



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of

Mrs K. Patel

Concerning

**7 Sudbury Hill Close
Wembley
London HA0 2QR**

October 2019

REPORT SPECIFICATION

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Report Ref:

BA1954HCS

Grid Reference:

NGR: TQ 15952 86112

OS Licence No:

100055758

Date:

October 2019

Cover: View looking east-southeast towards brick boundary wall along northeast side of driveway to No. 7 Sudbury Hill Close

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Contents:

1	Non-Technical Summary.....	1
2	Introduction.....	3
	2.1 Topography, Soils & Geology.....	3
	2.2 Site Proposals	3
3	Methodology	4
	3.1 Aims & Objectives.....	4
	3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential & Importance of Heritage Assets	4
	3.2.1 Potential.....	4
	3.2.2 Importance.....	4
4	Archaeological Assessment	6
	4.1 Prehistoric.....	6
	4.2 Romano-British.....	6
	4.3 Medieval.....	7
	4.4 Post-Medieval.....	8
5	Historic Environment Record Maps & Gazetteers.....	11
6	Site Visit	13
7	Conclusions.....	18
	7.1 Potential Impacts.....	18
	7.2 Overall Conclusions	18
8	Copyright	19
9	Bibliography.....	19
10	Cartography & Aerial Photography	20
11	Appendix 1: Historic Maps.....	21

1 Non-Technical Summary

Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) has undertaken an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) regarding the demolition of a modern chalet bungalow at No. 7 Sudbury Hill Close, Wembley, London HA0 2QR and erection of a three-storey residential building with associated car parking, soft and hard landscaping, cycle and waste storage. The results are summarised below:

Prehistoric: *The potential for encountering archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity has been assessed as **Low**, reflecting the general lack of recorded evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, restricted to a single find of a flint axe about 200m northeast of the site, although a significant focus of later prehistoric occupation is represented by the hillfort at Horsenden Hill, about 1.6km to the south.*

Romano British: *The potential for evidence of Romano-British activity being encountered has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment reflects the almost complete absence of recorded evidence for Romano-British occupation both in the immediate vicinity of the site and its wider locality.*

Medieval: *The potential for encountering evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. The site is located at some distance from the Archaeological Priority Area centred on the medieval grange estate of Sudbury Court; however the documented site of a nearby late medieval farmstead (Ilott's Farm) is located only 75m northwest of the site and evidence for medieval settlement has been identified in the wider surrounding area, as evidenced by the results of the field evaluation at Hundred Elms Farm and scatters of medieval pottery recorded on the northeastern periphery of the study area at Elms Lane and Priory Hill.*

Post-medieval: *The potential for evidence of post-medieval activity to be identified has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. The site of the existing chalet bungalow formerly lay within gardens to the rear of Aspen Lodge, a late 18th/early 19th century villa residence demolished c.1955, while the brick boundary wall running along the northeast side of the driveway to the present house probably represents the rear boundary of Egremont Cottage, an adjoining villa of late 18th or early 19th century date which was also demolished in the mid-1950s. The wall has been heavily constructed in places but appears to retain some historic fabric dating back to the late 18th or early 19th century. It may also be noted that the car parking area southwest of the house occupies the site of former buildings to the rear of Egremont House and Aspen Lodge as shown on historic mapping of the site dating back to c.1850.*

Overall Conclusion: *The overall archaeological potential of the site has been assessed in overall terms as **Low to Moderate**, with particular reference to encountering possible evidence of medieval occupation associated with the nearby hamlet of Sudbury and buried remains of outbuildings associated with Egremont Cottage and Aspen Lodge, two late 18th/early 19th century villas which were demolished in the mid-1950s. However, as the site of the new building will be located almost entirely within the footprint of the existing house, it is likely that any sub-surface features and deposits will already have been heavily disturbed by previous groundworks, thus reducing the likelihood of encountering significant archaeological remains.*

Recommendations: Given the Low to Moderate potential of the site in archaeological terms, it is suggested that a limited watching brief on the excavation of trenches for foundations and services for the proposed new building may be the most appropriate form of mitigation, in this instance.

2 Introduction

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) was undertaken by Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) in response to an instruction from Mr Rajan Patel DB Planners Ltd on behalf of Mrs K. Patel with regard to the demolition of the existing single dwelling at No. 7 Sudbury Hill Close, Wembley, London, HA0 2QR and erection of a three-storey residential building with associated car parking, soft and hard landscaping, cycle and waste storage.

The planning application reference is 19/2423 (London Borough of Brent).

The site is not located within a Conservation Area or Archaeological Priority Area. The nearest Archaeological Priority Area, relating to Sudbury Court (DLO 33098), is located about 150m to the NE, at its closest point. The site does not contain any designated (protected) heritage assets, such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), listed buildings or registered parks and gardens.

2.1 Topography, Soils & Geology

The site at 7 Sudbury Hill Close is located within the outer London suburb of Sudbury Hill, about 1km SE of Harrow on the Hill, within the London Borough of Brent. It is currently occupied by a detached chalet bungalow with a hipped roof, set back from the roadside within a large garden enclosure on the NW side of Sudbury Hill Close. To the N, E and SE, the site is bounded by the rear gardens of properties on Sudbury Court Road and to the West by St Francis Lodge, and its communal gardens. It stands at an approximate height of 74m AOD.

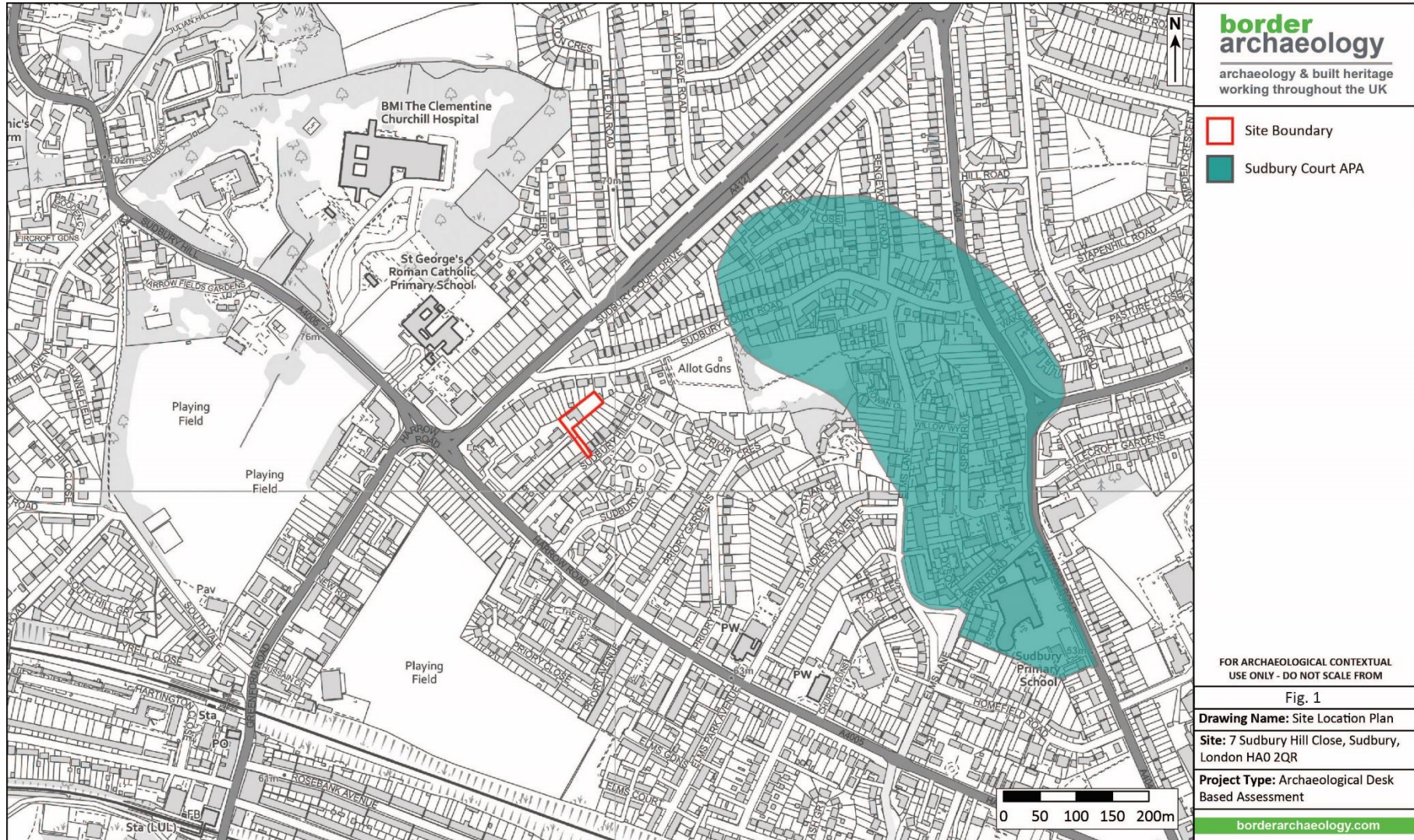
The British Geological Survey records the underlying geology as consisting of clays, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation (formed about 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period) with no superficial deposits recorded (BGL 2019).

