



LONG LAWFORD TO RUGBY TRANSFER SCHEME, WARWICKSHIRE

Desk Based Assessment





**LONG LAWFORD TO RUGBY TRANSFER SCHEME,
WARWICKSHIRE**

Desk Based Assessment

Prepared for:
Severn Trent Water Limited
2297 Coventry Road
Birmingham
B26 3PU

by
Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6, Riverside Block,
Sheaf Bank Business Park,
Prospect Road,
Sheffield.
S2 3EN

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Morgan Sindall on behalf of Severn Trent Water to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of land along the route of a proposed transfer scheme between Long Lawford and Rugby, Warwickshire (NGR 447052 276365 to 449448 276114). The Scheme extends for approximately 3.5km long through arable land on the northern outskirts of the village of Long Lawford and within the south of Newbold on Avon.

The recorded cultural heritage resource within a 1km Study Area around the Scheme was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of known and potential heritage assets that would be affected by the Scheme. Archaeological investigations within and around the Study Area have recorded archaeological sites, deposits and find spots dating from the Mesolithic to modern period. Activity throughout the area greatly intensified towards the end of the post-medieval period shifting from largely agricultural land use to increased industry and larger urban settlement. Despite the high potential for heritage assets dating to post-medieval to Modern periods, greater significance is placed on the low-moderate potential of evidence for the prehistoric to Saxon periods.

There are 16 Listed Buildings located within the Study Area, the nearest two of which are located within 150m of the Scheme. The route Scheme lies within the setting of the Grade II listed hall of Holbrook Grange to the north of Long Lawford.

The character of the landscape within the Study Area has been assessed by Warwickshire County Council's Historic Landscape Characterisation programme to comprise largely of 'Fieldscales', with areas of 'Floodplains' and 'Settlement'. The western half of the Study Area retains evidence for medieval open field systems as ridge and furrow earthworks within Post-Medieval enclosures largely turned to pasture with areas of localised boundary loss. The fields north of Long Lawford were part of a small park associated with Holbrook Grange, where extant designed landscape features comprise boundary belt plantations. Towards the eastern end of the Study Area, the character of the area is more urban/industrial with former quarry sites and domestic suburbs.

It is considered that, in order to comply with the criteria set out in national and local planning legislation, further archaeological investigation will be required. This would likely take the form of a watching brief by a suitably qualified archaeologist during all groundworks associated with the Scheme.

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Morgan Sindall on behalf of Severn Trent Water.

The report was researched and compiled by James Thomson with the assistance of Michael Hartwell and Sam Fairhead. Illustrations are by Chris Breeden. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrea Burgess.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Morgan Sindall on behalf of Severn Trent Water (hereafter 'the Client'), to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of the Long Lawford to Rugby Transfer Scheme (hereafter 'the Scheme'), from NGR 447052 276365 to 449448 276114 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Scheme comprises the construction of a new sewage pumping station at Long Lawford Sewage Treatment Works (STW) and a 3.5km main to transfer the flows to Rugby Newbold STW. Scheme is routed through arable land on the northern outskirts of the village of Long Lawford, and through a residential estate south of Newbold on Avon.

1.1.3 This assessment has been undertaken to inform the current proposal and to define the nature, location, and relative significance of known and potential heritage assets that may be affected by the Scheme.

1.2 The Scheme: Location and Geology

1.2.1 The Scheme is situated on arable land south of the Warwickshire Avon (hereafter 'the Avon'), within the civil parishes of Long Lawford, Little Lawford the City of Rugby.

1.2.2 The Scheme starts to the northwest of the village of Long Lawford at the present STW. It then circumvents the village passing through arable farm land south of the Avon. To the west of Long Lawford the Site follows the course of the Avon and passes beneath the London and Northwestern Railway. Past the railway the Site turns west, away from the Avon, beneath Lea Crescent and Parkfield Road to the south of Newbold on Avon. The Site then turns south beneath the new Rugby Western Relief Road and west into the Rugby Newbold STW along a disused access track.

1.2.3 The geology of the Site is interbedded limestone and mudstone of the Rugby Limestone Member. The overlying superficial deposits comprise alluvial deposits along the Avon with areas of sand and gravel river terrace deposits east of Long Lawford and south of Newbold on Avon (BGS map sheet E184).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Scope

2.1.1 The aim of this assessment is to identify and assess the significance of the known and potential heritage assets that may be affected by the Scheme.

2.1.2 For the purposes of this assessment, heritage assets are taken to encompass archaeological remains (both above and below ground) and elements of the historic landscape.

2.1.3 This report assesses the likely impact of the Scheme on the archaeology, the built heritage resource and the historic landscape, and provides recommendations for appropriate mitigation strategies.

2.2 Study Area

2.2.1 The recorded cultural heritage resource within a 1km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential heritage assets within the Site (**Figure 1**).

2.3 Sources

2.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

Historic Environment Record

2.3.2 The Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) was consulted for information pertaining to heritage assets within the Study Area. The WHER is a database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots, and archaeological events within the administrative area, and was consulted for this study in December 2010. Information from the WHER, along with that from the additional sources, has been reviewed and synthesised for the purposes of this report. The WHER data is provided in gazetteer format in **Appendix 1** and illustrated on **Figure 2**.

Legislative and Planning Documents

2.3.1 Rugby Borough Local Plan was consulted for information relating to any existing development controls and additional planning guidance relating to the cultural heritage resource. This desk based assessment was prepared in accordance with national guidelines including Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5).

2.3.2 The results of a review of this guidance and, where relevant, details of any statutory and non-statutory designations are included in section 3.4.

Documentary Sources

2.3.3 A search of relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out digitally, at the Warwickshire County Record Office, at the Warwickshire HER, and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied. The sources consulted are listed in the **References** section below.

Cartographic Sources

2.3.4 A search of historic manuscripts, Ordnance Survey maps, and aerial photographs was undertaken at Warwick Local Studies Library and the Warwickshire County Record Office. The study of maps and associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site in

two ways. First, it suggests aspects of historic land use prior to any modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the Site that, because of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. All maps consulted in the preparation of this document are listed in **References**.

2.4 Site Visit

2.4.1 The Site was visited on 5th January 2011. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were largely wet and windy. A fieldwork record was kept comprising field log sheets, an annotated Site plan and digital photography which are held in the project archive.

2.5 Chronology

2.5.1 Where mentioned in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Modern 1900-present
- 19th century 1800-1900
- Post-medieval 1500-1799
- Medieval AD1066-1499
- Saxon AD 410-1066
- Post-Roman AD 410-650
- Romano-British AD 43-410
- Iron Age 700 BC- AD 43
- Bronze Age 2400-700 BC
- Neolithic 4000-2400 BC
- Mesolithic 8500-4000BC
- Palaeolithic 500000-10000BP

2.6 Best Practice

2.6.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment* (IfA 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008).

2.7 Assumptions and Limitations

2.7.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

2.7.2 The records held by WHER are not a record of all surviving elements of the cultural heritage resource, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the cultural heritage. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.8 Copyright

- 2.8.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

3.2 PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment

- 3.2.1 Development Management policies set out in Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment identify the approach to be taken by planning authorities in considering applications for consent that may affect 'heritage assets', defined as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
- 3.2.2 PPS5 was released in March 2010 replacing Planning Policy Guidance notes 15 (1994) and 16 (1990). Although PPS5 should be viewed in conjunction with local planning guidance and policy, the Local Plans have not yet been updated in line with new government guidance. Consequently, where local policy differs in detail or effect to PPS5, PPS5 should be followed. Recent policy set out in PPS5 is discussed below.
- 3.2.3 Policy HE6 requires an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance, together with an assessment of the impact of the proposals.
- 3.2.4 Policy HE7 stipulates that in considering the impact of a proposal on any heritage asset, local planning authorities should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset; the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets; the positive contribution that conservation can make to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable communities and economic vitality; and the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the historic environment.

3.2.5 The effect of an application on the significance of a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application (Policy HE8). There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated assets and the more significant the designated asset, the greater the presumption should be. Loss affecting any designated historic asset should require clear and convincing justification (Policy HE9). Where an application would lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance, consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the harm or loss is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. Where a proposal would have a less than substantial harm, planning authorities should weigh the public benefit of the proposal against the harm. Policy HE9 also notes that there are many heritage assets with archaeological interest that are not currently designated as scheduled monuments but which are demonstrably of equivalent significance, the absence of designation for such assets does not indicate a lower significance.

3.2.6 When considering applications for development that affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset (Policy HE10). Where applications do not do this, any harm should be weighed against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.

3.3 Hedgerow Regulations 1997

3.3.1 Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (as amended) it is against the law to remove or destroy important hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. 'Important' hedgerows are defined based on ecological and historical criteria. *Inter alia*, hedgerows are deemed to be 'important' if they are documented to be of pre-enclosure date, which for the purposes of the Regulations is taken to mean pre-1845 (the earliest Act of Inclosure recorded in the Small Titles Act of 1896). Following case law precedent, it is generally taken that hedgerows or historic field boundaries are deemed important under the Regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate parish title map.

3.4 Local Planning Guidance and Policy

Rugby Borough Local Plan (adopted 2006)		
POLICY NO.	TITLE	POLICY TEXT (summary)
E14	Development affecting the setting of a Listed Building	Planning permission will not be granted for development within or beyond the curtilage of a Listed Building, if it would be detrimental to the setting of the building, unless the benefits of the development cannot be achieved elsewhere and are sufficient to override the need to safeguard the setting of the building.
E16	Development and Archaeology	<p>Planning permission will not be granted for development, which would have an adverse effect on sites of national archaeological importance, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, their setting and amenity value.</p> <p>Planning permission will not be granted for development which would adversely affect other sites or potential sites of archaeological</p>

		<p>importance, their setting and amenity value, unless provision is made for the archaeological remains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be left in situ without harm; or 2. To be excavated and recorded, where appropriate prior to the commencement of the development, if the preservation of the remains in situ is not justified and feasible, taking into account their importance and the need for development. <p>Those proposing development on sites which may contain important archaeological remains will need to provide the Authority with the results of an archaeological assessment/field evaluation with their planning application. Failure to supply such an assessment or evaluation may delay the progress of the application or lead to the refusal of planning permission.</p> <p>Subject to compliance with the preceding part of this Policy, planning permission will be granted for development, which satisfactorily safeguards and incorporates archaeological sites and features, which can provide amenity, recreational and educational benefits for the local community.</p>
<p>E17</p>	<p>Development affecting parks and gardens and other elements of the historic landscape</p>	<p>Planning permission will not be granted for development, which would adversely affect the character, appearance, or setting of a:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Park, or Garden registered as being of Special Historic Interest, or 2. Any other element of the Historic Landscape, or 3. Parks or gardens of acknowledged local importance <p>Or, which would detract from the contribution they make to other features and the wider landscape, unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for and benefits of the development for the community can not otherwise be achieved and are sufficient to override the need to preserve the Park, or Garden, or other element of the Historic Landscape; and 2. All opportunities for avoiding potential adverse impacts are taken and if this cannot be achieved their mitigation. <p>Development proposals should not compromise the future restoration of such Parks or Gardens, or other element of the Historic Landscape and wherever possible should seek to enhance such features.</p>

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A consideration of the context of the Study Area is an important element of establishing the potential of cultural heritage resources within the Site. The following section provides a brief synthesis of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources detailed above. The aim of the synopsis is to establish the known resource within the Site and to provide a context for the identification and understanding of any potential cultural heritage resource which may survive.

