



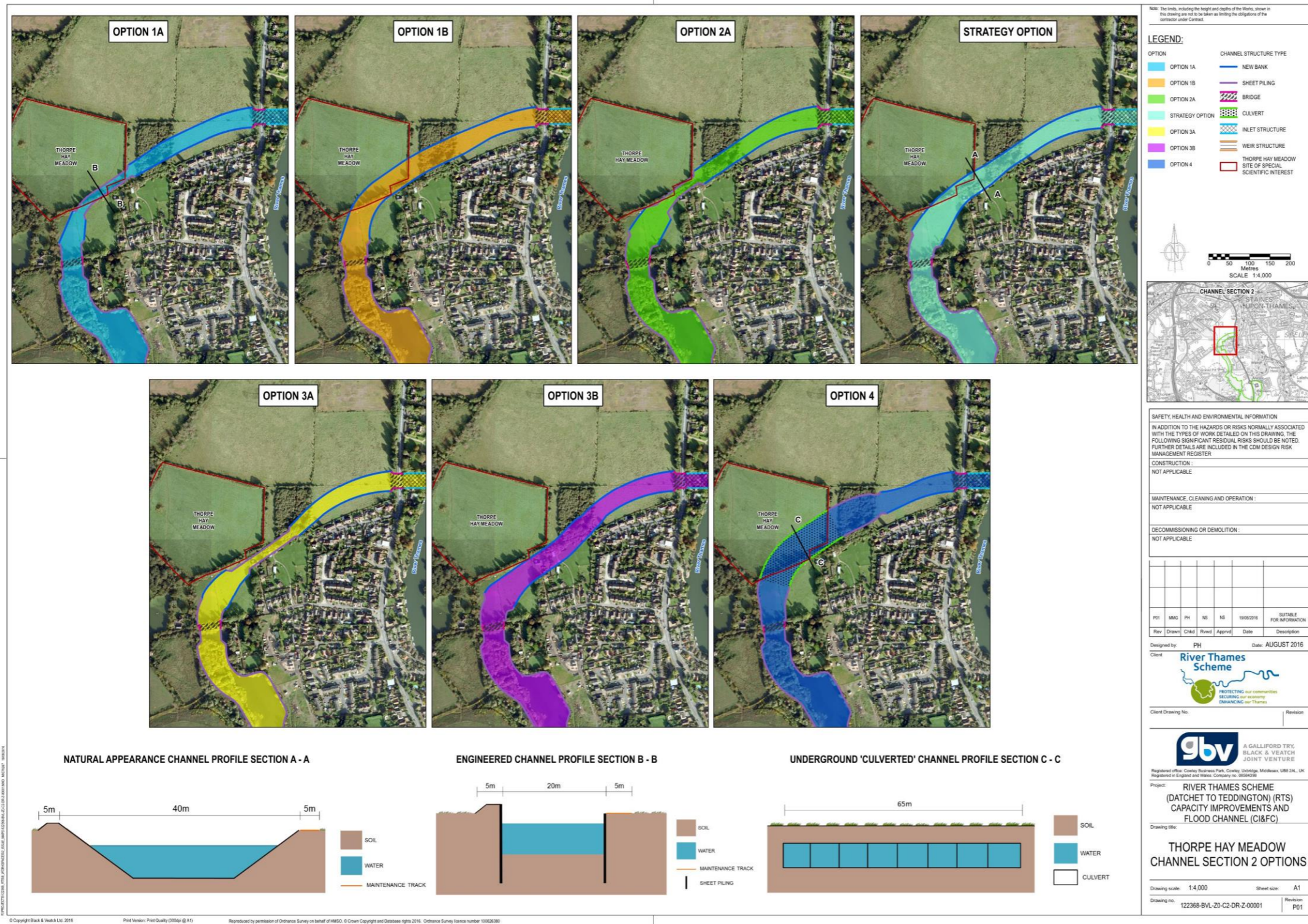
Appendix B

Consideration of alternative options – design drawings

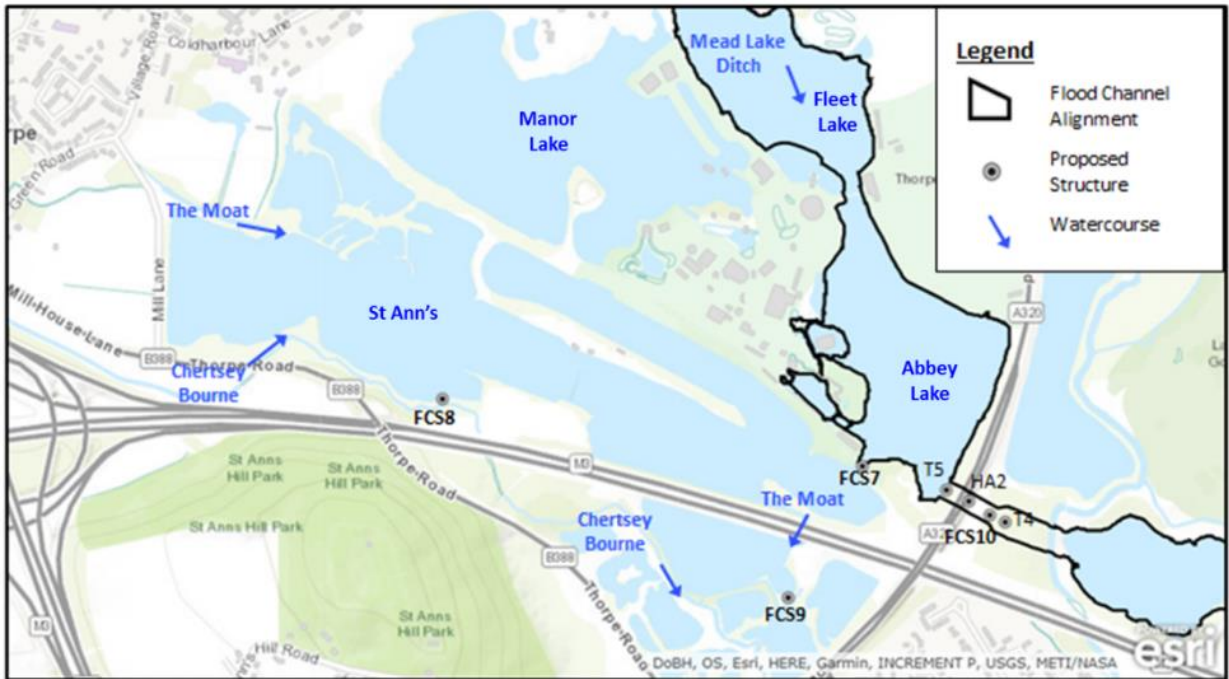
Appendix B: Consideration of Alternative Options – Design Drawings

The design drawings in this note have been provided to accompany the main alternative options described in Section 4.5.3 of the River Thames Scheme (RTS) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) EIA Scoping Report.

