

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**CHRIST THE KING ROMAN CATHOLIC FIRST
SCHOOL,**

STANWELL

TQ 06010 74120

On behalf of

Lewandowski Willcox

AUGUST 2009

REPORT FOR Lewandowski Willcox
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origins of the Report

This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Lewandowski Architects Ltd on behalf of Glenhurst Properties Ltd. It has been prepared in support of a planning application for a new development at Christ the King Roman Catholic First School, Stanwell and is intended to inform any further works associated with the development. The proposals are for the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a three-storey building with part basement for use as a residential care home, together with associated parking.

1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies

This report has been prepared in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment (1990); and with the policies relevant to archaeology in the *Surrey Structure Plan 2004* (adopted 4th December 2004) and the *Spelthorne Local Plan 2009* (adopted 26th February 2009). In format and contents this report conforms to the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA September 2001).

1.2.1 Government Planning Policy Guidance

PPG 16 (DOE 1990) provides Government guidance for the investigation, protection and preservation of archaeological remains affected by development. The document emphasises the importance of archaeology (Section A, Paragraph 6) and states that:

“Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.”

PPG 16 additionally stresses the importance of addressing archaeological issues at an early stage in the planning process (Paragraph 12):

“The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions, as emphasized in paragraphs 19 and 20, is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains exist on a site where

development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.”

The advice given recommends early consultation between developers and the planning authority to determine “whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains” (Paragraph 19). As an initial stage, such consultations may lead to the developer commissioning an archaeological assessment, defined in the following manner in PPG 16 (Paragraph 20):

“Assessment normally involves desk-based evaluation of existing information: it can make effective use of records of previous discoveries, including any historic maps held by the County archive and local museums and record offices, or of geophysical survey techniques.”

If the desk-based assessment should indicate a high probability of the existence of important archaeological remains within the development area, then further stages of archaeological work are likely to be required. PPG 16 states that in such cases (Paragraph 21):

“it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. This sort of evaluation is quite distinct from full archaeological excavation. It is normally a rapid and inexpensive operation, involving ground survey and small-scale trial trenching, but it should be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist.”

Additional guidance is provided if the results of an evaluation indicate that significant archaeological deposits survive within a development area. PPG 16 stresses the importance of preservation (Paragraphs 8 and 18):

“Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.”

“The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled.”

But acknowledges that (Paragraphs 24 and 25):

“the extent to which remains can or should be preserved will depend upon a number of factors, including the intrinsic importance of the remains. Where it is not feasible to preserve remains, an acceptable alternative may be to arrange prior excavation, during which the archaeological evidence is recorded.”

“Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains is not justified in the

circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains. Such agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of the excavation.”

This level of work would involve the total excavation and recording of archaeological remains within the development area by a competent archaeological contractor prior to their destruction or damage.

1.2.2 The Surrey Structure Plan 2004

The Surrey Structure Plan sets out in Policy SE5 Protecting the Heritage the protection afforded to the historic environment in the county. While scheduled monuments and sites of national importance are subject to specific conditions of protection, the unknown archaeological resource needs to be considered within the scope of any development. This will take the form of assessment in areas of high archaeological potential. Such an assessment will inform any further works. This may include evaluation of the archaeological potential to indicate the need for a recommendation of in situ preservation. Recording of archaeological features or buildings to be altered, disturbed or removed as a consequence of development will be required.

“Heritage resources are irreplaceable and development affecting them will only be permitted where it has been clearly demonstrated that there is an overriding need for the proposal which outweighs the need to protect the heritage interest, and that no alternative is possible.

Prior archaeological assessment, and if necessary evaluation, will be required on all development of sites over 0.4 hectares or within areas of high archaeological potential. Where important archaeological remains are found, there will be a preference for their preservation in situ.

A record will be required of any features discovered, removed or altered.”

1.2.3 The Spelthorne Local Plan 2009

The Spelthorne Local Plan notes the extensive archaeological remains from the borough and has a detailed number of policies (Policies EN18, EN19 & EN20) relating to the historic environment. “There is significant archaeological evidence of settlements in Spelthorne from Neolithic times onwards and particularly in Staines during the Roman period. The following ‘saved’ policies aim to protect this archaeological heritage including

supporting the protection of structures scheduled as ancient monuments. They follow the principles set out in PPG17 (*sic*) ‘Archaeology and Planning’ (Spelthorne Local Plan 2009, 69). Policy EN18, which applies to developments affecting scheduled monuments, states that:

“There will be a presumption against any development which would adversely affect a scheduled or other nationally important ancient monument or its setting. Development adversely affecting a site or monument of County archaeological importance will not normally be permitted”.

Policy EN19, which addresses development in areas of high archaeological potential, states that in considering proposals in such areas, the Borough Council will:

- a) require an initial assessment of the archaeological value of the site to be submitted as part of any planning application
- b) expect the applicant to arrange an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out prior to the determination of the planning application, where, as a result of the initial assessment, important archaeological remains are considered to exist
- c) have a preference for preservation in situ, and in such circumstances will impose conditions or seek a legal agreement, where appropriate, to ensure that damage to the remains is minimal or will be avoided
- d) require by planning condition or seek a legal agreement to secure a full archaeological investigation and recording of the site and subsequent publication of results in accordance with a scheme of work to be agreed in writing with the Council prior to the commencement of the proposed development, where important archaeological remains are known or considered likely to exist but their preservation in situ is not justified.

Policy EN20, which deals with development outside areas of high archaeological potential, states the Borough Council will

“require an agreed scheme of archaeological assessment or evaluation appropriate for the site concerned to be submitted with any new development proposal for a site larger than 0.4 ha, and for smaller sites if deemed necessary. Where evidence of significant archaeological remains is found then the requirements set out in policy EN19 will apply.”

The site is considered to be within an Area of High Archaeological Potential and therefore comes within the terms of Policy EN19. As a consequence, and as a condition of the grant of planning permission, an assessment of the archaeological potential was required by Gary Jackson, Archaeological

Officer of Surrey County Council. This assessment was to take the form of a desk-based assessment, which is intended to inform any further programme of archaeological work, and which would be implemented in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

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 PPG 16 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 PPG 16, 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 2001). 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 PPG 16, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration. 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 2001). 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 2001).

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 Surrey County Historic Environment Record
- The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record
- The Surrey County Archives
- London Metropolitan Archive

The Surrey Historic Environment Record and the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of Christ the King RC First School. The information from these two sources is cross-referenced in the gazetteer (Section 7.2). All of the early Ordnance Survey map extracts reproduced in this report are from the originals or microfiche held at the London Metropolitan Archive.

There has been no archaeological work carried out at Christ the King RC First School. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within a 1000 metre radius of the site (from a central grid reference of TQ 06010 74120). The information about standing historical and listed buildings with the same radius of Christ the King RC First School has also been collated. This has been noted, but no detailed examination of the buildings is reported.

The available evidence is derived from 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. 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 Surrey Historic Environment Record is held by Surrey County Council and the historical maps by London Metropolitan Archive (Figures 11 to 15).

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location (Figure 3)

The site is located in Stanwell in the Borough of Spelthorne in north-west Surrey. The proposed development area is situated just outside the village historic centre, to the south-east of High Street, and approximately 500m from the Southern Perimeter Road of Heathrow Airport. It is approximately 913 square metres in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 06010 74120.

