Hollyfast Lane Character Area   *HLC Area 36*

Location and Context

Character Area located on the northwest fringe of Coventry. There is a small area of light industry in the northwest of the Character Area, but otherwise it is predominantly a rural area surrounded by rural land.

Heritage Designations in the Character Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 0
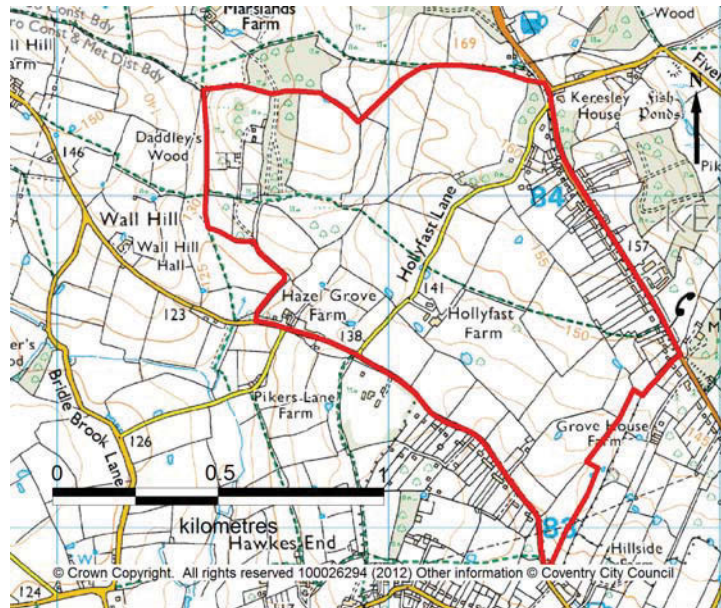Archaeological Constraint Areas: 6
Listed Buildings: 3
Locally Listed Buildings: 1
Conservation Areas: 0
Registered Parks and Gardens: 0

Historic Development

The earliest evidence for activity in this area comes from field walking surveys in the fields surrounding Hollyfast Farm where early Neolithic flint scatters have been recorded. Field walking also recovered small amounts of possible Roman building material and medieval pottery to the west of the farm, along with a number of Tudor period bricks to the east.

The area is described in a document of 1411 as 'Hollifast Waste' suggesting that it was an area of common land or woodland in the medieval period. The name Hollifast suggests the presence of some enclosed farmland bounded by holly hedges on the common land, which would have been typical in the medieval Arden landscape of dispersed farms. Extensive areas of woodland were likely to have been present and a coppice woodland called Hollifax was documented in 1661. A sketch map of this area dating to 1767 shows it as agricultural land with two farmsteads and woodland in the north of the Character Area. Several 19th Century maps indicate that the majority of the northern part of the Character Area was wooded at that time with names such as Hooton's Wood, Hazel Grove, Muzzard's Wood, Lady Wood, Dadley's Wood and Folly Wood. The tithe survey also records enclosed fields in the south of the Character Area, some of field names, such as 'Near Wood Close' and 'Far Wood Close' located along Wall Hill Road, indicate the former presence of woodland which had been cleared for agriculture. Much of the woodland in the north of the area survived into the 20th Century before being cleared for cultivation between 1962 and 1982. The pattern of enclosed fields lying to the south of the former woodlands dates back to at
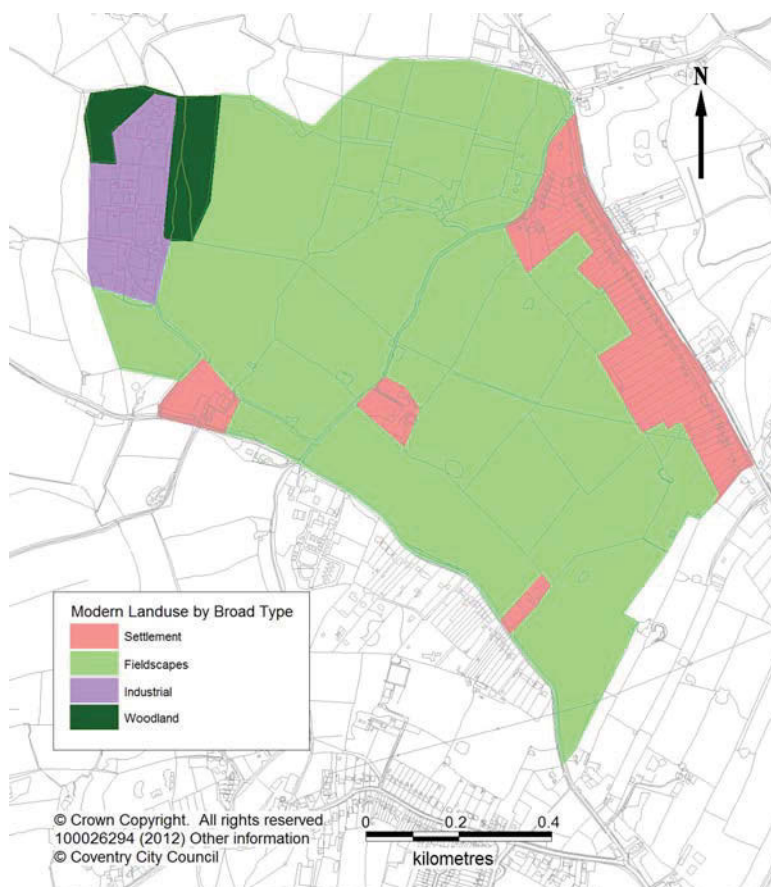
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least 1767 and is likely to be earlier. Many of these hedgerow field boundaries in the centre of the Character Area survive today, but some boundaries located along the Tamworth Road have been lost. Hollyfast Farm is first recorded in 1680 and is now a grade II listed building located in the centre of the Character Area. Hazel Grove Farm on Wall Hill Road is also grade II listed and believed to date to the late 17th century.
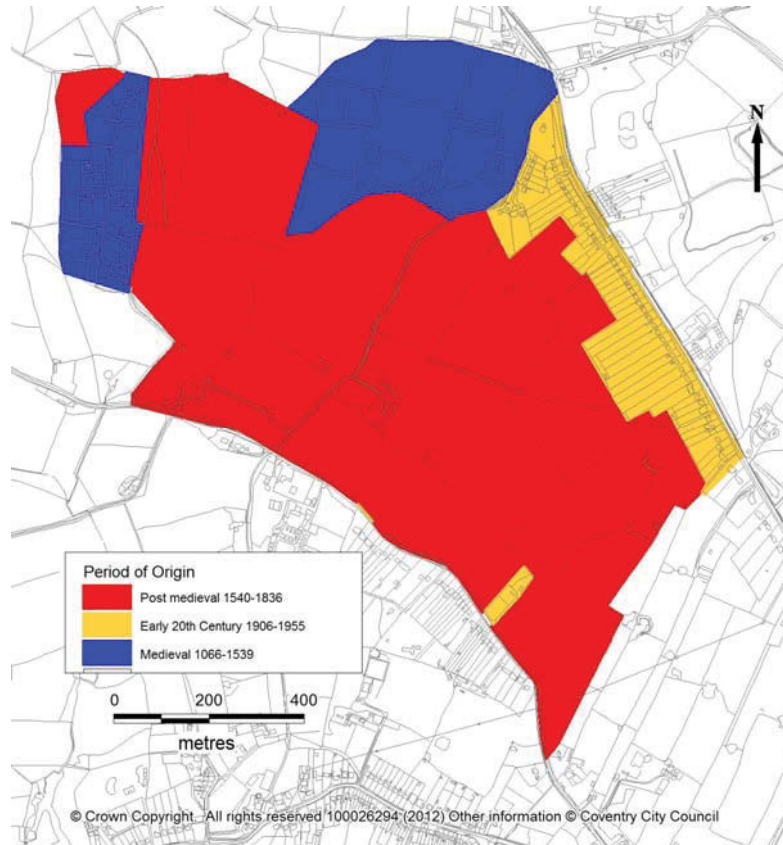
Twentieth Century development within the Character Area includes an area of housing along the Tamworth Road which was built in the 1930s. In the late 20th century a very small area of light industry developed in the northwest of the Character Area.

Modern Character

The Character Area comprises medium to large, regular shaped fields. However, evidence of a previous ancient Arden landscape is present with small patches of woodland in the north of the Character Area, field boundaries with banked hedgerows containing veteran trees, and the winding, narrow morphology of Hollyfast Lane, which is sunken and also bordered with banked hedgerows containing veteran oak trees. The area has a hilly relief and a rural atmosphere. Although there is a network of footpaths to the fields, this area tends only to be accessed by occasional local walkers.

Modern Landuse by Broad Type

- Settlement
- Fieldscapes
- Industrial
- Woodland

0   0.2   0.4

kilometres

Geology and Topography

The Character Area overlies sandstone. It has a hilly relief and lies between 125m and 150m above sea level.

Brownshill Green Character Area   *HLC Area 37*

Location and Context

A rural Character Area located to the northwest of the city centre. Allesley Village is located to the south, but otherwise the Character Area is surrounded by fields.

Historic Designations in the Character Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 0
Archaeological Constraint Areas: 4
Listed Buildings: 6
Locally Listed Buildings: 7
Conservation Areas: 0
Registered Parks and Gardens: 0

Historic Development

The settlement at Brownshill Green dates back to the medieval period and was a small hamlet clustered around an area of common land which was crossed by Wall Hill Road and Hawkes Mill Lane. According to the 1410-11 St. Mary's Priory Cartulary, the area to the north of Wall Hill Road was a common during the medieval period known as Herneiswast and Bradnokwast. To the south of the green was a field known in 1411 as Le Brounsehul Felde. The distinctive long, narrow enclosures present today to the north of the settlement stretching towards the Tamworth Road are very unusual. The field pattern is first depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map but it may well be significantly older and of medieval origin. The medieval green would probably have been considerably larger but has been encroached upon by housing throughout the post-medieval period. This is probably the result of otherwise land-less squatters building cottages on the common land and the process is clearly shown to be well advanced on the 1843 tithe map.

To the south of Wall Hill Road are four enclosed fields and a wood, the remains of a field pattern dating back to at least 1581 when a survey recorded these fields as 'Warding's Grounds'. Several of the field boundaries survive as hedgerows, as do those running along the former medieval parish boundary of Coundon, and are likely to be ancient.
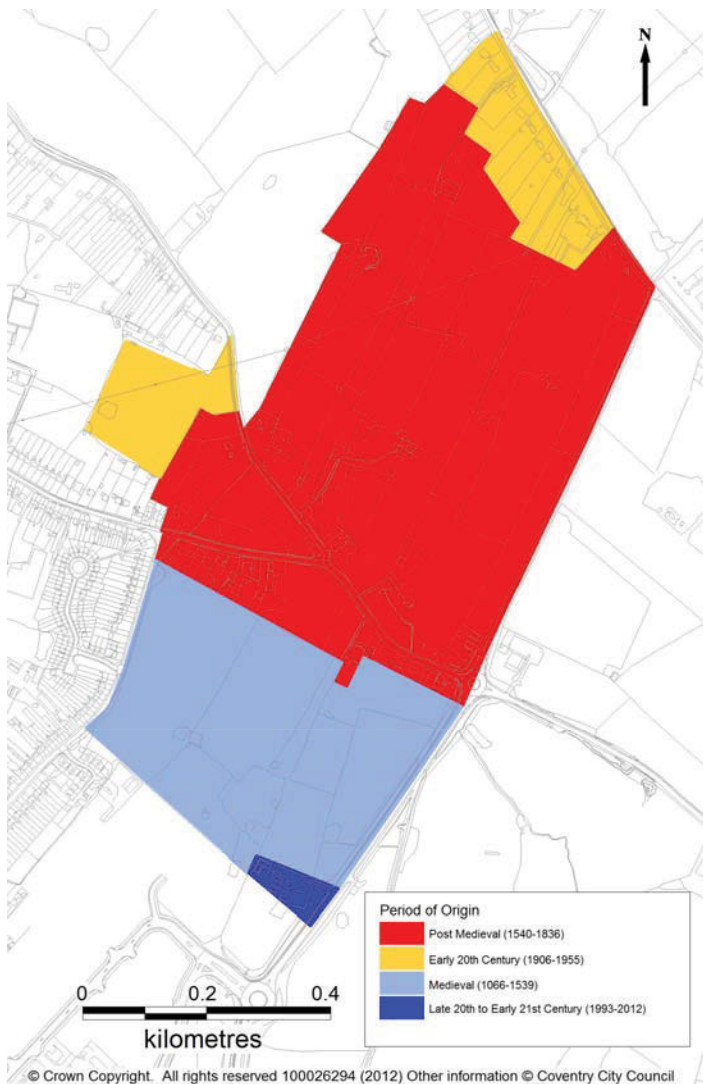
Brownshill Green

Brownshill Green Lane, Hawks Mill Lane and Wall Hill Lane are all known to be of medieval origin. Brownshill Green Lane is thought to be the lane called Le Brounshull in the 1410-11 St. Mary's Priory Cartulary. Elsewhere lanes existed which have now been lost but are still reflected in today's landscape by existing property boundaries. One example in the Character Area is located to the south of Wall Hill Lane and runs parallel to Coundon Wedge Drive. It was called Ball's Lane in a document of 1646 and is shown on the 1844 Tithe Map as a thin strip of common adjoining Brownshill Green. It too can still be recognized in the present landscape as a thin strip of enclosed land.

Apart from some 20th century infill housing in the post-medieval area around the former Brownshill Green, and some 1930s ribbon development along Tamworth Road to the north, the character is largely one of rural land with distinctive field patterns of medieval and post-

medieval date.

Modern Character

The Character Area predominantly comprises fields with post-medieval houses along Wall Hill Road and some 1930s ribbon housing development along the Tamworth Road. The morphology of the fields within the Character Area is distinctive and unique to the Coventry area. Field boundaries have a strong NNE – SSW alignment and are long and narrow in shape. The field boundaries are formed by thick hedges with many veteran trees. Housing in the area is set far back from the road with spacious gardens creating a secluded atmosphere. There is poor access to the fields which are located behind private housing with no footpaths. Despite the proximity of dwellings there is a rural and tranquil atmosphere.
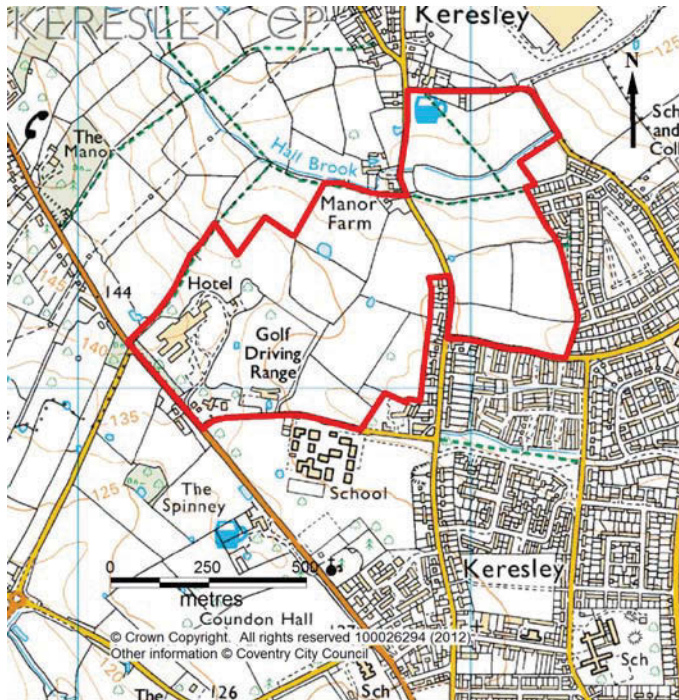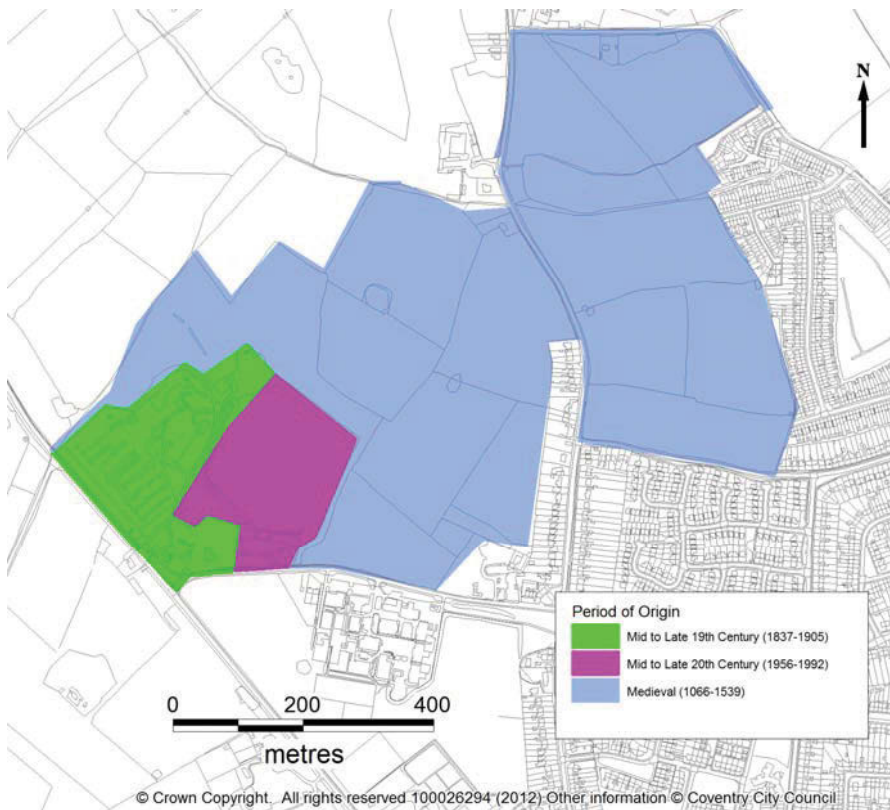
Brownshill Green

Geology and Topography

The Character Area overlies sandstone. This location is relatively high ground lying from 120m above sea level to the south west rising to 145m to the north east.

South Keresley Character Area   *HLC Area 38*

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Historic Development

Location and Context

The Character Area is located to the north of Coventry city centre and has a residential area to the south and east and fields to the north and west. Hall Brook runs through the Character Area.

Heritage Designations in the Character Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 0
Archaeological Constraint Areas: 9
Listed Buildings: 0
Locally Listed Buildings: 2
Conservation Areas: 0
Registered Parks and Gardens: 0

Period of Origin
- Mid to Late 19th Century (1837-1905)
- Mid to Late 20th Century (1956-1992)
- Medieval (1066-1539)

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There is known to have been activity in this area during the Prehistoric period with flint artefacts having been recovered during field walking surveys. In addition, a medieval reference to 'Keresleyeberwe castel' [Keresley Barrow Castle] may indicate the site of a prehistoric barrow or defended enclosure. The exact location of this feature is uncertain but it is thought to have been to the north of Penny Park Lane.

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Archaeological and documentary evidence also indicate that the landscape was used intensively during the medieval period. Earthworks to the north of the Beechwood Hotel are suggestive of a deserted settlement and field walking in the west of the Character Area has produced medieval floor tiles indicative of a high status building. Evidence from aerial photographs, field names and historic documents suggest the site may be a medieval chapel. There are several areas of ridge and furrow earthworks throughout the Character Area and a possible medieval water meadow in the east. The 1410-11 Priory Cartulary provides evidence that a large proportion of the Character Area comprised enclosure fields by this date and the field pattern is thought to have changed very little since then. One change might be a wooded area that existed in the later medieval or post –medieval period which was subsequently cleared. The field names 'Lower Barstley Wood', 'Near Barstley Wood' and 'Far Barstley Wood', all recorded in a survey of 1771, support this. By the end of the 19th Century Golden Green Farm had been built in the south of the Character Area and a country house called Keresley Hall was built in the west. The Hall was converted into the 'Alcock Convalescence Hospital' in the 1930s and later became known as 'The Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.' By 1982 it had become a hotel, and a golf driving range was developed at the end of the 20th century.

