Volume 1, Chapter 13

Historic environment
13. Historic environment

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APPENDICES

Appendix 13.1 List of heritage assets
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13. **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

13.1 **Introduction**

13.1.1 This chapter of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) presents the preliminary results of the assessment of likely significant effects of the DCO Project with respect to historic environment, including designated and non-designated heritage assets. It should be read in conjunction with the project description provided in Chapter 6: DCO Project description and the relevant parts of the following chapters:

1. Chapter 14: Land quality – geology and land use history
2. Chapter 11: Community – heritage and community assets
3. Chapter 10: Climate change – consequences for the historic environment
4. Chapter 16: Major accidents and disasters – loss of heritage significance
5. Chapter 15: Landscape and visual amenity – landscape character and setting, including issues related to tranquillity

13.1.2 This chapter describes:

1. The planning policy, legislation and technical guidance that has informed the assessment (Section 13.2: Relevant policy, legislation and other important and relevant matters)
2. The outcome of consultation and external engagement that has been undertaken, including how matters on historic environment within the Scoping Opinion received in July 2018 have been addressed (Section 13.3: Scoping and engagement)
3. The scope of the assessment for historic environment (Section 13.4: Scope of the assessment)
4. Embedded environmental measures relevant to historic environment (Section 13.5: Embedded environmental measures)
5. The methods used for the baseline data gathering (Section 13.6: Methodology for baseline data gathering)
6. The assessment methods used for PEIR (Section 13.7: Assessment methodology for PEIR)
13.2 Relevant legislation, policy and other important and relevant matters

Introduction

13.2.1 This section identifies legislation, policy and other documentation that has informed the assessment of effects with respect to historic environment. Further information on policies relevant to the EIA and their status is provided in Chapter 2: Legislative and policy overview of this PEIR.

Legislation

13.2.2 Table 13.1 lists the legislation relevant to the assessment of the effects on historic environment receptors.
# Historic environment

## Table 13.1: Legislation relevant to historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation description</th>
<th>Relevance to assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)</strong></td>
<td>The assessment considers statutory definitions of scheduled monuments and the controls that apply to works affecting scheduled monuments and their setting, most notably for the two scheduled monuments within the core study area at Mayfield Farm. Scheduled monuments are also considered within the scoping considerations that apply to the wider study area, and the assessment considers their vulnerability to the effect of aircraft noise and how that might harm the contribution of setting to their significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Act provides statutory protection for a Schedule of Monuments of national importance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Monument Consent is normally required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>However, Section 33(f) and (g) of the Planning Act 2008 confirms no consents or notices under this Act are required where development consent is required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)</strong></td>
<td>The assessment considers statutory regulation and controls that apply to works affecting listed buildings and conservation areas. The legislation assists understanding of the significance of heritage assets through their designation, and also informs assessment of significance on non-designated heritage assets. This has particular relevance to policy tests set out in the Airports National Policy Statement (ANPS), National Networks National Policy Statement (NN NPS) and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Act provides for statutory protection through designation for listed buildings, being buildings, sites or structures that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are classified as grade I, II* and II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additionally, covers the designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest) the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 33(i) and (j) of the Planning Act 2008 confirms no consents or notices under this Act are required where development consent is required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Hedgerows Regulations 1997</strong></td>
<td>Remnant hedgerow features contribute to the understanding of the local historic landscape character. The Regulations have been considered so that important hedgerows, where they occur, can be recognised and appropriately assessed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (specifically paragraphs 4 and 5) sets out criteria for identifying important hedgerows and a process of gaining consent for their removal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The criteria include a number of heritage-based Considerations set out in paragraphs 1 to 5 of Part II of Schedule 1 of the Regulations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Legislation description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulation 3 sets out requirements for decision-makers to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. For scheduled monuments, “…have regard to the desirability of preserving scheduled monument or its setting.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. For listed buildings or their setting, “…have regard to the desirability of preserving the listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest…”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. For conservation areas, “…have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of that area.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas are subject a requirement that decision makers have regard to the desirability of preserving scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. The ES assessment methodology and baseline descriptions will provide the decision maker with the information needed to do this, having taken account the requirements in the ANPS and NN NPS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National policies

13.2.3 **Table 13.2** lists the national planning policy relevant to the assessment of the effects on historic environment receptors.

**Table 13.2: National planning policy relevant to historic environment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy description</th>
<th>Relevance to assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Airports National Policy Statement (ANPS), (Department for Transport, 2018)</strong></td>
<td>The ANPS establishes a requirement to undertake an assessment of any likely significant historic environment effects of the DCO Project on the draft DCO limits (“the Site”) and surrounding area. The approach to the assessment of potentially significant historic environment effects is addressed in <strong>Section 13.7</strong> of this PEIR with the outputs of the assessment presented in <strong>Section 13.10</strong>. The consideration of environmental measures including how the scheme has been designed to reduce historic environment effects is addressed in <strong>Sections 13.4</strong> and <strong>13.13</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2: Legislative and policy overview</td>
<td>provides an explanation of the relevance of the ANPS to the DCO Project in general terms. The ANPS is the primary basis for decision making on the DCO Project. The following paragraphs of the ANPS are of relevance to the assessment presented in the chapter in relation to historic environment:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Paragraphs 5.193-5.195 (Applicant’s assessment) 5.193. ‘As part of the environmental statement, the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance, and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset. Consideration will also need to be given to the possible impacts, including cumulative, on the wider historic environment. At a minimum, the relevant Historic Environment Record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Policy description

potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage asset affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents.

5.194 ‘Detailed studies will be required on those heritage assets affected by noise, light and indirect impacts based on the guidance provided in The Setting of Heritage Assets and the Aviation Noise Metric. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, accurate representative visualisations may be necessary to assess the impact.’

5.195 ‘The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected. This can include, where possible:

- Enhancing, through a range of measures such as sensitive design, the significance of heritage assets or setting affected;
- Considering measures that address those heritage assets that are at risk, or which may become at risk, as a result of the scheme; and
- Considering how visual or noise impacts can affect heritage assets, and whether there may be opportunities to enhance access to or interpretation, understanding and appreciation of the heritage assets affected by the scheme.

Careful consideration in preparing the scheme will be required on whether the impacts on the historic environment will be direct or indirect, temporary or permanent.’

2. Paragraphs 5.196-5.208 (Decision making)
3. Paragraphs 5.209-5.212 (Recording)

National Networks National Policy Statement (NN NPS) (Department of Transport 2014)

The NN NPS includes a dedicated section on historic environment (5.120 to 5.142). There are no material differences to the historic environment policies detailed in ANPS. The relevance of the NN NPS is the same as that set out above for the ANPS.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019)

Section 16 of the NPPF deals with ‘Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment’. These sections are broadly consistent. The relevance of the NPPF is equivalent to that identified in relation to
### Regional and local planning policy

**13.2.4** Appendix 2.1: Regional and local planning policy and other important and relevant matters, Volume 3 presents the full list of the local planning policies relevant to the assessment of effects on historic environment receptors.

**13.2.5** The local planning policies from the following local planning authorities (LPAs) which fall within the historic environment study area have been considered:

1. Greater London Authority
2. London Borough of Hillingdon
3. London Borough of Hounslow
4. Slough Borough Council
5. Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
6. South Bucks District Council
7. Spelthorne Borough Council
8. London Borough of Ealing
9. London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
10. Royal Borough of Richmond upon Thames

### Other important and relevant matters

**13.2.6** A summary of other documentation relevant to the historic environment assessment is provided within Appendix 2.1. Of particular relevance to this assessment is the Temple Group Ltd (2014) *Aviation Noise Metric - Research on the Potential Noise Impacts on the Historic Environment by Proposals for Airport Expansion in England, Project No. 6865, Final Report for English Heritage*. This provides a noise assessment methodology used in this assessment. The methodology takes into account of quantifiable noise thresholds and a categorisation of heritage assets (Categories A-D).
13.3 Scoping and engagement

Overview

13.3.1 This section describes the outcome of, and response to, the Scoping Opinion in relation to the historic environment assessment and also provides details of the ongoing technical engagement undertaken with stakeholders and individuals. An overview of engagement undertaken can be found in Section 1.5 of Chapter 1: Introduction.

13.3.2 Engagement has taken the form of ongoing discussions, formal meetings, site visits and document sharing and is summarised in the following sections.

Scoping Opinion

13.3.3 A Scoping Report requesting a Scoping Opinion was submitted to the Secretary of State, administered by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) on behalf of the Secretary of State, on 21 May 2018. The Scoping Report set out the proposed historic environment assessment methodologies, outlined the baseline data collected to date and proposed for the ES.

13.3.4 A Scoping Opinion was adopted by PINS on 2 July 2018. Table 13.3 sets out the comments received in Section 4 of the PINS Scoping Opinion (‘Aspect based scoping tables’) for historic environment (Table 4.7 in the Scoping Opinion) and how they have been addressed in this PEIR. A full list of the PINS Scoping Opinion comments and responses is provided in Appendix 5.1: Response to the Scoping Opinion, Volume 3. The information provided in the PEIR is preliminary and therefore not all the Scoping Opinion comments have been able to be addressed at this stage, however all comments will be addressed within the ES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PINS ID number</th>
<th>Scoping Opinion comment</th>
<th>How this is addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>‘The Applicant intends to scope out effects on the setting of heritage assets during the construction phase within a ‘wider study area’ as it is considered that likely significant environmental effects will only arise as a result of “perceptual change” to the setting of heritage assets during operation of the Proposed Development and only in relation to heritage assets that are considered sensitive to changes in noise levels and vibration.</td>
<td>A wider study area is considered in the PEIR. Heritage assets and their setting within the wider study area may be susceptible to both operational aircraft noise and to noise generated along construction vehicles haulage routes. Other localised noise factors are also considered, as relevant to the circumstances for the specific designated heritage asset receptors considered likely to be susceptible to significant effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Inspectorate agrees in principle that effects</td>
<td>Relevant noise data and proposed construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information provided in the PEIR is preliminary and therefore not all the Scoping Opinion comments have been able to be addressed at this stage, however all comments will be addressed within the ES.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PINS ID number</th>
<th>Scoping Opinion comment</th>
<th>How this is addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>'The potential for significant effects from airport operations on the settings of heritage assets beyond the ‘core’ study area and also within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) should be considered in the ES.'</td>
<td>The PEIR considers if changes to setting contribute to likely significant effects for the significance of designated heritage assets, including visual effects within the core and wider study areas and the ZTV. The wider study area includes the Royal Estate at Windsor including Windsor Castle and Home Park, Frogmore Gardens, Windsor Great Park, the Royal Lodge and Cumberland Lodge. It also includes a swathe of LPA jurisdictions and heritage assets, such as Ditton Park Registered Historic Park and Garden, amongst others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>'The ES should set out the Applicant’s proposed methodology for developing and implementing an archaeological research framework from the early stages of the project through to completion. This should include a commitment to analysis, publication and museum archiving. The ES should demonstrate how archaeological investigations to support the application for development consent have informed the methodology. The ES should set out how these commitments will be secured through the DCO.'</td>
<td>The PEIR refers to a historic environment research framework as an embedded measure that will form part of the ES. This is outlined in Section 13.5. This extends the scope of the research framework beyond archaeological matters, to take account of the opportunity to better understand the wider historic environment, including the contribution of historic landscape character, historic buildings and structures. The framework will describe the appropriate measures to be applied through to delivery, including those that have contributed to ES preparation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heathrow Expansion
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PINS ID number</th>
<th>Scoping Opinion comment</th>
<th>How this is addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>‘The Inspectorate does not consider that peak earthworks or above ground infrastructure necessarily correlate with the worst case for the assessment of historic environment effects, since effects will relate to the sensitivity of a heritage feature and the extent of direct or setting effects on that feature. The construction assessment should consider the period.’</td>
<td>The PEIR further clarifies construction activities and the period of peak effect. The assessment phases consider the substantial effects to the most sensitive and greatest number of heritage assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>‘The Inspectorate considers that the approach to mitigation section should emphasise the need to preserve heritage assets in-situ, where possible and appropriate. The Applicant should make effort to agree mitigation approaches with relevant consultation bodies.’</td>
<td>Draft historic environmental principles and measures have been developed that support the in-situ preservation of existing heritage assets, wherever possible and appropriate. The draft principles described in Section 13.5 have been prepared and are being developed in consultation with Historic England and Heathrow Strategic Planning Group representatives. Efforts have been made to engage with London Borough of Hillingdon regarding historic environment baseline studies, however to date, invitations to engage with the DCO Project have been declined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Technical engagement**

13.3.5 Technical engagement has been ongoing with a number of prescribed and non-prescribed consultation bodies and LPAs in relation to historic environment. A summary of engagement undertaken up to finalisation of this PEIR is outlined in this section.

**Historic England**

13.3.6 There have been regular exclusive meetings and workshops with Historic England to discuss aspects of the DCO Project and the appropriate measures to be developed in response to the likely significant effects. Historic England also attended HSPG meetings on those occasions that historic environment items were discussed.

13.3.7 Areas of engagement with Historic England have focussed on:

1. Scope of baseline studies
13. Approaches to Historic Landscape Character and Historic Area Assessment

3. Approaches to assessing noise effects and the historic environment

4. Preferred components scheme development and preferred masterplan design options

5. Green infrastructure and historic environment enhancement

6. Heritage Design Principles

7. Site visit to key areas relevant to the DCO Project

8. Managing / protecting heritage asset focus studies:
   a. Harmondsworth
   b. Stanwell
   c. Mayfield Farm.

13.3.8 With regard to PEIR Historic England have also participated in workshops dealing with the following matters:

1. How PEIR has approached the baseline
   a. Historic Landscape Character model
   b. Archaeological survival model
   c. Landscape scale archaeology themes
   d. Noise metrics and the wider study area.

2. Making a positive contribution to the historic environment
   a. Understanding opportunities and constraints
   b. Embedded measures
   c. Heritage and community
   d. Heritage and design
   e. Historic Environment Research Framework (HERF).

13.3.9 Historic England’s Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), who specifically advise LPAs on planning applications, mainly on matters affecting non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, has contributed to general dialogue, but also focussed on:
13.11 Archaeological survival assessment
2. Archaeological landscapes
3. Developing an Archaeological Research Framework.

Heathrow Strategic Planning Group (HSPG)

13.3.10 Engagement with HSPG members has been ongoing since December 2017 in the form of meetings, site visits and report presentation. Areas of engagement with HSPG have focussed on:

1. Presentations on the Approach to Historic Environment Assessment:
   Characterising Places Scope of Baseline Studies
2. The approach to the development of green infrastructure and historic environment enhancement and environmental measures

13.4 Scope of the assessment

Overview

13.4.1 This section describes the spatial and temporal scope for the assessment as it applies to the historic environment and outlines the receptors on which assessment has been undertaken.

13.4.2 The scope has developed as the DCO Project has evolved and responds to feedback received to date as detailed in Section 13.3. The information presented in the PEIR is by its nature preliminary and should not be considered a ‘draft’ ES (in accordance with PINS Advice Note Seven). Further scope refinement may be required to take full account of the final DCO Project design and subsequent engagement.

Spatial scope and study area

13.4.3 The spatial scope of the assessment of historic environment covers the area that has formed the basis of the study area described in this section.

13.4.4 Two study areas are defined:

1. A core study area comprises the entirety of the Site, including all temporary construction works, extending to include a one kilometre radius of that boundary. Within the core study area, the historic environment has been broken down into 16 separate community areas directly associated with the Site (see full list in Section 13.9). The core study area is shown in Figure 13.1, Volume 2.
A wider study area considers heritage assets that might be affected by aircraft approaching and departing the Airport. Similar effects arising from construction haulage operating beyond the core study area are to be considered, in addition to further information on current and predicted aviation noise and visual predictions, in the ES. These may require further refinement of the wider study area. The wider study area for PEIR is shown in Figure 13.1.

The boundary to the wider study area differs from the Chapter 17 study area as it combines:

1. Mapped noise data contours relevant to the detailed assessment of Categories A and C themed heritage assets (Temple 2014) (see further information on this in section 2 of Appendix 13.1: List of heritage assets within the core and wider study areas):
   a. Daytime LAeq, 16 hour difference - future baseline vs 3R single worst test case within daytime LAeq - 54dB single worst test case noise contour 54dB noise metric
   b. Daytime LAeq, 16 hour difference - future baseline vs 3R single worst test case within daytime LAeq - 66dB single worst test case noise contour 66dB noise metric.

The wider study area is divided into three sections - east, central and west. The central section coincides with part of the core study area.

The core study area assessment also applies Temple (2014) methodology to all Category A and C heritage assets, including those outside the wider study area. This ensures a consistent approach to assessing all heritage assets sensitive to changes in noise environment in ways that might affect the contribution of setting to their significance.

Assessment of effects within the core and wider study areas is set:

1. Phase 1/2 construction core study area only (assessment of construction related activities for wider study area is pending additional information on haulage routes)
2. Phase 1/2 operation–wider study area only
3. Phase 3 construction– core study area only (assessment of construction related activities for wider study area is pending additional information on haulage routes)
4. Phase 3 operation– wider study area only.
13.4.9 The list of wider study area receptors will be kept under review during the EIA, as further pertinent information is obtained during historic environment and other aspect baseline data collection. A final list will be detailed in the ES.

**Temporal scope**

13.4.10 The DCO Project will be developed in a phased approach, meaning that in some periods and/or some locations both construction and operational activities will take place in parallel. Three phases have been identified to broadly correspond with the most prevalent activities that will arise as a result of the DCO Project. This influences the approach to assessing likely significant effects. For example, heritage assets may be separately or simultaneously susceptible to the effects of construction or operational activities arising during the different phases of the DCO Project.

13.4.11 Within the assessment (Sections 13.10 and 13.12) each of the likely significant effects will either be considered with regard to a worst-case scenario or across a number of assessment years (as described in Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA). Table 13.4 provides the approach taken with regard to each broad environmental change identified.

13.4.12 Phase 1 is expected to run from 2022 to 2026 and includes major earthworks associated with airfield expansion, river diversions, changes to the M25, A4 and other roads, construction of rail facilities and utility diversions. Phase 2 is expected to run from late 2026 to 2033 and would include further work to the road network, airfield and other infrastructure. Phase 3 would then run from 2034 to 2050 and includes relatively low levels of development, mainly within the airfield, but also a greater increase in Airport operations and aircraft movement, including take-off and landing.

13.4.13 The historic environment assessment considers the following years:

1. For construction effects the historic environment Phase 1 Assessment Year is 2024
2. For operational effects the historic environment Phase 3 Assessment Year is 2035.

13.4.14 For the purposes of the ES, there may be changes to this phasing both in terms of the dates and the scope of activities within each phase.

**Table 13.4: Approach to assessment with regard to temporal scope**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental change</th>
<th>Timing of main effect</th>
<th>Assessment approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land take - construction</td>
<td>Largely within Phases 1</td>
<td>The changes expected in Phase 2 are assumed to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.4.15 The likely significant effects at this stage of the DCO Project are being considered with regard to the broad definitions of environmental change described in Table 13.4. At the time of the ES, the increased levels of information regarding heritage assets, construction methods and timings and a more evolved understanding of the infrastructure (including green infrastructure) integral to the DCO Project will allow subdivision of the likely significant effects where appropriate.

**Receptors**

13.4.16 The spatial and temporal scope of the assessment enables the identification of receptors that may experience a change as a result of the DCO project. The receptors that may experience likely significant effects for historic environment are outlined in Table 13.5.

13.4.17 The assessment describes three separate types of receptors:

1. **Built heritage assets:**
   
   a. Designated heritage assets including World Heritage Sites, listed buildings and conservation areas

   b. Non-designated heritage assets, including locally listed buildings or buildings of merit within conservation areas.

2. **Historic landscape character:**

   a. Designated - Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and important hedgerows

   b. Non-designated – discernible landscape feature that trace the historic development of the core study area. Landscape characteristics dating to the medieval period occur, but in most instances the dominant land uses of the second half of the 20th century have removed all earlier features. Relict
elements of past landscape are preserved by later features and boundaries, in particular traces of the intensive horticultural landscape that immediately preceded the construction of Heathrow Airport.

3. Heritage assets of archaeological interest:
   a. Designated heritage assets - scheduled monuments
   b. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, including archaeological monuments and buildings of archaeological interest.

**Table 13.5: Receptors requiring assessment for historic environment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor group</th>
<th>Receptors included within group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built heritage assets</td>
<td>Specific receptors are identified in the relevant community area sections of the baseline at Section 13.9 and assessed at Sections 13.10 and 13.12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated heritage assets:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. World Heritage Sites;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Listed buildings;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Conservation areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-designated heritage assets:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings, sites, places, areas identified as having a degree of significance meritng consideration in planning decisions, but which are not formally designated heritage assets including:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Locally listed buildings or sites;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Unlisted buildings of merit within conservation areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic landscape:</td>
<td>Specific receptors are identified in the relevant community area sections of the baseline at Section 13.9 and assessed at Sections 13.10 and 13.12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Important hedgerows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-designated:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meritng consideration in planning decisions, but which are not formally designated heritage assets, including:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Historic field patterns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Historic woodland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage assets of archaeological interest:</td>
<td>Specific receptors are described in the relevant community area sections of the baseline at Section 13.9 and assessed at Sections 13.10 and 13.12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Scheduled Monuments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-designated:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage assets of archaeological interest identified as having a degree of significance meritng consideration in planning decisions, but which are not formally designated heritage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The list of receptors will be kept under review during the EIA as more detailed information is obtained during baseline surveys and other forms of data collection by other aspects. These will be reflected in the final ES.

**Potential significant effects**

Potential significant effects requiring assessment may be temporary or permanent and may occur during construction and operation. Potential significant effects on historic environment receptors that have been scoped in for assessment are summarised in Table 13.6.

Within the core study area, all effects arising from the construction and operation of the DCO Project as set out in Table 13.6 will be assessed.

**Table 13.6: Potential significant effects on historic environment receptors scoped in for further assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor or receptor group</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated and non-designated:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Built heritage assets.</td>
<td>Physical works for clearing and preparing the Site for construction, as described in Chapter 6, Table 6.6, including the following key activities:</td>
<td>Direct loss of significance of heritage assets as a result of material change to or complete loss of heritage assets. These effects may be permanent as a result of certain construction activities and apply only to features within the core study area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Historic landscape</td>
<td>1. Construction of site establishment works including logistics facilities</td>
<td>Change affecting the setting that contributes to the significance of heritage assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Heritage assets of archaeological interest</td>
<td>2. Advance mitigation works and site clearance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Removal of existing structures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Commencement of diversion/realignment of existing rivers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Commencement of diversion of existing utilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Provision of new, diversionary and replacement roads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Construction vehicle haulage routes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor or receptor group</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airfield expansion</td>
<td>Physical works undertaken during construction of the new runway and taxiways as described in Chapter 6, including:</td>
<td>These effects may be permanent or temporary and apply only to features within the core study area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Earthworks activities required for the creation of the new formation level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Demolition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Borrow pit excavation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Excavation activity to support construction of foundations, subsurface tunnels and associated airfield facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Construction vehicle haulage routes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction activity</td>
<td>during pre-Phase 1, airfield expansion and campus development as described in Chapter 6 resulting in changes to:</td>
<td>Direct loss of significance of heritage assets as a result of material change to heritage assets. These effects may be temporary or permanent as a result of certain construction activities and apply features within the core and wider study area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Traffic activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Noise</td>
<td>Change affecting the setting that contributes to the significance of heritage assets. These effects may be temporary for the duration of certain construction activities and apply only to features within the core and wider study area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Vibration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Dust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Visual amenity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Urban and landscape character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Operation

**Designated and non-designated:**

1. Built heritage assets
2. Historic landscape
3. Heritage assets of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use changes</th>
<th>Direct loss of significance of heritage assets as a result of material change to heritage assets.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Heathrow Expansion
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REPORT: Chapter 13:
Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor or receptor group</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>archaeological interest</td>
<td></td>
<td>change to heritage assets. These effects may be temporary or permanent as a result of certain construction activities and apply features within the core and wider study area. Change affecting the setting that contributes to the significance of heritage assets. These effects may be permanent as a result of the DCO Project and apply only to features within the core study area. These effects could occur within the core and wider study areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Designated:
1. Built heritage assets.
2. Historic landscape
3. Heritage assets of archaeological interest

| Activity | Change in the visibility and noise of airport operations | Change affecting the setting that contributes to the significance of heritage assets. These effects would persist through the operation of the DCO Project and would be treated as permanent. These effects could occur within the core and wider study areas. |

Effects no longer being considered

13.4.21 Within the core study area, all effects arising from the construction and operation of the DCO Project as set out in Table 13.6 will be assessed.

13.4.22 Within the wider study area, environmental noise and visual changes might affect the contribution of setting to the significance of designated heritage assets. Changes to the setting of designated heritage assets could occur due to vehicular movements associated with airport construction and aviation activities during
operation. Only specific classes of designated heritage assets are considered sensitive to visual and noise, these are listed in Appendix 13.1.

13.4.23 Other than designated heritage assets that meet Temple (2014) Category A and C criteria, no other designated heritage assets in the wider study area are considered. All non-designated heritage assets within the wider study area, including those of archaeological interest, are also excluded from assessment, other than where they contribute to the significance of the sensitive Categories A or C heritage assets, or other visually sensitive designated heritage assets.

13.4.24 The following effects have been scoped out of the assessment for the reasons summarised in Table 13.7.

Table 13.7: Effects no longer considered in this PEIR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heritage assets in the wider study area NOT considered sensitive to changes in noise levels and vibration</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>All effects</td>
<td>For the wider study area only noise Category A and C designated heritage assets, or those heritage assets located in the ZTV that are sensitive to visual effects, will be assessed. No other heritage assets within the wider study area will be assessed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage assets in the wider study area NOT considered sensitive to changes in noise levels and vibration</td>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>All effects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.5 **Embedded environmental measures**

13.5.1 The DCO Project includes a number of environmental measures intended to avoid or minimise likely significant effects. This approach is described in Chapter 5.

13.5.2 Embedded measures are intended to avoid, mitigate and minimise harm to heritage assets during airport construction and operations and provide a strategic approach to delivering positive contributions to the historic environment. A range of environmental measures are embedded into the DCO Project design.

13.5.3 Embedded and potential additional environmental measures have been and will continue to be informed by the environmental principles set out in Table 13.8. These draft principles are being developed in consultation with Historic England. The principles have contributed to and informed the preferred masterplan, including the embedded measures identified in the PEIR. They will continue to guide the development of the DCO Project design and any additional environmental measures to be included with the application for development consent and assessed in the ES.
Table 13.8: Historic environment principles that inform the design and development of the DCO Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic environmental principles</th>
<th>How the principles contribute to the DCO Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Longford and Harmondsworth conservation areas</strong></td>
<td>Heathrow will seek to restrict land take which affects conservation areas and heritage assets to the minimal necessary for the DCO Project. Has informed the preferred masterplan and will continue to inform the final design of the DCO Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic environment placemaking</strong></td>
<td>Heathrow shall ensure that the historic environment is a key consideration in placemaking, including where relevant exploring opportunities for understanding and enhancing the way in which the changing urban relationships in locations beyond the historic secured Airport boundaries are experienced, and considers the new and positive ways to address the challenge of reconciling the needs of a modern airport hub with the significant neighbouring historic places. Has informed the PEIR embedded measures and will continue to inform the development of embedded and additional environmental measures forming part of the DCO Project and to be assessed in the ES.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Heritage public value** | Proposed recording, interpretation and design enhancement measures for heritage assets should seek where practicable to realise opportunities to promote public value and the engagement of:  
1. the individual: learning and health and wellbeing;  
2. the community: social capital, community cohesion and citizenship;  
3. the economy: job creation and tourism. Has informed the PEIR embedded measures and will continue to inform the development of embedded and additional environmental measures forming part of the DCO Project and to be assessed in the ES. |
| **Historic environment significance** | Wherever practicable the DCO Project design will retain, conserve or enhance the character of the historic environment, and shall take all appropriate opportunities to make a positive contribution to its significance. Has informed the preferred masterplan and PEIR embedded measures and will continue to inform the development of embedded and additional environmental measures forming part of the DCO Project and to be assessed in the ES. |
| **Local conservation** | Heathrow shall, where appropriate and practicable, co-ordinate its heritage Has informed the PEIR embedded measures and will continue to inform |

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### Historic environmental principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic environmental principles</th>
<th>How the principles contribute to the DCO Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enhancement measures (including design enhancement and interpretation) with any relevant local conservation programmes or initiatives.</td>
<td>the development of embedded and additional environmental measures forming part of the DCO Project and to be assessed in the ES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connectivity and heritage</strong> Heathrow will [seek to] ensure that designs for improvements in connectivity, such as highway alterations, active travel plans or digital infrastructure, shall respect historic character.</td>
<td>Has informed the preferred masterplan and PEIR embedded measures and will continue to inform the development of embedded and additional environmental measures forming part of the DCO Project and to be assessed in the ES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retention of historic fabric and form</strong> Heathrow will ensure where physical works are proposed to heritage assets, such works should so far as practicable seek to maximise the retention of historic form and fabric.</td>
<td>Has informed the PEIR embedded measures and will continue to inform the development of embedded and additional environmental measures forming part of the DCO Project and to be assessed in the ES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Noise Monitoring Equipment</strong> Heathrow will ensure that any monitoring equipment required for assessing the effects of the DCO Project such as the impact of noise on occupants/users or the potential structural effects of construction on the integrity of listed buildings and structures, is, as far as possible, designed to be unobtrusive and to minimise any potential impacts on the significance of the relevant heritage asset.</td>
<td>Has informed the PEIR embedded measures and will continue to inform the development of embedded and additional environmental measures forming part of the DCO Project and to be assessed in the ES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reversible heritage alterations</strong> Heathrow shall ensure that wherever reasonably practicable physical alterations to heritage assets shall be reversible, especially for those of a temporary nature undertaken during construction of the DCO Project.</td>
<td>Has informed the PEIR embedded measures and will continue to inform the development of embedded and additional environmental measures forming part of the DCO Project and to be assessed in the ES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic assets removal</strong> Heathrow will ensure that where listed buildings/structures, or other assets of identified historic interest, are to be wholly or partly removed, an assessment will be undertaken to determine if re-location, or the recovery of heritage materials and artefacts, are viable and appropriate options.</td>
<td>Has informed the PEIR embedded measures and will continue to inform the development of embedded and additional environmental measures forming part of the DCO Project and to be assessed in the ES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic environmental principles</strong></td>
<td><strong>How the principles contribute to the DCO Project</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic sustainability through heritage connectivity</td>
<td>Heathrow will ensure that, where practicable, designs for improvement in connectivity shall seek to make a positive contribution to heritage resilience by ensuring the economic sustainability of communities or institutions responsible for the care, maintenance and conservation of heritage assets (including conservation areas). Has informed the PEIR embedded measures and will continue to inform the development of embedded and additional environmental measures forming part of the DCO Project and to be assessed in the ES.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Embedded and additional measures**

13.5.4 Arrangements that seek to avoid or minimise harm to the historic environment have been incorporated throughout the design evaluation process. Specifically, in relation to Harmondsworth conservation area and Mayfield Farm scheduled monuments, but also more generally with regard the location of development in areas of the Site where archaeological remains do not survive and maintaining connectivity across the historic environment:

1. The proposed additional runway has been located to minimise the extent of loss of Harmondsworth conservation area, in order to retain the historic streetscape and the more significant built heritage assets and assets groups
2. No development is proposed that would negatively affect either of the Mayfield Farm scheduled monuments
3. Where practicable, direct impacts to non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest are avoided, by locating intrusive development to known areas where there is no surviving archaeology
4. The Green Loop is a significant strategic measure that maintains connections between historic places across the wider historic environment (East Bedfont, Stanwell. Stanwell Moor, Colnbrook/Poyle, Harmondsworth, Sipson, Harlington and Cranford). It promotes active travel that will contributes to heritage sustainability, engagement and interpretation.

13.5.5 Only embedded measures that form part of the preferred masterplan (as referred to in 13.5.4) have been considered in the assessment.

