



Elton Holme

Bottom Street, Northend, Warwickshire

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Historic environment desk based assessment

NGR: SP 39106 52510

Site code: NEND17

OASIS ID: 110archa1-274575

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Illustration by Jill Atherton MCIfA

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Front cover; Elton Holme, from the south-east

SUMMARY

An historic environment desk based assessment was carried out during January 2017 at Elton Holme, Bottom Street, Northend, Warwickshire, to support an application for the construction of a porch, orangery and detached double garage with new access. The evidence suggests that study site lies on the southern edge of the medieval village at Northend and remained as unsettled open ground situated between ridge and furrow to the west and the south end of Bottom Street. Development of the area began in the first half of the 20th century when the existing house was constructed. A previous occupant has stated that archaeological observation during an excavation for a large extension to the south side of the house was carried in the 1980s and that nothing was found.

The assessment demonstrated that there is unlikely to be significant archaeological deposits situated within the study site. The proposed development, small in scope, lies at the south end of Bottom Street at some distance from known areas of archaeological potential in an area associated with later expansion of the village. It is considered unlikely to have any impact and no further work is recommended.



Fig. 1; site location (circled in red)



Fig. 2; study site (outlined in red)

INTRODUCTION

Location and scope of work (Figs. 1 & 2)

This document details the results of an historic environment desk based assessment during January 2017 at Elton Holme, Bottom Street, Northend, CV47 2TH at the request of the owners Mr & Mrs Whyman. The assessment was required by the Planning Department of Stratford upon Avon District Council in response to a proposal (planning ref: 16/03900/FUL) for Proposed extensions and alterations to the main dwelling to include an orangery to the rear, construction of a front porch and of a detached single storey double garage to the side with a new access driveway and dropped kerb. It was recognised that the application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets of archaeological interest that may be affected by the proposed development and therefore an assessment of the archaeological implications was required in advance of consideration of the proposals.

Geology and topography

Northend is a village situated within the parish of Burton Dassett. The eastern boundary of the parish is formed by a stream as far north as Ham Bridge, from which point the northern boundary runs along a road due west for 1½ miles, and then follows hedgerows southwards to meet the stream which forms the north-western limit of the parish and joins a third stream which bounds the parish on the south (VCH, 1949). The country is open and undulating, rising steeply in the south-east, where Church Hill reaches a height of 210m. About 30m below and to the west of the summit lies the parish church of All Saints (early to mid-12th century), and here presumably was the original medieval village of Burton Dassett, now shrunken settlement comprising only a farm and the vicarage. The main village is now ¾ mile farther north at Northend, with a considerable hamlet 1 mile beyond this at Knightcote.

Between the church and Northend are the Burton Hills, on the top of which stands the probable medieval round tower called the Beacon, built of uncoursed squared rough ashlar. North-west of it stood until 1946 a wooden post windmill complete with sails, perhaps the successor of the ruined windmill documented in 1367.

At Little Dasset, situated about ⁵/₈ mile north-west of the church, is an ancient stone chapel part of which is probably of late-13th-century origin. A little way north of it on the east side of the road is the manor house, a 17th century stone farm-house.

The study site lies at the south end of Bottom Street adjacent to the west side of the road. The rear garden has been extended since its construction during the first half of the 20th century, probably during the 1930s. A large extension was added to the south side in the 1980s.

Aims and objectives

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in March 2012 provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains. The framework sets out the obligations placed on the local planning authority (Chapter 12, paragraphs 128 & 129) through the development and implementation of a local plan. The framework also sets out the need for the determining authority to ensure that they have sufficient information when making decisions on applications affecting the historic environment. In accordance with NPPF an application should be accompanied by an assessment of significance (DBA) to inform the application process to an extent necessary to understand the potential impact (positive or negative) of the proposal on the heritage asset and its setting.

'A desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so (CIfA, 2014).'

NPPF Chapter 12; Paragraph 128 states:

'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.'

Summary of archaeological results

A total of 58 monument records and 7 event records are identified from the Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 1km search area centred on the site. A summary of the more significant information is outlined below.

