

Land off Stratford Road
Sherbourne
Warwickshire

Proposed Solar PV Array

Historic Environment
Desk Based Assessment

Project Ref: AH1360

February 2022



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1. SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME:	LAND OFF STRATFORD ROAD: PROPOSED SOLAR PV ARRAY
LOCATION:	SHERBOURNE, WARWICKSHIRE
NGR:	425675, 262575 (CENTRE)
TYPE:	HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

In June 2021 Armour Heritage was commissioned to complete an historic environment desk based assessment in respect of the proposed development of a Solar PV Array with associated infrastructure on land off the A46 Stratford Road, Sherbourne, Warwickshire, centred on NGR 425675, 262575. The Site comprises two plots of land some 250m apart, separated by the Sherbourne Brook and referred to in this assessment as Areas A and B. The Site occupies a total area of 29.9ha. Area A lies between the M40 to the north and the B4463 to the south whilst Area B is located to the north of the A46 Stratford Road. A group of modern agricultural units lie directly north of the A46 centrally along the southern boundary of Area B. The settlement of Sherbourne and its Conservation Area lie across the A46 from Area B, whilst the suburban outskirts of Warwick are situated some 810m north east of Area A.

The planning proposal comprises the development of a solar PV array across the Site, with associated infrastructure.

Following a scoping exercise, designated heritage assets within 2km of the Site were largely scoped out of further assessment since they were found to have no capacity for impacts on their setting or significance as a result of the proposed development at the Site.

In respect of the setting of the Sherbourne Conservation Area, it is concluded that the intrusive nature of the A46, which lies between the Conservation Area and Area B, very effectively separates the landscape to the north of Sherbourne from the Conservation Area and any significant elements of its wider landscape setting. It is not considered that the proposed development of a low impact solar PV array at the Site will impact adversely on the Conservation Area, given the proximity of the A46 and, to a lesser degree, the M40.

In relation to the potential for buried archaeology at the Site, there are known buried remains within Area A, comprising an Iron Age D-shaped enclosure which was preserved in-situ following excavations for borrow pits associated with the construction of J15 of the M40. The potential for as yet undiscovered remains of all periods has been assessed to be at least moderate, and high in the case of the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods. The potential for finds, features or sites of greater than local significance is recognised.

The proposed development has the potential to disturb buried archaeological features and deposits if/where present, and further consultation with the LPA's archaeologist or archaeological advisor responsible for this area is recommended

The Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records the two areas of the Site as part of larger HLC blocks describing relatively recent amalgamation of fields. The HLC of both areas of the Site is considered to be of minor significance. Whilst the proposed development will visually alter the nature of the landscape in this small, localised area and in terms of its land use, the fundamental elements of the HLC, i.e. the shape of the existing field and its boundaries, will remain unaffected. A conclusion of no harm in terms of the historic landscape of the region is concluded.

The UK Government is committed to the country becoming carbon neutral by 2050. The provision of renewable energy in all its forms is integral to meeting this target. The development of a solar PV array at the Site therefore can be regarded as beneficial in respect of the UK Government's targets.

This assessment has been completed with due regard to the revised NPPF, the PPG, the Warwick District Local Plan 2011-2029, and guidance issued by Historic England and the ClfA.

2. INTRODUCTION

Outline

- 2.1. In June 2021 Armour Heritage was commissioned to complete an historic environment desk based assessment (HEDBA) in respect of the proposed development of a Solar PV Array with associated infrastructure on land off the A46 Stratford Road, Sherbourne, Warwickshire, centred on NGR 425675, 262575 and referred to hereafter as ‘the Site’ (Image 1).

The Site

- 2.2. The Site comprises two plots of land some 250m apart, separated by the Sherbourne Brook and referred to in this assessment as Areas A and B (Image 1). The Site occupies a total area of 29.9ha.
- 2.3. Area A lies between the M40 to the north and the B4463 to the south whilst Area B is located to the north of the A46 Stratford Road. A group of modern agricultural units lie directly north of the A46 centrally along the southern boundary of Area B. A cable link lies adjacent to the A46 joining the two areas.

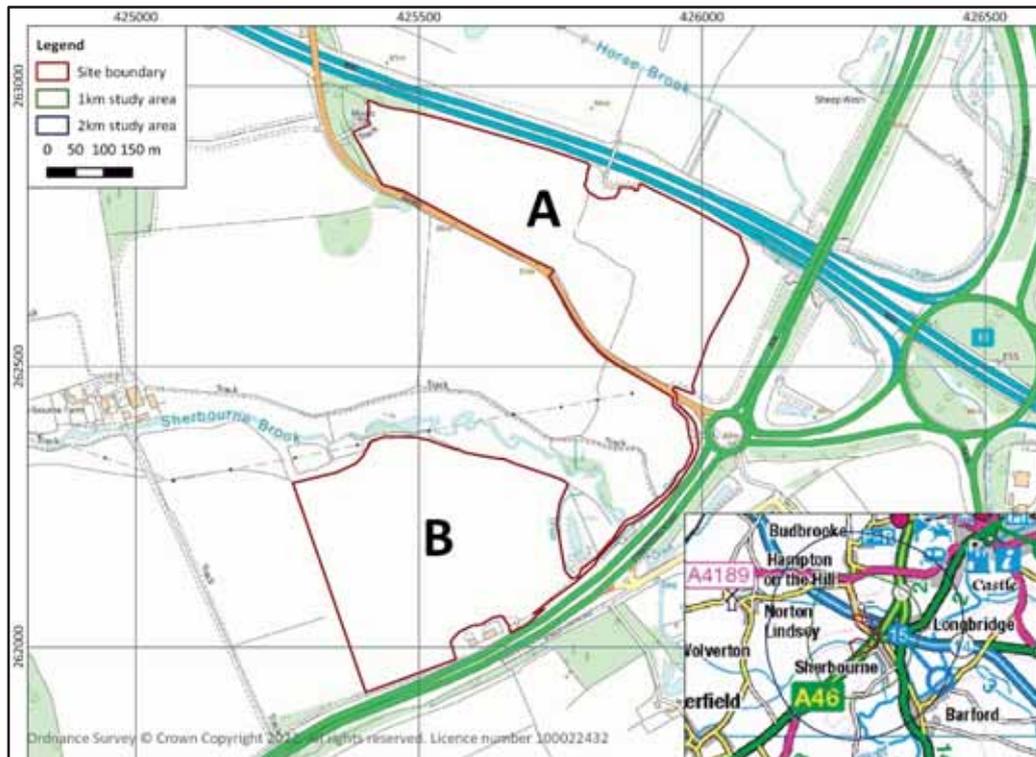


Image 1: Site location plan

- 2.4. A balancing pond lies directly east of Area B serving the A46 whilst the Sherbourne Brook lies directly north of the area.
- 2.5. The settlement of Sherbourne and its Conservation Area lie across the A46 from Area B, whilst the suburban outskirts of Warwick are situated some 810m north east of Area A.



Image 2: Aerial view of the Site showing relationship with Sherbourne Conservation Area

Planning proposal

- 2.6. The planning proposal comprises the development of a solar PV array across the Site, with associated infrastructure. Further detail of the proposal is set out in Section 7 and Appendix 2 of this report.

British Geological Survey data

- 2.7. The underlying geology of the Site is recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone; a sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years BP.
- 2.8. Superficial geological deposits are recorded in the east of Area A as River Terrace Deposits, 2 - Sand and gravel; sedimentary deposits formed between 2.588 million years BP.

Project aims

- 2.9. The specific aims of this assessment are:
- an assessment of the potential for survival of archaeological features and/or deposits at the Site;
 - an assessment of previous impacts at the Site; and
 - an assessment of the potential for impacts on the setting and significance of designated heritage assets within a 2km study area which may result from the proposal.

Limitations of data

- 2.10. Much of the data used in this assessment consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.11. It is recognised that the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (HER) does not comprise a record of all surviving elements of the historic environment resource, representing a record

of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components in the county. The information held by the HER does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

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Instruction and limitations of this report

- 2.13. Armour Heritage can accept no responsibility for the accuracy of the survey if the Site has been accidentally or deliberately disturbed leading to damage to, or removal of, historic fabrics, features or archaeological remains.
- 2.14. Assignment of this report without the written consent of Armour Heritage Limited is forbidden. An assignment can be easily arranged but may require a re-assessment.
- 2.15. In the case of a change of plans, site use, site layout or changes of use of the wider area or buildings and/or end use, then a new assessment may be required to ensure its fitness for purpose.

3. PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

Introduction

- 3.1. There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and Proposed Development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

Planning policy and guidance

- 3.2. The assessment has been written within the following legislative, planning policy and guidance context:
- National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002);
 - Town and Country Planning Act (1990);
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);
 - National Planning Policy Framework (2019);
 - Planning Practice Guidance, Historic Environment (last updated July 2019);
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015);
 - Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (English Heritage 2008).

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)

- 3.3. Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the *Listed Buildings Act*) imposes a general duty in respect of Listed Buildings in the exercise of planning functions.
- 3.4. Subsection (1) provides: “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”.
- 3.5. Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the *Listed Buildings Act*) imposes a general duty in respect of Conservation Areas in the exercise of planning functions. These are set out in subsections 1-3, below.
- 3.6. Subsection (1) provides: “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”.
- 3.7. Subsection (2) states: “The provisions referred to in subsection (1) are the planning Acts and Part I of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 and sections 70 and 73 of the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993”.
- 3.8. Subsection (3) states: “In subsection (2), references to provisions of the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993 include references to those provisions as they have effect by virtue of section 118(1) of the Housing Act 1996”.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Chapter 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

- 3.9. The July 2021 revision of the National Planning Policy Framework sets out planning policies relating to conserving and enhancing heritage assets. It defines heritage assets (para. 189) as ranging from “...sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value⁶⁶. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations”.
- 3.10. The NPPF states (para. 190) that: “Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should consider:
 - a. the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - b. the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
 - c. the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
 - d. opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place”.

- 3.11. In para. 191, the policy states that “When considering the designation of Conservation Areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest”.

Proposals affecting heritage assets

- 3.12. A key policy section within the NPPF (Paras. 194-198) states that “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. 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”.
- 3.13. The NPPF continues “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 into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal”.
- 3.14. Para. 196 adds “Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision”.
- 3.15. Of considerable importance to the planning process, para. 197 states that “In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:
- a. the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - b. the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
 - c. the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Considering potential impacts

- 3.16. In respect of impact assessment, para. 199 sets out that “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 (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance”. Para. 200 continues “Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:
- a. Grade II Listed Buildings, or Grade II Registered Parks or Gardens, should be exceptional;

- b. assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
- 3.17. Footnote 68 with reference to bullet point b, above, refers to non-designated heritage assets, and considers them only in respect of their archaeological significance. It states “Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets”.
- 3.18. Of considerable importance is para 201 which states “Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or *all* [AH emphasis] of the following apply:
- a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
 - b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
 - c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
 - d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use”.
- 3.19. Paras. 202-205 set out additional policy in this regard: “(202) 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, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use. (203) The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. (204) Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred. (205) Local planning authorities should require developers 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. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted”.
- 3.20. Regarding designated areas, the NPPF sets out in para. 206 that “Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably”.
- 3.21. It continues in para. 207 “Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 200 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 201, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the

element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole”.

- 3.22. Finally, in para. 208, it is set out that “Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies”.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

- 3.23. Planning Practice Guidance has been issued to reflect changes to the National Planning Policy Framework. A summary of the PPG’s sections on heritage matters is set out below.

Setting

- 3.24. On ‘setting’, the PPG sets out (para. 013 Reference ID: 18a-013-20190723) that “All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. The setting of a heritage asset and the asset’s curtilage may not have the same extent”.
- 3.25. It continues “The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to the visual relationship between the asset and the proposed development and associated visual/physical considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part in the assessment of impacts on setting, the way in which we experience an asset in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust, smell and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places. For example, buildings that are in close proximity but are not visible from each other may have a historic or aesthetic connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each. The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights of way or an ability to otherwise access or experience that setting. The contribution may vary over time”.

Harm

- 3.26. The PPG sets out further information on the degrees of harm which might result from development affecting a heritage asset (para. 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723). It states “Where potential harm to designated heritage assets is identified, it needs to be categorised as either less than substantial harm or substantial harm (which includes total loss) in order to identify which policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 194-196) apply. Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated”.
- 3.27. It continues “Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision-maker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later additions to historic buildings where those

additions are inappropriate and harm the buildings' significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm, depending on the nature of their impact on the asset and its setting".

- 3.28. A further section addresses the concept of harm in a Conservation Area situation (para. 019 Reference ID: 18a-019-20190723). It states that "Paragraph 201 of the National Planning Policy Framework is the starting point. An unlisted building that makes a positive contribution to a conservation area is individually of lesser importance than a listed building. If the building is important or integral to the character or appearance of the conservation area then its proposed demolition is more likely to amount to substantial harm to the conservation area, engaging the tests in paragraph 195 of the National Planning Policy Framework. Loss of a building within a conservation area may alternatively amount to less than substantial harm under paragraph 196. However, the justification for a building's proposed demolition will still need to be proportionate to its relative significance and its contribution to the significance of the conservation area as a whole. The same principles apply in respect of other elements which make a positive contribution to the significance of the conservation area, such as open spaces".

Public benefit

- 3.29. An important aspect of the assessment of harm is the identification of public benefit to a proposal which would offset the harm identified. The PPG states (Para 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723) "Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits, for example, works to a listed private dwelling which secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit".
- 3.30. Examples of heritage benefits may include:
- sustaining or enhancing the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting;
 - reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset; or
 - securing the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long-term conservation.

Local Planning Policy: Warwick District Local Plan 2011-2029

Policy EC2 - Farm Diversification

- 3.31. "Proposals for the diversification of agricultural and land-based rural businesses will be permitted in line with the following criteria:
- a. Best and most versatile agricultural land is protected.
 - b. The scale and nature of the proposals are appropriate to their rural location so that they can be satisfactorily integrated into the landscape without being detrimental to its character.
 - c. Existing buildings are used in preference to new buildings.
- 3.32. In the green belt proposals will be permitted in line with national policy".

