

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**ON**

**HARLINGTON QUARRY,**

**HARLINGTON, GREATER LONDON**

**NGR TQ 09500 78100**

*On behalf of*

*Andigestion Ltd*

**JULY 2012**

**REPORT FOR** Andigestion Ltd  
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**FIELD VISIT** 11<sup>th</sup> January 2012

**REPORT ISSUED** 24<sup>th</sup> July 2012

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**JMHS Project No:** 2575

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## **SUMMARY**

*This document represents an investigation of the potential for archaeological remains on land at Harlington, Greater London (NGR TQ 09500 78100). The site is the location of a gravel pit, which has seen extensive quarrying. This report consists of a background study, as standard, on the known archaeology of the area. It would seem that the area concerned is extensively quarried, however, though the site is to be located where the present site offices and structures are located, where the gravel has been stripped but not removed. Any surviving archaeology if not excavated previously has been compromised.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Origins of the Report**

Stephen Bowley of Stephen Bowley Planning Consultation requested this report on Harlington Quarry for Summerleaze Ltd. The report has been prepared and is intended to inform any proposal under consideration within the defined area.

### **1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies**

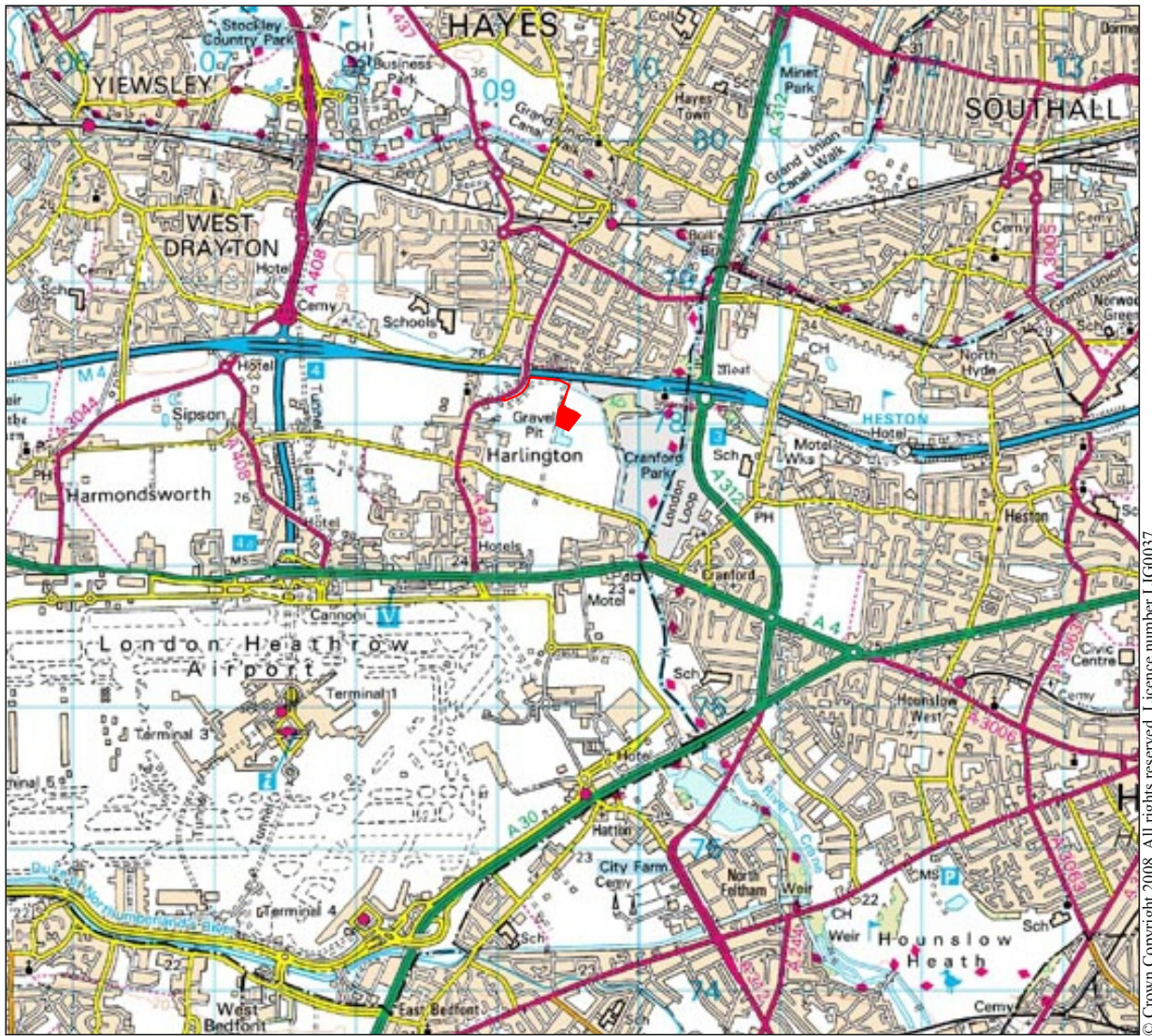
This report has been prepared in accordance with *Planning Policy Statement 5. Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5 2010)* provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

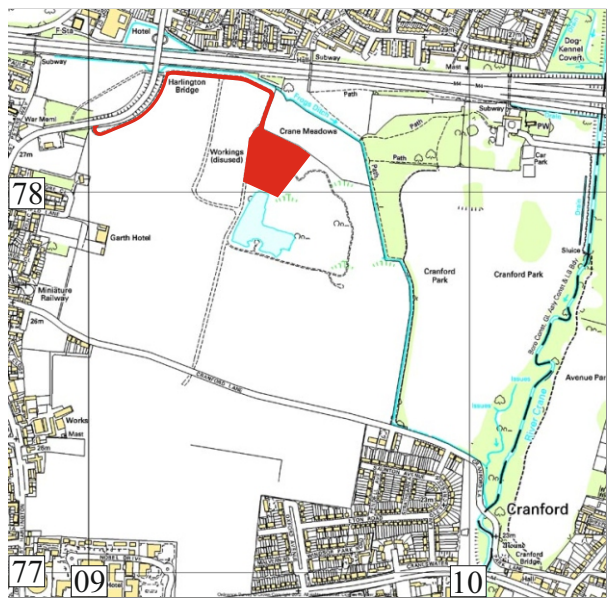
HE6.2 This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required) as part of the explanation of the design concept. It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted.

HE6.3 Local planning authorities should not validate applications where the extent of the impact of the proposal on the significance of any heritage assets affected cannot adequately be understood from the application and supporting documents.

