Land north of the A428 – Coventry Road, Long Lawford
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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November 2017
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<tr>
<td>Prepared by:</td>
<td>Esther Robinson Wild, Gerry Wait, Liz Gardner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checked by:</td>
<td>Esther Robinson Wild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved by:</td>
<td>Gerry Wait</td>
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Triskelion Heritage & Robinson Wild Consulting

Bloor Homes (South Midlands)
Primus House
Cygnet Drive
Swan Valley
Northampton
NN4 9BS
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1. INTRODUCTION

Bloor Homes (South Midlands) have commissioned Triskelion Heritage assisted by Robinson Wild Consulting to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an area of land north of the A428 - Coventry Road, Long Lawford, Warwickshire (hereafter the ‘Site’). The Assessment has been commissioned to accompany a planning application for a proposed residential development, and associated access and landscaping at the site.

Long Lawford is situated c.3km to the north-west of Rugby. The site is located to the south of Long Lawford and north of the A428 – Coventry Road (Fig 1). The site, which extends to an area of c.5.5 hectares, (Fig 2) runs in an east – west direction. The site is centred, approximately, at National Grid Reference SP 47282 75637 and is characterised as generally flat ground, currently under pasture, bordered with hedgerows and trees, which separate it from roads, Back Lane and the A428 - Coventry Road, to the east and south, respectively, and residential properties to the north off Back Lane and The Green to the west.

The site lies within a known (albeit evidence remains limited) landscape of prehistoric and Romano-British period activity and in historic and archaeological terms the principal, and limited interest, of the site is associated with the Medieval settlement of Long Lawford (WHER (SMR) No: 9526; EWA7407; EWA7674; EWA9347 / Triskelion UID: 7) and the possible evidence for associated agricultural activity in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation (WHER (SMR) No: 13057 / Triskelion UID: 6) contained within the west part of the site.

The aim of this assessment is to determine, in so far as is reasonable by desk-based research, the presence or absence of heritage assets and the character, survival and state of preservation of such assets on and near the site.

The assessment comprises an examination of data obtained from the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (WHER), Rugby Library and Information Centre Local Studies and Family History Service, and other source repositories as appropriate, and incorporates other available published and unpublished data obtained from web-based sources including the Heritage Gateway and Historic England’s National Heritage List for England (‘NHLE’) databases. A site visit was conducted on the 13th November 2017 in dry, overcast conditions.

The Assessment Area was drawn up following consultation of the WHER and an initial review of known heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, within the site and a 1km radius of its deemed centre at NGR: SP 47282 75637.

Based on the research undertaken for the assessment, this report highlights any potential direct and indirect impacts to any heritage assets and provides options for appropriate measures for the treatment of known or suspected heritage assets within the framework of the planning process. This report has been prepared in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2017).

There are no registered World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields wholly or partly within the site or the 1km radius Assessment Area established for the purposes of this report. The site is not in a Conservation Area, with the closest being the Bilton Road Conservation Area, c. 2.0km to the south east. There are no Listed Buildings within the site but there are three within the Assessment Area (Triskelion UIDs: 1 - 3). The site does contain a formally recognised but non-designated heritage asset (WHER (SMR) No: 13057 / Triskelion UID: 6), in the form of ridge-and-furrow, possible evidence for agricultural activity associated with the Medieval period. The cartographic sources indicate that the site has remained undeveloped and has historically been in agricultural use.
The nearest Scheduled Monument is documented as prehistoric circular earthworks, c.800m east of Church Lawford (Historic England NHLE List Entry Number: 1005717) and c. 2km to the north west of the site. The nearest Listed Building is Avon Lodge (Historic England NHLE List Entry Number: 1365094; Triskelion UID: 1) which is c. 100ft from the south-western boundary of the site.

Due to the separation distance, the intervening landform and the characteristics of the built environment, it is considered that the proposed development on the site would not lead to any direct or indirect adverse impact on the designated heritage assets within the Assessment Area or their settings.

Triskelion Heritage reserves the right to amend, add or remove any elements of this document to respond to the publication of any new evidence, policy, guidance, etc. after the submission of the planning application.
2. LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING POLICY BACKGROUND

At the national level, the principal legislation governing the protection and enhancement of archaeological assets is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The 1979 Act provides protection to Scheduled Monuments. The consent of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport is required for works which might affect a Scheduled Monument at either above or below ground level. There are no Scheduled Monuments within the site.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, 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” (s66(1))

“In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any [functions under or by virtue of] any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.” (s72(1))

There are no Listed Buildings within the site. The nearest Listed Building to the site is Avon Lodge (Historic England NHLE List Entry Number: 1365094; Triskelion UID: 1) which is c. 100ft to the south-western boundary of the site. The site is not situated in a Conservation Area. The nearest Conservation Area is c. 2.0km to the south east at Bilton Road.

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

The place of heritage assets (such as non-designated archaeological sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and non-designated historic buildings) within the planning system is governed by Section 12 (Conserving and enhancing the historic environment) of the National Planning Policy Framework (the ‘NPPF’).

The NPPF sets out twelve core land-use planning principles which should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking. One of these addresses heritage assets and directs that they are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance so that they can be enjoyed by future generations.

The NPPF defines ‘Heritage Assets’ as “A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest.” The definition extends to both designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets, the latter being those which are identified by a local planning authority as having local interest, and sometimes recorded as being of such through local listing.

Non-designated heritage assets are more specifically dealt with under the Planning Practice Guidance (2014) accompanying the NPPF in which it states, “These are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets. In some areas, local authorities identify some non-designated heritage assets as ‘locally listed’.”

The following paragraphs from Section 12 of the NPPF are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 128. “In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.”

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The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

Paragraph 129. “Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.”

Paragraph 131. “In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of: 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.”

Paragraph 132. “When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.”

Paragraph 134. “Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.”

Paragraph 135. “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 affect directly or indirectly 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.”

In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority must have regard to the national policy framework detailed in NPPF and other material considerations.

With respect to local policy, the Rugby Borough Council Core Strategy adopted in 2011 is the statutory document that, until it is replaced by the proposed new Local Plan 2011-2031, comprises the adopted statutory document for making planning decisions in Rugby Borough. The policies relating to heritage assets and those relevant to the application for the site are reproduced below.

