



Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Green Corridor, Main
Road Nurseries,
Stanwell Moor Road,
Heathrow TW19
6BSL, in the London
Borough of
Hillingdon

July 2021 | Project Ref 7187

HCUK Group is a multi-disciplinary environmental practice offering expert advice in archaeology, heritage, landscape, arboriculture, and planning. It began life in 2010 as Heritage Collective LLP, before becoming Heritage Collective UK Limited in 2014. In the coming years diversification saw the addition of Archaeology Collective, Landscape Collective and Planning Collective, before all strands came together to be branded under a single umbrella: HCUK Group, based on the acronym for the original company. A home working company since the beginning, we are pleased to employ a talented workforce of consultants and support staff, who are on hand to advise our clients.



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Contents

Non-Technical Summary

1. Introduction	6
2. Methodology	11
3. Relevant Policy Framework	13
4. Archaeological Background	16
5. Impact Assessment	24
6. Conclusions	25
7. Figures	28

Appendices

App. 1 Greater London Historic Environment Record Tables

Figures

Fig. 1 Site Location	
Fig. 2 Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 500m Study Area (Prehistoric and Roman)	
Fig. 3 Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 500m Study Area (Saxon/Early Medieval)	
Fig. 4 Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 500m Study Area (Medieval)	
Fig. 5 Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 500m Study Area (Post Medieval, Modern and Unknown)	
Fig. 6 Archaeological Priority Areas within the 500m Study Area	
Fig. 7 Previous Archaeological Excavations within the 500m Study Area	
Fig. 8 Topography of the Application Site	
Fig. 9 Geology of the Application Site	
Fig. 10 Plan of the Parish of Stanwell 1841	
Fig. 11 Ordnance Survey 1866, 1:2,500	
Fig. 12 Ordnance Survey 1914, 1:2,500	
Fig. 13 Ordnance Survey 1935, 1:2500	

Fig. 14 Ordnance Survey 1962, 1:2,500

Fig. 15 Ordnance Survey 1971, 1:2500

Fig. 16 Ordnance Survey 1992 1:1,250

Fig. 17 Ordnance Survey 2003, 1:1,250

Fig. 18 Satellite View of the Application Site

Fig. 19 Proposed Development Plan

Non-Technical Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by HCUK Group, on behalf of Green Corridor Ltd, to inform proposals for the erection of 3No. modular classrooms.

The assessment has confirmed that there are no known designated or non-designated heritage assets in the Site, however there is high potential for hitherto unknown below-ground remains associated with the prehistoric and Roman period to survive in the Site. Any features or finds are likely to be of medium (regional) importance.

The Site lies completely within the Heathrow Archaeological Priority Area (DLO36182). This non-tiered APA, which is also an Archaeological Priority Zone, contains significant archaeological evidence for Neolithic and late Bronze Age landscapes as well as Saxon activity. Much of the evidence has come from a series of archaeological investigations undertaken to the east and west of the Site, at Bedford Court and the former Perry Oaks Sludge Works and were some of the largest archaeological excavations ever undertaken in the UK.

There are 19 non-designated heritage assets in the 500m study area. These assets include excavated sites which have produced evidence for Mesolithic activity, a Neolithic monumental landscape including a cursus, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement sites, prehistoric and medieval field systems and a Roman farmstead. The site of an early medieval hamlet of Perry Oaks is registered as a non-designated heritage asset in the study area, as are the sites of Perry Oaks Sludge Works and Bedford Court, a modern interwar housing estate.

Any hitherto unknown archaeology in the Site will be highly sensitive to earthmoving activities, however the proposed development is designed to have minimal impact on the environment. The modular cabins will sit on the ground and will not require any foundations. Excavations for services such as drainage will be required, however they are likely to be shallow and result in minimal ground disturbance. No landscaping or tree planting is proposed as part of the proposals which would necessitate ground moving activities. There are no plans to remove existing ground surfaces. The risk of damage to any archaeological deposits which may be present below ground is considered to be low.

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1** This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Charlotte Vallance of HCUK Group on behalf of Green Corridor Ltd.
- 1.2** The site in question is known as Green Corridor, Main Road Nurseries, Stanwell Moor Road, Heathrow, TW19 6BSL and is hereafter referred to as the Site (Figure 1). The Site is located immediately west of Heathrow Airport Terminal 5, within London Borough of Hillingdon in West London. Historically Hillingdon was part of the ceremonial county of Middlesex. The Site occupies an area of approximately 0.44 ha and is centred on NGR TQ 04778 75567.
- 1.3** The Site comprises a rectangular shaped plot which is currently used by Green Corridor as a teaching place for young people with Special Educational Needs. The Site already contains an office building, workshop, polytunnel, a green house, a toilet block along with four portable classrooms.
- 1.4** The Site is bordered to the east by the A3044 (Stanwell Moor Road) and by two diverted water courses which run parallel to each other, the Longford River and the Duke of Northumberland's River. To the north of the Site is a yard used by Heathrow airport, and also to the north is a tree covered plot. To the west of the Site there is open scrub land, through which the River Colne follows a course 500m to the west of the Site. The general area is characterised by reservoirs, quarries, industrial estates and Heathrow Airport.
- 1.5** The purpose of this assessment is to determine and assess the archaeological potential of the Site and to assess the significance of any relevant archaeological heritage assets identified. The report is informed by site inspection, historical information, and by data relating to heritage assets. It seeks to provide sufficient information to allow an informed understanding of the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of those assets, and to consider the need for solutions (design, engineering etc) where necessary. The report will not address designated or non-designated built heritage.
- 1.6** The report considers heritage assets of archaeological interest, including finds/findspots of artefactual and ecofactual material (e.g. stone tools, bone), and locations, features or objects referenced from historic documents. Where appropriate, it refers to archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including sub-surface archaeological remains of features, buildings and structures.

- 1.7** This assessment has been prepared in accordance with Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment¹ published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). It takes into account the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and other local planning policy and guidance where relevant.
- 1.8** This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of digital data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) together with documentary research. It incorporates a map regression indicating the impact of change over time.
- 1.9** This data has been collected for an area comprising a 500m radius of the Site boundary, which is referred to as the 'study area'. This radius has been selected on the basis of professional judgment as being sufficient to determine the archaeological potential of the Site, taking into account its location, topography, and character.

Geology and Topography

- 1.10** The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying solid geology across the Site as being the sands, silts and clays of the London Clay Formation (Figure 9). Overlying this, across the Site are the superficial sand and gravel Taplow Gravel Member deposits. The deposits reflect channels, floodplains and levees of a river. Previous archaeological excavations in the general area have proven this geology was attractive to early communities. The topography of the Site and wider area is generally flat and low lying, between 20m and 22m AOD (Figure 8).

Site Visit

- 1.11** A site visit was undertaken in June 2021 for the purposes of assessing ground conditions and identifying areas of previous disturbance and potential above-ground archaeological features within the Site. A selection of photographs are presented below.

¹ CIfA 2020



Image 1: Looking west across the Site towards the reception building



Image 2; Looking south towards existing modular classrooms and workshop building.



Image 3; View towards existing modular classrooms and green house



Image 4; View across planting beds



Image 5: View towards reception building

2. Methodology

Sources

- 2.1** In preparing this assessment we have compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources, primarily:
- Greater London HER for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 500m of the Site (i.e. the study area).
 - Maps and documents held online.
- 2.2** The information gathered from the above sources has been verified and augmented as far as possible by site inspection, in order to arrive at conclusions on the significance of the various heritage assets and archaeological remains that have been identified.

Assessment

- 2.3** The assessment seeks to understand and define the significance of heritage assets identified from the sources above, taking into account the categories of special interest defined in the NPPF, primarily archaeological interest, historic interest, architectural interest and artistic interest.
- 2.4** The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1).

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

The assessment also considers change to the setting and significance of heritage assets, where appropriate.

Archaeological Potential

- 2.5** The report concludes with (1) an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site, (2) an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains that may be present, and (3) an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on heritage assets, both in terms of physical impact and (where relevant) change to setting.

3. Relevant Policy Framework

National Planning Policy Framework

3.1 The assessments of setting and significance (and the assessments of impact) are normally made with primary reference to the four main elements of special significance identified in the NPPF.

3.2 Paragraph 197 of the NPPF describes the approach to be taken towards non-designated heritage assets, as follows:

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

3.3 Footnote 63 of the NPPF, which is attached to paragraph 197, states that "Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets." Further guidance on non-designated heritage assets is contained in National Planning Practice Guidance, as revised in July 2019, notably paragraph 040 which states that "Irrespective of how they are identified, it is important that the decisions to identify them as non-designated heritage assets are based on sound evidence", and paragraph 041 which in full reads as follows:

"What are non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest and how important are they?"

The National Planning Policy Framework identifies two categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest:

(1) Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets (National Planning Policy Framework footnote 63). They are of 3 types:

those that have yet to be formally assessed for designation.

those that have been assessed as being nationally important and therefore, capable of designation, but which the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport has exercised his/her discretion not to designate.

those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 because of their physical nature.

*The reason why many nationally important monuments are not scheduled is set out in the document *Scheduled Monuments*, published by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Information on location and significance of such assets is found in the same way as for all heritage assets. Judging whether sites fall into this category may be assisted by reference to the criteria for scheduling monuments. Further information on scheduled monuments can be found on the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport's website.*

(2) Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first.

Where an asset is thought to have archaeological interest, the potential knowledge which may be unlocked by investigation may be harmed even by minor disturbance, because the context in which archaeological evidence is found is crucial to furthering understanding.

Decision-making regarding such assets requires a proportionate response by local planning authorities. Where an initial assessment indicates that the site on which development is proposed includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. However, it is estimated that following the initial assessment of archaeological interest only a small proportion – around 3% – of all planning applications justify a requirement for detailed assessment."

3.4 Paragraph 199 of the NPPF also makes provision for the recording of heritage assets that are likely to be demolished or destroyed by development.

Relevant Local Policies

3.5 The following local policies are relevant to the historic environment and this assessment.

Table 2: Local Policies

Local Plan	Relevant Policy
<i>London Plan 2021</i>	POLICY HC1 HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND GROWTH <i>Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.</i>
<i>Hillingdon Local Plan Part 1 2029</i>	POLICY HE1: HERITAGE <i>Conserve and enhance Hillingdon's distinct and varied environment, its settings and the wider historic landscape, which includes:</i> <i>Archaeologically significant areas, including Archaeological Priority Zones and Areas.</i> <i>Where the loss of a heritage asset is justified, ensure that there will be a commitment to recording the structure and to disseminating this information to enable increased understanding of the heritage asset. Copies of these documents will, where appropriate, be deposited with local libraries and the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER).</i>

4. Archaeological Background

Introduction

- 4.1** There are no designated or known non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the Site, however the Site lies completely within the Heathrow Archaeological Priority Area (DLO36182). This APA, which is also an Archaeological Priority Zone, contains significant archaeological evidence for Neolithic and late Bronze Age landscapes as well as Saxon activity. The Site lies approximately 300m to the west of a second APA called The Stanwell Cursus (DLO36187). The cursus was identified as a site of potentially national importance in the 2003 London Schedule Review. It is Neolithic in date, and its course has been recognised by cropmarks on aerial photographs running for at least 3.6km from the Colne Valley in the north-west to Stanwell in the south-east. Both APAs are mapped on Figure 6.
- 4.2** Much of what is known about the archaeology in the study area has come from a series of archaeological investigations undertaken to the east and west of the Site, at Bedford Court and the former Perry Oaks Sludge Works. These investigations were some of the largest archaeological excavations ever undertaken in the UK.
- 4.3** There are 19 non-designated heritage assets in the 500m study area. These assets include excavated sites which have produced evidence for Mesolithic activity, a Neolithic monumental landscape including a cursus, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement sites, prehistoric and medieval field systems and a Roman farmstead. The site of an early medieval hamlet of Perry Oaks is registered as a non-designated heritage asset in the study area, as are the sites of the Perry Oaks Sludge Works and Bedford Court, a modern interwar housing estate.

