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Archaeological Services

**An archaeological desk-based assessment for MIRA South, Weddington Lane,
Caldecote, Warwickshire (SP 35846 95142)**

Leon Hunt



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CONTENTS

Summary	1
Introduction.....	1
Planning background	2
Aims.....	4
Methodology	4
Significance of Heritage Assets	5
Setting	6
Benefits	7
Site Location, Geology and Topography	9
Historical and Archaeological Background	9
Previous Archaeological Work	9
Historical Background	13
Archaeological Background.....	13
Conservation Area and Listed Buildings	17
Historic Landscape Characterisation	19
LiDAR Data	20
Cartographic Evidence.....	21
Site Visit.....	27
Appraisal of Development Impact	37
Potential risk and further archaeological work	38
Conclusion	40
References and Sources	41
Appendix I: Archaeology ‘events’ listed on the Historic Environment Records for Warwickshire and Leicestershire and Rutland, within a 1km radius of the assessment area	44
Appendix II: Known archaeological monuments listed on the Historic Environment Records for Warwickshire and Leicestershire and Rutland, within a 1km radius of the assessment area	45
Appendix III: Listed buildings and other historic buildings recorded on the Historic Environment Record for Warwickshire, within a 1km radius of the assessment area	50

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location.....	2
Figure 2: Plan of proposed site (red line). Provided by developer	8
Figure 3: Bedrock and Superficial geology	11
Figure 4: Plan of known events within a 1km vicinity of assessment area listed on the HER for Warwickshire and HER for Leicestershire and Rutland. Data provided by Warwickshire County Council and Leicestershire County Council	12
Figure 5: Plan of known prehistoric, Roman and undated archaeological sites (orange label) and findspots (green label) within a 1km vicinity of assessment area listed on the HER for Warwickshire and HER for Leicestershire and Rutland. Data provided by Warwickshire County Council and Leicestershire County Council	14
Figure 6: please add Reg Battlefield boundary to show where it is Plan of known medieval, post-medieval and modern archaeological sites (orange label) and findspots (green label) within a 1km vicinity of assessment area listed on the HER for Warwickshire and HER for Leicestershire and Rutland. Data provided by Warwickshire County Council and Leicestershire County Council	16

Figure 7: Plan listed buildings within a 1km radius of the assessment area. Data supplied by Warwickshire County Council	18
Figure 8: The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for the area. Data provided by Warwickshire County Council and Leicestershire County Council	20
Figure 9: LiDAR data for the assessment area.	21
Figure 10: Plan derived from tithe map for Caldecote, 1842. Assessment area highlighted. Scale Unknown.	22
Figure 11: Detail of first edition Ordnance Survey map (1888), sheet XLII.1, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile	22
Figure 12: Detail of second edition Ordnance Survey map (1903), sheet XLII.1, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile	23
Figure 13: Detail of 1914 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheet XLII.1, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile	24
Figure 14: Detail of 1924 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheet XLII.1, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile	24
Figure 15: Detail of 1959-1963 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheets SP 3595-3596, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 1: 2500	25
Figure 16: Detail of 1973 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheet SP 3595, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 1: 2500	25
Figure 17: Detail of 1994 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheets SP39SE & SP39NE, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 1: 10 000	26
Figure 18: 2D Google Earth image of current state of the assessment area.	26
Figure 19: The trackway and gate to Elms Farm, leading from Weddington Lane, looking north-east	27
Figure 20: Field 1 from the trackway, looking north.....	28
Figure 21: Field 1 from the trackway, looking south-west.....	28
Figure 22: Power line crossing track close to farm, looking south.....	29
Figure 23: The Elms Farm from the track with MIRA Technology Park in the distance, looking north.....	29
Figure 24: The farmhouse, looking west	30
Figure 25: The farmhouse and outbuildings, looking south-east.....	30
Figure 26: The shed opposite the farmhouse, looking east.....	31
Figure 27: Gate at west end of farm leading to fields.....	31
Figure 28: Gate at east end of farm leading to fields.....	32
Figure 29: Entrance from A5 into Field 1, looking south-west	32
Figure 30: Field 1 from the A5. Farm left of picture, wooded pond to right, looking south.....	33
Figure 31: Entrance to Field 2 along Weddington Lane. Sewage pumping station left of picture, looking east.....	33
Figure 32: Field 2 showing stream following treeline and ‘nature strip’,	34
Figure 33: Field 2 from the north, looking south to Weddington Lane	34
Figure 34: Entrance to Field 3 along Weddington Lane, looking north-east.....	35
Figure 35: Field 3 from field gate, looking north	35
Figure 36: Field 3 from the field gate, looking north-east.....	36
Figure 37: Plan of site and proposed development. Provided by developer.....	38

TABLES

Table 1: Assessing significance (value).....	5
Table 2: Assessing magnitude of impact	6

Table 3: Assessing the Overall Effect.....	6
Table 4: Summary of impacts	41

An archaeological desk-based assessment for MIRA South, Weddington Lane, Caldecote, Warwickshire (SP 35846 95142)

Leon Hunt

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for MIRA South, Weddington Lane, Caldecote, Warwickshire (SP 35846 95142).

The report was commissioned by ERI MTP Limited in advance of the proposed development of the site for a new manufacturing facility. The assessment area currently consists of farmland to the south of the A5 and the existing MIRA Technology Park.

Caldecote lies in North Warwickshire around 2.5km north-west of Nuneaton, on the border with Leicestershire.

The Historic Environment Record for Warwickshire and the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland indicate that there are several known archaeological sites in the vicinity.

The assessment area lies adjacent to the line of Watling Street, a Roman road. Roman remains have been revealed along the line of the road within the main MIRA site. There are also several findspots for prehistoric flint tools in the vicinity and a findspot for a medieval artefact within the boundary of the site itself, although the land lies outside the medieval core of Caldecote village.

There is moderate to high potential for archaeological remains, particularly from the prehistoric and Roman periods, and low to moderate potential for medieval and post-medieval remains.

The proposed new development will have no effect on the setting of any listed buildings and there is no conservation area nearby.

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 16 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) this document is an archaeological desk-based assessment for MIRA South, Weddington Lane, Caldecote, Warwickshire (SP 35846 95142).

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) have been commissioned by ERI MTP Limited to produce the assessment in advance of the proposed development of the assessment area for a new manufacturing facility. The site is currently farmland and lies to the south of the A5 in Caldecote parish on the border with Leicestershire.

The main MIRA Technology Park lies in Leicestershire to the north of the assessment area.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for both Warwickshire and Leicestershire and Rutland record several known archaeological sites in the area.



Figure 1: Site Location

Planning background

This desk-based assessment has been prepared to inform a planning application for a proposed new manufacturing facility that will be submitted in due course. It provides

information on the significance of the historic environment, to fulfil the requirement of NPPF para 189 (should this be 194?) of which requires applicants:

‘to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.’

This is the first stage of investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides statutory protection for monuments of national importance (Scheduled Monuments or SMs).

The principal legislation affecting historic buildings is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which provides statutory protection for buildings on a list compiled by the Secretary of State. Conservation Areas are identified by the Local Planning Authority as areas of special architectural or historic interest, where it is important to preserve or enhance their character or appearance.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) updated July 2021 is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance (updated 2019). Section 16 of the NPPF ‘Conserving and enhancing the Historic Environment’ provides guidance on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Paragraphs of particular relevance are:

194.

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.

199. *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.*

200 *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.*

Aims

The aim of this desk-based assessment is to present information on the significance, extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation and of cultural heritage assets present within the study area. It will assess the significance of heritage assets that the proposed development might have an impact on and the level of any harm caused. This assessment considers archaeology, built heritage (buildings) and landscapes.

The assessment takes into account all previous land uses and attempts to establish what impact future development will have on the archaeological remains. The desk-based assessment should, once the above information has been gathered, assist in providing an informed planning decision or ascertain whether further stages of work are necessary.

Methodology

This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of 14/07/2021. Future archaeological work and changes to current standards, guidance and legislation may cause changes to the conclusions and any recommendations given. Any future reliance on the results of this report should take this into account.

The following sources have been consulted to assess previous land use and archaeological potential:

- Designated Heritage Asset data, downloaded from Historic England's online National Heritage List for England
- Archaeological records (Historic Environment Record (HER) for Warwickshire, Warwickshire County Council and the HER for Leicestershire and Rutland, Leicestershire County Council and Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) for Leicestershire and Rutland
- Previous Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area Warwickshire Record Office, National Library of Scotland database and Edina Digimap Website (digimap.edina.ac.uk).
- Geological maps (British Geological Survey website and Edina Digimap Website)
- Environment Agency LiDAR data where available
- Historic England Archives digital data from Historic England
- Online digital sources e.g. Heritage Gateway, Pastscape, MAGIC, Defence of Britain Database, British History Online, British Geological Survey, OASIS, Conservation Area Appraisals
- Historical background material (ULAS Archives and various on-line facilities)

A site visit was undertaken on 20/07/2021 in order to examine the area. Particular attention was paid to the current land use of all parts of the application area and its likely impact on the condition of any buried archaeological remains.

The overall study area comprises a 1km radius of the site boundary (the assessment area) although a wider area was assessed for designated heritage assets as deemed appropriate to provide context.

All work follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (rev. 2019) and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (rev. 2017). Guidance on significance and setting is provided by Historic England *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015; GPA2) and *Historic Environment Good Practice and Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017; GPA3).

Significance of Heritage Assets

Within NPPF guidance, heritage significance is defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (Annex 2).

Para 195 states:

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.

Heritage assets can be assigned a value ranging from Negligible to Very High according to the scale below (Table 1).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the proposed development is determined by taking the baseline conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified by the assessment and assessing the level of change caused by from the proposed development. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and can be ranked according to the scale of High, Medium, Low and negligible. Where it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact (e.g. due to lack of development design information or details on buried deposits) a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied (Table 2).

The overall effect that a proposed development has on the heritage asset is based on a combination of the value of a heritage asset and the magnitude of the impact from the proposed development. The Effect takes into account any mitigation strategies proposed and the scale runs from Neutral, Slight, Moderate, Large and Very Large. A matrix is used as a check to identify the effect on the heritage asset (Table 3).

Table 1: Assessing significance (value)

Very High	High importance and rarity, international scale and limited potential for substitution (e.g. World Heritage Sites, assets of clear international importance or that can contribute to international research objectives).
High	High importance and rarity, national scale and limited potential for substitution (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or II* listed buildings or assets of national importance or that can contribute to national research objectives).

Medium	High or medium importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution (e.g. Grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas containing important buildings, designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives).
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale (e.g. Locally listed buildings or buildings of local interest, Designated or undesignated assets of local importance or those compromised by poor preservation or survival).
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale (e.g. buildings of no architectural or historical note, assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest).

Table 2: Assessing magnitude of impact

Major	Total loss or major alteration of the asset or change in its setting leading to the total loss or major reduction in the significance. The relationship between the asset and its setting is no longer readily appreciable.
Moderate	The partial loss or alteration of the asset from the baseline conditions or change in its setting leading to the partial loss or reduction in the significance. Characteristics of the setting can still be appreciated, but with the introduction of new, unrelated elements that distract from and compete with the baseline setting.
Minor	A change from baseline conditions to the asset, or change in its setting leading to the slight loss or reduction in the significance of the asset. Characteristics of the setting can still be appreciated - the changes do not conflict with the character of the heritage asset.
Negligible	Barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions or change in its setting resulting in no reduction in the significance of the asset

Table 3: Assessing the Overall Effect

Significance (value)	Magnitude of Impact (Adverse or Beneficial)			
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Slight	Moderate	Large	Very large
High	Slight	Slight - Moderate	Moderate - large	Large
Medium	Neutral - Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate - large
Low	Neutral - Slight	Neutral - Slight	Slight	Slight - Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral - Slight	Neutral - Slight	Slight

Setting

Setting is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve (Historic England 2017, 3). Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (NPPF Annex 2). The ability to understand, experience and appreciate a heritage asset can be harmed or lost through any development that affects its setting. The value of a heritage asset can therefore be harmed or lost through alteration within or destruction of its setting.