2.2 Description (Figure 1)

Christ the King RC First School is a single storey building with no basement, which was constructed on flat ground in the early 1970s. The central part of the proposal area is the site of the former school. A light-founded structure is located on the western side of the proposal area. The rest of the proposal site comprises grass or tarmac parking spaces.

The southern limit of the proposal area gives onto Falcon Drive, a residential street. To the east and north of the site are dwellings dating from the 1980s. To the west is an open field, which was open fields until 1970. Christ the King RC School was built in the early 1970s.

2.3 Topography

The proposed development area is situated on the 3rd Terrace Gravels of the Thames valley, with the Duke of Northumberland's River and the River Longford c. 250m to the north. To the south of these rivers is the Bedfont Road. Both of the canalised rivers have recently been diverted as part of the re-development of Heathrow Airport, Terminal 5. These historic rivers are believed to date from the late medieval and early post-medieval period, respectively, although it is possible that historically they followed the lines of small streams which were subsequently enlarged. The Longford River has always followed the approximate line of its current course, whereas the Duke of Northumberland's River has been moved in the 1940s and again in the 2000s in conjunction with works at Heathrow.

The land drops gently from north to south away from the line of Bedfont Road at a height of approximately 23 metres AOD (above Ordnance Datum).

2.4 Geology

The proposal site is situated on the Third Terrace Taplow Gravel (Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) Sheet 269), which is a Wolstonian formation laid down between 352,000 years ago and 130,000 years ago (Sumbler 1996). The Taplow Gravel overlies the London Clay, which is a marine formation of Ypresian age, dating from c. 56-49 million years ago.

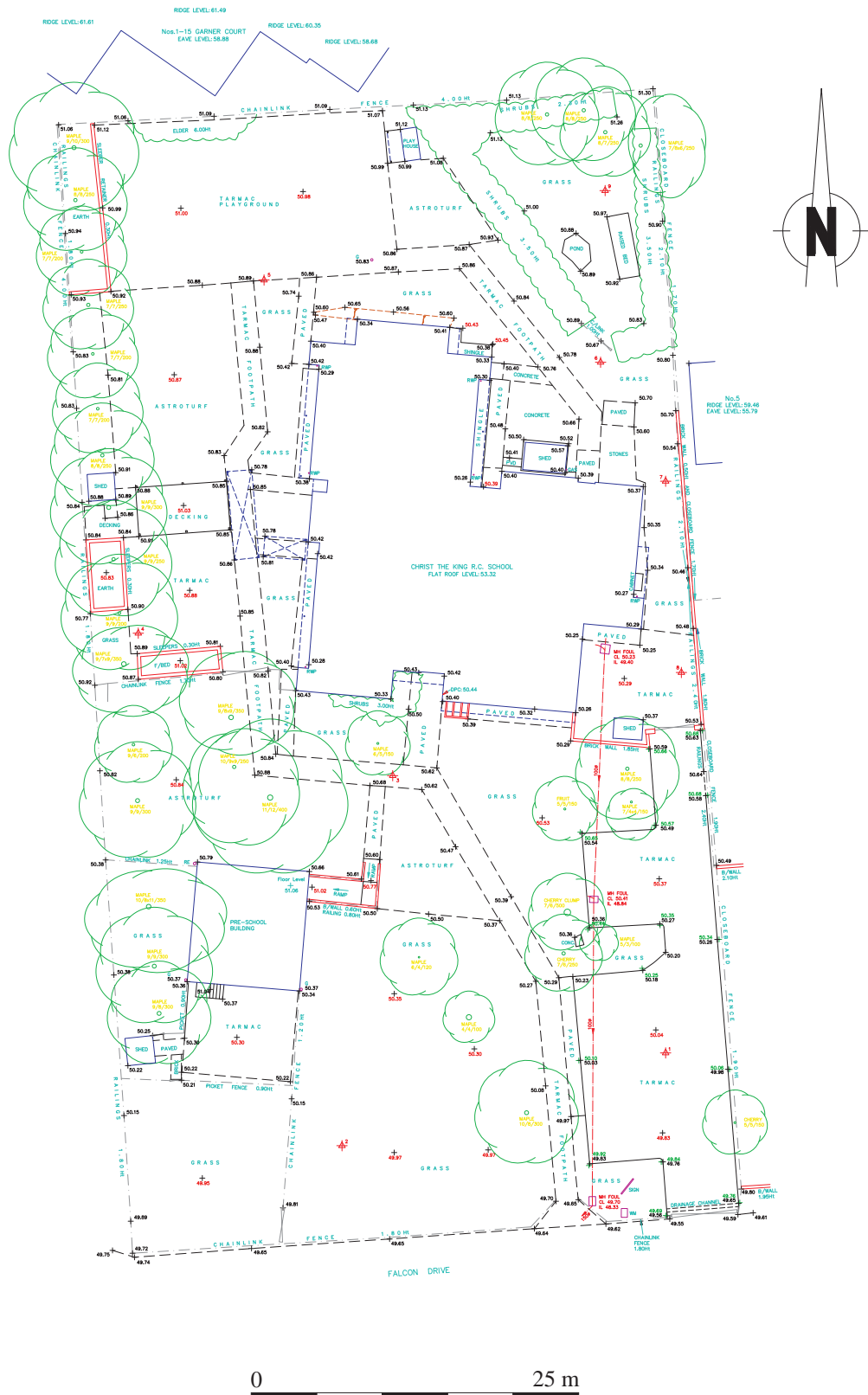


Figure 1. Survey of existing school buildings

3 PROPOSED SCHEME (Figure 2)

The proposed scheme will involve the demolition of the existing structures and the construction of a new unit over the former school buildings. The proposed care home will be partly within the footprint of the former Christ the King school building. A part-basement will be included within the proposed redevelopment. The southeastern side of the proposed development will continue to be used for parking, with the addition of a turning head for ambulance use.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Historical Development of Stanwell

Stanwell was historically located in the County of Middlesex, and the name means 'stony spring or stream' (Ekwall 1960, 439). The parish was historically defined by the River Colne to the west, the Roman road to Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum) to the south, by a line between West and East Bedfont to the east and Hounslow Heath to the north. The northern boundary, which runs southeast-northwest from West Bedfont, probably only dates from the mid-16th century when Hounslow Heath was 'divided between the parishes which surrounded it' (Reynolds 1962, 31). The former line of the Duke of Northumberland's River followed the parish boundary. The river is now south of the old parish limit having been redirected in 1949 and again in 2004, due to the construction of Heathrow Airport and latterly Terminal 5.

In 1086 it was recorded in Domesday, and was held by Walter fitz Other, worth £14. It was assessed at 15 hides and there was land for ten ploughs, in addition to meadow for twelve. There were four mills rendering 70s. and 375 eels and three weirs rendering 1000 eels. It also had woodland for 100 pigs (Williams & Martin 1992, 364).

East of Stanwell, the hamlet of West Bedfont was also extant, though worth only £6. It was held by Walter de Muchedent in 1086, though ultimately held by Walter fitz Other, (Williams & Martin 1992, 365). It was separately assessed from Stanwell parish. Poyle in the northwest corner of the parish is recorded as a hamlet in the 13th century, as was Rudsworth (also called Colnbrook End) to the north. Rudsworth was held by Eton College. Rudsworth had disappeared as a place-name by the 19th century. Stanwellmoor to the west of Stanwell is not recorded until the 14th century. In the southwest of the parish was Hammonds, or Shepcotts, which extended into Staines. The historic centre of Hammonds, a farm by the late 16th century, lies under the George VI Reservoir (Reynolds 1962, 35).