1.1 Options for Runnymede Channel alignment near Thorpe Hay Meadow SSSI (preferred option: Option 3A) (see EIA Scoping Report paragraph 4.5.3.6)



1.2 Chertsey Bourne Spill Arrangement (see EIA Scoping Report paragraph 4.5.3.7)

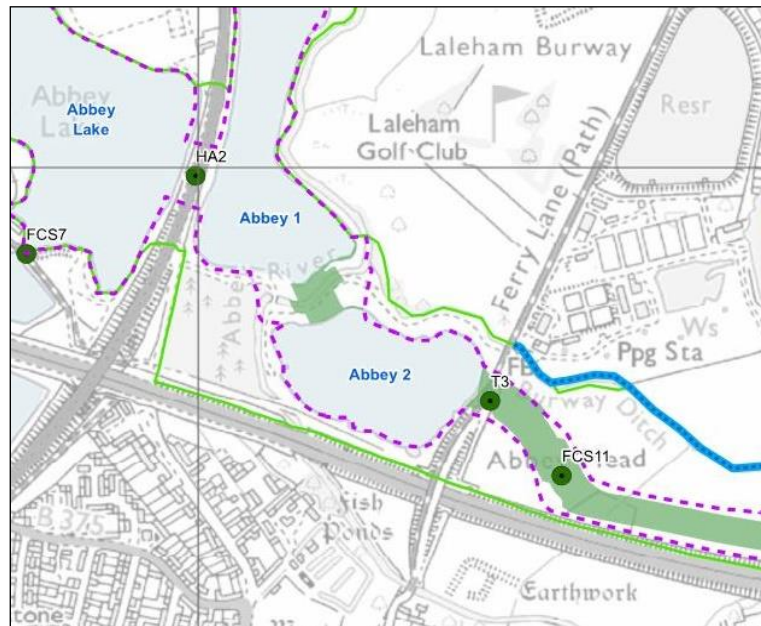


Lower Thames Flood Risk Management Strategy (LTFRMS) option for the RTS interaction with Chertsey Bourne



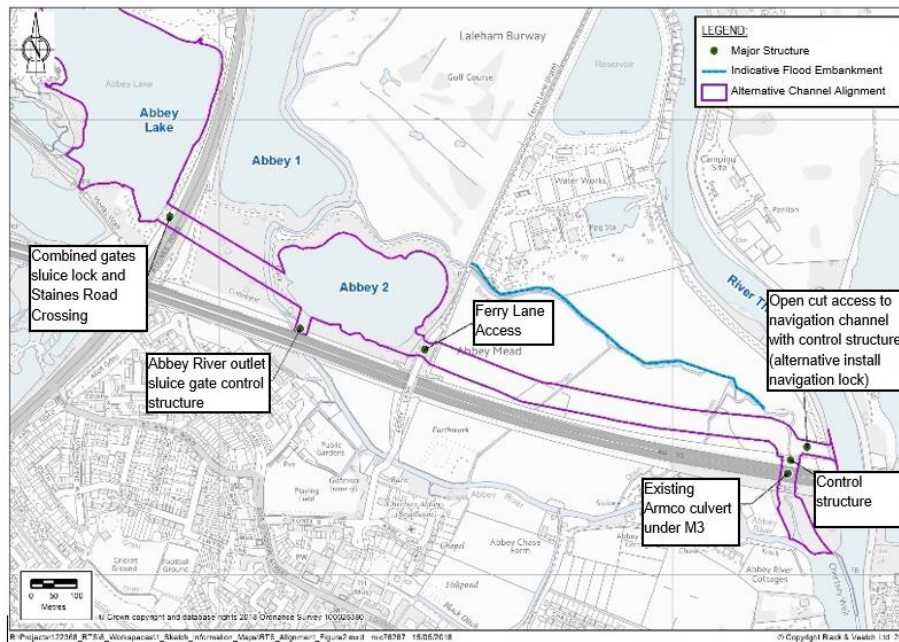
Preferred option for the RTS interaction with Chertsey Bourne

1.3 Runnymede Channel Downstream (Navigation) (see EIA Scoping Report paragraph 4.5.3.8)



© Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey License No. 100026380

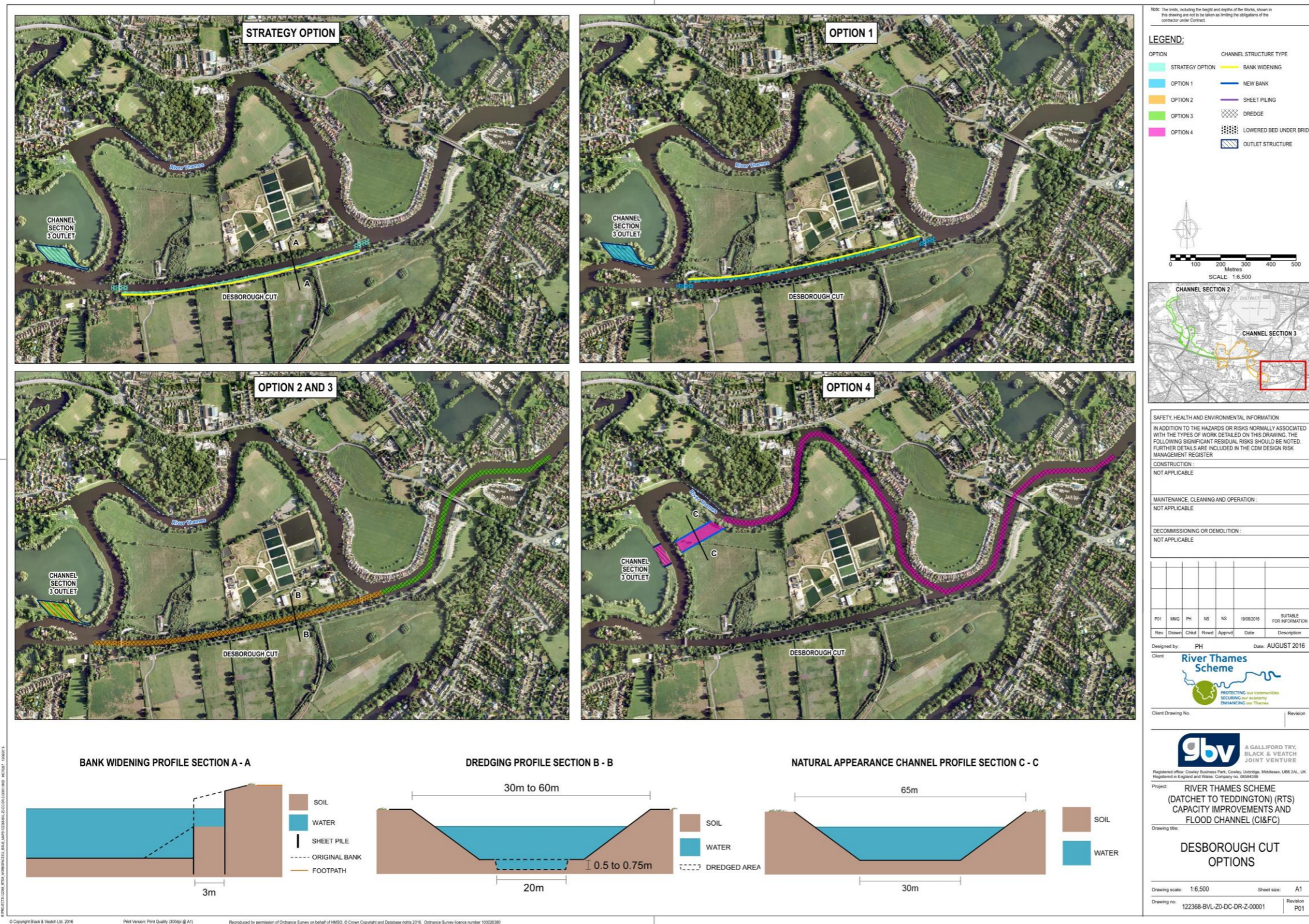
LTFRMS non-navigation option for the Runnymede Channel Downstream



