



Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Heathrow IRC, Heathrow, London Borough of
Hillingdon

Report Reference: BG26.181

May 2026



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Summary

- i. Brindle & Green Ltd were commissioned by Three Sixty Design Solutions to undertake an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for an area of land at the Heathrow IRC, Heathrow, London Borough of Hillingdon, Gloucestershire. The purpose of this assessment was to identify the potential for any archaeological remains on site, the significance of any potential archaeological remains, and assess the impact on these remains by the proposed development. This addresses the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, particularly paragraph 207. This report was prepared by Thomas Hough MSc, Head of Archaeology and Heritage, PCiFA.
- ii. The site comprises an area of car parking at the Heathrow IRC, Heathrow in the London Borough of Hillingdon. This report is in relation to a planning application for the extension and alteration to the existing car park. A site plan is presented in Appendix 7.
- iii. This assessment establishes a potential for medium value prehistoric and early medieval remains, and low value Roman, medieval remains, and low value post-medieval remains being located on site. Given the context of the proposed development, the magnitude of change to all of these remains is currently anticipated to be negligible. As such, the overall resulting impact to these remains should they be present is considered neutral.
- iv. In the lack of perceived impact to the below ground remains, it is not considered that under the assumption of no below ground impacts that any further archaeological works would be required under the current scope
- v. That said, should the proposed works on site require any below ground impacts, or increase in scope to require them, this would result in an increase of the magnitude of change and resulting significance of impact. Therefore, in this scenario, it is likely that the local authority would request a precautionary approach should these features be present on site. The precise details of any such work will need to be determined by the Planning Archaeologist; however, given the context of the proposals and the likely limited and scattered extent of any below ground impacts, it is recommended that most appropriate strategy should entail suitable archaeological watching brief of any below ground works perceived to be of impact. This work will be set out within a Written Statement of Investigation and could be set as a planning condition.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Brindle & Green Ltd were commissioned by Three Sixty Design Solutions to undertake an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for an area of land at the Heathrow IRC, Heathrow, London Borough of Hillingdon, Gloucestershire. This assessment identifies the potential for any archaeological remains on site, the significance of any potential archaeological remains, and assesses the impact on these remains by the proposed development. This addresses the information requirements of Government's National Planning Policy Framework, particularly paragraph 207.
- 1.1.2 This report is in relation to a planning application for the extension and alteration to the existing car park. A site plan is presented in Appendix 7.
- 1.1.3 The legislation relevant to the historic environment within the United Kingdom is summarised within Appendix 2.
- 1.1.4 Results and recommendations contained within this report have been prepared by an experienced archaeologist and are therefore the view of Brindle & Green Limited. The survey is based on information provided by our client, the development proposals, results of the desk study and our survey of the site. This report pertains to this information only.

2 Site Context

2.1 Geographical Context

- 2.1.1 The application site can be found at TQ 05286 77238 and comprises an area of car parking at the Heathrow IRC, Heathrow, Hillingdon. The IRC complex lies adjacent to the east, with expansive development of Heathrow Airport to the south-east. The historic village of Harmondsworth lies to the north-east, and Longford to the south. The Duke of Northumberland's River, a historic manmade channel lies adjacent to the west of the site, with open areas of the Harmondsworth Moor beyond.

2.2 Geology and Topography

- 2.2.1 The bedrock geology of the development site comprises Mangotsfield Member - Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 315.2 and 309.5 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The elevation of the site is fairly level at 27m above Ordinance Datum (aOD).



Figure 1: Satellite view of the project site and surrounding area. Red line boundary depicts application site.

3 Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 A study was compiled of the designated and non-designated heritage assets of the area within the site boundary and a 1km radius of the site, as well as a map regression exercise of the site. The definition of the timescales used in this section can be seen below in Table 6.

3.1.2 Sources of information are detailed above in Appendix 3. A summary of the archaeological potential of the site for the various time periods (Table 1) is presented below in section 3.2. A full dataset of information obtained from the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) is presented in Appendices 4 and 5. Historic mapping and photos (if applicable) is presented within Appendix 6.

Table 1. Timescales used in this report

Era	Timescale
Prehistoric	
Palaeolithic	450000 – 12000 BC
Mesolithic	12000 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 1800 BC
Bronze Age	1800 – 600 BC
Iron Age	600 BC – AD 43
Historic	
Roman	AD 43 – 410
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – 1485
Post-medieval	AD 1485 - 1800
Modern	AD 1800 - Present

3.2 Summary of Archaeological Potential

- 3.2.1 The dataset from the Greater London HER provided records of the locations of archaeological features and find spots (monument records), as well as the details of archaeological previous investigations (event records) within the site and within 1km of the site. The site is located within the Heathrow Area Archaeological Potential Area (APA), with the boundary of the Harmondsworth APA located a short distance to the north.
- 3.2.2 Maps with all record locations can be found within Appendix 5. This section also includes evidence revealed by the map regression exercise.

Prehistoric

- 3.2.3 The area surrounding the site has produced extensive evidence for prehistoric settlement. Excavation works (160364) for the Terminal 5 development identified evidence of Mesolithic activity in the form of a series of pits. Neolithic activity is evident from 3600BC, with it thought the woodland was cleared in this time, and lithic material and ceramics appearing in the record. A series of cursus monuments were also constructed at this time, which appear to link earlier Mesolithic features. From 2000BC the landscape seems to have taken on an agricultural character, with enclosures marked by ditches, banks and hedges. Bronze Age activity included a single round barrow, and a late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age settlement of 16 roundhouses and cremation burials (120757).
- 3.2.4 Other Mesolithic activity in the area includes a shallow pit containing flintwork located 0.2km to the north-east (107731), and the findspot of a transept axe 0.29km south-west (144674). A middle Bronze Age field system with residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flints has been excavated 0.28km south of the site (133425), with an additional Bronze Age settlement site identified partially within the site itself, dating to the latter part of this period, comprising a boundary ditch and 15 – 20 pits.
- 3.2.5 Other undated prehistoric pits and ditches have been found 0.43km east (237548 – 237549). Evidence of Iron Age activity in the area is limited, though the investigations at Terminal 5 concluded that a continuation of farming was likely. Overall, there is evidently a high prevalence of prehistoric remains in the area and given the already known presence of remains in site, the potential is considered high.

Roman

- 3.2.6 Roman activity in the area appears limited compared to other eras. A single Romano British pit has been found close to the eastern boundary of the site (134060), with pits and postholes (96291), and a boundary ditch (109589) found 0.2km north and 0.29km west respectively. The Roman settlement of *Pontibus* was located at Staines, around 5.5km to the south, with the first bridge along the Thames here thought to have been built in this period. This settlement was located along the main Roman road from *Londinium* (London) to *Cavella Atrebatum* (Silchester). Evidence of settlement within the surrounding area is limited, though the description of the Heathrow Area APA notes activity in the Imperial College Sports fields, with possible evidence of a temple and a series of roundhouses dating to this period. It is possible that the remains found in the vicinity of the site relate to agricultural activity in the landscape surrounding this settlement. The potential for Roman remains is considered moderate.

Early-medieval

- 3.2.7 Events following the end of the Roman era are obscure, though the Heathrow area eventually became occupied by the Middle Saxons, later giving their name to the county of Middlesex in which the site was historically located. The site is located close village of Harmondsworth, which likely has its origins in this period given that the name derives from the Old English *Heremodes worth* meaning 'Heremonds enclosure'. The village is first recorded in 780 in a land grant of King Offa of Mercia.
- 3.2.8 Limited evidence of Saxon activity has been found throughout the area, including a ditch and post-holes 0.13km to the east (137852) and pits, post holes and gullies 0.21km to the north (122314). The latter was dated to the early -mid Saxon period and may relate to the initial settlement at Harmondsworth. Similarly, a number of Saxon features, including pits with early Saxon pottery located 0.21km south (109802) are thought to relate to the origins of Longford, another historic village in the area. The investigations at the Terminal 5 site also found possible evidence of a timbered hall.
- 3.2.9 Evidence of activity in the period in closer proximity to the site likely relates to agricultural activity related to the villages to the north and south, with this possibly extending into the site itself. The potential for early medieval remains is considered moderate.