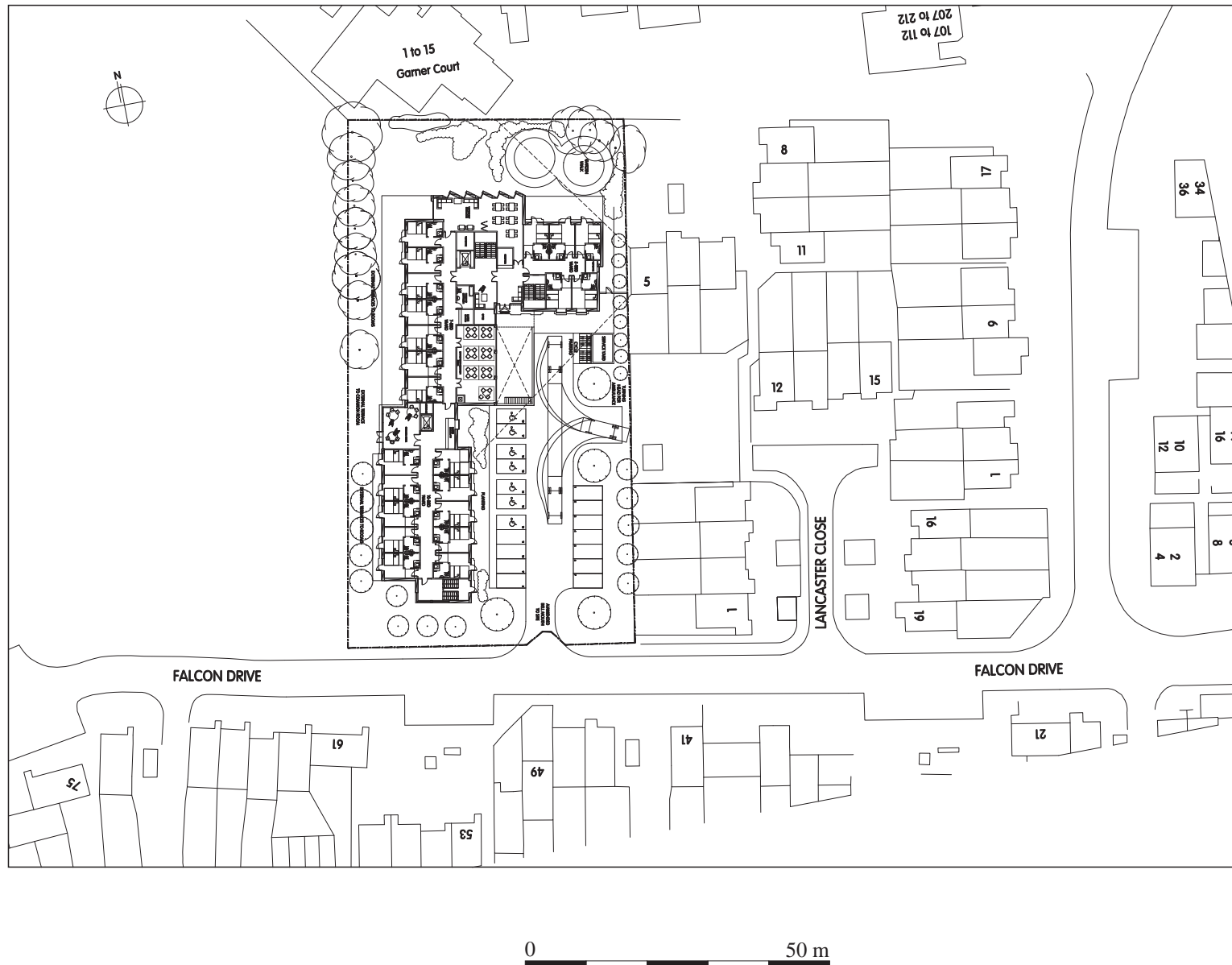


Figure 2. Plan of proposed development

The manor of Stanwell comprised most of the parish, except for West Bedfont, in 1086. Between the 15th and 18th centuries the manorial holdings increased by the acquisition of West Bedfont and latterly Hammonds. Walter fitz Other, who held Stanwell at the time of Domesday, was constable of Windsor castle and his descendants took the name Windsor. The manor was held by the Windsor family until 1542, when Henry VIII compelled Andrew, Lord Windsor, 'to surrender Stanwell for monastic lands in Gloucestershire and elsewhere' (Reynolds 1962, 34).

Sir Philip Hobby was made steward of the land in 1545. It may well be that the line of the Duke of Northumberland's River, formerly called the Old River or Isleworth Mill River, was laid out at this time when Henry VIII suppressed Syon Abbey and the manorial mill passed to the Crown. The cut for the Isleworth Mill Stream may well date from the 1530s and indeed lie on the line of an earlier stream (Baker *et al.* 1971, 1). Hobby held the manor until 1547, when Sir Thomas Paston acquired a 50-year lease on it. However, by 1590 the tenant was Edward Fitzgarret, whose son held it for a brief while. In 1603 Sir Thomas Knyvett held it freehold. Following his death in 1622 it passed to two of his grandchildren, but by 1678 the estate had been broken up (Reynolds 1962, 34).

John Cary, one of the grandchildren, continued to hold Stanwell until his death when he left it to his great-niece. On her death it fell to Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland who sold it to John, Earl of Dunmore. Following the Earl of Dunmore's death in 1752 his trustees sold it to Sir John Gibbons, Bt, in whose family it descended until 1933. The manorial rights were sold in 1933 to H. Scott Freeman, clerk of Staines Urban District Council who still held them in 1956. By 1937 all the Gibbons' landholdings at Stanwell had been disposed of including 346 a. at Hammonds farm purchased by the Metropolitan Water Board. This land-purchase enabled the construction of the George VI Reservoir. The former manor house stood east of the Bonehead Ditch (Reynolds 1962, 38) a channel of the River Colne.

West Bedfont manor lay to the east of Stanwell. Held by Walter de Muchedent of Walter fitz Other at the time of Domesday, by 1166 it had passed to Walter of Bedfont, who held one knight's fee at Windsor Castle. This continued to be the service owed until the 14th century. The manor passed through various families ending up in the hands of Newark Priory before 1238, in whose hands it remained until 1415. It then passed back to the Windsors, and under Richard Windsor, lord of Stanwell 'West Bedfont was not referred to as a separate estate after 1452' (Reynolds 1962, 35).

To the north of the parish the hamlet of Poyle was also part of the manorial estate at Domesday, although it appears to have been subinfeudated from the 13th century. It held of the Windsors by the Poyles, by Thomas de Huntercombe, Richard de Walden, and Nicholas de la Despence between 1235 and 1423. By 1452 it passed to John Gaynesford, along with other Poyle property. It reverted to the Windsors until 1542 when it was yielded to Henry VIII. The Crown leased it out until 1613 when Sir Thomas Knyvett added it to his Stanwell holdings. Following the break-up of his estate in

1678 it was assigned to the husband of his grand-daughter Sir Francis Leigh. Sir William Gibbons purchased and then sold Poyle farm, as it was then known, on in 1781 to the Bullocks. The manor was sold again in 1800 to Edmund Hill, who left it to John Hamborough in 1809, whose family held it until 1925. As the Hamboroughs did not live at Stanwell, they leased the house to Henry Bullock, the former owner, who bought the house in 1831. Following his death it passed through many hands (Reynolds 1962, 34).

