and if remains are present. The depth of the soil layers and the depth at which the archaeological horizon is present is currently unknown. Where there is a wayleave between each array, there will be no impact on the archaeological horizon.
- 7.11 The impact on any buried archaeological remains would be on their evidential value. It is considered that any remains that are post-medieval or modern in age would be of low importance. Remains from any other periods have the potential to be of moderate importance, if present. The nature of the groundwork required for a solar farm is unlikely to result in the entire removal of any archaeological features, with impacts restricted to footings and invasive works that reach the archaeological horizon where remains are present.

Recommendations

- 7.12 The extent of any works will be proportionate to the archaeological potential and will be dependent on the depth of any groundworks for the proposed development, if necessary. Where these reach the archaeological horizon, the impact would be limited to the footprint of the footing or cable trench. Where ground works are not required, such as the 6m wayleave between each array, there will be no impact on any remains

¹⁸ Historic England (2021) *Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment* (Advice Note 15).

if present and no requirement for any invasive archaeological works. Once the detailed design is known, the Archaeological Advisor will be reconsulted.

- 7.13 There are no recommendations required to mitigate any impacts on any designated heritage assets. In terms of harm and the NPPF, the impacts are considered less than substantial.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The assessment provides a detailed understanding of the baseline historic environment and the built heritage assets within a 1km study area of the Site.
- 8.2 There will be no direct physical impact on any designated heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. One non-designated asset, an outfarm (MWA31907), is recorded within the Site. No surface remains survive.
- 8.3 The assessment of designated heritage assets has concluded the Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of the majority of the designated assets within the study area and there will be no impact on their setting. The assessment considered four additional assets in further detail due to the intervisibility of the Site and the assets. Three of these assets could be grouped at Park House (1186219, 1034837 and 1034838). The other asset was White House Farmhouse (1034868). These assets are Grade II Listed and have medium importance. In both cases, further assessment concluded the Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of the asset despite its contribution to the rural character of the wider surroundings. Views of the Site will be glimpsed and distant. The impact upon the setting will be negligible and the significance of effect will be neutral in both cases. The impacts are assessed as being less than substantial in terms of the NPPF.
- 8.4 There are no recommendations required to mitigate any impacts on any designated heritage assets.
- 8.5 The study area contains remains from a number of periods, including medieval assets. Findspots within the study area and within the Site range from the Romano-British to post-medieval period and provide evidence for human activity relating to those periods. Despite the archaeological sites within the study area and the circumstantial evidence of the findspots within the Site boundary, the archaeological potential for all periods is generally unknown. This is due to a lack of archaeological investigations in the study area. Archaeological remains that may be present that relate to the post-medieval period will have low importance and would include the relict remains of cultivation furrows and field boundaries. Any below ground remains of the outfarm (MWA31907) would also have low importance. Any remains from other periods have the potential to have low to moderate importance.
- 8.6 Further detail will be provided on design, and in particular the depth of any invasive groundworks. However, by their nature, the footprint of solar farms and the amount of ground-breaking that is required is generally limited. Impacts depend on the depth of the archaeological horizon, the depth of ground-breaking, the potential for archaeological remains to be present as well as the state of preservation and the significance. Due to the limited nature of the ground-breaking required, the impact is assessed as being less than substantial in NPPF terms.
- 8.7 The extent of any further archaeological works will be proportionate to the archaeological potential and will be dependent on the depth of any groundworks for the proposed development, if necessary. It may also be possible to avoid impacts on sub-surface archaeological remains by adapting elements of the design.