In format and contents this report conforms to the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA 2008).



0 2500 m



0 1000 m

Key:  
 Site Outline

Figure 1. Site location

### 1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site. This follows the Government guidance in *PPS 5* by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

In accordance with *PPS 5*, the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IFA 2008). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with *PPS 5*, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and also an assessment of the impact on the historical character of the area. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

### 1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA 2008). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historical maps, and has been supplemented with a site walkover. The format of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (IFA 2008).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives

- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site walkover

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Greater London Historic Environment Record
- The National Monuments Record, Swindon
- The National Archive

The National Monuments Record, Swindon and Greater London Historic Environment Record, hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site.

Archaeological work was previously been carried out by Wessex Archaeology on the site (WA 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007). The assessment of previous work has been carried out along with predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within 1400 metres of the centre of the site (from a central grid reference of TQ 09500 78100, shown on figure 1). The information about standing historical and listed buildings within the same radius of the proposal area has also been collated.

The available evidence is derived from excavations, casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance and investigation. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.

There have been no restrictions on reporting or access to the relevant records. The copyright to the Greater London Historic Environment Record belongs to Greater London.

## **2 THE SITE**

### **2.1 Location (Figure 1)**

The site, an old quarry, is located on the south side of the M4 to the east of Harlington, Greater London (NGR TQ 09500 78100). The political location of the site has changed over time; historically this was part of the county of Middlesex, created through an annexation of the East Saxon kingdom by Mercia. Greater London was created in 1964 and abandoned to form a series



of unitary authorities. In 1934 the land in Cranford to the west of the Crane was added to the parish of Harlington (VCH 1964, 258-61).

## **2.2 Description (Figure 1)**

The area of land is or was relatively flat. It lies between the M4 motorway (to the north) and Cranford Lane (to the south). To the east is Cranford Park, while to the west is the settlement of Harlington that has given its name to the quarry. The area is drained by the Frog Ditch that flows across the north area of the site and then along the eastern boundary.

The proposal site lies in the former area of the quarry in the location of the site buildings. The area under the site huts and the roadway have permission for extraction by the present Streeter's Ltd. The gravel has not been removed yet and is the subject of a Wessex Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). This indicates that an agreed scheme exists for the final phases of excavation across the site. However, it would now seem that this gravel is to be left to maintain the location of the new plant.

## **2.3 Geology and Topography**

The geology in the area consists of Taplow Gravel terrace capped by a layer of Langley Silt (sandy clay and silt) also called Brickearth (BGS 1999 sheet 269). The map marks the whole area up as being in-filled ground.

Topographically the land is flat.

## **3 PROPOSED SCHEME (Figure 1)**

The proposal is for the development of the quarry site with the construction of a biogas plant and access road.

## **4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 The Historical Development of Harlington, Cranford and Dawley**

Harlington Quarry is now part of Harlington, but this appears to be only a recent development, when it was placed in the borough of Hillingdon. Historically the quarry was predominantly part of the parish of Cranford, with only parts of the access roads in Harlington.

The village of Harlington is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Morris 1975, 7.4). Alfred and Olaf held the land from Earl Roger (the over lord), and the estate accounted for 10 hides. The residents are recorded as a priest with ½ hide, 16 villagers holding various amounts of land, 2 smallholders, 8 cottagers, and 1 slave, besides this there was 1 freeman with 2 hides. The village thus represented a sizable settlement at this date. In 1066 Wigot held the estate. In 1066 Dawley was identified as a separate manor in the parish of Harlington (VCH 1962, 261-7).

Hugh held the village of Cranford from William, son of Ansculf, and by him from the king (Morris 1975, 19.1). The manor covered 5 hides and contained the following villagers: a priest, 8 villagers with a virgate, 2 cottagers, and 3 slaves. Thurstan, a thane of King Edward, held the manor in 1066.

Both of these parishes were historically located in the Hundred of Elthorne. Cranford was first recorded in 1086 as *Cranforde* (Gover, Mawer et al. 1942, 32-3), and the etymology of the name is the ford frequented by cranes or herons. Harlington is however recorded at a far earlier date of 831 as *Hygereding tun* (Gover, Mawer et al. 1942, 37). The name is given the etymology of **Hygered's farm** and shows an interchange of a d and l.

The most significant manor and parish historically in respect to the parish is Cranford. The over-lordship was held by William fitz Ansculf, lord of the Barony of Dudley in 1086 (VCH 1962, 179-81). This was alongside other manors predominantly located in south Staffordshire. Ralph de Somery inherited the Dudley Barony in 1194. In 1210-2, 1358, and 1428 there were claims that Cranford was a member of the honour of Mandeville.

The Demesne lord in 1086 was Hugh, and not long after this the mesne lordship passed to the lords of Englefield (VCH 1962, 179-81). In 1217 the lord was John de Macey and Aveline his wife, but by 1231 this had passed to Richard Hakepetit. He initially granted part of the manor to Thame Abbey, and it was from this time the development of the two manors in Cranford of Cranford Saint John and Cranford le Mote can be seen. Joan, the widow of Richard Hakepetit, granted land to the Knights Templars in 1240. This Templars land was then granted to Clerkenwell Priory in 1338, chief seat of the Hospitallers. The king confiscated the Hospitallers land in 1540.

The granting of the manor of Cranford Saint John in 1240 to the Templars (VCH 1962, 179-81) would appear to concern the granting of the church and the land attached to the church. This is apparent from earlier evidence, as in 1086 there was a priest and presumably a church at Cranford (Morris 1975, 19.1). The manor presented a priest to the church in 1217 (VCH 1962, 184-6), but by 1287 the Templars were in charge of the presentation, thus implying that it was the holder of the church and church land that formed the basis of the Saint John manor; the name Saint John being derived from one of these orders.

In 1542 accounts survive of the manor of Cranford Saint John, which indicates that its land holdings were located in the north of Cranford parish and that it extended into adjacent parts of Harlington parish in the north and east fields (VCH 1962, 179-81). This would imply, if indeed this was the holdings attached to the church, that Harlington parish was possibly carved out of Cranford. What it also implies is that all or most of the land of Harlington Quarry was in the medieval period part of the manor of Cranford Saint John.

