

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AT
OPUS 40 BUSINESS PARK,
WARWICK, WARWICKSHIRE



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Desk-based assessment at Opus 40 Business Park, Warwick

Richard Bradley

Summary

A desk-based assessment was undertaken on land forming part of Opus 40 Business Park, located on the western outskirts of Warwick (National Grid Reference 426852 265917). It was completed on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Midlands, who intend to construct a combination of residential properties with associated infrastructure.

The assessment focused upon the proposed development at the application site, but also covered a wider study area in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context, considering heritage assets within 1km of the site. This report therefore describes and assesses the significance and setting of heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that could be affected by the application.

The proposed development site shows no clear indication of significant archaeological activity and the historic character and setting of this site has been significantly altered by previous encroachment of urban development. Archaeological interest is expected to be limited to the potential survival of agricultural remains associated with medieval farming and the likely presence of modern building foundations. There may also be remains of landscaping associated with the tree nursery known to occupy part of the site in the early 20th century. None of these assets have any notable significance. The existence of unpredicted buried remains from earlier periods is considered very unlikely and the historic mapping evidence suggests that the site occupies what was previously a rural landscape with little indication of settlement activity. The proposed development will have no significant impact (either physically or in terms of setting) on any designated heritage assets.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment was undertaken on land forming part of Opus 40 Business Park (the site), located on the western outskirts of Warwick (National Grid Reference 426852 265917). It was completed on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Midlands (the Client), who intends to construct a combination of residential properties with associated infrastructure. A planning application for this development is in preparation, for which this report acts as a supporting document.

The project conforms to a project proposal (including detailed specification) that was produced by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2013).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (IfA 2008).

1.2 Planning background

Present government planning policy is contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). This is supplemented by detailed guidance which had related to earlier government policy but which is at least partially still relevant to the present policy (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010).

Local authorities also adopt more region specific guidance within the framework provided by the government planning information. Warwickshire District Council detail their district-wide and location specific policies in their 1996-2011 local plan document, which is currently in the process of being updated (Warwick District Council 2007).

2 Aims

The aims of scope of this desk-based assessment are to:

- Collect relevant information relating to the historic environment potential of the proposed development area;
- Assess the potential significance of any heritage assets;
- Assess the impact of the proposed development on these assets.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The assessment was undertaken by Richard Bradley (BA (hons.); MA; AlFA); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2008 and has been practicing archaeology since 2005. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss (BA; MIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt.

3.2 Documentary research

All relevant information on the history of the site and past land-use was collected and assessed. Records of known archaeological sites and monuments were obtained from Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Historic maps, archives and published sources were consulted at Warwickshire County Record Office on the 22nd January 2013. Additional sources were obtained from the Client (e.g. proposed development plans).

The results are mapped on Figures 3-8 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1. Event records have been omitted where this would repeat

information in other record types, and would not materially affect the assessment. HER references have been used throughout this assessment.

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- 1652 A survey of the park closes, taken in May: 1652
- 1788 A plan of the Borough of Warwick and of estates thereto adjoining
- 1842 Budbrooke tithe and apportionment
- 1889 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2,500 (25")
- 1905 Ordnance Survey 1st revision 1:2,500 (25")
- 1925 Ordnance Survey 2nd revision 1:2,500 (25")
- 1955 National Grid 1:10,560 (6")
- 1968 National Grid 1:2500 (25")
- 1981 National Grid 1:2500 (25")
- Google Maps: accessed 21st January 2013

Aerial photographs

- 1945 Google Earth historical image of the site
- 1999, 2007, 2010 Google Earth images of the site

Documentary sources

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 1984 Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) Solid and Drift sheet, **184**, 1:50,000
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government
- DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010 *PPS5 Planning for the historic environment: historic environment planning practice guide*, Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Culture, Media and Sport/English Heritage
- English Heritage 2011 *The setting of heritage assets*, English Heritage
- IfA 2008 *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*, Institute for Archaeologists
- Ragg, J M, Beard, G R, George, H, Heaven, F W, Hollis, J M, Jones, R J A, Palmer, R C, Reeve, M J, Robson, J D, and Whitfield, W A D, 1984 *Soils and their use in midland and western England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales, **12**
- VCH, Stephens, W.B. (ed), 1969 *A History of the County of Warwick: Volume 8*
- WA 2013 *Proposal for an archaeological desk-based assessment at Opus 40, Warwickshire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 8th January 2013, P4050
- Warwick District Council 2007 *Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011*, Warwick District Council

3.4 Other methods

A site visit was undertaken on 22nd January 2013 to assess the current land-use of the site and to consider the visibility and setting of the site in relation to nearby heritage assets.

3.5 Impact assessment criteria

Table 1: Impact assessment criteria for heritage assets referred to in the text

| |
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| <p>Major Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area's significance.</p> |
| <p>Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).</p> |
| <p>Not Significant: Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.</p> |
| <p>Minor Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p> |
| <p>Moderate Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p> |

Major Adverse: Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.

Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.

Severe Adverse: Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.

Unknown: Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.

4 The application site

4.1 Location and current use

The study area focused upon the application site, although heritage assets were considered within 1km of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context (Figures 2-3).

Currently in use as a series of car parks and containing a disused building, the proposed development site forms a broadly rhomboidal shape on the western arm of the business park, around 1.2km north-west from the centre of Warwick. It is bordered by the A46 Warwick by-pass to the north-west, the A425 Birmingham Road to the south-west, Warwick Cemetery and the access road for the business park on the south-east side and business park buildings to the north-east.

4.2 Topography, geology and soils

The use of the site as a modern car park and the considerable presence of the A46 have ensured that the localised landscape has already been altered from its natural form using made-ground for levelling (see Plates 1 and 2). This has created a raised plateau, but the overall topography slopes broadly north-west to south-east from 70m AOD to around 60m AOD.

