

Report



Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording 382 Bath Road, Heathrow, London

Report by: Sacha O'Connor BA (Hons)

Issued by: Callum Allsop MCIfA FSA(Scot)

Date: 05th December 2022

Submitted to:

Prepared by:

Masonwood Design Ltd

RSK ADAS Limited

12 Brookside Avenue, Wraysbury,

11D Park House

Staines-upon-Thames, London

Milton Park, Abingdon

TW19 5HB

OX14 4RS

Tel. no: 0207 118 5040

Tel. no: 01235 355630



Quality Assurance

ADAS Contract Code		ADAS Project Code		Document No.	Date Issued
1051990		ART69105-1177		01 (00)	06.12.2022
NGR	Site Code	Planning Permission Ref.		Museum Accession No.	OASIS Reference No.
TQ 05963 76993	TBC	76608/APP/2022/197		TBC	TBC
Author		Technical Reviewer		Approved	
					
Sacha O'Connor BA PCIfA		Callum Allsop MCIfA FSA(Scot)		Callum Allsop MCIfA FSA(Scot)	



Disclaimer

Copyright RSK ADAS Ltd. All rights reserved.

RSK ADAS Ltd (ADAS) has prepared this report for the sole use of the client, showing reasonable skill and care, for the intended purposes as stated in the agreement under which this work was completed. The report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express agreement of the client and ADAS. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report.

Where any data supplied by the client or from other sources have been used, it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility can be accepted by ADAS for inaccuracies in the data supplied by any other party. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on the assumption that all relevant information has been supplied by those bodies from whom it was requested.

No part of this report may be copied or duplicated without the express permission of ADAS and the party for whom it was prepared.

Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK ADAS Ltd.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment
00	06.12.2022	Initial Draft

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Site Location, Description of the Development and Geology	2
	<i>Site Location</i>	2
	<i>Description of the Development</i>	2
	<i>Geology</i>	2
3	Planning Background	2
4	Archaeological and Historical Background	3
5	Aims and Objectives of the Project	5
6	Methodology	6
7	Procedure for Unexpectedly Complex Discovery	9
8	Monitoring Arrangements	10
9	Post Fieldwork Analysis, Archive Deposition and Publication	10
10	Other Matters	12
	<i>Communication</i>	12
	<i>Copyright</i>	13
	<i>Insurance</i>	13
	<i>Staff and Timetable</i>	13
	<i>Health and Safety</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
	<i>Public Engagement, Participation and Benefit</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
	<i>Staff Training and CPD</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
	<i>Contacts</i>	14
11	Bibliography	i
	<i>UK Legislation</i>	ii

Appendix A: Archaeological Standards and Guidelines	iii
Appendix B: Designated Heritage Assets within Study Area	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix C: HER Heritage Assets within Study Area	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix D: Scheduled Monument Consent	Error! Bookmark not defined.

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Proposed Development

Figure 2: Designated Assets/ non designated assets or cable route etc.

Figure 3: Client Plan

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by RSK ADAS Ltd for archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks at 382 Bath Road, Heathrow, Greater London, UB7 0DH as shown on Figure 1.
- 1.2 RSK ADAS Ltd were instructed to prepare this WSI by Masonwood Design Ltd to carry out archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the demolition of the existing building and construction of four residential dwellings. Archaeological monitoring and recording that is recommended for the development will be covered by this WSI. Any archaeological remains identified during the archaeological monitoring will be assessed and recorded.
- 1.3 It is understood that the proposed development has been granted planning permission (Application Ref: 76608-APP/2022/197) and that a condition for archaeological mitigation has been placed on the application (Condition 7).
- 1.4 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA, 2020), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage, 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England, 2015), the ADAS Technical Manual (ADAS, 2019) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix A.

2 Site Location, Description of the Development and Geology

Site Location

- 2.1 The proposed development (Hereafter, 'the Site') is situated at 382 Bath Road, in between Pinglestone Close and Hatch Lane, to the north of Heathrow Airport, London (NGR TQ 05963 76993), as shown on Figure 1.
- 2.2 The ground level of the Site is flat, sitting at 25 m above ordnance Datum (aoD).

Description of the Development

- 2.3 The proposed works will consist firstly of the demolition of a disused residential dwelling and removal of associated debris, and secondly, the construction of four residential dwellings.

Geology

- 2.4 The underlying bedrock geology consists of clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation. This is overlain by sand and gravel of the Taplow Member (BGS, 2022).
- 2.5 The overlying soils of the Site are recorded as loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (LandIS, 2022).
- 2.6 The closest borehole data is situated approximately 250 m to the southwest (Borehole Ref TQ07NE356), it records made ground down to a depth of 0.40 m below ground level (bgl), firm grey clay to 0.70 m bgl, very dense coarse to fine gravel with a little sand to 2.50 m bgl, very dense coarse to fine gravel with a little brown sand to 5.00 m bgl, stiff silty brown clay with numerous fine gravel sized stones and pockets of light brown sand to 5.40 m bgl, finally stiff fissured London Clay was recorded to the base of the borehole at 7.00 m bgl (BGS, 2022). This correlates with the bedrock and superficial deposits that are predicted under the Site, as recorded by BGS.

3 Planning Background

- 3.1 This WSI has been prepared in response to comments issued by the Local Authority in the Planning Decision Notice (Planning Ref: 76608/APP/2022/197) regarding the proposed development.
- 3.2 In September 2022 a Planning Decision Notice (Planning Ref: 76608/APP/2022/197) was issued by Hillingdon Council which granted permission for the demolition of the current building on the site and the construction of four residential dwellings, under the following conditions which pertain to the historic environment:

"7 No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in writing. For land that is

included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance, research objectives and:

A. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

B. Where appropriate, details of a programme of delivering related positive public benefits

C. The programme for post investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

Reason: To safeguard the sites archaeological interest in line paragraph 205 of the NPPF and Policy DMHB 7 of the Hillingdon Local Plan Part 2 (2020)."