Setting is mostly experienced visually and so lines of sight to or from a cultural heritage site will play an important part in considerations of setting. However, non-visual considerations also apply, such as spatial associations and an understanding of the historic relationship between places.

The assessment of harm to the significance of a heritage asset through changes to setting comprises a staged process:

1: identify heritage assets and their settings.

2: assess whether how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets. *The Setting of Heritage Assets* suggests consideration should be given to the physical surroundings of the asset including its relationship with other heritage assets, the assets intangible associations with its surroundings and patterns of use, the contribution made by noises, smells etc. to significance and the way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated.

3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance. *The Setting of Heritage Assets* suggests that the assessment should address the attributes of the proposed development in terms of its location and siting, form and appearance, wider effects and permanence.

Following the assessment stage are step 4 – maximising enhancement and minimising harm and step 5 Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes, usually undertaken during consultation with the local planning authority following submission.

Benefits

Proposed development may also result in benefits to heritage assets, and these are articulated in terms of how they enhance the heritage values and hence significance of the assets concerned.



Figure 2: Plan of proposed site (red line). Provided by client.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

Caldecote lies in the Nuneaton and Bedworth District of North Warwickshire on the border with Leicestershire, which follows the line of the A5 Watling Street. The small village lies 2.5km north-west of Nuneaton and 4.5km south-east of Atherstone (Fig. 1).

The assessment area lies around 500m north-east of the village centre of Caldecote to the south of the A5 and is bordered by this road along its whole northern edge. To the south-west lies Weddington Lane, which becomes Weddington Road as it heads southwards. Farmland lies to the north-west and south-east of the assessment area. The south-eastern boundary is formed by the parish boundary with Weddington and there is a track leading up from Weddington Lane to the farm here. Part of the former railway line borders the site along the north-eastern edge and contains a cycleway and footpath. The site consists of four enclosed arable fields. The Elms Farm, lies within the largest eastern field (Fig. 2).

The assessment area covers around 58 hectares (144 acres) and lies at a height of around 83m aOD, with a slight rise to the north-east.

The British Geological Survey website indicates that the underlying geology of the assessment area is likely to be Mercia Mudstone or Gunthorpe Member (Siltstone) with patches of Anker sand and gravel and some alluvium along the line of the stream that passes through the site from north-east to south-west. The stream continues to a pond within the grounds of Caldecote Hall before discharging into the River Anker to the south-west of the site.

The Soilscape website indicates that the soils are likely to be slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soil Type 8) (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/> last accessed 27/7/2021).

Historical and Archaeological Background

Previous Archaeological Work

There has been a considerable amount of archaeological work, both desk-based and field-based that have been carried out in vicinity of the assessment area, particularly at the main MIRA site to the direct north-east of the assessment area.

A summary is given below with the Historic Environment Record (HER) reference numbers shown in bold in the text. Warwickshire numbers are shown with prefix **EVE** and Leicestershire numbers with **ELE**. A full list of known archaeological work within a 1km radius of the site is shown in Appendix I and illustrated on Fig. 4.

The recent new testing track at MIRA (TICIT) to the north-west of the main test track has been the subject of several pieces of archaeological work, although the site itself lies slightly outside the 1km scope of this assessment. The following reports were issued in 2018 as part of pre-determination assessments: Desk based assessment (Hunt 2018a), Magnetometer survey (Gater 2018), Field walking (González Rodríguez 2018a), Metal Detector surveys (Beamish 2018b, González Rodríguez 2018b, González Rodríguez et al 2018), Aerial LiDAR (Beamish 2018a), Trench Evaluation (Hunt 2018b), Impact on Setting (Beamish 2018c) and Battlefield re-appraisal (Foard 2018). More recent work has included metal detector surveys and a strip, map and record excavation (Hunt, Beamish and Clark 2019), (Beamish and Clark 2019), (Reeds 2021). The TICIT development lies partly within the registered battlefield of the Battle of Bosworth and therefore the work has mainly concentrated on metal detecting for finds associated with the battle. The trial trench evaluation across the site (Hunt 2018) was negative for buried archaeological remains.

The nearest intrusive work to the assessment area was a trial trench evaluation carried out within the MIRA Technology Park, close to the A5 road edge, in 2011. The fieldwork located Roman roadside occupation of demarcated plots (**ELE7766**). Further trenching in 2014 also identified roadside occupation (**ELE9142**). A nearby evaluation of two trenches was carried out in 2014 but no features were identified (**ELE9016**).

A strip, plan and sample excavation at the southern edge of the MIRA site in 2017 also located Roman features, including enclosure ditches (**ELE10392**).

Several trial trench evaluations have been carried out in advance of new housing east and west of Weddington Road between 2011-2014. Features included a palaeochannel, pits, ditches and gullies, plus a marl pit. Dating evidence was scarce (**EVE10885 & EVE11013**).

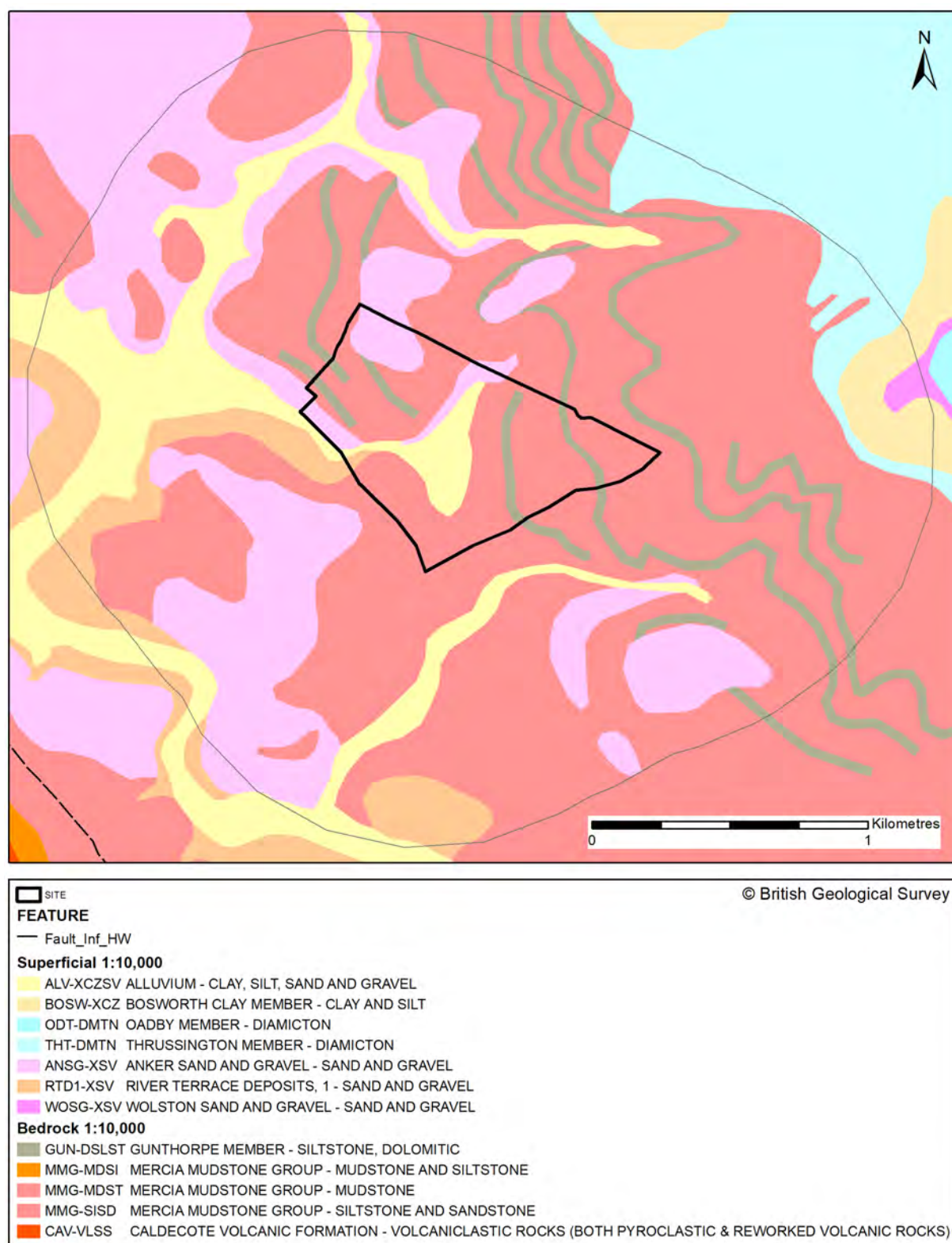


Figure 3: Bedrock and Superficial geology

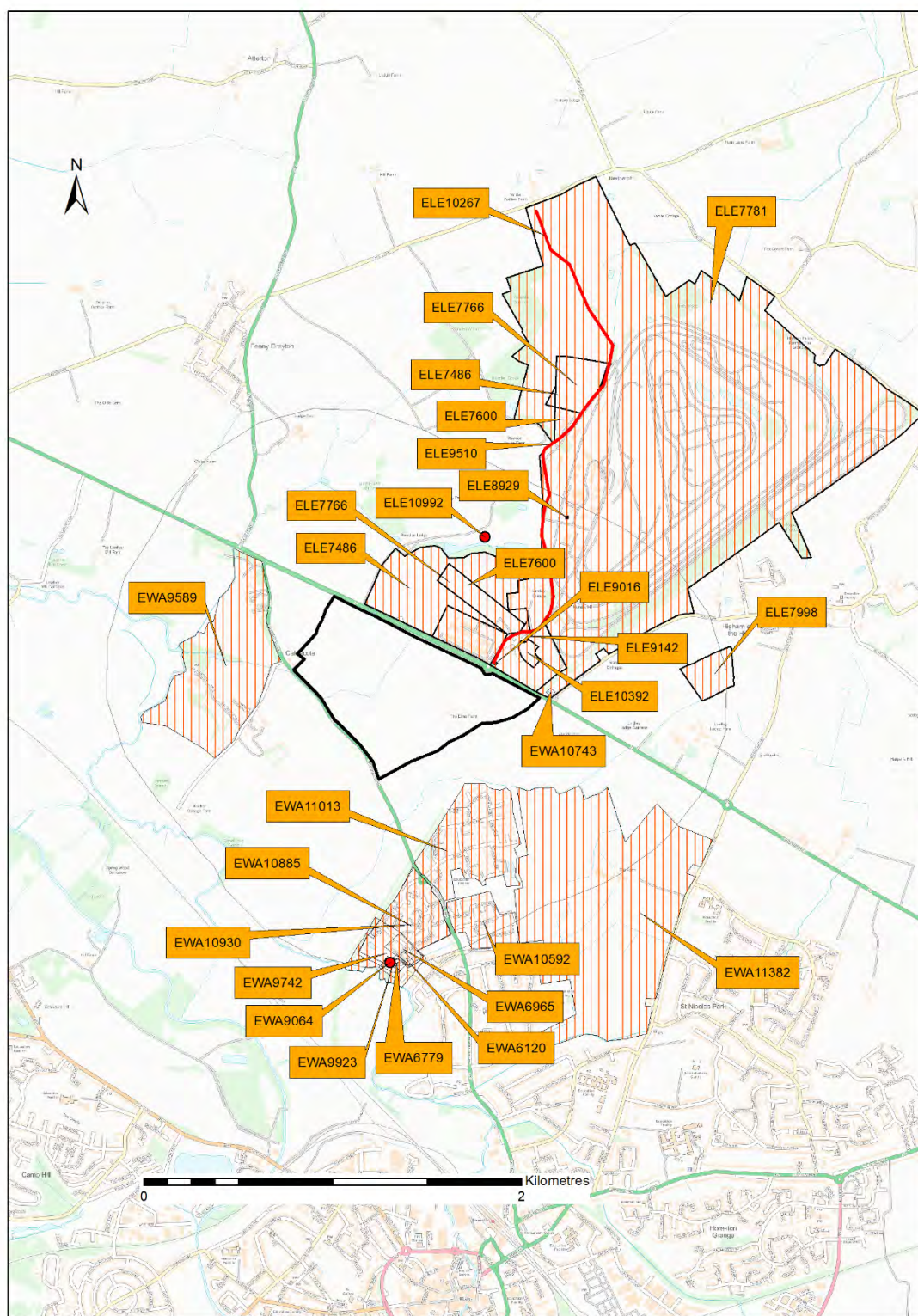


Figure 4: Plan of known events within a 1km vicinity of assessment area listed on the HER for Warwickshire and HER for Leicestershire and Rutland. Data provided by Warwickshire County Council and Leicestershire County Council

Historical Background

Caldecote is a small parish, described in 1848 as having ‘excellent land in equal portions arable and pasture’ (Lewis 1848). It lies in the Nuneaton and Bedworth District of Warwickshire, originally within the Hemlingford Hundred.