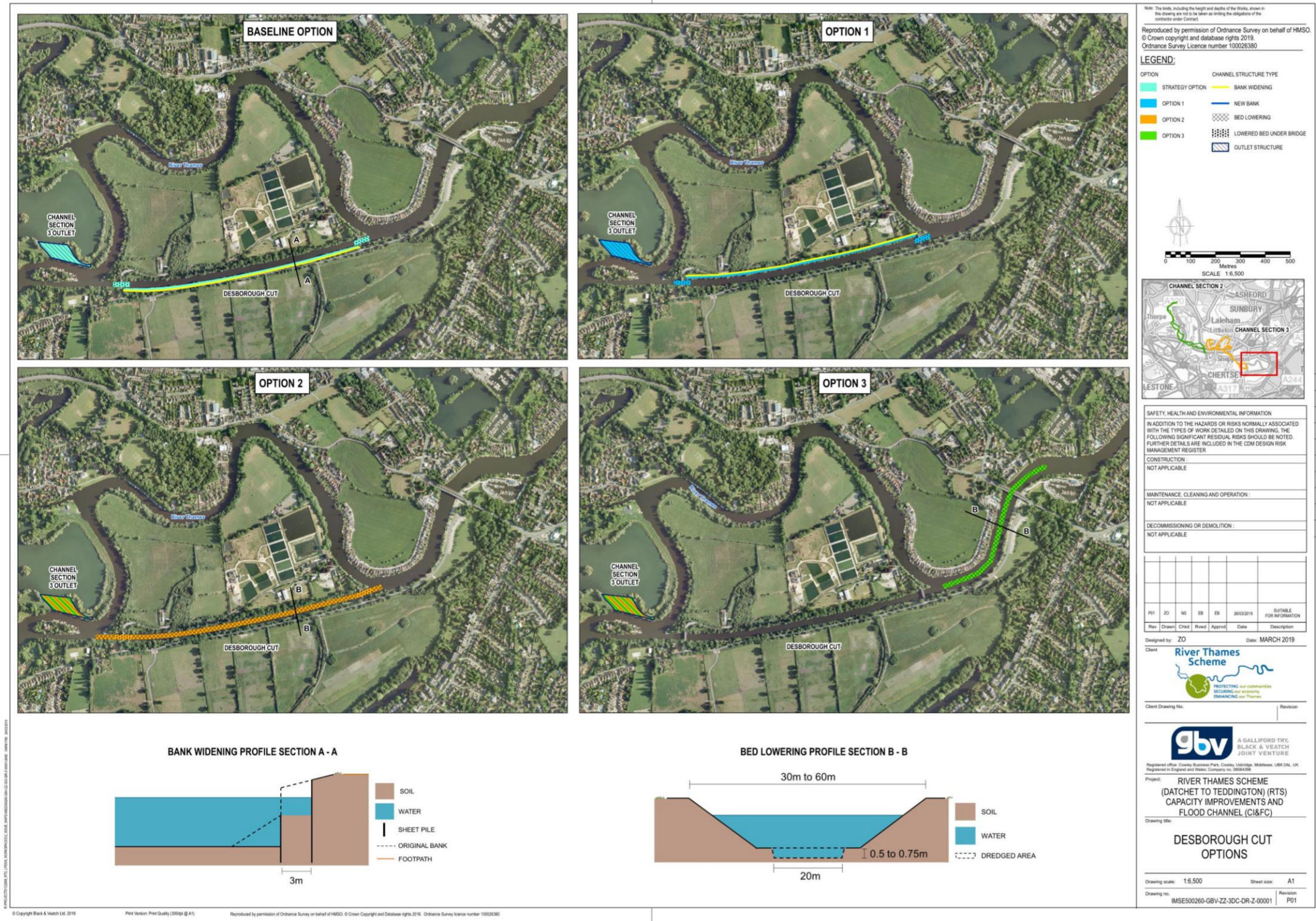
© Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey License No. 100026380

Alternative option for the Runnymede Channel Downstream (Navigation) – not progressed further