Modern Character
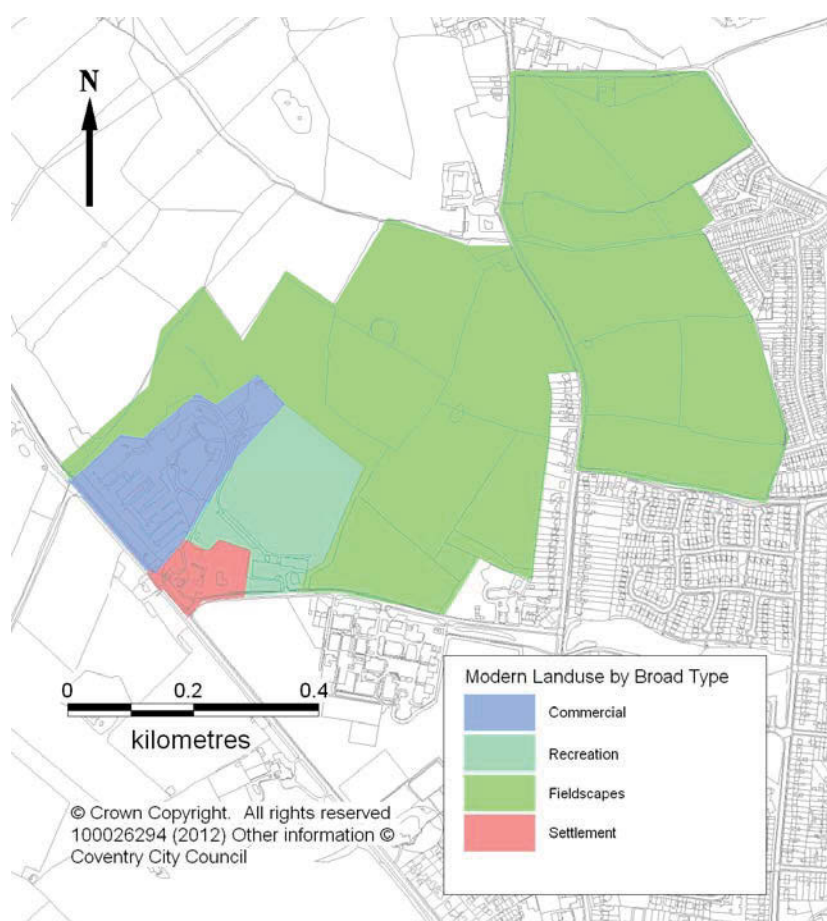
With the exception of the hotel and golf driving range, the Character Area predominantly comprises small, agricultural fields which are bounded by hedgerows. Many of the hedgerows include veteran trees, and some of them are banked or include lynchets. They have a curving profile and form irregular-shaped fields indicative of medieval assarts. This, coupled with documentary evidence, indicates that this area is a landscape dating predominantly from the late medieval period. This is a hilly area with land sloping down towards the Hall Brook which, despite the proximity of the housing to the south and east, has a rural, isolated atmosphere. The area has many footpaths and is popular with walkers.

Agricultural land south of Manor Farm, Keresley

Geology and Topography

The Character Area overlies sandstone and mudstone and has an alluvium deposit with sand with clay and gravel along the course of the Hallbrook. The Character Area lies between 125m above sea level rising to 140m to the west.

Eastern Green Character Area   *HLC Area 39*

Location and Context

A residential area located to the west of Coventry. The Guphill Brook runs on an east-west alignment along the breadth of the Character Area. The Character Area is predominantly surrounded by housing to the south and west, although it also borders onto some industry and ancient woodland to the south. The Character Area is bordered by farmland and a golf course to the west. Farmland and Allesley Park are located to the north.
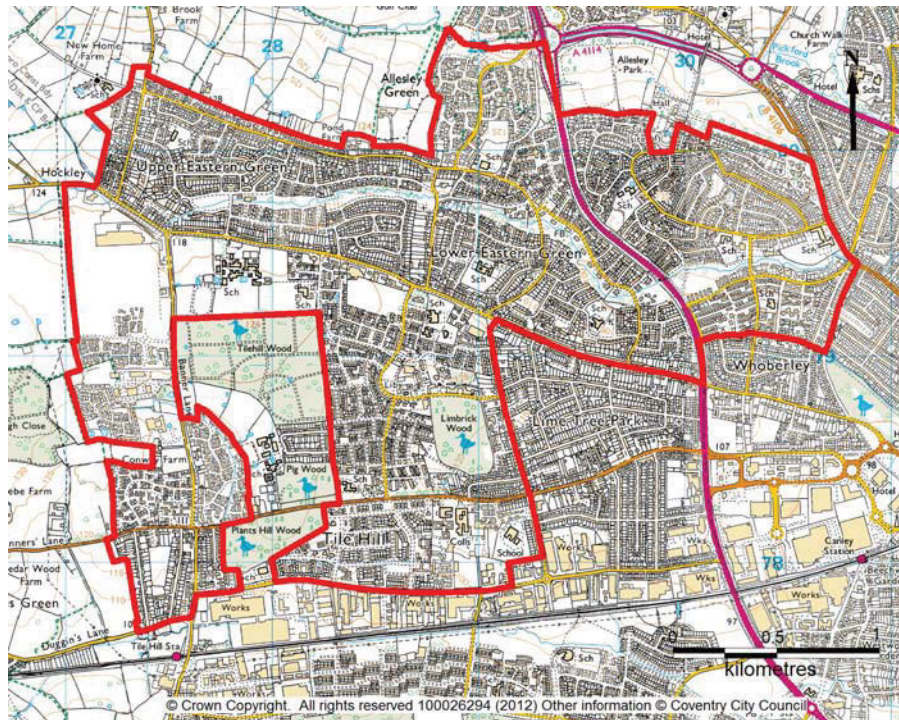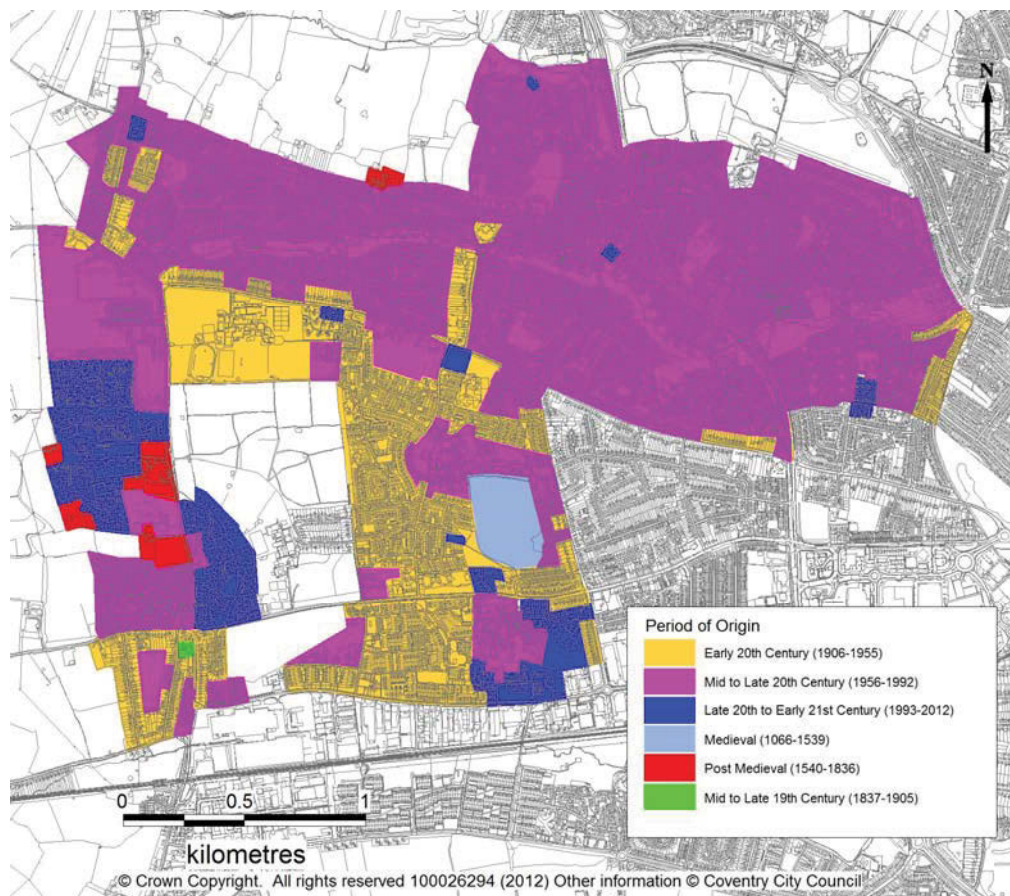

Heritage Designations in the Character Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 0
Archaeological Constraint Areas: 15
Listed Buildings: 34
Locally Listed Buildings: 6
Conservation Areas: 0
Registered Parks and Gardens: 0

Historic Development

Vigorous development of housing only began in the 1950s in the south of the Character Area whilst the north had been developed by the end of the 1960s. Until the 1950s, the Character Area predominantly comprised enclosed, agricultural fields with intermittent farmsteads and country houses. However, the Character Area did not always solely

Period of Origin

Early 20th Century (1906-1955)
Mid to Late 20th Century (1956-1992)
Late 20th to Early 21st Century (1993-2012)
Medieval (1066-1539)
Post Medieval (1540-1836)
Mid to Late 19th Century (1837-1905)

0   0.5   1
kilometres

comprise of agricultural land. In the medieval period the boundary of Allesley Deer Park extended much further south than today, to the edge of Broad Lane. A large part of the Character Area to the east of Mount Nod Primary School falls within the area of the former deer park which probably dated from the 12th or early 13th century when hunting was a fashionable pastime among the Norman aristocracy. The park would also have been a useful resource for timber and building stone. It is uncertain when the park was abandoned but it was probably converted back into agricultural use by the end of the 15th century, the park boundary comprising of a 'park pale' bank and ditch still survive in some locations amongst the suburban housing. Enclosures are recorded in the south of the Character Area in a 1597 survey which also indicates that the road alignments of Broad Lane, Park Hill Lane and Eastern Green Road have remained unchanged since that time. A 1766 survey indicates some housing existed along Broad Lane and also records Hawthorne Lane. 19th century surveys record very small hamlets of Lower Eastern Green, Upper Eastern Green and Hockley. Between 1905 and 1925 a small residential area was built to the south west of the Character Area along Station Avenue and New Road and by 1936 small ribbon developments had grown along Eastern Green Road, Broad Lane and Hockley Lane. A 1955 map shows extensive residential development to the south of Broad Lane and also an industrial area west of Banner Lane. The works were originally developed at this location as part of the Shadow Factory initiative, a programme run by the Ministry of Aircraft Production with the aim of expanding the aircraft industry. The project was initiated in 1936 in response to political developments in Europe. Factories were deliberately located on the fringes of

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cities to reduce the risk of being damaged by air raids. By 1955 the factory was producing tractors instead of aircraft and belonged to the Standard Motor Company. The factory was bought by Massey-Ferguson in 1959 which ran the factory for the next 40 years. By the end of the 1960s residential development to the north of Broad Lane was completed and the entire Character Area was now developed mostly with housing and associated amenities.

Modern Character

The Character Area overwhelmingly comprises mid-20th century residential developments, with small pocket of earlier settlement on Dial House Lane and Lower Eastern Green Lane. Many of the houses in this area are recorded on an 1809 survey and some of them have Listed Building status. The first phase of modern housing development in the Character Area was to the south of Broad Lane in the 1950s. The second phase began soon after to the north of Broad Lane and was completed in the 1960s. Both phases of development consist of small house plots, a mixture of terraced, semi-detached and detached houses, and long, curving road layouts. All of the properties have small front gardens, most of which are used for off-road parking. In general, there is more terraced housing to the south of Broad Lane and the back gardens tend to be smaller than the properties to the north of Broad Lane. To the north of Broad Lane many of the properties are semi-detached with small areas of detached housing. Housing to the south of Broad Lane has a slightly more spacious layout, with many grass verges, trees and pocket parks. There is also a wooded area to the south of the Character Area. There tend to be fewer trees and pocket parks within the residential areas to the north of Broad Lane, although the river floodplain provides an area of open green space. The architectural style of the housing to the south of Broad Lane is very plain with few decorative features and all of the houses are uniform in style. The front gardens tend not to have boundaries. Housing to the north of Broad Lane is also very plain and homogenous in style. Some of the houses have inbuilt garages. Front gardens to the north are larger with low brick walls defining the boundaries. Throughout the Character Area are amenities integrated with the housing including several schools, pubs and churches.


1960s residential properties Upper Eastern Green Lane

Geology and Topography

The Character Area overlies argillaceous rocks (sedimentary rock formed by clay deposits) and sandstone. This geology is known as Tile Hill Mudstone Formation. Alluvium deposits of sand with clay and gravel is present in the vicinity of the Guphill Brook and glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel is present to the south of the Character Area. The area has a hilly relief and falls between 115m and 125m above sea level.
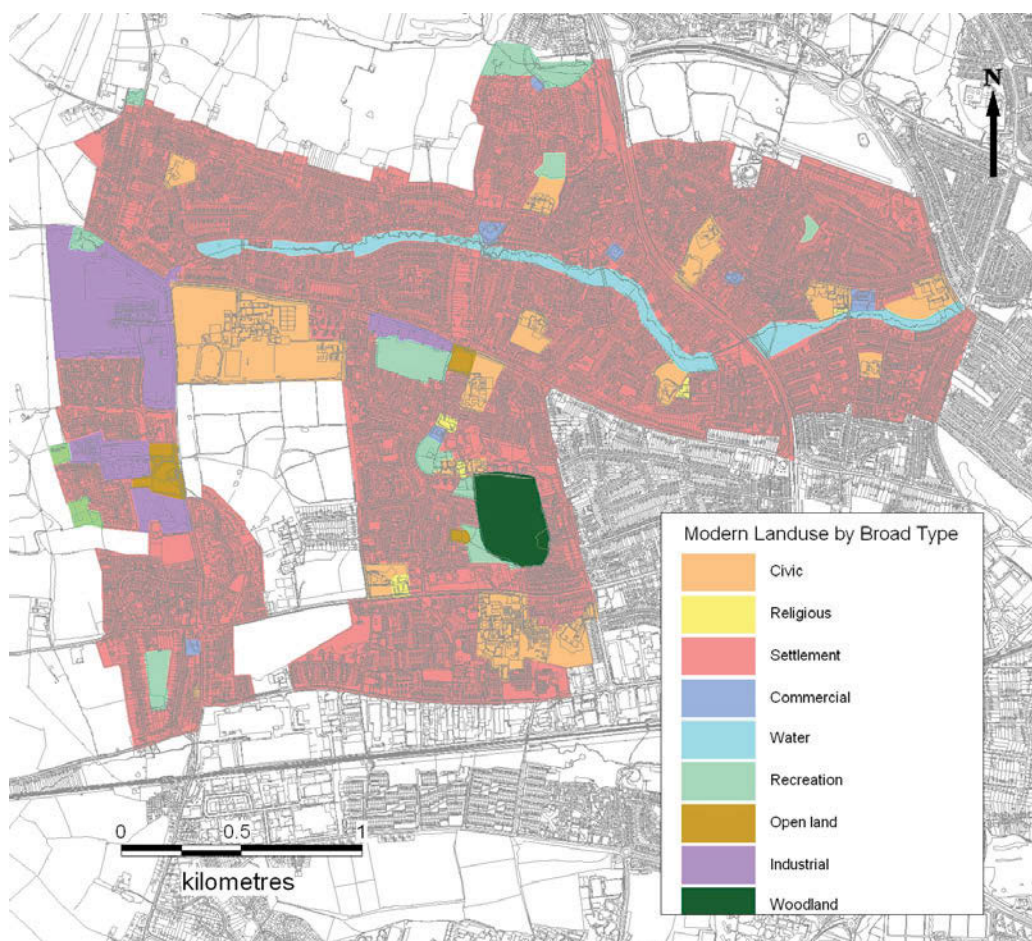
18th Century cottages along Unicorn Lane

Condon and Radford Character Area   *HLC Area 40*

Location and Context
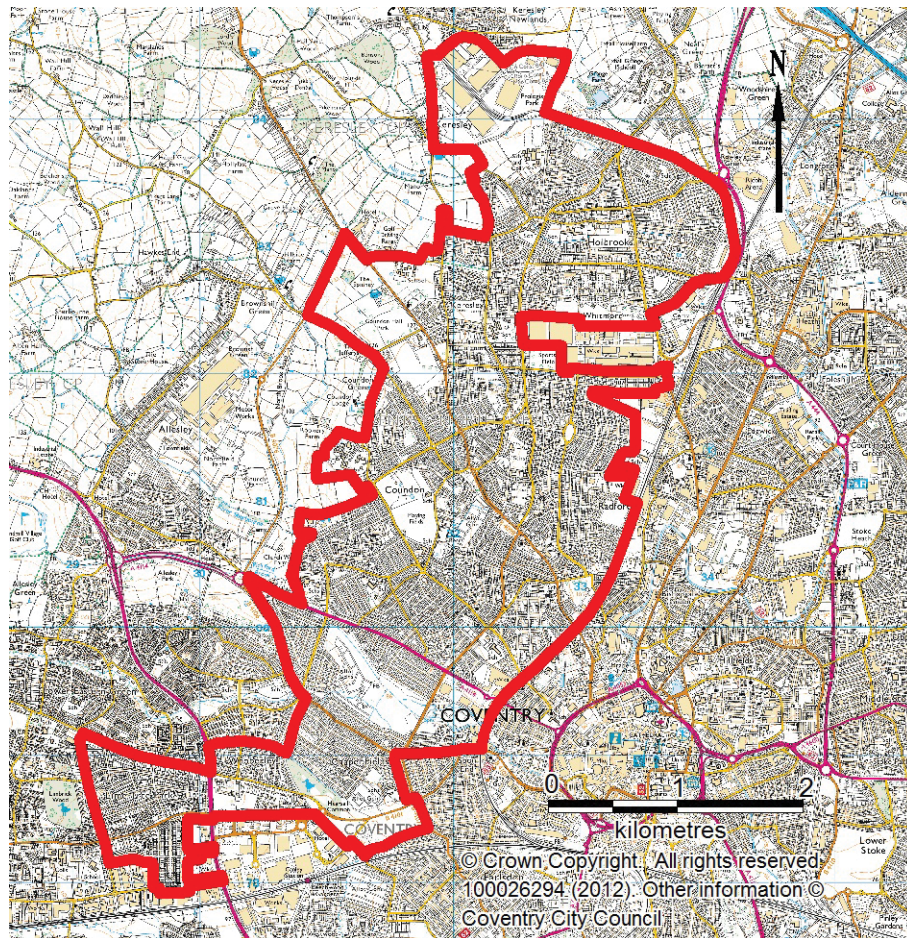
This is an extensive Character Area located to the west of the city centre. It predominantly comprises housing, although there is a small light industrial estate located in the north. The Character Area is bordered by an industrial area to the south and a mixed-use industrial and residential area to the east. The majority of the Character Area to the west borders onto agricultural fields.