4.1.2 A gazetteer of the sites referred to in the text is provided in **Appendix 1**. Sites are numbered from **1-127** with a **WA** prefix for ease of reference. An overall illustration showing sites in the gazetteer is provided in **Figure 1**.

- 4.1.3 Where significant additional heritage assets recorded in the WHER but outside of the Study Area are referred to in this report they are shown with their HER number.

4.2 Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

- 4.2.1 Within the Study Area there are 15 Grade II Listed Buildings (LBS.308816, 308821, 308821, 308819, 308489, 308487, 308488, 308491, 432185, 308818, 308817, 308815, 308429, 308500, 308501, and 479640) and the Grade A listed Church of Saint Botolph (LBS. 308490). The Study Area does not contain any Conservation Areas or Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- 4.2.2 There is not perceived to be a lasting impact on the setting of these buildings from the Scheme, since affected land will be reinstated following completion of the work.

4.3 Archaeological and Historical Context

Palaeolithic

- 4.3.1 The Palaeolithic period was characterised by global environmental change, with often only sparse evidence for human activity. Palaeolithic Britain, which was for the most part of the period was a peninsular of Europe, experienced dramatic climate fluctuations characterised by the Pleistocene geological epoch (or Ice Age). During this period the Scheme lay under the 'Anglian' ice sheet between 478,000 and 423,000 years ago, and just south of the last ice sheet (Devensian) between 110,000 and 12,000 years ago (Alexander, Palmer and Chadd 2008).
- 4.3.2 Archaeological evidence for this period within Warwickshire consists largely of occasional finds of lithics and environmental material, often within the gravel terraces and river beds of the River Bytham which is believed to have passed approximately 7km west of the Scheme during the Early Palaeolithic. It is considered highly likely that the Bytham was one of the routes by which early humans entered the region, and is considered an internationally important site (*ibid.*, 31). Subsequent glacial episodes changed the landscape and formed new river channels including the Avon.

Mesolithic

- 4.3.3 The Mesolithic Period was marked by a period of warming following the end of the Ice Age c. 8500 BC. The tundra landscape of the earlier period gradually gave way to mixed deciduous woodland across the wide terraces of the Avon created from deposits laid down by the melting glaciers. The area of Scheme would have been a favourable winter habitation area (*ibid.*, 31). An assemblage of Mesolithic flint artefacts (**WA1**) found in the vicinity of Rugby Cement Works suggests the presence of activity in the area.

Neolithic

- 4.3.4 The Neolithic period saw the introduction of rudimentary agriculture, and increasing number of monuments across low land Britain. Within the Study Area evidence for Neolithic activity is represented by a pit (**WA2**) east of Long Lawford containing flint and fragments of hazelnut 200m south of the pipeline; and a ring ditch (**WA3**) visible as a cropmark 125m west of where the pipeline passes beneath the railway.

- 4.3.5 At Church Lawford, west of the Study Area, there is more substantial evidence for the Neolithic period comprising an elongated segmented enclosure containing Grooved Ware pits (MWA3445), with further examples found at Ling Hall Quarry to its south (MWA9189).

Bronze Age

- 4.3.6 The Bronze Age period is distinguished by monumentalised burials, with 128 barrows and/or ring ditches recorded in the County (Alexander, Palmer and Chadd 2008: 36). Whilst there is only a single Bronze Age flint findspot within the Study Area (**WA4**), it is possible the ring ditch (**WA3**) could also be of Bronze Age date. The area of Church Lawford appears to have remained a centre of occupation with Beaker pottery found in pits in the vicinity (MWA8818), and a number of roundhouses at Ling Hall Quarry to the south (MWA7208/9189).

- 4.3.7 The general scarcity of archaeological evidence for these, and earlier, periods is widely attributed to heavy ploughing during post-medieval and modern periods. Whilst the finds from these periods within the Study Area are all located in the vicinity of the Avon, in the sand and gravel riverside terrace deposits, changes in the course of the Avon will have eroded earlier deposits.

Iron Age

- 4.3.8 In addition to continued occupation evidence at Ling Hall Quarry beyond the Study Area there is the first evidence for settlement within the vicinity of the Scheme by this period. This is represented by a complex of enclosures visible as cropmarks southeast of Long Lawford and confirmed during excavation of the Rugby Town Reinforcement Pipeline (**WA6**). The area east of the enclosures was fully excavated prior to the open cast extraction by the Rugby Cement Works, revealing largely Late Iron Age cut features indicating settlement (Harvard, Alexander and Hancocks 2007).

Romano-British

- 4.3.9 By the time of the Roman invasion of Britain in the 1st century AD, Roman authors document that the Study Area lay within the western territory of the Coritani. The Coritani became a client kingdom soon after the conquest, likely welcoming the protection the Romans would bring against their more hostile neighbours.

- 4.3.10 Archaeological evidence indicates intensification of human activity within the Study Area during this period. Possible settlement evidence was discovered to the west of Long Lawford (**WA8**), and a well was uncovered northwest of Little Lawford containing three cremation urns and a burial (**WA9**). The presence of ditches found within the south of Long Lawford in association with Roman pottery suggests activity within the direct vicinity of the Scheme. In addition, the discovery of two coins is recorded at Newbold on Avon to the northeast of the Study Area (**WA10-11**).

Saxon

- 4.3.11 The period following the withdrawal of Roman authority from Britain in the 5th century AD marks a period of social and political unrest. During this period immigrants and invaders from the European continent gradually settled, forming a patchwork of kingdoms. Whilst little is known for the early part of

this period, the Study Area is believed to have been situated within the kingdom of Greater Mercia, towards its western border with the Kingdom of Hwicce.

- 4.3.12 Although the form of settlement within the Study Area during the Saxon period is unknown, an assemblage of Saxon pottery found within a series of ditches in Long Lawford (**WA15**) indicates continuity of activity in the area. Further evidence for Saxon settlement within the Study Area comes from place names which appear in the Domesday Book of 1086. The inclusion of Old English (*OE*) elements within their names can be an indicator of earlier origins. Long Lawford is recorded as *Leleford*, which likely derives from Laella's Ford, suggesting the region was named after a ford in the vicinity.

Medieval

- 4.3.13 The Norman invasion of Britain in 1066 marked a dramatic change in the social and political structure of the country, and is substantially better understood due to surviving documentary sources and a greater wealth of archaeological evidence. Within the Study Area there is a much greater frequency and range of archaeological assets compared to earlier periods reflecting an increased intensity of occupation in the area as well as a higher degree of social organisation.
- 4.3.14 The main medieval settlement sites within the Study Area were at Long Lawford (**WA16**), Newbold on Avon to the northeast (**WA17**), and Little Lawford to the northwest (**WA18**). Changes in settlement patterns and successive plagues had a dramatic effect on some settlements, including Little Lawford which was largely deserted during this period. Situated west of the village of Little Lawford is the site of a former hall comprising earthworks associated with the house (**WA19**) and fishponds (**WA20**), in addition to the still extant stables which have been converted to a dwelling (**WA21**).
- 4.3.15 Heritage assets in Newbold on Avon indicate more substantial occupancy. The Church of St Botolph (a Grade A (I/II*) Listed Building; **WA22**) dates to the 15th century, and is believed to have been built on an earlier 12th century church. The church lies close to earthworks of a possible small castle believed to date to the wars between Empress Maud and King Stephen in the 12th century (**WA24**). Also within the vicinity is a possible medieval grange at Newbold Manor House, suggested from documentary evidence (**WA23**).
- 4.3.16 In addition to the evidence for expanding settlements within the Study Area there is also extensive evidence for agricultural land use in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks. These earthworks comprise parallel strips of raised land separated by broad ditches, with good examples north of Long Lawford retaining wide headlands and a reverse-S form in plan. The fields northeast of Long Lawford also retain ridge and furrow, although largely ephemeral due to more recent episodes of ploughing. Lynchetts and hollow-ways are also visible in this area from aerial photographs further highlighting the good preservation of medieval field systems.
- 4.3.17 Across the Study Area are three watermills comprising the demolished Thurn Mill on the Avon east of Long Lawford (**WA25**); Avon Mill on the Avon north of Rugby which survives as an Inn (**WA26**); and Little Lawford Mill on the Avon south of Little Lawford (**WA27**). Such mills were necessary for

processing corn from surrounding farmland as well as representing an important tool by which landowners could levy a tax on corn. The Scheme passes within 80m of Thurn Mill, which is believed to have been built in the 12th century by the monks of Pipewell Abbey and to have burnt down on the 29th December 1328 (Victoria County History 1951).