Timescales

4.4 Timescales used in this assessment:

Table 3: Timescales

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 12,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 12,000 – 4000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4000 – 1800 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.1800 – 600 BC	
Iron Age –	c.600 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Saxon / Early Medieval –	c. AD 410 – AD 1066	
Medieval–	1066 –1485	
Post-Medieval Period –	1485 – 1901	
Modern –	1901 – Present	

4.5 The locations of all archaeological heritage assets in the 500m study area are shown on Figures 1-5 and are summarised in tabulated form in Appendix 1.

Early Prehistoric

4.6 The HER holds eight records for assets of early prehistoric date in the study area, none of which are located in the Site.

4.7 Due to excavations carried out in advance of large-scale development such as Heathrow Terminal 5 and mineral works, much is known about the early prehistoric landscape in which the Site is situated.

4.8 In the Mesolithic period, the landscape was characterised by woodland in which early settlers would gather for periodic meetings where small family groups came together for feasting or ceremonial events². Stream and rivers would have been utilised for resources and temporary settlements would be located closely to these watercourses.

4.9 A Mesolithic pit cluster was discovered at the Perry Oaks Sludge Works and Heathrow Airport Hillingdon during excavations between 1999 and 2005 by Framework Archaeology (MLO62859) 100m east of the Site. Mesolithic postholes were located at

² 8,500-4,000 BC Deep Forest and a River | Archaeology at Heathrow Terminal 5 (framearch.co.uk)

Bedfont Court during an evaluation in 2002-3 by Framework Archaeology (MLO77436) immediately west of the Site.

- 4.10** In the Neolithic period, areas of woodland would have been cleared to create of clearings for more extensive grazing of domesticated animals and the growing of crops. It is possible that the ceremonies involved processing from place to place, and just such a route way seems to have linked the string of small monuments and settlements along the edge of the Colne floodplain³.
- 4.11** At Bedfont Court, a palaeochannel and three Neolithic pits (MLO77091) were identified at during an evaluation by Framework Archaeology in 2002-3. Two of the pits were elongated and measured 2.5m long by 0.50m wide and surrounded a 2m circular pit. Two of the pits produced Neolithic flints and their position suggested that they were associated.
- 4.12** A Neolithic monumental landscape has been identified at Heathrow Airport through a number of excavations. Features include a cursus monument, a horseshoe shaped enclosure and a scattering of pits and postholes, the latter of which was dispersed across the site (MLO58977).
- 4.13** The Neolithic Stanwell Cursus (MLO74237) follows a roughly north-south alignment 250m to the east of the Site. The cursus was identified over a period of investigations starting in the 1980's and continuing through to 1999. The earliest ritual structure was a timber post lined avenue of an early-middle Neolithic date, which was later replaced with a cursus monument with a central bank.
- 4.14** The location of the Site on the Colne floodplain and its geological Taplow Gravel deposits means the Site has potential to contain evidence for activity and/or settlement from the Mesolithic period onwards.
- 4.15** The potential for archaeological remains in the Site dating to the early prehistoric period is considered to be high. The importance of the assets of prehistoric date if found is likely to be medium (regional).

Late Prehistoric

- 4.16** The HER holds five records for assets of late prehistoric date in the study area, none of which are located in the Site.
- 4.17** Between 2,000 and 1,700 BC the centuries-old mechanisms for controlling land access and tenure were breaking down. The landscape was divided up with ditches

³ <https://framearch.co.uk/t5/2006/08/22/4200-3600-bc-a-clearing-in-the-woods/>

and banks topped by hedges into distinct 'farmsteads'. To allow these fields to be laid out we know that the landscape had been largely cleared of woodland. It would appear that each family group lived and farmed in scattered settlements within their respective farmsteads, which were further subdivided into small fields⁴.

- 4.18** There are two middle Bronze Age settlement sites in the study area. A large-scale middle Bronze Age settlement and field system (MLO74238) has been identified at Heathrow Airport and the Perry Oaks Sludge Works 100m east of the Site through successive investigations. The second site (MLO77865) is located at Bedfont Court immediately to the west of the Site. Here a Bronze Age or medieval field system (MLO77090) has been identified as well as a number of flint, animal bone and pottery finds.
- 4.19** From at least 700 BC (and probably from as early as 1,000 BC) the dispersed settlements of the family groups of the Middle Bronze Age gave way to a single large settlement occupied by a reunited community. Evidence for this settlement is clearest from about 400 BC during the Middle Iron Age when it consists of at least 14 roundhouses with thatched roofs and wattle and daub walls. The community in the settlement now farmed the previously independent farmsteads of the Middle Bronze Age as a single agricultural resource. This included the creation of a vast enclosure, which may well have provided a protective pasture for collective herds of cattle, sheep or horses. Animal rearing and cereal growing were still the main sources of food for the people of the settlement, with the greater emphasis being on the pastoral resource⁵.
- 4.20** An extensive Iron Age settlement site (MLO17757) has been identified east of the Site during successive excavations at Perry Oaks Sludge Works. The initial settlement was further revealed in 1999 with the uncovering of 18 hut circles and associated enclosures near to a field system. Finds included pottery, burnt flint, animal remains, loomweight and slag.
- 4.21** An Iron Age hurdle (fence) (MLO77866) was located at Bedfont Court immediately to the west of the Site during an evaluation by Framework Archaeology in 2002-3 and would very likely been used as a boundary or for stock management.
- 4.22** The potential for archaeological remains in the Site dating to the late prehistoric period is considered to be high. The importance of the assets of prehistoric date if found is likely to be medium (regional).

⁴ 1,700-700 BC Dividing the Landscape | Archaeology at Heathrow Terminal 5 (framearch.co.uk)

⁵ 100 BC-400 AD A New Direction | Archaeology at Heathrow Terminal 5 (framearch.co.uk)

Roman

- 4.23** The HER holds one record for an asset of Roman date in the study area, which is not located in the Site.
- 4.24** From 100 BC (Late Iron Age) the people of southern Britain came into increasing contact with the Roman Empire, culminating in AD 43 with the Roman invasion of Britain. For the next 370 years Britain became tied into the political and economic structure of the Roman Empire. At Heathrow, the old Middle Iron Age settlement became a focal point for continuing occupation through into the later Iron Age and early Roman period, although parts of the landscape were radically altered at this time, with new alignments of field systems largely overwriting the previous land divisions. While animal husbandry remained a fundamental part of the agricultural economy, the evidence suggests an increasing emphasis on cereal crops from the Late Iron Age onwards. The settlement complex appears to have been continually modified on a somewhat ad hoc basis throughout the Roman period, and would have undoubtedly become an integral part of the emerging Roman economy, with trackways being cut across the ancient landscape to serve the new markets at nearby Staines and the growing city of Londinium⁶.
- 4.25** A late Iron Age to Roman farmstead and associated features has been located at Perry Oaks Sludge Works 100m to the east of the Site. The site was found to comprise a number of buildings, some of which originated in the middle Iron Age. Finds include a brooch, a spindle whorl, pottery, animal remains, a sling shot, a key, a coin, a bead, human remains and daub.
- 4.26** The potential for Roman archaeology in the Site is considered to be high. The importance of the assets of Roman date if found will be medium.

Saxon/Early Medieval

- 4.27** The HER holds one record for an asset of Saxon/Early Medieval date in the Study Area but not in the Site.
- 4.28** The landscape around Heathrow during this period was characterised by a dispersed, drifting pattern of settlement set within a sparsely occupied land. Excavations south of the medieval and present-day village of Longford 1km to the north of the Site, revealed a settlement of sunken-featured buildings, pits and postholes dating to the 6-7th century AD. People continued to cultivate the land, and also seem to have grown flax to provide linen and oil. Despite the dearth of evidence from the current

⁶ 100 BC-400 AD A New Direction | Archaeology at Heathrow Terminal 5 (framearch.co.uk)

excavations for the Middle Saxon period, the region in general saw the emergence of more stable settlement locations at this time, with increasing nucleation in the late Saxon period leading to the familiar pattern of villages and open fields. It seems likely that the excavated Saxon settlement eventually developed into the medieval village of Longford that we see today⁷.

4.29 Through archaeological excavation, a settlement comprising the remains of a hamlet known as of Perry, or Perry Oaks (MLO76063) has been identified 100m to the Site. Perry Oaks, was first mentioned in 1337 and existed until 1949. It is likely Perry had origins in the early period and developed much like the village of Longford described above.

4.30 The potential for early medieval archaeology in the Site is considered to be low and related to agricultural practices. The importance of any archaeological remains if present is likely to be medium.

Medieval

4.31 The HER holds no records for assets of medieval date in the Site or study area.

4.32 During this period, the Site lay within the manor of Stanwell which was held by the descendants of William fitz Other, who took the surname of Windsor because of their office of Constable of Windsor Castle. Most of the Windsor family probably lived at Stanwell in a manor house on the site of the later Stanwell Place to the west of the village⁸. As the Site lies in the Colne valley, it would most likely be meadow land utilised for animal grazing.

4.33 The potential for medieval archaeological remains is considered to be low and associated with the agricultural use of the land. The importance of any assets of medieval date if found is likely to be low-medium.

Post Medieval

4.34 The HER holds three records for assets of post-medieval date in the study area, none of which are located in the Site.

4.35 Two of the most prominent features of the Heathrow landscape were constructed in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Duke of Northumberland's River was diverted in 1543 to increase the water supply to Isleworth Mill, and in the 17th century (during the reign of Charles I) the Longford River was constructed to improve the water

⁷ 410-1066 AD A New Beginning | Archaeology at Heathrow Terminal 5 (framearch.co.uk)

⁸ 1066-1499 Medieval Manors | Archaeology at Heathrow Terminal 5 (framearch.co.uk)

supply to Hampton Court. Both these rivers were diverted as part of the Terminal 5 construction project and now lie 100m to the east of the Site.

- 4.36** Post Medieval activity is limited in the area around Heathrow. Excavations in the 1990s on the Perry Oaks Sludge Works site 100m from the Site have shown ditches and field systems area present in small numbers on the site as well as potential quarrying (MLO74243). Post medieval ditches and a path (MLO77864) were located on Bedfont Court during an evaluation by Framework Archaeology in 2002-3 west of the Site. The site of possible post-medieval land-fill site (MLO72626) is located 400m north of the Site.
- 4.37** The potential for post-medieval archaeology in the Site is considered to be low and related to agricultural use. The importance of any archaeological remains if present is likely to be low.

Modern

- 4.38** The HER holds two records for assets of modern date in the study area, none of which are located in the Site. These assets comprise the site of a 1930's interwar Council Housing Estate (MLO76372) at Bedfont Court immediately west of the Site. The estate comprised of 16 extant cottages, all built in one phase to one design, or mirror of. They were large, detached buildings and farm buildings including a piggery, furnace and sheds were incorporated within the estate.
- 4.39** The site Perry Oakes Sludge Works (MLO76063) which is now overlaid by Terminal 5 Heathrow to the east of the Site.
- 4.40** The potential for modern archaeology in the Site is considered to be low. The importance of any archaeological remains if present is likely to be low.

Historic Map Regression

- 4.41** A map regression is presented across Figures 10 to 17. The earliest available map to show the Site in detail is the 1841 Stanwell Parish Tithe Map (Figure 10). The map shows the Site comprising part of a large field or meadow whose boundaries are formed of drainage ditches and either hedges or treelines. The Site lies to the north of the villages of Stanwell and Stanwell Moor.
- 4.42** There is no change to Site seen on the 1866, 1914 or the 1935 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map (Figures 11, 12 and 13), however new development in the surrounding landscape can be seen on the 1935 map in the form of a nursery and orchard west of the Site and Perry Oakes Sludge Works east of the Site.

- 4.43** Mapping shows that by 1962 (Figure 14), the Bedford Court Housing Estate (MLO76372) west of the Site had been constructed, which was by this time well established and extensive. Stanwell Moor Road has been constructed east of the Site and an overhead electrical powerline is shown to extend across the Site.