There are no records of geological boreholes in especially close proximity to the site; the nearest recorded borehole dug at Sudbury Grove (about 160m SW of the site) in 1874 recorded a sequence of clays, silts and sands of the London Clay Formation, extending to a depth of 55m below ground level.

2.2 Site Proposals

The following description of the proposed development is based on proposal drawings supplied by Mr. Rajan Patel on 10th September 2019.

In brief, the proposed development involves the demolition of the existing late 20th century detached chalet bungalow and erection of a three-storey residential building comprising seven self-contained units with associated car parking, soft and hard landscaping, cycle and waste storage.



3 Methodology

3.1 Aims & Objectives

This ADBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built-heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential & Importance of Heritage Assets

3.2.1 Potential

This Assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological assets in the vicinity of the site. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

Low – Very unlikely to be encountered.

Moderate – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site.

High – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

3.2.2 Importance

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* Vol. 11 Section 3 part 2 (Highways Agency 2009).

BA is also fully cognisant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets contained in the *National Policy Planning Framework* Chapter 16, in particular paragraph 189 which states that ‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (MCHLG 2019).’

This Assessment also reflects local and regional planning policy guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets contained in the *London Plan* (Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology) and in the *London Borough of Brent Core Strategy*, in particular Policy DM 7 (Brent’s Heritage Assets) and saved Unitary Development Plan policies BE24 Locally listed Buildings, BE25-28 Conservation Area Development Issues and BE31 Archaeological Sites.

Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets

Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the site, information was collected on the known cultural heritage features within a 500m study area around the site (*fig. 2*). These show the location of known cultural heritage features (including SAMs, archaeological events and monuments) within the study area, which have been assigned a unique reference number (**BA 1,2,3**, etc.) and are listed in the associated gazetteers.

The research carried out for this ADBA consists of the following elements:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) - the HER includes information from past investigations, find spots and documentary and cartographic sources.
- Historic England – information on statutory designations including SAMs, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk.
- The National Record of the Historic Environment database (<http://pastscape.org.uk>)
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; BGS geological borehole record data.
- London Metropolitan Archives, Harrow Local History Centre and the National Archives – historic maps, engraved and watercolour views, photographs and published histories.
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on conservation areas, archaeological priority areas and locally listed buildings.
- Historic England Archive, Swindon– vertical and oblique aerial photographs of the study area were consulted dating back to c.1930.

The ADBA included a site visit carried out on 19th September 2019 which determined the topography of the site and existing land-use and provided further information on possible past ground disturbance within the site. Observations made during the site visit have been incorporated into this report.

4 Archaeological Assessment

This section analyses the information available from historical sources and records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the designated study area and discusses its implications with regard to the nature and significance of the archaeological resource within the study area and the potential impact on archaeological features and deposits within the site (*fig. 2; Tables 2 & 3*).

4.1 Prehistoric

Relatively little evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site, which is likely to have been dense woodland throughout this period. Within the 500m search radius, only a single find of a flint handaxe of possible Lower Palaeolithic date is recorded, which was found in allotments S of Sudbury Court Road during the Second World War, approximately 200m NE of the site.

Recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider surrounding area is similarly limited in scope although a focus of later prehistoric occupation is represented by the hillfort enclosure of Horsenden Hill, located 1.6km to the S of the site, the earthworks of which are designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (MLO 11305; List Entry No. 1001970). Archaeological investigations carried out in 1973-77, 1987-88 and 1995 recovered a considerable amount of Iron Age pottery and an enamelled lynchpin, indicative of settlement within the enclosure. In addition, evidence of earlier prehistoric activity was identified during the excavations, including Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints and pottery sherds of Bronze Age date. While the site is located at some distance from Horsenden Hill, the possibility of encountering evidence of late prehistoric occupation associated with the wider hinterland of the hillfort, while remote, cannot be entirely dismissed.

Conclusion: The potential for encountering archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity has been assessed as **Low**. This reflects the paucity of recorded evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, restricted to a single find of a flint axe, although a significant focus of later prehistoric occupation has been identified in the wider surrounding area at Horsenden Hill.

4.2 Romano-British

No recorded evidence of Romano-British activity has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site, based on consultation of the Greater London HER. Within the wider locality, evidence of Romano-British activity is similarly sparse and restricted to a possible occupation focus in the vicinity of St Mary's Church on Harrow-on-the-Hill (about 1.4km NW of the site) where quantities of brick and tile embedded in the fabric of the church have been suggested by antiquarians as possibly indicating the presence of a Romano-British building on or close to the site although the evidence for this is slight (Thompson 2008, 70-73). The nearest settlement focus appears to have been located in the vicinity of Watling Street (represented by the present-day A5) running about 6km to the NE. It appears likely that the site and its immediate environs remained heavily wooded throughout this period.

Conclusion: The potential for evidence of Romano-British activity being encountered has been assessed as **Low**; an assessment which reflects the lack of recorded evidence of activity from this period both in the immediate

vicinity of the site and its wider environs. It appears likely that the site lay at some considerable distance from any significant *foci* of Romano-British occupation during this period.

4.3 Medieval

During the medieval period, the site lay within the hamlet of Sudbury, a dispersed settlement lying on the edge of an extensive tract of unenclosed common and woodland known as Sudbury Common. Sudbury formed the central and southern portions of the substantial manor of Harrow belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The origins of the manor of Harrow can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxon period; a charter of King Offa of Mercia dated 767 AD granted 30 hides of land between Harrow and the Lidding Brook to the Abbot of Christ Church Canterbury. Following the Norman Conquest, the manor of Harrow, which then amounted to 70 carucates of land, was in the hands of Archbishop Lanfranc and remained in the possession of the Archbishops of Canterbury until 1540 (Baker et al. 1971, 203).