HE1 - Designated Heritage Assets and their setting

- 3.33. “Development will not be permitted if it would lead to substantial harm to or total loss of the significance of a designated heritage asset, unless it is demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or it is demonstrated that all of the following apply:
- a. The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
 - b. No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found that will enable its conservation; and
 - c. Conservation by grant funding or charitable or public ownership is not possible; and
 - d. The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
- 3.34. Where development would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use”.

HE4 Archaeology

- 3.35. “Development will not be permitted that results in substantial harm to Scheduled Monuments or other archaeological remains of national importance, and their settings unless in wholly exceptional circumstances.
- 3.36. There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of locally and regionally important sites, except where the applicant can demonstrate that the benefits of development will outweigh the harm to archaeological remains.
- 3.37. The Council will require that any remains of archaeological value are properly evaluated prior to the determination of the planning application. Where planning permission is granted for development which will have an adverse effect on archaeological remains, the Council will require that an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording precedes development”.

4. METHODOLOGY

Guidance

- 4.1. This assessment has been conducted with reference to guidance documents produced by Historic England since 2008, and, where appropriate, in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014), as set out below.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking in the Historic Environment

- 4.2. The GPA note advises a 6-stage approach to the identification of the significance of a heritage asset and the potential effects on its significance resulting from any development.
- 4.3. The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example outstanding universal value for world heritage sites, national importance for Scheduled Monuments and special interest for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset’s significance.

- 4.4. The list of Steps is set out below, however the GPA does add "...it is good practice to check individual stages of this list, but they may not be appropriate in all cases and the level of detail applied should be proportionate. For example, where significance and/or impact are relatively low, as will be the case in many applications, only a few paragraphs of information might be needed, but if significance and impact are high then much more information may be necessary".
- 4.5. The recommended *Steps* are as follows:
- 1. Understand the significance of the affected assets;
 - 2. Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
 - 3. Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
 - 4. Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
 - 5. Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
 - 6. Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 4.6. Regarding the application process, the GPA offers the following advice: "Understanding the *nature of the significance* is important to understanding the need for and best means of conservation. For example, a modern building of high architectural interest will have quite different sensitivities from an archaeological site where the interest arises from the possibility of gaining new understanding of the past.
- 4.7. Understanding the *extent of that significance* is also important because this can, among other things, lead to a better understanding of how adaptable the asset may be and therefore improve viability and the prospects for long term conservation.
- 4.8. Understanding the *level of significance* is important as it provides the essential guide to how the policies should be applied. This is intrinsic to decision-taking where there is unavoidable conflict with other planning objectives".
- 4.9. Regarding the assessment of the significance of a heritage asset, the GPA also states that the "...reason why society places a value on heritage assets beyond their mere utility has been explored at a more philosophical level by English Heritage in Conservation Principles (2008). Conservation Principles identifies four types of heritage value that an asset may hold: aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential value. This is simply another way of analysing its significance. Heritage values can help in deciding the most efficient and effective way of managing the heritage asset to sustain its overall value to society".
- 4.10. For the purposes of this assessment and in line with *Conservation Principles*, the assessment of significance will include an assessment of a heritage asset's communal value.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets

- 4.11. GPA note 3. expands on the six stages outlined in GPA Note 2, as set out above.
- Step 1: identifying the heritage assets affected and their settings*
- 4.12. The starting point of any assessment is the identification of those heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development. For this purpose, if the proposed development is seen

to be capable of affecting the contribution of a heritage asset's setting to its significance or the appreciation of its significance, it can be considered as falling within the asset's setting.

Step 2: Assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings contribute to the significance of the heritage asset(s)

- 4.13. This *Step* provides a checklist of the potential attributes of a setting that it may be appropriate to consider defining its contribution to the asset's heritage values and significance. Only a limited selection of the possible attributes listed below is likely to be important in terms of any single asset.

The asset's physical surroundings

- Topography;
- Other heritage assets (including buildings, structures, landscapes, areas or archaeological remains);
- Definition, scale and 'grain' of surrounding streetscape, landscape and spaces;
- Formal design;
- Historic materials and surfaces;
- Land use;
- Green space, trees and vegetation;
- Openness, enclosure and boundaries;
- Functional relationships and communications;
- History and degree of change over time;
- Integrity; and
- Issues such as soil chemistry and hydrology.

Experience of the asset

- Surrounding landscape or townscape character;
- Views from, towards, through, across and including the asset;
- Visual dominance, prominence or role as focal point;
- Intentional intervisibility with other historic and natural features;
- Noise, vibration and other pollutants or nuisances;
- Tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness';
- Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy;
- Dynamism and activity;
- Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement;
- Degree of interpretation or promotion to the public;
- The rarity of comparable survivals of setting;
- The asset's associative attributes;
- Associative relationships between heritage assets;
- Cultural associations;
- Celebrated artistic representations; and
- Traditions.

Step 3: Assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)

- 4.14. The third stage of the analysis is to identify the range of effects that any Proposed Development may have on setting(s), and to evaluate the resultant degree of harm or benefit to the significance of the heritage asset(s).

- 4.15. The following checklist sets out the potential attributes of any proposed development which may affect setting, and thus its implications for the significance of the heritage asset. Only a limited selection of these is likely to be particularly important in terms of development.

Location and siting of development

- Proximity to asset;
- Extent;
- Position in relation to landform;
- Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate asset; and
- Position in relation to key views.

The form and appearance of the development

- Prominence, dominance, or conspicuousness;
- Competition with or distraction from the asset;
- Dimensions, scale and massing;
- Proportions;
- Visual permeability (extent to which it can be seen through);
- Materials (texture, colour, reflectiveness, etc);
- Architectural style or design;
- Introduction of movement or activity; and
- Diurnal or seasonal change.

Other effects of the development

- Change to built surroundings and spaces;
- Change to skyline;
- Noise, odour, vibration, dust, etc.;
- Lighting effects and 'light spill';
- Change to general character (e.g. suburbanising or industrialising);
- Changes to public access, use or amenity;
- Changes to land use, land cover, tree cover;
- Changes to archaeological context, soil chemistry, or hydrology; and
- Changes to communications/accessibility/permeability.

Permanence of the development

- Anticipated lifetime/temporariness;
- Recurrence; and
- Reversibility.

Longer term or consequential effects of the development

- Changes to ownership arrangements;
- Economic and social viability; and
- Communal use and social viability.

Step 4: Maximising enhancement and minimising harm

- 4.16. Enhancement may be achieved by actions including:
- removing or re-modelling an intrusive building or feature;
 - replacement of a detrimental feature by a new and more harmonious one;
 - restoring or revealing a lost historic feature or view;

- introducing a wholly new feature that adds to the public appreciation of the asset;
- introducing new views (including glimpses or better framed views) that add to the public experience of the asset; or
- improving public access to, or interpretation of, the asset including its setting

4.17. Options for reducing the harm arising from development may include the relocation of a development or its elements, changes to its design, the creation of effective long-term visual or acoustic screening, or management measures secured by planning conditions or legal agreements.

Step 5: Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes

4.18. Step 5 identifies the desirability of making and documenting the decision-making process and monitoring outcomes.

4.19. For the purposes of the current assessment Stages 1 to 3 have been followed, with Stage 4 forming, if/where appropriate, part of the recommendations.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (published December 2014; updated January 2017; updated October 2020)

4.20. This heritage statement has also been completed in line with guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Armour Heritage is enrolled with the CIfA as a corporate entity and is recognised as a CIfA Registered Organisation.

4.21. This document has been completed in line with the CIfA Standard, as set out in the aforementioned document, which states: “Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact”.

Documentary research

4.22. Detail of designated sites and monuments was acquired from Historic England’s online National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and enhanced through further documentary research and site visits. A synthesis of all relevant and significant information is presented below, including a selection of historic maps and photographs of the Site, alongside other relevant graphics.

4.23. Initial studies included the consultation of readily available information from a wide range of documentary and cartographic sources.

Assessment Process

4.24. Underlying the identification of significance is a considered assessment process, the aim of which is as far as possible to bring objectivity to bear on the understanding of historical and archaeological value of the Site which may be affected by development within its boundaries.

- 4.25. A 1km study area was established in respect of archaeological and historic landscape data supplied by the HER and a 2km study area in relation to NHLE data on designated sites, monuments and areas.

Assessment Criteria

- 4.26. The criteria used in this assessment to assign a value to the potential magnitude of impact resulting from development are set out in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Impact Magnitude Criteria

Magnitude of Impact	Defined as
Major Adverse	Total loss or major alteration of the assets or change in its setting, leading to the total loss or major reduction in the significance of the asset
Moderate Adverse	Partial Loss or alteration of the assets or change in its setting leading to the partial loss or reduction in the significance of the asset
Minor Adverse	Slight change from pre-development conditions to the asset or change in its setting leading to the slight loss or reduction in the significance of the asset
Negligible	No change or very slight change to the asset or change in its setting resulting in no change or reduction in the significance of the asset
Minor Beneficial	Slight improvement to the asset or change in its setting which slightly enhances the significance of the asset
Moderate Beneficial	Moderate improvement to the asset or change in its setting which moderately enhances the significance of the asset
Major Beneficial	Major improvement to the asset or change in its setting which substantially enhances the significance of the asset

- 4.27. Table 2, below, establishes the significance of a heritage asset in line with national criteria.

Table 2: Significance of Heritage Assets

Significance	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites Grade I & II* Listed Buildings Grade I & II* Registered Parks and Gardens Scheduled Monuments
High	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Registered Historic Battlefields
Medium	Non-designated heritage

	assets of regional importance
Low	Locally listed and other historic buildings Non-designated archaeological sites of local importance Non-designated historic parks and gardens
Negligible	Non-designated features with very limited or no historic value and/or little or no surviving archaeological or historic interest

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Site visit

- 5.1. The Site was visited on 19th July 2021, where both areas and their wider setting were assessed.
- 5.2. Key views within the Site’s boundaries were identified, as were views outwards to the Sherbourne Conservation Area and other heritage assets.
- 5.3. The Site was also assessed in terms of any visible evidence for archaeological features and artefacts. Both areas of the Site were under a mature barley crop, and this effectively obscured any evidence there may be for upstanding remains, earthworks etc. No artefactual evidence was noted at the fields’ edges.
- 5.4. Results and observations made during the site visit have informed assessments of significance, setting and impact set out in Sections 6-7 of this document.



Image 3: Area A from west, looking northeast toward boundary within Site

- 5.5. Hedge boundaries within and around Area A were found to be robust and of an appropriate height to afford a good degree of screening. The same degree of screening was found in Area B.



Image 4: Track along southern boundary of Area B – compound with buildings to left

5.6. Observations and assessments made on-site have informed assessments of significance and impact in Sections 6 and 7 of this document. A selection of photographs taken during the site visit is also included herein.

Statutory and local heritage designations

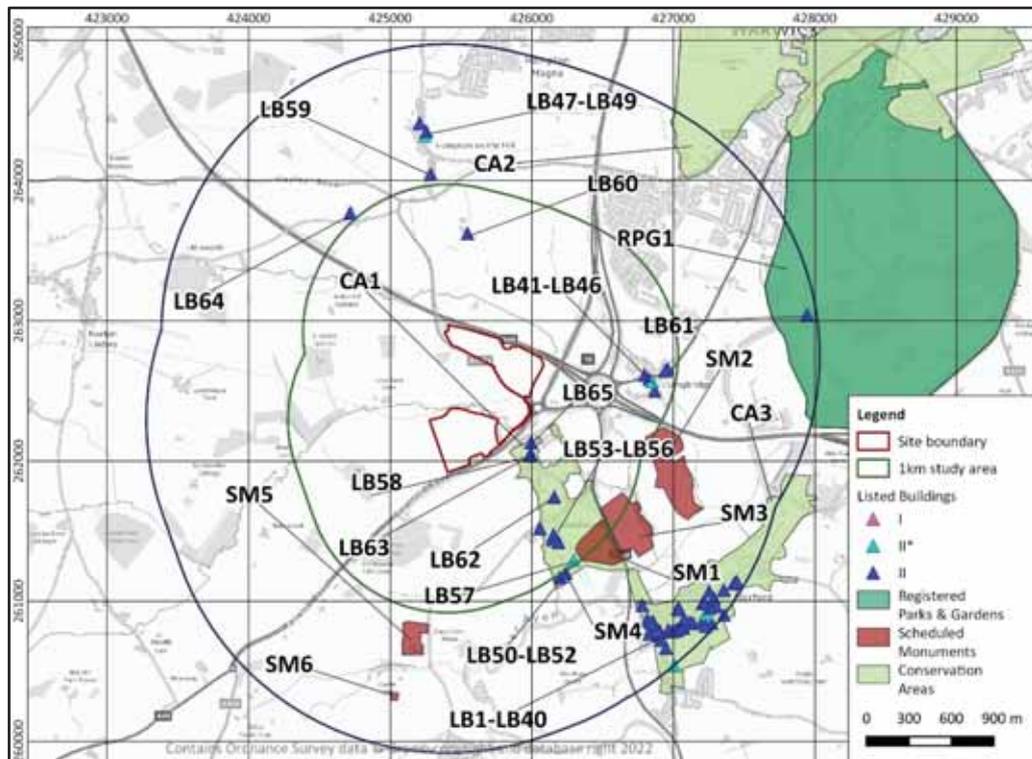


Image 5: Distribution of designated heritage assets in study areas

- 5.7. A 2km study area was established in consideration of the locations of designated heritage assets.
- 5.8. A total of 65 Listed Buildings are recorded within the 2km study area, 16 of which are within 1km of the Site boundary and 52 of which lie in the Sherbourne Conservation Area (Image 5, CA1).
- 5.9. The northern extent of the Sherbourne Conservation Area lies some 90m southeast of Area B, across the A46. The closest Listed Building to the Site, which is within the Conservation Area, is situated c. 230m east of Area B and comprises the Grade II Listed Sherbourne Corner (Image 5, LB65).