The manor of Dawley does show some connections that would indicate a possible association with Cranford. The over lordship for Dawley manor is

from 1086-1102 with the Earl of Shrewsbury (VCH 1962, 261-7). From 1102-1540 it is with the honour of Wallingford. This arrangement sees the Dawley manor attached to the manor of Colham in Harmondsworth, but this seems to be a later development and perhaps Dawley was in some way separated from Cranford at this time. The parish of Harlington was subsequently divided into three main manors Harlington or Hardington, Dawley, and Harlington with Shepiston. The VCH does recognise holdings of Thame Abbey and suggest other manorial arrangements exist in Harlington, but does not tie the report on Harlington to that of Cranford, where holdings of Cranford Saint John are noted in Harlington parish.

## 4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figures 2-4)

A search was carried out at the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) and on the National Monuments Record (NMR). A 700m radius was requested, which was expanded by the HER as it did not cover the existing quarry. The data provided subsequently covered a radius of 1.4km, as this extended 700m beyond the current quarry limits. This produced a number of events and sites with evidence from a number of different periods.

Potentially the earliest finds could be identified from field walking (Figure 2). These include a site at Dawley Manor Farm (HER MLO2684: TQ 0940 7820, JMHS 1) where two undated flints were recovered; and at Harlington (HER MLO66579: TQ 0960 7790, JMHS 2) where pieces of struck flint were found on the quarry site. The date of these finds could occur anywhere between the Palaeolithic and Iron Age or even be post-medieval.

There are also a group of Neolithic finds within the area (Figure 2). An excavation adjacent to Cranford Lane in 1994 identified a series of sites including some of Neolithic date (HER MLO65692: TQ 0955 7735, JMHS 3). The site contained Neolithic pits and a probable post built building, post-holes, occupation evidence, a cremation and a hearth dated from the early to middle Neolithic. A Neolithic flint axe was recovered from Saint Peter's Way (HER MLO22552: TQ 0900 7832, JMHS 4) and also flint blades (HER MLO25616: TQ 0900 7824, JMHS 5). Further finds of a Neolithic date were reported from Steeters Pit (HER MLO25615: TQ 0950 7750, JMHS 6).

The archaeological databases indicate that there are some six known sites with Bronze Age activity (Figure 3). In Cranford Lane (HER MLO7774: TQ 0935 7750, JMHS 7) the remains of an enclosure, pit, and occupation site of a Bronze Age to Iron Age date was identified. In Cranford Park (HER MLO66678: TQ 1016 7781, JMHS 8) the remains of two pits were found associated with rubbish and cooking. There are three further sites associated with land adjacent to Cranford Lane. This includes site (HER MLO66679: TQ 1016 7780, JMHS 9) with evidence of late prehistoric occupation, the site (HER MLO22193: TQ 0935 7708, JMHS 10) a settlement and occupation of a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. The last site (HER MLO65693: TQ 0955 7735, JMHS 11) contained evidence of a field system, hut circle,



Key:

 Site Outline


 Study Radius

Figure 2. Historic Environmental Data: General Prehistoric & Neolithic material



settlement, sump, ditch, structure, post-hole, granary, rubbish pit, fence, cremation, well, bronze working, drove road, and cooking pit. The last of these Bronze Age sites was identified to the south of Streeters Pit (HER MLO25608: TQ 0922 7830, JMHS 12) where a bronze axe was found.

Though some early Iron Age material was recovered with the Bronze Age sites above (see above, Figure 3), the only other was Iron Age site (HER MLO76516: TQ 0956 7740, JMHS 13). This site contained a structure, pit, post-hole and a beam slot.

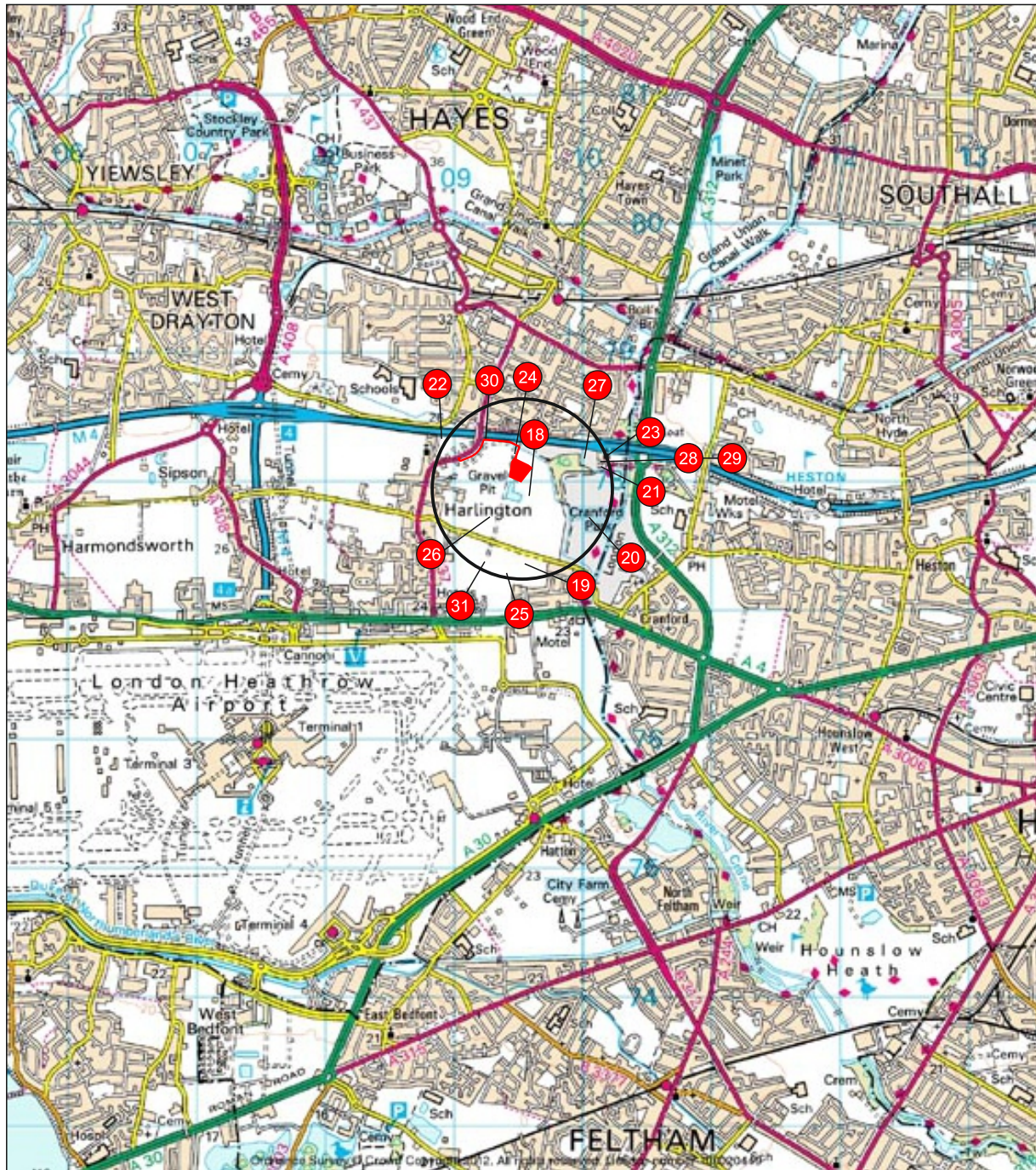
Roman activity was also located at three sites all in the vicinity of Cranford Lane (Figure 3). Excavations in 1995 (HER MLO65694: TQ 0955 7735, JMHS 16), uncovered a rectilinear enclosure, a further enclosure, a well, a post-built structure, pit, drove road and ditch. In 1989-90 (HER MLO22194: TQ 0935 7708, JMHS 15) identified a Roman settlement with a stock or settlement enclosure and possible building along with field boundary ditches. The last site (HER MLO7910: TQ 0935 7750, JMHS 14) contains the remains of a field system and ditch.

