

# M40 Junction 15 (Longbridge) Bypass

## Environmental Statement Volume 2

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### Part 5: Cultural Heritage



May 2006

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### Part 5: Cultural Heritage

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# Foreword

The West Midlands Area Multi Modal Study identified that there was a problem at the M40 Junction 15, and recommended that the Highways Agency carry out a road based study. The Road Based Study was commissioned by the Department for Transport (DfT) in 2000, to identify a solution to these problems. The long-term solution recommended by the Road Based Study was the provision of a new bypass on the A46 past and to the west of the M40 Junction15 interchange. The West Midlands Local Government Association endorsed this alignment in 2002, and the scheme was included in the Government Targeted Programme of Improvements (TPI) in 2003. The Highways Agency appointed Morrison Construction under the Early Contractor Involvement form of Contract in June 2005.

As required by European and English legislation, an Environmental Impact Assessment of the Preferred Option has been undertaken. This is a means of drawing together, in a systematic way, an assessment of the project's likely significant environmental effects.

The results of this assessment are presented in this Environmental Statement, which is presented in a multi-volume document format. Volume 1 presents the scheme, and summarises the effects that it may have on the environment. Volume 2 is made up of a series of 12 specialist reports, providing a detailed account of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Volume 3 contains the figures referred to within Volume 1).

This specialist report: Volume 2, Part 5 Cultural Heritage details the Cultural Heritage assessment.

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## **Appendices**

**Appendix 1 Archaeology Gazetteer**

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# 1 Introduction

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## 1.1 General

- 1.1.0.1 This report provides information on the cultural heritage effects associated with the proposed M40 Junction 15 (Longbridge) Bypass (herein referred to as the scheme), south-east of Warwick, Warwickshire (See Figure 1.1).
- 1.1.0.2 The cultural heritage section comprises three elements: archaeology, the built environment and historic landscape:
- Archaeological sites may include upstanding remains, earthworks, buried structures and artefact scatters. Material such as peat deposits with the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental evidence, such as pollen grains or insects, may, where it is associated with other evidence of past human activity, be useful in providing information concerning past human environments, and so can be considered as archaeology.
  - The built heritage includes historic buildings and structures, such as domestic dwellings, industrial buildings, bridges and parks.
  - The historic landscape elements comprise the visible components of the landscape, such as field boundaries, roads and paths.
- 1.1.0.3 Taken together, archaeology, the built environment and the historic landscape are referred to either as the cultural heritage resource or the historic environment.

## 1.2 The Proposed Scheme

- 1.2.0.1 The proposals, shown on Figure 1.2 and further described in Volume 1, Chapter 4 of this Environmental Statement will form a new dual carriageway west of the existing A46; linking the A46 Stratford Road south of the motorway to the A46 Warwick Bypass north of the motorway.
- 1.2.0.2 This will be achieved by providing a new section of the A46 to bypass the M40 Junction 15, allowing vehicles travelling on the A46 to avoid this busy junction.
- 1.2.0.3 The northern connection between the new bypass and the A46 Warwick Bypass will be a grade separated free flow link. A new 4 span bridge will be built to take the new A46 bypass over the motorway to the west of the existing M40 Junction 15. The southern connection between the new bypass and the A46 Stratford road will be a new at grade roundabout, which will provide access to the B4463 and include underpasses to allow the safe movement of farm vehicles and non-motorised users across the A46.
- 1.2.0.4 The M40 Junction 15 roundabout will be widened to 4 lanes, the approaches to the roundabout will be improved, and new traffic lights will be installed as appropriate. The signing, road markings, drainage, road lighting and road pavement will be updated to current standards, which will reduce driver confusion, and minimise the effects of the scheme on its surroundings.

## 1.3 Study Area

- 1.3.0.1 The central study area comprises an area 250m wide around the footprint of the proposed scheme; temporary works and flood compensation areas, henceforth referred to as the scheme footprint. (Archaeological sites in the study area are numbered in the text, starting 1 as shown on Figs 2.1-2.4). A wider study area has also been considered where relevant (Archaeological sites in the wider vicinity have been given letters, starting **A**). The entire visual envelope (as defined in Chapter 7 Landscape, Volume 1 and Part 2, Volume 2) has been considered when assessing the possible indirect effects of the scheme upon statutorily protected archaeology and built heritage, and the historic landscape in the vicinity.

## 1.4 Relevant Legislation and Guidance

- 1.4.0.1 Legislation concerning the statutory protection of heritage features comprises the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), the Town and Country Planning Act (1990), the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) and the Hedgerow Regulations (1997).
- 1.4.0.2 National Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) concerning the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems is provided in *PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning* (1990). Guidance concerning built heritage under development plan and control systems is provided in *PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (1994). Legislation concerning the assessment of environmental effects is also contained in the Highways Act 1980.
- 1.4.0.3 This report has been produced in accordance with DMRB Volume 11, Sections 1-4 and Volume 10, Section 6 (1994) and the Department for Transport (DfT) Transport Analysis Guidance (WebTAG) Heritage or Historic Resources Sub-Objective 3.3.9 (June 2003) (available online at [www.webtag.org.uk](http://www.webtag.org.uk)).
- 1.4.0.4 The Warwickshire Structure Plan (adopted August 2001) contains the following policies on heritage, which are of relevance to the proposed scheme:
- Policy ER.1 Natural and Cultural Environment Assets
  - Policy ER.2 Environmental Impact of Development
- 1.4.0.5 The Warwick District Local Plan Adopted Version (adopted April 1995) contains the following policies on heritage, which are of relevance to the proposed scheme:
- ENV5-ENV10 Conservation Areas
  - ENV11-16 Listed buildings
  - ENV18 Listed Parks and Gardens
  - ENV21 Development associated with Ancient Monuments
  - ENV22 Evaluation of the archaeological effects of development proposals
  - ENV22A Archaeological investigations in advance of development proposals

- ENV23 Educational and recreational potential of archaeological sites

## 1.5 Methodology

### 1.5.1 Overall Approach

1.5.1.1 The aims of this report are:

- To identify and map the cultural heritage elements associated with the scheme.
- To assess the potential for currently unknown archaeological sites.
- To assess the importance of the cultural heritage elements.
- To assess the impacts, both direct and indirect, of the scheme upon any potential archaeology and cultural heritage elements.
- To propose suitable mitigation, which would avoid or alleviate any adverse impacts identified.
- To assess the significance of the effects of the scheme, taking into account the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

### 1.5.2 Archaeology

1.5.2.1 A list of archaeological sites has been compiled (Appendix 1) primarily through consultation carried out during the scheme design process (described in section 1.5.10 and from documentation, including the draft Stage 3 desk-based assessment of an earlier alignment (University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) 2005).

1.5.2.2 A visit was made to the Warwickshire Historic Buildings and Sites and Monuments Record (WSMR) in November 2005 to check for new entries to the database of sites. Searches were made of the National Monuments Record Archaeological Database (NMRAD) and Archaeological Data Service Database (ADS) in November 2005. Aerial photographs of the area held at the National Monuments Record were viewed in December 2005 to check for previously unknown archaeological sites, which might have been visible as cropmarks.

1.5.2.3 A geophysical survey has been carried out specifically to inform this assessment of archaeological potential within the footprint of the proposed scheme (Archaeological Surveys 2005). Information from a recent watching brief partially within the scheme footprint has also been used to inform this study (Cotswold Archaeology 2006). Other field surveys associated with a previous alignment, which are of relevance to the current scheme, are detailed in Section 1.5.7 Data Sources and Surveys.

1.5.2.4 The results of six geotechnical investigations undertaken in the vicinity of the scheme since 1971, have also been reviewed in order to assess the extent of drift geological deposits present across the scheme footprint (Exploration Associates 1984, Fugro Ltd 2005, Geotechnics Ltd 1990, Geotechnics Ltd/Haswell 1995, Norwest Holst 1982, Nuttall Geotechnical Services 1971).

### 1.5.3 Built Heritage

- 1.5.3.1 Elements of built heritage have been identified through the consultation of the *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest* (English Heritage), the *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest* (English Heritage), *Warwick District Local Register of Parks and Gardens*, and the Warwick District Local Plan, which defines the extent of Conservation Areas.

### 1.5.4 Historic Landscape

- 1.5.4.1 Detailed Historic Landscape Characterisation has not been carried out for the county of Warwickshire, but a broad characterisation process of the present landscape was completed by Warwickshire County Council and the Countryside Commission (WCC and CC 1993a and 1993b) in order to formulate guidelines for development. The character areas defined by this process have been used as a base for the description and evaluation of the indirect, visual effects of the scheme.
- 1.5.4.2 A more detailed consideration has been made of elements of the historic landscape that lie within the scheme footprint. All readily available historic maps, including Estate Maps, Tithe Maps and Ordnance Survey maps have been viewed to provide information on field names, the locations of former field boundaries, stream channels, buildings and ponds, as well as other historic features such as mile and boundary posts. Historic aerial photographs have been consulted to provide information on the same elements, as well as ridge and furrow earthworks and more modern drainage features. A site walkover survey was also made in November 2005, to assess the visible historic landscape resource of the proposed scheme footprint.

### 1.5.5 Assessment Methodology

- 1.5.5.1 The assessment of Resource Importance, Impact Magnitude and Significance of Effects has followed the approach set out in Department for Transport (DfT) Transport Analysis Guidance (WebTAG) Heritage or Historic Resources Sub-Objective 3.3.9 (June 2003) (available online at [www.webtag.org.uk](http://www.webtag.org.uk)), which can be summarised as:
- Assess the Importance of the asset.
  - Assess the Magnitude of the Impact on the asset.
  - Assess the Significance of the Effect, bringing together the Importance of the asset and the Magnitude of the Impact upon it.

### 1.5.6 Assessment of Importance

- 1.5.6.1 There is no standard methodology for the assessment of the importance of archaeology, built heritage or historic landscape elements which can be easily correlated against the likely impacts of proposed developments in order to assess their significance.
- 1.5.6.2 Whilst Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens are contained on a national register, the grading is important and professional judgement has been

applied when considering the context of such sites. For instance, it cannot reasonably be maintained that a Scheduled prehistoric long barrow has the same importance as a Grade II Listed milestone, which has already been relocated.

1.5.6.3 The evaluation of importance utilised in this assessment has been devised with consideration to the four point hierarchy of importance set out in DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Chapter 3, paragraph 3.4.

1.5.6.4 The criteria for assessing cultural heritage importance utilised in this assessment are set out in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1 Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Importance**

<b>Importance of Resource</b>	<b>Description</b>
Very high	Very important sites, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments or monuments in the process of being Scheduled or that otherwise meet scheduling criteria, all Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grades A and B ecclesiastical Listed buildings and Grades I and II* Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.
High	Important sites, including Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade C ecclesiastical Listed buildings, Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, and Conservation Areas.
Medium	Examples include sites without statutory protection, the understanding of which is of relevance to an area wider than their immediate locality, such as Parks and Gardens included on District Registers.
Low	Examples include sites which may have been partially destroyed by past landuse, whether by agricultural activity or previous built development.
Negligible	Sites that are so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade.
Uncertain	Sites for which there is insufficient information to assign one of the above descriptions.

## 1.5.7 Assessment of Impact Magnitude

1.5.7.1 The proposed scheme may impact upon the cultural heritage resource both during its construction, and subsequently during its operation and maintenance. The potential impacts may take a variety of forms, including:

- Total, or partial, loss of the resource due to permanent or temporary landtake for the scheme.
- Effects on the setting of a receptor, both visually and with respect to noise generated by the scheme. The impact upon the visual amenity of resources is assessed separately in Volume 1, Chapter 7, and Volume 2, Part 3: Landscape Effects.
- Effects on the physical and visual cohesiveness of a receptor due to severance caused by landtake for the scheme.
- Long term effects of compression on a buried site that has been covered.

- Loss of visual amenity through the permanent covering of a resource.

1.5.7.2 The magnitude of impact is assessed by reference to its severity, taking into account factors such as the proportion of the feature that would be affected. This has been determined on a seven point scale ranging from Large Adverse through Neutral to Large Beneficial.