Archaeological and historical context

Previous studies

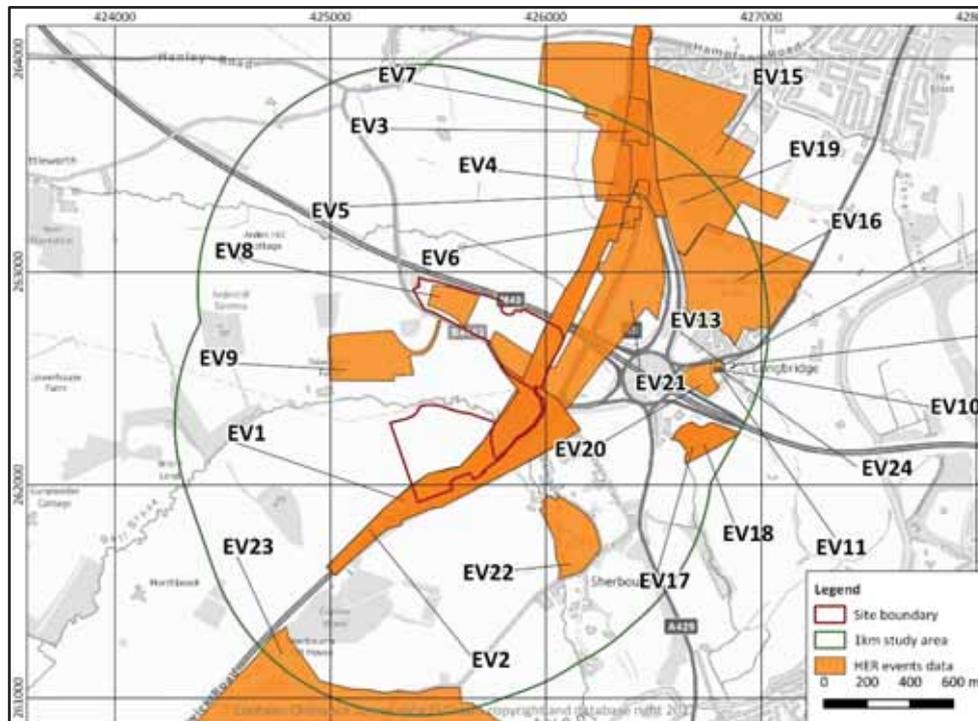


Image 6: Distribution of events in 1km study area

- 5.10. A total of 24 archaeological or heritage based studies, referred to as 'events', are recorded within the 1km study area (Image 6). Three of these events include parts of the Site (Image 6; EV1, EV8, EV21).
- 5.11. Where considered relevant to the assessment of the Site's archaeological potential, the results of these and other events will be discussed in more detail.

Prehistoric (pre-43CE)

- 5.12. A group of flint artefacts dated to between the Mesolithic and the Bronze Age periods was recovered during fieldwalking some 750m southeast of Area A, close to the M40 (Image 7, 49) whilst two findspots of probable Neolithic material are recorded 770m west and 880m northeast of Area A (Image 7; 2, 7).

- 5.13. A group of four Middle Bronze Age pits were recorded during archaeological investigations south of Hampton Lane and west of the A46 at Longbridge (Image 7, 23; Joyce & Mudd 2011).

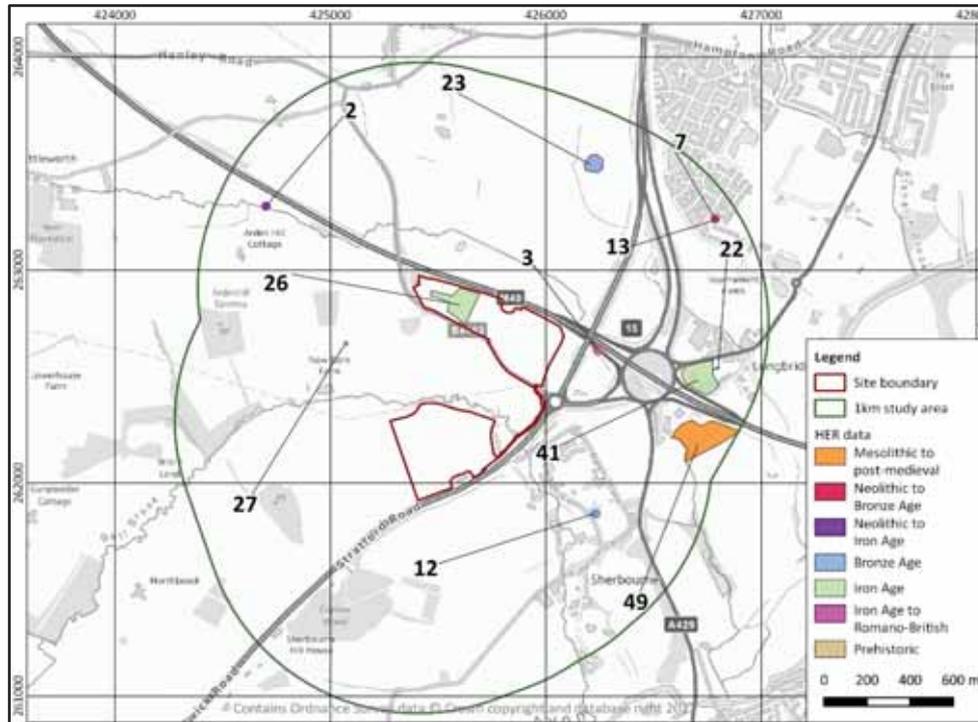


Image 7: Distribution prehistoric evidence in the 1km study area

- 5.14. Within Sherbourne, a flint knife was recovered from the garden at No. 14 Vicarage Lane (Image 7, 12; Meredith 2018).
- 5.15. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between July 2008 and March 2009 to monitor part of the construction of a new interchange at Junction 15 of the M40 (Image 6, EV8). Within Area A, evidence was recorded for a number of prehistoric features comprising pits of Middle Bronze Age date, an Iron Age enclosure, and Late Iron Age to Romano-British trackways (Joyce & Mudd 2011). Features have been preserved *in situ*.
- 5.16. Archaeological evaluations adjacent to Longbridge Manor recorded gullies of probable Iron Age date (Image 7; 22, 41; Jones 1997).
- 5.17. Around 415m northwest of Area B, two Iron Age pits have been recorded during archaeological fieldwork (Image 7, 27; Joyce & Mudd 2011).
- 5.18. Beyond the known prehistoric features at the Site (Area A), the evidence locally indicates that the potential for further unknown finds and features of prehistoric date at the Site is moderate to high.

Romano-British (43-410CE)

- 5.19. Within Area A and preserved *in situ*, features including Romano-British trackways, an enclosure and pits are recorded from archaeological fieldwork (Joyce & Mudd 2011).
- 5.20. Two possible late Iron Age to Romano-British trackways were identified during fieldwork, situated some 160m north of Area B (Image 8, 28).

- 5.21. Around 550m north of Area A, the HER records Roman-British settlement evidence (Image 8, 25), comprising a group of ditches, a field system, a possible trapezoid enclosure and evidence for a cemetery (Joyce & Mudd 2011).
- 5.22. A second Romano-British settlement is recorded to the southeast of Sherbourne (Image 8, 50), identified through study of a complex group of cropmarks. The site is protected as a Scheduled Monument (Image 5, SM3).

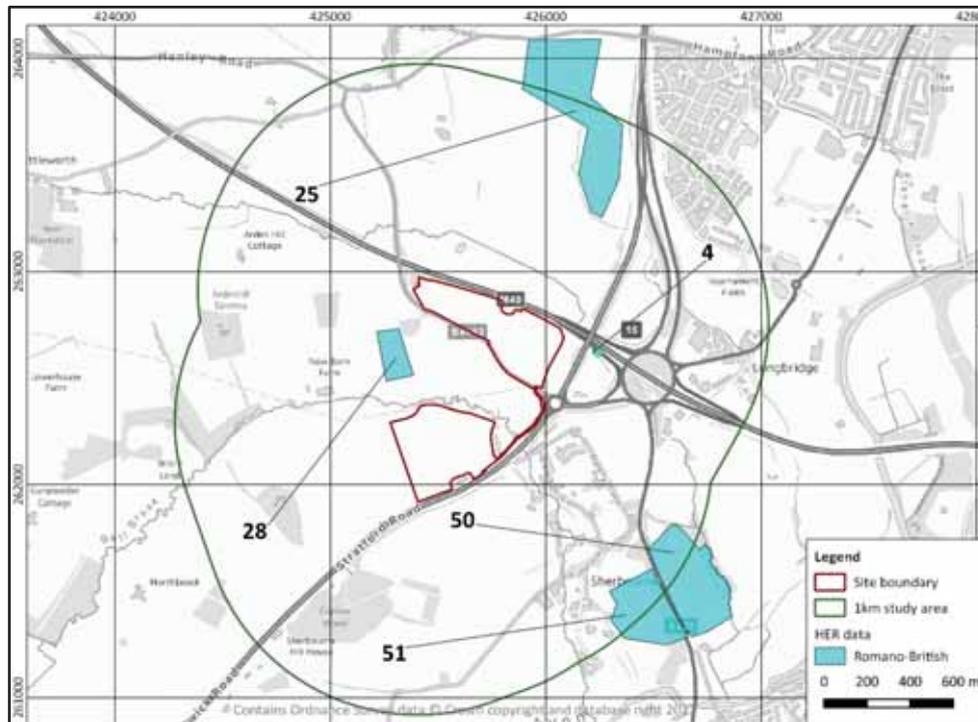


Image 8: Distribution Romano-British evidence in the 1km study area

- 5.23. Directly west of the settlement, two enclosed Romano-British farmsteads and medieval features including a drove road and strip fields are also Scheduled (Image 5, SM1; Image 8, 51).
- 5.24. Several Roman coins were recovered from a location adjacent to the M40 Junction 15, c. 255m east of Area A (Image 8, 4). The finds were reported by a metal detectorist.
- 5.25. Beyond known features in Area A, the potential for further as yet unidentified remains of this period is considered at least moderate.

Early medieval (410-1066CE) to late medieval (1066-1529)

- 5.26. The Site is situated just outside Sherbourne, recorded for the first time as a manor in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Scireburne*. The place name derives from the Old English words *sār* and *burna*, broadly translating to 'Place at the bright (or clear) stream' (Mills 2003).
- 5.27. Domesday records the manor in the ownership of Count of Meulan (also known as Roger de Beaumont) who was one of King William's most favoured benefactors (weddingtoncastle.co.uk). The land holding is recorded as 2½ hides, in the ownership prior to the Norman Conquest of Eadric and Leofgeat (Williams & Martin 1992).

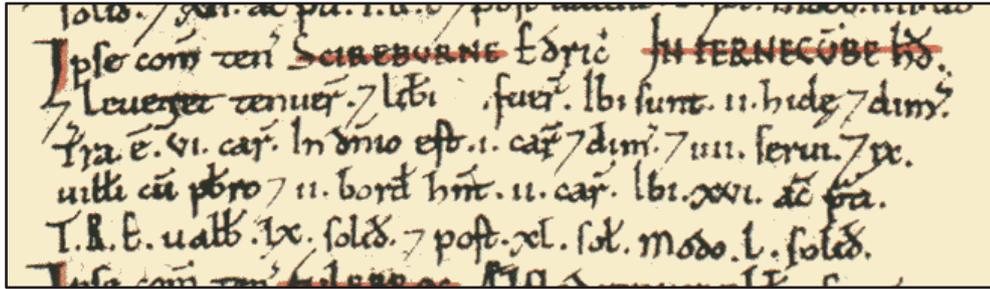


Image 9: Domesday Book entry for Sherbourne (Scireburne)

- 5.28. It is recorded that the Count of Meulan's son, Earl Roger, gave half a hide and two-thirds of the title of the inclosure to the College of St. Mary, Warwick. The remaining land he gave to the Templars (Styles 1945). The manor remained in the hands of the Earls of Warwick, reverting to the Knights Hospitaller until their suppression in 1540 after which time it remained with the Crown until 1553 when it was given by Edward VI to Thomas Lucy of Charlecote (*ibid.*).

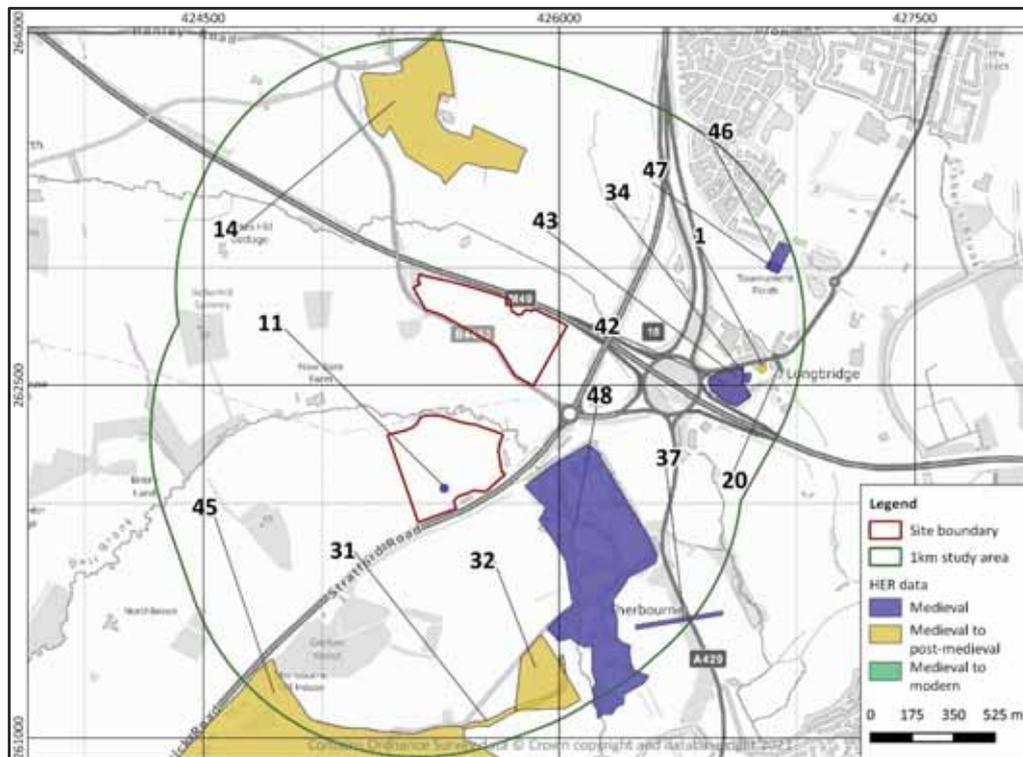


Image 10: Distribution of medieval evidence in the 1km study area

- 5.29. The HER records the extents of the medieval settlement of Sherbourne (Image 10, 48), to the east of which a medieval trackway is identified (Image 10, 37).
- 5.30. A medieval pit was revealed during archaeological fieldwork east of Longbridge Roundabout (Image 10, 42) from which pottery of 13th century date was recovered (Jones 1997).
- 5.31. To the north of the M40, a group of earthworks identified as the remains of poorly preserved medieval ridge and furrow cultivation is recorded (Image 10, 46; Napthan 1998) and lies on land just west of Stratford Road, Warwick. Further ridge and furrow is recorded southeast of Area B and to the north at Hampton on the Hill (Image 11).

