



**University of  
Leicester**

**Archaeological Services**

**An Archaeological  
Evaluation at 42,  
Lime Tree Avenue,  
Bilton, Rugby,  
Warwickshire  
NGR: SP 479 733**

Tim Higgins



ULAS Report No.  
2013-042  
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**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
42 Lime Tree Avenue, Bilton, Rugby  
Warwickshire CV22 7QT**

**NGR: SP 479 733**

**Tim Higgins**

**For: Mr. J.Biryah**

Approved by:

Signed:



Date: 06.03.2013.

Name: Patrick Clay

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**ULAS Report Number 2013-042**

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# **An Archaeological Evaluation at 42, Lime Tree Avenue, Bilton, Rugby, Warwickshire NGR SP 479 733**

**Tim Higgins**

## **Summary**

*An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on land at 42, Lime Tree Avenue, Bilton, Rugby Warwickshire by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) 27th February 2013. A single trench was excavated to evaluate an area for a proposed new dwelling that would replace an existing bungalow.*

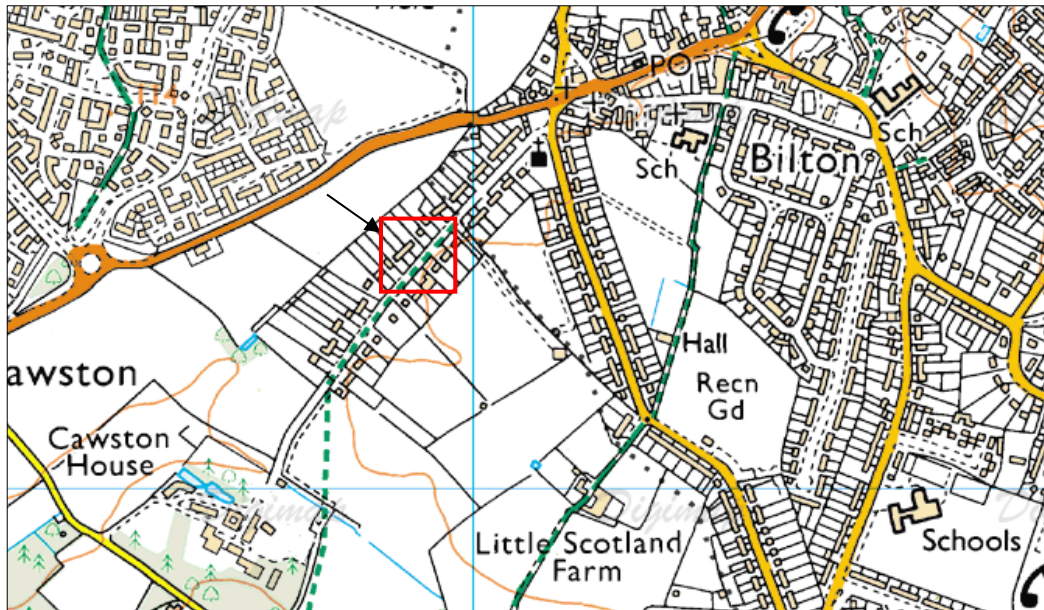
*The trench contained no archaeological features or finds of interest. The site archive will be held by Warwickshire Museum.*

## **1. Introduction**

This document is a report on the archaeological work carried out 42 Lime Tree Avenue, Bilton, Rugby, Warwickshire (SP 479 733; Figure 1). The work was carried out on behalf of Mr J. Biryah by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on the 27th of February 2013.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, (DCLG March 2012). The evaluation was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services in response to proposals for residential development (Planning Application No. R11/1632). Warwickshire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, required an evaluation by trial trenching.

The proposed development site at 42 Lime Tree Avenue comprises an existing bungalow, garage and gardens which are located on the southern-eastern edge medieval Bilton (SP 479 733). The site lies on fairly flat ground, at around 115m OD and covers an area of approximately 480 square metres (c.0.48ha). The site was to be evaluated with one trial trench (15m long by 1.6m wide) that was located in the eastern half of the property to provide a sample of the site. The work followed the approved *Design Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Work* (Appendix 2).



**Figure 1: Site location plan**

## **2. Archaeological and Historical background**

The property lies on the south-eastern edge of the medieval settlement of Bilton, around 3.5km from the centre of Rugby. The site of the proposed development is in the vicinity of a series of known archaeological sites. Many of these have been identified from the air as cropmarks and are visible at certain times of the year as colour variations in crops. These include an enclosure to the south-east (Warwickshire Historic Environment Record MWA 4149), and an enclosure to the north (MWA 4143). Further features of possible prehistoric date have also been recently identified during geophysical survey to the west of this site. There is therefore a potential for the proposed development to impact archaeological deposits associated with the use of this area from the prehistoric periods onwards

## **3. Geography and Topography**

The British Geological Survey of Great Britain shows the geology to consist of Mercia Mudstone overlain with Dunsmore Gravel deposits.