Heritage Designations in the Character Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 0
Archaeological Constraint Areas: 24
Listed Buildings: 9
Locally Listed Buildings: 19
Conservation Areas: 0
Registered Parks and Gardens: 0

Historic Development

Period of Origin

- Early 20th Century (1906-1955)
- Late 20th to Early 21st Century (1993-2012)
- Mid to Late 20th Century (1956-1992)
- Post Medieval (1540-1836)
- Mid to Late 19th Century (1837-1905)
- Medieval (1066-1539)
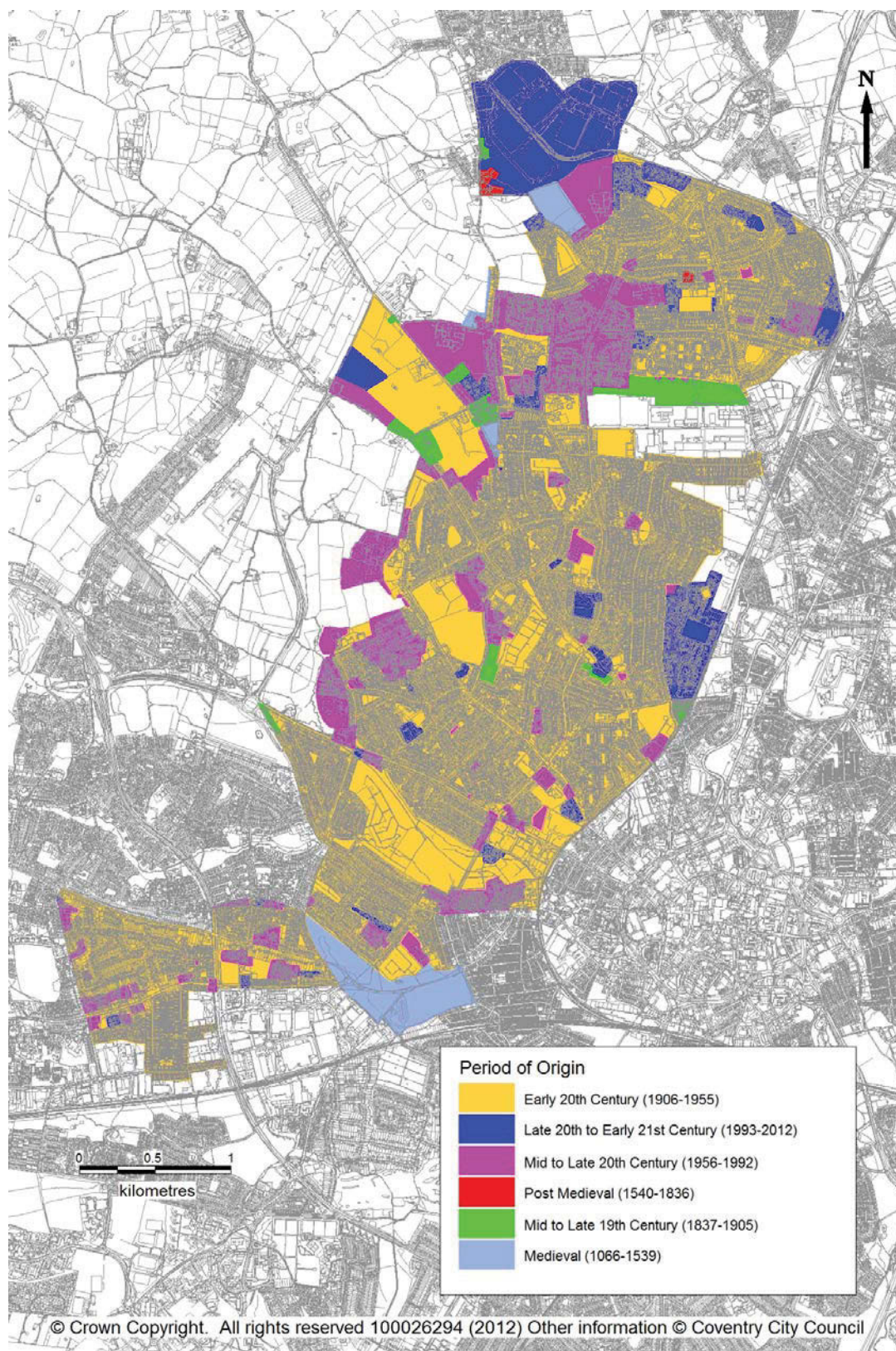
By the early 1400s the medieval landscape in the central part of the Character Area comprised assarts and settlement around areas of common known as Normansgrene and Reynolds Field Green, in the area of the present Coundon Green and Norman Place Road. In the area to the south of the current Coundon Court Road there was an open field called Chapel Field and immediately to the east another area of assarts. Below Southbank Road was another open field, while another area of assarts is known to have existed to the east of Radford Road. There were further assarts to the north in Keresley and an open field called Leighton's Field on the site of what is now Prologis Park. On the southern border of the Character Area stood the medieval moated Manor House of Sponna which was recorded in a document of 1253. The site is now occupied by the Black Horse pub and is of high archaeological potential. Another moated site was recorded in a survey of 1581 at the corner of the current Brownshill Green Road and Brackenhurst Road. The Character Area includes part of the ancient hamlet of Radford, which lay on either side of the Radford Road, a medieval route which was later turnpiked. Enclosures are known to have existed here in the medieval period to the east of Radford Road and a mill stood to the north of the current Bede Road.

Several roads in use today are recorded in the 1410-11 Cartulary of St. Mary's Priory including Hollyfast Lane (recorded as Le Wall'lane in the 13th century); Scotts Lane (recorded as Le Hullelane); Sadler Road (recorded as Le Ledgegatelane); Parkgate Road (recorded as Walsychelane) and Nunts Lane. A later survey of 1605 records an unnamed road which has the same alignment as the current Southbank Road.

In 1586 a great house with extensive ornamental gardens, known as New House, was built to the west of Conrad Road. The building was relatively short lived and was demolished in 1778. Other 16th century buildings still survive on Sandpits Lane including The Beechwood Hotel and Akon House.

The rural landscape saw relatively little change over the centuries apart from the enclosure of the medieval open fields. The mid-19th Century tithe maps indicate that the entire Character Area comprised small enclosed fields, which are also shown on the 1888 and 1905 Ordnance Survey Maps and it was not until the early 20th Century that changes to the landscape occurred with agricultural land being given up for development. A vast new works for Daimler was built in 1907-08 on Stripes Farm adjacent to the Nuneaton railway line which acted as a stimulus for new residential developments for the workforce. A garden suburb development by Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin was started on Lydgate Road in 1912 but was not completed due to the start of the Great War. However a high quality housing scheme for the Ministry of Munitions was completed on Engleton Road in 1918. During the War, an area of industrial hostels, called Monks Park Cottages, were built to the north of Holbrooks Park. The hostels were built to provide housing for workers employed by a munitions factory located just outside the Character Area along Swallow Road. After the First World War, the munitions factory was bought by Jaguar and converted into a motor works and this area is still in industrial use today. By 1955 the site of Monks Park Cottages had been redeveloped for modern houses. Further large housing estates were built in the Fowler Road area in 1924 and were followed by an estate around Beake Avenue in 1930. By the Second World War the area had been completely built up. Other early 20th Century

developments in the Character Area included the opening of Coventry Colliery and an associated railway in the north. At the end of the 20th century the colliery was redeveloped into an industrial estate called Prologis Park. The remainder of the Character Area was developed for housing in the mid 1930s apart from the vicinity of Glentworth Avenue which developed in the second half of the 20th century.
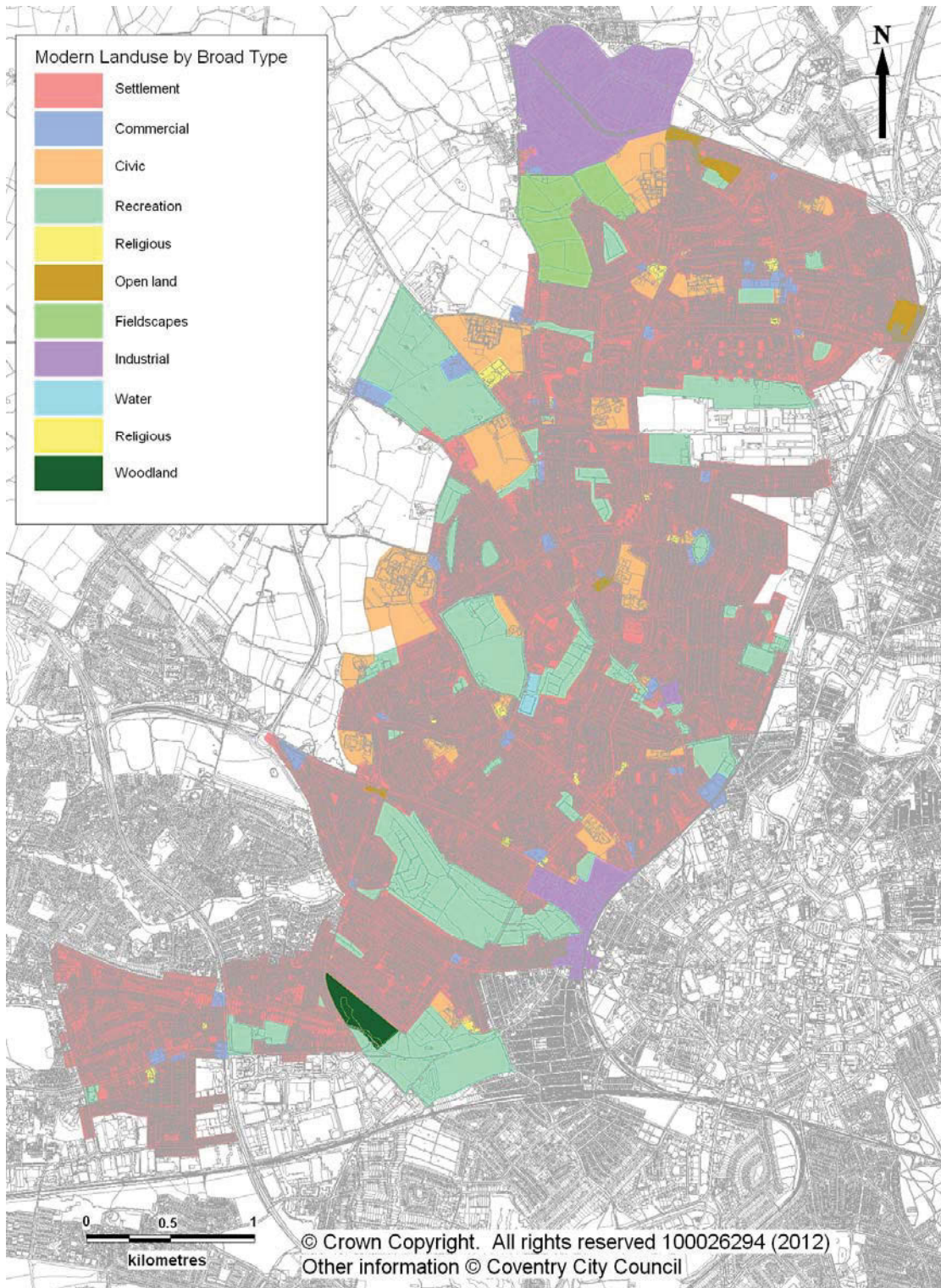

Typical semi-detached properties on Halford Lane

Inter-war housing on Keresley Green Road

Modern Character

Modern Landuse by Broad Type

- Settlement
- Commercial
- Civic
- Recreation
- Religious
- Open land
- Fieldscapes
- Industrial
- Water
- Religious
- Woodland

The Character Area comprises small semi-detached and small terraced houses built in a rapid and extensive phase of residential development in the inter war period. This rather compressed layout comprises straight streets forming a grid pattern, with house plots built right up into the street corners and occasional straight, single-headed cul de sacs. The road

layout is particularly regimented in the south of the Character Area. In the north, the layout is a little more fluid with longer, curving roads, many of which pre-date the 1930s housing. There are pockets of later development in the vicinity of Everdon Road, Forland Way and Madeira Croft which contrast with the uniformity of the rest of the Character Area. Overall, the architecture is homogenous and repetitive with the exceptions of the garden suburb style developments on Lydgate Road and Engleton Road which are more arts and crafts in style. Most houses have bay windows and an arched doorway and are often pebble-dashed. All of the houses have small gardens to the front and rear. In general, the front gardens are bounded by low, brick walls. Some of the front gardens have been converted for parking, although many of the houses, particularly the terraces, have gardens which are too small for cars. Consequently, the streets are congested with on-road parking. The pavements are narrow with no grass verges or trees. The straight, congested, narrow roads and pavements with repeating architecture create confined, channelled views. The compact housing has little green space or trees but access to areas of large open space is available at Hearsall Common to the south of the Character Area, along the River Sherbourne and at Holbrooks Park. Large areas of allotment gardens are also present throughout the Character Area. Integrated with the housing are schools, many with large playing fields, pubs and small shopping parades, for example, along Jubilee Crescent. In general, however, the housing is of high density with relatively few pocket parks or amenities. The area underwent an extensive and rapid change in the inter-war period and very little of the pre 20th century landscape survives here.

Geology and Topography

The Character Area overlies sandstone and mudstone. There is an area of sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits in the north and areas of sand and gravel alluvium deposits dispersed across the whole Character Area. The topography is hilly. Overall, the land rises gradually from 100m above sea level in the south of the Character Area, to 125m in the north.

Alderman's Green Character Area   *HLC Area 41*
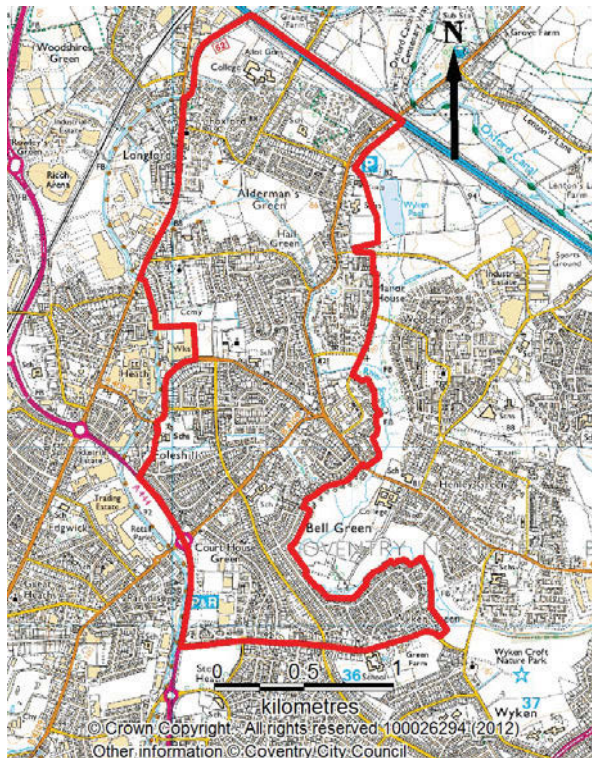
Location and Context

Residential Character Area located to the north east of the city centre. The Character Area is bounded by the River Sowe to the east and by a mixed-use residential and industrial Character Area to the west.

Heritage Designations in the Character Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 0
Archaeological Constraint Areas: 3
Listed Buildings: 3
Locally Listed Buildings: 14
Conservation Areas: 0
Registered Parks and Gardens: 0

Historic Development

The landscape during the medieval period is likely to have comprised areas of common land, open fields and assarts interspersed with small areas of settlement. An area of common land called le Jakwaste is known from the 1410-11 St. Mary's Priory Cartulary to have existed in the north of the character area with an open field system further south in the area of Windmill Road and Old Church Road. Nucleated settlement may have existed at Hall Green, Bell Green and Spring Road. The Cartulary also records two lanes which are still present today. The current Jaker's Road was known as Jaklane in the early 15th century and Alderman's Green Road was originally called Le Redway. It is likely that Old Church Road also existed during the medieval period.

In 1775, the open fields and areas of waste were enclosed through the Foleshill Inclosure Award which encompassed the whole of the Character Area. A second phase of settlement occurred as a result of the early development of the mining industry. Unable to build on enclosed fields, squatter cottages for the miners sprang up on areas of roadside waste along the current Old Church Road and Bell Green Road. Bell Green Road, Henley Road, Longford Road and Hurst Road were recorded in 1775. Other roads recorded in 1775 but with different names are Grange Road – then known as Coney Lane, Windmill Road – then known as Windmill Lane. Foleshill corn mill is also included in the 1775 survey and the mill house is still present, to the south of the current Egret Walk.
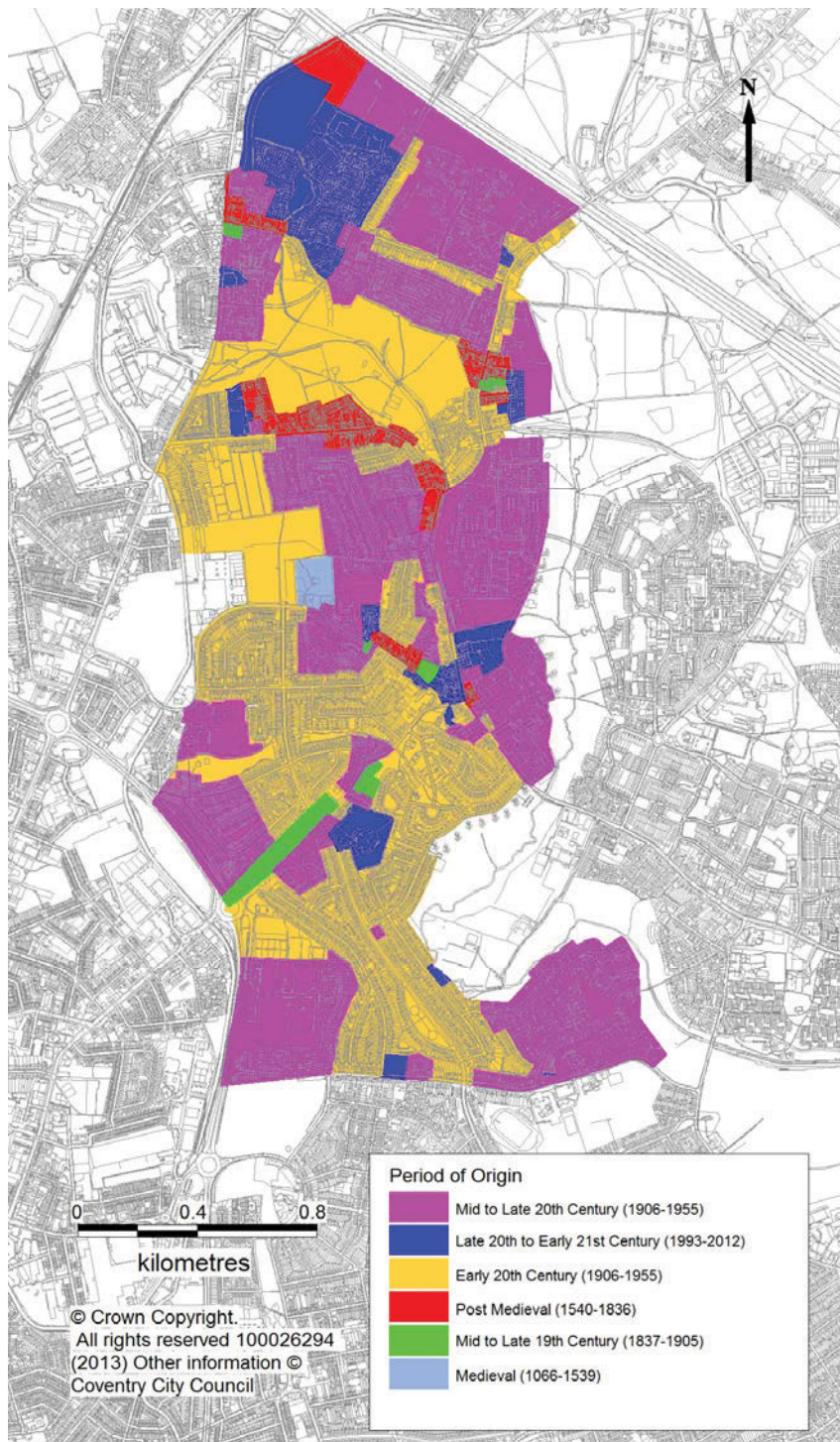
Nineteenth Century and early 20th century maps indicate that, prior to the development of large areas of housing, there had been little change to the landscape since the time of the Inclosure Award in 1775 and much of the Character Area still comprised small, enclosed agricultural fields. Modern residential development began in the south of the Character Area in the 1930s. At this time, a motor works called the Courthouse Green Works was also built to the west of the Character Area. The site was redeveloped as an out-of-town shopping centre in the late 20th century. The most concentrated period of house building took place in the 1950s and 1960s as development progressed northwards. In the north of the Character Area, ribbon development along the roads had occurred by 1955 and further development took place in the 1960s and 1970s. The last suburban areas to be built were in the vicinity of Anderton Road and Bayliss Avenue, to the very north of the Character Area, at the end of the 20th century.

