



# **Longbridge Sewage Treatment Works**

Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

January 2023

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# Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
P01	15/02/23	R. Dolan	J. Groarke	P. Riccoboni	First draft for client review.

**Document reference:** A7S14598-MMB-XX-ZZ-RP-G-0001

**Information class:** Standard

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# Executive summary

This Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment has been produced by Mott MacDonald on behalf of Severn Trent Water to help inform the design development of additional Side Streams and associated tanks and storage ('hereby referred to as the Scheme'). This DBA intends to establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made on whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

Longbridge Sewage Treatment Works (STW) is located in Longbridge, Warwick (eastings 427446, northings 263207). Construction of earlier areas of what is today the Longbridge STW began in 1868 with alterations through to the present.

The objective of the Longbridge STW Side Stream Addition project is to provide further sewage treatment provisions as part of Severn Trent Water's Green Recovery Project. To support recent increases in flow treatment, ten new treatment structures and storage tanks will be constructed to the east and south of the existing STW. The Scheme will include the addition of Inlet Works and primary settlement tanks (PST's) along the eastern edge of the Scheme area as well as tertiary treatment, aeration lanes, and flood storage tanks along the southern end.

There are no world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens or conservation areas within the Scheme area. Within the 1km study area there is a scheduled cursus, with enclosures and other cropmarks, the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Warwick Castle, and ten other designated heritage assets.

It is considered that the Scheme will not result in harm or impacts to the Grade I Registered Park and Gardens of Warwick Castle as the development area is well screened behind high bunds. Heights of the new structures have yet to be confirmed, but the existing bunds mean that there is no visibility between the Scheme area and Warwick Castle park. Similarly, it is considered the Scheme will result in no change to the setting of Warwick Castle.

There may be archaeological remains within the Scheme area from the early medieval period. A high-status Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered and excavated in the area in 1875, however its precise location is unknown. Documentary evidence lists only an approximate location, as 500m west of Leafield Bridge, and archaeological excavations conducted in 1968 at the site of the present Longbridge STW ahead of redevelopment was unable to locate it. Furthermore, the deserted medieval settlement of Lee is located approximately 20m east of the Scheme area boundary, and there is some potential that part of this settlement may extend into the Scheme area.

In order to effectively manage the established archaeological risk, including the potential for human remains to be present, it is recommended that a geophysical magnetometer survey be conducted over the site of proposed impact. Following the results of the geophysical survey Warwickshire Council Planning archaeologists may impose a pre-commencement condition detailing the requirement for a trial trench evaluation.



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of the report

This Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (DBA) has been produced by Mott MacDonald (MM) on behalf of Severn Trent Water to help elucidate the known archaeological baseline within and surrounding the site to inform the development of an outline design for additional side streams as part of the Longbridge STW Green Recovery programme.

## 1.2 Need for the Scheme

The Longbridge STW comprises storm, inlet, and primary treatment operations in addition to biological filtering services. These operations are important for serving Warwick, Leamington Spa, and surrounding areas. Recent increases in flow treatment, tightened discharge consents, and insufficient works monitoring all necessitate the addition of side stream filtration and associated storm tanks, sludge storage, chemical dosing, and tertiary treatment areas that comprises the proposed Scheme. A Scheme design is included in Figure 1.1 below.

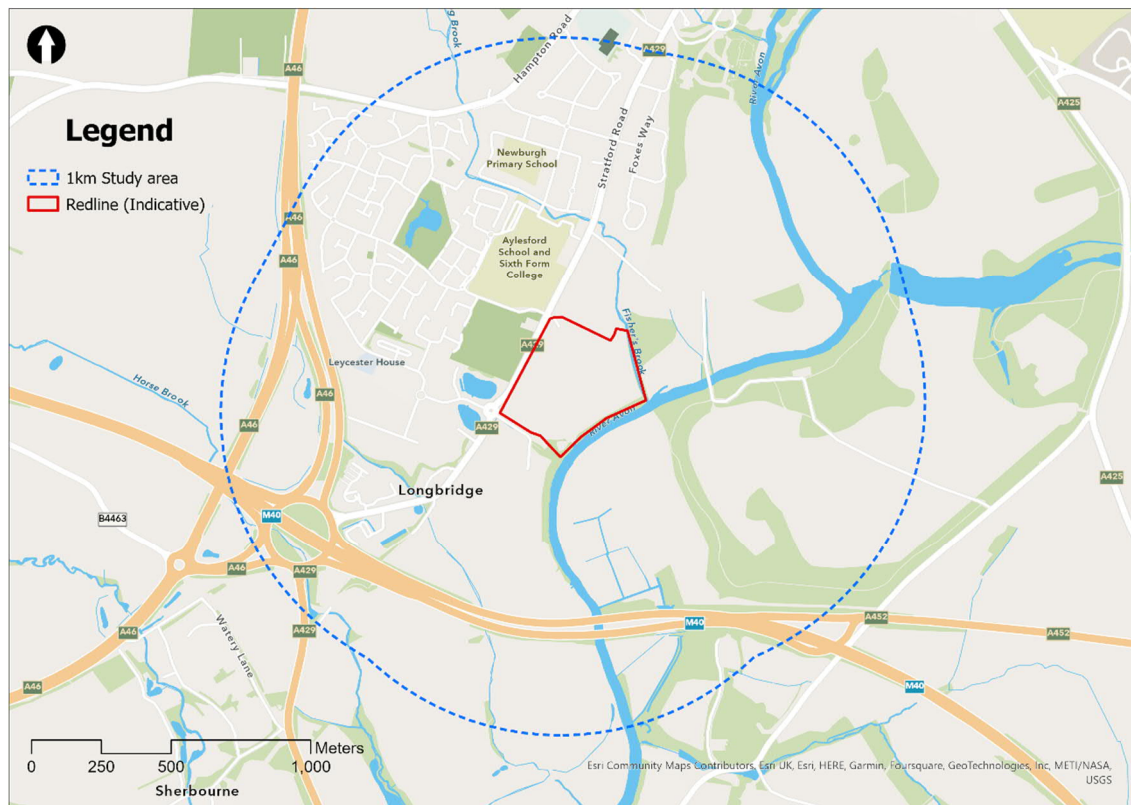
**Figure 1: Longbridge STW Scheme design**



## 1.3 Site location

The location of the Scheme is shown in Figure 1.2. The Scheme is located to the south of Warwick, once a medieval fortified settlement in Warwickshire. For the purposes of this assessment, the national grid coordinates of the Scheme used are eastings 427446, northings 263207 (nearest address: Warwick STW, Tapping Way, Longbridge, Warwick, Warwickshire, England, CV34 6RA, United Kingdom).

**Figure 1.21: Longbridge STW Site location**



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

## 1.4 Scope of Assessment

The historic environment is defined as: *'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora'* (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2021; Annex 2 Glossary).

Heritage assets are: *'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)'* (NPPF, 2021; Annex 2 Glossary).

Designated heritage assets are world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, and protected wreck sites. Non-designated heritage assets can be identified by the local authority (local listings, entries on the historic environment record (HER), via research or surveys.

This DBA sets out the legislation, planning policy, and detailed assessment methodology in Sections 2 and 3. It presents the historic environment baseline as is currently understood within 1km of the Scheme area for both designated and non-designated assets (hereafter referred to as the 'Study area'). Section 4 sets out the baseline including a discussion of the Study area, walkover survey, cartographic evidence, archaeological and historical background, archaeological remains, and historic buildings. The potential for archaeological remains within the Scheme area is discussed in Section 5. The impact assessment in Section 6 goes on to identify any predicted impacts to heritage assets from the construction and operation of the proposed Scheme.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Study area

The HER search of 1km radius from the extents of the proposed Scheme boundary has been established, hereafter referred to as the 'study area'. This is considered to be proportionate to the scale and nature of the proposed development and semi-rural nature of the site. All designated and non-designated heritage assets within this area have been considered for their potential to be impacted by the Scheme.

A plan showing the study area with all heritage asset locations can be found in Appendix B (Ref: A7S14598-MMB-XX-ZZ-DR-G-0001) All heritage assets in the study area have been included in a gazetteer in Appendix A.

### 2.2 Resources

The following resources have been consulted in the process of compiling the baseline information contained within this DBA;

- A search of the Historic England Heritage List for England (NHLE) dataset for World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields within the study area;
- A search of Warwick District Council local plans for Conservation Areas;
- A search of the Warwickshire County HER database for non-designated archaeological sites, find spots, and non-designated historic buildings within the study area;
- An examination of local, regional, and nation planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- An inspection of the cartographic evidence for the land use history of the site, including Ordnance Survey, tithe and earlier maps for the study area;
- An assessment of relevant published and unpublished historical sources, both online and archive resources, including previous archaeological surveys and investigations;
- An assessment of the geology of the sites, including boreholes logs or geotechnical investigations results; and
- Information on previous impacts to the site (previous developments, contaminated land, natural erosion etc).

### 2.3 Site walkover

A site visit was undertaken on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2023 in order to:

- Evaluate the significance of heritage assets;
- Evaluate current ground conditions on site;
- Identify the setting of the assets in relation to both the proximal and wider landscape; and
- Identify any further visible heritage assets not apparent during desk-based research that may be affect by the Scheme development.

### 2.4 Assessment of potential impacts

This assessment is based on the guidance contained in Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (GPA 2) Managing Significance in Decision - Taking in the Historic

Environment<sup>1</sup>. Paragraph six of the guidance outlines the steps which should be taken to establish potential impacts of the Scheme on the significance of heritage assets and where appropriate justify any harmful impacts and identify mitigation and enhancements. These steps include:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets, as covered in Section 4;
- Understand the impact of the Scheme area on that significance, as covered in Section 5;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate the impact in a way that meets objectives of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF);
- Look for opportunities to better reveal significance or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objectives of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

In accordance with the planning practice guidance the level of detail supplied is proportionate to the level of significance of the asset and the overall effect the Scheme area will have.

## 2.5 Assumptions and limitations

The assessment is reliant on available data. Designated and non-designated data is up to date as of January 2023.

Information provided by the HER can be limited because it depends on random opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery. Where there is an absence of data, professional judgement has been used to reach informed decisions regarding the historic environment.

The current understanding of the extent and survival of archaeological remains within the study area is based on data relevant to the assessment which has been selected based on professional judgement. However, the specific nature, extent, date, degree of preservation and significance of known and potential archaeological remains is impossible to predict without invasive investigation. There is the possibility that further or more complex unknown buried archaeology exists on sites.

Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective.

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<sup>1</sup> Historic England, 2015 Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (GPA2) – managing significance in decision taking in the historic environment. Available online at: [Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment \(historicengland.org.uk\)](https://www.historicengland.org.uk) [Accessed 13/01/23]

## 3 Legislation, planning policy, and guidance

### 3.1 Introduction

This section sets out the legislation and planning policy against which the Scheme area will be considered during the planning process. These policies have been used to inform the DBA and have been considered in the assessment.

### 3.2 Legislation

#### 3.2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

The Act imposes a requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a scheduled monument. For non-designated archaeological assets, protection is afforded through the development management process as established both by the town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019).