There is one undated site (HER MLO2703: TQ 0966 7760, JMHS 17), which is an undated enclosure (Figure 3). Most enclosure sites can be placed into a period of middle to Dark Age settlement, it is feasible that this is the most probable time period for this feature.

Finds of an early medieval date in the area (Figure 4) occur on the site of Harlington Quarry (HER MLO10614: TQ 0960 7790, JMHS 18). Here the remains of four burials were found along with artefacts including a coin of Alfred. The late date would normally mean such finds should be in a cemetery, but the proximity of the parish boundary would make these burials likely to be criminals or social transgressors and imply a parochial boundary in existence by c. 900 AD.

High Medieval (1066-1400) features, or features that originate in that period number five (Figure 4). The remains of a medieval village have been identified in Cranford Park (HER MLO68566: TQ 1020 7810, JMHS 21), the remains of a manor house and moat on Saint Peter's Way (HER MLO68563: TQ 0895 7836, JMHS 22), and also medieval finds from Saint Dunstan's church (HER MLO67212: TQ 1016 7818, JMHS 23). Of these later sites the manors are both mentioned in the Domesday Book and could originate in the early medieval period. There are two areas where ridge and furrow are located one in Cranford Lane (HER MLO65695: TQ 0955 7735, JMHS 19), and Cranford Park (HER MLO2641: TQ 1010 7770, JMHS 20).

Some six post-medieval sites occur on the archaeological databases. In Roseville Road are the remains of a post-medieval manor house (HER MLO6319: TQ 1009 7815, JMHS 27), the church of Saint Dunstan's is classed as a building of this date (HER MLO67214: TQ 1016 7818, JMHS 28); there are also unclassified post-medieval finds from this site (HER MLO67215: TQ 1016 7818, JMHS 29). The three remaining sites are gravel quarries and landfill sites in Crane Meadow (HER MLO72566: TQ 0950



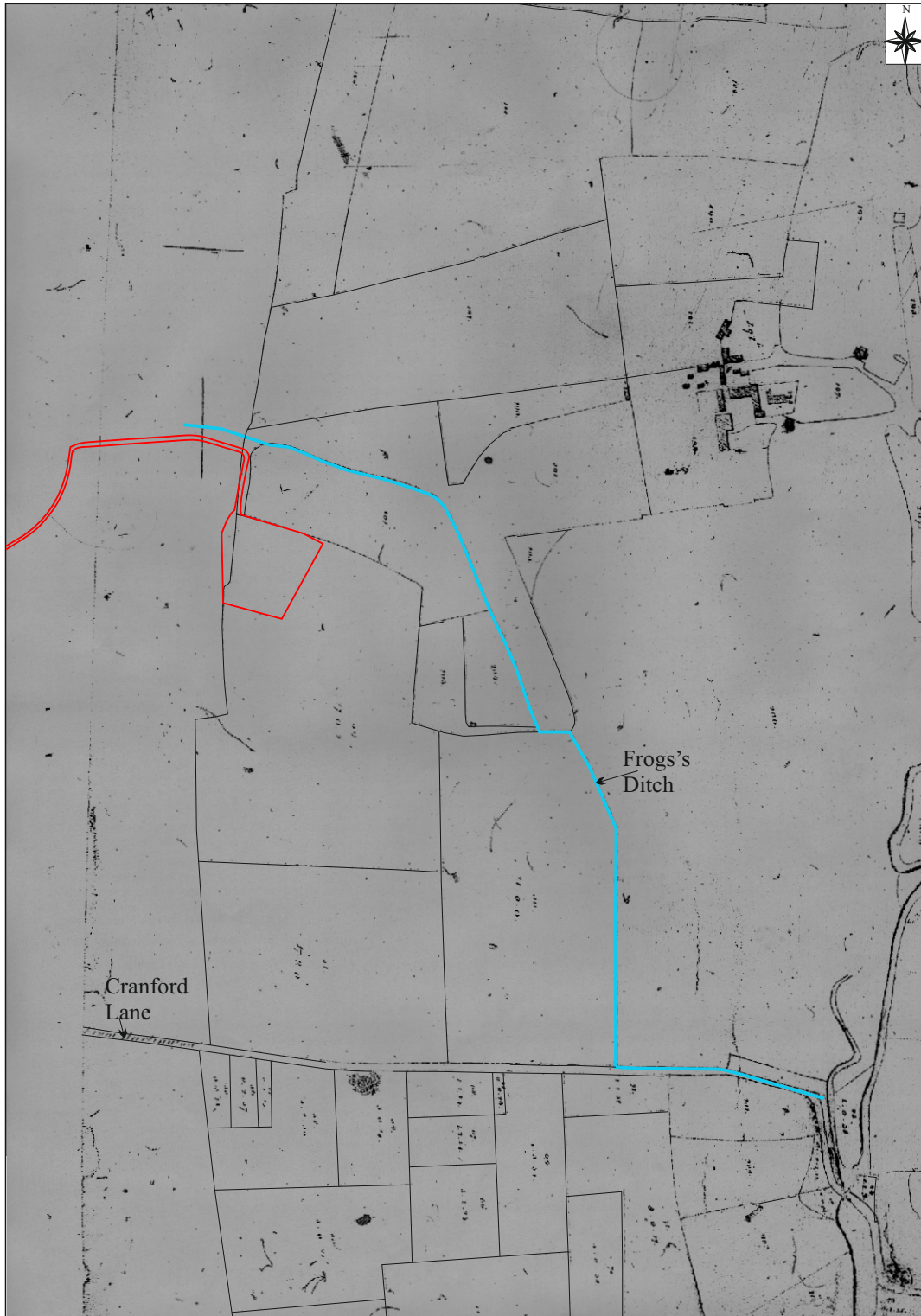
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Key:


 Site Outline

 Study Radius

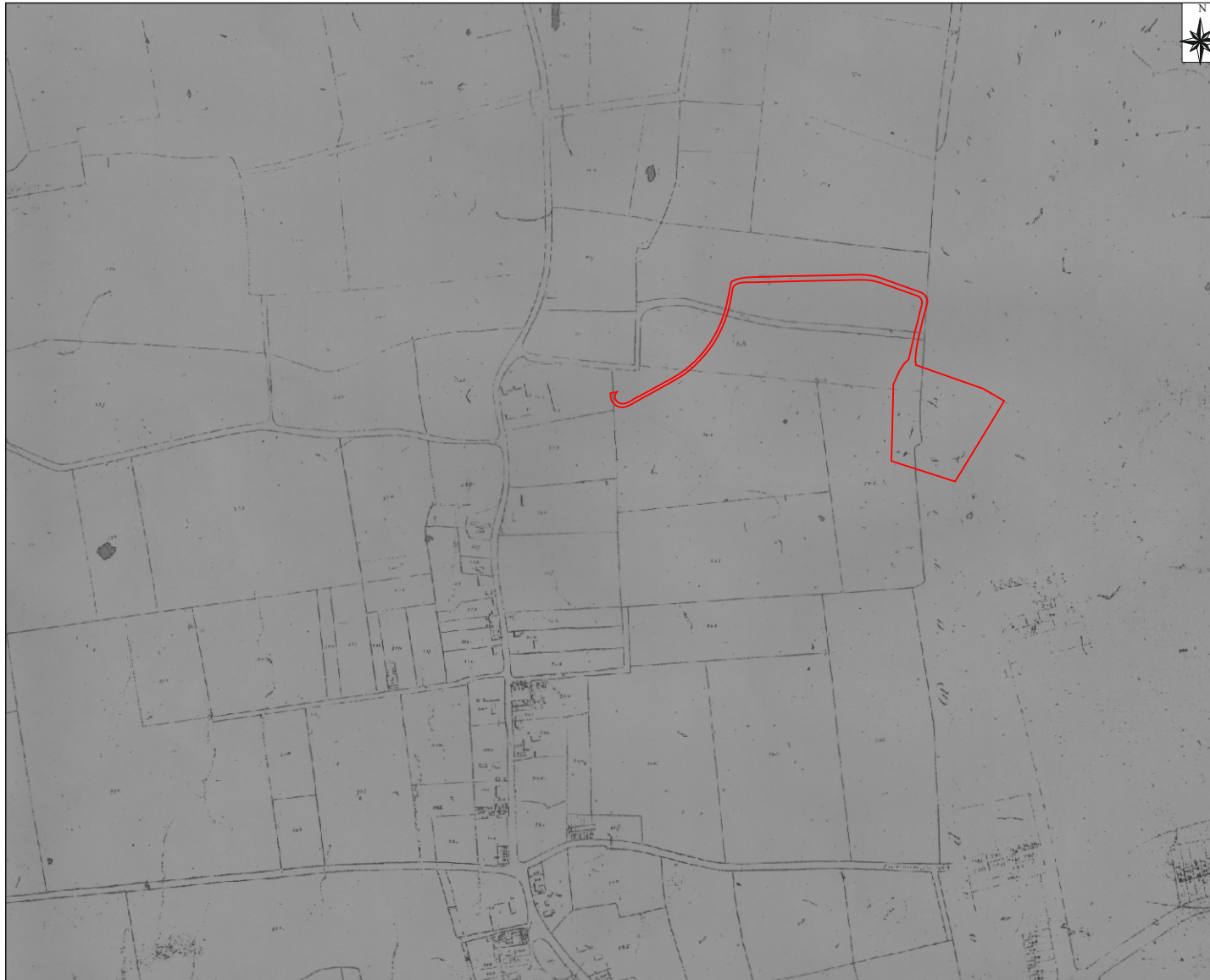
Figure 4. Historic Environmental Data: Medieval to Modern



Cranford Tithe Map. (PRO IR 30/21/12) 1837

Key:  
 Approximate Site Location





Not to scale

Harlington Tithe Map. (PRO IR 30/21/28) 1837

Key:

 Approximate Site Location

Figure 6. Harlington Tithe Map

7820, JMHS 24), Cranford Lane (HER MLO72568: TQ 0940 7730, JMHS 25), and north of Cranford Lane (HER MLO72574: TQ 0930 7770, JMHS 26).

An evaluation at the Comfort Inn (HER ELO4524: TQ 0903 7844, JMHS 31) identified the remains of a building cut into a post-medieval buried soil horizon. This was identified as a 19<sup>th</sup> century building that was thought to have been associated with Dawley Manor. The remaining site is also a gravel quarry and landfill site of a 20<sup>th</sup> century date (HER MLO72589: TQ 0900 7828, JMHS 30).

### **4.3 Cartographic Research (Figures 5-6)**

The site occurs on two historic maps (Figures 5-6), being partly on the tithe map of Harlington (PRO IR 30/21/28) and partly on that of Cranford (PRO IR 30/21/12). The maps shows the area as open fields with no indication of quarrying at this date. One interesting name on the Harlington Tithe Map is Ruin Field, which indicates the remains of earlier standing stone structures. The field was located outside the 700m radius and was located near Junction 4 of the M4 motorway.

The following Ordnance Survey maps were looked at to see the development of the quarry site. The historic maps from 1866 (1:25,000), 1868-81 (1:10,560), 1874-94 (1:2,500), 1895 (1:2,500), 1897 (1:10,560), 1914 (1:2,500), 1932-4 (1:2,500), 1932-5 (1:10,560), 1960 (1:10,560), 1964-7 (1:2,500), and 1965-6 (1:10,560) show only fields with boundaries and no evidence of quarrying. The maps from 1974-5 (1:10,000) show evidence of quarrying with the field boundaries removed and a series of trackways running south to north from Cranford Lane. The map of 1989-95 marks Crane Meadow as a gravel quarry and places lagoons on the site, which are visible on aerial photographs.