Medieval and post medieval

- 3.2.10 During the medieval period the surrounding landscape likely took on the character which existed prior to the development of Heathrow Airport and the expansion of London, that being the historic villages of Harmondsworth and Longford, surrounded by agricultural land. Harmondsworth is recorded in the Domesday Book, with Longford seemingly in existence by 1337 (122979). The site of the manor of Harmondsworth has been excavated 0.2km to the north (237597), with numerous excavations determining the layout of this moated site. Medieval pits dating to the 11th – 12th centuries have also been excavated in Harmondsworth (140720). The landscape to the east of the site appears to have been agricultural, with ridge and furrow evident on LiDAR (237599 / 237600). The water course adjacent to the west of the site is reputed to have been dug by the Convent of Syon during the reign of Henry V (r. 1413 – 1422) (238488), though the wider system was constructed during the reign of Henry VIII. The land within the site was likely in agricultural use during this period, with a moderate potential.
- 3.2.11 It is unlikely the area saw any notable change through the post medieval period, with historic mapping by Rocque dating to the end of this period depicting a rural landscape surrounding Harmondsworth and Longford. A series of post-medieval pits dated by unspecified finds have been excavated at a location 0.04km south of the site (126625), and a waste site has been identified 0.16km west (102865). A post-medieval boundary ditch and two pits have been identified 0.23km west (102684), and boundary ditches and features containing 17th – 19th century tile brick and pottery have been found in the vicinity of Longford, 0.28km south (131581). It is thought that a bridge over the River Colne was present in Tudor times (122717). With all indication that the site remained in agricultural use through this period, the potential for post-medieval remains is considered moderate.

Modern (including map regression analysis)

- 3.2.12 Records for the modern period relate to built features within the area, such as a 19th century bridge to the north (237430). Anomalies to the east are thought to be WW2 bomb craters (237543 / 237547). Historic OS mapping depicts the site from 1868 – 1964. At the onset of this period, the site remains part of a rural area situated between the villages of Harmondsworth and Longford. The northern and southern ends of the site appear to comprise part of areas of woodland pasture surrounding these villages, with the middle area part of an agricultural field. Little change to the site is depicted through to the 20th century. From the 1930's onwards, the

Heathrow area began to be used as an airfield, initially as the Harmondsworth Aerodrome. This was used during WW2, with it being extended after the war and renamed London Airport. It expended to become Heathrow airport by the end of the 1950's, resulting in the loss of the original hamlet of Heathrow, and other surrounding small settlements. The expansion of the airport facilitated other development in the area, with the Road Research Laboratory being built adjacent to the east of the site by the end of the 1940's, with the site first being converted to parking space at this time. This laboratory complex remained present until at least the 1960's, with it now being replaced by the current Heathrow IRC. Given the lack of development within the site itself, aside from the current use as car parking, the potential for modern remains is considered low.

3.3 Site Description

- 3.3.1 The site comprises an area of carparking for the Heathrow IRC, with no notable above ground archaeological features.

3.4 LiDAR

- 3.4.1 A LiDAR view of the site does not reveal any anomalies within the site itself, given the current use of the site and extensive modern development in the immediate area.

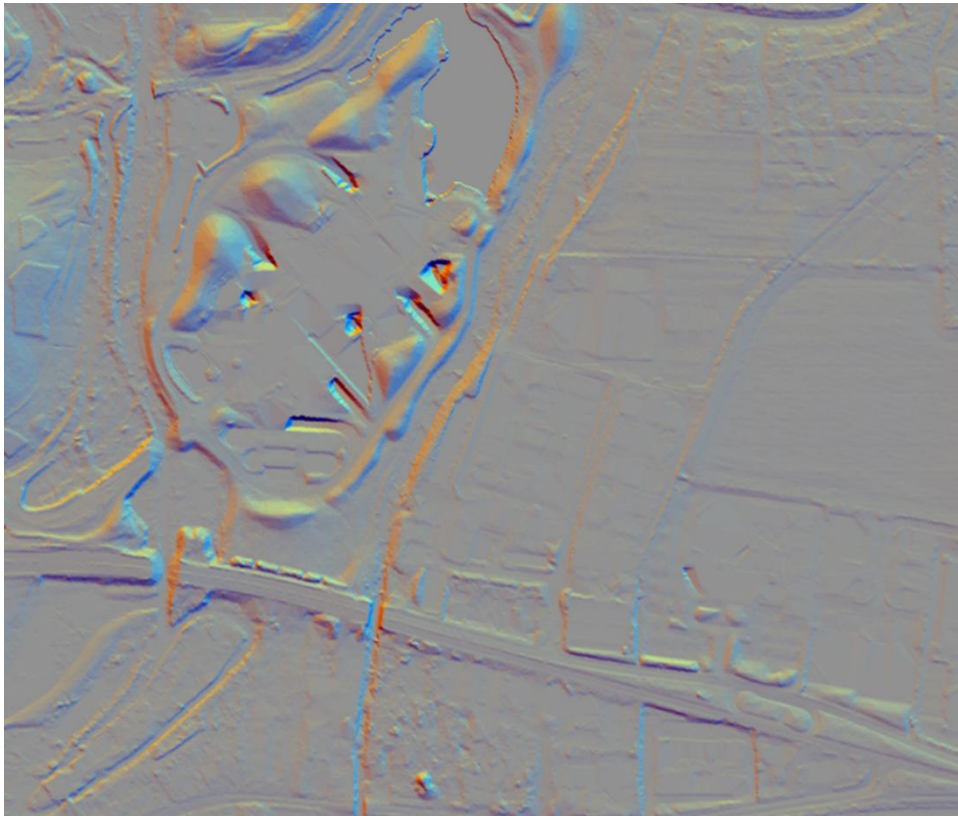


Figure 2. LiDAR view of the site and surrounding area

4 Significance and Impact

4.1 Assessment of Significance

- 4.1.1 NPPF stipulates that a description of the significance of each asset potentially affected by the proposed development should be provided in order to satisfy the requirements of the NPPF (Para 207).
- 4.1.2 The significance of a heritage asset is defined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic’. Significance can also be referred to as ‘value’.
- 4.1.3 The level of significance / value of sub-surface archaeological remains is based on several factors, including the date of the remains, the nature of the remains, the state of their preservation and their evidential value and potential value to add to research objectives. Significance statements are provided for potential archaeological remains where a greater than low potential for the presence of remains have been identified.
- 4.1.4 The site has a high potential for prehistoric remains. There is a known presence of Bronze Age settlement remains present on site itself, with evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic remains present within the surrounding area. Such remains provide important information regarding the nature and context of settlement throughout these periods with a regional interest, and therefore the value of these remains is considered medium
- 4.1.5 The site has a moderate potential for Roman remains. If present on site, such remains would likely comprise features such as individual pits dating to this period, similar to those found scattered through the area, or individual finds. Any material of this nature would likely relate to small scale rural agricultural activity. This would have a local interest, and therefore the value of these would be considered low.
- 4.1.6 The site has a moderate potential for early medieval remains. Evidence of remains for this period is limited, though remains dating to this period usually are. Features such as postholes and pits have been identified in close vicinity to the site, with any similar remains on site possibly providing information on the origins and character of the historic villages of Harmondsworth

and Longford. If present on site, such remains would have a regional interest, and therefore the value of these would be considered medium

- 4.1.7 The site has a moderate potential for medieval and post-medieval remains. Such remains would likely comprise evidence of agricultural activity, which was likely present on site through this period. The value of these remains is considered low.