Major changes to the Site occur in the latter half of the mid-20th century when an extensive development called Main Road Nurseries is built within the Site, as seen on the 1971 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 15). The layout of the nursery changes form over the next 30 years, which include the construction of a large extension to the north around 1990 (Figure 16) which has been demolished by 2003 (Figure 17). Today that part of the nursery which lies in the Site comprises a brick-built reception building, a workshop, planting beds and several temporary structures and buildings (Figure 18).

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.44** There have been 10 previous intrusive archaeological investigations within the study area, none of which have taken place within the Site. The locations of the investigations are presented on Figure 7 and the findings are summarised in tabulated form in Appendix 1.
- 4.45** The findings of the Bedford Court (ELO1351, ELO1378, ELO484) and the Perry Oakes Sludge Works (ELO1377, ELO4312) archaeological investigations are discussed in the Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval sections above. The sites combined revealed a significant amount of archaeology spanning the Palaeolithic to the Post Medieval period.
- 4.46** A watching brief (ELO12531) during excavations for new flood alleviation structures at Bedford Court 400m west of the Site found no significant archaeological features or finds.
- 4.47** At Burrow Hill Lane (ELO5654), 250m from Site, an evaluation revealed natural gravel overlain by areas of brickearth, ploughsoil and topsoil. The east and west ditches of the Stanwell Cursus, a Neolithic monument, were found cutting through what is interpreted as a henge monument. Numerous medieval, post-medieval and undated ditches and pits were recorded.
- 4.48** A watching brief (ELO6094) at Stanwell Moor 400m north of the Site found no significant archaeological features or finds.
- 4.49** There are no results available for a Geotechnical Test Pit and Trial Trench investigation (ELO19538) which took place northeast of the Site as part of the Western Rail Link to Heathrow development.

5. Impact Assessment

Proposed Development

- 5.1** Full planning permission is sought for the erection of 3No. modular classrooms (Figure 19). They will be erected adjacent to the existing workshop and will provide a much needed improved level of classroom space. The classrooms are modular building and if the third airport runway is built, they can be easily transported to a new site. Some minor excavations are likely to be required for drainage.

Factors Affecting Archaeological Survival

- 5.2** Archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of the assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival. That is to say, what conditions would have enhanced the chances of survival and what conditions would have reduced the chances of survival.
- 5.3** Prior to the nursery development in the mid-20th century, the Site had remained undeveloped. It is unlikely that the construction of structures relating to the nursery will have resulted in significant ground disturbance and either required excavations for shallow foundations (for the reception building and workshop) or none at all.
- 5.4** It is very likely that if any archaeological remains are present below ground within the Site will have survived with a good degree of preservation.

Potential Effects

- 5.5** Any hitherto unknown archaeology in the Site will be highly sensitive to any earthmoving activities that may take place within the Site, however the proposed development is designed to have minimal impact on the environment. The modular cabins will sit on the ground and will not require any foundations. Excavations for services such a drainage will be required however they are likely to be shallow and result in minimal ground disturbance. No landscaping or tree planting is proposed as part of the proposals which would necessitate ground moving activities. The risk of damage to any archaeological deposits which may be presented below ground is considered to be low.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1** There are no designated or known non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the Site, however the Site lies completely within the Heathrow Archaeological Priority Area (DLO36182). This non-tiered APA, which is also an Archaeological Priority Zone, which contains significant archaeological evidence for Neolithic and late Bronze Age landscapes as well as Saxon activity. Much of the evidence has come from a series of archaeological investigations undertaken to the east and west of the Site, at Bedford Court and the former Perry Oaks Sludge Works and were some of the largest archaeological excavations ever undertaken in the UK.
- 6.2** There is considered to be high potential for below-ground archaeology dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods and low potential for all other periods. Any remains found are likely to be of low-medium importance. The state of preservation of any archaeological remains present within the Site and across its extent will be good.
- 6.3** The proposed development will not require excavations for foundations and ground moving activities will be limited to excavations for drainage trenches. The significance of the archaeology within the Heathrow APA/APZ will not be harmed as a result of the development.
- 6.4** According with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service Charter, (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/charter-for-greater-london-archaeological-advisory-service/charter-for-glaas/>) GLAAS should be consulted on: *Householder and equivalent-scale very minor applications in APA tier 1 only. Note: **boroughs as yet without APA tiers do not consult GLAAS on householder or equivalent applications unless within 50m of a scheduled monument.***

3. When GLAAS should be consulted about proposals for development

The consultation criteria should be used by local planning authorities, or planning applicants, as a guide to identify which proposals should be referred to GLAAS for archaeological advice at both pre-application and decision-making stages:

Consult GLAAS on:

- ❖ All major planning applications over 0.5 hectares whether in an APA or not
- ❖ All Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping requests and Environmental Statements
- ❖ Any application supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment
- ❖ Minor planning applications in any APA (tiers 1 to 3)
- ❖ Domestic basement applications in APA tiers 1 and 2 only. Note: For boroughs as yet without APA tiers consult GLAAS on any domestic basement in an APA.
- ❖ Householder and equivalent-scale very minor applications in APA tier 1 only. Note: For boroughs as yet without APA tiers do not consult GLAAS on householder or equivalent applications unless within 50m of a scheduled monument.
- ❖ Proposed substantial demolition or major alterations to historic buildings
- ❖ Submission of details in relation to archaeological conditions
- ❖ Appeals on applications for which an archaeological issue has previously been identified

To consult GLAAS please email: e-glaas@historicengland.org.uk

Sources Consulted

Greater London Historic Environment Record

Primary Sources

Tithe Map of Stanwell Parish 1841

1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series: 1866, 1895, 1914, 1935, 1962, 1971

1:1,250 Ordnance Survey County Series: 1973, 1983, 1986-1990, 1992, 2003

Secondary Sources

CIfA (2020) Standard and Guidance for historic desk-based assessment.

Internet Sources

British Geological Society online viewer www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html

Framework Archaeology: Archaeology at Heathrow Terminal 5: Introduction | Archaeology at Heathrow Terminal 5 (framearch.co.uk)

Google Earth www.googleearth.co.uk

7. Figures



Key:

 Application Site

0100200300 m

Scale @A3: 1:15001



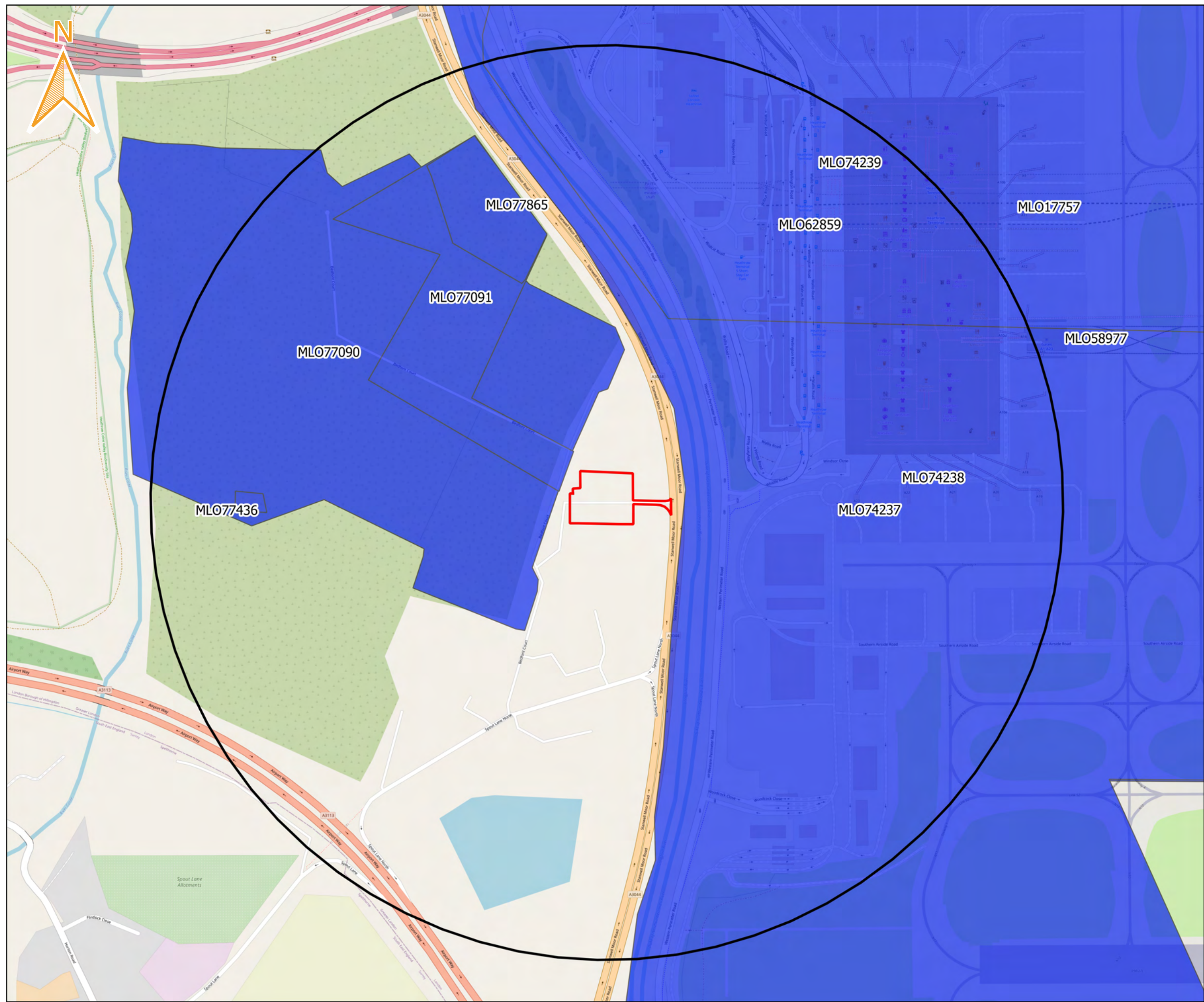
Green Corridor, Main Road Nurseries, Stanwell Moor Road, Heathrow, TW19 6BS

Figure 1

Location of Application Site



Project No.07187A | 16/7/2021 | Drawn By: AT



Key:

- Application Site
- Study Area
- Non-designated Heritage Asset (Point)
 - Prehistoric
- Non-designated Heritage Asset (Area)
 - Prehistoric