3.3 This WSI for archaeological monitoring and recording is designed following consultation with Mr Sandy Kidd, Team Leader of the Greater London Archaeology Advice Service, (*pers comm* dated: 29/11/2022) and will address the Client's archaeological obligations to the treatment of the historic environment, and to ensure that all impacts on the historic environment resource are mitigated or avoided.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 A search was made of online sources, the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER, 2022) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE, 2022) for known heritage assets. All designated heritage assets are referred to in the text by their Historic England and/or HER reference numbers. The heritage assets recorded by the HER within the 500 m Study Area are referenced by their HER number. The results of this search outlined below.

Summary of Archaeological and Historical Background

4.2 A search of Heritage Gateway, Historic England, the GLHER, and Slough Council record no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I, II* or II Listed Buildings, Designated Wrecks, Designated Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the 500 m Study Area.

4.3 The southern limits of Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area lie 370 m to the north of the development area. This conservation area is characterised by medieval (1066 CE – 1539 CE) and post-medieval (1540 CE – 1799 CE) buildings that are located in the village, these lie outside the Study Area.

4.4 There are no heritage assets recorded by the HER within the boundaries of the development area.

4.5 There are 19 heritage assets recorded by the HER within the 500 m study area, as shown in Figure 2.

4.6 The earliest non-designated archaeological activity within the study area is a Mesolithic (8000 BCE - 4000 BCE) pit (MLO66120) discovered underneath the Staff West Carpark of Heathrow Airport, c. 45 m to the south of the Site. A Neolithic (4000 BCE – 2400 BCE) ditch (MLO76056) was discovered during the Ivor South Sewage Treatment Works c. 375 m to the north of the development area at Tarmac Way along with medieval ditches dating to the 12th – 13th century CE (MLO76926) and undated gullies (MLO76927).

4.7 Two findspots of prehistoric flint and pottery have been recorded on the HER, with the first (MLO2679) being recovered from a field to the north of Bath Road, c. 320 m to the northeast of the development. This find comprised of an unspecified flint and six sherds of pottery with black grit. The second findspot (MLO2680) consisted of calcined flint and unspecified pottery at Hatch Lane, c. 345 m to the north of the development area.

4.8 The development of Heathrow Airport immediately south of the Study Area has necessitated frequent archaeological investigation. This has led to the discovery of a large-scale Bronze Age (2400 BCE – 700 BCE) settlement (MLO74238) and subsequent Early Iron Age (700BCE – 43 CE) (MLO64492, MLO17757) to Romano-British (43 CE – 410 CE) (MLO74239) settlement which is known to have existed underneath Heathrow Airport and the Perry Oaks Sludge Works c. 200 m to the south of the development area. Medieval field systems (MLO66122) were identified during a watching brief in 1994 underneath the airport c. 60 m south of the development area, whilst a post medieval ditch, water channel (MLO64494) and prehistoric pit (MLO64493) were identified during an evaluation underneath Heathrow c. 190 m to the southwest of the development area.

4.9 Under the current Combined Operations Centre Heathrow c. 440 m to the east of the development area several features were identified during an archaeological evaluation, this included a shallow hollow containing early Iron Age pottery (MLO58521), post-medieval plough marks (MLO58560), post-medieval quarry (MLO58563) and an undated pit (MLO58512).

4.10 A 19th – 20th century orchard (MLO66123) was discovered at Northolt Road c. 190 m to the southwest of the development area during an excavation for the Heathrow Airport Staff West Carpark, and a Georgian (1714 CE – 1837 CE) beam slot (MLO68118) was discovered during an evaluation at The Grove on Bath Road, c. 460 m to the east of the development area.

Summary of Previous Archaeological Events

4.11 There are no archaeological events recorded by the HER within the development area.

4.12 Within the 500 m study area there are 17 archaeological events recorded by the HER, as shown in Figure 3. The closest of these was a trial trench (ELO2793) excavated by the Museum of London in 1998 on the adjacent plot to the west of the Site, however no archaeological deposits were identified. Aside from this, a watching brief (ELO560) was conducted for the sewage works c. 250 m to the north of the Site, the rest of the desk-based assessments and archaeological evaluations/watching briefs within the 500 m study area centre around the development of Heathrow Airport to the south and west of the Site (ELO516, ELO1367, ELO9588, ELO1364, ELO2734, ELO3664, ELO4161, ELO4273, ELO5215, ELO8704, ELO11461, ELO14037, ELO15272).

5 Conclusion

4.13 The HER records suggest the landscape surrounding the development area has undergone substantial habitation and land use in the past, from the Mesolithic until the present day. The large Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlement which has been uncovered by archaeological investigations to the south of the Site is particularly significant, as the understanding of transition periods forms one of the research framework objectives (TC2) of the Greater London Research Framework (GLRF, 2022). The presence of medieval habitation is also of some importance; however, it would appear the main foci of activity for this period is located further north, outside of the study area.

4.14 Based on the above there is likely to be a moderate potential for Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British, Medieval, and Post-medieval assets, and a low potential for other periods of prehistory and the Early Medieval period.

6 Aims and Objectives of the Project

5.1 The general aims of the archaeological monitoring and recording are:

- to ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during ground works associated with the development are identified, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard
- to ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard
- to inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains identified.

5.2 The specific aims of the project will be to:

- identify and record any unknown buried archaeological remains, artefacts or earthworks discovered during the works

- 5.3 The fieldwork takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of the regional frameworks set out in the Greater London Research Framework
- 5.4 The results will be reported as appropriate (see Section 9 below).