#### 3.2.2 Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

This Act sets out the protection given to buildings of special architectural or historic interest through listing. It also sets out the process for designation or conservation areas, being areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

### 3.3 Policy

#### 3.3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (2021)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in March 2012 and subsequently revised in July 2018, February 2019, and most recently in July 2021. This replaced all previous national planning policy documents. Paragraphs 189-208 of the NPPF address the conservation and enhancement of this historic environment; these set out the local planning authority's responsibilities when dealing with planning proposals which have the potential to impact on cultural heritage assets. These policies emphasise the importance of balancing the need for the conservation of heritage assets with the desirability of new development. Those relative to this Scheme are as follows:

*189. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.*

*194. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with*

*archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

*195. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

*197. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*

*(a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*

*(b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*

*(c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*

*203. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*

### **3.3.2 Local Planning Policy**

The Warwickshire District Local Plan was adopted in September 2017<sup>2</sup>. The Plan forms the overall local policy documents for guiding the area's development through to 2029. Those relevant to the historic environment include:

#### **3.3.2.1 HE1 Designated Heritage Assets and their setting**

*Development will not be permitted if it would lead to substantial harm to or total loss of the significance of a designated heritage asset, unless it is demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or it is demonstrated that all of the following apply:*

- a) The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- b) No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found that will enable its conservation; and*
- c) Conservation by grant funding or charitable or public ownership is not possible; and*
- d) The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

*Where development would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.*

#### **3.3.2.2 HE2 Conservation Areas**

*There will be a presumption in favour of the retention of unlisted buildings that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of a Conservation Area. Consent for total demolition of unlisted buildings will only be granted where the detailed design of the*

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<sup>2</sup> Warwickshire District, 2017. Warwick District Local Plan. Available online at: [Local Plan POST COUNCIL.pdf](#) [Accessed 13/01/2023]

*replacement can demonstrate that it will preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area.*

*Measures will be taken to restore or bring back into use areas that presently make a negative contribution to conservation areas.*

### 3.3.2.3 HE3 Locally Listed Historic Assets

*Development that would lead to the demolition or loss of significance of a locally listed historic asset will be assessed in relation to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset.*

*Change to locally listed historic assets should be carried out using traditional detailing and using traditional materials.*

### 3.3.2.4 HE4 Archaeology

*Development will not be permitted that results in substantial harm to Scheduled Monuments or other archaeological remains of national importance, and their settings unless in wholly exceptional circumstances.*

*There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of locally and regionally important sites, except where the applicant can demonstrate that the benefits of development will outweigh the harm to archaeological remains.*

*The Council will require that any remains of archaeological value are properly evaluated prior to the determination of the planning application.*

*Where planning permission is granted for development which will have an adverse effect on archaeological remains, the Council will require that an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording precedes development.*

## 3.4 Guidance

The following guidance has been used to inform this assessment:

- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England, 2008)<sup>3</sup>;
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing the Significance in Decision Taking (Historic England, 2015)<sup>4</sup>;
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2017)<sup>5</sup>;
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2019)<sup>6</sup>; and
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), Standard and Guidance for historic desk-based assessments (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014) (updated 2020)<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Historic England, 2008. Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance. Available online at: [Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance \(historicengland.org.uk\)](https://www.historicengland.org.uk/conservation-principles-policies-and-guidance)

<sup>4</sup> Historic England, 2015 Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (GPA2) – Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment. Available online at: [Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment \(historicengland.org.uk\)](https://www.historicengland.org.uk/managing-significance-in-decision-taking-in-the-historic-environment)

<sup>5</sup> Historic England, 2017. Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (GPA3) – The Setting of Heritage Assets. Available online at: [The Setting of Heritage Assets \(historicengland.org.uk\)](https://www.historicengland.org.uk/the-setting-of-heritage-assets)

<sup>6</sup> Historic England, 2019. Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 12 (GPA12) – Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Available online at: [Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets \(historicengland.org.uk\)](https://www.historicengland.org.uk/statements-of-heritage-significance-analysing-significance-in-heritage-assets)

<sup>7</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standards and Guidance for Historic Desk-based Assessment. Available at: [CIfAS&GDBA\\_4.pdf \(archaeologists.net\)](https://www.cifa.org.uk/standards-and-guidance-for-historic-desk-based-assessment)

## 4 Baseline

This section outlines the current archaeological and historic baseline of the Scheme area. It identifies key heritage assets and outlines their significance. It also establishes the archaeological potential of the Scheme area.

### 4.1 Site description

The proposed development will be located mainly to the south of the existing Longbridge STW, and along its eastern edge. The site office is located to the north of the scheme area, and the existing works dominates most of the Site area. Figure 4.1 below shows the location of the photos taken on site. The eastern portion of the Scheme area consists of scrub land and several mounds of dumped soil scattered with old waste throughout shown in Photo 4.1 and Photo 4.2. Information provided by the client suggests this area of the Scheme may have been used as a historical landfill throughout the 1950's to 1960's, in addition to being utilised as a sludge tip and later for disposal of demolition waste. Along the eastern edge of the site is fencing which separates the site from a steep drop to the River Avon shown in Photo 4.3. The south-eastern end of the Scheme area also features piles of building rubble, old service pipes, and waste covered with moss visible in Photo 4.4. To the south, the Scheme area appears to be left undisturbed besides dumped soil along the western boundary of the site shown in Photo 4.5, and a communications tower approximately 20m from the southern gate of the STW visible in Photo 4.6.

Figure 4.1: Photo Location Map



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023



**Photo 4.1: Dumped overgrown soil pile, along north-eastern boundary of Scheme area**



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

**Photo 4.2: Overgrown scrub along eastern boundary of Scheme area**



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

**Photo 4.3: Fencing along Eastern edge of Scheme area follows steep drop to River Avon**



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

**Photo 4.4: Building rubble and piping protruding from mossy ground to the east**



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

**Photo 4.5: Dumped soil with debris along western boundary of the Scheme area**



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

**Photo 4.6: Southern field containing communication tower and evidence of access track**



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

## 4.2 Topography and geology

The Scheme area is generally flat with the landscape sitting at c. 50m above Ordnance Datum.

Soil consists of freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.<sup>8</sup>

The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates the Scheme area is underlain by Mercia Mudstone, which is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period<sup>9</sup>. Alluvium formed of clay, silt, sand, and gravel overlies the sedimentary bedrock along the eastern edge of the Scheme area. The remainder of the Scheme area is underlain by 'river terrace deposits, 2' which consists of sand and gravel.

### 4.2.1 Borehole data

One borehole has been identified on BGS within the Scheme area located at Grid Ref: SP 27520 62890. The borehole log indicates made ground to a depth of 5.57m with strata comprised of loose refuse and waste, silty clay with organic matter, and clay bound gravel. Red brown silty clay with bands of mudstone underlying the layers of made ground.<sup>10</sup> The presence of made ground indicates previous disturbance at the site and would be consistent with the known dumping activity at the site and has no archaeological significance.

## 4.3 Previous archaeological events

Several archaeological events are recorded within the study area on the Warwick HER. Within the northern end of the Scheme area, the HER marks the location of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (MM089) excavation, which uncovered several burials with grave goods and resulted in exhumation of at least 30 individuals in 1875. Later excavations took place at the STW ahead of redevelopment in 1968 (MM090). The excavation was positioned in the supposed area of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery (MM028) although nothing was found and the exact location of the cemetery remains unknown. Immediately north-west of the Scheme area, a watching brief (MM080) was undertaken during trench excavations with a small number of finds but no evidence for the cemetery. Immediately south-west of the Scheme area, an archaeological evaluation (MM097) was undertaken which included 17 trial trenches and an additional trench to investigate a crop mark. During this evaluation, medieval features were recorded and a single flint flake was found.

## 4.4 Archaeological and historical background

The historic baseline in the following narrative is based on indicative archaeological and historic periods compiled using information primarily collated from the NHLE and Warwickshire HER. These historical periods are outlined in Table 4.1:

**Table 4.1: Archaeological and historic periods used for the purposes of this assessment**

Prehistoric Period Dates	Historic Period Dates
Palaeolithic 500,000 to 10,000 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Late Glacial / Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC	Early medieval AD 410 to 1066
Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 4,000 to 1,600 BC	Medieval AD 1066 to 1540
Middle Bronze Age 1,600 to 1,100 BC	Post-medieval AD 1540 to 1900

<sup>8</sup> Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, 2023. Available at: [Soilscapes soil types viewer - Cranfield Environment Centre. Cranfield University \(landis.org.uk\)](https://soilscapes.cranfield.ac.uk/) [Accessed 13/01/2023]

<sup>9</sup> British Geological Survey, n.d. Available at: [Geology of Britain viewer - British Geological Survey \(bgs.ac.uk\)](https://www.bgs.ac.uk/geology-of-britain/) [Accessed 13/01/2023]

<sup>10</sup> British Geological Survey, 1968. Available at: [Page 1 | Borehole SP26SE82 | Borehole Logs \(bgs.ac.uk\)](https://www.bgs.ac.uk/borehole-logs/) [Accessed 17/01/2023].

Prehistoric Period Dates	Historic Period Dates
Late Bronze Age 1,100 to 700 BC	Modern AD 1901 to modern
Early Iron Age 700 to 400 BC	
Middle Iron Age 400 to 100 BC	
Late Iron Age / Roman Transition 100 BC to AD 43	

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

All heritage assets discussed in the following baseline are listed in Appendix A, and a figure showing their locations is included in Appendix B. Assets have been attributed a corresponding unique reference number, which is shown within the text (e.g. MM001).

#### 4.4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded within the study area. The Warwickshire HER records five prehistoric assets situated to the west of the Scheme area. The earliest of these assets is a large hollow c. 550m west of the Scheme, uncovered during an archaeological trial trench evaluation (MM088) which included several heat cracked stones dated between the early Palaeolithic to late Iron Age. Just 4m north of the large hollow, a possible Neolithic or Bronze Age flint blade (MM017) was discovered in the topsoil. Around the same area, a prehistoric flint flake (MM016) dating from the early Mesolithic to late Bronze Age was recovered from the topsoil c. 56m west of the Scheme, which showed evidence of heat crazing that may indicate domestic flint working. Two Iron Age features have also been noted which includes two small Iron Age gullies (MM018) that may have served as field boundaries or drainage approximately 548m south-west of the Scheme area. Another gully (MM019) was identified c. 7m east of both gullies, potentially dated to the Iron Age due to the presence of animal bone and fired clay resembling those recovered from sites in the area. Also in the area is a scheduled monument of a farmstead with cursus, enclosure, and cropmarks located c. 696m south of the Scheme (MM001), dated to the Iron Age or Roman period. Therefore, prehistoric activity located to the west and south-west of the Scheme points to potential ceremonial and flint working activity in the area.

#### 4.4.2 Romano-British

Several finds indicating Romano-British activity surrounds the north and north-east areas of the Scheme. Several coins, pottery, a harness, a spoon, and spoon bowl (MM022, MM023) were found in the area associated with Warwick Castle and the castle park c. 636m north. Two artifacts (MM024, MM025) and pottery sherds (MM026) were uncovered approximately 79m west, 167m north, and 335m north of the Scheme, respectively. This Romano-British activity may suggest the area was important for local goods, however there is no known evidence of Roman settlement within the Study area.

#### 4.4.3 Early Medieval

Positioned approximately 1.75km north of the Scheme, the town of Warwick was originally established on a hilltop site in 914.<sup>11</sup> The River Avon runs along the eastern edge of Warwick, which eroded local sandstone bluffs to form a cliff for which Warwick castle was built upon in 1086. Positioned approximately 930m north of the Scheme, these natural defences formed a strategic location for William the Conqueror to build a fortress to defend the Midlands while moving north.<sup>12</sup> In the same year, records note Warwick had a population of 19 households

<sup>11</sup> Our Warwickshire, n.d. Available at: [The Secret History of the Roman Roads of Britain \(romanroadsinbritain.info\)](http://The Secret History of the Roman Roads of Britain (romanroadsinbritain.info)) [Accessed 18/01/2023]

<sup>12</sup> British History Online, 1969. Available at: [The borough of Warwick: The castle and castle estate in Warwick | British History Online \(british-history.ac.uk\)](http://The borough of Warwick: The castle and castle estate in Warwick | British History Online (british-history.ac.uk)) [Accessed 18/01/2023]

indicating it was a large settlement during the early medieval period.<sup>13</sup> The fortification in this area both of the Castle and town, provided protection to residents and assisted its development as a market town.<sup>14</sup> Within the northern end of the Scheme area, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (MM028) was uncovered in 1872 for which brooches, beads, a sword and shield bosses were found alongside several graves. The total excavation area covered 15m by 18m and included an additional sword, spearhead, key, glass vessel, knives, brooches, and belt buckles. Records note that the cemetery is located 500m west of Leafield Bridge, but its exact location remains unknown.