1.4 Capacity Improvements at Desborough Cut (see EIA Scoping Report paragraphs 4.5.3.11 to 4.5.3.14)

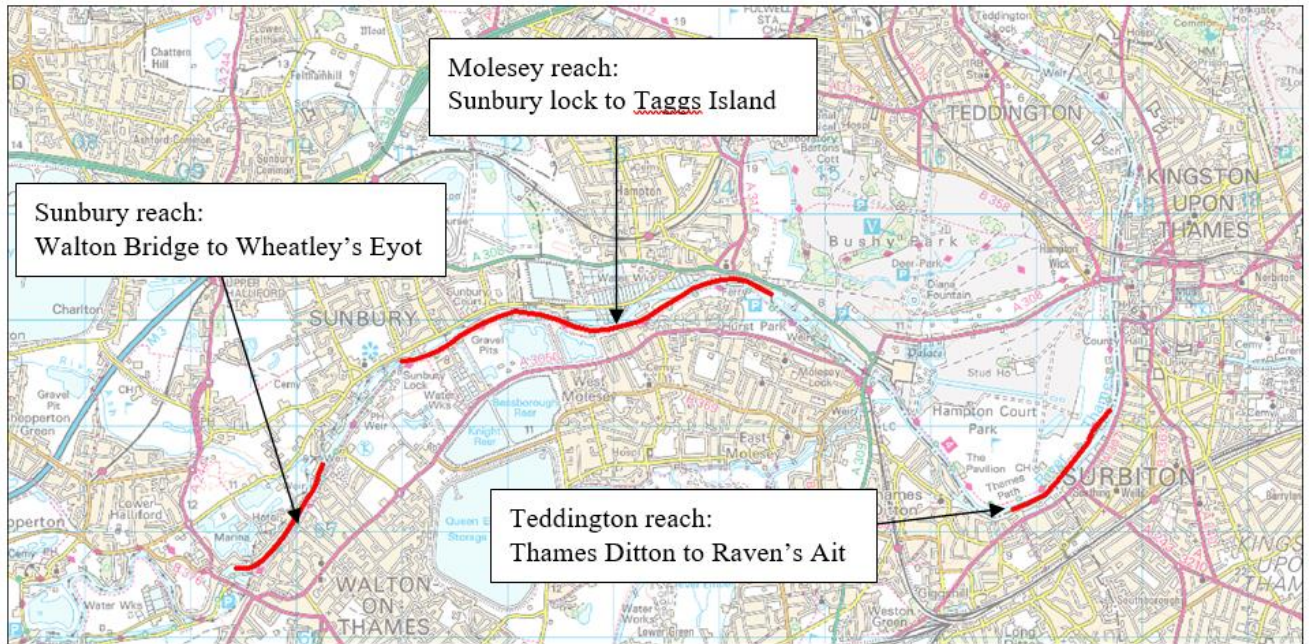


1.5 Capacity Improvements at Desborough Cut (continued) (see EIA Scoping Report paragraphs 4.5.3.11 to 4.5.3.14)



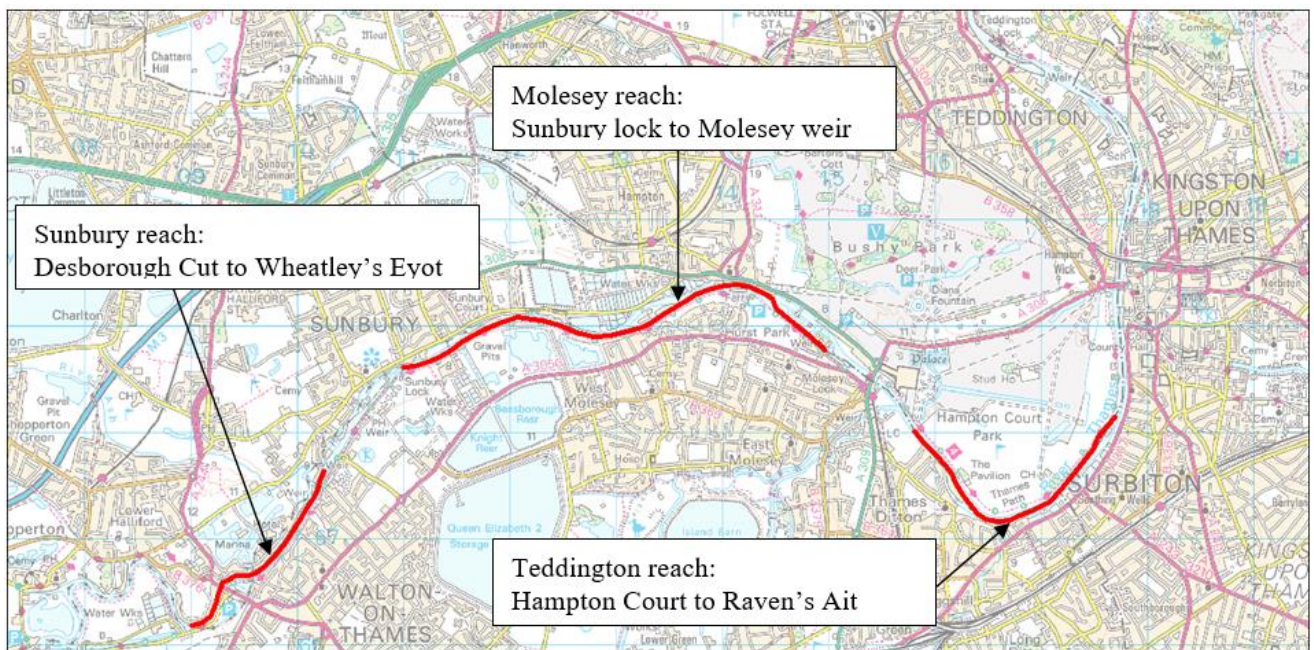
Option 3: bed Lowering Downstream of Desborough Cut, was taken forward as the preferred option.

1.6 Hybrid Option to Improve Capacity at Downstream Weirs (see EIA Scoping Report paragraphs 4.5.3.15 to 4.5.3.17) (neither option progressed)



© Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence No. 100026380

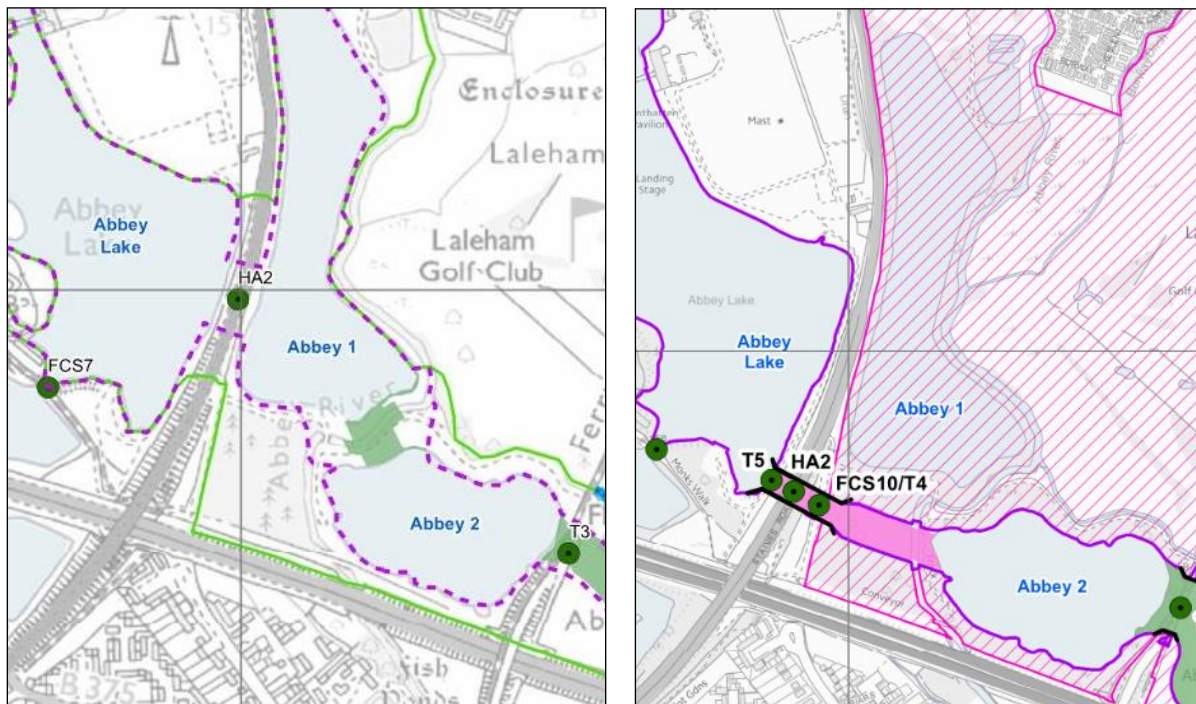
Dredging lengths required with one gate removed at each weir.



© Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence No. 100026380

Dredging lengths required with two gates removed at each weir.

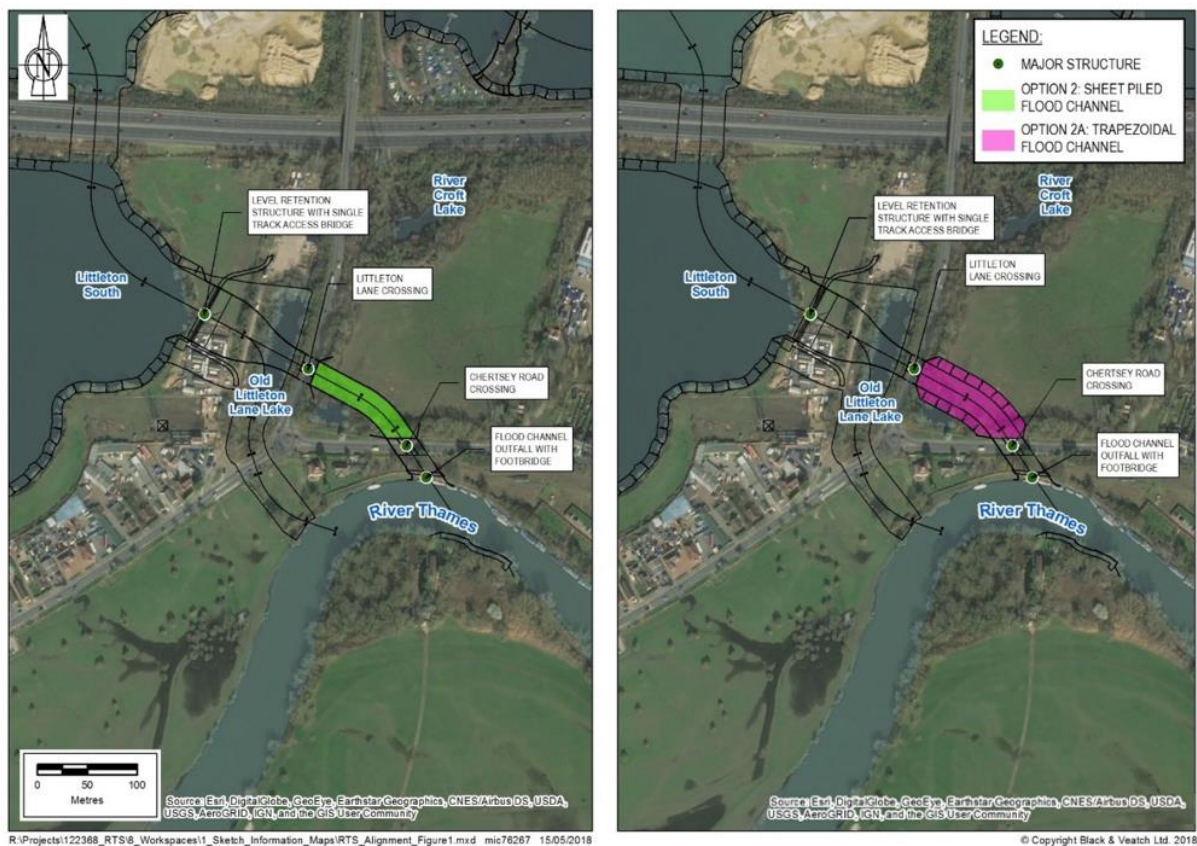
1.7 Runnymede Channel Realignment to Avoid Abbey 1 Lake (see EIA Scoping Report paragraph 4.5.3.18)



© Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey License No. 100026380

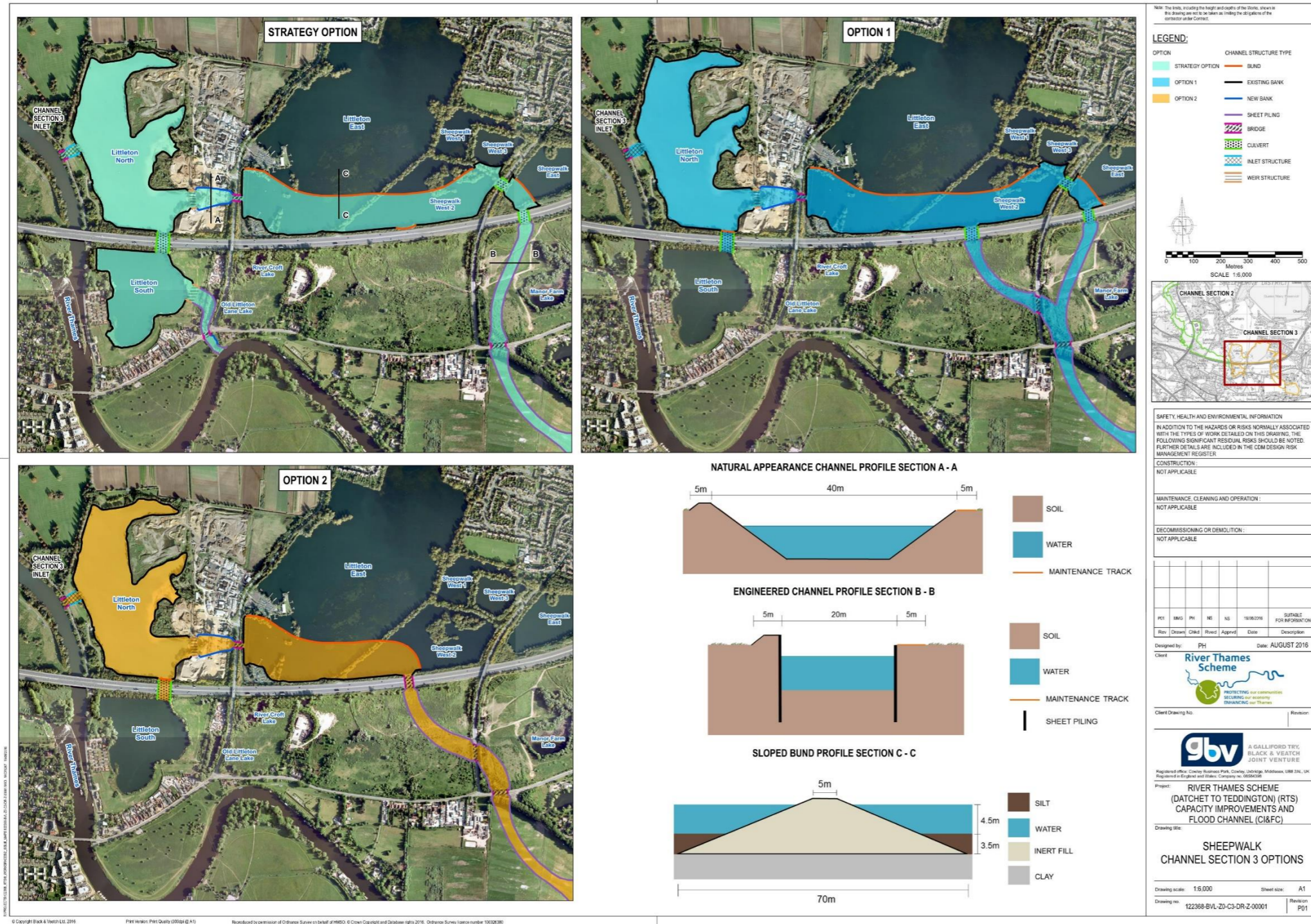
LTFRMS option (left) and preferred option (right) for section of Runnymede Channel near Abbey 1 lake

