

9 ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

9.1 INTRODUCTION

9.1.1 This Technical Chapter has been prepared by Pegasus Group and will identify and consider any likely significant effects upon heritage assets arising from the Proposed Development. This heritage resource consists of archaeology, built heritage and the historic landscape.

9.2 ASSESSMENT APPROACH

9.2.1 This assessment is informed by a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (**Appendix 9.1**), Geophysical Survey (**Appendix 9.2**) and Trial Trench Evaluation (**Appendix 9.3**) and has been produced under the technical review of a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA).

Methodology

Information Sources

9.2.2 This Archaeology & Cultural Heritage chapter has utilised a number of sources of information. The baseline evidence and assessment of the archaeological potential are based upon the known historic background of the Project Area and the currently recorded evidence in the Coventry Historic Environment Record, Warwickshire Historic Environment Record, cartographic and documentary sources and modern and historic aerial imagery. The archaeological potential of the Site has been evaluated by geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2017) and trial trench evaluation (ULAS 2018). These works identified no significant archaeological remains.

9.2.3 Site visits were undertaken by a Principal Heritage Consultant in May and by a Heritage Consultant in December 2017. The Site was subsequently visited by an archaeologist in December 2018, during the trial trench evaluation and in January 2019. The visibility during all site visits was clear. Surrounding vegetation was observed in various conditions at the time of the site visits, and thus the potential screening that this affords was considered when assessing potential intervisibility between the Project Site and surrounding areas.

Scope of Assessment

9.2.4 This chapter identifies the heritage significance of the heritage assets (including any contribution made by their setting) located within the Site and the surrounding area, and the potential magnitude of impact and residual effects upon the heritage significance of these assets which would result from the Proposed Development. Heritage assets include assets with archaeological interest, historic buildings and historic landscapes. A heritage asset is defined within Annex 2 the National Planning Policy Framework as being:

“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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).”

9.2.5 The assessment focused upon the cultural heritage resource of the Project, although the heritage resource of a minimum 500m 'buffer' around the Project Site has also

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been assessed in detail, referred to as the "500m study area." A larger "study area" of 2km has also been utilised in order to identify potential effects on heritage assets as a result of development within their setting, in line with Historic England's 2017 guidance *The Setting of Heritage Assets*. The size of the study areas, as originally set out in the Scoping Report, ensure that the data sources provide sufficient contextual information about the Site and the surrounding area, from which to assess the potential impacts on the heritage resource.

- 9.2.6 The Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Chapter considers the following potential effects:
- Construction phase - effects arising during construction of the Proposed Development; and
 - Operational Phase - post-construction, effects arising from day one of operation of the Proposed Development.

Assessment of Heritage Significance

- 9.2.7 The assessment has been carried out using appropriate standards and guidance, and professional judgement.
- 9.2.8 The setting assessment has been undertaken in line with Historic England's guidance *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) (2017)* which sets out a process for the assessment of setting and how it contributes to an asset's heritage significance, and the potential effects of development upon this heritage significance.
- 9.2.9 The following tabular methodology has been formulated by Pegasus Group, drawing upon the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2011)*. This process is intended to be an aide to assessment. Professional judgement through a narrative conclusion is used where appropriate to ensure a true reflection of the effects on the heritage resource.

Heritage Significance

- 9.2.10 The heritage significance of assets has been described using the forms of heritage interest which are described in the National Planning Policy Framework and Historic England's Conservation Principles.
- 9.2.11 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF recognises that heritage assets with the highest level of significance comprise Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings and Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens.
- 9.2.12 It is also considered, based on professional judgement, that some Conservation Areas are designated heritage assets of the highest significance, particularly where they contain other designated heritage assets of the highest significance. Footnote 63 of the NPPF recognises that non-designated heritage assets with archaeological interest may be of equivalent significance to a Scheduled Monument, and in such cases, are to be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
- 9.2.13 **Table 9.1** summarises factors for assessing the heritage significance of heritage assets:

Table 9.1: Factors Determining the Heritage Significance of Heritage Assets

Heritage Significance	Criteria
High	Remains of inscribed international importance, such as World Heritage Sites. Grade I and II* Listed Buildings. Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens. Scheduled Monuments. Registered Battlefields. Some Conservation Areas. Non-designated archaeological assets demonstrably of Schedulable quality.
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings. Some Conservation Areas. Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens. Sites of moderate archaeological significant as identified through consultation.
Low	Locally Listed buildings identified on a local list. Non-designated buildings, monuments or sites or landscapes of local importance. Locally important historic or archaeological assets, assets with a local value for education or cultural appreciation. Parks and gardens of local interest.
Not significant	Assets identified as being of no historic, artistic, archaeological or architectural interest. Assets whose interests are too compromised by poor preservation or survival to justify inclusion in a higher category.

Magnitude of Impact

- 9.2.14 Once a level of heritage significance has been assigned, the magnitude of impact resulting from the Proposed Development will be assessed. Potential impacts are defined as a change which affects the heritage significance of an asset. These impacts are considered in terms of being direct, indirect or cumulative, and can result from the construction or operation phases, and can be temporary, long-term or permanent.
- 9.2.15 The magnitude of an impact can be judged on a five-point scale. The impact score is arrived at without reference to the heritage significance of the asset, and the impact is assessed without taking into account any subsequent mitigation proposals. Mitigation embedded into the scheme as part of the design process will be considered within this assessment of impact.

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Table 9.2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Description of Impact
High	Change such that the heritage significance of the asset is totally altered or destroyed. Comprehensive change to setting affecting significance, resulting in changes to the ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context or setting.
Moderate	Change such that the significance of the asset is affected. Changes such that the setting is noticeably different, affecting significance resulting in moderate changes to significance and in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context or setting.
Low	Change such that the significance of the asset is slightly affected. Changes to the setting that have a slight impact on significance resulting in changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context or setting.
Minimal	Changes to the asset that hardly affect significance. Changes to the setting of an asset that have little effect on significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset and its historical context or setting.
No change	The development results in no change or such a negligible level of change that it does not affect the significance of the asset. Changes to the setting do not affect the significance of the asset or our appreciation of it.

Significance of Effect

- 9.2.16 The assessment of effects will be undertaken in two stages. The magnitude of impact will be cross-referenced with the heritage significance of the asset to categorise the effect that is likely to result from the Proposed Development.
- 9.2.17 Following this stage, further consideration of mitigation is carried out, and the mitigation is assessed as to whether this would reduce the significance of the effect (the magnitude of impact will remain unchanged). Once further mitigation is applied, the asset will be re-assessed, allowing the residual significance of effect to be determined, as shown in **Table 9.3**.

Table 9.3: Significance Matrix

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Significance of Receptor			
	High	Medium	Low	Not Significant
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Neutral
Moderate	Major	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Neutral
Low	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor	Neutral
Minimal	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Neutral
No change	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

- 9.2.18 A significant effect in EIA terms is considered to be major adverse. Moderate adverse effects can be considered significant or not significant in EIA terms. The distinction is made by applying professional judgement to the matrix process, allowing a true reflection of the effect to be considered, rather than a level of effect which has been artificially inflated due to the constraints of the EIA process.
- 9.2.19 The NPPF does not provide a definition of what constitutes substantial or less than substantial harm. The ES is required to conform to the EIA Regulations and report on

the significance of effect. This does not make a judgement on whether substantial or less than substantial harm will be caused. A major adverse effect does not necessarily equate to substantial harm, conversely, a minor adverse effect on an asset may cause a higher level of harm, given the relative sensitivity to change of each heritage asset. Professional judgement has been used to equate the results of the ES process with the requirements of the NPPF.

Legislative and Policy Framework

- 9.2.20 The primary legislation, policy and guidance which informs this assessment comprises:
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
 - The National Planning Policy Framework (2019);
 - National Planning Practice Guidance; and
 - The Coventry Local Plan 2016, adopted 6th December 2017.
- 9.2.21 For more detailed information on the legislative and planning policy framework see **Chapter 5** and **Appendix 9.1**.