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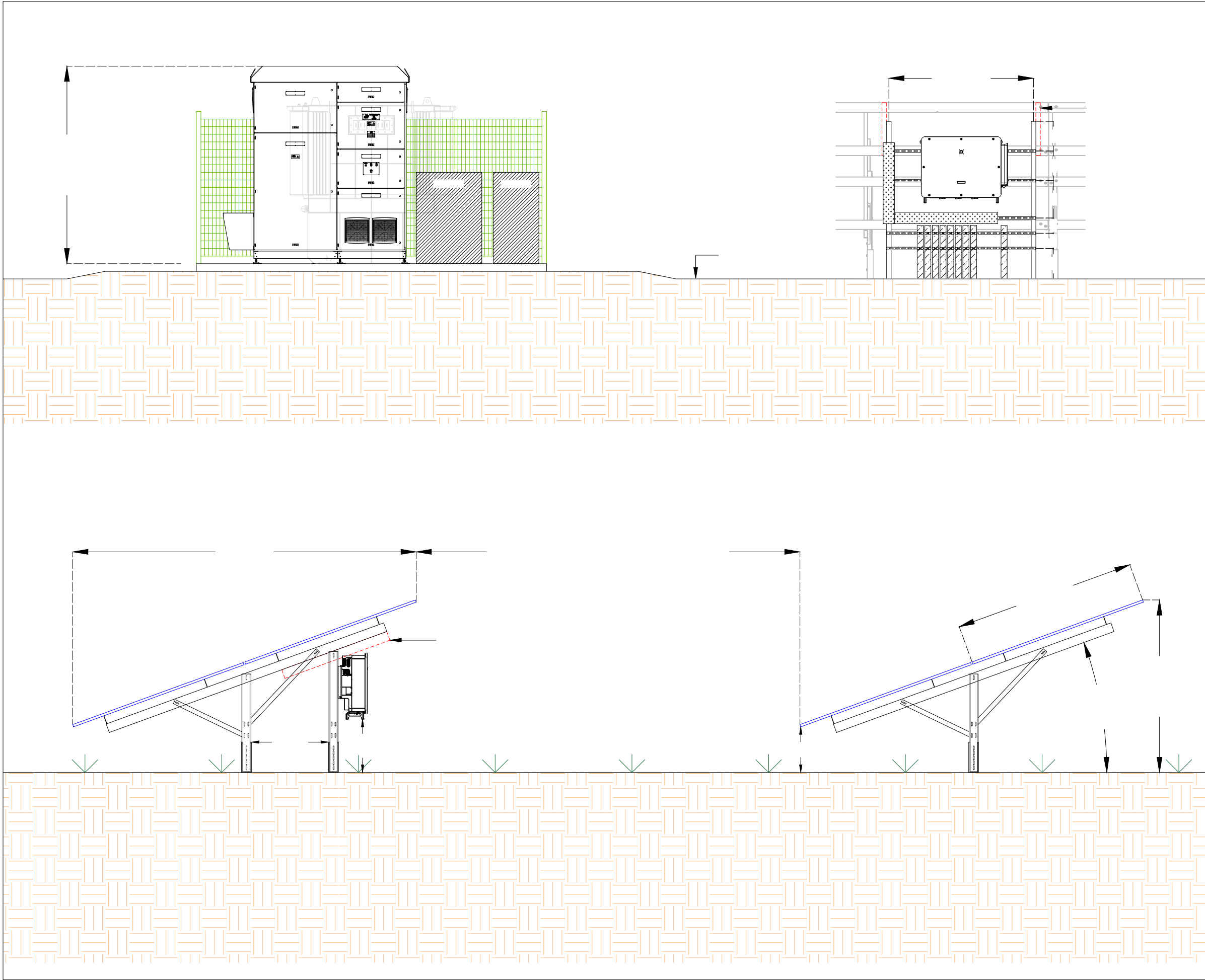
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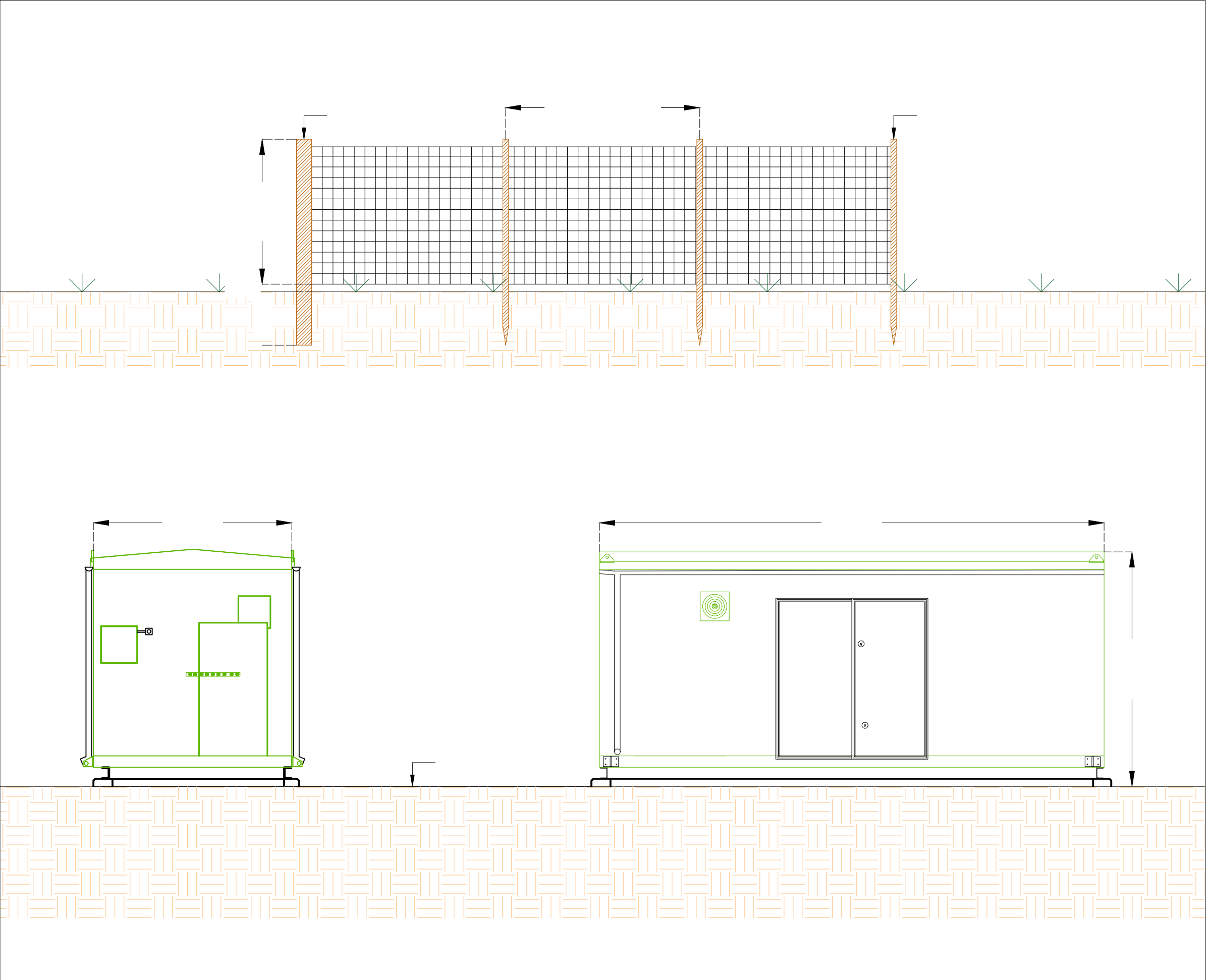
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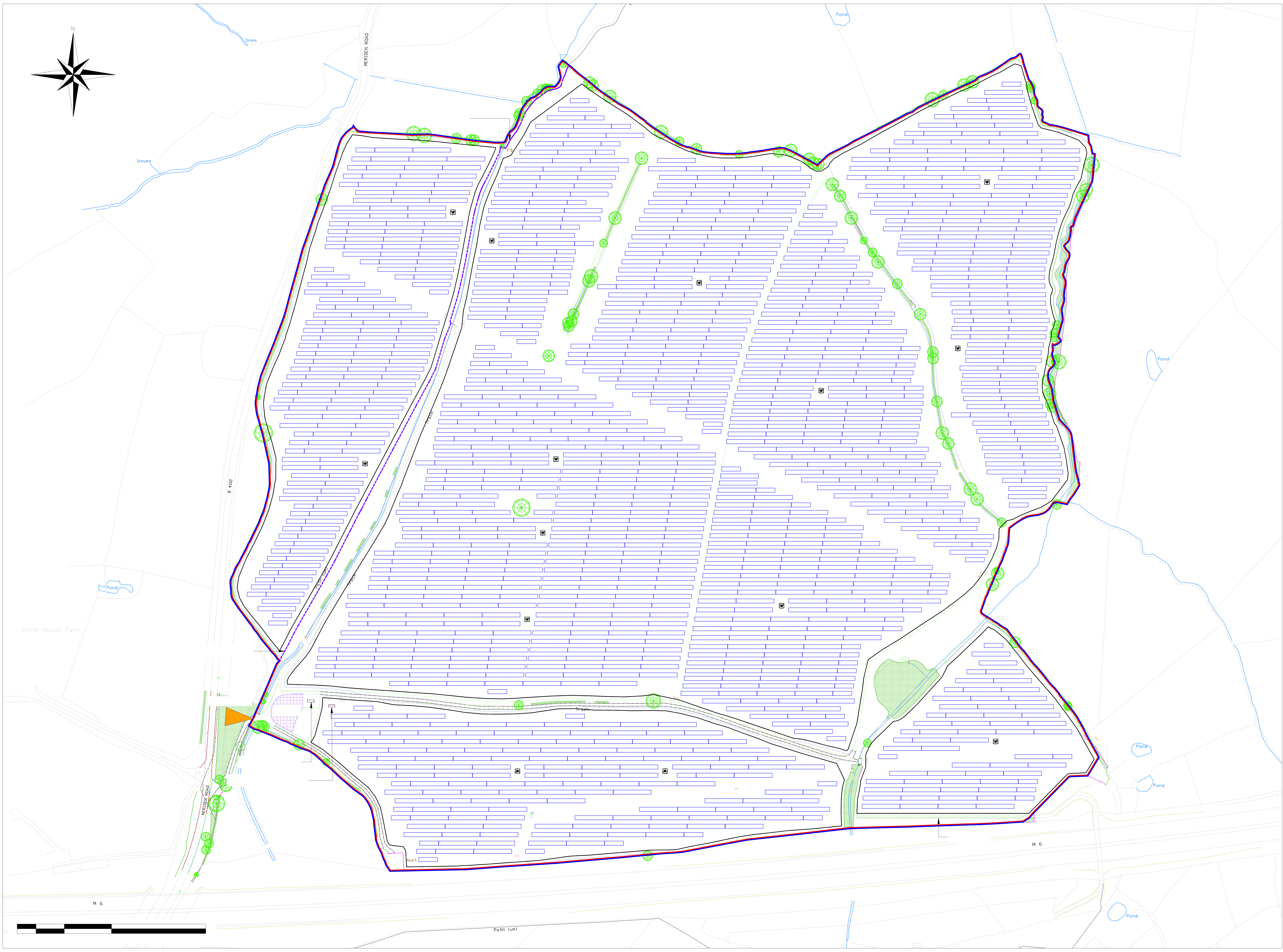
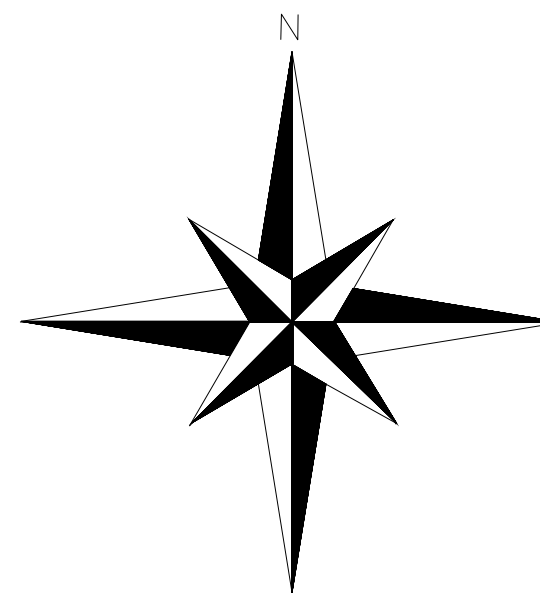
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Plans of Proposed Development







- Blue line
- Red line
- Orange triangle
- Orange line
- White square
- Black square
- Orange hatched square
- Pink hatched square
- Purple dashed line

APPENDIX 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Archaeological Events

APPENDIX 2

Catalogue entries for heritage assets and archaeological events recorded on the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (HER), and those identified as part of this assessment, are provided below. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) and the relevant List Entry or HER reference numbers.