## **4. Aims and Objectives**

The main aims of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits. In particular these would target the anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed development
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits within the southern area of the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

## 5. Methodology

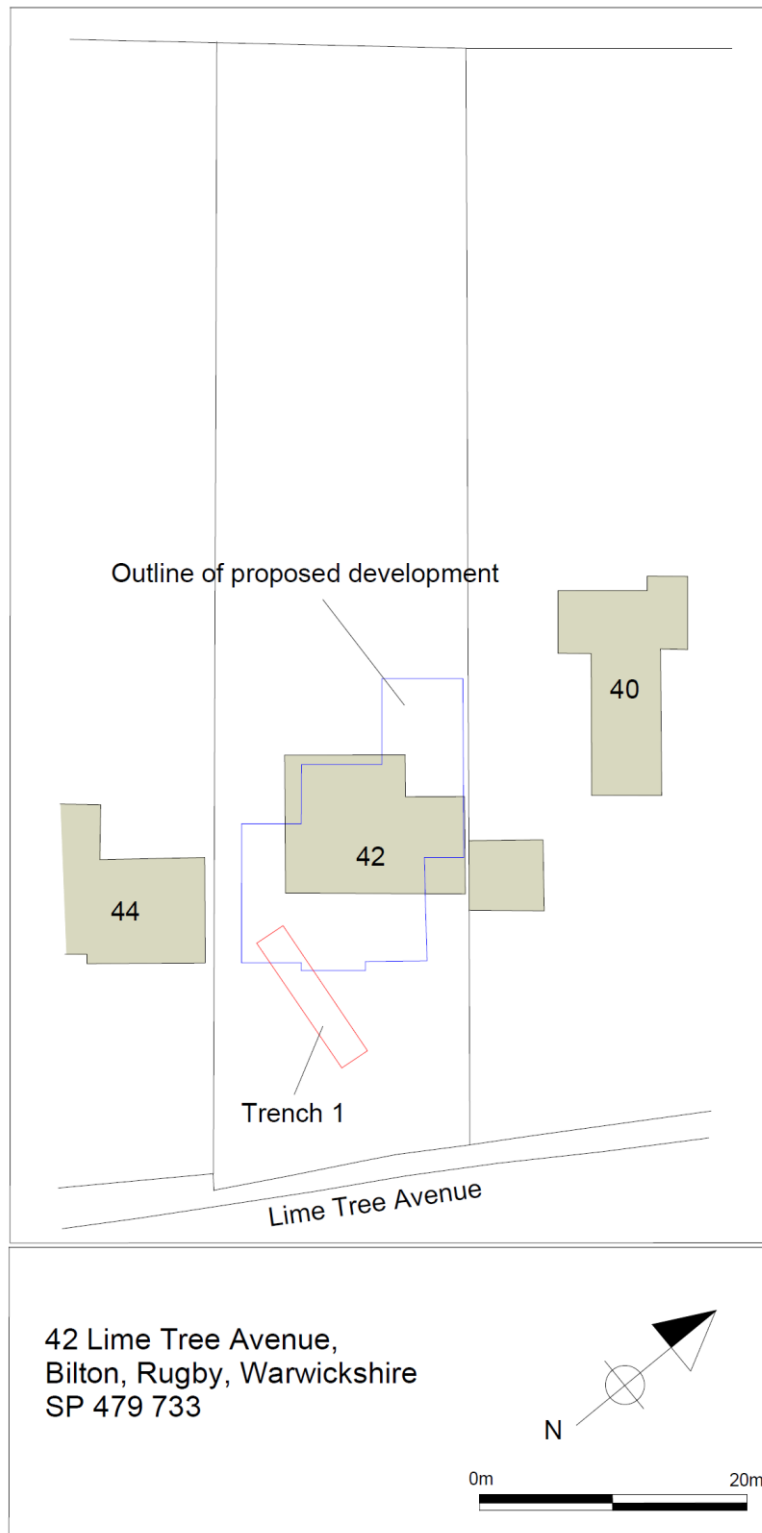
The Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire has requested a 15m by 1.6m trench aligned south-west to north-east within the footprint of the proposed building. At this stage as the existing bungalow was not demolished the location, orientation and shape of the trench was modified in view of the on-site constraints including avoiding an access driveway (Figure. 2).

The topsoil and overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed substratum was reached, or to a maximum safe depth given the specific site conditions.

The bases of the trenches were to be cleaned in areas where potential archaeology was observed. Archaeological remains were to be recorded and sample excavation undertaken in order to determine the character and date of any remains, if located. Bulk soil samples were to be taken as appropriate in order to evaluate the environmental potential of the site. Archaeological contexts as a cut are indicated by square brackets e.g [09], while those that are fills are indicated by round brackets e.g (07).

The trenches were located using a Topcon Hiper Pro GPS+ RTK System attached to a Topcon FC-100 controller. The data was processed using Topcon Tools GPS+ Post Processing Software and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCad v.15 design software.

All the work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct (2010)* *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008)*.



**Figure 2: Trench location plan**

## 6. Results

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	<b>Length(m)</b>	<b>Average depth (m)</b>	<b>Notes feature/context descriptions</b>	<b>Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum</b>
1	West to east	12m	2.30m	Field drain	0.50m 114.50m O.D natural substratum

Trench 1 targeted an area just to the east of the proposed development and was angled on a west to east orientation (Figure 2). The shape of the trench was altered from a narrow 1.6m wide, 15m long trench to wide rectangular shape due to site constraints. The trench now measured 12 m long and 2.3m wide (Figure 2).

It was excavated into level garden lawn on the side of the proposed development area (Plate 1) and a natural substratum was reached at a depth 0.50m (115.50m OD ; Plate 2). The natural substratum comprised compacted pale yellow brown sandy-clay mixed with small rounded pebble gravel, and occasional patches of dark orange brown sand. The base of the trench was visually inspected and only modern land drain was encountered. This drain appeared to be cut from just below the topsoil and was running in a north to south direction. Overlying the natural substratum was subsoil consisting of compacted pale yellow brown clay sand mixed rounded pebble gravel. The subsoil had a varying thickness of between 0.10m and 0.20m. Sealing the subsoil was a garden soil that comprised dark greyish brown silty clay, and had a depth of between 0.20m and 0.30m. The garden soil appeared to be very clean and was perhaps imported into the garden. All of the stripped topsoil and subsoil heaps were walked over and visually inspected. No pre-modern artefacts were encountered during the inspection of the spoil heaps.