1.8 Spelthorne Channel Outlet (see EIA Scoping Report paragraphs 4.5.3.19 to 4.5.3.20)

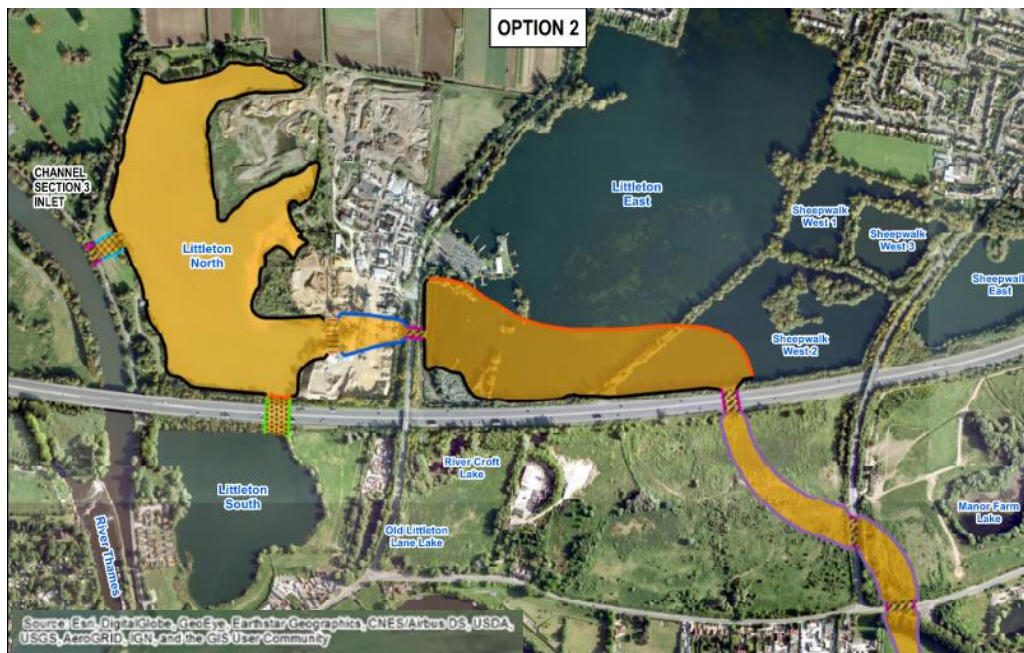


Sheet piled option (left) and natural channel profiled option (right) considered for the Spelthorne Channel outlet. This option was subsequently deleted from the project as part of the adopted alternative design for the Spelthorne Channel (see Spelthorne Alternative Channel Route (M3 Bridge) below).

1.9 Spelthorne Channel Alternative Route (M3 Bridge) (see EIA Scoping report paragraphs 4.5.3.21 and 4.5.3.22) (Preferred option: Option 2; see also 'Littleton East Lake separation bund' below)



1.10 Littleton East Lake separation Bund (see EIA Scoping Report paragraph 4.5.3.23 and 'Spelthorne Channel Alternative Alignment (M3 Bridge)' above)

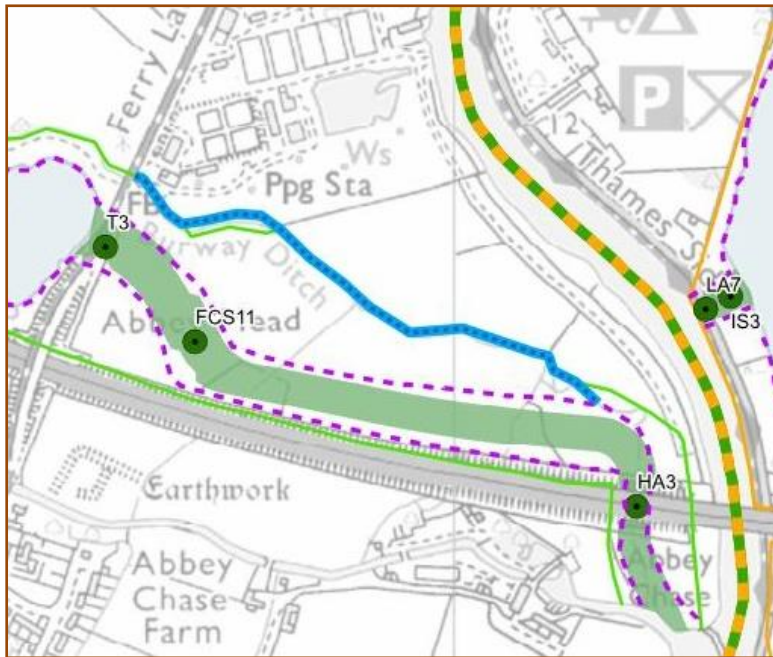


Spelthorne Channel extent incorporating a separation bund in Littleton East lake



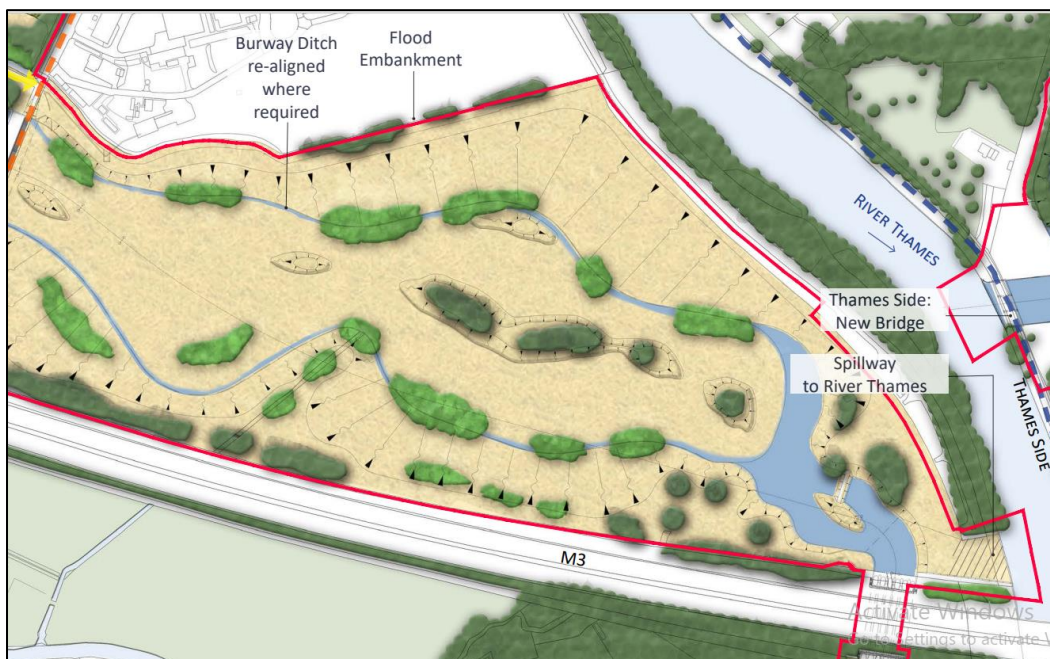
Channel extent following the removal of separation bund from Littleton East