The parish is bounded in the north-east by the Roman Watling Street, separating it from Leicestershire, and on the west by the River Anker. The place-name comes from the Anglo-Saxon for ‘cold cottages’ (KEPN).

Before the Norman Conquest the land was held by Tonna. In 1086 the Bishop of Chester held it in demesne as 2 hides, with land for 6 ploughs. One of the bishops evidently sub-let the land at an early date to the family of Ruffus or Rous of Walsall, but the overlordship of the bishops was recognized until 1470. The lands passed to the Hastings family in time and then in 1548 to Michael Purefey of Whellesborough, who died in 1570 after his son and so the lands passed to a grandson William, who was a strong supporter of Parliament during the Civil War. At the head of his regiment of horse he took part in many small engagements. He was a member of the high court that tried the king, and signed his death warrant. He succeeded in keeping Coventry and the neighbourhood for Parliament in 1659, and died in that year.

At the Restoration he was exempted from the Act of Indemnity and his estates were forfeited, but the lands were later returned to the Purefey family. The lands then passed through several hands until it passed to Henry Townshend, who owned Caldecote Hall in the middle of the 19th century, and Capt. Harry Leigh Townshend was lord of the manor until about 1925, soon after which date the property was sold and the manorial rights apparently lapsed (VCH 1947).

MIRA (Motor Industry Research Association) was set up in 1945 but the company dates back to the foundation of the Cycle Engineers' Institute (CEI) in 1898, which became the Incorporated Institution of Automobile Engineers (IAE) in 1906. The IAE became the Automotive Branch of the IMechE in 1946. The proving ground was built on the old Lindley Airfield, later RAF Nuneaton, constructed during the war.

Archaeological Background

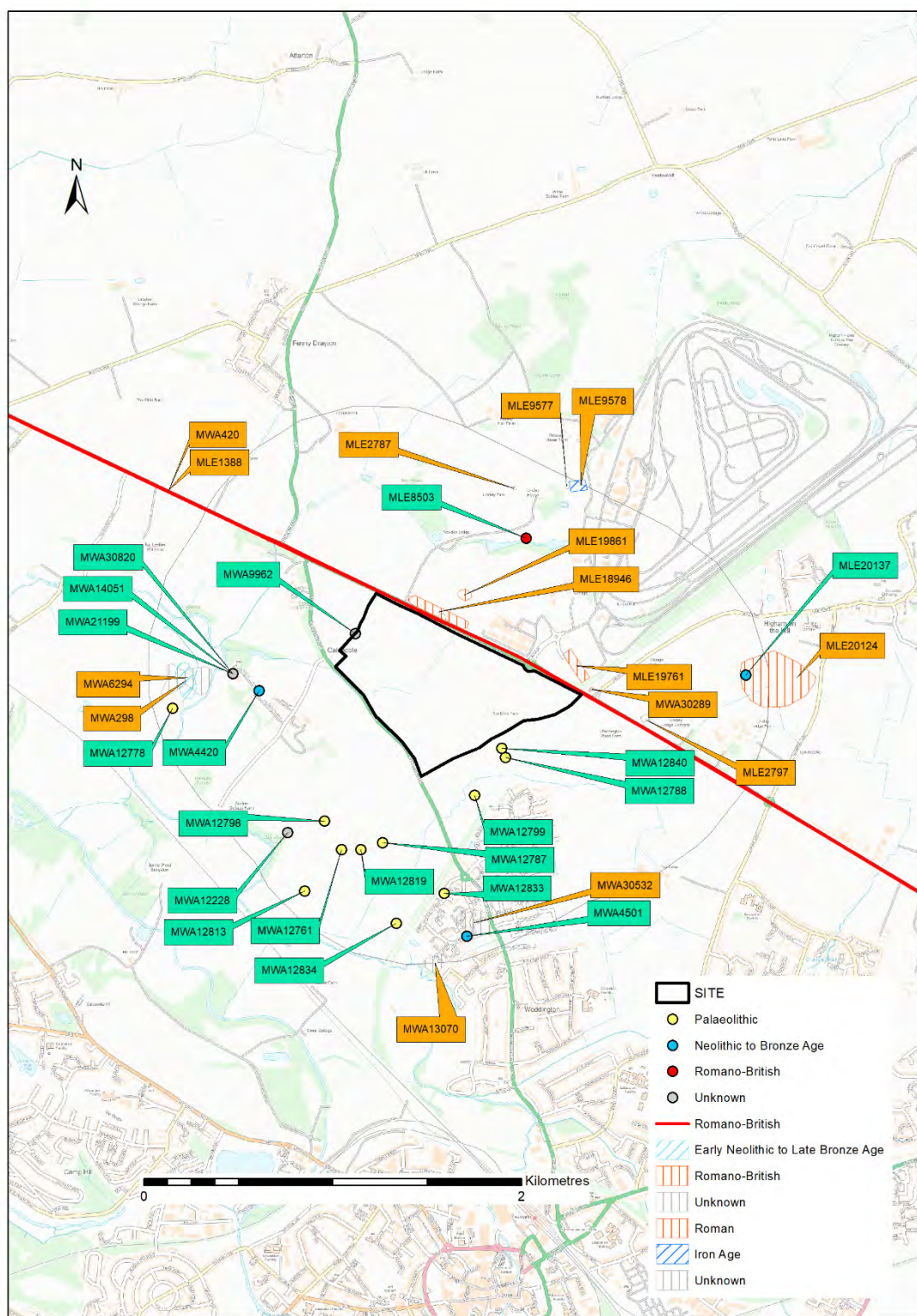
Designated Heritage Assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or battlefields located within 1km of the assessment area. The Battle of Bosworth registered battlefield site (**1000004**) lies around 2km north of the assessment area and therefore outside the scope of this assessment (see Fig 6).

There is a scheduled monument within the 1km radius search area. This is the remains of a Chapel in Lindley Park (**SM 1005075**), 675m north-east of the assessment area (see Fig. 5).

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The overall study area for archaeological sites comprises a 1km radius of the site boundary. This search area falls over the border between Warwickshire and Leicestershire and so therefore both the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Warwickshire and the HER for Leicestershire and Rutland were consulted for this assessment. The HERs record several known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the assessment area. The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) for Leicestershire was also consulted for information on finds recovered by the general public in the vicinity.



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Figure 5: Plan of known prehistoric, Roman and undated archaeological sites (orange label) and findspots (green label) within a 1km vicinity of assessment area listed on the HER for Warwickshire and HER for Leicestershire and Rutland. Data provided by Warwickshire County Council and Leicestershire County Council.

There is a recorded findspot for a medieval artefact within the assessment area. The HER for Warwickshire records it as a metal artefact but there is no other description (**MWA20926**) (Fig 5). The HER also records a dress hook and pottery at the western edge of the site but there is no date for these items (**MWA9962**) (Fig 4).

A summary of the more significant sites and monuments within a 1km radius of the site is shown below. The full list is shown in Appendix II. The locations of known prehistoric, Roman and undated finds and sites are shown on Fig. 5, medieval, post-medieval and modern are shown on Fig. 5. The HER reference numbers are shown in bold in the text. Warwickshire numbers are shown with prefix **MWA** and Leicestershire numbers with **MLE**.

Prehistoric

Several groups of flint finds, mainly dating from the Palaeolithic with some later material, have been retrieved by field walking from an area 100m-500m to the south and south-east of the assessment area. These include a Palaeolithic handaxe (**MWA12840**), a knife (**MWA12787**), chopper cores (**MWA12798**; **MWA12799**; **MWA12813**; **MWA12819**), flakes (**MWA12833**; **MWA12834**) and other artefacts (**MWA12761**; **MWA12788**) and a further handaxe was found 950m south-west of the site (**MWA12778**). The palaeolithic pieces are mostly made from quartzite, but also include pieces made from flint and andesitic rocks. The pieces have been reported (Graf 2011) and are in varied condition. The pieces are thought to span the lower and middle Palaeolithic and may represent sporadic deposition over several hundred thousand years.

A Bronze Age axehead was found 520m south-west of the site (**MWA4420**).

Flint flakes were retrieved from fieldwalking near Higham-on-the-Hill, 950m north-east of the assessment area in 2004 (**MLE20137**). There is a cropmark for a large Iron Age enclosure situated close to Lindley House, 1km north of the assessment area (**MLE9578**).

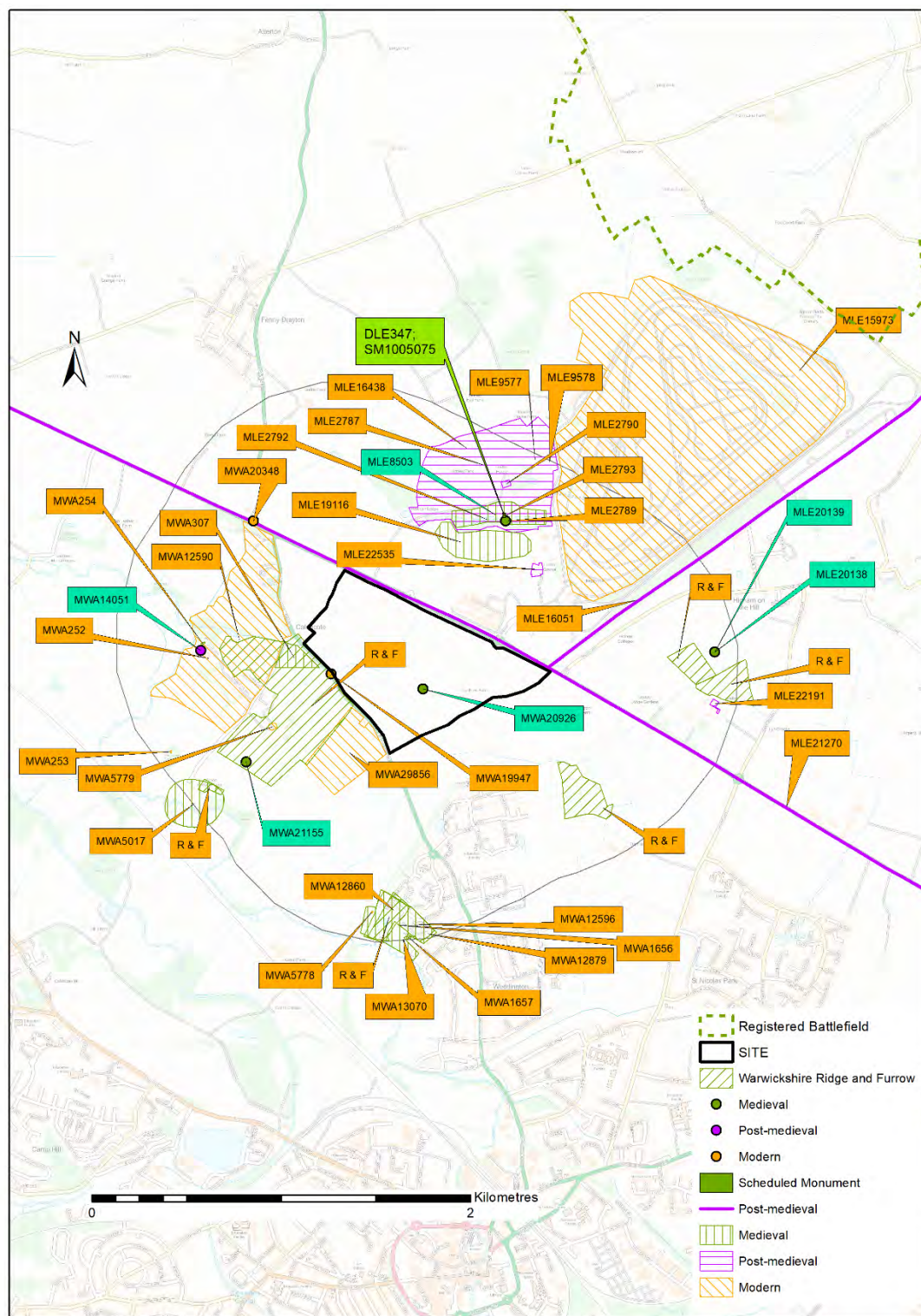
The cropmark for a prehistoric ring ditch lies within Lindley Park, 850m north of the assessment area (**MLE2787**).