Plate 1: Garden looking east



Plate 2: Trench 1 looking east

## **7. Discussion**

The archaeological evaluation undertaken on the development site, revealed no archaeological features deposits, or pre-modern artefacts found within the trench 1.

Only a modern field drain was observed within the trench, which probably was inserted as part the landscaping for the garden. The garden soil appeared to be very clean and was perhaps imported after construction of the bungalow. This trial trench suggests that there are unlikely to be any archaeological deposits present within the proposed development area.

## **8. Archive and Publication**

The archive will be held by Warwickshire Museum awaiting accession number.

The content of the paper archive consists of:

1 Unbound A4 copy of this report

1 A4 Trench recording sheets

1 A4 Photo record sheet

Black and white contact print Black and white picture negatives

A4 Colour digital contact print 1 CD of 9 digital photos

A record of the project will be submitted to the Oasis project. Oasis is an online index to grey literature reports.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

## **9. Acknowledgements**

Thanks are extended to the client for their co-operation and assistance on site. Fieldwork was undertaken Tim Higgins. The project was managed for ULAS by Vicki Score.

## **10. Bibliography**

Score, V., 2013, *Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work: 42, Lime Tree Avnue, Bilton, Warwickshire (NGR: SP 479 733) ULAS Specification 13-352 (Appendix 2 of this report).*

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.*

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06.03.2013

**Appendix 1 Oasis**

<b>INFORMATION REQUIRED</b>	
Project Name	An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching on land at 42 Lime Tree Avenue Bilton, Rugby, Warwickshire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Vicki Score
Project Supervisor	Tim Higgins
Previous/Future work	Previous work: None
Current Land Use	Residential
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	NPPF (Section 12)
Position in the Planning Process	Requirements planning permission
Site Co ordinates	NGR: SP 479 733
Start/end dates of field work	27th February 2013
Archive Recipient	Warwickshire Museums
Study Area	c. 480 sq m.

## Appendix 2 Specification

### UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

#### Design Specification for Archaeological Work (Trial Trench Evaluation)

42 Lime Tree Avenue, Bilton, Rugby, Warwickshire, CV22 7QT

Grid Ref: SP SP479733

For: Mr. J. Biryah

Planning Application No: R11/1632

Planning authority: Rugby Borough Council

Proposed Start Date: TBA

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to evaluate potential archaeological deposits at 42 Lime Tree Avenue, Bilton, Rugby, Warwickshire, (SP SP479733) in accordance with NPPF (Section 12 Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment).
- 1.2 The WSI provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client and follows the 'Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation (hereinafter 'the Brief') issued by the Warwickshire Planning Archaeologist on behalf of the planning authority. (Warwickshire Museums 2013).

### 2. Background

#### *Context of the Project*

- 2.1 The proposed project at 42 Lime Tree Avenue, Bilton, Rugby, Warwickshire, CV22 7QT involves
  - the demolition of an existing bungalow and garage and the erection of a two-storey extension to Building Number 3
  - the erection of a two storey dwelling
- 2.2 The archaeological work involves a historic background search followed by archaeological trial trenching and recording.

#### *Archaeological Potential (from the Brief)*

- 2.3 The property lies on the south-eastern edge of the medieval settlement of Bilton, around 3.5km from the centre of Rugby. The site of the proposed development is in the vicinity of a series of known archaeological sites. Many of these have been identified from the air and are visible at certain times of the year as colour variations in crops. These include an enclosure to the south-east (Warwickshire Historic Environment Record MWA 4149), and an enclosure to the north (MWA 4143). Further features of possible prehistoric date have also been recently identified during geophysical survey to the west of this site. There is therefore a potential for the proposed development to impact archaeological deposits associated with the use of this area from the prehistoric periods onwards.

#### *Geography and Topography*

- 2.4 The British Geological Survey of Great Britain shows the geology to consist of Mercia Mudstone overlain with Dunsmore Gravel deposits.

### 3. Aims and objectives

- 3.1 The purpose of the archaeological work is to:
  - To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
  - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
  - To produce an archive and report of any results.



- 3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.
- 3.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

#### **Research Aims**

- 3.4 All mitigation work will be considered in light of the West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology along with targeting national research aims.
- 3.5 The HER suggests the possible presence of deposits dating from the prehistoric period, which could be affected by the scheme. Excavation could contribute to knowledge on rural settlement, landscape and society. Artefacts can provide evidence for evidence for craft industry and exchange across broad landscape areas and palaeoenvironmental evidence could provide information on agricultural practices and land use.
- 3.6 Research aims will be reviewed and updated as the work progresses and new information comes to light.

## **4. Methodology**

### **General methodology and standards**

- 4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2008) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008).
- 4.2 An Accession number will be obtained from the relevant museum prior to work commencing. This will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 4.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits, where appropriate, to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are being met and professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning Authority and the client, if required.
- 4.4 All ground reduction and excavation is to be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Archaeologist..
- 4.5 Whilst fulfilling the requirements of the brief is the top priority, the archaeologist will cooperate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption.

### **Historical Background**

- 4.6 Available maps, photographs, records and the Warwickshire County Historic Environment Record will be consulted to provide background information prior to the fieldwork being undertaken.