7 Methodology

- 6.1 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Code of Conduct (2022) and the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020a) issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) form a requirement of this WSI.
- 6.2 As outlined in the written brief provided by the GLAAS, archaeological monitoring will cover all groundworks associated with the development, including below ground works for the demolition of the existing building, foundation trenches for the new buildings, and associated services (HE Reference, 208129).
- 6.3 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork ADAS will contact the accepting museum to obtain a site code and museum accession number for the project.
- 6.4 The Construction Contractors, the landowner and all other relevant third parties will be notified by the commissioning organisation of the need for the archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken.
- 6.5 The Construction Contractors will allow the archaeologist conducting the archaeological monitoring and recording access to their works for the purpose of recording archaeological remains. In some circumstances, if important archaeological remains are found, works may have to cease while archaeological recording/sampling is completed. All works will be undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's (2020a) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*.
- 6.6 Excavation will be by hand or by a mechanical excavator fitted with a wide blade (ditching bucket or similar) with no teeth unless obstructions make this impractical. The mechanical excavator will be used only for the removal of non-archaeologically significant material. Machining should stop at the first archaeological horizon. All archaeological material will be excavated by hand.
- 6.7 The site archaeologist will examine all exposed surfaces, cleaning as required.
- 6.8 The location of the area of the works shall be identified on a site plan that has been related to the OS National Grid. North shall be clearly indicated. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and recorded in plan at an appropriate scale.
- 6.9 The various types of features and deposits revealed following the removal of non-significant overburden will be subject to the following sampling levels.
- 6.10 Any deposits relating to domestic/industrial activity (post holes, hearths, floor surfaces/floor make up deposits) will be sampled to a degree that is sufficient to characterise them and achieve

the objectives of the archaeological monitoring. Where appropriate, excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for their subsequent protection or through the opportunity for better excavation under the conditions pertaining to investigation of a larger area.

- 6.11 Discrete features will be subject to the following sampling levels. Pits will require a minimum of a 50% sample of the deposits from each feature. Linear features (e.g. ditches/gullies, paths/tracks) will require a minimum of a 10% sample or 1m wide section of these deposits from each feature and all terminals, junctions and relationships will be investigated.
- 6.12 There may be cases when individual features do not merit these sampling levels. Any sampling variation would be agreed following discussion with the Greater London Archaeological Advice Service.
- 6.13 The development of an appropriate environmental sampling strategy will depend upon the survival and condition of the deposits identified. The Local Authority Archaeologist will be consulted for site-specific guidance at the earliest possible opportunity. In general terms, should any archaeological deposits be identified which merit environmental sampling it is anticipated that the following strategies will be followed:
 - *Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate, well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (English Heritage, 2011).*
 - *The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 40-60 litres in volume will be taken for processing by flotation. All samples will be floated on a 250-300µm mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5-1mm mesh. The heavy residues will be scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slags.*
- 6.14 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with appropriate specialists, the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science and with the Local Authority Archaeologist (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.

Recording Systems

- 6.15 Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separated matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the investigation.

6.16 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in Greater London. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues and photo record sheets will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of a computerised database.

6.17 Plans of each area showing the extent of the area (tied to Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on a 1:2,500 plan), should be produced which also show the extent of all stratigraphic units, and appropriate details within stratigraphic units. Overall site plans should be drawn at 1:100. Plans of archaeological features should be drawn at 1:20. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the complexity of the feature.

6.18 All archaeological plans and sections will be produced in either digital form or in a format that will be scanned and will include context numbers and Ordnance Datum (OD) spot heights for all principal strata and features.

6.19 A digital photographic record of the project is required, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location and direction of shot.

6.20 Artefacts from overlying layers and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained, unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained, following consultation with Historic England and the Local Authority Archaeologist.

6.21 All artefacts and ecofacts identified during the monitoring will be handled according to the requirements of the local museum.

6.22 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the CfA and the Institute of Conservation (ICON) guidelines (CfA, 2020; ICON, 2020). They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the appropriate CfA and ICON guidelines (See Appendix A).

Archaeological Contractor

6.23 The field team deployed by ADAS will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff in supervisory positions should be members, at the appropriate level, of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIIfA).

8 Procedure for Unexpectedly Complex Discovery

7.1 In the event that human remains, treasure or potentially nationally significant archaeological remains are encountered, the Principal Contractor and any sub-contractors would be required to cease all works at that location until further instruction is provided by the project archaeologist.

7.2 The project archaeologist would inform the ADAS project manager who would inform the Client. Historic England and the Local Authority Archaeologist will then be informed as soon as is practically feasible by phone or in person. ADAS would also confirm the circumstances of the discovery in writing within twenty-four hours, providing digital photographs and as much information as is available that would assist in determining the heritage significance of the discovery.

7.3 Where recording and removal of grave goods, 'treasure', or highly significant archaeological remains deemed to be at risk of theft is not feasible or appropriate on the day of discovery, the Principal Contractor would ensure that adequate site security is provided.

Human Remains

7.4 Any human remains discovered would in the first instance be left in situ, covered and protected. ADAS will inform the Coroner within fourteen days (if appropriate). Advice would be sought by ADAS from the Ministry of Justice as to whether a licence may be required to exhume any or all remains. Where possible, preservation in situ would be preferred to exhumation.

7.5 Where possible, visible grave goods and other obvious artefacts would be recorded and removed before the end of the day of discovery, to avoid the risk of vandalism or theft.

7.6 All treatment of human remains would follow best practice guidance (Historic England, 2018; Mitchell and Brickley, 2017).

Treasure

7.7 Under the Treasure Act 1996 (and amendments) 'treasure' can be summarised as objects other than coins containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old, coins found together (but not single coins) that contain at least 10% gold or silver, groups of 10 or more coins of other metals that are at least 300 years old, any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects, and any other object that would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act.

Subject to the Provisions of the Treasure Act, all material that is defined as Treasure is vested in the franchisee or, if none, the Crown.

- 7.8 Any finds made that are identified under this Act would be reported to ADAS, who would inform the local Coroner.
- 7.9 To protect the finds from theft, where possible, ADAS would record the finds and remove them to a safe place on the day of discovery.

