



Archaeology Technical Note

DATE:	04 May 2020	CONFIDENTIALITY:	Public
SUBJECT:	CAV Testbed Phase 1 & 2 Design Changes		
PROJECT:	Midland Future Mobility CAV Testbed	AUTHOR:	Debbie Taylor
CHECKED:	Jon Chandler	APPROVED:	Jon Chandler

PROJECT BACKGROUND

WSP has been commissioned by Transport for West Midlands (TfWM) to carry out a reappraisal of the archaeological constraints for eight monitoring stations, located in Coventry City, proposed as part of the scheme for the TfWM Connected and Autonomous Vehicle (CAV) Testbed.

These eight monitoring stations were originally submitted as planning applications to Coventry City Local Planning Authority (LPA) as part of two earlier phases of the proposed scheme. Phase 1 comprising 30 monitoring stations were submitted to the LPA on 27th November 2019 and Phase 2 comprising a further 14 monitoring stations was submitted on 20th January 2020. These planning applications were all subsequently approved by Coventry City Council.

This reappraisal is required following minor amendments to the locations of the approved cabinets and access chambers due to Distribution Network Operator (DNO) requirements for the new infrastructure needing to be 2m from the existing lighting columns. As a result, there is a requirement for new planning applications at eight monitoring stations where the minor amendments proposed relocate the new infrastructure outside the approved red line site boundaries. The revised locations of infrastructure at these eight sites, as assessed in this addendum, are within 1-5m of their original positions.

The sites comprise three monitoring stations originally submitted as part of Phase 1 and five monitoring stations submitted as part of Phase 2. None of the remaining 27 monitoring sites within Coventry which formed Phase 1 or the nine which formed Phase 2 require new planning applications to be submitted and consequently have not been reappraised by this document.

This reappraisal forms an addendum to the Midland Future Mobility (MFM) CAV Testbed: Phase 1 Archaeological Constraints Appraisal (WSP, 2019) and the Midland Future Mobility (MFM) CAV Testbed: Phase 2 Archaeological Constraints Appraisal (WSP, 2020). This reappraisal follows the same aims and objectives as well as the scope and methodology set out in these two documents.

None of the monitoring stations considered by the Phase 1 and Phase 2 archaeological constraints appraisals are within or near a scheduled monument.

All eight monitoring stations require at least one cabinet (measuring 1100mm in height, by 660mm in width, by 280mm in depth), one new access chambers (0.45m x 0.45m and 0.8m deep) and connections between structures. The connections will require cable ducting of 50mm or 100mm diameter. The new structures and trenching will be located within the footpath, hard-standing or grass verges adjacent to the highway.

The archaeological constraints reappraisal does not consider designated above ground heritage assets, such as listed buildings and conservation areas and their setting.

The reappraisal has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (MHCLG 2019, MHCLG 2018) and to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA Dec 2014a, 2014b) and Historic England (HE 2016, HE 2017).



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SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The Phase 1 Archaeological Constraints Appraisal considered 30 monitoring stations in Coventry City, of which three are reappraised by this document (site 14, site 17 and site 32). The Phase 2 Archaeological Constraints Appraisal considered 14 sites in Coventry of which five sites (site 75, site 79, site 82, site 85 and site 89) are included for reappraisal.

The scope and methodology used by this Archaeological Constraints Reappraisal is set out in Section 2 of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 Archaeological Constraints Appraisal documents. The appraisals comprised three stages:

- **Stage 1 Initial Scoping:** an initial sift of the monitoring stations / cable runs to determine which to scope out on the basis of scale of impact. All monitoring stations with more than one access chamber and connecting cable ducts extending over 5m were scoped into Stage 2.
- **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:** assessment of monitoring stations scoped in against known archaeological sites with an appraisal of the overall 'archaeological sensitivity' of the monitoring site. Archaeological sensitivity is defined here as 'the likelihood of the present of significant archaeological remains within the area of proposed ground disturbance'.
- **Stage 3 Archaeological Mitigation:** identification of recommendations for archaeological mitigation based upon the results of Stage 2.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment defined the archaeological sensitivity as follows:

- **High sensitivity.** There is designated buried heritage asset such as a scheduled monument or registered battlefield within the study area around the monitoring site. The site lies within an ACA. The Historic Environment Record (HER) records a significant known site or find within the area of the monitoring site (e.g. evidence of prehistoric settlement activity or evidence for a burial ground).
- **Medium sensitivity.** The site is not located within an Archaeology Constraint Area (ACA), lies outside of an area of historic settlement as identified from historic Ordnance Survey maps (i.e. is in open fields, and is likely to have been such in the medieval period), but there is a known site or find as recorded on the HER within the study area around the monitoring site.
- **Low sensitivity.** The site is not located within an ACA, lies outside of an area of historic settlement as identified from historic Ordnance Survey maps (i.e. is in open fields, and is likely to have been such in the medieval period), and there are no known sites or finds as recorded on the HER within the study area around the monitoring site.
- **Negligible sensitivity.** No archaeological remains expected. For example, historic Ordnance Survey maps show that the site has been quarried in the past.