### **Evaluation**

- 4.7 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas may be taken.
- 4.8 The Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire has suggested a total of 15m length by 1.6m minimum width of trial trenching. Constraints on the area include an existing path through the site and a building. The planning archaeologist has confirmed that trenching can take place prior to demolition.
- 4.9 The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 2) shows the proposed location of a single trench, measuring 15m x 1.8m, which has been positioned in order to provide representative coverage across the footprint of the proposed building west of the existing building. The size and position of the trench indicated on the provisional trench plan may vary due to unforeseen site constraints or archaeology.
- 4.10 Topsoil and overburden will be removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Trenches will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first.
- 4.11 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an

appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

- 4.12 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded and excavated using standard ULAS procedures. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the information required. This would normally include:
- 50% of each pit and other discrete archaeological features will be excavated.
  - 20% of the exposed lengths of linear features (this includes pit alignments and slotted ditches will normally be excavated. Excavation sections will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the features and will include excavation of terminals and intersections. A flexible approach will be adopted to the location of excavation samples such that areas of exposed ditch fill with higher artefact or ecofact content may be targeted.
  - 25% of ring gullies will normally be excavated to include excavation of the terminals. Special regard will be given to significant stratigraphic relationships and concentrations of artefactual material.
  - Any increase or decrease in sample ratio will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist.
- 4.13 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.14 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed benchmark.
- 4.15 The trench location will be recorded and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.16 A contingency of an additional 20% of trench length may be required to clarify the character or extent of additional features. The contingency will only be initiated after consultation with the Planning Archaeologist.

## **5. Recording Systems**

- 5.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
- 5.2 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid.
- 5.3 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 5.4 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ, where appropriate the police and coroner shall be informed. Human remains will only be removed following appropriate liaison with the Ministry of Justice and in compliance with their requirements and in accordance with appropriate professional standards and guidance, as well as other relevant environmental health regulations. In all circumstances the developer and Warwickshire County Council, will be informed immediately upon the discovery of significant human remains.
- 5.4 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 5.5 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.
- 5.6 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary. The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of all trenches shall be recorded even where no archaeological features are identified.
- 5.7 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. Conventional (silver halide) photography will be used for the recording, although digital photographs may be used to supplement the archive. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 5.8 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

## **6. Finds**

- 6.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 6.2 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.
- 6.3 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Planning Archaeologist. All pottery recovered will be referenced to the relevant Warwickshire type series
- 6.4 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

## **7. Environmental Sampling**

- 7.1 If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice.



7.2 The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
- Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
- Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.

7.3 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.

7.4 Appropriate contexts will be bulk sampled (15 litre or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.

7.5 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 30 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.

7.6 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

## **8. Report and Archive**

8.1 A draft version of the report will be presented within four weeks of completion of site works. Final copies of the report will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the County Historic Environment Record (three copies).

8.2 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations. ULAS allows the right to print material (once in the HER or Warwickshire County Record Office), with due acknowledgements.

8.3 The report will include consideration of:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
- The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- Summary.
- The location and size of the archive.

8.4 Arrangements will be made from the outset of the project for a full copy of the archive as defined in Brown (2008) to be deposited with the appropriate recipient authority. This archive will include all written, disk-based, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

## **9. Publication and Dissemination of Results**

9.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional archaeological journal following completion of the fieldwork. A full report will be submitted to a national or period journal if the results are of significance.

9.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the Senior Planning Archaeologist prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into Warwickshire HER it may be placed on the web-site.

## **10. Acknowledgement and Publicity**

- 10.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.
- 10.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

## **11. Timetable and Staffing**

- 11.1 A team of 1-2 archaeologists will be present during the work. The work start date has yet to be confirmed, subject to the approval of this specification, and is likely to take 1-2 days.

## **12. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances**

- 12.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

### 13. Insurance and health and safety

13.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2005) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

13.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) is attached as an Appendix. This will be updated as appropriate once on site. .

13.3 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Employers Liability Insurance and Public/Products Liability Insurance Details are provided within the RAMS.

### 15. Bibliography

Brown, D., 2008	<i>Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives</i> (Institute for Archaeologists)
IfA, 2010	<i>Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs.</i>
IfA, 2010	<i>Code of Conduct</i>
Warwickshire County Council 2013	<i>Brief for archaeological Work</i>
	<i>West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology</i> <a href="http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/schools/iaa/departments/archaeology/research/wmrrfa/index.asp">http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/schools/iaa/departments/archaeology/research/wmrrfa/index.asp</a> <u>x</u>

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4th February 2013

### Appendix 3 Cartographic Analysis

#### 1842

The earliest cartographic representation of the site appears on the Dunchurch parish tithe map of 1842, showing it located in an area of open land to the northeast of Cawston House, the map showing the main house a number of smaller buildings and a small lake fed by a stream or similar watercourse. The map indicates that the land, comprising arable and pasture land and gardens, was occupied by a number of tenants of the landowner Lord John Scott.



Figure 3: Detail of 1842 Dunchurch parish tithe map

### 1886

By the time of the publication of the first edition Ordnance Survey map in 1886, the development site is shown in the eastern corner of a field fronting a track running southwest towards Cawston Lodge, which by this date had gained a substantial area of formal gardens and woodland. Bilton Common and Cawston are located to the northeast and northwest respectively.



Figure 4: 1886 first edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map

## 1905

The second edition Ordnance Survey map (1905) shows little change from the previous edition, with the same pattern of arable fields and track leading towards Cawston Lodge.