The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Mercia Mudstone, with a small band of superficial alluvial silts and sands just on the north-eastern edge of the site area where a small watercourse runs through the business park (BGS 1984).

The overlying soils in this area are comprised of dark brown clay loams of the Brockhurst 2 association (Ragg *et al.* 1984, 118-120).

4.3 Historic land-use and archaeological character

In the historic period, the site was used as farmland located on the south-west extremity of Wedgnock Old Park (MWA12985), a former medieval deer park originating in the mid-13th century

and belonging to the Earls of Warwick, who resided at Warwick castle (VCH 1969). The character and form of this park is visible on 19th century mapping and its shape is still largely retained today. The site also once bordered the gardens of Budbrooke House, located just across the Birmingham road south-west of the site until its demolition in the 1930's (MWA12851).

Historic mapping shows that this farmland landscape, aside from small field boundary changes, remained relatively unchanged from the 17th century until the late 18th and early 19th century. In this period, canal and railway development around 450m south-west of the site occurred and, more immediately, the construction in the 1850's of St Mary's cemetery which borders the site (MWA12981; see plates 3 and 4). This cemetery doubled in size to its current shape between 1889 and 1905, when a tree nursery was also attached which has since been removed (Figures 5-8).

Twentieth century expansion has ensured that the area to the south and east of the site is now part of the wider conurbation of Warwick, and the building of the A46 Warwick by-pass in the mid-20th century has cut the site off from the open countryside of the former park to the north-west. A cluster of buildings are visible in the centre of the site on mapping from the 1960's, but these appear to have been demolished before 1981 and are now covered by car parking (Figure 8). The Opus 40 business park, of which the site is currently part, was constructed in the late 20th and early 21st century.

There has been no previous archaeological work upon this site or within the nearby vicinity other than isolated visits to the cemetery (EWA9870) and the former parkland (EWA 9873) to gather field observations for HER list entries. The archaeological character of the specific site area is therefore poorly understood. Further away from the site and closer in to Warwick town centre, building recording took place in 1996 at The Master's House (EWA 9881) and in 2000 at the former cold storage depot used during the Second World War before its demolition (EWA7010). A number of archaeological evaluations have been undertaken around 1km south-east of the site at the former Hutfields Garage in 2002 (EWA7139), a site north of Ansell Road in 2004 (EWA7410) and on the site of the former leper hospital in the same year which uncovered complex Medieval stratigraphy (EWA7527). A watching brief was also conducted during further works on the Hutfields Garage site (EWA7279).

5 Heritage assets

5.1 Designated heritage assets

There are two designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area, both being listed buildings around 990m south-east of the site. The first is St Michaels Place, the remaining 15th century parts of a timber framed leper hospital founded in 12th century (DWA5642). This is Grade II* listed and was designated in 1953. Associated with this is the second listed structure within the study area, the site of the chapel for the leper hospital of St Michael (DWA5069). Again, this was a 15th century structure with 12th century foundations and is Grade II* listed, first designated in 1953.

There are no designated heritage assets on the proposed development site.

5.2 Undesignated heritage assets

Undesignated heritage assets close by include both the remaining landscape of Wedgnoek Old Park (MWA12985) and the former gardens of Budbrooke House (MWA12851). Also recognised is the Victorian and modern cemetery bordering the site to the south-east (MWA12981) and the Warwick and Birmingham Canal, built in the late 18th century and continuing in use today (MWA4314). Associated with the canal is the site of a wharf, discovered during a waterways survey in 1976 (MWA4329).

Within the wider study area the outer grounds of St Sepulchre's Priory, in existence from 1109 until 1536, are mapped but are now mostly built over (MWA10180). Similarly, the site of Warwick prison, built around 1860, was demolished in 1933 and now only survives in the definition formed

by the street plan of this area (MWA9554). Other sites no longer in existence include a supposed toll gate located on the Birmingham Road (MWA1965), the Second World War cold storage depot demolished in the year 2000 (MWA8006), Budbrooke Victorian barracks now under a housing estate (MWA8112), a possible post-medieval Roman Catholic chapel (MWA2190), the 17th century Saltisford Almshouses destroyed in the 1960's (MWA10084) and the site of Saltisford Nursery garden, now redeveloped (MWA12942).

Cropmark evidence from aerial photographs suggest a series of enclosures and linear features of prehistoric or Roman origin, located around 800m south of the site (MWA2192). Next to this is Warwick racecourse, established in the 18th century (MWA1974). There are known earthwork remains of the medieval settlement of Budbrooke, with associated fish ponds and a possible moat still visible, just on the south-west edge of the 1km study area (MWA1755; MWA5438; MWA5439).

Find spots to the south-west include a Roman *denarius* of Hadrian, possibly a forgery (MWA9836), a medieval finger ring, not accurately located (MWA10101) and post-medieval finds (MWA9906). South-east of the site, there was a 19th century find of a prehistoric flint (MWA1700) and a Roman *sestertius* of the later 2nd century found in 1976 (MWA1353).

There are no undesignated heritage assets on the proposed development site.

5.3 Potential heritage assets

There is little evidence of archaeological activity on this site from any date, and activity in the nearby vicinity appears to be very limited until the medieval and later periods. Cropmark evidence for prehistoric or Roman settlement and farming activity in the study area is a substantial distance from the site, as are the isolated Roman coin and prehistoric flint find spots. These are probably isolated losses, perhaps from individuals associated with the settlement, and none are within 600m of the site. Therefore, the potential for the presence of prehistoric and Roman archaeological sites on the development site is considered to be low.