Post-medieval

- 4.3.18 The post-medieval period in the Study Area is marked by the intensification of land use, both agricultural and industrial. The intensification of agricultural practices was largely characterised by the enclosure of former open fields and commons under the Inclosure Acts and Commons Acts of 1773 to 1882, allowing the land-owner or tenant to improve the land in ways not formerly possible.
- 4.3.19 The medieval fields around Long Lawford were inclosed into a series of compact farms in 1773 (VCH 1951,188). Tithe maps of the parishes of Long Lawford and Bilton produced in the mid 19th century represent the earliest record of these enclosures, and correlate closely with those shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey (OS). Comparison with modern mapping indicates that while the fields around Long Lawford have largely retained their earlier shape, the majority along the route east of Long Lawford have experienced extensive boundary loss. This is in large part due to modern urban development.
- 4.3.20 The settlements of Long Lawford and Newbold on Avon were continued to grow during this period. Whilst more recent development has replaced many post-medieval structures, excavations along Main Street in Newbold on Avon demonstrated that evidence for this period survives archaeologically (**WA36** and **WA38**). Four buildings within the Study Area from this period are designated heritage assets. These comprise The Den, an 18th-century cottage in Long Lawford (Grade II Listed no. 308821; **WA31**); The Vicarage, a 18th-century two storey house in Newbold on Avon (Grade II Listed no. 308489; **WA32**); and numbers 83-85 (Grade II Listed no. 308488; **WA34**) and 104 (Grade II Listed no. 308487; **WA33**) Main Street in Newbold on Avon, which are two storey 17th-century town houses. Further evidence for the form of settlements during this period is retained in historic maps and documentary sources, including the site of windmill on Newbold Road built by 1725 (**WA37**).
- 4.3.21 The potential for further as yet unknown industrial sites within the Study Area is alluded to in field names recorded in tithe apportionments. Whilst the majority indicate agricultural use, *Lime Kiln Close* and *Hovel* located east of Parkfield Road and west of Rugby Newbold STW suggests small scale industrial activity in the area.
- 4.3.22 Major developments in transport infrastructure were underway towards the end of the period, responding to the increasingly heavy requirements of trade during the Industrial Revolution. This is represented within the northeast of the Study Area by the Oxford Canal, constructed as an extension of the Coventry Canal and complete by 1790. The contour route of the canal within the Study Area was straightened c. 1829 involving the construction of a new tunnel at Newbold on Avon (the entrance arch to the former tunnel remains and is Grade II Listed, no. 308491; **WA35**). Whilst the earlier canal and a wharf associated with it had initially been retained they

eventually fell into disuse and are present now only as earthworks (**WA41** and **WA44**). The straightened canal remains (**WA39**), as do its tunnels (**WA40** and **WA42**), although the wharfs north of Newbold on Avon (**WA43**), and in Rugby (**WA45** and **WA46**) have since been filled in.

19th-Century

- 4.3.23 Long Lawford remained largely the same size during the 19th-century centred on Chapel Street and Main Street. The Primitive Methodists Chapel (**WA48**) and the Grade II Listed Church of St John (no. 308818; **WA49**), both on Chapel Street, were built during this period. Continued development of sites within the vicinity of Long Lawford included the Grade II Listed mill at Little Lawford (no. 308817; **WA50**), and the Grade II Listed hall of Holbrook Grange (no. 308815; **WA51**). The hall was built by John Caldecott between 1804 and 1847 having acquired the manor in 1793 (VCH 1951), and Henry Giffney's map of Rugby from 1833 illustrates it had been surrounded by a park. Extant bands of woodland to the east and south of Holbrook Grange appear to be remnants of boundary belts designed to improve the vistas from within the park. The creation of the park is likely responsible for the good retention of ridge and furrow earthworks north of Long Lawford, and the former parkland may be considered to be significant to the setting of the listed building.
- 4.3.24 The apportionments accompanying the tithe maps for the parishes of Long Lawford and Bilton produced c. 1850 record that land use along the Scheme had remained, at this time, largely agricultural. The Caldecott's were not recorded as owning any land along the Scheme outside of the park, with the Church Wardens of Harborough Magna and the Hon. John Simpson of Bilton Hall representing the major land owners.
- 4.3.25 The majority of field boundaries impacted by the Scheme can be seen to date to at least the creation of the parish tithe maps in the mid-19th century, with some boundary loss within some fields.
- 4.3.26 Newbold on Avon witnessed expansion during the 19th century, with evidence for structures from this period observed archaeologically (**WA52**). The growth of the settlement is reflected in the construction of religious centres including a Methodist Church (**WA53**) and a Baptist Meeting House (**WA54**). Further urban growth is also apparent north from Rugby, including three Grade II Listed town houses (LBS no.s 308429, 308500, and 308501; **WA56, WA61-62**), the Church of St Oswald (**WA57**), and two almshouses (**WA58-59**).
- 4.3.27 Throughout the 19th century improvements continued to be made to the transport infrastructure. A major development during this period was the connection of Rugby into the growing railway network. Four branches cross through the Study Area from the former Rugby Station (**WA65**), and a large number of HER entries relate to bridges and rail infrastructure along the lines (**WA66-87**). The lines include the line north to Leicester (**WA69-70**); the now disused line southwest to Leamington (**WA71-78**); the northwest Trent Valley line to Stafford (**WA79-83**); and the Birmingham to London line (**WA84-87**) that passes to the south of Long Lawford. On a smaller scale there was also the construction of tramways within a number of industrial works (**WA88** and **WA105**) that facilitated the movement of materials within the sites. Earlier in the period there was also the creation of a turnpike road

(**WA89**) between Rugby Bridge (**WA91**) and Hinckley. The turnpike trust was formed in 1812 and operated until 1873, during which time it improved and maintained the condition of the road, collecting tolls from those who used it at points along the route (**WA90**).

4.3.28 The largest change to the character of the area during this period was the rapid expansion in the range and size of industries. The majority of industrial sites within the Study Area concerned with production are situated within Rugby. These comprise the former British Thomson Houston electrical works (**WA93**); a cigar factory (**WA94**); two gas works (**WA95-96**); a wagon works (**WA97**); and three brickworks (**WA98-100**). Within the wider Study Area the majority of industrial sites comprise mineral extraction, largely cement (**WA101-105**), and lime works (**WA106-109**). The Scheme does not directly impact any of these sites although it runs along the northwest boundary of **WA101**, and a clay pit (**WA112**) depicted on the 1886 Ordnance Survey would be directly impacted.

4.3.29 There are few industrial sites recorded within the smaller settlements other than a smithy on Chapel Street in Long Lawford (**WA113**), a corn mill in New Bilton (**WA114**) and a possible watermill at Newbold on Avon (**WA115**).

Modern

4.3.30 During the 20th century the settlements of Long Lawford, Newbold on Avon, and Rugby expanded substantially beyond their earlier boundaries. The absence of HER entries for this period is characteristic of the low significance placed on the majority of developments of this period as heritage assets. However, there are a few records for this period in the Study Area, comprising a Methodist Chapel in Long Lawford (**WA116**), the Victoria Engineering Works (**WA116**) and the Town Hall (**WA117**) in Rugby. In addition, there are records of emplacements for Bofors 40mm guns (**WA119-220**) and Lewis guns (**WA121**), as well as tank traps in Newbold on Avon (**WA122**). These defences were erected c. 1940 in response to air raids and the anticipated invasion.

4.3.31 The strip of land lying within a meander of the Avon south of Newbold on Avon was developed into a housing estate in the mid-20th century. To the south of the development there has also been recent work undertaken in the construction of Rugby relief road. The land in this area was historically largely agricultural, becoming allotment gardens by the time of the 1925 OS map.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The need for management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition in Government planning objectives that *'heritage assets are a non-renewable resource'* (PPS5 para.7).

5.1.2 Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss

and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated assets.

5.2 Identification of Heritage Assets

5.2.1 PPS 5 Annex 3 defines a heritage asset as: '*A building monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the values components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including local listing).*'

5.2.2 The designated and undesignated heritage assets identified by Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (WHER), on behalf of the local planning authority, are presented in this report as a gazetteer in **Appendix 1**.

5.2.3 In addition to known heritage assets, the Study Area also has a potential to contain as yet unknown heritage assets. Analysis of existing knowledge provides a rough indication for the potential risk of encountering unknown heritage assets within the Study Area. This potential is expressed in the following discussion either as **High, Moderate, Low** or **Negligible**.

Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.4 Within the Study Area there are 16 Listed Buildings located within 1km of the Scheme (**Figure 2**), although only two of which (**WA49** and **WA51**) are located within 150m of the Scheme. Listed Buildings are considered to be of regional to national significance, reflecting their exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations.

5.2.5 Although the development will be largely subsurface and, where disturbed, the ground will be fully reinstated; there is potential for a slight-moderate adverse impact to the visual setting of Holbrook Grange (**WA51**).

5.2.6 The Scheme lies within the setting of the Grade II listed hall of Holbrook Grange to the north of Long Lawford. Due to the quality of the ridge and furrow in this area there is a potential for a lasting visual impact to the setting of the Listed Building from open cut techniques.

Undesignated Heritage Assets

5.2.7 The Scheme will have an effect on known and potential undesignated heritage assets. In line with PPS5 Policy HE 6.1 this assessment provides a description of the significance of the heritage asset, based on the current level of available information.

5.2.8 For the purpose of this study the non-designated heritage assets fall within the broad category of Archaeological Remains and Historic Landscape.

Archaeological Remains

- 5.2.9 There is currently no firm evidence for Palaeolithic activity within the Study Area. The formation of the Avon towards the end of this period had likely encouraged movement into the area reflected, perhaps, by the assemblage of Mesolithic flints discovered within the south of the Study Area. The low-level riverside location of the Study Area would have been a possible Mesolithic winter settlement site, though based on the present lack of evidence it is considered there is a **Low** archaeological potential for archaeological remains from these periods.
- 5.2.10 Excavations southeast of Long Lawford indicate that there had likely been a small settlement in the area from the Neolithic through to the late Iron Age. Larger settlements from this period have been discovered at Church Lawford and Ling Hall Quarry west of the Study Area highlighting how the Avon had formed a focus for settlement, and suggesting a **Low-Moderate** potential for further evidence relating to this period.
- 5.2.11 The presence of a possible Romano-British settlement to the west of the Scheme and Romano-British material in ditches within Long Lawford suggests a continuation of settlement within the area. Evidence of activity within the area is indicative of agricultural activity. There is a **Low-Moderate** potential for archaeological evidence relating to activity from this period.
- 5.2.12 There is only limited archaeological evidence for activity within the Study Area during the Saxon period. However, the evidence from Long Lawford does indicate a continuity of occupation in the area, although on a reduced scale. There is a **Low** potential for further evidence from this period.
- 5.2.13 Significantly more is known of the Study Area in the medieval period with archaeological evidence suggesting open field systems throughout the Scheme. Whilst subsequent land use east of Long Lawford has largely removed the form of these field systems, areas of ridge and furrow do still survive to the north of the village. The potential for evidence relating to agricultural land use from this period is **High** with an added **Low** potential for undiscovered outlying activities, especially in proximity to the former site of Thurn Mill (**WA25**).
- 5.2.14 The settlements of Long Lawford, Newbold on Avon, and Rugby witnessed significant expansion in the post-medieval period and 19th century, with the character of the Study Area becoming increasingly industrial. Impacts during these periods along the Scheme largely involved the enclosure of land. There is also a **High** potential for encountering evidence of clay extraction and quarrying activity north of Rugby Cement Works. The construction of the estate and recent road building activity at the eastern end of the route will have caused a high level of disturbance, compromising the preservation and contextual associations of any potential heritage assets relating to earlier periods.