Prehistoric

MWA4594; Findspot. Several Mesolithic flint artefacts, including three microliths, were found on Burton Hills, to the north of Burton Dassett.

MWA6194; Findspot. Flint artefacts of Neolithic and Bronze Age date were found during an excavation. The site was located 100m north west of the chapel at Little Dassett (Palmer, 1987).

Roman

MWA4760; A road, possibly of Roman origin, parts of which are referred to in early medieval charters. Its probable course can be traced on aerial photographs.

MWA6195; Findspot-during an excavation of a Medieval settlement (Palmer, 1987), fragments of Roman pottery were also discovered. The excavated site was located 100m north west of the chapel at Little Dassett.

MWA7889; Findspot-a 3rd century Roman coin and fragments of pottery were found 800m south west of the chapel at Northend. A coin of the 3rd century found. Two sherds of grey ware from the 3rd/4th century, one possibly Wappenbury. Found during fieldwalking ahead of the M40 construction. The Roman finds, together with others in the vicinity are suggested as indicating a site in the vicinity.

EWA6842; Archaeological observation of water main renewal in Burton Dassett, Avon Dassett and Fenny Compton. Observations of groundworks south of All Saints Church revealed evidence for a Romano-British settlement on the northern fringe of Burton Dassett (Coutts & Palmer, 2000).

Saxon/early medieval

MWA6186; Findspot - fragments of Anglo Saxon pottery, dating to the Migration period, were found during quarrying on Mount Pleasant Hill, south east of Northend in 1908. Quarrying on Mount Pleasant led to the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Two types of pottery dated AD 500-700 are recorded from the cemetery. Some of the vessels were of a thick reddish brown ware which must have formed pots of considerable size, the others were rather finer and black.

MWA649; The site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, dating to the Migration or Early Medieval period located on Pleasant Hill, Burton Dassett in 1908. About 35 individuals were found. Some of them were buried with objects which included various pots and a seax. The bodies, with one exception, appeared to have been laid in 2 trenches, the head of one being towards the feet of the other. They were buried in about 1m of gravelly soil. The trenches were due E and W, and the bodies had 'feet towards the dawn'. In two instances, they were buried side by side. Per the workmen one skull was found about 2m from the rest of the body. Another had been battered in and had a hole pierced with a weapon of some sort. Most of the skeletons were re-interred near the spot where they were discovered.

Medieval

MWA9014; The possible extent of the medieval settlement of Northend based on the OS 1886 and the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. The 1886 map shows lots of little fields and empty plots in amongst the built-on plots. There seems to be a clear boundary hedge on the south side, although it contains no settlement on this map, and there is some ridge and furrow survival within it. On the north and north-east sides of the village there is quite a gap before the start of the ridge and furrow, whereas on the west and south it abuts the settlement. There is no church and the village is not listed in the Domesday survey. MWA4931 is a known area of shrunken settlement.

The probable extent of Northend has been enlarged considerably in line with NMP mapping and a good RAF vertical aerial photo of 1947 held by the HER. Several mapped NMP monuments are included. In this one maximum probable area of Northend. They are:

1548442: A probably Medieval or possibly Post Medieval croft and a group of possible building platforms are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site comprises two parallel linear banks which are likely to define a partial croft, and four rectilinear mounds which are likely to define building platforms.

1548445: A group of probably Medieval or Post Medieval hollow ways or possible drainage ditches and a probable field boundary are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site comprises earthworks to the east of Bottom Street defined by ditches and a pair of linear banks which appear to mark a property boundary or croft. Three possible hollow ways or possible drainage ditches are visible to the west of Bottom Street, and are oriented east-west. A NNW-SSE oriented bank suggests a further croft. This site is likely to be related to the settlement earthworks to the south of Green Farm.

1548471: Three probable Medieval crofts are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site comprises a series of linear banks and a short section of hollow way which define three or possibly four crofts, which are oriented WNW-ESE.

MWA9015; The possible extent of the medieval settlement of Little Dasset based on documentary evidence, the OS 1886 and the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. The ridge and furrow plotting of the parish of Burton Dasset shows widespread survival, and extensive earthworks at Little Dasset. The 1886 map shows the Old Chapel and very few buildings. There seems to be a boundary hedge on the eastern edge, but no sign of settlement to the west. It is not listed in Domesday.