13.5.6 Approaches towards a strategic framework, covering heritage protection, design and archaeological research have also been considered throughout design evaluation and have been incorporated into PEIR, as embedded strategies to be developed within the ongoing EIA process:
13.23 The Historic Environment Research Framework (HERF) and Historic Environment Overarching Written Scheme of Investigations (HEOWSI) will define processes and practices for archaeological research and investigation

2. The Heritage Management Strategy will define processes and practices that protect heritage assets throughout the construction process and airport operations

3. The Heritage Design Strategy will inform urban, architectural and landscape design approaches appropriate to the historic environment

4. The Heritage Interpretation Strategy will further contribute to the design of recognisable places that celebrate the locally distinctive environment

These will be prepared in accordance with the historic environment principles described in Table 13.8), and will provide:

1. Strategic approaches that inform the project from the early stages through to completion

2. Processes for delivering a positive contribution to the historic environment through research, interpretation and design, with the aim of protecting significance and promoting understanding, appreciation and engagement with the historic environment

3. Framework for engaging with the Airport’s neighbours, enabling them to consider opportunities for the sustainable use of heritage assets, in ways that strengthen communities and improve the experiences of those engaged in the Airport

13.5.8 The draft CoCP relates this strategic framework to the processes of development construction and delivery.

13.5.9 Heathrow intends to further develop the details of all proposed embedded measures and proposed additional environmental measures (Section 13.13) which will form part of the Project for the application for development consent within this framework of the embedded strategies

13.5.10 Section 13.13 outlines potential additional measures that illustrate how historic environment principles (referred to in 13.5.3) and embedded historic environment strategies (referred to in 13.5.6) might contribute to the delivery of the DCO Project.

13.5.11 Potential additional measures are an initial response to the significant effects set out in this assessment, by means of co-ordinating community, urban and landscape design, traffic and historic environment considerations.
13.5.12 It is intended that all embedded and additional measures will be assessed in the ES.

**Table 13.9: Embedded environmental measures that inform the design development and influence the historic environment assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor</th>
<th>Changes and effects</th>
<th>Embedded measures and influence on assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designated and non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest (including historic buildings to be demolished)</strong></td>
<td>Land take - construction earthworks, demolition and haulage</td>
<td>Heathrow will prepare and implement the Historic Environment Research Framework (HERF) to guide and inform all archaeological and historic building investigation, recording and analysis works undertaken through all DCO Project stages and activities. The HERF will incorporate an Overarching Historic Environment Written Scheme of Investigations (HEOWSI). This will set out a methodological approach to archaeological recording, including excavation in advance of earthworks and investigation of built heritage assets prior to and during demolition, as required to deliver recommendations set out in the HERF. It will also inform the preparation of detailed written scheme of investigation for specific site investigations. The HERF / HEOWSI will be developed with stakeholders and relevant LPAs and provided at application for development consent. Detailed WSI will be prepared by contractors where necessary. The proposed HERF and HEOWSI influences the assessment by establishing a strategic mechanism that will secure adequate and proportionate measures for heritage assets of archaeological interest in accordance with the historic environmental principles over the duration of the DCO Project. Whilst detailed proposals are yet to be development, the general approach has been considered in the assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designated and non-designated built heritage assets</strong></td>
<td>Land take – construction earthworks, demolition and haulage</td>
<td>Heathrow will prepare and implement a Heritage Management Strategy describing its overarching approach for avoiding and mitigating heritage effects during construction and operation, particularly within the Harmondsworth and Colnbrook Conservation Areas. Measures include methodologies for the assessment of risk in relation to construction compounds, construction traffic and borrow pits, protocols for measuring effects, monitoring risks, building security and commitments to agreeing appropriate remedial actions with stakeholders and relevant LPAs. E.g. revising groundworks methods, installing structural support or undertaking remedial repair. This will provide a framework within which contractors will be required to operate in any areas where it is necessary to prepare more detailed Heritage Management Plans for managing particular heritage assets. The Heritage Management Strategy will be developed with stakeholders and relevant LPAs and a draft will be provided at application for development consent. The proposed Heritage Management Strategy influences the...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptor</td>
<td>Changes and effects</td>
<td>Embedded measures and influence on assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>assessment by establishing a strategic mechanism that will secure adequate and proportionate measures for heritage assets in accordance with the historic environmental principles over the duration of the DCO Project. Whilst detailed proposals are yet to be development, the general approach has been considered in the assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heathrow will provide and implement a Heritage Design Strategy. The Heritage Design Strategy will describe overarching approach for delivering improvements to historic areas and minimise potential risk to future sustainability of heritage assets. The Strategy will outline measures to deliver positive use of heritage assets and enhancements to historic areas through property management, improved connectivity, noise management and sensitive design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Heritage Design Strategy will be developed with stakeholders and relevant LPAs and a draft provided at application for development consent. The Heritage Design Strategy influences the assessment by establishing a strategic mechanism that will secure adequate and proportionate measures for heritage assets in accordance with the historic environmental principles over the duration of the DCO Project. Whilst detailed proposals are yet to be development, the general approach has been considered in the assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heathrow will prepare and implement a DCO Project-wide Heritage Interpretation Strategy to celebrate the pioneering nature and significance of aviation’s heritage. Interpretation will be incorporated as integrated landscape, architecture and public art designs, sensitively presented and sited in new airport facilities and green infrastructure, i.e. the proposed Green Loop. The Heritage Interpretation Strategy will include measures to guide detailed proposals for use of historic assets, including consideration of the role of local heritage organisations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Heritage Interpretation Strategy will be developed with stakeholders and relevant LPAs and a draft will be provided at application for development consent. The Heritage Design Strategy influences the assessment by establishing a strategic mechanism that will secure adequate and proportionate measures for heritage assets in accordance with the historic environmental principles over the duration of the DCO Project. Whilst detailed proposals are yet to be development, the general approach has been considered in the assessment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|          |                     | Heathrow will provide and implement a Heritage Design Strategy. The Heritage Design Strategy will describe overarching approach for delivering improvements to historic areas and minimise potential risk to future sustainability of heritage assets. The Strategy will outline
Chapter 13: Historic environment

13.26

Receptor | Changes and effects | Embedded measures and influence on assessment
---|---|---

measures to deliver positive use of heritage assets and enhancements to historic areas through property management, improved connectivity, noise management and sensitive design.

The Heritage Design Strategy will be developed with stakeholders and relevant LPAs and a draft provided at application for development consent.

13.6 Methodology for baseline data gathering

13.6.1 Baseline data collection has obtained information for the core and wider study areas described in Section 13.4. The current baseline conditions are presented in Section 13.9.

13.6.2 Baseline data collected through desk studies and site visits has been obtained in line with requirements and the guidance set out in Section 13.2.

Information management

13.6.3 A geographic information system (GIS) data platform is used to integrate research-led baseline data compiled during all stages of information gathering. This has been developed for the core and wider study area baseline studies.

13.6.4 Its design facilitates the sharing of spatial historic environment information with design teams and other technical areas, including master planning, urban and landscape design, construction and earthmoving, landscape, community and biodiversity.

13.6.5 It provides an information documentation system to support embedded measures, including the proposed Heritage Management Strategies and HERF (Table 13.9).

13.6.6 It also offers a legacy benefit as a data set that can be shared with stakeholders for use in future historic environment management processes.

Data sources

13.6.7 A summary of the organisations that have supplied data, together with the nature of that data is outlined in Table 13.10. Further relevant sources are referred to in baselines study reports.
## Table 13.10: Data sources used to inform the historic environment assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Data provided</th>
<th>Data time period</th>
<th>Data received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Geological Survey (BGS)</td>
<td>On-line Geoindex, Borehole Record Viewer</td>
<td>1990 - 2010</td>
<td>1 January 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heathrow Airport Limited</td>
<td>Historic site investigation reports for Heathrow and surrounding developments, Historic aerial photography, Aerial drone photography</td>
<td>1940 - 2019</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landmark Information Group</td>
<td>1. County Series 1:10,560 and 1:2,500 Historical mapping, 2. National Grid series 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 Historical mapping, 3. National Grid series 1:10,000 and 1:10,500 Historical mapping, 4. Historic and current aerial photography and mapping</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Borough of Ealing</td>
<td>LPA published conservation area appraisals, maps and enhancement plans</td>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Borough of Hillingdon</td>
<td>LPA published conservation area maps and appraisals: Longford Village Conservation Area (dated March 2007), Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area (March 2007); Harlington Village Conservation Area (dated September 2015); Cranford Park Conservation Area (dated July 2014); West Drayton Green Conservation Area (map, no appraisal); The Greenway Conservation Area, Uxbridge, designated 16 October 1975 (map, no appraisal)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.28

Organisation | Data provided | Data time period |
--------------|---------------|-----------------|
Cowley Lock Conservation Area (map, no appraisal) | | |
CGMS Stage 1 & Stage 2 Final Reports Archaeological desk-based assessment London Borough of Hillingdon (dated August 2013). | | |
Slough Borough Council | LPA published conservation area maps and appraisals: 1. Colnbrook Conservation Area Character Statement (July 1997), | 2019 |
South Buckinghamshire District Council | LPA published conservation area maps and appraisals: 1. Iver Conservation Area (map, no appraisal) | 2019 |
Spelthorne Borough Council | LPA published conservation area maps and appraisals: 1. Stanwell Conservation Area (map, no appraisal) | 2019 |

Desk study

Core study area

Baseline desk studies include:

1. Historic Area Assessment (HAA) studies focus on ‘historic’ area in the widest sense, providing detailed descriptions for conservation areas and other non-designated historic areas. In addition to designated conservation areas, HAA studies have been undertaken for former historic rural villages, such as Poyle, which is now dominated by light industrial estates, and other significant non-residential areas, specifically the Airport
2. An updated draft Colnbrook Conservation Area Appraisal has been prepared by Heathrow at the request of Slough District Council and is currently under review. The updated draft highlights the primary interest of the conservation area are the historic buildings of 16th century or later along the Park Street, Bridge Street and the High Street that reflect the close historic association with road transport and commercial hospitality. It describes:

a. The characteristics of the conservation area, both positive and negative
b. Opportunities for improvements and enhancements
c. Implications for LPA policy.

13.6.9 Historic parish and topic-specific (Designed Landscapes and Rivers and Watercourses) Historic Landscape Character (HLC) studies further describe the wider historic environment, demonstrating the influence of historic land use on current landscape and reveals sub-regional trends and patterns relevant to other aspects of the historic environment, e.g. landscapes resulting from mineral extraction assist in understanding the extent survival of archaeological remains. HLC also provides valuable information on the setting of heritage assets across the core study area.

13.6.10 An archaeological survival model has been prepared using land quality geotechnical data (Chapter 14), Ordnance Survey maps, aerial photographs and Lidar imaging. This provides a tool to better understand:

1. Extent of previous archaeological investigations, i.e. the principal source of information used to describe baseline archaeological characteristics
2. Extent of area likely to be devoid of archaeological remains as a result of previous impact
3. Extent of areas where archaeological survival is anticipated
4. Likely archaeological impact arising from the DCO Project
5. Residual archaeological potential.

13.6.11 Detailed transcriptions of archaeological features recorded in aerial photographic sources have been prepared. The use of data from aerial photographic sources pre-dating the later 20th century urban expansion provides information at locations no longer accessible or where information on heritage assets has been lost, e.g. the study identifies previously unknown Neolithic monuments, including a probable causewayed enclosure within a former gravel extraction site north of the Stanwell cursus and a large circular enclosure, probably a henge, beneath the M4 Junction 5.
A summary archaeological description of the core study area has been prepared (Appendix 13.1). This is structured according to key local stages in the sequence of inhabitation in the core study area, which are taken as the principle attributes in the assessment of heritage assets of archaeological interest.

The baseline studies together revealed common narrative connections that characterise the historic environment across the core study area. These highlight:

1. Long term trends contributing to vulnerability of related aspects of the historic environment, including adverse consequences of post-War greenbelt policies affecting both the built environment and the archaeological aspects of the historic environment

2. Evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal values that are specific to the locale and the way heritage assets are experienced.

Survey work

Core study area

The core study area historic environment baseline surveys include:

1. Archaeological field monitoring
2. Walkover survey.

Archaeological field monitoring has been undertaken in tandem with site geotechnical investigations. A pilot programme on the initial stages highlighted limited value in the available data. Later stages in the geotechnical investigation programme were subject to targeted monitoring, as a precaution against inadvertent harm at archaeologically sensitive locations, rather than as a means of acquiring baseline data.

Walk over surveys and visits to designated heritage asset receptors, including conservation areas, listed buildings and scheduled monuments, have been undertaken by qualified and experienced historic environment specialists (Appendix 1.1: Competent experts, Volume 3). Relevant archaeological and historical archive depositories have also been visited.

Wider study area

Appendix 13.2 details information collated from a national database search of designated heritage assets that has been assembled for the wider study area according to a methodology for which there is an incomplete set of noise metric

1 Conservation principles, policies and guidance
Assessment methodology for PEIR

Assessment methodology evolution

13.7.1 The generic project-wide approach to the assessment methodology is set out in Chapter 5. This has informed the approach used in this historic environment assessment.

13.7.2 At this stage in the EIA, the DCO Project is still under development and is the subject of statutory consultation. The likely significant environmental effects are presented at this preliminary stage. Further, more detailed assessment work will be undertaken between PEIR and preparation of the ES on the final DCO Project.

13.7.3 The methodology for the ES may therefore develop further from that used for the PEIR. Anticipated changes in the assessment methodology are summarised in Table 13.12, with reasons for any likely amendments detailed.

13.7.4 The proposed assessment methodology is the same for both construction and operational phases of the development, i.e. the degree to which there is a change in significance of heritage assets attributable to the DCO Project.

13.7.5 The effects on heritage assets within both study areas can be direct or indirect, temporary or permanent and can be related to both construction and operational activities as relevant.

13.7.6 Direct effects on heritage assets are the loss of significance as a result of physical change to heritage assets.

13.7.7 Indirect effects are understood in terms of the contribution setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset.

13.7.8 Changes may be positive (through preserving or enhancing the heritage significance of the asset), value-neutral (having no effect on significance), or negative (through loss of significance) depending on the nature of the change, the attributes of setting and their contribution to the heritage significance of the asset.

13.7.9 The effects of setting change on heritage assets within the core study area and the wider study area are arrived at through a common methodology. The methodology follows the approaches set out in:


**Significance evaluation methodology**

13.7.10 The generic project-wide approach to the assessment methodology is set out in Section 5.5 of Chapter 5. This has informed the approach used in this historic environment assessment.

13.7.11 The assessment of significance of any effect on a heritage asset is largely a product of the heritage significance of an asset and magnitude of the effect arising from the DCO Project. This is qualified by professional judgement of the nature of the effects on an asset (both direct and setting) and understanding of the heritage significance of the asset, including the contribution of the setting to that significance.

13.7.12 The ANPS and the NN NPS both set out that elements of the historic environment hold value to this and future generations are a result of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, and these provide the basis for considering the significance of each heritage asset (including the contribution of its setting). These interests have been defined in ANPS 5.189 as follows:

1. Archaeological interest: the potential of a place to yield evidence about the past
2. Historic interest: how the past can be connected to the present through a place, through association with or illustration of the past
3. Architectural/artistic interest: how sensory and intellectual stimulation is drawn from a place either through design or fortuitous development over time.

13.7.13 For the purposes of assessing the significance of effects in EIA terms, heritage significance has also been assigned to one of four classes, with reference to the heritage interests described in 13.7.12 and relying on professional judgement as informed by policy and guidance. The hierarchy given in Table 13.11 reflects the NPPF distinction between designated and non-designated heritage assets. The NPPF further distinguishes between designated assets of the highest heritage significance (i.e. scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, Registered Battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites) and other designated heritage assets.
**Table 13.11: Definition of heritage significance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
<th>Example asset class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High</strong></td>
<td>Asset has significance for an outstanding level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest</td>
<td>Designated heritage assets, including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td>Asset has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest</td>
<td>Locally listed buildings and buildings of merit. Regionally significant non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low</strong></td>
<td>Asset has significance for elements of archaeological architectural, historic or artistic interest</td>
<td>Locally-significant heritage assets of archaeological interest and important hedgerows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negligible</strong></td>
<td>Due to its nature of form/condition/survival, cannot be considered as an asset in its own right</td>
<td>Non-extant Historic Environment Record (HER) references</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Magnitude of change**

13.7.14 The magnitude of change of an effect is based on a number of factors:

1. The permanence of the effect (temporary or permanent)
2. Physical changes caused by the effect (both positive and negative)
3. The nature and extent of the heritage asset that would be affected
4. The overall effect of changes on the values and significance of the heritage asset (including its setting).

13.7.15 In this context, the effects of change in the setting of a heritage asset may depend on individual aspects of that setting, and assessments must be, by their nature, specific to the individual assets being considered. Recent Historic England guidance The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (2017) advises that the following aspects of setting should be considered in addition to any identified key attributes:

1. The physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other assets
2. The way the asset is appreciated
3. The asset’s associations and patterns of use.
Effects on receptors are assigned to one of four classes of magnitude, defined in Table 13.12. Effects can be negative or positive.

**Table 13.12: Methodology criteria for magnitude of change**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Summary rationale (negative)</th>
<th>Summary rationale (positive)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Loss of significance of an order of magnitude that would result from total or substantial demolition / disturbance of a heritage asset or from the disassociation of an asset from its setting.</td>
<td>Sympathetic restoration of an at-risk or otherwise degraded heritage asset and/or its setting and bringing into sustainable use with robust long-term management secured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Loss of significance arising from partial disturbance or alteration of asset which will adversely affect one or more interests that contribute to its significance. Change to one or more key characteristics of an asset’s setting, which gives rise to harm to the significance of the asset, but which still allows its archaeological, architectural or historic interest to be appreciated.</td>
<td>Appropriate stabilisation and/or enhancement of a heritage asset and/or its setting that better reveal the significance of the asset or contribute to a long-term sustainable use or management regime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Minor loss to or alteration to the fabric of an asset that leaves its significance unchanged, i.e. value-neutral. Minor and short-term changes to setting that do not affect the key characteristics contributing to significance, i.e. value-neutral.</td>
<td>Minor enhancements to a heritage asset and/or its setting that that better reveal its significance or contribute to sustainable use and management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Minor alterations to fabric near an asset that does not affect its significance in any discernible way. Minor and short term or reversible change to setting that leaves the significance of the asset unchanged, i.e. no harm.</td>
<td>Minor alteration of an asset which clarifies an aspect of significance. Minor and short term or reversible change to setting which better reveals significance of the asset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Determination of significance**

The matrix in Table 13.13 has been prepared to guide the assessment of whether effects on the historic environment for the purposes of EIA are to be considered significant or not. For this assessment, a magnitude of change judged to be Medium or High would be considered to be significant or potentially significant in EIA terms. Additionally, a ‘Low’ magnitude of change may be potentially significant which would be determined depending on the heritage significance of the asset and the exercise of professional judgement.
13.8 Assumptions and limitations of this PEIR

13.8.1 Baseline studies and modelling for noise data is still in progress, baseline conditions relating to noise will continue to evolve and inform both the wider and core study area assessments presented in the ES.

13.8.2 A single wider study area is presented for all phases, based on a single set of incomplete noise metrics (Appendix 13.1), which illustrates a worst case situation, anticipated to occur in 2035. The wider study area is derived from Phase 3 noise predictions and is used for the Phase 1/2 assessment, on the premise it is likely to overstate the number of receptors, the magnitude of change and the likely effects.

13.8.3 As noise metric information currently available is limited to the 2035 54dB and 66dB threshold contours, the effect on receptors can only be considered against broad bands of likely change in noise environment:

1. Below 55dB
2. Between 55dB and 66dB
3. Above 66dB.

13.8.4 The implications for receptors exposed to changes below 55dB (negligible or low magnitude of change) or above 66dB (high magnitude of change) are relatively clear. It is less so for the majority of heritage assets, which are located between the 55dB and 66dB contours. The magnitude of change is likely to range from medium to high, depending upon the specific context, the nature of the heritage asset, as well as operational circumstance. For the purpose of assessment, it is assumed that heritage assets located between the 55dB and 66dB contour, experience a medium magnitude of change during Phase 1/2 and a medium to high magnitude of change during Phase 3.
Also, sub-categories of heritage asset differ in their capacity to accept change i.e. in their tolerance to the introduction of noise or increased levels of noise (Temple 2014, 28). The significance of changes in noise environment is dependent on:

1. Existing soundscape at each asset
2. The specific factors that contribute to significance of heritage assets
3. The contribution of the noise environment to that significance.

Site analysis has not yet to be undertaken to establish these factors for the wider study designated heritage assets. For all assessment Phases an additional series of assumptions apply regarding the sensitivity of the Category A and C themed heritage asset sub-categories within the wider study area to current and future general noise environment and to predicted changes in aviation noise.

1. Because of the immediate proximity to the Airport, all central wider study area Category A and C designated heritage assets are assessed for changes in noise environment that might affect the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets.

2. For the east and west wider study area sections:

   a. Category A Places of Worship and Memorials and Burial Grounds or Category C Ruinous remains designated heritage assets are assumed to be closely integrated into existing urban settings or exposed to noise generated by current aviation and traffic sources, such that the current sound environment would not be regarded as relatively quiet. They are already subject to a degree of distraction and unlikely to experience a significant effect from the changes resulting from the DCO Project. These designated heritage assets are not included in the PEIR assessment

   b. Category A Designed Landscapes and Associated Buildings and Structures are typically defined as outside spaces and are assumed to be less influenced by the adjoining urban setting. All will be exposed to noise generated by current aviation operations, but they are assumed to be particularly sensitive to further changes in noise environment and consequently more likely to experience significant effects due to changes resulting from the DCO Project. These designated heritage assets are included in the assessment and the east and west wider study area assessment focusses on Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, including the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew World Heritage Sites and associated designated heritage assets, as detailed in the wider study area baseline section
3. Assumptions also apply to the assessment of associated designated heritage assets that occur within the Registered Historic Parks and Gardens that are the principle focus of the wider study area east and west assessments. These include examples of Category A and C sub-categories Places of Worship, Memorials and Burial Grounds and Ruinous Remains, or sub-categories that are specific to designed landscape settings, such as Palm Houses, Pagoda, etc. These designated heritage assets are assessed according to Category A and C criteria. Other associated designated heritage assets solely contribute to the significance of the principal Registered Historic Park and Garden receptor through group association, such as residential properties including castle, palaces, lodges, etc. If located outside a Registered Historic Park and Garden these assets would not meet the Temple (2014) Category A to D criteria of heritage assets, that is those for which significance is influenced by noise components of setting. These are not regarded as susceptible to significant effects resulting from a change in soundscape. Whilst these are not excluded from the wider study area assessment, any changes in noise are regarded as a negligible magnitude of change.

13.8.7 Assessment of all designated heritage assets within the wider study area has also assumed that aviation noise and visual effect have a synchronous and synonymous effect on the settings that contribute to significance of heritage assets.

13.9 **Overall baseline**

13.9.1 The baseline sets out evidence for the presence, nature and significance of heritage assets within the core and wider study areas.

**Core study area**

13.9.2 The current core study area baseline comprises a description of designated assets and non-designated heritage assets grouped by the following community areas within the study area along with Heathrow Airport itself.

1. West Drayton
2. Cowley
3. Iver and Richings Park
4. Harmondsworth
5. Sipson
6. Harlington
7. Cranford
Heathrow Expansion
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13.9.3 An overview of the designated heritage assets within the core study area is shown on Figure 13.2, Volume 2 and described in Appendix 13.1.

Wider study area

13.9.4 The wider study area, which is grouped into three areas (east, central and west) focuses on individual designated heritage assets vulnerable as a consequence of airport operational activities and limited construction activities associated with haulage routes beyond and within the core study area.

13.9.5 The wider study area baseline refers exclusively to those designated heritage assets for which noise and visual attributes of setting have a particular relevance to significance. These assets are shown on Figure 13.3, Volume 2.

Previous studies

Archaeology

13.9.6 Archaeological research undertaken locally since the 1940s has produced a wealth of information about the historic environment of the immediate environs of Heathrow. This local legacy of archaeological research is central to the baseline information on which this assessment is prepared and is summarised in Appendix 13.1.

13.9.7 The regional context and observed scale of local archaeological research excavation is probably unique for a landscape that, in terms of character, has historically been predominantly rural in nature.

13.9.8 The proximity of London and Heathrow means the archaeological data jointly generated has added value, contributing to understandings of the:
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13.9.9 The major programme of archaeological research prompted by the development of Terminal 5 and associated facilities, along with other similar landscape-scale excavations, such as at Imperial College Sports Ground, not only revealed an intense and widespread distribution of a range of different classes of monument and artefacts, but critically, demonstrates the importance of understanding relationships between monuments across the landscape in which they would have been encountered.

Core study area baseline description

13.9.10 The core study area baseline describes the built heritage, historic landscape character and heritage assets of archaeological interest for each community area in turn, distinguishing between designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Built heritage assets

13.9.11 Typically, the separate communities within the core study area identify with historic settlements that are now far more extensive than their pre-1940 limits. Originally medieval farm or mill estates, they have evolved from a few estate buildings with adjoining agricultural tenements that were connected by an early pattern of lanes. This network of connected places was sustained by the later historic villages and has shaped the modern local road network.

13.9.12 Today, medieval parish churches are characteristic landmarks around the Airport perimeter and beyond, denoting the more significant early villages. There are surprisingly few surviving secular buildings pre-dating the 16th century, although the 15th century Harmondsworth Great Barn is a particularly notable exception. Relatively modest numbers of 16th century buildings survive, including those that remain an important social focus, having maintained historic and current use as public houses. The group of coaching inns at Colnbrook are particularly notable examples, as is the later adaption of the medieval hall house that forms the core of the William IV public house at Sipson. More modest 16th century examples are found at historic villages along the Colne valley, including Longford, Cowley, Iver and West Drayton, with further 17th century examples in Horton, Wraysbury and Harmondsworth.

13.9.13 Village settlement forms consolidated around the established medieval estates between the late 17th and early 19th centuries, when West Middlesex became a popular country retreat close to London. Relatively modest houses typically faced onto the established lanes. These became the principal streets of loosely evolved
rural settlement forms, both nucleated and linear, along with outlying farm properties. This rural restructuring is recognisable in the Georgian vernacular domestic architecture, by far the most numerous group of designated built heritage asset found across the core study area. These are most commonly tightly grouped to form the core of the dispersed historic villages. This group has successfully adapted to the large scale urban transformations that have occurred since the 1940s, to some degree benefiting from group settings that are favoured for conservation area designation and statutory listing.

13.9.14 From the beginning of the 19th century the majority of land was inclosed, prompting new investment in farming and the creation of the Thames Valley Market Garden Plain, an intensive horticulture and market gardening industry, with associated small-scale local food processing factories. This had a transformational effect, especially for Harmondsworth, Sipson and Harlington. New owner-occupied farm complexes widened the historic village envelope, which included infill terraced cottages for agricultural workers. The medieval field pattern was replaced by a much more regular grid of large fields, and for the first time, there was wholesale expansion of agriculture across the traditional common lands of Hounslow Heath. This rural, yet intensively managed agricultural landscape, was to survive throughout the 19th century, into the 20th, although it quickly evaporated in response to a radical period of mid-20th century urban transformation. The relatively few surviving built heritage assets related to the Thames Valley Market Plain are most commonly identified as local listings, although a few listed non-conformist Baptist churches are a reminder of the religious associations of the former local horticultural industry employers and employees.

13.9.15 Later 20th century suburban houses and offices greatly increased the scale of village expansion and infilling, often replacing redundant historic farm complexes and even former grounds of 17th /18th century gentry residences. The present historic villages contain a mixture of designated assets and non-designated built heritage assets.

13.9.16 Alongside suburbanisation, the development of Heathrow Airport has generated various forms of airport related commercial buildings that are considered significant, including warehouses and hotels located along Bath Road and the Poyle Industrial estate. The Airport also includes designated and non-designated heritage assets, in particular Technical block A and St George’s chapel, although buildings across the Airport estate contribute to an understanding of the historic development of civil aviation in the UK, with examples of Terminals buildings that span all stages in the evolution of the Airport.
Historic Landscape Character

13.9.17 Sir Patrick Abercrombie’s advisory 1944 Greater London Plan permeates every aspect of the study area. This planning strategy for post-World War II renewal of London, set out principles that continue to influence development. Identifying Heathrow as the preferred location for London’s intercontinental airport accelerated the local industrial and service economy, building on the pre-World War II advantages of an established manufacturing and engineering base. It also accelerated an expansion in suburban housing first initiated in the inter-War period.

13.9.18 Alongside the central presence of the Airport itself, local historic villages were modified in line with the principles of the advisory 1944 Plan. Subsequent strategic plans followed the Abercrombie plan, such as the 1951 Middlesex Development Plan, and, after 1965, successive Greater London Development Plans.

13.9.19 Zonal policies, most notably greenbelt, have had a significant influence on the changing character in the second half of the 20th century. In some cases, historic residential settlements take on primarily industrial functions, e.g. Poyle, others are reconfigured by road infrastructure, e.g. Stanwell Moor. All, to some degree, are integrated with 20th century suburban residential estates, e.g. Stanwell, East Bedfont, Harmondsworth and Harlington, or entirely remodelled as suburban estates, e.g. Sipson.

13.9.20 The baseline describes the key historic landscape character types within each community area, identifying the dominant ‘Broad-types’, which are further defined into component ‘sub-types’. These are also shown on Figure 13.4, Volume 2.

Heritage assets of archaeological interest

13.9.21 Depending on the criteria applied, even using the more general monument classifications (e.g. Historic England Introduction to Heritage Assets), there are many hundreds, if not thousands, of individual known monuments within the core study area, as referenced in HERF and detailed in numerous large-scale research excavation reports. These mostly record the wide variety of monuments destroyed during greenbelt mineral extraction, motorway and airport related construction, etc. Many, but not all, were appropriately and adequately recorded in advance.

13.9.22 Consequently, extensive areas of archaeological landscape across the total 2,957ha within the Site no longer survive, (at least 883ha (33% of the Site) has been previously destroyed) or are regarded as low potential due to recent urban land use (at least 1,276ha (33% of the Site) is currently developed land). Evidence is most likely to survive within the Site at discrete and dispersed parcels of land of medium to high potential (up to 545ha). Details on the full extent of construction earthworks are not yet available. However, locations where pre-construction
archaeological investigations are most likely to be required are shown in Figure 13.5, Volume 2 and include:

1. Land parcels east, south and north of Harmondsworth
2. Longford village
3. Land at Iver
4. Land parcels north/south of Bath Road
5. Land parcels east/west of M25 corridor
6. Land parcels north west of Stanwell
7. Land parcel at Mayfield Farm.

13.9.23 Appendix 13.1 details the chronological development and range of related heritage assets of archaeological interest across the core study area. This baseline considers previous investigations (totalling 403ha area across the Site, predominantly in the north and west) and the archaeological evidence that spans 28,000 years, commencing with inter-glacial and post-Glacial re-population of the British Isles. It provides the main material evidence of former communities up to AD1100. For the period after AD1100 the archaeological evidence is complimented by a significant historic documentary archive, especially for Harmondsworth.

13.9.24 Given the archaeological complexity, variability of HER data quality and the need for clarity in the assessment, it is neither practical nor desirable to describe and assess individual non-designated archaeological heritage. For the purposes of the PEIR, the different periods of human occupation and exploitation of the core study area are considered at a landscape scale, a structure consistent with available published landscape-scale archaeological research that includes consideration of the regional and national context.

13.9.25 Specific categories of organic archaeological remains associated with the Colne valley floodplain, and to a much lesser extent that of the Crane, may be particularly significant. These include organic deposits containing fossil evidence of environmental change spanning 12,000 years, that may also preserve archaeological remains constructed from organic material such as wood, including timber structures such as bridges. Local hydrology determines where these remains survive and any changes, including re-routing water courses, may alter the burial environment, causing in situ deterioration leading to loss of archaeological organic remains. In the case of the core study area, alterations to water courses in the Colne valley floodplain may lead to changes in groundwater conditions. However, this is unlikely to have a significant archaeological effect as
water course alterations are largely restricted to reclaimed or previously excavated land, where archaeological remains, organic or otherwise, are not anticipated.

13.9.26 Land parcels where stratified deposits potentially contain paleoenvironmental or organic archaeological remains are those within the Colne valley, including part or all of:

1. Longford village
2. Land at Iver
3. Land parcels north / south of Bath Road
4. Land parcels east / west of M25 corridor
5. Land parcels north west of Stanwell.