Potentially nationally significant archaeological remains

- 7.10 In the event that unexpected, potentially nationally significant archaeological remains are identified, ADAS would immediately inform the Client. Historic England and the Local Authority Archaeologist would then be informed as soon as is practically possible. ADAS would investigate whether preservation *in situ* is feasible and any other constraints.
- 7.11 If preservation *in situ* is not feasible, ADAS would produce an updated WSI to include works appropriate to conduct a targeted archaeological excavation on that area and achieve preservation by record. The Client would allow a time period for archaeological recording and excavation, which would be determined in consultation with the Statutory Consultee, but shall not be less than 14 days.
- 7.12 In the event that well-preserved, waterlogged remains are located (e.g. preserved boats), consideration would be given, in consultation with Historic England and the Local Authority Archaeologist, for the appropriateness (or otherwise) and feasibility of their removal and conservation.

9 Monitoring Arrangements

- 8.1 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the ADAS Project Manager. The Local Authority Archaeologist will be informed of the start of the monitoring programme. They will be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress, and will be free to visit the site for monitoring visits during the fieldwork.

10 Post Fieldwork Analysis, Archive Deposition and Publication

- 9.1 All post-excavation procedures, archiving and report production (including publication as appropriate) will be in accordance with the CfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020a).
- 9.2 If appropriate, the findings will be subject to the requirements of the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE) guidance (Historic England, 2015).

Report

9.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork a fully illustrated report will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines. As a minimum requirement the final report will include:-

- i. A non-technical summary of the project's background
- ii. Museum accession number (if required)
- iii. The site location
- iv. The archaeological and historical background
- v. A statement of aims and objectives of the project
- vi. A methodology
- vii. A description of the project's results
- viii. An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context
- ix. A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples)
- x. Site location plan with an OS base-map, with the location of the areas monitored clearly shown at a minimum scale of 1:10,000
- xi. Scale plans of each area in which archaeological features were recognised
- xii. Scaled section drawings (with OD heights)
- xiii. Site matrices where appropriate
- xiv. A consideration of the evidence within its wider context
- xv. A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located, and soil profiles, with interpretation
- xvi. Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary, with reference made to appropriate published type-series.
- xvii. Colour photographs, including general views and appropriate details
- xviii. Acknowledgements
- xix. A bibliography of sources used
- xx. Archive deposition location and agreed deposition date
- xxi. A summary of the report's presence and location on the OASIS online database
- xxii. A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located, and soil profiles, with interpretation

9.4 Digital pdf copies of the final agreed archaeological report arising out of the project shall be forwarded to all relevant parties within three months of the completion of fieldwork.

9.5 The results of the report will be published and disseminated in an appropriate form. Deposition of the report will be with the Greater London HER, where it will be incorporated into their datasets for public consultation. Uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the

results of the project in the public domain. However, wider publication of the results will be considered, although the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found, and be subject to discussion with the Local Authority Archaeologist. For example, where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a summary note for inclusion in a local journal.

9.6 An allowance shall be made within the costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series in the event that a significant discovery is made during the fieldwork.

Archive

9.7 As a minimum standard the site archive will be produced to the specifications set out in *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2011) and in specifications produced by the Local Museum.

9.8 All digital records made during the project will be securely stored in an appropriate format and media which can be maintained in perpetuity in their original form and in line with current best practice detailed in *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2011).

9.9 An ordered and indexed project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Conservation and Care of Archive and Library Collections* (ICON, 2017); *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990); *Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections* (Society for Museum Archaeology, 2020); and *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA, 2020b). The archive will be submitted to the relevant museum whose requirements will be followed. The archive will be submitted within one month of the completion of the final publication report with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.

9.10 An OASIS form will be completed initially prior to commencement of the project and submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

11 Other Matters

Communication

10.1 All queries and communication are to be directed through ADAS. No comment is to be made about this WSI or project to the media or other parties.

Copyright

10.2 Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, RSK ADAS Ltd shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, the commissioning body, the county HER, the relevant museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provided that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

Insurance

10.3 RSK ADAS Ltd has the following insurance cover:

- *Employers Liability: £25,000,000*
- *Public Liability: £15,000,000*
- *Professional Indemnity: £5,000,000*

Staff and Timetable

10.4 The field team will consist of a project leader, supplemented by additional archaeologists if required. The duration of the fieldwork will be dependent upon the contractor's programme.

10.5 The following external specialists may be invited to advice and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary.

- *Dr. A. Irving – specialising in the identification and assessment of Roman and post-Roman pottery.*
- *Dr. K. Leahy – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman and early medieval artefacts, particularly metalwork.*
- *Dr. R. Mackenzie – specialising in the identification and assessment of waste metalworking residues.*
- *Q. Mould – specialising in the identification and assessment of leather artefacts.*
- *Sarah Percival – specialising in the identification and assessment of prehistoric pottery and ceramics.*
- *I. Rowlandson – specialising in the identification and assessment of Iron Age and Roman pottery.*
- *J Rylatt/Dr. D. Underhill – specialising in the identification and assessment of lithic materials and tools.*
- *M. Taylor/M. Bamforth – specialising in the identification and assessment of waterlogged wood.*
- *Dr. R. Tyson – specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.*
- *J. Wood – specialising in the identification and assessment of animal bone & human remains.*

- *J. Young – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman pottery, ceramic building material and fired clay.*

10.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered or the availability of specialists, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here.

Health and Safety

10.7 RSK ADAS Ltd will carry out all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation. RSK ADAS Ltd staff and sub-contractors will also adhere to the Principal Contractor's policies and procedures. A site specific risk assessment will be prepared prior to commencement of the contract and included in the project file.

10.8 In the unlikely event of any munitions or unexploded ordnance being uncovered, all works shall cease within the area, which will be fenced off. Their presence will immediately be reported to the local police authorities, the developer and ADAS. No works will continue in the area until it has been made safe.

Public Engagement, Participation and Benefit

10.9 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS in due course. If interesting discoveries are made information relating to these finds may be disseminated to the wider public via ADAS or the Client's social media channels.

Staff Training and CPD

10.10 ADAS has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training. As part of the company's requirement for Continuous Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Record (PDR) which is reviewed within the Performance Management system.