The site is located in an area characterised by extensive medieval activity, which is unsurprising given the proximity of Warwick itself. Warwick has Saxon origins but became an historically important town in the high medieval period due to the presence of the castle as the residence of the Earls of Warwick. The Earls were highly influential members of the political and royal landscape of the time, and are often regarded as 'one of the most consistently powerful, influential, and distinguished feudal dynasties in England' (VCH 1969). The medieval settlement of Budbrooke, now surviving as earthworks, and the former outer grounds of St Sepulchre's Priory also once existed in the wider study area but at a considerable distance away. The site shows no evidence of direct medieval occupation, and historic mapping identifies that the area remained as an undeveloped rural landscape on the edge of the deer park at Wedgnock Old Park. To the north-east of the site, in the area now containing business units, early mapping shows evidence for the characteristically medieval system of open field strip farming through the slightly curving elongated post-medieval field boundaries. Additionally, the fields that once existed on the site itself are recorded on early maps and the Budbrooke tithe apportionment to have been land that was part of the estate of the Earl of Warwick and leased out to other occupiers for use as arable, pasture and meadow land. As a result, it is considered that there exists a moderate potential for agricultural remains from the medieval period to be present on this site.

In more recent periods, the area around the site is defined by activity associated with Victorian and modern expansion, including the cemetery directly south-east of the site and the canal and railway to the south. Other than laying out of the tree nursery in the early 20th century and a small pond, none of this appears to have impacted upon the fields of the site itself; it is highly unlikely that burials occurred outside the confines of the cemetery. In the latter half of the 20th century, the A46 by-pass was built on the edge of the site area and a small cluster of buildings, since demolished, were constructed. It is not known what purpose these served and it is possible that the buildings and works associated with the A46 construction could have damaged any buried remains if earlier archaeological features had existed here. Additionally, the development of the site as a car park and the ground works associated with this could also have truncated earlier deposits. Because of

this activity, and the known presence of buildings in the 1970's which may have surviving foundations, there is a moderate potential for this site to contain remains of a Modern date.

6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets

6.1 Designated assets

6.1.1 Listed buildings

As Grade II* listed buildings, the most significant assets in the study area are the two parts of St Michael's leper hospital, 990m south-east of the site. These are important buildings of exceptional interest but are not visible from the site. Development of the site as a residential area will not visually, spatially or environmentally affect the setting or significance of these heritage assets.

6.2 Undesignated assets

6.2.1 Historic buildings

Many of the historic buildings identified on the HER as heritage assets in the study area are now no longer in existence due to urban expansion. The Victorian prison, the Second World War cold storage depot and the 17th century Saltisford Almshouses were all demolished in the 20th and 21st centuries. The setting or significance of these assets will not be affected by development on the site. The Warwick and Birmingham Canal, built in the late 18th century, does survive. This heritage asset is locally significant due to its historical and environmental value and although it is not visible from the development site, the spatial and environmental setting of this asset will be affected. As the majority of the surrounding area has previously been considerably altered by development however, the change will be minimal and this effect is considered to be **not significant**.

6.2.2 Sites of archaeological interest

Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

There is no clear indication of significant archaeological activity on this site. Archaeological interest is restricted to the potential for agricultural remains associated with medieval farming and the possible survival of modern building foundations. There may also be remains of landscaping associated with the tree nursery known to occupy part of the site in the early 20th century. A lack of archaeological work in the vicinity is detrimental to understanding the potential of this site fully, and there is always a possibility that unpredicted buried remains from earlier periods may be in existence, but the available evidence and historic mapping suggest that the site occupies what was previously a rural landscape with little indication of settlement activity.

The historic character and setting of this site has been significantly altered by previous encroachment of urban development.

Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

There is limited certainty as to the archaeological interest in this site. Any remains that do survive are likely to be of an agricultural nature or modern in date and as such would probably be important purely on a local level.

Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

Due to the car parks now occupying the site, an extensive build up of made ground could be expected to overly any surviving archaeological remains. Any medieval agricultural features would probably extend across the entire area and if modern foundations exist, these are likely to be restricted to the south-western part of the site.

7 The impact of the development and further recommendations

This assessment, combined with the proposed site development plan, allows a review of the potential impact of the development on the site in relation to archaeological heritage assets to be made.

7.1 Sub-surface archaeology

There are no known designated or undesignated heritage assets on this site and the potential for buried archaeological remains is considered to be very limited. It is suggested that the proposed development will have a **not significant** impact with regard to the expected nature of archaeological deposits on this site.

7.2 Setting of heritage assets

The construction of the proposed development will have impacts on the setting of a number of heritage assets within the study area, and these are discussed below. For the purposes of this work, setting, as defined by English Heritage guidance on the setting of heritage assets (2011), is considered to be the surroundings from which an 'asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset' (English Heritage 2011, 4). This setting, or elements of it, can make a positive, negative or neutral impact upon the asset and is not solely based on visual or aesthetic considerations, incorporating environmental factors (eg noise, dust and vibration), spatial associations and the understanding of the historic relationship between places as well (English Heritage 2011, 5).

The position of the site and the screening provided by development and the surrounding road system ensure that the impact upon the setting of the majority of heritage assets identified within the 1km radius from the centre of the development will not be visual. No assets maintain inter-visibility with the site area, with the exception of the cemetery bordering the south-east of the site. However, the alteration in the visual setting of the cemetery, as the site changes from a car park to a combined residential development, will be **not significant**. The physical association between the cemetery and its previous landscape has previously been significantly reduced and therefore the effect on the spatial and environmental setting of this asset is also viewed as **not significant**.

A few other assets will be affected spatially and environmentally, such as the canal mentioned above and the landscape of Wedgnoek Old Park north of the site across the A46, but again due to the considerable development in the surrounding area that has already occurred, this change will be minimal and the effect is considered to be **not significant**.

7.3 Unknown impacts

The study area contains a number of heritage assets occupying the wider landscape at a considerable distance from the site, but little activity in the nearby vicinity. There remains a possibility that unexpected remains once extended into the area of the site which may be impacted upon by the proposed development, but the likelihood of this occurring is considered to lie outside of any reasonable expectation.

7.4 Further recommendations

With the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present on this site beyond reasonable expectation, and a not significant impact upon the setting of nearby heritage assets, it is considered that there is no sustainable heritage objection to the principle of development and that conditions relating to heritage would not be appropriate.