Historic Landscape

- 5.2.15 The character of the landscape within the Study Area has been assessed by Warwickshire County Council's Historic Landscape Characterisation programme to comprise largely 'Fieldsapes', with areas of 'Floodplains' and 'Settlement'. The western half of the Study Area retains evidence for

medieval field systems as ridge and furrow earthworks within post-medieval enclosures largely turned to pasture with areas of localised boundary loss. The extant boundaries impacted by the Scheme are depicted on the mid-19th century parish tithe maps, indicating that they should be considered to be historic. The fields north of Long Lawford were part of a small park associated with Holbrook Grange, where designed landscape features comprise boundary belt plantations. Towards the eastern end of the Study Area, the character of the area is more urban/industrial with former quarry sites and domestic suburbs.

5.3 Significance of Heritage Assets

5.3.1 In gauging the impact of a proposal on both known and potential heritage assets it is necessary to take into account the particular nature and significance of heritage assets and the value they hold for future generations (PPS 5 Policy HE7.2).

5.3.2 For the purposes of this assessment the significance of heritage assets are evaluated in line with the following criteria:

SIGNIFICANCE	FACTORS DETERMINING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites; and Assets of recognised international importance. Assets that contribute to international research objectives.
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings; Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest; Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated; and Assets that contribute to national research objectives.
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade II Listed Building Designated special historic landscapes and undesignated assets that justify designation; and Assets that contribute significantly to regional research objectives.
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally Listed buildings; Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations; Assets with importance to local interest groups; and Assets that contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence.

5.3.3 The archaeological evidence for activity, and especially settlement, in the Study Area suggests the area has been continuously occupied since the Neolithic period. There is presently little definite known about the extent of activity from these periods beyond the potential prehistoric settlement site (WA5) west of Rugby Cement Works, and the potential Romano-British settlement (WA8) east of Long Lawford. Consequently, whilst there is only a low potential for evidence relating to activity during the Prehistoric to Saxon

periods, any encountered evidence is likely to be of **Local-Regional** significance.

- 5.3.4 It is considered likely that the majority of archaeological features encountered within the Study Area will relate to Medieval to Modern field boundaries and drainage features of **Negligible-Local** significance. The areas of high potential relating to modern quarry/extraction sites are of **Local** significance.

5.4 Potential Impact on Heritage Assets

- 5.4.1 The Scheme involves the construction of a new sewage pumping station at Long Lawford STW and a 3.5km main to Rugby Newbold STW, to allow treatment of flows there. The scheme could likely comprise:

- Groundworks associated with the creation of an easement;
- Groundworks associated with open cut trenching;
- Groundworks associated with drilling pits for directional drilling; and
- Groundworks associated with the construction of access points to permit development.

- 5.4.2 Any archaeological remains within the proposed pipe trench will be removed resulting in an irreversible impact. However any such impact will be localised in extent with only one undesignated heritage asset of Negligible-Local significance presently within the direct vicinity of the pipe trench (**WA112**).

- 5.4.3 Although there will be some temporary adverse visual impacts during the works, these are considered to be slight. There will be no long term alteration to the historic landscape of the majority of the Study Area as a result of the works. However, there is the potential for a **moderate adverse** impact to the visual setting of the Grade II Listed Building of Holbrook Grange (**WA51**).

- 5.4.4 In addition to the impact on known heritage assets there is will be an unknown impact on undiscovered heritage assets along the route of the Scheme. The overall impact to heritage assets is considered to be **slight adverse**.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Statement of Impact and Significance

6.1.1 Archaeological investigations within and around the Study Area have recorded archaeological sites, deposits and find spots dating from the Mesolithic to Modern period. Activity throughout the area greatly intensified towards the end of the Post-medieval period shifting from largely agricultural land use to increased industry and larger urban settlement. Despite the high potential for heritage assets dating to Post-medieval to Modern periods, greater significance is placed on the low-moderate potential of evidence for the Prehistoric to Saxon periods.

HERITAGE ASSET		SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL IMPACT
WA51	Holbrook Grange	Regional	Moderate adverse impact to visual setting of Listed Building.
WA112	Clay Pit	Local	Slight adverse impact caused by excavation of pipe trench through or close to former clay pit identified on 1889 OS.

6.1.2 The Scheme impacts known heritage assets in the vicinity of Long Lawford comprising the ridge and furrow earthworks to the north and a clay pit to its east. There will also be an impact on potential archaeological features. Any loss of remains can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological investigation and recording.

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 It is considered that, in accordance with the criteria set out in *PPS 5 Policy HE12.3* and local planning policy *EV16* further archaeological investigation will be required. From the results of this study it is possible to highlight four areas of potential for encountering archaeological remains.

AREA	POTENTIAL FOR ENCOUNTERING HERITAGE ASSETS	SIGNIFICANCE OF ASSETS IF ENCOUNTERED	RECOMMENDATION
1	High	Local-Regional	Development should avoid impact to earthworks forming setting to the Listed building of Holbrook Grange. A possible mitigation strategy outlined in section 6.2.2 below.
2	Low	Local	Watching-brief required during groundworks.
3	Moderate-High	Local	Watching-brief required during groundworks.
4	Negligible	Negligible	No further archaeological work recommended.

6.2.2 **Area 1 (Figure 4)** is the area of highest potential for a detrimental impact on heritage assets. The inclusion of fields to the north of Long Lawford into grounds associated with Holbrook Grange in the 19th century largely preserved the ridge and furrow earthworks characteristic of medieval farming practices. Due to the visibility of the earthworks and their role in forming the character of the setting for the Grade II Listed Building of Holbrook Grange (LBS. no. 308815), the Scheme should minimise its impact within this area. It is recommended that

- The creation of wide easements or access roads be avoided, with the movement of plant in Area 1 restricted to existing highways as much as possible; and
- Impact to the earthworks in Area 1 be avoided by directional drilling in this area, or
- Lasting impact be minimised by reinstatement of the earthworks.
- An archaeological watching-brief during all groundworks in the area (including excavation of any open cut as well as test pits and drilling pits) to mitigate any residual impact to potential heritage assets.

6.2.3 **Area 2 (Figure 4)** is an area of low potential. Further archaeological investigation within this area would likely take the form of a constant archaeological watching-brief by a suitably qualified archaeologist during all groundworks associated with the development.

6.2.4 **Area 3 (Figure 4)** is an area of moderate-high potential due to the known presence of a former clay pit (**WA112**), and the possibility for heritage assets associated with the former Thurn Mill (**WA25**). However due to the low significance of the known/potential assets it is likely a watching-brief would mitigate the impact of the Scheme within this area.

6.2.5 **Area 4 (Figure 4)** has the lowest potential for heritage assets. The area appears to have been extensively disturbed during groundworks associated with the creation of a domestic estate and recent construction of the Rugby relief road. Consequently it is not anticipated that further archaeological investigation will be required for this area.

6.2.6 The scope and nature of any further work should be agreed with Warwickshire County Council, and undertaken in line with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation, produced in advance of any works. Following commencement of work, assessment of ground conditions will determine whether this is the appropriate level of recording, and could subsequently be reduced to an intermittent watching-brief if appropriate.

7 REFERENCES

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Warwickshire Museum Field Service 2009. *Archaeological Evaluation at 28 Chapel Street, Long Lawford, Warwickshire*. Report no. 0905.

Aerial Photographs

SP4876	CUC2KnHN 0184	08/01/1999
SP4776	1069UK1539/3124	23/05/1946
SP4776	CUC2KnHN 0182	18/01/1999v
SP4876	1069UK1539/3123	23/05/1946
SP4876	CUC2KnHN0181	18/01/1999v

Cartographic Sources Consulted

1833 Henry Giffney's map of Rugby (WCRO CR162/719)
1840 Map of the parish of Bilton (WCRO CR569/34/1)
1840 Map of the parish of Long Lawford (WCRO CR569/174)
1850 Map of the township of Little Lawford in the parish of Newbold on Avon (WCRO CR569/173B/1)

1832 Ordnance Survey 1" to the mile, sheet LIII (WCRO Ma1834)
1889 Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile, Warwickshire sheet xxviii.1-7
1889 Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile, Warwickshire sheet xxiii.13-15
1925 Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile, Warwickshire sheet xxvii.1-7
1925 Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile, Warwickshire sheet xxii.13-15

British Geological Society Map Sheet E184

Online Resources

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>
<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>
<http://www.iaa.bham.ac.uk/research/projects/wmrrfa/>