Period of Origin

- Mid to Late 20th Century (1906-1955)
- Late 20th to Early 21st Century (1993-2012)
- Early 20th Century (1906-1955)
- Post Medieval (1540-1836)
- Mid to Late 19th Century (1837-1905)
- Medieval (1066-1539)

Modern Character

The Character Area comprises residential properties and associated amenities. Although engulfed by development in the 20th century, pockets of earlier settlement survive at the

junctions of Henley Road and Bell Green Road; Hurst Road and Grange Road as well as at the corner of Alderman's Green Road and Windmill Road. The style of the modern housing varies, reflecting the slow development of the properties from the south to the north of the Character Area, spanning from the 1930s to the end of the 20th century. In general, the housing consists of small plots and throughout the Character Area there is a mixture of terraces and semi-detached properties. There is a slight variation in the style of the road layouts, although overall the streets tend to be long, curving roads with cul-de-sacs. Most of the properties have small gardens to the front and rear. Housing built at the end of the 20th century in the north of the Character Area is set back from the road with room for off road parking. Although some properties to the south have had the front gardens converted into driveways, most of the earlier properties have low brick wall boundaries to the front of the houses. Consequently, residential roads in the south tend to be congested with parked cars, although long curving roads and variety in the front gardens create a sense of openness. Variation exists in the architecture from street to street, but within individual roads the houses are uniform in style. Overall the houses have little decoration with brick and pebble-dash fronts, and terraced houses in particular are plain. Some housing incorporates decorative features including bay windows and arched door lintels. Although there are areas of compact housing, amenities including schools, pocket parks and allotments are integrated with the housing.

Longford Park is located in the centre of the Character Area and the River Sowe and its associated floodplain is present to the east. Consequently, it includes areas of large, green open spaces and trees, which is a contrast with most other residential areas in Coventry. Several hedgerow boundaries within and around the perimeter of Longford Park relate to the 'ancient enclosures' that are recorded on the 1775 Inclosure Map and may be of 16th Century or earlier date. There are no Conservation Areas in the Character Area and just three listed buildings; St Thomas' Church (Grade II), built in 1874 and St Lawrence's Church (Grade II*), whose west tower and north aisle date to the late medieval period. There are several locally listed buildings with many clustered around Co-operative Street, including a church, Sunday School and hall which were built in the late 19th to early 20th century.


Riley Square, Bell Green
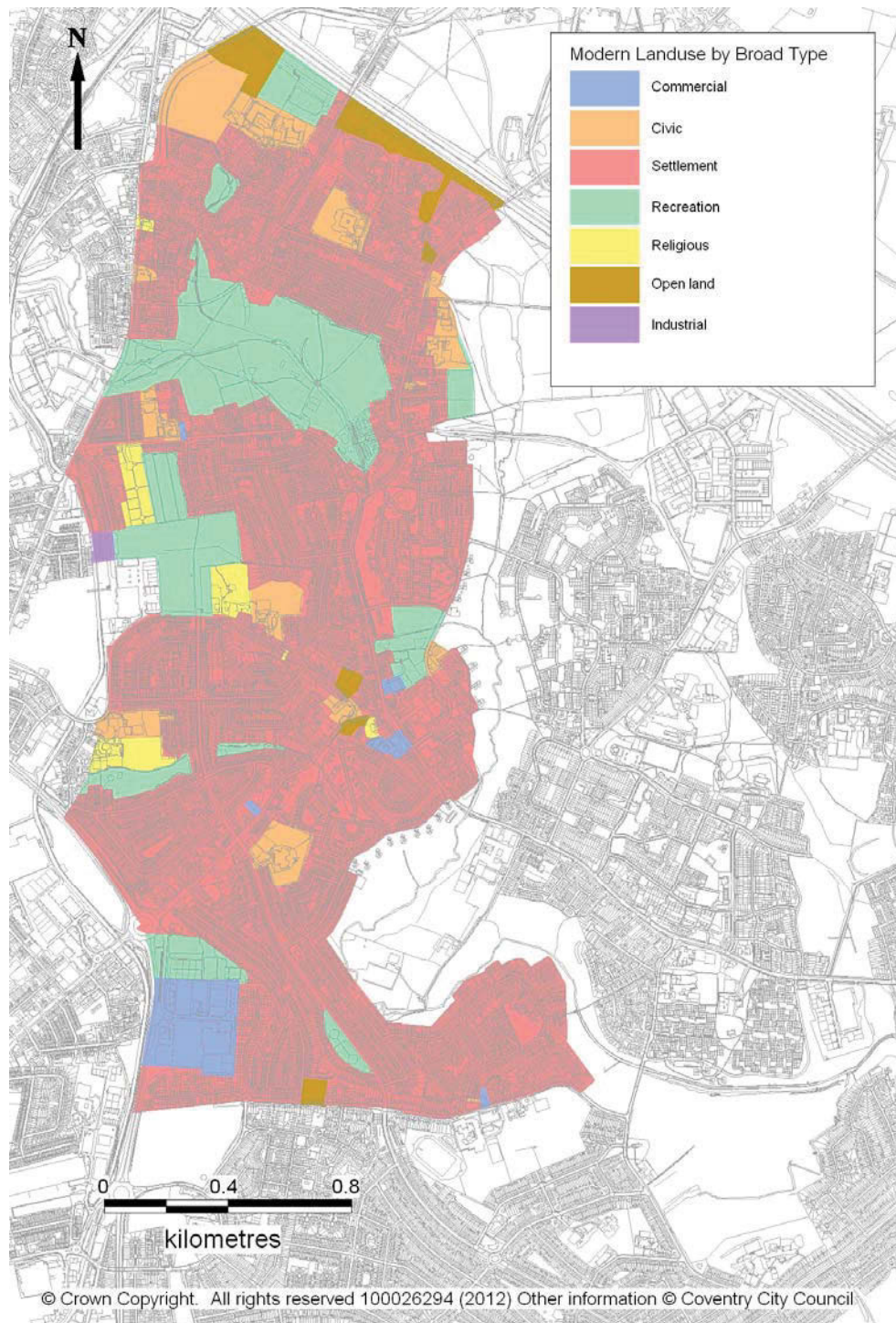
Geology and Topography

The Character Area lies over an area of sandstone and mudstone. The drift geology comprises alluvium and glaciofluvial deposits of sand, clay and gravel. This is a flat, relatively low lying area of land between 80m and 90m above sea level.

Woodway Park Character Area   *HLC Area 42*

Location and Context

The Character Area is located in the north east of Coventry. It is predominantly a residential area with a light industrial estate to the north. The Character Area is bordered by the River Sowe to the south and west. The M6 runs along the northern boundary and a commercial/business park is located to the east.
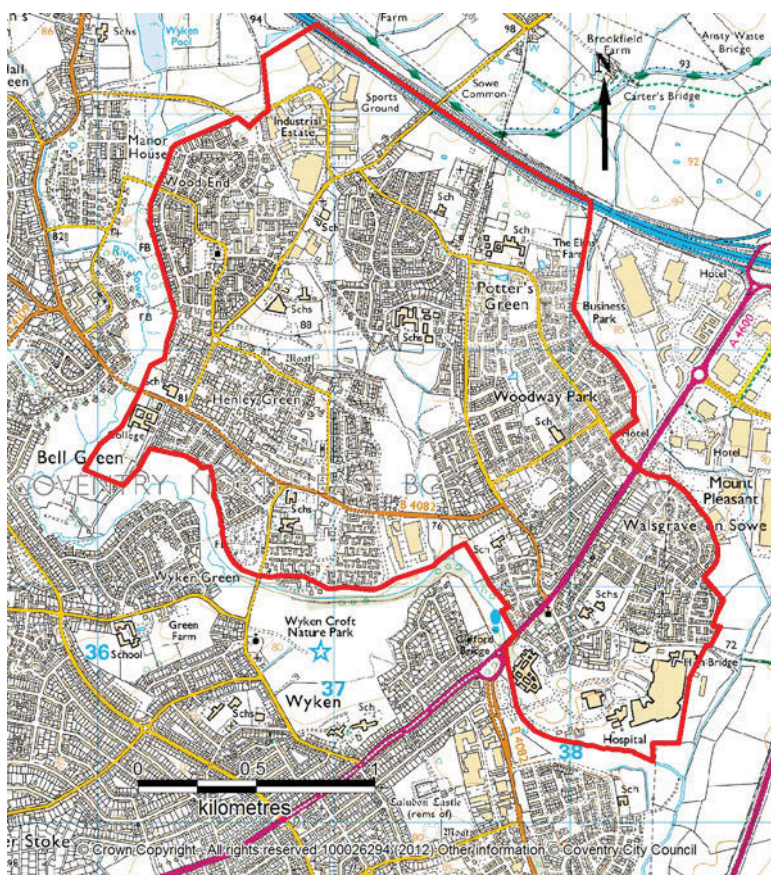
Heritage Designations in the Character Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 0
Archaeological Constraint Areas: 23
Listed Buildings: 8
Locally Listed Buildings: 16
Conservation Areas: 0
Registered Parks and Gardens: 0

Historic Development

Settlement in the medieval period would have been concentrated around the village of Walsgrave that was then known as Sowe. The village was clustered around the church with a moated manor house to the south where the hospital is now sited. The village would have been surrounded by open fields beyond which were large areas of common land to the north. A further area of settlement was present at Potters Green on Woodway Lane, which is potentially the site of medieval ceramic production. In the northwest was an area of enclosed fields which formed part of the Manor of Attoxhale, which like Sowe was owned by St Mary's Priory in Coventry. The centre of the manor was a large moated manor house located in what is now Moat House Park north of Winston Avenue.

By the mid-17th Century the open fields had been enclosed and the area comprised a large number of small, planned agricultural enclosures. Woodway Lane is also recorded in 18th century documents Potters Green Road itself is not recorded, but the presence of cottages on a 1778 estate survey to the west of the current Cardinal Wiseman RC Schools indicates

the strong likelihood that the road dates to at least the 18th century and probably earlier. The Oxford Canal was built through the north of the area in the late 18th Century. By the 19th Century the landscape was still dominated by agriculture but there was also the addition of coal mining with opening of the Craven and Alexandra Collieries. Tramways associated with the collieries were also built. The 1888 Ordnance Survey Map shows that additional roads had developed within the Character Area by this date, including Shiltern Lane, School House Lane, Hall Lane, Woodway Avenue, Deedmore Road, Ansty Road, and Henley Road. By 1905 the Wyken Mineral Branch Railway had connected Alexandra Colliery and Wyken Colliery located to the north. Squatter housing associated with mining had developed along Woodway Lane and Shiltern Lane and this continued to grow up until 1925 with further housing being built along Henley Road and to the north of Potter's Green Lane. By 1936, however, the collieries had closed and ribbon development ceased.
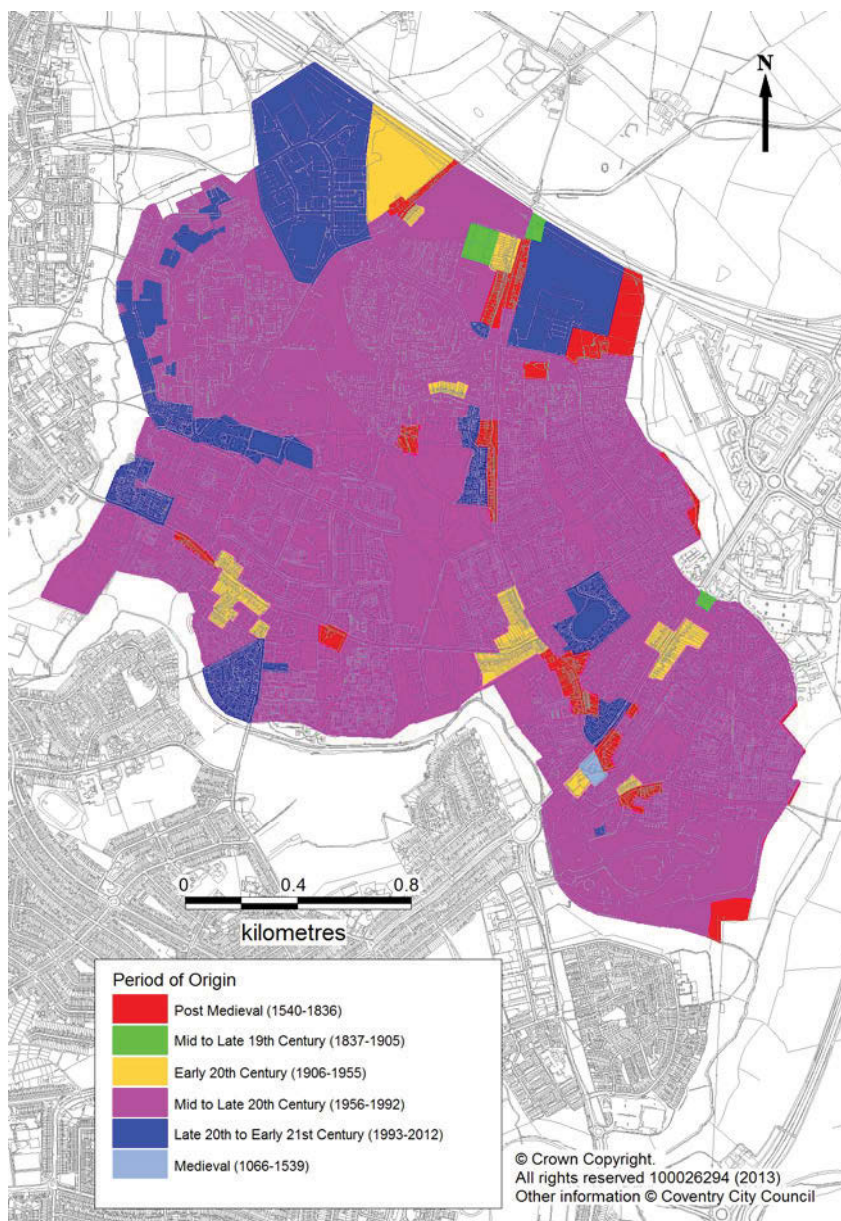
There was relatively little residential development in the Character Area until the 1960s. By 1967 large swathes of houses had been built in the west of the Character Area at Wood End and Henley Green. Towards the south, Walsgrave Hospital had been built by 1974. The site was extensively redeveloped circa 2005. The most recent housing is located in the east of the Character Area and was built at the end of the 20th century. A light industrial park of a similar date was built in the north of the Character Area on part of the Wyken Colliery site.

Modern Character

The Character Area predominantly comprises small semi-detached houses, with areas of small terraces and detached houses developed in the second half of the 20th century. However, a small but concentrated pocket of buildings originally dating to the 16th or 17th Century survives to the east of Woodway Lane, opposite the Craven Arms pub. Further historic buildings survive in the village of Walsgrave on Hall Lane and along the Hinckley Road. Much of the squatter housing associated with the mining industry was replaced at the
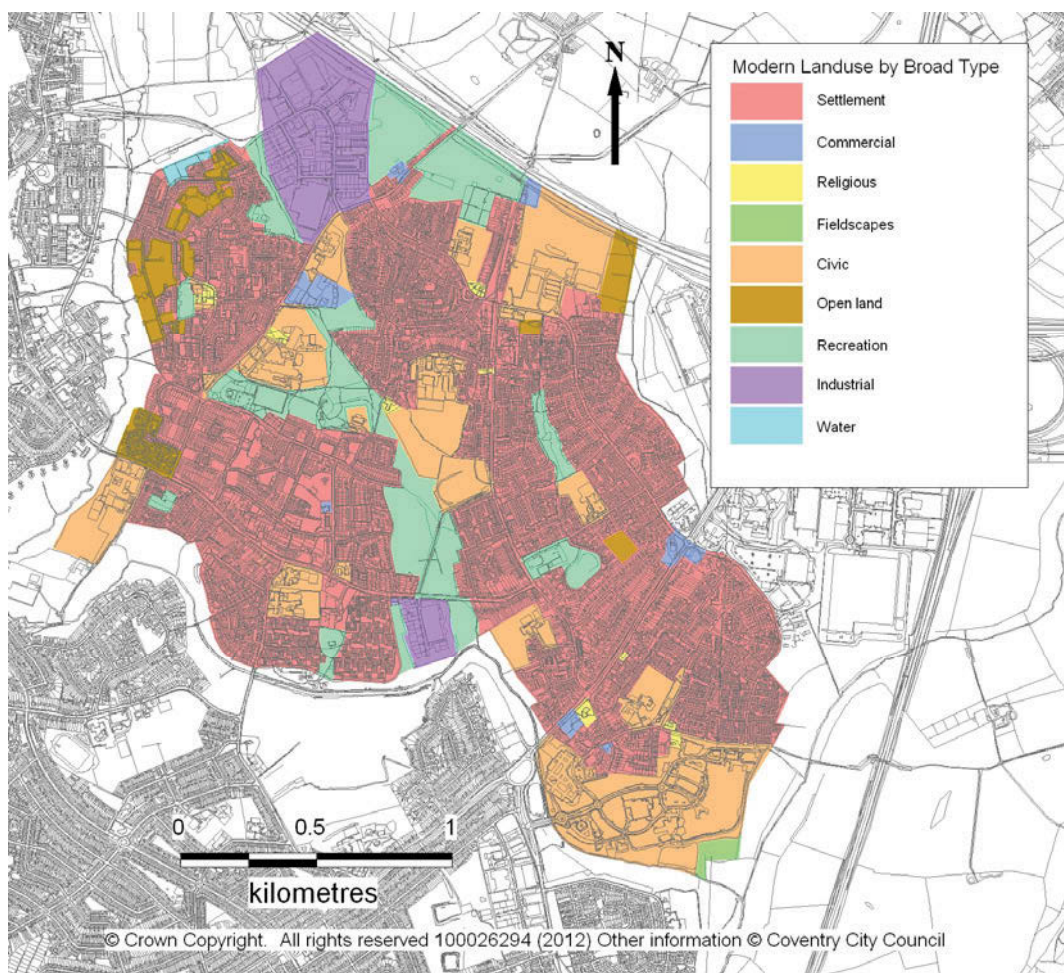
beginning of the 20th Century with modern housing although some survives along Woodway Lane near to Walsgrave Cemetery. The post-war estates to the west of the Character Area

in Wood End are set amongst generous amounts of green space while the later housing to the east such as Manor Farm Estate was arranged more densely. In general, the modern properties have small gardens to the front and rear and are located on long, curving roads with many cul de sacs. Some areas have a very distinct road layout, for example in the vicinities of Doncaster Close, Sundrew Street and Woodway Close. Across the Character Area there is a great variation in style of the architecture but within streets the housing is uniform in style and usually very plain. The building materials tend to be brick, pebbledash and tile roofs. Much of the housing has driveways to the front and most of the houses have garages. Consequently the roads tend not to be congested with parked vehicles. The pavements are narrow with no trees or grass verges but the curving roads and hidden views create a sense of space. There are few amenities integrated with the housing but a corridor of schools, playing fields, sports facilities and some green open space runs down the centre of the Character Area.