8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project: Warwickshire County Council HER and Alan Jarvis (Taylor Wimpey Midlands).

Appendix 1 Heritage assets registered with the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record

Listed Buildings

| HER number (and legal status) | Site name | Grid reference | Record type | Date | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| DWA5069 Grade II* | Former Chapel of St Michael to rear of no. 108 Saltisford | SP 27696 65398 | Listed Building | 15 th Century on 12 th Century foundations | Chapel for the Leper Hospital of Saint Michael |
| DWA5642 Grade II* | St Michael's Place | SP 27702 65422 | Listed Building | 15 th Century on 12 th Century foundations | Part of the Leper Hospital of Saint Michael |

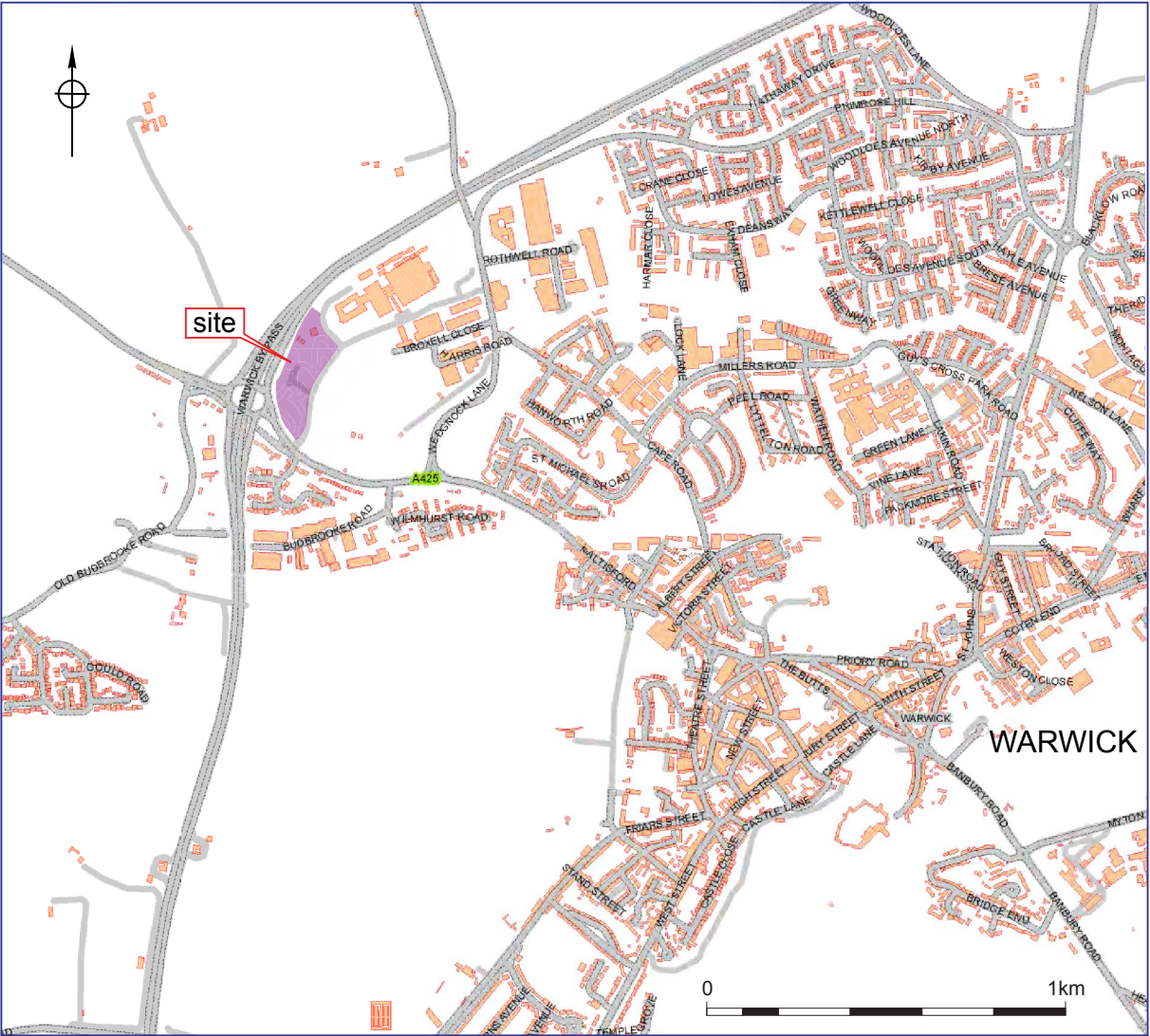
Monuments

| HER number | Site name | Grid reference | Record type | Date | Description |
|------------|--|-------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| MWA10082 | Industrial activity at former Hutfields Garage, 106 Saltisford | SP 27721 65397 | Observation: archaeological recording | Post-medieval | Paved brick floor of probable late 17th/early 18th century date. |
| MWA10084 | Saltisford Almshouses | SP 2768 6540 | Observation: archaeological recording Documentary evidence | 17 th century | Almshouses at Saltisford, formed in 17th century destroyed in late 1960's. |
| MWA10101 | Find in Budbrooke parish | SP 26502 65371 | Find spot | Medieval | Gold finger ring found in or before 1995 |
| MWA10180 | St Sepulchre's Priory Outer Grounds | SP 28127 65620 | Documentary reference | Medieval | Outer grounds of St Sepulchre's Priory |
| MWA12851 | Budbrooke House garden | SP 2632 6595 | Documentary reference Destroyed monument | Unknown | Park enclosures, drives, pleasure grounds with walks and kitchen garden. House demolished c.1930 |
| MWA12942 | Saltisford Nursery | SP 2761 6557 | Documentary reference | Unknown | Nursery with glasshouses |