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF WARWICKSHIRE HER DATA

WA No.	HER No/s	Name	Period	Description	Listing Reference	Easting	Northing
1	MWA7977	Flint scatter and ridge & furrow	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flints found within vicinity Medieval ridge & furrow during archaeological work (EWA4177)		448400	275600
2	MWA12435	Late Neolithic Pit, Lodge Farm, Long Lawford Rugby	Neolithic	Late Neolithic Pit, containing 14 stratified flint flakes and three large fragments of hazelnut shell (EWA9246).		448194	275758
3	MWA3365	Neolithic or Bronze age ring ditch	Neolithic to Bronze Age	The site of a ring ditch dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age date. It is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The ring ditch is located 500m north east of Thurnmill Spinney.		448677	276405
4	MWA5116	Findspot of bronze age flint knife	Bronze Age	A fine Bronze Age plano-convex knife found to the southeast of Little Lawford		447050	277050
5	MWA3366	Complex of Prehistoric enclosures	Bronze age to Iron Age	Complex of enclosures visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Late Bronze age to Late Iron age, Two groups of inter-cutting ditches were identified during watching brief (EWA7289) of Rugby Town Reinforcement Pipeline representing the re-definition of lengths of the cropmarked enclosure ditches.		448169	275728
6	MWA12434	Mid to Late Iron Age Occupation Site, Lodge Farm, Long Lawford	Iron Age to Romano-British	Excavation (EWA9246) recorded Mid to Late Iron Age occupation, comprised of an enclosure and a few associated gullies. Later Romano-British occupation evidence also present.		448198	275679
7	MWA3477	Flint scatter	Prehistoric	Findspot - possible prehistoric flint artefacts		446600	277100
8	MWA3479	Site of Possible Roman Settlement 1 km W of Church	Romano-British	Findspot of roman pottery, possible roman settlement		446112	276539
9	MWA3472Roman well	Excavation of Roman Well at Brown's Spinney	Romano-British	A Roman well was found during an excavation (EWA1012), containing three cremation urns and a burial.		446525	277539
10	MWA9846	Romano-British activity west of the Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford	Romano-British	Two Romano-British ditches found during trial trenching (EWA7407), possible farming or settlement related		447122	275962
11	MWA10276	Romano British ditches in Long Lawford	Romano-British	Romano British ditches in Long Lawford located during excavation (EWA7646)		447121	275960
12	MWA1360	Findspot of roman coin	Romano-British	Findspot - a single Roman coin was found in the area of Norman Road, Rugby.		449800	276700

WA No.	HER No/s	Name	Period	Description	Listing Reference	Easting	Northing
13	MWA3343	Findspot of roman brass coin	Romano-British	Findspot - a single brass Roman coin was found in the area of Brownsover.		450000	277000
14	MWA3447	findspot of roman pottery	Romano-British	Findspot - fragments of Roman pottery were found 1km east of Church Lawford.		446100	276500
15	MWA10277	Possible Anglo Saxon site in Long Lawford	Saxon	Ditches indicating possible Anglo Saxon site in Long Lawford located during excavation (EWA7646)		447121	275960
16	MWA9526	Long Lawford Medieval Settlement	Medieval	The planned medieval settlement at Long Lawford. Excavations west of the Caldecott Arms recorded evidence of medieval activity including boudary features, ditches, and terracing (EWA7407).		447199	276035
17	MWA9543	Newbold on Avon Medieval Settlement	Medieval	The possible extent of the medieval settlement at Newbold on Avon based on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887.		448750	277215
18	MWA3475	Deserted Medieval Village East of Little Lawford	Medieval	The site of a Medieval deserted settlement which survives as an earthwork, surrounded by ridge & furrow		447034	277182
19	MWA3471	Site of Little Lawford Hall	Medieval	Site of little lawford hall, stables and chapel, built 1489-1505 with later additions. Hall and chapel demolished c.1790 stables converted to hall		446793	277222
20	MWA5673	Fishponds south of Little Lawford Hall	Medieval	Fishponds which date to Medieval or Post-medieval. Visible as Earthworks		446794	277223
21	DWA1292	Little Lawford Hall	Medieval	House, dated to 1604, built from limestone blocks with ashlar construction and with a slate roof.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308816	446892	277214
22	MWA3336 DWA1116	Church of St Botolph, Rugby	Medieval	15th century church built on remains of earlier church with later additions up to 19th century, still extant building	Grade A (I/II*) Listed Building No. 308490	448670	277110
23	MWA3338	Possible Medieval Grange at Newbold Manor House	Medieval	Site of Poss Medieval Grange at Newbold Manor House suggested by documentary evidence		448611	277268
24	MWA3337	Possible castle, west of newbold church	Medieval	The possible site of a Medieval castle, visible as ephemeral earthworks		448587	277091
25	MWA3371	Site of Thurn Mill, 800m E of Long Lawford	Medieval	Site of Thurn Mill, recorded in documentation from 1086 through till at least 1739. no traces above ground		448414	276007
26	MWA3372	Avon Mill, Newbold Road, Rugby	Medieval	Site of Avon Mill, built in Medieval period, converted to an inn and heavily altered in modern period. Still extant		450130	276260

WA No.	HER No/s	Name	Period	Description	Listing Reference	Easting	Northing
27	MWA3474	Little Lawford Mill	Medieval	Little Lawford Mill, a watermill dating to medieval period by documentation. Still extant with some machinery in place.		446930	277120
28	MWA8286	Medieval Mill Bridge	Medieval	Bridge 300m north of Worcester Street, Rugby. Post-medieval or possibly Medieval.		450050	276255
29	DWA963	The Den, 33 Main Street	Post-medieval	18th century cottage, with possible earlier origins. Part of a row, constructed of whitewashed brick with corrugated iron roof.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308821	447210	276084
30	DWA1394	Avon Lodge	Post-medieval	Late 18th century farmhouse, 2 stories, in whitewashed brick with slate roof.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308819	447081	275560
32	DWA1047	The Vicarage	Post-medieval	18th century red brick building. Two stories plus attics, with hipped red ceramis roof.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308489	448695	277183
33	DWA1303	Manor House, 104 Main Street	Post-medieval	17th century two storey house. Timber framed, with red brick nogging.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308487	448804	277216
34	DWA1341	83 and 85 Main Street	Post-medieval	17th century two storey house with thatched roof and porch. Some timber framing.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308488	448809	277218
35	DWA1342	Old Canal Tunnel Arch	Post-medieval	Red brick round arch forming entrance to former canal. Arch dates from 1770-80, disused since 1830.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308491	448643	277118
36	EWA7653	Watching Brief at 24 Main Street, Newbold on Avon	Post-medieval	Observations made of wall footings corresponding to structures of Post-medieval to Modern date.		448969	277215
37	MWA3375	Post-Medieval windmill by Newbold Road	Post-medieval	The site of a windmill mounted on a post, Built by 1725, burnt down 1796, based on documentary evidence		450112	275735
38	MWA12343	18th to 20th Century Buildings, Main Street, Newbold on Avon	Post-medieval to Modern	Foundations of 18th to 20th Century Buildings, Main Street, Newbold on Avon. Correspond to walls found on 1886 OS map. Some possible 17th century remains matching those shown on map of 1732-5. Uncovered during archaeological evaluation (EWA7653).		448965	277209
39	MWA4348	The Oxford Canal	Post-medieval to 19th century	The Oxford Canal, built in phases during 18th and 19th century, still extant		449378	277181

WA No.	HER No/s	Name	Period	Description	Listing Reference	Easting	Northing
40	DWA1228	Newbold tunnel south portal	Post-medieval to 19th century	Brick and stone tunnel portal leading to canal tunnel.	Grade II Listed Building No. 432185	448688	277390
41	MWA9593	Canal Earthworks west of Newbold on Avon	Post-medieval to 19th century	Canal Earthworks visible on aerial photograph showing route of contour canal also shown on 1887 OS map		448209	277212
42	MWA4353	Newbold Tunnel, Newbold on Avon	Post-medieval to 19th century	The site of the Newbold canal tunnels, the new tunnel is brick built use and the old one is difficult to locate due to canal rerouting		448625	277452
43	MWA4355	Newbold Wharf, Newbold on Avon	Post-medieval to 19th century	The site of the Newbold canal wharf, 100m northwest of the church at Newbold on Avon. Marked on 25 OS map		448877	277312
44	MWA6837	Canal wharf northwest of Newton Lodge Farm	Post-medieval to 19th century	Site of Wharf northwest of Newton Lodge Farm marked on OS map of 1886		448013	277469
45	MWA6881	Canal wharf south of Brownsover aquaduct	Post-medieval to 19th century	Site of Canal Wharf south of Brownsover Aqueduct marked on the OS map of 1886.		450148	276763
46	MWA4356	Rugby wharf branch west of brownsover aquaduct	Post-medieval to 19th century	Rugby Wharf Branch west of Brownsover Aqueduct, major complex on 25 OS, disused in 1958		450103	276813
47	EWA9161	28 Chapel Street, Long Lawford	19th century	Single trial trench, within the supposed western extent of the medieval village, revealed a series of quarry pits of possible late/post medieval date. Pits overlain by cobbles, possibly associated with building of uncertain date. Also revealed brick foundations of 19th century building.		447148	276083
48	MWA3486	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Chapel Street, Long Lawford	19th century	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Chapel Street, Long Lawford. Appears 19th century in construction, Built in red brick, dressed in yellow brick. Still extant, now disused		447160	276160
49	DWA1293	Church of St John, Long Lawford	19th century	Church of St John, Chapel Street, Long Lawford, Built in Redbrick and Stone dressed in 1839, now washed with concrete. Simple gothic revival lancet windows.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308818	447245	276395
50	DWA962	Little Lawford Mill	19th century	Early 19th century watermill and mill house. 3 stories built in red brick with slate roof.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308817	446941	277140

WA No.	HER No/s	Name	Period	Description	Listing Reference	Easting	Northing
51	DWA1393	Holbrook Grange	19th century	Country house built between 1804 and 1847. Built from sandstone ashlar with slate roof. Brick service buildings to rear.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308815	447638	276687
52	MWA8402	19th century settlement remains	19th century	Site of brick walling and terracing found at 87A Main Street, Newbold on Avon, uncovered during watching brief (EWA3404) as evidence of a settlement.		448750	277220
53	MWA3618	Newbold Methodist Church, Main Street	19th century	Newbold Methodist Church, Main Street, dated 1879, built in Gothic style from red brick. Still extant building		448920	277200
54	MWA3396	Baptist Meeting House, Newbold on Avon	19th century	Baptist Meeting House, Newbold on Avon. Built in 1803, extant building, possibly altered since construction.		448740	277290
55	MWA3620	The Vicarage, Main Street, Newbold on Avon	19th century	The Vicarage, Main Street, Newbold on Avon, Constructed from Red brick. Built in 18th century, altered in 19th century, still extant building		448700	277180
56	DWA1064	1 Bilton Road	19th century	Early 19th century house. 2 stories built in yellow brick with slate roof.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308429	449200	275200
57	MWA3381	Church of St Oswald, Lawford Road, New Bilton	19th century	Church of St Oswald, Lawford Road, New Bilton. Built in 1864, altered 1881. Still extant building.		449360	275220
58	MWA3612	Butlins Almshouses, Stephen Street, Rugby	19th century	Butlins Almshouses, Stephen Street, Rugby, built in 1860, since demolished and replaced by present housing in 1905.		449680	275300
59	MWA3611	Elborough Almshouses, St.John Street, Rugby.	19th century	Elborough Almshouses, St.John Street, Rugby, built to replace older demolished ones. Built in Red brick in 1885, still extant building		450090	275600
60	MWA3628	Findspot - Bronze Ring	19th century	Findspot of Bronze Ring found in George Street, Rugby. Of imperial period date.		449800	275350
61	DWA1051	The Lawn	19th century	Early to mid 19th century painted ashlar or stucco building. Low pitched slate roof with pyramidal roof tower.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308500	450194	275572
62	DWA1300	The Retreat	19th century	2 storey building with stucco render and slate roof. Dates from first half of 19th century.	Grade II Listed Building No. 308501	450201	275598
63	MWA3625	Rugby Old Town Hall, St.John Street, Rugby	19th century	Site of old Rugby Town Hall, St.John Street, Rugby, built on site of former Elborough school and Old almshouses in 1885, built in yellow stone, since altered, still extant buildings.		450090	275600
64	MWA3384	Church of St Philip, Wood Street, Rugby	19th century	Church of St Philip, Wood Street, Rugby, built in Brick 1911-13, still extant building		450250	275974