0 50 100 150 m

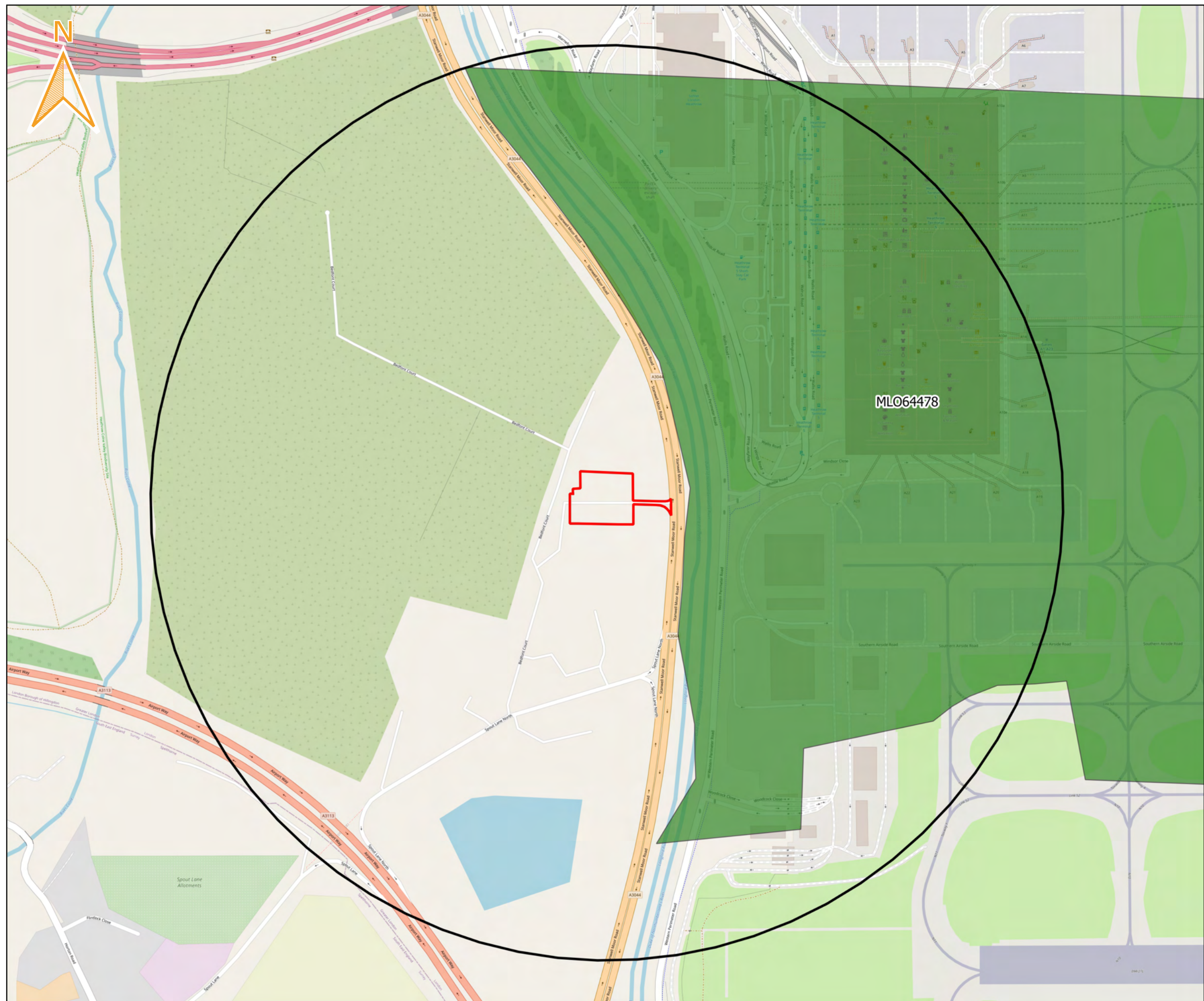
Scale @A3: 1:6501



Green Corridor, Main Road Nurseries, Stanwell Moor Road, Heathrow, TW19 6BS

Figure 2
Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 500m Study Area (Prehistoric and Roman)

Project No. 07187A | 16/7/2021 | Drawn By: AT



Key:

— Application Site

Study Area

Non-designated
Heritage Asset (Area)

Early Medieval/
Anglo-Saxon

0 50 100 150 m

Scale @A3: 1:6501

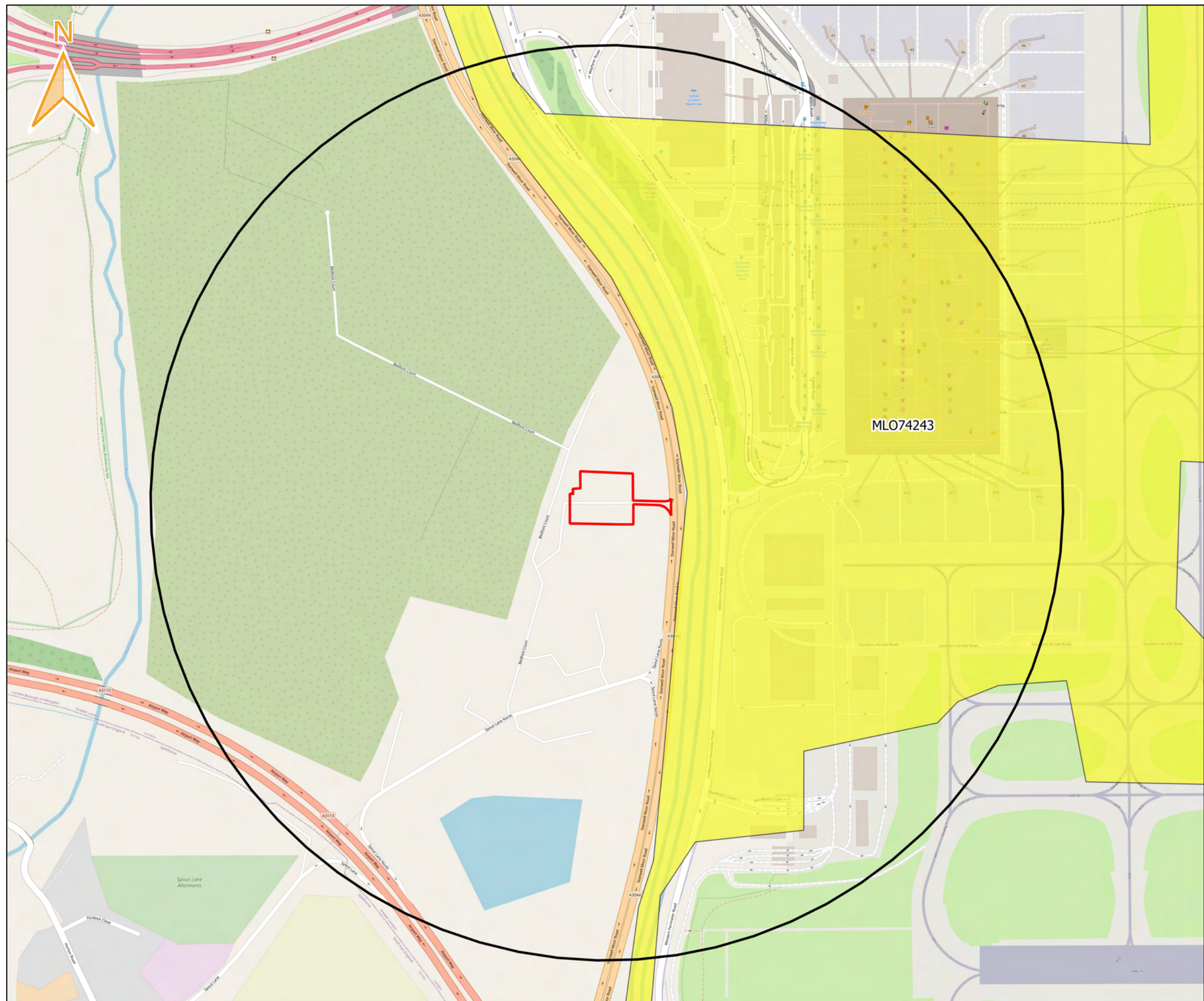


**Green Corridor, Main Road
Nurseries, Stanwell Moor
Road, Heathrow, TW19 6BS**

Figure 3

Non-designated
Heritage Assets within
the 500m Study Area
(Saxon/Early Medieval)





Key:

- Application Site
- Study Area
- Non-designated Heritage Asset (Area)
- Medieval

0 50 100 150 m

Scale @A3: 1:6501



Green Corridor, Main Road Nurseries, Stanwell Moor Road, Heathrow, TW19 6BS

Figure 4

Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 500m Study Area (Medieval)





Key:

Application Site

Study Area

Non-designated
Heritage Asset (Point)

Post Medieval

Unknown

Non-designated
Heritage Asset (Area)

Post Medieval

Modern

0 50 100 150 m

Scale @A3: 1:6501

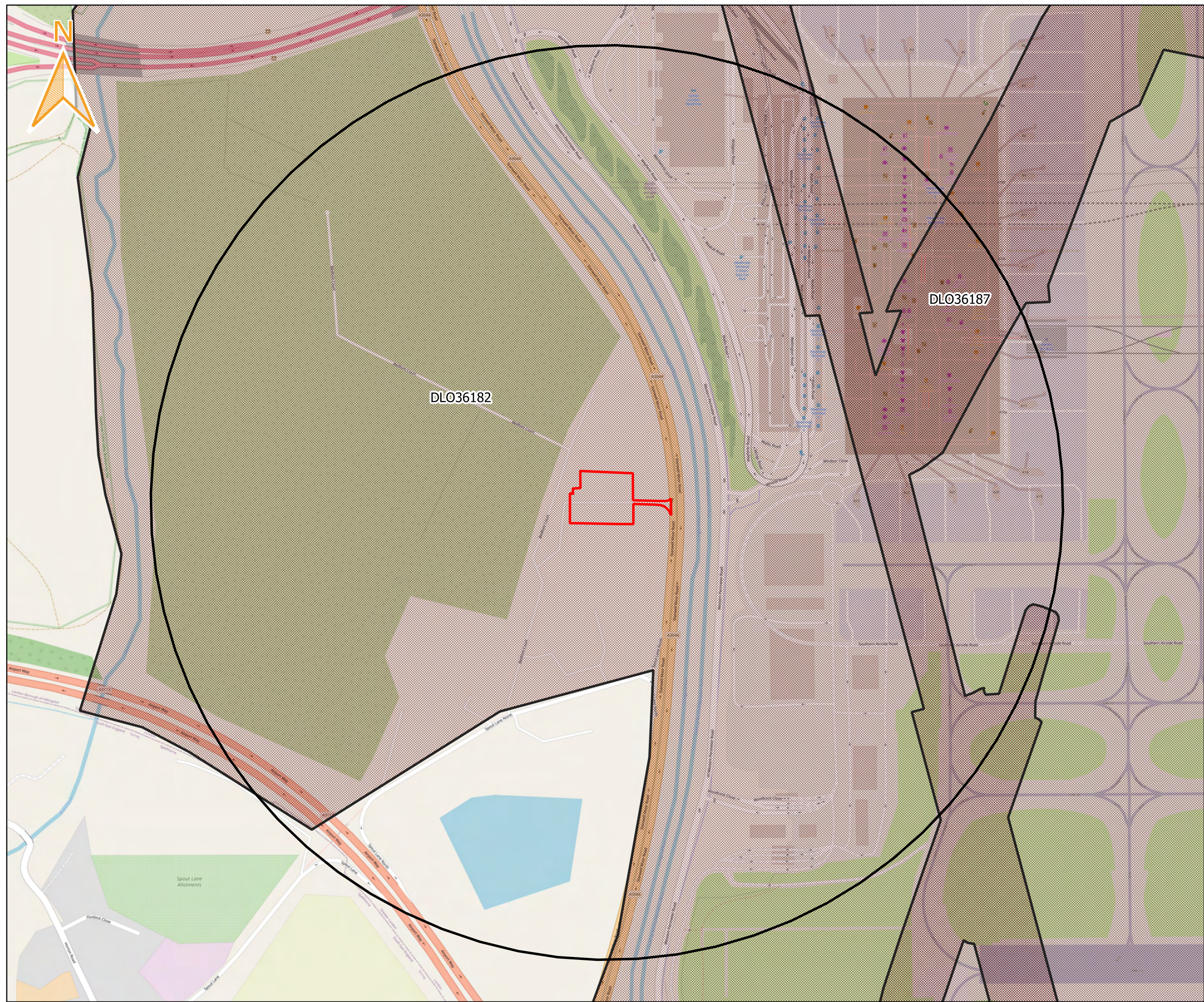


**Green Corridor, Main Road
Nurseries, Stanwell Moor
Road, Heathrow, TW19 6BS**

Figure 5

Non-designated
Heritage Assets within
the 500m Study Area
(Post Medieval , Modern
and-of Unknown period)





Key:

-  Application Site
-  Study Area
-  Archaeological Priority Area

0 50 100 150 m

Scale @A3: 1:6501

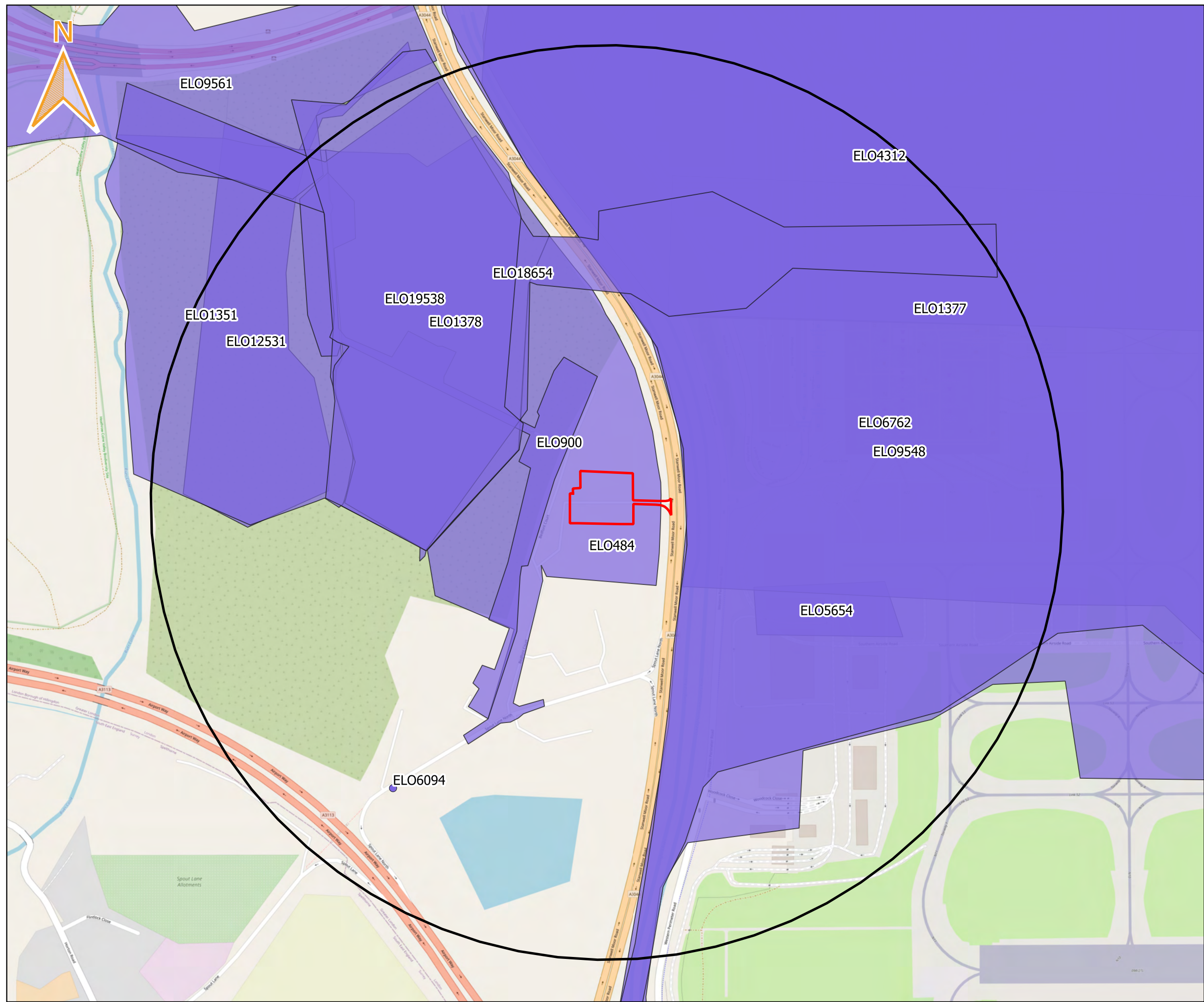


**Green Corridor, Main Road
Nurseries, Stanwell Moor
Road, Heathrow, TW19 6BS**

Figure 6

Archaeological Priority
Areas within the 500m
Study Area





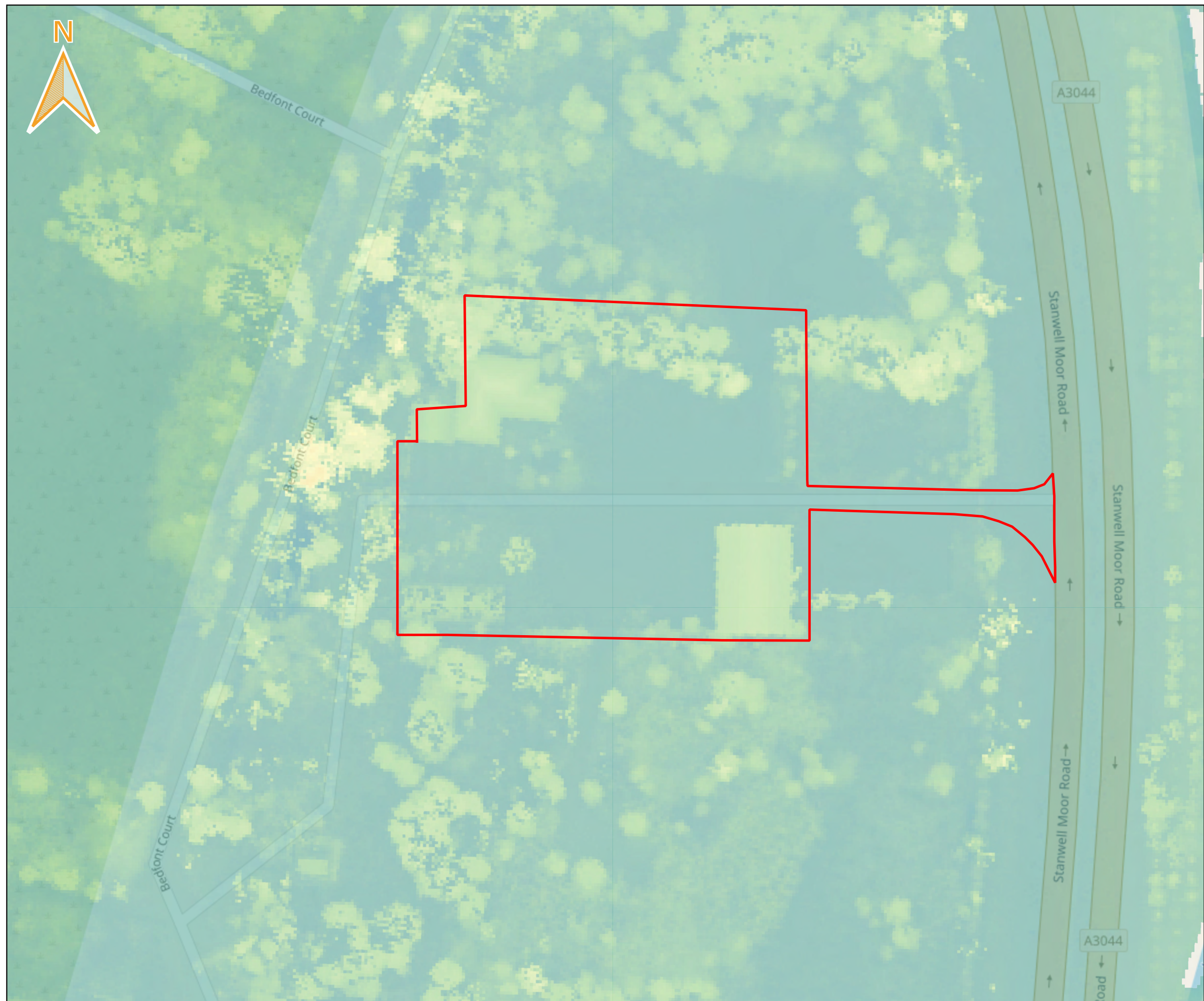
- Key:**
- Application Site
 - Study Area
 - Previous Archaeological Investigations (Point)
 - Previous Archaeological Investigations (Area)

0 50 100 150 m
Scale @A3: 1:6501



Green Corridor, Main Road Nurseries, Stanwell Moor Road, Heathrow, TW19 6BS

Figure 7
Previous Archaeological Investigations within the 500m Study Area



Key:

Application Site

Topographic Height m(AOD)

16.171

24.7135

33.256

41.7985

50.341

0 10 20 30 m

Scale @A3: 1:1001

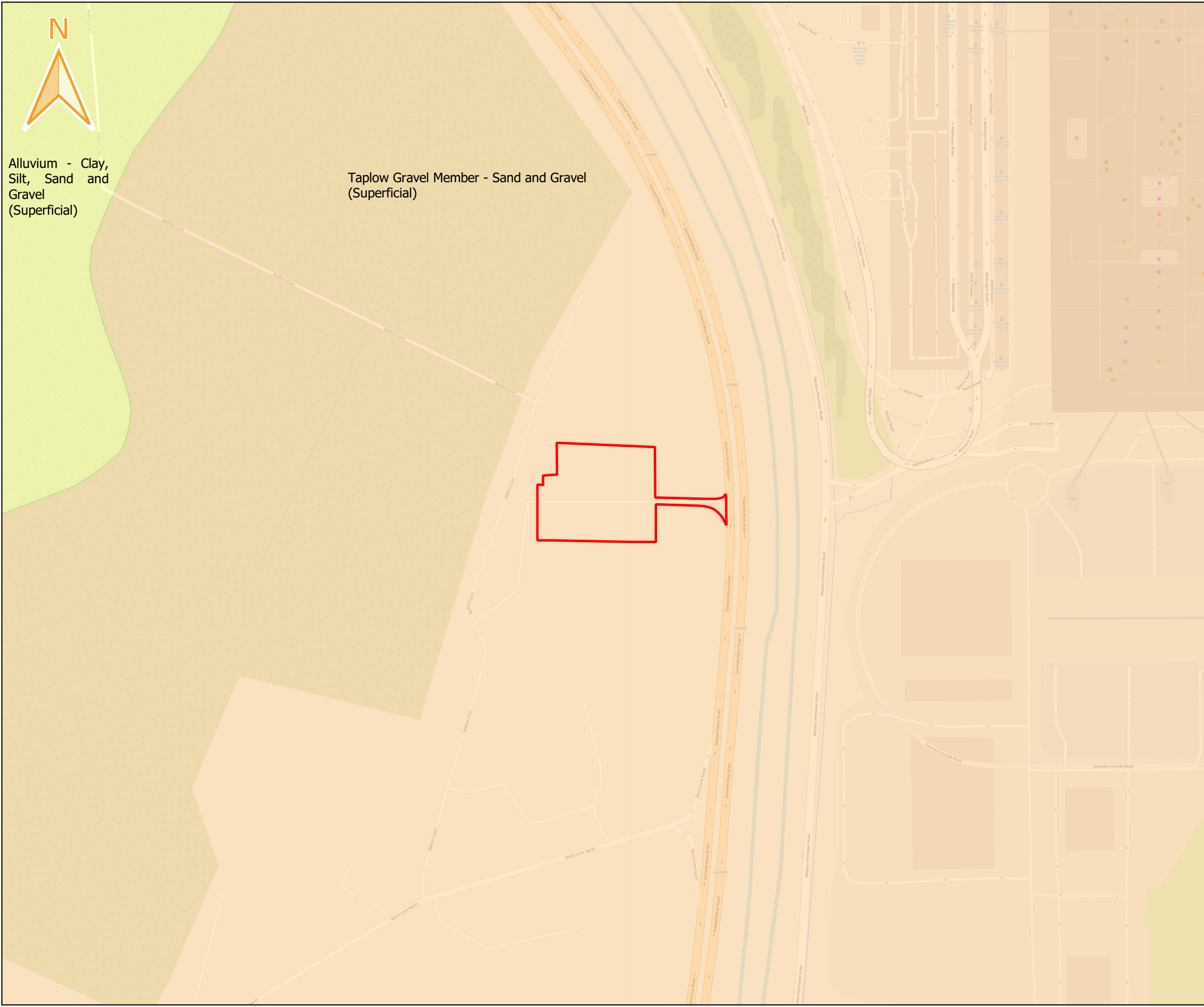


Green Corridor, Main Road Nurseries, Stanwell Moor Road, Heathrow, TW19 6BS

Figure 8

Topography of the Application Site





Key:

Application Site

0 25 50 75 m

Scale @A3: 1:3501

Green Corridor, Main Road Nurseries, Stanwell Moor Road, Heathrow, TW19 6BS

Figure 9

Geology of the Application Site

Project No.07187A | 16/7/2021 | Drawn By: AT

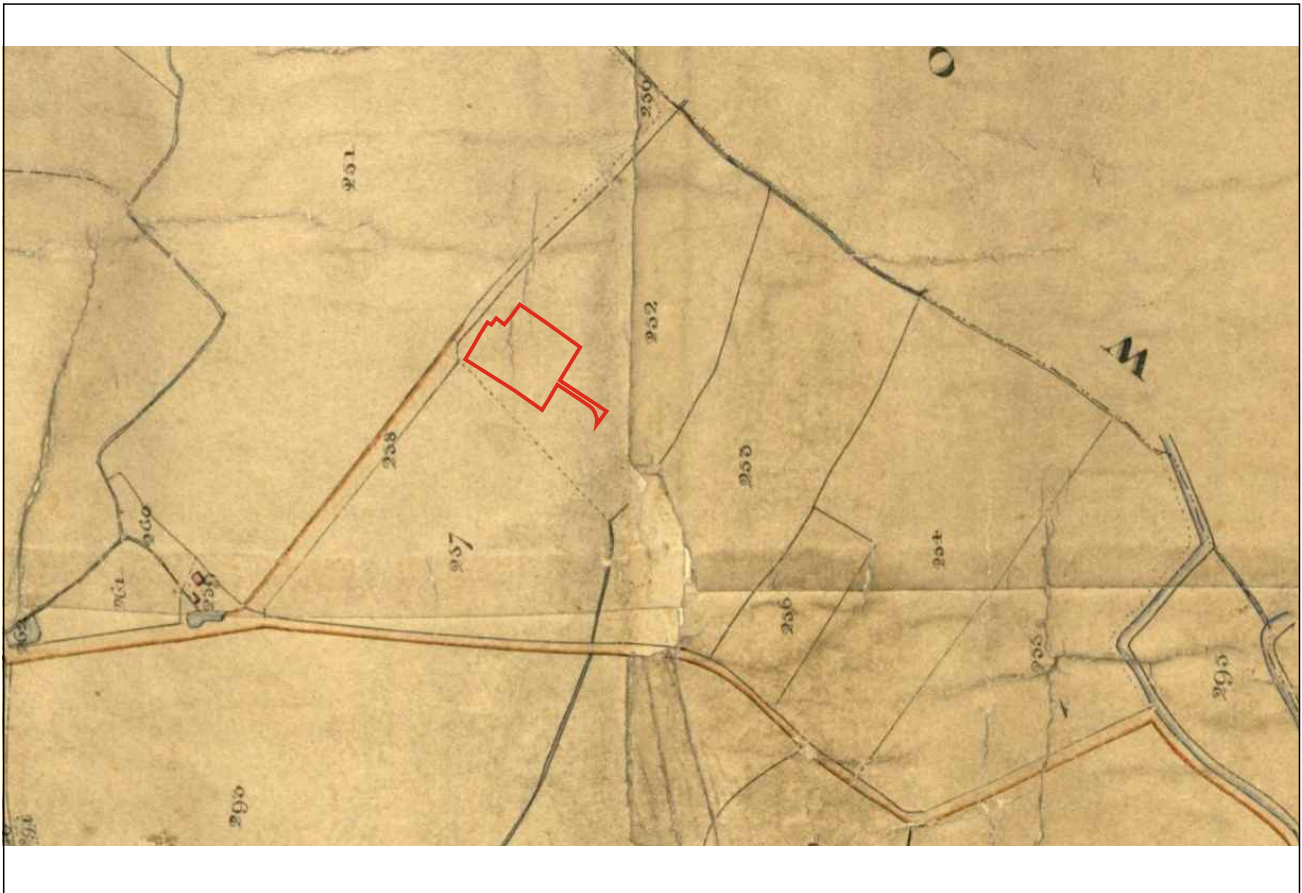


Figure 10: Plan of the Parish of Stanwell 1841



Figure 11: Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 1866



Figure 12: Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 1914



Figure 13: Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 1935

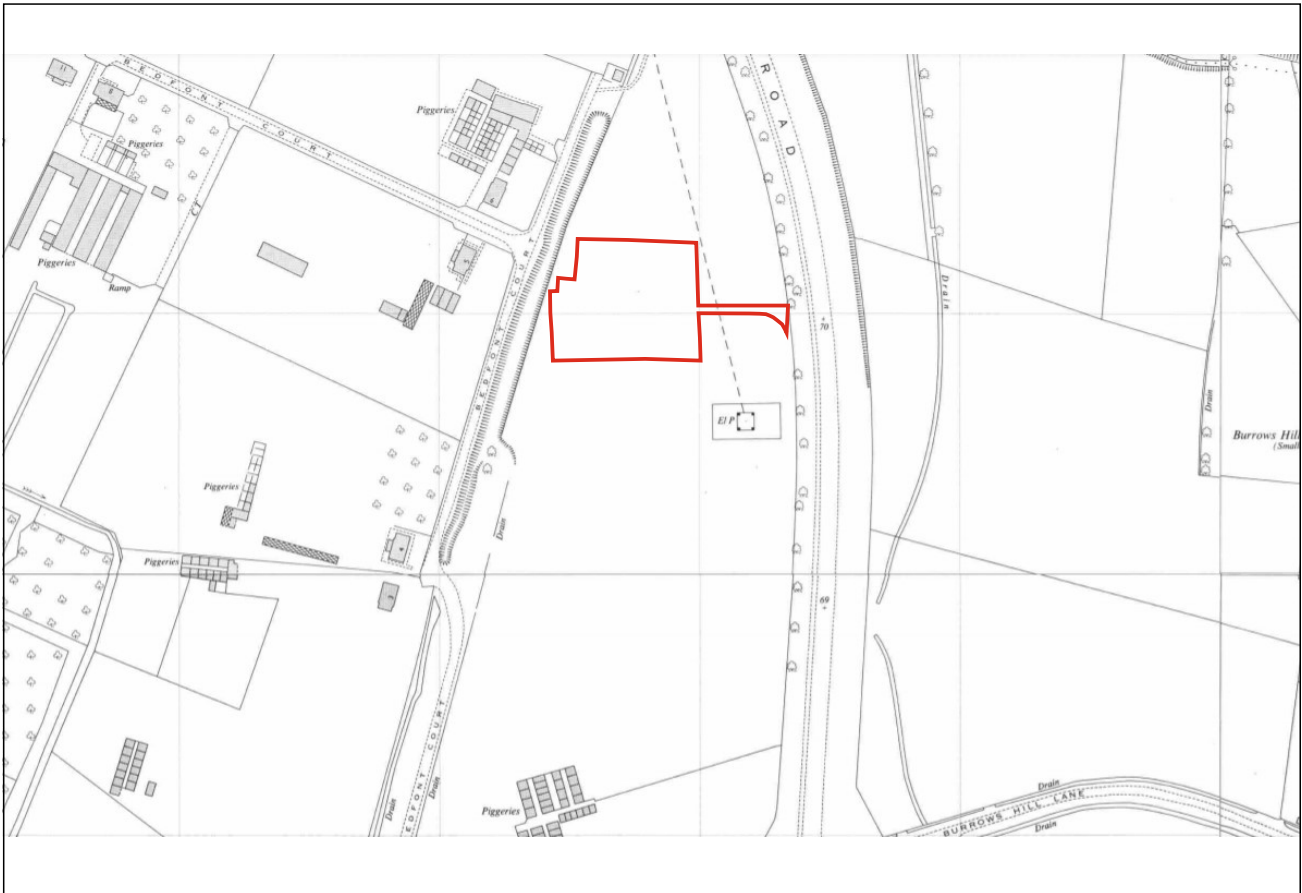


Figure 14: Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 1962

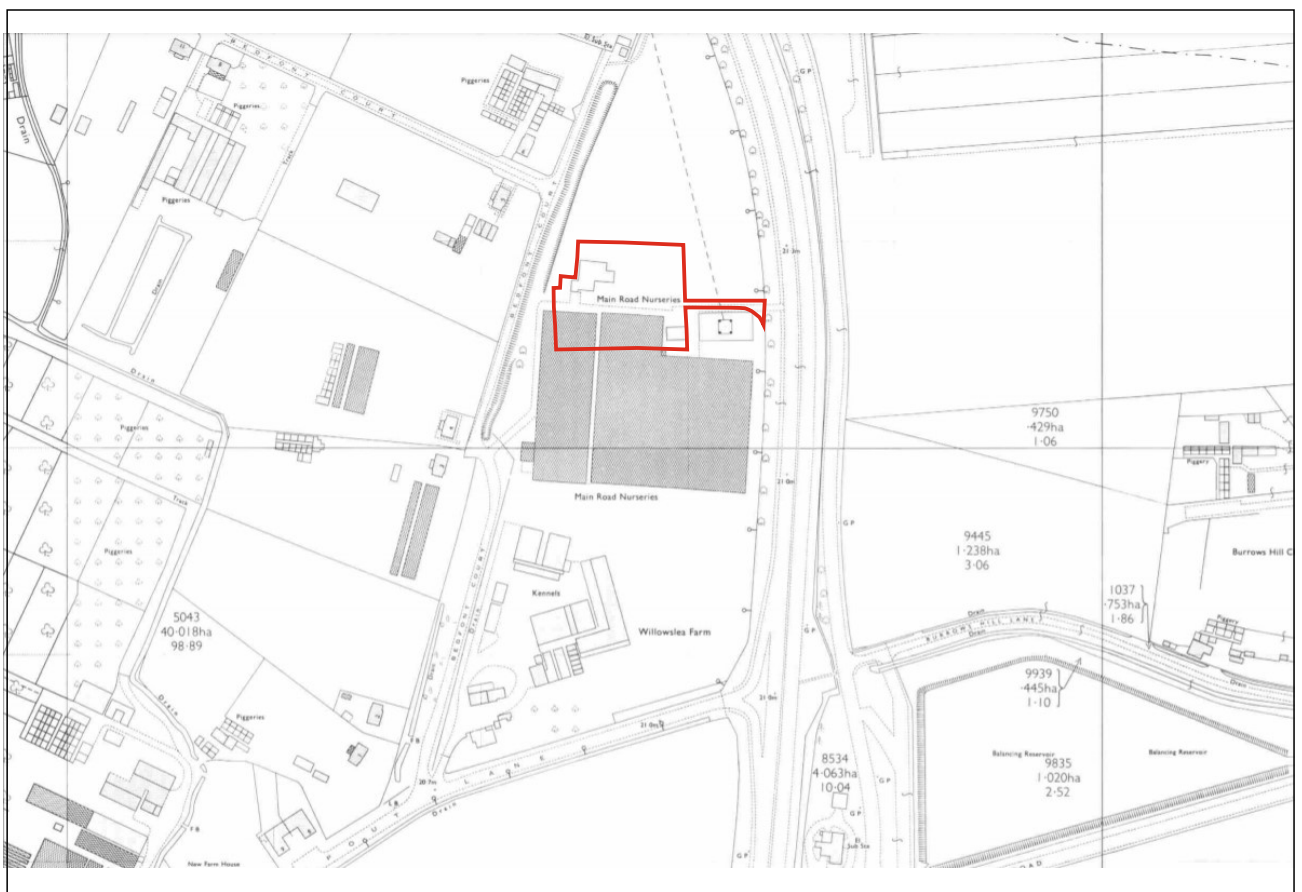


Figure 15: Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 1971

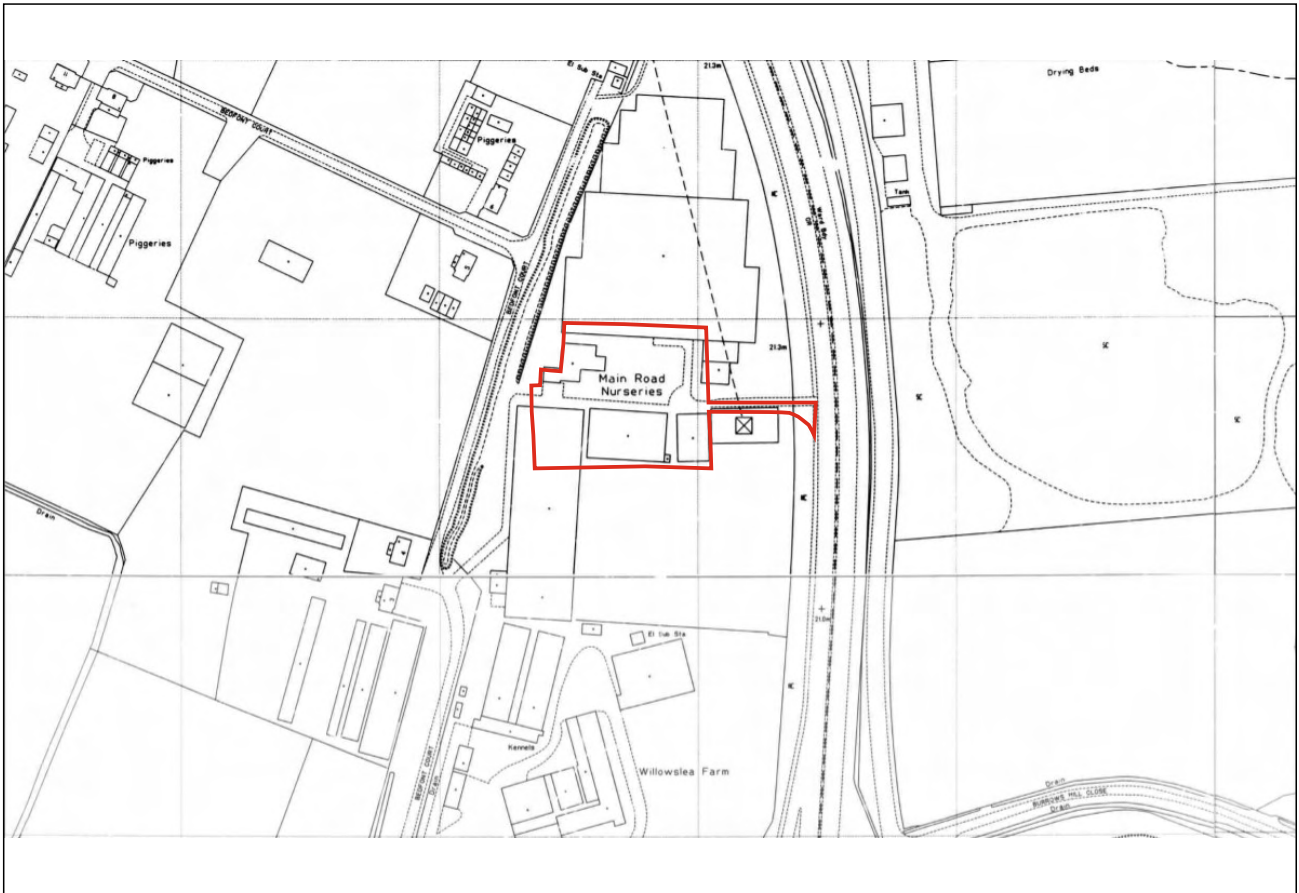


Figure 16: Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 1992

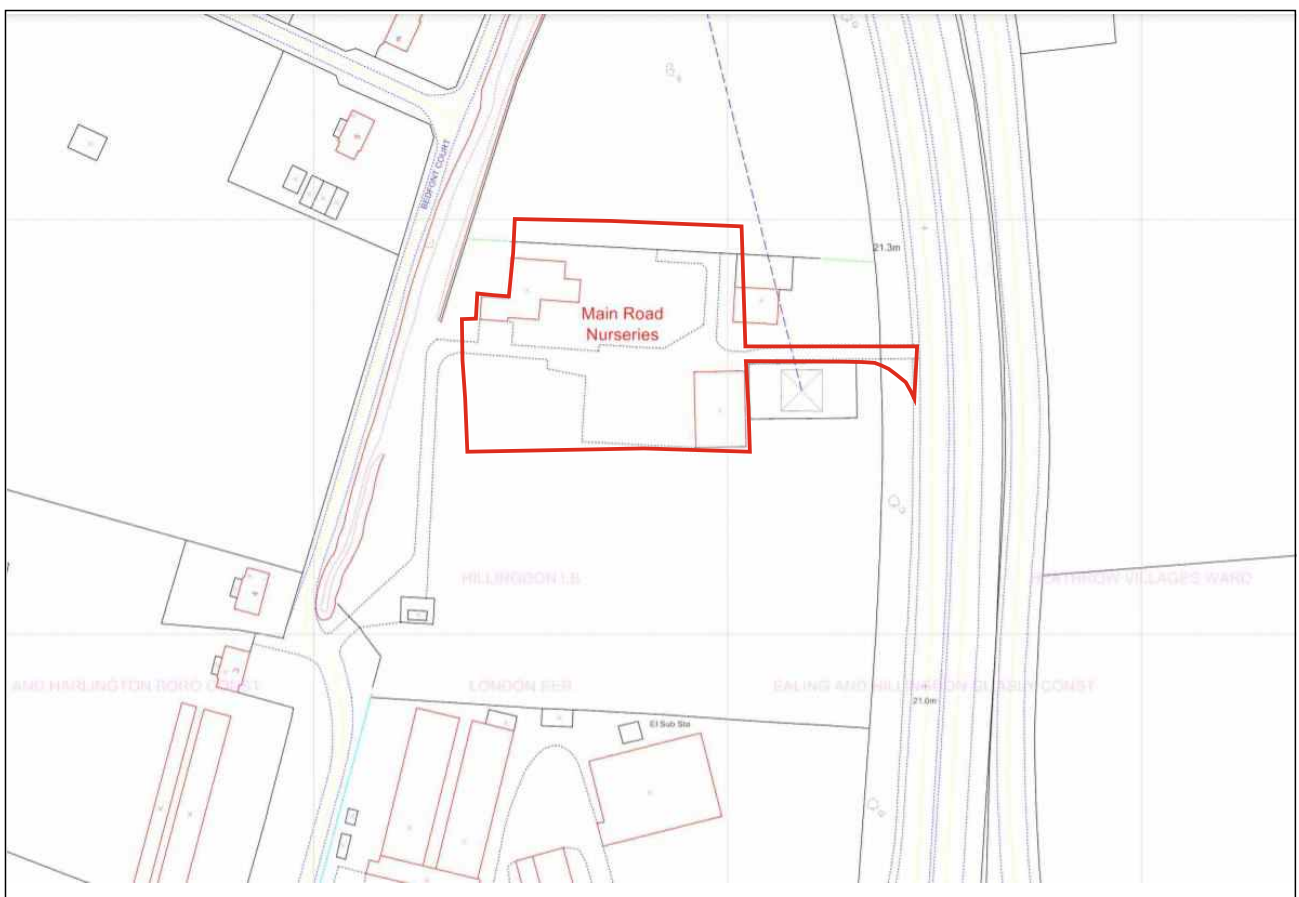


Figure 17: Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 2003



Figure 18: 2020. Satellite View of Application Site © Google Earth (April 2020).

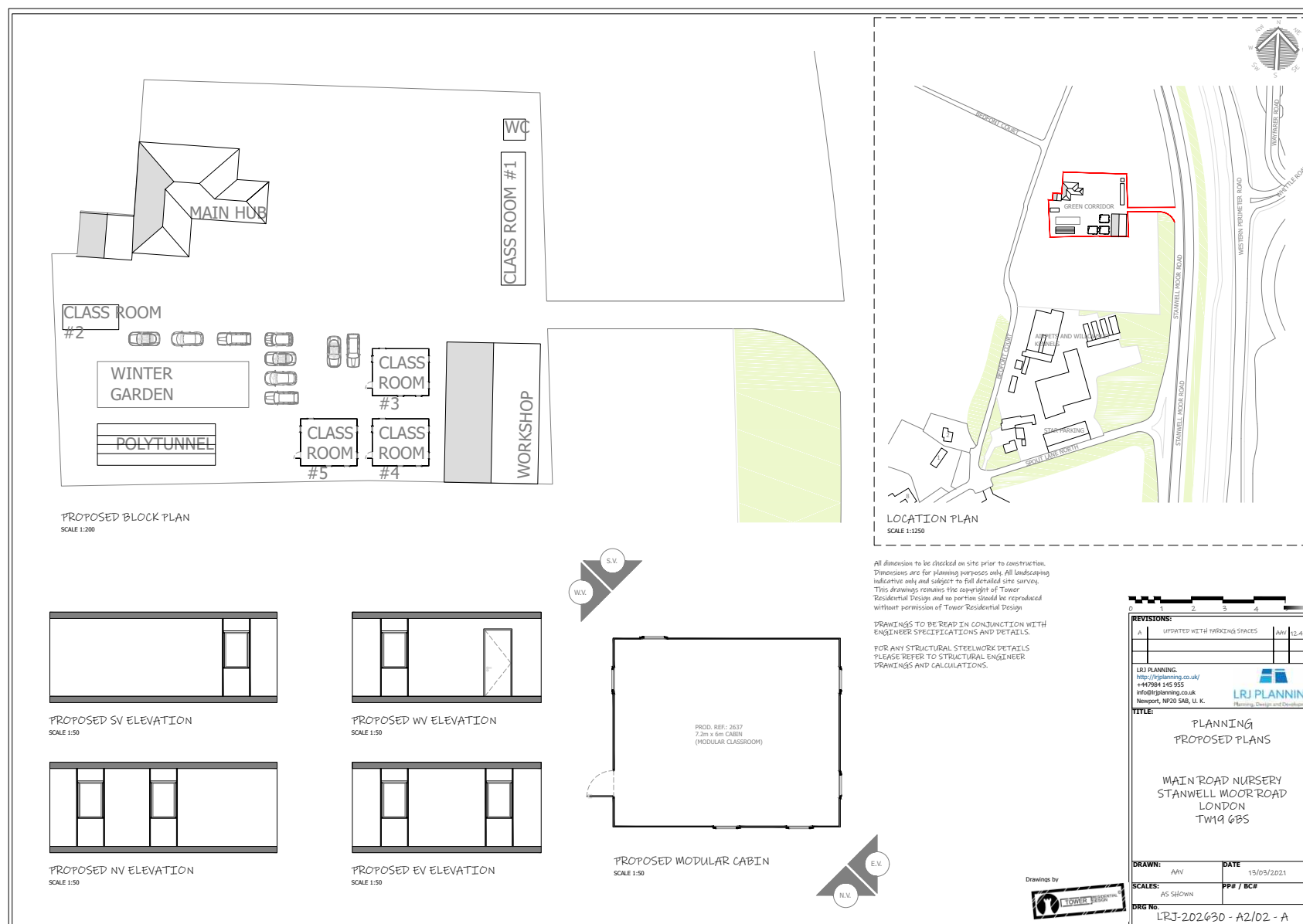


Figure 19: The Proposed Development

Appendix 1: GREATER LONDON HISTORIC ENVIROMENT RECORD TABLES