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | | Destroyed monument | | |
| MWA12981 | Warwick Cemetery | SP 2706 6581 | Documentary reference Extant structure | Victorian | Regular plan cemetery with pair of chapels. 19 th century planting of trees survives. |
| MWA12985 | Wedgnock Old Park | SP 2662 6836 | Documentary reference Landscape | Medieval | Disparked Medieval deer park belonging to the Earls of Warwick |
| MWA1353 | Find south-west of the railway bridge | SP 2750 6530 | Find spot | Roman | Sestertius – brass coin of Faustina found in 1975 |
| MWA1700 | Find near Rowington | SP 2716 6541 | Find spot | Prehistoric | Flint artefact |
| MWA1755 | Budbrooke Shrunken Medieval Settlement | SP 2595 6545 | Earthworks | Medieval | Hollow way and platforms, period of desertion unknown |
| MWA1927 | Remains of Medieval leper hospital | SP 2769 6541 | Extant buildings | Medieval | Upstanding buildings including the chapel and 15 th /16 th century Master's House |
| MWA1965 | Site of toll gate on Birmingham Road | SP 2712 6560 | Documentary reference | Post-medieval | Evidence suggesting that there was a toll gate on the Birmingham Road |
| MWA1974 | Warwick Race Course | SP 27381 64752 | Extant structure | Post-medieval | Established by 1775, possibly earlier. One of the oldest race courses in the country |
| MWA2190 | Undated cropmark | SP 2688 6513 | Cropmarks | Prehistoric or Roman | Undated enclosures and linear features |
| MWA2192 | Site of Roman Catholic Chapel, Saltisford | SP 2700 6500 | Documentary reference | Post-medieval | Construction of Roman Catholic Chapel recorded in 1687 |
| MWA4314 | The Warwick and Birmingham Canal | SP 2074 6869 | Extant structure | Post-medieval | Warwick and Birmingham Canal |
| MWA4325 | Saltisford Wharf and Canal Arm | SP 2767 6534 | Extant structure Documentary reference | Post-medieval | A canal wharf and basin |
| MWA4329 | Wharf near Hatton | SP 2655 | Documentary | Post- | A canal wharf, found |

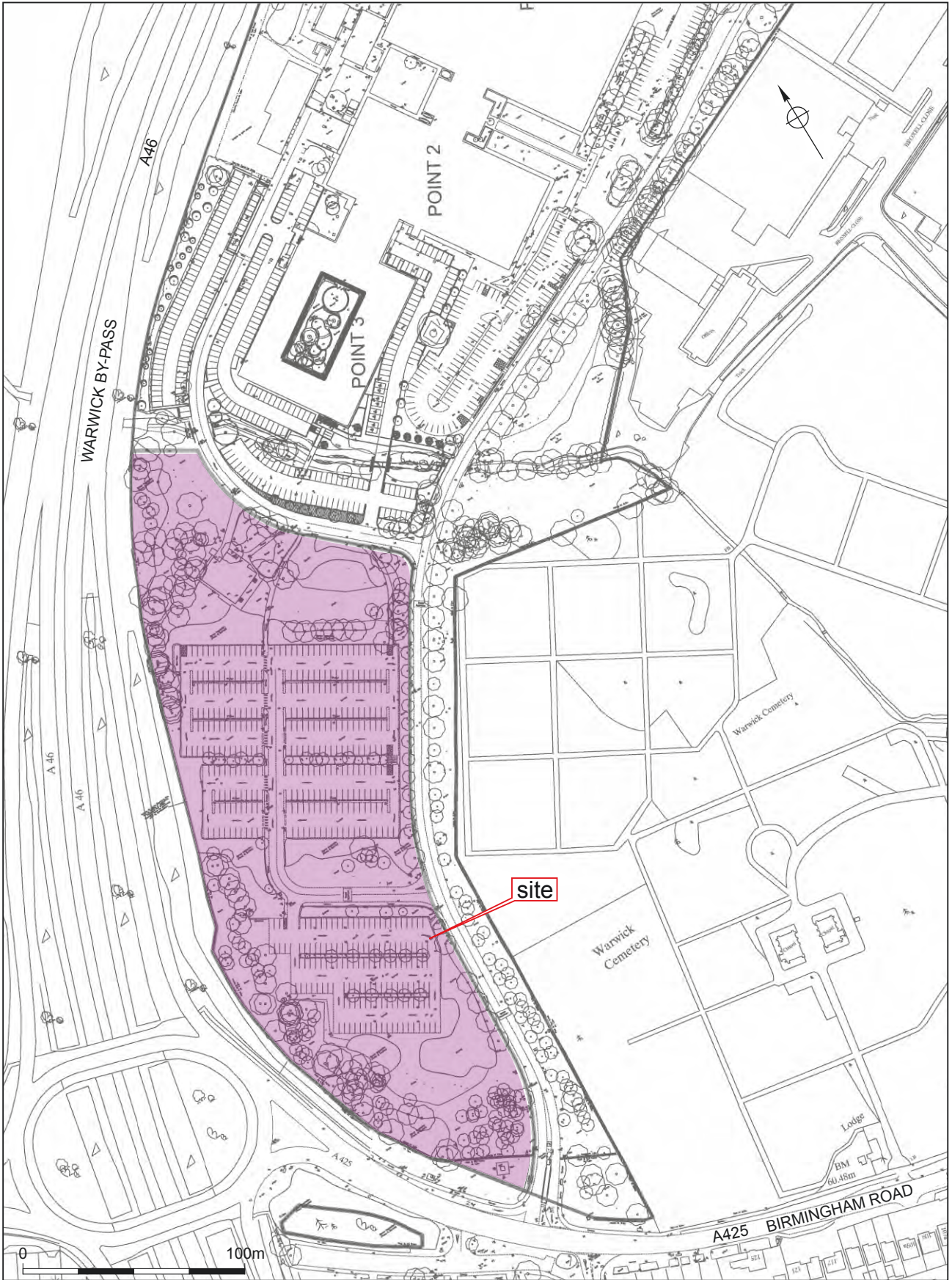
| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------|---|---------------|---|
| | Bottom lock | 6548 | reference | medieval | during a Waterways Survey in 1976 |
| MWA5438 | Fishponds at Budbrooke Shrunken Medieval Settlement | SP 2595 6545 | Earthworks | Medieval | The site of Medieval fishponds |
| MWA5439 | Possible moat at Budbrooke Deserted Medieval Settlement | SP 2597 6556 | Earthwork | Medieval | Earthwork remains of possible moat, visible on LiDAR |
| MWA8006 | WW2 cold store, Budbrooke Road | SP 2718 6547 | Observation: archaeological recording Destroyed monument | Modern | A Second World War cold storage depot, surveyed prior to its demolition in 2000 |
| MWA8112 | Budbrooke Barracks | SP 2613 6507 | Documentary reference Destroyed monument | Victorian | Victorian and Modern period barracks demolished in the 1960's |
| MWA9162 | Site of the Marble Yard | SP 27605 65379 | Documentary reference Destroyed monument | Post-medieval | Site of a factory known as the Marble Yard, later converted into a house. Now redeveloped |
| MWA9554 | Warwick Prison | SP 27586 65814 | Documentary reference Destroyed monument | Victorian | The site of Warwick Prison, built c. 1860 and demolished in 1933 |
| MWA9836 | Find south-east of the church at Budbrooke | SP 26108 65506 | Find spot | Roman | Denarius of Hadrian, possibly a forgery, found in 1996 |
| MWA9906 | Finds in the area of Stanks Hill | SP 26500 65259 | Find spot | Post-medieval | Find of post-medieval items |