13.9.27 The archaeological significance of organic preservation and presence of paleoenvironmental remains has been considered in the core study area assessment and the research potential of organic and palaeoenvironment remains within these land parcels will be further considered in the proposed the HERF and HEOWSI.

**West Drayton**

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

13.9.28 West Drayton conservation area is of high significance.

13.9.29 The conservation area is focused on a historic core originating in the medieval period. The earliest surviving building is the grade II* Church of St Martin, parts of which date to the 13th century. A notable feature of the conservation area is a 16th century gatehouse and extensive brick boundary walls. These are the sole surviving elements of the 16th century manor house built by the Pagett family, courtiers under both Tudor and the Stuart monarchs. Manorial buildings that formerly occupied the area between the Church and an earlier historic settlement located around The Green, were demolished in 1750.

13.9.30 The historic settlement form is legible within the later 20th century suburban development that dominates the conservation area character. Apart from the church, remnant 16th century walls and manorial gatehouse are present along Church Street and 17th, 18th and early 19th century vernacular buildings are situated around The Green.

13.9.31 A single medieval listed building, of high significance, represents the former medieval estate from which the later village developed:
1. Church of St Martin, 13th century chancel, 15th century arcade, roof to nave and tower- extensively restored and with south porch added by Charles Innes 1850-52, grade II*, List reference 1358325

13.9.32 Significant local social change accompanied the Paget family aristocratic estate, which elevated the hitherto subsidiary status of the medieval manor of West Drayton. Apart from 16th century remnants of the Paget estate, later former gentry country residences are prominent among the group of predominantly Georgian vernacular buildings that now define the historic village form around The Green:

13.9.33 Designated heritage assets of the 16th, 17th, 18th and early 19th century date within the conservation area are of **high** significance.

16th century

1. Walls around St Martin's Churchyard, grade II*, l6th century red brick walls, with tall sloped coping, List reference 1286366

2. The Frays, grade II*, probably late 16th or early 17th century range replacing 15th century hall, with late 18th century cladding and 20th century alterations, List reference 1358349

3. St George's Meadows, grade II, 2 storey 16th century timber framed farmhouse, List reference 1180958

4. The Green, barn to south of Avenue Cottage, grade II, later 16th century timber-framed barn of 3 large bays, List reference 1193679

5. The Olde Cottage, grade II, 16th century timber framed building considerably altered, List reference 1193735

6. 33 and 33a, The Green, grade II, 16th century cottage with alterations, List reference 1286058

7. The Old Gatehouse, early C16 gatehouse to the former manor house of the Paget family, demolished in 1750, grade II*, List reference 1193001

8. Church Road, wall running south from The Old Gatehouse and west along front of Gatehouse Nurseries, grade II*, early 16th century high red brick wall, with tall sloped coping above brick dentil cornice, List reference 1358326

9. Church Road, walls to east and south of garden of number 28 (Coombe House), grade II*, early 16th century high red brick wall with tall, sloped coping on east side, List reference 1193014,

10. Church Road, wall in front of Numbers 40 to 50 (Even), grade II, 16th century red brick wall, List reference 1358327
11. Church Road, walls in front of numbers 52-58 (even) and along west end of property, grade II, 16th century red brick wall diminishing in height from east at west, List reference 1286348

12. Church Road, wall and gate piers to north of The Old Gatehouse, grade II, restored C16 red brick wall and pair of 19th century brick piers, List reference 1080275

13. Church Road, walls to north and west of land of Gatehouse Nurseries, grade II, lower parts of 16th century red brick, upper part rebuilt probably in 19th century, List reference 1080276

14. Church Road, wall in front of numbers 30 to 36 (even), grade II, 16th century red brick wall with some alterations and additions, List reference 1080277

17th century

1. Number 25 The Green, including wall and stable building behind, grade II, early 17th century timber framed house of 2 builds (formerly the Britannia Public House), List reference 1080248

2. 15, The Green, grade II, 17th century timber framed cottage, List reference 1080247

3. 29, The Green, grade II, 2 storey 17th century building with considerable alterations to front, List reference 1358351

4. 27, The Green and industrial buildings adjoining behind number 27, grade II, 18th century front but parts of the building are timber framed 17th century work, including a rear wing which overlaps behind No. 29, List reference 1286076.

18th and early 19th century

1. Avenue Cottage Avenue House (Flats 1-4), grade II, 2 storey mid-18th century building incorporating a 16th building of 2 bays and crosswing, List reference 1358353

2. Southlands, grade II*, early 18th century 2 storey house with additional basement, List reference 1286038

3. The Green, forecourt walls to west of Southlands, grade II 18th century red brick walls, List reference 1080252

4. The Green, walls to north and east of garden of Southlands, grade II, 18th century red brick walls, List reference 1358354

5. The Green, front wall and gates to number 24, grade II, 18th century or earlier red brick wall with sloped coping, List reference 1080253
6. The Old House, 69 The Green, grade II, 2 storey early 18th century house, List reference 1080250

7. The Green, wall to east of barn to south of Avenue Cottage, grade II, probably early 18th century tall red brick wall with buttresses at intervals, List reference 1080251

8. Hope Cottage, The Green, grade II, 2 storey house circa 1735, List reference 1358355

9. 24, The Green, grade II, 2 storey mid-18th century house, List reference 1286043

10. Old Mill House and Fray's Cottage, grade II*, 3 storey late 18th century house and cottage, List reference 1181607

11. 1-11, The Green, grade II, early-mid 19th century fronts some possibly concealing earlier timber framed construction, List reference 1286104

12. Colne Mead, grade II, early-mid 19th century 2 storey villa, List reference 1285225

13. Drayton Hall (Council Offices), grade II, mainly early 19th century house with east wing of circa 1840 (formerly Drayton Hall Hotel), List reference 1358345


15. The Green, wall to north of number 31, grade II, early 19th century wall forming north boundary of garden of No 31, List reference 1286057

16. Mill Road, forecourt wall to number 85, grade II, early-mid 19th century stock brick wall, List reference 1358403

**Late 19th and 20th century**

1. Roman Catholic Church of St Catherine, grade II, 1868 by Willson and Nicholl, List reference 1428695

2. Pair of K6 telephone kiosks in front of number 85 The Green, north of Church Road, grade II, designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, List reference 1080119

**13.9.34** Designated heritage assets located beyond the conservation area are also of **high significance**:

1. The De Burgh Arms Public House, grade II, late 16th century remodelled circa 1840, List reference 1080122
2. 1 Swan Road, grade II, double-span house of 2 periods - main north span of late C18, south span is early C18 re-fronted in early C19, List reference 1080129

3. Offices of the Valentine Varnish and Lacquer Company, grade II, 2 storey early-mid 18th century building with early-mid 19th century projecting right addition, List reference 1358346

4. The Railway Arms Public House, grade II, 2 storey early-mid 19th century building, List reference 1358411

**Historic Landscape Character**

**Non-designated**

13.9.35 The historic landscape of the parish of West Drayton (including Hillingdon East for reporting purposes) is characterised by Mixed Housing dating to the 1820-1940 and post-1940 periods. This character results from settlement expansion in the 20th and 21st centuries on former agricultural, horticultural and industrial land to the east of the historic village of West Drayton.

1. The most common HLC Broad Types in West Drayton with Hillingdon East are Settlement, Recreational and Valley Floor and Water Management covering 57, 10.2% and 9.1% of the reporting area respectively.

2. The most common HLC Sub-Category types are Mixed Housing (for example Drayton Garden Village, a housing estate on the northern edge of the reporting area) Public Park and Artificial Lake covering 52.7%, 7.1% and 5.1% of the reporting area respectively.

13.9.36 The oldest landscape features are the Duke of Northumberland Artificial River and Sipson Road. There are some early residential properties, particularly along Swan Road, Station Road and Mill Road. These roads formed the core of the historic village of West Drayton. This historic core has been significantly altered by 20th and 21st century infills and redevelopment.

13.9.37 The historic landscape character is of **low** significance.

**Archaeology**

**Non-designated**

13.9.38 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. **Appendix 13.2: Archaeological summary description, Volume 3** describes the evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site in the vicinity of West Drayton. Depending upon local
conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of **high to negligible** significance:

1. Lower Palaeolithic 500,000-38,000 BC
2. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
3. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
4. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600 BC
5. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
6. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
7. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400 BC-400 AD
8. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
9. Medieval 1100-1500

**Cowley**

13.9.39 Before the 1930s Cowley was a historic rural settlement within the Colne Valley, notable for its position alongside a canal that connected London to the West Midlands.

13.9.40 Cowley Lock conservation area is of **high** significance. It is focussed on the late 18th century Grand Junction Canal, now part of the Grand Union Canal. Eighteenth and 19th century designated heritage assets within the conservation area are of **high** significance:

1. Old Mill House, grade II, 2 storey mid-C18 house, grade II, List reference 1080147
2. Bridge of the Grand Union Canal adjoining The Shovel Inn, Early C19, grade II, List reference 1080184
3. The Shovel Inn, early C19 house, grade II, List reference 1080185
4. 73 and 75, Iver Lane, mid-C19 building, grade II, List reference 1180885
5. The Toll House, Cowley Lock, mid C19, grade II, List reference 1358401

13.9.41 Designated heritage assets located beyond the conservation area, spanning the 15th to 18th centuries are examples of the local vernacular architecture associated with the former rural communities of the Colne Valley. These are also of **high** significance:
1. The Old Cottage, late mediaeval hall house of Wealden type, List reference 1193946, grade II

2. Barn at Philpotts Yard, Late 16th or early 17th century 6-bay barn, grade II, List reference 1080176

3. Old Vine Cottage, Group of buildings ranging in date from late 16th century to 1700 (with modern additions behind), grade II, List reference 1080232


5. Yiewsley Grange, timber framed house of late 16th or early 17th century (much altered circa 1700 and with late C18 and C19 additions), grade II, List reference 1180724

6. Barnacre, 2 storey 17th century house, grade II, List reference 1358423

7. Maygood's Farmhouse, altered 17th century house, grade II, List reference 1194137

8. Wall to north of Maygood's Farmhouse garden, High Street, early 18th century, grade II, List reference 1358383

9. 1-4, Hogarth Close, late 17th or early C18th century range, formerly stable and coach house building to Cowley Grove, grade II, List reference 1080235

10. Cowley House, 18th century house, altered and enlarged in 19th century, grade II List reference 1080189

11. The Beeches, 18th century house, grade II, List reference 1080231

12. Wall to north of front garden of The Beeches, 18th century red brick wall with sloped coping, grade II, List reference 1194165

13. The Old House, 2 storey 18th century house, grade II, List reference 1194154

14. Poplar Cottage, 18th century house with 19th century alterations, grade II, List reference 1358384

**Historic Landscape Character**

**Non-designated**

Additional historic landscape character baseline information is to be provided in the ES.
Non-designated

13.9.43 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the evidence within the core study area. The following categories of high significance are likely to occur within the Site, including within the vicinity of Cowley. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Lower Palaeolithic 500,000-38,000 BC
2. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
3. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
4. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600 BC
5. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
6. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
7. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400 BC-400 AD
8. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
9. Medieval 1100-1500

Iver and Richings Park

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.9.44 Iver conservation area is of high significance.

13.9.45 The conservation area is focused on a historic village settlement core at a crossing of the Colne Brook, which originated in the medieval period.

13.9.46 A single medieval listed building of high significance represents the former medieval estate from which the later village developed:

1. Church of St Peter, grade I, 12th century origins, with 13th and 15th century additions, restored 1848, List reference 1332743

13.9.47 Other conservation are designated heritage assets spanning the 15th to 18th centuries are examples of the local vernacular architecture associated with the former rural communities of the Colne Valley. These are also of high significance:
1. The Swan at Iver Public House, grade II, restored two storey 16th century timber-framed building, List reference 1124370

2. Bridgefoot House, grade II*, three storey early 18th century house, List reference 1332738

3. Stable and office block at Bridgefoot House, grade II, two storey 18th century stable connected to house by one storey passage, List reference 1124375

4. Gate, screen and garden walls to Bridgefoot House, grade II, early 18th century red brick wall and gate piers (square with stone ball finials, end piers with obelisks), wrought iron gate and railings, List reference 1164635

5. Cranmore House and Kingsley House, Churchgate, grade II, pair of late 18th century two storey houses with attic, List reference 1124381

6. Golborne Monument east of south aisle of St Peter's Church, grade II, c1800 chest tomb to T Golborne of Shreding Green, List reference 1164809

7. Colne Cottage, grade II, two storeys 18th century house with later alterations, List reference 1164830

8. Bridge over Colne Brook, grade II, 18th century bridge of three segmental arches in red brick, List reference 1317691

9. Mulberry House The Vicarage, grade II, two storey 18th century house with alterations and additions, List reference 1332744

13.9.48 Other designated heritage assets spanning the 17th to 19th centuries are examples of the local vernacular architecture associated with the more dispersed historic rural communities of the Colne Valley. These are also of high significance:

1. Barn to South of Huntsmoor Park Farmhouse, grade II, 4 bay 17th century timber-framed barn, List reference 1332717

2. Sutton Court Farmhouse, grade II, two storey timber frame house, probably early Cl7 with later additions, including a 19th century gabled bay with applied half- timbering projection, List reference 1124379

3. Iver Croft, grade II, early 19th century re-fronting of 17th century house, List reference 1164384

4. Iver Grove, grade II*, two storeys early 18th century house with attic and basement, List reference 1124384

5. Iver House, grade II, two storey house with attic, mid-19th century on early 18th century core, List reference 1124372
6. Huntsmoor Park Farmhouse, grade II, 18th century altered farmhouse, List reference 1164449
7. Copthall and Little Copthall, adjoined 18th century houses, grade II, List reference 1124373
8. Love Green House, two storey 18th century house with later alterations, grade II, List reference 1124380
9. The Tower Arms Public House, grade II, 18th century building with later alterations and additions, List reference 1164843
10. Stable Range at Thorney Farm, grade II, two storeys 18th century red and stock brick stable range, List reference 1124382
11. Thorney House, grade II, two storey 18th century house, List reference 1164740
12. Iver Lodge, grade II, two storey late 18th century house, List reference, 1124402
13. Iver Court Farmhouse, grade II, late 18th century double pile house with 2-storey centre with one and a half storey wings, List reference 1124404
14. Delaford Manor, grade II, three storey late 18th century house with 19th century additions; on site of older house, List reference 1164719
15. Dairy in Grounds of Elk Meadows, grade II*, early 19th century in the manner of a cottage ornee, List reference 1164777
16. 90, High Street, grade II, two storey early 19th century house, List reference 1332737
17. Old Timbers, grade II, two storey 17th century / 18th century timber-framed house, List reference 1332739
18. Dovecote at Delaford Manor, grade II, 16th century red and blue patterned brickwork connected with Delaford Manor, List reference 1332740
20. 56,58 and 60, High Street, grade II, early to mid-18th century houses, List reference 1124371
**Historic Landscape Character**

**Non-designated**

13.9.49 Iver and Richings Park forms part of the Horton parish historic landscape character. The historic landscape character is of low significance.

**Archaeology**

**Designated**

13.9.50 A single scheduled monument occurs within Iver and Richings Park is of high significance:

1. Two concentric ditches showing as crop marks at Thorney, List reference 1006944

**Non-designated**

13.9.51 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site, including within the vicinity of Iver and Richings Park. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500
Harmondsworth

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.9.52 Harmondsworth conservation area is of **high** significance.

13.9.53 The conservation area is focussed on an historic core originating in the medieval period. The earliest building to survive is the grade II* St Mary’s Church, parts of which date from the 12th century. Adjoining the church is the 15th century grade I Harmondsworth Great Barn. Together the church and barn represent the original medieval estate centre. The later village core comprises a range of mainly Georgian vernacular buildings located around The Green and the High Street, although The Grange and Harmondsworth Hall, the earlier of the post-medieval residences, are located along Summerhouse Lane. Beyond this core, more recent 1960’s/1970’s residential suburbs infill the former grounds or yards of demolished 17th-19th century houses and farms.

13.9.54 The semi-rural suburban setting makes a limited contribution to the significance of the conservation area. The relationship between the evolved historic village and the contrasting pattern of fields, suburban housing and urban transport infrastructure illustrates changing social, economic and local institutional/governance arrangements since the mid-19th century.

13.9.55 Two medieval listed buildings, both of **high** significance, represent the former manorial estate from which the later village developed:

1. Church of St Mary, Harmondsworth, grade II*, List Reference 1080201

13.9.56 Designated heritage assets of the 16th, 17th, 18th and early 19th century date are of **high** significance. They represent a significant social change, with modest country residences prominent among the group of buildings that were to define the historic village form:

**16th century**

1. Howcroft (Rear Part Only), 16th century, grade II, List Reference 1080200
2. 25 Holloway Lane, early 17th century, grade II, List reference 1358410

**17th century**

1. Five Bells Inn, 17th century public house, grade II, List reference 1194343
2. The Sun House, late 17th century, grade II, List reference 1358366
3. The Grange, late 17th century, grade II, List reference 1358413
4. Wall to west and north of the Grange, 17th century, grade II, List reference 1080125
5. Wall to east of the Grange, 17th century, grade II, List reference 1358414
6. Acacia House, late 17th or early 18th century, grade II, List reference 1080199

18th and early 19th century

1. Harmondsworth Hall, early 18th century, grade II, List reference 1080123
2. Wall and Gates to south of Harmondsworth Hall, 18th century, grade II, List reference 1080124
3. The Vicarage Tower House, mid-18th century, grade II, List reference 1194310
5. The Lodge, early- to mid-18th century, grade II, List reference 1080217
6. Wall to east of the Lodge, 18th century, grade II, List reference 1080218

Designated heritage assets of the late 19th and early 20th century reflect improvements in community amenity:

1. The Gable Stores, mid- to late-19th century, grade II, List reference 1358368

Non-designated

There are a number of non-designated built heritage assets of medium significance in Harmondsworth. They largely relate to the late 19th century social changes associated with the Thames Valley Market Garden Plain, including the following locally listed buildings or features that contribute to the historic character of the conservation area:

1. Baptist Church, late 19th century, locally listed building/key unlisted building in conservation area
2. Home Farm buildings, locally listed building / key unlisted building in conservation area
3. The Forge, late 19th century, locally listed building
4. 39-43 Holloway Lane, late 19th century, locally listed building/key unlisted building in conservation area

5. 16-22 Meadowlea Close, mid-19th century, locally listed building/key unlisted building in conservation area

6. The Old School House, late 19th century, locally listed building/key unlisted building

7. 1 Moor Lane, late 19th century, locally listed building/key unlisted building in conservation area

8. 27-29 Moor Lane, late 19th century, locally listed building/key unlisted building in conservation area

9. Harmondsworth Moor War Memorial, locally listed building

10. Walls to south west of Harmondsworth Hall, 18th century, locally listed building/key unlisted building in conservation area

11. Depot 1: Finesplice, late 19th century, Summerhouse Lane, locally listed building

12. The Granary within the Manor Farm complex, key unlisted building in conservation area

13. Cambridge Cottage and Fernbank, Key unlisted building in CA

14. School Hall, key unlisted building in conservation area

15. Warehouse (Penguin Books), Bath Road, locally listed.

Historic Landscape Character

Non-designated

The historic landscape of the parish of Harmondsworth is characterised by International Airport, Enclosed Land and Settlements, largely dating to the 20th century

1. The most common HLC Broad Types in the current landscape of Harmondsworth are International Airport, Enclosed Land and Settlements covering 59.0%, 12.8% and 7.9% of the historic parish respectively

2. The most common HLC Sub-Category types are Runway, Passenger Terminal and Public Park covering 28.5%, 22.6% and 5.3% of the historic parish respectively.
This character is the result of the development and expansion of the Airport, post-war residential development and the creation of Restored Fields, following mineral and aggregate extraction.

The landscape predominantly dates to the post-1940 period, for example the Airport, recreational land (largely comprising reclaimed land forming the Colne Valley Regional Park) and areas of enclosure. Additionally, some areas of 18th/19th century Parliamentary Enclosures survive.

The Historic Landscape Character is of medium significance, reflecting the important relationship between the historic A4 Bath Road and Harmondsworth, the oldest surviving landscape features.

Archaeology

Non-designated

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories archaeology of high significance are likely to occur within the Site, including within the vicinity of Harmondsworth. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600 BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400 BC-400 AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

Sipson

There is no conservation area in Sipson. Surviving designated and non-designated heritage assets of historic and architectural interest reflect Sipson’s medieval origins, whilst alluding to its pivotal role in the 19th and early 20th century horticultural industry of the Thames Valley Market Garden Plain.
Built heritage assets

**Designated**

13.9.65 Designated heritage assets of the medieval period are of **high** significance.

1. King William IV Public House, grade II, former late medieval hall house, List reference 1080164

13.9.66 A single 17th/18th century designated heritage asset of **high** significance is typical of the modest vernacular architecture of the local historic rural communities:

1. Lanz Farmhouse grade II, late 17th to early 18th century, mid to late 19th century alterations, List reference 1080219.

**Non-designated**

13.9.67 Two non-designated built heritage assets of **medium** significance relate to the historic coaching history of the A4 Bath Road and late 19th century social changes associated with the Thames Valley Market Garden Plain:

1. The Three Magpies Public House, Bath Road, locally listed 219

2. Former Baptist Church locally listed 224, 1891 expanded in 1901, converted to residential units in 1988.

**Historic Landscape Character**

**Non-designated**

13.9.68 Sipson forms part of the Harmondsworth parish Historic Landscape Character, as described in 13.9.1. The Historic Landscape Character is of **medium** significance.

**Archaeology**

**Non-designated**

13.9.69 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. **Appendix 13.2** describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site, including within the vicinity of Sipson. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in **Section 13.10**, these may be of **high** to **negligible** significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC

2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC

3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600 BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

**Harlington**

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

13.9.70 Harlington conservation area is of **high** significance.

13.9.71 The conservation area is characterised by a historic core originating in the medieval period that evolved into a linear settlement along the High Street. The earliest surviving building, located to the north of the High Street, is the grade I Church of St Peter and St Paul, which, along with the village green to the south of the crossroad with Cranford and Sipson Lane, create key focal points along the High Street. A mixture of post-medieval buildings, reflecting the consequences of the intensive 19th and early 20th century horticultural industry, are interspersed with mid- and late 20th century residential suburb, in many instances infilling the former grounds or yards of demolished 19th century farms / rural industries.

13.9.72 The semi-rural setting makes limited contribution to heritage significance of the conservation area. The relationship between the evolved historic village and the contrasting pattern of fields (including farmland restored after mineral extraction) suburban housing and urban transport infrastructure illustrates socio-economic changes since the mid-19th century.

13.9.73 A single medieval listed building of **high** significance within Harlington conservation area:

1. Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade I, 12th century nave and south doorway, 14th century chancel, late 15th century tower and early 16th wooden south porch. Restored 1878-80 when the north aisle added, List reference 1080163.

13.9.74 Designated heritage assets of the 17th, 18th and early 19th century are of **high** significance. These are later examples of typically modest vernacular architecture of the local historic rural communities:
13.60

1. Walls to north of Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, grade II, fragments of 16th or 17th century red brick wall, List reference 1181370

2. Wall to south of churchyard of Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade II, 18th century light red brick wall, List reference 1358391

3. Elder Farmhouse Listed, grade II, 16th century timber frame with 18th century front wing, List reference 1080138

4. The Dower House, grade II, 16th century with 18th century front, List reference 1080196

5. 268-272 High Street Listed, grade II, row of late 17th or early 18th century cottages, List reference 1194282

6. Forecourt Wall to The Dower House Listed, grade II, 17th or early 18th century red brick wall, southern part rebuilt, List reference 1080197

7. The Pheasant Public House, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1284844

8. The White Hart Public House, grade II, 18th century with early 19th alterations, List reference 1080198


There are a number of designated built heritage assets of high significance that highlight the changing nature of community during late 19th century and early 20th century:

1. Harlington Baptist Church, grade II, mid-19th century, List reference 1080195

2. Monument to William and Elizabeth Brookes in churchyard of Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade II, mid-19th century, List reference 1250772

3. Road Traffic Hazard Sign, grade II, erected between 1904 and 1919, List reference 1409790


Non-designated

Two non-designated built heritage assets of medium significance relate to the late 19th century community, including an agricultural building associated with the Thames Valley Market Garden Plain,

1. The Red Lion PH, number 287 High Street

2. Manor Farm Barn, Manor Lane.
Historic Landscape Character

13.9.77 The historic landscape of the parish of Harlington is characterised by Settlements, Enclosed Land and Recreational Broad Types, largely of the 20th century, with some of the Enclosed Land dating to the 19th century:

1. The most common HLC Broad Types in Harlington are Settlements, Enclosed Land and Recreational, covering 29.3%, 16.2% and 14.1% of the historic parish respectively.

2. The most common HLC Sub-Category types are Mixed Housing, Sports Fields and Complexes, and Business Park, covering 29.1%, 8.3% and 7.0% of the historic parish respectively.

13.9.78 This character results from a period of residential expansion beginning in the early 1930s, but predominantly post-1940, for example the residential development around Harlington Village, the Airport and commercial and recreational development at Stockley Park. The oldest landscape features are of the pre-1757 period, and include Bath Road, the historic settlement core of Harlington, in particular the High Street. The Historic Landscape Character is of medium significance.

Archaeology

Non-designated

13.9.79 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site, including within the vicinity of Harlington. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

Cranford

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.9.80 Cranford Park / Village conservation area is of high significance.

13.9.81 Cranford conservation area largely comprises the parklands of the 18th century Cranford House, formerly one of the Berkeley family country estates, and the adjoining historic village located on the north side of the historic A4 Bath Road. The medieval Church of St Dunstan and its' graveyard is a prominent feature at the north end of the historic parkland. The conservation area is jointly designated by the London Boroughs of Hillingdon and Hounslow.

13.9.82 Cranford House and the south wing of the stables were demolished in 1944, but both the brick vaulted cellars and the stable building, including the original stalls and fittings, survive. Architectural parkland features include two bridges, an ice house, a ha-ha, the outline of a walled kitchen garden and vestiges of an 18th century formal landscape, which extends east of the River Crane, to include the area now known as Avenue Park.

13.9.83 Stansfield House is the last of the substantial 18th century residential properties that formerly backed onto the parkland but faced the High Street. The High Street and the conservation area to the south east is dominated by inter- and post-War residential houses, mainly detached and semi-detached, but also apartment buildings. Community buildings include the 1930s Cranford Memorial Hall, Our Lady and St Christopher Roman Catholic Church and Holy Angels Anglican Church of the 1970s. The intersection of The Avenue and the A4 Bath Road features the château-type buildings of the 1930s Berkeley Inn and shopping parade.

13.9.84 The semi-rural setting to the east and west makes limited contribution to heritage significance of the conservation area but provides an open aspect of contrasting pattern of fields (including farmland restored after mineral extraction) to the historic parkland. However, the M4 motorway severs the northern part of the 18th century parkland, which can be accessed from the conservation area via a pedestrian underpass. Furthermore, the dual carriageway of both the A4 Bath Road and the A312 The Parkway further contain the 18th century parkland. To the south the suburban character of the much-altered historic village and High Street is consistent with the wider setting of suburban housing and urban transport infrastructure.
13.9.85 The Cranford conservation area includes a single designated medieval heritage asset of high significance:

1. Church of St Dunstan Grade II* Listed Building List Entry 1181190 13th, 15th, early 18th and late 19th century.

13.9.86 Designated heritage assets of the 17th, 18th and early 19th century are of high significance. They are principally associated with the former Cranford House:

1. Cellars of former Cranford House, grade II, c.1720, List reference 1285115
2. Cranford House stables, grade II, early 18th century, List reference 1080157
3. Curved wall to south of west end of stables, grade II, 17th or early 18th century, List reference 1181206
4. Walls to north of stables, grade II, early 18th century, List reference 1080158
5. Wall to south of east end of stables, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1358387
6. Garden walls to west of Cranford House stables, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1358388
7. Ha walls to south and southwest of Cranford House stables, grade II, early 18th century, List reference 1285085
8. Cranford Park Bridge grade II, late 18th century, List reference 1358320
9. Bridge over River Crane, grade II, early 18th century, List reference 1080149
10. Stansfield House, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1080305
11. The Rectory, grade II, 17th, 18th and 19th century, currently a nursery school, List reference 1240696.

13.9.87 Designated 20th century heritage assets are of high significance:

1. The Queen's Head, grade II, 1931 (arts and crafts), List reference 1427431

Non-designated

13.9.88 There are no non-designated built heritage assets in Cranford.

Historic Landscape Character

13.9.89 The historic landscape of the parish of Cranford is characterised by Recreational, Settlements and Enclosed Land character areas dating to the post-1940 period:
1. The most common HLC Broad Types in the current landscape of Cranford are Recreational, Settlements and Enclosed Land, covering 24%, 23.6% and 18.9% of the historic parish respectively.

2. The most common HLC Sub-Category types are Public Park, Mixed Housing and Regular Enclosure covering 23.3%, 14.1% and 10.7% of the historic parish respectively.

13.9.90 This character is the result of an historic estate being transformed into Public Parks following the Second World War. This led to the retention of large open spaces in the centre of the parish restricting development of Housing Estates and Enclosed Land to the outer extents of the parish. The oldest landscape features include the Bath Road to the south of the parish. This linear feature has acted as a horizontal axis along the southern boundary of the parish, determining the development of plots surrounding it. The historic landscape character is of low significance.

Archaeology

Non-designated

13.9.91 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site, including within the vicinity of Cranford. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500
Stanwell

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.9.92 Stanwell conservation area is of high significance.

13.9.93 The conservation area is focussed on an historic core originating in the medieval period, one of the earlier manorial estates established prior to the 11th century with close connections to the Royal estate at Windsor. The earliest building to survive is the grade I St Mary’s Church, parts of which date from the 13th century. Although outside the conservation area, the location of the former Stanwell Place, the site of the medieval estate and a significant country house, had a significant influence on 16th -18th century settlement form influencing the conservation area character and its suburban context. Located east of the church Stanwell Place was accessed via Park Road, which was realigned during construction of an 18th century ornamental parkland, of which only the gate, located at a sharp double bend in the road, now survive. The Metropolitan Water Board bought most of the estate land to develop the King George VI Reservoir in 1947. The house derelict from the 1960s and later demolished, the grounds now dominated by flooded gravel quarries. The conservation area focus is the church and Georgian houses set around The Green at the east of the High Street, along which there remains a number of significant designated heritage assets including the 16th century former schoolhouse, now converted to residential use.

13.9.94 The Stanwell conservation area includes a single designated medieval heritage asset of high significance:

1. Church of St Mary Grade I 13th -19th century building phases List Entry: 1187042.

13.9.95 Designated heritage assets of the 16th, 17th, 18th and early 19th century are of high significance. These are later examples of typically modest vernacular architecture of the local historic rural communities:

1. Lord Knyvett’s Adult Education Centre/Schoolhouse (Lord Knyvett’s) grade II*, c.1624, 20th century extension, List reference 1204896

2. Dunmore House grade II*, c.1720, List reference 1204875

3. 40B, High Street, grade II, early 19th century addition to Dunmore House List reference 1298895

4. Perry Green, grade II, 16th to 17th century with 20th century alterations, List reference 1187057
5. Gate piers and gates to Stanwell Place, grade II, mid to late 18th century, List reference 1187058
6. Coachman’s Cottage, grade II 18th century List reference 1187041
7. Boundary wall between No 40B and entrance to Coachman’s Cottage, grade II, 18th century with 19th century repairs, List reference 1204814
8. Callis Farmhouse, grade II, early to mid-18th century, List reference 1187017
9. The Vicarage, grade II, late 18th to early 19th century, List reference 1187046
10. Henry Bullock tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1762, List reference 1281005
11. Charles Rowlls tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1868, List reference 1187044
12. John Hodges tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1799 List reference 1204863
13. Anonymous vault in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, early to mid-19th century, List reference 1298896
14. Frances Paterson tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1838, List reference 1187043
15. 46 and 48, High Street, grade II, late 18th to early 19th century, 20th century ground floor shop front, List reference 1204882
16. The Swan Public House, grade II, late 18th to early 19th century, List reference 1204809
17. Brook Cottage, boundary walls and iron railings, grade II, mid to late 18th century with 19th century wall, List reference 1187040
18. Windsor Cottage, grade II, early to mid-19th century, List reference 1298894
19. Old Farm Guesthouse, grade II, early to mid-19th century, List reference 1187047
20. 13, High Street grade II, early to mid-19th century, List reference 1187039
22. Cheyne Cottage, grade II, mid-19th century, List reference 1298901
23. Granary about 15 Yards east of No 56, grade II, mid-19th century, List reference 1187048

13.9.96 Designated 20th century heritage assets are of high significance:

1. Stanwell War Memorial, grade II, early 20th century, List reference 1393523

Non-designated

13.9.97 There are a number of non-designated built heritage assets of medium significance in Stanwell.

1. Arundel House, Riverside Road local list LL/100
2. Stanwell Village Hall, High Street local list LL/071
3. School House, Park Road local list LL/093

Historic Landscape Character

Non-designated

13.9.98 The historic landscape of the Stanwell (included with Staines for baseline study purposes) is characterised as:

1. The most common HLC Broad Types in the current landscape of the Stanwell with Staines reporting area are Valley Floor and Water Management, Settlements and International Airport, covering 39.9%, 14.9% and 11.9% of the reporting area respectively.