The two settlements of Poyle and Rudsworth lay on the Bath Road, and consequently reference to them is as locations of inns in the parish – the ‘Catherine Wheel’ in 1479 and the ‘Cross Keys’ in the 16th and 17th centuries and the ‘Star and Garter’ and ‘White Hart’ in the 17th and 18th centuries (Reynolds 1962, 32).

The location of the four mills at Stanwell is unknown, although presumed to be on the Colne or either of its distributaries, the Poyle Stream or the Wyardisbury River. Certainly the cutting of the New, or Duke of Northumberland’s, River caused complaint by the millers of Stanwell in 1456. The Poyle mill passed with the manor of Stanwell as it was alienated by the Crown in 1612 (Reynolds 1962, 42).

Enclosure came to the parish of Stanwell over the course of the 18th century, when Stanwellmoor and Hammonds Farm to the west, and land to the south of Stanwell and West Bedfont, were enclosed (Reynolds 1962, 32). There were some small enclosures carried out between 1488 and 1517 by Edward Bulstrode in the west of the parish. Andrew Windsor, lord of Stanwell also carried out some enclosure, although it is not clear where in the parish this occurred. The late medieval and early post-medieval enclosure was dwarfed by the enclosure award of 1792, which had been strongly resisted in 1767, when 1,621 a. of open field and 505 a. of commons were enclosed (Reynolds 1962, 43). Agriculture remained the main occupation of the parish, although the mills were clearly an important subsidiary industry: some of these changed from milling corn to becoming paper-mills, in the 17th century, a gunpowder-mill, in the 18th century, a snuff-mill, in the 19th century, and for the production of medicine, in the 20th century. Over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries more and more industry was attracted to Stanwell including iron-founding, explosives and various animal by-product industries (Reynolds 1962, 44).

The Bath Road was turnpiked in 1727 and the bridge over the River Colne between Poyle and Colnbrook was rebuilt in stone in 1777. Although Colnbrook had been responsible for the maintenance of the bridge since 1543, in practice, it appears that the parishioners of Stanwell had long had to enforce this obligation (Reynolds 1962, 32). As late as 1826 Mad Bridge to the east along the Bath Road, which was half in Stanwell and half in Harmondsworth, was still a wooden bridge. The roads at Stanwellmoor were laid out in 1792 when it was enclosed, although these were not turnpiked. South of the village of Stanwell, the Staines road was also turnpiked in 1727. The road layout within the parish is otherwise largely medieval in origin (Reynolds 1962, 33).

In 1896 65 a. of land in the southwest of the parish was transferred to Staines as it was urbanised. The remaining 3,934 a. were transferred to Staines Urban District in 1930. In 1965, following the London Government Act 1963, Staines was transferred to Surrey, when Middlesex ceased to exist as an administrative county.

4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figures 3-10)

4.2.1 The Neolithic Period (4000 to 2100 BC)

The most significant Neolithic site in the area is Stanwell Cursus (Fig. 3, JMHS 1). Aerial photographs (Poulton 1978) revealed the presence of a linear feature on the gravels c. 500m west-northwest of the proposal site. Excavations by Martin O'Connell demonstrated this to have been a cursus monument, rather than a Roman road, as initially believed. Aerial photographs show it continuing as far north as Bigley Ditch, north of the Colne and Wryasbury Rivers (O'Connell 1986, 122-124).

More recent work to the north beneath the current Terminal 5 by Framework Archaeology has confirmed that it extended beneath the former Perry Oaks Sewage Works (Framework Archaeology 2009). Cursus monuments are typically located within a landscape of similarly monumental structures, including though not limited to, henges, barrows and other earthworks.

4.2.2 The Bronze Age

The Bronze Age sites in the vicinity of the site at Stanwell seem to indicate a change from the monumental to an economic landscape. Museum of London Archaeological Services (MoLAS) undertook an evaluation and excavation at the Cargo Point site, revealing a Middle Bronze Age field-system (JMHS 4) located to the east-northeast of the proposal site. To the east of this site a further east/west aligned ditch was observed (JMHS 5).

To the west-northwest of the proposal site a Late Bronze Age field-system (JMHS 2) overlay the site of the Neolithic cursus. This has been removed by gravel extraction. The evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology just to the west of the proposal site (JMHS 3) revealed Bronze Age pits and contemporary features. Work carried out by Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group under Terminal 4, outside the search area, also revealed Bronze Age pot (JMHS 6).

4.2.3 Undated Prehistoric

Undated pits and ditches were excavated to the west-northwest of the proposal site (JMHS 7), and due north of the proposal site Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) found flint and burnt flint (JMHS 8), indicative of prehistoric activity. East-northeast of the proposal site, MoLAS undertook an evaluation which revealed undated prehistoric gullies and pits (JMHS 9). These are possibly Middle Bronze Age as they seem to be associated with the



Figure 3. Neolithic HER data



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	Site
2-6	Neolithic

Figure 4. Bronze Age HER data





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	Site
7-9	Undated Prehistoric



Figure 5. Undated Prehistoric HER data

finds from the adjacent Cargo Point site (JMHS 4).

4.2.4 The Roman Period (AD 43 to 410)

Roman find spots have been recovered to the west-northwest of the proposal site (JMHS 10 & 11) from the vicinity of gravel workings. A finds scatter (JMHS 10) of Roman tile may well indicate the former presence of buildings associated with a settlement, while the single find of tile (JMHS 11) is insufficient to indicate settlement, but certainly points to Roman activity in the vicinity.

Approximately 500m to the west of the site a watching brief (JMHS 12) carried out by SCAU revealed a Roman ditch with fine and coarse wares in good condition. This may also indicate settlement or a farmstead in close proximity. Just to the north of the proposal site an evaluation and watching brief also by SCAU (JMHS 13) revealed Roman ditches.

The find spot (JMHS 14) of a 4th century baby's feeding bottle, which was a metal detectorist find, south of the proposal site, may well be of dubious provenance.

4.2.5 The Saxon and Medieval Period (AD 410 to 1484)

The Saxon settlement (JMHS 15), which lay to the northwest of the proposal site, was located prior to its destruction by gravel extraction.

To the west of this, and part of the same gravel workings an 11th/12th possible trackway (JMHS 16) was excavated. To the south of this and southwest of the proposal site evaluation and excavation by PCA revealed Saxo-Norman pits and a gully and slightly later field-boundaries (JMHS 17) which was sealed by a later 12th-14th century ploughsoil (JMHS 18).

The 14th century church of St. Mary (Grade I) lies to the west of the proposal site (JMHS 19). To the northwest of the proposal site a medieval or possibly post-medieval moat was observed in 1937 (JMHS 20), and due north of the proposal site an evaluation and watching brief by SCAU revealed further 11th/12th century ditches (JMHS 21). Northeast of the proposal site MoLAS excavated remains of a rectangular building, postholes, wells, pits and part of a field-system (JMHS 22).



4.2.6 The Post-Medieval Period (AD 1485 to 1900)

For the post-medieval period the majority of HER records comprise historic buildings. This DBA will only note the location of these.