Table 1: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 500m Study Area

GLHER REF Number	Name	Summary	Finds	Period
MLO62859	Western Perimeter Road [Perry Oaks Sludge Works], Harmondsworth, Hillingdon {Mesolithic Pits}	A Mesolithic pit cluster was located at the Perry Oaks Sludge Works and Heathrow Airport Hillingdon during excavations between 1999 and 2005 by Framework Archaeology.	WORKED FLINT (Mesolithic); BURNT FLINT (Mesolithic)	Mesolithic
MLO77436	Bedfont Court [Mineral Extraction Site], Hillingdon {Mesolithic Postholes}	Mesolithic postholes were located at Bedfont Court during an evaluation in 2002-3 by Framework Archaeology.		Mesolithic
MLO77091	Bedfont Court, [Heathrow Airport - Stockpiling and Processing Area], Hillingdon {Neolithic - Bronze Age Paleochannel}	A palaeochannel and Neolithic pits were identified at Bedfont Court during an evaluation by Framework Archaeology in 2002-3.	FLAKE (Neolithic); SCRAPER (TOOL) (Neolithic)	Neolithic
MLO58977	Western Perimeter Road [Perry Oaks Sludge Works], Harmondsworth, Hillingdon {Neolithic - Bronze Age Paleochannel}	A Neolithic monumental landscape has been identified at Heathrow	POTTERY (Neolithic); FLAKE	Early Neolithic to Early