2. The most common HLC Sub-Category types are Reservoir and Water Treatment, Mixed Housing, Commons and Greens and Artificial Lakes, covering 30.7%, 10.5%, 5.8% and 5.7% of the reporting area respectively.

13.9.99 This character is the result of a significant period of change during the inter-war and post-war periods. This change includes the construction of large-scale reservoirs, expansion of the existing villages to accommodate a higher number of permanent residents, and the expansion of the Airport from the neighbouring parish of Harmondsworth.

13.9.100 The landscape of the Stanwell with Staines reporting area predominantly dates to the post-1940 period. For example, the King George VI and Wraysbury Reservoirs, the Airport and areas of post-war settlement. There are, however, some areas of Settlement and Valley Floor and Water Management that date to
the early 20th century. The oldest landscape features are pre-1757 period, and include the historic settlement core of Stanwell, the A30 Staines Road and Staines Moor. The historic landscape character is of low significance.

**Archaeology**

**Designated**

13.9.101 A single scheduled monument occurs within Stanwell and is of high significance:

1. Lord Knyvett’s Adult Education Centre / Schoolhouse (Lord Knyvett’s), Scheduled Monument, c.1624, 20th century extension, National Monument No: 1005920.

**Non-designated**

13.9.102 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site, including within the vicinity of Stanwell. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

**East Bedfont**

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

13.9.103 Bedfont Green conservation area is of high significance.
The focus of the Bedfont Green conservation area is the triangular green located on the north side of the historic thoroughfare of the A30 Staines Road, surrounded by the historic church and residential and retail properties. Special architectural and historic interest lies in the quality of the early 18th century buildings, which form the heart of the village, along with adjoining groups of 20th century arts and crafts-style buildings. Historic buildings face onto the central open area or carefully linked by open spaces to create a spacious village form.

The surrounding setting makes limited contribution to the significance of the conservation area, although it is afforded a relatively open aspect by amenity open spaces, landscaped country park (restored former gravel quarry) and a green buffer, through which the altered course of the Duke of Northumberland’s River flows, alongside the Great South West Road dual carriageway and Heathrow Terminal 4. Elsewhere, the conservation gives way to late 20th century residential suburban estates.

The Bedfont Green conservation area includes two designated medieval heritage assets of high significance:

1. Church of St Mary’s, mid 12th to 19th century, grade II, 12th century with 14th century wall painting. Church enlarged on the north side in the early 19th century and again circa 1865 when the nave was lengthened, and a new tower and South porch built. List reference 1360959

Designated heritage assets of the 17th, 18th and early 19th century are of high significance. These include later examples of typically modest vernacular architecture of the local historic rural communities, a group of churchyard memorials and a milestone features situated along the historic Staines Road:

1. Fawns Manor, grade II, mid-16th century with late 19th century alterations, List reference 1188725
2. Bedfont House, grade II, late 18th century, List reference 1067589
3. The Farm (Mr Bennett), grade II, early 18th century, List reference 1074923
4. Burlington House and flanking walls of Burlington House, grade II, late 18th century, List reference 1080324
5. Marjory Kinnon School (The Old School), grade II, 1847, List reference 1240644
6. Gates monument at St Marys Church, grade II, late 18th century, List reference 1096132
7. Brick chest tomb south of Gates monument at St Marys church, mid-18\textsuperscript{th} century, grade II, List reference 1096133

8. Headstone to Mary Taylor, St Marys Church, grade II, mid-18\textsuperscript{th} century, List reference 1096137

9. Group of three headstones St Marys Church, grade II, mid- to late 18th century, List reference 1096135

10. 18th century headstone St Marys Church, grade II, late 18\textsuperscript{th} century, List reference 1096136

11. Captain Millers headstone at St Marys Church, grade II, c.1820, List reference 1096134

12. Milestone 13 miles from London, grade II, 18\textsuperscript{th} century, one of a sequence of similar milestones laid out along the London-Staines Road, List reference 1067584. Archaeology.

13.9.108 Designated built heritage assets of \textbf{high} significance highlight an arts and crafts movement association with early 20\textsuperscript{th} century social housing:

1. Fairholme Gate Piers and Walls, grade II, 1934, List reference 1376787

2. Fairholme Summer House, grade II, 1935, List reference 1376786

3. Fairholme No’s 1-72, grade II, List reference, 1934, 1376785.

Non-designated

13.9.109 There two non-designated built heritage assets of \textbf{medium} significance in East Bedfont:

1. The Bell on The Green, locally listed

2. 186 Hatton Road, locally listed.

Historic Landscape Character

13.9.110 The historic landscape is characterised by International Airport and Settlement Broad Types dating to post-1940 and post-1820, respectively:

1. The most common HLC Broad Types in the current landscape of East Bedfont are International Airport, Settlement and Enclosed Land, covering 22.8\%, 21.1\% and 15.7\% of the historic parish respectively

2. The most common HLC Sub-Category types are Mixed Housing, Aviation Warehousing and Maintenance Sheds, and Public Park, covering 15.4\%, 11.8\% and 10.1\% of the historic parish respectively.
This character is the result of settlement expansion along the Staines Road, a major routeway leading to central London, that supplied goods and labour to the growing capital in the later 19th century; and the development of a major international airport, Heathrow, in the post-war period of the mid-20th century. The historic landscape character is of medium significance.

Archaeology

Designated

There are two scheduled monuments of high significance at East Bedfont:

1. Romano-British site 1000yds (910m) W of East Bedfont parish church, List reference 1002042
2. Part of a causewayed enclosure, 632m north-east of Mayfield Farm, List reference 1002043.

Non-designated

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within core the study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site, including within the vicinity of East Bedfont. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500
Hounslow West (Hounslow Cavalry Barracks)

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.9.114 Hounslow Cavalry Barracks conservation area is of high significance.

13.9.115 The Barracks was originally built in the early 1790s to a roughly rectangular plan, positioned about ½ km to the north of Staines Road, giving direct access to London, about 20km to the east.

13.9.116 Designated heritage assets of the 18th and 19th century are of high significance. The barracks retains a number of buildings from key periods in the evolution of army barrack design, including buildings from the 1790s ‘police barracks’, the 1860s associations with improving living conditions, and the 1870s localisation scheme:

1. Former Officers’ Mess and Quarters, grade II, List reference 1240579
2. Barrack Master’s House, grade II, List reference 1375623
3. Former stable ranges along the east and west side of former parade ground, grade II, List reference 1240615
4. Hardinge Block, grade II, List reference 1375626
5. NAAFI, grade II, List reference 1375628
6. The Keep (Armoury), grade II, List reference 1240633
7. Former Chapel, grade II, List reference 1240631
8. Former married quarters, grade II, List reference 1375625
9. Medical Centre, grade II, List reference 1375627
10. Former hospital, grade II, List reference 1375624
11. Former coach houses at north and south ends of west stable range and north end of east stable range, grade II, List reference 1260922.

Non-designated

13.9.117 The conservation area also contains 19 locally listed buildings of medium significance, all related to the operation of the historic army barrack:

1. Canteen, Recreation and Reading Room
2. Guard House
Historic environment

13.73 Historic landscape character baseline information is to be provided in the ES.

Archaeology

Non-designated

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site, including within the vicinity of Hounslow West. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

Poyle

There is no conservation area in Poyle. Surviving buildings of historic and architectural interest reflect Poyle’s position along the historic A4 Bath Road and aspects of rural village society of the 18th to 19th century, as well as its more recent role as a local light industrial centre.

Built heritage assets

Designated

Designated heritage assets of the 17th, 18th and early 19th century are of high significance. These include examples of typically modest vernacular architecture of the historic rural community and road transport-related features situated along the Colne valley crossing of the historic A4 Bath Road:

1. The Hollies. grade II, late 16th and 17th century, with 18th century alterations, List reference 1187063
2. Windsor House, grade II, late 18th century house List reference 1205057 (not considered in the assessment as the property was demolished in the 1980s for the construction of the industrial estate)
3. Poyle Farmhouse, grade II, late 17th / early 18th century, List reference 1298905
4. Water-pump approximately 75 yards east of the Punchbowl Inn, grade II, late 19th century, List reference 1298921
6. City Post, Grade II, 1861, List Reference 1280897

A single designated heritage asset of high significance recognises late 20th century industrial design innovation:
Non-designated built heritage assets

13.9.123 There are no non-designated built heritage assets in Poyle.

Historic Landscape Character

Non-designated

13.9.124 Poyle forms part of the Horton parish historic landscape character. The historic landscape character is of low significance.

Archaeology

Non-designated

13.9.125 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site, including within the vicinity of Poyle. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

Longford

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.9.126 Longford conservation area is of high significance.
13.9.127 The character of the conservation area is determined by the historic A4 Bath Road. The road originated in the medieval period, as a principle route between London and the west of England. Crossing the Colne floodplain at Longford, the road connected former medieval estate farms and mills, as well as later villages, on either side of the historic Middlesex and Buckinghamshire boundary. Longford did not benefit from the historic coaching trade to the same degree as neighbouring Colnbrook, which straddles the historic A4 Bath Road on the opposing side of the Colne floodplain crossing. Instead, milling was a major economic activity at Longford, reflected in engineered water channels that form an area still known as The Island. Surviving buildings are 16th century or later and comprise a mixture of residential, commercial and community buildings that reflect close agricultural associations.

13.9.128 The setting of the conservation area is strongly influenced by the mid-late 20th century road network. The re-routing of the A4 in the 1930s, along the Colnbrook By-pass, and the proximity of the later M25 motorway and Heathrow Western Perimeter Road, have, to an extent, isolated the conservation area.

13.9.129 Longford conservation area includes 11 designated heritage assets, all grade II listed buildings of high significance.

13.9.130 Designated heritage assets of the 16th century are primarily related to farming and hospitality functions:

1. King Henry Public House The Stables, grade II, 16th century, 1691 dated brick, early 19th century addition, List reference 1080296
2. Flats 1-3 (Yeomans), Grade II, 16th century building, List reference 1080298
3. The White Horse Public House, grade II, 16th century timber-framed building with 18th century brick elevations, List reference 1192507

13.9.131 Designated heritage assets of the 17th, 18th and early 19th century further reflect traditional farming and vernacular architecture. Two notable heritage assets are the non-conformist church, for which burial records survive, associated with the local farm labourer community between the 17th and 20th century; and the King’s Bridge, an example of 19th century engineering that carries the former A4 across the River Colne:

1. Longford Cottage, grade II, 17th century timber-framed former Society of Friends Meeting House, List reference 1080297
2. Weekly House, grade II, Late 17th century red brick house, List reference 1192588
3. Wall to north west of Weekly House (demolished but still on the list), grade II, Late 17th century, List reference 1358338

4. Barn to west of Weekly House, grade II, late 17th century or early 18th century weather boarded barn, List reference 1286544

5. Longford Close, Grade II, mid-18th century red brick house, later additions, List reference 1286577

6. Queen River Cottage Willow Tree Cottage, grade II, 1739, List reference 1358336


Non-designated built heritage assets

13.9.132 There are a number of non-designated heritage assets, including locally listed buildings or features of medium significance. Other than the Duke of Northumberland’s River, these heritage assets relate to the mid-late 19th and early 20th century agricultural community associated with the Thames Valley Market Garden Plain:

1. Duke of Northumberland’s River, mid-16th century

2. Colne Cottage, The Island, late-19th century

3. The Loft, The Island, late 19th century

4. 522 & 524 Bath Road (Maywin Cottages)

5. Thatched Cottage, No 532 Bath Road, 1839

6. Smithy fronting 565 & 567 Bath Road, 19th century.

Historic Landscape Character

Non-designated

13.9.133 Longford forms part of the Harmondsworth parish historic landscape character. The historic landscape character is of medium significance.

Archaeology

Non-designated

13.9.134 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site within the vicinity of Longford. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which
are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600 BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400 BC-400 AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

**Colnbrook**

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

13.9.135 Colnbrook conservation area is of high significance.

13.9.136 The conservation area is characterised by the medieval and later linear settlement that straddled the historic A4 Bath Road. Surviving buildings are 16th century or later and comprise residential, commercial and community buildings that reflect its close historic association with road transport and commercial hospitality. Colnbrook was a significant place throughout the period, although it was only in the 19th century did it achieve independent parish arrangements, when St Thomas’s Church and rectory was constructed and took over the parochial role previously divided across four separate parishes and presided over by churches located in adjoining villages.

13.9.137 The wider setting makes limited contribution to the heritage significance of the conservation area. The focus of historic buildings along the Park Street, Bridge Street and the High Street, contrasts with the surrounding pattern of suburban housing, industrial estate and urban transport infrastructure. More relevant to significance of the conservation area is the relationship to Longford, as both historic settlements straddle the historic Bath Road, each marking the opposing side of the former A4 Colne floodplain crossing, which was replaced by the Colnebrook Bypass in the 1930s.
Designated heritage assets of the 16th century are primarily related to its early hospitality functions and to farming:

1. Royal Standard House, grade II 16th century, remodelled in the 17th century and extended in the late 19th century with further subsequent additions and alterations, List reference 1244863

2. The Ostrich Public House, grade II* 16th century with subsequent 18th and 19th century alterations, List reference 1124367

3. Barn at Tanhouse Farm to South East of the Farmhouse, grade II 16th century, 1124376

4. Number 110 and House Adjoining to West (Anthonys (79) LTD), grade II 16th - 17th century with alterations, List reference 1124408

5. Park House and Ye Olde George Public House, grade II 16th century ref. 17th century, re-fronted c.1800, List reference 1164470.

Designated heritage assets of the 17th, 18th and early 19th century include a significant expansion of coaching inns and residential properties:

1. The Red Lion Public House, grade II, 17th century, re-fronted in the 18th century, List reference 1164451

2. Star and Garter Public House, grade II, late 17th century or early 18th century with subsequent alterations, List reference 1187061

3. The White Hart Inn, grade II, late 17th or early 18th century, altered in the early 19th century, List reference 1204986


5. King Johns Palace, grade II*, c.1600, List reference 1280920

6. Barn to King John’s Palace, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1187062

7. Mill House and Tanhouse Farmhouse J R Swanston Plant and Engineer (Longford) Limited, grade II, 17th to 18th century, List reference 1317656

8. Colne Cottage, grade II, early 18th century, altered c.1850. 1298904

9. 34 High Street, grade II, early 18th century with subsequent alterations, List reference 1317757

10. Ayes House (BT and G Winston Premises), grade II, 18th century with 19th century and subsequent alterations, List reference 1124405
11. Excelsior House, grade II, 18th century with some alterations, List reference 1124369

12. Milestone outside No 3 Milestone Cottages grade II, 18th century, adjusted and turned 19th century, List reference 1124407

13. Town House, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1124368

14. Barn to the rear of Aberdeen House, grade II, 18th century. List reference 1124403

15. 1, 2 and 3 Park Street, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1204965

16. Badminton House, Post Office, Adjoining House and Hampton House, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1187059

17. Abington, grade II 18th century, re-fronted c. AD 1830., List reference 1298903

18. Kenilworth and Adjoining House, grade II, Late 18th century, List reference 1187060

19. Fairmead and the Haven, grade II Early 19th century, List reference 1204982

20. St Thomas’s Vicarage, grade II, 1853-54, List reference 1124383

21. Church of St Thomas, grade II, 1849-52, List reference 1317589

22. Former School (now Colnbrook Youth Centre), grade II, AD 1858, List reference 1164886


**Non-designated built heritage assets**

13.9.140 There are no non-designated built heritage assets in Colnbrook.

**Historic Landscape Character**

**Non-designated**

13.9.141 Colnbrook forms part of the Horton parish historic landscape character. The historic landscape character is of medium significance.

**Archaeology**

**Non-designated**

13.9.142 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site within the
vicinity of Colnbrook. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of **high** to **negligible** significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

**Stanwell Moor**

13.9.143 There is no conservation area in Stanwell Moor. Surviving buildings of historic and architectural interest reflect Stanwell Moor’s early association with the River Colne historic water mills and 19th century agricultural expansion of the Thames Valley Market Garden Plain.

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

13.9.144 Designated heritage assets of the 17th, 18th and early 19th century are of **high** significance. These include later examples of typically modest vernacular architecture of the historic agricultural communities of the Colne valley.

1. The Croft, grade II, late 17th century with mid-18th century remodelling, List reference 1298897
2. Old Oak Cottage, grade II, 17th century with 20th century alterations, List reference 1204906
3. Hithermoor Farmhouse, grade II, 1830, List reference 1187049
4. Barn and stables 30 yards west of Hithermoor Farmhouse, grade II, 18th century barn and stables dated 1820, List reference 1187050
5. Barn 15 yards west of Hithermoor Farmhouse, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1204903.
Non-designated heritage assets

13.9.145 There are two non-designated heritage assets of medium significance. Both locally listed buildings relate to the mid-late 19th and 20th century agricultural community associated with the Thames Valley Market Garden Plain:

1. The Anchor Public House, 19th century, locally listed
2. Stanwell Upper Mill, 19th century with mid-20th century extensions, converted to commercial offices, locally listed.

Historic Landscape Character

13.9.146 Stanwell Moor forms part of the Stanwell parish historic landscape character. The historic landscape character is of low significance.

Non-designated Archaeology

Non-designated

13.9.147 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site within the vicinity of Stanwell Moor. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600 BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400 BC-400 AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500
There is no conservation area at Horton. Surviving designated heritage assets of historic and architectural interest reflect Horton’s medieval origins and aspects of rural village society of the 17th to 19th century.

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

Designated heritage assets of the medieval period are of high significance.


Designated heritage assets of the 17th, 18th and early 19th century are later examples of typically modest vernacular architecture of the historic rural communities of the Colne valley.

1. Churchyard Wall to west of Church of St Michael grade II Late 16th century List reference 1319363
2. Lych Gate to north of Church of St Michael, grade II, c. 1876 List reference 1135966
3. Horton Lodge, grade II, 18th century with 19th and 20th-21st century extensions List reference 1313011
4. The Old Rectory, grade II, late 16th or early 17th century with 19th century alterations, List reference 1117643
5. Horton Cedars, grade II, late 18th-early 19th century, List reference 1135929
6. The Crown Public House and attached barn, grade II, late 18th century, List reference 1313048
7. Brookfield, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1319361
8. Little Court, grade II, early 17th century (possibly earlier) with 19th century and modern extensions and alterations, List reference 1117642
10. Ashgood Farmhouse, grade II, 17th century with 18th century alterations, List reference 1313015
Non-designated built heritage assets

13.9.151 There are no additional non-designated built heritage assets in Horton.

Historic Landscape Character

13.9.152 The historic landscape of Horton (included with adjoining areas within Iver and Langley Marish parishes for baseline study purposes) is characterised by Valley Floor and Water Management and Enclosed Land.

1. The most common HLC Broad Types in the current landscape are Valley Floor and Water Management, Enclosed Land and Settlement covering 24.5%, 22.7% and 15.5% of the reporting area respectively.

2. The most common HLC Sub-Category types are Reservoir and Water Treatment, Mixed Housing and Artificial Lake, covering 12.4%, 11% and 10.5% of the reporting area respectively.

13.9.153 This character is the result of the development of the extraction industries, notably aggregate extraction, which has had a significant impact across the reporting area and specifically surrounding Horton in the south-west. These industries, some of which continue to be active, have had a large impact on the landscape and have resulted in a series of Artificial Lakes which are distributed across the reporting area.

13.9.154 The landscape of the Horton with Iver and Langley Marish reporting area predominantly dates to the post-1940 period. For example, Artificial Lakes, Reservoirs and Water Treatment and Motorways. The oldest landscape features are pre-1757 period historic settlement cores at Horton and Colnbrook. These have survived as examples of the earlier parts of the settlements within the reporting area from which subsequent housing and suburbs have developed. The historic landscape character is of medium significance.

Archaeology

Non-designated

13.9.155 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site within the vicinity of Horton. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

**Wraysbury**

13.9.156 There is no conservation area at Wraysbury. Surviving designated heritage assets of historic and architectural interest reflect Wraysbury’s medieval origins and aspects of rural village society of the 17th to 19th century.

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

13.9.157 Designated heritage assets of the medieval period are of **high** significance. They are primarily related to the dispersed manorial estate. In addition to the parish church, there are a number of surviving secular medieval buildings and a 19th century ornamental parkland containing the ruins and earthworks of a medieval nunnery. This is unusual for historic villages of the core study area, and partly reflects the proximity and influence of the Windsor Royal estate:

1. St Andrew Church, Wraysbury, grade II* listed building, List reference 1117606
2. Downham’s, Wraysbury, grade II, C15-early C16 timber framed hall house – C17 features, List reference 1313030
4. Manor Farmhouse, Wraysbury, grade II, late C18 and C19 rebuild of late medieval timber frame house, List reference 1319383

13.9.158 Designated heritage assets of the 17th, 18th and early 19th century are later examples of typically modest vernacular architecture of the historic rural communities of the Colne valley.
Heathrow Expansion
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1. The George Inn, grade II, C16 or earlier modernised front with C17 two storey gabled extensions to rear, List reference 1319382
2. The Perseverance Public House, grade II, late C17 altered, List reference 1313022
3. Tithe Farm Cottage, grade II, late C16 hall house, List reference 1117647

Non-designated built heritage assets
13.9.159 There are no additional non-designated built heritage assets in Wraysbury.

Historic Landscape Character

Designated
13.9.160 Hedgerow boundaries to the Ankerwyke scheduled area and other hedgerows within the wider remnants of the associated ornamental parkland estate are important hedgerows under the historic criteria set out in the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. The important hedgerows are of medium significance.

Non-designated
13.9.161 The historic landscape of the parish of Wraysbury is characterised by Valley Floor and Water Management and Settlement:

1. The most common HLC Broad Types in the current landscape of Wraysbury are Valley Floor and Water Management, Settlements and Enclosed Land, covering 44.8%, 25.0% and 12.3% of the parish respectively
2. The most common HLC Sub-Category types are Artificial Lake, Mixed Housing and Parkland covering 36.9%, 13.8% and 8.2% of the parish respectively.

13.9.162 This character is the result of a significant period of change within the parish during the inter-war and post-war periods. The demand for concrete and cement resulted in the extensive exploitation of the natural gravel deposits across Wraysbury. This resulted in the former agricultural landscape being replaced with vast gravel pits, now flooded to form artificial lakes. Settlement expansion also occurred during this period, with the well-connected rural, riverside location attracting a greater number of permanent residents.

13.9.163 The oldest landscape features are pre-1757, and include the historic settlement core, the rivers and main road through the parish (B376) and an area of Regular Enclosures. The historic landscape character is of medium significance.
Designated

13.9.164 Ankerwyke Priory: a ruined Benedictine nunnery with associated moat and fishponds, Scheduled Monument, National Monument No 19022 is of high significance.

13.9.165 As well as the partial survival of masonry walls of a once substantial two storey building, with evidence for 13th, 15th and 17th century phases of construction, the grounds includes medieval earthworks. These indicate modified natural watercourses once formed fishponds, moats and flood management features. The ruins and landscape features were retained within a 19th century ornamental parkland.

Non-designated

13.9.166 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site within the vicinity of Wraysbury. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

Heathrow Airport

13.9.167 Heathrow Airport is not a conservation area.

13.9.168 During its history of operation, it has been shaped by mid- and late-20th century and early 21st century global technological and scientific (aerospace) developments; along with concomitant changes in national awareness and outlook
on economic, social and cultural trends. An emergent national and now maturing international civil aviation industry has arisen, in association with an internationally operating airport hospitality sector. The intercontinental Heathrow Airport was a key element in the British post-World War II strategy for economic recovery, conceived as part of the 1944 Greater London Plan and delivered by means of the 1916 Defence of the Realm Act. Its success has contributed to the value of the UK global brand, in relation to projecting both commercial and diplomatic State objectives. It also illustrates changes in UK industrial policy: created, like many early State sponsored civil aviation operations, as an integrated nationalised UK industry; since 1985 the Airport and many airlines operators provide state and internationally regulated services to globalised markets as internationally owned private sector companies, operating in various forms of partnership and alliance.

**Designated**

13.9.169 The Heathrow Airport estate contains two designated heritage assets, both grade II listed buildings of **high** significance.

1. Monument at north western end of General Roy’s survey base, Listed, Grade II, List reference 1119717
2. Technical Block A, Heathrow Airport, Listed, Grade II, List reference 1269530

**Non-designated**

13.9.170 There are a number of non-designated heritage assets identified as locally listed buildings, of **medium** significance, specifically related to the Airport:

1. Control Tower, Heathrow Airport (now demolished), locally listed
2. St George’s Chapel, Heathrow Airport, locally listed.

13.9.171 The baseline Heathrow Airport Historic Area Assessment also recognised a number of hotels and airport terminal buildings of potential heritage value for architectural and historic interest of **medium** significance:

1. The Thistle
2. Sheraton Skyline
3. Renaissance London Heathrow Hotel
4. Holiday Inn Heathrow Ariel
5. Terminal 1
6. Terminal 3.
These buildings do not form part of the current assessment, but have been identified in the PEIR baseline, as they may be included in the ES depending on the outcome of ongoing consideration of their heritage significance.

**Historic Landscape Character**

**Non-designated**

Heathrow Airport forms part of the Harmondsworth historic parish. The historic landscape character is of low significance.

**Archaeology**

**Non-designated**

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest occur widely. Appendix 13.2 describes the wider pattern of evidence within the core study area. The following categories of archaeology are likely to occur within the Site within the vicinity of Heathrow Airport. Depending upon local conditions and survival factors, which are further considered in Section 13.10, these may be of high to negligible significance:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

**Wider study area baseline description - east**

The full list of designated heritage assets that meet the wider study area assessment criteria are detailed in the Appendix 13.1. For the purpose of this assessment, the World Heritage sites and Registered Historic Parks are considered sensitive to changes in noise environment. They are the principle focus of the wider study area baseline, which includes all associated designated heritage assets.
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

13.9.176 The UNESCO designated World Heritage Site at Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew is also a grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden, that incorporates Old Deer Park, List reference 1000830. The Royal Botanic Gardens are of high significance.

13.9.177 Designated heritage assets of high significance occur within the boundary of the World Heritage Site and the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

2. Principal Entrance Gates And Railings Fronting Kew Green, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, grade II*, List reference 1250801
3. Alcove, grade II, List reference 1250803
5. Campanile, grade II, List reference 1251642
6. Victoria Gate, grade II, List reference 1251783
7. Unicorn Gate, grade II, List reference 1251784
9. Icehouse, grade II, List reference 1251799
10. Avenue Lodge, grade II*, List reference 1251933
11. Kew Palace, grade I, List reference 1263073
12. Kew Palace Flats, grade I, List reference 1263074
13. Orangery, grade I, List reference 1263075
14. Museum Number 2, grade II, List reference 1263076
15. Alcove To North Of Lion Gate, grade II, List reference 1262469
16. The Sower, grade II, List reference 1262481
17. The Queen's Cottage, grade II*, List reference 1262486
18. Boundary Stone, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, grade II, List reference 1262589
19. Temperate House, grade I, List reference 1262590
20. The Palm House, grade I, List reference 262670
22. Cambridge Cottage (Museum 3), grade II, List reference 1065396
23. Museum Number 1, grade II, List reference 1251637
24. Richmond Baths, Old Deer Park, grade II, List reference 1246189
25. Temple Of Arethusa, grade II, List reference 1251777
27. Japanese Gateway Chokushi Man On Gate Of The Imperial Messenger, grade II, List reference 1251790
28. Sundial To East Of Kew Palace, grade II, List reference 1251794
29. Ruined Arch, Including Fragments Of Masonry At The Base Of The Arch, grade II*, List reference 1251956
30. Urn In Flowerbed To North East Of Palm House, grade II, List reference 1262477
31. Temple Of Bellona, grade II, List reference 1262581
32. The Pagoda, grade I, List reference 1262593
33. Urn At End Of Avenue Leading West From Museum Number 2, grade II, List reference 1262598
34. Temple Of Aeolus, grade II, List reference 1262669
35. Retaining Wall Of Pond In Front Of Palm House, grade II, List reference 1262671
36. Sculptural Group At Centre Of Pond, grade II, List reference 1262672
37. Orangery, grade I, List reference 1263075
38. Three Obelisks On River Bank Of River Thames, grade II, List reference 1285596

Chiswick House

Chiswick House is a grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1000111. Chiswick House is of high significance.

The following designated heritage assets of high significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:
1. Three Male Statues From Hadrian's Villa In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1079568
2. Stone Entrance Piers In Front Of Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1079569
3. Chiswick House Lodge Opposite Corney Road, grade II, List reference 1079570
4. Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1079607
5. Entrance Gateway Of Chiswick Park And Flanking Walls On Great West Road, grade II, List reference 1079609
6. Doric Column In Chiswick Park North East Of Conservatory, grade I, List reference 1188858
7. Temple (Rustic House) At End Of Yew Walk North East Of Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1188898
8. Series Of Urns In Italian Garden Of Chiswick House, grade II, List reference 1188921
9. Inigo Jones's Gateway In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1294560
10. Entrance Gateway Of Chiswick Park Immediately West Of Obelisk, grade I, List reference 1358666
11. Retaining Walls Of Pond In Chiswick Park, grade II, List reference 1358667
12. Ten Terms With Female Heads In Semicircle Before Front Of Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1358668
13. Gates, Gate Piers And Walls To The Walled Gardens, Chiswick House Grounds, grade II, List reference 1396380
14. Conservatory To Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1079611
15. Obelisk In Chiswick Park At End Of Avenue Running West From Temple, grade I, List reference 1079608
16. Deer House In Chiswick Park Near Italian Garden, grade I, List reference 1079610
17. Two Statues Flanking Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1079612
18. Ionic Temple And Obelisk In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1188839
19. Cascade In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1188850
20. Ornaments Lining Avenue To Rear Of Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1188978

21. Classic Bridge In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1358665

**Syon Park**

13.9.180 Syon Park is a grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1000148. Syon Park is of **high** significance.

13.9.181 The following designated heritage assets of **high** significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

1. Syon House, grade I, List reference 1080318
2. Small gateway to Syon Park to north east of Park entrance, grade II, List reference 1080319
3. Stables of Syon Park, grade II, List reference 1080320
4. Floras Column, Syon Park, grade I, List reference 1080321
5. The Dairy at Syon Park, grade II, List reference 1088110
6. Syon Park Entrance Lodges and Gates, London Road, grade I, List reference 1190136
7. Porters Lodge at Syon House at corner of Park Road and Church Street, grade II, List reference 1190154
8. Boundary wall to Syon Park, grade II, List reference 1241273
9. Former Riding School of Syon Park, grade II, List reference 1260656
10. Syon House Conservatory, grade I, List reference 1358328
11. Gate Lodge to Syon House, grade I, List reference List reference 1358308
13. Stone vases in front of Syon House Conservatory, grade II, List reference 1080279
14. Retaining walls of garden pool, and statue in Syon Park, grade II, List reference 1080280
15. Ornamental Bridge in Syon Park over pond near entrance gates, grade II, List reference 1080281
16. Sundial (Between Farm House Lodges), grade II, List reference 1190157
17. Garden wall at Syon Park, grade II, List reference 1241274
18. Abbey Barn and attached wall and gateway, grade II, List reference 1358309

Osterley Park

13.9.182 Osterley Park is a grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1000287. Osterley Park is of high significance.