- 5.32. Within Area B, a group of medieval artifacts was recovered during metal detecting (Image 10, 11).
- 5.33. Overall it is considered that the potential for previously unknown medieval finds or features at the Site is at least moderate.

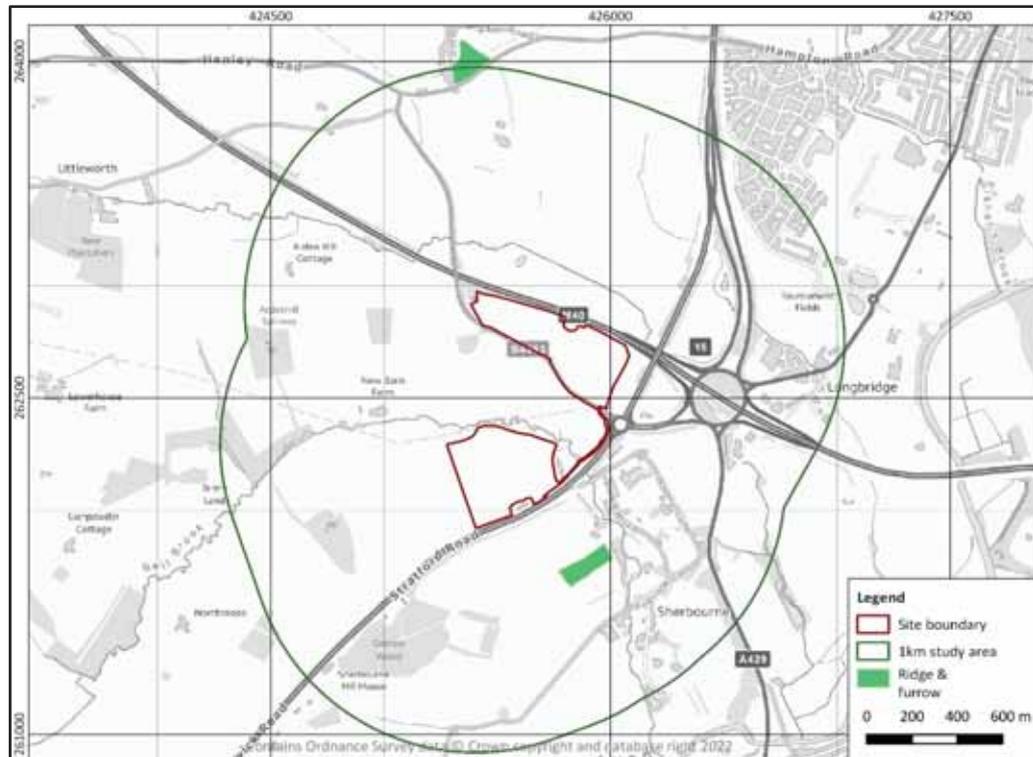


Image 11: Distribution of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow in the 1km study area

Post-medieval (1540 to 1900), modern (1901-present) and undated

- 5.34. The HER records the routes of two turnpike roads, one following the old route of the A46 Stratford Road (Image 12, 54) and a second extending from Longbridge southwards through Barford (Image 12, 53).
- 5.35. The location of a post-medieval barn and quarry are located close to one another some 760m northwest of Area A (Image 12; 29, 30) whilst post-medieval coins were recovered from a site c. 300m east of Area A (Image 12, 5).
- 5.36. In the wider study area, post-medieval and later evidence refers largely to buildings and gardens, such as Morville (or Sherbourne Manor) Gardens (Image 12, 17) and Longbridge Manor Gardens (Image 12, 16).
- 5.37. In terms of the potential for buried archaeological features or finds of the post-medieval period, the potential is considered moderate with the most likely evidence relating to former field boundaries or other agricultural features.

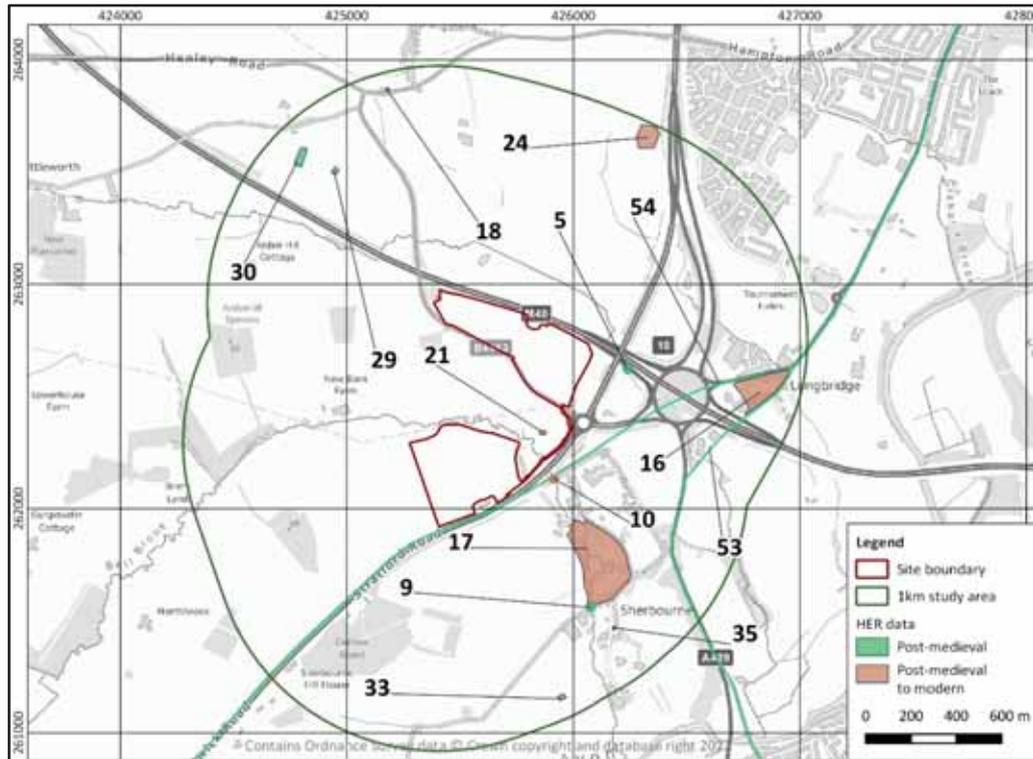


Image 12: Distribution of post-medieval evidence in the 1km study area

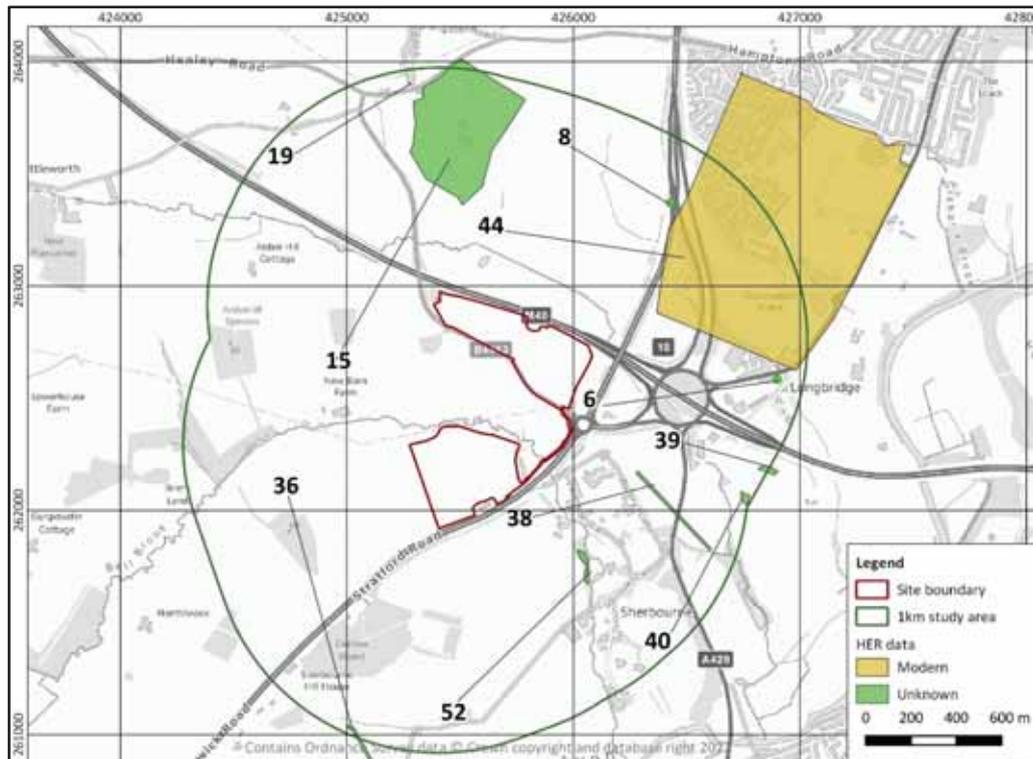


Image 13: Distribution of modern and undated sites and features in 1km study area

- 5.38. To the northeast of Area A and now largely built over, the HER records the former location of the World War II RAF Warwick airfield (Image 13, 44).
- 5.39. Further information on the Site’s historical development is set out in the historic map regression section below.

Historic map regression: the developmental history of the Site

- 5.40. The study of historic maps can help identify the potential for archaeological features, particularly former field boundaries, the locations of former buildings and other upstanding or dug features, now no longer visible in the landscape.

1799 Sherbourne Inclosure map

- 5.41. The 1799 Sherbourne Inclosure award, reproduced as a map in Image 14, indicates Areas A and B to occupy parts of larger enclosed fields. The dog-leg boundary in Area A is not illustrated with the boundary shown in the late 18th century representing a broadly straight north-south line. The map is reproduced here courtesy of Warwickshire County Record Office.

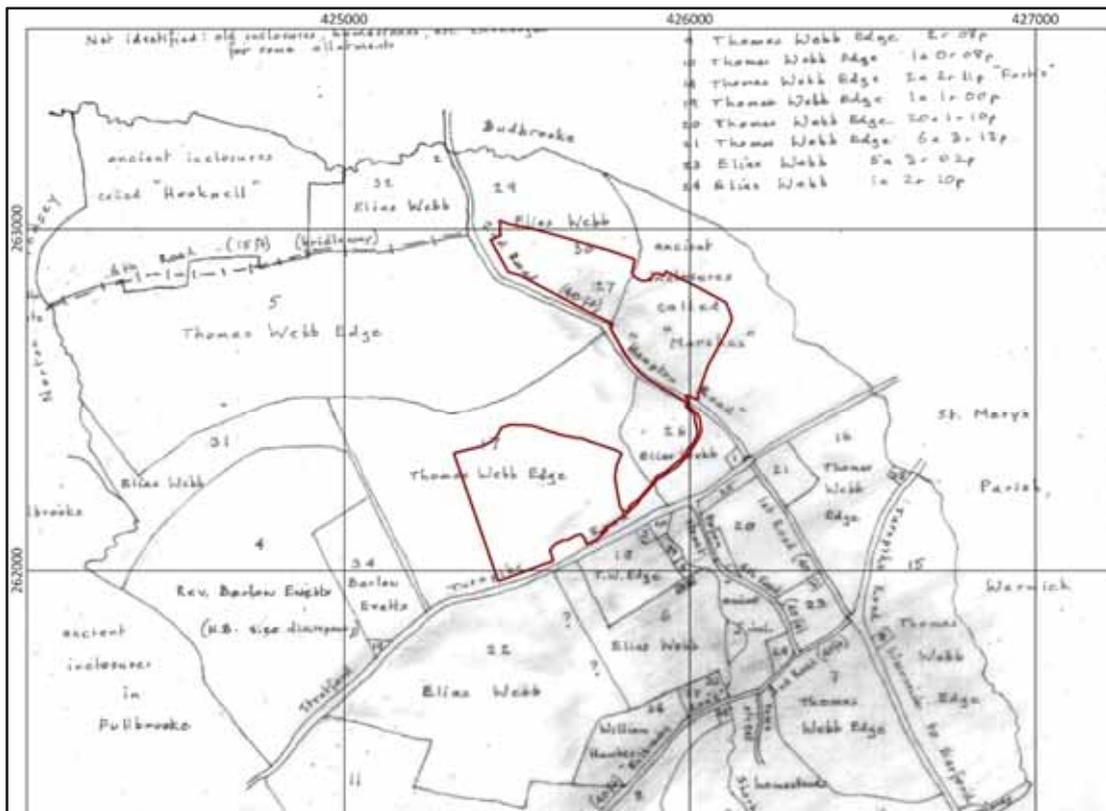


Image 14: 1799 Sherbourne Inclosure map - modern construction of Inclosure map based on the Award, reference number Z111422

- 5.42. Where cited, Elias Webb (Area A, west) and Thomas Webb (Area B) are recorded as landowners. The eastern extent of Area A is identified as ancient marshes.