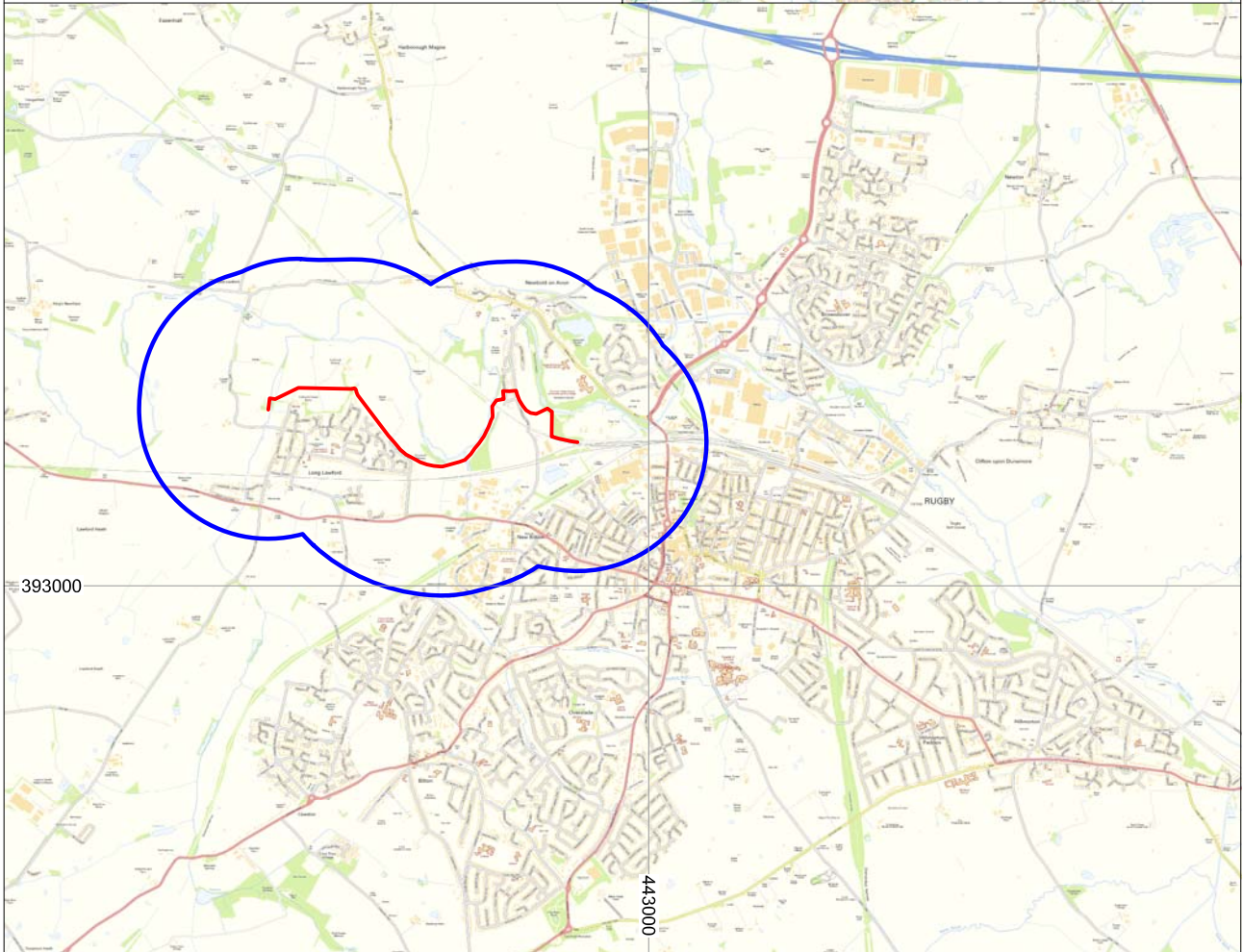
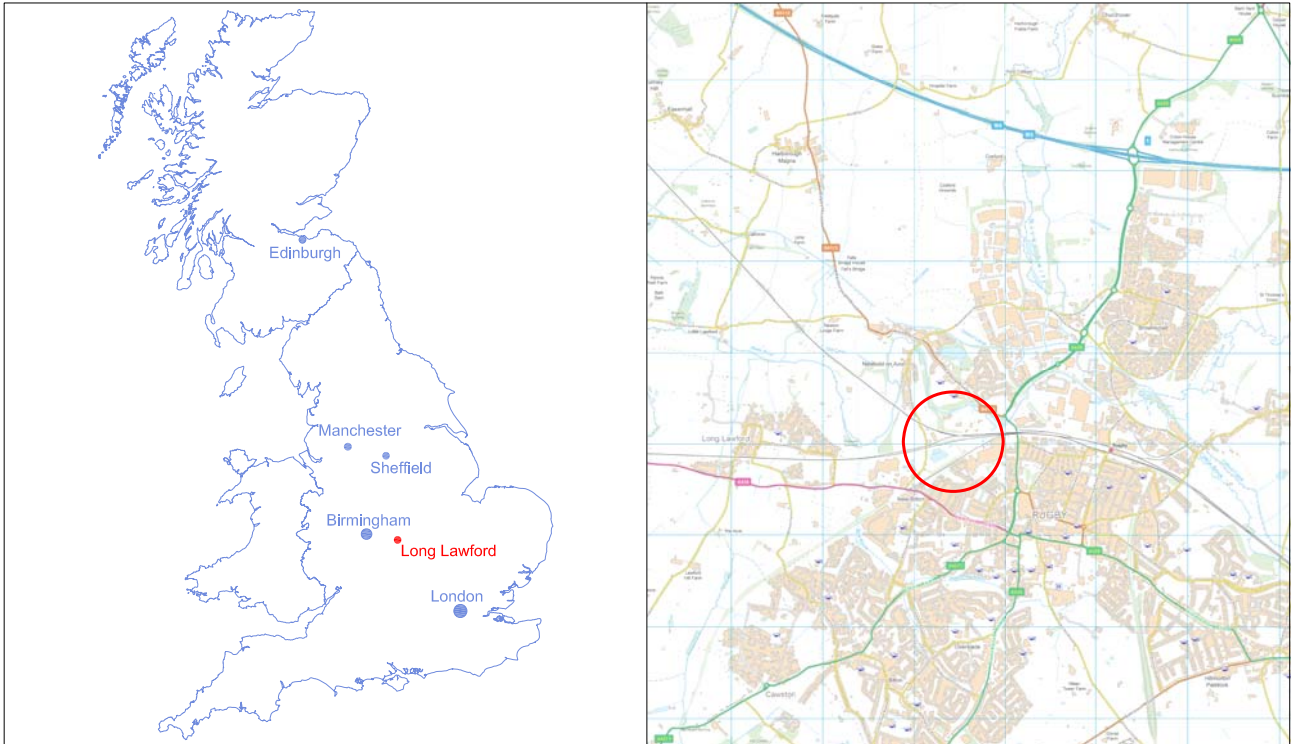
WA No.	HER No/s	Name	Period	Description	Listing Reference	Easting	Northing
65	MWA6901	Site of Rugby Old Station	19th century	Site of Rugby Old Station marked on the OS map of 1886		450071	276064
66	MWA6877	Site of LWNR Pumphouse W of Rugby Station	19th century	The site of a pump house marked on the OS map of 1886.		450026	276165
67	MWA6876	Site of Signal Box west of Rugby Station	19th century	The site of a railway signal box marked on OS map of 1886.		450090	276137
68	MWA7574	Railway Bridge, Newbold Road	19th century	Newbold Road Railway Bridge presumably built 1833/38, but altered, taking LNWR London-Birmingham Railway over Newbold Road.		450150	276118
69	DWA1411	Railway viaduct	19th century	Railway viaduct built 1839-40, built from red brick with facing of blue engineering brick.	Grade II Listed Building No. 479640	450173	276553
70	MWA6880	Site of Railway Viaduct on Leicester Road	19th century	Site of Railway Viaduct on Leicester Road marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886.		450195	276525
71	MWA7426	Former LNWR Rugby-Leamington	19th century	The site Former LNWR Rugby-Leamington railway marked on OS first edition. Closed 1959		448641	275314
72	MWA7569	Railway bridge south of Paynes Lane, New Bilton	19th century	Three arched brick Railway Bridge over Sow Brook with flat round arches and stepped parapet. Built c.1850-1, shown on OS map of 1886.		448378	275143
73	MWA7570	Lawford Road Railway Bridge	19th century	Lawford Road Railway Bridge built c.1850-1. shown on OS map of 1886. single red brick arch and purple brick parapets and abutments		448942	275495
74	MWA6838	Signal box north of Lawford road	19th century	The site of a railway signal box marked on OS map of 1886 situated to the north of Lawford road, New Bilton.		449035	275507
75	MWA7571	Bilton Pinfold Railway Sidings	19th century	Site of Bilton Pinfold Railway Sidings, Marked on OS map of 1886, part disused with no trace, part extant with signal and level crossing.		449025	275579
76	MWA7572	Railway bridge north of Jubilee Road, New Bilton	19th century	Railway bridge built c.1850-1 marked on OS map of 1886.		449197	275646
77	MWA7582	Railway bridge north of Avenue Road, New Bilton	19th century	Railway bridge built c.1850-1 marked on OS map of 1886.		449549	275870
78	MWA7573	Railway bridge north of Victoria Avenue, New Bilton	19th century	Railway Bridge built c.1850-1, shown on OS map of 1886.		449769	276010