Roman

The assessment area lies adjacent to the A5 Watling Street, which follows the line of the Roman road between Chester and Richborough and forms the border between Leicestershire and Warwickshire. Within Leicestershire it runs through Roman settlements at Tripontium, Venonae (High Cross) and Manduessedum (Mancetter). Excavations at High Cross may have revealed the road (**MWA420**; **MLE1388**). Trial trenching within the MIRA site, 100m-200m north of the assessment area, has revealed evidence of roadside plots and other features (**MWA30289**; **MLE18946**; **MLE19761**; **MLE19861**). A pit within one trench contained 68 sherds of Roman pottery. Further scatters of Roman pottery have been found near Lindley Park, 600m north-east of the assessment area (**MLE8503**), and 630m south-west of the assessment area (**MWA21199**).

A scatter of Roman finds was recorded over several fields to the south of Higham-on-the-Hill, 1km north-east of the assessment area. This suggests the presence of an occupation site here. Finds included pottery, mortaria, ceramic building material and glass (**MLE20124**).

The PAS for Leicestershire indicates that a Roman coin hoard has been found somewhere within the 1km radius of the site, although the exact location is not disclosed (PAS No. **IARCH-FE4E39**).



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Figure 6: Plan of known medieval, post-medieval and modern archaeological sites (orange label) and findspots (green label) within a 1km vicinity of assessment area listed on the HER for Warwickshire and HER for Leicestershire and Rutland. Data provided by Warwickshire County Council and Leicestershire County Council

Medieval

The assessment area lies outside the medieval settlement core of Caldecote. There is a single findspot for a medieval metal artefact found during metal detecting within the assessment area itself (**MWA20926**).

The Weddington deserted medieval settlement lies 900m south of the assessment area. The hamlet, now in Nuneaton, was destroyed when the first Marquis of Dorset enclosed the whole manor, turning it to pasture in 1491. Ten houses are reported pulled down in the 1517 Inquiry and 60 persons expelled. There is documentary evidence that a Mr Trye, rebuilt the village and made habitations fit for husbandry. This must have been before 1561. The church still stands and a modern housing estate has recently grown up here (**MWA1656**).

There is another deserted medieval village at Lindley, 650m north of the site within the MIRA complex. The village may be that called 'Lilinge' in the Domesday survey. It appears to have been depopulated by the 16th century (**MLE2792**). The chapel remains are scheduled and lie within the Lindley Park site. The chapel was dedicated to St. John the Baptist and documentary evidence shows that it was rebuilt in 1444 and 1623. Little survives today (**MLE2793: SM1005075**). A moated Manor House is also documented, later built over by new ponds and Lindley Hall (**MLE2789**). A further deserted village is located at Rowden within the MIRA site, but outside the 1km scope of this report.

There are several groups of extant ridge and furrow earthworks in the vicinity of the assessment area (marked as 'R & F' on Fig 5). The nearest group lie on the opposite side of the lane to the assessment area, just to the south-west.

The PAS for Leicestershire records several findspots for medieval artefacts within a 1km radius of the site, including coins (**WMID-BBD927; LEIC-5C2EC1; LEIC-F87567**), a candle holder (**LEIC-068AF3**) and a harness pendant (**LEIC-F0AC04**).

Post-medieval to modern

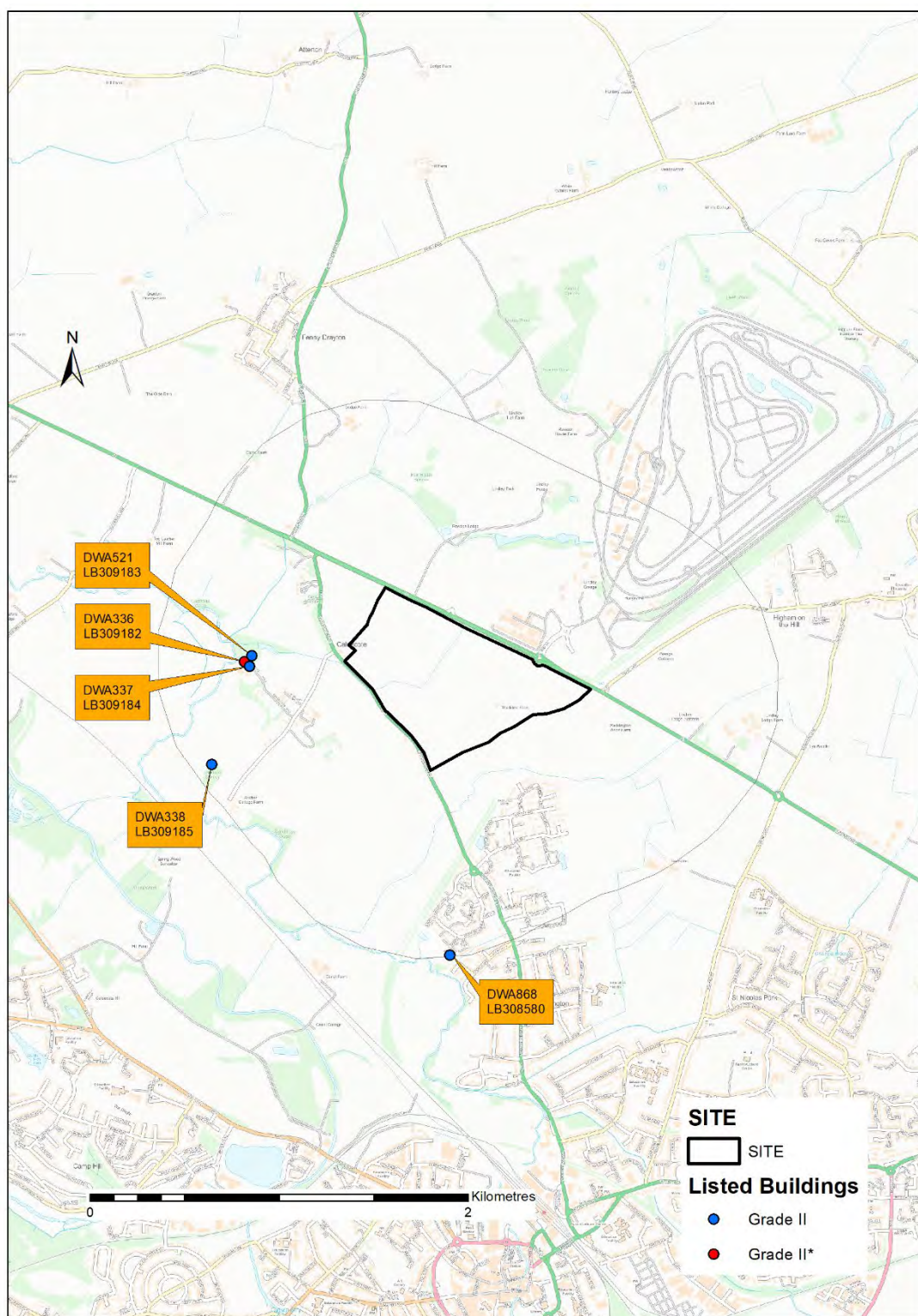
Lindley Park, 700m north of the assessment area, is the remains of the parkland that once surrounded Lindley Hall, built on the former moated site (**MLE16438**). The current MIRA vehicle testing facility, which lies 840m north-east of the assessment area, lies upon a former WWII airfield (RAF Nuneaton). Some of the former RAF buildings still remain such as the Nissen Huts, Blast Shelter, Hangar, Control Tower and other various brick structures. Some were revealed during excavation work at the site in 2011 (**MLE15973**).

The line of the Ashby and Nuneaton Joint Railway runs partly adjacent and to the east of the assessment area (**MLE16051**). The railway was opened in 1873 and was the first in Britain to run a double expansion engine (the 'Medusa' in 1878). In 1971 the line was closed and the track was removed. The Battlefield Line, a heritage steam railway, uses part of the line, running from Shackerstone (SK 378 065) to Shenton (SK 397 003) via Market Bosworth.

Post-medieval finds in the area include strap fittings, a belt buckle and a seal matrix (**MWA14051**), a coin and a book fitting (**LEIC-64B769; LEIC-F82DD1**)

Conservation Area and Listed Buildings

There is no Conservation Area within a 1km radius of the assessment area.



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Figure 7: Plan listed buildings within a 1km radius of the assessment area. Data supplied by Warwickshire County Council

There are five listed buildings within a 1km radius of the assessment area. They are all Grade II listed except for the Church of St. Theobald and St. Chad, Caldecote, which is Grade II* listed (**DWA336: LB309182**).

The nearest to the site is the church and the chest tombs within the churchyard, that all lie around 600m west of the assessment area (**DWA336; DWA337; DWA521**).

The locations of the listed buildings are shown on Fig. 7. There are none listed on the Leicestershire and Rutland HER.

The farm buildings at Elms Farm are most likely 19th century in date, being shown on early maps of the area, including the tithe map of 1842. They may be of local historical significance and may need to be assessed.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project was carried out by Warwickshire County Council Museum Field Services between May 2006 and March 2010.

The project forms part of a national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation funded and administered by English Heritage over the last 15 years. For the most part they have been undertaken by Local Authority based Historic Environment Services, covering individual counties or similar sized units. They aim to achieve an archaeologist's understanding of the historic and cultural origins and development of the present day landscape through a desk-based programme of digital mapping, description and analysis, by the identification of the physical remains visible within the landscape that demonstrate the processes by which it has reached its present form (Wallace 2010).

The Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme (HLC) was carried out between 2006 and 2009 by John Robinson for Leicestershire County Council with support from Historic England (available at: https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/leicester_he_2019/).

The HLC for the area indicates that the assessment area lies within an area designated as 'Fields: Very Large Post-War Fields' (**HWA2830**) and 'Planned Enclosure: Other Large Rectilinear Fields' (**HWA2997**). The farmstead at Elms Farm is recorded as 'Settlement: Farm Complex Pre 1880s' (**HWA2802**).

Very large post-war fields (over 8 ha, but often much larger) have been created since the OS 1st edition mapping. These have been formed usually as a result of Post-War agricultural improvements intended to meet the requirements of intensive arable cultivation.

The archaeological potential of these areas tends to be low-medium as they tend to be under intensive arable cultivation and will have the least survival of archaeological deposits. Some deeply buried features may survive and sometimes these areas produce crop and soil marks.