Scoping

- 9.2.22 A Scoping Report, coordinated by Pegasus Environmental, was submitted to Coventry City Council (**Appendix 2.1**). The Scoping Report outlined the process and methodology which would be undertaken in the production of the Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Chapter.
- 9.2.23 The CCC Conservation Officer provided the following Scoping Response, received 21st November 2018 (**Appendix 2.2**):

“I am happy with the methodology outlined for the assessment of built heritage, including the setting of Corley Camp hillfort, Holly farmhouse and the consideration that has been given to non-designated heritage assets including ancient and medieval trackways/lanes on the site.

I would recommend, however, consideration is given to whether the scheme will have any impact on the setting of the locally listed Keresley House. Given the relative distance, it is unlikely that the scheme will have a major impact on the house, but it needs to be considered as plans evolve.

The key impact of this scheme is likely to be archaeological given its proximity to areas of archaeological constraint and the scheduled monument, and this is subject to a separate consultation.”

- 9.2.24 No Scoping Response was received from the archaeological advisor to CCC however a geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in 2017 and, following discussions with Graham Tait, the Historic Environment Record Officer for CCC, a subsequent trial trench evaluation took place in December 2018. Based on the results of this evaluative work, Graham Tait, Historic Environment Record Officer for Coventry City Council, stated that he would not be recommending any further archaeological works within the site (*pers comm.* 2018).
- 9.2.25 The results of consultation of the various data sources set out in the Scoping Report are detailed fully within the Heritage Assessment at **Appendix 9.1** (within Appendix 1 of that document), with the results outlined in brief in this chapter.

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Limitations to the Assessment

- 9.2.26 The baseline evidence and assessment of the archaeological potential are based upon the known historic background of the Project Area and the currently recorded evidence in the Coventry Historic Environment Record, Warwickshire Historic Environment Record, cartographic and documentary sources and modern and historic aerial imagery. The archaeological potential of the Site has been evaluated by geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2017) and trial trench evaluation (ULAS 2018). However, whilst the assessment of the archaeological potential of the Application Site is based upon this evidence and professional judgement, any groundworks have the potential to encounter previously unknown archaeological remains.

9.3 BASELINE CONDITIONS

Site Description and Context

- 9.3.1 The Site is approximately 20.7ha in area and is located to the north-west of Keresley Newlands, north of Keresley. The main area of the site comprises agricultural land, under arable use at the time of the Site visit. Two buildings are located in the eastern area of the site, these comprise a two-story dwelling, Thompsons Cottage, and an associated single-story outbuilding.
- 9.3.2 Overall ground level within the Site slopes up towards a slight ridge to the west (c.146m aOD) which runs between Burrow Hill and Hounds Hill, although with some localised undulations.
- 9.3.3 The solid geology of the Site is mapped as Kerseley Member argillaceous rocks, sandstone and conglomerate. No superficial deposits are mapped within the Site. No deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental interest are currently recorded within the Site.

Baseline Survey Information

- 9.3.4 A detailed assessment of the cultural heritage resource is provided at **Appendix 9.1**, the key findings of which are included here.

Built Heritage

Designated Heritage Assets

- 9.3.5 Designated heritage assets within the study area are discussed in detail below or listed within the Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 9.1**).
- 9.3.6 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site.
- 9.3.7 There are no World Heritage Sites or sites included on the Tentative List of Future Nominations for World Heritage Sites (July 2014) within the study area. No Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens are recorded within the study area.
- 9.3.8 One Scheduled Monument, *Corley Camp* (NHLE ref. 1007718), is located within the study area, c.420m north-west of the Site.
- 9.3.9 No Conservation Areas are recorded within the study area.
- 9.3.10 No Grade I Listed buildings are recorded within 2km of the Site.