4.2 Proposed development

- 4.2.1 The site is subject to a planning application for the extension of the current car parking space.

4.3 Current land use

- 4.3.1 The site currently comprises an area of car parking and surrounding amenity areas.

4.4 Assessment of Impact

- 4.4.1 Any development is understood to be retained within the current red-line boundary. Current plans depict the alternation of the existing car park and the extension of the area of hardstanding. It is not thought that this would result in any notable below ground impact, with the works unlikely to descend below the topsoil. As such, the magnitude change by the development is considered negligible. It is considered that there is potential for medium value prehistoric and early medieval remains, and low value Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains. Therefore, the resulting significance of impact to these remains by the development is summarised below in Table 7.

Table 2. Significance of the impact of archaeological resources by the development.

Value of Archaeological Resources	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Impact.
Medium value prehistoric and early medieval remains	Negligible	Neutral / Slight
Low value Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains	Negligible	Neutral / Slight

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, and topographic information in order to assess the heritage significance and impact by the proposed development. It addresses the requirements set out by the NPPF.
- 5.1.2 This assessment establishes a potential for medium value prehistoric and early medieval remains, and low value Roman, medieval remains, and low value post-medieval remains being located on site. Given the context of the proposed development, the magnitude of change to all of these remains is currently anticipated to be negligible. As such, the overall resulting impact to these remains should they be present is considered neutral.

5.2 Further recommendations

- 5.2.1 Given the lack of perceived impact to the below ground remains, it is not considered that under the assumption of no below ground impacts that any further archaeological works would be required under the current scope
- 5.2.2 That said, should the proposed works on site required any below ground impacts, or increase in scope to require them, this would result in an increase of the magnitude of change and resulting significance of impact. Therefore, in this scenario, it is likely that the local authority would request a precautionary approach should these features be present on site. The precise details of any such work will need to be determined by the Planning Archaeologist; however, given the context of the proposals and the likely limited and scattered extent of any below ground impacts, it is recommended that most appropriate strategy should entail suitable archaeological watching brief of any below ground works perceived to be of impact. This work will be set out within a Written Statement of Investigation and could be set as a planning condition.

Appendix 1. General References

BGS (2019) British Geological Survey website - <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/home.html>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2020) Standard Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.

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

Highways Agency (2007) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Annex 5: Cultural Heritage Subtopic Guidance – Archaeological Remains.

Historic England. (2019) Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12. Swindon. Historic England.

Historic England. (2019) A Guide to Historic Environment Records (HERs) in England. Swindon. Historic England.

Historic England. (2015) Managing Significance in Decision-taking in the Historic Environment. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2. Swindon. Historic England.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2021) National Planning Policy Framework.

National Library of Scotland (2020). Explore Georeferenced Maps. Available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/os/>

Historic Maps

Rocque, 1754

OS Six Inch, 1868

OS 25 Inch, 1895

OS Six Inch, 1900

OS Air Photos, 1948

OS 1:25000, 1956

OS 1:1250, 1964

Appendix 2. Legislation

Articles of International and British legislation are referred to. The articles of legislation are:

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973
- Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953
- UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972.
-

Appendix 3. Methodology

Development Plan Framework

- i. In considering the implications of a planning proposal, the local authority will be guided by current legislation and frameworks set by government planning policy.
- ii. In 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). The most recent version of the NPPF was published in 2021.
- iii. Section 16 – Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment – summarises the objectives of the NPPF in relation to the historic environment as:
 - The delivery of sustainable development.
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment.
 - Conservation of England’s heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- iv. Section 12 also recognizes that managed change may sometimes be required if heritage assets are to be maintained in the long term.
- v. A ‘heritage asset’ is defined in the NPPF as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape, positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration on planning decisions.
- vi. A ‘designated heritage asset’ can comprise a; World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- vii. The National Planning Policy Framework definition further states that in the planning context heritage interest may be archaeological or historic. This can be interpreted as follows:

- Archaeological Interest: As defined in the Glossary to the National Planning Policy Framework, there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

viii. Local planning policy was also consulted for the purposes of this report (Hillingdon, 2012).

Information Sources

ix. Information regarding heritage assets and archaeological investigations were requested for an area within a 1km of the site in order to meet the requirements of the assessment and are in line with the guidelines laid down by ClfA (2020). Table 3 lists organisations and/or resources consulted as part of the desk-based assessment. Data regarding the historic environment was requested from the following sources:

Table 3. Historical Data Resources

Consultant	Requested Data	Search Radius	Date Requested
Greater London Historical Environment Record (HER)	Designated and undesignated heritage assets and historic landscape characterisation.	1km	18/05/2026
Hillingdon Archives	Documentary records	Site Area	18/05/2026
Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	Designated heritage assets.	1km	18/05/2026
Historic England Aerial Photo Viewer	Historic Aerial Photos	1km	18/05/2026
The Genealogist	Historic mapping / Domesday information and other documentary information.	Site area	18/05/2026

Consultant	Requested Data	Search Radius	Date Requested
National Library of Scotland	Historical mapping and aerial photography / LiDAR imagery	Site area	18/05/2026
Google Earth	Satellite imagery	1km	18/05/2026

Assessment of Impact

- x. The potential of archaeological remains on site was assessed on a scale of low to high, summarised as follows:
- Low – Very unlikely to be encountered
 - Moderate – Possible that features may be encountered on site
 - High – Remains likely to be found on site.
- xi. There is no nationally recognised standard criteria for assessing significance of the impact of a development on archaeological remains. However, criteria found within the Highway Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (2007), contains criteria that, although used in a different context, are considered appropriate for use in other environmental impact assessments.
- xii. The significance of known and potential archaeological remains that may be affected by the development have been ranked as follows:

Table 4. Ranking of the significance of archaeological sites and remains

Significance	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites and archaeological remains of international importance
High	Scheduled Ancient Monuments and undesignated archaeological remains of national importance
Medium	Undesignated archaeological remains of regional importance

Significance	Criteria
Low	Undesignated archaeological remains of local importance
Negligible	Archaeological remains of little or no significance
Unknown	Archaeological remains whose importance has not yet been assessed.

- xiii. The impact on archaeological remains by a proposed development can be ranked as follows:

Table 5. Ranking the impact of a development on archaeological remains

Value	Criteria
Major	Changes to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is totally altered
Moderate	Change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is significantly modified.
Minor	Change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is slightly altered.
Negligible	Change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is barely affected
No Change	No change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so there is zero impact.

- xiv. Therefore, combining both of these ranking criteria's, the following matrix can be deduced in order to assess the impact of a development on an archaeological resource.

Table 6. Significance of impact matrix of a development of archaeological remains

Value of Remains	Magnitude of Change				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large

Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate/ Slight
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight

- xv. These impact criteria are defined below within Table 7.

Table 7. Definitions of the criteria to determine the significance of impact

Impact Significance	Criteria
Very large	Assets of international or national importance which are partially damaged, or assets of a national or regional value which are almost or wholly damaged or destroyed. Mitigation will have a minimal effect in reducing impact.
Large	Effects which will damage cultural assets, their setting or context so that the integrity or understanding of such assets is severely compromised. Effects will conflict with national or regional policies. Mitigation will only be able to achieve a partial effect at reducing impact.
Moderate	Effects which damage cultural heritage assets, or their setting or context, so that the integrity or understanding of such assets is compromised but not destroyed. Effects will be at odds with national, regional or local policies. Adequate mitigation can be specified.
Slight	Proposals will damage cultural assets, or their setting, so that their integrity or understanding is diminished but not compromised. Adequate mitigation can be specified.
Negligible	No overall effects of heritage assets or the effects are negligible. No conflict with policies of any level.