Lord Knyvett's School (JMHS 29 & 30), founded in 1624, lies at the north end of High Street. High Street forms the historic core of Stanwell as evidenced by the number of houses which are Grade II Listed Buildings (JMHS 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 & 49). No archaeological



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	Site
	Roman

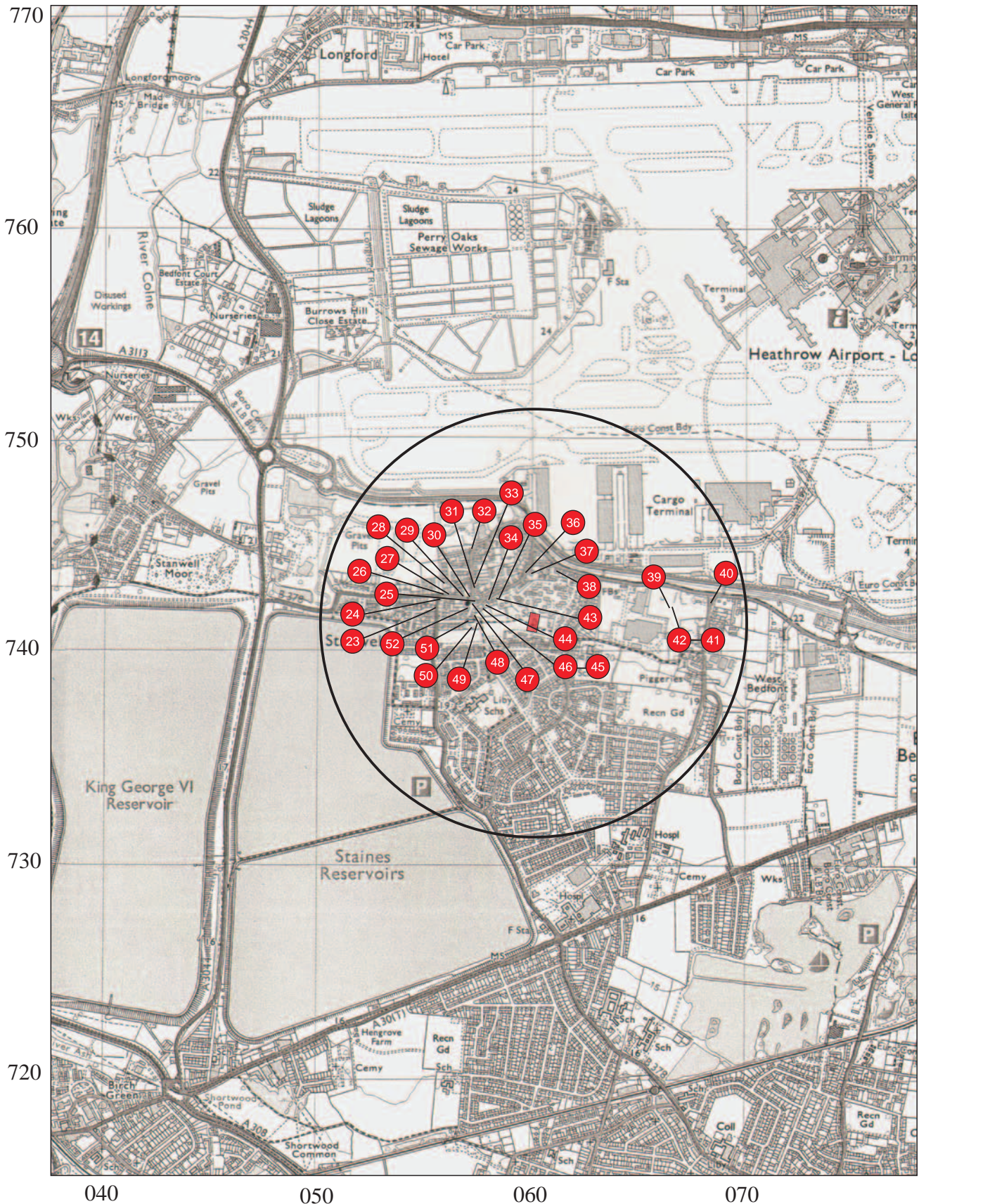
0 m 1000 m

1:25000

Figure 6. Roman HER data



Figure 7. Saxon and Medieval



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	Site
	Post- Medieval

0 m 1000 m

Figure 8. Post medieval HER data

fieldwork has been undertaken within the historic core, which has yielded positive results (see below). A possible 18th century milestone (JMHS 43), recut later in 1843 and during the 20th century is located along High Street.

Five tombs in St. Mary's churchyard (JMHS 23, 39, 50, 51 & 52) are also Grade II listed.

North of the proposal site, Callis Farmhouse (JMHS 31) is Grade II listed, as is Stanwell Farm (JMHS 33) to the northeast of the proposal site. Archaeological excavations have been carried out south of Bedfont Road (JMHS 32, 34 & 35), between Stanwell Farm and the proposal site. The excavations undertaken by MoLAS revealed roadside ditches, pits and field boundaries as well as a brick structure.

4.2.7 Undated Remains

The undated remains comprise aerial photographs. North of the proposal site (JMHS 53, 54, 55 & 56), cropmarks were photographed showing a range of intersecting linear features, rectangular enclosures and ring ditches.

Immediately south of the proposal site (JMHS 57) the earthwork of an enclosure was observed in 1937. It is now built over. To the south-southeast and to the east lie a further group of cropmarks (JMHS 58, 59, 60, 61 & 62). The cropmark site of six ring ditches with central pits (JMHS 58) was destroyed by a housing development, as was the site of a number of rectangular enclosures and ring ditches (JMHS 62). The enclosure earthwork (JMHS 59) and pair of ring ditches with possible central pits (JMHS 60) lie under grass. Further ring ditches (JMHS 61) has been destroyed by gravel working.

4.2.8 Negative Evidence

Evaluations have been carried out in the historic core of Stanwell (JMHS 64 & 65), but neither of these revealed any archaeological remains.

Watching briefs carried out to the west and south of Stanwell village (JMHS 63, 71 & 72) also failed to reveal any archaeological remains.

A watching brief and several evaluations carried out along the perimeter of Heathrow Airport (JMHS 66, 67, 68, 69 & 70) did not reveal any archaeological remains.

None of these interventions can be used to predict the absence or presence of any potential remains on the proposal site.



Figure 9. Undated HER data



Figure 10. Negative Evidence HER data

4.3 The Cartographic and Photographic Evidence (Figures 11 to 14)

The study of the historical maps has relied on the material held at the Surrey History Centre and the London Metropolitan Archive. The work has focussed on the land coinciding with the proposed development site and has been confined to those maps which show this area at a sufficient scale to provide specific details about its past character.

The earliest relevant map is a survey of the parish of Stanwell from 1748. This plan shows the proposal site overlying three fields east of the historic core of the village Stanwell. The southernmost field, forming part of the proposal area, appears to be unenclosed at the time of the survey. To the north Callis Farm already exists and some of the field names bear the farm's name.

Although Stanwell was enclosed in 1789, no map associated with the enclosure award exists at the London Metropolitan Archive. The 1840 Tithe Apportionment map shows that the fields from less than one hundred years before have been amalgamated into one. The footpath which runs from east to west across the field and the former school property is the line of the field boundary seen on the 1748 map.