- 9.3.11 Two Grade II* Listed buildings are recorded within 2km of the Site, comprising:
- *Church of St Mary* (NHLE ref. 1299365), c.845m west-north-west of the Site's north-west corner; and
 - *Corley Hall and Attached Wall and Gatepiers* (NHLE ref. 1034864), c.930m north-west of the Site's northern boundary.
- 9.3.12 Eighteen Grade II Listed buildings are recorded within 2km of the Site including the *Holly Farmhouse* (NHLE ref. 1365110), located c.200m north of the Site's northern boundary.
- 9.3.13 Of these designated heritage assets, two were brought forward for further assessment, in line with Historic England guidance. A detailed description of these designated heritage assets and their heritage significance (including the contribution made by setting) is detailed within Appendix 9.1. These assets comprise:
- Scheduled Monument *Corley Camp* (NHLE ref. 1007718); and
 - Grade II Listed *Holly Farmhouse* (NHLE ref. 1365110)
- 9.3.14 Following the Heritage Assessment, it was determined that neither the *Corley Camp* or *Holly Farmhouse* would be sensitive to development within the Application Site.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 9.3.15 A large number of historic environment features recorded within the study area which have been identified from the Coventry Historic Environment Record, Warwickshire Historic Environment Record, Historic England databases, or have from cartographic/documentary/aerial imagery sources. Some of these historic environment features are non-designated heritage assets.
- 9.3.16 These historic environment features and assets are discussed in the period sections below and in more detail within **Appendix 9.1**.
- 9.3.17 The locally listed *Keresley House* (DCT813) is located c.690m south-west of the Site and was identified in the Scoping Opinion as requiring consideration as plans evolve. The house dates to the late 18th-century, with 19th and 20th century additions. It primarily derives its significance from the historic and aesthetic value of its fabric but also derives some significance from its settings, primarily the associated designed gardens, with its wider settings contributing to a lesser degree.
- 9.3.18 There is however no apparent historic associative or functional relationship between the Site and the heritage asset and there is no inter-visibility between the two due to the distance, local topography and intervening trees and structures. As a result, the Site is not considered to make any contribution to the significance of the heritage asset. It is therefore determined that this heritage asset would not be sensitive to development within the Application Site.

Archaeological Works

- 9.3.19 The archaeological potential of the Site has been evaluated by a geophysical survey and subsequent trial trench evaluation. The geophysical survey identified no features of probable or possible archaeological origin (Magnitude Surveys 2017). The subsequent trial trench evaluation identified no significant archaeological remains (ULAS 2018, report pending).

Historic and Archaeological Context

- 9.3.20 Below is a summary of the historic and archaeological context of the site. A more detailed account can be found in the Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 9.1**).

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Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 9.3.21 No prehistoric or Roman finds or features are currently recorded within the Site.
- 9.3.22 Corley Camp Scheduled Monument, a univallate hillfort, is located c.420m north-west of the Site (NHLE ref. 1007718). Archaeological excavations of the hillfort have recorded possible hut circles and finds include worked flint dating from the Mesolithic-Neolithic (MWA1163, MWA6053) as well as Iron Age and Roman pottery and other Roman finds (MWA6098, MWA6140).
- 9.3.23 Fieldwalking in the vicinity of the site has identified concentrations of prehistoric worked flint in a field immediately north-west of the Site (MCT150, MWA374, MWA6038), and also in a field c.150m south-west of the Site (CHER ref. MCT7814, MCT16785, MCT7829), thought to represent occupation sites. This activity would appear to correspond with a ridge of higher ground running between Burrow Hill and Hounds Hill. Further worked flint comprising three flakes is recorded to the south-east of Bunsons Wood, c.420m south-east of the Site (CHER ref. MCT7833).