The chief demesne farm within the manor of Harrow was located at Sudbury, comprising 620 acres, a grange (located in the vicinity of Sudbury Court) and a chapel. By c.1280 it was known as 'Suthbery' to distinguish it from the estate pertaining to the Rectory of Harrow and by no later than the late 14th century it had been leased out to tenant farmers and divided into several separate landholdings (Gover et al., 1942, 54). The largest and most important of these was the Sudbury Court estate, which contained a chapel and thus may originally have been the archbishop's residence at Harrow (Baker et al, 1971, 204). The site of the grange estate was presumably located at Sudbury Court Farm located about 330m NE of the site where a farmhouse of 17th century date survived until its demolition in the late 1950s (RCHM 1937, 131); the farmhouse site at Kenelm Close is now occupied by modern residential housing.

Located about 75m NW of Sudbury Hill Close was the site of a smaller farmstead of medieval date known as 'Ilott's Farm'. The origins of this landholding, which lay to the W of the principal demesne grange of Sudbury Court, on the NE margins of Sudbury Common can be traced back to c.1400, comprising an estate granted by a dyer, John Sadler and his wife Matilda to Robert Twyere, a skinner of London (Baker et al. 1971, 212-13). Ilott's Farm was held by the Finch family during the 16th-18th centuries and subsequently came into the hands of Lord Northwick by the early 19th century when the farmhouse (situated roughly within a triangular plot at the meeting point of Sudbury Court Road and Sudbury Court Drive) was rebuilt. The farmhouse was subsequently demolished shortly after 1900.

Located about 520m ESE of the site was another late medieval farmstead at Hundred Elms Farm, formerly known as Sudbury Place, the earliest documentary reference to which occurs in the early 1460s. Much of the farmstead has disappeared apart from an early 16th century brick outbuilding which is Grade II* listed and the farmhouse which has been converted to use as a residential home. Archaeological trial-trenching on the Hundred Elms site undertaken by the Museum of London (Department of Greater London Archaeology) in 1991 identified significant evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation. The earliest phase of activity was dated to the 13th century and might possibly indicate the former presence of a moated manor complex on the site. A major phase of building activity dated to the 16th century was identified, comprising the construction of a new farmhouse and a large complex of outbuildings surrounding a yard, including the Grade II* listed building on its W side. Further phases of building and landscaping activity dated to the late post-medieval period were also identified, including an early 18th century stable block and a barrel-vaulted drain of 18th or 19th century date

(Lewis & Cotton 1991). The Archaeological Priority Area of Sudbury Court as defined by Historic England covers the medieval grange site of Sudbury Court and extends SE as far as Hundred Elms Farm.

In addition to these farmstead sites, archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that there may have been other smaller foci of medieval occupation in the vicinity, in terms of cottages and associated smallholdings encroaching upon the large extent of Sudbury Common. A scatter of 31 sherds of predominantly 13th century quartz gritted wares was identified during housing development towards the N end of Elms Lane, close to the junction with Sudbury Court Road in 1963 while a smaller pottery scatter of similar date was found during development between Priory Hill and Elms Lane in 1972. It should be noted however that no finds or features of medieval date appear to have been identified during the construction of the present modern residential estate at Sudbury Hill Close, based on consultation of the Greater London HER.

Conclusion: The potential for encountering evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. The site at Sudbury Hill Close is located at some distance from the APA centred on the principal demesne manor of Sudbury Court; however the documented site of a nearby late medieval farmstead (Ilott's Farm) is located only 75m to the NW and significant evidence for medieval occupation has been identified in the wider locality, as evidenced by the results of the field evaluation at Hundred Elms Farm and scatters of medieval pottery recorded on the northeastern periphery of the study area at Elms Lane and Priory Hill.

4.4 Post-Medieval

By the mid-18th century, cartographic and documentary sources point to a growth in settlement along the NE side of the Harrow Road, focused within a roughly triangular area formed by the Harrow Road (running NW-SE), Sudbury Court Road and Mutton Lane (now Elms Lane), where there appears to have been a gradual, piecemeal enclosure of Sudbury Common.

John Rocque's 1757 map of Middlesex (*fig. 5*) shows a group of cottages and associated outbuildings set back from the Harrow Road, separated from the roadside by a broad swathe of common land (known as Sudbury Green) while to the N and NE was a patchwork of pasture fields and orchards extending towards Sudbury Court Road and Mutton Lane. Property deeds dating back to the 1750s attest to the existence of several cottages with attached pieces of waste ground on Sudbury Green which were held as copyhold tenements of the manor of Harrow. It is possible that one of these cottages may be identified with the dwelling later known as 'Egremont Cottage' (which was located immediately SW of the site, roughly occupying the site of present-day Nos. 4, 5 & 6 Sudbury Hill Close with its rear boundary defined by the driveway leading to No. 7), however this cannot be definitely confirmed, based on the available evidence.

An Ordnance Survey drawing of Harrow and district surveyed in 1807 (*fig. 6*) appears to show a similar picture to that depicted on Rocque's survey, with least six separate buildings set back from the Harrow Road. In 1817, Sudbury Common was enclosed as part of the Harrow Inclosure Act of 1818, which resulted in a significant change to the pattern of land use and field boundaries in the vicinity of the site. Unfortunately, the map accompanying the inclosure award (held at the London Metropolitan Archives) is currently listed as missing and was not available to consult for the purposes of this assessment.

Egremont Cottage itself appears to have already been in existence by that date and is mentioned in a sale advertisement dated 23rd May 1812 as ‘a delightful cottage villa, judiciously placed on the rise of Harrow Hill and environed by its extensive lawns and pleasure grounds and two paddocks of near six acres of pasture land’ (*Morning Post*). The advertisement refers to the house as having ‘long been known and justly admired as Egremont Cottage’, suggesting that the house had been in existence for some time. Egremont Cottage was purchased by Robert Hazard, a wealthy landowner who died there in 1820 and the estate was then acquired by John Aldridge, a barrister of Lincoln’s Inn Fields who died in 1848. The house was put up for auction by his trustees and is described in a sale advertisement dated 5th September 1848 as ‘a desirable cottage residence, with lawns gardens stabling etc’ (*The Globe*). The Harrow parochial rate assessment of 1851 records that Egremont Cottage was still owned by the trustees of John Aldridge while the tenancy was held by a barrister named William Clayton (who was residing there with his family at the time of the 1851 census).

The map accompanying the parochial rate assessment (*fig. 7*) is the earliest available survey to provide accurate and detailed information regarding the layout of Egremont Cottage and the pattern of settlement, land use and field boundaries in the surrounding area (LMA Ref. Acc/0590/1). Egremont Cottage is depicted as a roughly square building with projecting bay windows to the principal SW-facing elevation and a long narrow range extending to the rear of the house. Immediately NE of this rear range is a small detached oblong building which may have been a gardener’s cottage or lodge mentioned in census returns from c.1861 to 1901.

The house and its outbuildings are shown as located within a roughly trapezoidal shaped plot, the NE boundary of which appears to correspond to the line of the existing driveway leading to present-day No. 7 Sudbury Hill Close. This plot is listed in the parochial rate assessment at Plot No. 1677 and comprised the ‘house, garden, buildings and cottage’. To the SW lay a woodland plantation with a drive leading down to the Harrow Road, exiting close to the Black Horse public house, while immediately NE of Plot No. 1677 was a meadow enclosure with a path running along its SW boundary to a detached building, possibly a barn, located in the NW corner of the enclosure.

Located immediately to the NW of Egremont Cottage, the 1851 map shows another detached villa, known as ‘Aspen Lodge’, of similar layout and set back from the Harrow Road within extensive landscaped grounds extending to the NE and SW of the house and a long rectangular range (presumably stabling) to the SE of the house. Aspen Lodge appears to have been built either in the late 18th or early 19th century, the earliest documentary reference occurs in a sale advertisement of July 1816 in which it is described as a ‘very gentlemanly residence on the rise of Harrow Hill, at a convenient distance from the road, set within extensive grounds, capital walled garden and three paddocks of excellent land’ (*Morning Post*). Aspen Lodge was acquired by William Clarke, a wealthy London brewer who died there in 1830; at the time of the 1851 survey the property was still held by trustees under his will and was occupied by a family named Trenchard. By the late 19th century, census returns show that Aspen Lodge was owned and occupied by James Henderson, a merchant in the East India Company and the house subsequently was purchased by another London merchant named Harris Michaelson who resided there until 1915.