#### 4.4.4 Medieval

The town of Warwick continued to grow into the medieval period. The suburbs outside of the town also retain evidence of agricultural activity in the area during this period. Approximately 250m east of the Scheme potentially lies the deserted medieval settlement of Lee (MM029), identified through documentary evidence and placename evidence of surrounding fields. Immediately bordering the north-east corner of the Scheme area is the site of a possible medieval field system (MM040) comprised of field boundaries and trackways visible as earthworks. Three features associated with the medieval field system (MM040) include two ridges with one running east to west and the other north-west to south-east, as well as a banked ditch. This medieval field system may have been associated with the deserted settlement of Lee (MM029). Additional evidence of agricultural activity during the medieval period includes an area of ridge and furrow (MM041) located c. 265m west of the Scheme. Immediately south of these cultivation marks, a V-shaped ditch (MM042) aligned to the ridge and furrow area was recorded which contained two ceramic tile fragments (MM042).

Situated c. 494m south of the Scheme is the Grade II\* Listed Longbridge Manor (MM003) which was constructed during the medieval period and comprised a hall, parlour, kitchen, and chambers and attics with alterations made throughout the post-medieval period. The lands associated with the manor may have also been areas of agricultural activity. Some medieval features associated with the manor were uncovered during an archaeological evaluation (MM080) in May 1999 by Warwickshire Museum and include a large, curved ditch (MM043) oriented in an east-southwest direction. A pit containing 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery (MM039) has also been recorded, although the lack of features elsewhere associated with the manor points to its small size and reduced significance during this period.

Several findspots containing medieval coins within Warwick Castle Park, approximately 500m north-east of the Scheme have also been noted. Available evidence shows the small hamlet of Longbridge was an area of potentially small settlement where mainly agricultural activity took place

#### 4.4.5 Post-medieval

Over time, Warwick remained a significant place as Warwick Castle's grounds expanded and began to stretch across the surrounding area. Despite Longbridge being situated 2km south of Warwick, the village retained ties with the town due to its proximity to Warwick Castle and its Parks and Gardens that stretched further into surrounding areas with each addition to the grounds. The finds recorded within the Park throughout the post-medieval period and alterations to upper class housing in the area points to the towns continued use for upper classes and provides a view into who may have been situated in the area during the time.

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<sup>13</sup> Open Domesday, n.d. Available at: [Warwick | Domesday Book \(opendomesday.org\)](http://Warwick | Domesday Book (opendomesday.org) [Accessed 14/01/2023]) [Accessed 14/01/2023]

<sup>14</sup> The National Archives, 2010. Available at: [\[ARCHIVED CONTENT\] Anglo-Saxon history of Warwickshire - Warwickshire Web \(nationalarchives.gov.uk\)](http://[ARCHIVED CONTENT] Anglo-Saxon history of Warwickshire - Warwickshire Web (nationalarchives.gov.uk) [Accessed 18/01/2023]) [Accessed 18/01/2023]

Two toll roads joined in Longbridge, serving as either the first or last stop for travellers to or from Stratford Upon Avon and Paddle Brook. One of the toll roads (MM064) stretched from Warwick to Stratford Upon Avon and was established between 1750 and 1775. The other toll road was established in 1779 which ran from Warwick to Paddle Brook (MM063). Both roads ran immediately east of the Scheme area, where a toll gate (MM062) is also located for those who travelled into Longbridge. These roads may have been imperative for those travelling through the area, wishing to settle, or visiting Longbridge for the various goods that were produced there.

Census and historical records show the population of Longbridge gradually increased through the post-medieval period, with originally agriculture dominating the local economy, with retail, handicrafts and manufacturing slowly becoming more significant throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>15</sup>.

In 1865, the town of Warwick joined local towns in petitioning parliament for an act to reduce sewage pollution in the area as populations settled and solutions for waste were limited. An engineer was appointed in 1866 for the Warwick Sewage Improvements and designs first proposed the farm to be located nearby to the castle wall. This design was too expensive and proposed an unfavourable location. While additional proposals were drafted, the town acquired land on the west bank of the River Avon where the present Longbridge STW is located. The sewage farm's date of completion was July 1868, and soon required expansion in 1871 with additional drainage added. The <sup>16</sup>

#### 4.4.6 Modern

By 1901, census records indicate the population numbered 6,122 individuals, compared to 4,183 a century earlier. Twenty years later, the population grew to 6,575.<sup>17</sup> Over time, metal working became the largest industry, followed by "other" occupations, and transport and communication as the third largest industries in 1941.<sup>18</sup> During this time, the Second World War clearly had an influence both in industry and by situating operations in Longbridge. Immediately west of the Scheme area was the former site of RAF Warwick. Opened in 1941, it served as a grass relief landing ground (MM067). After the war, metal manufacturing and engineering continued to be the largest industry in Warwick, evidenced by census records through to 1951.<sup>19</sup> In 1961, half the local industries were founded since 1945, many of which were manufacturing and engineering, highlighting the growing local economy <sup>20</sup>

### 4.5 Designated built heritage assets

There is one Grade I listed Registered Park and Garden within the Study area:

Grade I Registered Park and Garden Warwick Castle (MM002), immediately north-east of the Scheme area.

The Grade I Registered Park and Garden associated with Warwick Castle (MM002) was landscaped during the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and is located immediately north-east of the Scheme

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<sup>15</sup> A Vision of Britain Through Time, 2017. Available at: [Warwick St Mary AP/CP through time | Historical Statistics on Agriculture and Land Use for the Parish-level Unit \(visionofbritain.org\)](#) [Accessed 17/01/2023]

<sup>16</sup> The Warwick Improvement Works, 1997. Available at: [Warwick-Improvement-Works-red.pdf \(warwickshireias.org\)](#) [Accessed 18/01/2023]

<sup>17</sup> A Vision of Britain Through Time, 2017. Available at: [Warwick St Mary AP/CP through time | Population Statistics | Total Population \(visionofbritain.org\)](#) [Accessed 18/01/2023]

<sup>18</sup> A Vision of Britain Through Time, 2017. Available at: [Warwick MB through time | Industry Statistics | Persons of Working Age by Sex and 1921 Occupational Order \(visionofbritain.org\)](#) [Accessed 18/01/2023]

<sup>19</sup> A Vision of Britain Through Time, 2017. Available at: [Warwick MB through time | Industry Statistics | Persons of Working Age by Sex and 1951 Occupational Order \(visionofbritain.org\)](#) [Accessed 18/01/2023]

<sup>20</sup> British History Online, 1969. Available at: [The borough of Warwick: Warwick from 1835 | British History Online \(british-history.ac.uk\)](#) [Accessed 18/01/2023]

area. Several finds have been recorded within Warwick Castle Park, including a spur, coins, tokens, and pottery (MM032) dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Later additions of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century gardens and an early 20<sup>th</sup> century garden were also landscaped to form the current Warwick Castle Park which is also within the present Warwick Conservation Area (MM014).

There is one Grade II\* listed building Longbridge Manor (MM003), c.500m south-west of the Scheme area. During the post-medieval period, the Manor underwent extensions throughout the 15<sup>th</sup> through 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

There are eight Grade II listed heritage assets within the Study area. These include:

- The Grade II listed Barn to Longbridge Manor (MM005), c. 500m south-west of the Scheme area;
- The Grade II listed Gate Pier to Longbridge Manor (MM008), c.550m south-west of the Scheme area;
- The Grade II listed Old House (MM006), c.360m south-west of the Scheme area; and
- The Grade II listed West Barn to the Old House (MM009), c.380m south-west of the Scheme area.

The associated Grade II listed barn (MM005) was constructed in between the 16<sup>th</sup> through 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, as well as the Grade II listed gate pier added in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (MM008). Both the Grade II listed Old House (MM006) and associated West Barn (MM009) were also constructed during the 1600's with additions into the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 4.6 Historic map regression

Table 4.2 below provides a summary of historic mapping available online that depicts the Study area to understand the development that occurred over time.

**Table 4.2: Summary of historic mapping and aerial imagery**

Title	Description
Estate Map, 1786	The map shows the northern end of the Scheme area as open, agricultural land. The southern end of the Scheme area is cut off from view.
1813 Ordnance Survey Map	This map depicts the Scheme areas as open land along the River Avon.
Warwickshire Sheet XXXIX.NW Surveyed: 1885, Published: 1886 Scale: OS Six-inch	The OS 1886 Map shows the Warwick Irrigation Works on the site of the present Longbridge STW. The works shown on the map is comprised of two buildings at the north-west edge of the area one which appears to have a wall around a portion of land connecting to the building. To the north-east of one building is a small structure with pedestrian paths towards it from the centre of the works and well as a path to the River where a sluice was located. A medium-sized tank is present at the north end of the Site, and a large filter bed is located to the south-east of the tank. To the north-east lies the Ash beds Wood and Leafield Bar. To the west and south, open land for agriculture is depicted. The River Avon runs immediately east of the Scheme area.
Warwickshire XXXIX.1 Surveyed: 1885, Published: 1887 Scale: OS 25-inch	The OS 1887 Map indicates no change from earlier mapping within the Scheme area that comprised the updated name of the Warwick Irrigation Works (Sewage).
Warwickshire XXXIX.1 Revised: 1904, Published: 1905 Scale: OS 25-inch	The OS 1905 Map displays little change from the previous maps. The small structure at the north-east edge of the site is now labelled "F.B" presumably indicating a filter bed. The area around this potential filter bed has been cleared of trees that previously surrounded this section of the works. At the southern end of the site, the building once consisting of a boundary wall no longer has a wall or land enclosed with it. A potential site boundary is now featured at the site separating the works from the rest of the open land at the south end of the Scheme area. The name of the works has once again been updated and is called the Sewage Irrigation Works (Warwick Corporation).



Title	Description
Warwickshire Sheet XXXIX.NW Revised: 1904, Published: 1906 Scale: OS Six-inch	The OS 1906 Map shows there were no further changes to the Scheme area or the name of the site.
Warwickshire XXXIX.1 Revised: 1923, Published: 1925 Scale: OS 25-inch	The OS 1925 Map shows several changes to the site. Along the north-western boundary of the site, the structure that was already present gained a new chimney and was being used as a pumping station. Immediately east of this building, wells and two large settling tanks were added. East of these two new features, storage tanks were also constructed. Where the large tank at the centre of the site was located, a new screening chamber was added. Immediately south of the large filter beds, two long sludge beds are now present. In the field immediately north-west of the Scheme area, the map marks the site of a Saxon burial ground with the subheading "sword,#' gold, and silver ornaments, d:c found A.D. 1875."
Warwickshire Sheet XXXIX.NW Revised: 1923, Published: 1926 Scale: OS Six-inch	The OS 1926 Map does not depict further changes to the works or Scheme area.
Warwickshire Sheet XXXIX.NW Revised: 1938, Published: ca. 1947 Scale: OS Six-inch	The OS 1947 Map shows also does not show additional changes to the Scheme area.
LiDAR, 2023	The LiDAR imagery shows the site is overall disturbed from the present Longbridge STW. To the north-east area of the Scheme area, there is a hill in line with the dumped refuse and waste on site in that area. The southern portion of the Scheme area remains flat with a track or access road running north-south in the western half of the field.

## 4.7 Designated heritage assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the Scheme area.

The Grade I Castle Warwick Registered Park and Garden (MM002) is located within the Study area, immediately west of the River Avon which also borders the Scheme. Warwick Castle's Park and Gardens comprises 23ha of pleasure grounds and gardens as well as 257ha of park. The significance of the Park and Gardens is derived from its detailed landscaping, and the assets setting associated with Warwick Castle that contributes to its ability to understand its significance. Given the distance of the Scheme and lack of intervisibility, it is considered that the Scheme will not harm the setting or significance of the Grade I Castle Warwick Registered Park and Garden (MM002) and will not be discussed further in this assessment.

## 4.8 Non-designated heritage assets

There are 59 non-designated heritage assets within the Study area, and one located within the Scheme area; the Site of an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Longbridge (MM028) discussed below.