13.9.183 The following designated heritage assets of high significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

1. Aviary or Little Orangery in Osterley Park, grade I, List reference 1080309
2. The Temple in Osterley Park, grade I, List reference 1189780
3. Roman Bridge, grade II*, List reference 1079401
4. Osterley House, grade I, List reference 1080308
5. Garden walls to south of Osterley Park Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1240723
6. Osterley Park Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1240735
7. Garden walls to north of Osterley Park Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1240736
8. Osterley House Stables, grade I, List reference 1358341
9. Entrance lodges to Osterley Park, grade II, List reference 1358342
10. Bridge within Osterley Park, grade II, List reference 1390982
11. Gate Piers within Osterley Park, grade II, List reference 1391000

Richmond Park

13.9.184 Richmond Park is a grade I, Registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1000828. Richmond Park is of high significance.

13.9.185 The following designated heritage assets of high significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

1. Boundary walls to Richmond Park, section to north east of Kingston Place, grade II, List reference 1080049
2. Thatched House Lodge, grade II, List reference 1242619
3. White Ash Lodge, grade II, List reference 1250204
4. Bog Lodge, grade II, List reference 1250205
5. Gamelarder to north, in courtyard of Bog Lodge, grade II, List reference 1250206
6. White Lodge, grade I, List reference 250045
7. Richmond Gate Lodge, screen walls, gate piers and gates, grade II, List reference 1263361
8. Lodge At Ham Gate, grade II, List reference 1263362
10. Pembroke Lodge, grade II, List reference 1263437
11. Thatched House, grade II, List reference 1259944
12. Boundary walls to Richmond Park, section to south west of Kingston Place, grade II, List reference 358450

**Terrace And Buccleuch Gardens**

13.9.186 Terrace and Buccleuch Gardens is a grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1001551. Terrace and Buccleuch Gardens is of **high** significance.

13.9.187 The following designated heritage assets of **high** significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

1. Statue of Father Thames, grade II, List reference 1252968
2. Tunnel under Petersham Road, grade II, List reference 1252969
3. Former service wing and library Langholm Lodge, grade II, List reference 1389708
4. Former stables and coach house, Langholm Lodge, grade II, List reference 1389709
5. Park Keepers Hut, Terrace Gardens, grade II, List reference 1390788

**Richmond Terrace Walk**

13.9.188 Richmond Terrace Walk is a grade II* registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1001552. Richmond Terrace Walk is of **high** significance.

**Wider study area baseline description - central**

13.9.189 The wider study area - central coincides with the core study area.
Due to the proximity of these heritage assets to the Airport, all Categories A and C heritage high significance assets are subject to assessment based on the wider study area methodology, including:

1. Listed building
   a. Church of St Thomas, Colnbrook, grade II, List reference 1317589
   b. Church of St Peter And St Paul, Harlington, grade I, List reference 1080163
   c. Harlington Baptist Church, grade II, List reference 1080195
   d. Church of St Dunstan, Cranford, II*, List reference 1181190
   e. Church of St Mary, Harmondsworth, II*, List reference 1080201
   f. Church of St Michael, Horton, grade I, List reference 1117644
   g. Church of St Mary, Stanwell, grade I, List reference 1187042
   h. Church of St Andrew, Wraysbury, grade II*, List reference 1117606
   i. Monument at north western end of General Roy’s Survey Base, II, List reference 1119717
   j. Monument to William and Elizabeth Brookes in Churchyard of Church of St Peter and St Paul, Harlington II, List reference 1250772
   k. War Memorial, Cherry Lane Cemetery, Hayes, grade II, List reference 1393676
   l. Harlington War Memorial, II, List reference 1444965
   m. Frances Paterson Tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, II, List reference 1187043
   n. Charles Rowlls Tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, II, List reference 1187044
   o. John Hodges Vault in St Mary's Churchyard, II, List reference 1204863
   p. Henry Bullock Tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, II, List reference 1281005
   q. Anonymous Vault in St Mary's Churchyard, II, List reference 1298896
   r. Stanwell War Memorial, II, List reference 1393523
   s. Ankerwyke Priory Ruins, II, List reference 1319364

2. Scheduled monuments:
   a. Ankerwyke Priory: A Benedictine Nunnery with associated moat and fishponds, List reference 1007943
Wider Study area baseline – central

13.9.191 Qualifying heritage assets are listed in Appendix 13.1 and described in the core study area baseline description.

Wider study area baseline description - west

13.9.192 The full list of designated heritage assets that meet wider study area – west screening assessment criteria are detailed in the Appendix 13.1. For the purpose of this PEIR assessment the Registered Historic Parks are considered sensitive to changes in noise environment. They are the principle focus of the wider study area - west baseline, which includes all associated designated heritage assets.

Royal Estate, Windsor: Frogmore Gardens

13.9.193 The Royal Estate, Windsor: Frogmore Gardens is a grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1000587. Frogmore Gardens is of high significance.

13.9.194 The following designated heritage assets of high significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

1. Kiosk to south east of cottage in Frogmore Grounds, grade II, List reference 1319306
2. Gothic ruin of temple by lake in Frogmore Gardens, grade II*, List reference 1319305
3. Frogmore House Stables, grade II, List reference 1117777
4. Frogmore Cottage in Frogmore Grounds, grade II, List reference 1117778
5. Tea House To South Of Frogmore House In Frogmore Grounds, grade II, List reference 1117779
6. Mausoleum of the Duchess of Kent, grade I, List reference 1117780
7. The Royal Mausoleum, grade I, List reference 1117781
8. Lych gate from drive to Royal Mausoleum in Frogmore Grounds, grade II, List reference 1319268
9. Bridge from island leading to Duchess Of Kent's Mausoleum, grade II, List reference 1319267
10. Frogmore House, grade I, List reference 1319304
11. Lodge north of lych gate from drive to the Royal Mausoleum In Frogmore Grounds, grade II, List reference 1117782
The Royal Estate, Windsor: Royal Lodge

13.9.195 The Royal Estate, Windsor: Royal Lodge is a grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1001435. The Royal Lodge is of high significance.

13.9.196 The following designated heritage assets of high significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

1. Queen Victoria’s Chapel, grade II, List reference 1323668
2. Royal Lodge, grade II, List reference 1323669

The Royal Estate, Windsor: Cumberland Lodge

13.9.197 The Royal Estate, Windsor: Cumberland Lodge is a grade I registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1001436. Cumberland Lodge is of high significance.

13.9.198 The following designated heritage assets of high significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

1. Cumberland Lodge, grade II, List reference 1323664
2. House to north west of Cumberland Lodge adjoining stable block, grade II, List reference 1323666
3. Stable building to Cumberland College, grade II, List reference 1323665

The Royal Estate, Windsor: Savill Garden and Valley Gardens

13.9.199 The Royal Estate, Windsor: Savill Garden and Valley Gardens is a grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1001176. Savill and Valley Gardens are of high significance.

The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Castle and Home Park

13.9.200 The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Castle and Home Park is a grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1001434. Windsor Castle and Home Park is of high significance.

13.9.201 The following designated heritage assets of high significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

1. Shaw Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1117753
2. Royal Gardens Lodge, grade II, List reference 1117754
3. Albert Cottage and boathouse with balustrades, grade II, List reference 1117755
4. Datchet Road Lodge and gate piers (Town Gate), grade II, List reference 1117756
5. Windsor Castle including all the buildings within the walls, grade I, List reference 1117776
6. The Aviary, grade II, List reference 1117784
7. Adelaide Lodge, grade II, List reference 1117785
8. Golf Cottage, grade II, List reference 1244624
9. Albert Bridge Lodge, grade II, List reference 1272272
10. Victoria Bridge Lodge, grade II, List reference 1272274
11. Prince Alberts Dairy And Cottage, grade II*, List reference 1272281
12. Range of cowsheds stabling etc to west of The Home Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1319269
13. Adelaide Cottage, grade II*, List reference 1319270
14. Clock Cottage with wagon shed at Shaw Farm, grade II, List reference 1319293
15. Nos 1 and 2 Double Cottages, grade II, List reference 1319294
16. The Home Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1117783

**The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Great Park**

13.9.202 The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Great Park is a grade I registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1000592. Windsor Great Park is of high significance.

13.9.203 The following designated heritage assets of high significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

1. The Battery, Fort Belvedere (Including 31 Cannon Gun Battery), grade II, List reference 1028949
2. Landing Stage at south east end of Virginia Water, grade II, List reference 1028968
3. Cambridge Gate and Park Street Gate, grade II, List reference 1117689
4. Queen Anne's Gate Lodge, grade II, List reference 1117714
5. Crown Cottages, grade II, List reference 1117719
6. Lodge at Blacknest Gate to Windsor Great Park, grade II, List reference 1119811
7. Lodges each side of Albert Road south west of Shaw Farm Including Gates, grade II, List reference 1272282
8. Fort Belvedere, grade II*, List reference 1294245
9. Cranbourne Tower, grade II*, List reference 1319295
10. Crown Cottages, grade II, List reference 1319315
11. Lodge to Windsor Great Park, grade II, List reference 1323661
12. Forest Lodge, grade II, List reference 1323667
13. Statue of Albert Prince Consort, grade II, List reference 1323670
15. The Temple of Augustus, grade II*, List reference 1378028
16. Cumberland Obelisk, grade II, List reference 1378045

**Eton College**

13.9.204 Eton College is a grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1000584. Eton College is of **high** significance.

13.9.205 The following designated heritage assets of **high** significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

1. The Wall, Eton College, grade II, List reference 1211453
2. Statue of Henry VI, Eton College, grade II*, List reference 1210902
3. Eton College, grade I, List reference 1290278

**Ditton Park**

13.9.206 Ditton Park is a grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden, List reference 1001290. Ditton Park is of **high** significance.

13.9.207 The following designated heritage assets of **high** significance occur within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden:

1. Main Gatehouse and Bridge At Admiralty Compass Observatory, At Ditton Park, grade II, List reference 1117628
2. Main Building, Courtyard Walls, Stable and Gatehouse Blocks, Admiralty Compass Observatory at Ditton Park, grade II, List reference 1319354
3. Garden Walls And Summer House At Admiralty Compass Observatory At Ditton Park, grade II, List reference 1319355

**Future baseline**

13.9.208 In the absence of the DCO Project any future development proposal would be subject to the same historic environment baseline and the prevailing policy requirements. In the absence of the DCO project, the proposed Kilobox Apron Development (A7) and Runway Access Taxiway (A8) would come forwards and the effects of these schemes has been considered within the assessment of effects. It is anticipated that the future historic environment baseline will otherwise be unchanged and managed to ensure continued protection of heritage assets.

**13.10 Assessment of historic environment effects**

13.10.1 The assessment of likely effects on the historic environment is considered for Phases 1 and 2 in combination and Phase 3.

1. Phase 1 and 2 assessments are based on Assessment Year 2024. They include:
   a. All construction activities within the core study area:
   b. Increase in ATM movements resulting in noise and visual changes that may affect the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets.

2. Phase 3 are assessed against aviation noise predictions for Assessment Year 2035 related to both:
   a. Construction activities
      i. Northern Parkway
      ii. Airfield development
   b. Operational use of third runway, including:
      i. Increase in ATM movements resulting in noise and visual changes that may affect the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets.

**Phase 1: c. 2022-2026**

**Activities**

13.10.2 Chapter 6 describes in detail the activities that will occur at each phase of the DCO Project. All construction and operational activities that will be occurring in Phase 1 are relevant for the assessment of effects on the historic environment.
Chapter 6 describes in detail the activities that will occur at each phase of the DCO Project.

Activities

All construction and operational activities that will be occurring in Phase 2 are relevant for the assessment of effects on the historic environment.

Phase 1 and 2 Construction Effects

West Drayton

Built heritage assets

Designated

There are no direct effects to conservation area character or designated (listed buildings) heritage assets within it. Nor are there likely to be changes to the setting that contribute to the significance of heritage assets located within the conservation area or the wider community area.

The magnitude of change is negligible and the effect is not significant.

Historic Landscape Character

Non-designated

There is likely to be no change to the baseline Historic Landscape Character.

The magnitude of change is negligible and the effect is not significant.

Heritage assets of archaeological interest

Non-designated

West Drayton community area makes up approximately 70ha of the area within the Site (approximate total 2960ha). Due to late changes in the extent of the DCO limits, further information on archaeological survival for 23ha of the West Drayton area will be provided in the ES. Of the area described in the PEIR, at least 7ha has been previously investigated, providing pertinent research-based information that informs this assessment. There is no further archaeological potential on this land or land destroyed without record, which total together 12.5ha. Of the remaining land, 23ha is previously developed or partially investigated and considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 12ha of land is considered
to have a moderate to high archaeological potential. These include land parcels east/west of the M25 corridor, where proposed compensatory flood storage areas are located.

13.10.10 Given the location within the Colne floodplain, stratified deposits spanning the 12,000 years following the last glaciation are likely to be affected. Conditions suited to the presence of well-preserved palaeoenvironmental and organic archaeological material are anticipated. All categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest could be affected, but most likely are:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC.

13.10.11 Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there could be a loss of heritage assets of archaeological interests of high significance, due to a high magnitude of change resulting in a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.12 Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only - as archaeological research outputs will be achieved through invasive investigations and recording, to occur prior to and during construction works. Through advancing research practices, the HERF/HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy) (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

Cowley

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.13 There are no direct or indirect effects to conservation area character. Nor are there likely to be changes to the setting that contribute to the significance of the majority of designated (listed buildings) heritage assets within the conservation area or the wider community area. For these assets the magnitude of change is negligible and therefore the effect is not significant.

13.10.14 It is likely that minor changes in setting that contribute to the significance of the Old Mill House, grade II, List reference 1080147 could arise from adjacent flood storage area proposals. This low magnitude of change would have a potentially significant (negative) effect.
**Historic Landscape Character**

**Non-designated**

13.10.15 There is likely to be no change to the baseline historic landscape character.

13.10.16 The magnitude of change is **negligible** and therefore the effect is **not significant**.

**Heritage assets of archaeological interest**

**Non-designated**

13.10.17 There are no proposals for construction that would affect heritage assets of archaeological interest in the Cowley community area. Compensatory flood storage proposals referred to in the assessment of effects at the Old Mill are located within Iver and Richings Park or West Drayton. There is a **negligible** magnitude of change and the effect is **not significant**.

**Iver and Richings Park**

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

13.10.18 There are no direct or indirect effects to conservation area character. Nor are there likely to be changes to the setting that contribute to the significance of the majority of designated (listed buildings) heritage assets within the conservation area or the wider community area. For these assets the magnitude of change is **negligible** and therefore the effect is **not significant**.

13.10.19 It is likely that adjacent flood storage area proposals could change the setting that contribute to the significance the following:

1. Huntsmoor Park Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1164449. This **low** magnitude of change would have a **potentially significant** (negative) effect

2. Barn to South of Huntsmoor Park Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1332717. This **low** magnitude of change would have a **potentially significant** (negative) effect.

13.10.20 Potential additional measures that reduce the effect of the compensatory flood storage area on the setting of designated heritage assets will be considered as part of the Heritage Design Strategy to be submitted as part of the DCO.
Historic Landscape Character

Non-designated

13.10.21 There is likely to be no change to the baseline Historic Landscape Character. The magnitude of change is negligible and therefore the effect is not significant.

Heritage assets of archaeological interest

Designated

13.10.22 There are unlikely to be changes affecting the two concentric ditches showing as crop marks at Thorney, List reference 1006944. There is a negligible magnitude of change and therefore the effect is not significant.

Non-designated

13.10.23 Iver and Richings Park community area is approximately 207ha of the area within the Site. Due to late changes in the extent of the DCO limits, further information on archaeological survival for 35ha of the Iver and Richings Park area will be provided in the ES. Of the area described in the PEIR, at least 8ha has been previously investigated, providing pertinent research-based information that informs this assessment. There is no further archaeological potential on this land or the land destroyed without record, which total together 47ha. Of the remaining land, 13ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 112ha of land is considered to have a moderate to high archaeological potential, at land parcels at Iver and east/west of the M25 corridor, including land proposed for flood storage areas and electrical infrastructure.

13.10.24 Given the location within the Colne floodplain, stratified deposits spanning the 12,000 years following the last glaciation are anticipated. Conditions suited to the presence of well-preserved palaeoenvironmental and organic archaeological material are anticipated. All categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest could be affected, but most likely are:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC.

13.10.25 Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there is a loss of heritage assets of archaeological interest at multiple land parcels. This is a high magnitude of change and results in a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.26 Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only - as archaeological research outputs will be achieved through invasive investigations and recording, to
occur prior to and during construction works. Through advancing research practices, the HERF/HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

**Harmondsworth**

*Built heritage assets*

**Designated**

13.10.27 There are direct effects to the conservation area character and designated (listed buildings) heritage assets within it.

13.10.28 The construction of the third runway will result in a **high** magnitude of change, with total loss of 60% of Harmondsworth Conservation Area and the complete demolition/removal of designated (listed buildings) heritage assets:

1. Harmondsworth Hall, grade II List reference 1080123
2. Wall and gates to south of Harmondsworth Hall, grade II, List reference 1080124
3. The Grange, grade II, listed building, List reference 1358413
4. Wall to west and north of The Grange, grade II, List reference 1080125
5. Wall to east of the Grange, grade II, List reference 1358414.

13.10.29 These five separate listings relate to two historic properties and their former curtilage features - Harmondsworth Hall and The Grange and individual sections of their respective property boundary walls.

13.10.30 In accordance with the historic environment principles further consideration will be given to potential re-use of historic fabric and architectural features ahead of demolition, but for the purposes of the PEIR, the assets are treated as lost.

13.10.31 Airport operational safety procedures associated with the third runway will include management of risks to aircraft by limiting structures that exceed Obstacle Limitation Surface (OLS) height restrictions. Designated heritage assets that exceed the OLS are subject to further review to determine any further effects. For example, it may become necessary to shorten the chimney to The Gable Stores, grade II, List reference 1358368.

13.10.32 All other designated built heritage assets, including St. Mary’s Church and The Great Barn, will be retained, along with the key historic aspects of the conservation area streetscape and settlement form.
In addition, the DCO Project affects the character of the conservation area and the setting of the designated heritage assets within it, due to the following indirect effects of construction:

1. A temporary construction site and mineral extraction operations (including storage of excavated material) to the east of the conservation area, that significantly affects the character of the conservation area, and the village aspect of the setting of The Great Barn and St. Mary's Church

2. A permanent airport boundary and 5m acoustic barrier will be constructed to the south of the High Street. This introduces new boundary features that will strongly influence the character of the village and the setting of the majority of designated and non-designated heritage assets within it

3. A new road diverting the A4 to the north of the conservation area. This introduces a significant partly elevated road feature south of the current M4 and is a further modification to the open aesthetic that alludes to the historic rural setting of the village and its designated and non-designated heritage assets

4. Construction of a compensatory flood storage area between the conservation area and the rerouted A4, an additional alteration to the rural aesthetic qualities that contribute to the significance of the conservation area.

Other aspects of the DCO Project improve connectivity in ways that may make a positive contribution to the historic environment, including:

1. Green Loop pedestrian and cycling access, connecting heritage assets to Public Open Space and other green spaces linked to the wider historic environment.

The DCO Project's direct and indirect effects together fundamentally change the setting and character of the conservation area and alter, to a lesser degree, the historic settlement form. Both village form and character are significant themselves and make a positive contribution to the setting of individual designated heritage assets and their significance.

The magnitude of change is high for the conservation area and all designated built heritage assets, especially so for designated heritage assets to be demolished. There is a significant effect across all assets, which is further considered in combination with effects for non-designated heritage assets in paragraph 13.10.38.

The indirect effects described for the designated heritage assets apply equally to non-designated heritage assets within the conservation area.
The construction of the third runway will result in demolition/removal of the following non-designated heritage assets:

1. Walls to south west of Harmondsworth Hall, 18th century, locally listed building/key unlisted building in conservation area
2. The School Hall, key unlisted building
3. Warehouse (Penguin Books), Bath Road (outside conservation area), locally listed.

Further direct effects largely relate to total loss of 20th century suburban housing estates, including the 1930s Candover Close, that make a limited contribution to the character and significance of the conservation area.

The magnitude of change is high for all non-designated built heritage assets, especially so for non-designated heritage assets that are to be demolished. There is a significant effect across all assets, which is further considered in combination with effects for designated heritage assets.

Responding to the overall effect on designated and non-designated built heritage assets

The total loss of designated and non-designated heritage assets and a new setting juxtaposed against the expanded Airport, with the re-routed A4 to the north, will result in a significant (negative) effect. The future character and significance of Harmondsworth conservation area and that of the individual listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets are key considerations for the potential additional measures set out in Section 13.13. These will be set out within the historic environment strategies for inclusion in the application for development consent, and may include:

1. Temporary heritage protection, to be developed as part of the Heritage Management Strategy
2. Use of heritage and community assets, to be informed by detailed proposals to be brought forward in consultation with community interests and all relevant stakeholders and set out as part of the Heritage Design and Interpretations Strategies
3. Improvements to public realm incorporating interpretative materials that strengthens legibility of the historic environment to be brought forward in consultation with community interests and all relevant stakeholders and set out as part of the Heritage Design and Interpretations Strategies
4. Additional improvements in connectivity, including links to public transport infrastructure.
Historic Environment

13.10.42 The DCO Project will result in a high magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character and a potentially significant (negative) effect. In particular the re-routing of the A4 removes the spatial relationship between the historic settlement and arterial road, which are earliest surviving aspect of the historic landscape character.

Heritage assets of archaeological interest

13.10.43 Harmondsworth community area is approximately 203ha of the total area within the Site. At least 30ha has be previously investigated, providing highly pertinent research-based information that informs this assessment. There is no further archaeological potential on this land. Of the remaining land, 79ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 95ha of land is considered to have a moderate to high archaeological potential, comprising land parcels east, south and north of Harmondsworth, including proposed construction land (runway, A4, borrow pits, etc)

13.10.44 Medieval and later heritage assets of archaeological interest are likely to occur within the conservation area outside the Site, which are not directly impacted by the DCO Project. Air photographic and HER evidence confirm heritage assets of archaeological interest likely to be totally lost at land parcels to the west, north and south of Harmondsworth are consistent with those previously investigated on immediately adjoining land parcels. The following categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest are most likely affected:

1. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
2. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
3. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
4. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
5. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
6. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100.

13.10.45 Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there is a loss of heritage assets of archaeological interest at multiple land parcels. This is a high magnitude of change and results in a significant (negative) effect.
13.10.46 Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only – as archaeological research outputs will be achieved through invasive investigations and recording, to occur prior to and during construction works. Through advancing research practices, the HERF/HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

**Sipson**

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

13.10.47 There are no direct effects to designated built heritage assets at Sipson.

13.10.48 The DCO Project may affect the setting of designated built heritage assets due to construction of the:
   1. Carriageway re-routing:
      a. A4
      b. M4 J4 Options
   2. ASD Commercial:
      a. Emirates Roundabout.

13.10.49 Alterations to the road layout west of the existing M4 spur will have limited effect on the contribution of setting to the significance of the designated built heritage assets at Sipson.

13.10.50 The location, scale height and massing of the ASD potentially places a series of ‘big box’ structures near the M4 motorway in the vicinity of the existing Holiday Inn. As with the Holiday Inn, the ASD commercial proposals, i.e. hotels, will be inter-visible in medium distance views with Sipson designated built heritage assets. This does not affect the contribution of setting to the significance of the designated heritage assets.

13.10.51 Change to the road network has the potential to increase local traffic volume, during both construction and Phase 1 / Phase 2 operations. Increased vehicular traffic may adversely affect the contribution of setting to the significance of designated heritage assets.

13.10.52 However, aspects of improvement in connectivity could also make a positive contribution to the historic environment:
3. Green Loop pedestrian and cycling access, connecting heritage assets to Public Open Space and other green spaces linked to the wider historic environment.

13.10.53 The DCO will result in a **medium** magnitude of change, primarily due to road arrangements, which is **significant (negative)** effect for designated heritage assets in Sipson.

### Non-designated

13.10.54 Non-designated built heritage asset effects are subject to the same effects to those considered for designated built heritage assets.

13.10.55 The DCO Project will result in a **medium** magnitude of change and a **potentially significant** effect for non-designated built heritage assets.

### Historic Landscape Character

#### Non-designated

13.10.56 The DCO Project will result in a **medium** magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character. In particular the re-routing of the A4 removes the spatial relationship between the historic settlement and arterial road, which are the earliest surviving aspect of the historic landscape character. Therefore, the effect is **potentially significant**.

### Responding to the overall effect on designated and non-designated built heritage assets

13.10.57 Potential additional measures which seek to reduce the effects of the DCO Project on the setting of designated heritage assets, such as any increase in traffic, will be considered as part of the Heritage Design Strategy to be submitted as part of the application for development consent and will be assessed in the ES.

### Heritage assets of archaeological interest

#### Non-designated

13.10.58 All aspects of construction (for example, the A4, and ASD) are likely to result in the loss of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest.

13.10.59 Sipson community area is approximately 116ha of the total area within the Site. At least 50ha has been previously investigated, providing highly pertinent research-based information that informs this assessment. There is no further archaeological potential on this land or the land destroyed without record, which total together 51ha. Of the remaining land, 40ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 24ha of
land is considered to have a moderate to high archaeological potential, comprising land parcels east, south and north of Harmondsworth, including proposed construction land.

13.10.60 Air photographic and HER evidence confirm heritage assets of archaeological interest likely to be totally lost at land parcels to the west, of Sipson are consistent with those previously investigated on immediately adjoining land parcels. The following categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest are most likely affected:

1. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
2. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600 BC
3. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
4. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
5. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
6. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100.

13.10.61 Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there is a loss of heritage assets of archaeological interest at multiple land parcels. This is a high magnitude of change and results in a significant (negative) effect. Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only – as archaeological research outputs achieved through invasive investigations and recording, prior and during construction works. Through advancing research practices, the HERF/HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

Harlington

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.62 There are no direct effects to designated built heritage assets.

13.10.63 The DCO Project may affect the character of the conservation area and setting of designated built heritage assets, in particular the grade I Church of St Peter and St Paul (1080163) due to:

1. Carriageway re-routing:
   a. A4
13.113 © Heathrow Airport Limited 2019

b. M4 J4 Options.

2. ASD Commercial:
   a. Emirates Roundabout.

13.10.64 Alterations to the road layout are to the west of the existing M4 spur and do not contribute to visual changes at Harlington.

13.10.65 The location, scale height and massing of the ASD potentially places a series of ‘big box’ structures near the M4 motorway in the vicinity of the existing Holiday Inn. As with the Holiday Inn, the ASD commercial proposals, i.e. hotels, will be inter-visible with St Peter and St Paul’s Church and the conservation area in medium distant views. This does not affect the contribution of setting to the significance of the conservation area or its designated heritage assets.

13.10.66 Change to the road network has the potential to increase traffic volume, during both construction and Phase 1 / Phase 2 operations, with a risk that vehicular traffic cut through the conservation area resulting in a negative effect on significance of the conservation area and designated heritage assets.

13.10.67 Other aspects of the DCO Project improve connectivity in ways that may make a positive contribution to the historic environment, including
   1. Green Loop pedestrian and cycling access, connecting heritage assets to Public Open Space and other green spaces linked to the wider historic environment.

13.10.68 The DCO will result in a medium magnitude of change and significant (negative) effect.

Non-designated

13.10.69 Non-designated built heritage asset effects are subject to the same effects to those considered for designated built heritage assets.

13.10.70 The DCO Project will result in a medium magnitude of change and potentially significant effect for non-designated built heritage assets

Responding to the overall effect on designated and non-designated built heritage assets

13.10.71 Potential additional measures which seek to reduce the effects on the setting of designated heritage assets and to avoid increase in traffic through the conservation area will be considered as part of the Heritage Design Strategy to be submitted as part of the application for development consent and will be assessed in the ES.
Historic Landscape Character

Non-designated

13.10.72 The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, which reflects zonal development policies established under the 1944 Greater London Plan that was responsible for Heathrow Airport and its associated transport technology and service industry infrastructure. Therefore, the effect is not significant.

Heritage assets of archaeological interest

Non-designated

13.10.73 Harlington community area makes up approximately 92ha of the total area within the Site. At least 62ha has been previously investigated, providing highly pertinent research-based information that informs this assessment. There is no further archaeological potential on this land. Of the remaining land, 26ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 3ha of land is considered to have a moderate to high archaeological potential. Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there could be a limited loss of heritage assets of archaeological low significance due to the very limited extent of likely survival. A low magnitude of change is likely to have a significant effect.

13.10.74 Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only – as archaeological research outputs achieved through invasive investigations and recording, prior and during construction works. Through advancing research practices, the HERF / HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

Cranford

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.75 There are no direct effects to the conservation area (Cranford Park/Village) or the designated built heritage assets at Cranford and the setting of heritage assets will not be subject to significant change.

13.10.76 The DCO Project does includes measures that can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, including:
1. Improved connectivity will be provided, including Green Loop pedestrian and cycling access, connecting heritage assets to Public Open Space and other green spaces linked to the wider historic environment.

13.10.77 The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change and potentially significant (positive) effect.

**Historic Landscape Character**

*Non-designated*

13.10.78 The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, which reflects zonal development policies established under the 1944 Greater London Plan that was responsible for Heathrow Airport and its associated transport technology and service industry infrastructure. Therefore, the effect is not significant.

**Heritage assets of archaeological interest**

*Non-designated*

13.10.79 Cranford/Cranford Cross community area makes up approximately 29ha of the total area within the Site. Up to 2ha has been previously investigated, providing highly pertinent research-based information that informs this assessment. There is no further archaeological potential on this land or the land destroyed without prior investigation, both totalling 15ha. Of the remaining land, 3ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 10ha of land is considered to have a high archaeological significance.

13.10.80 The DCO Project will result in no change as the construction footprint does not extend to Cranford. The magnitude of change is negligible and the effect is not significant.

**Stanwell**

**Built heritage assets**

*Designated*

13.10.81 There are no direct effects to designated built heritage assets at Stanwell.

13.10.82 The DCO Project may affect the setting of designated built heritage assets and the character of the conservation area due to construction of the:

1. Southern Parkway
2. Orbital carriageway, i.e. Southern Perimeter Road

13.10.83 Alterations to the road and river layouts are not changes that affect the contribution of setting to the significance of the designated heritage built assets or the character of the Stanwell conservation area. It should be noted that the Duke of Northumberland’s River and Longford River have previously been diverted from their original course.

13.10.84 The location, scale height and massing of the Southern Parkway places a ‘big box’ structure along the re-routed Southern Perimeter Road, close to the M25 motorway. The Southern Parkway will be inter-visible in medium distance views with Stanwell but will not be prominent in close views of sensitive designated assets, including the Church of St Mary (grade I, List reference 1187042). This Parkway does not change the contribution of setting to the significance of the designated heritage assets.

13.10.85 Change to the road network has the potential to increase traffic volume, during both construction and Phase 1 / Phase 2 operations. Increased vehicular traffic within the conservation area may affect the contribution of setting to the significance of designated heritage assets and character of the conservation area.

13.10.86 In addition, the DCO Project includes environmental measures that may make a positive contribution to the historic environment, including:

1. Improved connectivity:
   a. pedestrian and cycling access, connecting heritage assets to Public Open Space and other green spaces linked to the wider historic environment.

13.10.87 The DCO will result in a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect for the conservation area and designated heritage assets.

Non-designated

13.10.88 Non-designated built heritage asset effects are subject to the same effects to those considered for designated built heritage assets.

13.10.89 The DCO Project will result in a medium magnitude of change for non-designated built heritage assets and the effect is significant (negative).

Historic Landscape Character

Non-designated

13.10.90 The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, which reflects zonal development policies.
established under the 1944 Greater London Plan that was responsible for Heathrow Airport and its associated transport technology and service industry infrastructure. Therefore, the effect is not significant.