1.5.7.3 The definitions for magnitude of impact are defined in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2 Criteria for Assessing Impact Magnitude**

<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>	<b>Description of Impact</b>
<b>Large adverse</b>	<p>Proposals would:</p> <p>Have a direct impact on heritage assets, such that they are lost or their integrity is severely damaged.</p> <p>Be highly intrusive and would severely damage the setting of a heritage asset, such that its context is seriously compromised and can no longer be appreciated or understood.</p> <p>Have a direct impact on or compromise the wider setting of multiple built heritage assets, such that their cumulative impact would seriously compromise the integrity of a related group or historic townscape/landscape.</p> <p>Be strongly at variance with the form, scale, pattern and character of a historic landscape/townscape.</p>
<b>Moderate adverse</b>	<p>Proposals would:</p> <p>Have a direct impact to heritage assets, resulting in loss of some features or areas such that their integrity is substantially compromised.</p> <p>Be intrusive to the setting of a heritage asset, so that it would adversely affect the appreciation and understanding of the resource.</p> <p>Be out of scale with, or at odds with the form, scale, pattern and character of a historic landscape/townscape.</p>
<b>Slight adverse</b>	<p>Proposals would:</p> <p>Have a direct impact to heritage assets, resulting in the destruction of, or damage, to small areas.</p> <p>Have a detrimental impact on the setting of heritage assets, without compromising their integrity or understanding.</p> <p>Not fit well with the form, scale, pattern and character of a historic landscape/townscape.</p>
<b>Neutral</b>	<p>Proposals would:</p> <p>Have no appreciable impacts, either positive or negative, on any known or potential heritage assets or their settings.</p> <p>Do not result in severance or loss of integrity, context or understanding within a historic landscape/townscape.</p> <p>Maintain existing historic character in landscape/townscape.</p>

<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>	<b>Description of Impact</b>
<b>Slight beneficial</b>	<p>Proposals would:</p> <p>Remove or mitigate detrimental visual impact (or other indirect impacts) on the setting of heritage assets.</p> <p>Restore existing historic landscape/townscape form, scale, pattern and character through good design and mitigation.</p>
<b>Moderate beneficial</b>	<p>Proposals would:</p> <p>Remove or mitigate intrusive visual impact (or other indirect impacts) on the setting of heritage assets, such that appreciation and understanding is improved.</p> <p>Enhance existing historic landscape/townscape form, scale, pattern and character through beneficial landscaping/mitigation and good design.</p>
<b>Large beneficial</b>	<p>Proposals would:</p> <p>Remove or mitigate highly intrusive or severely damaging visual impact (or other indirect impacts) on the setting of heritage assets, such that appreciation and understanding is greatly improved, through extensive restoration or enhancement of characteristic features or their setting.</p> <p>Greatly enhance existing historic landscape/townscape form, scale, pattern and character through beneficial landscaping/mitigation and good design.</p> <p>Remove or successfully mitigate existing visual intrusion, so that the integrity, understanding and sense of place of a valued area, a group of sites or features of high or very high importance is re-established.</p>
<b>Uncertain</b>	<p>This would be the assessment of impact, should insufficient information be available concerning a site, resulting in its importance being uncertain.</p>

## 1.5.8 Assessment of Significance of Effects

1.5.8.1 Having defined the criteria by which both the importance of the cultural heritage resource and the magnitude of impact can be assessed, it is possible to assess the significance of any effects upon the cultural heritage resource. Significance is graded on a scale from severe adverse to neutral to highly beneficial as shown in Table 1.3.

**Table 1.3 Matrix to Determine Significance of Effects on Cultural Heritage Resources**

		Importance of resource				
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Magnitude of Impact	Large Adverse	Severe Adverse	Major Adverse	Major Adverse	Moderate Adverse	Minor Adverse
	Moderate Adverse	Major Adverse	Major Adverse	Moderate Adverse	Minor Adverse	Neutral
	Slight Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Neutral	Neutral
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
	Slight Beneficial	Minor Beneficial	Minor Beneficial	Minor Beneficial	Neutral	Neutral
	Moderate Beneficial	Major Beneficial	Major Beneficial	Moderate Beneficial	Minor Beneficial	Neutral
	Large Beneficial	Highly Beneficial	Major Beneficial	Major Beneficial	Moderate Beneficial	Minor Beneficial

1.5.8.2 For example, the complete destruction of a Scheduled Monument would result in a Severe Adverse assessment (Importance – Very High, Impact Magnitude - Large Adverse).

1.5.8.3 A slight adverse change to the setting of a Listed Building or minor encroachment into a Conservation Area, however, would be assessed as Minor Adverse (Importance – High, Impact Magnitude – Slight Adverse)

1.5.8.4 A slight enhancement to the setting of a Listed Building or contribution to the character of a Conservation Area on the other hand would result in a Minor Beneficial assessment (Importance – High, Impact Magnitude – Slight Beneficial).

## 1.5.9 Data Sources and Surveys

1.5.9.1 Documents which have been produced during the previous stages of the scheme development process comprise:

- An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Survey, M40 Junction 15 (Longbridge) Improvement (ULAS 2005) which was produced as a draft Stage 3 DMRB assessment for a previously proposed scheme alignment.
- M40 Junction 15 Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2004), for the footprint of a previously proposed scheme alignment.
- An Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey at M40 Junction 15 (Longbridge) Warwickshire (ULAS 2004) for the footprint of a previously proposed scheme alignment.

1.5.9.2 The main repositories consulted during the production of these documents and the present Environmental Statement comprised:

- English Heritage's Register of Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- The Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record.
- The List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest held by English Heritage.
- Warwickshire Record Office.
- Public Records Office online database.
- National and Regional Planning Legislation.
- Regional Authority Structure Plans.

1.5.9.3 A list of sources cited in this report is given in Section 6.

1.5.9.4 Documents which have been produced to provide additional information for the Environmental Statement comprise:

- M40 Junction 15, Warwickshire, Magnetic Susceptibility and Magnetometer Survey (Archaeological Surveys 2005).
- Land to the west of M40 Junction 15, Archaeological Watching Brief (Potential Borrow Pit Locations) (Cotswold Archaeology 2006).

## 1.5.10 Consultations

1.5.10.1 Consultations made with statutory bodies before the current scheme proposals were considered include:

- Ian George, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage. A reply was received by letter dated 17 June 2004.
- Ed Wilson, Former Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeologist. A reply was received by letter on 19th June 2004.
- English Heritage, in a letter of 14th February 2005, inviting comments on the Environmental Scoping Reports. A reply was received by letter, dated 10 March 2005.

1.5.10.2 Consultations made for the currently proposed scheme comprise:

- Anna Stocks, Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeologist, during meetings on 21st October 2005 and 15<sup>th</sup> February 2006. A reply was received by letter dated 27<sup>th</sup> April 2006.
- Amanda Smith, English Heritage West Midlands Regional Planner, in a letter of 18th November 2005. A reply was received by letter dated 25th November 2005.

## 2 Existing Conditions

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### 2.1 General

2.1.0.1 This section describes the baseline conditions for archaeology (Section 2.1), built heritage (Section 2.2) and historic landscape (Section 2.3). Section 2.4 presents a summary of the baseline conditions.

#### 2.1.1 Existing Conditions: Archaeology

2.1.1.1 The Archaeology Gazetteer detailing sites referred to in the following text is presented in Appendix 1.

#### 2.1.2 Scheduled Monuments

2.1.2.1 No Scheduled Monuments are present within the scheme footprint. Part of one Scheduled Monument, a group of cropmarks including a possible Neolithic Cursus, lies within the 250m study area and two more, also groups of cropmarks, are present in the wider vicinity. These monuments are not visible above the current ground surface. None of these Scheduled Monuments or any others are present within the visual envelope of the proposed scheme.

#### 2.1.3 Archaeological Works

2.1.3.1 Two programmes of archaeological works have taken place specifically to inform the assessment of the proposed scheme. A geophysical survey and site walkover survey took place in November 2005 (Fig. 2.1, **1**, **19**). Three other programmes of archaeological works cover parts of the scheme. A watching brief was carried out during geotechnical works mainly to the west of the proposed scheme (Fig. 2.2, **2**; CA 2006). A geophysical survey (Fig. 2.1, **3**; Stratascan 2004) and a field-walking survey (Systematic surface collection of artefacts) (Fig. 2.3, **4**; ULAS 2004) were commissioned to inform the assessment of a previously proposed scheme alignment. These mostly cover areas to the west of the currently proposed scheme, but both cover the south-western area and the fieldwalking survey covers the northern area.

#### Geophysical Surveys

2.1.3.2 A programme of geophysical survey work took place within the area of new land take for the proposed scheme in November 2005, covering approximately 12ha. This survey comprised the magnetic susceptibility reconnaissance of the site at a coarse resolution, in order to identify areas of potential occupation/modification (Fig. 2.1, **1**; Archaeological Surveys 2005) followed by the subsequent targeting of six areas using detailed magnetometry to further assess the archaeological potential of the site (Fig. 2.1, **1.1-1.6**).

2.1.3.3 The underlying geology of Triassic mudstones and river gravels produce lower levels of magnetic enhancement compared to some types of geology, although improvements in geophysical equipment have aided the location of archaeological features within these conditions.

- 2.1.3.4 The magnetic susceptibility survey showed that levels of magnetic enhancement were present within the northern and central area of the survey corridor (Archaeological Surveys 2005, 5). Detailed magnetometry of six areas totalling 3ha followed (Archaeological Surveys 2005, 5-6). The results of the detailed survey can be summarised as follows:
- 2.1.3.5 **Area 1.1:** Linear marks thought to relate to agricultural activity were identified.
- 2.1.3.6 **Area 1.2:** A probable ferrous object in the topsoil was located.
- 2.1.3.7 **Area 1.3:** Linear marks thought to relate to ploughing were identified. A possible former land boundary ditch was also recorded (A field boundary was recorded in this location on a map of 1815.). Two anomalies present in this area may indicate the presence of pits or depressions. An area of low magnitude thermoremnant material was identified across much of this area, which may suggest the presence of brick and tile in the topsoil.
- 2.1.3.8 **Area 1.4:** Several linear anomalies were identified in this area. Two of these lay at the southern end of the area, with several weaker anomalies running parallel between them. These features may represent the remnants of ridge and furrow earthworks. Such features are likely to have been present in this area of the site, indicated by the field-name *Twelve Lands* recorded on a map of 1815, immediately to the south of Area 1.4 (Fig. 2.6). Alternatively, they may be drainage features, which have been observed on aerial photographs in this area. Two other linear features lay in the northern area. These may also relate to land drainage or other agricultural activity.
- 2.1.3.9 **Area 1.5:** Parallel marks of probable agricultural origin were identified in the northern and southern areas. Several positive anomalies were identified in the southern and eastern sides of the area which may represent pits or depressions. Linear anomalies were also present in this area which may be cut features.
- 2.1.3.10 **Area 1.6:** Parallel marks of probable agricultural origin were located in this area. A possible field boundary was recorded at the west of the area, where a field boundary was recorded on a Tithe Map of 1841. An area of magnetic debris was identified, in an area where small fragments of clinker were observed in the topsoil.
- 2.1.3.11 The study concluded that levels of magnetic susceptibility were recorded in the central and northern areas of the site, which were compatible with human occupation or industrial activity. However, the detailed magnetometry failed to locate significant anomalies that would indicate that archaeological features were present in these areas.
- 2.1.3.12 It was suggested that the thermoremnant material was only present in the topsoil and could be related to dumping of material or burning (Archaeological Surveys 2005, 7). Fragments of brick and tile were noted in the central area of the survey and coal clinker in the northern area. Historic mapping of this area suggests that it has been used for the dumping of refuse material and sewage in the 19th and 20th centuries, with such field names as *Great Foul Moor* recorded on the Tithe Map of 1841, and a sewage works depicted to the east of the survey area on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Fig. 2.6). This lends credibility to the theory that the high magnetic susceptibility readings

were caused by the dumping of modern material across the site, rather than material being spread from any site of archaeological interest in the vicinity.