**Policy CS16: Sustainable Design**

“All development will demonstrate high quality, inclusive and sustainable design and will only be allowed where proposals are of a scale, density and design that would not cause any material harm to the qualities, character and amenity of the areas in which they are situated.

Development will ensure that the amenities of existing and future neighbouring occupiers are safeguarded.
New development should seek to complement, enhance and utilise where possible, the historic environment and must not have a significant impact on existing designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings.

... etc.

Explanation

7.6. Proposals should take into account, amongst other things, Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans, Historic Environment Records, Local List, Historic Landscape Characterisation and within rural areas the Borough Council will have regard to Village Design Statements.

7.7. There are several conservation areas and listed buildings within the Borough that are protected by national legislation. Whilst it is not the intention to repeat this legislation, it is important that both statutorily protected and non-statutorily protected historic buildings and features are not adversely affected by this spatial strategy.”

The Rugby Borough Local Plan 2006 was the statutory document for making planning decisions before the Core Strategy was adopted in 2011. However, some of the 2006 policies were ‘Saved’ and are of material consideration when making planning decisions in Rugby Borough. The policy relating to heritage assets and archaeology and relevant to the application for the site is reproduced below.

Policy E17: Development affecting parks & gardens & other elements of historic landscape

“Planning permission will not be granted for development, which would adversely affect the character, appearance, or setting of a:

1. Park, or Garden registered as being of Special Historic Interest, or
2. Any other element of the Historic Landscape, or
3. Parks or gardens of acknowledged local importance

Or, which would detract from the contribution they make to other features and the wider landscape, unless:

1. The need for and benefits of the development for the community cannot otherwise be achieved and are sufficient to override the need to preserve the Park, or Garden, or other element of the Historic Landscape; and
2. All opportunities for avoiding potential adverse impacts are taken and if this cannot be achieved their mitigation. Development proposals should not compromise the future restoration of such Parks or Gardens, or other element of the Historic Landscape and wherever possible should seek to enhance such features.”

Explanation

5.87 .....  

5.88 Development affecting these areas needs to be closely controlled, not only to preserve their contribution to the landscape and the built environment, but also because of their intrinsic merit and historical value. Where a proposal would have an adverse effect it will only be allowed if it would be of substantial benefit to the community. In such instances appropriate opportunities for mitigation should be taken, including for example the investigation and recording of features and their preservation, where possible, off site. Development that enhances the value of such features should be encouraged.
5.89 A number of parks and gardens of local importance have also been identified in the Borough as have other elements of the historic landscape e.g. medieval field systems, deer parks, woodlands, hedges and tracks. It is considered that these features should be similarly safeguarded and development, which makes a positive contribution to their value, should be encouraged.

5.90 .....etc.
3. LOCATION, GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

The site is situated to the north of the A428 - Coventry Road, between The Green to the west and Back Lane to the east, and c. 400m to the south of the centre of the large village of Long Lawford. Long Lawford is situated c. 3.5km north-west of Rugby.

The site is bordered with hedgerows and trees, which separate it from roads, Back Lane and the busy A428 - Coventry Road, to the east and south, respectively, and residential properties to the north off Back Lane and The Green to the west. It occupies an area of c.5.5 hectares of generally flat ground currently under pasture. The combination of residential development and the screening effect of shrubs and trees allows for very limited, or non-existent, permeability, either visual or physical, to the site from the north, east and west.

The main access to the site is situated at the junction of the A428 - Coventry Road and Back Lane.

The British Geological Survey identifies the bedrock underlying the site as Rugby Limestone Member – Mudstone and Limestone Interbedded. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 191 to 201 million years ago in the Jurassic period in an environment previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas. In the west of the site, the superficial deposits are River Terrace, 4 – Sand and Gravel. Running through the centre of the site in a north-south direction there are superficial deposits of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. These deposits were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in an environment dominated by rivers. In the south-east corner of the site the superficial deposits are Bosworth Clay Member – Clay and Silt. These deposits are glaciogenic in origin and were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in an environment dominated by ice age conditions (BGS, 2017). The overlying soils are characterised as slowly permeable and seasonally wet loamy and clayey deposits (Soilscales, 2017).

Long Lawford is situated in Rugby Borough which lies on the eastern edge of Warwickshire. The borough is predominantly rural with almost 80% of the landscape being fields (Wallace, 2010), and the only major urban area being the town of Rugby itself. Industry has had a large impact on the town and its environs with large-scale industrial features, in the form of the Rugby cement works north and north west of Rugby, dominating the town and the skyline for miles around. One such works is situated c.1.5km to the east of the site and is visible in views to it from the south west (Figs 33 & 35).

Historically, Long Lawford was a small nucleated village characteristic of the Dunsmore Plateau Fringe (Warwickshire County Council, 2006) which runs in approximately an east-west direction from the edge of Rugby through the centre of the county to its western edge. The Plateau Fringe is a variable landscape with an undulating topography of low rounded hills and for the most part characterised by large arable fields, often with a poorly defined field pattern, and in places, smaller hedged fields. The site is gently undulating in a north-south direction.

With the advent of relatively intensive residential development from the early twentieth century onwards (Fig 3), the small nucleated character of Long Lawford has been eroded with development to its east extending the extent of the settlement to the town line (at Townsend Lane) and its outer edge, notwithstanding the intervening cement works. As such, for the purposes of landscape characterisation it is described as an Urban area (Warwickshire County Council, 2006) and could be considered to some extent an extension of Rugby itself.
Figure 1    Site Location Plan
Figure 2  Site Plan
Figure 3  A detail from Warwickshire’s Historic Landscape Character Type Map
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

The following section is a summary of the historic environment data found within a 1km radius of the site, this wider area is referred to as the ‘Assessment Area’. The data has been compiled from the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (WHER), Rugby Library and Information Centre Local Studies and Family History Service, and other documentary and cartographic sources. The data collected is considered to provide a good indication of the character, distribution and survival of any potential heritage assets within and near the site and helps define its significance. The locations of the identified heritage assets and recording events within the Assessment Area are shown in Figure 4 below and are also detailed in a gazetteer embedded within the figures and in Appendix 1.