1814 Robert Dawson: Henley-in-Arden

- 5.43. This early 19th century plan represents one of the early series of Ordnance Survey drawing and covers parts of Warwickshire and Worcestershire. Hill contours are illustrated with brushwork interlining (known as 'hachuring'), combined with shaded bands of colour wash (bl.uk).
- 5.44. The map shows Area A as largely similar in its arrangement of boundaries to the Inclosure map. Area B is illustrated with several sub-divisions. There is no indication of land use however the green shading at Area A's eastern extents probably refers to the marsh cited in the inclosure award.

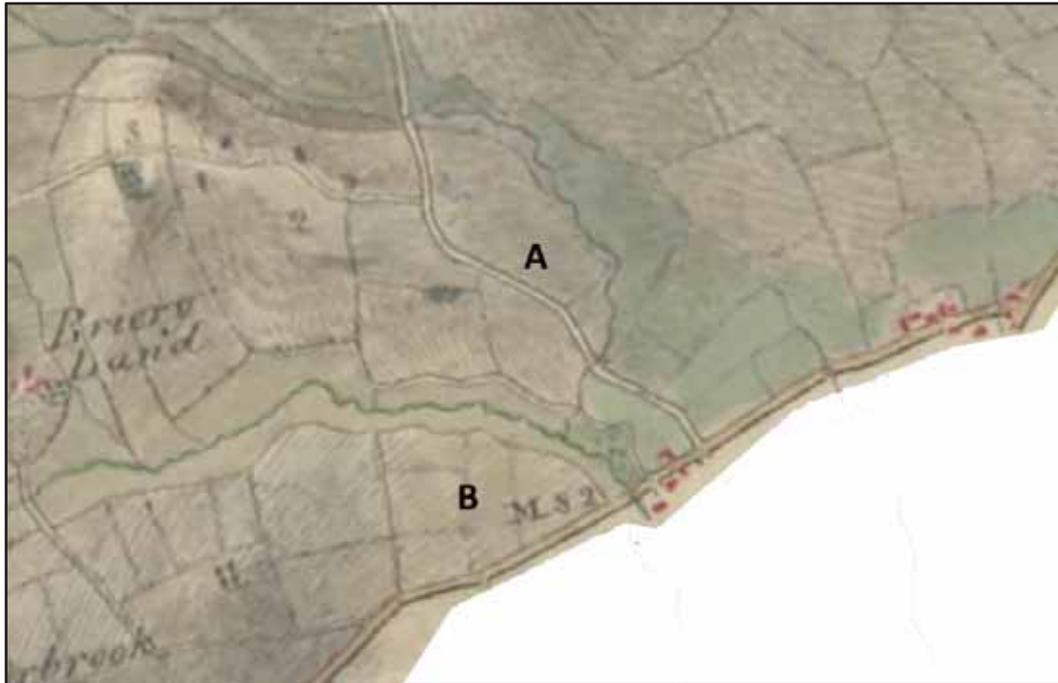


Image 15: 1814 Robert Dawson: Henley-in-Arden

1840 Budbrooke Parish tithe map

- 5.45. The tithe map for the parish of Budbrooke ends north of the Site, was not subject to a tithe map. It does however serve to inform local land use north of the Site in the mid-19th century.

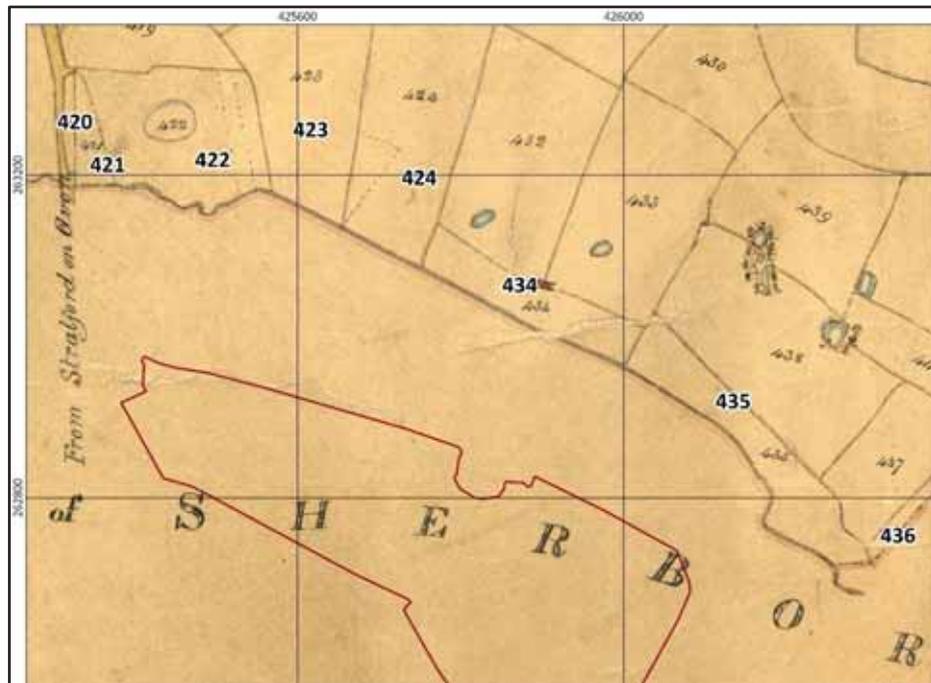


Image 16: 1840 Budbrooke Parish tithe map

- 5.46. Table 3 includes apportionment data on a number of plots close to the Site to further inform land use and ownership of the period. Field name interpretation is generally after Field 1989 and 1993, and additional research where necessary. Land use is largely not recorded in the apportionment.

Table 3: 1841 Budbrooke tithe map apportionment

Plot No.	Plot Name	Landowner(s)	Land Use	Interpretation
420	The Pleck	Louisa Anne Ryland	Meadow	Small plot of land
421	House, Brook, Meadow	Louisa Anne Ryland	Meadow	Descriptive
422	Sow Meadow	Trustees of Whales Exhibition Charity	Meadow	Land on which pigs were raised
423	Hither Boggy Meadow	Thomas Weston	Meadow	Marshy field close to farm
424	Further Boggy Meadow	Thomas Weston	Meadow	As 423 but more distant from farm
434	Long Meadow	Thomas Weston	Meadow	Relative shape of plot
435	Long Meadow	William Staunton	Meadow	As 434
436	Part of Third Home Close	William Staunton	Pasture	Enclosed land, probably near one of a number of houses

- 5.47. The apportionment records land south of the Site was mostly in use for meadow or pasture, likely the result of its marshy nature.

1887 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500



Image 17: 1887 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500

- 5.48. The first edition OS map illustrates several boundaries in Area A, one element of which survives as the dog-leg boundary seen during the site visit.
- 5.49. Area B is also sub-divided into smaller plots, including a dog-legged boundary close to its western extent. No development is apparent within the boundaries of either area.

1889-91 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

5.50. Field patterns within the Site appears unaltered since the issue of the first edition OS map.

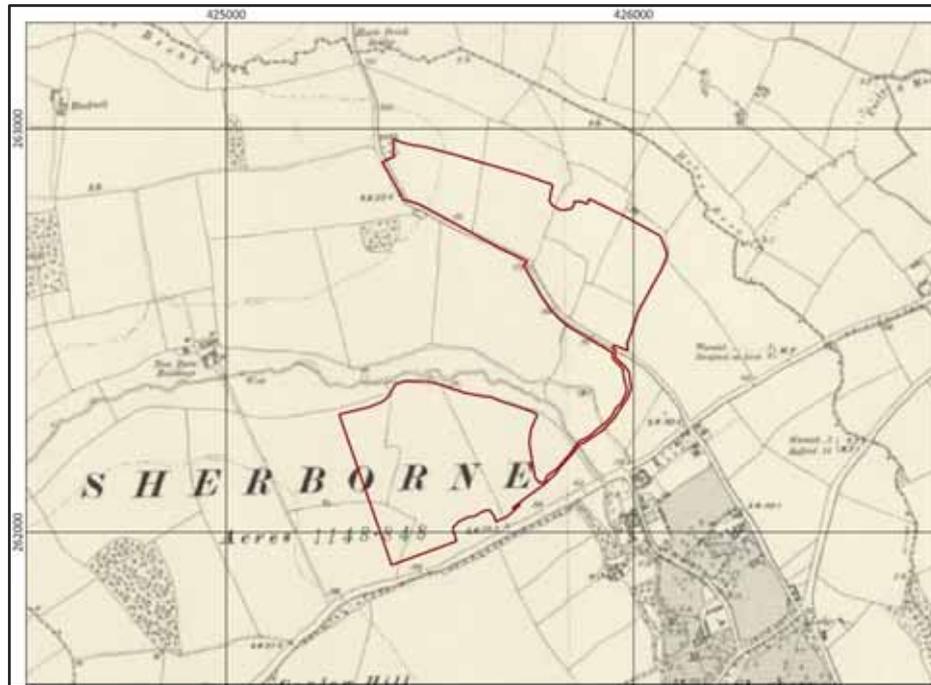


Image 18: 1889-91 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

1926 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500



Image 19: 1926 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500

5.51. No development or boundary change is apparent within the boundaries of either area.

1951 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000

- 5.52. Beyond illustrating road improvements in the area of the Site, no change is illustrated since the 1920s.

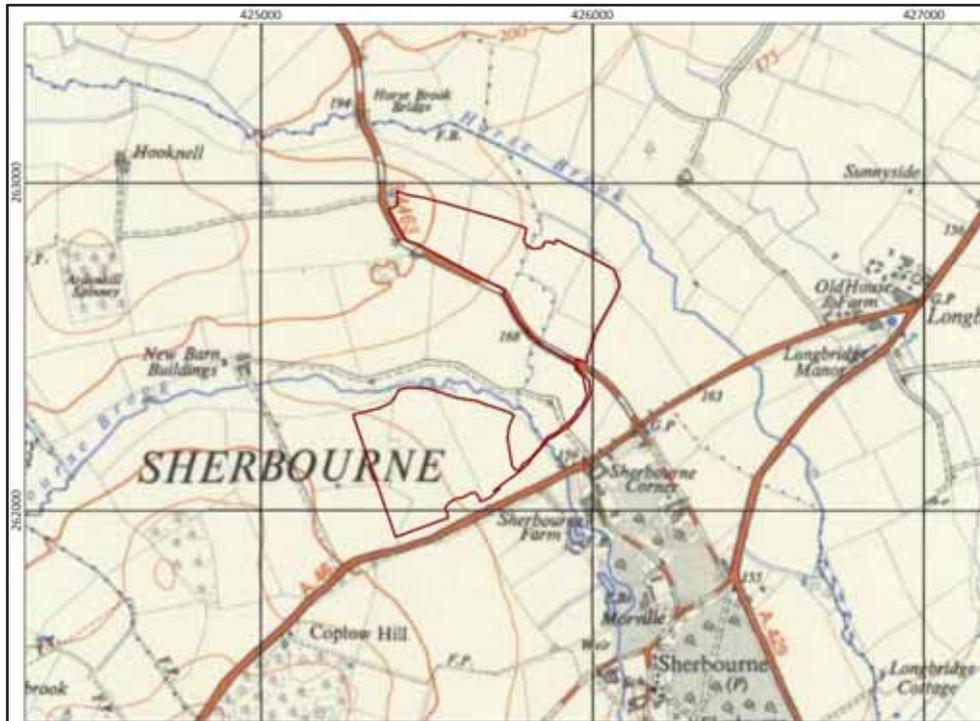


Image 20: 1951 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000

1969 Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

- 5.53. The 1969 map shows significant changes in infrastructure with significant alteration of the Stratford Road, now shown as the Warwick By-Pass.
- 5.54. Area A appears unaltered whilst boundary loss is apparent in Area B with the removal of both boundaries previously illustrated. A new straight north-south boundary defines the western edge of Area B.

1991-93 Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

- 5.55. The last OS map in the historic sequence illustrates the Site in what is recognisably its current condition although the agricultural units at Area B's southern boundary are not yet extant.

Satellite imagery

- 5.56. The modern Google Earth sequence covers the period 1999 to 2021. The 1999 image shows the buildings south of Area B to have been completed. Beyond this, no development of interest is shown.

Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

- 5.57. The Warwickshire HLC identifies Area A of the Site as part of a larger HLC block recorded as *Large Irregular Fields*. These will be the result of boundary loss from the 18th century onwards.
- 5.58. Area B falls under the HLC type *Very Large Post War Fields*, demonstrating 20th century origins for the existing pattern.