MWA19256; Area of shrunken settlement, Northend, Burton Dasset. A series of earthworks visible on satellite imagery; these features are related to the former extent of medieval settlement at Northend. An area of shrunken settlement, consisting of a hollow way/drain, several plot boundaries and possible building platforms, with ridge and furrow lying to the immediate north. However, there are earthworks but they do not define clear house plots. Lidar imagery shows them well and they do appear to have been within the settlement. It is likely that some ploughing has made them difficult to understand. For example, those immediately to the west of this monument, as mapped by the NMP, are almost ploughed away.

MWA4931; The remains of a settlement to the west of Northend are visible as earthworks. They may be the remains of the Medieval shrunken village. Earthworks of shrunken Medieval settlement to the west of Dasset Northend show on aerial photographs. A watching brief was to be carried out during the excavation of foundation trenches for the development to the Old Blacksmiths Shop, Northend produced a single sherd of 15th century pottery recovered from

the builders' skip. The N & E foundation trenches produced a possible domestic waste pit within which was a substantial amount of 18th/19th century domestic debris which included datable pottery sherds. Also found was a stone grinding wheel, possibly belonging to the 19th century blacksmiths shop.

MWA6185; The possible site of a gibbet which may have been located on Gibbet Hill, to the north of Burton Dassett. About the year 1850, several skeletons were brought to light in a stone pit at the S end of the Burton Dassett ridge, on an elevation known as 'Gallows Hill' or 'Gibbet Hill', and situated not far from the crossroads (PRN 648). Because the locality in which they were found it was, at that time, concluded that they must be the remains of criminals who had been gibbeted. This spot, once a hill but now a pit, is at the top end of the cable way which conveyed ironstone to the railway at the bottom of the hill.

MWA6187; The remains of a Post Medieval window inserted into the Medieval Chapel at Dassett Southend for Roman Catholic Mass in the Post Medieval period. The earliest village at Burton Dassett belongs to the Anglo-Saxon period. A cemetery of this date was found during quarrying on the Burton Hills in 1908, probably belonging to a settlement whose original nucleus was around the parish church at Burton. The 12th and 13th century saw further expansion and a shift in focus of settlement down the hill to two new settlements, Northend, which survives today, and Southend, excavated from 1986-1988. The Chapel, WA 651, is the only Medieval building to survive Southend. By 1632 Southend had long been abandoned and the Chapel was probably ruinous. The conversion was carried out for Lady Wotton who lived in Northend Manor House nearby.

MWA6191; The site of a Medieval deserted settlement at Dassett Southend. The settlement was excavated and the first buildings on the site date from the 13th century. The site was located 100m north west of the chapel at Little Dassett. Excavation in advance of destruction by the M40. The main part of the excavation covers a row of buildings along the N side of a street, running E-W on the line of the modern road. The name of the street may have been 'Newlands'. The properties on which the buildings sat were a series of regular N-S strips each c20M wide. Parts of 5 properties have been examined so far and in each case occupation seems to begin in the later 13th century. This, combined with the street name, suggests that this was a planned development associated with the establishment of the market. Moving E towards the chapel the density of buildings increases. Each property contained a building and several these properties also

had barns. The excavation has produced large quantities of pottery, animal bone, roof tiles and many other objects including strap-ends, belt buckles, decorative studs etc., knives, spoons, keys, thimbles, pins, whetstones, millstones.

MWA6192; The site of an area of Medieval deserted settlement at Dasset Southend. Fragments of building material, such as roof tiles, have been found at the site, which lies between Little Dasset and Temple Herdewyke. Fieldwalking to the S of the road revealed several dense scatters of rubble, tile and pottery across the W field, known as Dove House Close. There were buildings along this side of the street as well, although their arrangement was different, being less regular and more widely spaced. It seems that occupation may have continued here after 1497. Earthworks also occur in this area.