2.1.3.13 The previous programme of geophysical survey, located mainly to the west of the proposed scheme, produced similar results to the present survey, with higher levels of magnetic susceptibility to the north of the survey (Fig. 2.1, **3**; Stratascan 2004). Four areas were subjected to detailed magnetometry survey, two of which lie partially within the scheme footprint. An area at the southern end of the route, where a stormwater pond is proposed in the present scheme, contained two discreet and two linear positive anomalies, an area of magnetic debris and some anomalies suggestive of ferrous objects. These anomalies may relate to cut features, although their origin is uncertain (Fig. 2.1, **3.1**; Stratascan 2004, 9).

2.1.3.14 An area at the north of the proposed route contained an L-shaped positive linear anomaly and another positive linear anomaly which may be cut features (Fig. 2.1, **3.2**; Stratascan 2004, 10). Drainage features were observed on historic aerial photographs in the vicinity of this area (Fig. 2.8). Magnetic disturbance and debris probably caused by dumping was recorded at the north of this area.

### Walkover Survey

2.1.3.15 A walkover survey was undertaken within the scheme footprint on the 15 November 2005 (Fig. 2.3, 19). Only one possible site was identified. This was a low-lying area to the north-east of the Sherbourne Brook, where the marshy and irregular flood plain is well-defined by a steep break in slope, which may have been man-made. The site did not appear to be a former fishpond; there is no well-defined end to the low-lying area and the size of the area is too great. If modified at all, this area may have been for flood alleviation, to contain the floodwater within a defined area along the valley. The historic maps of the area, of which there is good coverage, depict no other historic land uses in this area, which would explain the modification of the floodplain, if it has occurred.

### Watching Brief

2.1.3.16 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of 38 geotechnical test pits to identify potential borrow pit locations in December 2005 (Fig. 2.2, **2**). These were located mainly to the west of the proposed scheme, although one of them fell within its footprint. Only one feature of possible archaeological origin was observed during these works: a drainage ditch of probable modern origin which lay outside the scheme footprint. These works were also useful in that they provided information on the presence of alluvial deposits within and in the vicinity of the scheme.

### Fieldwalking Survey

2.1.3.17 Although the fieldwalking survey carried out in 2004 was commissioned for a previous scheme alignment running to the west of the current scheme, the northern and southern areas of the survey coincide with the footprint of the proposed scheme (Fig. 2.3, **4**; ULAS 2004). The results of the survey in these areas can be summarised as follows:

2.1.3.18 **Field 4.1:** Finds from this area comprised one sherd of Romano-British pottery, three sherds of medieval pottery, 16 late medieval/early post-medieval sherds,

37 post-medieval sherds, 5 modern pottery sherds, 10 fragments of clay pipe and 41 fragments of brick.

2.1.3.19 **Field 4.7:** Finds from this area comprised two sherds of medieval pottery, two sherds of late medieval/early post-medieval, 17 sherds of post-medieval pottery, one piece of flint and 66 fragments of brick.

2.1.3.20 These areas, and the results from the remainder of the fieldwalking areas, are thought to be representative of a low level of finds as might be expected from anywhere in the region, with no significant concentrations of material identified.

## 2.1.4 Previous Archaeological Works

2.1.4.1 Four further programmes of archaeological works have taken place in the vicinity of the proposed scheme, all to the west of the A46. These comprise a programme of fieldwalking and trial trenching to the south-east of the Junction 15 roundabout, during which material of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date was recovered and a possible palaeochannel discovered (Fig. 2.4, 5; WCC 2002). Another area immediately to the east of the roundabout was evaluated by trial trenching. This revealed Iron Age and medieval features and recovered Romano-British pottery and post-medieval tile (Fig. 2.4, 6; WCC 1997). Further to the north, an evaluation revealed medieval features, an undated pit and a flint flake (Fig. 2.4, 7; Foundations Archaeology 1998). A desk-based assessment and two programmes of trial trenching further to the north again uncovered a palaeochannel, ridge and furrow earthworks, post-medieval and undated ditches, and unstratified possibly prehistoric flints (Fig. 2.4, 8; WCC 1995, BUFAU 1996). Two small areas of temporary landtake lie within the area evaluated by trial trenching in 1995 and 1996 (Fig. 2.4, 8; WCC 1995, BUFAU 1996). No features predating the modern period other than furrows were recorded in the vicinity of these areas. The other results of these programmes of work are discussed in the relevant chronological sections below.

## 2.1.5 Topography

2.1.5.1 The highest point of the scheme footprint lies at its southernmost end, to the north-east of Snow Hill and Coplow Hill, at 62m AOD. From this point the scheme footprint slopes down to the north-east, crossing a small valley of the Sherbourne Brook. The ground rises slightly before dipping down and crossing the Horse Brook. It then rises and falls again before crossing an unnamed watercourse further to the north-east. From here the land within the scheme footprint rises to 53m AOD, before dipping slightly at the northernmost end.

## 2.1.6 Geology and the Palaeoenvironment

2.1.6.1 The underlying solid geology of the site is Mercian Mudstone of the Triassic period, which forms the surface geology at the northern and south-western ends of the proposed route. This is overlain along much of the route by terrace deposits of the River Avon, which runs to the south-east of the proposed scheme. These are mostly the second terrace, although the extreme south-western end of the proposed route lies on an area of the fourth terrace. These mudstone and river terrace deposits are traversed by three areas of alluvium, generally running north-west to south-east across the proposed route,

associated with three minor watercourses, which eventually drain into the River Avon (BGS 1984).

- 2.1.6.2 The location of the alluvial deposits within the scheme footprint has been plotted from the 1:50,000 geological map. The results of the watching brief on the geotechnical works within, and to the west of, the scheme and a review of the data from six programmes of previous geotechnical works in the vicinity suggest that this is generally an accurate representation of the extent of the alluviation (Fig. 2.2; Exploration Associates 1984, Fugro 2005, Geotechnics Ltd 1990, Geotechnics Ltd/Haswell 1995, Norwest Holst 1982, Nuttall Geotechnical Services 1971). A few areas of slight disparity exist between the geotechnical data and the geological mapping: the extent of the alluvium on the northern side of the Horse Brook from the geotechnical data is slightly less extensive than the mapping suggests. An island may be present in the alluvium of the northern watercourse, with alluviation to the north of this feature, slightly further to the north than the geological mapping suggests. In addition, a borehole recorded alluvium between the Horse Brook and the Sherbourne Brook where the map showed none. However, such deposits have not been recorded in boreholes in the vicinity suggesting that this is a small lens rather than a continuous deposit. Generally, the 1:50,000 geological map plot of the alluvium appears to be correct.
- 2.1.6.3 The watching brief and data from other geotechnical works have also provided information on the depths of the alluvium present around each watercourse. Depths of topsoil and alluvium (from ground surface to the bottom of the alluvium) were recorded as between 0.5 and 1.6m around the northernmost stream (known as the unnamed watercourse); between 0.8 and 1.8m around the Horse Brook; and between 0.5 and 0.8m around the Sherbourne Brook.
- 2.1.6.4 The alluvium present within the site may seal deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental interest, although no such deposits are currently recorded within the site. Only occasional inclusions of organic material have been recorded in deposits of alluvium observed in boreholes in the vicinity of the proposed scheme. Significant layers of organic material have not been recorded. A possible palaeochannel (former watercourse) was uncovered during an evaluation to the south-east of the Longbridge Roundabout in 2002 (Fig. 2.4, 5; WCC 2002) and during an evaluation to the north of the roundabout (Fig. 2.4, 8; BUFAU 1996). These features did not contain any remains of palaeoenvironmental interest. Historic maps show two former stream channels within the site; a former route of the Horse Brook which was diverted to its present course during the construction of the M40 and a former course of the Sherbourne Brook depicted on a source of 1729 (Fig. 2.6).

## 2.1.7 Prehistoric

- 2.1.7.1 The gravel terraces of the Avon Valley, on which much of the proposed scheme is located, are known to have potential for evidence of prehistoric activity (Hingley 1996, 21). Locally, this is demonstrated by the presence of numerous cropmarks to the south-east of the scheme, mostly outside the study area. These comprise three areas of cropmarks which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments, with a fourth area of non-Scheduled marks to the north-east (Fig. 2.4, 9, A, B and C; WSMR).

- 2.1.7.2 The areas of the gravel terraces currently covered by alluvium also have the potential for prehistoric remains, as the date at which the alluvium was deposited is not known. Work in other parts of England shows that accumulation of alluvium frequently dates to the Iron Age and Roman periods, although much earlier instances are known (Dark 2000, 52). Prehistoric features may be preserved beneath the alluvium and, due to the protection from subsequent impacts afforded by the overlying deposits, may be particularly well preserved in these areas. Features sealed by the alluvium may also be waterlogged, which has potential for the preservation of archaeological material in anaerobic conditions.
- 2.1.7.3 Ritual monuments of Neolithic and Iron Age date are rare in Warwickshire (Hingley 1996, 7) but a few such possible sites are present in the Avon Valley close to Warwick. The area of cropmarks closest to the proposed scheme (Fig. 2.4, **9**; WSMR) includes a rectangular cropmark thought to indicate a cursus of possible Neolithic date (referred to as the Longbridge cursus). Such monuments are frequently the focus of wider ceremonial and mortuary prehistoric activity. Another cursus has been uncovered 1.8km to the east at Barford (Loveday 1989, 51) and it has been suggested that a Neolithic causewayed enclosure may lie beneath the town of Warwick (Hingley 1996, 7).
- 2.1.7.4 A group of undated cropmarks present to the north-east of the Longbridge cursus may be of a similar date, as a large amount of Neolithic flint and a fragment of polished flint axe have been recovered from this area (Fig. 2.4, **A**; WSMR). Circular cropmarks present in that group (Fig. 2.4, **A**) and the other groups of undated cropmarks (Fig. 2.4, **9**, **B** and **C**) may represent ring ditches marking the former locations of barrows of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age date.
- 2.1.7.5 Flint artefacts which are likely to be prehistoric in date have also been recovered during field walking to the south-east of the scheme footprint, close to the Longbridge cursus (Fig. 2.4, **5**; WCC 2002); during an evaluation to the west of the scheme footprint when a single prehistoric flint flake was recovered (Fig. 2.4, **7**; Foundations Archaeology 1998); and during an evaluation to the east (Fig. 2.4, **8**; WCC 1995). These artefacts have not been precisely dated.
- 2.1.7.6 Cropmarks immediately to the east and south-east of the cursus may represent later prehistoric settlement, possibly of Iron Age date (Fig. 2.4, **9**) and two other currently undated areas of Scheduled cropmarks may also represent settlement of this date (Fig. 2.4, **B** and **C**). Enclosed settlements, which replaced unenclosed settlement types in the Middle Iron Age, are frequently found in the Avon Valley (Hingley 1996, 12, 16). These settlement types continued to be constructed into the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, so a firm date cannot easily be assigned to the cropmarks (Hingley 1996, 16).
- 2.1.7.7 Features and finds of Iron Age date have been uncovered to the north-west of the cropmarks, within the study area. Three pieces of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery were recovered from an area within the scheme footprint during the construction of the M40 (Fig. 2.4, **10**; WSMR). No formal programme of archaeological work was carried out in this area prior to the construction of the motorway. However, the pottery, together with other finds discussed below, was recovered by a metal detectorist who reported the findspot to the local museum. Hence, the context from which these finds were recovered is not known and it is possible that the material was recovered from a larger area than the findspot recorded by the museum.

2.1.7.8 Iron Age features were uncovered during an evaluation immediately to the east of the site in 1997 (Fig. 2.4, 6; WCC 1997). These comprised two small gullies and are thought to represent part of a field system rather than settlement activity.

## 2.1.8 Romano-British

2.1.8.1 The gravel terraces of river valleys are common locations for Roman activity and many rural Roman sites have been identified from aerial photography on the Avon Valley gravels (Booth 1996, 55, Booth 2002, 7). It is possible that some of the undated cropmarks discussed above in the prehistoric section represent settlement activity of Romano-British date, or Iron Age settlement, which continued in occupation into the Roman period. Roman rural sites in the Avon valley are typified by their 'native' character, with few Romanised structures present (Booth 1996, 55).