Site Walkover Survey

- xvi. A walkover of the site is undertaken, if required, as part of the site investigation in order to relate the findings of the desk-based study to the existing land use and in order to identify any evidence of identified structures or below-ground remains.

Limitations

- xvii. There were no limitations to the compiling of this report.

Appendix 4. Designated Heritage Assets

Table 8. Details of a sample of listed buildings within 1km of the site

Name and Ref.	Date first listed	Location	Notes
The Great Barn, Harmondsworth (1194332)	01/03/1950	0.4km NE; TQ0563277847	Barn. Built in 1426-7 and substantially of that date. Later work of various periods including restoration by Peter McCurdy & Co. in 1987.
Church of St Mary, Harmondsworth (1080201)	01/03/1950	0.41km NE; TQ 05695 77808	Parish church. C12 south arcade and doorway, C13 north arcade. Chancel rebuilt 1396-98, attributed (by John Harvey) to the mason William Wynford.
Manor Farmhouse (1358367)	06/09/1974	0.34km NE; TQ 05634 77769	Mid C19 stock brick villa of 2 builds.
King Henry Public House The Stables (1080296)	06/09/1974	0.15km S; TQ 05300 76957	The back part of this building is the former 'King Henry' public house. The front part has been rebuilt, using some old material, after a fire.
Longford Cottage (1286577)	06/09/1974	0.21km S; TQ 05294 76903	Timber-framed cottage of C16 appearance. Gable end to road with added chimney; and another at south end. Tiled roof.
Orchard Cottage (1358337)	06/09/1974	0.27km SW; TQ 05069 76926	Small cottage with gable end to road. 2 storeys, 2 windows on return. Painted brick with slated roof.

Brindle & Green

Project reference / Name: BG26.181 Heathrow IRC

Client: Three Sixty Design Solutions

Drawing Title: Designated Heritage Assets

Drawn by: TH DATE: 22/05/2026

Approved by: TH REVISION:

Final

Legend:

- Red Line Boundary
- 1km radius
- Listed Buildings
 - I
 - II*
 - II

Scale: 0 100 200 m

Listed Buildings:

- 1030201
- 1030210
- 1030199
- 1030218
- 1030217
- 1030220
- 1030221
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Appendix 5. Non-designated Heritage Assets

Table 9. Details of HER entries pertaining to the prehistoric period.

HER Reference	Location	Notes
110933	On site; TQ0536877255	A late Bronze Age settlement site found during investigations in 2000 - 2002. A proposed boundary ditch north of 15 – 20 pits was identified in 2000. Two further pits in 2002.
107731 / 135647	0.2km N; TQ0550477705	Site of a shallow pit containing Mesolithic flintwork and several pits with Neolithic bones and pottery.
237548 – 237549	0.43km E; TQ0574077245	Series of pits of a prehistoric date, near two enclosure ditches.
107904	0.22km S; TQ0531476894	Findspot of a prehistoric flint blade.
133425	0.28km S; TQ0512276758	A middle Bronze Age field system with residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flints. The field system evidenced by pits, post holes, field boundary ditches, middle Bronze Age pottery and flint
144674	0.29km SW; TQ0500477004	Findspot of a Mesolithic transept axe.
120757	0.25km W; TQ0493777044	A Bronze age and Iron age occupation site, in the form of cremation burials, round houses and a field system identified during the Terminal 5 development.

Table 10. Details of HER entries pertaining to the Roman period

HER Reference	Location	Notes
134060	Adjacent to E boundary; TQ0531677257	Site of a Romano-British pit
96291	0.2km N; TQ0550477705	Several pits and two post-holes with Romano British pottery.
109589	0.29km W; TQ0492877078	Site of a Roman boundary ditch

Table 1.1. Details of HER entries pertaining to the early-medieval period

HER Reference	Location	Notes
137852	0.13km E; TQ0540177236	1.7m wide and 0.4m deep ditch containing Saxon pottery and residual flints and Roman CBM. Later excavations revealed a further early middle Saxon pottery and two post holes.
122314	0.21km N; TQ0550477705	Pits, post holes and gullies dated to the early – mid Saxon period.
107736	0.23km SE; TQ0540476904	Historic record of a 31-bead necklace thought to be early medieval in date
109802	0.21km S; TQ0509976848	Number of Saxon features including two pits with early Saxon pottery, and a cluster of pits and waterholes with middle Saxon pottery. Thought to represent the origins of the medieval village of Longford. Found during the Terminal 5 development.

Table 1.2. Details of HER entries pertaining to the Medieval period

HER Reference	Location	Notes
238448	0.02km W; TQ0817376236	Watercourse adjacent to the site reputed to have been made by the Convent of Syon in Henry V's reign.
237597	0.2km N; TQ0554977857	The site of the medieval manor of Harmondsworth, a complex dating back to the 8 th century or earlier. In the medieval period the site became an alien priory belonging to the Benedictine abbey of St Catherine at Rouen. Investigations on site have found multiple finds, features and structures, with earthworks visible on LiDAR.
140720	0.2km N; TQ0550477705	Medieval pits dated late 11 th – 12 th centuries.
237600	0.2km E; TQ0551977499	Ridge and furrow visible faintly on LiDAR.
237599	0.23km E; TQ0566877493	Ridge and furrow visible on LiDAR
138428	0.39km E; TQ0581777345	Series of medieval ditches with the fill containing sherd of greyware
137321	0.16km SW; TQ0510077100	Proposed site of a medieval watermill based on documentary evidence
122979	0.19km SW; TQ0493176826	Record for the village of Longford, in existence by 1337.
129100	0.37m SW;	Proposed site of a watermill.

HER Reference	Location	Notes
	TQ0494476955	

Table 13. Details of HER entries pertaining to the post-medieval period

HER Reference	Location	Notes
133804	0.2km NE; TQ0564577632	Section of an 18 th century wall at Harmondsworth Hall.
102865	0.16km W; TQ0520477505	Site of a post-medieval waste site.
126625	0.04km S; TQ0532477043	Series of post-medieval pits dates by unspecified finds.
122717	0.21km S; TQ0521276904	Probable site of a Tudor bridge.
131581	0.28km S; TQ0512276758	Boundary ditches and features of a post-medieval date dated by 17 th – 19 th century tile, brick and pottery.
102684	0.23km W; TQ0494977059	Early post-medieval boundary ditch and two pits.
144394	0.33km SW; TQ0537975923	Record for scattered post-medieval find across a wide area, including ditches and various boundaries.