Figure 5: Second edition 1905 Ordnance Survey map

## 1925

The 1925 map indicates that by this date land to the east and southeast of the site had been given over to the present day allotments. The development site itself is depicted as being located in a small field fronting the track or road to Cawton Lodge, the field unoccupied except for three small unidentified buildings in the northeast corner, accessed by a track from the aforementioned track.

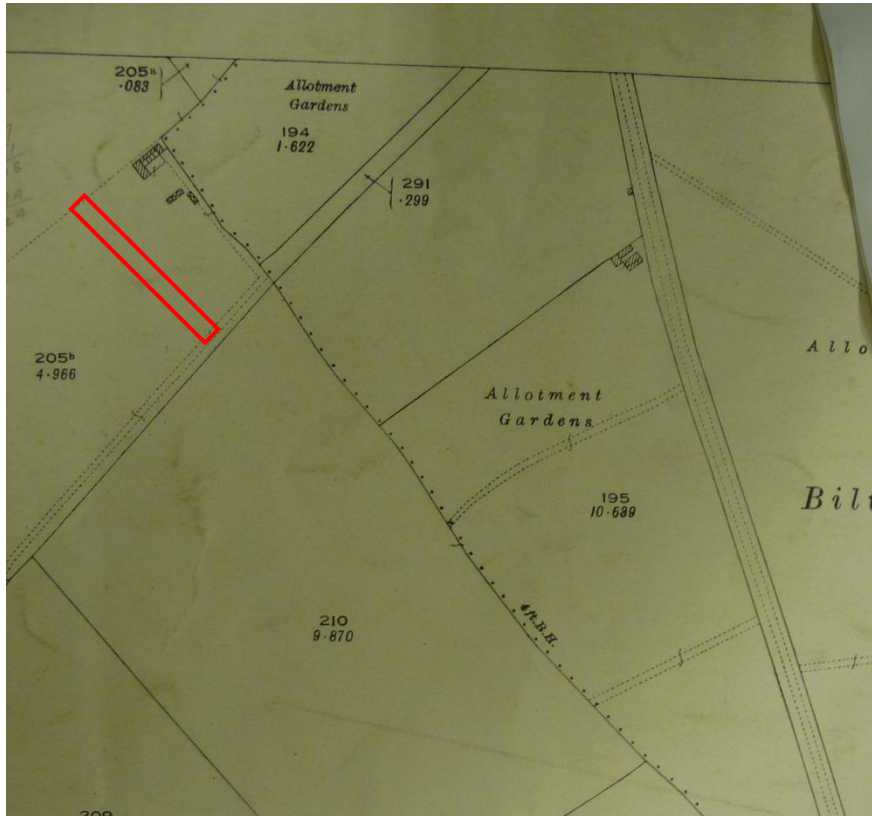


Figure 6: 1925 edition Ordnance Survey map showing widened track/road



## 1960

By the 1960s the site and witnessed substantial change, with the construction of substantial detached houses on sizeable plots on either side of a now-metalled road leading southwest to the lodge. Land to the south of the road was occupied by a playing field, whilst adjacent land to the east was still functioning as allotments.