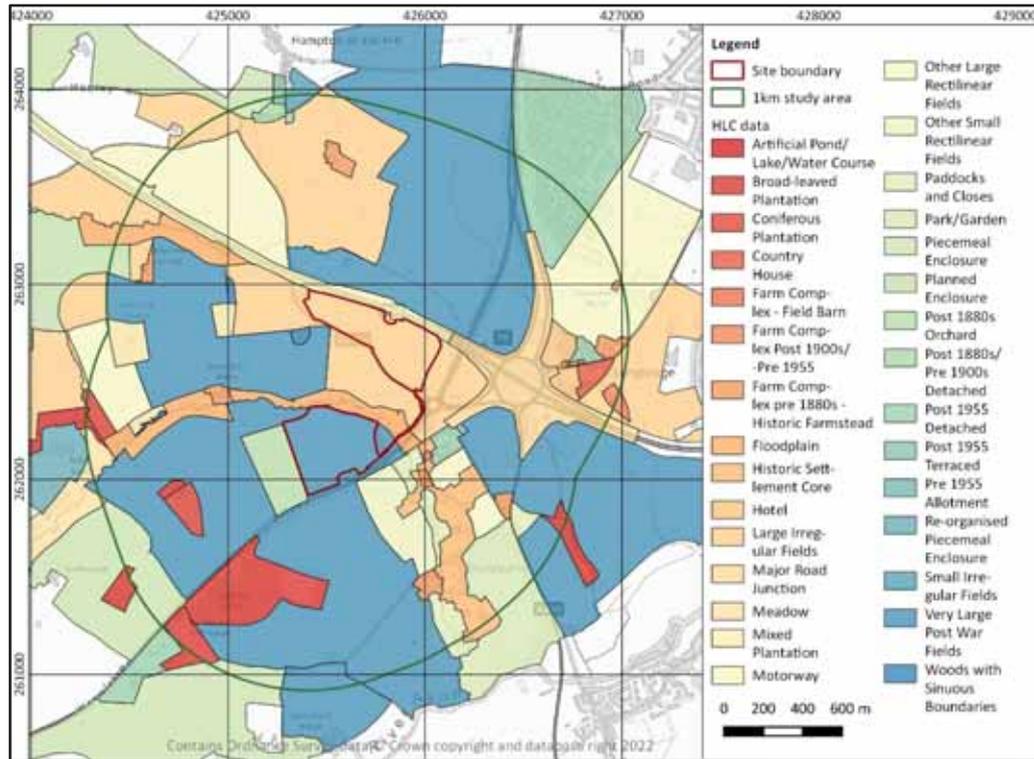


Image 21: Historic Landscape Character

6. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Introduction

- 6.1. A number of Listed Buildings within study areas have been identified. The majority are situated at distance from the Site, separated by significant infrastructure and it has been assessed that the majority do not have the capacity to be affected by the proposals for the Site.
- 6.2. Sherbourne Corner, a Grade II Listed Building at the northern extent of the Sherbourne Conservation Area (List Entry 1364974) lies in relatively close proximity to Area B, some 230m to the east. It is considered that this Listed Building's distance from the Site and the intervening presence of the A46 serve to form a significant separation. This asset has been assessed to have no capacity for harm to its significance or setting as a result of the proposals.
- 6.3. Sherbourne Conservation Area lies 90m southeast of Area B, separated from the Site by both the A46 and the northern loop of Watery Lane. The A46 serves as a significant dividing boundary between the Site and the Conservation Area. However, the Site does lie in the Conservation Area's wider landscape setting and the significance of this setting is assessed below.
- 6.4. The six Scheduled Monuments, the Registered Park and Garden at Warwick Castle and other more distant Conservation Areas have not been subject to further assessment, again because it has been assessed that they have no capacity for harm as a result of the proposed development.

Sherbourne Conservation Area

Setting

- 6.5. Unfortunately, no formal appraisal appears to have been undertaken for the Sherbourne Conservation Area, although an undated information leaflet has been produced. The Conservation Area in Sherbourne was designated in 1969 and extended in 1990 and further extended in 2002.
- 6.6. Key views into the Conservation Area are set out in the leaflet, where it states: “There are important views into the village following the tree belt from the main road A429”. No views from the north are cited, due no doubt to the intrusive presence of the A46.
- 6.7. The Conservation Area’s wider landscape setting is not mentioned in the leaflet. It is clear from the site visit that the A46 represents a significant boundary between the Conservation Area and its landscape setting to the north. This, in combination with the aural intrusion of the M40 and the A46 serve to devalue the significance of the landscape setting to the north to a major degree.

Contribution of the Site to the setting of the Conservation Area

- 6.8. The Site, which is separated from the Conservation Area’s immediate setting by the A46, is not considered an important contributor to the wider setting. Its separation is very apparent when visiting the Site, as is the intrusive nature of the traffic noise for the bypass and motorway.

Buried archaeology

- 6.9. There are known buried remains at the Site, within Area A, comprising an Iron Age D-shaped enclosure which was preserved in-situ (Image 23). The potential for as yet undiscovered remains of all periods has been assessed to be at least moderate, and high in the case of the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods.
- 6.10. The potential for finds, features or sites of greater than local significance is recognised.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.11. As set out above, the Historic Landscape Characterisation records the two areas of the Site as part of larger HLC blocks which reference relatively recent amalgamation. The HLC of both areas of the Site is considered to be of minor significance.

7. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

Planning proposal

- 7.1. The planning proposal comprises the development of a solar PV array across the Site, with associated infrastructure and sub-station.

Previous impacts

- 7.2. Area A has been subject to significant excavation of materials (‘borrow pits’) in connection with the construction of Junction 15 of the M40 in 2008 and 2009. The area excavated is defined in Image 22.
- 7.3. An area of important Iron Age archaeology has been preserved *in situ*, identified during the borrow pit excavations.



Image 22: Borrow pit in Area A



Image 23: Area of Iron Age enclosure preserved in situ

- 7.4. Beyond this the remainder of the Site appears to have remained undeveloped since at least the medieval period. Some boundary change and loss is evident through the historic map sequence.

Setting of Sherbourne Conservation Area

- 7.5. This assessment in combination with the site visit has concluded that the intrusive nature of the A46, which lies between the Conservation Area and Area B, effectively separates the landscape to the north of Sherbourne from the Conservation Area’s setting.
- 7.6. It is not considered that the proposed development of a low impact solar PV array at the Site will impact adversely on the Conservation Area, given the proximity of the A46 and, to a lesser degree, the M40.

Buried archaeology

- 7.7. The development has the potential to disturb buried archaeological features and deposits if/where present, although the nature of the development is such that disturbance will be, on the whole, at shallower depths only.
- 7.8. Further consultation with the LPA's archaeologist or archaeological advisor responsible for this area is recommended.

Historic Landscape Character

- 7.9. The Historic Landscape Characterisation records the two areas of the Site as part of larger HLC blocks describing recent amalgamation of fields. The HLC of both areas of the Site is considered to be of minor significance.
- 7.10. Whilst the proposed development will visually alter the nature of the landscape in this small, localised area and in terms of its land use, the fundamental elements of the HLC, *i.e.* the shape of the existing field and its boundaries, will remain unaffected. A conclusion of no harm in terms of the historic landscape of the region is concluded.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1. Following a scoping exercise, designated heritage assets within 2km of the Site were largely scoped out of further assessment since they were found to have no capacity for impacts on their setting or significance as a result of the proposed development at the Site.
- 8.2. In respect of the setting of the Sherbourne Conservation Area, it is concluded that the intrusive nature of the A46, which lies between the Conservation Area and Area B, very effectively separates the landscape to the north of Sherbourne from the Conservation Area and any significant elements of its wider landscape setting. It is not considered that the proposed development of a low impact solar PV array at the Site will impact adversely on the Conservation Area, given the proximity of the A46 and, to a lesser degree, the M40.
- 8.3. In relation to the potential for buried archaeology at the Site, there are known buried remains within Area A, comprising an Iron Age D-shaped enclosure which was preserved in-situ following excavations for borrow pits associated with the construction of J15 of the M40. The potential for as yet undiscovered remains of all periods has been assessed to be at least moderate, and high in the case of the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods. The potential for finds, features or sites of greater than local significance is recognised.
- 8.4. The proposed development has the potential to disturb buried archaeological features and deposits if/where present, and further consultation with the LPA's archaeologist or archaeological advisor responsible for this area is recommended.
- 8.5. The Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records the two areas of the Site as part of larger HLC blocks describing relatively recent amalgamation of fields. The HLC of both areas of the Site is considered to be of minor significance. Whilst the proposed development will visually alter the nature of the landscape in this small, localised area and in terms of its land use, the fundamental elements of the HLC, *i.e.* the shape of the existing field and its boundaries, will remain unaffected. A conclusion of no harm in terms of the historic landscape of the region is concluded.

- 8.6. The UK Government is committed to the country becoming carbon neutral by 2050. The provision of renewable energy in all its forms is integral to meeting this target. The development of a solar PV array at the Site therefore can be regarded as beneficial in respect of the UK Government's targets.
- 8.7. This assessment has been completed with due regard to the revised NPPF, the PPG, the Warwick District Local Plan 2011-2029, and guidance issued by Historic England and the ClfA.

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Appendix 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets

FIG. REF.	HE/HER REF.	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	SUMMARY	STATUS	EAST	NORTH
Designated Sites and Monuments (Historic England data: 2km study area)								
Scheduled Monuments (2km study area)								
SM1	1002989	Enclosures in park of Sherbourne House, 200yds (180m) NE of church	Farmstead	Romano-British	Two enclosed Romano-British farmsteads 450m south-east of Sherbourne Manor.	SM	426471	261389
SM2	1005710	Cursus, enclosures and other cropmarks 900m NNW of Barford Church	Cursus and farmstead	Neolithic and Iron Age	Cursus and an enclosed Iron Age or Romano-British farmstead 530m south-west of Longbridge Farm.	SM	426997	261925
SM3	1005711	Enclosures 450yds (410m) NE of parish church	Farmstead	Romano-British	Enclosed Romano-British farmsteads 400m south-east of Poplars Farm.	SM	426682	261540
SM4	1005720	Sherbourne churchyard cross	Post-medieval	Cross	Churchyard cross	SM	426238	261208
SM5	1011196	Two moated sites and fishponds, and an associated area of ridge and furrow, west and north west of Court Farm House	Medieval	Moat	The monument is situated to the west and north west of Court Farm House and includes two moated sites, a fishpond complex and an area of ridge and furrow cultivation	SM	425163	260739

SM6	1011373	Duke of Bedford's Castle, 140m SE of Castle Farm	Castle	Medieval	The monument is situated on Castle Hill within the parish of Fulbrook and includes the site known as the Duke of Bedford's Castle	SM	425030	260322
Listed Buildings (2km study area)								
LB1	1035238	8, Church Lane	Cottage	Post-medieval	Circa 1600 timber-framed cottage extended one bay to east in C19, one bay to west in C20, the latter forming link to C18 barn, now part of house and garage.	II	427269	260845
LB2	1035239	Barford Lodge	Lodge	Post-medieval	Lodge, formerly Longbridge Toll House on the Warwick to Stratford Turnpike. 1843 by D G Squirehill of Leamington for the Turnpike Trust.	II	427358	260903
LB3	1035240	Sun Cottage	House	Post-medieval	Circa early C19 house with painted rough render facade.	II	426990	260785
LB4	1035241	28 Church Street	House	Post-medieval	Circa C17 timber-framed cottage with painted render infill panels.	II	427034	260803
LB5	1035242	44 Church Street	House	Post-medieval	Circa C17 timber-framed cottage with render infill panels.	II	427070	260814
LB6	1035243	56 Church Street	House	Post-medieval	Circa early C19 house with pebbledash render facade	II	427138	260845
LB7	1035244	The Malt Barn Between Numbers 25 And 27	Barn	Post-medieval	Circa early C17 timber-framed barn converted into dwelling.	II	427113	260853

LB8	1035245	The Old Mill House	Cottage	Post-medieval	Large circa C17 timber-framed cottage with brick infill panels.	II	427287	261021
LB9	1035246	Wheatsheaf Cottage	Cottage	Post-medieval	Circa C17 timber-framed cottage range, eastern part of No 20 refronted in brick and stone.	II	427430	261130
LB10	1035247	2 Keytes Lane	Cottage	Post-medieval	Small circa C17 painted brick cottage with some timber framing, and small C19 extension to south, also of painted brick. Steeply pitched plain tile roof with gabled ends.	II	427085	260845
LB11	1035248	The Cottage	House	Post-medieval	Small house. Circa C17 timber-framed cottage, largely encased in red brick, with C19 wing to left	II	426830	260770
LB12	1035249	Barford House	House	Post-medieval	Circa 1820. Large Regency stuccoed mansion	II*	427005	260545
LB13	1035276	4 Bridge Street	House	Post-medieval	Circa late C18 red brick house with brick modillion eaves cornice.	II	426900	260787
LB14	1035277	1 Bridge Street	House	Post-medieval	Circa early C19 red brick house	II	426895	260757
LB15	1035278	3 Bridge Street	House	Post-medieval	House, circa C17.	II	426891	260765
LB16	1035279	Dragon Yard	Barn	Medieval	Circa C17 timber-framed barn converted into dwelling.	II	427201	260852
LB17	1116265	6 Wellesbourne Road	House	Post-medieval	Circa early C19 brick house with facade of orange headers and red stretchers.	II	426912	260724
LB18	1116308	4 Keytes Lane	House	Post-medieval	Small circa C17 timber-framed cottage with painted brick infill panels	II	427076	260873
LB19	1116319	21 And 23, Keytes Lane	Cottage	Post-medieval	Cottage range. C17.	II	427032	260949
LB20	1116333	22, High Street	Cottage	Post-medieval	Circa C17 timber-framed cottage with painted render infill panels.	II	427448	261140

LB21	1116348	West Watchbury, Watchbury House And Little Watchbury	Range	Post-medieval	Large circa C17 timber-framed range (divided into three dwellings) with large early C19 additions at rear.	II	427356	261081
LB22	1116375	29, Church Street	Cottage	Post-medieval	Small circa early C19 stuccoed cottage.	II	427207	260987
LB23	1116422	Gables Cottage	House	Post-medieval	Circa early C17 timber-framed house with brick infill panels	II	426964	260796
LB24	1116437	Church Of St Peter	Church	Medieval	Parish church. Late C14, Perpendicular tower, remainder of church (chancel, north transeptal organ chamber and vestry, nave, north and south aisles) rebuilt in 1844 in Perpendicular style by R C Hussey, paid for by Miss Louisa Ann Ryland.	II*	427234	260909
LB25	1116495	Joseph Arch Public House	Inn	Medieval	Circa early/mid C19 painted brick building	II	426866	260796
LB26	1116501	17 Bridge Street	House	Post-medieval	Circa late C18 (1780) red brick house.	II	426815	260871
LB27	1116509	Cedar House Including Area Railings To West And South	House	Post-medieval	Late C17, c.1700, brick building with painted plaster dressings	II	426909	260777
LB28	1116517	Bank House	House	Post-medieval	House, which forms part of a terrace, of C18 date.	II	426893	260792
LB29	1319939	Barford Bridge	Bridge	Post-medieval	Circa C18 sandstone ashlar bridge over the River Avon	II	426779	260974
LB30	1320042	15 Wellesbourne Road	House	Post-medieval	Circa late C18 painted brick house with low pitched slate roof.	II	426948	260668
LB31	1364886	Bridge House	House	Post-medieval	Circa 1700 brick house with stone dressings, quoins, string course.	II	426855	260856