From 1868 (Ordnance Survey 6") until 1970 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500) there are no changes within the proposal area. The later maps show increasing build-up around the site, but the field itself remains unchanged until the early 1970s when the school was built.

The Perry Oaks post excavation assessment (Museum of London Archaeological Services 1998) summarises all the cropmark evidence from aerial photographs for the area around Heathrow Airport, comprising the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments in England survey data as well as other unverified plots (*ibid* Figure 3). There are no aerial photographs showing activity on the site. The site was only built on in the early 1970s.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site

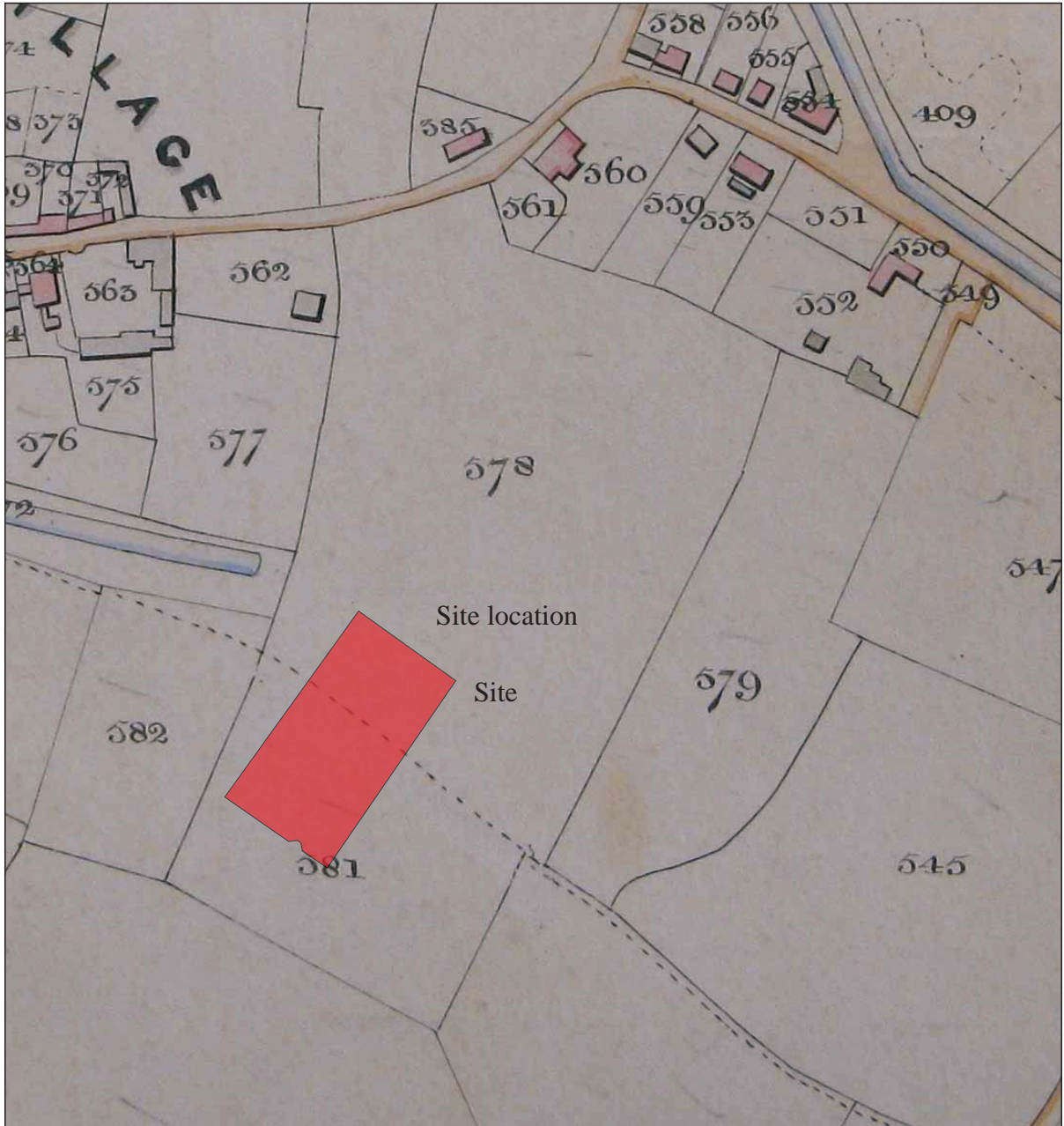
The site is located in an area of high archaeological potential. Watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have revealed that the land around Stanwell has been occupied since the Neolithic and that people have left their traces below ground.

The site's potential while relatively high, is clearly lower than to the west, where the Stanwell Cursus was located. Here in addition to the cursus monument were ring ditches, rectangular enclosures and other archaeological remains. Since the site was only built over in the 1970s, any potential archaeological remains commensurate with those observed by aerial photography should also be visible within the proposal site. There is no alluvium here, which elsewhere has been shown to mask archaeological



Not to scale

Figure 11. 1748 Survaie of the Parish of Stanwell by W. Gardiner



Not to scale

Figure 12. 1840 Tithe Apportionment Map



Not to scale

Figure 13. Ordnance Survey, 1868 6"



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Figure 14. Ordnance Survey, 1970 1:1250

remains. The absence of cropmarks within the proposal area does not, of course, imply an absence or presence of archaeology on site.

Clearly, the presence of Neolithic to the west raises the possibility of associated features, including structures. The potential for Neolithic remains is moderate to low.

Bronze Age field-systems have been found to the north of the site under the perimeter of Heathrow airport, some of these were originally identified by means of aerial photographs. Furthermore aerial photographs to the north and southeast have located both parts of field-systems and enclosures, which are probably Bronze Age or later, as well as ring ditches, indicating burial mounds. These date from the Bronze Age onwards. Aerial photographs of the surrounding area have revealed much archaeology to the north and southeast, and given the late construction of the school in the early 1970s, it is to be expected that were there significant remains they would have been recorded in early aerial photographs. The potential for Bronze Age is moderate to high.

Roman activity in the vicinity of the proposal site comprises a number of possible farmsteads located north and west of Falcon Drive. Although none have been excavated, spreads of building material and dumps of unabraded and large sherds of pottery indicate the close proximity of potentially substantial remains nearby. The potential for Roman is moderate.

The site is outside of the medieval core of Stanwell. Part of an Anglo-Saxon settlement was excavated to the northwest of Stanwell village in the 1980s, but little other evidence from this period has been revealed. Farms such as Callis and Stanwell Farm may well date from the medieval period, but are sufficiently far from the proposal site for them to have no impact upon it. The potential for Saxon or medieval remains is low.

Post-medieval archaeology is largely made up of the standing buildings in Stanwell and its vicinity. There have been several invasive works which have revealed old road ditches, brick structures and areas of pits. These have tended to be along the Bedfont Road and this is largely due to the work carried out there being focussed on recovering evidence of prehistoric and later activities. Nonetheless, the field-boundary visible on the earlier maps is to be anticipated on site, and although it is not likely that there will be any structures, some post-medieval pits may be present. The potential for post-medieval archaeology is low.