Responding to the overall effect on designated and non-designated built heritage assets

13.10.91 Potential additional measures which seek to reduce the effects on the setting of designated heritage assets and to avoid increase in traffic through the conservation area will be considered as part of the Heritage Design Strategy to be submitted as part of the application for development consent and will be assessed in the ES.

Heritage assets of archaeological interest

Non-designated

13.10.92 Stanwell community area makes up approximately 76ha of the total area within the Site. Due to late changes in the extent of the DCO limits, information on archaeological survival is missing for 6ha of the area. Up to 17ha has been previously investigated, providing highly pertinent research-based information that informs this assessment. There is no further archaeological potential on this land. Of the remaining land, 28ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 26ha of land is considered to have a high archaeological significance, including land parcels north west of Stanwell and east/west of the M25 corridor.

13.10.93 Air photography, HER evidence and previous investigations confirm the likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest include the following categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest:

1. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
2. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
3. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
4. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
5. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
6. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100.

13.10.94 Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there could be a slight loss of heritage assets of archaeological interest, as there has already been large- disturbance in the location of the Southern Parkway and the
re-routed road and river. A medium magnitude of change is likely to have a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.95 Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only – as archaeological research outputs achieved through invasive investigations and recording, prior and during construction works. Through advancing research practices, the HERF / HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

East Bedfont

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.96 There are no direct effects to designated built heritage assets at Bedfont Green or the conservation area.

13.10.97 The DCO Project may affect the setting of designated built heritage assets and the character of the conservation area due to construction of the:

1. Airport Supporting Development (ASD)
2. Southern Perimeter Road carriageway widening.

13.10.98 Due to location, scale height and massing, ASD structures proposed along the Southern Perimeter Road are inter-visible in medium distance views with Bedfont Green conservation area but will not be prominent in close views of sensitive designated assets, including the Church of St Mary (grade II, List reference 1360959). The ASD proposals do not change the contribution of setting to the significance of the designated heritage assets.

13.10.99 There is a potential for increase in traffic volume, during both construction and Phase 1 / Phase 2 operations with a risk that increased vehicular traffic may affect the contribution of setting to the significance of designated heritage assets and the character of the conservation area.

13.10.100 In addition, the DCO Project includes environmental measures that may make a positive contribution to the historic environment, including:

1. Green loop connections improved pedestrian and cycling access, connecting heritage assets to Public Open Space and other green spaces linked to the wider historic environment

13.10.101 The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change and potentially significant effect for the conservation area and designated built heritage assets.
Non-designated

13.10.102 Non-designated built heritage asset effects are subject to the same effects to those considered for designated built heritage assets.

13.10.103 The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change for non-designated built heritage assets and the effect is not significant.

Responding to the overall effect on designated and non-designated built heritage assets

13.10.104 Potential additional measures which seek to reduce the effects on the setting of designated heritage assets and to avoid increase in traffic through the conservation area will be considered as part of the Heritage Design Strategy to be submitted as part of the application for development consent and will be assessed in the ES.

Historic Landscape character

Non-designated

13.10.105 The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, which reflects zonal development policies established under the 1944 Greater London Plan that was responsible for Heathrow Airport and its associated transport technology and service industry infrastructure. Therefore, the effect is not significant.

Heritage assets of archaeological interest

Designated

13.10.106 There is no direct effect to designated (scheduled monuments) heritage assets.

1. Romano-British site 1000yds (910m) W of East Bedfont parish church, National Monument Reference 1002042

2. Part of a causewayed enclosure, 632m north-east of Mayfield Farm, National Monument Reference 1002043.

13.10.107 ASD, in the form of temporary car parking and an extension to the existing water treatment (reedbed) facility, is to be constructed immediately adjoining the scheduled monuments. Heritage Management Strategy proposals will set out additional measures that avoid direct impact. All construction and landscaping work will be subject to an assessment of risk and effective construction protection measures in accordance with draft CoCP arrangements.

13.10.108 Placing ASD immediately adjacent to the monument does not offer any setting enhancements but will bring an end to arable use of the field, which reduces the requirement for active management of risk to the monument.
13.10.109 The low magnitude of change reflect direct and setting effects that are predominantly value neutral, but there is a benefit from taking the scheduled monument area out of active cultivation. This is a potentially significant (positive) effect.

Non-designated

13.10.110 East Bedfont community area makes up approximately 80ha of the total area within the Site. Due to late changes in the extent of the DCO limits, information on archaeological survival is missing for 23ha of the area. Up to 6ha has been destroyed without prior archaeological investigation. There is no further archaeological potential on this land. Of the remaining land, 5ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 46ha of land is considered to have high archaeological significance including land parcels at Mayfield Farm (excluding the scheduled monuments) identified for construction works, including temporary car park and an extension of the existing water treatment facilities.

13.10.111 Air photographic and HER evidence confirm heritage assets of archaeological interest likely to be totally lost at land parcels at Mayfield Farm (excluding the scheduled monuments) are consistent with those previously investigated on immediately adjoining land parcels. The following categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest are most likely affected:

1. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
2. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
3. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
4. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
5. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
6. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100.

13.10.112 Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there is a loss of heritage assets of archaeological interest at multiple land parcels. This is a high magnitude of change and results in a significant (negative) effect. Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only – as archaeological research outputs achieved through invasive investigations and recording, prior and during construction works. Previous evaluations have demonstrated the presence of low-intensity archaeological remains related to the scheduled Romano-British field system. Through advancing research practices, the HERF/HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding,
knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

**Hounslow West**

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

13.10.113 There are no direct effects to Hounslow Cavalry Barracks conservation area character or designated (listed buildings) heritage assets within it. Nor are there likely to be changes to the setting that contribute to the significance of heritage assets locates within the conservation area or the wider community area.

13.10.114 The magnitude of change is **negligible** and therefore the effect is **not significant**.

**Non-designated**

13.10.115 Non-designated built heritage asset effects are subject to the same effects to those considered for designated built heritage assets.

13.10.116 The DCO Project will result in a **negligible** magnitude of change and therefore the effect is **not significant** effect for non-designated built heritage assets.

**Historic Landscape Character**

**Non-designated**

13.10.117 There is likely to be no change to the baseline historic landscape character. The magnitude of change is **negligible**, and the effect is **not significant**.

**Heritage assets of archaeological interest**

**Non-designated**

13.10.118 Proposed ASD development to the south of the Technical Block A affects previously developed land. Limited surviving heritage assets of archaeological interest are anticipated in areas of construction.

13.10.119 The following categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest are possibly affected:

1. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
2. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600 BC
3. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
4. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
5. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
6. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100.

13.10.120 Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there is a loss of heritage assets of archaeological interest. This is a low magnitude of change and results in a potentially significant (negative) effect.

Poyle

Designated

13.10.121 There are no direct effects to the designated (listed buildings) heritage assets at Poyle.

13.10.122 The DCO Project may affect the setting of listed buildings as a result of:

1. Permanent redesign of the local road network to the east of Colnbrook, specifically the re-routing of the A3044 Stanwell Moor Road to create a wide single carriageway located east of the M25
2. Wraysbury River diversion west of A3044
3. Colne Brook river diversion
4. ASD Cargo development
5. Utilities – Grid Supply Unit
6. Longford substation
7. Attenuation pond north of the A3044.

13.10.123 Listed buildings occur as isolated remnants of the former rural settlement but are now incorporated in site specific settings. The grade II McKay Trading Estate building (List reference 1451400) is an exception and is designed for its current industrial estate location, so proposed changes in setting do not affect the contribution to its heritage significance. Similarly, the various items of designated street furniture or markers are not affected by the DCO Project. These heritage assets are subject to a negligible magnitude of change contributing to an effect that is not significant.

13.10.124 The following heritage assets are more sensitive to the proposed ASD. For these heritage assets changes to setting that contribute to the significance of designated heritage assets have the following effects:
1. Poyle Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1298905, medium magnitude of change will have a significant (negative) effect.

2. The Hollies, grade II, List reference 1187063, medium magnitude of change will have a significant (negative) effect.

The DCO Project includes environmental measures that may make a positive contribution to the historic environment, including:

1. Improved connectivity:
   a. For pedestrian and cycling access via Colnbrook, connecting heritage assets to Public Open Space and other green spaces linked to the wider historic environment.

Potential additional measures that seek to reduce the effects on the setting of designated heritage assets will be considered as part of the Heritage Design Strategy to be submitted as part of the DCO and will be assessed in the ES.

**Historic Landscape Character**

**Non-designated**

The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, which reflects zonal development policies established under the 1944 Greater London Plan that was responsible for Heathrow Airport and its associated transport technology and service industry infrastructure. Therefore, the effect is not significant.

**Heritage assets of archaeological interest**

**Non-designated**

Poyle community area makes up approximately 310ha of the total area within the Site. Due to late changes in the extent of the DCO limits, information on archaeological survival is missing for 86ha of the area. Up to 114ha has been destroyed without prior archaeological investigation. There is no further archaeological potential on this land. Of the remaining land, 55ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 53ha of land is considered to have a moderate to high archaeological significance, on land parcels north / south of Bath Road and east/west of the M25 corridor, including land identified for construction.

Given the location within the Colne floodplain, stratified deposits spanning the 12,000 years following the last glaciation are anticipated. Conditions suited to the presence of well-preserved palaeoenvironmental and organic archaeological
material are anticipated. All categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest could be affected, but most likely are:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC.

Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there will be a high magnitude of change which is likely to have a significant (negative) effect.

Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only – as archaeological research outputs achieved through invasive investigations and recording, prior and during construction works. Previous evaluations have demonstrated the presence of low-intensity archaeological remains related to the scheduled Romano-British field system. Through advancing research practices, the HERF/HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

**Longford**

*Built heritage assets*

**Designated**

The construction of the third runway will result in a high magnitude of change, with total demolition/removal of all designated heritage assets within Longford and total loss of the conservation area. The DCO Project results in a high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

In accordance with the historic environment principles further consideration will be given to potential re-use of historic fabric and architectural features ahead of demolition, but for the purposes of the PEIR, the assets are treated as lost.

Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only - as archaeological research outputs achieved through invasive investigations and recording, prior and during demolition of historic buildings and detailed topographic survey of the historic settlement. Through advancing research practices, the HERF / HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy). These arrangements are discussed more fully under the assessment of effects on heritage assets of archaeological interest.
The construction of the third runway will result in a high (negative) magnitude of change, with total loss of all non-designated heritage assets within Longford. The DCO Project results in a high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only - as archaeological research outputs will be achieved through invasive investigations and recording, to occur prior to and during demolition of historic buildings and detailed topographic survey of the historic settlement. Through advancing research practices, the HERF/HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy). These arrangements are discussed more fully under the assessment of effects on heritage assets of archaeological interest.

Due to the loss of the village and re-routing of the historic A4, the DCO Project will result in a high magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character. Therefore, the effect is significant (negative). Beyond the historic core, there are further changes within the framework of the zonal development promoted in the 1944 Greater London Plan that was largely adopted in later statutory development plans and is responsible for Heathrow Airport and its associated transport technology and service industry infrastructure.

The construction of the third runway will result total loss of all non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest within the construction footprint.

Longford community area makes up approximately 196ha of the total area within the Site, including 6ha previously investigated, together with up to 99ha that has been destroyed without prior archaeological investigation. There is no further archaeological potential on this land. Of the remaining land, 47ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 47ha of land is considered to have a moderate to high archaeological potential, including the village historic core area which will be removed during construction.

Given the location within the Colne floodplain, stratified deposits spanning the 12,000 years following the last glaciation are anticipated. As a result of recent
mineral extraction there is less likely to be well preserved palaeoenvironmental and organic archaeological material beyond the village core, but should these survive locally, the following categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest might be anticipated:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600 BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400 BC-400 AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there will be a high magnitude of change and a significant effect.

Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only - as archaeological research outputs will be achieved through invasive investigations and recording, to occur prior to and during demolition and construction works. Through advancing research practices, the HERF/HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

Archaeological remains present at Longford represent a research opportunity not previously available in the Heathrow environs. This includes the evolution of well-documented settlement at a strategic riverside crossing location, occupied continuous since the late-Saxon mill estate, with surviving buildings of 16th to 19th century date of archaeological interest. Longford coincides with a cluster of early Saxon settlements and is the location of the mid-late Saxon Harmondsworth estate watermills, which operated throughout the medieval period. Documentary records for the Harmondsworth estate provide sources of information that enhance the archaeological research potential. As does the presence of waterlogged conditions, which suggests remains of early river timbers crossings and mill structures may be present, along with evidence from the former tenement plots that may have early Saxon origins. These remains have the potential to fill significant gaps in understanding of early historic settlement potentially. In addition, the presence Quaker cemetery and burials are likely associated with the
local agricultural community and span a period of social and economic change associated with intensification that created the Thames Valley Market Garden Plain.

13.10.144 There is a prospect of generating information that will make a major contribution to understanding the historic settlement of the middle Thames Valley.

**Colnbrook**

*Built heritage assets*

*Designated*

**Colnbrook conservation area and associated listed buildings**

13.10.145 There are no direct effects to conservation area character or the designated (listed buildings) and heritage assets that make contribute to conservation area character.

13.10.146 The DCO Project will indirectly affect the character of the conservation area and the contribution of setting to the significance of designated heritage assets as a result of:

1. Permanent redesign of the local road network to the east of Colnbrook, specifically the re-routing of the A3044 Stanwell Moor Road to create a wide single carriageway located east of the M25

2. Wraysbury River diversion west of A3044

3. Colne Brook river diversion

4. ASD Cargo development

5. Utilities – Grid Supply Unit

6. Longford Substation

7. Attenuation pond north of the A3044

8. Temporary construction compound.

13.10.147 The DCO Project also includes environmental measures that make a positive contribution to the historic environment:

1. Improved connectivity:

2. For pedestrian and cycling access, connecting heritage assets to Public Open Space and other green spaces linked to the wider historic environment.
The majority of designated heritage assets within Colnbrook are located along the Park Street, Bridge Street and High Street, or offset in specific very localised settings, e.g. the open spaces associated with St Thomas Church and vicarage, or the riverside setting of Mill House, Tanhouse Farmhouse and the Barn southeast of the farmhouse. In each circumstance setting, whether in linear or site-specific compositions, contributes to significance of designated heritage assets. Setting reveals relationships that define separate character areas, each charting an important aspect of the historic evolution of the settlement form and contribute to the special aesthetic and architectural qualities of the conservation area.

The additional runway will be inter-visible with designated heritage assets in medium distance views, as is the existing airport. Various other proposed changes, in particular the temporary construction compound, the permanent re-routing of the A3034 to the north of the conservation area and ASD development west of Poyle Industrial Estate will also be prominent in close views of designated assets. The character of the conservation area and contribution of setting to the significance of the designated heritage assets will be affected by these changes, in particular the grade II St Thomas’s Church.

Additionally, change to the road network has the potential to increase traffic volume during Phase 1 / Phase 2 construction and operation, with a risk that vehicular traffic cuts through the conservation area along A4 and its significant group of 16th to 18th century coaching inns.

The effect on the character of the Colnbrook conservation area, its significance, and that of the individual listed buildings within it, are subject to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Potential additional measures that seek to reduce the effects on the setting of designated heritage assets and to avoid increase in traffic through the conservation area will be considered as part of the Heritage Design Strategy to be submitted as part of the DCO and assessed in the ES.

**Historic Landscape character**

*Non-designated*

The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, which reflects zonal development policies established under the 1944 Greater London Plan that was responsible for Heathrow Airport and its associated transport technology and service industry infrastructure. Therefore the effect is not significant.
Heritage assets of archaeological interest

Non-designated

13.10.154 Colnbrook community area makes up 180ha of the total area within the Site. Due to late changes in the extent of the DCO limits, information on archaeological survival is missing for 11ha of the area. At least 16ha has been previously investigated, providing highly pertinent research-based information that informs this assessment. There is no further archaeological potential on this land or the further 81ha that was destroyed without record. Of the remaining land 40ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 49ha of land is considered to have a moderate to high archaeological significance.

13.10.155 Intrusive works, including river diversions and utilities facilities, but in particular the re-routing of the A3034 and the construction compound, most likely affect previously developed land that has no archaeological interest. The assessment anticipates there could be localised effects on land parcels east and west of the M25 corridor, along short sections of the proposed A3034 route.

13.10.156 Given the location within the Colne floodplain, stratified deposits spanning the 12,000 years following the last glaciation are anticipated. As a result of recent mineral extraction there is less likely to be well preserved palaeoenvironmental and organic archaeological material beyond the village core, but should these survive locally, the following categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest might be anticipated:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

13.10.157 Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there will be a high magnitude of change and a significant effect.
Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only - as archaeological research outputs will be achieved through invasive investigations and recording, to occur prior to and during demolition and construction works. Through advancing research practices, the HERF / HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

**Stanwell Moor**

*Built heritage assets*

**Designated**

There are no direct effects to designated built heritage assets at Stanwell Moor.

The DCO Project includes the following works:

1. M25 carriageway and M25J14a realignment
2. Re-routing of the A3044 Stanwell Moor Road to create a wide single carriageway located east of the M25
3. Surface water treatment area including aerated gravel beds to the west of Stanwell Moor
4. Channel diversions reconnect to the existing River Colne
5. Reprovided Public Open Space and biodiversity site
6. Improved connectivity via active travel proposals:
   a. Green Loop pedestrian and cycling access, connecting heritage assets to Public Open Space and other green spaces and linked to the wider historic environment and incorporating interpretative materials.
7. Realignment of the M25 and re-routing of the A3044 are not changes that affect the contribution of setting to the significance of designated built heritage assets in Stanwell Moor, but have the potential to reduce traffic volume and the casual street parking by Airport users in the vicinity. The proposed surface water treatment area is located beyond the proposed re-provided Public Open Space, both are within an extensive area of reclaimed mineral works. Neither proposed land uses affect the contribution of setting to the significance of the designated and non-designated heritage assets at Stanwell Moor
8. A low (positive) magnitude of change has a potentially significant (positive) effect for designated heritage assets and **not significant** effect for non-designated heritage assets.
The DCO Project will result in a low (positive) magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, largely through the potential for enhancement associated with green infrastructure changes. The reconnection of channels to the River Colne also maintains the presence of water courses which is a historic characteristic of the local historic environment. The effect is not significant.

Stanwell Moor community area makes up 195ha of the total area within the Site. Due to late changes in the extent of the DCO limits, information on archaeological survival is missing for 54ha of the area. At least 25ha has be previously investigated, providing highly pertinent research-based information that informs this assessment. There is no further archaeological potential on this land or the destroyed without record, together comprising 58ha of land. Of the remaining land 62ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 20ha of land is considered to have a high archaeological significance, including land east and west of the M25 corridor which may be affected by construction associated with river diversions and utilities facilities, but in particular the re-routing of the A3034.

Given the location within the Colne floodplain, stratified deposits spanning the 12,000 years following the last glaciation are anticipated. As a result of recent mineral extraction there is less likely to be well preserved palaeoenvironmental and organic archaeological material beyond the village core, but should these survive locally, the following categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest might be anticipated:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400BC-400AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

13.10.164 Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there will be a high (negative) magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.165 Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only - as archaeological research outputs will be achieved through invasive investigations and recording, to occur prior to and during demolition and construction works. Through advancing research practices, the HERF / HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

**Horton**

*Built heritage assets*

**Designated**

13.10.166 There are no direct or indirect effects to the designated (listed buildings) heritage assets at Horton. In particular, there is negligible visibility of the DCO Project that might affect the contribution of setting to the significance of the Church of St Michael, grade I, List reference 1117644.

13.10.167 The magnitude of change affecting all designated heritage assets is negligible and the effect is not significant.

**Historic Landscape Character**

**Non-designated**

13.10.168 The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, which reflects zonal development policies established under the 1944 Greater London Plan that was responsible for Heathrow Airport and its associated transport technology and service industry infrastructure. The effect is not significant.

**Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest**

**Non-designated**

13.10.169 There are no direct or indirect effects to the non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest at Horton.
Wraysbury

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.170 There are no direct or indirect effects to the designated (listed buildings) heritage assets at Wraysbury. In particular, there is no visibility of the DCO Project that might affect the contribution of setting to the significance of St Andrew Church, grade II*, List reference 1117606.

13.10.171 The magnitude of change affecting all designated heritage assets is negligible and the effect is not significant.

Historic Landscape Character

Designated

13.10.172 Important hedgerows are unaffected. There are no direct or indirect effects to the designated Historic Landscape Character at Wraysbury.

Non-designated

13.10.173 There are no direct or indirect effects to the non-designated Historic Landscape Character at Wraysbury.

Heritage assets of archaeological interest

Designated

13.10.174 There are no direct or indirect effects to the designated heritage assets of archaeological interest at Wraysbury. In particular, there is no visibility of the DCO Project that might affect the contribution of setting to the significance of Ankerwyke Priory, scheduled monument, National Monument No 19022.

Non-designated

13.10.175 There are no direct or indirect effects to the non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest at Wraysbury.
Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.176 There is a direct effect to designated built heritage assets at Heathrow Airport. The monument at north western end of General Roy’s survey base (grade II, List reference 1119717) is to be relocated. This structure has been previously relocated and so no longer in its original position marking the end of the original survey line. This medium magnitude of change is a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.177 The proposed ASD is likely to result in a low magnitude of change affecting the contribution of setting to the significance of the Technical Block A, Heathrow Airport, Listed, Grade II, List reference 1269530. This is a potentially significant (negative) effect. There may be an opportunity to reflect the architectural significance of the Technical Block A in the architectural treatment of the proposed ASD. This will be considered as part of the Heritage Design Strategy to be submitted as part of the DCO and may be assessed in the ES.

13.10.178 Potential additional measures that relocate the General Roy’s survey base within a publicly accessible location, preferably along the original survey line will be considered as part of the Heritage Design Strategy and Heritage Interpretation Strategy to be submitted as part of the DCO and will be assessed in the ES.

Historic Landscape Character

Non-designated

13.10.179 The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, which reflects zonal development policies, established under the 1944 Greater London Plan, that was responsible for Heathrow Airport and its associated transport technology and service industry infrastructure. The effect is not significant.

Heritage assets of archaeological interest

Non-designated

13.10.180 Heathrow Airport area makes up 1206ha of the total area within the Site. At least 180ha has be previously investigated, providing highly pertinent research-based information that informs this assessment. There is no further archaeological potential on this land or the destroyed without record, together comprising 290ha of land. Of the remaining land, 856ha has been previously developed or partially investigated and is considered to have low archaeological potential. Up to 48ha of
land is considered to have high archaeological significance, including area affected by extensive Phase 1/2 construction works.

13.10.181 The following categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest might be anticipated:

1. Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic 38,000-4,000 BC
2. First farmers of the Neolithic 4,000-2,400 BC
3. Early Bronze Age: a time of transition 2,400-1,600 BC
4. Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape 1,600-1,100 BC
5. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age agricultural landscape 1,100-400 BC
6. Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman Period 400 BC-400 AD
7. Anglo-Saxon 400-1100
8. Medieval 1100-1500

13.10.182 Further detailed information on the precise extent of construction earthworks will be provided in the ES. For the purpose of PEIR assessment it is anticipated there will be a high magnitude of change and a significant effect.

13.10.183 Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only - as archaeological research outputs will be achieved through invasive investigations and recording, to occur prior to and during demolition and construction works. Through advancing research practices, the HERF / HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

Wider study area

Phase 1 and 2 construction effects

13.10.184 The ES will further consider Phase 1 and 2 construction effects. The assessment will take into consideration the effects of construction road traffic noise and visual effects.
Wider Study Area - east

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and associated designated heritage assets

Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1000111

13.10.185 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.186 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.187 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.188 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Syon Park

Syon Park, grade I, List reference 1000148

13.10.189 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.190 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.191 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.192 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Osterley Park

Osterley Park, grade II*, List reference 1000287

13.10.193 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.194 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB
13.10.195 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.196 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Richmond Park

Richmond Park, grade I, List reference 1000828

13.10.197 ATM increases will result in additional noise effects that introduce medium magnitude of change to the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets. This is a significant effect.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew World Heritage Site

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, grade I, List reference 1000830

13.10.198 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.199 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB.

13.10.200 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.201 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Terrace And Buccleuch Gardens

Terrace And Buccleuch Gardens, grade II, List reference 1001551

13.10.202 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.203 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB.

13.10.204 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.205 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.
Richmond Terrace Walk, grade II*, List reference 1001552

13.10.206 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.207 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.208 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.209 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Central wider study

13.10.210 It should be noted that heritage assets that meet criteria for inclusion in the wider study area central section are likely to incur construction and operational effects simultaneously. The assessment recognises that combined effects apply to this restricted group of designated heritage assets.

Harmondsworth

Built Heritage Assets

Designated

13.10.211 The Church of St Mary, Harmondsworth (grade II*, List Reference 1080201) may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of Airport operations.

13.10.212 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.213 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.214 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.
Harlington

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.215 The following heritage assets may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations:

1. Church of St Peter and St Paul, Harlington, grade I, List reference 1080163
2. Harlington Baptist Church, grade II, List reference 1080195
3. Monument to William and Elizabeth Brookes in churchyard of Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade II, List reference 1250772.

13.10.216 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.217 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.218 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Cranford

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.219 The Church of St Dunstan (grade II*, List reference 1181190) may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of Airport operations.

13.10.220 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.221 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.222 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.
Stanwell

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.223 The following heritage assets may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations:

1. Church of St Mary grade I, List reference 1187042
2. Henry Bullock tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1762, List reference 1281005
3. Charles Rowlls tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1868, List reference 1187044
4. John Hodges tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1799 List reference 1204863
5. Anonymous vault in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, early to mid-19th century, List reference 1298896
6. Frances Paterson tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1838, List reference 1187043

13.10.224 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.225 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.226 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

East Bedfont

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.227 The following heritage assets may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations:

1. Church of St Mary, grade II, List reference 1360959
2. Brick chest tomb south of Gates monument at St Marys church, List reference 1096133
3. Headstone to Mary Taylor, St Marys Church, List reference 1096137  
4. Group of three headstones St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096135  
5. 18th century headstone St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096136  
6. Captain Millers headstone at St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096134.

13.10.228 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.229 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.230 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Hounslow West (Hounslow Cavalry Barracks)**

*Built heritage assets*

*Designated*

13.10.231 The following heritage asset may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations:

1. Former Chapel, grade II, List reference 1240631

13.10.232 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.233 This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.234 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Colnbrook**

*Built heritage assets*

*Designated*

13.10.235 The Church of St Thomas (grade II, List Reference 1317589) will be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations.

13.10.236 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB
This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Horton

Built heritage assets

Designated

The Church of St Michael (grade I, List Reference 1117644) may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations.

Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Wraysbury

Built heritage assets

Designated

The Church of St Andrew (grade II*, List reference 1117606) may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations.

Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Heritage assets of archaeological interest

Designated

Ankerwyke Priory (scheduled monument, National Monument No 19022 may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations.
Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB.

This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Wider Study Area – west**

**Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and associated designated heritage assets**

*The Royal Estate, Windsor: Frogmore Gardens*

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB.

This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

*The Royal Estate, Windsor: Royal Lodge*

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB.

This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.
The Royal Estate, Windsor: Cumberland Lodge

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB.

This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

The Royal Estate, Windsor: Savill Garden And Valley Gardens

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB.

This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Great Park

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB.

This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.
Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Castle and Home Park**

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Eton College**

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Ditton Park**

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB
This is a medium magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

### Designated

#### Phase 3: c. 2034 - 2050

**Activities**

Chapter 6: DCO Project description describes in detail the activities that will occur at each phase of the DCO Project.

All construction and operational activities that will be occurring in Phase 3 are relevant for the assessment of effects on the historic environment.

**Phase 3 construction effects**

Phase 3 construction effects include works restricted to Heathrow Airport and the Northern parkway adjoining the M4. This has implications for Sipson, Harlington and Heathrow Airport community areas only.

### Sipson

**Built Heritage Assets**

**Designated**

There are no direct effects to designated built heritage assets at Sipson.

The DCO Project may affect the setting of designated and non-designated built heritage assets due to construction of the Northern Parkway.

The location, scale height and massing of the Northern Parkway potentially places a series of ‘big box’ structures along the M4 motorway in the vicinity of the existing Holiday Inn. As with the Holiday Inn and the Phase 1/2 ASD, the Northern Parkway, will be inter-visible in medium distance views with Sipson designated built heritage assets. This does not affect the contribution of setting to the significance of the designated heritage assets.

The DCO will result in a negligible magnitude of change and the effect is not significant for both the designated and non-designated heritage assets.
Potential additional measures that seek to reduce the effects on the setting of heritage assets will be considered as part of the Heritage Design Strategy to be submitted as part of the DCO and assessed in the ES.

**Historic Landscape Character**

*Non-designated*

13.10.291 The DCO Project will result in a **medium** magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, which is predominantly defined by mid-20th century urban development.

**Heritage assets of archaeological interest**

*Non-designated*

13.10.292 Construction will result in a **negligible** magnitude of change, as there are no surviving non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest within the construction footprint, that is, the DCO Project results in an effect that is **not significant**.

**Harlington**

**Built heritage assets**

*Designated*

13.10.293 There are no direct effects to the conservation area or designated built heritage assets.

13.10.294 The DCO Project may affect the character of the conservation area and setting of designated and non-designated built heritage assets, in particular the grade I Church of St Peter and St Paul (1080163) due to the Northern Parkway.

13.10.295 The location, scale height and massing of the Northern Parkway potentially places a series of ‘big box’ structures along the M4 motorway in the vicinity of the existing Holiday Inn. As with the Holiday Inn and the Phase 1/2 ASD, the Northern Parkway will be inter-visible in medium distance views with Harlington conservation area and designated built heritage assets. This does not affect the contribution of setting to the significance of the designated heritage assets.

13.10.296 The DCO will result in a **negligible** magnitude of change and an effect that is **not significant**.
Non-designated

13.10.297 There are no direct or indirect effects and no significant effects for non-designated built heritage assets.

13.10.298 Potential additional measures that seek to reduce the effects on the setting of designated heritage assets will be considered as part of the Heritage Design Strategy to be submitted as part of the DCO and assessed in the ES.

Historic Landscape Character

Non-designated

13.10.299 The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, which reflects zonal development policies, established under the 1944 Greater London Plan, that was responsible for Heathrow Airport and its associated transport technology and service industry infrastructure. The effect is not significant.

Heritage assets of archaeological interest

Non-designated

13.10.300 There are no non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest surviving in Harlington that might be affected by construction works. The negligible magnitude of change results in an effect that is not significant.

Heathrow Airport

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.301 There are no direct effect to designated built heritage assets at Heathrow Airport.

13.10.302 Indirect effects to the setting of the grade II Technical Block A are a negligible magnitude of change. The effect is not significant to designated heritage assets at Heathrow.

Non-designated

13.10.303 Demolition of the locally listed St George’ s Chapel is a high magnitude of change and potentially significant (negative) effect.
13.10.304 The DCO Project will result in a low magnitude of change to the significance of the prevailing historic landscape character, which reflects zonal development policies, established under the 1944 Greater London Plan, that was responsible for Heathrow Airport and its associated transport technology and service industry infrastructure. The effect is not significant.

13.10.305 Construction of new terminal buildings will result in a high magnitude of change, with total loss of all non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest within the construction footprint. The DCO Project results in a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.306 Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only - as archaeological research outputs will be achieved through invasive investigations and recording, to occur prior to and during construction works. Through advancing research practices, the HERF/HEOWSI are intended to contribute to an increase in understanding, knowledge and interpretation (and this would be further guided by the Heritage Interpretation Strategy).

13.10.307 The ES will further consider Phase 3 construction effects. The assessment will take into consideration the effects of construction road traffic noise and visual effects.
Phase 3 operational effects

Wider Study Area - east

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and associated designated heritage assets

Chiswick House

Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1000111

13.10.308 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.309 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.310 This is a medium to a high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.311 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Syon Park

Syon Park, grade I, List reference 1000148

13.10.312 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.313 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.314 This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.315 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.
Osterley Park

Osterley Park, grade II*, List reference 1000287

13.10.316 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.317 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.318 This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.319 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Richmond Park

Richmond Park, grade I, List reference 1000828

13.10.320 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.321 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.322 This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.323 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew World Heritage Site

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, grade I, List reference 1000830

13.10.324 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.325 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB
This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Terrace and Buccleuch Gardens**

Terrace and Buccleuch Gardens, grade II, List reference 1001551

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Richmond Terrace Walk**

Richmond Terrace Walk, grade II*, List reference 1001552

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Central wider study**

It should be noted that heritage assets that meet criteria for inclusion in the wider study area central section are likely to incur construction and operational effects
simultaneously. The assessment recognises the combined effects apply to this restricted group of designated heritage assets.