The house and estate at Egremont Cottage were put up for sale in 1860 and purchased by a London solicitor named Horace Semple who lived there from c.1860 until his death in December 1900 (*Morning Post*). The house

was bequeathed to Semple's executor, George Oakley Fisher, a solicitor, antiquary and art-collector who resided there until his death in 1934.

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch and 25-inch maps, dated 1865 and 1877 respectively (*figs. 8 & 9*), depict Egremont Cottage in broadly similar terms to the 1851 parish map; however the gardens to the SE of the house are shown in greater detail and comprised a series of lawns intersected by a rectilinear grid of tree-lined paths. At some point between 1864 and 1877, the range to the rear of the main house appears to have been widened and the detached building to the NE of the rear range also appears to have been enlarged with the addition of an oblong range to the NW and a covered yard to the SE. To the NW of Egremont Cottage, the layout of the house at Aspen Lodge appears to have remained largely unchanged since 1851 although the landscape gardens had been extended to the NW.

The OS 2nd edition map of 1896 (*fig. 10*) shows that a number of changes had taken place to both Egremont Cottage (now Egremont House) and Aspen Lodge. The detached building to the NE of the rear range appears to have been slightly reduced in size and a greenhouse erected to the SE of it, adjacent to the rear boundary wall of the property. The lawned gardens SW of the house appear to have been cleared and the woodland screening the house from the Harrow Road also appears to have been largely removed although the drive leading down to the road is shown as intact. The landscaped grounds surrounding Aspen House similarly appear to have been partially reduced in size and a series of greenhouses are depicted at the NE end of the large garden enclosure to the NE of the house.

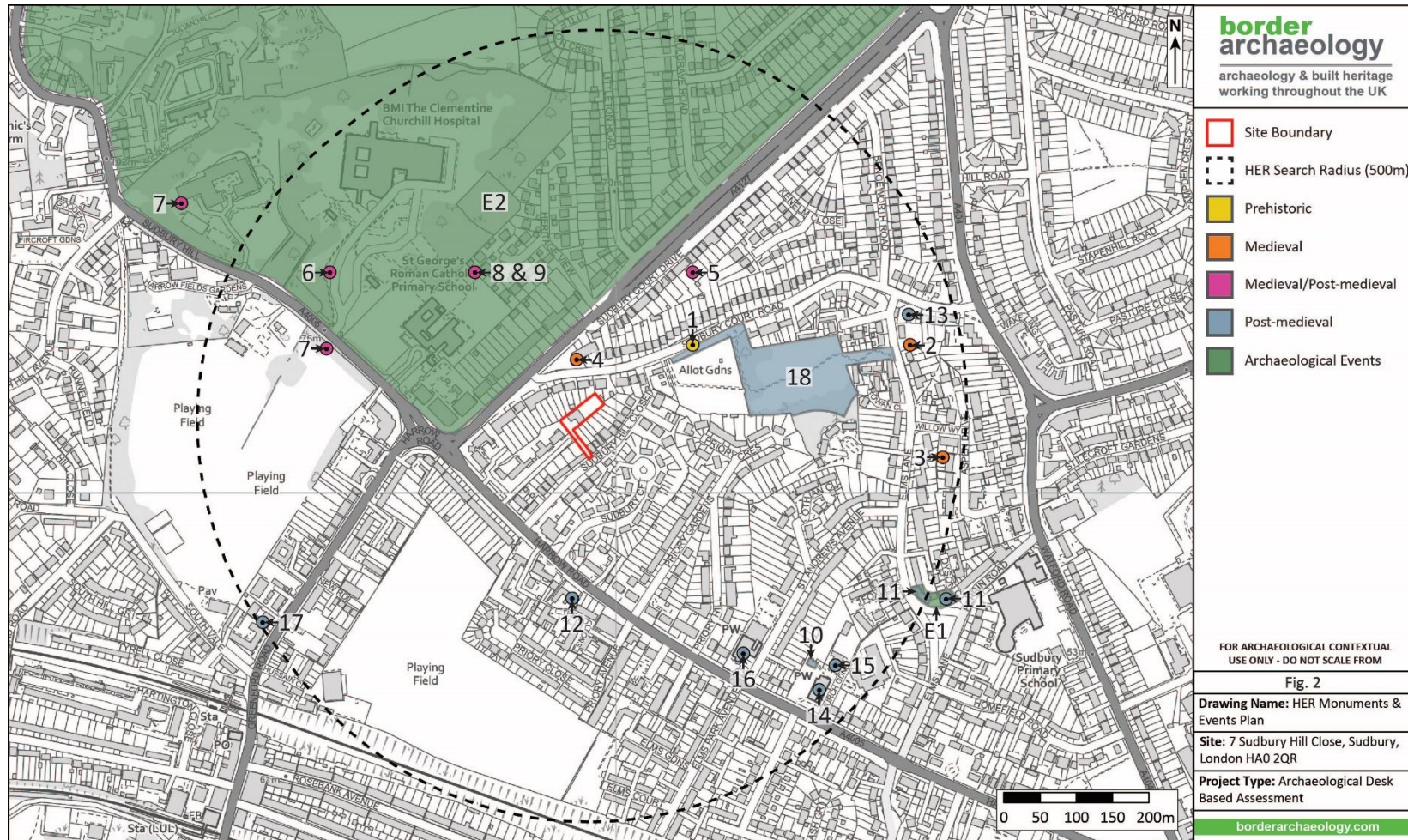
Little change to the layout of the houses and gardens at Egremont House or Aspen Lodge is indicated on the OS 3rd edition map of 1914 (*fig. 11*); however significant changes had taken place by the mid-1930s as shown on the OS 4th edition map of 1937 (*fig. 12*). By 1937, substantial residential development is shown as having taken place to the immediate NW of the site (along Sudbury Court Drive) and the roadway of Sudbury Hill Close is shown for the first time, running SW to the Harrow Road (which is also shown as lined with detached and semi-detached properties). Extensive alterations had been made to Egremont House, with the removal of the range to the rear of the house and the detached building to the NE of it. However, to the SE of the house, the greenhouse abutting the rear boundary wall of the property is still shown as intact. The OS 4th edition map also shows that Aspen Lodge had been taken over for use as a teaching college (St Francis College), established in the mid-1920s; the house and its outbuildings are still shown as largely intact at that date.

By the late 1950s, substantial changes to the pattern of land use within the study area had taken place as shown on the OS 1:2500 National Survey map of 1958 (*fig. 13*), with the demolition of Egremont House and the construction of three new houses on its site (nos. 4, 5 & 6 Sudbury Hill Close). The former rear boundary wall appears to have been incorporated as part of a narrow driveway extending NW from Sudbury Hill Close to a detached L-shaped house ('Egremont Lodge') which in fact was situated within the large garden enclosure which formerly belonged to Aspen Lodge. The house and outbuildings at Aspen Lodge had also been entirely demolished and replaced by the existing blocks of residential flats (St Francis Lodge) erected in the mid-1950s. The detached house at Egremont lodge was subsequently demolished in about 1975 and replaced by the existing detached chalet bungalow (No. 7 Sudbury Hill Close).