In summary, the WHER records three designated heritage assets (Triskelion UIDs: 1 – 3) within the Assessment Area, none of which are located within the site. The designated heritage assets are all Grade II Listed Buildings. Part of the site lies within the boundary of a non-designated heritage asset identified as ridge and furrow which is possible evidence of agricultural activity in the medieval period (WHER (SMR) No: MWA13057 / Triskelion UID: 6). The site lies to the south and east of the probable extent of the medieval settlement of Long Lawford (WHER (SMR) No: 9526; EWA7407; EWA7674; EWA9347 / Triskelion UID: 7) running in a north-south direction. There are no recording events (find spots) for the site but there is one within the Assessment Area (WHER (SMR) No: MWA3485; EWA4725 / Triskelion UID: 17). There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas wholly or partly within the Assessment Area.

Entries relating to controlled investigations in the WHER indicate that the site lies proximate to areas of archaeological discoveries; prehistoric settlement to the east around the Rugby cement works, and to the west the medieval settlement of Long Lawford. Archaeological investigations (ULAS 2013, forthcoming) have revealed evidence in the form of settlement related features (for example, pits, enclosures, linear features and ditches) and associated artefact finds dating to the late Neolithic, Mid-Late Iron Age, Romano-British, and Saxon periods (see Appendix 1 for detail). There is also evidence of agricultural activity associated with the probable medieval settlement in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation.

There has been an archaeological investigation within the site by Cotswold Archaeology (to be reported on in ULAS forthcoming) Within the Assessment Area and close to the site, controlled investigation in the form of geophysical survey, watching briefs, trial trenching and open excavation have been undertaken by various archaeological units over the past 20 years (Warwickshire County Council Libraries and Heritage, 1997; Warwickshire Museum Field Services, 2004; 2005; Stratascan, 2010; University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2013).

Most recent, and of note, is the residential development-led controlled investigation undertaken on the land immediately to the north of site (University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2013 and forthcoming). The investigation revealed evidence for archaeological activity in the form of several linear features or ditches, likely demarcating field and/or stock enclosures suggesting a Late Iron Age/Romano-British date, in addition to evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation in the form of well-preserved standing earthworks. The evaluation report notes that the buried archaeology was demonstrably concentrated in the south-east corner of the area (to the north east of the site), in a small area undisturbed by the adjacent standing ridge and furrow earthworks. Archaeology across the remainder of the site appeared to be largely non-existent, with the markedly wetter character of the ground, with a higher water table, suggesting an absence of occupation across this area. As noted above, ridge and furrow has been recorded in part of the site, specifically, in the west. Furthermore, the evidence
for Late Iron Age/Romano-British period settlement has to date, been concentrated around Chapel Street, to the north west of the site and it is unlikely that any significant archaeological deposits of this period exist on the site.
Figure 4 Heritage Assets and Recording Events
A search of the Rugby Library and Information Centre Local Studies and Family History Service records did not elicit a definitive history of the village. However, some sources (Wait, 1893; The Victoria History of the County of Warwickshire, 1904; 1947) did provide fragmentary background information.

**Prehistoric Period: (500,000 BC - 43 AD)**

There are no known archaeological deposits from the Prehistoric Period within the site. Within the Assessment Area, there is evidence for late Neolithic activity (WHER (SMR) No: MWA12435; EWA9246 / Triskelion UID: 23) with a single pit containing flint flakes recorded during excavations at Lodge Farm to the south-east. Evidence for Late Iron Age occupation was also discovered at Lodge Farm (WHER (SMR) No: 12434; EWA9246 / Triskelion UID: 22) with an enclosure and a few associated gullies recorded through excavation. Additionally, evidence of prehistoric enclosures (WHER (SMR) No: 3366; EWA7289; EWA156; EWA10351 / Triskelion UID: 26) have been discovered on aerial photographs and through a Watching Brief to the east of Townsend Lane, Rugby, which is to the east of the site.

In 2003-4, development-led archaeological investigation of land to the rear of the Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, revealed the remains of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement including a complex sequence of rubbish pits and boundary ditches and part of a gully which may have surrounded a building. These remains constituted the first evidence identified for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement in Long Lawford. Further work to the west of the Rugby Cement Works in 2003 revealed the well-preserved remains of an Iron Age settlement enclosure with boundary ditches and structural remains. These two sites are typical of the settlement sites that have been exposed on the Dunsmore plateau, particularly those seen at the extensive prehistoric and Romano-British landscape at Ling Hall Quarry, Church Lawford (University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2013).

**Romano-British Period (43-410 AD)**

Further evidence, being possible field boundaries or ditches relating to settlement, for Romano-British settlement in Long Lawford was discovered during an archaeological evaluation on land to the west of the Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street (WHER (SMR) No: MWA10276; EWA7674 / Triskelion UID: 9; WHER (SMR) No: 9846; EWA7407 / Triskelion UID: 11).

**Saxon/Early Medieval Period (410 - 1066 AD)**

Long Lawford has Anglo-Saxon origins, being recorded in the Domesday Survey as ‘Lelleford’ and under the Lordship of Leofwin (father of Leofric). At that time, the Survey records that there were 6 villagers, 1 slave and mill worth 4 shillings. By 1086, the village had passed into the ownership of Geoffrey de la Guerche. Of interest in the Survey is the documenting of fourteen villagers and seven smallholders which suggests that the village had grown somewhat and was possibly of some taxable value and relatively well-established at that time.

(Source: Open Domesday. Credit: Professor John Palmer and George Slater, University of Hull)
Taxable units: 5 geld units
Value to Lord in 1066: £2; Value to Lord in 1086 £2.5
Households: 14 villagers. 7 smallholders
Ploughland: 14 ploughlands (land for). 1 lord’s plough teams. 7 men’s plough teams
Other resources: 1 mill, value 0.7
Lord in 1066: Leofwin (father of Leofric)
Lord in 1086: Geoffrey of la Guerche
Tenant-in-chief in 1086: Geoffrey of la Guerche

There are no confirmed archaeological remains from the Saxon/early Medieval period recorded or known within the site however, there is evidence of possible Saxon activity (WHer (SMR) No: MWA10277 / Triskelion UID: 10) within the Assessment Area.