Table 1: Gazetteer of Designated Assets (Scheduled Monuments & Listed Buildings)

REF (List Entry No./ HER)	NAME	GRID REF	GRADE	DESCRIPTION
1034830	Church of St Mary and All Saints	SP 28088 87171	II*	12 th century chancel, now mainly 15 th century with features from the 13 th and 14 th centuries. Coursed sandstone rubble; coursed and squared sandstone.
1034829	Part of churchyard cross, 6 metres south of south west corner of tower of Church of St Mary and All Saints	SP 28067 87163	II	Part of churchyard cross. 15 th century. Sandstone. Stump of shaft on octagonal moulded base.
1034831	Butchers Public House	SP 28042 87183	II	Public house. Late 16 th and late 18 th centuries. Timber-frame with brick infill. Brick front added in late 18 th century. Plain-tiled roof with end and internal stacks. 2 storeys.
1034832	Alpha House	SP 28046 87159	II	House, formerly public house and club. Deeds from 1612 and extended in late 17 th and late 18 th centuries. Timber-framed with red brick infill and red brick. Blue/black plain-tiled roof with ridge stack.
1034833	Little Bell Cottage and cottage adjoining	SP 28078 87056	II	Pair of late 18 th century cottages. Red brick, colourwashed. Plain tiled roof with ridge stack, rendered, across the ridge. One storey and attic. Segmental arch to a doorway with boarded door and a window to each cottage.
1034836	Gatepier, west side of entrance to Manor House Farm	SP 26869 86860	II	Gatepier from c.1700. Rock faced rusticated sandstone with moulded cornice surmounted by ball finial on square base.
1034837	Cartshed and Granary 5 metres north east of Park House	SP 27457 86857	II	Late 18 th /early 19 th century cartshed and granary. Red brick, Flemish bond, with plain-tiled, half hipped roof with weathervane of wrought iron. 2 storeys. Segmental header brick arches to 2 ground floor openings, one to a stable with split door, the other for a carriage.
1034838	Barn 20 metres north of Park Farmhouse	SP 27440 86881	II	Threshing barn. Early 17 th and 19 th century. Timber-frame with red brick infill. Plain-tiled roof.
1034842	Fillongley Windmill	SP 27682 84973	II	Tower windmill, converted to house in the late 20 th century. 19 th century with late 20 th century alterations. Red brick. Round tapering tower of 3 stages with rebuilt conical cap. The 20 th century addition is not of special architectural interest.

REF (List Entry No./ HER)	NAME	GRID REF	GRADE	DESCRIPTION
1034867	Fillongley Old Hall	SP 26874 85320	II	Early 16 th century house, extended c.1840. Timber-framed, cased or rebuilt in red brick, Flemish bond, part rendered, with sandstone ashlar.
1034868	White House Farmhouse	SP 26904 85868	II	Early 19 th century farmhouse, possibly of earlier origin. Red brick, Flemish bond. Plain-tiled roof with end stacks. 2 storeys.
1034869	Five table tombs south and east of chancel and south of nave, churchyard of Church of St. Mary and All Saints.	SP 28112 87167	II	Five table tombs from east to west comprising: (i) 17 th century. Sandstone. Moulded cornice and plinth. Pedimented side walls and paired pilasters flanking tablet in side wall. (ii) 17 th century. Sandstone. Moulded cornice and plinth. Pedimented side walls with clasping fluted pilasters. (iii) Mid-18 th century. Sandstone. Moulded cornice and plinth with inscribed tablet to sides. (iv) Mid-18 th century. Sandstone. Moulded cornice and base. (v) Mid-18 th century. Sandstone. Moulded cornice and base.
1034870	Chest Tomb, 2 metres south of south west corner of nave, Church of St Mary and All Saints	SP 28072 87165	II	Early 19 th century chest tomb. Sandstone. Moulded cornice and plinth and panelled sides.
1116519	Moor Farm House and Barn Attached	SP 27691 85197	II	14 th or 15 th century cruck built open hall; late 16 th or early 17 th century floor and stack inserted; later 17 th century red brick walls; late 18 th century roof raise and first floor added. Timber-frame replaced almost entirely in walls by red brick, Flemish bond on sandstone plinth. Steeply pitched late 18 th century roof, now covered in interlocking tiles to front pitch and plain-tiled to rear.
1186124	Churchyard Cross, 10 metres south of Church of St Mary and All Saints	SP 28096 87155	II	14 th to 15 th century churchyard cross. Sandstone. Square base of cross with stop-chamfered corners on square plinth of 5 steps.
1186205	Gate Pier, east side of entrance to Manor House Farm	SP 26876 86860	II	Gatepier from c.1700. Rock faced rusticated sandstone with moulded cornice surmounted by ball finial on square base.
1186219	Park House	SP 27438 86853	II	Early or mid-17 th century house with early 19 th century alterations. Timber-framed with red brick infill, part rendered, on sandstone plinth. Later red brick of random bond. Plan of double-ended hall house with central hall and entry bay.
1186229	Barn and Tack Room, at Hayes Hall	SP 26382 85163	II	Late 18 th century barn and tack-room. Red brick, Flemish bond. Plain-tiled roof with double gable having a valley gutter and gable end parapets on kneelers, and dentil cornice.

REF (List Entry No./ HER)	NAME	GRID REF	GRADE	DESCRIPTION
1299309	Fillongley Mount	SP 27160 86821	II	House of 16 th century origin; late 17 th century and mainly mid-19 th century. Brick, rendered. Plan of 16 th century house of 3 units with lobby-entry. 2 storeys.
1299344	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SP 28094 87074	II	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
1365132	Butchers Stable, 20 metres north of Butchers Public House	SP 28044 87209	II	House and shop. Late 18 th century. Red brick, colourwashed and plain-tiled roof with ridge stack, reduced in height. Two storeys. Late 20 th century shop at east end. Included for group value.
1365133	The Manor Public House	SP 28077 87093	II	Late 18 th or early 19 th century public house, with early 20 th century alterations. Red brick, Flemish bond and plain-tiled roof, hipped at the angle. L-plan. Included for group value.
1365134	Bell Cottage	SP 28090 87050	II	Late 18 th century house. Red brick, colourwashed. Plain-tiled roof with internal stack and dentil eaves cornice. L-plan. 2 storeys.
1365137	Hayes Hall	SP 26342 85174	II	Late 18 th century house. Red brick, English bond, with stone dressings. Plan of main range with parallel and adjoining rear service range. 2 storeys.
1013152	Ringwork castle 80m south west of Castle Farm	SP 27995 86815	Scheduled Monument	Designation includes the masonry and earthwork remains of Castle Yard, a ringwork castle and its associated bailey. Foundations of medieval structures will survive as buried features within both the ringwork and the bailey, while the accumulated fill of the ringwork and bailey ditches will retain information valuable for an understanding of the environment and economy of the site's inhabitants. Thought to have been abandoned during the late 14 th or early 15 th century.
	Fillongley	SP 2804 8705	Conservation Area	Conservation Area designated in February 1970 covering approximately 11 hectares. Comprises the old village core, with areas of landscape value and special character.