2.1.8.2 No currently recorded Roman roads or settlements of confirmed Roman date are present in the vicinity of the proposed scheme, but Romano-British material has been recovered from the area. Fourteen sherds of Roman pottery, four sherds of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery and four Roman coins were recovered from the central area of the proposed scheme, by a metal detectorist (Fig. 2.4, 10; WSMR). Romano-British pottery was also recovered from an area to the south-east of the site during fieldwalking, although no features of this date were uncovered during later trial trenching (Fig. 2.4, 5; WCC 2002). Residual Romano-British pottery was recovered from later features during an evaluation to the east of the Junction 15 roundabout (Fig. 2.4, 6; WCC 1997).

## 2.1.9 Anglo-Saxon

2.1.9.1 One object of possible Saxon date has come from the study area. This was a bead of possible Anglo-Saxon date which was recovered from an area to the south-east of the scheme during fieldwalking (Fig. 2.4, 5; WCC 2002). No features of this date were uncovered during trial trenching of the same area.

2.1.9.2 In the wider vicinity, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered 600m to the east of the proposed scheme in 1875, by workmen quarrying gravel (Fig. 2.4, D). Several inhumations were uncovered, accompanied by grave goods including swords, spearheads, knives, shield bosses, brooches and buckles. Later archaeological investigations in this area in 1968 and 1999 found no evidence of cemetery deposits and it was concluded that all archaeological remains had been destroyed during the 19th-century quarrying (WSMR). Over 48 early Anglo-Saxon sites are recorded in the Avon Valley, many of which are cemeteries (Ford 1996, 60)

2.1.9.3 The villages of Sherbourne and Longbridge are of Saxon origin. Longbridge was mentioned in a document of 1033, but does not appear in the Domesday Book (VCH 1945, 417). The village lies immediately to the east of the proposed scheme (Fig. 2.4, 11; WSMR). The village of Sherbourne was mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Scireburne*. The historic core of the village lies to the south of the south-eastern area of the scheme (Fig. 2.4, 12; VCH 1945).

## 2.1.10 Medieval

- 2.1.10.1 The villages of Longbridge and Sherbourne continued in occupation into the medieval period (Fig. 2.4, **11** and **12**; WSMR and VCH 1945). Longbridge Manor House has its origins in the 14th-15th centuries although much of the building is post-medieval in date (Fig. 2.4, **13**; EH).
- 2.1.10.2 Medieval features have been uncovered during evaluations to the east of the proposed scheme (Foundations Archaeology 1998 and WCC 1997). Two medieval ditches and traces of ridge and furrow earthworks were uncovered during an evaluation to the north of Longbridge (Fig. 2.4, **7**; Foundations Archaeology 1998). A pit containing 13th-century pottery, and further traces of ridge and furrow earthworks were uncovered immediately to the east of the scheme, during an evaluation (Fig. 2.4, **6**; WCC 1997). One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered during fieldwalking to the south-east of the present roundabout (Fig. 2.4, **5**; WCC 2002).
- 2.1.10.3 It is possible that an undated linear cropmark to the east of Sherbourne village is a track-way or drove-way of medieval date (Fig. 2.4, **14**; WSMR).

## 2.1.11 Post-medieval

- 2.1.11.1 Post-medieval coins have been recovered from an area within the scheme footprint (Fig. 2.4, **10**; WSMR). These were recovered during the construction of the M40 by a metal detectorist.
- 2.1.11.2 The routes of two post-medieval turnpike roads converge to the east of the proposed scheme. These are the Warwick to Stratford and Warwick to Paddle Brook turnpikes (Fig. 2.4, **15** and **16**; WSMR). The Warwick to Stratford turnpike was established between 1750 and 1775 and the Warwick to Paddle Brook turnpike was part of a route from Leicester, originally set up between 1753-4.
- 2.1.11.3 As mentioned above, Longbridge Manor House was mostly constructed in the post-medieval period (Fig. 2.4, **13**; EH). A fishpond which was present in the grounds of the manor may also be of this date (Fig. 2.4, **17**; WSMR). Post-medieval tile was recovered from a site to the west of Longbridge Manor during trial trenching (Fig. 2.4, **6**; WCC 1997).
- 2.1.11.4 Post-medieval boundary ditches were uncovered during trial trenching to the south-east of the Longbridge roundabout in 2002 (Fig. 2.4, **5**; WCC 2002) and to the north-east of the scheme (Fig. 2.4, **8**; WCC 1995 and BUFAU 1996).

## 2.1.12 Modern

- 2.1.12.1 Part of the central area of the proposed scheme lies within the area of RAF Warwick, a Second World War airbase (Fig. 2.4, **18**). This opened in 1941 as a relief landing strip for RAF Church Lawford and, as such, had a grass landing strip. Contemporary and immediately post-War aerial photographs show that most of the buildings of the airfield lay 200m to the east of the scheme footprint (Fig. 2.4, **18a**), although satellite huts or shelters were present in other locations along the southern and western sides of the base (Fig. 2.4, **18b-18f**). Most of these structures have now been demolished.

## 2.1.13 Undated

- 2.1.13.1 Undated features were uncovered during two of the programmes of trial trenching to the east of the scheme footprint (Fig. 2.4, **7** and **8**). The undated features in these areas were not numerous enough to suggest that they represented any major phases of undated activity.
- 2.1.13.2 Historic aerial photographs of 1945, 1946 and 1963 show that ridge and furrow earthworks were once present across much of the vicinity (Fig. 2.8). These are currently undated. No extant ridge and furrow earthworks are present within the scheme footprint.
- 2.1.13.3 Other linear features were visible within the scheme footprint on aerial photographs of 1947 (Fig. 2.8). These were straighter, closer together and sometimes in a grid pattern, suggesting that they are modern drainage features.

## 2.2 Existing Conditions: Built Heritage

- 2.2.0.1 No extant buildings are present within the scheme footprint, except bridges of modern construction. The Built Heritage Gazetteer that lists sites referred to in the following text is presented in Appendix 2.

### 2.2.1 Listed Buildings

- 2.2.1.1 Three groups of Listed buildings are present within the visual envelope of the proposed scheme; at Sherbourne, Longbridge, and an outlying group at Warwick (Fig. 2.5). A Listed building is also present at Hampton-on-the-Hill and two isolated Listed buildings, Hampton Lodge and Hampton Hill Farmhouse, are present to the north-west of the proposed scheme.
- 2.2.1.2 The village of Longbridge includes six Listed buildings. Longbridge Manor, which is discussed above in Sections 2.1.7 Medieval, and 2.1.8 Post-Medieval, is a Grade II\* Listed building (Fig. 2.5, **1**). It has a rear wing of 15th to 16th-century date and a frontage of late 16th- or early 17th-century date. A late 16th- or early 17th-century barn lies to the north-west of the Manor, which is Grade II Listed (Fig. 2.5, **2**). The gate piers of the entrance to the Manor, which lie to the south of the house, are also Grade II Listed (Fig. 2.5, **3**). To the north of the Manor is the Old House, which was constructed around 1600 and is Grade II Listed (Fig. 2.5, **4**). An associated barn of the same date is also Grade II Listed (Fig. 2.5, **5**). The Grade II Listed Little Longbridge House, was constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century (Fig. 2.5, **6**).
- 2.2.1.3 Three Listed buildings are present at Sherbourne within the visual envelope, all of which are Grade II Listed. These are the 17th-century Sherbourne Corner (Fig. 2.5, **7**, referred to as the Old Rectory in Visual Impacts Schedule), the 18th-century Sherbourne Farmhouse (Fig. 2.5, **8**), and an 18th-century dovecot adjoining Sherbourne Farmhouse (Fig. 2.5, **9**).
- 2.2.1.4 Two Grade II Listed structures lie on the very edge of the visual envelope, to the south of the village of Hampton-on-the-Hill. These are The Old House, Old School Lane, which was constructed in the 17th century (Fig. 2.5, **10**) and Hampton Hill Farmhouse which was constructed in the 18th century (Fig. 2.5, **11**).

- 2.2.1.5 The proposed scheme will be visible from a small area of the centre of Warwick, which contains 14 Listed buildings. One of these is Grade II\* Listed; The Marble House, the first phase of which was constructed in the early 17th century (Fig. 2.5, **12**). The remainder of the buildings are Grade II Listed, with the exception of the Church of St Paul which is Grade B Listed (Fig. 2.5, **13**). The other Listed buildings comprise four 19th-century pavilions (Fig. 2.5, **14-17**), the 18th-century Seven Stars Public House (Fig. 2.5, **18**), the late 17th-century or early 18th-century Westgate Arms Inn (Fig. 2.5, **19**), the 18th-century Globe Inn (Fig. 2.5, **20**), the 17th-century residence The Firs (Fig. 2.5, **21**) and numbers 8, 9, 21 and 33, Theatre Street (Fig. 2.5, **22-25**), which are all residences constructed between the 17th and 19th centuries.
- 2.2.1.6 Hampton Lodge, which lies to the north-west of the proposed scheme, is an 18th-century brick house which was refashioned in the 19th century (Fig. 2.5, **26**). It is Grade II Listed.

## 2.2.2 Parks and Gardens

- 2.2.2.1 No Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest are present within the scheme footprint or within the 250m study area. One Registered Garden is present within the visual envelope of the site; the Grade II\* Registered Hill Close Gardens which lie just to the south-west of Warwick town centre, 1.45km to the north-east of the proposed scheme (Fig. 2.5, **27**). The proposed scheme will not be visible from the Grade I Listed Warwick Castle Park (Fig. 2.5).
- 2.2.2.2 One Garden included on the Warwick District Register of Parks and Gardens lies within the visual envelope of the proposed scheme. This is Longbridge Manor Garden (Fig. 2.5, **28**).

## 2.2.3 Conservation Areas

- 2.2.3.1 No Conservation Areas lie within the scheme footprint. Two lie within the visual envelope of the scheme; Sherbourne Conservation Area lies immediately to the south-east (Fig. 2.5, **29**) and Warwick Conservation Area lies to the east (Fig. 2.5, **30**), partially within the outlying area of the visual envelope.

## 2.3 Existing Conditions: Historic Landscape

### 2.3.1 Landscape Character Areas

- 2.3.1.1 The scheme footprint and visual envelope lie between two Landscape Character types, as defined by the Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines, produced by Warwickshire County Council and the Countryside Commission in 1993 (WCC and CC 1993a and 1993b). These are the Arden Wooded Estatelands and the Avon Terrace Farmlands (Fig. 2.5).

#### Arden Wooded Estatelands

- 2.3.1.2 The western areas of the proposed scheme and visual envelope lie in the Arden Regional Character Area. This is defined as an historic region of former wood

pasture and heath characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern, ancient woodlands and mature hedgerow oaks (WCC and CC 1993a, 2).

2.3.1.3 This Regional Character Area has been subdivided into local landscape types, and part of the scheme footprint and visual envelope lie in the Arden Wooded Estatelands (Fig. 2.5). These form a well-wooded estate landscape characterised by a large scale rolling topography and prominent hilltop woodlands (WCC and CC 1993a, 19). The site and visual envelope lie on the eastern edge of the largest area of this landscape type present in the region, which forms a broad band from Alcester to Warwick. This is mostly mixed farmland, as the scheme footprint and visual envelope are, with medium to large sized fields and small nucleated villages. Belts of trees associated with parkland and estatelands typical of this character type are found in the visual envelope at Sherbourne.

2.3.1.4 The characteristic features of this character area (as defined in WCC and CC 1993a) are:

- A large scale rolling topography with occasional steep scarp slopes;
- Large woodlands, often associated with rising ground;
- Mature hedgerow and roadside oaks;
- A semi-regular pattern of medium to large sized fields; and
- A varied settlement pattern of small villages and scattered farmsteads.

2.3.1.5 The currently visible pattern of this landscape is of some historic depth. It is surrounded by settlements of Saxon and medieval origin and crossed by contemporary roads and trackways. The other strong features within the landscape are the three watercourses, which run south-east through the area to the Avon. These streams, together with the historic roads and trackways once defined the large open fields farmed from the settlements of Sherbourne and Longbridge, which were enclosed during the post-medieval period. The field boundaries of these enclosures are generally perpendicular to the streams, sometimes lying beyond narrow strips of flood-prone pasture adjacent to the watercourses.