Contacts

10.11 Principal contacts are as below:

- *Callum Allsop Principal Archaeology Consultant ADAS 07423 408 509*
- *Sacha O'Connor Archaeology Consultant ADAS 07827 076221*
- *Sandy Kidd Team Leader (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service)*

12 Bibliography

ADAS (2019) *Archaeological Standards Manual*, Internal Document

BGS (2022) *British Geological Society - Geology of Britain Viewer*, Available at:

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed November 2022]

Brown, D.H (2011) *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum, Available at:

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-799-1/dissemination/pdf/AArchives_v2.pdf [accessed November 2022]

ClfA (2020a) *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Available at https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf [accessed November 2022]

ClfA (2020b) *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of the archaeological archives*, Available at:

https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GArchives_3.pdf [accessed November 2022]

ClfA (2020c) *Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Available at:

https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFinds_1.pdf [accessed November 2022]

English Heritage (1991) *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2*. Historic England Guidance

English Heritage (2011) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition), Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/> [accessed November 2022].

Getmapping (2021) *UK Aerial Photographs*, Available at:

https://www1.getmapping.com/Webshop/Web/CommonPages/Main/preview.aspx?srld=27700&x=506046&y=207353&searchType=pafpostzon_placename&height=100&width=100 [accessed November 2022]

Google Maps (2021) *Google Maps: Satellite View*, Available at: <https://www.google.co.uk/maps?hl=en> [accessed November 2022]

Greater London Historic Environment Record (2022), <https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/s/GLHER-search-request/> (received 24/11/2022)

Greater London Research Framework 2022 <https://researchframeworks.org/rfla> (accessed 02/12/2022)

Heritage Gateway (2021) *Heritage Gateway: Search*, Available at:

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx> [accessed November 2022]

Hillingdon Local Plan 2022 <https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/local-plan> (accessed 02/12/2022)

Historic England (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. Historic England Guidance

Historic England (2018) The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.

Historic England Guidance.

Mitchell, P.D and Brickley, M. (eds.) 2017 Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading).

NHLE (2022) *Search the List*, Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/> [accessed November 2022]

Old Maps (2022) *Old Maps: Historical Map viewer*, Available at: <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/> [accessed November 2022]

Society for Museum Archaeology (2020) *Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections*, Available at: https://326gtd123dbk1xdkdm489u1q-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Standards_and_Guidance_in_the_Care_of_Archaeological_Collections.pdf [accessed November 2022]

UK Legislation

Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Available at:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46> [accessed November 2022]

Burial Act 1857. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/20-21/81/contents> [accessed November 2022]

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/37> [accessed November 2022]

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997. Available at:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made> [accessed November 2022]

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Available at:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents> [accessed November 2022]

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. Available at:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1995/418/introduction/made> [accessed November 2022]

Treasure Act 1996. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents> [accessed November 2022]

Appendix A: Archaeological Standards and Guidelines

AAF 2011 Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Archaeological Archives Forum

AAI&S 1988 The Illustration of Lithic Artefacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9

AAI&S 1994. The Illustration of Wooden Artefacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 11

AAI&S 1997. Aspects of Illustration: Prehistoric pottery. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 13

AAI&S An Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors, Graphic Archaeology Occasional Papers 10

ACBMG 2004 Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material. (Third edition) Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group

AEA 1995 Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No. 2

BABAO and CfA, 2004 Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists. Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 7 (Reading)

Barber, B., Carver, J., Hinton, P. and Nixon, T. 2008 Archaeology and development. A good practice guide to managing risk and maximising benefit. Construction Industry Research and Information Association Report C672

Bayley, J. (ed.) 1998 Science in Archaeology. An agenda for the future. English Heritage (London)

Bewley, R., Donoghue, D., Gaffney, V., Van Leusen, M., Wise, M., 1998 revised by Bewley, R and Niven, K 2011 Archiving Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Data: A guide to good practice. Archaeology Data Service

Blake, H. and P. Davey (eds.) 1983 Guidelines for the processing and publication of Medieval pottery from excavations, report by a working party of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and the Department of the Environment. Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings Occasional Paper 5, 23-34, DoE, London

Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I. (eds) 2004 Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. IfA Paper No 7, Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Brickstock, R.J. 2005 The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports. English Heritage (Swindon)

Brown, A. and Perrin, K. 2000 A Model for the Description of Archaeological Archives. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology/ Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker D.H. (eds.) 1994 Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains. (Fayetteville, Arkansas)

ClfA, 1992, Guidelines for Finds Work. Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2020, Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2020, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2020, Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2022, Code of Conduct. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

Clark, J, Darlington, J. and Fairclough, G. 2004 Using Historic Landscape Characterisation. English Heritage (London)

Jones, D 2010 Waterlogged Wood: guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood. English Heritage (London)

Dawson, A and Hillhouse, S 2011 Spectrum 4.0. The UK Museums Documentation Standard. Second edition. Museums Documentation Association

Cox, M., 2002 Crypt Archaeology: an approach. Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 3 (Reading)

Darvill, T. and Atkins, M., 1991 Regulating Archaeological Works by Contract. ClfA Technical Paper No 8, Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Davey P.J. 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations. Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales, IV, 65-87

Eiteljorg, H., Fernie, K., Huggett, J. and Robinson, D. 2002, Revised by Dobson, S, Lancia, R and Niven, K 2011 CAD: A guide to good practice. Archaeology Data Service (York)

EA 2005 Guidance on Assessing the Risk Posed by Land Contamination and its Remediation on Archaeological Resource Management. English Heritage/ Environment Agency Science Report P5-077/SR (Bristol)

EH 2012, Guidelines for the recovery, analysis and conservation of Waterlogged Organic Artefacts

EH 1998a, Dendrochronology. Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates. English Heritage (London)

EH 1998b, Identifying and Protecting Palaeolithic Remains. Archaeological guidance for planning authorities and developers. English Heritage (London)

EH 2000, Managing Lithic Scatters. Archaeological guidance for planning authorities and developers. English Heritage (London)

EH 2011 Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (London)

EH, 2004 Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports. English Heritage (London)