Geology and Topography

The Character Area overlies sandstone to the west and mudstone to the east. Drift deposits include a small area of Wolston Clay to the north. Alluvium and glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel are dispersed throughout the Character Area.

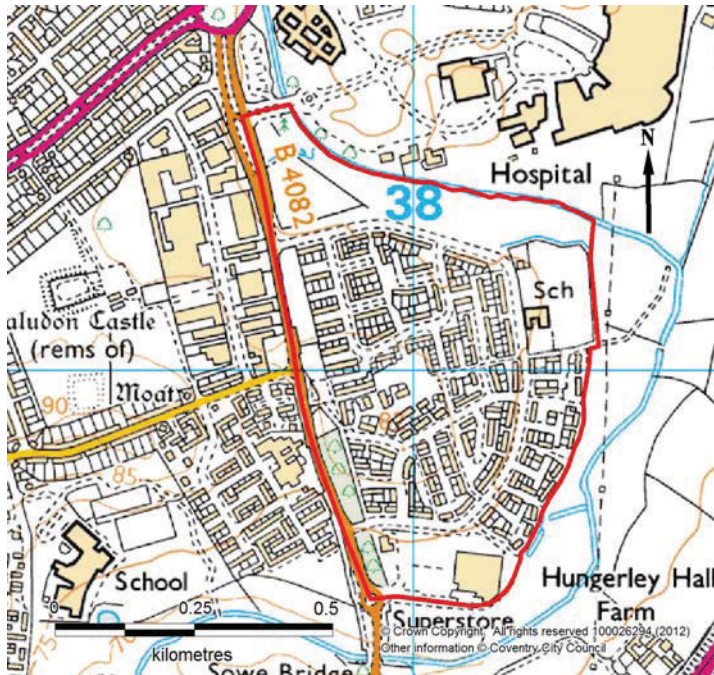

View south along Hinckley Road

Historic properties on the corner of Hinkley Road and Hall Lane

Hillmorton Road, Wood End

Church of St. Chad (designed by Sir Basil Spence)

Dorchester Way Character Area   *HLC Area 43*

Location and Context

Character Area comprising late 20th Century housing located on the eastern fringe of Coventry. It is almost entirely surrounded by a floodplain of the River Sowe. To the west of the Character Area is a small light industrial estate.
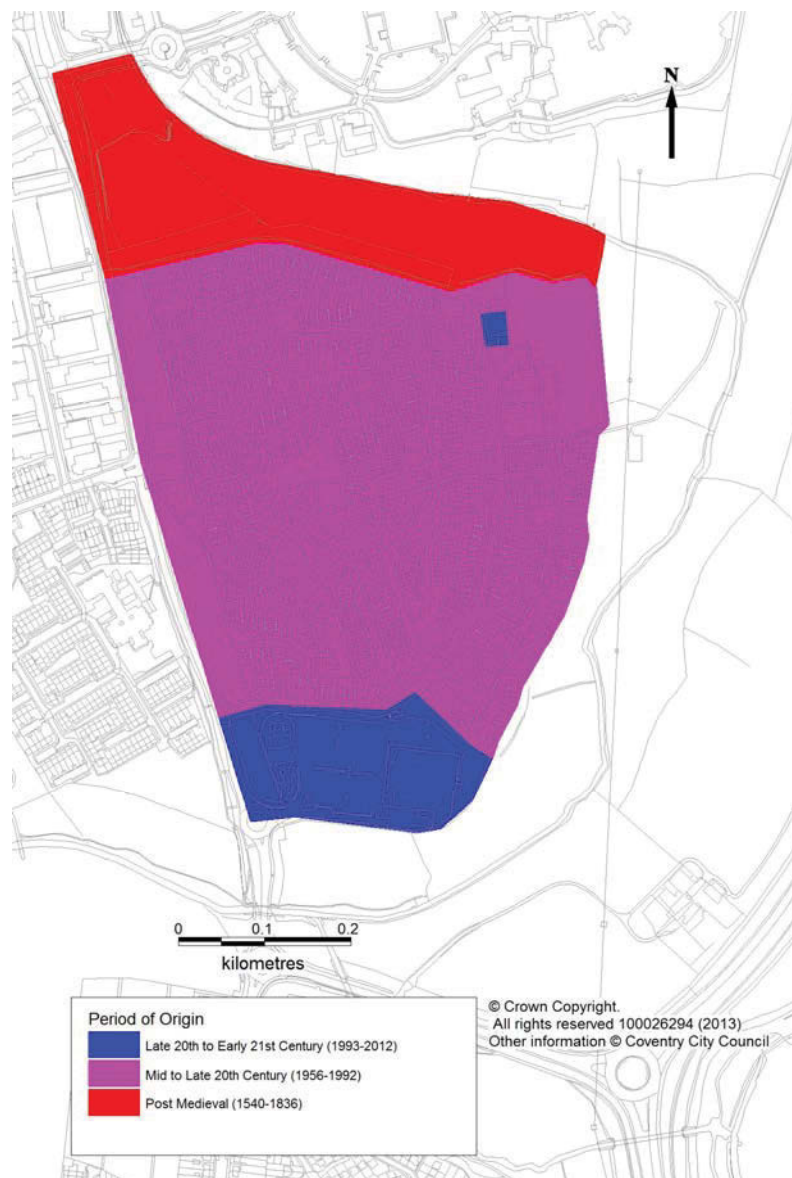
Heritage Designations in the Character Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 0
Archaeological Constraint Areas: 2
Listed Buildings: 0
Locally Listed Buildings: 0
Conservation Areas: 0
Registered Parks and Gardens: 0

Historic Development

The earliest documentary evidence relating to the Character Area is an estate survey produced in 1778, at which time the area comprised small, enclosed, agricultural fields with a farmstead located in the centre. The farmstead is recorded as Hungerley Hall Farm on an 1888 map and from 1905 it is called Ungley House Farm. This is perhaps a mistake as Hungerley Hall Farm is located to the east on the other side of the River Sowe. The landscape remained relatively unchanged until the 1930s but before or during the Second World War an industrial hostel was built to the west of the farm. This is one of several hostels constructed in Coventry at this time which provided housing for migrant factory workers, but also those who had lost their homes in the Coventry blitz. Ungley House Farm was last recorded on a 1967 map and by 1974 both it and hostel had been demolished. The rest of the Character Area remained as agricultural land. During the late 1970s and early 1980s much of the area was developed for housing and a school was built at the same time. A little later a supermarket was built at the southern end of the Character Area.

Period of Origin

- Late 20th to Early 21st Century (1993-2012)
- Mid to Late 20th Century (1956-1992)
- Post Medieval (1540-1836)

Modern Character

The Character Area is residential, consisting of a mix of semi-detached houses and terraces. The street pattern comprises long, curving roads with many cul de sacs. There are small green spaces integrated with the housing with a relatively large park in the centre of the housing estate. Footpaths lead between the houses to the main park. There are grass verges and occasional trees along the footpaths. Trees are also present in the parks. There are no trees or verges along the pavements probably because this would impede access to driveways. More parking spaces are available at the end of the cul de sacs. All of the houses have small gardens to the rear and are set back from the road with space for a driveway and a small garden area. Most of the houses have garages to the front of the properties but some garages are located to the rear. There are no physical boundaries to the front and the property boundaries are simply delineated by changes in paving or areas of lawn. The architecture of the housing is plain, comprising red brick and painted (usually

white) weatherboards. There are no decorative features on the windows or doors. The architecture within each street is homogenous but the uniformity is broken by the variety of the front gardens and driveways, and the curving roads which create hidden views. There are no amenities integrated with the housing although an out-of-town supermarket and primary school are located on the fringes of the development. At the north end there remains an area of open land which contains several hedgerow boundaries that are probably remnants of the 18th century field pattern.
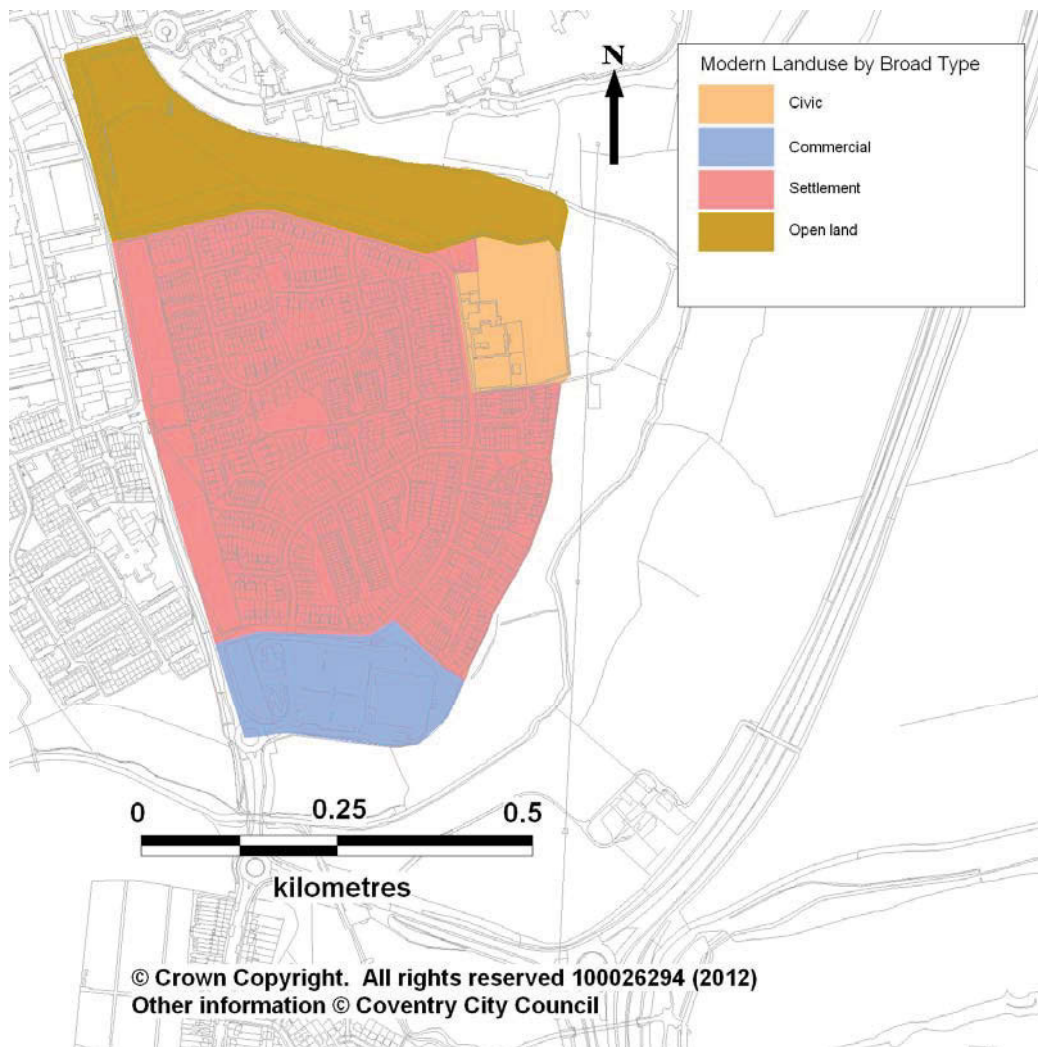
Overall, the Character Area has a feeling of seclusion. The development is almost completely surrounded by the River Sowe and its associated floodplain. An industrial area located to the west of the Character Area is segregated from the housing by a buffer zone of trees. Consequently, the Character Area is well screened from its surroundings.

Typical semi-detached houses on Blandford Avenue

Geology and Topography

The Character Area lies entirely over mudstone with a drift geology of sand, gravel, clay and silt deposits associated with the River Sowe. This is a flat, relatively low lying area of land between 75m and 80m above sea level.

Wyken and Upper Stoke Character Area   *HLC Area 44*

Location and Context
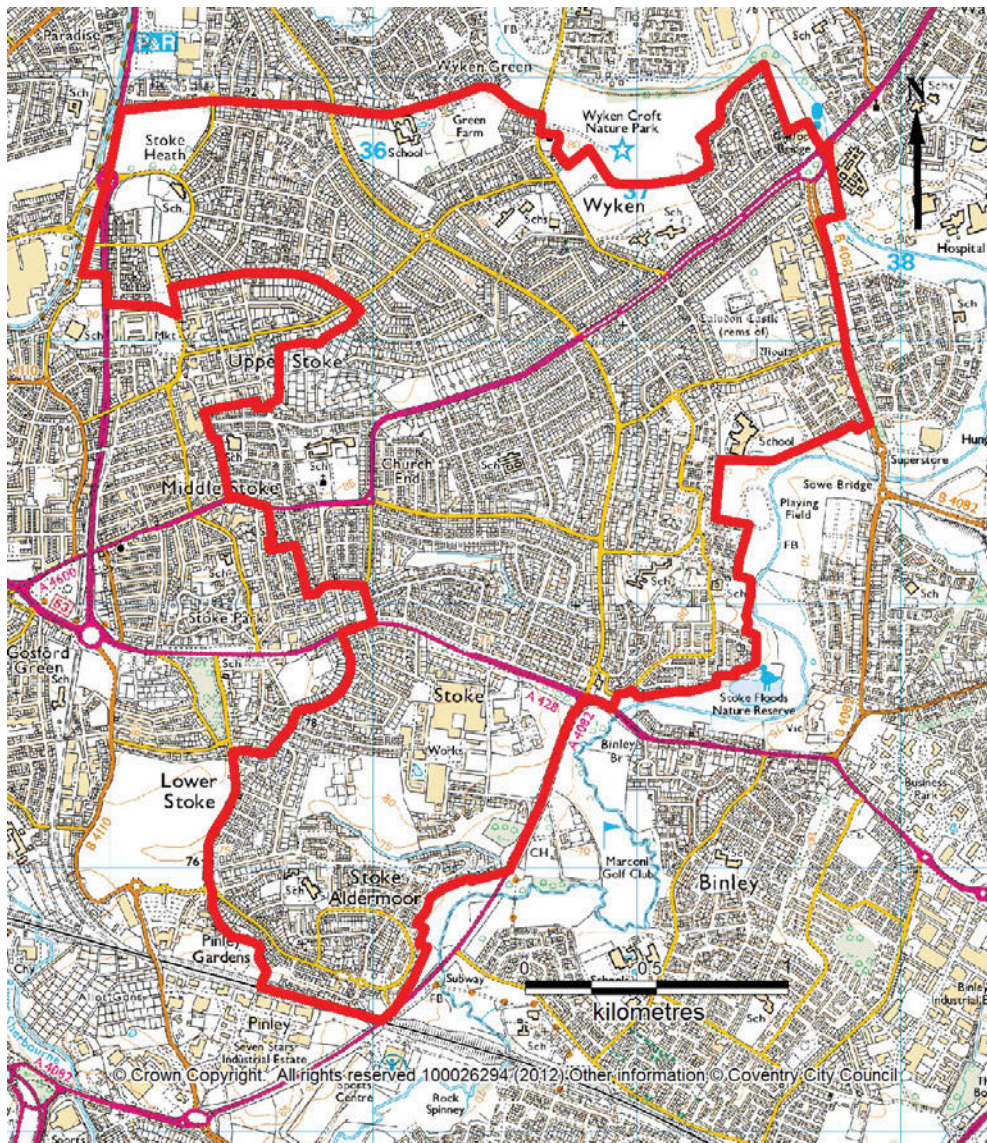
A Character Area located to the east of the city centre and comprising housing built in the mid-20th century. The east of the Character Area is bounded by the River Sowe and is otherwise surrounded by residential areas.

Heritage Designations in the Character Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 2
Archaeological Constraint Areas: 11
Listed Buildings: 8
Locally Listed Buildings: 1
Conservation Areas: 0
Registered Parks and Gardens: 0

Historic Development

In the medieval period much of the Character Area would have been covered by the open fields of the settlement of Stoke with the common land of Stoke Heath to the north. A range of medieval settlement sites are known from archaeological and documentary sources to be in the area. The most high status site is the 13th century Caludon Castle and deer park associated with the Langley family. Upstanding remains of the manor house's great hall can still be seen in Caludon Castle Park at Farren Road along with the earthworks of the moat and ornamental lake. A second moated site lies nearby to the south.

Remains of Caludon Castle in Caludon Castle Park, Farren Road

In Stoke, a manor house was located in the vicinity of Stoke Park School and Community Technical College. The medieval settlement of Stoke was probably located to the east of Shakespeare Street near to the 14th century church of St Michael's which remains today. The medieval moated grange of Biggin Hall was owned by the Cistercian monastery at Coombe was located close to where Biggin Hall Crescent stands today. The medieval settlement of Wyken would have been clustered around the 12th century church of St Mary Magdalene at Wyken Croft.

Period of Origin

- Late 20th to Early 21st Century (1993-2012)
- Early 20th Century (1906-1955)
- Mid to Late 20th Century (1956-1992)
- Mid to Late 19th Century (1837-1905)
- Post Medieval (1540-1836)
- Medieval (1066-1539)

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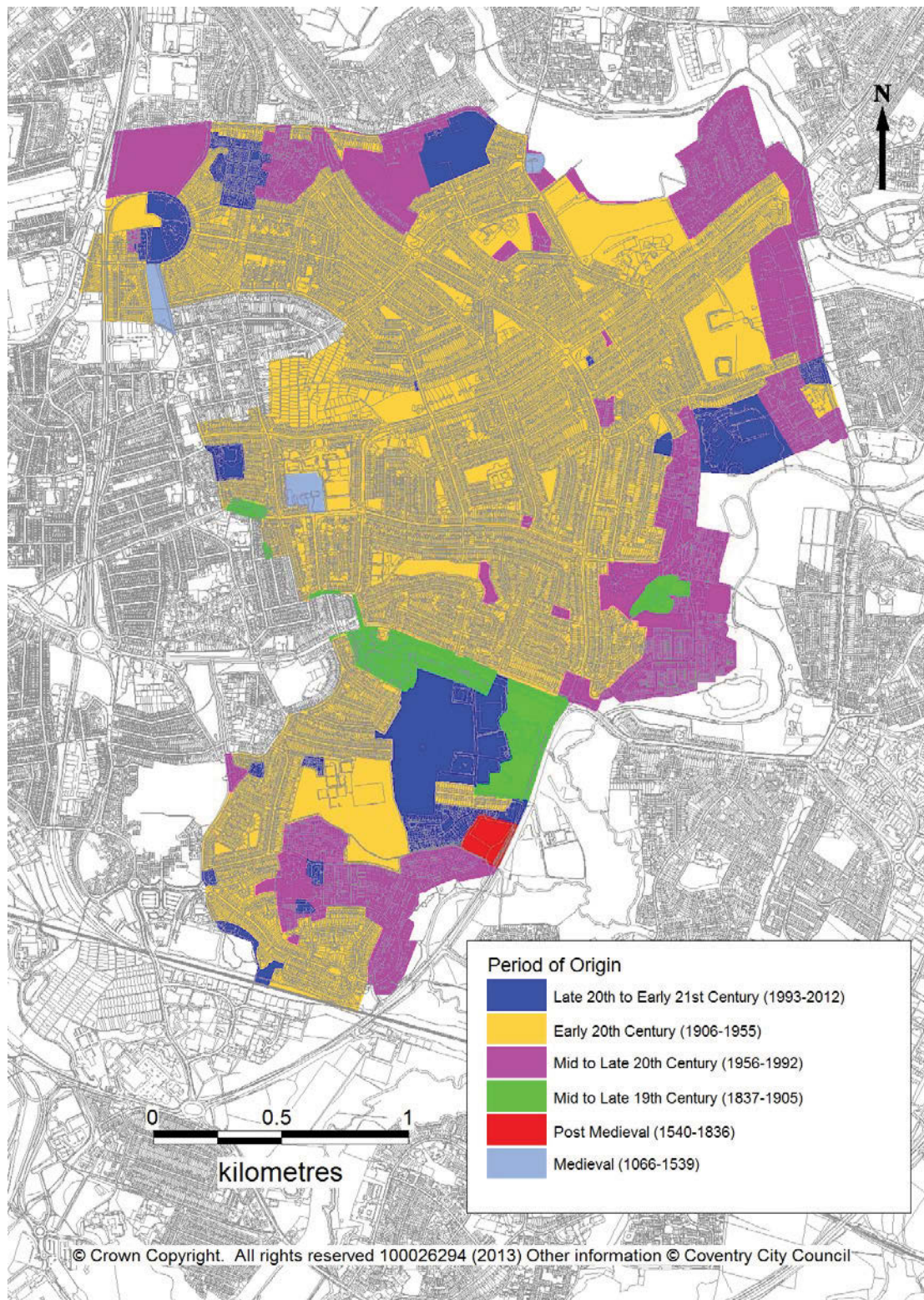
The medieval open fields were enclosed in the 17th century and the 18th and 19th century landscape continued to be dominated by agricultural fields interspersed with small settlements. Several country houses were built during this period and include Caludon House, Wyken House, Stoke House, The Springs, Copsewood Grange and The Hermitage along with three farmsteads located in the south of the Character Area; Copsewood Farm,

Pinley Farm and Pinleyfields Farm. A brickworks was present as Barras Heath in the northeast of the Character Area close to the canal and the last vestige of the common land. The brickworks was disued by 1905 and was replaced by 800 houses of the Stoke Heath Estate, built in 1916 to house munitions factory workers. The Peel-Conner Telephone works, later GEC, were established in the grounds of Copsewood Grange sometime prior to 1925 along with workforce housing along First and Second Avenue. Peel-Conner was the only major industrial site within the Character Area survived until it was closed and demolished sometime between 2007 and 2010.