MWA660; The Medieval deserted settlement of Dasset Southend (centred around Home Farm). In some areas, the remains of the settlement are visible as earthworks. The figures in the Lay Subsidy returns of 1327 and 1332 suggest that Southend was more than half as large again as any of the other hamlets in Burton Dasset. Earthworks have been traced over some 35ha suggesting a settlement of some considerable size. In 1267 Bartholomew, de Studley acquired a market at Dasset, and it seems likely that Northend and Southend together made up the settlement known as Chipping Dasset. The M40 cut a swathe 75m wide across the west side of Dasset Southend. Excavation was carried out in advance from May 1986 until Spring 1988. The original early medieval settlement was around the parish church. The 12th and 13th centuries saw a shift of settlement downhill to the sites at Southend and Northend. The bulk of the population, which can be estimated as about 800, were at Southend. In the 14th to 15th century it went into decline. The main part of the 1986-7 excavation covered a row of buildings along the N side of the street, while to the S of the road Medieval and Post Medieval buildings have been field-walked. Neolithic/Bronze Age flint and Roman pottery has also been found.

MWA9015; The possible extent of the medieval settlement of Little Dasset based on documentary evidence, the OS 1886 and the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. The ridge and furrow plotting of the parish of Burton Dasset shows widespread survival, and extensive earthworks at Little Dasset. The 1886 map shows the Old Chapel and very few buildings. It is not listed in Domesday.

MWA651; The remains of a medieval stone chapel situated at Little Dasset, probably of late 13th century origin judging from the remains of the west window.

MWA658; A Medieval tower known as The Beacon. It stands on Windmill Hill, Burton Dasset and is built of uncoursed square rough ashlar. It was apparently a late Medieval lookout tower which was partly defensive, as there is a row of corbels at the top suggesting machicolations. On the SW side is a blocked doorway retaining the springing stones of a depressed arch, and above it is a small arched and square-headed window with a label. Another square window is to the NW. The roof is conical and covered with cement. It is set on a raised platform revetted by rough masonry (VCH, 1949).

MWA19606; Nine fields of ridge and furrow. Identified from NMP data and modern air photos.

MWA19607; Three fields of ridge and furrow. Identified from NMP data and modern air photos. Surviving ridge and furrow 490m NW of Northend.

MWA19607; Three fields of ridge and furrow. Identified from NMP data and modern air photos. Surviving ridge and furrow 490m NW of Northend.

MWA19609; Six fields of ridge and furrow and a plough headland. Identified from NMP data and modern air photos. Surviving ridge and furrow 540m west of Grove Farm.

MWA19610; Eight fields of ridge and furrow. Identified from NMP data and modern air photos. Surviving ridge and furrow immediately surrounding Northend village.

MWA19613; Two fields of ridge and furrow. Identified from NMP data and modern air photos. Surviving ridge and furrow immediately north of Grove

MWA19614; Eight fields of ridge and furrow. Identified from NMP data and modern air photos.

Surviving ridge and furrow 230m NE of The Beacon.

MWA3889; Medieval and later ridge and furrow cultivation in Burton Dassett Parish. The remains are visible on aerial photographs. In some areas of the parish the remains survive as earthworks.

EWA6842; Archaeological observation of water main renewal in Burton Dassett, Avon Dassett and Fenny Compton. Observations of groundworks south of All Saints Church revealed evidence for a series of 13th-15th century buildings on the northern fringe of Burton Dassett (Coutts & Palmer, 2000).

Post-medieval

MWA648; Several undated burials were found in the 19th century on Burton Dassett Hills. They were thought to be criminals who had been gibbeted. The burials were found in an area that was subsequently quarried.

MWA6193; The site of an area of Post Medieval deserted settlement. Scatters of tile and pottery were found at the site during a fieldwalking survey. The site lies between Temple Herdewyke and Little Dassett. Fieldwalking to the S of the road revealed several dense scatters of rubble, tile and pottery across the W field known as Dove House Close. There were buildings along this side of the road as well, although their arrangement was different, being less regular and more widely spaced. It seems that occupation may have continued here after 1497; a coin of 1567 and a mid-16th century candlestick fragment came from one building group; and late 17th century material came from another at the W end.