1.11 Abbey Meads Floodway on the Runnymede Channel (see EIA Scoping Report paragraphs 4.5.3.24 to 4.5.3.27)



© Crown Copyright 2018. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey License No. 100026380

LTFRMS option for the Abbey Meads Floodway



© Crown Copyright 2018. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey License No. 100026380

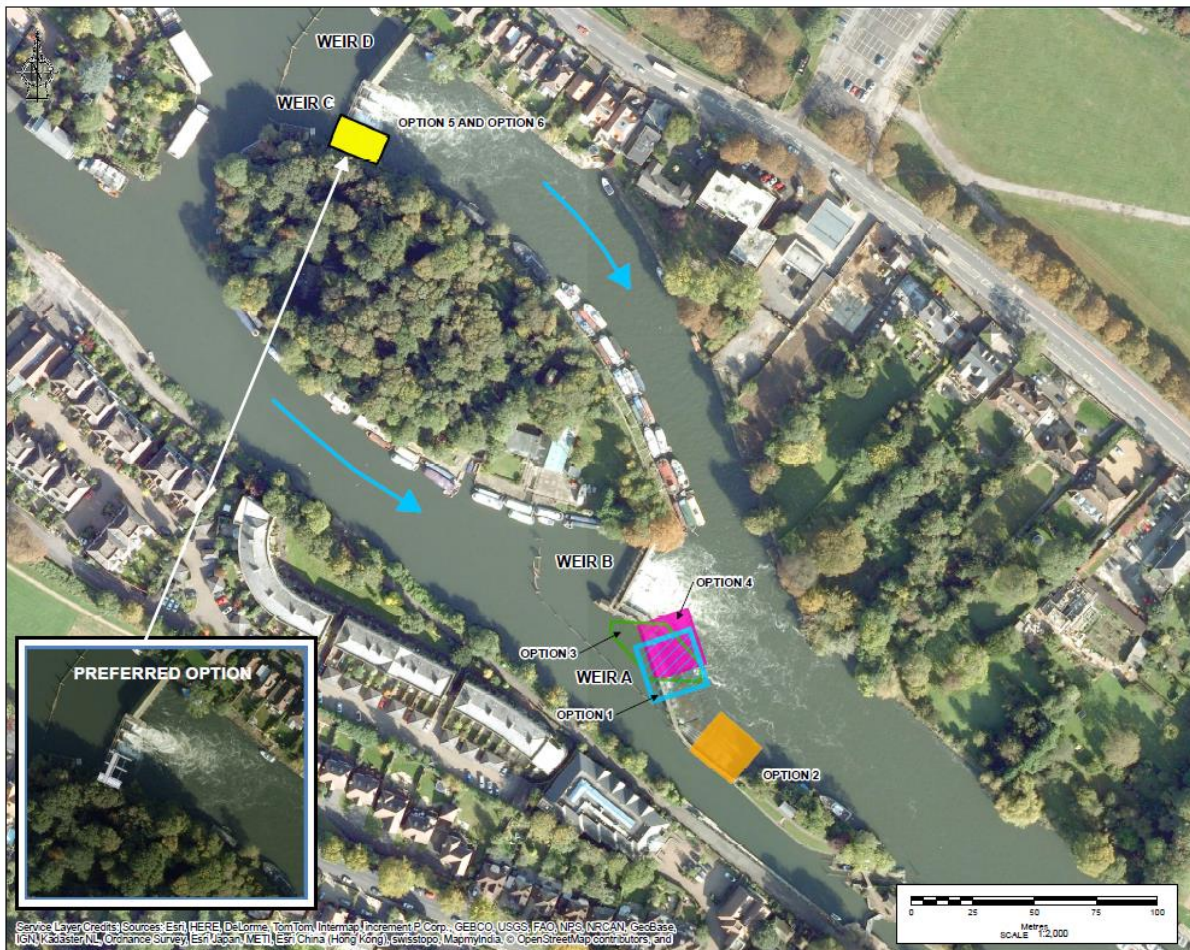
Preferred option for the Abbey Meads Floodway