**Medieval Period (1066 - 1485 AD)**

The extent of the medieval settlement (WHer (SMR) No: MWA9526; EWA7407; EWA7674; EWA9347 / Triskelion UID: 7) is shown in Fig 4 above and is based on the Ordnance Survey of 1887, excavation, and on aerial photographs. Analysis of the early cartographic sources (Figs 7 – 8) indicate that the medieval village was of the nucleated type, which is at the upper end of the rural settlement hierarchy, characterised by ribbon-like development occurring on the road to/from the village.

During this period, there is no archaeological evidence that the site was occupied by buildings, being outside of the historic village core.

**Post Medieval Period (1486 – Present)**

The landscape of the Assessment Area experienced very little change during the post-medieval period and specifically up until the mid-late nineteenth century with historic cartographic evidence (Figs 5 – 6) indicating limited development within the vicinity of the site and the village. A major change came about with the coming of the London and North-Western Railway in 1833-8 when the Rugby & Birmingham Branch line intersected the village immediately to the north of Back Lane and the site (Fig 8). A comparison of Henry Stevens’ 1813 Plan of part of East Warwickshire (Fig 7) and the 1887 Ordnance Survey (Fig 8) indicates further ribbon development to the far north of the village and some infill to the east of Main Street, and notably, the establishment of a school. The 1887 Ordnance Survey clearly indicates that the site was not occupied by buildings and it is likely that it was under pasture as with much of the arable land around the village at that time.

There are three designated heritage assets (Triskelion UID: 1 – 3) within the Assessment Area, all of which are Grade II listed buildings. The earliest of these, and the closest to the site, is Avon Lodge (Triskelion UID: 1), a late eighteenth century farmhouse situated c. 100ft to the south-western boundary of the site on the south side of the A428 – Coventry Road. The farmhouse is set back and screened from the road by trees and hedgerows which substantially obscure it from the road with only the roof visible from most angles.

The Ordnances Surveys of 1903 and 1926 show that there was little change to the layout of the village in the intervening period (Figs 9 – 10). However, by 1938, the village started to expand westwards along the A428 – Coventry Road with residential development laid out at Livingston Road to the west of The Green (Fig 11). Further significant expansion was beginning to occur in the period to 1951 with residential development to the east of the village along Townsend Lane and the south east along the A428 – Coventry Road (Fig 12). By 1961, the land to the north of Townsend Lane had been developed and some small infill
development along the A428 – Coventry Road, to the east of the site, had also occurred (Fig 13). The piecemeal development of the village has resulted in a range of building styles and materials.

A comparison of the Ordnance Surveys of 1965, 1984 and 1991 (old-maps.co.uk, 2017) indicates that there has not been any substantial change to the layout of the much-extended village with open space retained between Back Lane and Townsend Lane to the north-east of the site. More recently, residential development has occurred in this area, and is now occurring to the south of Back Lane immediately to the northern boundary of the site. The combination of residential development and the screening effect of shrubs and trees allows for very limited, or non-existent, permeability, either visual or physical, to the site from the north, east and west.
Figure 5 A detail from Christopher Saxton's atlas of England and Wales, 1583
Figure 6  A detail from John Cary’s atlas map of England, Wales and Scotland, 1794
Figure 7  A detail from a plan of part of East Warwickshire, Henry Stevens, 1813
Figure 8 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,000 (6 inches to 1 mile), 1887

Land north of Coventry Road, Long Lawford, Warwickshire

Drawing Title: Ordnance Survey, 1:10,000
(6 inches to 1 mile), 1887

Date: 19/11/17

ECMG

Triskelion Heritage
Figure 9 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,000 (6 inches to 1 mile), 1905
Figure 10  Ordnance Survey, 1: 10,000 (6 inches to 1 mile), 1926
Figure 11 Ordnance Survey, 1: 10,000 (6 inches to 1 mile), c.1947
Figure 12  Ordnance Survey, 1: 2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile), 1951
Figure 13 Ordnance Survey, 1: 63,360 (1 inch to 1 mile), 1961
5. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As shown on Figure 4 there is evidence of medieval period agricultural activity on the site best characterised as ridge and furrow cultivation.

With respect to overall potential, the results of controlled excavations immediately to the north of the site, and in the historic core of the village in the probable medieval settlement area, and LiDAR survey results, indicate that the potential for prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval remains to survive in-situ within the site is considered to be low.

The archaeological remains associated with the above and more specifically, within part of the site, are classified as non-designated heritage assets. An assessment of the significance of these heritage assets includes consideration of the archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests pertaining to them (The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). The glossary attached to Planning Practice Guidance defines significance (for heritage policy) as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.

Assessing the significance of heritage assets is to a great extent based on knowledge of the asset type, a comparison with what exists elsewhere, and the extent to which it may be distinctive or have special meaning for different groups of people. The incorporation of a values based benchmark within the assessment helps to ensure a consistency of approach when determining significance in the context of managing change to significant places.

http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/policy/achieving-sustainabledevelopment/annex-2-glossary/

The following categories have been used to define the significance (importance) of the identified heritage assets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significance Importance / Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Very Important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological sites or monuments or landscapes of international significance and listed on the World Heritage Site List, or other sites monuments or landscapes of comparable quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Importance / Significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Grade 1, archaeological sites or assets of comparable quality, Registered battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional/County Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Areas and archaeological sites and remains which are not of national importance, historic landscapes of regional/county importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed Buildings Grade II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Not significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological sites that are of local importance, historic buildings on Local Lists or of, historic landscapes of local importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligible Not significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areas in which investigations have produced no or only minimal evidence for archaeological remains or where previous large-scale disturbance or removal of deposits can be demonstrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Considering the archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests and the value of the heritage assets to this and future generations it is concluded that the known and suspected heritage assets on the site are of Local Significance.