MWA19187; Divided Stone Walled Enclosure remains, Burton Dassett. A subdivided stone-walled enclosure is shown on historic mapping, it now remains as a series of foundations reduced to ground level.

MWA19365; A possible post-medieval lime kiln visible as an earthwork on air photos and mapped. It is located 640m NNE of Burton Dassett church.

MWA661; Northend Chapel

EWA9533; No archaeological finds or features earlier than the 19th century were recorded during an evaluation in proximity to a Roman settlement site. Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Grandslet Farm, Northend (Winnett, 2010).

UNDATED

MWA650; The site of a single burial of unknown date. It was found on Bonfire Hill, Burton Dassett. Around 1909 an almost perfect skeleton was reported to have been found at the summit of the hill lying opposite to Mount Pleasant, at the N end of the ridge on which stands the beacon and windmill. The find was made by some men who were getting out a few stones to mend gateways.

MWA19366; A series of four banks mapped from air photos. Property boundaries or possibly spoil heaps. The site comprises eight discrete linear boundary banks, six of which are aligned at right angles to the road. These property boundaries may be related to the adjacent quarrying on Burton Hills. The southern banks are more likely to be associated with the medieval settlement of Burton which has been expanded to include them (MWA 656).

MWA19368; A trackway in the form of a terrace of possible medieval or post-medieval date. The trackway comprises a linear bank which extends across the underlying ridge and furrow.

EWA6719; Negative results were recorded during the excavation of foundation trenches at Harwood, Northend (Jones & Mason, 1999).

Development or other impact (Fig. 3)

Elton Holme is architecturally a 1930s construction, situated within a small extended plot at the southern end of Bottom Street. The proposed development comprises replacing the existing small rear extension and adjacent decking with an extension on almost the same footprint. A small porch extension is also proposed for the front of the house whilst to the north and north-east side of the house, which is currently garden with shrubs, it is proposed to replace this with a new access drive and double garage. It is anticipated that the foundations for each of the developments will consist of linear trench footings at a maximum of 0.60m wide and excavated to a depth of about 1m below the existing ground level.



Fig. 3; plan showing proposed development



Plate 1; Elton Holme (front elevation) showing area of proposed porch, from the north-east.



Plate 2; rear elevation showing area of proposed orangery, from the north-west



Plate 3; area of proposed garage and driveway, from the south.

DISCUSSION (Fig. 4)

Prehistoric

The assessment has shown that the earliest evidence of prehistoric activity has been found on Burton Hills (MWA4594) and during the 1987 excavation at Little Dasset (MWA6194), approx. 500m to the south-west of the study site. There is at present no evidence to suggest that similarly dated activity is likely to be found within or adjacent to the study site and the probability of prehistoric deposits being disturbed by the development is considered low.

Roman

Roman finds suggestive of settlement have been found approx. 350m to the south-west during fieldwalking ahead of the M40 construction (MWA7889) and again during excavation of the medieval settlement at Little Dasset in 1987 (MWA6195). Observations of groundworks associated with a water main renewal south of All Saints Church revealed evidence for a Romano-British settlement on the northern fringe of Burton Dasset (EWA6842; Coutts & Palmer, 2000). There is at present no evidence for Romano-British occupation at Northend and therefore the probability of deposits dated to this period being situated with the study site is considered low.

Anglo-Saxon/early medieval

The earliest village at Burton Dasset belongs to the Anglo-Saxon period. It was recorded in Domesday (1087) and a cemetery (MWA649) and pottery (MWA6186) of this date have been found during quarrying on the Burton Hills in 1908, probably belonging to a settlement whose original nucleus was around the parish church at Burton. No further discoveries dating to this period have been found within the search area and the probability of such deposits being situated within or close to the study site is considered low.

Medieval

The 12th and 13th centuries saw further expansion and a shift in focus of settlement down the hill to two new settlements, Northend, which survives today, and Southend. The site of the medieval deserted settlement at Dasset Southend lies around Home Farm (MWA660) and to the west of the Chapel (MWA6191) situated approx. 500m to the south and south-west of the study site.