### 4.8.1.1 Site of Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Longbridge (MM028)

The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery was discovered in 1872 while workmen dug up gravel at the Warwick Irrigation Works. Several human remains, weapons, and jewellery were found during excavations that spanned 15m by 18m, although additional graves may have been left undisturbed. The exact location of the cemetery remains unknown, although it was recorded 500m west of Leafield Bridge.

## 5 Archaeological potential

This section outlines the potential for archaeological remains within the Scheme area as identified in the baseline. The archaeological potential is set out chronologically as outlined in Table 4.1.

### 5.1 Prehistoric

No prehistoric activity has been recorded within the Scheme area. Within the Study area, two sites and two findspots have been recorded on the Warwickshire HER. The Scheduled Monument comprises a cursus, enclosures and cropmarks (MM001) located c. 717m south of the Scheme, while the site of a hollow (MM015) filled with prehistoric material lies approximately 506m west of the Scheme. Although superficial alluvium deposits skirt the eastern edge of the Scheme area, the remainder of the Scheme area is underlain by Mercia Mudstone which may not have been conducive to archaeological preservation during this period. The lack of additional evidence indicating prehistoric settlement and location of the two sites away from the Scheme indicates a **low** potential for prehistoric remains. If assets are present, their significance is determined to be **high** for this period.

### 5.2 Romano-British

Seven recorded find spots have been identified within the Study area in relation to the Romano-British period. The finds include four coins and spoon (MM022), a spoon bowl (MM023), and sherds of pottery (MM026) all to the north of the Scheme. The Scheme area also lies approximately 7km east of the Roman road Cirencester to High Cross. Given the find spots, there is evidence of a high status Roman structure that may have been in the village of Longbridge. This Roman evidence within the Scheme and Study areas suggests the potential for Roman remains is **low**. If present, the significance of Roman assets would be considered to be **moderate** to **high**.

### 5.3 Early medieval

Evidence suggests early medieval activity was focused on the centre of Warwick, where Warwick Castle was established during this period. However, 19<sup>th</sup> century records and excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (MM028) within the Scheme area suggests it was used during the period outside of the town centre. The excavation uncovered human remains, weapons, pottery, and jewellery, with the potential for additional burials to exist undisturbed. Although the precise location of the cemetery is unknown, documentary evidence noting it is located 500m west of Leafield Bridge falls within the Scheme area. Due to the disturbance of the Scheme area during the installation of the current STW and potential presence of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery within the Scheme area, the potential for early medieval remains to survive is **moderate**. If early medieval assets are present, their significance is determined to be **high**.

### 5.4 Medieval

There are 19 medieval assets located within the Study area on the Warwickshire HER. The possible site of the deserted medieval settlement of Lee (MM029) is located c.20m east of the Scheme area. Six of these medieval assets include a medieval field system (MM040) immediately north-east of the Scheme, ridge and furrow cultivation marks c. 275m west of the Scheme, including three separate pits and ditches containing medieval pottery (MM039, MM043). These assets also include 10 records of medieval find spots dispersed around the Scheme area. Approximately 494m south of the Scheme, Longbridge Manor was constructed in

the medieval period, with investigations uncovering a ditch, gully, and pit c. 46m south-west of the Manor dated to the same period. Given the presence of medieval agricultural activity and evidence of a medieval settlement, the potential for medieval remains is therefore considered moderate. As with the early medieval period, assets dated to the medieval period that are non-agricultural are considered to be of **high** significance. Assets relating to agricultural systems are determined to be **low** significance.

## 5.5 Post-medieval

During the post-medieval period, additional houses for upper classes were constructed and located within the Study area including the Grade II\* Listed The Hunting Lodge (MM004), the Grade II listed The Old House (MM006), and the Grade II Listed Leaffield Bridge (MM007). Within the Scheme area, documentary evidence and historical mapping shows the Warwick Irrigation Works was constructed at the site of the present Longbridge STW in 1868. The potential for post-medieval remains is therefore considered **medium**. Any assets existing and dated to the post-medieval period are considered to retain **medium** significance.

## 5.6 Modern

During the Modern period, the site of the World War Two RAF Warwick (MM067) was located immediately west of the Scheme area. Within the Scheme area itself, the Warwick Irrigation Works became known as the Warwick Corporation Sewage Works where a tank and filter bed remained unchanged at the north end of the site. Additions to the sewage operations at the site likely occurred during the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, the potential for modern remains, such as earlier phases of the Longbridge STW, is considered to be **low** due to disturbance and later alterations. Any assets present dated to the modern period are considered to have **low** significance.

## 6 Impact of development proposals

### 6.1 Introduction

This section sets out the potential impacts of the Scheme area on known heritage assets and archaeological remains. To ensure a proportionate assessment key known heritage assets discussed in Section 4 have been brought forward for assessment. A full list of heritage assets can be found in Appendix A, where they are not discussed in this section it should be assumed that there will be no impacts.

### 6.2 Built heritage

The proposed Scheme is not considered to result in any impacts to designated heritage assets.

One scheduled monument, one Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens, two Grade II\* listed buildings, eight Grade II listed buildings, and two Conservation areas are all located within the 1km Study area. Given the distance and limited relationships of their settings with the Scheme area, it is considered that the Scheme will not harm the significance or setting of the designated heritage assets within the Study area.

### 6.3 Archaeological remains

The archaeological potential for remains surviving within the Scheme area has been assessed as low for prehistoric and Roman periods, as high for early medieval and medieval periods, moderate for the post-medieval period, and low for modern.

The proposed developments within the Longbridge STW includes additions of storm tanks, flood storage, inlet works, surplus activated sludge (SAS) thickening, and primary sedimentation tanks (PST's) along the eastern edge of the Scheme area. Along the southern portion of the site, additional chemical dosing, tertiary treatment, flood storage tanks, motor control centres (MCC's) and blowers, and aeration lanes are proposed to be introduced as part of the Scheme. These alterations are likely to involve excavation in previously undisturbed areas and therefore may result in impacts on unknown archaeological remains.

## 7 Conclusion and Recommendations

Longbridge STW is located in Longbridge, Warwick (eastings 427446, northings 263207). Construction of earlier areas of what is today the Longbridge STW began in 1868 with alterations through to the present.

The Longbridge STW Side Stream Addition is to provide further treatment provisions as part of Severn Trent Water's Green Recovery Project. To support recent increases in flow treatment, ten new treatment structures and storage tanks will be constructed to the east and south of the existing STW.

There are no world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens or conservation areas within the Scheme area. Within the 1km study area there is a scheduled cursus, with enclosures and other cropmarks, the grade I Registered Park and Garden of Warwick Castle, and ten other designated heritage assets.

It is considered that the Scheme will not result in harm or impacts to the Grade I Registered Park and Gardens of Warwick Castle as the development area is well screened behind high bunds. Heights of the new structures have yet to be confirmed, but the existing bunds mean that there is no visibility between the Scheme area and Warwick Castle park. Similarly, it is considered the Scheme will result in no change to the setting of Warwick Castle.

There may be known archaeological remains within the Scheme area from the early medieval period. A high status Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered and excavated in the area in 1875, however its precise location is unknown. Documentary evidence lists only an approximate location, as 500m west of Leafield Bridge, and archaeological excavations conducted in 1968 at the site of the present Longbridge STW ahead of redevelopment was unable to locate it. Furthermore, the deserted medieval settlement of Lee is located approximately 20m east of the Scheme area boundary, and there is some potential that part of this settlement may extend into the Scheme area.

In order to effectively manage the established archaeological risk, including the potential for human remains to be present, it is recommended that a geophysical magnetometer survey be conducted over the site of proposed impact. Following the results of the geophysical survey Warwickshire Council Planning archaeologists may impose a pre-commencement condition detailing the requirement for a trial trench evaluation.

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# Appendices

## **A. Gazetteer of heritage assets**

**Table A.1: Designated heritage assets within 1km Study area**



MM No.	Name	NHLE/HER No.	Designation	Period	Description
MM001	Cursus, enclosures and other cropmarks 900m NNW of Barford Church	1005710	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age/Roman	Cursus and an enclosed Iron Age or Romano-British farmstead 530m south-west of Longbridge Farm.
MM002	Warwick Castle	1000386	Grade I Registered Park or Garden	Post-medieval	Mid C18 park and pleasure grounds landscaped by Lancelot Brown, with late C18 picturesque additions, together with mid C19 gardens designed by Robert Marnock and an early C20 garden by Harold Peto, associated with a medieval fortress.
MM003	LONGBRIDGE MANOR	1364837	Grade II*	Medieval	C14-15 origin and former home of the Staunton family. Main portion of south elevation late C16 or early C17 date. 2 storeys high, 5 window wide. Recessed centre bay has good segmental pedimented doorcase with dentilled cornice and large enriched console brackets. Sashes in cased frames; nearly all walls are now covered with modern colour washed roughcast. Modern extensions to east and west are in keeping with the character of the house. Good interior, including carved fireplaces and plasterwork. Rear wing of C15-16 timber framed construction, has two bays of close set studding with geometrical framing over exposed, remainder is covered with modern roughcast. Hipped roof of old tiles. Staircase circa 1625. VCH viii, p.435. Longbridge Manor, with Barn and Gate Pier, form a group.
MM004	THE HUNTING LODGE	1035221	Grade II*	Post-medieval	Large house. 1748, probably by Daniel Garrett, altered in 1898. Coursed ashlar. In a Gothic style. Plinth. Battlemented parapets. Approximately T-shaped in plan with three-storey gabled central cross-wing, and lower two-storey flanking wings. South entrance in central projecting cross-wing. Pointed headed doorway with plank door. Above pointed headed coupled lancets in square-headed opening and above again five-light mullioned casements. Fenestration to south elevation of the flanking wings are pointed headed coupled lancets in square headed openings. Fenestration to east and north elevations are square-headed cross mullion/transom casements. All fenestration with leaded panes. On north elevation large projecting porch with balcony above. Stairs down to left and right and central arcade of three pointed headed arches. Two big stone chimney stacks. Interior: late C19 oak panelling and Renaissance style staircase.
MM005	BARN TO LONGBRIDGE MANOR	1035415	Grade II	Post-medieval	C16 or early C17. Timber frame, red brick nogging, some cement rendering, tiled roof with 2 gabled lattice casement dormers. 4 bays long. Considerable modern restoration. Longbridge Manor, with Barn and Gate Pier, form a group.