EH 2002 With Alidade and Tape: graphical and plane table survey of archaeological earthworks. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2003 Twentieth-Century Military Sites. Current approaches to their recording and conservation English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2006 Archaeological Science at PPG16 interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2006a Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2006b Archaeomagnetic Dating. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2006c Science for Historic Industries: Guidelines for the investigation of 17th- to 19th-century industries. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2014 Our Portable Past. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2007 Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes. A guide to good recording practice. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2008 Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2008 Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation. English Heritage Research and Professional Services Guidelines No 1 (second edition). English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2008 Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic. English Heritage/Prehistoric Society (Swindon)

EH 2008 Investigative Conservation. Guidelines on how the detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH and Church of England, 2005, Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England. English Heritage (London)

Gaffney, C. and Gater, J., with Ovenden, S., 2002, The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations. CfA Technical Paper 9, Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Gillings, M. and Wise, A., 1999 revised by Evans, T, Halls, P and Niven, K 2011, GIS: A guide to good practice. Archaeology Data Service (York)

Gurney, D.A., 1985, Phosphate Analysis of Soils: A Guide for the Field Archaeologist. CfA Technical Paper 3, Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Handley, M., 1999, Microfilming Archaeological Archives. CfA Technical Paper 2, Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Historic England 2015 Geoarchaeology. Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record. (London)

Historic England, 2015 Where on Earth are we? The role of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) in Archaeological Field Survey

Historic England, 2015, Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage

Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide

Historic England, 2015, Guidelines for the best practice – Archaeometallurgy

Historic England, 2016, Understanding historic buildings

ICON, 2011, Main General Terms and Definitions

ICON, 2012, Guidelines for Management of Environmental Conditions. Open Storage Facilities: Definitions and Characteristics of Collection Centres Dedicated to the Preservation and Management of Cultural Heritage

ICON, 2014, The Professional Standards of the Institute of Conservation (Icon)

ICON, 2017, Conservation and care of archive and library collections

ICON, 2017, Conservation Process. Decision Making, Planning and Implementation

Mays, S., 1991, Recommendations for Processing Human Bone from Archaeological Sites. Ancient Monuments Lab Report 124/91 (London)

McKinley, J.I. and Roberts, C. 1993 Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 13 (Reading)

Mitchell, P.D and Brickley, M. (eds.) 2017 Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

MPRG 2000. A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramics. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Papers No. 1.

MPRG 2001, Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics. Medieval Pottery Research Group

Owen, J., 1995, Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Society of Museum Archaeologists

PCRG 2010 3rd Edition, The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General policies and guidelines for analysis and publication. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 12

Philo, C. and Swann, A., 1992, Preparation of Artwork for Publication. Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 10 (Reading)

RCHME 1999, Recording Archaeological Field Monuments: A descriptive specification. RCHME (Swindon)

RCHME 2007, MIDAS: A manual and data standard for monuments inventories. RCHME (Swindon)

Schofield, A J, (ed.) 1998, Interpreting Artefact Scatters. Oxbow Monograph 4 (Oxford)

Richards, J. and Robinson, D. (eds.), 2001, Digital Archives From Excavation and Fieldwork: A guide to good practice. Archaeology Data Service

Robinson, W., 1998, First Aid for Underwater Finds. Archetype Books (London)

RFG and FRG, 1993, Guidelines for the Preparation of Site and Assessments for all Finds other than Fired Clay Vessels. Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group

Schmidt, A., 2001 (2nd Edition), Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A guide to good practice. Archaeology Data Service

SGRP, 1994, Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery. Study Group for Roman Pottery

SMA, 1993, Guidelines on the Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Society of Museum Archaeologists

UKIC, 1983, Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. (United Kingdom Chartered Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 2)

UKIC, 1984, Environmental Standards for Permanent Storage of Excavated material from Archaeological Sites. (United Kingdom Chartered Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 3)

UKIC, 1990, Guidance for Conservation Practice. United Kingdom Chartered Institute for Conservation

UKIC, 1990, Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage. United Kingdom Chartered Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section

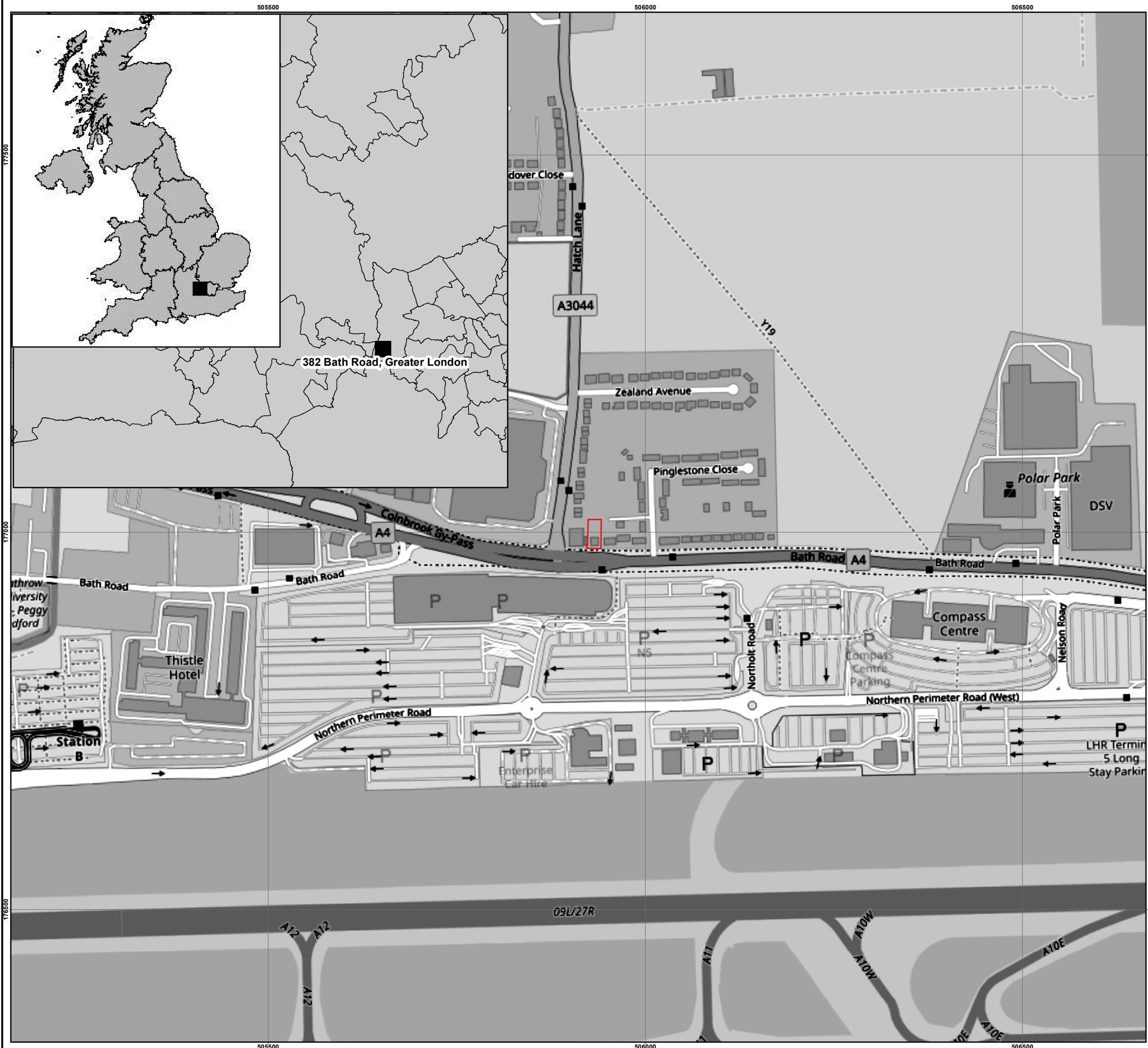
UKIC, 2001, Excavated Artefacts and Conservation. (United Kingdom Chartered Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 1, revised)