LB32	1364887	Barn Between Numbers 11 And 17, Opposite Bridge House And South Of Number 17	Barn	Post-medieval	Probably C17. Small, timber-framed barn much rebuilt in bricks.	II	426839	260845
LB33	1364907	4, Church Lane	Cottage	Post-medieval	Circa C17 timber-framed cottage with brick infill panels and some stone panels to north gable	II	427229	260822
LB34	1364908	Dovecote At Rear Of Number 7	Dovecote	Post-medieval	Circa C18 red brick dovecote.	II	427301	260968
LB35	1364909	Ivy House	House	Post-medieval	Circa late C18 brick house with stuccoed facade.	II	427018	260794
LB36	1364910	38 And 40 Church Street	House	Post-medieval	Circa C17 timber-framed cottage range with painted brick infill panels.	II	427056	260811
LB37	1364911	The Glebe Hotel	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	House, now private hotel. Early C19.	II	427256	260953
LB38	1364912	Jasmine Cottage	Cottage	Post-medieval	Small circa early C17 timber-framed cottage with painted brick infill panels.	II	427218	260993
LB39	1364913	Avonside Cottage, Avonside House	House	Post-medieval	Circa early C19 stuccoed house with circa C17 timber-framed wing to west.	II	427252	261071
LB40	1364914	5, Keytes Lane	Cottage	Post-medieval	Small circa C17 timber-framed cottage with brick infill panels, C19 brick south gable and modern brick north gable.	II	427045	260940
LB41	1035415	Barn To Longbridge Manor	Barn	Post-medieval	C16 or early C17. Timber frame, red brick nogging, some cement rendering, tiled roof with 2 gabled lattice casement dormers.	II	426828	262585

LB42	1035416	The Old House	House	Post-medieval	Elevation facing main road has two identical, 2 storey plus attic, gabled cross wings of circa 1600, close set studding with colourwashed brick infilling.	II	426959	262660
LB43	1184688	Gate Pier To Longbridge Manor	Gate pier	Post-medieval	C17. Ashlar with cornice, blocking course finial.	II	426868	262500
LB44	1184689	West Barn The Old House	Barn	Post-medieval	1781 Longbridge West Barn The Old House	II	426942	262642
LB45	1364837	Longbridge Manor	Manor House	Medieval	C14-15 origin and former home of the Staunton family. Main portion of south elevation late C16 or early C17 date. 2 storeys high, 5 window wide.	II*	426849	262570
LB46	1364838	Little Longbridge House	House	Post-medieval	Late C18 or early C19. Red brick with rusticated stucco window heads and keyblocks, Welsh slate roof	II	426798	262615
LB47	1115638	10 And 11, Main Street	House	Post-medieval	Circa C17 timber-framed range faced in red brick in C18.	II	425207	264410
LB48	1115663	Church Of St Charles (Roman Catholic)	Church	Post-medieval	1819 Gothick church with perpendicular style addition of 1830.	II*	425245	264320
LB49	1364905	St Charles Roman Catholic Church Presbytery	House	Post-medieval	Early/mid C19 colourwashed brick house adjoining north of RC Church	II	425255	264352
LB50	1035139	Church Of All Saints	Church	Post-medieval	Parish church. 1862-4. Architect Sir George Gilbert Scott. Large estate church in Early English/Decorated style	II*	426223	261184
LB51	1035140	Churchyard Boundary Wall	Wall	Post-medieval	Circa 1864, probably contemporary with church	II	426198	261170

LB52	1364971	Churchyard Cross North East Of Church Of All Saints	Cross	Post-medieval	Late C14 or early C15, remains of cross. Octagonal base with section of moulded shaft (approx. five feet).	II	426240	261203
LB53	1035142	Church Farm Cottage	Bank	Post-medieval	Circa late C16 timber-framed cottage range with red brick infill panels.	II	426144	261442
LB54	1035143	12 And 13, Fulbrook Lane	House	Post-medieval	Circa late C16 timber-framed cottage range with red brick infill panels.	II	426057	261521
LB55	1364972	Church Farmhouse	House	Post-medieval	Circa late C16 plastered timber frame house with extensive C18/19 stuccoed brick additions.	II	426189	261421
LB56	1364973	11, Church Lane	Cottage	Post-medieval	Mid C19 estate cottage.	II	426153	261475
LB57	1035141	Sherbourne Park	House	Post-medieval	Circa 1700. Fine red brick house with stone dressings.	II*	426297	261294
LB58	1035144	Sherbourne Farmhouse	House	Post-medieval	Large C18 red brick house with hipped plain tile roof and moulded stone eaves cornice.	II	425996	262045
LB59	1035235	The Old House	House	Post-medieval	Small circa early C17 timber-framed house with colourwashed brick infill panels.	II	425286	264047
LB60	1035236	Hampton Lodge	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	C18 brick house refashioned in C19 with stuccoed front and C19 rear additions.	II	425546	263624
LB61	1035509	Leaffield Bridge	Bridge	Modern	1772-6 to a design by Robert Mylne. Stone, approach embankments.	II	427945	263043
LB62	1087037	Manor House	House	Post-medieval	Early C19 stuccoed, mansion is said to be a rebuild of a C17 house.	II	426159	261745
LB63	1087043	Dovecote Adjoining West South West Of Sherbourne Farmhouse	Dovecote	Post-medieval	C18 red brick dovecote	II	425983	262040

LB64	1115615	Hampton Hill Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	C18 red brick house with sandstone plinth	II	424717	263770
LB65	1364974	Sherbourne Corner	House	Post-medieval	Circa C17 timber-framed house encased in red brick in C18 and with C18 brick wing forming L-shaped plan.	II	425995	262134
Registered Parks and Gardens (2km study area)								
RPG1	1000386	Warwick Castle	CA	Post-medieval	Mid C18 park and pleasure grounds landscaped by Lancelot Brown, with late C18 picturesque additions, together with mid C19 gardens designed by Robert Marnock and an early C20 garden by Harold Peto, associated with a medieval fortress.	n/a	428498	263449
Conservation Areas (2km study area)								
CA1	n/a	Sherbourne	CA	Medieval & post-medieval	Historic core	n/a	426279	261578
CA2	n/a	Warwick	CA	Medieval to post-medieval	Settlement first recorded in 1333. In 1637 it was the largest farm in the parish. By 1800 it had been divided into East and West Westacott.	n/a	427989	265290
CA3	n/a	Barford	CA	Medieval to post-medieval	East westacott farm, Ashreigney. Westacott was recorded in a 1637 survey of the lands of the oxenham family and was then the largest farm in the parish.	n/a	427349	261091
Warwickshire HER data (1km study area)								
1	MWA1941	Longbridge Manor, Warwick	Manor House; House	Medieval to post-medieval	Longbridge Manor, a manor house first built during the Medieval period but altered during the Post Medieval period.	n/a	426855	262571

2	MWA7335	Findspot - Neolithic/Bronze Age Flints & Undated Pottery	Findspot	Neolithic to Iron Age	Findspot - flint artefacts of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were found 900m east of Littleworth. Fragments of pottery of unknown date were also found at this location.	n/a	424700	263300
3	MWA7873	Findspot - Iron Age & Roman pottery	Findspot; Settlement?	Iron Age to Romano-British	Findspot - several pieces of Iron Age and Roman pottery were found at Longbridge roundabout.	n/a	426240	262620
4	MWA7879	Findspot - Roman coins	Findspot	Romano-British	Findspot - several Roman coins were found at Longbridge roundabout.	n/a	426240	262620
5	MWA7880	Findspot - Post Medieval coins	Findspot	Post-medieval	Findspot - Post Medieval coins were found in the Longbridge area.	n/a	426240	262620
6	MWA8124	Fish Pond associated with Longbridge Manor	Fishpond	Unknown	A fishpond, used for the breeding and storage of fish. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886, but is of uncertain date. It is associated with Longbridge Manor, and is situated 400m east of the roundabout.	n/a	426899	262584
7	MWA10269	Flint blade found on Gog Brook Farm, Warwick.	Findspot	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Probable Neolithic/ Bronze Age flint blade found on land at Gog Brook Farm adjacent to the former Gog Brook, Warwick.	n/a	426785	263241
8	MWA12431	Undated ditch of undetermined function, M40 Junction 15	Ditch	Unknown	A single wide ditch of uncertain function was recorded during archaeological evaluation at Longbridge. No dateable material was recovered from it, and it was heavily truncated.	n/a	426429	263372
9	MWA979	Sherbourne Bridge	Bridge	Post-medieval	Sherbourne Bridge was built in the Imperial period. The date 1800 is inscribed in the coping. The bridge lies 150m south west of Sherbourne Manor.	n/a	426079	261560

10	MWA20152	Sherbourne Corner Bridge	Road Bridge	Post-medieval to modern	Bridge on Stratford Lane	n/a	425914	262132
11	MWA23610	Sherbourne (Mediaeval) Field 126	Findspot	Medieval	Mediaeval artifacts found during metal detecting	n/a	425515	262064
12	MWA31189	Flint Dagger, No 14 Vicarage Lane, Sherbourne	Findspot	Bronze Age	A broken flint dagger was found in the garden of No 14 Vicarage Lane, Sherbourne.	n/a	426232	261856
13	MWA10270	Possible prehistoric activity by Gog Brook, Warwick.	Hollow	Prehistoric	The site of a hollow containing heat cracked stones which possibly dated to the prehistoric period. It was located beside the former course of Gog Brook, Warwick.	n/a	426785	263235
14	MWA12421	Ridge and Furrow ploughing near Hampton Lodge	Ridge And Furrow; Field System	Medieval to post-medieval	Remnants of ridge and furrow ploughing can be seen surviving across 4 fields immediately adjacent to Hampton Lodge, Budbrooke. These can be seen surviving as earthworks in modern aerial photographs.	n/a	425459	263644
15	MWA12880	Hampton Lodge garden, Hampton on the Hill, Warwick	Garden	Unknown	Villa with pleasure grounds.	n/a	425504	263705
16	MWA12908	Longbridge Manor gardens, Longbridge, Warwick	Garden	Post-medieval to modern	Formal gardens with ponds belonging to the former Longbridge Manor.	n/a	426827	262537
17	MWA12915	Morville (Sherbourne Manor) gardens, Sherbourne	Garden	Post-medieval to modern	Pleasure grounds with herbaceous borders, lakes, river frontage, paddock, kitchen garden.	n/a	426116	261762

					Recommended for inclusion on Local List by Lovie.	n/a		
18	MWA19170	Former Mission Church of St Luke, Hampton-on-the-Hill	Mission Church; House	Post-medieval to modern	The former mission church of St Luke, which has now been converted.	n/a	425180	263868
19	MWA19171	Former WW2 Food Store, Hampton-on-the-Hill	Emergency Food Centre	Modern	Two thatched buildings, now demolished, which were used as a food store in WW2. They subsequently fell into disuse and all rubbish was cleared from the site.	n/a	425276	263901
20	MWA20218	Longbridge	Road Bridge	Medieval to modern	Stratford Road and Budbrook Lane cross a stream in a 2m span brick culvert.	n/a	426923	262595
21	MWA30175	Site of a 19th century field barn approximatly 230m north of The Old Rectory, Sherbourne	Field Barn	Post-medieval to modern	The site of a probable 19th century field barn just north of the A46 at Sherbourne.	n/a	425865	262338
22	MWA30541	Possible Iron Age gully at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	Gully	Iron Age	A undated gully is thought to be of an Iron Age date due to the presence of fired clay. It was identified during investigations in 2011-12.	n/a	426794	262538
23	MWA30769	Middle Bronze Age pits, A46/Hampton Road, Longbridge	Pit	Bronze Age	Pits of a Middle Bronze Age date were identified during investigations in 2008-9.	n/a	426223	263499
24	MWA30771	Site of a barn, A46/Hampton Road, Longbridge	Barn; Rubbish Pit	Post-medieval to modern	The remains of a 18th-19th century barn and pits were identified during investigations.	n/a	426327	263657

25	MWA30772	Roman-British settlement, A46/Hampton Lane, Sherbourne	Drainage Ditch; Enclosure; Round House (Domestic); Pit; Field System; Post Hole; Trackway?; Cemetery?; Inhumation; Midden?	Romano-British	Evidence for a Romano-British settlement to the west of the A46 was revealed. The site contains, enclosures, a roundhouse, a field system and two inhumations, possibly part of a cemetery.	n/a	426152	263762
26	MWA30774	Iron Age enclosure, north of the M40, Longbridge, Sherbourne	Enclosure; Ditch; Pit; Round House (Domestic)	Iron Age	An Iron Age D shaped enclosure was identified to the south of the M40, west of Junction 15.	n/a	425598	262845
27	MWA30775	Iron Age pit, Sherbourne Farm, Sherbourne	Pit	Iron Age	Iron Age pits were identified to the north of Sherbourne Farm during investigations in 2008-9.	n/a	425073	262655
28	MWA30776	Romano-British Trackways and Enclosures, North of Sherbourne Farm, Sherbourne	Trackway; Enclosure?; Ditch; Cremation	Romano-British	Romano-British trackways and a possible enclosure containing a cremation within its ditch were identified.	n/a	425295	262608
29	MWA31389	Field Barn	Field Barn	Post-medieval	Remains of a field barn marked on the Budbrooke Tithe map from 1841 and the OS First Edition 1888 are visible on modern aerial photography.	n/a	424948	263505
30	MWA31390	Possible site of Quarry	Quarry	Post-medieval	Earthwork shown on First Edition OS County Series Map 1887-1889. It looks like a quarry face cut into a small hill in a field. There is no further information known.	n/a	424796	263567