Suburban housing expanded rapidly eastwards across the Character Area through the inter-war period. Some roads in the Character Area pre-date the development of housing. Walsgrave Road (which was previously known as Ansty Road) was recorded in 1778 and was turnpiked in 1812. Binley Road was turnpiked in 1754-5. Lilburne Lane is recorded in a 1668 survey and follows today's Wyken Croft. A lane running parallel with the current Glencoe Road is recorded in 1655. This road, known as Filley Lane, still exists as a strip separating gardens backing onto each other on Glencoe Road and Lindley Road. Occupation Road is recorded in 1888.

Modern Character

The Character Area predominantly comprises of small terraced houses although some semi-detached houses are present. All of the houses have small gardens to the rear and a set back from the road. Many of the larger front gardens have been converted for parking. Houses are built to the corners of the street, although this is not a typical 'grid-iron' street pattern as many of the roads are slightly curving. Some cul de sacs are also present. The architecture varies slightly from street to street, but within a street, the architecture tends to be uniform in style. Most buildings in the Character Area have bay windows and include some decorative features. Many of the buildings are pebble-dashed often combined with brick, or perhaps a brick decoration around the windows and doors. Other forms of decoration include mock Tudor eaves, arched and sometimes recessed front doors and in some areas, round 'porthole' windows on the ground floor. The houses have brick boundaries to the front, although many of the walls have been removed to allow off-road parking. With the exception of arterial roads such as the Hipswell Highway, or Ansty Road, most of the pavements are narrow with no trees or grass verges. Although there is some on-street parking, the roads are not congested. Amenities are integrated with the housing including schools, churches, small areas of allotments and recreation areas. There are no conservation areas in the Character Area and relatively few listed buildings. The most significant archaeological aspect of the Character Area are the remains of Caludon Castle and a medieval moated site nearby, which are now part of a recreation ground.
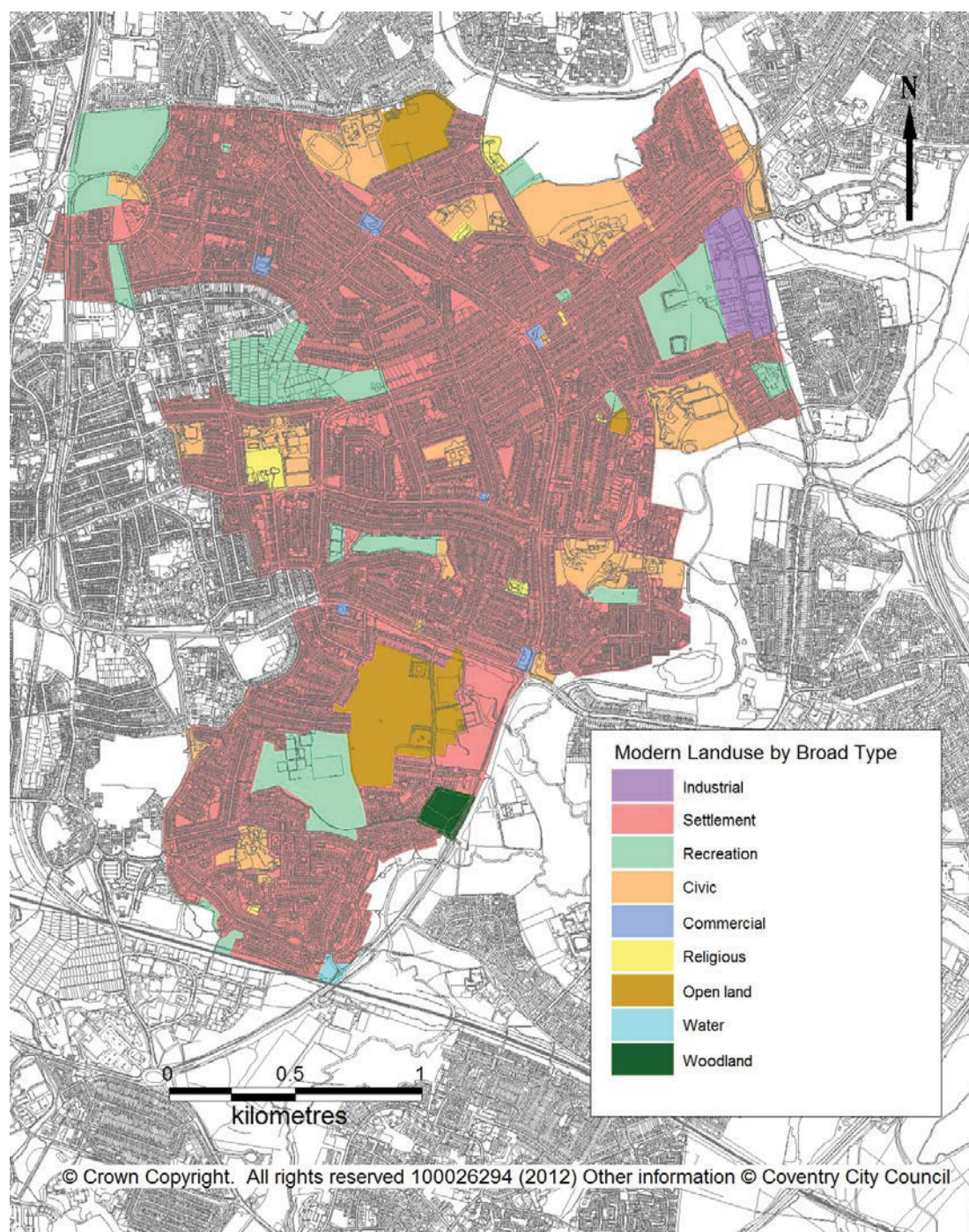
Geology and Topography

The Character Area overlies mudstone to the east and sandstone to the west. There is a drift geology of sand and gravel in the east. The topography varies from 75m to 90m above sea level.

Oxford Canal Character Area   *HLC Area 45*

Location and Context
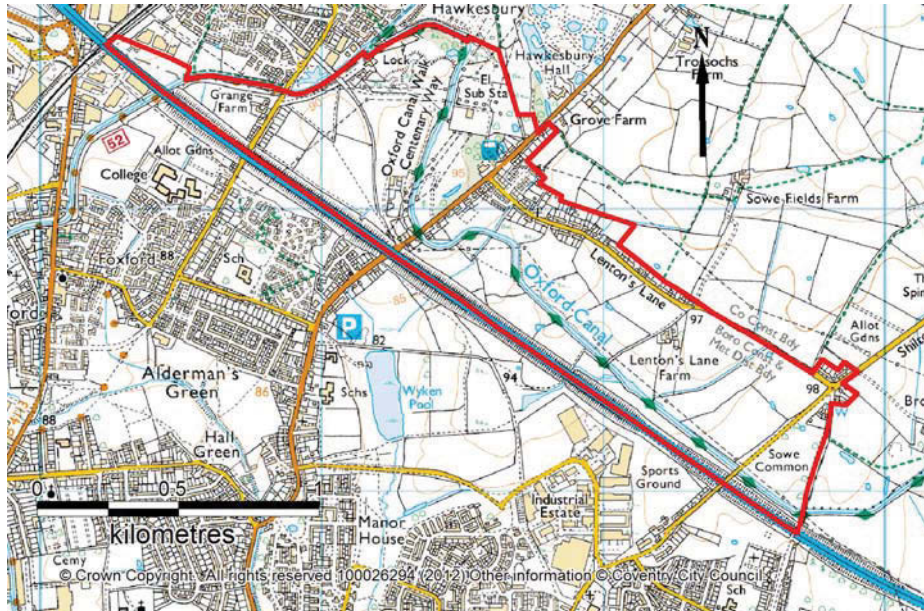
A mixed-use Character Area located on the northeast fringe of Coventry. The dominant features are the Oxford Canal and the M6 motorway which pass through the length of the Character Area, which is surrounded by residential areas to the north and by fields to the east. The M6 motorway forms the south western boundary.

Heritage Designations in the Character Area

Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 0
Archaeological Constraint Areas: 10
Listed Buildings: 4
Locally Listed Buildings: 1
Conservation Areas: 1
Registered Parks and Gardens: 0

Historic Development

The current Sowe Common located to the south of the Character Area is common land that can be traced back to the medieval period and is mentioned in the 1410-11 St. Mary's Priory Cartulary. The cartulary also records a road known as Le Redway which follows the alignment of the current Alderman's Green Road. Also recorded in the Cartulary are enclosed fields to the southeast of Le Redway which are also included in a 1581 estate survey. The possible site of the deserted medieval settlement of Hawkesbury lies in the northwest of the Character Area. The medieval settlement is recorded in documents but

archaeological evidence may have been destroyed by the development of the collieries and the canal junction.
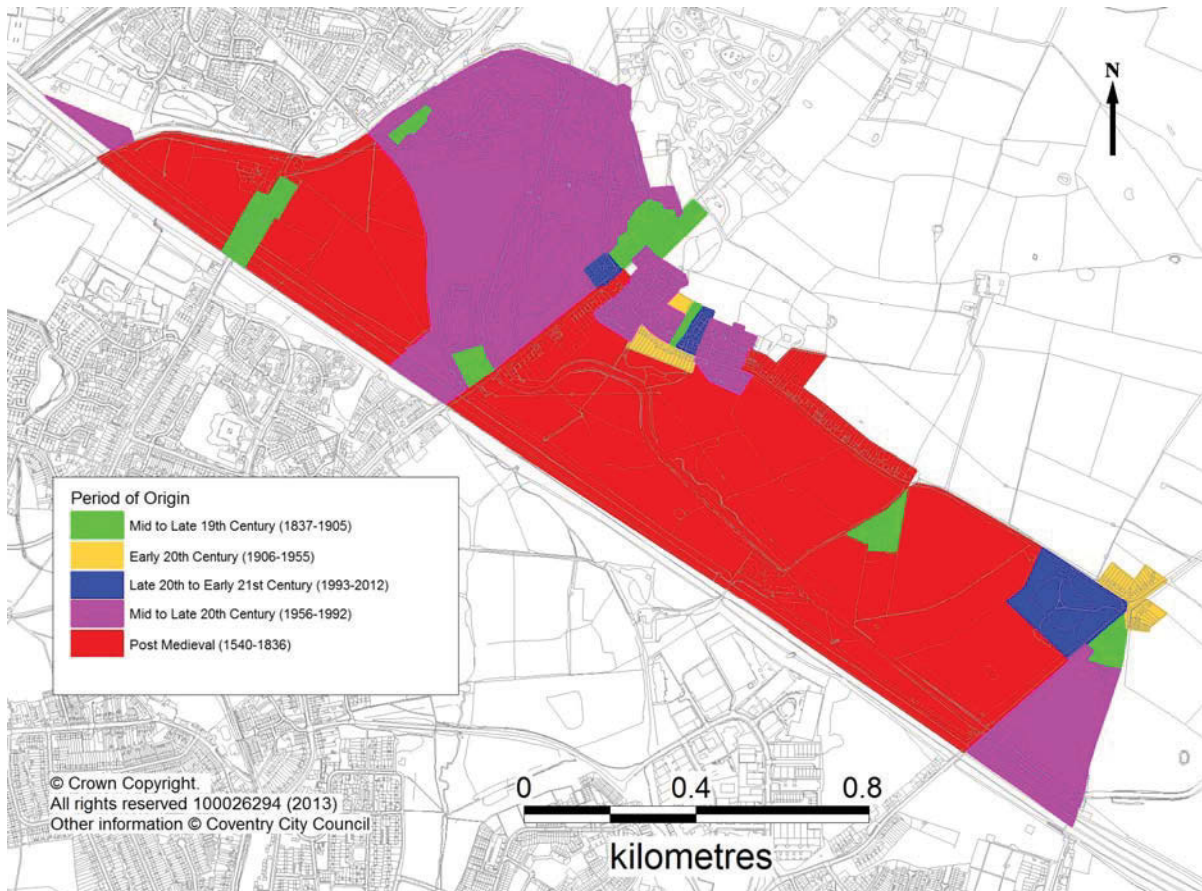
Hawkesbury Colliery dates to the 16th century when the Coventry Corporation awarded a licence to Christopher Wynold to prospect for coal. Mining has taken place intermittently over the centuries but finally declined in the 19th century. 18th century documentary evidence indicates that, with the exception of Sowe Common to the south, the Character Area comprised small, enclosed fields at this time. Lenton's Lane is recorded as an unnamed road in 1756 and the current Grange Road is recorded as Coney Lane in the 1775 Inclosure Award. Changes to this area in the late 18th Century included the building of the Coventry and Oxford Canals and Hawkesbury Junction which are now included in two Conservation Areas due to their unique character and historical associations with the early years of the industrial revolution and the development of the canal system. Hawkesbury Junction Conservation Area includes a number of listed and locally listed buildings. These include The Greyhound Inn and 18 Sutton Stop which together form a terrace of two storey buildings which are listed Grade II buildings. At the rear survive old farm buildings. The engine or pump house is perhaps the most unusual and interesting of all the buildings in the Conservation Area, both historically and architecturally. The lean-to at the rear is the oldest part and housed the first engine to be installed in 1821. Elsewhere, cottages which are probably associated with the mining industry were built to the north of Lenton's Lane.
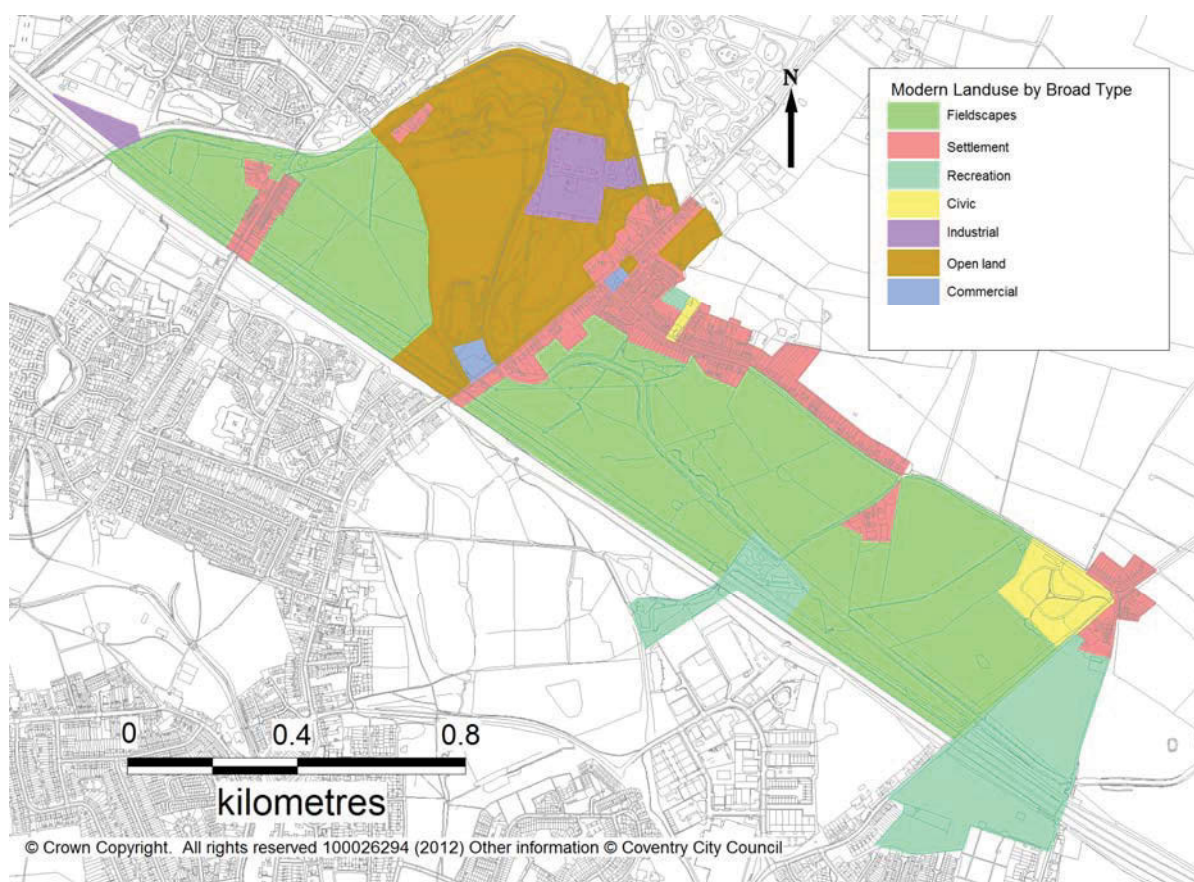
Much of the landscape remained unchanged during the 19th century, the majority still comprising small, enclosed fields. Some housing was built in the vicinity of Alderman's Green Road, however, and the Wyken Colliery Railway branch line to the north of the Character Area was opened in 1848. Shelton Lane and Woodway Lane are first recorded on the 1888 Ordnance Survey. Also recorded in 1888 is a brick works in the south of the Character Area with another, 'Victoria Brick Works' being recorded in 1905 to the east of Grange Road. Little development occurred to the southeast of Alderman's Green Road in the 20th century, with most 19th century field boundaries surviving. Coventry Power Station was built on the former colliery site between the canal and the branch railway in the 1930's. The buildings were demolished in the 2000's apart from a large electricity substation which was developed in the 1930s and is still present on the opposite side of the canal. The M6 motorway was built in the late 1960s/early 1970s.