Other large rectilinear fields are large rectilinear fields, which cannot be assigned to one of the other historic landscape character types. Includes enclosure patterns created through the amalgamation of fields since the OS 1st edition mapping.

The archaeological potential is usually medium. This type often has ridge and furrow and deserted medieval settlements associated with it. There is higher potential in permanent pasture, less under arable cultivation. These areas, like all enclosure, have a

indicating former ponds (see Cartographic Evidence below). There are also raised areas and the occasional curvilinear feature, probably geological. There are also two less regular shapes (one close to the western edge and another close to the eastern edge) that may be former ponds or marl pits. There is no obvious ridge and furrow across the site, although some more modern ploughmarks are visible.



Figure 9: LiDAR data for the assessment area.

Open Government LIDAR data (DSM 1m) from the Environment Agency

Cartographic Evidence

The earliest available map of the area is the Caldecote Tithe map dated 1842. The original cannot be reproduced due to copyright permissions but a drawing has been made based on the original (Fig. 10).

The assessment area consists of several fields to the north-east of the small settlement of Caldecote at the very edge of the parish boundary with Weddington. The railway is not shown as this was not built until 1873 and mostly lies through the Weddington parish to the east.

The land is broadly the same shape as today and is made up of 14 enclosures (closes 106-115, 117-120) and the farm buildings (116). There are five ponds shown, although the stream is not until it emerges to the west of the site leading to a pond

within Caldecote Hall (not shown).

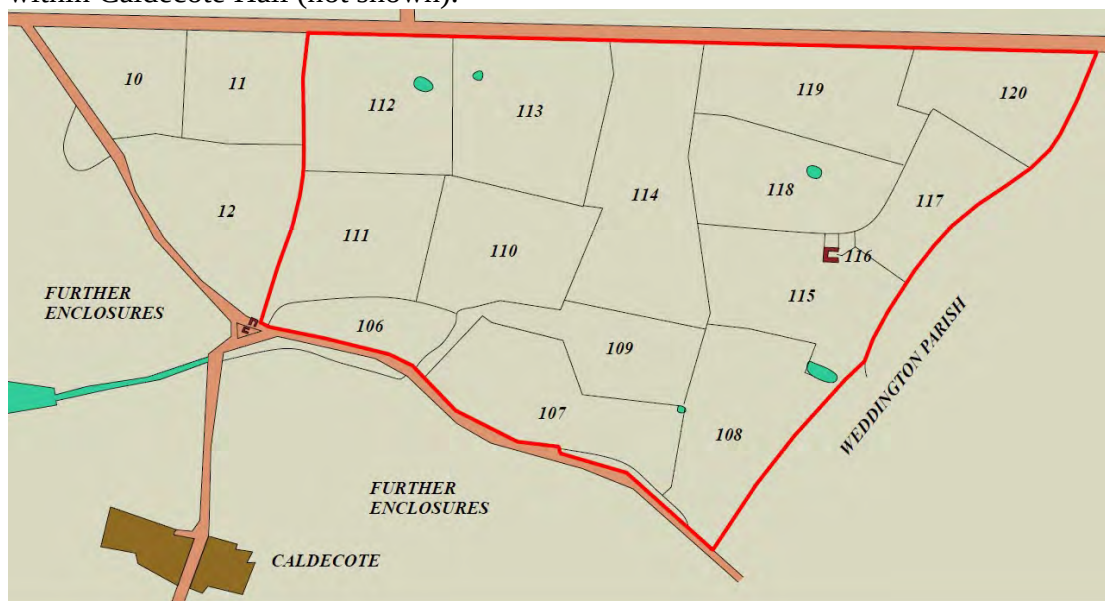


Figure 10: Plan derived from tithe map for Caldecote, 1842. Assessment area highlighted. Scale Unknown.



Figure 11: Detail of first edition Ordnance Survey map (1888), sheet XLII.1, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile

The next available map is the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1888. This shows the assessment area as several small to medium sized sub-rectangular fields, broadly in two areas, divided by a stream that crosses the site from north-east to south-west. The layout is similar to that of the tithe map but with some boundary loss.

Several of the fields still contain small ponds, with an additional one to the north-east of the farm, which is still extant. The Elms Farm is shown close to the eastern edge of the site, with several footpaths leading to and from it. The railway is now shown to the east of the site.

There is a small enclosure, containing two semi-detached houses at the western corner of the site. This is possibly the same as that on the tithe plan.

Lindley Park, to the north-east, is shown still containing buildings at this time (Fig. 11).

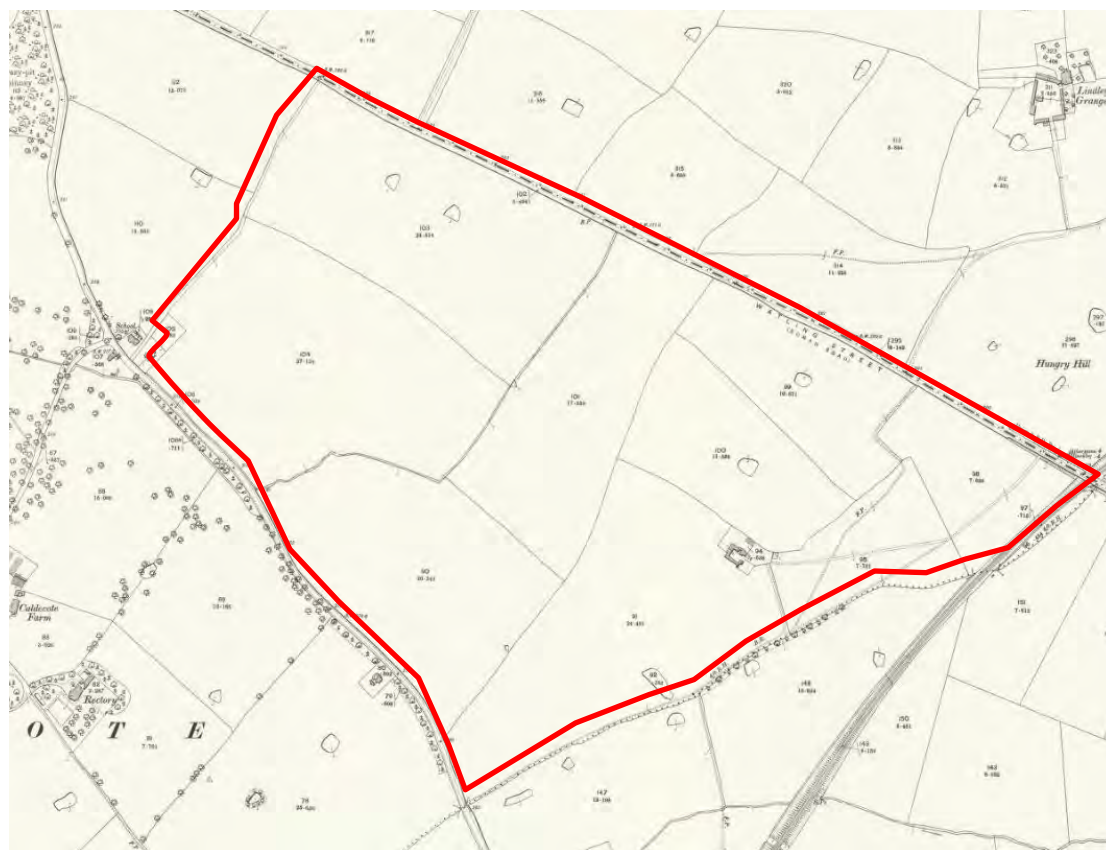


Figure 12: Detail of second edition Ordnance Survey map (1903), sheet XLII.1, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile

The second edition map of 1903 shows a similar layout, although there has been further loss of field boundaries across the site (Fig. 12).

The 1914 edition is again very similar, but shows more boundary loss, particularly near the Elms Farm complex. Most of the fields are now very large (Fig. 13).

The 1924 edition shows little change (Fig. 14).

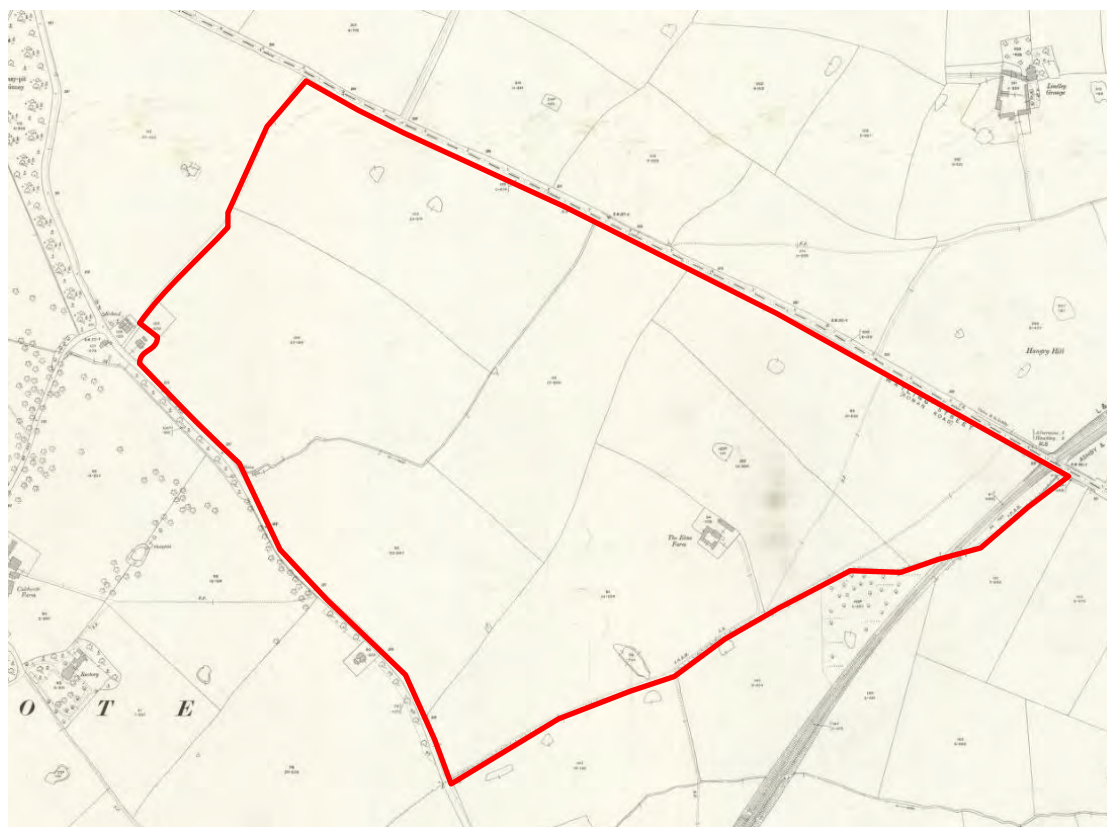


Figure 13: Detail of 1914 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheet XLII.1, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile

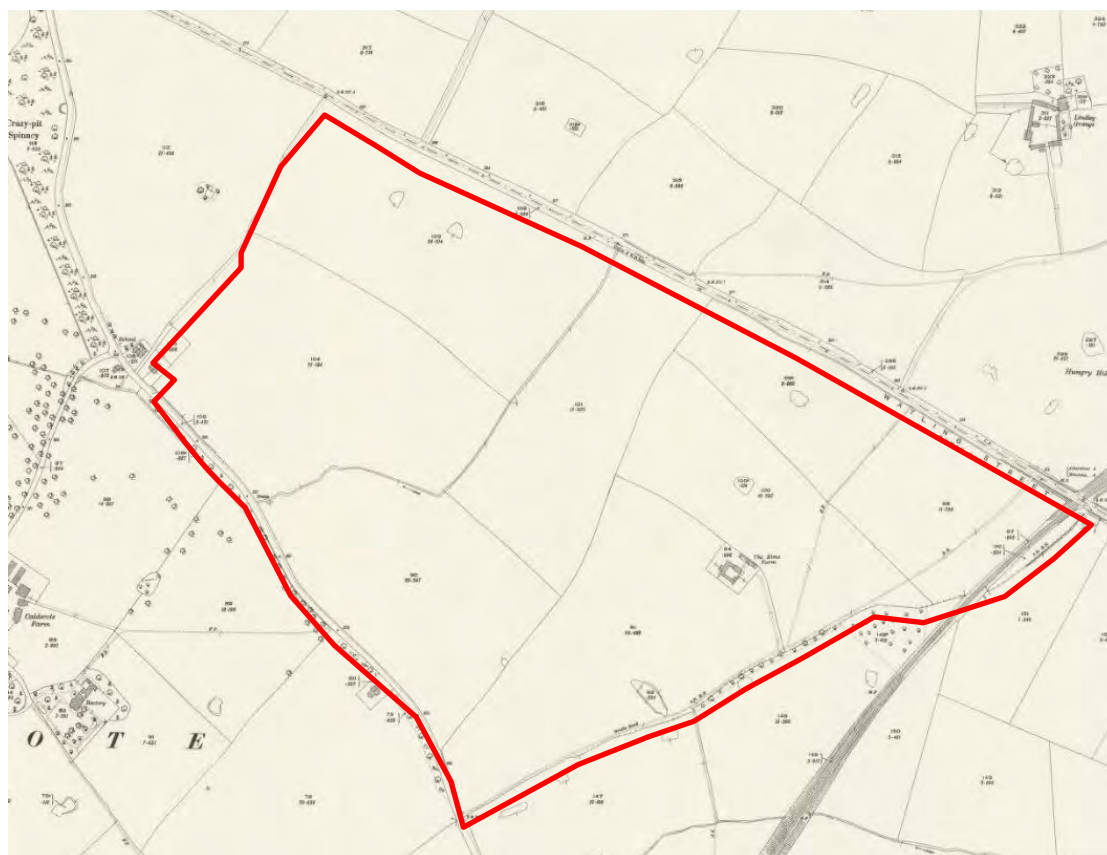


Figure 14: Detail of 1924 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheet XLII.1, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile

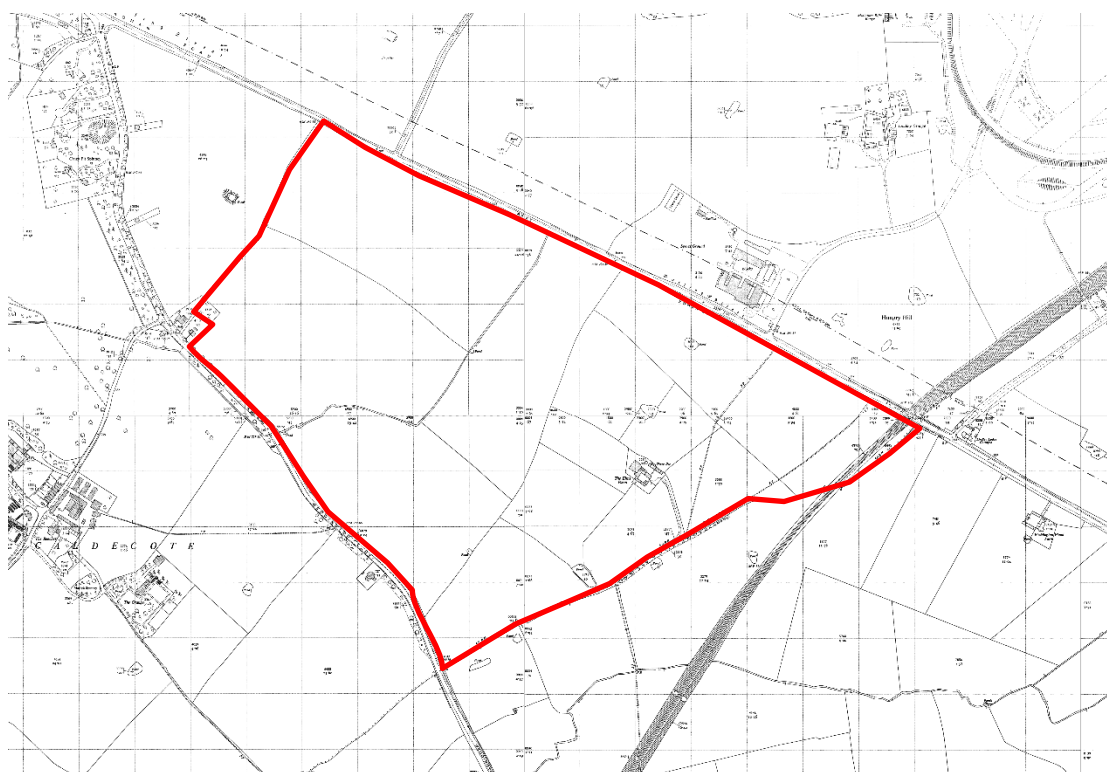


Figure 15: Detail of 1959-1963 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheets SP 3595-3596, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 1: 2500

The first metric edition of the OS map for the area shows the assessment area as now falling across two map sheets, which have been merged together for convenience. The northern sheet dates from 1959, and the southern from 1963, but they form a coherent whole. By this time some of the field boundaries have been re-instated and new enclosures formed, mainly around the farm.

To the north-east the vehicle proving ground has been built on the site of the former airfield (Fig. 15).

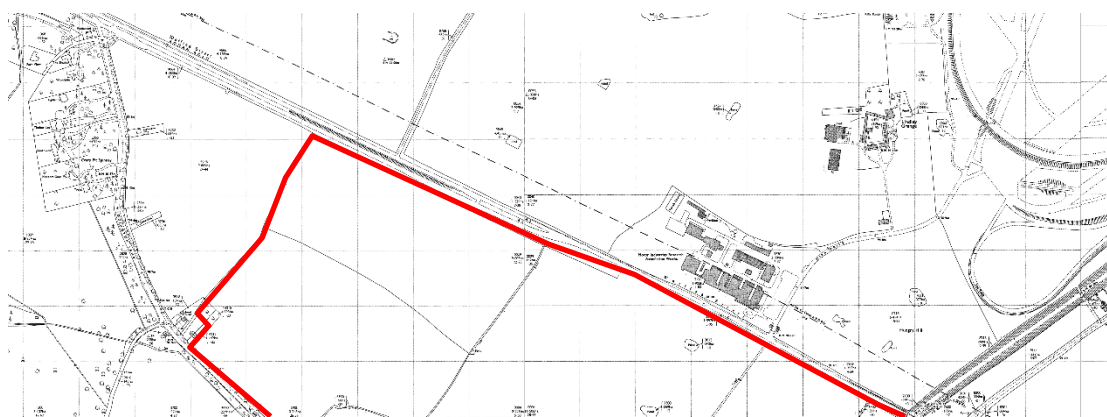


Figure 16: Detail of 1973 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheet SP 3595, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 1: 2500

Only the northern part of the site was available as the 1973 edition of the OS map. Although not complete the loss of the boundaries again is evident. The MIRA site has expanded (Fig. 16).

The 1994 OS map was only available at 1: 10 000 scale. Most of the field boundaries are gone and the railway is shown as dismantled (Fig. 17).

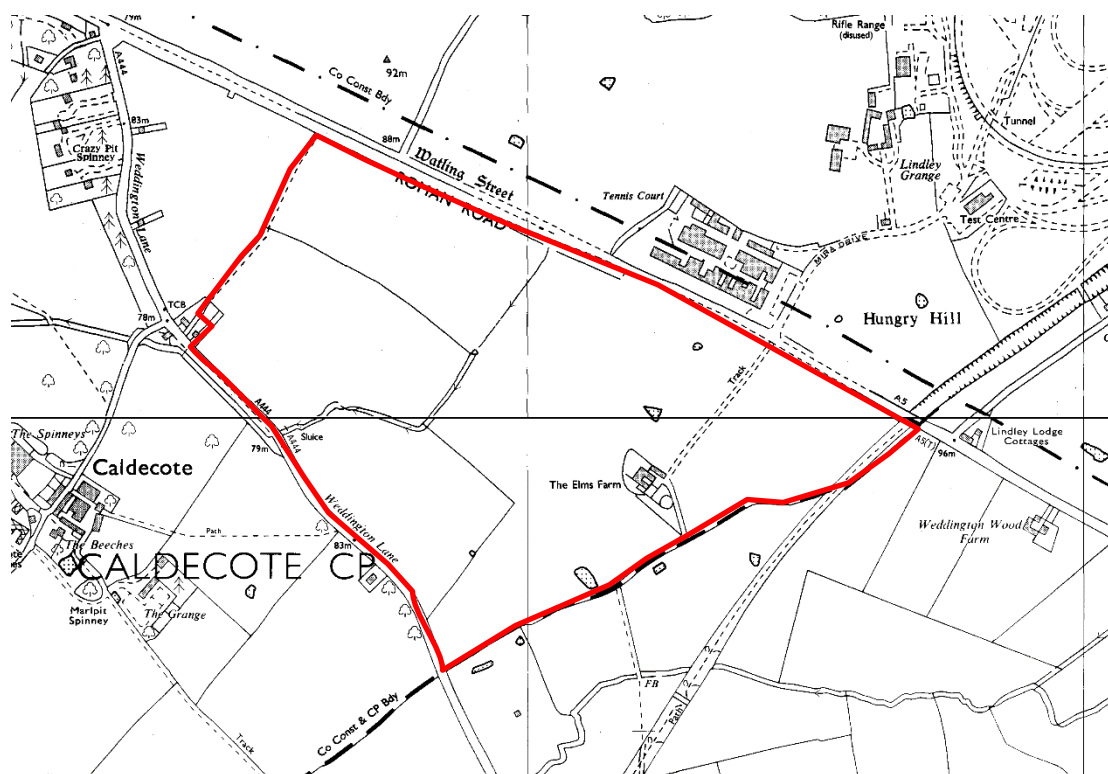


Figure 17: Detail of 1994 edition Ordnance Survey map, sheets SP39SE & SP39NE, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 1: 10 000



Figure 18: 2D Google Earth image of current state of the assessment area.

Imagery ©2020 Bluesky, CNES/Airbus Getmapping plc, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Maxar technologies, Map data ©2020

The Google Earth images show the current state of the assessment area (Fig. 18). The individual fields have been numbered for clarity. The image shows four large fields, with a group of farm buildings close to the eastern edge. To the north of this within

Field 1 are two wooded ponds. The fields are clearly arable and there is a noticeable darker area across the centre of the site, probably due to a low point along the edge of the stream and this will also represent the alluvial deposit.

Site Visit

The site was visited on the 20/07/2021 in order to assess the current state of the assessment area. The four individual fields within the assessment area are numbered on Fig. 18 for clarity.

The assessment area consists of arable fields, within farmland associated with the Elms Farm, which lies towards the eastern edge of the site. The farmhouse and outbuildings lie within the very large eastern field (Field 1) at the end of a track leading through a padlocked gate along the eastern edge of the site and into the farm (Fig. 19).

Field 1 rises gently from the south-west to the north-east so that the farmhouse is at the highest point (around 85m aOD). At the time of the site visit Field 1 was under a bean crop (Figs 20 & 21). An overhead line runs from the road up the hedgerow along the eastern edge of the track and crosses the track close to the farm (Fig. 22).

At the end of the track lies the farmhouse and associated buildings (Figs 23-25), including a long shed, which lies to the north (Fig. 26). The buildings were occupied at the time of the site visit and not entered.

Two gates, one to the west and one to the east of the farm buildings lead into the rest of Field 1. It was not possible to enter here without disturbing the crop (Figs 27 & 28).