Watkinson, D.E., and Neal, V., 1998, First Aid for Finds. (3rd edition) RESCUE/United Kingdom Chartered Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section and Museum of London

Willis, S., 1997, (ed.) Research Frameworks for the Study of Roman Pottery. Study Group for Roman Pottery

World Archaeology Congress 1989. The Vermillion Accord – Human Remains. Motion Approved at the First Inter-Congress on the Disposal of the Dead (Vermillion)

Young C., 1980, Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Roman Pottery. Department of the Environment



Masonwood Design Ltd

382 Bath Road, Heathrow,
London

Figure 1: Site Location

 Site Boundary

Drawn by: Sacha O'Connor

Date: 05.12.2022

Checked by: Callum Allsop

Date: 05.12.2022

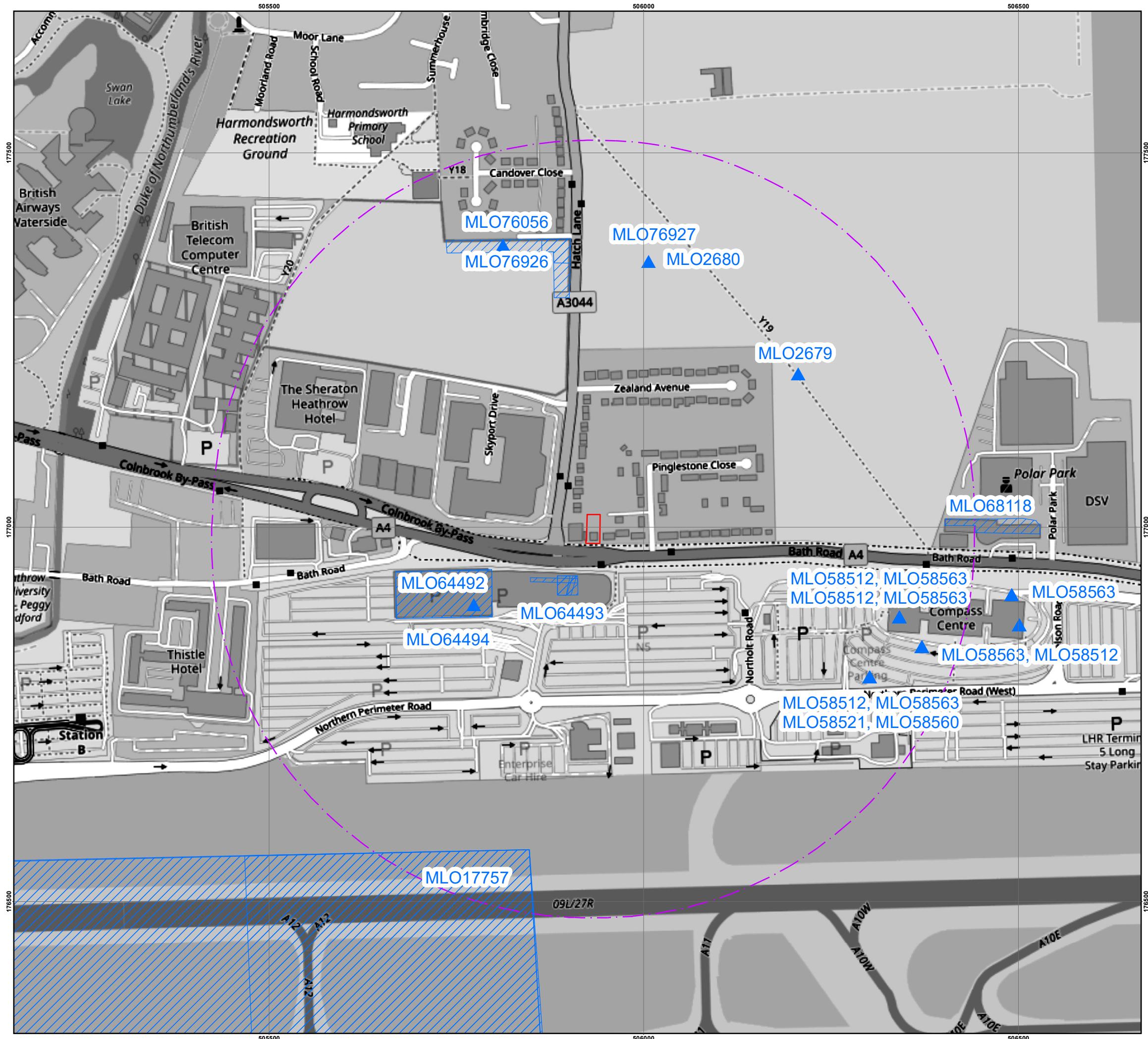


0 400
Metres
Scale 1:5000 at A3 size

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey on behalf
of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

© Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright
and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

RSK ADAS Ltd Licence no. OS 0100058606 December 2022
For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made



Masonwood Design Ltd

382 Bath Road, Heathrow,
London

Figure 2: HER Assets



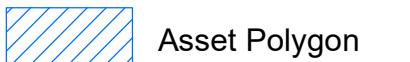
Site Boundary



500m Study Area



Asset Point



Asset Polygon

Drawn by: Sacha O'Connor

Checked by: Callum Allison

Date: 05.12.2022

Date: 05.12.2022



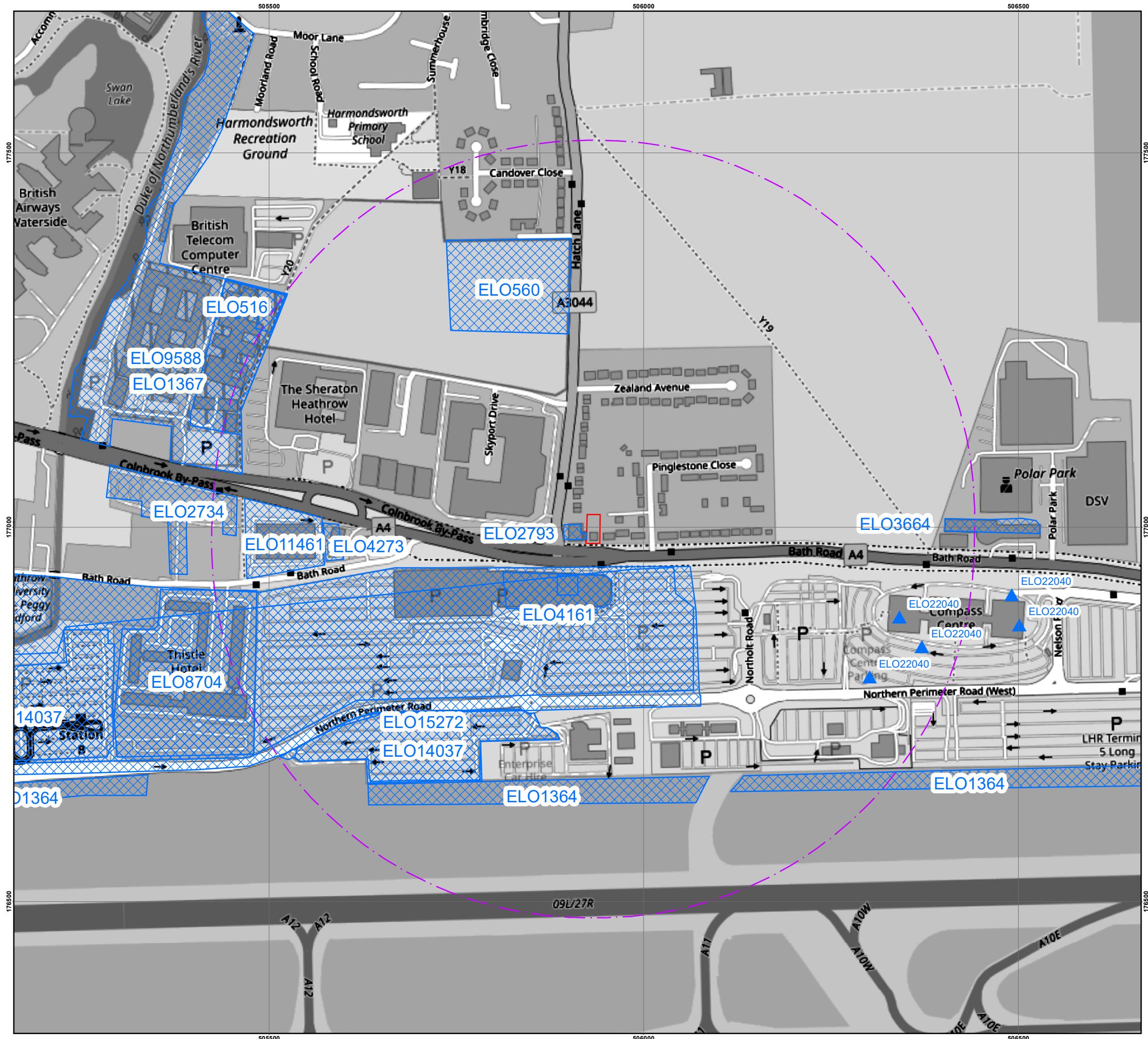
This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office

© Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

PSK ADAS 1 to Licence no. OS 0100058606 December 2022

RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park,
Abingdon
OX14 4RS

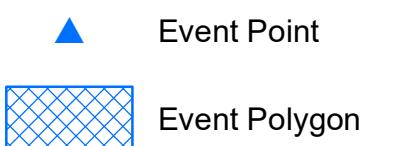
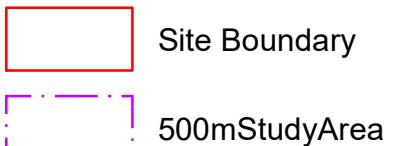




Masonwood Design Ltd

382 Bath Road, Heathrow,
London

Figure 3: HER Events



Drawn by: Sacha O'Connor

Date: 05.12.2022

Checked by: Callum Allson

Date: 05.12.2022



Y
S

Metres

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. RSK ADAS Ltd Licence no. OS 0100058606 December 2022 For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park,
Abingdon
OX14 4RS