**Harmondsworth**

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

13.10.337 The Church of St Mary, Harmondsworth (grade II*, List Reference 1080201) may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of Airport operations.

13.10.338 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 66dB.

13.10.339 This is a high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.340 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Harlington**

**Built heritage assets**

**Designated**

13.10.341 The following heritage assets may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations:

1. Harlington Baptist Church, grade II, List reference 1080195

13.10.342 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 66dB.

13.10.343 This is a high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.344 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

13.10.345 In addition, the following heritage assets may also be subject to changed noise levels:

1. Church of St Peter and St Paul, Harlington, grade I, List reference 1080163

2. Monument to William and Elizabeth Brookes in churchyard of Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade II, List reference 1250772.
Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB.

This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect. Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

### Cranford

#### Built heritage assets

**Designated**

The Church of St Dunstan (grade II*, List reference 1181190) may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of Airport operations.

Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB.

This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect. Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

### Stanwell

#### Built heritage assets

**Designated**

The following heritage assets may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations:

1. Church of St Mary grade I, List reference 1187042
2. Henry Bullock tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1762, List reference 1281005
3. Charles Rowlls tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1868, List reference 1187044
4. John Hodges tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1799 List reference 1204863
5. Anonymous vault in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, early to mid-19th century, List reference 1298896

6. Frances Paterson tomb in St Mary’s Churchyard, grade II, c.1838, List reference 1187043


Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**East Bedfont**

*Built heritage assets*

**Designated**

The following heritage assets may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations:

1. Church of St Mary, grade II, List reference 1360959

2. Brick chest tomb south of Gates monument at St Marys church, List reference 1096133

3. Headstone to Mary Taylor, St Marys Church, List reference 1096137

4. Group of three headstones St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096135

5. 18th century headstone St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096136

6. Captain Millers headstone at St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096134.

Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.
Hounslow West (Hounslow Cavalry Barracks)

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.361 The following heritage asset may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations:

7. Former Chapel, grade II, List reference 1240631

13.10.362 Due to increased ATMs from existing runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.363 This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.364 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Colnbrook

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.365 The Church of St Thomas (grade II, List Reference 1317589) will be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations.

13.10.366 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 66dB.

13.10.367 This is a high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.368 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

Horton

Built heritage assets

Designated

13.10.369 The Church of St Michael (grade I, List Reference 1117644) may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations.
Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB. This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect. Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Wraysbury**

*Built heritage assets*

**Designated**

The Church of St Andrew (grade II*, List reference 1117606) may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations. Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB. This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect. Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

*Heritage assets of archaeological interest*

**Designated**

Ankerwyke Priory (scheduled monument, National Monument No 19022 may be subject to changed noise levels as a result of airport operations. Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB. This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect. Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.
Wider Study Area – west

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and associated designated heritage assets

The Royal Estate, Windsor: Frogmore Gardens

13.10.381 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.382 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.383 This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.384 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

The Royal Estate, Windsor: Royal Lodge

13.10.385 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.386 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.387 This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

13.10.388 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

The Royal Estate, Windsor: Cumberland Lodge

13.10.389 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.
Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

The Royal Estate, Windsor: Savill Garden And Valley Gardens

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Great Park

Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a significant (negative) effect.

Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.
The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Castle and Home Park

**The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Castle and Home Park, grade I, List reference 1001434**

13.10.401 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.402 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.403 This is a medium to high magnitude of change and a **significant (negative)** effect.

13.10.404 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Eton College**

**Eton College, grade II, List reference 1000584**

13.10.405 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.406 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.407 This is a **medium** to **high** magnitude of change and a **significant (negative)** effect.

13.10.408 Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

**Ditton Park**

**Ditton Park, grade II, List reference 1001290**

13.10.409 Increased noise may affect the setting that contributes to the significance of the Registered Historic Park and Garden and most associated designated heritage assets.

13.10.410 Due to increased ATMs from existing and additional runways, noise over baseline might achieve daytime LAeq above 54dB, but not exceeding 66dB

13.10.411 This is a **medium** to **high** magnitude of change and a **significant (negative)** effect.
Depending on the modal use of the runways and proposed respite periods, the magnitude of change may be reduced for particular periods. Further detailed information will be presented in the ES.

13.11 Preliminary assessment of significance

The significant effects of the DCO Project (including all known embedded environmental measures) are presented in Table 13.14 (for the core study area) and Table 13.15 (for the wider study area).
### Table 13.14: Summary of significant positive and negative effects – core study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Drayton</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage assets of archaeological interest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Earthworks associated with flood storage area likely to remove heritage assets of archaeological interest. Additional measures cannot address the total loss. HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during demolition works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cowley</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built heritage assets: Listed buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Mill House, grade II, List reference 1080147</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (negative)</td>
<td>Potentially Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Changes in setting arise from adjacent flood storage area proposals. These will be subject to further design considerations at the next stage, in accordance with processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic Landscape Character**
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change to historic landscape character</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Further information to be provided at ES, no effect anticipated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Iver and Richings Park**

**Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities**

**Built heritage assets: Conservation Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harm to Iver conservation area character and special interest</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Negligible</th>
<th>Potentially Significant</th>
<th>No additional measures required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets outside Iver conservation area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barn to South of Huntsmoor Park Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1332717</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Significant</th>
<th>Changes in setting arising from adjacent flood storage area proposals will be subject to further design considerations. These will be pursued through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huntsmoor Park Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1164449</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Changes in setting arising from adjacent flood storage area proposals will be subject to further design considerations. These will be pursued through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-designated</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Heathrow Expansion
### PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REPORT: Chapter 13: Historic environment

#### Receptor and effect
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape due to excavation for borrow pit</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (Negative)</td>
<td>Earthworks associated with flood storage area likely to remove heritage assets of archaeological interest. Additional measures cannot address the total loss. HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during demolition works.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Harmondsworth

#### Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities

#### Built heritage assets: Conservation Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loss of Conservation Area</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance (negative)</th>
<th>Additional measures cannot address the partial loss of the conservation area due to runway construction and associated airport boundary treatment.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Historic environment

**13.165**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harm to conservation area character and special interest</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to remaining conservation area character during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy. The historic core is retained within a reduced but viable conservation area that will need to adapt to major change if heritage significance is to be sustained long-term. Enhancement opportunities linked to Heathrow expansion could promote a wider appreciation of heritage significance. Further opportunities will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. These will include appropriate architectural treatment of the airport boundary, as well as improved connectivity through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Built heritage assets: Listed buildings**

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Mary, Harmondsworth, grade II*, List Reference 1080201</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th century Great Barn, grade I, List Reference 1194332</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howcroft (rear part only), grade II, List Reference 1080200</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Holloway Lane, grade II, List reference 1358410</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Retained heritage assets are affected by permeant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Historic environment

### Receptor and effect | Heritage value | Magnitude of change | Significance | Opportunities for additional measures
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Five Bells Inn, grade II, List reference 1194343 | High | High | Significant (negative) | Changes in setting due to the close juxtaposition with the expanded airport. Runway construction and associated airport boundary treatment will result in changes to the setting of individual heritage assets, although group associations are maintained in a recognisable historic rural settlement form.

The Sun House, grade II, List reference 1358366 | High | High | Significant (negative) | Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to individual heritage assets during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy.

Acacia House, grade II, List reference 1080199 | High | High | Significant (negative) | Further processes are outlined in the embedded measures, ie the development of Heritage Design Strategy and Heritage Interpretation Strategy. These should consider measures to limit the potential for individual designated heritage assets at-risk, either through inadvertent physical changes or through poor maintenance or inappropriate changes in use.

The Vicarage Tower House, grade II, List reference 1194310 | High | High | Significant (negative) | | |

The Crown Public House, grade II, List reference 1080202 | High | High | Significant (negative) | | |

The Lodge, early- to mid-18th century, grade II, List reference 1080217 | High | High | Significant (negative) | | |

Wall to east of the Lodge, grade II, List reference 1080218 | High | High | Significant (negative) | | |

Manor Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1358367 | High | High | Significant (negative) | | |

K6 Telephone Kiosk in front of Five Bells Public House, grade II, List reference 1080118 | High | High | Significant (negative) | | |

---

Partial or total demolition of designated heritage assets

The Gable Stores, grade II, List reference 1358368 | High | High | Significant (negative) | Potential exceeds OSL height restrictions but could be overcome by reduction in chimney. Any necessary changes will be pursued through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.
## Historic environment

### Receptor and effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Grange, grade II, List reference 1358413</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during demolition works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall to west and north of the Grange, grade II, List reference 1080125</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Additional measures cannot address the total loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall to east of the Grange, grade II, List reference 1358414</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Additiol measures cannot address the total loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmondsworth Hall, grade II, List reference 1080123</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Additiol measures cannot address the total loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall and Gates to south of Harmondsworth Hall, List reference 1080124</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Additiol measures cannot address the total loss.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Built heritage assets: Non-designated

#### Changes to setting affecting significance of non-designated heritage assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Church, locally listed building/ key unlisted building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Retained heritage assets are affected by permeant changes in setting due to the close juxtaposition with the expanded airport. Runway construction and associated airport boundary treatment will result in changes to the setting of individual heritage assets, although group associations are maintained in a recognisable historic rural settlement form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Farm buildings, locally listed building/ key unlisted building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Forge, locally listed building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39-43 Holloway Lane, locally listed building/ key unlisted building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptor and effect</td>
<td>Heritage value</td>
<td>Magnitude of change</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Opportunities for additional measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-22 Meadowlea Close, locally listed building/ key unlisted building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to individual heritage assets during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the heritage Management Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Moor Lane, locally listed building/ key unlisted building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-29 Moor Lane, locally listed building/ key unlisted building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmondsworth Moor War Memorial, locally listed building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Opportunities for protection and wider appreciation of heritage significance will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls to south west of Harmondsworth Hall, locally listed building/ key unlisted building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Granary within the Manor Farm complex, key unlisted building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge Cottage and Fernbank, key unlisted building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Partial or total demolition of non-designated heritage assets
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Old School House, locally listed building/ key unlisted building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Potential requirement to demolish The Old School House and the adjoining Moor House to meet OSL height restrictions. Additional measures cannot address the total loss. HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during demolition works. The erosion of streetscape may be partly resolved through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depot 1: Finesplice, Summerhouse Lane, locally listed building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Potential requirement to reduce roof/demolish building to meet OSL height restrictions. Additional measures cannot address total loss, if demolition is required to comply with OLS. HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during demolition works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Hall, key unlisted building</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Potential requirement to reduce roof/demolish building to meet OSL height restrictions. Additional measures cannot address total loss, if demolition is required to comply with OLS. HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during demolition works.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse (Penguin Books), Bath Road, locally listed</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Additional measures cannot address total loss. HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during demolition works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Landscape Character</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change to historic landscape character</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Potentially Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Additional measures cannot address total loss. Re-routing of the A4 loses the spatial relationship between early historic settlement and regional transport infrastructure that has shaped the wider historic landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Additional measures cannot address total loss. HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during construction works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1 and 2: Operational activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Mary, Harmondsworth, grade II*, List Reference 1080201</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Phase 3: Operational activities

#### Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><em>Church of St Mary, Harmondsworth, grade II</em>, List Reference 1080201</em>*</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sipson

#### Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities

**Built heritage assets: Listed buildings**

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>King William IV Public House, grade II, former late medieval hall house, List reference 1088164</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>The significance of heritage assets is largely retained, but the introduction of ASD development to the west and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lanz Farmhouse grade II, late 17th to early 18th century, mid to late 19th century alterations, List reference 1080219.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>alterations to local roads are likely to result in adverse effects. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of designated heritage assets within the conservation area will be developed at the next design stage, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. These will include appropriate architectural treatment of the ARD, vehicular traffic management, as well improved connectivity of heritage assets through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Built heritage assets: Non-designated</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to setting affecting significance of non-designated heritage assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Baptist Church, locally listed</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Potentially significant (negative)</td>
<td>The significance of heritage assets is largely retained, but the introduction of ARD development to the west and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Three Magpies Public House, Bath Road, locally listed</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Potentially significant (negative)</td>
<td>alterations to local roads are likely to result in adverse effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>designated heritage assets within the conservation area will be developed at the next design stage, in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. These will include appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>architectural treatment of the ARD, vehicular traffic management, as well improved connectivity of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>heritage assets through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic Landscape Character**

| Change to historic landscape character | Medium | Medium | Potentially Significant (negative) | Re-routing of the A4 removes the spatial relationship between the historic settlement and arterial road, which are the earliest surviving aspect of the historic landscape character. |

### Phase 3: Construction activities

**Historic Landscape Character**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change to historic landscape character</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Potentially significant (negative)</th>
<th>Additional measures cannot address total loss.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Re-routing of the A4 loses the spatial relationship between early historic settlement and regional transport infrastructure that has shaped the wider historic landscape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Harrington**
### Historic environment

#### Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Built heritage assets: Conservation Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harm to conservation area character and special interest</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>The character of the conservation area is largely retained, but the introduction of ARD development to the east and alterations to local roads could introduce adverse effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to character of the conservation area during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of the conservation area will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy, including appropriate architectural treatment of the ARD, as well as improved connectivity through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>Built heritage assets: Listed buildings</strong> | | | | |
| Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets | | | | |
| Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade I, List reference 1181370 | High | Medium | Significant (negative) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall to south of churchyard of Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade II, List reference 1358391</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1080138</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dower House, grade II, List reference 1080196</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268-272 High Street, grade II, List reference 1194282</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecourt Wall to The Dower House, grade II, southern part rebuilt, List reference 1080197</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pheasant Public House, grade II, List reference 1284844</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to heritage assets during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The White Hart Public House, grade II, List reference 1080198</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of heritage assets will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sipson House, grade II, List reference 1284985</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlington Baptist Church, grade II, List reference 1080195</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptor and effect</td>
<td>Heritage value</td>
<td>Magnitude of change</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Opportunities for additional measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument to William and Elizabeth Brookes in churchyard of Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade II, List reference 1250772</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy, including appropriate architectural treatment of the ARD, as well as improved connectivity through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Traffic Hazard Sign, grade II, List reference 1409790</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlington War Memorial, grade II, List reference 1444965.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Built heritage assets: Non-designated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes to setting affecting significance of non-designated heritage assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Red Lion PH, number 287 High Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor Farm Barn, Manor Lane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phase 1 and 2: Operational activities

### Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade I, List reference 1181370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

#### 13.177

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harlington Baptist Church, grade II, List reference 1080195</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument to William and Elizabeth Brookes in churchyard of Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade II, List reference 1250772</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlington War Memorial, grade II, List reference 1444965.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Phase 3: Construction activities

**Built heritage assets: Listed buildings**

**Built heritage assets: Non-designated**

**Changes to setting affecting significance of non-designated heritage assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Conservation area safeguards will ensure adverse effects are avoided.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Red Lion PH, number 287 High Street</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor Farm Barn, Manor Lane.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic Landscape Character**

| Change to historic landscape character | Low | Low | Not Significant | No significant change to local baseline historic landscape character. |

**Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
<td>Restricted areas of archaeological survival anticipated. Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome - as archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during construction works.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phase 3: Operational activities

**Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings**

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Site</th>
<th>Heritage Value</th>
<th>Magnitude of Change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade I, List reference 1181370</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlington Baptist Church, grade II, List reference 1080195</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monument to William and Elizabeth Brookes in churchyard of Church of St Peter and St Paul, grade II, List reference 1250772</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlington War Memorial, grade II, List reference 1444965.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cranford**

### Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities

**Built heritage assets: Conservation Area**
## Historic environment

### 13.179

**Receptor and effect**
- Harm to conservation area character and special interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td>The character of the conservation area is retained and current local authority enhancement proposals are unaffected by the DCO Project. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of the conservation area will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including improved connectivity through active travel and Green Loop proposals. Further design considerations will be pursued through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, i.e., the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Built heritage assets: Listed buildings

#### Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Church of St Dunstan Grade II* Listed Building List Entry 1181190 13th, 15th, early 18th and late 19th century**
- **Cellars of former Cranford House, grade II, c.1720, List reference 1285115**
- **Cranford House stables, grade II, early 18th century, List reference 1080157**
- **Curved wall to south of west end of stables, grade II, 17th or early 18th century, List reference 1181206**
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walls to north of stables, grade II, early 18th century, List reference 1080158</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td>Individual designated built heritage assets are retained and setting unaffected. Current local authority enhancement proposals are unaffected by the DCO Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall to south of east end of stables, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1358387</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden walls to west of Cranford House stables, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1358388</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha ha walls to south and southwest of Cranford House stables, grade II, early 18th century, List reference 1285085</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranford Park Bridge grade II, late 18th century, List reference 1358320</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge over River Crane, grade II, early 18th century, List reference 1080149</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stansfield House, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1080305</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td>Individual designated built heritage assets are retained and setting unaffected by the DCO Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rectory, grade II, 17th, 18th and 19th century, currently a nursery school, List reference 1240696</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

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<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Queen's Head, grade II, 1931 (arts and crafts), List reference 1427431</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase 1 and 2: Operational activities**

**Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings**

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets**

| Church of St Dunstan Grade II* Listed Building List Entry 1181190 13th, 15th, early 18th and late 19th century | High | Medium | Significant (negative) | Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. |

**Phase 3: Operational activities**

**Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings**

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets**

| Church of St Dunstan Grade II* Listed Building List Entry 1181190 13th, 15th, early 18th and late 19th century | High | Medium to High | Significant (negative) | Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. |

**Stanwell**

**Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities**

**Built heritage assets: Conservation Area**
### Historic environment

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harm to conservation area character and special interest</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>The character of the conservation area is retained, but the introduction of ARD development to the east, the Southern Parkway to the west and alterations to the southern Perimeter Road are likely to result in adverse effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to character of the conservation area during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of the conservation area will be developed at the next design stage in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. These will include appropriate architectural treatment of the ARD and Parkway, vehicular traffic management, as well improved connectivity of heritage assets through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Built heritage assets: Listed buildings

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Mary Grade I 13th-19th century building phases List Entry: 1187042</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lord Knyvett’s Adult Education Centre/Schoolhouse (Lord Knyvett’s) grade II*, c.1624, 20th century extension, List reference 1204896</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>The significance of heritage assets is largely retained, but the introduction of ARD development to the east, the Southern Parkway to the west and alterations to the southern Perimeter Road may result in adverse effects. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of designated heritage assets within the conservation area will be developed at the next design stage, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. These will include appropriate architectural treatment of the ARD and Parkway, vehicular traffic management, as well improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunmore House grade II*, c.1720, List reference 1204875</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40B, High Street, grade II, early 19th century addition to Dunmore House List reference 1298895</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry Green, grade II, 16th to 17th century with 20th century alterations, List reference 1187057</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate piers and gates to Stanwell Place, grade II, mid to late 18th century, List reference 1187058</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachman’s Cottage, grade II 18th century List reference 1187041</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary wall between No 40B and entrance to Coachman’s Cottage, grade II, 18th century with 19th century repairs, List reference 1204814</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptor and effect</td>
<td>Heritage value</td>
<td>Magnitude of change</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Opportunities for additional measures</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callis Farmhouse, grade II, early to mid-18th century, List reference 1187017</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>connectivity of heritage assets through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Vicarage, grade II, late 18th to early 19th century, List reference 1187046</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Bullock tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1762, List reference 1281005</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Rowlls tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1868, List reference 1187044</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hodges tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1799 List reference 1204863</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous vault in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, early to mid-19th century, List reference 1298896</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Paterson tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1838, List reference 1187043</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 and 48, High Street, grade II, late 18th to early 19th century, 20th century ground floor shop front, List reference 1204882</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The significance of heritage assets is largely retained, but the introduction of ARD development to the east, the Southern Parkway to the west and alterations to the southern Perimeter Road may result in adverse effects.
The significance of heritage assets is largely retained, but the introduction of ARD development to the east, the Southern Parkway to the west and alterations to the southern Perimeter Road may result in adverse effects.

Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of designated heritage assets within the conservation area will be developed at the next design stage, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. These will include appropriate architectural treatment of the ARD and Parkway, vehicular traffic management, as well improved connectivity of heritage assets through active travel and Green Loop proposals.
## Historic environment

### Milestone, grade II, c. 1833, possible 18th century recut, 20th century lettering, List reference 1204803
- **Heritage value**: High
- **Magnitude of change**: Medium (negative)
- **Significance**: Significant (negative)
- **Opportunities for additional measures**: Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of designated heritage assets within the conservation area will be developed at the next design stage, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. These will include appropriate architectural treatment of the ARD and Parkway, vehicular traffic management, as well improved connectivity of heritage assets through active travel and Green Loop proposals.

### Stanwell War Memorial, grade II, early 20th century, List reference 1393523
- **Heritage value**: High
- **Magnitude of change**: Medium (negative)
- **Significance**: Significant (negative)

### Forecourt Wall and Gate Piers of Dunmore House, grade II, 20th century, List reference 118704
- **Heritage value**: High
- **Magnitude of change**: Medium (negative)
- **Significance**: Significant (negative)

### Built heritage assets: Non-designated

#### Changes to setting affecting significance of non-designated heritage assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arundel House, Riverside Road local list LL/100</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>The significance of heritage assets is largely retained, but the introduction of ARD development to the east, the Southern Parkway to the west and alterations to the souther Perimeter Road could result in adverse effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanwell Village Hall, High Street local list LL/071</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School House, Park Road local list LL/093</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burial Monument of Sir John Gibson, Stanwell Cemetery, local list</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of the conservation area will be developed at the next design stage in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. These will include appropriate architectural treatment of the ARD and Parkway, vehicular traffic management, as well improved connectivity of heritage assets through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest

#### Scheduled Monument

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lord Knyvett’s Adult Education Centre/Schoolhouse (Lord Knyvett’s), List reference 1005920</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>The significance of heritage assets is largely retained, but careful consideration of changes to local road network and design of the proposed ARD is required to avoid introducing adverse effects on the contribution of setting to the significance of the scheduled monument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Non-designated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phase 1 and 2: Operational activities

#### Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Mary Grade I 13th-19th century building phases List Entry: 1187042</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

**Table: Receptor and effect**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Bullock tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1762, List reference 1281005</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Rows tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1868, List reference 1187044</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hodges tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1799 List reference 1204863</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous vault in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, early to mid-19th century, List reference 1298896</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Paterson tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1838, List reference 1187043</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanwell War Memorial, grade II, early 20th century, List reference 1393523</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase 3: Construction activities**

No effects

**Phase 3: Operational activities**

**Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings**

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Mary Grade I 13th-19th century building phases List Entry: 1187042.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Bullock tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1762, List reference 1281005</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
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<td>Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Rowlls tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1868, List reference 1187044</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Benefits anticipated from measures proposed for St Mary's church and associated designated memorials will also apply to the non-designated (local list) burial monument of Sir John Gibson, Stanwell Cemetery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hodges tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1799 List reference 1204863</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous vault in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, early to mid-19th century, List reference 1298896</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Paterson tomb in St Mary's Churchyard, grade II, c.1838, List reference 1187043</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanwell War Memorial, grade II, early 20th century, List reference 1393523</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

East Bedfont

Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities

Built heritage assets: Conservation Area
## Historic environment

### Harm to conservation area character and special interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedfont Green Conservation Area</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td>The character of the conservation area is retained, but proposed changes to local road network may result in adverse traffic effects on the conservation area character, with relationships between St Mary’s Church and heritage assets facing The Green most vulnerable. Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to character of the conservation area during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the character of the conservation area will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy, including improved connectivity through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Built heritage assets: Listed buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Mary’s, grade II, List reference 1360959</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pates Manor, grade II, List reference 1358318.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td>The significance of heritage assets is largely retained, but proposed changes to local road network may result in adverse traffic effects on the Church of St Mary’s, Pates Manor, and Fawns Manor, with relationships between heritage assets facing The Green most vulnerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fawns Manor, grade II, List reference 1188725</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td>Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to character of the conservation area during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the character of the conservation area will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy, including improved connectivity through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedfont House, grade II List reference 1067589</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Farm (Mr Bennett), grade II, List reference 1074923</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td>adverse traffic effects, with relationships between St Mary’s Church and heritage assets facing The Green most vulnerable. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington House and flanking walls of Burlington House, grade II, List reference 1080324</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjory Kinnon School (The Old School), grade II, List reference 1240644</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gates monument at St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096132</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick chest tomb south of Gates monument at St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096133</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headstone to Mary Taylor, St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096137</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of three headstones St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096135</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th century headstone St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096136</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Millers headstone at St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096134</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest

**Designated**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milestone 13 miles from London, grade II, List reference 1067584.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairholme Gate Piers and Walls, grade II, List reference 1376787</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairholme Summer House, grade II, List reference 1376786</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairholme No’s 1-72, grade II, List reference 1376785.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romano-British site 1000yds (910m) W of East Bedfont parish church, List reference 1002042</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td>The DCO Project avoids development within scheduled areas but proposes to extend the adjoining surface water treatment facility including aerated gravel beds to include the area immediately south of the Romano-British site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Receptor and effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of a causewayed enclosure, 632m north-east of Mayfield Farm, List reference 1002043.</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low (positive)</th>
<th>Potentially significant (positive)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to scheduled monuments during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of the scheduled monuments will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy, including changes in landuse that takes the scheduled areas out of cultivation, interpretation and improved connectivity through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Non-designated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Significant (negative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heritage assets of archaeological interest are vulnerable to proposals to extend the adjoining surface water treatment facility. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the significance of heritage assets of archaeological interest will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy, including opportunities to avoid impact to buried remain, where possible. Where impact is unavoidable HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during construction works.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phase 1 and 2: Operational activities

**Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
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<td>18th century headstone St Marys Church, grade II, List reference 1096136</td>
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Phase 3: Construction activities

No effect

Phase 3: Operational activities

Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings
### Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Mary, grade II, List reference 1360959</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
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</table>

### Hounslow West (Hounslow Cavalry Barracks Conservation Area)

#### Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities

#### Phase 1 and 2: Operational activities

#### Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings
### Historic environment

**Chapter 13: Historic environment**

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<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Chapel, grade II, List reference 1240631</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 3: Construction activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No effects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 3: Operational activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Poyle</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Built heritage assets: Listed buildings</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Hollies, grade II, List reference 1187063</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>The significance of heritage assets is largely retained, but the introduction of ARD development to the east is likely to result in adverse effects’ Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of heritage assets will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy, including appropriate architectural treatment of the ARD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor House, grade II, List reference 1205057</td>
<td>Unaffected having been previously demolished, not considered in the assessment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poyle Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1298905</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium (negative)</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>The significance of heritage assets is largely retained, but the introduction of ARD development to the east is likely to result in adverse effects’ Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of heritage assets will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy, including appropriate architectural treatment of the ARD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-pump approximately 75 yards east of the Punchbowl Inn, grade II, List reference 1298921</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milestone at Madbridge, grade II, List reference 1187016.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>No direct or indirect effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Post, Grade II, List Reference 1280897</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

#### 13.198

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McKay Trading Estate, grade II, List reference 1451400.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic Landscape Character**

- **Change to historic landscape character**
  - Low
  - Low (neutral)
  - Not significant
  - No significant change to local baseline historic landscape character.

**Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest**

- **Non-designated**
  - Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape
    - High
    - High
    - Significant (negative)
    - Modest areas of archaeological survival anticipated. Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only - as archaeological research outputs achieved through invasive investigations and recording, prior and during construction works.

### Longford

#### Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities

**Built heritage assets: Conservation Area**

- Total loss of conservation area character and special interest
  - High
  - High
  - Significant (negative)
  - Additional measures cannot address the total loss resulting from runway construction. HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during construction works.