WA No.	HER No/s	Name	Period	Description	Listing Reference	Easting	Northing
79	MWA7564	LNWR Trent Valley Railway	19th century	The site of LNWR Trent Valley Railway, constructed between 1845 and 1847.		449500	276100
80	MWA7575	Railway bridge south of Fosterd Road	19th century	Railway bridge built c.1833-8		449757	276100
81	MWA6843	Railway signal box west of rugby station	19th century	Site of Signal Box shown on OS map of 1886.		449658	276082
82	MWA7576	Railway Bridge on parkfield road, rugby	19th century	Railway bridge built c.1845-7 marked on OS map of 1886. now replaced with modern bridge		449062	276237
83	MWA7577	Railway viaduct over river avon	19th century	Railway bridge built c.1845-7 marked on OS map of 1886.		448771	276436
84	MWA7578	Railway Bridge north of Avenue Road, Rugby.	19th century	Railway bridge built c.1833-8 marked on OS map of 1886.		449465	276032
85	MWA7579	Railway Bridge on parkfield road, rugby	19th century	Railway bridge built c.1833-8 marked on OS map of 1886. now replaced with two modern flyovers		449136	275967
86	MWA7580	Railway bridge north of Townsend Lane, Rugby	19th century	Railway Bridge built c.1833-8 shown on tithe map of 1846 and OS map of 1886		448543	275848
87	MWA7581	Railway bridge on Townsend Lane	19th century	Railway bridge on Townsend Lane, built c.1833-8, shown on tithe map of 1846 and OS map of 1886		448136	275821
88	MWA6834	Tramway southwest of Newbold-on-Avon	19th century	The site of a tramway is marked on the OS map of 1886 situated 700m south west of Newbold on Avon		448591	276693
89	MWA7587	Rugby Bridge to Hinckley Turnpike Road	19th century	Site of the Rugby Bridge to Hinckley Turnpike Road, toll established in 1812. since disused.		450000	276300
90	MWA3616	Toll gate on Newbold Road, Newbold on Avon	19th century	Site of Toll Gate on Newbold Road, Newbold on Avon. No above ground evidence remains.		449168	277129
91	MWA3364	Mill bridge on Newbold road, Rugby	19th century	18th century three arched bridge built in stone and repaired in brick, still in use		450051	276254
92	MWA6878	Site of Reservoir west of Rugby Station	19th century	Site of Reservoir Reservoir marked on OS map of 1886.		450052	276183
93	MWA6879	BTH Electrical Engineering Works	19th century	Site of the former British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd. electrical works. Site visit (EWA9008) and archaeological building recording undertaken (EWA9282).		450759	276515
94	MWA6866	Cigar Factory on King Street	19th century	Site of Cigar Factory on King Street marked on OS map of 1923		450043	275729

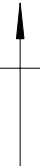

WA No.	HER No/s	Name	Period	Description	Listing Reference	Easting	Northing
95	MWA6871	Gas Works on Wood Street	19th century	Site of Gas Works on Wood Street marked on OS map of 1923		450040	275981
96	MWA6872	Gas Works on Wood Street	19th century	Site of Gas Works on Wood Street marked on OS map of 1886.		450210	276050
97	MWA1871	Wood Street Wagon Works, Rugby	19th century	Wood Street Wagon Works, Rugby, marked on 1st edition OS map.		450387	275971
98	MWA6841	Brickworks north of Avenue Road, Rugby	19th century	Site of Brickworks north of Avenue Road, Rugby, marked on OS map of 1886		449558	275756
99	MWA6840	Brickworks north of Avenue Road, Rugby	19th century	Site of Brickworks north of Avenue Road, Rugby, marked on OS map of 1886		449395	275716
100	MWA6839	Brickworks off Jubilee street	19th century	Site of Brickworks off Jubilee Street marked on the OS map of 1886 situated in the area of Jubilee Street, Rugby		449156	275526
101	MWA6832	Quarry for Rugby Cement Works	19th century	Site of Quarry for Rugby Cement Works marked on OS map of 1886 and 1903		448732	276027
102	MWA6844	Lime and Cement Works on Newbold Road	19th century	Lime and cement works on Newbold Road, Rugby, marked on OS map of 1886.		449549	276822
103	MWA6829	Rugby Portland Cement Works	19th century	Site of Rugby Portland Cement Works marked on OS map of 1886		448721	275616
104	MWA6828	Magazine at Rugby Cement Works	19th century	Site of Magazine at Rugby Cement Works marked on OS map of 1886.		448628	275549
105	MWA6830	Tramway at Rugby Cement Works	19th century	Site of Tramway at Rugby Cement Works marked on OS map of 1886.		448677	275728
106	MWA6835	Newbold Lime Works	19th century	Site of Newbold Lime Works marked on the OS map of 1886 situated 500m south west of Newbold on Avon		448528	276802
107	MWA3638	Lime kiln east of Home Farm	19th century	The possible site of a lime kiln suggested by documentary evidence located 1km north east of Long Lawford		448137	276522
108	MWA3473	Lime works north of Holbrook Grange	19th century	The possible site of a lime kiln or quarry marked on a map of 1831 situated 800m north east of Long Lawford		447747	277068
109	MWA5672	Lime works west of church	19th century	The site of a lime works marked on 1822 located 1km south of Little Lawford		446126	276545
110	MWA6833	Stone pit south of Newbold-on-Avon	19th century	The site of a quarry marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886 situated 600m south west of Newbold-on-Avon		448604	276663
111	MWA6825	Stone pit southeast of Newnham Regis Baths	19th century	Site of Stone Pit southeast of Newnham Regis Baths marked on 1886 OS map.		446252	276952
112	MWA6831	Clay pit south of Thurnmill spinney	19th century	Site of clay pit south of Thurnmill Spinney marked on OS map of 1886, located 700m east of Long Lawford		448334	275927

WA No.	HER No/s	Name	Period	Description	Listing Reference	Easting	Northing
113	MWA3487	Smithy at Long Lawford	19th century	Site of Smithy at Long Lawford shown on 1913 OS map. Part demolished, small outhouse remaining.		447112	276052
114	MWA3634	Corn Mill off Lawford Road, New Bilton,	19th century	Site of Corn Mill off Lawford Road, New Bilton, Rugby possibly steam powered, probably demolished		448954	275430
115	MWA3358	Possible Watermill at Newbold on Avon	19th century	Site of Possible Fulling Mill at Newbold on Avon. Based on Documentary evidence		449168	277129
116	MWA3488	Methodist Chapel, Long Lawford	Modern	Methodist Chapel, Long Lawford, built 1955, still extant building.		447322	275951
117	MWA6842	Victoria Engineering Works	Modern	Site of Victoria Engineering Works, marked on OS map of 1923		449791	275854
118	MWA3388	Rugby Town Hall	Modern	Rugby Town Hall, Corporation Street, Rugby. Built 1960, still extant building		450200	275550
119	MWA8866	WW2 Bofors gun emplacement.	Modern	World War II feature: Bofors emplacement at Rugby recorded during Defence of Britain Project (EWA6902/EWA7083)		448685	275950
120	MWA8867	WW2 Bofors gun emplacement.	Modern	World War II feature: Bofors emplacement at Rugby recorded during Defence of Britain Project (EWA6905/EWA7084)		449604	276900
121	MWA8863	WW2 Gun emplacement for 3 Lewis Guns	Modern	Site of gun emplacement for 3 Lewis Guns recorded during Defence of Britain Project (EWA6886)		450102	276970
122	MWA8879	WW2 tank trap	Modern	13 Anti tank pimples recorded during Defence of Britain Project (EWA6931)		448750	277249
123	EWA9347	Watching Brief at Country Inn	Undated	Archaeological observation at Country Inn, Main Street, Long Lawford recorded undated ditch.		447191	276053
124	EWA6877	Watching Brief at Rugby Cement Works	Undated	Observation at Rugby Cement Works, Lodge Farm during four geological test pits revealed no archaeological evidence (EWA7407)		448189	275759
125	MWA9847	Features on land west of Caldecot Arms, Long Lawford	Undated	Undated features located on land to the west of Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street, Long Lawford. Xcavated during Archaeological evaluation		447118	275965
126	MWA3653	Floor of possible building on Main street, Newbold on Avon	Undated	Undated paved floor surface measuring at least 2.4m by 1.8m buried 1m BGL. No associated walling or occupation deposits.		448772	277166
127	MWA3476	Undated cropmarks west of Little Lawford	Undated	The site of a possible enclosure and linear features, which might be the remains of a drove road. All features are of unknown date but are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site is located 800m west of Little Lawford.		446127	277134