2.3.1.6 The landscape of the visual envelope generally conforms to these criteria, but the land within the scheme footprint has been much influenced by more modern developments. The establishment of the A46 in the 1960s and the M40 in the 1980s involved the loss of land to road carriageways and the rerouting of watercourses. Many of the irregularly shaped fields remaining following this land take were amalgamated, resulting in the loss of historic field boundaries and the presence of large fields in these areas.

## Avon Valley Terrace Farmlands

2.3.1.7 The eastern area of the scheme footprint and the visual envelope lies in the Avon Valley Regional Character Area (WCC and CC 1993a). This is defined as a prosperous agricultural and market gardening region closely associated with the River Avon and characterised by historic market towns, nucleated villages and orchards (WCC and CC 1993a, 2).

2.3.1.8 Part of the area of the scheme footprint and visual envelope lies in the Terrace Farmlands character area of the Avon Valley Region (Fig. 2.5). This is flat,

open, intensively farmed arable landscape on free draining sand and gravel river terraces. The proposed scheme lies at the northern end of the largest area of this landscape type. Hedgerows in this character area are often low cut or gappy and tree cover is sparse. This is a densely settled landscape, with towns and villages (Warwick, Longbridge and Sherbourne) situated above the floodplain (WCC and CC 1993b, 12).

2.3.1.9 The characteristic features of this landscape type (as defined in WCC and CC 1993b, 13) are:

- Broad flat gravel terraces;
- Large scale geometric field pattern;
- Some small arable plots growing a wide variety of vegetable crops;
- Well wooded streamlines;
- Glass houses and other horticultural buildings; and
- Small nucleated villages with brick and timber buildings.

2.3.1.10 Historic mapping shows that until the 20th century, part of the visual envelope and the scheme footprint that lies within this character area conformed to these characteristics, although these areas have since been much influenced by modern developments. The proposed scheme involves very little new landtake within this character area, so naturally the landscape within the scheme footprint is almost entirely modern in origin, being the carriageway of the A46, the junction with the M40 and small areas of immediately adjacent fields. Where the visual envelope extends beyond the scheme footprint to the north of the Junction 15 roundabout, the pattern of the landscape has been completely altered by the construction of RAF Warwick, after which the area was returned to agricultural cultivation with an entirely different field boundary layout. A small part of this character area to the south of the Junction 15 roundabout is partially defined by Watery Lane (a road of probable medieval or post-medieval origin), although the character of this area has been affected by the construction of the Junction 15 roundabout adjacent to it.

## 2.3.2 Historic Maps and Photographs

### Estate Maps and Tithe Maps

2.3.2.1 Four Estate maps and two Tithe Maps provide the earliest detailed depictions of land in the vicinity of the scheme, often with field names given on the maps or in accompanying documents. Information on the locations of field boundaries, field names and the location of other elements of the historic environment has been transposed onto Figs 2.6 and 2.7, which are based on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1886 and 1887. Where the field names are of archaeological interest they are discussed below.

2.3.2.2 The earliest of the maps dates to 1729 and shows the parish of Sherbourne (Fig. 2.6). This source shows the areas of the open fields cultivated from the village prior to enclosure, as well as how these were divided internally and the names of these subdivisions. Few boundaries depicted on this source survive, except along the edges of still-existing roads.

- 2.3.2.3 The four open fields which the scheme footprint crosses were named *Snow Hill Field*, *Coplar Field*, *Roadway Field* and *Rye Field* (Fig. 2.6, field names in larger font). None of these names indicate that archaeological sites may be present within them. The names of the subdivisions within these former open fields have been transposed onto Fig. 2.6. Two fields at the south-west of the scheme footprint have the element *stoney*, which can be indicative of land from which stone was quarried; land with stony soil; or land adjacent to stone buildings (Field 1989, 221). A field at the centre of the scheme footprint had the name *Dove House Close*, implying that such a structure was present within the field or in its vicinity. This source also shows a former route of the Sherbourne Brook, which divided into two channels just to the north of Sherbourne (Fig. 2.6).
- 2.3.2.4 Parts of the parish of Sherbourne are also depicted on an Estate map, thought to date to the early 19th-century, although the precise date of the source is not known. This shows this area following Enclosure, which took place in 1799 for this parish. The enclosed fields do not appear to have respected the lines of the earlier subdivisions within the open fields, depicted on the maps of 1729 (Fig. 2.6). Two buildings are depicted within the scheme footprint, to the north of the village of Sherbourne (Fig. 2.6). These have since been demolished. Two fields to the south of the Junction 15 roundabout contain the element *Croft*, which may be indicative of a small farmstead having been present in this area (Fig. 2.6; Field 1989, 268).
- 2.3.2.5 An Estate map of 1786-8 depicts the parts of the site which lie within the Parish of Warwick St Mary. Again, most of the field boundaries depicted on this source have now been removed. This source depicts a group of buildings within the easternmost area of the study area, which have since been demolished (Fig. 2.6). These were part of the settlement of Longbridge. Longbridge Manor is depicted on this source, to the east of the scheme footprint. No other features are depicted within the study area. A couple of field names at the east of the study area include the elements *Dove House*, further suggesting that such a structure was present in the vicinity, although no structures are depicted within these enclosures (Fig. 2.6). One field at the eastern side of the study area has the name *Black Hades* (Fig. 2.6). The element 'black' can sometimes be indicative of the location of buildings destroyed by fire, although soil can also be darkened by many other processes, such as the presence of standing water (Field 1989, 22). None of the other field names are of archaeological interest.
- 2.3.2.6 Estate maps of 1815 also depict the parish of Warwick St Mary and some areas of the parish of Budbrooke. A building is depicted within the central area of the scheme footprint (Fig. 2.6). Field names of interest depicted on this source include *Twelve Lands*, to the north of the area of the present Junction 15 roundabout, which suggests that this area was once cultivated using the open field system, with *lands* referring to the cultivated strips (Fig. 2.6). The fields to the south-west of Longbridge Manor all have the element *Dovehouse*, although, again, no buildings are depicted in these areas (Fig. 2.6).
- 2.3.2.7 The Warwick St Mary Tithe Map of 1848 shows few changes to the areas of the parish within the study area since the production of the 1815 source. Two ponds are shown and a couple of the field names had changed (Fig. 2.6). The area where the buildings were recorded within the scheme footprint on the map of 1786-8 is recorded as *Homestead*, *Garden*, etc on the Tithe Apportionment Register (Fig. 2.6).

- 2.3.2.8 The Budbrooke Tithe Map of 1841 depicts the northern area of the study area, which had not previously been depicted by earlier sources. Many of the field names recorded in this area on the accompanying Apportionment Register suggest that it was used for the disposal of sewage (Fig. 2.6), and a sewage farm is depicted on later sources to the east of this area. The field-name *Temple Furlong* suggests that the land was in the ownership of the Knights Templar (Fig. 2.6; Field 1989, 226). This field-name also suggests that the area was cultivated under the Open Field system, as the furlong element refers to the divisions of open fields (Field 1989, 85). The field-name *Part of Church Path Field* is suggestive of land alongside the road to the church (Fig. 2.6; Field 1989, 45), but this also sounds like the probable name of any large former Open Field which was present before enclosure in this area.

## Ordnance Survey Maps

- 2.3.2.9 The first detailed cartographic sources to depict the entirety of the study area are the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1886 and 1887 (Figs 2.6 and 2.7). This source shows a small building on the floodplain of the Sherbourne Brook and a building within the central area of the scheme (Fig. 2.7). A milepost is depicted immediately to the south-west of the footprint of the modern roundabout on the Warwick to Stratford road (Fig. 2.7). This has now been removed. The maps also show a few additional field boundaries, and others have been removed since depiction on the earlier sources mentioned above (Fig. 2.7).
- 2.3.2.10 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1906 and 1907 show two manholes just beyond the northern area of the scheme footprint, which were probably associated with the sewage works (Fig. 2.7). The Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1926 show a small meander in the Sherbourne Brook, towards the south-western end of the study area (Fig. 2.6). No other changes are depicted, nor are any depicted on the Third Edition Revised Ordnance Survey maps of 1938.
- 2.3.2.11 The next series of Ordnance Survey maps is the 1:2,500 series Ordnance Survey maps of 1968 and 1970. These show major changes to the study area, with the construction of a junction to the west of Longbridge village, with the new A46 running north from it and the A46 to the south-west widened. A new road also ran south-east from the new Longbridge junction, along the line later followed by the M40, and a new stretch of road ran south, joining the A429. Many of the field boundaries in the vicinity of the new roads were lost, as the fields, which had been truncated by the construction of the road, were amalgamated to make larger enclosures again. Many of the boundaries to the east of the study area had been lost when the airfield was constructed.

## Historic Aerial Photographs

- 2.3.2.12 Historic aerial photographs of 1987 show that the Longbridge Junction was later enlarged to incorporate the Junction 15 roundabout at this time. The route of the M40 under the new Junction 15 roundabout, followed an existing road to the south-east of the roundabout, but involved new landtake to the north-west.

## 2.3.3 Hedgerows

- 2.3.3.1 Three hedgerows are present within the scheme footprint, which may be considered important under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) Criteria for Archaeology and History, and so have statutory protection. Paragraph 5a affords such protection to hedgerows recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system predating the Enclosure Act (Fig. 2.7). The scheme crosses these three hedgerows to the north of the village of Sherbourne, which are recorded on an estate map of 1729, as defining the boundaries of large open fields. This source predates the Enclosure Act for the parish of Sherbourne, which was passed in 1799. These hedgerows are not considered to be ecologically important.
- 2.3.3.2 Other hedgerows present within the study area are not depicted on pre-enclosure sources, but are depicted on sources predating 1845. These hedgerows do not have statutory protection under the criteria for the definition of 'Important' hedgerows laid down in the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. However, depiction on a document of 1845 or earlier is generally taken as a bench mark date for the consideration of hedgerows as historically 'Important' by Local Authorities, and is one of those proposed as a cut off point in the review of the Regulations published in 1998. Three hedgerows within the study area fall within this category as shown on Fig. 2.7. Hence, where hedgerows survive along boundaries predating 1845, they may be considered as being of some cultural heritage value, but without statutory protection (under the criteria for Archaeology and History).

## 2.4 Summary of Cultural Heritage

### 2.4.1 Archaeology

- 2.4.1.1 Evidence of activity of prehistoric and Romano-British dates is commonly found on the river terraces of the Avon Valley, on which the proposed scheme mostly lies. Evidence is probably represented by complexes of cropmarks to the south-east of the present scheme which appear to show Neolithic ceremonial activity and later prehistoric or Romano-British settlement. Material of possible Iron Age date and definite Roman date was recovered from the centre of the proposed scheme during the construction of the M40 (Fig. 2.4, **10**). This may indicate the presence of such activity within the scheme footprint. Although the area in which the finds were made has been destroyed by the construction of the M40, the extent of any site present is unknown. No evidence of archaeological features has been detected by either of the two geophysical surveys. However, the results of the monitoring of the test-pits and the previous geotechnical investigations suggest that the area in the vicinity of the Horse Brook is covered by topsoil and alluvium between 0.8m and 1.8m thick. The absence of anomalies in the geophysical survey in this area cannot therefore be considered a reliable indicator of a true absence of archaeology in this area. Prehistoric finds have also been recovered during schemes of archaeological works in the vicinity (Fig. 2.4, **5**, **7**, **8**) and Iron Age features representing a field system were uncovered during an evaluation to the north-east (Fig. 2.4, **6**). There is no evidence that these remains extend into the areas of new landtake for the scheme.