Table 2: Gazetteer of Non-designated Assets

REF (HER)	NAME	GRID REF	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
MWA6002	Findspot - Bronze Age spearhead	SP 2790 8680	Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	A small Bronze Age socketed spearhead with loops was found at Fillongley Castle Yard, 400m south east of Fillongley. Found about 1961 on medieval earthwork known

REF (HER)	NAME	GRID REF	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
				locally as 'The Butts'. Loops were 'squashed' in antiquity and the butt-end blunted by the finder, a small boy.
MWA20874	Fillongley (Romano-British) Field 263	SP 2740 8569	Romano-British	Romano-British artifacts (coins) found during metal detecting.
MWA21158	Fillongley (Romano-British) Field 297	SP 2790 8639	Romano-British	Romano-British artifacts (vessel) found during metal detecting.
MWA20930	Fillongley (Early Mediaeval) Field 264	SP 2760 8590	Early medieval	Early Medieval artifact (ingot) found during metal detecting.
MWA21131	Fillongley (Early Mediaeval) Field 298	SP 2770 8629	Early medieval	Early Medieval artifact (stirrup) found during metal detecting
MWA13254	Medieval deer park associated with Castle Yard, Fillongley	SP 2815 8649	Early medieval to medieval	Medieval deer park associated with Castle Yard, Fillongley. Boundary of parkland worked out using place names referring to parkland on the 1844 tithe map.
MWA325	Possible Deserted Medieval Village at Chapel Green	SP 2692 8539	Medieval	The possible site of a deserted settlement of medieval date. The site was located at Chapel Green, 500m north of Birchley Hays Wood. A considerable amount of 18 th and 19 th century pottery, a couple of Roman sherds, three medieval sherds and a 15 th / 16 th century key have been found on the site. There is possible evidence of settlement in the field to the NW of Chapel Green including several platforms.
MWA329	Moat at Moat House Farm, Fillongley.	SP 2783 8547	Medieval	A moat, a wide ditch surrounding a building. It is medieval in date and is visible as an earthwork. The moat is located at Moat House Farm, 700m north west of Corley Moor.
MWA330	Medieval Castle at Castle Yard, Fillongley.	SP 2800 8683	Medieval	The remains of a medieval castle survive as an earthwork with traces of a masonry building. A low mount with a courtyard, surrounded by a moat. The site is known as Castle Yard and is situated 300m south west of Fillongley.
MWA1848	Findspot - Medieval wrought iron dagger	SP 2845 8645	Medieval	A wrought iron quillon dagger of medieval date was found 800m north west of Red Hill. Found in an uprooted hedgerow, February 1987. Blade 390 mm, handle and quillon 522 mm. Probably 15 th century.
MWA6123	Possible Chapel at Chapel Green	SP 2690 8548	Medieval	The possible site of a medieval chapel situated 200m north of Old Fillongley Hall. Possibly a shrunken settlement with a chapel and green. No traces of the exact location of a chapel.
MWA9611	Possible deserted medieval settlement at Fillongley	SP 2812 8690	Medieval	The possible site of a deserted medieval settlement to the north of Castle Yard, Fillongley, identified during a site visit. The earthworks may or may not be associated.

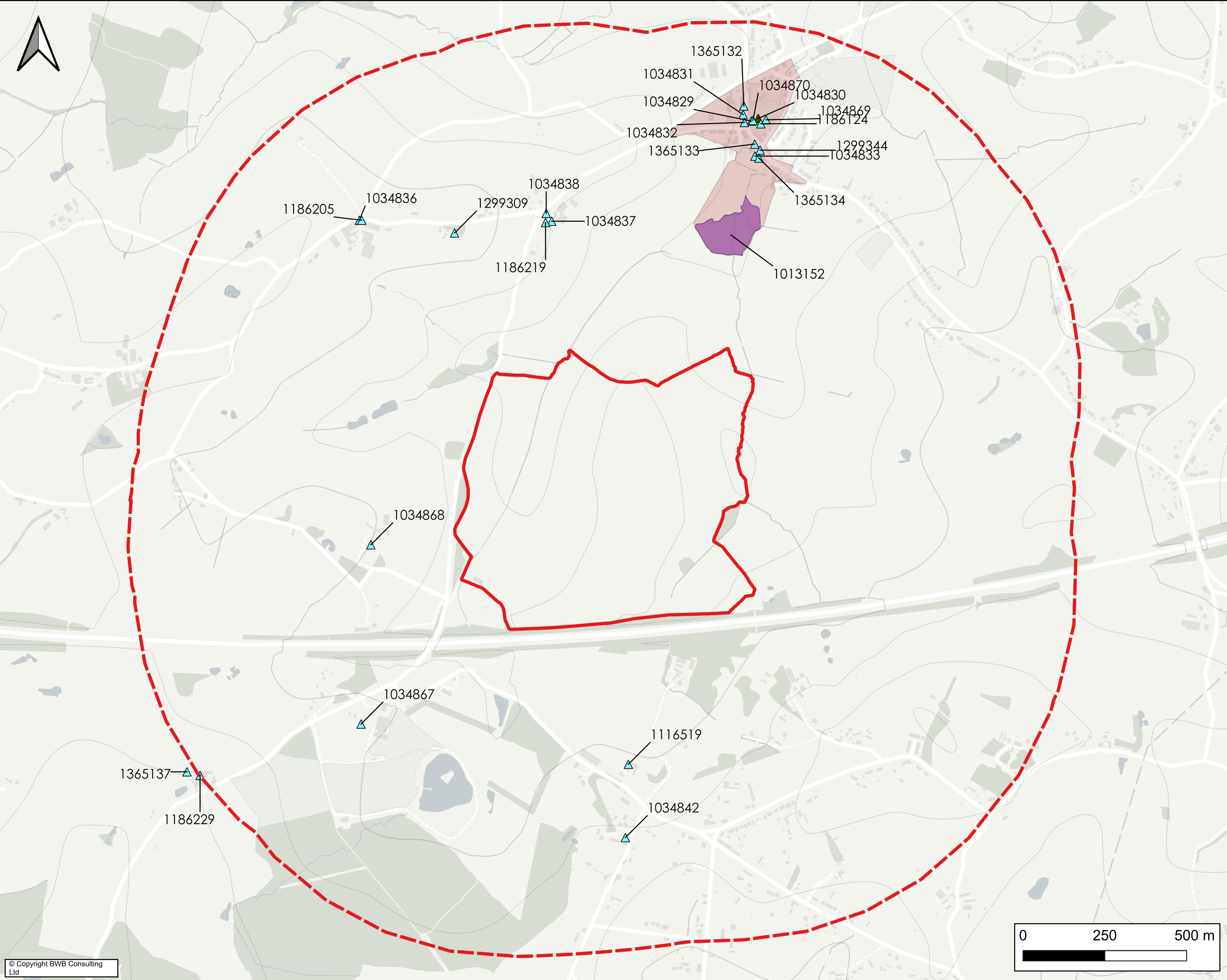
REF (HER)	NAME	GRID REF	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
MWA20871	Fillongley (Mediaeval) Field 263	SP 2740 8569	Medieval	Medieval artifacts (coins and buckle) found during metal detecting.
MWA21018	Fillongley (Mediaeval) Field 271	SP 2733 8594	Medieval	Medieval artifact (coin) found during metal detecting.
MWA21157	Fillongley (Mediaeval) Field 299	SP 2749 8639	Medieval	Medieval artifact (possible weight) found during metal detecting.
MWA21189	Corley (Mediaeval) Field 238	SP 2760 8569	Medieval	Medieval artifact (coin) found during metal detecting.
MWA30823	Fillongley (Mediaeval to Post Mediaeval) Fields 381-4	SP 2809 8646	Medieval to Post-medieval	Medieval to Post medieval artefacts (buckle and finger ring) found during metal detecting.
MWA32154	Ridge and Furrow, south of Moat House Farm, Fillongley	SP 2779 8535	Medieval to Post-medieval	Ridge and Furrow earthworks are visible on LiDAR and aerial photographs to the south of Moat House farm.
MWA324	Fillongley Old Hall	SP 2689 8534	Post-medieval	Fillongley Old Hall, a house which was built during the "Imperial" period. It is situated 100m south of Chapel Green. A large, two storey house from the mid-18 th century.
MWA9609	Building Material north of Castle Yard	SP 2801 8692	Post-medieval	A spread of post medieval building material located to the north of Castle Yard; Fillongley, identified during a site visit.
MWA13943	Fillongley (Fields 296/298) Post Mediaeval finds	SP 2770 8629	Post-medieval	A series of post medieval artifacts (bells, buckles and coins) found during metal detecting.
MWA21190	Fillongley (Post Mediaeval) Field 263	SP 2740 8569	Post-medieval	Post medieval artifact (coin) found during metal detecting.
MWA29732	Site of former 19 th century outfarm on opposite side of railway 300m northeast of Moat House Farm.	SP 2812 8571	Post-medieval	A former outfarm comprising an L-plan range of buildings around two separate yards, recorded in this location on the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition mapping (1888). The farmstead is entirely absent from the modern OS Digital Mapping although some of the enclosure boundaries and a pond remain.
MWA31907	Outfarm, 650m east of White House farm, Fillongley	SP 2761 8596	Post-medieval	An outfarm with an L-shaped range and a yard to the east is marked on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