Conclusion: The potential for evidence of post-medieval activity to be encountered during the works associated with the development has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. The site of the existing house at 7 Sudbury Hill

Close lay within gardens to the rear of Aspen Lodge, a late 18th/early 19th century villa residence. The brick boundary wall running along the NE side of the driveway to the present house probably represents the rear boundary of Egremont Cottage, a detached villa of late 18th or early 19th century date which was demolished in the mid-1950s. This boundary wall, the course of which is first shown on the Harrow parochial assessment map of 1851, has been heavily constructed in places but appears to retain some fabric of late 18th or early 19th century date. While it appears unlikely that groundworks for the construction of the new house will reveal evidence of buried structural remains; it may be noted that the gravelled car park area to the SW of the house occupies the site of former buildings to the rear of Egremont House and Aspen Lodge as shown on historic mapping of the site.

5 Historic Environment Record Maps & Gazetteers



#	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
1	050428/00/00	Lower Palaeolithic Handaxe	Palaeolithic	TQ 1610 8620
2	050683/00/00	Findspot: C13-C15 Pottery, Elms Lane	Medieval	TQ 1640 8620
3	050690/00/00	Findspot: C13 Pottery, Priory Hill	Medieval	TQ 1640 8600
4	052813/00/00	Site of C15 Farm, Ilott's Farm	Medieval	TQ 1594 8618
5	050691/00/00	Site of Farmhouse, Sudbury Court Road	Med./PM	TQ 1610 8630
6	052107/00/00	Approximate Site of Sudbury Manor	Med./PM	TQ 1560 8630
7	052176/00/00	Large Linear Earthwork, Sudbury Hill	Med./PM	TQ 1550 8629
8	052211/00/00	Site of Farmstead, Sudbury Court Drive	Med./PM	TQ 1580 8630
9	052211/01/00	Site of Farmhouse, Sudbury Court Drive	Med./PM	TQ 1580 8630
10	MLO53600	St Andrew's Church Vicarage	Post-med.	TQ 1627 8576
11	MLO58370	PM Features, Hunderd Elms Farm	Post-med.	TQ 1643 8586
12	MLO78489	971 Harrow Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 1593 8585
13	MLO78497	96-98 Sudbury Court Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 1640 8624
14	MLO79271	Church of St Andrew (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 1628 8572
15	MLO79290	St Andrews Church Hall (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 1630 8576
16	MLO79291	St George's Church & Presbytery (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 1617 8578
17	MLO84618	St Andrews Church Institute (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 1551 8582
18	MLO107295	Elmwood Park	Post-med.	TQ 1623 8617

Table 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and Monuments recorded on the Greater London HER in the vicinity of the site

#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E1	ELO9003	Eval.: Hundred Elms Farm	1991	TQ 1643 8585
E2	ELO17956	DBA: Harrow School, 5 High Street, Harrow on the Hill	2016	TQ 1539 8705

Table 3: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events recorded on the Greater London HER in the vicinity of the site

6 Site Visit

BA undertook a site visit on the 19th September 2019 to determine the presence of features of potential archaeological interest in the immediate vicinity of the site. The site at No. 7 Sudbury Hill Close comprises a large chalet bungalow, S-shaped in plan with hipped roof and dormer windows erected in the mid-1970s (*Plate 1*), set within a roughly rectangular curtilage with a gravelled area to the SW of the house and tree-lined gardens to the rear.

The bungalow is accessed by a long tree-covered drive leading NW from Sudbury Hill Close. At the entrance to the drive is a set of ornamental iron gates bearing the name Egremont Lodge (*Plate 2*), referring to the late 1930s detached house which previously stood on the site of the existing chalet bungalow and is first marked on an Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1958. Running along the NE side of the drive is a brick masonry wall, heavily concealed by dense foliage (including ivy creepers) in places. The brickwork, which is light reddish brown in colour, laid in Flemish Stretcher Bond and surmounted by a single course of brick headers, appears likely to date to the late 18th or early 19th century (*Plates 3 & 4*).

Traces of whitewash were noted in various places along the wall. Both the NW and SE sections of the wall appear to have been partially rebuilt and repointed in cement mortar; at the NW extremity of the wall is a modern square brick post surmounted by a lamp (*Plate 5*).

No other features of archaeological or historical interest were noted during the site visit.



Plate 1: View looking NE towards front of existing mid-1970s chalet bungalow at No. 7 Sudbury Hill Close



Plate 2: View looking NW towards entrance to driveway leading to No. 7 Sudbury Hill Close



Plate 3: View looking ESE along driveway showing boundary wall partially concealed by foliage



Plate 4: View looking NE showing central portion of boundary wall, laid in Flemish Stretcher Bond



Plate 5: View looking NE showing northwestern section of boundary wall with evidence of 20th century rebuilding and a modern brick lamp post at its NW end

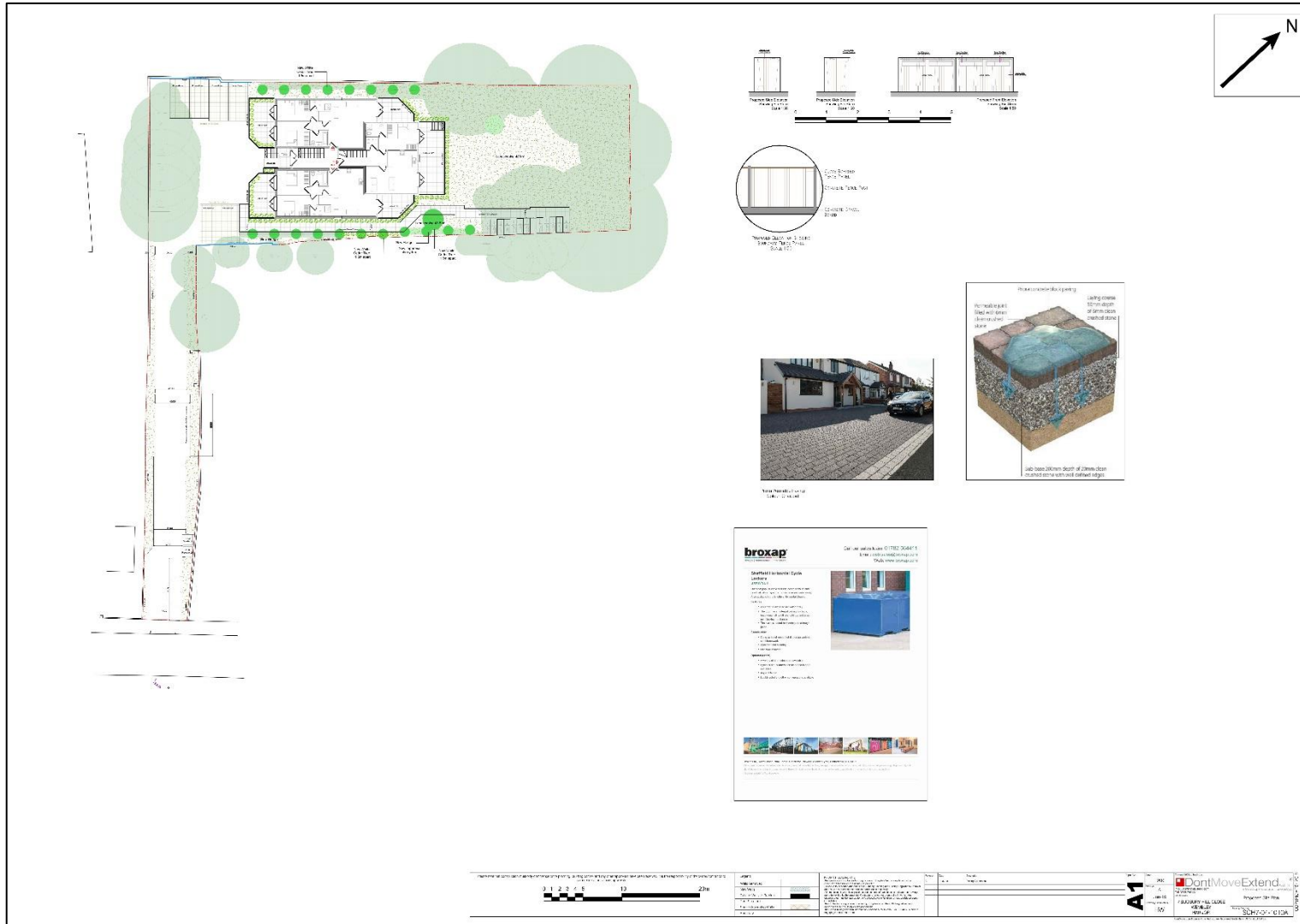


Fig. 4: Proposed site plan of new building at No. 7 Sudbury Hill Close
(Reproduced by courtesy of the client)