Medieval

- 9.3.24 The Site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland to settlements at Corley and Keresley from at least the medieval period.
- 9.3.25 A lane of at least medieval origin, *Le Heynelane* (MCT2077), crosses the site along the historic Corley/Keresley parish boundary, preserved as a footpath. Hedgerows along the historic Corley/Keresley parish boundary (MCT15506) and boundaries described by the 1410-11 St Mary's Priory Cartulary may be considered 'Important' under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 criteria for archaeology and history. These hedgerows, and the historic *Le Heynelane*, are considered to be of a significance commensurate to a non-designated heritage asset, at the lowest end of this spectrum.
- 9.3.26 Thompson's Lane, which bounds the southern edge of the Site (MCT2086), is recorded in 15th century sources as *Le Cartelane*. It survives as a holloway way for part of its length and is bounded by hedgerows potentially of medieval origin (MCT14323; MCT14324). These hedgerows, and the historic *Le Cartelane*, are considered to be of a significance commensurate to a non-designated heritage asset, at the lowest end of this spectrum.
- 9.3.27 Two hedgerows within the Site are suggested to lie along boundaries of at least medieval origin, on the basis of the description given in an early 15th-century source (MCT16861, MCT16857).
- 9.3.28 Also recorded within the wider vicinity of the Site are the following:
- Other routes of medieval origin are recorded to the south-west of the Site, where they are fossilised in roads or tracks (MCT2040, MCT2082);
 - Other hedgerows suggested to lie along boundaries of at least medieval origin (MCT14324);
 - A park of potential medieval origin, Newlands Hall Park (MWA12657), is recorded to the east of the Site, within the historic parish of Exhall;
 - Fieldwalking recorded two sherds of medieval pottery to the south-west of Bunsons Wood (MCT16787) as well as ceramic building material possibly of medieval date (MCT16784, MCT16788). Occurrences of medieval finds in plough soil are not necessarily indicative of below-ground archaeological remains as it is common for material to have been transported from settlements during manuring;

- A possible medieval moated manor house and associated fishpond complex is recorded c.400m south-west of the Site (MCT149); and
- Ridge and furrow (MCT7830), earthworks (MCT7831) and 'ground level changes' (MCT7832) of possible medieval origin are recorded in Bunsons Wood, south of the Site.

Post-medieval and modern

- 9.3.29 The mid-19th century layout of the Site is recorded on the 1843 Keresley Hamlet Enclosure Map, the 1846 Keresley Hamlet Tithe Map and the 1841 Coreley Parish Tithe Map. These depict the Site situated across agricultural fields. With the exception of the removal of a block of woodland in the western area of the Site, Thompsons Wood, and the loss of one field boundary, no major changes are depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888.
- 9.3.30 Thompsons Cottage lies within the east of the Site. The building is a two-story dwelling constructed of red-brick on the western and northern elevations, rendered with patches of red brick shown on the southern elevation, and pebbledash on the eastern elevation. An associated, single-story, brick outbuilding is located to its north. Neither are considered to represent heritage assets.
- 9.3.31 The Site remains in agricultural use, arable at the time of the Site visit. Changes in the immediate vicinity in the 20th century include the establishment of further residential dwellings along the western side of Bennetts Road and the northern side of Thompsons Lane. The electricity sub-station which abuts the eastern edge of the Site was established before 1936. The northern field was in use as a playing field by 1971.
- 9.3.32 Archaeological works at Bennetts Road, to the south-east of the Site, recorded features associated with post-medieval and modern buildings (MCT431).
- 9.3.33 Coventry Colliery, which operated in the early and mid-20th century, was located to the south-east of the Site (MCT14313).

9.4 ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

Construction

Built Heritage

- 9.4.1 There are not considered to be any built heritage constraints to development within the Site.

Archaeology

- 9.4.2 Excavations for building foundations, associated services and access along with other groundworks associated with construction and landscaping have the potential to permanently remove upstanding features and disturb or remove below-ground archaeological remains. Based on the absence of archaeological remains identified in the archaeological fieldwork undertaken for this scheme, it is considered that there would be **no effect or a neutral effect** upon the buried archaeological resource.