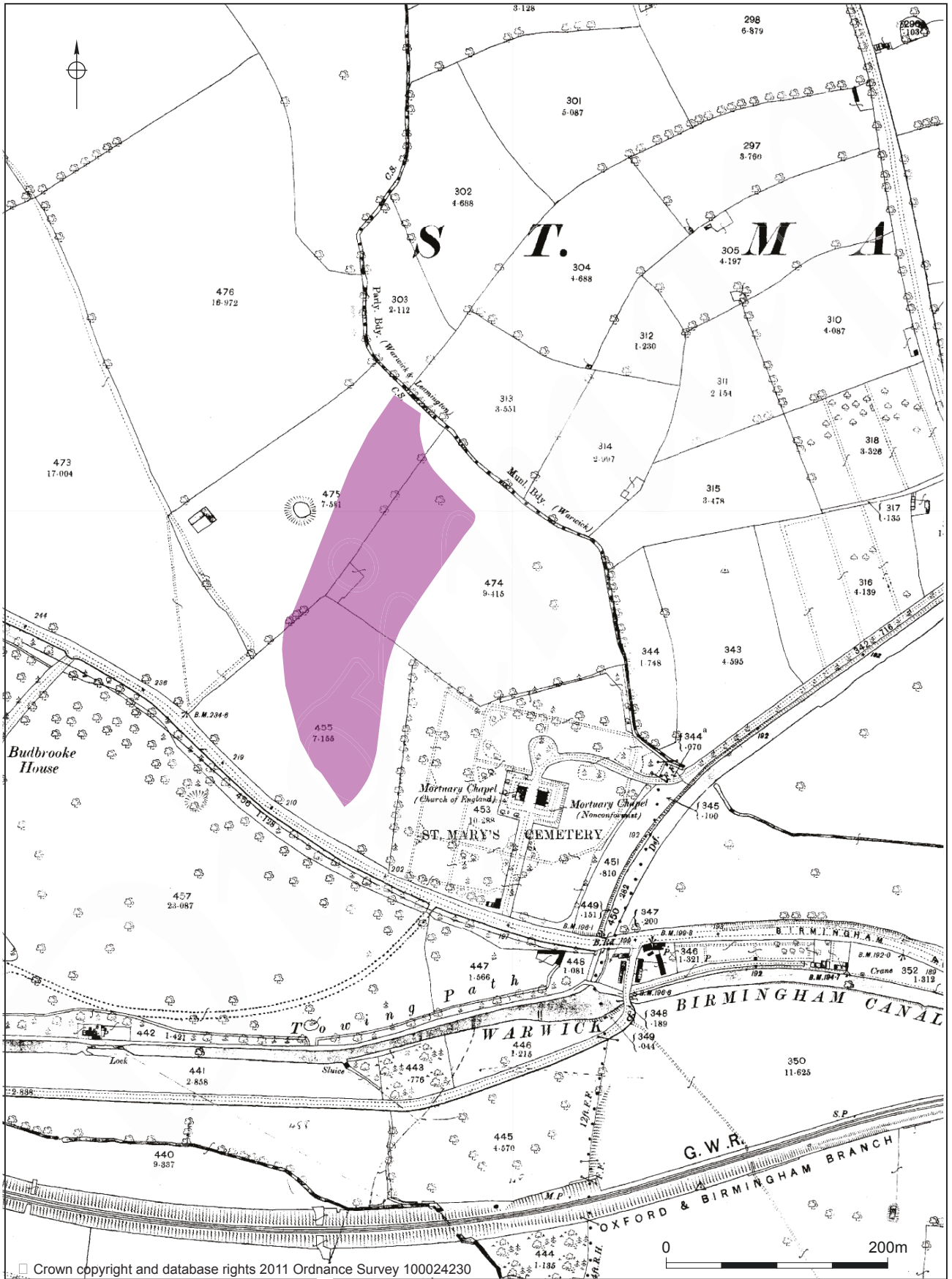
Figures



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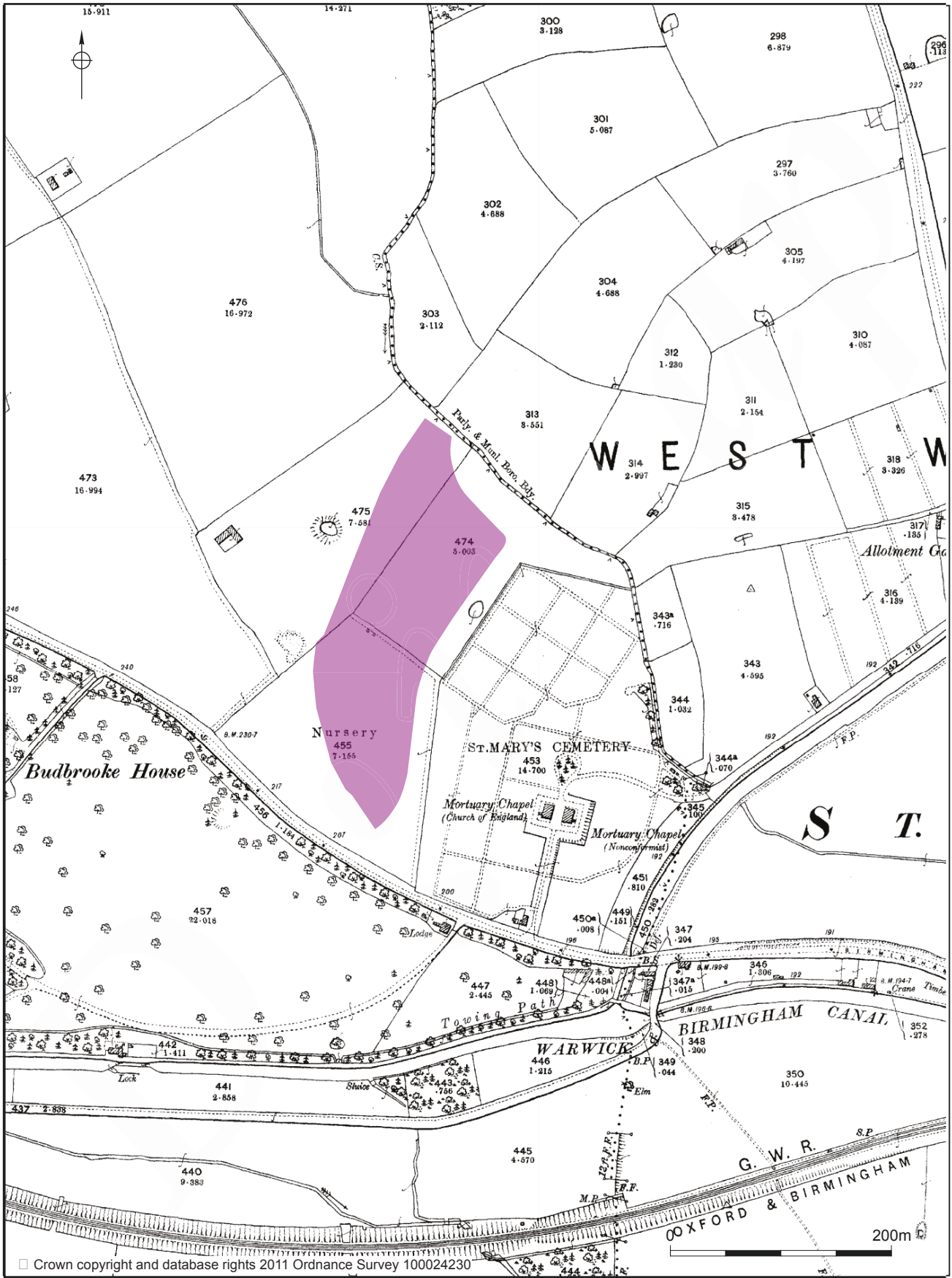