7 Conclusions

7.1 Potential Impacts

The proposed development will involve the demolition of the existing chalet bungalow at No. 7 Sudbury Hill Close and erection of a three-storey residential building containing seven residential units, with associated car parking, soft and hard landscaping, cycle and waste storage. It should be noted that the proposed new building will be largely situated within the footprint of the bungalow to be demolished. Potential Impacts from the proposed development on buried archaeological remains may include the following:

- Topsoil removal

It is assumed for the purposes of this report that topsoil would be removed across the entire site as part of the preliminary site works. Removal of topsoil is a potential impact as (in the addition to loss of any residual evidence it contains) it would expose any archaeological remains that may be present immediately below the surface of the topsoil. These may then be affected by movement of vehicles and plant involved in construction activities.

- Standard strip foundations

Standard strip foundations would entail the removal of any archaeological remains within the footprint of each excavated strip to a typical depth of 1.0 – 1.5m below existing ground level as assumed for the purposes of this assessment. It is possible that the bases of archaeological features such as pits or ditches would remain intact beneath these impact levels but their context could be lost.

- Landscaping, drainage and other groundworks

The excavation of service trenches or drains for the new building, if required, could possibly extend to a depth of at least 1.0 – 1.5m below existing ground level as assumed for the purposes of this assessment. This would entirely remove or truncate any archaeological remains within the footprint of the works.

7.2 Overall Conclusions

The overall archaeological potential of the site has been assessed in overall terms as **Low to Moderate**, with particular reference to encountering evidence of medieval occupation associated with the nearby hamlet of Sudbury and sub-surface remains of outbuildings which formerly stood to the rear of Egremont Cottage and Aspen Lodge, two late 18th/early 19th century villas which were demolished in the mid-1950s.

However, it should be noted that, as the site of the new three storey building will be located almost entirely within the footprint of the existing chalet bungalow, it is likely that any sub-surface features and deposits will already have been heavily disturbed, thus further reducing the likelihood of encountering significant archaeological remains. The potential for revealing evidence of features associated with prehistoric and Romano-British activity has been assessed as **Low**.

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(Census returns from 1841-1911 and local newspaper records were consulted using records held at the London Metropolitan Archives and the National Archives)

10 Cartography & Aerial Photography

(All maps were obtained from the London Metropolitan Archives unless otherwise stated):

1757: A map of the county of Middlesex surveyed by John Rocque

1807: Ordnance Survey Map of Harrow and district

1851: Parochial assessment map for the parish of Harrow (LMA Ref. Acc/0590/1-3)

1864- OS 1st edition 6-inch Map

1877: OS 1st edition 25-inch Map

1896: OS 2nd edition 25-inch Map

1914: OS 3rd edition 25-inch Map

1935: OS 4th edition 25-inch Map

1958: OS National Survey 1:2500 Map

1970: OS National Survey 1:1250 Map

(Historic illustrations of the study area, dating back to the early 19th century were consulted using records at the British Library and the London Metropolitan Archives. Aerial photographs of the study area dating back to c.1930 were consulted using records held at the London Metropolitan Archives and the Historic England Archive)

11 Appendix 1: Historic Maps

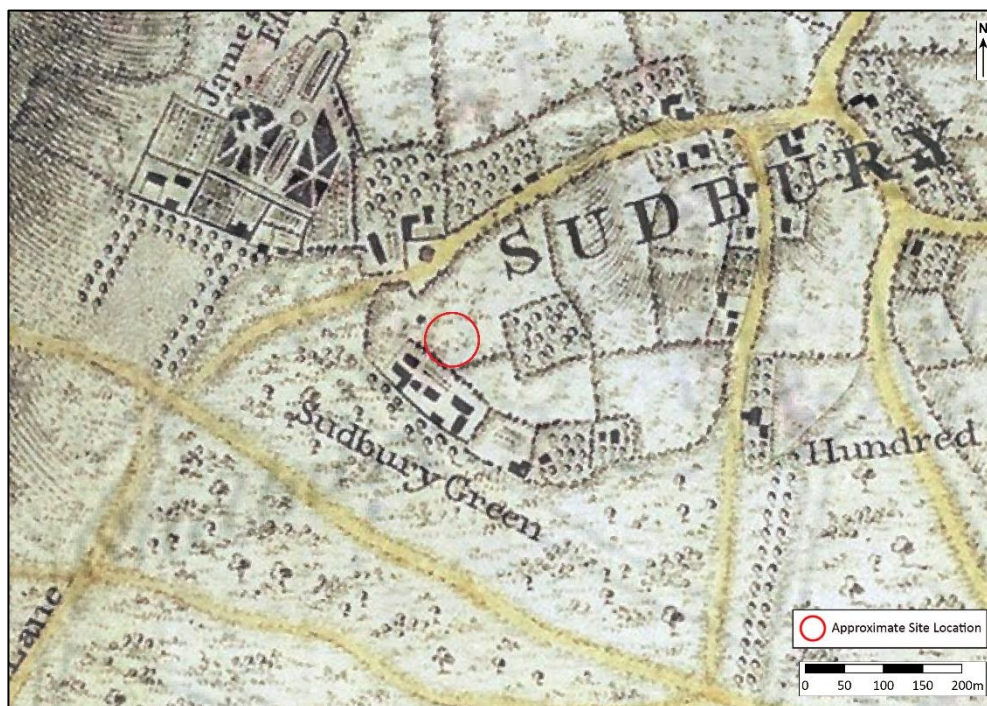


Fig. 5: Extract from John Rocque's Map of Middlesex (1757) with approximate site circled in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)



Fig. 6: Extract from an Ordnance Survey drawing of Harrow and district (1807) with approximate site circled in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)