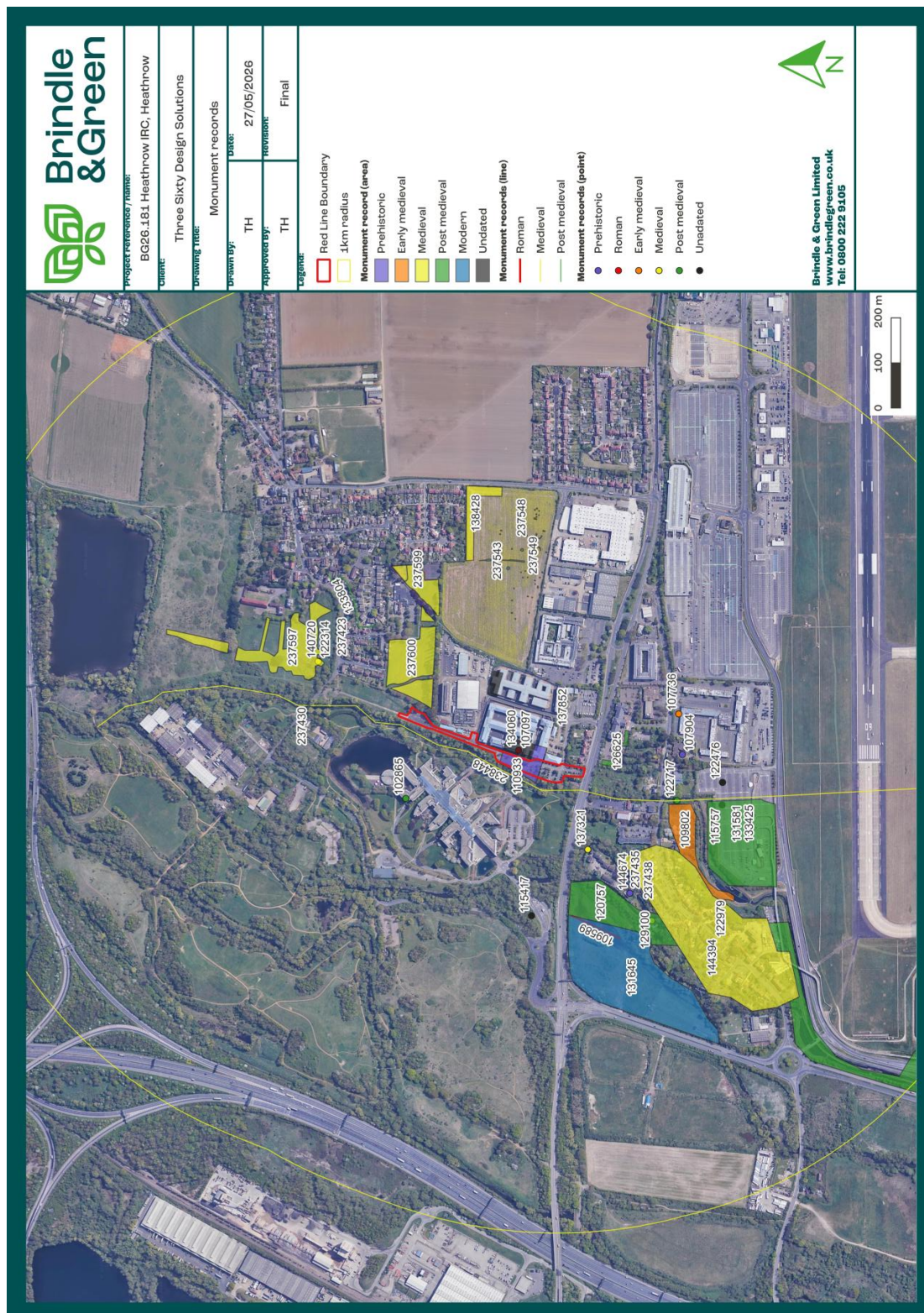
Table 14. Details of HER entries pertaining to the Modern period

HER Reference	Location	Notes
237430	0.2km N; TQ0540377726	Site of a 19 th century bridge
237423	0.24km NE; TQ0560477639	27 – 29 Moor Lane, 19 th century houses.
237543 / 237547	0.37km E; TQ0573777303	Former field boundary and WW2 bomb craters.
237435 / 237438	0.28km SW; TQ0502877007	The Loft and Colne Cottage, 19 th century dwellings.
131645	0.3km W; TQ0481476970	20 th century waste disposal site.

Table 15. Undated HER records

HER Reference	Location	Notes
107097	Adjacent to E boundary; TQ0539477275	A number of undated features located during investigations; seven pits and a single ditch.
115417	0.3km W; TQ0495077221	Two small undated rectilinear enclosures
115757	0.31km S; TQ0520476804	Gravel pits or quarries
122476	0.31km S; TQ0525576804	Two undated ring ditches

Figure 4. Monument records within 1km of the site



The information provided by the HER also provides records of archaeological surveys and investigations that have occurred within 1km of the site (event records).