Modern Character

This is a mixed-use area which predominantly comprises small, enclosed fields surrounding the curving course of the Oxford Canal. The fields are bordered by hedges and many fields have sinuous boundaries. The fields are small and irregular in shape. There are also areas of ribbon housing development along the roads, some housing dating to the 18th century. The earlier housing is probably squatter housing associated with the mining industry. Piecemeal housing development continued until the end of the 20th century. Small house plots, with small gardens to the front and rear predominate. There is a mix of detached, semi-detached and terraced housing with different architectural styles, reflecting the gradual development of the area. The Character Area is bordered by the M6 motorway as well as the canal which isolates this area from the rest of Coventry and gives it a distinct and unique character. Although the area is predominantly rural, there is noise and activity from the M6 and the electricity substation. The site of Coventry Power Station remains vacant.

The Oxford Canal

Modern Landuse by Broad Type
- Fieldscapes
- Settlement
- Recreation
- Civic
- Industrial
- Open land
- Commercial

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Geology and Topography

The Character Area overlies sandstone with areas of clay to the north. The Character Area is located on relatively flat and low level land between 90m and 95m above sea level.

Appendix 1 - Project Design

Coventry City Council
Coventry Historic Landscape Characterisation

Project Design

Description of the project

1.0   Project Name
Coventry Historic Landscape Characterisation, project reference 5927.

2.0   Summary Description
The project will identify historic landscape character types and areas and capture this data in GIS format. The character types will be drawn from the Black Country and Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation, to achieve uniformity across the region, although some types that are specific to Coventry may also be used. The HLC will contribute to the City Council's Local Development Framework, and to urban design and development control in relation to individual development proposals. This will ensure that the city's existing historic character is properly recognised and taken into account in planning Coventry's future.

3.0   Background

3.1   Historic landscape characterisation
3.1.1   Historic landscape characterisation (HLC) is a desk-based analysis of the historic development of the landscape, principally from cartographic sources. It results in the definition of polygons in GIS format identifying land use types at different dates. It is intended that HLC will eventually cover the whole of England. Initially applied to rural areas, HLC projects have recently been undertaken for urban areas including Merseyside and the Black Country. Unlike conservation area appraisals, HLC covers the whole of a given local authority area, not just designated sites or areas, i.e. it is comprehensive. HLC itself does not seek to ascribe relative values to different, but one outcome might be the identification of areas meriting conservation area status or buildings or structures meriting local or statutory listing. HLC can be undertaken at different levels of resolution, for example the Black Country HLC has been followed by a higher resolution characterisation of the Wolverhampton ABCD area. The importance of local character and distinctiveness is stated in policy documents at a national level, such as PPS 3 (Housing) and at a regional level in the West Midlands RSS.

In the West Midlands, HLCs have already been carried out or are underway for other areas so it follows that Coventry should be completed in order to contribute to HLC at a regional level.

3.2   The historic development of Coventry

Historically much of the research and archaeological investigation undertaken in the city has focused on the medieval period but recent and ongoing archaeological work is demonstrating that there was significant prehistoric and Roman activity in the Coventry area. Mesolithic/Neolithic flint scatters have recently been recorded in the northwest of the city, where the rural landscape has enabled systematic field walking to be carried out. The Iron Age hillfort of Corley Camp lies just over the city boundary in Warwickshire. It is, therefore, no surprise that occupation evidence from this period has also been found in Coventry. The most significant sites are situated in the southern part of the city on the Warwick University campus, where a late Iron Age settlement was excavated, and perhaps in the nearby Tocil Wood where there is a large enclosure surviving as a substantial earthwork.   The Roman period in Coventry is represented by occupation evidence in the vicinity of the eastern bypass and the city centre as well as a recently discovered settlement in the Upper Eastern Green area. Evidence for Saxon occupation is somewhat scarce and comes largely from documentary and environmental evidence. A charter boundary exists for Cundelman (Coundon) and environmental samples from the city centre suggest that people were coppicing the woodland in this area in the 10th century. Documentary evidence mentions a nunnery (St. Osburg's) founded here in the mid 9th century. Although it was destroyed in 1016 it is in this same area that the medieval city developed and the later abbey (founded by Leofric and Godiva and consecrated in 1043) is thought to have occupied the site, it too being replaced by the mid 13th century by the Benedictine priory of St. Mary. Medieval trade and industry was largely confined to the area that is now the centre of Coventry, within the ring road. The network of roads that developed within the city walls is still in use in places, particularly the northern and eastern parts of the city centre and there are a number of significant medieval buildings still standing. Outside the city walls, the landscape was rural. Several villages existed, such as Allesley, Binley and Walsgrave but elsewhere the settlement pattern was that of Arden-type dispersed settlement.   The expansion of the city began in the early to mid-19th century as a result of the ribbon weaving and watch-making industry. Coventry entered a boom period of growth with development of the bicycle industry, followed closely by the motor industry, from the late 19th century. The greatest expansion, however, came in the inter-war period when large areas of residential housing were built, subsuming the old village cores and dispersed rural settlements.

3.3   Existing historic environment information and the need for historic landscape characterisation

3.3.1   Historic environment information is provided from the Coventry Historic Environment Record and other sources as part of planning policy formulation and consideration of individual development proposals. The Historic Environment Record is a summary of information on individual sites and past historic landscapes and an index to the sources of information. These consist of published and unpublished reports on individual sites or groups of sites, historic maps and historic documents, for example, leases and rentals. Other

information is contained in listed building and locally listed building files. Area rather than site based information is contained in conservation area character appraisals and archaeological desk-based assessments. There is currently no database of information on those aspects of the historic landscape that are currently visible and which has been collected in a uniform and objective way for the whole of the city. This is what would be achieved by historic landscape characterisation.

4.0   Research aims and Objectives

4.1   The overriding aim of the project is to define Coventry's character as represented by the visible historic environment by using character types to identify and define character areas. The result of the project will be an HLC dataset from which HLC maps can be created using GIS, forming part of, and stored within, the Historic Environment Record.

4.2   The overall objective of the Coventry HLC is to ensure that the historic environment is properly incorporated into all future development. It should be used at the early stages of planning at a strategic level and should guide detailed research at later stages of design.

4.3   The HLC will be used in conjunction with the HER to inform a range of planning policy documents and studies that are being undertaken as part of Coventry's Local Development Framework and will form part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy. The HLC will also be used in the preparation of a suite of Supplementary Planning Documents that are planned as part of the LDF. These include an Urban Design Framework, a Tall Buildings SPD, a Streetscape Design Manual, Design of New Residential Development SPD and a Historic Environment SPD. It will also be used in the preparation of the City Centre Area Action Plan and in the preparation of future action plans for other areas of the city; for aiding Conservation Area character appraisals and management plans; and assessment of growth areas and other major regeneration initiatives. The HLC will also contribute to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in England. In addition, there is potential for it to be used in raising awareness of the historic environment generally through outreach and education initiatives and by making it available to a wide audience through the internet. On a more day to day basis it will be used by Development Control Officers, Urban Designers, Landscape Architects and Conservation Officers to help make informed decisions on the determination of planning applications.

5.0   Business Case

5.1   The project is in accordance with SHAPE Corporate Objective 1 A Sub-Programme Number 11111.210 Understanding Place: Historic Landscape Characterisation (urban and metropolitan) and forms part of EH's national HLC initiative. HLC also assists the implementation process of the European Landscape Convention which encourages the sustainable protection, management and planning by enhancing our understanding of the landscapes around us.

5.2   Within Coventry, the HLC is required to ensure that the Core Strategy and other relevant components of the LDF are underpinned by robust evidence in accordance with government advice, providing a demonstrable understanding and response to the city's distinct and significant landscape. It will contribute to a regional HLC and compliment other studies that have been undertaken in the West Midlands.

5.3   The City Council will take ownership of the Project Design and the resulting HLC to ensure that the HLC is properly integrated into the City Council's work in the future.

5.4   The project will also aim to engage with local communities and enhance their appreciation and understanding of the historical development of their neighbourhoods.

6.0   Project Scope
6.1   The level of resolution will be uniform across the city and will not cover any particular parts of the city in more detail at this stage, although subsequent projects may be put forward in the future to do this.

7.0   Interfaces
7.1   Within Coventry City Council the project will contribute to planning policy in the Core Strategy and other LDDs. Use of the HLC as part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy will be in accordance with Policy QE5 the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy and will ensure conformance with the European Landscape Convention. The HLC will also be used in consideration of development proposals alongside other historic environment data sources including the Historic Environment Record. The HLC will also be used in the preparation of a suite of Supplementary Planning Documents that are planned as part of the LDF. These include an Urban Design Framework, a Tall Buildings SPD, a Streetscape Design Manual, Design of New Residential Development SPD and a Historic Environment SPD. It will also be used in the preparation of the Area Action Plans that are planned for many areas of the city. It will also be used as a basis for more detailed character appraisals during master planning exercises; aiding Conservation Area character appraisals and management plans; and assessment of growth areas and other major regeneration initiatives. In addition, there is potential for it to be used in raising awareness of the historic environment generally through outreach and education initiatives and by making it available to a wide audience through the internet. To achieve these uses it is important to build partnerships with those non-council organisations that own and manage land in the city such as Coventry University, Warwick University and the city centre management company CV1. It will also important to involve local community groups with interests in the urban and rural environment such as The Coventry Society and The Allesley and Coundon Wedge Conservation Society. It is anticipated that we will publicise the project by offering to speak at the societies regular meetings.

7.2   Compatibility with work done in adjacent areas will greatly increase the wider application of the work to informing strategic planning across the sub-region. The Coventry HLC will link with other HLCs in the region: Birmingham, Black Country, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

8.0   Communications

8.1   Presentations will be given to all interested parties at stages within the project, including CCC councillors, planners, urban designers, conservation officers, and officers from other local authorities, English Heritage, the Government Office and Advantage West Midlands. The presentations will include a stakeholder seminar soon after commencement of the project and a stakeholder seminar near completion of the project. As stated above we will publicise the project to local societies and community groups throughout the duration of the project with a series of talks and displays.

9.0   Project Review

9.1   The project will be reviewed through project team monitoring meetings at 12 week intervals throughout the project. The meetings will normally involve the project management team.

10.0   Health and Safety

10.1   The Health and Safety Policy of CCC Development Directorate will be complied with.

Resources and Programming

11.0   Project Team Structure

11.1   The project will be undertaken by a full-time HLC Project Officer, managed by CCC Conservation and Archaeology Team Leader and working closely with CCC Planning Archaeologist and HER Officer and other CCC staff including conservation officers, urban designers and planners.

The project as a whole will be overseen by a management team consisting of representatives of English Heritage (Graham Fairclough, Ian George, Roger M Thomas and/or Rohan Torkildsen as appropriate), Chris Patrick (CCC Planning Archaeologist) and George Demidowicz (Conservation and Archaeology Team Leader).

12.0   Methods Statement

12.1   The Coventry HLC will cover the whole of the city. The project area is 9,834ha and is predominantly urban (7789.3 ha) with a rural area (approximately 2044.7 ha) that covers the north-west corner of the city (Fig 1). Some previous work has been undertaken on HLC for Coventry. An HLC was started by HER staff in 2005 and since then the north-western area of the city has been covered by the Warwickshire HLC Project. Coventry City Council staff from the Urban Design Team have also undertaken an exercise to characterise the suburban areas of the city and much of this needs to be converted into digital format. A proportion of the Coventry area has, therefore, already been tackled but since the HLC work has come from three different directions it is felt that it would be better to delete most of the earlier work and to start again so that the project conforms to a single methodology.

12.2   The Coventry HLC will be undertaken in accordance with the methodology used for other urban areas- Merseyside, Greater Manchester, South Yorkshire, the Black Country and Birmingham. The classification system employed will be that used for the Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation except for those character types coming under the broad type of 'Settlement'. In this instance, the character types will be those used in the suburban characterisation exercise carried out by CCC Urban Designers. Under the broad type of 'Fieldscapes' the character types will be those used in the Warwickshire HLC.

12.4   As in other recent HLC projects, each polygon is given a Broad Character Type, an HLC Character Type and one or more Previous Character Types; additional information can be recorded as 'attributes'. The terms used for each character type are given in Appendix 1. The HLC polygons record the current character of the area.

12.5   Previous character type is recorded for each HLC polygon. There can be more than one previous character type for a particular HLC polygon e.g. land currently occupied by a housing estate may previously have been in industrial or agricultural use.

12.6   Under Settlement the time depth, patterns and the size of both the building footprints and the building plots are being recorded for areas of housing. By identifying the size of house footprints and their plots it will be possible to chart patterns of settlement type over urban areas. In particular it will highlight houses on large and extensive plots, which are currently under threat of development intensification.

12.7   The Coventry HLC is based on what is present within the modern landscape from the OS 2006 Mastermap data; the modern aerial photography is used to double check the accuracy of the mapping in areas of ambiguity. For example some modern houses which appear to be terraces on the mapping can be seen to be semi-detached houses with attached garages on the aerial photographs.

12.8   Many Previous Types can be added to the database for each HLC Type. This allows detailed analysis of the database for previous land use.

12.9   Each Broad Type, HLC Type and Attribute Type used within the database has a scope note attached to it. These scope notes define the circumstances in which each Type or Attribute should be used. The database also has the capacity to record the degree of Confidence about each HLC Type and Previous Type chosen using a drop down box and the choice of Certain/Probable/Possible.

12.10 The HLC module within Version 3 of the HBSMR package developed by Exegesis has been adopted as the database for the Coventry HLC project. It includes a mapping module which uses Mapinfo GIS. The HBSMR HLC module was developed using the experience of previous HLC projects, particularly Shropshire and Cheshire's HLCs, and is specifically designed for

undertaking new HLC or displaying existing HLC. Hence it does away with the need to design a database and associated mapping in-house or commission such a design and yet it is sufficiently flexible to allow for a high degree of personalised design of character types and attributes.

It has the secondary advantage that the HLC data is integrated with the existing HER data in a single system. Relevant HER sites within the HLC polygons and vice-versa can be recorded automatically.

12.13 There are two free text fields for each HLC type and note fields are available for each Previous Type. These fields enable details to be added concerning what is present within a polygon, both currently and in the past. They may also be used to add further information not visible on the maps, but present on aerial photography.

12.14 The HLC module links directly to the Coventry Historic Environment Record so that HER data is directly available for use in the project. It is also possible to link a monument to its HLC polygon so that the monument record also contains details of any HLC polygons within its area.

12.15 The period for each polygon is based upon which map it first appears on. For instance if an area of terraced housing is absent on the first edition, but present on the second and all following maps, the period will be input as '1889 to 1905' which reflects the period that the earliest map was published.

For some areas of the city detailed documentary research has been carried out and consequently some character types will have much earlier dates that are derived from documentary rather than map-based evidence. For example, in some rural areas of Coventry inclosure awards have been used to reconstruct the mid-17th century layout of enclosures. Where these enclosures still exist the period of origin will be 1654, the date of the inclosure award.

12.16 The period is not an absolute date of when something was built, but generally reflects approximately when that character type came into being.

12.17 Date ranges for the origin of Previous Types can also be recorded and enables searching to be carried out on the Previous Types by period as well as by type.

12.18 Character Areas based on the distinctive characteristics of what has been recorded will be created for all areas of the city. The character areas will cut across the 12 zones under which the polygonisation was carried out. The character areas will be created by; clustering adjacent parcels of land of similar modern use into larger areas and drawing boundaries around them, by modifying and improving boundaries by analysing the performance of individual areas in representing landscape character and by modifying boundaries to take into account the period of origin of the surviving landscape.

12.19 A commentary will be prepared explaining the methodology used. The HLC module already includes tables for recording metadata such as definitions of the various character types.
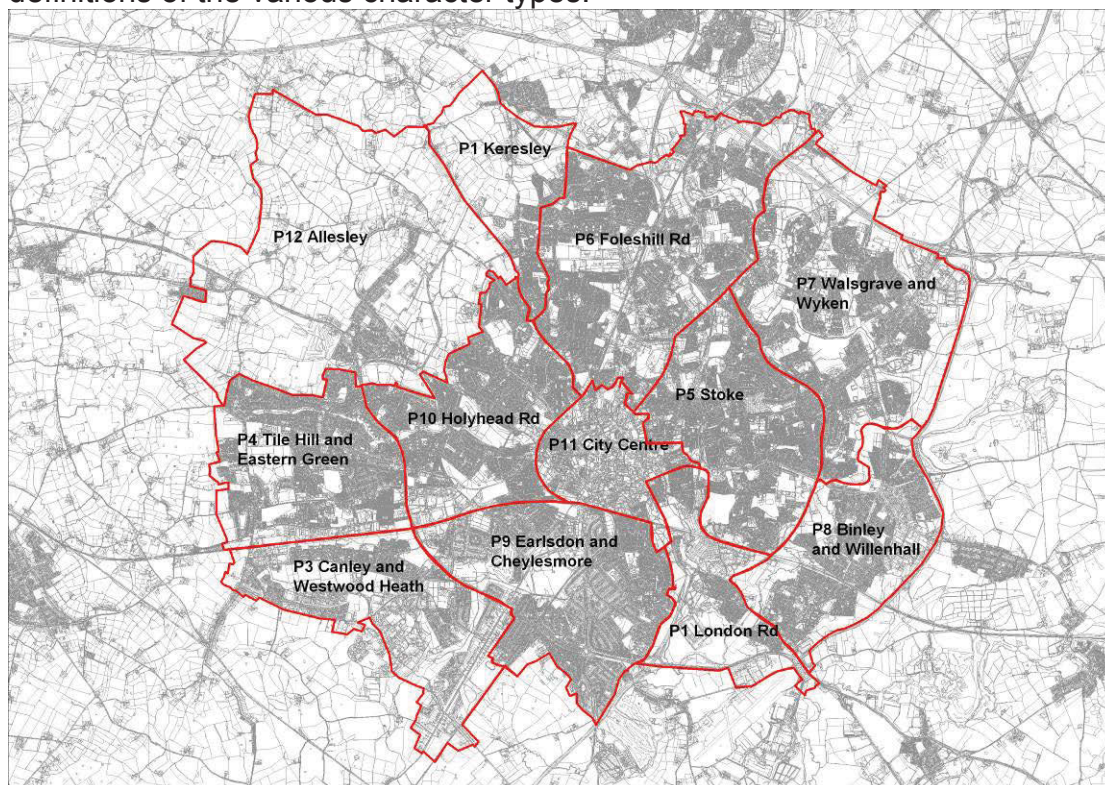
Figure 1: A plan showing the 12 zones.

12.19 Sources

- Current OS Mastermap
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping:
  1st edition Ordnance survey maps issued circa 1888(County Series); the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps issued circa 1905 (County Series); the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps issued 1913-14 (County Series, incomplete coverage); the 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps issued circa 1925 (County Series, incomplete coverage); the 5th edition Ordnance Survey maps issued circa 1936 (County Series); 1st edition Ordnance Survey map circa 1888 (Town Plan, 1:500 scale); 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map circa 1905 (Town Plan, 1:500 scale) post-war Ordnance Survey maps,1:1,250 scale epochs I-V, and 1:2,500 scale epochs I-IV.
- Aerial photographs, including digital copies from 2001, 2005 and 2007
- Solid and Drift Geology maps
- Other historic maps:
  Tithe maps; enclosure maps; estate maps; city maps such as Speed, Bradford and Sharpe; 1851 Board of Health map.
- Coventry HER, managed and maintained by CCC Conservation and Archaeology Team.
- Previous and ongoing work which will inform and contribute to the Coventry HLC includes: various conservation area character appraisals;

various published works on the archaeology and historic development of Coventry; various desk-based assessments, evaluations, excavations and building recording, summarised in the HER and available as grey literature reports.

- Coventry Urban Fringe Landscape Assessment and Guidance.