MM006	THE OLD HOUSE	1035416	Grade II	Post-medieval	Elevation facing main road has two identical, 2 storey plus attic, gabled cross wings of circa 1600, close set studding with colour washed brick infilling. False framing in cement to lower storey painted to match. Sashes in cased frames, probably inserted circa 1830. Structure between end gables has been rebuilt at about the same time with large, slightly projecting gable of colour washed brickwork which detracts from value of south elevation. The greater part of elevations to rear (facing farmyard) are of C17 square timber framing with red brick infilling. C19 brick chimneys. Machine tiles. VCH, viii, p.435. The Old House, with the West Barn, form a group.
MM007	LEAFIELD BRIDGE	1035509	Grade II	Post-medieval	1772-6 to a design by Robert Mylne. Stone, approach embankments. Segmental single arch, balustraded parapet with fluted balusters, piers with Coade stone medallions.
MM008	GATE PIER TO LONGBRIDGE MANOR	1184688	Grade II	Post-medieval	C17. Ashlar with cornice, blocking course finial. Longbridge Manor, with Barn and Gate Pier, form a group.
MM009	WEST BARN THE OLD HOUSE	1184689	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Barn to left hand side of The Old House ties walls of C18 brickwork facing road and roof of machine tiles. Rear has square timber framing with red brick infilling and this slope is roofed with old tiles. Timber framed side elevations. Dates from circa 1600. VCH, viii, p.435. The old House, with the West Barn, form a group.
MM010	LITTLE LONGBRIDGE HOUSE	1364838	Grade II	Post-medieval	Late C18 or early C19. Red brick with rusticated stucco window heads and keyblocks, Welsh slate roof with corbelled brick cornice. 3 storeys, 2 windows, nearly flush sashes with glazing bars to ground and first floors, lattice casements under cambered arches to second floor. Central segmental headed panel to each upper floor. Doorway in centre has 5 panel door, 2 panels now glazed, oblong fanlight with glazing bars.
MM011	ALDERHAM FARMHOUSE	1116538	Grade II	Post-medieval	Circa late C16/early C17 timber-framed house with painted brick infill panels. Steeply pitched plain tile roof, hipped to west, half-hipped to east. Sand- stone plinth. Two storeys and attic, four bays. At ground floor three one-light and one 3-light casements, three plank doors, two under gabled canopies and other with fanlight above. At first floor one 2-light and one 3-light casements. Two gabled dormers with modern casements. One brick ridge chimney stack. Mediaeval carpenters marks on timber frame, Roman numerals. Interior: stud partition walls exposed and chamfered ceiling beams.
MM012	BARN 50 YARDS TO SOUTH OF ALDERHAM FARMHOUSE	1035275	Grade II	Post-medieval	Circa late C16/early C17 timber-framed barn with brick infill panels. On sand- stone plinth. Steeply pitched plain tile roof with gabled ends. Three bays - central bay with paired wooden doors on west and east elevations. Attached to west elevation of south bay later outshut, timber-framing with brick. Interior: collar and tie beam trusses with angle struts.
MM013	Barford		Conservation Area		
MM014	Warwick		Conservation Area		



**Table A.2: Non-designated heritage assets within 1km Study area**

MM No.	Name	NHLE/H ER No.	Period	Description
MM015	Possible prehistoric activity by Gog Brook, Warwick.	MWA10 270	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Late Iron Age	The site of a hollow containing heat cracked stones which possibly dated to the prehistoric period. It was located beside the former course of Gog Brook, Warwick. A large hollow was uncovered during an evaluation. There was no dating evidence, but there was a relatively large number of heat cracked stones which might suggest a prehistoric date. An adjacent narrow gully (undated) could have formed part of an earlier field boundary.
MM016	Findspot - Prehistoric flint flake, west of Stratford Rd, Warwick	MWA88 71	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Findspot - a Prehistoric flint flake was found just west of Stratford Road, Warwick. A single worked flint was recovered from the topsoil, the flint comprised a core trimming flake retaining a small area of cortex and showed evidence of heat crazing at one end, this is indicative of domestic flint working, but a single piece is insufficient.
MM017	Flint blade found on Gog Brook Farm, Warwick.	MWA10 269	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Probable Neolithic/ Bronze Age flint blade found on land at Gog Brook Farm adjacent to the former Gog Brook, Warwick. Found in the topsoil during an archaeological observation.
MM018	Iron Age features adjacent to Longbridge Manor	MWA79 47	Iron Age	Iron Age gullies, which were probably used as field boundary ditches, were discovered when archaeological work was carried out. The site is located next to Junction 15, M40. An archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Longbridge Manor, Warwick was carried out by Warwickshire Museum. It revealed two small gullies of probable Iron Age date. They were likely to have represented field boundaries or drainage features rather than a settlement site.
MM019	Possible Iron Age gully at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	MWA30 541	Iron Age	A undated gully is thought to be of an Iron Age date due to the presence of fired clay. It was identified during investigations in 2011-12, at Longbridge Manor, Warwick in 2011-12. The gully was aligned east-west and was 0.4m wide and 0.17m deep. A single fragment of animal bone and a fragment of fired clay were recovered from the fill. The fired clay was of a similar nature to fragments recovered from nearby sites which were dated to the Iron Age. As such there is a good potential that the feature is of an Iron Age date.
MM020	Findspot - Roman coin	MWA40 69	Romano-British	Findspot - a coin dating to the Roman period was found east of Leyfields Crescent, Warwick.
MM021	Findspot - Roman coin & pottery	MWA40 76	Romano-British	Findspot - a coin and pottery dating to the Roman period found in October 1990, as well as Medieval pottery, were found in Castle Park, Warwick. Roman greywares, probably storage jars, Medieval rims from a cooking pot, and a Medieval jug handle, found at SP 28 63.
MM022	Findspot - Roman coins & metal objects	MWA71 24	Romano-British	Findspot - four coins, a harness fitting and a spoon dating to the Roman period were found in Castle Park. Four(?) coins brought in to the museum for identification, date ranges mid 2nd - mid 3rd century. Roman coin, harness fitting & spoon found by metal detector. Harness fitting - bronze, swivelling ring set into a domed base. Decorated with ring and dot motifs. 29mm ht; 24mm diam. of base; Celtic style but prob. Romano-British in date.

MM023	Find of a Roman item in the Leaffield area of Castle Park, Warwick	MWA10 108	Romano-British	Find of a Roman spoon bowl in the Leaffield area of Castle Park, Warwick. No specific grid reference was given and the method of recovery was not recorded.
MM024	Warwick (Romano-British) Field 96	MWA23 629	Romano-British	Romano-British artifact found during metal detecting. Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found, 1998-01-01T00:00:00Z.
MM025	Warwick (Romano-British) Field 89	MWA23 700	Romano-British	Romano-British artifact found during metal detecting. Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found, 1999-02-01T00:00:00Z.
MM026	Pottery finds, Warwick to Hatton Pipeline	MWA12 468	Romano-British to Imperial	A number of sherds of pottery were recovered from the line of the Warwick to Hatton Pipeline. These included a sherd of Roman grey ware, together with 18th and 19th century pottery. Other lead items were also found. These could also be 16th-19th century in date.
MM027	Findspot - Migration period bronze brooch	MWA40 72	Migration	Findspot - an Anglo-Saxon bronze cruciform or square-beaded brooch dating to the Migration period was found in Castle Park, Warwick.
MM028	Site of Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Longbridge	MWA19 82	Migration	The site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery dating to the Migration period which was discovered in 1872. Many finds including brooches, amber beads, a sword and shield bosses were found with the human remains. It was located 500m west of Leaffield Bridge. 1875: Two workmen digging for gravel found several skeletons and Anglo-Saxon weapons. Burgess watched the progress and noted that the graves were 0.8m deep, not more than 0.3m into gravel, and that some skeletons were laid indiscriminately on others. One grave was of a young man over 1.8m tall, another of a woman with a gold bracteate, a large cruciform brooch, a few amber beads and a silver bracelet. The grave next to this contained a bucket and two saucer brooches. Other finds included a glass vessel, a pot, two buckets, a sword, a spearhead, several javelin heads, knives, at least six shield-bosses, seven saucer brooches, two flat ring brooches, two small-long brooches, a strip of gilt bronze, a key, and belt buckles. The excavation covered an area 15m by 18m and other graves may have been left undisturbed. The supposed site of the cemetery was examined before redevelopment, but nothing was found and its exact position remains uncertain.
MM029	Possible Site of Lee Deserted Medieval Village	MWA19 77	Medieval	The possible site of the deserted settlement of Lee which dates to the Medieval period. It is known from documentary sources and three fields containing the name 'Lea' may mark the site, which is now part of Castle Park. A deed of 1435 has La Lee juxta Warwick and elsewhere it is recorded as in Bishops Tachbrook. Parts of Warwick Great Park are in this parish and this may represent an imparking enclosure.
MM030	Findspot - Medieval coins	MWA45 56	Medieval	Findspot - two coins dating to the Medieval period were found 400m north west of Ashbeds Wood in 1984. Penny of Edward I (c1280-1), penny of Edward I (c1302-10).
MM031	Findspot - Medieval copper alloy steelyard weight	MWA47 26	Medieval	Findspot - a copper alloy steelyard weight dating to the Medieval period was found on Warwick Racecourse.

MM032	Findspot - Medieval Assorted Finds from the area of Warwick Castle Park	MWA40 73	Medieval	Findspot - finds including coins, seals and a spur, all dating to the Medieval period, were found in the area of Castle Park, Warwick. A medieval coin found in November 1990 and reported by a metal detectorist. The location was Warwick Castle Park, with a general grid reference of SP2863. A medieval seal die, spur and strap end buckle found in October 1990 and reported by a metal detectorist. The location given was Warwick Castle Park, but no specific grid reference. Four medieval coins found in January 1991 in Warwick Castle Park. No specific grid reference was given, and the method of recovery was not recorded. A medieval lead cloth seal found in Warwick Castle Park. No specific grid reference was given.
MM033	Findspot - Medieval coin	MWA71 37	Medieval	Findspot - a long cross penny Medieval coin was found in a potato field next to the school playing field. The coin, brought to the Museum for identification, dated from the period of Henry III (1216-1272).
MM034	Find of medieval coins near Leafields Farm, Warwick	MWA98 52	Medieval	Find of two medieval pennies between December 1991 and January 1992 150m east of Fisher's Bridge, Warwick. Grid reference given of SP2771 6359.
MM035	Find of a medieval coin in Warwick Castle Park	MWA10 157	Medieval	Find of a medieval coin in Warwick Castle Park 200m east of Lodge Crescent. Find of a coin of Edward I in February 1992 at SP279636. The method of recovery was not recorded.
MM036	Find of a medieval coin in Warwick Castle Park.	MWA10 161	Medieval	Find of a medieval coin in The Lilacs area of Warwick Castle Park. Find of a penny of Edward I in March 1994 at SP278637. The method of recovery was not recorded.
MM037	Warwick (Mediaeval) Field 96	MWA23 576	Medieval	Mediaeval artifact found during metal detecting, Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found, 1998-01-01T00:00:00Z.
MM038	WARWICK (Mediaeval) Field 89	MWA23 701	Medieval	Mediaeval artifacts found during metal detecting. Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found, 1998-11-01T00:00:00Z. Date found: 1999-02-01T00:00:00Z. Parish: Warwick South
MM039	Medieval pit adjacent to Longbridge Manor	MWA79 48	Medieval	An archaeological evaluation at this site uncovered a pit containing Medieval pottery of 13th century date. The site is to the east of Longbridge Roundabout. An archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Longbridge Manor, Warwick was carried out by Warwickshire Museum. It revealed a single pit containing 13th century pottery. This suggests the presence of Medieval settlement in the area but the general absence of features and finds elsewhere on the site indicates that it was not of any significant size or importance.