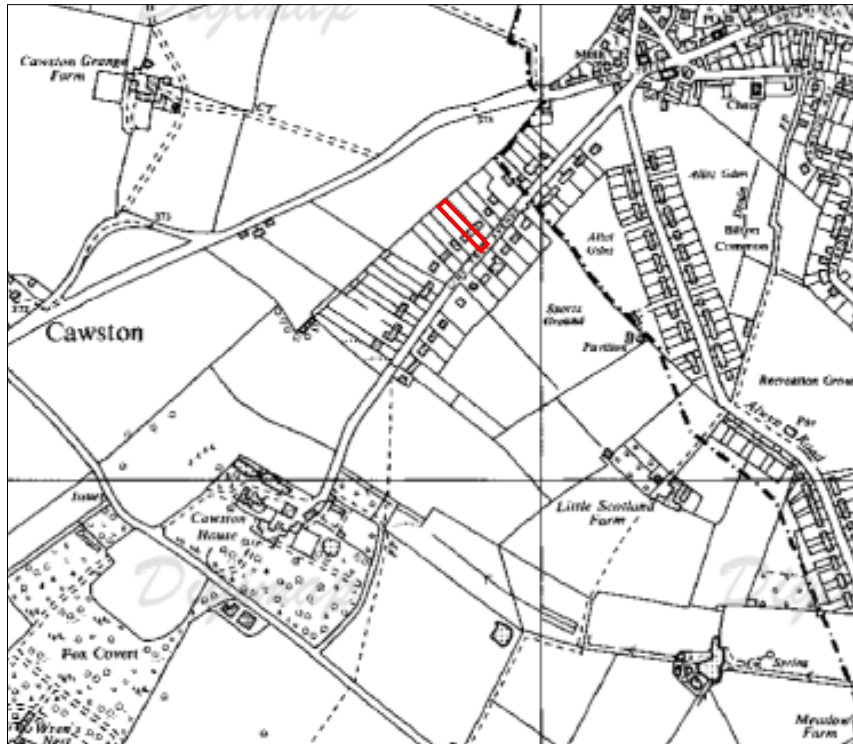


Figure 7: 1960s Ordnance Survey map



## Appendix 4 HER Information

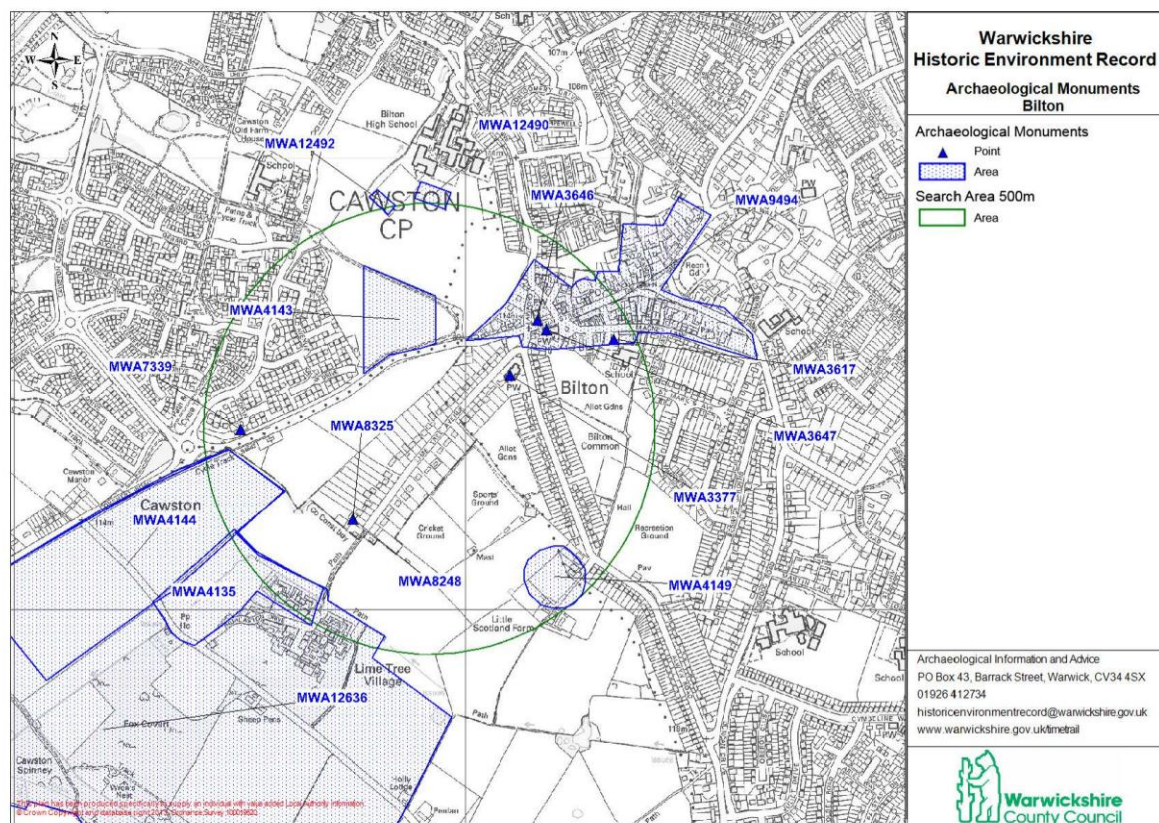


Figure 8: Bilton: Archaeological Monuments

## Archaeological Monuments

### Prehistoric

HER Ref.	Name	NGR	Date	Description
MWA7339	Findspot - flints from Dunchurch	SP 4750 7340	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age - 10000 BC to 601 BC	Findspot - flint artefacts dating to between the Mesolithic and the Bronze Age date were found to the west of Lawford Lane, Rugby, during a field walking exercise
MWA12490	Iron Age Trackway and Enclosure, Bilton High School, Dunchurch	SP 4792 7391	Iron Age – 800 BC to 42 AD	An enclosure, trackway and a potential semi-circular feature are evident on aerial photographs.
MWA12492	Undated Linear Gully, Bilton High School	SP 4781 7390	Late Iron Age to Romano-British - 100 BC? to 409 AD?	An undated gully was recorded during further evaluation on the revised site of a sports pitch at Bilton High School.
MWA4143	Prehistoric crop mark enclosure, Cawston Grange	SP 4785 7364	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 1200 BC to 42 AD	Large subrectangular enclosure with subdivisions shows on aerial photographs. A geophysical survey carried out during 1992 identified the cropmark complex

### Medieval

HER Ref.	Name	NGR	Date	Description
MWA4135	Cawston Deserted Medieval Village	SP 4749 7304	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Earthwork

MWA4144	Deserted medieval Settlement at Cawston	SP 4724 7309	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Linear features, a trackway and enclosures of unknown date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The features suggest that this might be the remains of a settlement. Verified by excavation. Occupied 12th & 13th century, deserted/shrunken by 15th. Thought to be a manorial complex or grange of Pipewell Abbey. The site is located at Cawston
MWA8248	Possible Medieval field boundary at Cawston	SP 4775 7320	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	The remains of a ditch, possibly of Medieval date, were found during an excavation. The ditch might be part of a larger Medieval field system at Cawston
MWA9494	Bilton Medieval Settlement	SP 48325 73675	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	The probable extent of medieval settlement based on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887

### Post Medieval

HER Ref.	Name	NGR	Date	Description
MWA12636	Cawston Lodge, Dunchurch, Rugby	SP 4719 7273	Post-medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 2050 AD	Cawston Lodge garden, Cawston Lodge, Dunchurch, Rugby.