Figure 19: The trackway and gate to Elms Farm, leading from Weddington Lane, looking north-east



Figure 20: Field 1 from the trackway, looking north



Figure 21: Field 1 from the trackway, looking south-west



Figure 22: Power line crossing track close to farm, looking south



Figure 23: The Elms Farm from the track with MIRA Technology Park in the distance, looking north



Figure 24: The farmhouse, looking west



Figure 25: The farmhouse and outbuildings, looking south-east



Figure 26: The shed opposite the farmhouse, looking east



Figure 27: Gate at west end of farm leading to fields



Figure 28: Gate at east end of farm leading to fields



Figure 29: Entrance from A5 into Field 1, looking south-west



Figure 30: Field 1 from the A5. Farm left of picture, wooded pond to right, looking south



Figure 31: Entrance to Field 2 along Weddington Lane. Sewage pumping station left of picture, looking east



Figure 32: Field 2 showing stream following treeline and ‘nature strip’,
looking north-east



Figure 33: Field 2 from the north, looking south to Weddington Lane



Figure 34: Entrance to Field 3 along Weddington Lane, looking north-east



Figure 35: Field 3 from field gate, looking north



Figure 36: Field 3 from the field gate, looking north-east

The upper part of Field 1 can be accessed via a large field gate along the A5 to the north of the site (Fig. 29). A footpath 'Weddington Walk' runs along the disused railway line to the east of the site, and alongside the site at the north-eastern edge. A woodland strip runs along the edge so that the assessment area cannot be seen from the path. A footpath is shown on some OS maps as crossing the top edge of Field 1, but this was not obviously in use at the time of the site visit, presumably replaced by Weddington Walk. From the A5 there is a view of the farm and also of the remaining wooded ponds within the site (Fig 30).

Between Field 1 and 2 is a narrow stream, which runs from the north-east to the south-west. There is no obvious access point across this from Field 1 into Field 2.

Direct access into Field 2 is from Weddington Lane at the western edge of the field (Fig. 31). There is a wide entrance here through a gate adjacent to a small sewage pumping station. Field 2 is relatively flat with a slight rise to the east. At the time of the site visit the field was sown with a linseed crop with a nature strip along the western edge of the field aside the dry stream (Figs 32 & 33).

Field 3 is also accessed from Weddington Lane, through a large double field gate (Fig. 34). The field was not entered as there was no nature strip and to enter the field would damage the crop, which was also linseed (Figs 35 & 36).

To the west of field lane lie Caldecote Village Hall and a large private dwelling, separated from the site by large hedges. Most of the field boundaries within the site are thick mixed hedges, mainly hawthorn with some other species. The hedges along the stream edge and Weddington Lane also contain several mature and ancient trees.

Field 4, which lies at the northern side of the site was not accessed during the site visit. The only access into the field is via a gap in the hedgerow adjacent Field 1, which was not accessed due to both fields being full of bean crops.

There were no obvious archaeological features noted within the field such as low earthworks or ridge and furrow, although the presence of the crops made any evaluation

of this kind difficult. Access for machinery is possible through the main gate at the farm and between fields as well as directly from Weddington Lane, although at the time of the site visit this would incur damage to the crops. There is only a single overhead line along and over the trackway close to the farm, but this would not restrict access into any of the fields.

Appraisal of Development Impact

Leon Hunt & Matthew Beamish

The planning proposal is for a new manufacturing and technology park. This may be delivered as a single manufacturing facility or built on a phased basis. The proposal is for factory buildings to occupy most of the site, with some areas of landscaping between. This would require the demolition of the Elms Farm buildings, but the retention of the northern pond within Field 1 (Fig. 37).

Construction of new factory buildings and offices will require ground-works including soil stripping and level reduction, plus the excavation of foundation trenches or piling. These ground-works are likely to have a detrimental effect on any underlying archaeological remains that might be present on the site. Trenches for new services and landscaping can also have a negative effect on buried archaeological remains.

The assessment area lies along the line of Watling Street Roman road and trial trenching and excavations close to the line of the road within the main MIRA Technology Park to the north have revealed evidence of Roman remains. There is also evidence of Roman settlement further afield close to Higham-on-the-Hill to the east. There is also the potential for the remains of the Roman road itself to be encountered along the edges of the northern part of the site (Fields 1 and 4).

The HER also records several findspots for prehistoric artefacts in the area, particularly to the south of the site in the fields to the west of Weddington where a number of finds of Palaeolithic age including handaxes and chopper cores have been recovered. The artefacts are not a result of systematic collection but of biased retrieval resulting from repeated revisits to the fields by a key fieldworker, Mr Ron Waite. The collection has been reported and an archive of the finds is available through the Archaeological Data Service (Graf 2011).

Although the finds are clear evidence of early human occupation, as they are thought to have been recovered from soils derived from glacial tills (Graf 2011, p65) in which the pieces will have been transported their recent location does not indicate where the finds were made and used, and this lessens the significance of the material. The pre-Anglian Bytham river flowed south-west to north-east from the Cotswold escarpment and drained the midland and northern areas of England east to what has become the North Sea, with its course several kilometres south-east of the proposed area. A tributary of the Bytham has been suggested on the basis of the bedrock mapping of the buried 'Hinckley valley' to the north of the proposed area (Douglas 1980). The Bytham is thought to have been a major corridor for early human occupation of Britain. Superficial geological deposits in the immediate area include Anker Sand and Gravel and undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits which are not dated by British Geological Survey, but will represent Post Anglian drainage which will be in part contemporary with periods of Lower Palaeolithic and possible Middle Palaeolithic occupation of Britain. These gravel deposits may also be a source for the palaeolithic material recovered in this area. Recent research has also identified further stages of glaciation

subsequent to the Anglian in Midland and Eastern England, and these events have the potential to have disturbed and redistributed palaeolithic material (Rose et al 2021).

Finds of later prehistoric artefacts (e.g. a Bronze Age axehead) may indicate later prehistoric settlement in the area. The HER records few medieval sites in the area, save for the remains of ridge and furrow. However, there is a findspot for an unspecified medieval artefact within the assessment area itself.

The significance of the scheduled monument at Lindley Park is High, while the rest of the archaeology outside the assessment area is Low – Medium. There will be no impact on archaeological remains outside the proposed development area.

Therefore there is moderate to high potential for prehistoric and Roman remains in the area. The site lies outside the medieval and post-medieval core of the nearby villages and therefore the potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology is moderate to low, despite the findspot. Any previously unknown archaeological remains are likely to be Low – Medium.

There are no listed buildings or conservation areas nearby likely to be affected by the development proposal. The effect on the historic land character will be slight to moderate.



Figure 37: Plan of site and proposed development. Provided by client.

Potential risk and further archaeological work

As no archaeological work has been undertaken within the assessment area the greatest risk is for previously unknown archaeology to be present on the site. The HER for

Warwickshire and the HER for Leicestershire and Rutland shows known archaeological remains in the vicinity.

Most of the assessment is arable land and therefore will be available for geophysical survey and trial trenching, although the accessibility of the land will depend on the any crops that have been sown.

Field 1 can be accessed from the north and from the trackway to the farm. Fields 2 and 3 can be accessed from gates along Weddington Lane and Field 4 can be accessed from Field 1.

Conclusion

The desk-based assessment for the proposed MIRA South development at Elms Farm and Weddington Lane has been prepared for ERI MTP Limited by ULAS and describes the heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development of the site in accordance with NPPF. The assessment area consists arable land associated with the Elms Farm, to the north-east of Caldecote village and to the north-west of Weddington, Nuneaton. The site consists of four large enclosed fields and a farm. The Elms Farm is shown on the tithe map of Caldecote from 1842 and the land has remained in its current form since at least the post-medieval period with some loss of hedge field boundaries.

The assessment area lies off the A5 Watling Street that follows the line of a Roman road. Excavations along the line of this road have shown that the actual structure may lie within nearby fields and excavations and other archaeological investigations during work at the main MIRA Technology Park to the north of the site on the Leicestershire side of the A5 have produced evidence of settlement along the road route as well as in the vicinity.

There are also several findspots for stone tools of probable Lower and perhaps Middle Palaeolithic age in the vicinity of the assessment area picked up during field walking exercises. The finds probably represent residual material that has been preserved in either glacial tills or sand and gravel terrace deposits and there is little potential for related surface archaeological deposits. Although reflecting a collection bias, the concentration of pieces is notable. The sand and gravel deposits in the immediate area are not precisely dated.

Further artefactual evidence indicates Bronze Age activity.

The site lies outside the medieval village cores of Caldecote and Weddington in the agricultural hinterland of the village of Caldecote. There is evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks nearby, although none are obvious within the site itself, probably due to long term ploughing.

Therefore, there is moderate to high potential for prehistoric and Roman remains and low to moderate potential for medieval and post-medieval remains within the assessment area.

The significance of the chapel at Lindley Park, a scheduled monument to the north-east of the assessment area is High but the new development will have a negligible impact on this heritage asset.

The effect on any archaeological remains from the proposed development is likely to be Major. However, the significance of any unknown archaeological remains within the assessment area is likely to be Low – Medium and therefore the overall impact on the archaeology from the proposed new development will be Moderate.

There will be no impact on the setting of conservation areas or listed buildings. The nearest listed buildings to the site are in the centre of Caldecote 600m to the west.

The farm buildings at Elms Farm are most likely 19th century in date, being shown on early maps of the area, including the tithe map of 1842. Therefore, the farm buildings, although not listed, may have some historical value and may require assessment or survey before demolition.

There will be a Major effect on the historic landscape character as it will change from Very Large Post-war Fields and Other Rectilinear Fields to Industrial or Civic and Commercial, but the impact will be Moderate as its significance is Low.

Table 4: Summary of impacts

Heritage Asset	Significance (value)	Effect
Archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed development area.	SM – Chapel at Lindley Park - High Other archaeology in the areas - Low – Medium	None - The proposed development will have no impact on archaeology outside the proposed area
Previously unknown archaeology within the proposed development area.	Unknown but potentially Low - Medium There is <i>moderate</i> potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeology, <i>low</i> potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology.	Unknown - There is potential for previously unknown archaeology within the site. Evaluation such as geophysical survey and trial trenching would help to determine this and provide information upon which to base a mitigation strategy.
Conservation Areas and Historic Buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development area.	Conservation Area - Medium Grade I, II* - High Grade II - Medium Local historic buildings - Low	Negligible – There is unlikely to be a significant effect of Listed Buildings in the area. There is no nearby Conservation Area
Historic Landscape Character	Low	Moderate- The site will change from Fields to Industrial or Civic and Commercial

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Appendix I: Archaeology ‘events’ listed on the Historic Environment Records for Warwickshire and Leicestershire and Rutland, within a 1km radius of the assessment area

Event No	Name	Location	Organisation	Grid Ref
WARWICKSHIRE				
EWA6120	Weddington	-	-	SP 3600 9359
EWA6779	Evaluation at St James's Church, Weddington	St James's Church, Weddington	Warwickshire Museum.	SP 35950 93574
EWA6965	Geophysical survey at Weddington	Weddington	Alan Cook	SP 36025 93651
EWA9064	Non arch intervention/subsoil survey/subsoil test pit	-	-	SP 3591 9357
EWA9589	Site visit to Caldecote Hall, Caldecote by J Lovie c1996	Caldecote Hall, Caldecote	-	SP 3496 9521
EWA9742	Documentary Research into Weddington	Weddington	Alan Cook	SP 35891 93631
EWA9923	Observation of a potential earthwork at St James' Church, Weddington	St James' Church, Weddington	Tom Welsh	SP 3593 9355
EWA10592	Trial Trenching on land off Weddington Lane, Weddington, Nuneaton	Weddington Lane/Grove Fields, Weddington, Nuneaton	Archaeology Warwickshire	SP 3640 9380
EWA10743	Evaluation and watching brief at MIRA, Wood Lane, Nuneaton	MIRA, Wood Lane, Nuneaton	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	SP 3676 9500
EWA10885	Evaluation on Land at Weddington, Nuneaton	Land at Weddington, Nuneaton	Cotswold Archaeology	SP 3599 9380
EWA10930	Geophysical Survey on land to the north of Weddington, Nuneaton	land to the north of Weddington, Nuneaton	Northamptonshire Archaeology	SP 3599 9381
EWA11013	Evaluation at Lower Farm, Weddington Road, Weddington	Lower Farm, Weddington Road, Weddington	Oxford Archaeology.	SP 36325 94213
EWA11382	Archaeological Evaluation, Top Farm, Nuneaton	Top Farm, Higham Lane, Nuneaton, CV11 6BD	Archaeology Warwickshire	SP 3709 9382
LEICESTERSHIRE				
ELE7486	2011 fieldwalking on land at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire	MIRA	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	SP 364 958
ELE7600	2011 geophysical survey, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire	Higham on the Hill, MIRA	Stratascan	SP 364 958