The three designated heritage assets within the Assessment Area are of National Significance, being Listed Buildings. Of these, Avon Lodge, a late eighteenth century farmhouse, is the closest to the site being situated c.100ft to the south-western boundary. Avon Lodge has some aesthetic value and its existence represents a historical touch point with the rural character of Long Lawford prior to the extensive residential development of the early twentieth century. However, it does not represent a rare or particularly interesting survival of its type and its presence on the now very busy A428 – Coventry Road from which it is substantially screened by trees and hedgerows somewhat denigrates the contribution of setting to its significance.
6. SITE CONDITIONS

A site visit was undertaken on 13th November 2017 in dry, overcast conditions. It was not possible to access the site, with the photographs taken from its periphery where visibility into the site allowed. The locations from which the photographs were taken, and directions of view are shown in Figure 14 below.
Figure 14  Guide Plan for Photographic Survey
Figure 15 Plate 1: View into the site from the main access way off Back Lane, looking west

Figure 16 Plate 2: View into the site from the main access way off Back Lane, looking north west
Figure 17 Plate 3: View towards Back Lane from the main access way (site to the left), looking north

Figure 18 Plate 4: View towards A428 – Coventry Road from the main access way off Back Lane, looking east
Figure 19 Plate 5: View towards A428 – Coventry Road from Back Lane, looking south east

Figure 20 Plate 6: A428 – Coventry Road (site to the right), looking west
Figure 21  Plate 7: View into the site from the A428 – Coventry Road, looking north

Figure 22  Plate 8: View into the site from the A428 – Coventry Road, looking north west
Figure 23 Plate 9: View towards Back Lane from the A428 – Coventry Road, looking east

Figure 24 Plate 10: A428 – Coventry Road (site to the right), looking south west
Figure 25  Plate 11: View into the site from the A428 – Coventry Road, looking north west

Figure 26  Plate 12: View into the site from the A428 – Coventry Road, looking north
Figure 27 Plate 13: View into the site from the A428 – Coventry Road, looking north east

Figure 28 Plate 14: View to Avon Lodge, A428 – Coventry Road (site to the right), looking south west
Figure 29  Plate 15: View to Avon Lodge, A428 – Coventry Road (site to the right), looking south west

Figure 30  Plate 16: View to Avon Lodge, A428 – Coventry Road, looking south
Figure 31 Plate 17: View to Avon Lodge, A428 – Coventry Road (site to the left), looking south east

Figure 32 Plate 18: View into the west of the site from the A428 – Coventry Road, looking north
Figure 33 Plate 19: Junction of The Green and the A428 – Coventry Road, looking east towards the site

Figure 34 Plate 20: Junction of The Green and the A428 – Coventry Road, looking south east towards Avon Lodge
Figure 35 Plate 21: A428 – Coventry Road, looking north east towards the site

Figure 36 Plate 22: View from Back Lane to new residential development to the north of the site, looking south
Figure 37 Plate 23: Back Lane, looking north west

Figure 38 Plate 24: View from Back Lane to new residential development to the north of the site, looking south east
Figure 39 Plate 25: View from Back Lane to residential development, looking east
7. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE IMPACTS

Bloor Homes wishes to obtain planning permission for a proposed residential development, and associated landscaping and access on the site.

Direct Impacts

The assessment of the heritage assets on the site (the small area of ridge and furrow) and within the Assessment Area has been undertaken in the knowledge of the uncertainties that arise when trying to assess a resource that is not wholly known and is often poorly understood. It should be noted that the assessment is based on information held in source repositories, published and unpublished data. None of these represent exhaustive and comprehensive sources of information on the presence/absence of archaeological features. However, from the data available it is possible to quantify and qualify the known heritage resource, to determine the potential for yet unknown or unrecorded heritage features to be present. These factors have been taken into consideration during the preparation of this report.

Taking into consideration the results of the controlled investigation within the site (University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2013 and Cotswold forthcoming), and the evidence for Late Iron Age/Romano-British period settlement has to date, been concentrated around Chapel Street and Back Lane, to the north west of the site and given the absence of remains in the 2017 investigations within the site it is judged unlikely that any significant archaeological deposits of this period exist on the site.

The investigation within the site consisted of trial trenching according to the layout in the plan below. The results were signed off by A Stocks for Warwickshire County Council and a report will be forthcoming within ULAS Forthcoming.

Saved Policy E17: Development affecting parks & gardens & other elements of historic landscape of The Local Plan 2006 directs that all opportunities for avoiding adverse impacts relating to development are taken and if this cannot be achieved their mitigation. It is therefore considered here that the potential for archaeological remains on the site is very low and if present are likely to be of local significance, a condition relating to mitigation works can be attached to the planning permission.

Regarding buried archaeology near the site and within the Assessment Area, it is considered that the proposed development will have a limited adverse effect on setting. This statement is made with specific reference to setting and how one experiences a heritage asset and its setting. The residential development will introduce built form into a much-diminished open landscape albeit one which can be understood, from the archaeological record, as having some historical significance.
Figure 40 Trial Trench plan for investigations within the site by Cotswold Archaeology
Impacts to the Significance of the Designated Heritage Assets and the contribution of their setting to that significance

The effect of development on the significance of the setting of heritage assets (including archaeological assets) is a material consideration in determining a planning application and NPPF advises local planning authorities that they should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the archaeological assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced, and all heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. Therefore, all the heritage assets identified during this assessment have settings and it is right and proper for this assessment to identify the key attributes of the heritage assets and their settings and the potential impact upon the these occasioned by proposed development within the site.

To identify these key attributes, it is necessary to consider the physical surroundings of the assets, including relationships with other heritage assets, including the way the assets are appreciated and the assets’ associations and patterns of use.

A consideration of these attributes allows an estimation to be made of whether, how and to what degree setting contributes to the heritage assets. Development can affect the settings of heritage assets and the ability to understand, experience and appreciate them.

An assessment of the scope of the magnitude and effect of any impact on settings is part of the remit of this assessment and has been undertaken with reference to the Historic England document The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3. It is noted that Historic England states that while heritage assets such as archaeological sites which consist solely of buried remains may not be readily understood by a casual observer, they nonetheless retain a presence in the landscape (in terms of their location, topographical position, and spatial relationship with other heritage assets) and so, like all heritage assets, have a setting. While the form of survival of an asset may influence the contribution that its setting makes to its significance, it does not follow that the invisibility of the asset necessarily reduces that contribution. The value of a heritage asset can be harmed or lost through alteration within or destruction of its setting. Current policy states that the extent of a setting is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. It is acknowledged that a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the value of a heritage asset, it may affect the ability to appreciate that value or it may be neutral.