31	MWA31883	Possible Holloway, Sherbourne	Hollow Way?	Medieval to post-medieval	A possible holloway or track way is visible on lidar and aerial photographs west of Sherbourne	n/a	425848	261148
32	MWA31884	Ridge and Furrow, west of Sherbourne	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	Ridge and Furrow and headland earthworks are visible on lidar west of Sherbourne	n/a	425933	261245
33	MWA31885	Site of field barn approximately 250m west of All Saint's Church, Sherbourne	Field Barn	Post-medieval to modern	A field barn is marked on 1st Edition Ordnance survey map at this location.	n/a	425949	261159
34	MWA31980	Medieval features at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	Ditch; Gully; Pit	Medieval	A small number of medieval features were identified during investigations in 2012 by Archaeology Warwickshire. They are thought to be associated with the hamlet of Longbridge.	n/a	426792	262532
35	MWA32129	Sherbourne Village Hall, Church Road, Sherbourne	School; Barge Board; Porch; Village Hall	Post-medieval to modern	A late 19th century village hall which originally served at the school.	n/a	426180	261468
36	MWA4622	Undated trackway	Trackway	Unknown	A trackway of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It is located 600m south of Coplow Hill.	n/a	425067	260953
37	MWA5159	Site of Trackway 180m northeast of Sherbourne Church, Sherbourne	Trackway; Drove Road	Medieval	The route of a probable medieval drove way is visible as cropmarks.	n/a	426504	261502
38	MWA5517	Undated linear cropmark	Linear Feature	Unknown	Linear features of unknown date and function are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are located 800m north east of the church, Sherbourne.	n/a	426436	262005

39	MWA6425	Linear Cropmarks to the south of the M40	Feature; Linear Feature	Unknown	Enclosure and linear cropmarks visible on aerial photos.	n/a	426862	262180
40	MWA6426	Cropmark Enclosure to W of Old Barn Cottage	Enclosure; Rectangular Enclosure	Unknown	Part of a rectangular enclosure of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It is located 450m south east of Junction 15, M40.	n/a	426758	262055
41	MWA7947	Iron Age features adjacent to Longbridge Manor	Boundary Ditch; Gully	Iron Age	Iron Age gullies, which were probably used as field boundary ditches, were discovered when archaeological work was carried out. The site is located next to Junction 15, M40.	n/a	426719	262497
42	MWA7948	Medieval pit adjacent to Longbridge Manor	Pit	Medieval	An archaeological evaluation at this site uncovered a pit containing Medieval pottery of 13th century date. The site is to the east of Longbridge Roundabout.	n/a	426719	262496
43	MWA7949	Ridge and Furrow	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	The remains of ridge and furrow cultivation dating to the Medieval and Post Medieval periods was found during an excavation. The site was located next to Junction 15, M40.	n/a	426719	262497
44	MWA8101	RAF Warwick	Airfield	Modern	The site of the Second World War RAF Warwick airfield which was located in fields north of Longbridge, Warwick. It opened in 1941 as a grass relief landing ground for RAF Church Lawford. Aerial photographs show the positions of the hangars and huts.	n/a	426898	263277

45	MWA850	Fulbrook Park	Deer Park	Medieval to post-medieval	The site of Fulbrook Park, a deer park dating to the Medieval or Post Medieval period. The park is known from documentary evidence. It is situated in the area of Fulbrook.	n/a	424964	259950
46	MWA8869	Ridge and furrow, west of Stratford Rd, Warwick	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	The remains of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, poorly preserved, lie on land just west of Stratford Road, Warwick.	n/a	426926	263044
47	MWA8870	'V' shaped ditch, west of Stratford Road, Warwick	Ditch	Medieval	A 'V' shaped ditch, possibly of Medieval or earlier date, was recorded on land just west of Stratford Road, Warwick. The ditch fill contained two ceramic tile fragments.	n/a	426905	263003
48	MWA9133	Sherborne Medieval Settlement	Settlement	Medieval	The possible extent of the Medieval settlement in Sherbourne. The area of settlement is suggested by observations made on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886.	n/a	426149	261741
49	MWA9639	Finds recovered during fieldwalking of land adjacent to Longbridge Island, Warwick	Findspot	Mesolithic to post-medieval	Fieldwalking recovered worked flints, Romano-British pottery, a possibly Anglo-Saxon bead fragment, medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery. The site to the south of the M40, SE of the Longbridge Island.	n/a	426725	262217
50	MWA966	Site of Settlement 600m Northeast of Sherbourne Church	Settlement; Enclosure; Linear Feature; Trackway; Farmstead	Romano-British	A complex of linear features that are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They probably represent a number of Romano-British farmsteads.	n/a	426675	261546

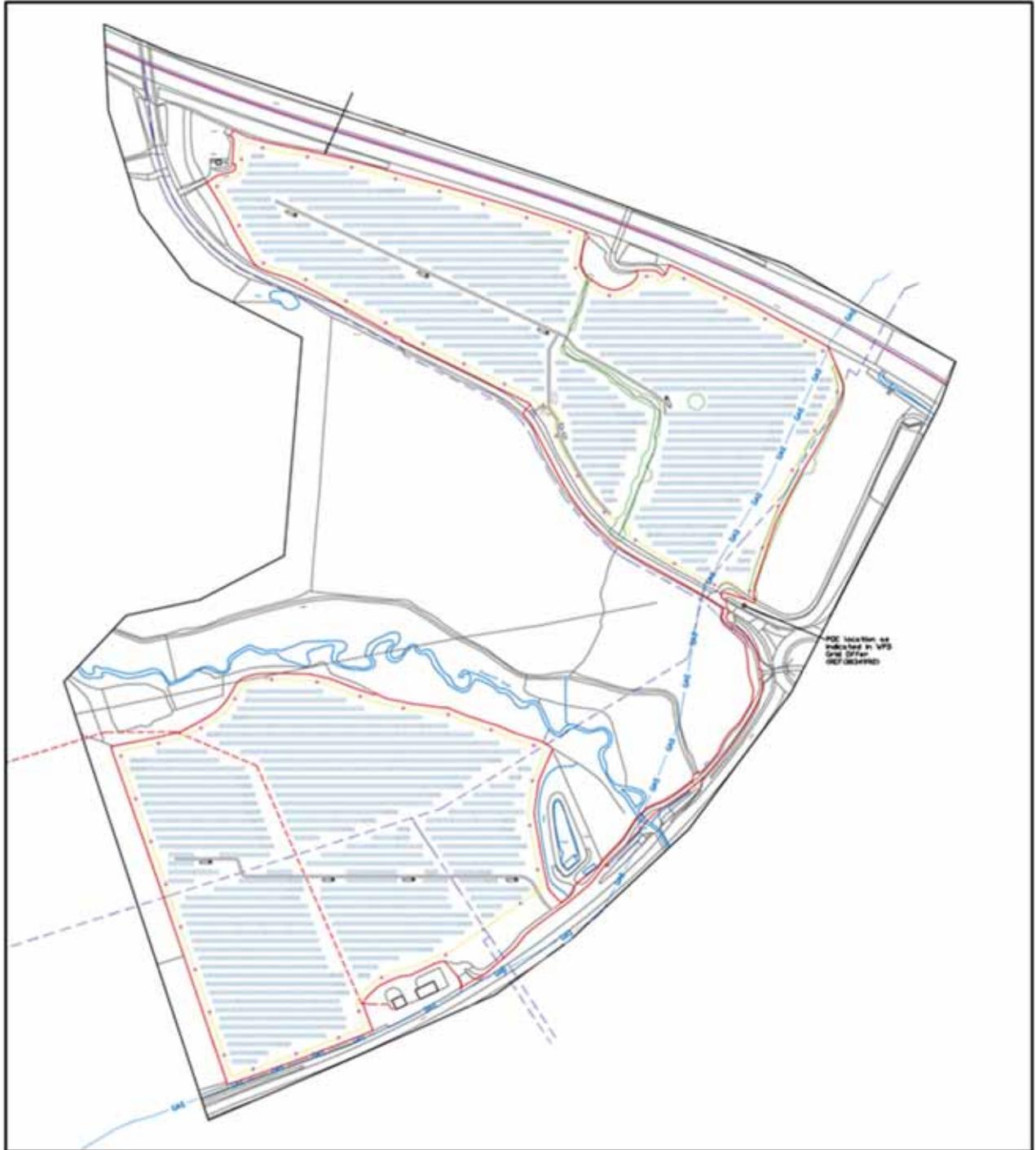
51	MWA967	Site of Enclosure 180m northeast of Sherbourne Church, Sherbourne	D Shaped Enclosure; Enclosure; Farmstead; Hut Circle?	Romano- British	The site of two enclosed Romano-British farmsteads which are visible as cropmarks.	n/a	426463	261403
52	MWA978	Fishponds at Sherbourne Manor	Fishpond	Unknown	Fishponds at Sherbourne Manor, which were marked on an estate map of the mid 19th century. They are of uncertain date, and survive as the present garden ponds. The ponds are situated 600m north of the church at Sherbourne.	n/a	426051	261755
53	MWA4820	Turnpike road from Warwick to Paddle Brook	Toll Road	Post-medieval	A toll road running from Warwick to Paddle Brook. Travellers would have had to pay a toll to use the road during the Imperial period.	n/a	426200	251108
54	MWA4787	Turnpike road from Warwick to Stratford	Toll Road	Post-medieval	A toll road from Warwick to Stratford upon Avon established during the Imperial period. Travellers would have had to pay to use the road.	n/a	424285	260132
Warwickshire HER Events data (1km study area)								
EV1	EWA10131	M40 Junction 15, Longbridge, Warwickshire	Fieldwalking	n/a	Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey at M40 Junction 15 (Longbridge)	n/a	425996	262740
EV2	EWA10151	West of the A46 and close to Junction 15 of the M40 south of Warwick centred on SP 260 627	Geophysical Survey	n/a	M40, Junction 15, Warwickshire	n/a	425996	262741
EV3	EWA10854	Longbridge Borrow Pits, Longbridge	Geophysical Survey	n/a	Geophysical Survey on the Longbridge Borrow Pits, Longbridge	n/a	426386	263709

EV4	EWA10854	Longbridge Borrow Pits, Longbridge	Geophysical Survey	n/a	Geophysical Survey on the Longbridge Borrow Pits, Longbridge	n/a	426321	263383
EV5	EWA10854	Longbridge Borrow Pits, Longbridge	Geophysical Survey	n/a	Geophysical Survey on the Longbridge Borrow Pits, Longbridge	n/a	426448	263390
EV6	EWA10854	Longbridge Borrow Pits, Longbridge	Geophysical Survey	n/a	Geophysical Survey on the Longbridge Borrow Pits, Longbridge	n/a	426395	263260
EV7	EWA10970	Junction 15 of the M40, Longbridge Bypass, Sherbourne	Investigations	n/a	Investigations on the Borrow Pits at Junction 15 of the M40, Longbridge Bypass	n/a	426241	263789
EV8	EWA10970	Junction 15 of the M40, Longbridge Bypass, Sherbourne	Investigations	n/a	Investigations on the Borrow Pits at Junction 15 of the M40, Longbridge Bypass	n/a	425572	262857
EV9	EWA10970	Junction 15 of the M40, Longbridge Bypass, Sherbourne	Investigations	n/a	Investigations on the Borrow Pits at Junction 15 of the M40, Longbridge Bypass	n/a	425186	262604
EV10	EWA11436	Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	Excavation	n/a	Excavation at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	n/a	426792	262536
EV11	EWA11437	Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	Watching Brief	n/a	Watching Brief at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	n/a	426801	262541
EV12	EWA11437	Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	Watching Brief	n/a	Watching Brief at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	n/a	426869	262555
EV13	EWA11438	Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	Watching Brief	n/a	Watching Brief at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	n/a	426824	262568

EV14	EWA11438	Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	Watching Brief	n/a	Watching Brief at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	n/a	426825	262562
EV15	EWA3360	Gog Brook Farm, Hampton Road, Warwick, Warwickshire	Evaluation	n/a	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Gog Brook Farm, Hampton Road, Warwick, Warwickshire	n/a	426686	263677
EV16	EWA6917	Land west of Stratford Road, Warwick	Evaluation	n/a	Evaluation of land West of Stratford Road, Warwick	n/a	426895	262955
EV17	EWA7274	Land Adjacent to Longbridge Island, Warwick	Evaluation	n/a	Archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to Longbridge Island, Warwick	n/a	426726	262217
EV18	EWA7276	Land Adjacent to Longbridge Island, Warwick	Evaluation	n/a	Archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to Longbridge Island, Warwick	n/a	426726	262217
EV19	EWA7659	Gog Brook Farm, Stratford Road, Warwick	Evaluation	n/a	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Gog Brook Farm, Stratford Road, Warwick	n/a	426762	263316
EV20	EWA9188	Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	Evaluation	n/a	Archaeological Evaluation at land adjacent to Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	n/a	426719	262497
EV21	EWA9227	M40 Junction 15 (Longbridge) Bypass, Warwickshire	Evaluation	n/a	Evaluation at M40 Junction 15 (Longbridge) Bypass	n/a	426179	262723
EV22	EWA9798	Morville (Sherbourne Manor), Sherbourne	Site visit	n/a	Site visit to Morville (Sherbourne Manor) gardens, Sherbourne by J Lovie c1996	n/a	426115	261762
EV23	EWA9902	Fulbrook, Stratford	Site visit	n/a	Site visit to Fulbrook Park by J Lovie c1996	n/a	424965	259948

EV24	EWA9967	Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	Evaluation	n/a	Evaluation at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	n/a	426803	262556
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Appendix 2: Proposed layout



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