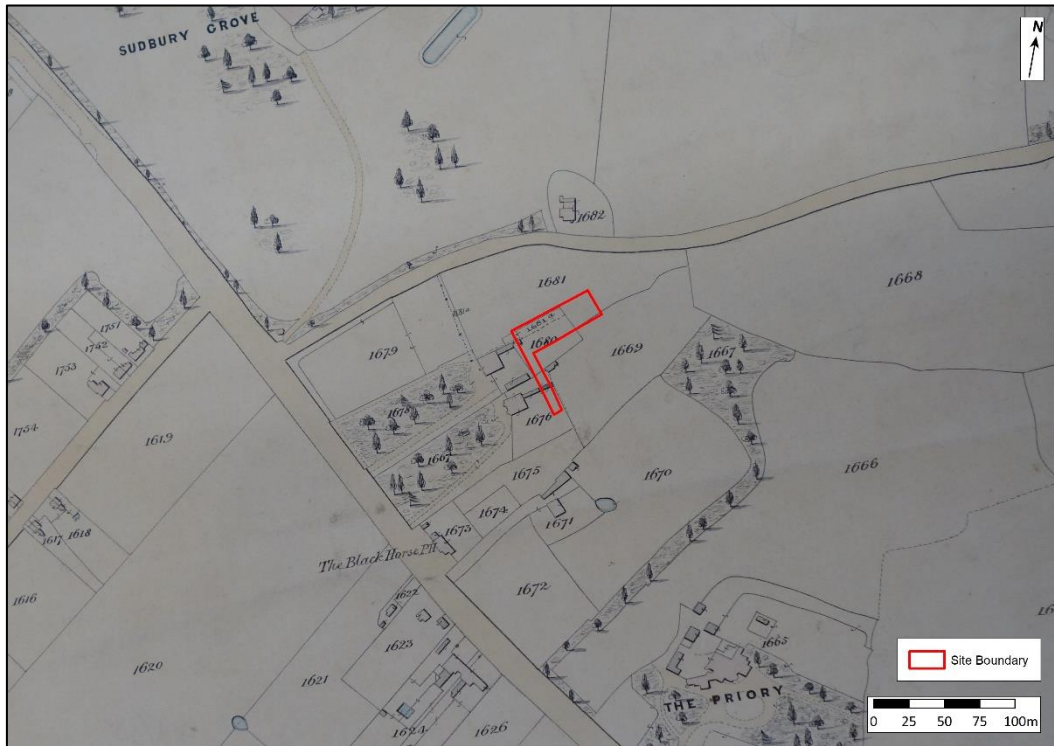


Fig. 7: Extract from the Harrow parochial rate assessment map of 1851
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)

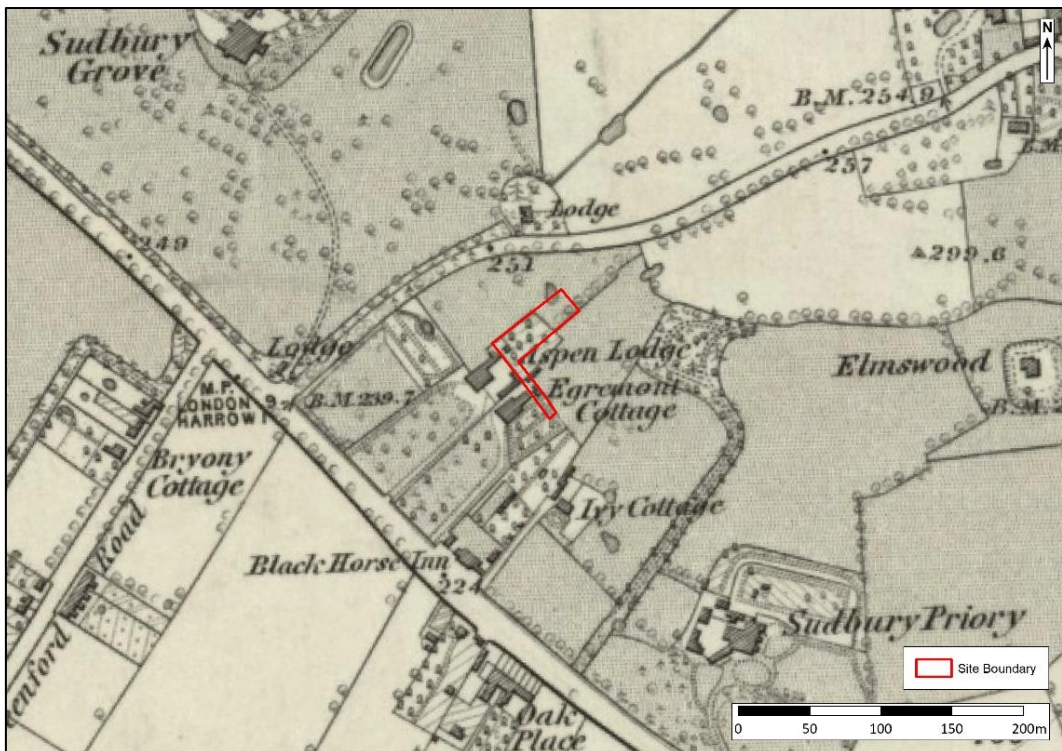


Fig. 8: Extract from the OS 1st edition 6-inch map of 1864
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)

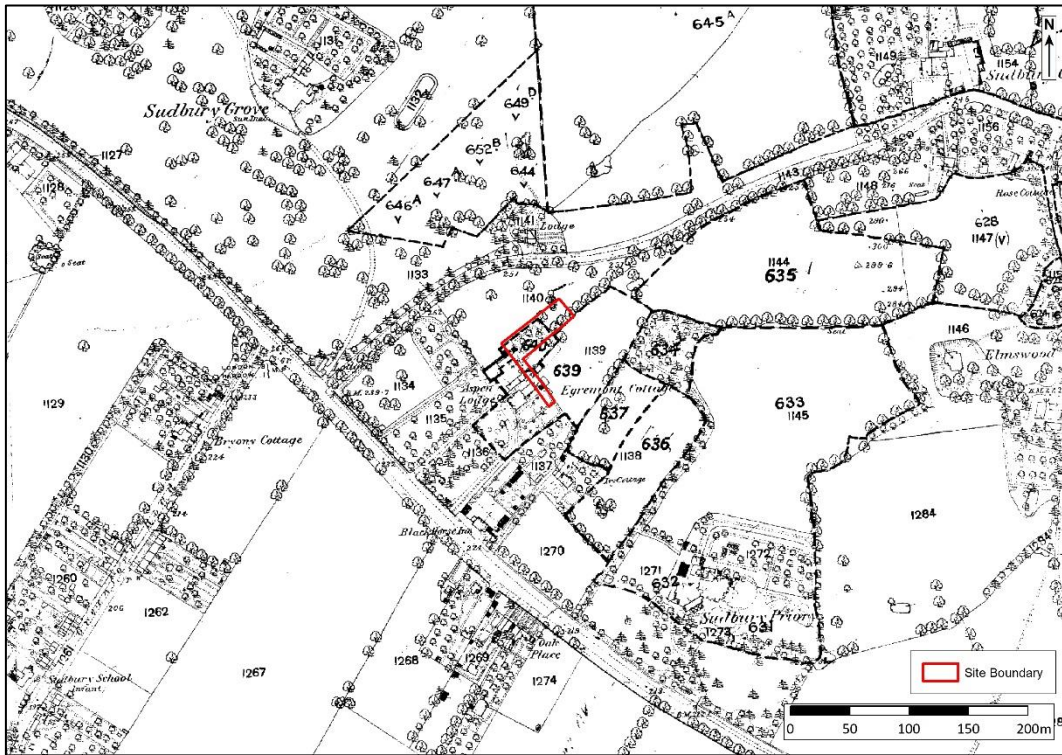


Fig. 9: Extract from the OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1877
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)