MM040	Medieval earthwork field system	MWA19 78	Medieval	The possible site of a Medieval field system. Field boundaries and trackways are visible as earthworks. The site was wooded during the 18th century and some of the earthworks may represent where trees once stood. The site lies in Castle Park. The field to the west of Leafield Bridge contains a number of earthworks. There are 2 ridges running approx. E/W and NW/SE across the site, and a banked ditch. At the western end there is an area of ridge and furrow. The E/W ridge appears on the 1st edition OS 6" maps as a continuation of the track through Ashbeds Wood; since it doesn't appear on the 2nd edition, it must have ceased to be used by 1906. On the title map and the 1st and 2nd ed OS maps the field is known as 'the plantation' and its southern half is wooded. The 2nd ridge corresponds approximately to the line where the trees end and may represent a form of boundary. In 1960 it was known as Longbridge Meadow so the ridge and furrow area is presumably pre-plantation. Most of the trees have been felled this century leaving a pitted surface to the ground. The wet ditch which marks the NE boundary of the field just cuts the NW/SE ridge and doesn't appear on the first and second edition OS maps, probably a drainage ditch for Leafield Farm. The whole farm has an uneven surface, but there are no other features. It may be tentatively associated with the Deserted Medieval Village of Lee (WA 1977), the precise site of which is unknown. It is liable to flooding.
MM041	Ridge and furrow, west of Stratford Rd, Warwick	MWA88 69	Medieval	The remains of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, poorly preserved, lie on land just west of Stratford Road, Warwick.
MM042	'V' shaped ditch, west of Stratford Road, Warwick	MWA88 70	Medieval	A 'V' shaped ditch, possibly of Medieval or earlier date, was recorded on land just west of Stratford Road, Warwick. The ditch fill contained two ceramic tile fragments. The 'V' shaped ditch contained 2 ceramic tile fragments in the fill. These were difficult to date but could be from Roman to later Medieval. The ditch was aligned comparably to the ridge and furrow, which could suggest a Medieval date. Dating confirmed as medieval.
MM043	Medieval features at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	MWA31 980	Medieval	A small number of medieval features were identified during investigations in 2012 by Archaeology Warwickshire. They are thought to be associated with the hamlet of Longbridge. The main feature was a large ditch which curved across the site in an east-southwest direction. It was 4.98m wide and 0.55m deep and contained three sherds of 13th-14th century pottery. To the north of the ditch were two gullies in an L shape arrangement which are considered to be contemporary with the ditch. To the north of the site was a pit or gully terminal 1.53m wide and 1.4m long, a further pit was also present
MM044	Longbridge Manor, Warwick	MWA19 41	Medieval to Post-medieval	Longbridge Manor, a manor house first built during the Medieval period but altered during the Post Medieval period. A fishpond associated with the house is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886. It is situated 1km north east of Sherbourne. <1> Longbridge Manor was the former home of the Staunton family. In 1616 an inventory of the goods of Humphrey Staunton showed the manor house to comprise a hall, parlour and kitchen with chambers and attics above. Of 14th-15th century origin and former home of the Staunton family. The main portion of the south elevation is of early 17th century date and is 2 storeys high. The rear wing is all that remains of the 16th century building. It has two bays of close-studded framing below a wall plate of square panels with quarter rounds. The hipped roof is covered with old tiles. The south block was added c.1700. It is two storeys high and five bays wide. The central bay is recessed. Nearly all the walls are covered in modern roughcast. Extensions to the east and west are in keeping with the style of the house. There is also a fishpond associated with the house, it appears on the 1886 OS map. Historical background taken from records has found more detail regarding ownership, the nature of the house and its grounds. Barford Hill Red Cross (VAD) Hospital. Opened December 1st, 1914 and closed April 1st, 1915 when the hospital was moved to Barford Hill House. "The Hospital was originally located at Longbridge Manor, lent for four months by Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Airth Richardson."



MM045	Ridge and Furrow	MWA79 49	Medieval to Post- medieval	The remains of ridge and furrow cultivation dating to the Medieval and Post Medieval periods was found during an excavation. The site was located next to Junction 15, M40. Suggesting cultivation during the Medieval/Post Medieval period.
MM046	Gog Bridge	MWA20 217	Medieval to Modern	2 span RC bridge on site of Mediaeval bridge. Bridges at this site from 1528. 2 span RC bridge rebuilt in 1933, has a maximum span of 2.7m, where Hampton Road crosses Gog Brook..
MM047	Longbridge	MWA20 218	Medieval to Modern	Site of bridges since 1123. Stratford Road and Budbrook Lane cross a stream in a 2m span brick culvert.
MM048	Findspot - Post Medieval coins	MWA55 82	Post- medieval	Findspot - two coins dating to the Post Medieval period were found 400m north west of Ashbeds Wood in 1981: Penny of Elizabeth I (1582-3).
MM049	Findspot - Post Medieval Assorted Finds	MWA40 74	Post- medieval	Findspot - finds including a spur, coins, tokens and pottery, dating to the Post Medieval period, were found in Castle Park, Warwick. Three 17th century half-penny tokens found in November 1990 and reported by a metal detectorist. The location was Warwick Castle Park with a general grid reference of SP2863. Two post medieval coins were found in January 1991 in Warwick Castle Park and reported by a metal detectorist. No specific grid reference was given. Post medieval spur rowel found in Warwick Castle Park. No specific grid reference given. Three post medieval tokens and a jetton found in Warwick Castle Park in July 1991. No specific grid reference was given and the method of recovery was not recorded.
MM050	Find of a post medieval coin in Warwick Castle Park	MWA10 162	Post- medieval	Find of a post medieval coin in The Lilacs area of Warwick Castle Park. Find of a half groat from the period of Cromwell in March 1994 at SP278637. The method of recovery was not recorded.
MM051	Findspot - Post Medieval lead bale seal	MWA45 18	Post- medieval	Findspot - a lead bale seal of German College/Protestant School under royal patronage. Founded in 1571. Dating to the Post Medieval period was found in the garden of a house in Stratford Road, Warwick.
MM052	Warwick (Post Mediaeval) Field 108	MWA23 627	Post- medieval	Post Mediaeval artifact found during metal detecting. Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found, 1998-01-01T00:00:00Z.
MM053	Warwick (Post Mediaeval) Field 96	MWA23 628	Post- medieval	Post Mediaeval artifact found during metal detecting. Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found, 1998-01-01T00:00:00Z.
MM054	Leafield Barns, Stratford Road, Warwick	MWA13 155	Post- medieval	Farm buildings shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Probably mid-19th century and associated with animal rearing. A basic photographic record was created prior to conversion.
MM055	Findspot - Post Medieval & Imperial metal finds	MWA40 71	Post- medieval to Imperial	Findspot - finds including a button dating to the Post Medieval period and a plumb bob dating to the Imperial period were found east of Leyfield Crescent, Warwick. Collection of artefacts comprising 18th century pewter spoon bowl, 19th century plug fitting, 18th century plumb bob weight, ornamental terminal of the 18th century, part of 18th century toy gun and a Post Medieval button reported by metal detectorists. Farthing token.

MM056	Post-medieval agricultural activity at Old Tree Nursery, Stratford Road, Longbridge.	MWA9700	Post-medieval to Imperial	Post-medieval agricultural activity, consisting of post-medieval plough marks and a probably 19th century cow burial, was identified during trial trenching. The site is located at Old Tree Nursery, Stratford Road, Longbridge. Trial trench evaluation prior to the erection of three new buildings, access road and associated works recorded a probably 19th century cow burial and post-medieval plough marks.
MM057	Longbridge Manor gardens, Longbridge, Warwick	MWA12908	Post-medieval to Modern	Formal gardens with ponds belonging to the former Longbridge Manor; mature trees survive, some development in gardens. In 2014-15 a watching brief on the site identified one of the landscaping layers for the formal gardens as well as an unstratified Bronze Age flint.
MM058	Warwick Castle Park, Banbury Road, Warwick	MWA6956	Post-medieval to Modern	A mid 18th century park and pleasure grounds landscaped by Lancelot Brown, with late 18th century picturesque additions, together with mid 19th century gardens designed by Robert Marnock and an early 20th century garden by Harold Peto, associated with a medieval fortress.
MM059	Fishers Bridge, Stratford Road, Warwick	MWA20216	Post-medieval to Modern	A single 1.9m span bridge which has little dating evidence, It's initial construction from sandstone blocks would suggest a late medieval to post medieval date. Modified in 2014. In 2008 the bridge was recorded prior to the creation of a flood alleviation scheme based around the bridge. The bridge is 19.5m east-west and 7m north-south. The bridge was built over three phases with the first phase being visible in the centre of the bridge where sandstone blocks had been painted or plastered. A later phase was visible via the addition of red brick and a final extension was present to the western end using blue engineering brick. During the watching brief in 2010 a total of six tank traps were revealed. They were all cylindrical with a central hole for the handle.
MM060	Findspot - Imperial token	MWA4068	Imperial	Findspot - a penny token dating to the Imperial period was found east of Stratford Road, Warwick.
MM061	Find of an item from the Imperial period in the area of Warwick Castle Park.	MWA10147	Imperial	Find of a nineteenth century token from the area of Warwick Castle Park. Find of a 19th century token in November 1990 which was reported by a metal detectorist. A general grid reference of SP2863 was given
MM062	Site of Tollgate on Stratford Road	MWA1964	Imperial	The site of a toll gate which was established in the Imperial period to collect tolls from travellers using the toll road. It stood on the Stratford Road into Longbridge.
MM063	Turnpike road from Warwick to Paddle Brook	MWA4820	Imperial	A toll road running from Warwick to Paddle Brook. Travellers would have had to pay a toll to use the road during the Imperial period. Turnpike road, established by Acts of 1779 onwards. Part of a route from Leicester, the original Acts for which were passed in 1753-4, but which proved too unwieldy to operate under one trust.
MM064	Turnpike road from Warwick to Stratford	MWA4787	Imperial	A toll road from Warwick to Stratford upon Avon established during the Imperial period. Travellers would have had to pay to use the road. A turnpike road established between 1750 and 1775

MM065	Leaffield Bridge	MWA20 219	Imperial to Modern	Warwick Castle Park estate bridge built in 1772-6 over River Avon. Segmental single arch, balustraded parapet with fluted balusters, piers with Coade stone medallions. Designed by Mylne. A single span segmental masonry arch bridge in banded ashlar. Arch ring 3ft. thick in banded ashlar blocks, 15in. wide. There is a void in each spandrel, hidden behind the spandrel walls; the southeast wall has fallen away locally, exposing that void. Spandrel walls vertical in ashlar masonry. The south-east spandrel outer wall has been roughly repaired with a concrete wall. The parapet is missing over most of the bridge and has been replaced by a new tubular steel handrail set in a concrete base within the line of the original parapet. This has reduced the effective width of the bridge. The arch itself appears to be in adequate condition apart from some weathering of the stone and damaged blocks at the water line.
MM066	Spier's Lodge garden, Warwick Castle Park, Warwick	MWA12 949	Imperial to Modern	Small garden shown around the lodge in 1887. Lodge built above river Avon in Lodge Wood, Castle Park. Formal Italian-style gardens laid out round lodge in 1903-4 and restored in 1990s. Garden originally part of Castle Estate but sold in 1982. Recommended for inclusion on Register, as specific entry of detailed description under Castle Park, by Lovie.
MM067	RAF Warwick	MWA81 01	Modern	The site of the Second World War RAF Warwick airfield which was located in fields north of Longbridge, Warwick. It opened in 1941 as a grass relief landing ground for RAF Church Lawford. Aerial photographs show the positions of the hangars and huts. A grass relief landing ground for RAF Church Lawford opened Dec 1941. The minimal facilities included 4 blister hangers, 6 Laing huts, 2 Nissen huts and a fuel compound. An aerial photograph of 1947 shows four hangers at: SP 2763 (destroyed); SP 2763 (skeletal remains of a Miskins steel blister hanger); SP 2662. No features relating to the WWII airfield were observed. Opened for flying in December 1941 and the relief landing ground was used mainly by No 2 CFS and No 18 (P)AFU. Two blister hangars and a series of Laing and Nissen huts.
MM068	Nissen Hut at Old Tree Nursery, Stratford Road, Longbridge, Warwick	MWA96 99	Modern	Nissen Hut possibly associated with the former WWII airfield, RAF Warwick. The site is located at Old Tree Nursery, Stratford Road, Longbridge. A photographic record was made of the Nissen hut, which was possibly associated with the former WWII airfield, RAF Warwick. The Nissen hut was 8m long and 5m wide and constructed with a double skin, dwarf brick wall and corrugated iron roof. The Nissen hut and adjoining buildings did not appear on OS maps between 1937 and 1968. The Nissen hut is first shown on the OS map in 1969. It may have belonged to RAF Warwick and been relocated from a position on the other side of Stratford Road, but it could have come from elsewhere.
MM069	Pillbox at Castle Park	MWA97 33	Modern	The site of a pillbox, a structure with thick loopholed walls and flat roof, designed to house a variety of weapons and placed to cover a vulnerable point, dating from the Second World War.
MM070	Fish Pond associated with Longbridge Manor	MWA81 24	Unknown	A fishpond, used for the breeding and storage of fish. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886 but is of uncertain date. It is associated with Longbridge Manor and is situated 400m east of the roundabout.
MM071	Cropmark Enclosure East of Stratford Road, Warwick	MWA64 24	Unknown	Two sides of a possible rectangular enclosure of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site is located 600m north east of Junction 15, M40.