Event No	Name	Location	Organisation	Grid Ref
WARWICKSHIRE				
ELE7766	2011 trial trenching on land at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire	Land at MIRA, Higham on the Hill	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	SP 364 960
ELE7781	2010 desk-based assessment for land at the MIRA site, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire	MIRA site, Higham on the Hill	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	SP 372 963
ELE7998	2004 Fieldwalking at Field 5, Higham on the Hill	Field 5, Higham on the Hill	Hinckley Archaeological Society (formerly Fieldwalking Group)	SP 37 95
ELE8929	2014 trial trenching at the temporary workshop, MIRA Limited, Higham on the Hill	MIRA	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	SP 3685 9593
ELE9016	2014 trial trenching for a new electricity sub-station at MIRA, Higham on the Hill	Land east of MIRA Drive	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	SP 3647 9516
ELE9142	2014 trial trenching at MIRA, Higham on the Hill (Phase 1, Areas 1-3)	Hungry Hill	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	SP 3646 9539
ELE9510	2015 watching brief, new water pipeline, MIRA Offsite Reinforcement	West of the Proving Ground	Wessex Archaeology	SP 3674 9602
ELE10267	2015 desk-based assessment, MIRA offsite reinforcement, Higham on the Hill	-	Wessex Archaeology	SP 3677 9635
ELE10392	2017 strip, map and sample at MIRA training centre, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire	South of Lindley Grange, MIRA	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	SP 3665 9521
ELE10992	1995 fieldwalking, Lindley	-		SP 3641 9582

Appendix II: Known archaeological monuments listed on the Historic Environment Records for Warwickshire and Leicestershire and Rutland, within a 1km radius of the assessment area

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref
PREHISTORIC				
WARWICKSHIRE				
MWA298	Neolithic or Bronze Age Ring Ditches	RING DITCH	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	SP 3464 9507
MWA4420	Findspot - Neolithic to Bronze Age flint	FINDSPOT	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	SP 3500 9500
MWA4501	Findspot - Bronze Age axehead	FINDSPOT	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	SP 3610 9370

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref
MWA12761	Palaeolithic subcordate handaxe (W44), flint, and a roughtout (W401), quartzite, found near Weddington	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	SP 3543 9416
MWA12778	Palaeolithic handaxe (W67), quartzite. found near Caldecote Field, Hartshill	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	SP 3454 9490
MWA12787	Palaeolithic knife (W79), quartzite. from Weddington Meadows, Nuneaton	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	SP 3565 9419
MWA12788	Palaeolithic bifacial knife or roughout (W80), quartzite, and flake, (W334) (quartzite) from Weddington Meadows, Nuneaton	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	SP 3630 9464
MWA12798	Palaeolithic chopper core (W131), quartzite, from Weddington, Nuneaton	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	SP 3534 9431
MWA12799	Palaeolithic chopper core (W132), flint, from Weddington, Nuneaton	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	SP 3614 9444
MWA12813	Palaeolithic bifacial chopper-core (W193), quartzite, and unifacial chopper-core (W328), quartzite from Weddington, Nuneaton	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	SP 3524 9394
MWA12819	Palaeolithic bifacial chopper-core (W226), core with migrating platform (W330), core, split cobble , (W331), and unifacial chopper-core (W375) (all quartzite) from Weddington Meadows, Nuneaton	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	SP 3553 9416
MWA12833	Palaeolithic flake (W329), quartzite, from Weddington, Nuneaton	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	SP 3597 9392
MWA12834	Palaeolithic flake (W332) (andesitic) from Weddington, Nuneaton	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	SP 3572 9376
MWA12840	Palaeolithic handaxe W402 (andesitic) from Weddington Meadows, Nuneaton	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic	SP 3628 9469
LEICESTERSHIRE				
MLE9578	Rectangular enclosure cropmark east of Lindley House	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Iron Age	SP 366 960
MLE20137	Prehistoric flint from Field 5, Higham on the Hill	FINDSPOT	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	SP 37 95
ROMAN				

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref
WARWICKSHIRE				
MWA420	Watling Street Roman Road	ROAD	Romano-British	SP 42 91
MWA21199	Caldecote (Romano-British) Field 60	FINDSPOT	Romano-British	SP 34860 95090
MWA30289	Roman ditch, Wood Lane, Nuneaton	DITCH	Romano-British	-
LEICESTERSHIRE				
MLE1388	Watling Street Roman Road	ROAD	Roman	SP 434 873
MLE8503	Roman pottery from Lindley Park	FINDSPOT	Roman	SP 364 958
MLE18946	Roman remains, north of Watling Street	SITE; PIT; POST HOLE; DITCH; GULLY; TRACKWAY?	Roman	SP 359 954
MLE19761	Roman features, Hungry Hill	DITCH; PIT; GULLY	Early Roman	SP 366 951
MLE19861	Possible Iron Age/Roman remains, south-east of Rowden Lodge	BOUNDARY DITCH; PIT	Roman	SP 360 955
MLE20124	Roman site at Higham on the Hill	SITE?	Roman	SP 37 95
MEDIEVAL				
WARWICKSHIRE				
MWA252	Caldecote Hall, Caldecote	HOUSE	Medieval to Imperial	SP 3490 9505
MWA254	Church of St Theobald and St Chad, Caldecote	CHURCH	Medieval	SP 3487 9512
MWA307	Crop Mark Enclosure 500m S of Crazy Pit Spinney	ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval	SP 3536 9506
MWA1656	Weddington Deserted Medieval Settlement	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Medieval	SP 3592 9363
MWA1657	Church of St James, Church Lane, Weddington	CHURCH	Medieval to Modern	SP 3595 9357
MWA5017	Site of Caldecote Mill	WATERMILL	Medieval to Imperial	SP 3482 9428
MWA12860	Ridge and Furrow north west of Weddington	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval to Post-medieval	SP 35898 93687
MWA20926	Caldecote (Mediaeval) Field 93	FINDSPOT	Medieval	SP 36034 94887
MWA21155	Caldecote (Mediaeval) Field 75	FINDSPOT	Medieval	SP 35100 94500

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref
LEICESTERSHIRE				
MLE2789	Moated manor house, Lindley	MOAT; MANOR HOUSE	Late Medieval to Late Post-medieval	SP 364 957
MLE2792	Deserted medieval village, Lindley	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Medieval	SP 364 958
MLE2793	Medieval chapel, Lindley	CHAPEL	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval	SP 364 958
MLE19116	Medieval pottery from north-west of Lindley Grange	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Medieval	SP 363 956
POST-MEDIEVAL to MODERN				
WARWICKSHIRE				
MWA253	Ice House in Icehouse Spinney, Caldecote	ICEHOUSE	Imperial	SP 3470 9455
MWA5778	Site of Signal Box at Weddington Junction	SIGNAL BOX; RAILWAY	Imperial	SP 3576 9370
MWA5779	Site of Marlpit S of Caldecote	MARL PIT	Imperial	SP 3523 9468
MWA12590	Caldecote Hall park/garden, Caldecote	GARDEN	Imperial to Modern	SP 3496 9521
MWA12596	Stone field drains, possibly 17th century, NE of the church in Weddington	FIELD DRAIN	Post-medieval	SP 3598 9364
MWA12879	Area of quartzite stones found NE of the church in Weddington	CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS?; FLOOR?	Post-medieval to Modern	SP 36061 93592
MWA14051	Caldecote Hall Post Mediaeval finds	FINDSPOT	Post-medieval to Unknown	SP 3486 9509
MWA19947	Caldecote Bridge	ROAD BRIDGE	Imperial to Modern	SP 35549 94966
MWA20348	Royal Red Gate Bridge	ROAD BRIDGE	Imperial to Modern	SP 35137 95775
MWA29856	Caldecote (Nuneaton) Landing Ground, Weddington Road, Nuneaton	AIRFIELD	Modern	SP 3562 9455
LEICESTERSHIRE				
MLE2790	Lindley Hall	COUNTRY HOUSE	Late Post-medieval to Modern	SP 364 959
MLE15973	Nuneaton Airfield/Lindley Proving Ground	MILITARY AIRFIELD; RUNWAY; PERIMETER	Modern	SP 374 962

HER Ref	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref
		TRACK; VEHICLE TESTING STATION		
MLE16438	Lindley Park	PARK; FISHPOND?	Late Post-medieval	SP 363 960
MLE16051	Ashby & Nuneaton Joint Railway	RAILWAY	Late Post-medieval to Modern	SK 35 05
MLE20138	Medieval and post-medieval pottery from Field 5, Higham on the Hill	FINDSPOT	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval	SP 375 950
MLE20139	Post-medieval finds from Field 5, Higham on the Hill	FINDSPOT	Post-medieval	SP 37 95
MLE21270	Turnpike Road, 'The London to Holyhead Road'	TOLL ROAD	Late Post-medieval	SP 3773 9415
MLE22191	Lindley Lodge Farm, Nuneaton Lane	FARMSTEAD	Late Post-medieval to Modern	SP 3757 9479
MLE22535	Lindley Grange farm, Mira Drive	FARMSTEAD	Late Post-medieval to Modern	SP 3663 9551
UNDATED				
WARWICKSHIRE				
MWA6294	Undated Linear Crop Mark 300m W of Caldecote Hall	LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown	SP 3464 9507
MWA9962	Finds in Caldecote	FINDSPOT	Unknown	SP 35509 95303
MWA12228	Worked flints found.	FINDSPOT	Unknown	SP 35152 94250
MWA13070	Earthwork platform, St James' Church, Weddington	EARTHWORK	Unknown	SP 3593 9355
MWA30532	Undated features at Weddington, Nuneaton	GULLY; PIT; DITCH; POST HOLE	Unknown	SP 3606 9370
MWA30820	Caldecote (Imperial) Field 59		Unknown	SP 3486 9509
LEICESTERSHIRE				
MLE2787	Ring ditch cropmark, Lindley Park	RING DITCH	Unknown	SP 363 960
MLE2797	Enclosure west north west of Lindley Lodge	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	SP 370 948
MLE9577	Sub-circular cropmark east of Lindley House	SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	SP 366 960

Appendix III: Listed buildings and other historic buildings recorded on the Historic Environment Record for Warwickshire, within a 1km radius of the assessment area

HER Ref	Name	Grade	Other Ref	Grid Ref
DWA336	CHURCH OF ST THEOBALD AND SAINT CHAD	II*	309182	SP 34872 95124
DWA337	CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 1.5 METRES SOUTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST THEOBALD AND ST CHAD	II	309184	SP 34882 95124
DWA338	ICE HOUSE AT SP 3470 9458	II	309185	SP 34700 94580
DWA521	GROUP OF TWO CHEST TOMBS APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES NORTH OF ORGAN CHAMBER OF CHURCH OF ST THEOBALD AND ST CHAD	II	309183	SP 34870 95134
DWA868	Church of St James	II	1185771	SP 35961 93571



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