Historic Landscape

- 9.4.3 Two hedgerows within the Site are suggested to lie along boundaries of at least medieval origin, on the basis of the description given in an early 15th-century source (MCT16861, MCT16857). These hedgerows are considered to be heritage assets,

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representing historic landscape assets originating in at least the medieval period. These are considered to be of **low heritage significance**. The hedgerow which forms the western boundary (MCT16857) of the site will be retained therefore the Proposed Development will result in **no harm** to this heritage asset. This will result in a **neutral effect**, which is not considered to be significant. The Proposed Development will include the construction of two access roads which will cross the hedgerow running across the site (MCT16861) however the remainder of the hedgerow will be retained. The Proposed Development will result in a **low impact** on the heritage significance of the hedgerow. This will result in a **minor effect**, which is not considered to be significant.

9.4.4 The former lane, *Le Heynelane*, which runs along the northern boundary of the site along the historic Corley/Kersley parish boundary and exists as a public footpath, along with associated hedgerows (MCT15506), are considered to be heritage assets, representing historic landscape elements originating in at least the medieval period. These are however considered to be of **low heritage significance**. The former lane and associated hedgerows will be retained within the Proposed Development and *Le Heynelane* will continue to be used as a public right of way. The Proposed Development will result in **no impact** to the heritage significance of the former lane or associated hedgerows. This will result in a **neutral effect** which is not considered to be significant.

9.4.5 Thompson’s Lane (*Le Cartelane*), which bounds the southern edge of the Site survives as a holloway way for part of its length and is bounded by hedgerows potentially of medieval origin (MCT14323; MCT14324). These hedgerows, and the historic *Le Cartelane*, are considered to be heritage assets, representing historic landscape elements originating in at least the medieval period. These are however considered to be of **low heritage significance**. The former lane and associated hedgerow to the south lie beyond the site boundaries and will be unaffected by the Proposed Development. The associated hedgerow to the north of the former lane, which forms the southern boundary in the south-west of the Site will be retained within the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development will result in **no impact** to the heritage significance of the former lane or associated hedgerows. This will result in a **neutral effect** which is not considered to be significant.

Operation

9.4.6 No operational impacts on the significance of any heritage assets have been identified.

9.5 MITIGATION, ENHANCEMENT AND RESIDUAL EFFECTS

Mitigation by Design

9.5.1 The Proposed Development has been designed in a sensitive manner in consultation with CCC in order to protect, as far as is practical, heritage assets identified within the Site and its vicinity. For example, the retention of historic hedgerows within the design and the sensitivity of the design to the former lanes.

Table 9.4: Mitigation

Ref	Measure to avoid, reduce or manage any adverse effects and/or to deliver beneficial effects	How measure would be secured		
		By Design	By S.106	By Condition
1	Retention of historic hedgerows where possible	X		
2	Retention of historic lanes	X		

Additional Mitigation

9.5.2 No additional mitigation is considered to be required.

Enhancements

9.5.3 No enhancements have been identified.

Residual Effects

9.5.4 It is not anticipated that there will be any change to the effects on hedgerows within the site from those stated above. The Proposed Development will result in a **low impact** on the heritage significance of one hedgerow within the Site. This will result in a **minor effect**, which is not considered to be significant.

9.5.5 It is not anticipated that there will be any change to the effects on *Le Heynelane* and associated hedgerows from those stated above. The Proposed Development will result in **no harm** to the hedgerow which forms the western boundary of the Site. This will result in a **neutral effect**, which is not considered to be significant. The Proposed Development will result in **no impact** to the heritage significance of the former lane or associated hedgerows. This will result in a **neutral effect** which is not considered to be significant.

9.5.6 It is not anticipated that there will be any change to the effects on Thompsons Lane (*Le Cartelane*) and associated hedgerows from those stated above. The Proposed Development will result in **no impact** to the heritage significance of the former lane or associated hedgerows. This will result in a **neutral effect** which is not considered to be significant.

9.6 CUMULATIVE AND IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS

9.6.1 A review of developments in the vicinity of the Application Site and the wider area has been undertaken in order to identify any potential cumulative effects that would result from the Proposed Development in conjunction with other development coming forward. A full list of the developments considered appropriate to take into account in the cumulative assessment is included in Section 2.9 in Chapter 2.