Planning maps supplied by Hillingdon Borough Council and the present company quarrying the site indicate the extent of the gravel quarries for which planning permission has been applied for since the creation of the council.

The British Geological Survey map of 1999 (map 269) shows the whole area as landfill, between Frogs Ditch, Cranford Lane, and Harlington as being landfill.

### **4.4 Air Photographs and Site Visit (by Dave Gilbert and Stephen Yeates)**

The NMR holds over 300 photographs dating from 1940 onwards taken in the vicinity of the development site (plates 1-4).

None of these photographs show any crop-marks or soil-marks associated with potential archaeological features, although many pre-1969 photographs show what appears to be an earlier channel of the Frog Ditch in a long rectangular field just to the west of Crane Meadow. This is most clearly seen in the 1955 photograph RAF/82/1149 48, 119. Sections of this earlier channel



Key:

 Site Outline

Plate 1. Pre Quarrying 1949

F22.82/RAF/11.49-0119

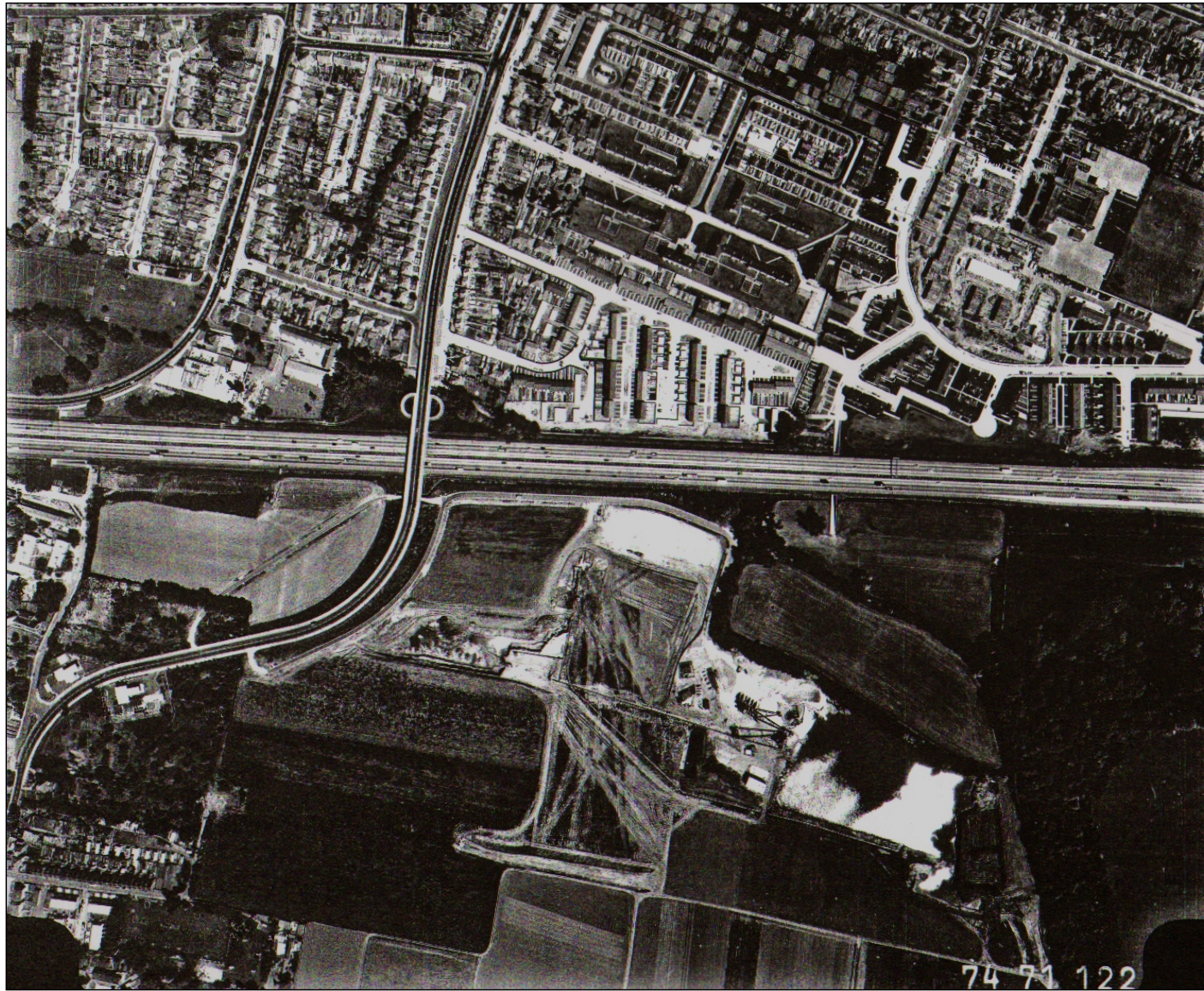


Plate 2. Quarrying shown on 1971 AP

Meridan Airmaps LTD-21.5.71-74.71.122



Plate 3. Quarrying shown in the 1980s



Plate 4. Quarrying shown in the 1980s



Plate 5. General shot of the quarry, buildings from the south.



Plate 6. General shot of the quarry, the bund and pool

would now lie under areas of the haul road against the field boundary (plate 1).

No quarrying activity is seen on any photograph up until 1969. Those from 1971 (MAL/71074 121 – 124) onwards show quarrying activity (plate 2). Working can clearly be seen to start to the east of the development site in 1971 and extend into it; by 1978 this area has expanded to cover the entire development site (MAL/78018 116 – 117), (plate 3 and 4).

Photographs taken in 1986 (OS/86094 21 – 24) show extensive quarrying with haul roads as marked on the OS map. This activity is seen to continue on during 1995 (OS/95058 79 – 82, 99 – 102) and 1998 (OS/98138 31 – 34).

Although there are gaps in the coverage it would appear that the haul roads themselves, hugging the field boundary and connecting with the A437 were not subject to quarrying. The same is true for the fields west of the present north-south track.

A site visit revealed that the main area of the proposal site retained its gravel (plates 5-6) as it was located under the site buildings. The gravel has been stripped here but not removed. A WSI was issued for Wessex Archaeology for investigation of the archaeology of these areas before Streeter's Ltd extracted the gravel. The new proposal would indicate that this is not to be carried through.