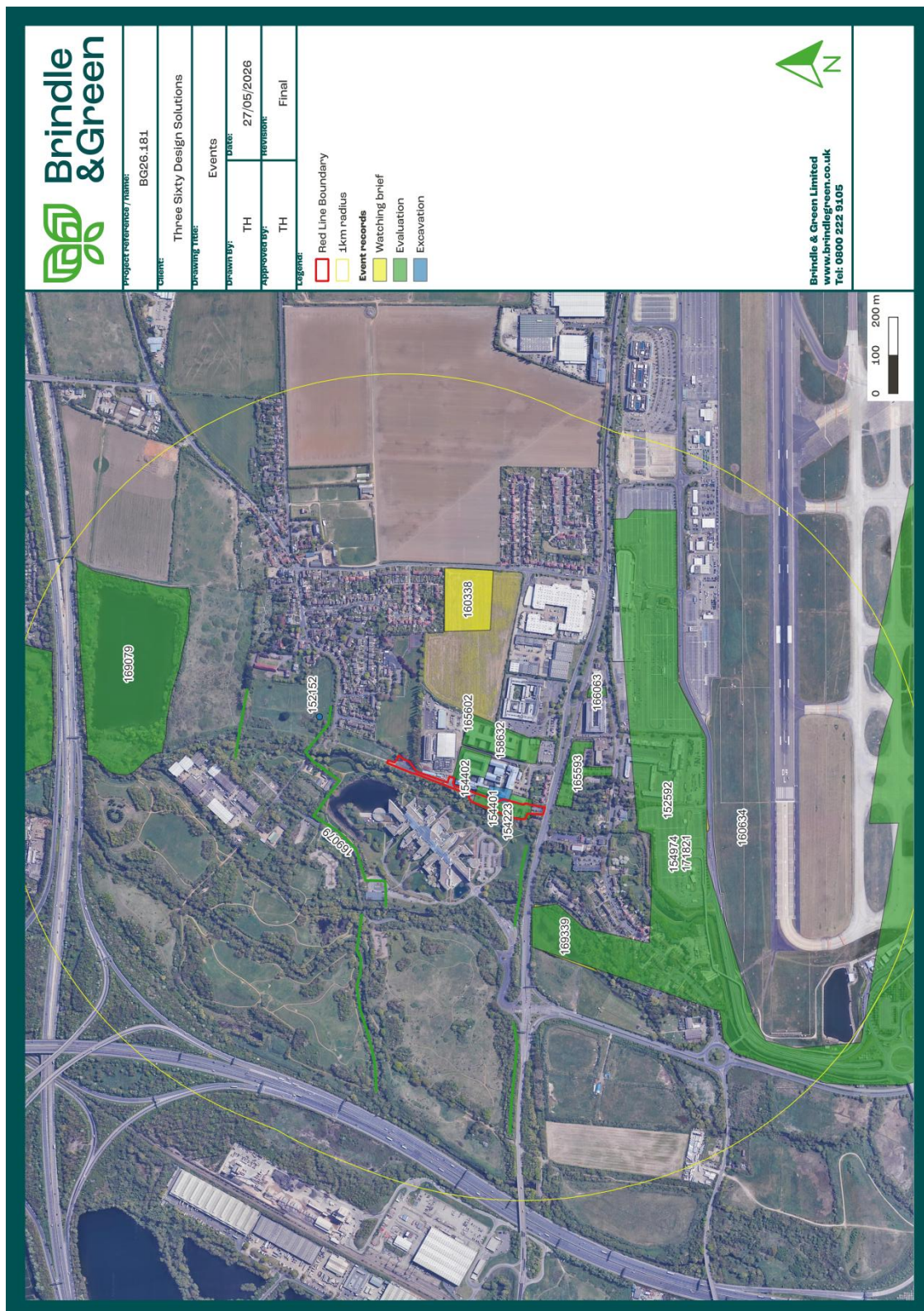
Table 16. Details of event records

HER Reference	Location	Notes
154223	On site; TQ0529077220	Evaluation of five trenches prior to the adjacent development. Concentration of Bronze Age activity.
154401	Adjacent to E boundary; TQ0530977229	Excavation ahead of adjacent development. Bronze Age and Roman features.
154402	Adjacent to E boundary; TQ0538777302	Evaluation of four trenches ahead of adjacent development. No features
165602	0.13km E; TQ0547477294	Excavation which uncovered a scatter of pits and ditches. Bronze age and Saxon in date
158632	0.13km E; TQ0545877227	Evaluation of six trenches. Later prehistoric and Saxon activity.
165593	0.03km SE; TQ0536877010	Evaluation of eight trenches. Post medieval features.
169079	0.07km W; TQ0516377927	Evaluation over three fields. One field revealed the presence of late bronze age agricultural activity, with localised evidence of Neolithic settlement.
160634	0.85km S; TQ0539475931	Investigations carried out ahead of the Terminal 5 development, a 55.49 hectare area. Extensive remains through all eras.

Table 17. Details of Archaeological Priority Areas within 1km of the site.

Name and HER Reference	Location	Notes
Heathrow Area (77820)	Site within area; TQ0719376187	Considerable archaeological evidence for this area due to the extensive excavations that have taken place in relation to Heathrow Terminal 5 and mineral extraction, dating from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval.
Harmondsworth (76432)	0.04km N; TQ0585677989	Substantial remains found in the vicinity of Harmondsworth, including Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Saxon and Medieval remains.

Figure 5. Event records within 1km of the site.



Appendix 6. Historic Mapping and Photos

For all maps the approximate extent of the proposed development boundary is depicted in red.