MM072	Undated trackway	MWA55 16	Unknown	The course of a trackway of unknown date which is visible on aerial photographs. It is located 500m east of Junction 15, M40. Scheduled as Warwickshire Monument No 140. Evaluation at Old Barn, Longbridge, recorded three undated, parallel gullies, which aligned with this trackway cropmark. Two gullies were recorded to the west of the track; these show up as one feature on aerial photography. It is considered that these are unlikely to be contemporary and one must therefore represent a realignment or replacement of the other. The trackway is considered to be later prehistoric or Romano-British on morphological grounds, although the southern end appears to align with the end of an existing trackway and its north end heads towards medieval Longbridge so a later date cannot be discounted.
MM073	Undated cropmark enclosures & linear features	MWA46 86	Unknown	Enclosures and linear features of unknown date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are located 400m south of Lodge Wood.

**Table A.3: Events within 1km Study area**

MM No.	Name	NHLE/HER No.	Event Type	Description
MM080	Watching Brief at 'Shaibah', Stratford Road, Warwick	EWA6745	WB	Observations of the excavation of a trench for a gas main, removal of a stone wall and relocation of a large spoil heap in May 1999 by Warwickshire Museum. No features or finds were noted in the pipe trench which was 0.18m across and 0.50m deep or in the 'grubbing out' of the wall. A small number of finds were found in the spoil heap. No human bone - and no evidence for the Anglo-Saxon cemetery.
MM081	Archaeological Evaluation at Old Tree Nursery, Stratford Road, Longbridge, Warwick	EWA7325	EV	Three trial trenches excavated as an evaluation prior to the erection of three new buildings, access road and associated works in June 2003 by Warwickshire Museum. A photographic record was made of a Nissen hut on the site.
MM082	An Archaeological Evaluation at Warwick Racecourse Stables, Warwickshire	EWA7563	EV	Five trenches totalling 132m in length were excavated. No remains of archaeological significance were found.
MM083	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Gog Brook Farm, Hampton Road, Warwick, Warwickshire	EWA3360	EV	Archaeological evaluation at Gog Brook Farm consisting of 23 trial trenches. No archaeologically significant features were found with just some remains of medieval ridge and furrow evident. Some possible ditches were identified but remained either undated or post-medieval. The only other feature noted was the possible former course of the Gog Brook.
MM084	Archaeological Evaluation at Old Barn, Longbridge, Warwick	EWA9096	EV	Evaluation undertaken on land adjacent to a small tributary of the Avon, at Old Barn Longbridge was undertaken between August and November 2007 by Warwickshire Museum. Geophysical survey had identified a couple of linear anomalies, thought to be agricultural in origin; a small assemblage of five undiagnostic worked flints were recovered during fieldwalking. Two trenches revealed three undated gullies and an undated probable field boundary ditch.
MM085	Archaeological Evaluation at land adjacent to Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	EWA9188	EV	Excavation of ten trial trenches on land adjacent to Longbridge Manor; some gullies of probable Iron Age date were recorded together with a single 13th century pit and possible evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture.
MM086	Evaluation at M40 Junction 15 (Longbridge) Bypass	EWA9227	EV	An evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to the A46 at Junction 15 of the M40 in August and September 2006 by Cotswold Archaeology. Seventeen trenches were excavated across the proposed development area. A single wide ditch of uncertain function was identified in trench 15, no dating evidence was recovered.
MM087	Archaeological Observation at Aylesford School, Shelley Lane, Warwick	EWA9249	WB	A watching brief at Aylesford School during extensions recorded no archaeological features and few finds of archaeological interest.
MM088	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Gog Brook Farm, Stratford Road, Warwick	EWA7659	EV	Excavation of 78 trial trenches in advance of development was carried out by Warwickshire Museum between April and May 2006. Two of these trenches showed evidence of undated archaeological activity in the form of heat cracked stones and a gully. Ridge and furrow was observed cutting into the natural. The topsoil produced a Neolithic/ Bronze Age blade, two Romano British potsherds and a 12th century sherd.

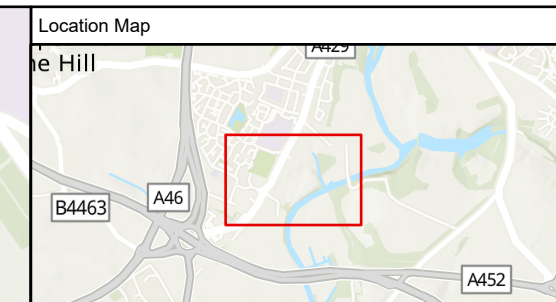
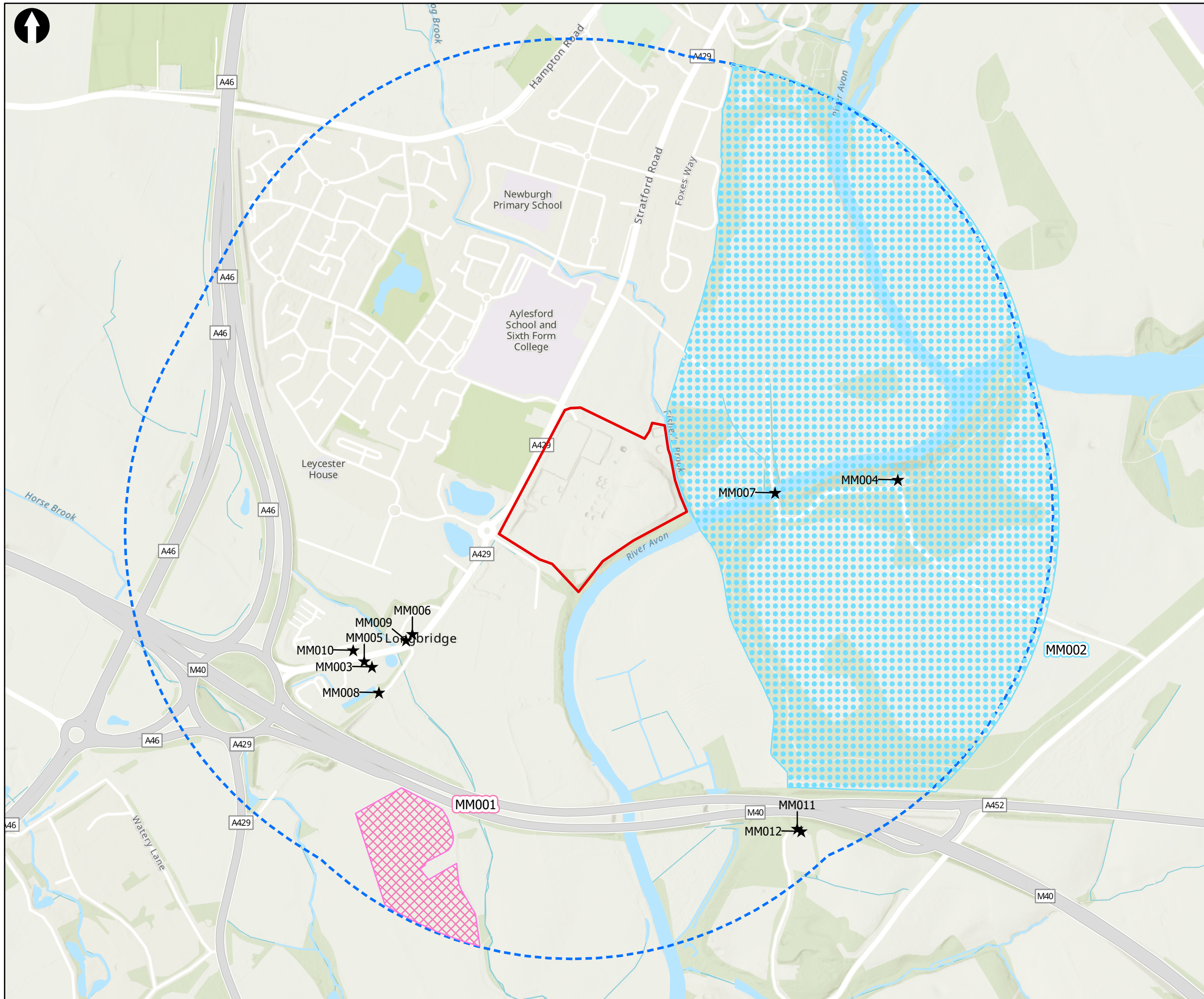
MM089	Excavation of Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Longbridge, Warwick in 1875	EWA9520	EX	This site was discovered in 1875, when workmen digging gravel near the engine house of the sewage house discovered several male and female burials with grave goods. The gravel extraction covered an area measuring 15m x 18m and resulted in the exhumation of at least 30 individuals.
MM090	Excavations at Longbridge, Warwick, in advance of redevelopment of Sewage works (1968).	EWA9521	EX	The supposed site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery first discovered in 1875, was partly excavated in advance of redevelopment of Longbridge sewage farm. Nothing was found and the exact position of the cemetery remained uncertain.
MM091	Site visit to Spier's Lodge garden, Warwick Castle Park, Warwick by J Lovie c1996	EWA9835	FO	None recorded.
MM092	Site visit to Warwick Castle Park, Warwick by J Lovie c1996	EWA9867	FO	None recorded.
MM093	Evaluation at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	EWA9967	EV	An evaluation was carried out at Longbridge Manor, Warwick between the 1st December 2011 and the 20th January 2012 by Archaeology Warwickshire. The evaluation comprised of six trenches. A small gully was identified, however as the finds couldn't be dated it remains undated, although it is likely to be of an Iron Age date. The brick and stone remains of a greenhouse visible on the 1st edition OS Map were also identified.
MM094	Photographic Recording of Leaffield Barn, Warwick	EWA9984	PPS	A photographic record of Leaffield Barns was undertaken prior to conversion.
MM095	Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey at M40 Junction 15 (Longbridge)	EWA10131	FWS	An archaeological fieldwalking survey was carried out in October 2004 by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services close to the M40 Junction 15, near Longbridge. The fieldwalking survey revealed a low level of medieval and post-medieval pottery across the survey area with no particular concentrations located. A total of 353 finds were recovered, consisting of 223 coarse building material, 109 sherds of pottery, 14 pieces of clay pipe, 3 flint finds and 4 miscellaneous finds. The finds dated between the late neolithic to modern. The high proportion of finds dating to the late medieval and post-medieval period led to the conclusion that this represented intensive agricultural activity and manuring throughout this period.
MM096	M40, Junction 15, Warwickshire	EWA10151	GS	A magnetic susceptibility survey showed that the majority of the site was moderately enhanced with some areas of low enhancement and with the highest levels of enhancement generally in the north of the site. Detailed magnetic survey was conducted over 2.7 ha and targeted on levels of high, moderate and low enhancement. Strongly magnetic anomalies were located relating to discrete ferrous objects and buried pipeline. Areas of thermoremanent material have also been located within the site. The location of a former field boundary in the north of the site is indicated by an "L" shaped positive linear anomaly, and in the south of the site several positive area anomalies may be responses to the fill of cut features, however these are of uncertain origin.
MM097	Evaluation of land West of Stratford Road, Warwick	EWA6917	EV	Archaeological evaluation prior to gravel extraction and mixed development. 17 trial trenches were excavated 50m by 1.6 m, an additional trench 18, was excavated to investigate a crop mark. Some medieval features were recorded and a single flint flake recovered.