- 2.4.1.2 Although geophysical surveys in areas of proposed new landtake within the scheme footprint revealed a few areas in which cut features may be present, no definite evidence of archaeological activity was recorded. Fieldwalking in the northern and southern areas of the scheme revealed no concentration of finds suggestive of archaeological sites. No cropmarks have been recorded within the scheme footprint.
- 2.4.1.3 The extent of the alluvium within the scheme footprint has been mapped from the 1:50,000 geological map. It has been possible to assess the accuracy of this source using the results of a watching brief for geotechnical pits in November 2005, mainly to the west of the site, and the results of six programmes of geotechnical investigations in the vicinity of the proposed scheme. This has shown that the extent of the alluvium depicted on the geological map is generally very accurate.
- 2.4.1.4 The watching brief and geotechnical works have also provided information on the depths of alluvium present in the vicinity of the three watercourses crossing the site. Depths of topsoil and alluvium (from ground surface to the bottom of the alluvium) recorded were between 0.5 and 1.6m around the northernmost stream (known as the unnamed watercourse); between 0.8 and 1.8m around the Horse Brook; and between 0.5 and 0.8m around the Sherbourne Brook.
- 2.4.1.5 The reliability of the archaeological prospection techniques undertaken to date needs to be assessed and evaluated in the light of the presence of the alluvium. The date of the alluvium is currently unknown, although much of the alluvium in central southern Britain seemingly dates to the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods (Dark 2000, 52). It is possible therefore that alluvium may cover archaeological remains of these and earlier periods, which would have protected them from disturbance through cultivation which would bring artefacts to the surface. Where present to any depth, alluvium can also mask sites from detection through standard magnetometry, which is typically only able to detect archaeological features at a maximum depth of 0.5 to 1m. However, for approximately 80% of the new landtake of the proposed route, there is no evidence of the presence of alluvium. Thus a greater confidence can be placed on the negative results recovered, which is supported by the absence of cropmarks.
- 2.4.1.6 In summary, there is potential for evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity to be present in those areas within the scheme footprint which are currently masked by alluvium and other river terrace deposits. A review of current evidence suggests that the extent of the alluvium depicted on the 1:50,000 geological map is accurate. There is also potential for prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the areas of the terrace not covered by alluvium, although this potential is slightly lower. It might reasonably be expected that any activity here would have been identified previously by aerial photography, fieldwalking or geophysical survey. This potential is highest within the areas of new landtake. Any deposits within the scheme footprint which lie within the present carriageways of the roads, motorways and M40 Junction 15 are likely to have been disturbed or destroyed by construction works. Any remains present within the new landtake are currently of **uncertain** importance.
- 2.4.1.7 There is potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains of early-medieval, medieval and post-medieval dates associated with the settlements of Longbridge and Sherbourne and the fields farmed from them. Both villages are

of Saxon origin and have been continuously occupied since. Buildings are recorded within the scheme footprint on a map of 1786-8 at Longbridge, in an area labelled as *Homestead, Garden etc* on a later Tithe Map of 1848. However, the areas of the scheme footprint in which there may have been potential for settlement features lie within the present carriageways of the roads and Junction 15. As such, they are likely to have been disturbed or destroyed by previous works in these areas. There remains potential for associated features of agricultural nature within the area of new landtake, such as the medieval and post-medieval features uncovered during trial trenching to the east of the proposed scheme (Fig. 2.4, **7** and **8**). If any such remains are present, they are likely to be of **low** importance. The potential for specific landscape features, such as ridge and furrow earthworks, is discussed below.

- 2.4.1.8 The routes of two post-medieval turnpike roads cross the scheme footprint (Fig. 2.4, **15** and **16**). Part of the Warwick to Stratford turnpike may survive in the central reservation to the south-west of Junction 15. Any remains present here will be of **low** importance. The remainder of this route is likely to have been disturbed by the construction of the carriageways. The Warwick to Paddle Brook turnpike only crosses a very small area of the proposed scheme and this area is likely to have been disturbed by the construction of the M40.
- 2.4.1.9 Another area of post-medieval potential may be present where post-medieval coins were recovered during the construction of the M40 (Fig. 2.4, **10**). The nature of the feature or deposit from which the material came is not known and it is likely to have been greatly disturbed by the construction of the M40. However, it is possible that the finds came from features which extend beyond the disturbance and into the area of new landtake. Any such site is currently of **uncertain** importance.
- 2.4.1.10 Buildings are shown in five locations on historic maps within the scheme footprint, one group of which, at Longbridge, has been discussed above. A building is depicted on a map of 1886 on the floodplain of the River Sherbourne. This building, which is most likely to have been agricultural in nature, has since been demolished. Any remains surviving below current ground level will be of **negligible** importance. Another three buildings are depicted in the central and southern areas on maps of the 19th century, 1841 and 1886. Any remains of these structures will have been destroyed by the construction of the M40 and the A46.
- 2.4.1.11 Ridge and furrow earthworks have been observed on historic aerial photographs across much of the study area (Fig. 2.8). The presence of these earthworks in other areas is suggested by field names with the elements *Lands* and *Furlong*. It is likely that they were once present across most of the scheme footprint. No extant earthworks have been observed within the study area and any remains, which survive beneath current ground level, will be of **negligible** importance. Any remains of possible modern drainage features observed on aerial photographs within the study area will also be of **negligible** importance.
- 2.4.1.12 A milepost was depicted within the scheme footprint, immediately to the south of the Longbridge roundabout island, in 1886. This has since been removed.
- 2.4.1.13 The steep slope defining the edge of the floodplain of the Sherbourne Brook, observed during the site visit, is most likely to relate to flood alleviation, should it be of man-made origin. It is of **negligible** importance.

2.4.1.14 A further programme of field evaluation through trial trenching will be undertaken in early autumn 2006 following landowner agreements which have been reached in principle. Access for such surveys will be achieved through negotiation, and should follow this years harvest in the Autumn, however it has not proved possible to secure such access in time to inform the preparation of this report. The results of this further trial trenching will be presented as an addendum to the Environmental Statement, which will also contain updated proposals for archaeological mitigation. Statutory consultees will then have an opportunity to comment on the findings and subsequent impact assessment.

## 2.4.2 Built Heritage

2.4.2.1 No Listed buildings lie within the construction envelope. Twenty-six Listed buildings lie within the visual envelope of the proposed scheme. Of these, Longbridge Manor (Fig. 2.5, **1**), The Marble House (Fig. 2.5, **12**) and the Church of St Paul (Fig. 2.5, **13**) are of **very high** importance. The other 23 are of **high** importance (Fig. 2.5, **2-11, 14-26**).

2.4.2.2 The Registered Garden which lies within the visual envelope of the proposed scheme is of **very high** importance (Fig. 2.5, **27**). Longbridge Manor Garden, which is included on the Warwick District Register of Parks and Gardens, is of **medium** importance (Fig. 2.5, **28**). Sherbourne and Warwick Conservation Areas are of **high** importance (Fig. 2.5, **29, 30**).

## 2.4.3 Historic Landscape

2.4.3.1 The area of the visual envelope which lies within the Arden Wooded Estatelands reflects some historic depth and is of **medium** importance (Fig. 2.5). However, the character of the area of scheme footprint which lies within the Arden Wooded Estatelands, has been much altered by the construction of modern roads and the M40 motorway adjacent to it, and is of **low** importance. The visual envelope of the proposed scheme within the Avon Valley Terrace Farmlands has been extensively altered during the 20th century and is of **low** importance (Fig. 2.5). The area of this landscape character type within the scheme footprint is of almost entirely modern construction and is of **negligible** importance.

Several field names are recorded on historic cartographic sources which may indicate archaeological potential within the vicinity. These include field names with the elements *Stoney* (indicating possible quarrying or stone buildings), *Dovehouse*, *Croft* (indicating possible farmsteads), and *Black* (indicating the possible location of buildings destroyed by fire). All of these field names are present within areas of the scheme footprint which have previously been disturbed by the construction of carriageways. It is considered unlikely that any remains that were present in these areas survive.

2.4.3.2 The three hedgerows with statutory protection under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and the three hedgerows present along boundaries depicted on pre-1845 sources are of **low** importance, as they are widespread and relate to local boundaries and field systems (Fig. 2.7).

## 3 Design Appraisal and Mitigation

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### 3.1 Mitigation Strategy

3.1.1.1 The cultural heritage objectives of mitigation are to:

- Minimise the detrimental physical effects of the proposed scheme upon buried archaeology and standing structures, as far as is reasonably practicable;
- Minimise the indirect effects of the scheme on the historic environment in terms of detrimental impact on setting through visual intrusion, noise and ambience;
- Maximise the gains in knowledge and research benefits that would accrue from a programme of archaeological investigation, where sites of archaeological interest are to be disturbed by the scheme.

3.1.1.2 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)* sets out a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. Where preservation *in situ* through design is not practicable, or the importance of the resource does not merit it, the identified impacts will require mitigation through a programme of archaeological investigation, recording, and publication of the results.

3.1.1.3 A detailed strategy (termed the Archaeological Design), which will define how these objectives are to be met, will be prepared in consultation with English Heritage and the Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeologist. The Archaeological Design will be prepared prior to construction of the scheme.

### 3.2 Mitigation

3.2.0.1 Details of the landscaping which will be utilised to reduce the visual impact of the scheme are described in Volume 1, Chapter 7, and Volume 2, Part 3: Landscape Effects.

3.2.0.2 The Archaeological Design will comprise two stages. The first stage will further evaluate the archaeological potential of the scheme footprint and the second, will comprise a programme of recording.

#### 3.2.1 Stage 1

3.2.1.1 Stage 1 will comprise two programmes of archaeological monitoring and investigation. Firstly, proposed geotechnical works (see Volume 1, Chapter 16, and Volume 2, Part 2) programmed for spring 2006, will be monitored by an archaeologist to assist in finalising the scheme design. This will enable more information to be gained on the extent of alluvial deposits present within the scheme footprint and an assessment to be made of the potential for the presence of deposits of possible palaeoenvironmental importance. This will be followed by a programme of evaluation through the excavation of trial trenches in the areas of proposed new landtake. As stated above in section 2.4.1, the timing of this work is subject to landowner agreement, but assuming adequate

scheme progression, it is intended that the evaluation will occur in autumn 2006. These works will allow those areas of archaeological potential identified in the *Summary of Cultural Heritage* to be further assessed, along with any newly discovered sites. Information from these works will inform the Archaeological Design and allow the Stage 2 works to be specified.

## 3.2.2 Stage 2

3.2.2.1 It will not be possible to accurately specify the mitigation programme until the Stage 1 work is complete. However, the mitigation works are likely to comprise some or all of the following techniques:

3.2.2.2 *Preservation in situ*: Where possible, archaeological remains will be preserved *in situ*. There is potential for preservation to be achieved over much of the scheme given that the new A46 will be carried on an embankment. Details of the construction methods that will be utilised to achieve preservation *in situ* will be contained within the Archaeological Design.

3.2.2.3 *Archaeological Excavation*: targeted fieldwork over a clearly defined area, prior to the commencement of construction activities within that area, which will comprise the excavation and recording of archaeological remains. This will be undertaken where the anticipated extent and form of the archaeological remains is fairly well understood.

3.2.2.4 *Watching Brief*: a programme of archaeological attendance during topsoil stripping activities in those parts of the route, not otherwise investigated archaeologically, where there remains a risk of archaeological remains being found. In this case the contractors preferred method of working will not be modified, unless significant archaeological remains are found. In the event that archaeological features are discovered, an appropriate level of investigation will be implemented. This will comprise either recording by the monitoring archaeologist, or if the remains are of greater complexity or importance, more detailed investigation using one of the methods outlined above.

3.2.2.5 The data produced by any archaeological fieldwork will be subject to a post-excavation programme of assessment and analysis leading to dissemination of the results by the production of academic and popular reports in appropriate formats.

## 3.3 Implementation

3.3.1.1 The preparation and implementation of both stages of the Archaeological Design will be the responsibility of the Contractor's archaeologist, and will be monitored and approved by the Employer's archaeologist.

3.3.1.2 All mitigation works will be inspected by the Contractor's and Employer's archaeologists to establish the presence and importance of the discovered archaeological remains. They will agree the scope of work required within the terms of the approved Archaeological Design; instances where further work is required beyond that defined in the Design, and that the fieldwork investigations have been completed in accordance with the Design. Once recording within any specified area has been completed to an approved standard, certification will be provided for construction works to proceed in that area.