REF (HER)	NAME	GRID REF	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
MWA12536	Fillongley Old Hall Garden, Fillongley	SP 2692 8525	Post-medieval to Modern	Garden associated with Fillongley Old Hall, reported to comprise a lake and an orchard. A number of features of Fillongley Old Hall Garden are visible on the Fillongley Tithe Map and apportionment; this includes details of the layout of Old Fillongley Hall itself and a system of ponds.
MWA12563	Moor House garden, Fillongley	SP 2716 8541	Post-medieval to Modern	Small site with pleasure grounds and kitchen garden, associated with Moor House.
MWA9610	The remains of a bridge at Fillongley	SP28048693	Unknown	The masonry of a bridge exposed in the bank, just to the north of Castle Yard Fillongley.
MWA13256	Site of earthworks, Fillongley	SP27658676	Unknown	Site of earthworks, possibly a fish pond/mill/settlement within the parkland associated with Castle Yard.
MWA13261	Red Lion public house, Wall Hill road, Corley Moor, Fillongley	SP27688508	Unknown	Historic public house situated on the south side of Wall Hill road, Corley Moor, close to a cross-road. Recorded in 1802.

Table 3: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events

REF (HER)	NAME	GRID REF	DESCRIPTION
EWA1197	Site visit to the medieval Castle at Castle Yard, Fillongley	SP 2800 8683	A site visit was made to Castle Yard, Fillongley as part of the Warwickshire Monuments Evaluation and Presentation Project in 1987.
EWA4507	Casual find of medieval dagger	SP 2845 8645	A wrought iron quillon dagger found in an uprooted hedgerow. Blade 390 mm, handle and quillon 522 mm. The dagger is of wrought iron and complete. The blade length is exceptional for a dagger but still falls short of a true sword. The date is probably 15 th century.

APPENDIX 3: Figures



Notes

1. Do not scale this drawing. All dimensions must be checked/ verified on site. If in doubt ask.

2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architects, engineers and specialists drawings and specifications.

3. All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. All levels in metres unless noted otherwise.

4. Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the engineer immediately.

Key

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area

Listed Buildings

- I
- II*
- II

P01	09.11.23	FINAL ISSUE		GW	PM
Rev	Date	Details of issues/ revision		Drw	Rev

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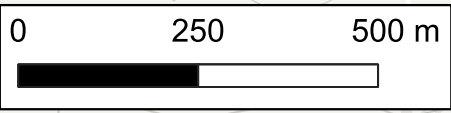
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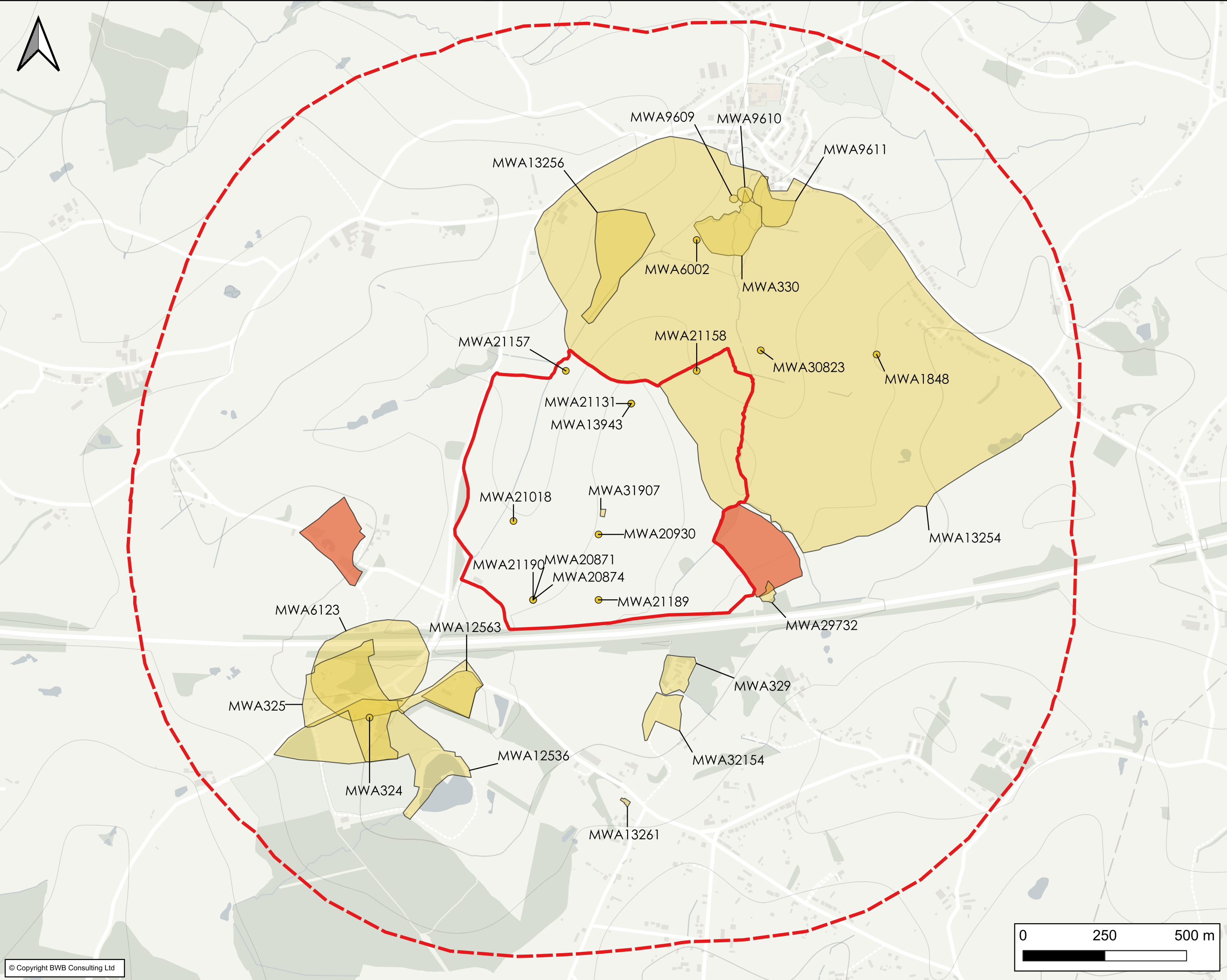
**NAILCOTE FARM,
WARWICKSHIRE**

Drawing Title

**FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF
DESIGNATED ASSETS**

Drawn:	GEORGIE WARDALL	Reviewed:	PHIL MOORE
BWB Ref:	221748	Date:	09.11.23
Scale:	A3: NTS		
Drawing Status			
FINAL			
Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number			
NFW-BWB-ZZ-XX-RP-LH-0001			
Status	S2	Rev	P01





Notes

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3. All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. All levels in metres unless noted otherwise.

4. Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the engineer immediately.

Key

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- HER Monuments (points)
- HER Monuments (polygons)
- Warwickshire Ridge and Furrow (polygons)

P01	09.11.23	FINAL ISSUE		GW	PM
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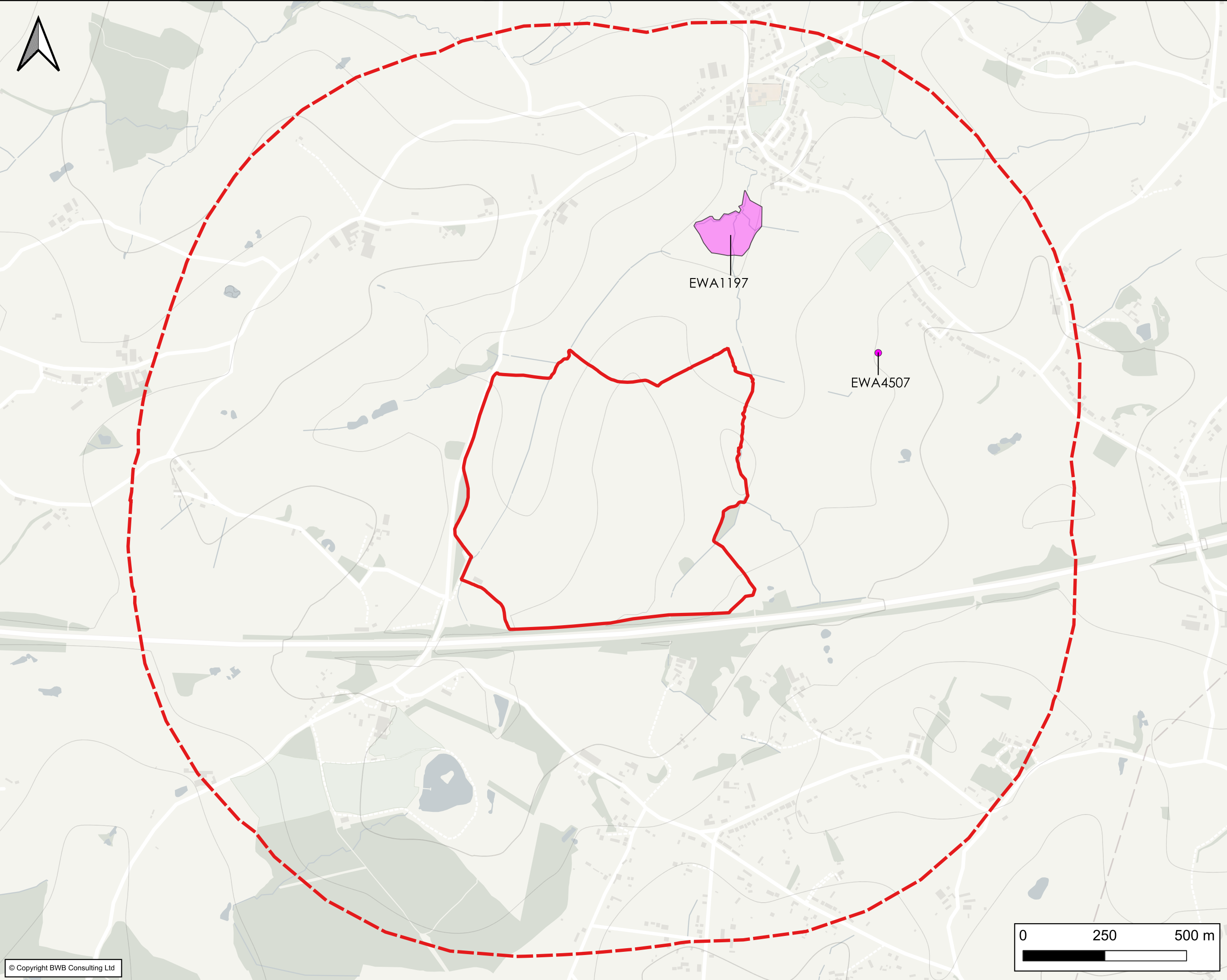
Project Title

**NAILCOTE FARM,
WARWICKSHIRE**

Drawing Title

**FIGURE 3: LOCATION OF
NONDESIGNATED ASSETS**

Drawn:	GEORGIE WARDALL	Reviewed:	PHIL MOORE
BWB Ref:	221748	Date:	09.11.23
Scale:	A3: NTS		
Drawing Status			
FINAL			
Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number			
NFW-BWB-ZZ-XX-RP-LH-0001			
Status	S2	Rev	P01



Notes

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3. All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. All levels in metres unless noted otherwise.

4. Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the engineer immediately.

- Key
- Site Boundary
 - 1km Study Area
 - HER Events (points)
 - HER Events (polygons)