Setting is most commonly framed with reference to visual considerations and so lines of sight to or from a heritage asset across, though into and out of its setting will play an important part in considerations of setting. However, non-visual considerations also apply, such as spatial associations and an understanding of the historic relationship between places. To undertake an assessment of significance of the settings to a level of thoroughness proportionate to the relative importance of the assets, the settings of which may be affected by development on the site, this assessment has sought to describe the setting for each significant cultural heritage asset and provide a measure of the contribution that the setting plays in the value of the asset.

Many heritage assets within any given landscape may be visible from several locations – publicly accessible areas such as footpaths, streets and the open countryside and private spaces such as dwellings and private land. Many sightlines from, to, into and across heritage assets are, therefore, incidental and are not intrinsically or intimately associated with the significances assigned to any given heritage asset. However, there are instances where the characteristics of sightlines may have been intentionally designed and as part of the setting are integral to the significance.
The three designated heritage assets within the Assessment Area are of National Significance, being Listed buildings. Two of these assets:

NHLE HE List Entry No: 1034909, UID 2, Designated - Grade II Building
The Den, 33 Main Street, Long Lawford
Cottage, part of row. C18, possibly with earlier origins; late C20 alterations. Whitewashed brick with string course. Corrugated iron roof with boarded eaves; old brick ridge and C20 brick left end stack. 2-unit plan, 1 storey and attic; 2-window range

And

NHLE HE List Entry No: 1299647 / WHER (SMR) No: MWA3480 / CHR No: 3753, UID 3, Designated - Grade II Building
Church of St John, Chapel Street, Long Lawford
Church, built as a chapel of ease. Dated 1839. Designed by William Walker. Erected for John Caldecott of Holbrook Grange. Flemish bond brick with remains of cement wash and red brick plinth, and artificial stone dressings. Roof of shaped slates has coped gable parapets. Short chancel, nave, north porch, south vestry. Simple Gothic Revival lancet style. One-bay chancel, 4-bay nave. Splayed plinth, moulded sill course and hood moulds throughout. Angle and other buttresses; angle buttresses have chamfered and gableted pinnacles with moulded finial. Chancel and similar west projection have stepped lancets

Are at some distance. As a result of the site visit and taking into account the considerations discussed above, it is concluded that due to the combination of distance and the screening effects of the intervening landform, built environment and natural environment the evidential, historic, aesthetic, communal, archaeological, and architectural values and setting of the two designated heritage assets, being Listed Buildings, would not be harmed by the proposed development. It is further concluded that based on the separation of distance and the screening effect of the intervening landform, the proposed development would have no adverse effect on the settings of most of the heritage assets in the immediate or wider vicinity.

The third of these, Avon Lodge, a late eighteenth century farmhouse, is the closest to the site being situated c.100ft to the south-western boundary. Avon Lodge has some aesthetic value and its existence represents a historical touch point with the rural character of Long Lawford prior to the extensive residential development of the early twentieth century. A more detailed assessment of the impacts of the proposed development upon this asset is provided below.

The assessment of how the proposed development will potentially impact upon the setting of the identified heritage assets has been undertaken using the guidance detailed by Historic England. This recommends that the following factors are considered when assessing a development’s impact:

- Location and Siting
- Form and Appearance
- Additional Effects
- Permanence

**Impact Assessment Criteria**

To quantify the impact of the proposed Development on the significance of Avon Lodge, the following assessment provides a comparative analysis of the heritage significance against the magnitude of change (or the scale of proposed changes), the details of which are discussed above. This assessment is based on the criteria set out by the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DRMB) and ICOMOS, and is a clear way
of understanding the magnitude of change, and how levels of effect vary according to the significance of
the heritage asset.

**Description Magnitude of Change**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude of Change</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Beneficial</td>
<td>The proposed changes will substantially alter key elements of the heritage asset in a positive way, better revealing and/or enhancing important characteristics. There would be a substantial improvement to the understanding of important elements of the asset’s significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Beneficial</td>
<td>The proposed changes will have a considerable positive effect on key elements of the heritage asset, such that they improve the overall character or significance of the heritage asset. There may be an improvement in key uses and beneficial change (e.g., the creation of coherency) to the characteristics of the asset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Beneficial</td>
<td>The proposed changes may cause a minor improvement to the character of a heritage asset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>The proposed changes will have no impact on the heritage asset and its significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Adverse</td>
<td>The proposed changes will have minor impact on key elements of the heritage asset, such that the overall character of a heritage asset is negatively affected. Change of this magnitude may be acceptable if suitable mitigation is carried out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Adverse</td>
<td>The proposed changes will have a considerable negative effect on the overall character and significance of the heritage asset. It will likely disturb key features and be harmful to overall heritage significance. Change of this magnitude should be avoided where possible, but can be minimised or neutralised through positive mitigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Adverse</td>
<td>The proposed changes will cause a substantial disruption to, or, in some cases, the complete destruction of important features of the heritage asset, such that its significance is substantially harmed. Change of this magnitude should be avoided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overall impact from proposals on an attribute or value which contributes to the significance of the
asset, is a function understanding the level of the magnitude of change upon heritage value. This is
summarised in Table 3, below. Professional judgement is used when applying these criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude of Change</th>
<th>Significance / Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Beneficial</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Beneficial</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Beneficial</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Adverse</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Adverse</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Adverse</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 Overall Impact Assessment Criteria

Table 2 assesses the overall impact of the proposed development on the heritage values and significance
of Avon Lodge. This will be based on Table 1, which assesses the heritage significance combined with the
predicted magnitude of change. The assessment is broken down to assess the impact of the proposed
Development upon individual heritage values that contribute to the significance of Avon Lodge, as
appropriate.
Impact of Proposed Development on Setting of Avon Lodge

There would be neutral to minor adverse additional magnitude of change, resulting in a minor to moderate impact on the Aesthetic value of Avon Lodge, due to the additional audio and visual intrusion of the proposed Development on the existing and consented skyline for this area. However, given the proportion of the open view affected, and given the suburban context in which the proposed Development is set, this is summarised as a slight adverse change.