- 3.3.1.3 Where archaeological remains are encountered during the watching brief or general construction, the extent of the remains will be immediately delineated and protected from construction activities. If the remains are of low intensity, or of minor importance, they will be recorded by the monitoring archaeologist as part of the general watching brief. Potentially significant discoveries will be immediately reported to the Contractor's and Employer's archaeologists. If necessary an Additional Archaeological Design will be prepared for approval by the Employer's archaeologist and relevant Consultees. This would stipulate the further time to be allowed in the construction programme for the necessary investigation and recording. Any human remains discovered during the works will be left in place, and if removal is necessary a licence will be obtained from the Home Office prior to further investigation and lifting. The provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 will be adhered to.
- 3.3.1.4 There will be regular consultation throughout the works with the Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeologist and English Heritage.

## 4 Assessment of Effects

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### 4.1 Construction Effects

- 4.1.1.1 The impact of the construction of the proposed scheme (including temporary works, such as compounds) on the areas with potential for prehistoric and Roman remains, palaeochannels, and the possible post-medieval site to the west of M40 Junction 15 is currently **uncertain** as the presence and extent of these features has not been established through the work undertaken to date.
- 4.1.1.2 The impact of the proposed scheme (including temporary works) on any Saxon or later agricultural features present within the areas of new landtake is likely to be slight adverse as, if present, these features are likely to be of low archaeological importance. Any such impact would be of **Neutral** significance.
- 4.1.1.3 A very small area in which the Warwick to Stratford turnpike road may survive, in the central reservation to the south of Junction 15, will be impacted upon by the construction of the Sherbourne link road to the south-west of Junction 15. As this may result in the disturbance of a negligible section of the turnpike, this will be a neutral impact of **Neutral** significance.
- 4.1.1.4 A small area of the site of the building depicted on a map of 1886 on the floodplain of the Sherbourne Brook will be impacted upon by the construction of the proposed scheme. This will be a slight adverse impact of **Neutral** significance.
- 4.1.1.5 Parts of any ridge and furrow earthworks and modern drainage works surviving beneath the present ground surface will be impacted upon by the construction of the proposed scheme and temporary works. In each case this impact will be slight adverse of **Neutral** significance.
- 4.1.1.6 The construction of the proposed scheme and associated temporary works will not directly impact upon any Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas. However, the construction of the scheme may have some indirect impacts upon the setting of elements of the built heritage (Volume 1, Chapter 7 and Volume 2, Part 2). Due to the temporary and intermittent nature of the noise and vibration associated with the construction of the proposed scheme, construction is unlikely to impact upon the settings of the cultural heritage elements. However, some visual impacts will occur.
- 4.1.1.7 The construction of the proposed scheme and temporary works will have a neutral visual impact upon the group of six Listed buildings at Longbridge (Fig. 2.5, 1-6) as works visible from these structures comprise alterations to the existing carriageways, and new works associated with the proposed scheme are screened by the present roundabout and carriageways. The significance of these effects is **Neutral**.
- 4.1.1.8 The proposed scheme and temporary works will have a slight adverse visual impact of **Minor Adverse** significance upon the setting of the Grade II Listed Sherbourne Corner (Fig. 2.5, 7). This building is partially screened from the new works by trees and a hedge but will have some close views of the southern end of the A46 Bypass. This impact will be reduced to a neutral visual impact after 15 years, as the vegetation which will be planted between the new scheme and

Sherbourne Corner matures. The visual impact of the proposed scheme on the settings of the other two Listed buildings at Sherbourne (Fig. 2.5, **8** and **9**) will be neutral, as the new work will be further away and better screened by currently existing vegetation. The significance of the effects will be **Neutral**.

- 4.1.1.9 The proposed scheme and temporary works will have a neutral effect on the settings of The Old House and Hampton Hill Farmhouse (Fig. 2.5, **10** and **11**). These properties both lie approximately 1km from the proposed scheme, and views of the new works will be distant and have a backdrop of the existing carriageway. The significance of these effects will be **Neutral**.
- 4.1.1.10 The impact of the proposed scheme and temporary works on the settings of the Listed Buildings in Warwick (Fig. 2.5, **12-25**) will be neutral, as the new works will be screened from these buildings by the existing carriageway and the works are over 1.5km from the scheme. The significance of these effects will be **Neutral**.
- 4.1.1.11 The new A46 bypass will be visible from Hampton Lodge (Fig. 2.5, **26**). Initially these works and temporary works will have a slight adverse impact upon the setting of Hampton Lodge, an effect of **Minor Adverse** significance. However, after 15 years the new works will become less intrusive into the setting of the Listed building as the vegetation matures and the temporary works have been removed. As there are already existing views of a road carriageway in this direction from Hampton Lodge, after 15 years there will be no appreciable additional intrusion into the setting of the Listed building compared to existing conditions, and so this impact will be reduced to a neutral impact of **Neutral** significance.
- 4.1.1.12 The impact of the proposed scheme and temporary works on the setting of the Grade II\* Registered Hill Close Gardens will be neutral as views of the scheme from this part of the visual envelope will only be from the upper stories of buildings and distant (Fig. 2.5, **27**). The significance of this effect will be **Neutral**.
- 4.1.1.13 The visual impact upon Longbridge Manor Garden will also be neutral, as only changes to the existing carriageway will be visible from this area (Fig. 2.5, **28**).
- 4.1.1.14 The visual impact of the proposed scheme on the setting of Sherbourne Conservation Area will be slight adverse of **Minor Adverse** significance as, although views of the new works will be filtered by vegetation and lie beyond an existing carriageway of the current A46, small areas of the village will have close views of the southern end of the A46 bypass (Fig. 2.5, **29**). This will be reduced to a neutral impact of **Neutral** significance after 15 years, when the vegetation planted around the bypass has matured.
- 4.1.1.15 The impact of the proposed scheme on the small area of the visual envelope which lies within the Warwick Conservation Area will be neutral, as views will be distant, and screened by the existing carriageway (Fig. 2.5, **30**). The significance of this effect will be **Neutral**.
- 4.1.1.16 The construction of the proposed scheme will have a direct impact on the historic landscape character of the area, due to the removal of hedgerows and loss of farmland. Within the Arden Wooded Estate lands landscape character type, this will be a slight adverse impact, as it will involve the loss of a small area of this landscape character type zone (Fig. 2.5). This impact will be of

**Neutral** significance. Within the Avon Valley Terrace Farmlands, this impact will be neutral of **Neutral** significance, as almost no new landtake will occur in this landscape character type (Fig. 2.5).

- 4.1.1.17 The proposed scheme and temporary works will also have an indirect impact through its visual impact upon the setting of the historic landscape, although views in this area have already been affected by the presence of the M40 Junction 15 and so the impact of the addition of another link in this area will have little additional impact. This will be a slight adverse impact of **Minor Adverse** significance on the Arden Wooded Estate lands on construction, which will be reduced to a neutral impact of **Neutral** significance after 15 years, when the vegetation on the western side of the new works has matured and the temporary works have been removed. The proposed scheme will have a slight adverse impact of **Neutral** significance on the Avon Valley Terrace Farmlands on construction, as some of the new work will be visible from this landscape area, but this will be reduced to a neutral impact of **Neutral** significance after 15 years.
- 4.1.1.18 Significant parts of three hedgerows with statutory protection under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 will be removed during the construction of the proposed scheme. These will be moderate adverse impacts of **Minor Adverse** significance. Significant parts of two other hedgerows which may be considered of some cultural heritage interest by the Local Authority will also be removed prior to the construction of the A46 bypass, Sherbourne roundabout, Sherbourne link road and ponds. These will also be moderate adverse impacts of **Minor Adverse** significance. A small area of one hedgerow which may be considered of some cultural heritage interest by the Local Authority will be removed during construction works. This will be a slight adverse impact of **Neutral** significance.

## 4.2 Operational Effects

- 4.2.1.1 The operational impacts comprise the levels of noise and vibration for the operation of the proposed scheme compared to the levels of noise and vibration for the operation of a theoretical do-minimum option for the junction, both initially (2008) and after 15 years (2023) (Volume 1, Chapter 14 and Volume 2, Part 7). Computer modelling suggests that Listed buildings at Longbridge (Fig. 5, 1-6), Listed buildings at Sherbourne (Fig. 5, 7-9), Longbridge Manor Garden (Fig. 5, 28) and the Conservation Area at Sherbourne (Fig. 5, 29) will all experience less noise and vibration as a result of the construction of the proposed scheme than if the do-minimum option were to be implemented, both in 2008 and 2023. Hence, the proposed scheme will have slight beneficial impacts on the setting of those elements of built heritage, the effects of which will be of **Minor Beneficial** significance.

## 5 Summary

### Construction Effects

Cultural Heritage Resource	Figure	Importance	Impact magnitude	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
Potential for prehistoric and Romano-British remains beneath alluvium and on river terrace deposits.	2.2 and 2.	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	To be specified following trial trench evaluation
Potential for post-medieval remains in vicinity of findspot of coins	2.4	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	To be specified following trial trench evaluation
Potential for Saxon, medieval and post-medieval agricultural features	-	Low	Slight Adverse	Neutral	Watching brief
Warwick to Stratford turnpike road	2.4	Low	Neutral	Neutral	Watching brief
Building on floodplain of Sherbourne Brook depicted on map of 1886	2.7	Negligible	Slight Adverse	Neutral	Watching Brief
Evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks and modern drainage features surviving below current ground level	2.8	Negligible	Slight adverse	Neutral	None
Longbridge Manor	2.5 (1)	Very High	Visual: Neutral	Visual: Neutral	-
Barn to Longbridge Manor	2.5 (2)	High	Visual: Neutral	Visual: Neutral	-
Gate piers at Longbridge Manor	2.5 (3)	High	Visual: Neutral	Visual: Neutral	-
The Old House, Longbridge	2.5 (4)	High	Visual: Neutral	Visual: Neutral	-
West Barn to The Old House, Longbridge	2.5 (5)	High	Visual: Neutral	Visual: Neutral	-
Little Longbridge House	2.5(6)	High	Visual: Neutral	Visual: Neutral	-

Cultural Heritage Resource	Figure	Importance	Impact magnitude	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
Sherbourne Corner	2.5 (7)	High	Visual on construction: Slight Adverse	Visual on construction: Minor Adverse	Sympathetic planting
			Visual: Neutral after 15 years	Visual: Neutral after 15 years	-
Sherbourne Farmhouse	2.5(8)	High	Visual: Neutral	Visual: Neutral	-
Dovecot at Sherbourne Farmhouse	2.5 (9)	High	Visual: Neutral	Visual: Neutral	-
The Old House, Hampton on the Hill	2.5 (10)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
Hampton Hill Farmhouse	2.5 (11)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
The Marble House, Warwick	2.5 (12)	Very High	Neutral	Neutral	-
Church of St Paul, Warwick	2.5 (13)	Very High	Neutral	Neutral	-
Pavilion, Hill Close Gardens, Warwick	2.5 (14)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
Pavilion Hill Close Gardens, Warwick	2.5 (15)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
Pavilion Hill Close Gardens, Warwick	2.5 (16)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
Pavilion Hill Close Gardens, Warwick	2.5 (17)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
The Seven Stars Public House, Warwick	2.5 (18)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
Westgate Arms Inn, Warwick	2.5 (19)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
The Globe Inn, Warwick	2.5 (20)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
The Firs, Warwick	2.5 (21)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
8, Theatre Street, Warwick	2.5 (22)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
9, Theatre Street, Warwick	2.5 (23)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
21, Theatre Street, Warwick	2.5 (24)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-