**Built heritage assets: Listed buildings**

- Total demolition of designated heritage assets
  - King Henry Public House
    - High
    - High
    - Significant (negative)
  - The Stables, grade II, List reference 1080296
    - High
    - High
    - Significant (negative)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flats 1-3 (Yeomans), Grade II, List reference 1080298</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Additional measures cannot address the total loss resulting from runway construction. HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during construction works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The White Horse Public House, grade II, List reference 1192507</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Cottage, grade II, List reference 1358337.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longford Cottage (former Society of Friends Meeting House), grade II, List reference 1080297</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly House, grade II, List reference 1192588</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall to north west of Weekly House (demolished but still on the list), grade II, List reference 1358338</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn to west of Weekly House, grade II, List reference 1286544</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longford Close, Grade II, List reference 1286577</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen River Cottage Willow Tree Cottage, grade II, List reference 1358336</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s Bridge, grade II, List reference 1080299.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Built heritage assets: Non-designated**

**Partial or total demolition of non-designated heritage assets**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duke of Northumberland’s River, mid-16th century</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colne Cottage, The Island, late-19th century</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Loft, The Island, late 19th century</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>522 &amp; 524 Bath Road (Maywin Cottages)</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thatched Cottage, No 532 Bath Road, 1839</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during construction works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithy fronting 565 &amp; 567 Bath Road, 19th century.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest**

Non-designated

**Historic Landscape Character**

Change to historic landscape character

Medium | High | Significant (negative) | Additional measures cannot address total loss. Re-routing of the A4 and the demolition of the historic settlement located on loses the spatial relationship between early historic settlement and regional transport infrastructure that has shaped the wider historic landscape. Specifically, the total loss affects the paired historic settlements (Colnbrook and Longford) defining the point at which the historic A4 crosses the Colne Valley.
Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape

<table>
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<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape</td>
<td>High to medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Additional measures cannot address total loss resulting from runway construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during construction works.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Colnbrook**

**Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities**

**Built heritage assets: Conservation Area**
The physical character is retained but future viability of the conservation area will require adaptation and enhancement to avoid long-term decline as a result of significant changes to character, initiated by Phase 1 and 2 temporary construction logistics compound and operations, local road network realignment, ARD development west of Poyle Industrial Estate and runway construction. Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to character of the conservation area during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, i.e., the Heritage Management Strategy. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of conservation area character, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, i.e., the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. Particularly careful consideration will be given to changes to local road network to avoid adverse effects on the character of the conservation area, that would undermine the effectiveness of improved connectivity to heritage assets and greenspaces, through active travel opportunities via the Regional Park and Green Loop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harm to conservation area character and special interest</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>The physical character is retained but future viability of the conservation area will require adaptation and enhancement to avoid long-term decline as a result of significant changes to character, initiated by Phase 1 and 2 temporary construction logistics compound and operations, local road network realignment, ARD development west of Poyle Industrial Estate and runway construction. Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to character of the conservation area during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, i.e., the Heritage Management Strategy. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of conservation area character, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, i.e., the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. Particularly careful consideration will be given to changes to local road network to avoid adverse effects on the character of the conservation area, that would undermine the effectiveness of improved connectivity to heritage assets and greenspaces, through active travel opportunities via the Regional Park and Green Loop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Standard House, grade II, List reference 1244863</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ostrich Public House, grade II*, List reference 1124367</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barn at Tanhouse Farm to south east of the Farmhouse, grade II, List reference 1124376</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Careful consideration of changes to local road network and design of the proposed ARD cargo is required to avoid introducing adverse effects on the significance of individual heritage assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number 110 High Street and house adjoining to west (Anthonys (79) LTD), grade II, List reference 1124408</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Heritage assets in commercial use are likely to require early adaptation planning to avoid potential long-term decline, as a result of significant changes to setting initiated by Phase 1 and 2 temporary construction logistics compound and operations, local road network realignment, ARD development west of Poyle Industrial Estate and runway construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park House and Ye Olde George Public House, grade II, List reference 1164470</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to individual heritage assets during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Red Lion Public House, grade II, List reference 1164451</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of vulnerable heritage assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star and Garter Public House, grade II, List reference 1187061</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The White Hart Inn, grade II, List reference 1204986</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen House, grade II, List reference 1317805</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Johns Palace, grade II*, List reference 1280920</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn to King John's Palace, grade II, List reference 1187062</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill House and Tanhouse Farmhouse J R Swanston Plant and Engineer (Longford) Limited, grade II, List reference 1317656</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colne Cottage, grade II, List reference 1298904</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Heritage assets, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 High Street, grade II, List reference 1317757</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayes House (BT and G Winston Premises), grade II, List reference 1124405</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Careful consideration of changes to local road network and design of the proposed ARD cargo is required to avoid introducing adverse effects on the significance of individual heritage assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excelsior House, grade II, List reference 1124369</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Heritage assets in commercial use are may require adaptation planning to avoid potential long-term decline, as a result of significant changes to setting initiated by Phase 1 and 2 temporary construction logistics compound and operations, local road network realignment, ARD development west of Poyle Industrial Estate and runway construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milestone outside No 3 Milestone Cottages grade II, List reference 1124407</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town House, grade II, List reference 1124368</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to individual heritage assets during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn to the rear of Aberdeen House, grade II, List reference 1124368</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of vulnerable heritage assets, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. Particularly careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2 and 3 Park Street, grade II, List reference 1204965</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badminton House, Post Office, Adjoining House and Hampton House, grade II, List reference 1187059</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abington, grade II, List reference 1298903</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenilworth and Adjoining House, grade II, List reference 1187060</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Heathrow Expansion
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REPORT: Chapter 13:
Historic environment

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fairmead and the Haven, grade II, List reference 1204982</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Consideration will be given to changes to local road network to avoid loss of significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Thomas’s Vicarage, grade II, 1853-54, List reference 1124383</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Thomas, grade II, List reference 1317589</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former School (now Colnbrook Youth Centre), grade II, List reference 1164886</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old School House, grade II, List reference 1332745.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest

#### Non-designated

| Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape | High | High | Significant (negative) | HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during demolition works. |

### Phase 1 and 2: Operational activities

#### Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings

| Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets |
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Church of St Thomas, grade II, List Reference 1317589</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Phase 3: Operational activities

**Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings**

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets**

| The Church of St Thomas, grade II, List Reference 1317589 | High | High | Significant (negative) | Measures to manage the consequences of increased noise and new opportunities for and sustainable community uses of heritage assets, consistent with significance, will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through the processes described in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy, Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. |

#### Stanwell Moor

**Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities**

**Built heritage assets: Listed buildings**

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets**

| The Croft, grade II, late 17th century with mid-18th century remodelling, List reference 1298897 | High | Low (positive) | Potentially significant (positive) | Changes to road infrastructure and green infrastructure proposals offer opportunities for enhancement and wider appreciation of heritage significance. |
### Historic environment

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Oak Cottage, grade II, 17th century with 20th century alterations, List reference 1204906</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td>These will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy, including improved connectivity through active travel and Green Loop proposals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hithermoor Farmhouse, grade II, 1830, List reference 1187049</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn and stables 30 yards west of Hithermoor Farmhouse, grade II, 18th century barn and stables dated 1820, List reference 1187050</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn 15 yards west of Hithermoor Farmhouse, grade II, 18th century, List reference 1204903</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (positive)</td>
<td>Potentially significant (positive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest

| Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape                                  | High           | High                | Significant (negative) | Embedded measures will secure an ameliorative outcome only - as archaeological research outputs achieved through invasive investigations and recording, prior and during construction works. |

### Horton

#### Phase 1 and 2: Operational activities

### Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings

#### Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets

| The Church of St Michael (grade I, List Reference 1117644) | High           | Medium              | Significant (negative) |                                                                                                                                                                   |
### Phase 3: Operational activities

#### Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Designated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankerwyke Priory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(scheduled monument, National Monument No 19022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium to High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wraysbury

**Phase 1 and 2: Operational activities**

#### Built heritage assets: Listed Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Andrew Church, Wraysbury, grade II* listed building, List reference 1117606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Prepared for:**

Heathrow Airport Limited 2019

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### Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest

#### Designated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ankerwyke Priory (scheduled monument, National Monument No 19022)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Heathrow Airport

#### Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities

#### Built heritage assets: Listed buildings

- Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets
### Historic environment

#### Technical Block A, Heathrow Airport, Listed, Grade II, List reference 1269530

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td>The significance of heritage asset is largely retained, but the introduction of ARD development to the south could result in adverse effects. Temporary measures to prevent inadvertent and avoidable harm to heritage assets during construction will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, through processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Management Strategy. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of heritage assets will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. Architectural treatment of Hatton Cross ARD could usefully respond to the airport modernist architectural heritage in a positive way.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Partial or total demolition of designated heritage assets

| Monument at north western end of General Roy’s survey base, Listed, Grade II, List reference 1119717 | High | Medium | Significant (negative) | Construction of runway will require the monument to be relocated. Further opportunities for protection, enhancement and wider appreciation of the heritage significance of heritage assets will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through the processes outlined in the embedded measures, ie the Heritage Design Strategy and the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. |

#### Changes to setting affecting significance of buildings of potential heritage value

| Thistle London Heathrow Hotel | Medium | These buildings do not form part of the current assessment, but have been identified in the PEIR baseline, as they may be included in the ES depending on the outcome of ongoing consideration of |
### Historic environment

#### Receptor and effect

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheraton Skyline Hotel</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>their heritage significance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renaissance London Heathrow Hotel</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Inn Heathrow Ariel Hotel</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest

| Loss of partially surviving archaeological landscape | High | High | Significant (negative) | HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during construction works. |

### Phase 3: Construction activities

#### Changes to setting affecting significance of non-designated heritage assets

| St George's Chapel, Heathrow Airport, locally listed. | Medium | High | Significant (negative) | Additional measures cannot address the total loss. HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during demolition works. |

#### Partial or total demolition of buildings of potential heritage value

| Terminal 1 | Medium | These buildings do not form part of the current assessment, but have been identified in the PEIR baseline, as they may be included in the ES depending on the outcome of ongoing consideration of their heritage significance |
| Terminal 3 | Medium |                                      |             |                                      |

### Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest
## Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Opportunities for additional measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of partially surviving archaeology</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significant (positive)</td>
<td>On-airfield construction will affect land that has low-medium potential for archaeology. HERF and HEOWSI embedded measures can secure an ameliorative outcome - through archaeological research investigations and recording, prior and during construction works.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 13.15 Summary of significant positive and negative effects – wider study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wider Study Area - East</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 1 and 2: Operational activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated built heritage assets: World Heritage Site incorporating Registered Historic Park and Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, grade I, List reference 1000830</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated heritage assets associated with Kew Garden WHS (inc Old Deer Park): Listed Buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbarium Complex, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew - Hunter House And Wings C, B And A, Including The Entrance Gates And Railings, grade II*, List reference 1065399</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Lily House, grade II, List reference 1251633</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanile, grade II, List reference 1251642</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptor and effect</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marianne North Gallery, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, grade II*, List reference 1251787</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icehouse, grade II, List reference 1251799</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orangery, grade I, List reference 1263075</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum Number 2, grade II, List reference 1263076</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sower, grade II, List reference 1262481</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>Significant (negative)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperate House, grade I, List reference 1262590</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Palm House, grade I, List reference 262670</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolution House At The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, grade II, List reference 1401475</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richmond Baths, Old Deer Park, grade II, List reference 1246189</td>
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<td>Temple Of Arethusa, grade II, List reference 1251777</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>King William's Temple, grade II, List reference 1251785</td>
<td>High</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Gateway Chokushi Man On Gate Of The Imperial Messenger, grade II, List reference 1251790</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temple Of Bellona, grade II, List reference 1262581</td>
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<td>Medium</td>
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<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pagoda, grade I, List reference 1262593</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>Significant (negative)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Significance</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple Of Aeolus, grade II, List reference 1262669</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sculptural Group At Centre Of Pond, grade II, List reference 1262672</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orangery, grade I, List reference 1263075</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Obelisks On River Bank Of River Thames, grade II, List reference 1285596</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chiswick House**

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden**

| Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1000111 | High | Medium | Significant (negative) | Increase in ATMs |

**Designated heritage assets associated with Chiswick House RHPG: Listed Buildings**

| Three Male Statues From Hadrian's Villa In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1079568 | High | Medium | Significant (negative) | Increase in ATMs |
## Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Significance</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doric Column In Chiswick Park North East Of Conservatory, grade I, List reference 1188858</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple (Rustic House) At End Of Yew Walk North East Of Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1188898</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inigo Jones's Gateway In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1294560</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retaining Walls Of Pond In Chiswick Park, grade II, List reference 1358667</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten Terms With Female Heads In Semicircle Before Front Of Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1358668</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obelisk In Chiswick Park At End Of Avenue Running West From Temple, grade I, List reference 1079608</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer House In Chiswick Park Near Italian Garden, grade I, List reference 1079610</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Statues Flanking Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1079612</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ionic Temple And Obelisk In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1188839</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1188850</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classic Bridge In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1358665</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syon Park**

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden
### 13.219

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syon Park, grade I, List reference 1000148</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated heritage assets associated with Syon Park RHPG: Listed Buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floras Column, Syon Park, grade I, List reference 1080321</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Soundscape does not contribute to significance of heritage asset category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Vases In Front Of Syon House Conservatory, grade II, List reference 1080279</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retaining Walls Of Garden Pool, And Statue In Syon Park, grade II, List reference 1080280</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental Bridge In Syon Park Over Pond Near Entrance Gates, grade II, List reference 1080281</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osterley Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osterley Park, grade II*, List reference 1000287</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated heritage assets associated with Osterley Park RHPG: Listed Buildings</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

#### Receptor and effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aviary Or Little Orangery In Osterley Park, grade I, List reference 1080309</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Temple In Osterley Park, grade I, List reference 1189780</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Bridge, grade II*, List reference 1079401</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Within Osterley Park, grade II, List reference 1390982</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Richmond Park</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond Park, grade I, List reference 1000828</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terrace And Buccleuch Gardens</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace And Buccleuch Gardens, grade II, List reference 1001551</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated heritage assets associated with Terrace and Buccleuch Gardens RHPG: Listed Buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heathrow Expansion
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REPORT: Chapter 13:
Historic environment

### Statue Of Father Thames, grade II, List reference 1252968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<tr>
<td>Statue Of Father Thames, grade II, List reference 1252968</td>
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</table>

### Richmond Terrace Walk

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richmond Terrace Walk, grade II*, List reference 1001552</td>
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<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
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</tr>
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### Phase 3: Operational activities

#### Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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Herbarium Complex, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew - Hunter House And Wings C, B And A, Including The Entrance Gates And Railings, grade II*, List reference 1065399
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<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance (negative)</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temple Of Aeolus, grade II, List reference 1262669</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sculptural Group At Centre Of Pond, grade II, List reference 1262672</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(negative)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Orangery, grade I, List reference 1263075</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Obelisks On River Bank Of River Thames, grade II, List reference 1285596</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chiswick House</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1000111</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designated heritage assets associated with Chiswick House RHPG: Listed Buildings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Male Statues From Hadrian's Villa In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1079568</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doric Column In Chiswick Park North East Of Conservatory, grade I, List reference 1188858</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Soundscape does not contribute to significance of heritage asset category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(negative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temple (Rustic House) At End Of Yew Walk North East Of Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1188898</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Soundscape does not contribute to significance of heritage asset category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inigo Jones's Gateway In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1294560</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retaining Walls Of Pond In Chiswick Park, grade II, List reference 1358667</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten Terms With Female Heads In Semicircle Before Front Of Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1358668</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obelisk In Chiswick Park At End Of Avenue Running West From Temple, grade I, List reference 1079608</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer House In Chiswick Park Near Italian Garden, grade I, List reference 1079610</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance (negative)</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two Statues Flanking Chiswick House, grade I, List reference 1079612</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ionic Temple And Obelisk In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1188839</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1188850</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classic Bridge In Chiswick Park, grade I, List reference 1358665</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syon Park**

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden

| Syon Park, grade I, List reference 1000148 | High | Medium to High | Significant | Increase in ATMs |

Designated heritage assets associated with Syon Park RHPG: Listed Buildings

| Floras Column, Syon Park, grade I, List reference 1080321 | High | Medium to High | Significant | Increase in ATMs |
| Stone Vases In Front Of Syon House Conservatory, grade II, List reference 1080279 | High | Medium to High | Significant | Increase in ATMs |
### Retaining Walls Of Garden Pool, And Statue In Syon Park, grade II, List reference 1080280
- **Heritage value**: High
- **Magnitude of change**: Medium to High
- **Significance**: Significant
- **Summary rationale**: Increase in ATMs

### Ornamental Bridge In Syon Park Over Pond Near Entrance Gates, grade II, List reference 1080281
- **Heritage value**: High
- **Magnitude of change**: Medium to High
- **Significance**: Significant
- **Summary rationale**: Increase in ATMs

### Osterley Park

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Osterley Park, grade II*, List reference 1000287</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Designated heritage assets associated with Osterley Park RHPG: Listed Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Temple In Osterley Park, grade I, List reference 1189780</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Bridge, grade II*, List reference 1079401</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Within Osterley Park, grade II, List reference 1390982</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Soundscape does not contribute to significance of heritage asset category</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Richmond Park

**Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden**
### Historic environment

**13.228**

**Receptor and effect**

**Heritage value**

**Magnitude of change**

**Significance**

**Summary rationale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richmond Park, grade I, List reference 1000828</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Terrace And Buccleuch Gardens**

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance (negative)</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terrace And Buccleuch Gardens, grade II, List reference 1001551</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Designated heritage assets associated with Terrace and Buccleuch Gardens RHPG: Listed Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance (negative)</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statue Of Father Thames, grade II, List reference 1252968</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Richmond Terrace Walk**

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance (negative)</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richmond Terrace Walk, grade II*, List reference 1001552</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wider Study Area - West**

**Phase 1 and 2: Construction activities**

**Royal Estate, Windsor: Frogmore Gardens**

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance (negative)</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Estate, Windsor: Frogmore Gardens, grade I, List reference 1000587</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Designated heritage assets associated with Frogmore Gardens RHPG: Listed Buildings
### Heathrow Expansion
**PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REPORT: Chapter 13:** Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiosk To South East Of Cottage In Frogmore Grounds, grade II, List reference 1319306</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gothic Ruin Of Temple By Lake In Frogmore Gardens, grade II*, List reference 1319305</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea House To South Of Frogmore House In Frogmore Grounds, grade II, List reference 1117779</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mausoleum Of The Duchess Of Kent, grade I, List reference 1117780</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Mausoleum, grade I, List reference 1117781</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge From Island Leading To Duchess Of Kent's Mausoleum, grade II, List reference 1319267</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Royal Estate, Windsor: Royal Lodge

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden
### Historic environment

#### Receptor and effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Royal Estate, Windsor: Royal Lodge, grade I, List reference 1001435</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Designated heritage assets associated with Royal Lodge RHPG: Listed Buildings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queen Victoria's Chapel, grade II, List reference 1323668</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
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</table>

#### Royal Estate, Windsor: Cumberland Lodge

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Estate, Windsor: Cumberland Lodge, grade I, List reference 1001436</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
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</table>

#### Royal Estate, Windsor: Savill Garden And Valley Gardens

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Estate, Windsor: Savill Garden And Valley Gardens, grade I, List reference 1001176</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
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</table>

#### Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Castle And Home Park

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Castle And Home Park, grade I, List reference 1001434</td>
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<td>Significant (negative)</td>
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</table>
### Historic environment

<table>
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<th>Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designated heritage assets associated with Windsor Castle and Home Park RHPG: Listed Buildings</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Aviary, grade II, List reference 1117784</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Soundscape does not contribute to significance of heritage asset category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Great Park</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Great Park, grade I, List reference 1000592</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designated heritage assets associated with Windsor Great Park RHPG: Listed Buildings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statue Of Albert Prince Consort, grade II, List reference 1323670</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statue Of George III, grade I, List reference 1323671</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Temple Of Augustus, grade II*, List reference 1378028</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Obelisk, grade II, List reference 1378045</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eton College</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated built heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eton College, grade II, List reference 1000584</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Historic environment

### Designated heritage assets associated with Eton College: Listed Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statue Of Henry VI, Eton College, grade II*, List reference 1210902</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Ditton Park

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden

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<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
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<th>Significance</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ditton Park, grade II, List reference 1001290</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phase 3: Operational activities

#### Royal Estate, Windsor: Frogmore Gardens

Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden

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<th>Significance</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>The Royal Estate, Windsor: Frogmore Gardens, grade I, List reference 1000587</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
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### Designated heritage assets associated with Frogmore Gardens RHPG: Listed Buildings

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<tr>
<td>Tea House To South Of Frogmore House In Frogmore Grounds, grade II, List reference 1117779</td>
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<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mausoleum Of The Duchess Of Kent, grade I, List reference 1117780</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Royal Mausoleum, grade I, List reference 1117781</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge From Island Leading To Duchess Of Kent's Mausoleum, grade II, List reference 1319267</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Royal Estate, Windsor: Royal Lodge**

- Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden
  - The Royal Estate, Windsor: Royal Lodge, grade I, List reference 1001435  
    - High  
    - Medium to High  
    - Significant (negative)  
    - Increase in ATMs

- Designated heritage assets associated with Royal Lodge RHPG: Listed Buildings
  - Queen Victoria’s Chapel, grade II, List reference 1323668  
    - High  
    - Medium to High  
    - Significant (negative)  
    - Increase in ATMs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Royal Estate, Windsor: Cumberland Lodge, grade I, List reference 1001436</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Royal Estate, Windsor: Savil Garden and Valley Gardens</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Royal Estate, Windsor: Savil Garden And Valley Gardens, grade, List reference 1001176</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Castle and Home Park</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Castle And Home Park, grade I, List reference 1001434</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designated heritage assets associated with Windsor Castle and Home Park RHPG: Listed Buildings</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Aviary, grade II, List reference 1117784</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Great Park</strong></td>
<td><strong>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic environment

#### Receptor and effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Great Park, grade I, List reference 1000592</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designated heritage assets associated with Windsor Great Park RHPG: Listed Buildings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statue Of Albert Prince Consort, grade II, List reference 1323670</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statue Of George III, grade I, List reference 1323671</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>The Temple Of Augustus, grade II</em>, List reference 1378028</em>*</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumberland Obelisk, grade II, List reference 1378045</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eton College</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Changes to setting affecting significance of designated built heritage assets: Registered Historic Park and Garden</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eton College, grade II, List reference 1000584</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designated heritage assets associated with Eton College: Listed Buildings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>Statue Of Henry VI, Eton College, grade II</em>, List reference 1210902</em>*</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ditton Park</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Historic environment

### 13.236

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor and effect</th>
<th>Heritage value</th>
<th>Magnitude of change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Summary rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ditton Park, grade II, List reference 1001290</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>Significant (negative)</td>
<td>Increase in ATMs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.12 Assessment of cumulative effects

13.12.1 The cumulative effects assessment (CEA) presented in this section reflects Stage 3 in the CEA process set out in Section 5.8 of Chapter 5.

13.12.2 The assessment of cumulative historic environment effects is based on professional judgement, considering the levels of significance identified in the primary or ‘stand-alone’ assessment, and identifying whether effects could be different when ‘other development’ are considered.

13.12.3 The requirement to undertake a CEA is described in Section 5.8 of Chapter 5. Furthermore, Historic England GPA2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment sets out basic considerations for cumulative assessment of heritage assets.

13.12.4 A CEA is only undertaken for those receptors that are likely to experience effects greater than negligible in the primary assessment. This is because such effects are unlikely to result in any discernible positive or negative effects on a receptor. It is considered that they are extremely unlikely to result in a significant cumulative effect, even if multiple effects of a similar significance are considered.

13.12.5 The following sections present the preliminary assessment of the cumulative effects of the DCO Project and ‘other developments’ on historic environment. Effects are described for each phase of the DCO Project where relevant.

13.12.6 The ‘other developments’ to be considered in the CEA for the PEIR are those on the ‘assessment list’ provided in Chapter 5, Section 5.8.

13.12.7 There are two ZOIs used for the historic environment CEA. The Historic Environment Core ZOI which comprises the draft DCO limits surrounded by a 1km buffer, and the Historic Environment Wider ZOI which covers a 500m buffer around each of the heritage assets identified as potentially sensitive to aviation noise. These ZOIs are therefore different to the study areas used for the main assessment presented in Section 13.10.

13.12.8 Only those developments in the assessment list that fall within the Historic Environment Core and Wider ZOIs (shown in Figure 5.1 in Chapter 5) have the potential to result in cumulative effects with the DCO Project. All developments on the assessment list falling outside the historic environment ZOIs are excluded from the CEA.

13.12.9 Of the core and optional developments contained within the assessment list in Chapter 5, Section 5.8, the following are located outside the Historic Environment Core ZOI and are excluded from the CEA:

1. O601 Queen Mary Reservoir and Land West of Queen Mary Reservoir
2. O608 Cemex Datchet Quarry, Land At Riding Court Farm
3. O615 Southall Gas Works
4. O745 Land at Milton Park Farm
5. O750 Land at Watersplash Farm
6. O751 Slough Heat and Power Station
7. O811 High Speed 2 (London - West Midlands)

13.12.10 All developments on the assessment list in Chapter 5, Section 5.8, with the exception of O608 Cemex Datchet Quarry, Land At Riding Court Farm and O810 M4 Junctions 3 to 12 Smart Motorway are also located outside the Historic Environment Wider ZOI and are excluded from the CEA.

13.12.11 The wider historic environment ZOI was defined with reference to heritage assets within areas identified as potentially sensitive to aviation noise. The noise contours used to define the wider historic environment ZOI are provisional and will be kept under review for the ES. Although some areas of the wider historic environment ZOI extend outside the core ZOI and Scoping ZOI used for the PEIR, as the ‘assessment list’ for the PEIR CEA only includes developments that fall within the Scoping ZOI (as described in Chapter 5, Section 5.8), there are no implications to the assessment presented at this stage.

13.12.12 Of the core and optional developments contained within the assessment list in Chapter 5, Section 5.8, the following are contained within the Historic Environment Core ZOI and all are considered to be of potential relevance to historic environment, and have been brought forward for assessment in the CEA:

1. O109 Land at Harmondsworth Holloway Close
2. O591 Rectory Lane, Cranford Lane
3. O595 Stanwell Recycling, Stanwell Quarry
4. O596 Stanwell Recycling, Stanwell Quarry
5. O608 Cemex Datchet Quarry, Land At Riding Court Farm
6. O609 Land East of Horton Road
7. O732 Queen Mary Reservoir and Land West of Queen Mary Reservoir
8. O810 M4 Junctions 3 to 12 Smart Motorway
9. O812 Western Rail Link to Heathrow
10. O813 Southampton to London Pipeline Project
11. A2 T5+ (T5A)
12. A3 T5+ (T5B)
13. A4 T5+ (T5C)

The following developments are located within the Historic Environment Wider ZOI, and all are considered to be of potential relevance to historic environment, and have been brought forward for assessment in the CEA:

1. O608 Cemex Datchet Quarry, Land At Riding Court Farm
2. O810 M4 Junctions 3 to 12 Smart Motorway

Phase 1 and Phase 2: c.2022 – 2026

Table 13.16 sets out the assessment of cumulative effects on relevant receptors identified in Section 13.4 for Phases 1 and 2 (c.2021 to 2026).
### Table 13.16  Phase 1 and Phase 2 CEA of DCO Project effects, together with ‘other developments’ unrelated to the DCO Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor / effect</th>
<th>DCO Project effects</th>
<th>Assessment of cumulative effect (DCO Project effects together with ‘other developments’)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Direct effects on heritage within the Site | Permanent physical disturbance and loss of historic buildings and archaeological remains within the Site. Effects arising from the DCO Project are anticipated to be significant and negative. | 'The following developments have the potential to effect archaeological remains within the Site:

1. O109 Land at Harmondsworth Holloway Close: **No negative cumulative effect** is anticipated as this development is located within an area that would otherwise be physically disturbed by the DCO Project and has already been considered in the assessment of effects presented in **Section 13.10**.

2. O813 Southampton to London Pipeline Project: **No negative cumulative effect** is anticipated as this proposed development would occupy land within the Site of the DCO Project which has previously been disturbed by gravel quarrying.

3. A2, A3, A4 T5+: There is a limited potential for a negative direct cumulative effect to arise where archaeological features are disturbed during the construction of these consented developments, but archaeological survival is anticipated to be limited to isolated and heavily disturbed pockets of remains which would be of negligible significance. Any additional effect to the high magnitude of negative change would be very limited and would not change the conclusions of the primary assessment that a **significant negative effect** would arise.

All other developments taken forward for assessment do not have the potential to result in any cumulative effects and are therefore not discussed in this table.
### Historic environment

#### Indirect effects on heritage assets within the Site and off-site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor / effect</th>
<th>DCO Project effects</th>
<th>Assessment of cumulative effect (DCO Project effects together with ‘other developments’)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term and lasting change to setting arising from change to the noise and visual baseline during construction and operation of the DCO Project. Effects are anticipated to range from significant and positive to significant and negative.</td>
<td>The following developments have the potential to give rise to change in the settings of heritage assets that would also be affected by the DCO Project:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. O109 Land at Harmondsworth Holloway Close: While this development is close to designated heritage assets at Harmondsworth, including the Great Barn and the Church of St Mary, <strong>no adverse cumulative effect</strong> is anticipated as the appearance of this development following completion of minerals working and use for flood storage for the DCO Project would be equivalent to that which has already been considered in the assessment of effects presented in Section 13.1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. O591 Rectory Lane, Cranford Lane: This consented development is separated from the Cranford and Cranford Park conservation areas by the existing A312 dual carriageway and is not in an area identified as providing any positive contribution to significance. The submitted Environmental Statement assessed effects during operation of this development as negligible adverse. Any cumulative effect would present a negligible change to the low magnitude of positive change arising from the DCO Project alone and effects would remain potentially <strong>significant positive</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. O813 Southampton to London Pipeline Project: While this project would be perceptible from scheduled monuments at East Bedfont and Mayfield Farm during its construction, this development is partially screened by intervening planting and would be seen in the context of the existing industrial development and the operational partially-restored gravel quarry. This change to setting would not contribute to any loss of significance and <strong>no negative cumulative effect</strong> is anticipated. The significance of effect would remain as reported for the DCO Project on its own.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All other developments taken forward for assessment do not have the potential to result in any cumulative effects and are therefore not discussed in this table.
Phase 3: c.2026-2050

13.12.15  **Table 13.17** sets out the assessment of effects on relevant receptors identified in **Section 13.4** during Phase 3 and operation.
Table 13.17: Phase 3 CEA of DCO Project effects, and with ‘other developments’ unrelated to the DCO Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor / effect</th>
<th>DCO Project effects</th>
<th>Assessment of cumulative effect (DCO Project-wide effects together with ‘other developments’)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indirect effects on heritage assets within the Site and off-site</td>
<td>Short-term and lasting change to setting arising from change to noise and visual baseline during construction and operation of the DCO Project. Effects are anticipated to range from significant and positive to significant and negative.</td>
<td>The following developments have the potential to give rise to change in the settings of heritage assets that would also be affected by the DCO Project:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. O109 Land at Harmondsworth Holloway Close: This development is close to designated heritage assets at Harmondsworth, including the Great Barn and the Church of St Mary. <strong>No adverse cumulative effect</strong> is anticipated as the appearance of this development following completion of minerals working and use for flood storage for the DCO Project would be equivalent to that which has already been considered in the assessment of effects presented in Section 13.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. O591 Rectory Lane, Cranford Lane: This consented development is separated from the Cranford and Cranford Park conservation areas by the existing A312 dual carriageway and is not in areas identified as providing any positive contribution to significance. The submitted Environmental Statement assessed lasting effects following restoration as moderate beneficial. Taken cumulatively with the increased connectivity of the conservation areas to adjacent green infrastructure presented by the DCO Project which are assessed as giving rise to a low positive effect, a medium positive cumulative effect would arise, giving rise to a <strong>significant cumulative effect</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All other developments taken forward for assessment do not have the potential to result in any cumulative effects and are therefore not discussed in this table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.13 Consideration of potential additional environmental measures

13.13.1 Heathrow has identified aspects of the scheme for which additional measures will need to be developed for inclusion in the application for development consent. These are to be pursued through the four strategies set out at Section 13.5.

13.13.2 Potential additional heritage management measures could include:

1. Temporary heritage protection measures for management of construction and delivery works, in line with proposals outlined in the draft CoCP.

2. Measures for retrofitting noise reduction features to sensitive heritage assets

3. Measures for reducing operational noise and visual effects on vulnerable heritage assets identified within the wider study area

4. Specific opportunities to reuse heritage assets otherwise lost, for example in Longford. This could include the relocation and / or reuse of all or part of the following heritage assets:
   
   a. Longford Cottage, grade II, 17th century timber-framed former Society of Friends Meeting House, List reference 1080297
   
   b. Barn to west of Weekly House, grade II, late 17th century or early 18th century weather boarded barn, List reference 1286544
   
   C. King’s Bridge, grade II, 1834 on iron parapet, List reference 1080299.

5. Harmondsworth and Colnbrook – measures seeking to facilitate beneficial use of residential and commercial historic buildings, churches and agricultural buildings, in particular The Great Barn, Harmondsworth

13.13.3 Potential heritage design measures, which could include:

1. Further design measures that respond to the distinctive heritage qualities of historic areas neighbouring the Airport, in particular through sensitive boundary treatment

2. Toolkits for:
   
   a. Appropriate architectural and landscape treatment of the Parkway and ASD to protect character of adjacent conservation areas
   
   b. Public realm enhancement at Harmondsworth, Colnbrook, Harlington and Stanwell conservation areas
   
   C. Traffic management measures for conservation areas, where appropriate and feasible to address the consequences of surface access changes
13.13.4 Potential additional heritage interpretation measures could include:

1. Harmondsworth Park Visitor Centre – opportunity for new community and visitor facility focussed on the Great Barn and St Mary’s Church

2. Fuller integration of heritage interpretation, in the form of narrative-inspired landscape design and integrated public art, within the Green Loop, Public Open Space, boundary treatment and related green spaces, to strengthen linkages across the wider historic environment

3. Management of change in land use at Mayfield Farm scheduled monuments, to provide enhanced Public Open Space, interpretative landscape design and improve connection to linked green spaces that are a notable feature of Bedfont Green conservation area.

13.13.5 Potential additional historic environment research measures could include:

1. Identifying methods for effective and accessible dissemination of new knowledge and understandings generated through the archaeological mitigation, excavation and research.

13.13.6 These potential additional measures will be developed as part of the ongoing EIA and design process. Those included in the application for development consent will be assessed and their effects reported in the ES.

13.14 Next Steps

Further baseline considerations:

13.14.1 Specific site-based noise studies for identified sensitive heritage assets within the wider study area are to be undertaken prior to preparing the ES.

13.14.2 Information on the likely extent of construction earthworks and the effect on non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will be prepared ahead of further dialogue with Historic England (GLAAS) and local planning authority archaeological advisors (Surrey County Council, Buckinghamshire County Council and West Berkshire Archaeology) on the suitability of available baseline information and implications for the measures to be brought forward in the HERF and HEOWSI.

13.14.3 The HLC and HAA baseline studies have informed ongoing review of the designated Heritage Assets List and Descriptions. Updates will be undertaken in collaboration with Historic England and will ensure ES baseline data recognises all relevant heritage assets and includes an accurate description of their significance. This will include further consideration of the status of buildings of potential heritage value within the Airport and the adjoining hotels along Bath Road.
Further review and development of historic environment principles in parallel with baseline information and consultation feedback.

**Embedded and additional measures**

Heathrow will further develop and prepare (in accordance with the historic environment principles and in response to consultation) the four main historic environment strategies as set out in Section 13.5.

In addition to taking account of feedback during this consultation, engagement and dialogue will be continued as part of developing these measures. Heathrow will also seek to maintain and encourage engagement with:

1. Heritage asset owners, institutions and voluntary organisations responsible for the care of heritage assets that might provide community or amenity opportunities, in particular The Great Barn and St Mary’s Church Harmondsworth, St Thomas’ Church, Colnbrook and Harlington Baptist Church

2. Relevant authorities on traffic management measures in response to construction and the diverted and realigned roads, including capacity issues related to additional ARD/ASD sites and Parkway issues

3. Organisations, including local authorities, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Royal Parks, Crown Estates and the National Trust, on measures that might be appropriate for operational noise considerations for identified sensitive heritage assets within the wider study area

4. Internal Heathrow Airport stakeholders, including operation, customer facilities and property teams

5. Historic environment research interests, including local, regional and national archaeological societies.