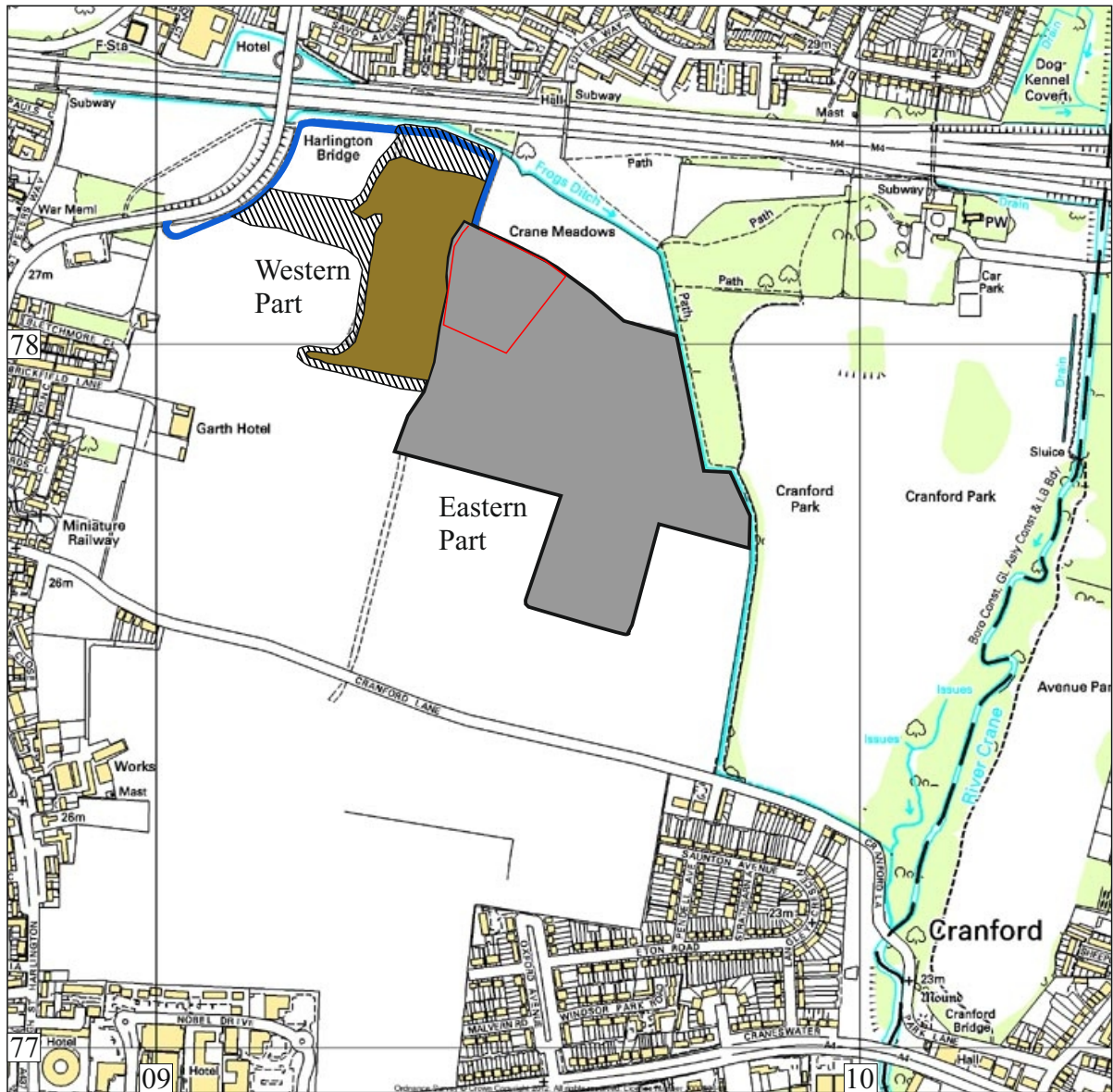
## **5 DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site**

The Wessex Archaeology WSI (mentioned above) refers to the potential of Palaeolithic archaeology to be low, recent research on early Stone Age archaeology has shown such assumptions naive. Natural in most archaeological reports is declared when the gravel or sand deposits are reached, however, these deposits were built up over the last Ice Age and consequently it is within the gravel, sand beds, and brickearths themselves where this archaeology potentially survives.

Excavations on and around the site have shown that significant archaeology existed across the site in the immediate neighbourhood on the gravel and brickearth terraces. The archaeology predominantly dated from the Neolithic to the Roman period. This archaeology was systematically processed prior to gravel extraction when it was destroyed. A current WSI written by Wessex Archaeology is for the recording of the archaeology on the site of the quarry buildings the plant site. This means that the archaeology in this area has not been recorded, although it may be compromised by soil stripping.

Later medieval features and also post-medieval material have been noted in the immediate vicinity. This is largely of an ephemeral agricultural origin and not significant.



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Key:






-  Site Outline
-  Original Quarry Site
-  Area Worked
-  Area Stripped, Presumably Worked
-  Phases 2 & 3 to be extracted, Wessex Archaeology WSI Approved 2008

Figure 7. Composite map showing various phases of quarrying



## **5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains**

The archaeology in the area has been considerably damaged or destroyed. The eastern area covers the land designated by Hillingdon Borough Council as Harlington Quarry, see Figure 7. It covers land fronting onto the Frog Ditch. This area contains areas where gravel and archaeology has been removed thus forming lagoons and bunds, but also an area under the site huts and entrance road where gravel and archaeology remained. The latter part is covered by a Wessex Archaeology WSI setting out how its archaeology is to be dealt with. Though the gravel and archaeology may remain here the material may be compromised due to its earlier stripping.

To the west of Hillingborough Borough Council's designated quarry area extraction has also been carried out. Aerial Photograph series from May 1971 show the area stripped of topsoil and partially quarried away. The stripped area has numerous track marks of land moving vehicles across it. No aerial photograph was found with the whole of this area quarried. Part of the access route may lie over this area.