Figure 6. Section of the 1754 Rocque map



Figure 7. Section of the 1868 OS Map

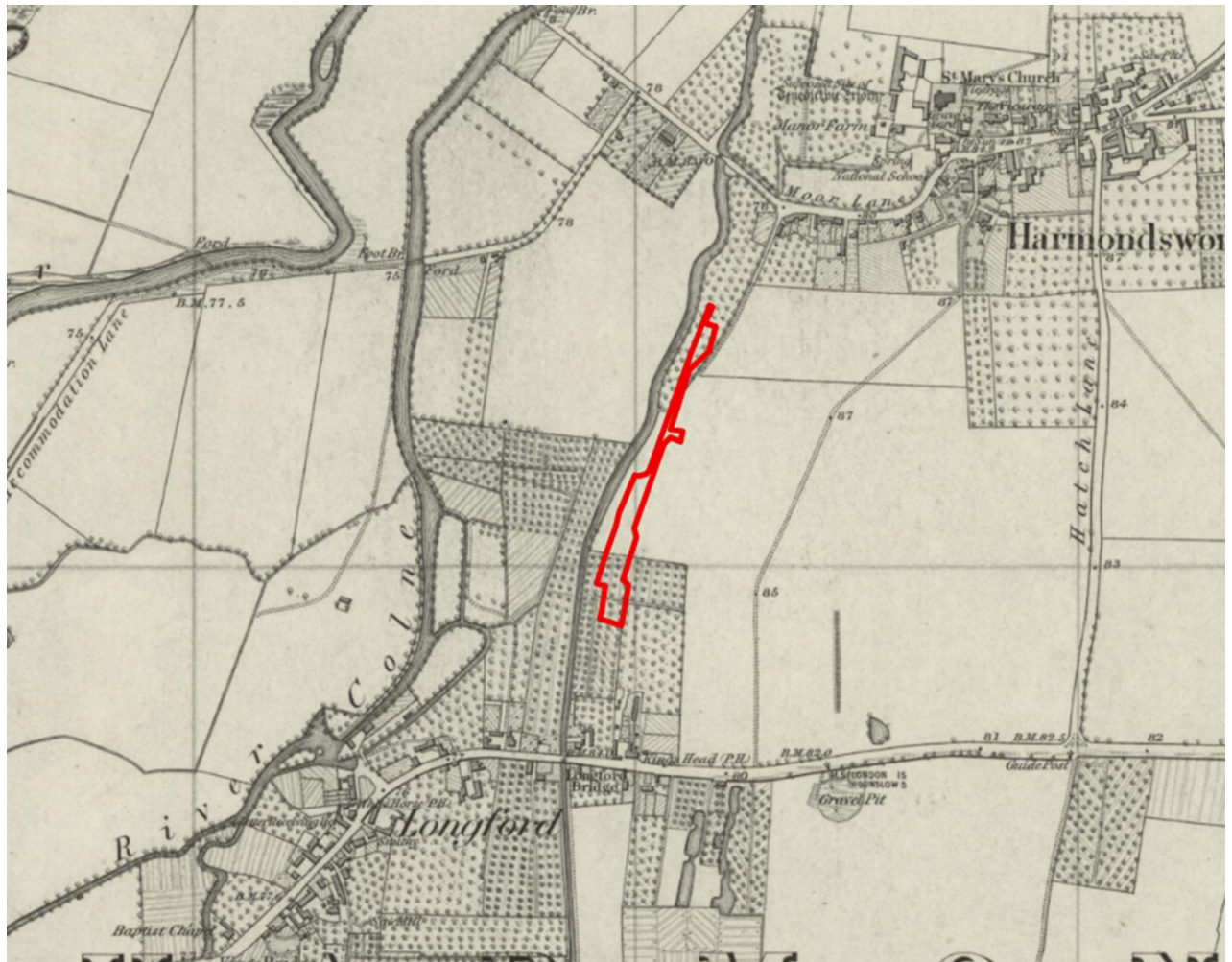


Figure 9. Section of the 1900 OS Map

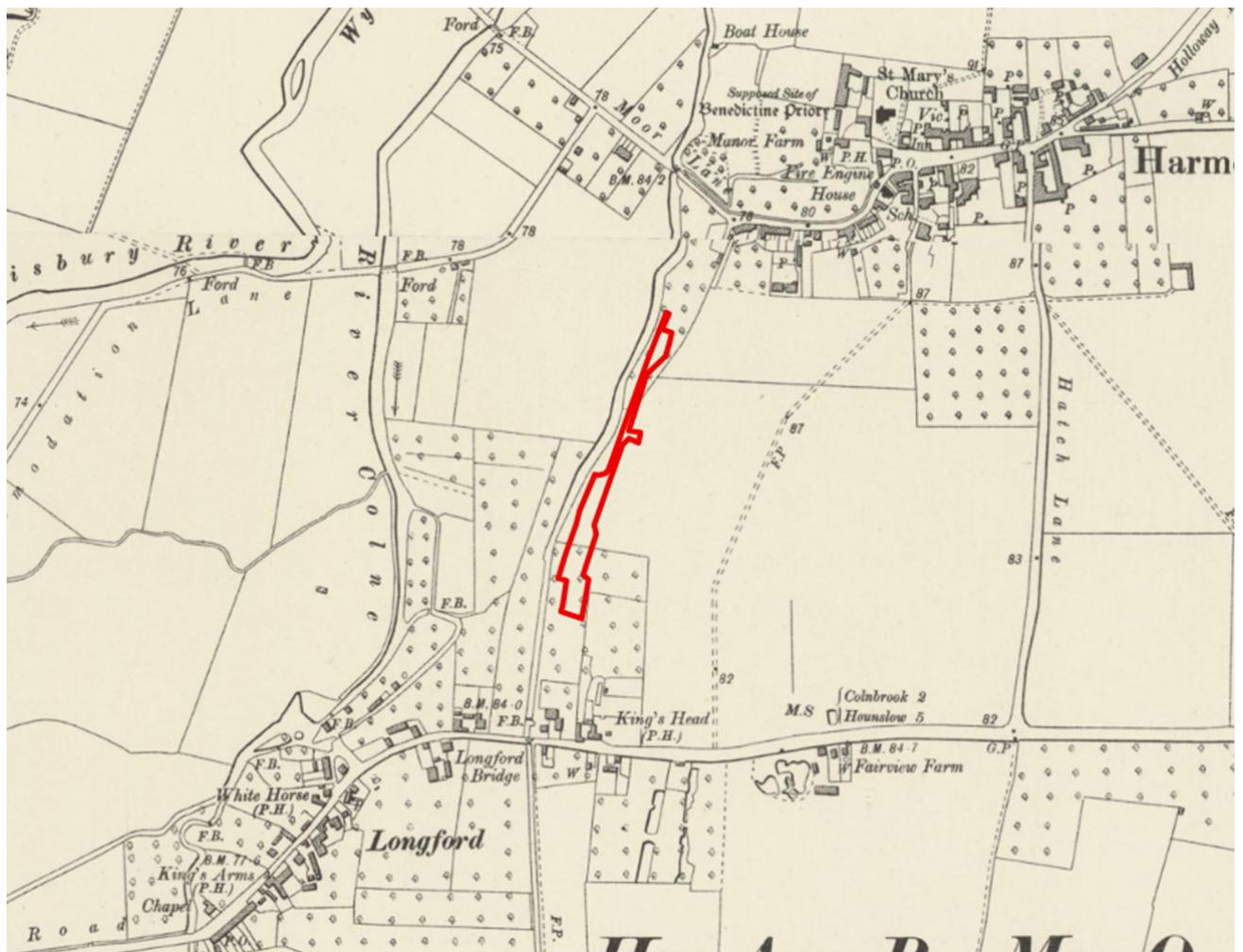


Figure 10. Section of the 1948 Air Photo



Figure 11. Section of the 1956 OS Map

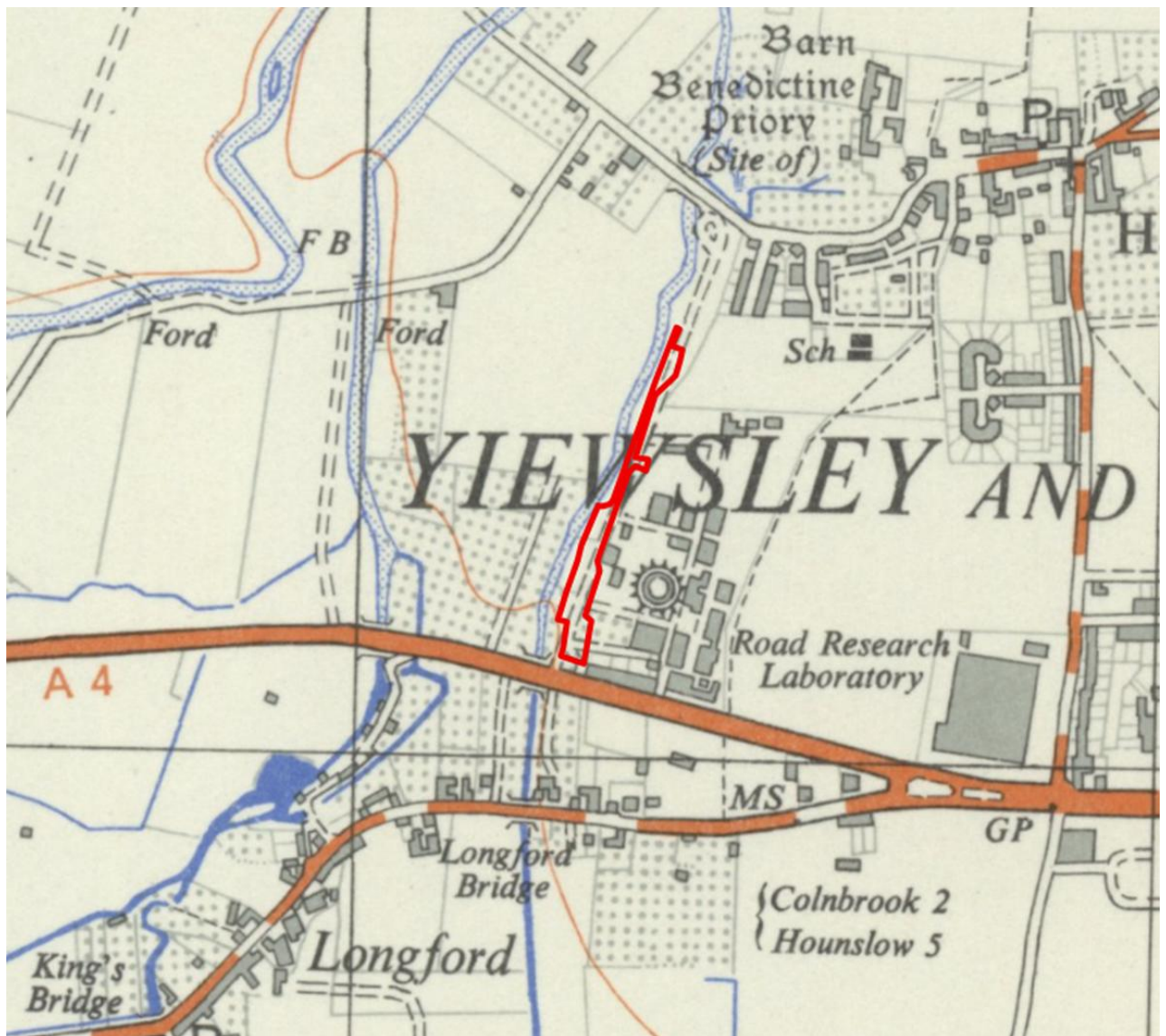


Figure 12. Section of the 1964 OS Map

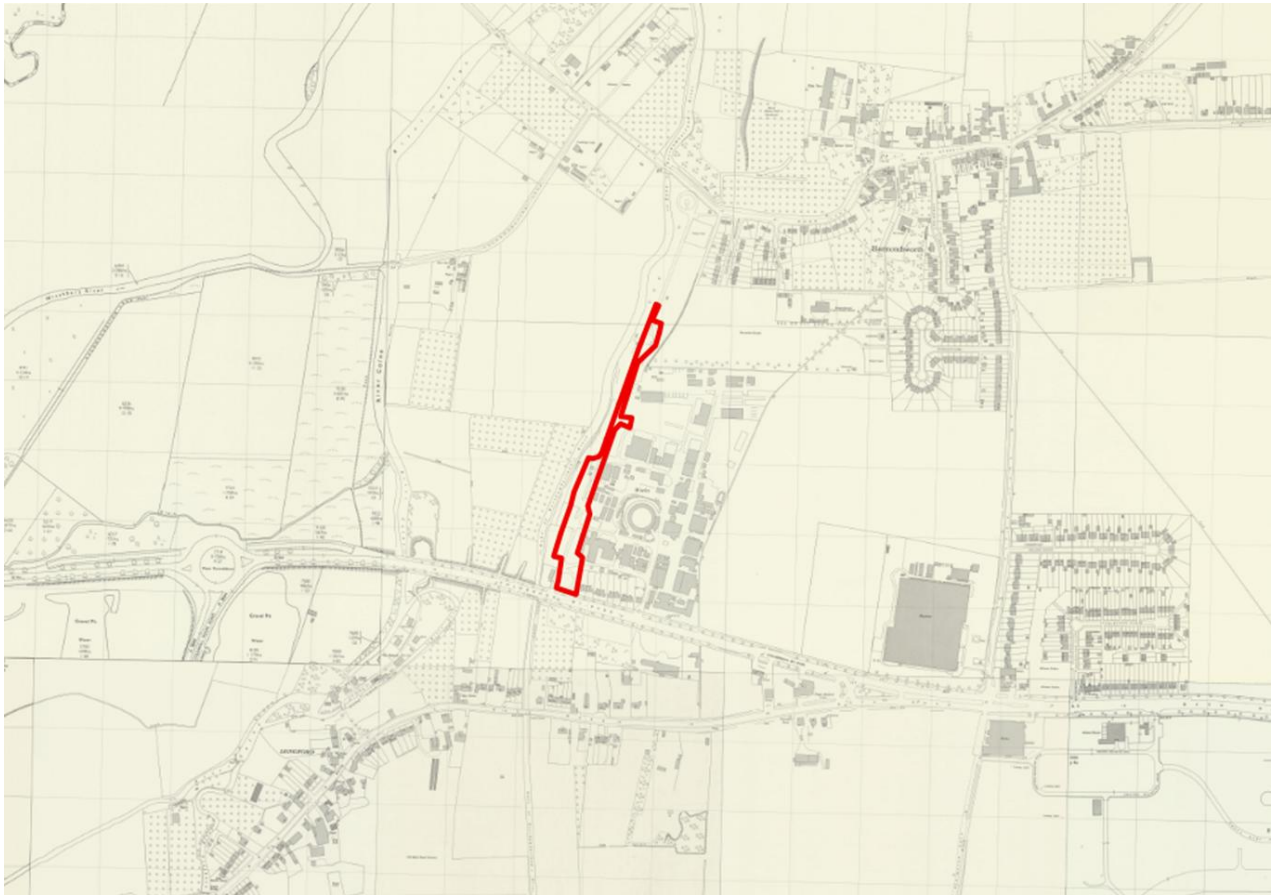
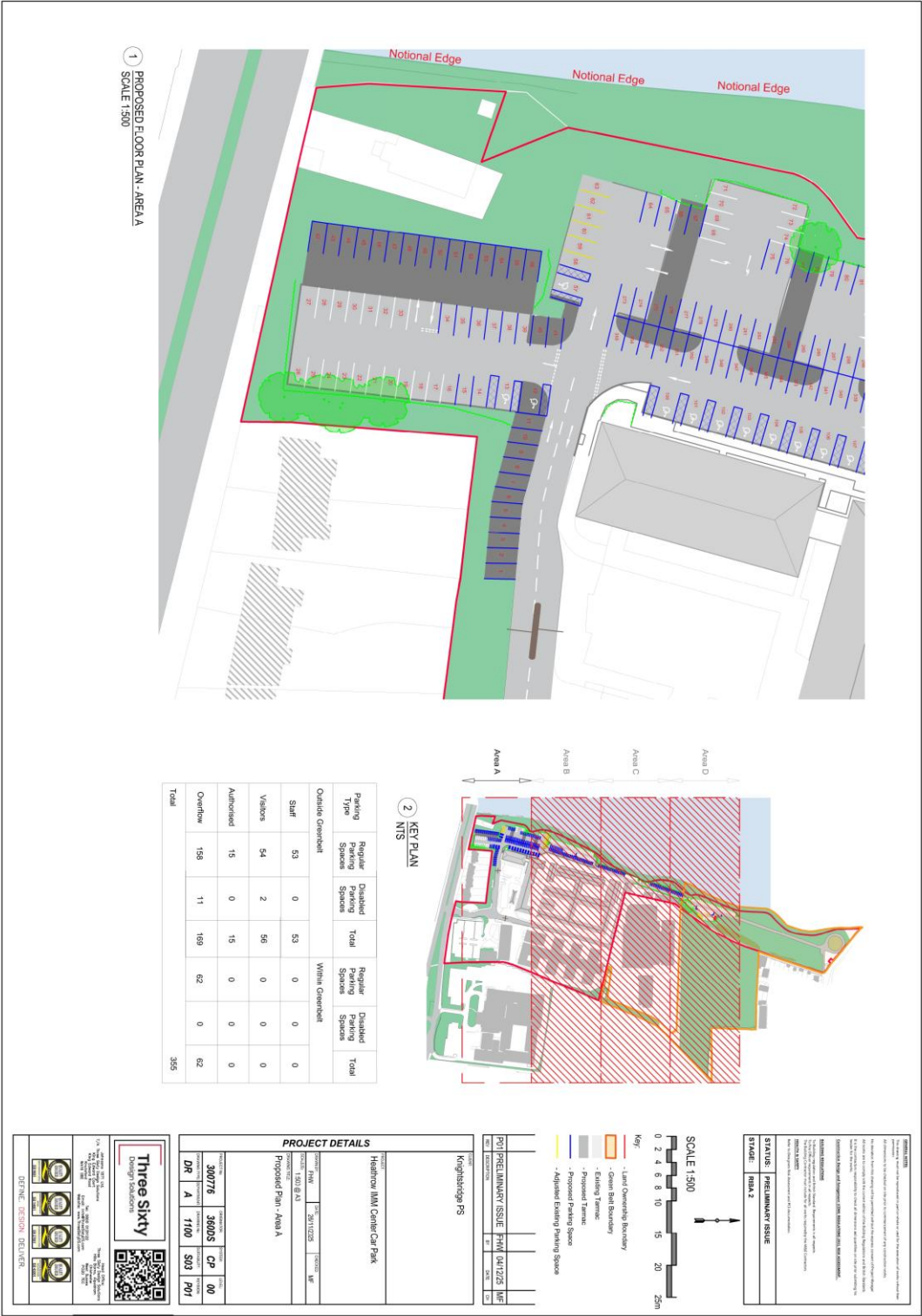


Figure 13. Modern satellite view

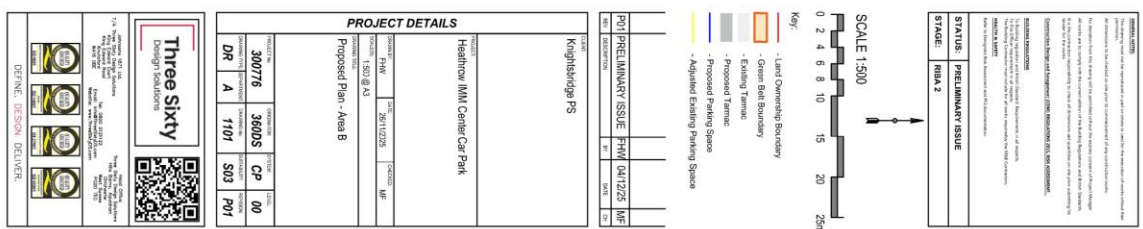


Appendix 7. Proposed Plan





Parking Type	Regular Spaces	Disabled Spaces	Total	Regular Spaces	Disabled Spaces	Total
Outside Greenbelt				Within Greenbelt		
Staff	53	0	53	0	0	0
Visitors	54	2	56	0	0	0
Auditorium	15	0	15	0	0	0
Overflow	158	11	169	62	0	62
Total						355





Parking Type	Regular Spaces	Disabled Spaces	Total	Regular Spaces	Disabled Spaces	Total
Outside Greenbelt			Within Greenbelt			
Staff	53	0	53	0	0	0
Visitors	54	2	56	0	0	0
Authorized	15	0	15	0	0	0
Overflow	158	11	169	62	0	62
Total						355