5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains

It is unlikely that the construction of the school, a single storey building built in the early 1970s, will have had a significant impact on any below ground remains. There are three structures within the area of the former school. These comprise the school-building and two light structures. The foundations of the school building are likely to be reasonably light, and are unlikely to

have had significant impact beneath the school, except where the walls are load-bearing, and are likely to be less than 1m wide. The small, pre-school building to the southwest of the school is on raised footings, and there is unlikely to have been a significant impact on the below ground remains here. West of the school there is a second small structure, which is a shed, and also unlikely to have had a significant impact on the below ground remains here.

5.3 The Impact of the Proposed Development on Potential Archaeological Remains

The proposed development will extend from south to north up the western side of the former school site and then east/west just south of the northern site boundary. South of this return, the site will be parking. The impact within the footprint of the proposed development will be extensive, as the building will be a three-storey structure, and will have a basemented area at the north end of the proposed development. The parking is unlikely to have a significant impact, although this depends on the extent of ground reduction and associated drainage; service trenches may well impact significantly, as electricity, water and sewerage needs will much greater than previously.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The proposal site at Stanwell is located within an area where much prehistoric archaeology of national importance has been found. The complex of Neolithic through to Roman period remains found at Terminal 5 is indicative of the general spread of periods and density of remains which watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have largely revealed in and around Stanwell village.

The negative evidence indicates that there have been archaeological interventions in the vicinity of the proposal site. These however cannot be understood to indicate either the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area.

The proposed development is likely to encounter prehistoric archaeology, as there have been a number of finds in the surrounding area. The absence of linear features or ring ditches on aerial photographs does not mean that there is an absence of archaeological remains on a site. Rather, potential remains are more likely to be small discrete features, such as pits or postholes. The dating for such remains extends from the Neolithic until the Roman period.

There are no known finds of Saxon or medieval remains in the vicinity of the proposal area. The historic field in which the proposal area is located formerly gave onto the High Street. It is nevertheless unlikely that the medieval village of Stanwell extended so far to the southeast, and has subsequently contracted. It is always possible that small isolated settlement-activity might be present.

The proposal site is shown as fields from 1748, when it comprised three fields, until 1970, when it comprised one. No enclosure award map was available at the London Metropolitan Archive to accompany the Enclosure Act of 1789. However, the 1840 Tithe Map shows the proposal site within the same field until 1970, which is strongly suggestive of the field having been created in 1789 or thereabouts. The proposal site may well have traces of field boundaries, such as ditches, although clearly the field boundaries may well have been fence or hedge-lines. There is no other indicated potential post-medieval archaeology on the site.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

7.1 Books and Documents

Department of the Environment, November 1990, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16)*

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 2001, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*

Baker, T.F.T., Cockburn, J.S., Pugh, R.B., (Eds), Bolton, D.K., King, H.P.F., Wyld, G., & Yaxley, D.C., 1971 'Harmondsworth: Introduction', *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 4: Harmondsworth, Hayes, Norwood with Southall, Hillingdon with Uxbridge, Ickenham, Northolt, Perivale, Ruislip, Edgware, Harrow with Pinner* (1971), pp. 1-7.

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O'Connell, M., 1986 'The Heathrow/Stanwell Cursus' *Current Archaeology* 99 Vol. IX No 4 122-125

Poulton, R., 1978 'Crop-marks at Stanwell, near Heathrow Airport' *London Archaeologist* Vol. 3 No 9 239-42

Reynolds, S., (ed) 1962 'Stanwell', *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 3: Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Heston and Isleworth, Twickenham, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Greenford, Hanwell, Harefield and Harlington* pp. 33-50

URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22238> Date accessed: 21 July 2009

Sumbler, M. G., 1996, *London and the Thames Valley*, British Regional Geology, British Geological Survey, Fourth Edition

7.2 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records

PERIOD	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (TQ)	DESCRIPTION
Neolithic				
	1	622/MLO25606/ MLO59808	05460 74280- 04400 77780 centred on 05050 75490	<p>APs; parchmarks; Stanwell Cursus; salvage excavation 1981-1985; 2 ditches with Neolithic pot in the upper fill</p> <p>The Stanwell Cursus, known from both excavated and aerial photograph (cropmark) evidence. The northern end is recorded under refs. 050285, 050961, 052330. Boundary changes effective from 1/4/94 brought more of it into the Greater London area; accurate map information as to the precise location of the new boundary not available to the SMR as at 1/6/94. The following information has been taken from a copy of the Surrey SMR card supplied by Surrey CC. Archaeological investigation has taken place on several occasions:- 1981; TQ 0534 7466; excavation in advance of gravel extraction. 1982; TQ 0533 7474; excavation and salvage recording in connection with the construction of the Heathrow southern perimeter road. 1982; TQ 0535 7468; salvage recording during pipeline construction. 1983-5; TQ 0537 7463 & TQ 0541 7448; excavations in advance of gravel extraction. ? (1985?); TQ 052 743; beginning of major excavations in advance of gravel extraction. Material and stratigraphic evidence indicates that this feature is a neolithic cursus, which can be traced on aerial photographs as far north as TQ 0440 7778. At that point a possible rounded terminal is detectable, but unfortunately this area was destroyed by gravel extraction some years ago. The southern terminal has not yet been found (as at 1984), but on current evidence the cursus must be at least 3.6km in length. Excavation shows that the two parallel ditches which form the cursus had an eroded U-shaped profile, and were remarkably similar in terms of size (max width 3.7m and depth 1.2m) and in the nature of their fill. No evidence of internal banks was detected, nor any signs of activity between the two ditches, which were approx. 20m apart. Finds were limited to a few sherds of late neolithic pottery from the upper fill of one of the ditches. The longest known section of the cursus lies within a large arable field to the south of Heathrow Airport. This field is subject to a phased programme of gravel extraction (as at 1985), which has already destroyed the northern part and a section of the cursus.</p>

Bronze Age				
	2	2942	05300 74500	Excavation of cropmarks north of Park Road, Stanwell; 1981; large Late Bronze Age pit cut Stanwell Cursus quarry ditch (HER 622); excavation in 1984 revealed LBA field boundaries and large pits (possibly wells)
	3	5769	0561 7428	Evaluation & excavation Pre-Construct Archaeology; Bronze Age pits and contemporary features
	4	5076	067 742	Evaluation, Excavation & Watching Brief (WB) by Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS); Middle Bronze Age field-system
	5	5114	068 742	WB MoLAS; possible Bronze Age ditch, aligned east/west
	6	2946	07750 74400	Excavation & fieldwork by Spelthorne Archaeological Field Group pre-T4. Possible Bronze Age pot
Undated prehistoric				
	7	MLO66290	0540 7450	Evaluation by SUAS; no site code; ditches pits and postholes
	8	5073	0601 7436	Evaluation & WB by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU); struck and burnt flint indicating prehistoric
	9	5079	068 742	Evaluation by MoLAS; undated prehistoric gullies and pits associated with field-system at adjacent Cargo Point site (HER 5076)
Roman				
	10	2943	05340 74660	Finds scatter; Roman tile; possible Roman settlement at Stanwell
	11	647	05200 74400	Find spot; Roman tile fragment
	12	5973	05570 74090 – 05570 74030	WB SCAU; Flood Alleviation Scheme 2003; Roman ditch with large unabraded pot (coarse and fineware), indicating nearby farmstead?
	13	5074	0601 7436	Evaluation & WB by SCAU; Roman ditches
	14	2947	05730 73550	Find spot; AD 4 th C. baby's feeding bottle; detectorist find; possibly misassigned
Saxon & Medieval				
	15	2944	05400 74500	Saxon settlement; destroyed by gravel extraction
	16	4262	053 746	Excavation at Stanwell; Shallow gullies of possible trackway; AD 11 th /12 th C. pot; destroyed