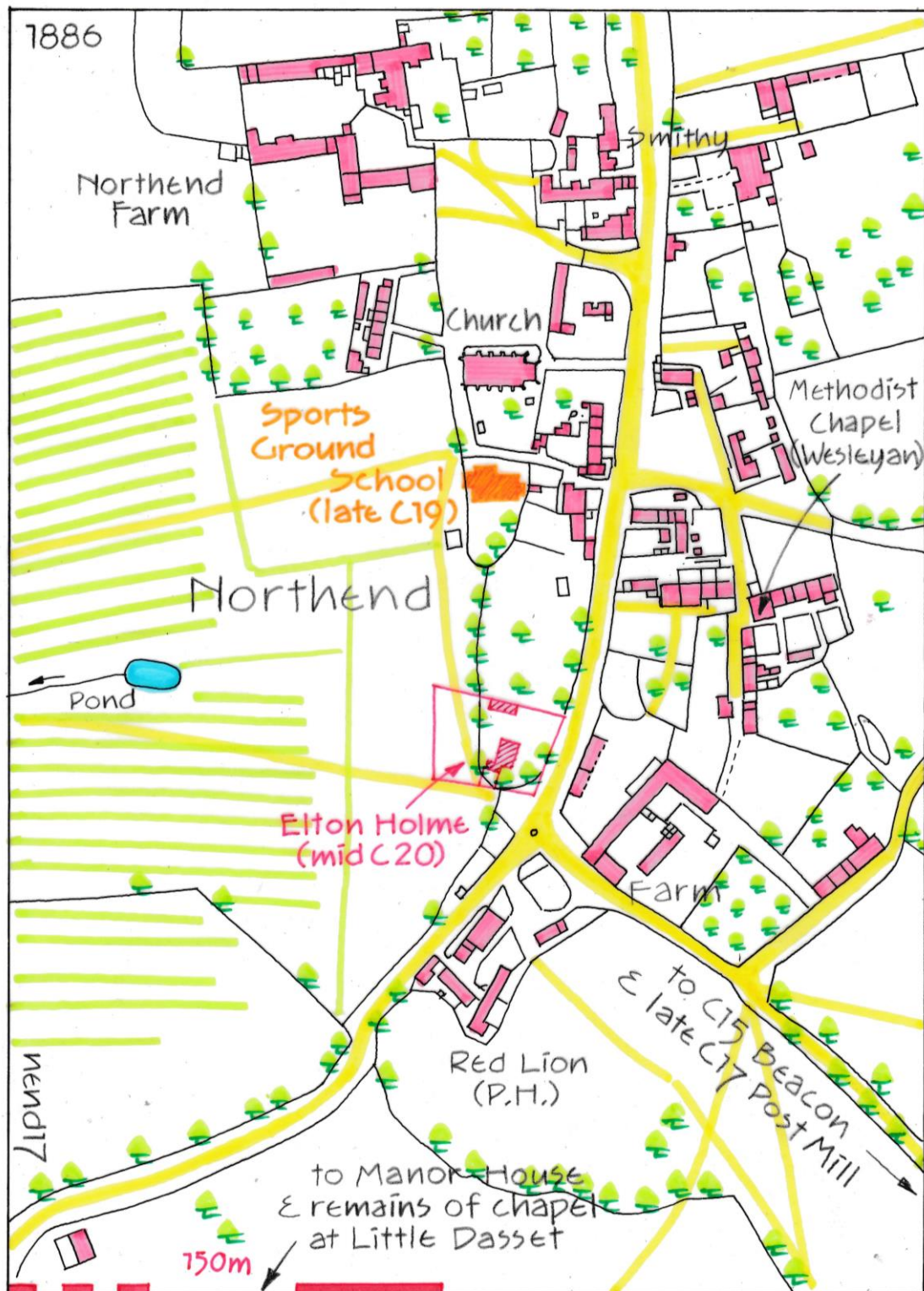


Fig. 4; historic environment plan showing Northend (west), Bottom Street. Yellow; roads and footpaths. Light green; earthworks. Orange; 1881-1905

The possible extent of Medieval settlement at Northend (MWA9014) is based on the OS 1886 and a series of earthworks including ridge & furrow. Those related to occupation lie mostly to the north of Green Farm, the Shrunken settlement at Northend (MWA19256). On the north and north-east sides of the village there is quite a gap before the start of the ridge and furrow, whereas on the west and south it appears to abut the edge of the settlement. This is clearly visible to the west of the study site where ridge and furrow indicating either medieval or post-medieval cultivation can be seen extending (east-west) and abutting a north-south aligned feature, possibly a lychet marking the limit of the cultivation. Between these earthworks and the edge of Bottom street there is a small area of open ground (possibly former common land) where the land rises gradually to the street.