MM098	Evaluation on land off Stratford Road, Warwick	EWA10783	EV	An evaluation was carried on land off Stratford Road, Warwick by Northamptonshire Archaeology between the 11th-19th December 2013. The site comprised 30 trial trenches. The evaluation revealed the remains of medieval ridge and furrow and a possible 19th century field boundary.
MM099	Geophysical Survey on the Longbridge Borrow Pits, Longbridge	EWA10854	GS	A geophysical survey was carried out on the location of six borrow pits to the west of Longbridge. The survey was undertaken by Site Scan Archaeological in August and September 2007 and comprised a magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer survey. The survey showed that all of the borrow pits had been significantly ploughed. Three of the pits were thought to be within areas of possible archaeological activity.
MM100	Excavation at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	EWA11436	EX	An excavation was carried out at Longbridge Manor in August 2012 by Archaeology Warwickshire. The works were focused on a new car park area. The investigations identified a small group of medieval features of a 13th-14th century date, suggesting an association with the medieval settlement at Longbridge. The features included a large ditch, pits and gullies.
MM101	Watching Brief at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	EWA11437	WB	A watching brief was carried out at Longbridge Manor between December 2014-January 2015 by Archaeology Warwickshire. The works were focused on a new car park area. The investigations identified a Bronze Age scraper, medieval and post medieval pottery and a landscaping layer for the former Longbridge Manor formal gardens.
MM102	Watching Brief at Longbridge Manor, Stratford Road, Warwick	EWA11438	WB	A watching brief was carried out in May 2015 by Archaeology Warwickshire on the site of a new bin store area at the former Longbridge Manor. No archaeological finds or features were identified.
MM103	Watching Brief at Gog and Fishers Brook, Stratford Road, Warwick	EWA11837	RO	A watching brief was carried out in 2010-12 on Fishers Bridge, Stratford Road, Warwick by Archaeology Warwickshire. The watching brief revealed the foundations of the bridge and the remains of anti-tank traps dating to the Second World War.
MM104	Recording of Fisher's Brook Bridge, Stratford Road, Warwick	EWA9491	BS	Recording of the eastern side and the underside of the arch of Fisher's Brook Bridge was undertaken in September 2008 by Warwickshire Museum. The Bridge appears to be shown on the OS map of 1886. Evidence of two stages of widening was recorded, confirming previous assessments





## **Figures (Ref: A7S14598-MMB-XX-ZZ-DR-G-0001)**



**Key to Symbols**

- 1km Study area
- Redline (Indicative)
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Listed Buildings

**Notes**

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Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
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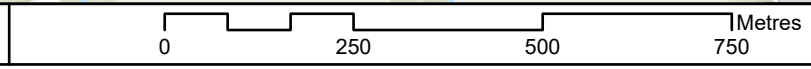
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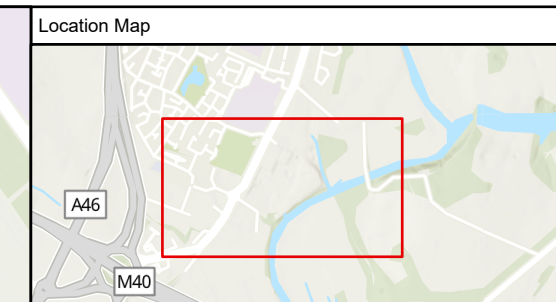
**Title**

Longbridge STW: Designated Assets

Designed	R Dolan	Check	J Groarke
Drawn	R Dolan	Coordination	R Dolan
GIS Check	J Groarke	Approved	P Riccoboni
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
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Drawing Number  
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**Key to Symbols**

- 1km Study area
- Redline (Indicative)
- Non-Designated point

**Notes**

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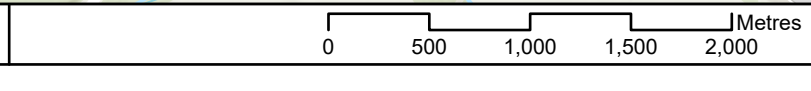
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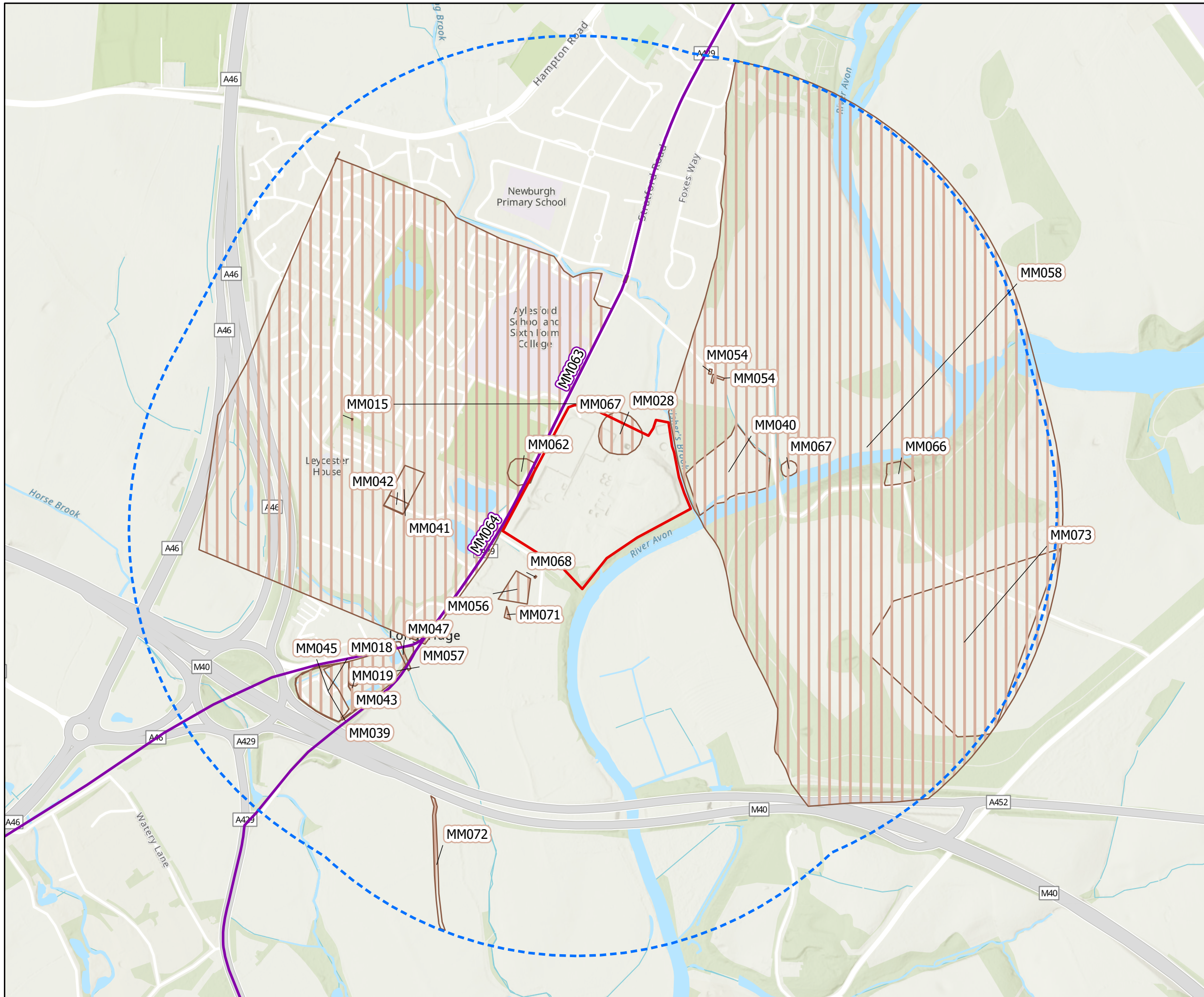
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Longbridge STW: Non-Designated Assets

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Drawn	R Dolan	Coordination	R Dolan
GIS Check	J Groarke	Approved	P Riccoboni
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**Location Map**

**Key to Symbols**

- 1km Study area
- Redline (Indicative)
- Non-designated polygon
- Non-designated polyline

**Notes**

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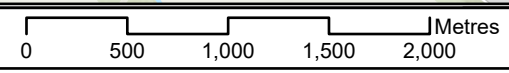
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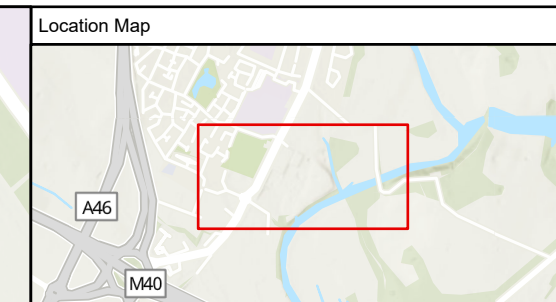
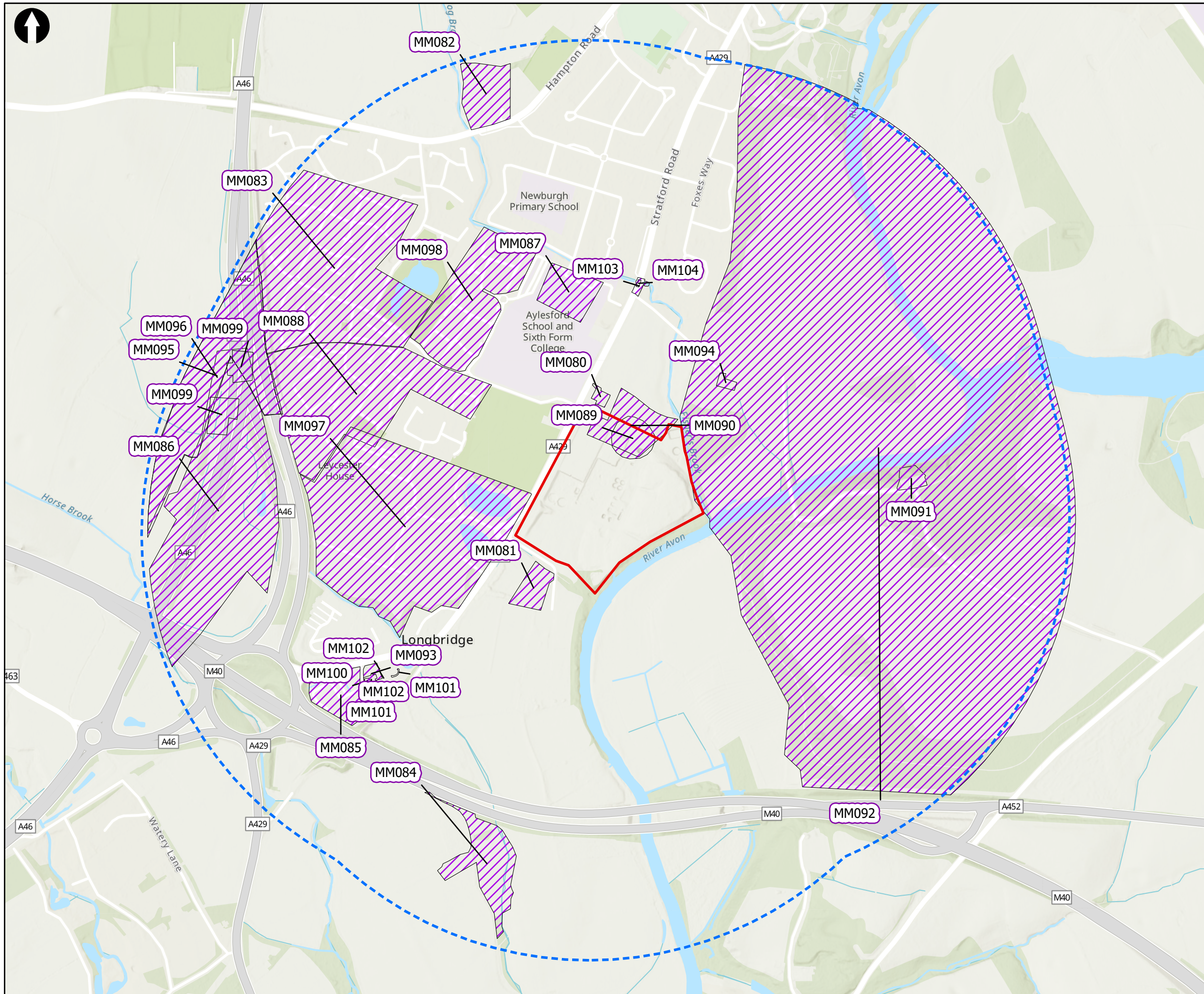
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Longbridge STW: Non-designated assets, polygons

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**Key to Symbols**

- 1km Study area
- Redline (Indicative)
- Events

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**SEVERN  
TRENT  
WATER**

**Title**

Longbridge STW: Events

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