### Modern

HER Ref.	Name	NGR	Date	Description
MWA3377	Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Bilton, Rugby	SP 4810 7352	Modern - 1914 AD to 2050 AD	By E Bower Norris, 1959. Brick, very plain, with square tower. In normal use
MWA3617	Chapel of Nunc Dimittis and St Mark, Bilton	SP 4833 7360	Imperial - 1751 AD to 1913 AD	Built 1892-4 by Canon R O Assheton in memory of his wife Charlotte Emily (d1892), to designs by William Bucknall and John Ninian Comper. Tower added 1904. The chapel was intended to serve old people housed nearby. It closed in 1975
MWA3646	Bilton Methodist Church, Main Street, Bilton	SP 4816 7364	Imperial to Modern - 1751 AD to 2050 AD	Wesleyan Chapel marked on 1905 map. The present building appears to be more recent, and is of red brick with stone dressings and having 'very modern additions'. In normal use
MWA3647	Bilton Evangelical Church	SP 4818 7362	Imperial - 1751 AD to 1913 AD	Shown as a school on the 1905 OS 25" map. The ex-national school is now the Bilton Evangelical Church

### Unknown Data

HER Ref.	Name	NGR	Date	Description
MWA4149	Undated crop mark enclosure Alwyn Road, Rugby.	SP 4819 7307	Unknown	An enclosure of unknown date is visible as cropmark on aerial photographs. It is situated to the west of Alwyn Road, Rugby.

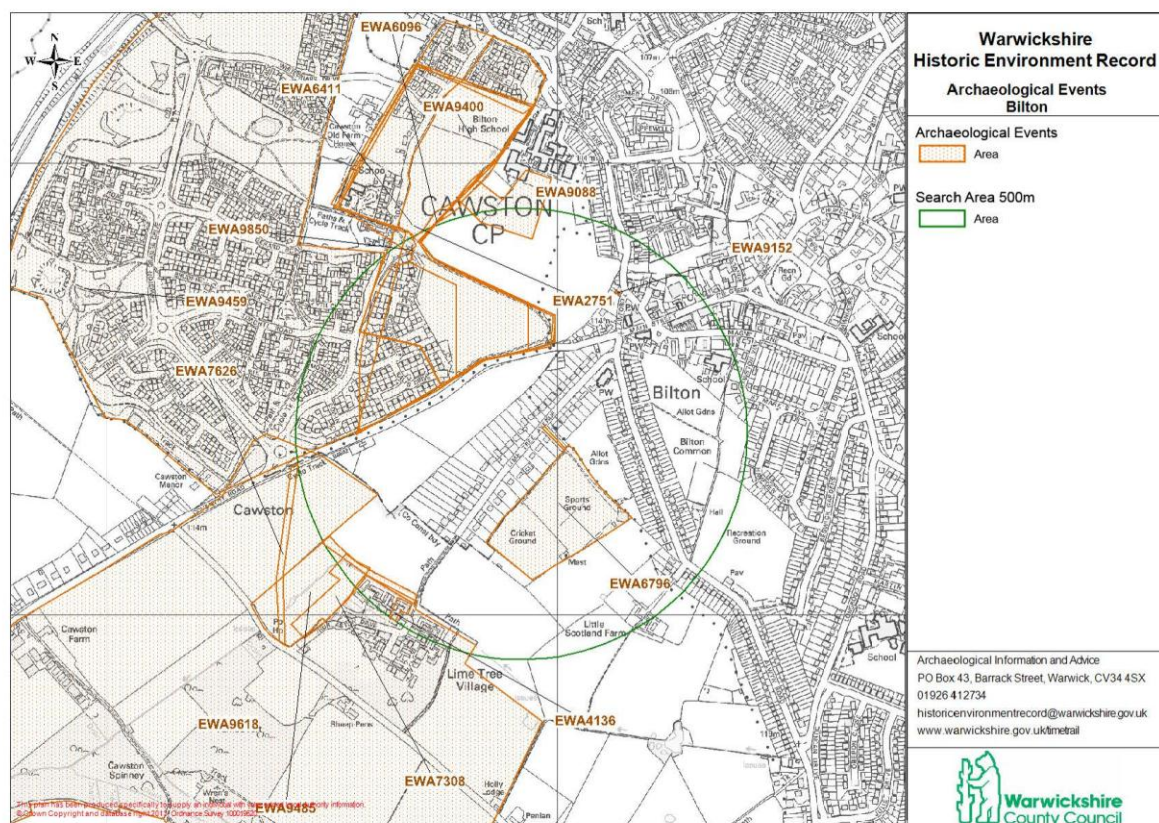


Figure 9: Bilton: Archaeological Events

### Archaeological Events

HER Ref.	Name	NGR	Description
EWA2751	Fieldwalking at Cawston Grange, Rugby	SP 4768 7386	Fieldwalking at Cawston Grange, Rugby. Intensive fieldwalking was carried out in field 5684, where an extensive spread of Mesolithic material was recorded
EWA4136	Archaeological Observation at Cawston House	SP 4763 7300	Archaeological observation of an area for a car park extension at Cawston House in the vicinity of Cawston
EWA6096	Geophysical Survey at Cawston Grange, Rugby: Phase I	SP 4773 7387	The first phase of the geophysical survey carried out across a number of cropmark sites at Cawston, in order to pin-point cropmark location
EWA6411	Geophysical Survey at Cawston Grange, Rugby: Phase III	SP 4767 7386	Phase III of the geophysical survey carried out across a number of cropmark sites at Cawston, and across the Mesolithic flint scatter identified in fieldwalking
EWA6796	Arch Observation at Fenley Field, Dunchurch	SP 48003 73247	Observation of an area 16.50m x 6.10m over the site of a new sports stand. The area had been stripped of topsoil and three parallel foundation trenches had been dug within the stripped area. No archaeological features or deposits were observed. No finds were recovered.
EWA7308	Lime Tree Village, Dunchurch. Archaeological Evaluation	SP 47508 73040	Seven trial trenches were excavated in advance of landscaping and the construction of a haul road. Four visible earthwork features were