As accepted under the previous planning submissions it should be noted that whilst there is the potential for possible, previously unrecorded archaeological remains from the prehistoric period onwards, which

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might be clarified in a more detailed desk-based assessment, in light of the nature and relatively small-scale ground disturbance that is proposed, this high-level appraisal has assumed that in all likelihood no such remains would be affected.

LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Several limitations to the reappraisal should be recognised:

- The document represents a high-level reappraisal of archaeological risk and has not included a review of a full range of resources (eg documentary, cartographic, air photographic, and geotechnical, architectural and engineering sources). No site walkover/inspection has been carried out. For this reason, it is possible that there are assets within the monitoring site which have not been identified by this reappraisal.
- Archaeological remains are buried and not visible. In the absence of intrusive archaeological field investigation, it is possible that there are buried assets within the monitoring site that have not been identified by the reappraisal of the archaeological constraints.
- Trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders, hedgerows protected under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, or Ancient Woodland designated by Natural England and/or the LPA that would be a material consideration in the planning process, are not included within the scope of this reappraisal.
- Burial grounds have been identified from Ordnance Survey mapping. Consultation of a more comprehensive range of sources would be required to confirm with greater certainty the likely presence or absence of human remains within the monitoring site.
- The reappraisal has only considered those eight monitoring stations which have been identified as requiring the submission of new planning applications. There is no change to the approved proposals at Phase 1 monitoring station 31, where an archaeological watching brief was required as a condition of the approved planning permission.

APPRAISAL

The results of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 archaeological constraints appraisals scoped out all eight monitoring sites from further assessment at Stage 1: Initial Scoping.

A review of the revised proposed schemes for the eight monitoring stations has identified that five of them can be scoped out at Stage 1 as requiring only one access chamber and less than 5m in extent of cable ducting. These five monitoring stations are site 14, site 17, site 82, site 85 and site 89.

Sites 32, 75 and 79 were scoped into Stages 2 and 3 as part of the archaeological constraints reappraisal. Table 1 below provides the results of the Stage 2 impact assessment for these sites and presents the mitigation recommendation that is proposed to offset any adverse effect where required.



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Table 1: archaeological constraints and proposed mitigation

Monitoring station no.	Phase	Archaeological Constraint Areas (ACA)/Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Sensitivity	Level of Impact	Proposed Mitigation
32	1	<p>No designated buried heritage assets such as scheduled monuments recorded within 50m.</p> <p>The Archaeological Constraint Area <i>Possible site of the Mott House (moated manor)</i> (HER ref. MCT2045) is located adjacent to the north. It was the site of Sponna manor house by the mid-13th century. The property was converted into two messuages (dwelling and adjacent land) by the 19th century.</p> <p>The ACA Spon End Settlement is located 15m to the south monitoring site. The HER records 19th century housing (MCT13043) and an orchard (MCT13021) at this location. HLCA 30 suggests medieval settlement associated with Spon End was largely located to the east of the railway line located 100m east of the monitoring site. It is possible that the moated site represented the limit of settlement during the medieval period.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is moderate.</p>	Medium (medieval moated site)	Minor (one new chamber and 70m of ducting extending west along north side of Allesley Old Road)	None
75	2	No designated buried heritage assets such as scheduled monuments or Archaeological Constraint Areas recorded within 50m	Medium (deer park boundary)	Minor (three new chambers, one new cabinet and cabling extending over 5m)	None



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Monitoring station no.	Phase	Archaeological Constraint Areas (ACA)/Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Sensitivity	Level of Impact	Proposed Mitigation
		<p>HER records the anticipated alignment of a medieval deer park boundary ditch (HER ref. MCT2045) within 50m. The site of the boundary ditch coincides with the alignment of the A429 Holyhead Road at this point.</p> <p>The monitoring station lies outside the historic settlement centre as shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps.</p> <p>The archaeological potential is low.</p>			
79	2	<p>No designated buried heritage assets such as scheduled monuments recorded within 50m or Archaeological Constraint Areas recorded within 50m</p> <p>No HER sites or finds recorded within 50m</p> <p>The monitoring station lies outside the historic settlement centre as shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps.</p> <p>The archaeological potential is low.</p>	Low	Minor (one new chamber, one new cabinet and cabling extending over 5m)	None