Cultural Heritage Resource	Figure	Importance	Impact magnitude	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
33, Theatre Street, Warwick	2.5 (25)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
Hampton Lodge	2.5 (26)	High	Visual: On construction: Slight adverse	Visual: On construction: Minor Adverse	Sympathetic planting on western side of areas of new landtake
			Visual: After 15 years: Neutral	Visual: After 15 years: Neutral	-
Hill Close Gardens	2.5 (27)	Very High	Neutral	Neutral	-
Longbridge Manor Garden	2.5 (28)	Medium	Visual: Neutral	Visual: Neutral	-
Sherbourne Conservation Area	2.5 (29)	High	Visual: On construction: Slight Adverse	Visual: On construction: Minor Adverse	Sympathetic planting
			Visual: Neutral after 15 years	Visual: Neutral after 15 years	-
Warwick Conservation Area	2.5 (30)	High	Neutral	Neutral	-
Arden Wooded Estatelands (scheme footprint)	2.5	Low	Slight adverse	Neutral	-
Arden Wooded Estatelands (visual envelope)	2.5	Medium	Visual: On construction: Slight adverse	Visual: On construction: Minor Adverse	Sympathetic planting
			Visual: After 15 years: Neutral	Visual: After 15 years: Neutral	-
Avon Valley Terrace Farmland (scheme footprint)	2.5	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	-
Avon Valley Terrace Farmland (visual envelope)	2.5	Low	Visual: On construction: Slight adverse	Visual: On construction: Neutral	Sympathetic planting
			Visual: After 15 years: Neutral	Visual: After 15 years: Neutral	-
Three hedgerows with statutory protection	2.7	Low	Moderate adverse	Minor Adverse	None
Two hedgerows of	2.7	Low	Moderate	Minor	None

Cultural Heritage Resource	Figure	Importance	Impact magnitude	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
some cultural heritage interest			adverse	Adverse	
One hedgerow of some cultural heritage interest	2.7	Low	Slight Adverse	Neutral	None

### Operational Effects

Cultural Heritage Resource	Figure	Importance	Impact magnitude	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
Longbridge Manor	2.5 (1)	Very High	Slight beneficial	Minor Beneficial	-
Barn to Longbridge Manor	2.5 (2)	High	Slight beneficial	Minor Beneficial	-
Gate piers at Longbridge Manor	2.5 (3)	High	Slight beneficial	Minor Beneficial	-
The Old House, Longbridge	2.5 (4)	High	Slight beneficial	Minor Beneficial	-
West Barn to The Old House, Longbridge	2.5 (5)	High	Slight beneficial	Minor beneficial	-
Little Longbridge House	2.5 (6)	High	Slight beneficial	Minor Beneficial	-
Sherbourne Corner	2.5 (7)	High	Slight beneficial	Minor Beneficial	-
Sherbourne Farmhouse	2.5 (8)	High	Slight beneficial	Minor Beneficial	-
Dovecot at Sherbourne Farmhouse	2.5 (9)	High	Slight beneficial	Minor Beneficial	-
Longbridge Manor Garden	2.5 (28)	Medium	Slight beneficial	Minor Beneficial	-
Sherbourne Conservation Area	2.5 (29)	High	Slight beneficial	Minor Beneficial	-

- 5.1.1.2 In the short term, the overall effect of the scheme on the cultural heritage is considered to be of **Minor Adverse** significance. This effect will be further mitigated by landscaping and a programme of archaeological fieldwork.
- 5.1.1.3 In the longer term, there would be **Minor Beneficial** effects of the proposed scheme when compared with the do-minimum situation, without the scheme.
- 5.1.1.4 The impact of the proposed development does not conflict with any policies contained within national, regional and local planning guidance, set out within section 1.4 of this report.

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WSMR Warwickshire Historic Buildings and Sites and Monuments Record

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09/06/1963 NMR Library no 11762

05/08/1967 NMR Library no. 4868

25/09/1987 NMR Library no. 13176

# Appendix 1

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## Archaeology Gazetteer

<b>Figs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>NGR (all SP)</b>	<b>WSMR ref. NMR ref.</b>	<b>Source</b>
1	Geophysical Survey	-	-	2600 6250	-	Archaeological Surveys 2005
2	Watching brief on geotechnical pits	-	-	2500 6300	-	Cotswold Archaeology forthcoming
3	Geophysical Survey	-	-	2600 6200	-	Stratascan 2004
4	Fieldwalking Survey	-	-	2600 6200	-	ULAS 2004
5	Evaluation and Fieldwalking	Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval, post-medieval	-	2674 6219	9639	WCC 2002
6	Evaluation	Iron Age, Roman, medieval, post-medieval	-	2671 6249	7947, 7948, 7949	WCC 1997
7	Evaluation	Prehistoric, medieval, undated	-	2692 6304	8869, 8870	Foundations Archaeology 1998
8	Two evaluations	Prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval, undated	-	2680 6370	8310	WCC 1995, BUFAU 1996
9	Cropmarks including possible cursus and settlement	Undated but probably Neolithic and Iron Age or Romano-British	SAM	2694 6195	1921, 5515, 5516, 6425	WSMR
10	Findspot of pottery and coins	Iron Age/Romano-British, Roman and Post-medieval	-	2624 6262	7873, 7879, 7880	WSMR
11	Longbridge	Medieval, post-medieval and modern	-	2690 6250	-	VCH 1945
12	Sherbourne	Medieval, post-medieval and modern	Conservation Area	2620 6190	9133	WSMR, VCH 1945
13	Longbridge Manor	Medieval and post-medieval	Grade II*	2680 6260	1941	EH
14	Linear cropmark	Undated, possibly medieval	-	Linear	5517	WSMR

<b>Figs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>NGR (all SP)</b>	<b>WSMR ref. NMR ref.</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>15</b>	Warwick to Stratford Turnpike	Post-medieval	-	Linear	4787	WSMR
<b>16</b>	Warwick to Paddle Brook Turnpike	Post-medieval	-	Linear	4820	WSMR
<b>17</b>	Site of fishpond	Post-medieval	-	2680 6260	81824	WSMR
<b>18</b>	Site of RAF Warwick	Modern	-	2690 6330	8101	WSMR
<b>19</b>	Site walkover survey	-	-	2600 6250	-	-
<b>A</b>	Cropmarks	Undated	-	2726 6189	4685, 6377	WSMR
<b>B</b>	Cropmarks	Undated	SAM	2665 6154	966	WSMR
<b>C</b>	Cropmarks	Undated	SAM	2650 6150	5159	WSMR
<b>D</b>	Anglo-Saxon cemetery	Anglo-Saxon	-	2744 6320	1982	WSMR

# Appendix 2

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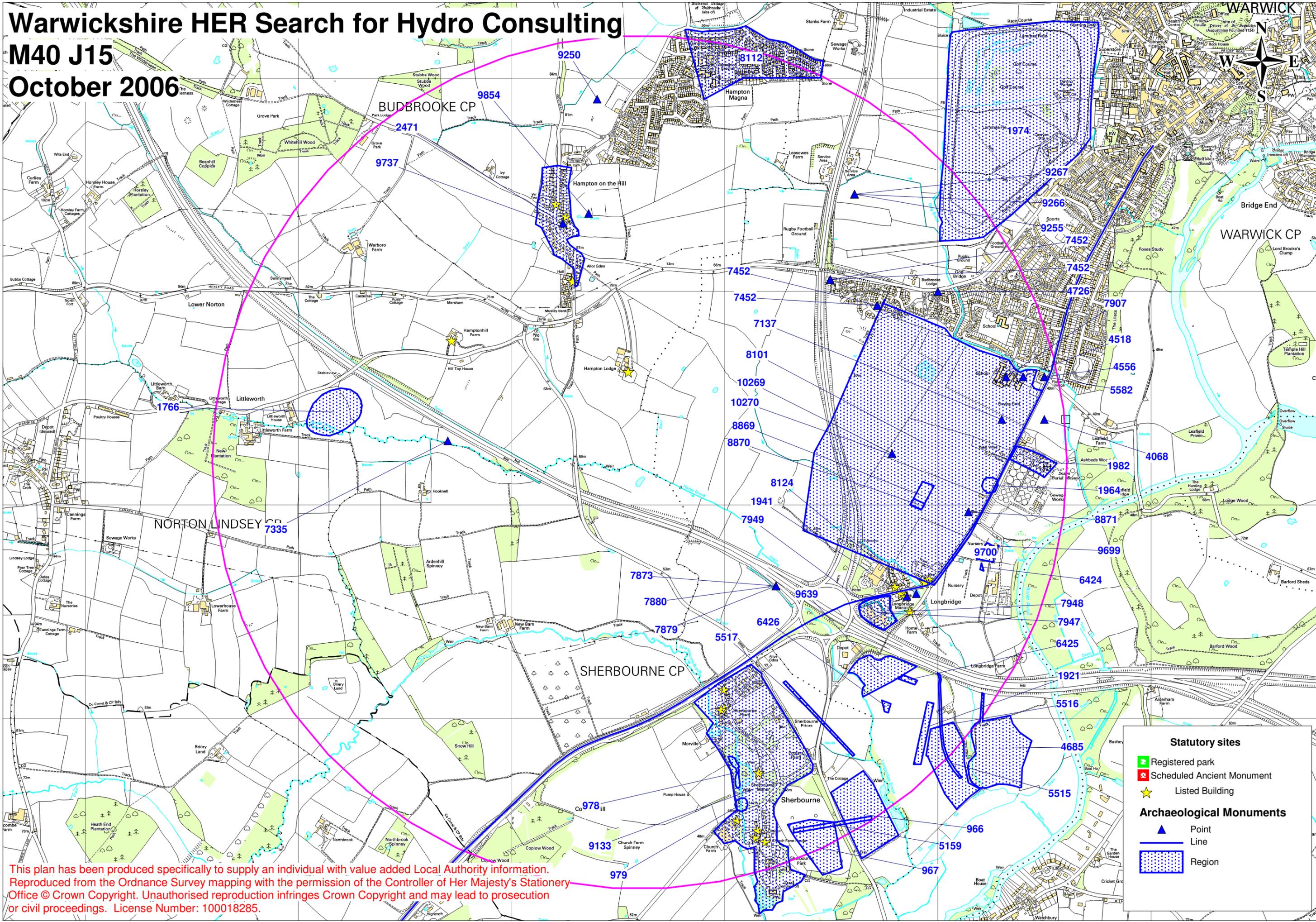
## Built Heritage Gazetteer

<b>Fig. 2.5 No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>NGR (all SP)</b>	<b>EH ref.</b>
1	Longbridge Manor	Longbridge	II*	26849 62570	307540
2	Barn to Longbridge Manor	Longbridge	II	26828 62585	307541
3	Gate piers at Longbridge Manor	Longbridge	II	26868 62500	307542
4	The Old House	Longbridge	II	26959 62652	307543
5	West Barn to The Old House	Longbridge	II	26940 62638	307544
6	Little Longbridge House	Longbridge	II	26798 62615	307545
7	Sherbourne Corner	Sherbourne	II	25995 62134	308127
8	Sherbourne Farmhouse	Sherbourne	II	25996 62045	308125
9	Dovecot at Sherbourne Farmhouse	Sherbourne	II	25983 62040	308126
10	The Old House, Hampton on the Hill	Hampton-on-the-Hill	II	25286 64047	308007
11	Hampton Hill Farmhouse	Hampton-on-the-Hill	II	24717 63770	308010
12	The Marble House	Warwick	II*	27877 64967	307658
13	Church of St Paul	Warwick	B	27808 64720	307452
14	Pavilion	Warwick	II	42780 26480	432446
15	Pavilion	Warwick	II	42781 26485	432444
16	Pavilion	Warwick	II	42789 26480	307719
17	Pavilion	Warwick	II	27830 64800	307720
18	The Seven Stars Public House	Warwick	II	27852 64696	307451
19	Westgate Arms Inn	Warwick	II	27942 64799	307372
20	The Globe Inn	Warwick	II	27965 65007	307663
21	The Firs	Warwick	II	27877 64995	307660
22	8, Theatre Street	Warwick	II	27960 65001	307662
23	9, Theatre Street	Warwick	II	27927 64929	307657
24	21, Theatre Street	Warwick	II	27932 64970	307659
25	33, Theatre Street	Warwick	II	27949 65020	307661
26	Hampton Lodge	-	II	25546 63624	308011
27	Hill Close Gardens	Warwick	II*	27800 64800	2307

<b>Fig. 2.5 No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>NGR (all SP)</b>	<b>EH ref.</b>
<b>28</b>	Longbridge Manor Garden	Longbridge	-	26849 62570	-
<b>29</b>	Sherbourne Conservation Area	-	-	25930 62010	-
<b>30</b>	Warwick Conservation Area	-	-	27800 64850	-

# Warwickshire HER Search for Hydro Consulting

M40 J15  
October 2006



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**Statutory sites**

- Registered park
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Listed Building

**Archaeological Monuments**

- Point
- Line
- Region