			investigated
EWA7626	Excavation at Cawston Deserted Medieval Village	SP 47389 73133	Excavations on behalf of Severn Trent Water in advance of the Rugby Western Ring Main
EWA9088	Archaeological Evaluation at Bilton High School, Rugby, Warwickshire	SP 47945 73937	Two stage evaluation confirmed a probable trackway and enclosure cropmark not previously recorded on the Historic Environment Record identified from aerial photography containing Iron Age pottery, defined by ditches containing a pottery sherd with grooved decoration of possible late Neolithic date along with a small amount of worked flint; a single linear undated gully was also recorded of probable late Iron Age
EWA9152	Archaeological Evaluation at 25 Lawford Lane, Bilton, Rugby	SP 48133 73714	Trial trenching at Lawford Lane, Bilton, within the possible extent of the medieval village. Brick foundations belonging to a terrace of houses shown on the 1840 tithe map were recorded, along with a group of post medieval pits and a gully. No earlier activity was detected
EWA9400	Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Cawston, Rugby, Warwickshire	SP 4780 7405	Excavation of 15 trenches, 50m in length as part of ongoing work associated with development. These trenches were targeted on features identified from aerial photography and from geophysical survey
EWA9459	Geophysical Survey at Cawston Grange, Rugby: Phase II	SP 4695 7372	Phase II of the geophysical survey carried out across a number of cropmark sites at Cawston.
EWA9485	Evaluation on land Northwest of Lime Tree Village, Cawston	SP 4745 7305	Evaluation carried out on land to the north of Lime Tree Village to investigate cropmarks associated with the DMV to the northwest
EWA9618	Site visit to Cawston House/Lodge garden, Dunchurch, Rugby	SP 4719 7275	Field Observation
EWA9850	Archaeological Evaluation, Cawston, Rugby, Warwickshire	SP 4774 7380	The evaluation was fulfilled by the excavation of the three trenches based on the 1993 geophys survey.

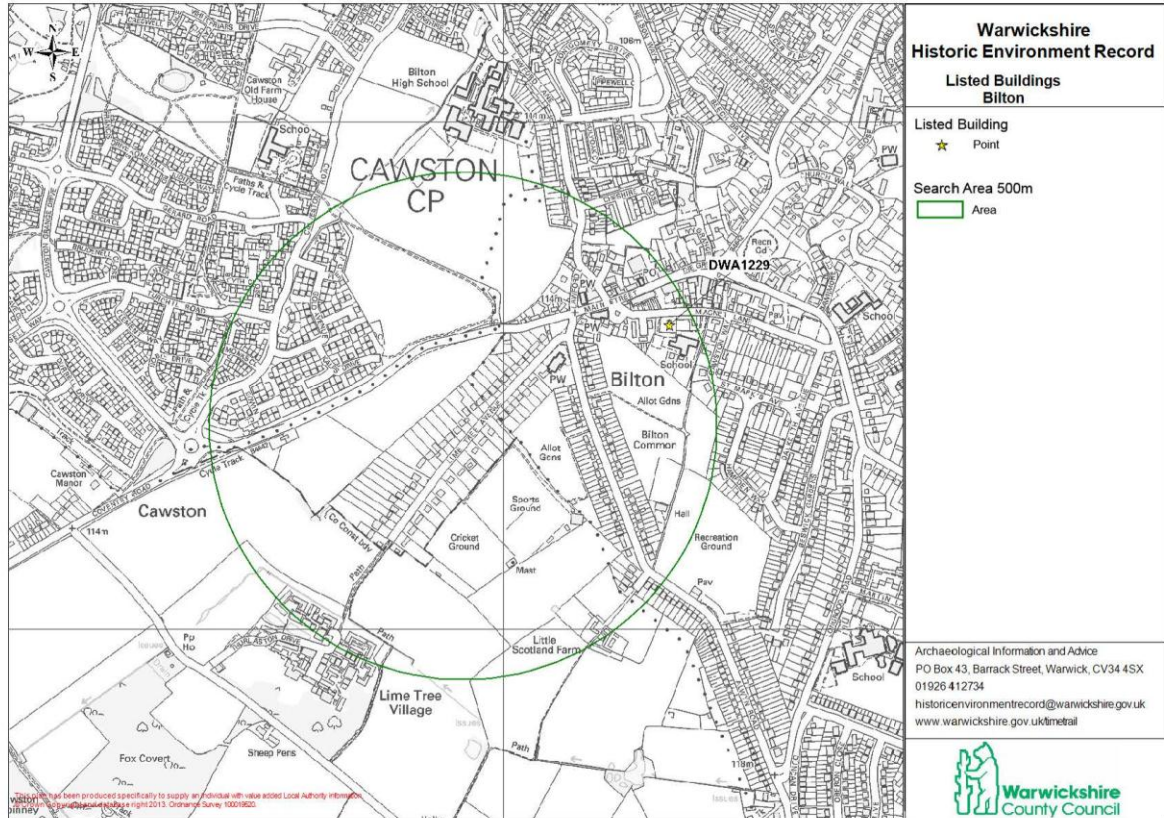


Figure 10: Bilton: Listed Buildings

### Listed Buildings

HER Ref.	Name	NGR	Date	Description
DWA1229	Chapel of Nunc Dimittis and St Mark, Bilton	SP 48327 73600	1893-4.	By Compet and Bucknall, 1893-4. Red brick, stone dressings; tiled roof. Nave and goblet W porch with the belfry at the NW, in the angle between nave and porch. The nave buttressed and with vertically rectangular openings. The tower of 3 storeys, the upper-most louvred and with pyramidal roof surmounted by a fine iron finial

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