P01	09.11.23	FINAL ISSUE		GW	PM
Rev	Date	Details of issues/ revision		Drw	Rev



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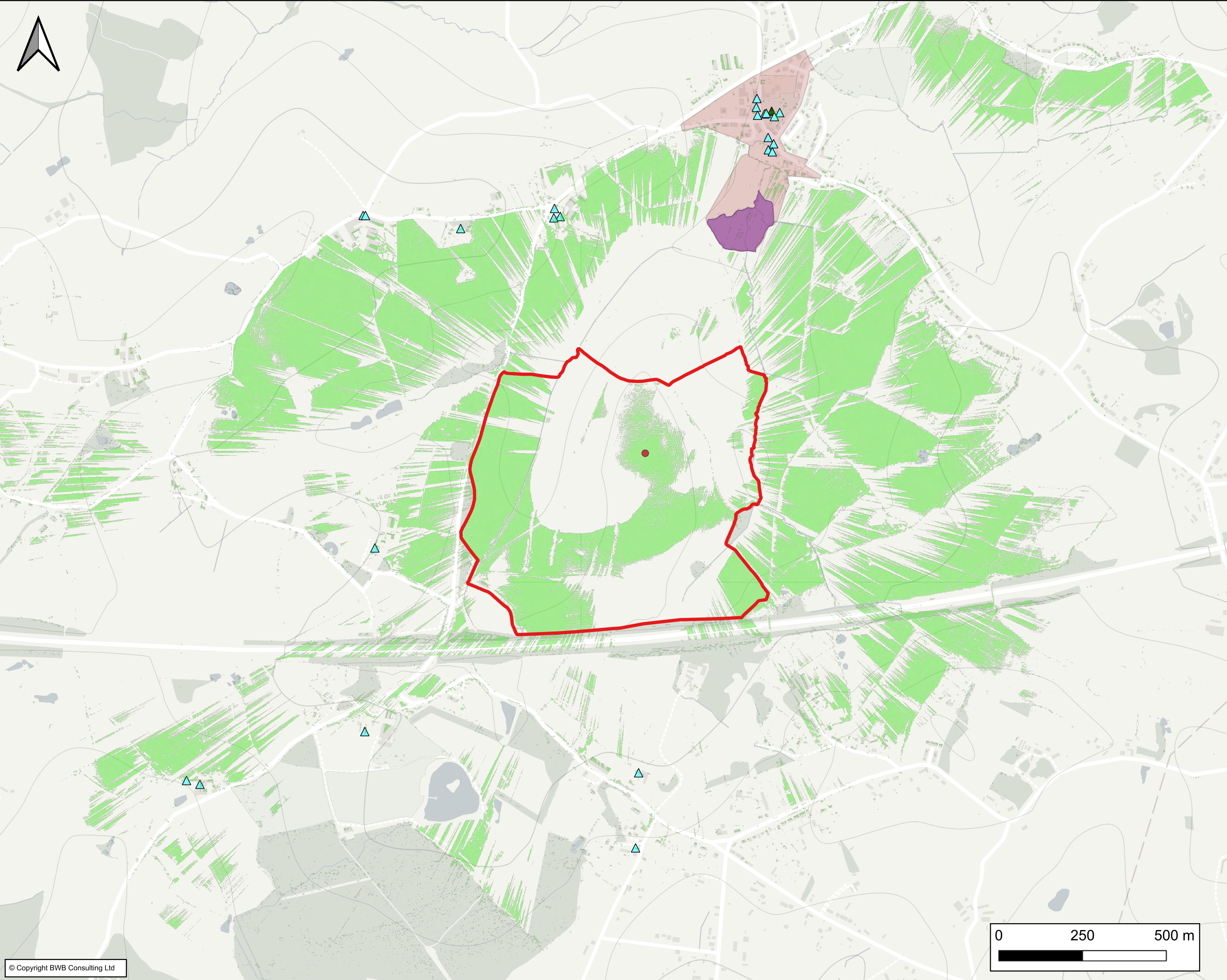
Project Title

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Drawing Title

**FIGURE 4: LOCATION OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVENTS**

Drawn:	GEORGIE WARDALL	Reviewed:	PHIL MOORE
BWB Ref:	221748	Date:	09.11.23
		Scale@A3:	NTS
Drawing Status			
FINAL			
Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number			
NFW-BWB-ZZ-XX-RP-LH-0001			
Status	S2	Rev	P01



Notes

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2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architects, engineers and specialists drawings and specifications.

3. All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. All levels in metres unless noted otherwise.

4. Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the engineer immediately.

Key

- Site Boundary
- Viewpoint
- Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Monuments

Listed Buildings

- I
- II*
- II

Viewshed

- Visible

P01	09.11.23	FINAL ISSUE		GW	PM
Rev	Date	Details of issues/ revision		Drw	Rev

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Project Title

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Drawing Title

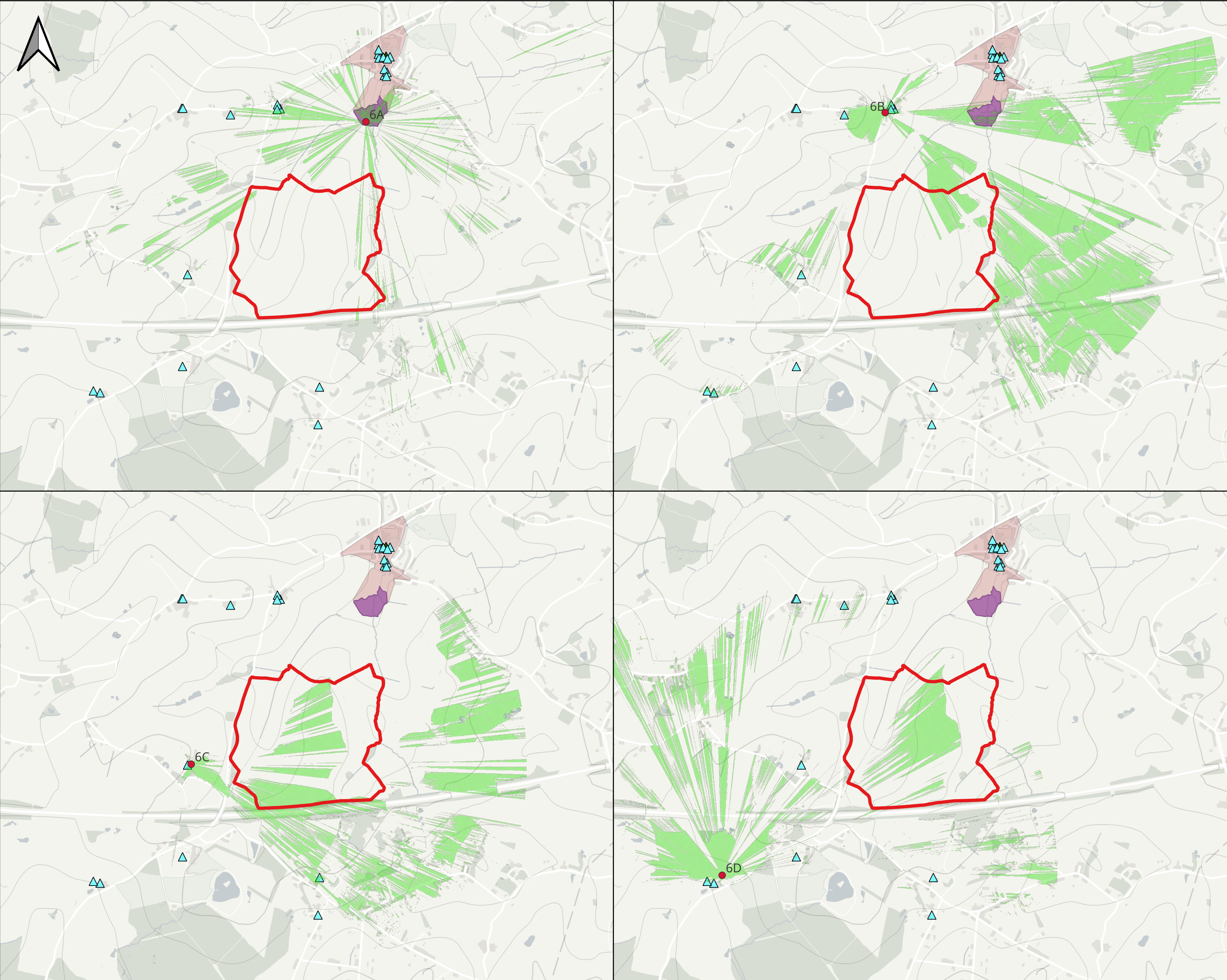
**FIGURE 5: ZONE OF
THEORETICAL VISIBILITY
FROM THE SITE**

Drawn:	GEORGIE WARDALL	Reviewed:	PHIL MOORE
BWB Ref:	221748	Date:	09.11.23
		Scale@A3:	NTS

Drawing Status

FINAL

Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number	Status	Rev
NFW-BWB-ZZ-XX-RP-LH-0001	S2	P01



Notes

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2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architects, engineers and specialists drawings and specifications.

3. All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. All levels in metres unless noted otherwise.

4. Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the engineer immediately.