	Oaks Sludge Works - Heathrow Airport], Hillingdon {Neolithic Monumental Landscape}	Airport by a number of excavations. The area comprised a cursus monument, a horseshoe shaped enclosure and a scattering of pits and postholes, the latter of which was dispersed across the site.	(Neolithic); BLADE (Neolithic); BURIN (Neolithic); CORE (Neolithic); ANIMAL REMAINS (Neolithic)	Bronze Age
MLO74237	Western Perimeter Road, [Stanwell Cursus], Hillingdon, TW6 {Neolithic Cursus Monument}	The Neolithic Stanwell Cursus was identified over a period of investigations starting in the 1980's and continuing through to 1999. The earliest ritual structure was a timber post lined avenue of an early-middle Neolithic date, which was later replaced with a cursus monument with a central bank.	BURNT FLINT (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age); POTTERY (Neolithic); FLAKE (Neolithic); BLADE (Neolithic); BURIN (Neolithic); CORE (Neolithic); END SCRAPER (Neolithic); THUMB NAIL SCRAPER (Neolithic); SCRAPER (TOOL) (Neolithic); KNIFE (Neolithic); ANIM	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLO74238	Western Perimeter Road/Wess ex Road/Perry Oaks Drive [Heathrow Airport - Perry Oaks Sludge Works], Hillingdon, TW6 {Bronze	A large-scale middle Bronze Age settlement and field system has been identified at Heathrow Airport and the Perry Oaks Sludge Works through successive investigations. The most recent of which have uncovered six potential settlement sites	ARROWHEAD (Early Bronze Age); BOWL (Bronze Age); DRINKING VESSEL (Bronze Age); JAR (Bronze Age); THUMB NAIL SCRAPER (Bronze Age); BEAD (Early Bronze Age); QUERN (Bronze Age); HAMMERSTONE	Bronze Age

	Age settlement}		(Bronze Age); POLISHER (Bronze Age); SHARPENER (Bronze Age); POTTER	
MLO77865	Bedfont Court [Mineral Extraction Site], Hillingdon {Bronze Age settlement}	Bronze Age settlement site was located at Bedfont Court during an evaluation by Framework Archaeology between 2002-3.	BURNT FLINT (Bronze Age); CORE (Bronze Age); FLAKE (Bronze Age); POTTERY (Middle Bronze Age)	Bronze Age
MLO77090	Bedfont Court [Heathrow Airport - Stockpiling and Processing Area], Hillingdon {Bronze Age or Medieval Field System}	A Bronze Age or medieval field system was located at Bedfont Court during a number of phases of evaluation by Framework Archaeology in 2002-3.	FLAKE (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age); BURNT FLINT (Early Bronze Age to Medieval); ANIMAL REMAINS (Early Bronze Age to Medieval); POTTERY (Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age); CBM (Medieval to Post Medieval)	Early Bronze Age to Medieval
MLO77866	Bedfont Court [Mineral Extraction Site], Hillingdon {Iron Age wattle structure}	An Iron Age hurdle was located at Bedfont Court during an evaluation by Framework Archaeology in 2002-3.		Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age
MLO17757	Western Perimeter Road/Wess ex Road [Perry Oaks	An Iron Age settlement was located at Perry Oaks Sludge Works via successive investigations from the 1969 to 1999.	POTTERY (Iron Age); BURNT FLINT (Iron Age); ANIMAL REMAINS (Iron	Iron Age

	Sludge Works - Heathrow Airport], Hillingdon {Iron Age Settlement }	The initial settlement was further revealed in 1999 with the uncovering of 18 hut circles and associated enclosures near to a field system.	Age); LOOMWEIGHT (Iron Age); UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age); SLAG (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age)	
MLO74239	Western Perimeter Road [Heathrow Airport - Perry Oaks Sludge Works], Hillingdon, TW6 {Late Iron Age to Roman Farmstead}	A late Iron Age to Roman farmstead and associated features has been located at Perry Oaks Sludge Works by successive excavations on the site from 1969 to 1999. The site was found to comprise a number of buildings, some of which originated in the middle Iron Age	BROOCH (Late Iron Age to Roman); SPINDLE WHORL (Late Iron Age to Roman); POTTERY (Late Iron Age to Roman); ANIMAL REMAINS (Late Iron Age to Roman); SLING SHOT (Roman); KEY (LOCKING) (Roman); COIN (Roman); BEAD (Roman); HUMAN REMAINS (Roman); DAUB (Roman)	Late Iron Age to Roman
MLO64478	Western Perimeter Road [Heathrow Airport - Perry Oaks Sludge Works], Hillingdon {Medieval Hamlet}	The hamlet of Perry, or Perry Oaks, was first mentioned in 1337 and existed until 1949. Some references to the settlement of Southcote may actually have referred to Perry as the hamlet of Southcote existed from at least 1265 in the vicinity of Perry. The location of this settlement has been suggested by the results of a number of excavations which have identified a field system associated with an area of buildings taken to	POTTERY (Medieval); CBM (Medieval); DAUB (Medieval); VESSEL (Medieval); SLAG (Medieval); COIN (Medieval); JETTON (Medieval); OYSTER SHELL (Medieval); ANIMAL REMAINS (Medieval)	Early Medieval/ Dark Age to Modern

		indicate settlement of the site.		
MLO74243	Western Perimeter Road [Heathrow Airport - [Perry Oaks Sludge Works], Hillingdon {Post medieval activity}	Post Medieval activity is limited in the area of Heathrow Airport and Perry Oaks Sludge Works. Excavations in the 1990s on the site have shown ditches and field systems area present in small numbers on the site. A potential quarry was located on the site	POTTERY (Post Medieval); BRIDLE BIT (Post Medieval); CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) (Post Medieval); HOE (Post Medieval); KNIFE (Post Medieval); HORSESHOE (Post Medieval); MUSKET BALL (Post Medieval); SHEARS (Post Medieval); SICKLE (Post Medieval); UNIDENTIFIED OBJ	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLO77864	Bedfont Court [Proposed Mineral Extraction Site], Hillingdon {Post Medieval Enclosure}	Post medieval ditches and a path were located on Bedfont Court during an evaluation by Framework Archaeology in 2002-3.	CBM (Post Medieval)	Post Medieval
MLO72626	STANWELL MOOR RD (SPOUT ARCH)	Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all are of 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.		Post Medieval
MLO76063	Western Perimeter Road [Perry	The Perry Oakes Sludge Works is a 1934 construction which was		Modern

	Oaks Sludge Disposal Works], Hillingdon {1930's Sludge Works}	subjected to a photographic survey by Framework Archaeology in 2000.		
MLO76372	Stanwell Moor Road [Bedfont Court Estate], Hillingdon {1930's Council Housing Estate]	A 1930's interwar Council Housing Estate at Bedfont Court was recorded in 2003 by Framework Archaeology, by which time the estate comprised of 16 extant cottages, all built in one phase to one design, or mirror of. They were large detached buildings and		Modern
MLO59824	AIRPORT WAY	Complex of linear features (and rectangular enclosures 052410) visible on aerial photographs. Transferred from Surrey SMR following boundary changes effective from 1/4/94. Site now destroyed by gravel extraction		Unknown
MLO59828	AIRPORT WAY	Complex of rectangular enclosures (and linear features 052409) visible on aerial photographs. Transferred from Surrey SMR following boundary changes effective from 1/4/94. Site now destroyed by gravel extraction.		Unknown

Table 2: Previous Archaeological Investigations within the 500m Study Area

GLHER Ref Number	Previous Investigation	Type of Investigation
ELO12531	Stanwell Moor Road [Bedfont Court], Bedfont, Hillingdon: Watching Brief. No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.	Watching Brief
ELO1351	Bedfont Court, [Proposed Mineral Extraction Site], Hillingdon: Evaluation. The archaeology revealed consisted largely of isolated discreet features, such as; tree throws, pits, postholes, field system ditches and a possible postholes structure. The dating of the features was not conclusive but many of the ditches are thought to be related to Bronze Age and Medieval field systems identified at Heathrow Airport.	Watching brief; test pit; trial trench
ELO1377	Western Perimeter Road, [Perry Oaks Sludge Works], Hillingdon: Excavation. An excavation took place at the Perry Oaks Sludge Works, Heathrow in 1998 by Framework Archaeology. The site revealed a significant amount of archaeology spanning the Palaeolithic to the Post Medieval period.	Excavation
ELO1378	Bedfont Court, [Heathrow Airport - Stockpiling and Processing Area], Hillingdon: Evaluation. The archaeological features consisted mainly of tree-throws, pits and post-holes, field system ditches and a possible post hole structure. Dating of the features is not conclusive, but many of the ditches are likely to be continuations of the Bronze Age and medieval/Post-medieval field systems identified in excavations and evaluations elsewhere in the Heathrow Terminal 5 Area. A palaeochannel was identified in the northern half of the site. The geological deposits were Pleistocene gravels and alluvium.	Trial Trench
ELO4312	Western Perimeter Road, [Heathrow Airport - Perry Oaks Sludge Works], Hillingdon, TW6: Excavation. The site uncovered a semi-formalised Neolithic monumental avenue which was cut by a cursus monument or a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date.	Open Area Excavation

	A settlement was present near to the cursus monument in the middle to late Bronze Age and contained an enclosed field system and associated droveways. Limited evidence in the form of ditches, pits and waterholes, was present for the Roman period.	
ELO484	Bedfont Court, [Heathrow Airport - T5 Workers Accommodation], Hillingdon: Evaluation. The archaeological features uncovered consisted largely of tree-throws, pits and post-holes, field system ditches and a small possible rectilinear structure. Dating of the features was not conclusive, but the ditches may be continuations of the Bronze Age and medieval/Post Medieval field systems identified on the adjacent gravel terrace within the main Terminal Five site, further to the east. One pit, which formed part of a complex of features, contained possible later Neolithic flint artefacts and several other similar artefacts were recovered as a residual component of later features. These features were sealed by post-Roman alluvium and they were above the natural brickearth/alluvial deposits.	Trial Trench
ELO5654	Burrow Hill Lane [Heathrow Airport], Hillingdon, TW6: Evaluation. An evaluation was carried out at Burrow Hill Lane at Heathrow Airport in 1993 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. The natural gravel was overlain by areas of brickearth, ploughsoil and topsoil. The east and west ditches of the Stanwell Cursus, a Neolithic monument, were found cutting through what is interpreted as a henge monument. Numerous medieval, post-medieval and undated ditches and pits were recorded	Trial Trench
ELO567	Western Perimeter Road, [Perry Oaks Disposal Works], Hillingdon: Photographic Survey	Photographic Survey
ELO6762	Western Perimeter Road [Perry Oaks Sludge Works - Heathrow Airport], Hillingdon: Excavation. 47 individual blocks of land covering a total area of 55.49 ha were excavated, revealing multi-period landscapes covering a date range from the Mesolithic to the postmedieval	Excavation

	period. The report outlines the sequence of human habitation of the Heathrow landscape, making a comparison with the previous fieldwork at Perry Oaks and sites in the wider region.	
ELO900	Stanwell Moor Road [Bedfont Court Estate], Hillingdon: Building Recording	Building Survey
ELO9548	Western Perimeter Road, [Heathrow Terminal 5], Hillingdon, TW6: Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment
ELO9561	M25 Spur Road and M4 Junctions 3 to 4b, [Heathrow Airport-Terminal 5], Hillingdon: Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment
ELO18654	Station Road to Stanwell Moor Road [Western Rail Link to Heathrow] London Borough of Hillingdon: Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment
ELO19538	Grand Union Canal to Perimeter Road [Western Rail Link to Heathrow] Hillingdon Greater London: Evaluation	Geotechnical Test Pit; Trial Trench; Test Pit
ELO6094	STANWELL MOOR. No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.	Watching Brief