The proposed Development will have no direct impact on Avon Lodge, and will therefore not affect its Evidential value. The Historic value of this heritage asset relates to its association with past events and people, and will not be impacted by the proposed Development. The Communal value, which relates to the heritage asset’s long history, will also not be affected by the proposed development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Value</th>
<th>Significance Rating</th>
<th>Magnitude of Change</th>
<th>Overall Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidential</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Minor Adverse</td>
<td>Minor Adverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Overall Impact of the proposed Development on heritage significance of Avon Lodge

The historic mapping (above Figures 8 – 11) allow some narrative regarding the history/changes and original setting associated with the Lodge. These indicate that Avon Lodge (Farm) was originally set out with its working yards and buildings/barns to the south, almost turning its back to the north and the road (now A428). This would mean that the proposed development site whilst within the setting of the lodge was now within it’s working views. The mapping does not suggest any designed or intended sightlines or viewsheds in the original layout – this was a working farm and its built-form is purely functional.

Its current setting is still focussed to the south of Coventry Road, in part due to the hedgeline, and thus the relatively small degree of impact on the historic aspects of the Asset arising from the proposed development is minimal.

Regarding the P50 assessment of the proposed development on the Asset, even though there would be a Neutral impact on the Asset, it would still be appropriate perhaps to add that the units on the highest part of the site nearest to the Asset would be bungalows (i.e. least height and massing visible), that a set-back has been created (albeit around a necessary balancing pond) to the next nearest units, all behind a retained hedge line.

Moreover, Avon Lodge does not represent a rare or particularly interesting survival of its type and its presence on the now very busy A428 – Coventry Road from which it is substantially screened by trees and hedgerows somewhat denigrates the contribution of setting to its significance. An overall significance of additional change that would arise from the proposed development upon Avon Lodge of Neutral is considered appropriate.
8. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development on the site takes the form of a residential development, and associated access and landscaping.

There are no registered World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings wholly or partly within the site. Therefore, this assessment confirms that the site does not contain any designated heritage assets for which there would be a presumption in favour of preservation in situ and against development.

There is one non-designated heritage asset within the site with the potential to contribute to an increased understanding of agricultural activity at the local level in the medieval period. However, the heritage asset is not considered of national importance and therefore considered not to compromise development.

This assessment enables an informed, sustainable and responsible approach to the promotion of development of the site. The information provided meets the expectations of NPPF and local planning policy in that the applicant has described the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development and has also assessed any contribution made by the settings of the identified heritage assets. It is considered that the level of detail provided is proportionate to the assets’ importance and is sufficient to allow the local planning authority to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the assets. The proposed development would lead to substantial harm to the non-designated heritage asset identified by means of direct, irreversible and permanent adverse impact. However, mitigation in the form of archaeological monitoring of development groundworks, and preservation by record by altering details of the development scheme, may be appropriate.

The proposed development would have no adverse indirect effect on or harm the significance of any other non-designated or designated heritage asset. With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 does not apply as no harm has been identified to the significance of a Listed Building arising from development within its setting. In determining the application, the Council’s duty to 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 is disengaged.

With respect to national policy considerations relevant to non-designated heritage assets, the Council is directed to make “a balanced judgement . . . having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset”. The scale of harm/loss to a known heritage asset is substantial and an ordinary (unweighted) balancing of the harm or loss against the significance of the asset is required.

It is concluded that there are no axiomatic reasons arising from historic environment considerations to refuse planning permission. One non-designated heritage asset would be substantially harmed/lost as a consequence of the proposed development. However, the Council is not obliged to refuse consent in the light of such harms. Rather it must make a balanced judgement with respect to the non-designated heritage asset. The relevant guidance in these matters (The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014)) notes that while recommendations on further archaeological/heritage work may be justified, in most circumstances within the planning framework the provision or recommendations to the local planning authority will be the responsibility of the relevant planning archaeologist. This document does not wish to prejudge the opinion of the Archaeological Officer at Rugby Borough Council, but it is considered appropriate and helpful to offer options for reducing or mitigating harm, should planning permission be granted.
The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset’s significance and this has been considered in the proposals above. The intent of the condition would be to mitigate any harm to heritage assets and require the applicant, or the successor(s) in title, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. A watching brief is considered the most appropriate form for such mitigation. This advice is in line with the relevant provisions in NPPF, and existing local policy.
9. SOURCES

General
The Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (WHER)
Rugby Library and Information Centre Local Studies and Family History Service

Published Works
Rugby Borough Council (2011) Local Development Framework - Final Version Core Strategy

Unpublished Works
1997/Archaeological Observations at Rugby Cement Works, Lodge Farm, Long Lawford, Warwickshire. Warwickshire County Council Libraries and Heritage (Ref: WA 7977)
Web-Based Sources
http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/heritage-assets/nhle/
http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/
http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html
http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

Sources identified but not consulted
10. APPENDIX 1. GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS AND RECORDING EVENTS WITHIN 1KM OF THE ASSESSMENT SITE