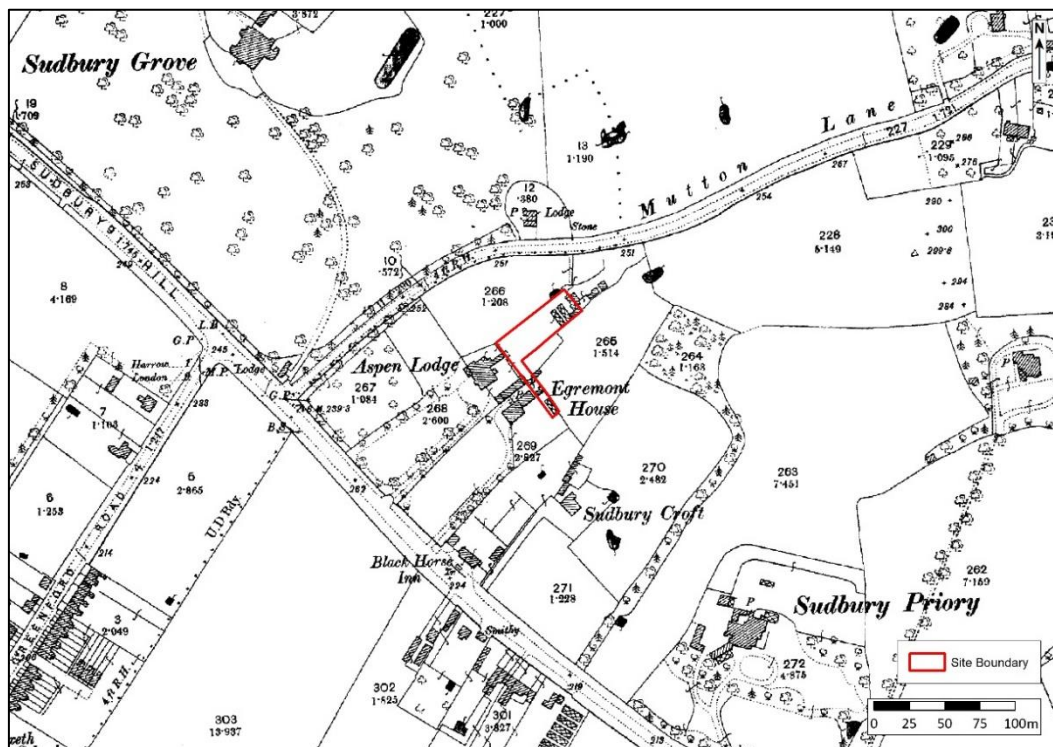


Fig. 10: Extract from the OS 2nd edition 25-inch map of 1896
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)

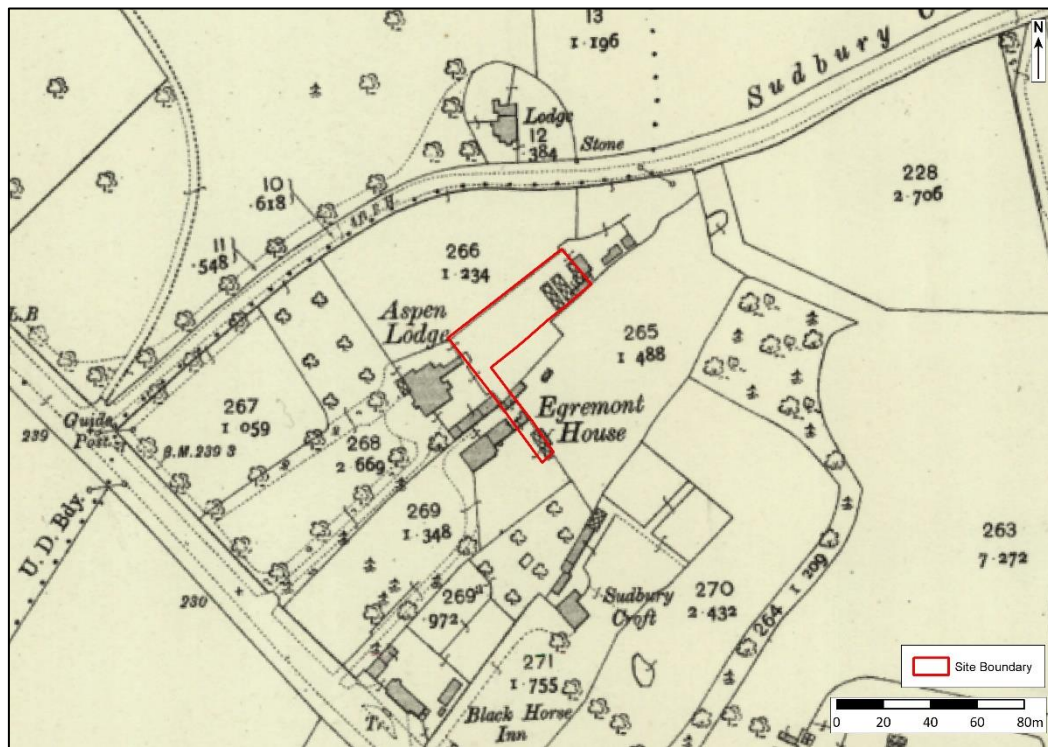


Fig. 11: Extract from the OS 3rd edition 25-inch map of 1914
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)

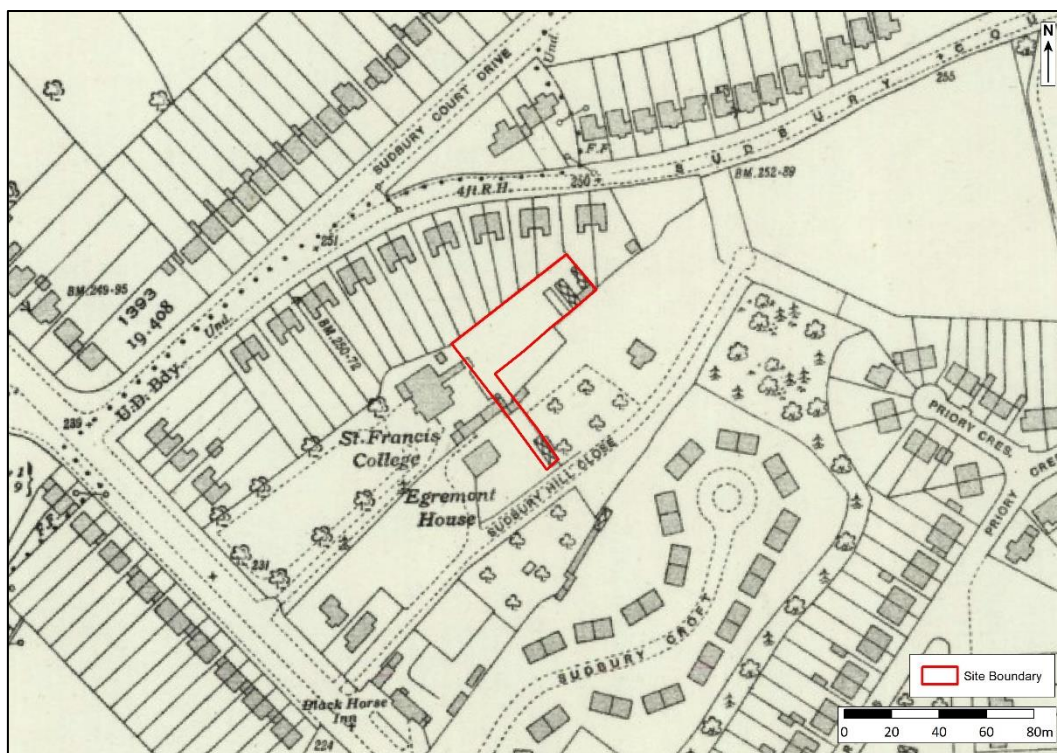


Fig. 12: Extract from the OS 4th edition 25-inch map of 1937
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)



*Fig. 13: Extract from the OS National Survey 1:2500 map of 1958
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)*

Document Title		Document Ref	
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: 7 Sudbury Hill Close Wembley London HA0 2QR		BA1954HCS	
Compilation	Stephen Priestley MA MCI fA		
Editing	George Children MA MCI fA		
Artwork	Owain Connors MA PhD		
Artwork approved	Holly Litherland BA (Hons)		
Issue No.	Status	Date	Approved for issue
1	Final	October 2019	George Children MA MCI fA