				by gravel extraction
	17	5771	0561 7428	Evaluation & excavation Pre-Construct Archaeology; ploughsoil with AD 12 th -14 th C. pottery
	18	5770	0561 7428	Evaluation & excavation Pre-Construct Archaeology; gully & 2 pits, Saxo-Norman pottery; slightly later field-boundaries
	19	10737	05711 74136	Church of St Mary, 14 th C. chancel, 15 th C. W tower; Grade I
	20	645	05650 74600	Medieval/post-medieval moat; under grass 1937
	21	5075	0601 7436	Evaluation & WB by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU); AD 11 th /12 th C. ditches
	22	5077	067 742	Evaluation, Excavation & WB by MoLAS; medieval field-system, wells, pits and postholes, including a rectangular building
Post-medieval				
	23	10806	05741 74104	Early/mid 19 th C. vault in St Mary's Churchyard; Grade II
	24	10812	05556 74250	The Wheatsheaf public house and Wheatsheaf cottages; early 19 th C. ; Grade II
	25	10778	05773 74219	Nos. 48 & 46 High Street; No. 48 is 18 th C. ; Grade II
	26	5772	0561 7428	Evaluation & excavation Pre-Construct Archaeology; AD 18 th & 19 th C. well and pits
	27	10734	05625 74266	Early/mid 19 th C. 13 High Street Grade II
	28	10751	05798 74310	16 th & 17 th C. Perry Green; 3 cottages now one house; Grade II
	29	10773	05686 74251	Milestone; poss. 18 th C., recut 'MS 1838' and 'London 15miles', the latter 20 th C. lettering Grade II
	30	10735	05709 74257	Mid/late 18 th C. Brook Cottage; boundary walls and railings Grade II
	31	10811	05719 74298	Mid 19 th C. Chequers cottage; Grade II
	32	10775	05722 74177	Boundary wall; 18 th C. repaired 19 th C.; Grade II
	33	10736	05721 74160	18 th C. Coachman's Cottage Grade II
	34	10742	05821 74242	Early/mid 19 th C. Old Farm Guest House; Grade II
	35	10743	05826 74256	Mid 19 th C. Granary; Grade II
	36	10779	05994 74364	Lord Knyvett's School, 1624; Grade II*
	37	3748	0600 7436	Schoolhouse and Master's lodgings; Lord Knyvett's School, 1624
	38	10712	06142 74372	Early/mid 18 th C. Callis Farmhouse Grade II
	39	5078	067 742	Evaluation, Excavation & Watching Brief (WB) by MoLAS; AD 18 th C. road ditches along Bedfont Road
	40	10821	06878 74236	Stanwell Farmhouse; late 18 th /early 19 th C. ; Grade II

	41	5113	068 742	WB MoLAS; post-medieval ditch & pit, undated roadside/boundary ditches (poss. AD 18 th C.)
	42	5080	068 742	Evaluation by MoLAS; AD 18 th C. brick structures and pits associated with West Bedfont
	43	10774	05683 74230	Swan public house; late 18 th /early 19 th C.; Grade II
	44	10777	05754 74189	Dunmore House c. 1720 Grade II*
	45	10740	05770 74193	Prob. 20 th C forecourt wall & gate piers Dunmore House; Grade II
	46	10741	05770 74193	Late 18 th /early 19 th C. The Vicarage; Grade II
	47	10804	05738 74245	Early/mid 19 th C. Windsor Cottage; Grade II
	48	10805	05742 74184	Early 19 th C. addition to Dunmore House; Grade II
	49	10738	05750 74109	1838 France Patterson tomb in St Mary's Churchyard; Grade II
	50	10776	05726 74106	1799 John Hodges vault in St Mary's Churchyard; Grade II
	51	10799	05716 74149	1762 Henry Bullock tomb in St Mary's Churchyard; Grade II
	52	10739	05700 74101	1868 Charles Rowll tomb in St Mary's Churchyard; Grade II
Undated				
	53	625/MLO14174	05250 74550	APs; cropmarks; intersecting linear features; 2 ring-ditches; under grass
	54	628	05710 74700	APs; rectangular enclosure; under grass
	55	626/MLO59814/ MLO59816/ MLO59818/ MLO14174	05590 74950	APs; cropmarks; rectangular enclosure; linear features; ring-ditch
	56	623/MLO59810/ MLO59812/ MLO52399	06770 74620	APs; cropmarks; intersecting ditches; ring-ditch; under grass
	57	642	06000 73900	APs; earthwork survived till 1937; enclosure; built-over
	58	618	06220 73730	APs; cropmarks; 6 ring-ditches with central pits; possible linear features; destroyed by housing development
	59	643	06600 73700	APs; earthwork survived until 1937; enclosure; under recreation area
	60	619	06600 73800	APs; cropmarks; 2 ring-ditches with possible central pits; under recreation area
	61	616	06930 73790	APs; cropmarks; ring-ditches; destroyed by gravel extraction
	62	621	06300 74200	APs; cropmarks; 2 intersecting rectangular enclosures; 3 rectangular enclosures; ring-ditches; destroyed by housing development

Negative evidence				
63	63	15364	057 743	WB SCAU; Oaks Road Stanwell
64	64	16159	059 742	
65	65	5112	060 743	WB SCAU; service trenches at Lord Knyvett's School
66	66	MLO71189	0592 7478	Watching brief undertaken by N.J. Elsdon for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Jan'96; site code SDG96. No archaeological deposits were observed.
67	67	MLO71296	0638 7448	Evaluation by MoLAS 1997; site code LCW97; Lufthansa Cargo Site; no archaeological deposits recorded
68	68	MLO66663	0640 7445	Evaluation undertaken by S Hoad for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Dec'94; site code SMP95. No evidence of archaeological activity was found. No further periods recorded on site.
69	69	MLO61576	0648 7451	Evaluation by S. Hoad for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Dec 1994; site code SRE 94. Nothing of archaeological interest was found. The site appeared to have been truncated, at least to the surface of the brickearth, though deeper features should have survived had they been present.
70	70	MLO/67429	0684 7464	Evaluation by Wessex Archaeology, 1996; Site code W1514; no archaeological deposits on site.
71	71	5973	05590 73570 – 05580 73450	WB SCAU; Flood Alleviation Scheme 2003; monitoring of storage pipe
72	72	5071	06640 73310	WB Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 1997; evaluation by SCAU 1994

7.3 Historical Maps and Schedules

1748	Survaie of the Parish of Stanwell, W. Gardiner
1840	Tithe Apportionment map
1868	Ordnance Survey First Edition, Sheet XIX – 6”
1894-96	Ordnance Survey Second Edition, Sheet XIX.11 – 25”
1934	Ordnance Survey Revised Edition, Sheet XIX.11 – 25”
1953	Ordnance Survey Revised Edition, Sheet XIX.11 – 25”
1963	Ordnance Survey Revised Edition, TQ 0574 SE, 1:2500
1970	Ordnance Survey Revised Edition, TQ 0574, 1:1250
1998	Ordnance Survey Explorer, 1:25 000