FIGURES AND PLATES



 Site location
 Pipeline and buffer

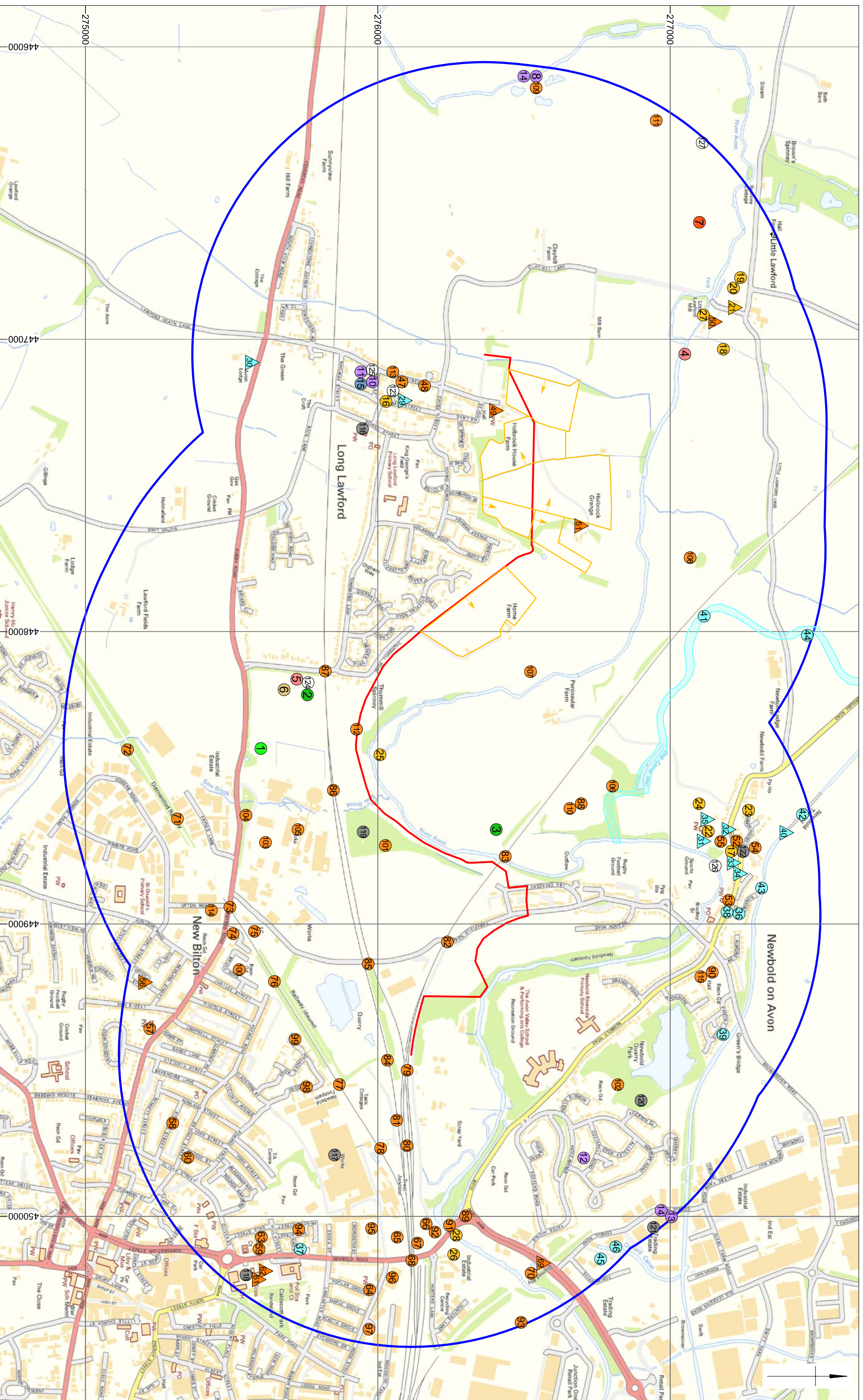



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Date:	21/09/2010	Revision Number:	1.0
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Site location

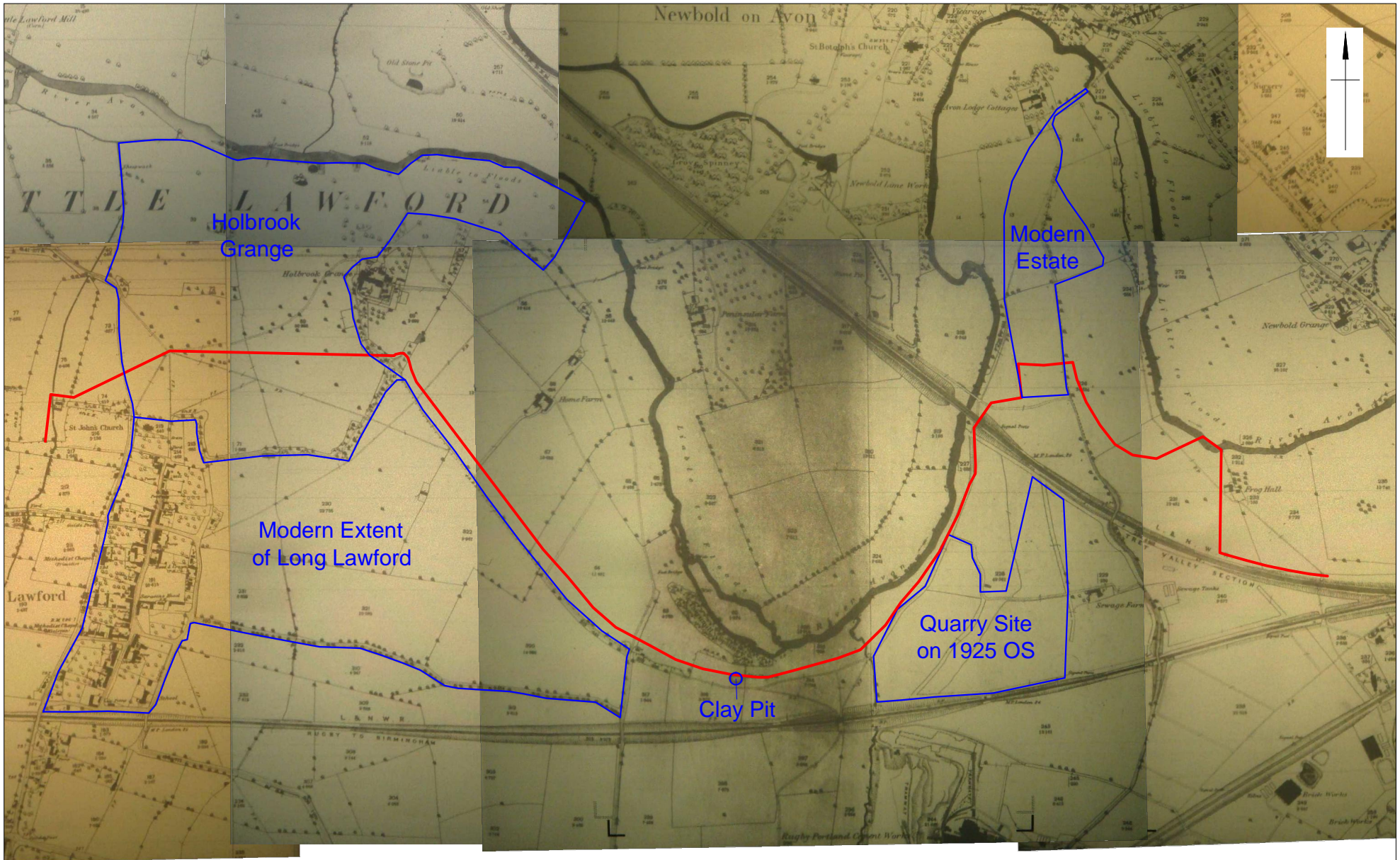
Figure 1



Date:	January 2011	Revision Number:	1.0
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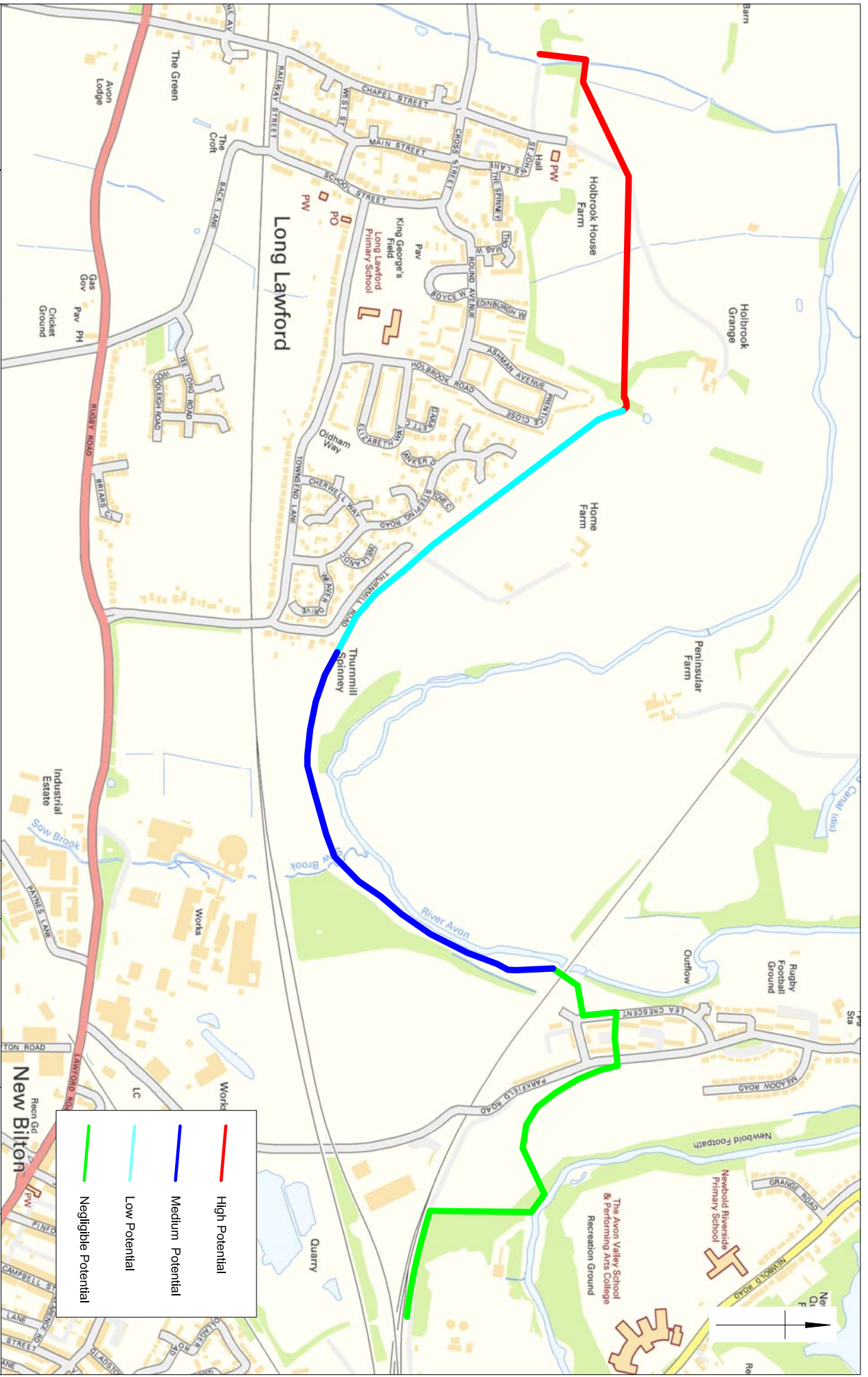
Find spots and statutory designations within the study Area

Figure 2



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Areas of Archaeological Potential

Figure 4



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk

With regional offices in **Maidstone** and **Sheffield**

For more information visit www.wessexarch.co.uk