9.6.2 No cumulative effects have been identified which would result from the Proposed Development and identified developments.

9.7 SUMMARY

Introduction

9.7.1 This Chapter has assessed the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the archaeological resource, built heritage and the historic landscape (known collectively as the cultural heritage resource).

Baseline Conditions

9.7.2 The assessment focused upon the cultural heritage resource of the Application Site, although the cultural heritage resource of a minimum 500m 'buffer' around the Application Site has also been assessed in detail, referred to as the "study area." A larger "study area" of 2km has also been utilised in order to identify potential effects on heritage assets as a result of development within their setting, in line with Historic England's guidance.

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- 9.7.3 No designated heritage assets are located within the Application Site.
- 9.7.4 One Scheduled Monument, *Corley Camp* is located within the 2km study area, c.420m to the north-west of the Application Site.
- 9.7.5 Two Grade II* Listed buildings are recorded within 2km of the Site, comprising *Church of St Mary* (NHLE ref. 1299365) and *Corley Hall and Attached Wall and Gatepiers* (NHLE ref. 1034864).
- 9.7.6 18 Grade II Listed buildings are recorded within 2km of the Site including the *Holly Farmhouse* (NHLE ref. 1365110), located c.200m north of the Site's northern boundary.
- 9.7.7 No significant below ground archaeological remains were identified within the Site during the archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) and geophysical survey carried out during the preparation of this ES.
- 9.7.8 Archaeological activity is recorded within the wider vicinity of the site dating from the prehistoric period onwards, and it is likely that the site has formed agricultural hinterland from at least the medieval period.
- 9.7.9 A lane of at least medieval origin, *Le Heynelane* (MCT2077), runs along the northern edge of the site, along the historic Corley/Kersley parish boundary, preserved as a footpath. The historic lane and associated hedgerows (MCT15506) will be retained within the Proposed Development.
- 9.7.10 Thompson's Lane, which bounds the southern edge of the Site (MCT2086), is recorded in 15th century sources as *Le Cartelane*. It survives as a holloway way for part of its length and is bounded by hedgerows potentially of medieval origin (MCT14323; MCT14324). The historic lane and associated hedgerows will not be affected by the Proposed Development.
- 9.7.11 Two hedgerows within the Site are suggested to lie along boundaries of at least medieval origin, on the basis of the description given in an early 15th-century source (MCT16861, MCT16857). The hedgerow which forms the western boundary of the site (MCT16857) will be retained in the Proposed Development and there will only be a minor impact to the hedgerow within the site (MCT16861).

Likely Significant Effects

- 9.7.12 The Proposed Development will result in an effect which is not significant on the heritage asset of a hedgerow (MCT16861) which runs across the south of the Application Site. This hedgerow represents a heritage asset of low significance. The hedgerow will largely be retained within the Proposed Development except at two points where access roads will cross it. This will have a minor effect on the asset, which is not considered to be significant.

Mitigation and Enhancement

- 9.7.13 Mitigation by design has been embedded within the Proposed Development, including the retention of historic hedgerows where possible and the sensitive treatment of the historic lanes.

Conclusion

- 9.7.14 No effects have been identified which are considered significant in EIA terms.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

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Table 9.5: Summary of Effects, Mitigation and Residual Effects.

Receptor / Receiving Environment	Description of Effect	Nature of Effect	Sensitivity Value	Magnitude of Effect	Geographical Importance	Significance of Effects	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Residual Effects
Construction								
Hedgerow MCT16861	Construction of access roads through hedge at two points	Permanent	Low	Minor	Local	Minor Adverse	N/A	Minor Adverse
<i>Le Heynelane</i> and associated hedgerows	Neutral effect		Low	No change	Local	Neutral	N/A	Neutral
Thompsons Lane (<i>Le Cartelane</i>) and associated hedgerows			Low	No change	Local	Neutral	N/A	Neutral
Operation								
N/A								
Cumulative and In-combination								
N/A								