12.20 Overall Products
- Database recorded the HLC module of Coventry HER (which uses exegesis HBSMR linked to Mapinfo)
- Identification and description of character areas
- Report and Commentary describing the methodology used
- Data in MapInfo to be accessible on CCC network and included in planning application constraints check
- Potential future web delivery

13.0 Stages, Products and Tasks

13.1   The total area of the Coventry HLC project measures 9834 ha of which approximately 7789 ha are urban and 2044.7 ha are rural (Fig 1). It is estimated based on the time taken to edit the existing data, the likely number of polygons per unit area and the rate of polygon definition and capture that the rural areas will be covered at a rate of 100 ha per day while the urban areas will be covered at 50 ha per day. Comparable HLCs are the Black Country, which covered 35600ha, including both built up urban and rural areas and generated 12664 polygons, at a rate of approximately 100ha per day, and the urban part of South Yorkshire, where an average of 46.2ha were covered in a day. The South Yorkshire statistics are probably a closer comparison for the urban areas of Coventry. The 347.1 ha of the city centre will be covered at a rate of 10 ha per day due to the more complex nature of its character and to enable characterisation to be undertaken at a greater resolution where necessary. On this basis Coventry at 9,834 ha would take about 360 working days. The Coventry HLC should therefore be achievable in 18 months, from August 2010 to April 2012 allowing for preparing a final report at the end of the project.

13.2   A daily record will be kept of rates of polygonisation. Time-recording will take place against tasks (as set out in the PD). At regular (probably weekly) intervals, for each task, the following will be recorded (1) task name, (2) estimated number of person-days (as per the PD), (3) percentage of the task which has been done (100%, 50%, etc) and the number of person-days which it has taken to reach that point. This will allow a 'balance sheet' of progress to be seen at once, so that it is clear whether each task is taking the estimated number of person days, more or fewer.

13.3   Programme
13.3.1 The project will tackle Coventry as 12 areas dictated by previous work that has taken place and planning policy requirements. Some areas will have been polygonsied previously as part of the Coventry HER or Warwickshire HLC, some will have been polygonised by the work of city's Urban Design team while there are some areas where no previous HLC work. has taken

place. The project aims to complete the coverage of the city to an agreed method and also review the work that has taken place previously to ensure city wide conformity. The nature of this work has influenced the choices of the pilot areas.

13.4   Pilot Areas

13.4.1 As with other HLCs, the Coventry HLC will begin with pilot areas to test the methods. The pilot areas are proposed to be as follows:

Keresley (430.7 ha): Approximately a third of the area is predominantly interwar war residential development (122 ha) and two halves agricultural land. Keresley has been polygonised already; this work was partly carried out by the Warwickshire HLC project and partly through the work of Coventry City Council's Urban Design Team.

London Road Corridor (442.5 ha): Running from the inner ring road southwards to the city boundary this area includes areas of residential development dating from about the 1820s through to modern times. It also includes industrial, commercial and open areas. No HLC work has been previously carried out in this area.

13.4.2 Based on the South Yorkshire and Black Country experiences coverage would be expected to be about 50 ha/ day for urban areas and 100 ha/day for rural areas therefore the two pilot areas, about 873.2 ha in total, would be expected to cover Keresley in 6 days and 9 days for the London Road Corridor. The actual number of polygons is difficult to estimate and indeed the purpose of the pilot areas is to establish the likely number of polygons across the whole city.

13.4.3 The results of characterisation of the Pilot areas will inform the production of the Updated Project Design may necessitate re-allocation of time allowance for each area without changing the overall length of the project. The Updated Project Design (UPD) will be a key document, in which the various uncertainties and options such as the sources that are used, the approach to areas previously covered by various forms of characterisation, amounts of urban and rural land in each area, polygonisation rates and definitive estimates by area will need to be addressed and resolved.

13.5   Products

P1: Characterisation of Pilot Areas
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Identification and capture of HLC types and review of existing work to ensure conformity.
Derived from: Map search as described in Project Method Statement
Format and presentation: Database record in HLC module and linked to polygons in MapInfo
Allocated to: HLC Officer

Quality criteria and method: Are polygon spatial definition and character type identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 15th November 2010

P1 (a) Updated Project Design

Purpose: To update the PD on the basis of the experience from the pilot project
Composition: A Word document
Derived from: HLC Officer's work on the pilot areas.
Format and presentation: An updated version of this document
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson will check the document against the work records from the pilot area characterisation
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 29th November 2010

P2: First Stakeholder Meeting
Purpose: Communication of aims and objects of project and results of characterisation of pilot areas, and seeking comments
Composition: Half-day event, by invitation, including Powerpoint presentation by HLC Officer and presentations by others
Derived from: Product P1
Format and presentation: Half-day event including Powerpoint presentation
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Range of attendance and extent of participation
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 6th December 2010

P3: Characterisation of Canley and Westwood Heath
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Identification and capture of HLC types
Derived from: Map search as described in Project Method Statement
Format and presentation: Polygons recorded in HLC module in MapInfo and linked Access table
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Are polygon spatial definition and character type identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team

Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 10th January 2011

P4: Characterisation of Tile Hill and Eastern Green
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Identification and capture of HLC types
Derived from: Map search as described in Project Method Statement
Format and presentation: Polygons recorded in HLC module in MapInfo and linked Access table
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Are polygon spatial definition and character type identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 3rd February 2011

P5: Characterisation of Stoke
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Review of existing HLC types to ensure method conformity and the identification and capture of HLC types where it has not been previously carried out.
Derived from: Map search as described in Project Method Statement
Format and presentation: Polygons recorded in HLC module in MapInfo and linked Access table
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Are polygon spatial definition and character type identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 2nd March 2011

P6: Characterisation of Foleshill Road Corridor
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Review of existing HLC types to ensure method conformity and the identification and capture of HLC types where it has not been previously carried out.
Derived from: Map search as described in Project Method Statement
Format and presentation: Polygons recorded in HLC module in MapInfo and linked Access table
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Are polygon spatial definition and character type identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team

Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 12th April 2011

P7: Characterisation of Walsgrave and Wyken
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Review of existing HLC types to ensure method conformity.
Derived from: Map search as described in Project Method Statement
Format and presentation: Polygons recorded in HLC module in MapInfo and linked Access table
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Are polygon spatial definition and character type identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 20th May 2011

P8: Characterisation of Binley and Willenhall
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Review of existing HLC types to ensure method conformity.
Derived from: Map search as described in Project Method Statement
Format and presentation: Polygons recorded in HLC module in MapInfo and linked Access table
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Are polygon spatial definition and character type identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 10th June 2011

P9: Characterisation of Earlsdon and Cheylesmore
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Review of existing HLC types to ensure method conformity and the identification and capture of HLC types where it has not been previously carried out..
Derived from: Map search as described in Project Method Statement
Format and presentation: Polygons recorded in HLC module in MapInfo and linked Access table
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Are polygon spatial definition and character type identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 11th July 2011

P10: Characterisation of Holyhead Road Corridor
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Review of existing HLC types to ensure method conformity and the identification and capture of HLC types where it has not been previously carried out.
Derived from: Map search as described in Project Method Statement
Format and presentation: Polygons recorded in HLC module in MapInfo and linked Access table
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Are polygon spatial definition and character type identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 4th August 2011

P11: Characterisation of Coventry City Centre
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Identification and capture of HLC types
Derived from: Map search as described in Project Method Statement
Format and presentation: Polygons recorded in HLC module in MapInfo and linked Access table
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Are polygon spatial definition and character type identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 3rd October 2011

P12: Characterisation of Allesley
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Review of existing HLC types to ensure method conformity. Identification and capture of HLC types
Derived from: Map search as described in Project Method Statement
Format and presentation: Polygons recorded in HLC module in MapInfo and linked Access table
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Are polygon spatial definition and character type identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 1st November 2011

P13: Character areas for whole of Coventry
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Identification and capture of character areas
Derived from: HLC types defined and captured in P1 and P3-P12
Format and presentation: Polygons recorded in MapInfo and linked Access table
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Is character area identification correct?- review of sample
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 23rd January 2012

P14: Final Stakeholder Meeting
Purpose: Communication of results of project and seeking comments
Composition: Half-day event, by invitation, including Powerpoint presentation by HLC Officer and presentations by others
Derived from: Product P1
Format and presentation: Half-day event including Powerpoint presentation
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Range of attendance and extent of participation
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 23rd January 2012

P15: Final report
Purpose: Part of overall characterisation
Composition: Description of results, commentary on results and assessment of methods
Derived from: Project Method Statement, Character areas identified and defined in P13 and HLC types defined and captured in P1 and P3-P12
Format and presentation: Word/PDF document
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Does the report reflect the results? Review of draft.
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 16th April 2012

P16: Time Recording
Purpose: To ensure the project stays on course
Composition: A daily record of the tasks carried out to ensure compliance with Project Design and timetable.
Derived from: P1 to P15

Format and presentation: Excel spreadsheet
Allocated to: HLC Officer
Quality criteria and method: Ongoing monitoring of the time spent on each Task.
Person/group responsible for quality assurance: Chris Patrick/Anna Wilson on behalf of Project Management Team
Person/group responsible for approval: Chris Patrick on behalf of Project Management Team
Planned completion date: 16th April 2012

Stages, Products and Tasks

Product Number and name	Tasks (all performed by HLC Officer)	Presentations/ Meetings (HLC Officer and Management Team)	Days (all HLC Officer)	Dates
0	**T1**. Familiarisation, training as necessary, setting up HLC module		30	30/8/10 To 18/10/10
P1: Characterisation of Pilot Areas Keresley 430 ha London Road Corridor 442.5 ha **P1 (a): Updated PD to include definitive timings and costings for remainder of project** **P2: First Stakeholder Meeting**	**T2**. Identification and capture of character types in pilot areas: T2 (a) Keresley (6 days) T2 (b) London Road corridor (9 days) Contingency for Identification and capture of character types in pilot areas (5 days) T2 (c) Review of work on pilot areas and updating of PD (10). **T3.** Arrange and prepare for monitoring and stakeholder meetings including preparing Powerpoint presentation (5)		35	19/10/10 To 6/12/10
		Stakeholder meeting		5/12/10
Review		Monitoring		6/12/10

Point 1		meeting		
	T4. Modification of character types or methods if necessitated by monitoring or stakeholder meetings		5	7/12/10 To 14/12/10

P3: Characterisation of Canley and Westwood Heath 758.6 ha	**T5**. Identification and capture of character types for Canley and Westwood Heath (16 days)		16	15/12/10 To 10/1/11
P4: Characterisation of Tile Hill and Eastern Green 721.7 ha	**T6**.Identification and capture of character types for Tile Hill and Eastern Green (15 days)		15	11/1/11 To 3/2/11
P5: Characterisation of Stoke 747.9 ha	**T7**.Identification and capture of character types for Stoke and review of existing types (15) Arrange and prepare for monitoring meeting (1)		16	4/2/11 To 2/3/11
P6: Characterisation of Foleshill Road Corridor 1200 ha	**T8**.Identification and capture of character types for Foleshill Road Corridor and review of existing types (24 days)		24	3/3/11 To 12/4/11
Review Point 2		Monitoring meeting		12/4/11
P7: Characterisation of Walsgrave and Wyken 1195 ha	**T9**. Identification and capture of character types for Walsgrave and Wyken (24 days)		24	13/4/11 To 20/5/11
P8: Characterisation of Binley and Willenhall 651.8 ha	**T10.** Identification and capture of character types for Binley and Willenhall (13 days)		13	23/5/11 To 10/6/11
P9: Characterisation of Earlsdon and	**T11.** Identification and capture of character types for		18	13/6/11 To 11/7/11

Cheylesmore 856.6 ha	Earlsdon and Cheylesmore (18 days)			
P10: Characterisation of Holyhead Road Corridor 744.9	**T12**. Identification and capture of character types for Holyhead Road Corridor (15 days).		15	12/7/11 To 4/8/11
P11: Characterisation of Coventry City Centre 347.1 ha	**T13**. Identification and capture of character types for Coventry City Centre (35 days)		35	5/8/11 To 3/10/11
P12: Characterisation of Allesley 1736 ha	**T14**. Review of existing HLC types for Allesley (18 days) Arrange and prepare for monitoring meeting (1).		18	4/10/11 To 1/11/11
Review Point 3		Monitoring meeting		1/11/11
P13: Character areas for whole of Coventry	**T15**.Identification and capture of character areas (35). **T16** Preparation of draft report (10). **T17**.Arrange and prepare for monitoring and Stakeholder meetings including preparing Powerpoint presentation (4)		50	2/11/11 To 23/1/12
P14: Final Stakeholder Meeting		**Stakeholder meeting**		22/1/12
Review Point *4*		Final Monitoring meeting		23/1/12

P15: Final report	T18.Prepare final report		50	24/1/12 To 16/4/12
P16: Time Recording	T19. Ongoing throughout the duration of the project.			30/8/10 To 16/4/12
		Project completed		16/4/12
Total working days			364	

Appendix 1: HLC Types and Attributes

1.   Introduction

1.1   The HLC is based upon a two tier system with Broad Types as the top tier, with a HLC Type being applied to each one. Both a Broad Type and HLC Type will be applied to each polygon; in addition some polygons may have attributes attached. The attributes give added information to aspects of each polygon and these in turn are searchable within the database.

2.   Broad types

2.1   The Coventry HLC project has defined 13 Broad Types, reflecting the major character elements within the region (Table 1).

Term
Commercial
Industrial
Extraction
Settlement
Open land
Fieldscapes
Woodland
Transport
Recreation
Military
Civic
Religious
Water

Table 1 - Broad Types

3. HLC types

3.1   Under each Broad Type is a set of HLC types (Table 2). There is no limit to the amount of HLC types that can be used within the project, but to make searching simple these have been kept to a minimum as far as possible. In some instances this has led to 'lumping' of potential types for e.g. Metal Works covers all sites where metal working takes place whether smelting or the production of items.

3.2   Some of the HLC Types reflect areas where several activities may be going on, for example Commercial Core would include retail sites and offices (plus other small buildings which may not be commercial in nature) within the centre of a town. Where these buildings occur away

from town centres a separate HLC type of 'Offices & shops' has been given. Similarly under the Broad Type 'Settlement' several HLC Types reflect a mixture of housing types where no one type dominates.

3.3 All of the types have scope notes connected to them within the HLC module which details when each HLC type should be used.

Broad type	HLC type
Commercial	Office
	Superstore
	Market
	Retail park
	Shopping centre
	Commercial core
	Offices & shops
	Shops
	Public house
	Horticultural nursery
	Business park
	Wholesale warehouse
	Hotel complex
Industrial	Metal works
	Chemical works
	Car factory
	Engineering works
	Scrap yard
	Coal depot
	Gas works
	Lime works
	Brick works
	Pottery works
	Glass works
	Brewery or cooperage
	Rope walk/hemp factory
	Clothing factory
	Leather works
	Timber yard/saw mill
	Garage
	Industrial Estate
	Warehouse
	Utility works
Extraction	Colliery
	Disused colliery
	Mine
	Quarry
	Disused quarry
	Clay quarry
	Limestone quarry
	Disused limestone quarry
Settlement	Old village core pre 1800
	Early industrial colonisation c. 1700-1860
	Early industrial first boom period development c.

	1820-1860
	Byelaw terraced streets c. 1880-1914
	Looser knit development c. 1880-1939
	Suburban streets c. 1919-1955
	Final boom period innovative design and layout c. 1950-1975
	Recent development c. 1975 – present day
	Farm complex
Open land	Marsh
	Rough grassland/scrub
	Derelict land
	Vacant plot
	Common
	Ancient unenclosed pasture
Fieldscapes	Planned enclosure
	Piecemeal enclosure
	Irregular/rectilinear enclosure
	Paddocks & crofts
	Assart
	Large post-war field
	Squatter enclosure
Woodland	Deciduous woodland
	Plantation
	Mixed woodland
	Orchard
Transport	Canal
	Road
	Railway
	Railway sidings
	Road roundabout
	Car park
	Bus/coach station
	Service station
	Motorway
Recreation	Bowling green
	Nature reserve
	Museum
	Allotments
	Golf course
	Public park
	Public open space
	Leisure centre
	Sports ground
	Cinema Complex
Military	Barracks
	TA centre
Civic	School
	College
	University
	Hospital
	Health Centre
	Public Building
	Library

	Community Hall
	Town Hall
	Civic centre
	Landfill site
	Fire station
	Police station
	Local Government offices
Religious	Cemetery
	Church
	Temple
	Mosque
	Synagogue
	Nunnery/monastery
Water	River
	Floodplain
	Lake
	Ornamental lake

Table 2 - Current HLC type

4. Previous Types

4.1 The Previous Types occur under a separate section within the HLC module and have been assigned their own list for types. In general all of the Current HLC types can be used within the previous fields but a different list appears which reflects the map upon which the site appears. For example terrace housing on the Previous Type list would appear as follows:

Pre 1881 Terrace housing
Pre 1901 Terrace housing
Pre 1910 Terrace housing
Pre 1931 Terrace housing.

5. Attributes

5.1 The attributes tab in the HLC module has been used to add further details to each of the polygons for certain Broad Types. These are 'Settlement', 'Field System', 'Utilities', 'Recreational' and 'Religious' (Tables 3-7).

5.2 The breakdown for the five Broad Types is as follows: (scope notes within the HLC module give details as to how these attributes should be applied).

Settlement attributes:

Street pattern	Regular pattern – straight roads
	Long curving road
	Isolated housing
	Irregular housing
	Geometrical pattern

	Cul de sacs
	Not applicable
Front of properties	No front garden
	Front garden
	Communal front area
	Various
	Not applicable
Rear of properties	Mixed small & medium gardens
	Mixed large & medium gardens
	Extensive gardens
	Large gardens
	Medium gardens
	Small gardens
	Rear yard with no outbuildings
	Rear yard with outbuildings/extension
	Communal rear area
	Mixed yard & communal rear land
	Mixed yard & garden
	Nor applicable
Amenities present	Play ground
	Community centre
	School
	Public house
	Shops
	Surgery
	None
	Not applicable
Type of housing estate	Unknown type of housing estate
	Private built
	Council built
	Not on an estate
	Not applicable
Approx size of house plot	Various
	Small sized plots
	Medium sized plots
	Large sized plots
	Extensive sized plots
	Not applicable
Predominant building materials	Old soft red/brindle brick with distinctive chequer pattern often rendered over, old plain clay tiles usually replaced
	Locally produced mixed red-brown-brindle bricks, plain clay brindle tiles, welsh slates
	Locally produced smooth mellow red brick, welsh slates
	Highly varied red brown brick, tile, render, roughcast, half timber, plain tiles, slates
	Half brick/render,, roughcast, pebbledash,

	machine plain tile, concrete pantiles, slates
	Bricks in all colours, render, concrete, metal cladding, concrete tiles
	Bricks mainly red brown, recently timber cladding, smooth render, concrete tiles, plain tiles

Table 3 – Attributes for Settlement

Fieldscapes

Ridge & furrow present	Ridge & furrow
	No evidence
Predominant field size	Small (less than 2ha)
	Medium (between 2 and 4ha)
	Large (between 4 and 8ha)
	Very large (greater than 8ha)
Field shape	Rectilinear
	Irregular

Table 4 – Attributes for Field System

Recreational

Type of sport	Tennis court
	Football pitches
	Cricket pitches
	Bowling green
	Mixed sporting activities
	Football stadium
	Other
	Not specified
	Play ground
	None
	Not applicable

Table 5 – Attributes for Recreational

Religious

Religious building type	Vicarage
	Sunday school
	Mortuary chapel

	Meeting hall
	Crematorium
	Cemetery lodge
	None present

Table 6 – Attributes for Religious