## **5.3 The Impact of the Proposal Area on Potential Archaeological Remains**

The gravel terrace contained rich and significant archaeological remains, as noted by excavation (WA 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007). The plant site is to be located in the area of the present quarry offices, where gravel remains. A Wessex Archaeology WSI exists for the extraction of archaeology in this area. Under the present proposals as I understand the gravel is to remain in situ except where foundations are inserted. The archaeology extracted in the surrounding area was of a good quality (and is displayed in London Museum). The surviving archaeology may be somewhat compromised due to the length of time it has been uncovered.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

The immediate surrounding area was previously extremely rich and had significant archaeological remains. The majority of the site lies in the area designated as quarry by Hillingdon Borough Council; however the plant is to be constructed on the location of the site offices where extraction has not taken place. A Wessex Archaeology WSI exists for the removal of archaeology from this area under *PPG 16*. Though the archaeology in the area has been shown to be rich and significant, the previous soil stripping to the gravel and archaeology will have left the archaeology exposed and compromised the survival of the archaeological remains. The remaining gravel is to be left mainly in situ and only removed where foundations for the plant are cut. There is very little need for further archaeology although the cutting of the new foundations may warrant a watching brief.

## 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

### 7.1 Books and Documents

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Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 1994 (Rev. 2001 & 2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*

Wessex Archaeology WA 2001 *RMC Land, Victoria Lane, Harlington – Archaeological Evaluation Report*, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology Ref 48634 Unpublished Report

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Wessex Archaeology WA 2007 *RMC Land, Victoria Lane, Harlington – Archaeological Excavation, Interim Statement, Assessment of Results Phases 3-5 Excavations Museum of London Site Code SIE 00*, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology Ref 59701.1 Unpublished Report

### 7.2 Historic Maps

BGS 1999 British Geological Survey: Windsor map 269

PRO IR 30/21/12 1837 Cranford Tithe Award Map, Middlesex

PRO IR 30/21/28 1837 Harlington Tithe Award map, Middlesex

Ordnance Survey Maps 1866 (1:25,000), 1868-81 (1:10,560), 1874-94 (1:2,500), 1895 (1:2,500), 1897 (1:10,560), 1914 (1:2,500), 1932-4 (1:2,500), 1932-5 (1:10,560), 1960 (1:10,560), 1964-7 (1:2,500), 1965-6 (1:10,560), 1974-5 (1:10,000), 1989-95

**7.3 GAZETTEER: ON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD**

PERIOD	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (TQ)	DESCRIPTION
<b>General Prehistoric</b>				
	1	MLO2684	TQ 0940 7820	Dawley Manor Farm: Finds (2 flint flakes) of a general prehistoric nature have been recovered from the gravel pits.
	2	MLO66579	TQ 0960 7790	Harlington: Finds (pieces of struck flint) of a general prehistoric character.
<b>Neolithic</b>				
	3	MLO65692	TQ 0955 7735	Cranford Lane: Pit, post built structure, post-hole, occupation site and a possible cremation and hearth of the Early to middle Neolithic.
	4	MLO22552	TQ 0900 7832	St Peter's Way / High Street: Finds (flint axe) of a Neolithic date.
	5	MLO25616	TQ 0900 7824	St Peter's Way / High Street: Finds (flint blades) of a Neolithic date.
	6	MLO25615	TQ 0950 7750	Streeters Pit: Finds of a Neolithic date.
<b>Bronze Age</b>				
	7	MLO7774	TQ 0935 7750	Cranford Lane: Enclosure, pit, and occupation site of a Bronze Age to Iron Age date.
	8	MLO66678	TQ 1016 7781	Cranford Park: Rubbish pit and cooking pit of a Bronze age date.
	9	MLO66679	TQ 1016 7780	Cranford Lane: Late prehistoric occupation.
	10	MLO22193	TQ 0935 7708	Cranford Lane: Settlement and occupation of a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date.
	11	MLO65693	TQ 0935 7735	Cranford Lane: Field system, hut circle, settlement, sump, ditch, structure, post-hole, granary, rubbish pit, fence, cremation, well, bronze working, drove road, and cooking pit.
	12	MLO25608	TQ 0922 7830	South of Streeters Pit: Finds (bronze axe) from the early Bronze Age.
<b>Iron Age</b>				
	13	MLO76516	TQ 0956 7740	Cranford Lane: A structure, pit, post-hole, and beam slot all attributed an Iron Age date.
<b>Roman</b>				
	14	MLO7910	TQ 0935 7750	Cranford Lane: Field system and ditch interpreted as being of a Roman date.
	15	MLO22194	TQ 0935 7708	Cranford Lane: Boundary ditches of fields, an enclosure and building all interpreted as being of a Roman date.
	16	MLO65694	TQ 0955 7735	Cranford Lane: A rectilinear enclosure, enclosure, well, post-built structure, pit, drove road and ditch, all interpreted as being of a Roman date.

PERIOD	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (TQ)	DESCRIPTION
<b>Undated</b>				
	17	MLO2703	TQ 0966 7760	Cranford Lane: To the north of Cranford Lane is an undated enclosure.
<b>Early Medieval</b>				
	18	MLO10614	TQ 0960 7790	Harlington: Finds of an early medieval or dark age date.
<b>Medieval</b>				
	19	MLO65695	TQ 0955 7735	Cranford Lane: Ridge and furrow of a medieval to post-medieval date.
	20	MLO2641	TQ 1010 7770	Cranford Park: Ridge and furrow of a medieval date.
	21	MLO68566	TQ 1020 7810	Cranford Park: The remains of a medieval village.
	22	MLO68563	TQ 0895 7836	Saint Peter's Way / M4: Farmhouse, barn, outbuilding, moated site (13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> centuries), timber framed building with a T-shaped plan, and two further timber framed buildings.
	23	MLO67212	TQ 1016 7818	Saint Dunstan's Church: Finds of a medieval date.
<b>Post-Medieval</b>				
	24	MLO72566	TQ 0950 7820	Crane Meadow: Gravel quarry and landfill site of the post-medieval period.
	25	MLO72568	TQ 0940 7730	Cranford Lane: Gravel quarry and landfill site of the post-medieval period.
	26	MLO72574	TQ 0930 7770	North of Cranford Lane: Gravel quarry and landfill site of a post-medieval date.
	27	MLO6319	TQ 1009 7815	Roseville Road: The remains of a manor house classed as post-medieval in date.
	28	MLO67214	TQ 1016 7818	Saint Dunstan's: A post-medieval building, however there are indications at Cranford of a church as early as 1066 and there was certainly a church on this site in the High Medieval (1066-1400) period.
	29	MLO67215	TQ 1016 7818	Saint Dunstan's: Unclassified deposits and finds of a post-medieval date.
<b>Modern-Industrial</b>				
	30	MLO72589	TQ 0900 7828	Saint Peter's Way / High Street: A landfill site of the 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
	31	ELO4524	TQ 0903 7844	Comfort Inn: The remains of a probable 19 <sup>th</sup> century building cut into a buried soil horizon.