WHER: the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record
NHLE: the National Heritage List for England
CHR: Church Heritage Record
SMR: Sites and Monuments Record
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Triskelion Unique Identifier</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Asset Type</th>
<th>Name / Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHLE HE List Entry No: 1365094</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Designated - Grade II</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Avon Lodge, Coventry Road, Long Lawford</td>
<td>Farmhouse. Late C18. Whitewashed brick with string course band. Late C20 tile roofs have stone capped gable parapets; rendered brick end stacks. Central staircase plan. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHLE HE List Entry No: 1034909</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Designated - Grade II</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>The Den, 33 Main Street, Long Lawford</td>
<td>Cottage, part of row. C18, possibly with earlier origins; late C20 alterations. Whitewashed brick with string course. Corrugated iron roof with boarded eaves; old brick ridge and C20 brick left end stack. 2-unit plan, 1 storey and attic; 2-window range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHLE HE List Entry No: 1299647 / WHER (SMR) No: MWA3480 / CHR No: 3753</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Designated - Grade II</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Church of St John, Chapel Street, Long Lawford</td>
<td>Church, built as a chapel of ease. Dated 1839. Designed by William Walker. Erected for John Caldecott of Holbrook Grange. Flemish bond brick with remains of cement wash and red brick plinth, and artificial stone dressings. Roof of shaped slates has coped gable parapets. Short chancel, nave, north porch, south vestry. Simple Gothic Revival lancet style. One-bay chancel, 4-bay nave. Splayed plinth, moulded sill course and hood moulds throughout. Angle and other buttresses; angle buttresses have chamfered and gabled pinnacles with moulded finials. Chancel and similar west projection have stepped lancets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA3486</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Non-designated</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Primitive Methodist Chapel, Chapel Street, Long Lawford</td>
<td>C18 – C19. The chapel is no longer in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA3488</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Non-designated</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Methodist Chapel, Long Lawford</td>
<td>Site of a Methodist Chapel built in 1955. It is situated to the east of School Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA13057</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow to the west of Long Lawford</td>
<td>The remains of ridge and furrow ploughing are visible on 2008 lidar images</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA9526</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Long Lawford Medieval Settlement</td>
<td>The probable extent of the medieval settlement at Long Lawford based on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887, excavation, and on aerial photographs. Associated Events: EWA7407 - Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the West of the Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford, Warwickshire; EWA7674 - Archaeological excavation on land to the west of the Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford; EWA9347 - Observation at Country Inn, Main Street, Long Lawford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA12675</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Undated ditch north of Back Lane, Long Lawford</td>
<td>An undated ditch was recorded in an evaluation trench. It was overlain by plough soil and doesn't correspond to known late 19th century boundaries so is therefore older</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA10276</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Romano-British ditches in Long Lawford</td>
<td>Possible Romano-British (43 AD – 409 AD) field boundaries uncovered during an excavation to the west of Chapel Street, Long Lawford. Associated Event: EWA7674 - Archaeological excavation on land to the west of the Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA10277</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Possible Anglo-Saxon site in Long Lawford.</td>
<td>Evidence of possible Anglo-Saxon activity to the west of Chapel Street, Long Lawford. Associated Event: EWA7674 - Archaeological excavation on land to the west of the Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA9846</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Romano-British activity west of the Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford.</td>
<td>Two Romano-British ditches, which may have been field boundaries or related to a settlement enclosure, were recorded during trial trenching West of The Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford. Associated Event: EWA7407 - Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the West of the Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford, Warwickshire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA9847</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Undated features located on land to the west of Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford.</td>
<td>Undated features, including pits, ditches and gullies, recorded during trial trenching on land to the west of Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford. Associated Event: EWA7407 - Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the West of the Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford, Warwickshire</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA12844</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Post-medieval features at land adjacent to 6 Chapel Street, Long Lawford</td>
<td>Several post-medieval features, including the surviving remains of possible ditches and pits may relate to post-medieval property boundaries, gardening or rubbish disposal activities within those properties. Associated Events: EWA9734 - Archaeological Investigations adjacent to 6 Chapel Street, Long Lawford, Warwickshire (Ref: R07/107/PLN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA3487</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Site of Smithy at Long Lawford</td>
<td>The site of a forge. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1913. Most of the buildings have now been demolished but one outbuilding remains. The forge was situated on Chapel Street, Long Lawford. Associated Event: EWA1784 - Unnamed Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA20041</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Long Lawford Bridge</td>
<td>Single span brick bridge. Post 1751</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA13059</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow on Lawford Heath</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow remains. Medieval to Post-medieval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA3485</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Recording Event Find spot</td>
<td>Roman coin</td>
<td>A single Roman coin was found 1km south west of Long Lawford. Associated Event: EWA4725 - Casual find of Roman coin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA12309</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow ploughing and ditches in Long Lawford parish</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow ploughing is apparent as crop marks on aerial photographs between &quot;The Acre&quot; and &quot;Gillings&quot; Long Lawford. A long ditch cuts through several fields of medieval ploughing. Associated Event: EWA9109 - English Heritage National Mapping Project ALSF 4681 Block 8 Church Lawford (Ref: ALSF 4681)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA7568</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Railway Bridge on Bilton Lane</td>
<td>It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886. The bridge carries Bilton Lane over the Rugby to Leamington railway line. It is situated on Bilton Lane, west of Rugby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA12311</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Banks, ditches and ridge and furrow</td>
<td>Banks, ditches and ridge and furrow ploughing are evident on aerial photographs adjacent to Bilton Hill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA13055</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow west of Lodge Farm, Long Lawford</td>
<td>Small area of ridge and furrow shown to be extant on lidar images from 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA12434</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Mid to Late Iron Age Occupation Site, Lodge Farm, Long Lawford</td>
<td>Excavation recorded Mid to Late Iron Age occupation, comprised of an enclosure and a few associated gullies. Subsequent Late Iron Age to 1st/2nd century AD occupation evidence was also present, including gullies, pits and boundary ditches. Associated Event: EWA9246 - Prehistoric and Early Roman Settlement at Lodge Farm, Long Lawford, Rugby, Warwickshire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA12435</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Late Neolithic Pit, Lodge Farm, Long Lawford</td>
<td>A single Late Neolithic pit was found during excavations at Lodge Farm. The pit contained 14 stratified flint flakes of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date and three large fragments of hazelnut shell. Associated Event: EWA9246 - Prehistoric and Early Roman Settlement at Lodge Farm, Long Lawford, Rugby, Warwickshire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA12310</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow ploughing and banks to the east of Lodge Farm, Long Lawford</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow ploughing is apparent as crop marks on aerial photographs. The ridge and furrow ploughing apparent as crop marks on aerial photographs to the east of Lodge Farm, Long Lawford and a curvilinear bank at the western edge of the ploughing were mapped as part of the English Heritage National Mapping Project. The bank is probably a plough headland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA13056</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Non-designated Monument</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow west and southwest of Holmfield Farm, Long Lawford</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow remains shown to be extant on 2008 lidar images</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA3366</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Non-designated</td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td>Prehistoric enclosures</td>
<td>The site of a complex of enclosures. They are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Undated ditches were observed during pipeline works across the cropmarks. The enclosures are located to the east of Townsend Lane, Rugby. Flint scatter retrieved from cropmark area in 1997. Associated Events: EWA156 - Unnamed Event; EWA7289 - Rugby Town Reinforcement. An Archaeological Watching Brief 2002; EWA10351 - Archaeological Observation at Rugby Cement Works 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA7581</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Non-designated</td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td>Railway Bridge</td>
<td>It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886. The bridge is situated on Townsend Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHER (SMR) No: MWA3638</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Non-designated</td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td>Site of Lime Kiln 100m E of Home Farm</td>
<td>Possible site of a lime kiln. The site is suggested by documentary evidence. It is located 1km north east of Long Lawford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>