Earthworks observed as a raised platform to the north-west of the study site and which appears to be identified on the HER as a shrunken medieval settlement (MWA4931), are in fact likely to be associated with development of the former school (OS 1902) when the area was levelled to create a recreation /sports field. Helen James (pers. comm.) who used to live at Elton Holme and whose children went to the school confirmed that the area was used as a playing field. She was also the occupier when the house was extended on the south side in the 1980s and has stated that an archaeologist was present during the excavation of the foundations and that nothing was found. This event is not recorded in the HER search.

Current evidence suggests that the focus of the medieval settlement at Northend lies at the north end and east of Bottom Street and that the probability of medieval occupation deposits present within the study site is considered low.

Post-medieval

The site of a post-medieval deserted settlement (MWA6193) is recorded between Temple Herdewyke and Little Dasset approx. 500m to the south of the study site. The manor at Nothend (17th century) lies approx. 300m to the south. Ridge and furrow earthworks to the west (MWA19610) are undated, but could be post-medieval in origin. These appear to abut, a linear north-south earthwork, possibly a former lychet. The probability of medieval occupation deposits present within the study site is considered low to moderate.

Recommendation

The assessment has demonstrated that there is unlikely to be significant archaeological deposits situated within the study site. The evidence suggests that it lay on the southern edge of the medieval village of Northend and remained as unsettled open ground until the existing house was constructed during the first half of the 20th century. A previous occupant has stated that archaeological observation of an excavation during an extension to the house was carried in the 1980s and that nothing was found. The proposed development, small in scope, lies at the south end of Bottom Street at some distance from known areas of archaeological potential in an area associated with later expansion of the village. It is therefore unlikely to have any impact and no further work is recommended.

Archive Location

The digital archive arising from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and an online form submitted to OASIS (Appendix 1). A copy of the report will also be deposited with the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

Methodology

The assessment has been compiled in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Guidance and Standards for an historic environment desk based assessment (CIfA, 2014).

The Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted with a search carried out within a 1km radius centred on the site. No site specific geotechnical information was available at the time of the assessment.

A visit was made to the Warwickshire Record Office and the study site and surrounding area. Significant information from the HER and the historic maps is incorporated into the Historic environment illustration. An aerial photographic search was not carried out as this evidence has been studied extensively including satellite imagery and the information added to the HER.

Timescales used in this report:

Prehistoric BC450,000-AD43

Palaeolithic 450,000-12,000 BC

Mesolithic 12,000-4,000 BC
Neolithic 4,000-1,800 BC
Bronze Age 1,800-600 BC
Iron Age 600-AD43
Roman AD43-410
Saxon/early medieval AD410-1066
Medieval AD 1066-1530
Post-medieval AD 1531-1800
Modern AD 1800-present

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OS 1886

OS 1905

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APPENDIX 1; OASIS

Project name	Elon Holme, Bottom Street, Northend, Warwickshire; historic environment desk based assessment
Project dates	Start: 03-01-2017 End: 27-01-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NEND17 - Site code
Monument type	VILLAGE Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Country	England
Site location	WARWICKSHIRE STRATFORD ON AVON BURTON DASSETT Elton Holme, Bottom Street, Northend
Postcode	CV47 2TH
Study area	1100 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 39106 52510 52.169061313521 -1.42814757146 52 10 08 N 001 25 41 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m
Name of Organisation	one ten archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	one ten archaeology
Project director/manager	sean cook
Project supervisor	sean cook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	HER
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Elton Holme, Bottom Street, Northend, Warwickshire; historic environment desk based assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cook, S
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	one ten archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Warks.

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