Key

Site Boundary

Viewpoint

6A

6B

6C

6D

Viewshed

Visible

Scheduled Monuments

Conservation Area

Listed Buildings

I

II*

II

P01	09.11.23	FINAL ISSUE		GW	PM
Rev	Date	Details of issues/ revision		Drw	Rev

Issues & Revisions

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Project Title

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Drawing Title

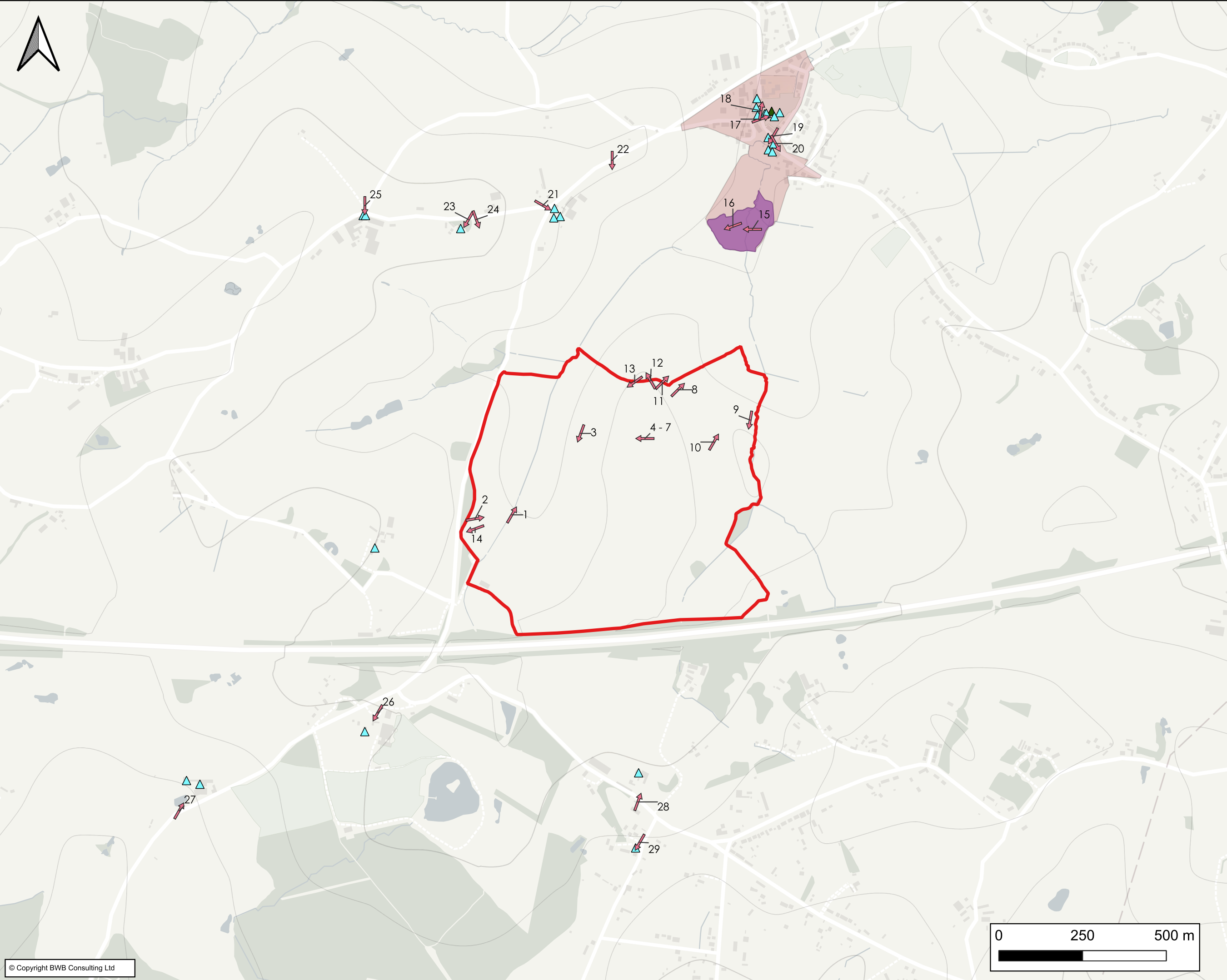
**FIGURE 6: ZONES OF
THEORETICAL VISIBILITY
FROM ASSESSMENT
LOCATIONS**

Drawn:	GEORGIE WARDALL	Reviewed:	PHIL MOORE
BWB Ref:	221748	Date:	09.11.23
Scale@A3:	NTS		

Drawing Status

FINAL

Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number	Status	Rev
NFW-BWB-ZZ-XX-RP-LH-0001	S2	P01



Notes

1. Do not scale this drawing. All dimensions must be checked/ verified on site. If in doubt ask.

2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architects, engineers and specialists drawings and specifications.

3. All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. All levels in metres unless noted otherwise.

4. Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the engineer immediately.

Key

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Approximate Location of Plates
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument

Listed Buildings

- I
- II*
- II

P01	09.11.23	FINAL ISSUE		GW	PM
Rev	Date	Details of issues/ revision		Drw	Rev

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**FIGURE 7: APPROXIMATE
VIEWPOINTS OF PLATES**

Drawn:	GEORGIE WARDALL	Reviewed:	PHIL MOORE
BWB Ref:	221748	Date:	09.11.23
Scale@A3:	NTS		
Drawing Status			
FINAL			
Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number			
NFW-BWB-ZZ-XX-RP-LH-0001			
Status	S2	Rev	P01

APPENDIX 4: Map Regression

APPENDIX 4



Plate 1: Detail of the Fillongley Tithe Map, 1846.



Plate 2: Detail of OS Warwickshire, Sheets XVI.N.W. and XVI.S.W., 1887.

Plate 3: Detail of OS Warwickshire, Sheets XVI.5 and XVI.9, 1925.

APPENDIX 5: Plates

APPENDIX 5



Plate 1: View looking north across the Site from the south-west.



Plate 2: View to the east across the Site, from the western field.



Plate 3: View looking south towards the M6 motorway across the Site.



Plate 4: View to the south-west from the centre of the Site.



Plate 5: View to the west from the centre of the Site.



Plate 6: View to the north-west from the centre of the Site.



Plate 7: View to the north from the centre of the Site.



Plate 8: View looking to the north-east from the north-eastern field of the Site.



Plate 9: View to the south from the north-eastern field of the Site.



Plate 10: View to the north towards Fillongley and the Scheduled Monument (1013152).



Plate 11: View towards Fillongley from the northern Site boundary.



Plate 12: View towards Park House group of assets (1034837, 1034838 and 1186219) from the northern Site boundary.



Plate 13: View to the south-west, towards White House Farm (1034868).



Plate 14: View from near the western Site boundary towards White House Farm (1034868).



Plate 15: View across the ringwork castle, a Scheduled Monument (1013152).



Plate 16: View to the west from the ringwork castle (1013152).



Plate 17: View of the Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary and All Saints (1034830).



Plate 18: View looking north along the B4098 Coventry Road of the Fillongley Conservation Area, looking past Alpha House (1034832) and Butchers Stable (1365132).



Plate 19: View of southern group of designated assets in Fillongley (1034833, 1299344, 1365133 and 1365134).



Plate 20: View looking south along the B4098 Coventry Road of the Fillongley Conservation Area, looking past K6 Telephone Kiosk (1299344) and Bell Cottage (1365134).



Plate 21: View of the group of designated assets at Park House (1034837, 1034838 and 1186219).



Plate 22: View looking south towards the Site from a position to the north of Park House.



Plate 23: View of the Grade II Listed Fillongley Mount (1299309).



Plate 24: View looking south towards the Site from the boundary of Fillongley Mount (1299309).



Plate 25: View looking south of the Grade II Listed gate piers at Manor House Farm (1034836 and 1186205).



Plate 26: View looking south to the Grade II Listed Fillongley Old Hall (1034867).



Plate 27: View looking north of Hayes Hall (1365137) and associated Barn and Tack Room (1186229).



Plate 28: View of Moor Farm House (1116519) and the view looking north beyond.



Plate 29: The Grade II Listed Fillongley Windmill (1034842).