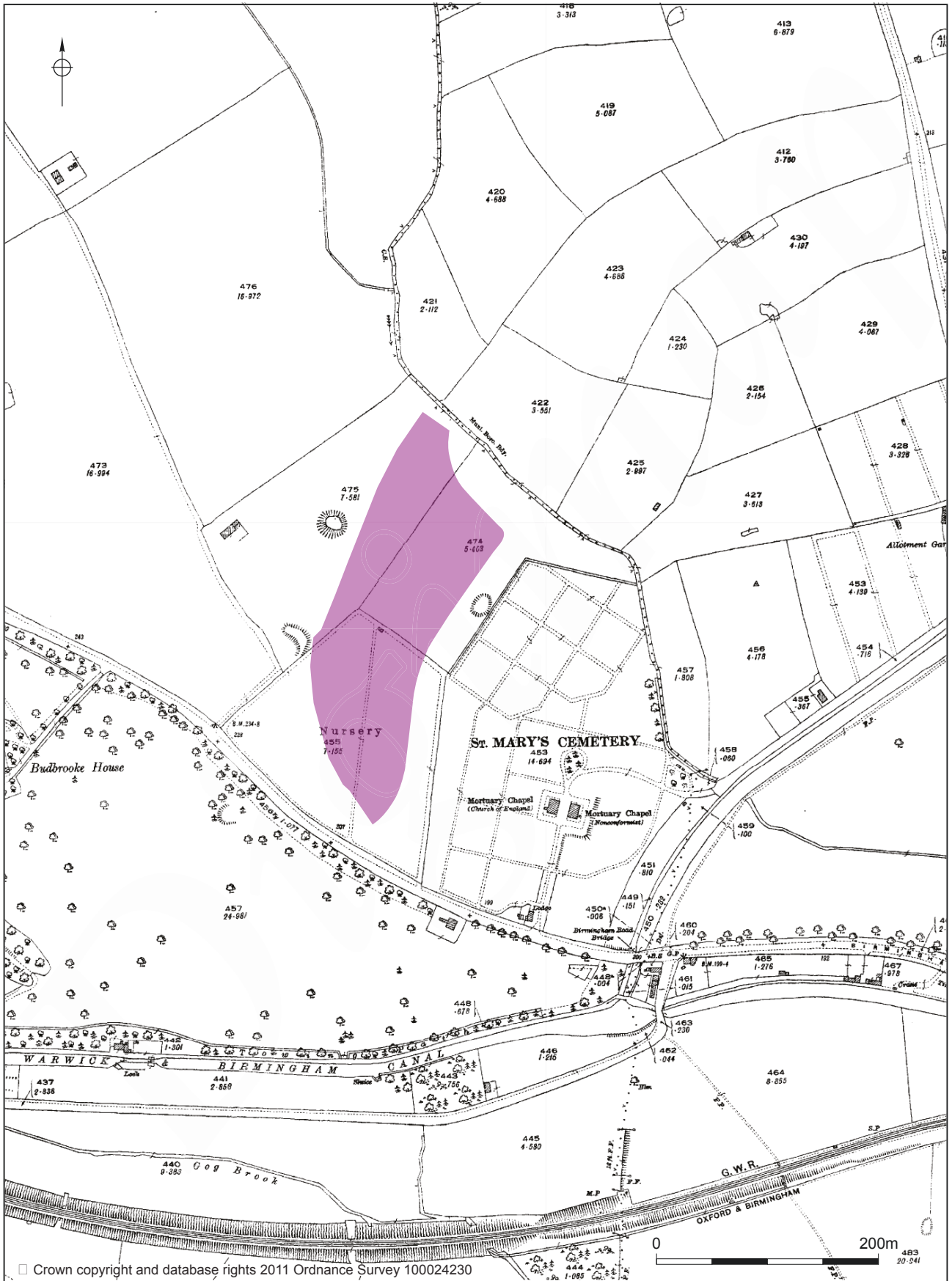
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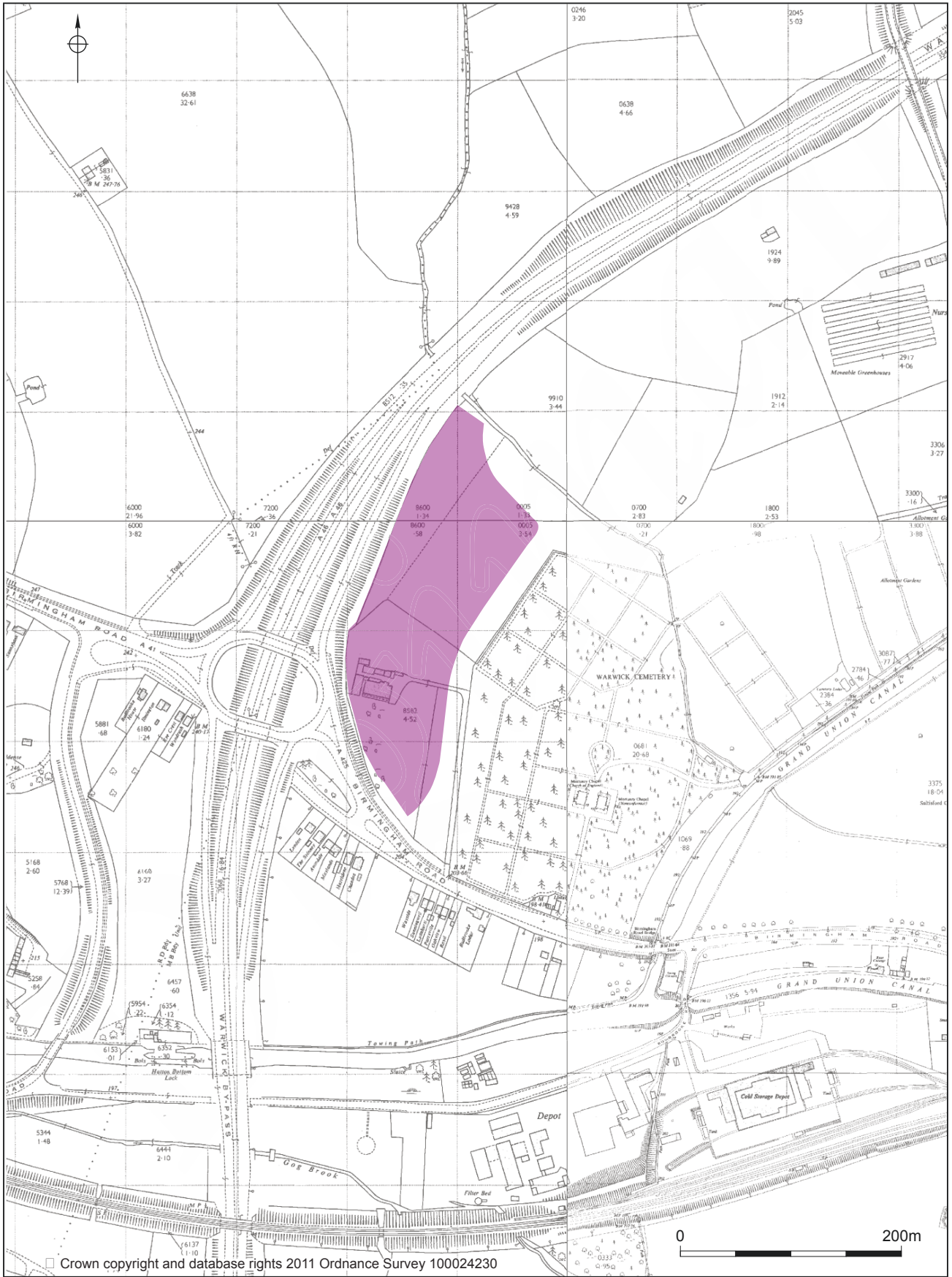




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Plates



Plate 1: The current use of the site as a car park



Plate 2: Trees screening the site from the A46



Plate 3: The entrance to Warwick Cemetery which borders the site



Plate 4: Warwick Cemetery