1.12 Sunbury Weir Capacity Improvements (see EIA Scoping Report paragraphs 4.5.3.28 and 4.5.3.29)



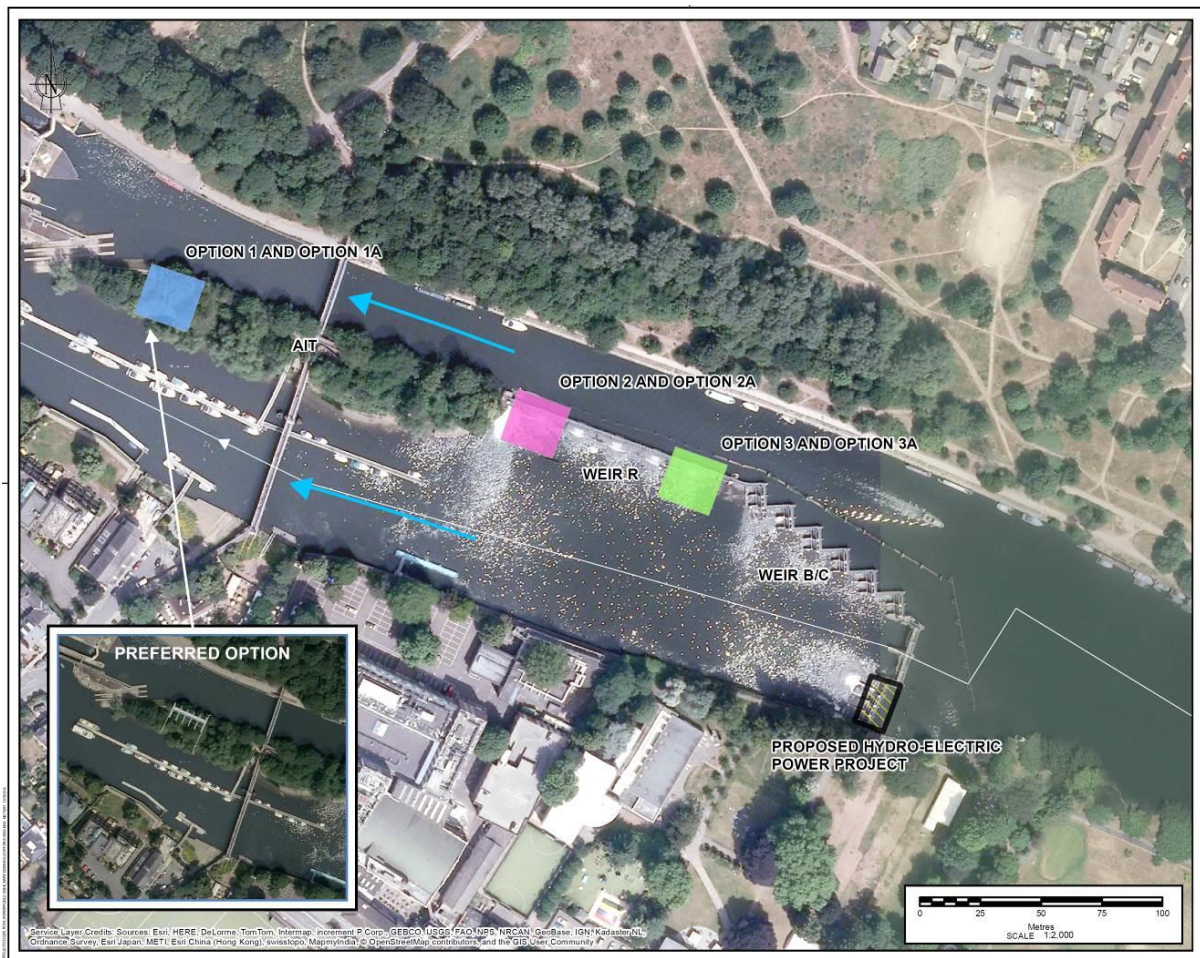
Alternative options considered for Sunbury weir capacity improvements (LTFRMS option = option 3; preferred option = option 4).

1.13 Molesey Weir Capacity Improvements (see EIA Scoping Report paragraphs 4.5.3.30 and 4.5.3.31)

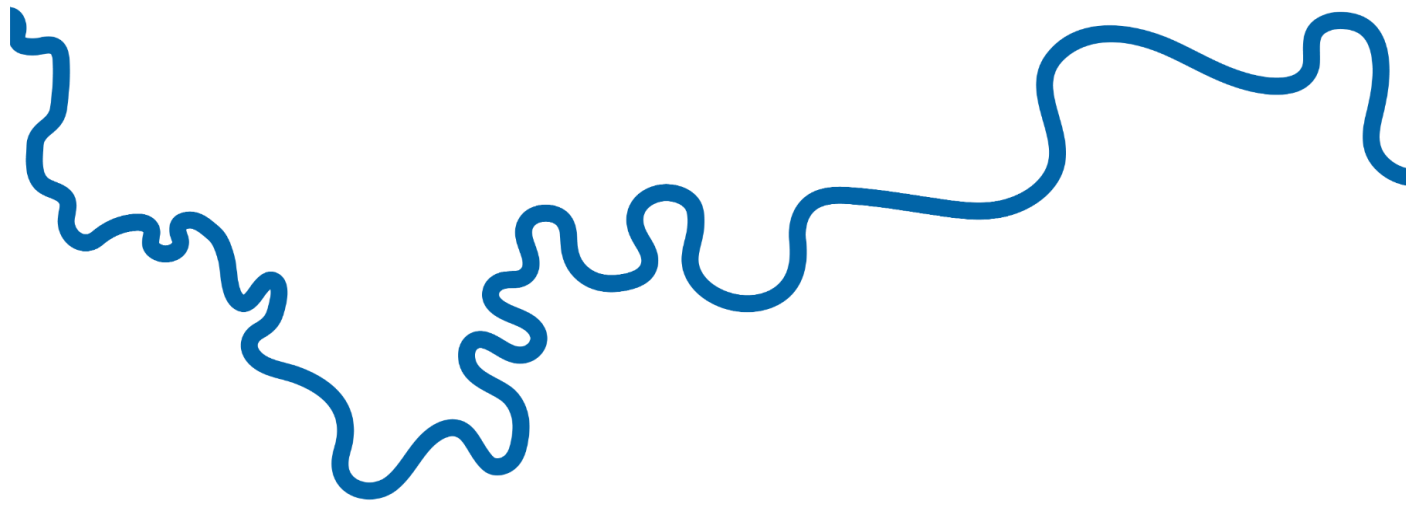


Alternative options considered for Molesey weir capacity improvements (LTFRMS option = option 1; preferred option = option 6).

1.14 Teddington Weir Capacity Improvements (see EIA Scoping Report paragraphs 4.5.3.32 and 4.5.3.33)



Alternative options considered for Sunbury weir capacity improvements (LTFRMS option = option 2; preferred option = option 1).



The River Thames Scheme, delivered in a partnership led by the Environment Agency and Surrey County Council, will reduce flood risk for residents and businesses and improve the surrounding area.



Appendix C

Transboundary Effects Screening

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1.1 Regulation 32 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)) Regulations 2017 requires the consideration of any likely significant effects on the environment of another European Economic Area Member State ('EEA States').
- 1.1.1.2 Guidance on the consideration of transboundary effects is provided in Planning Inspectorate (PINS) Advice Note Twelve (PINS, 2020b). Regulation 32 of the EIA Regulations establishes the procedural duties necessary where the Secretary of State (SoS) is of the view that a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) is likely to have significant effects on the environment in an EEA State; or where an EEA State is of the view that its environment is likely to be significantly affected by an NSIP. Where the SoS is satisfied that the likelihood of transboundary effects is extremely low, the transboundary screening decision will be included in a scoping opinion (if one is requested). Whilst applicants have no formal role under the EIA Regulations to notify and consult with EEA member states with regards to potential transboundary effects, PINS will use any information provided to determine the potential for likely significant effects on the environment.
- 1.1.1.3 Pursuant to a direction under Section 35 of the Planning Act 2008 given by the Secretary of State on 24 December 2020, the RTS project is classified as a project that is nationally significant and which also must be consented through a DCO.
- 1.1.1.4 To this end, the following transboundary screening exercise has been undertaken to allow PINS to reach a determination as to whether there is potential for significant transboundary effects.
- 1.1.1.5 The closest EEA states to the River Thames Scheme (RTS or 'the project') are France (approximately 150km from its nearest point) and Belgium (approximately 230km from its nearest point). The screening exercise presented in Section 2 of this report provides a review of transboundary effects for the project taking into consideration PINS Advice Note Twelve, using the criteria set out in the proforma in Annex 1 to the advice note. Further detail on the project description, baseline

environmental considerations and likely significant effects are contained within the EIA Scoping Report that this appendix supports.

- 1.1.1.6 As a result of the transboundary screening exercise presented in Section 2, it has been identified that no effects beyond those associated with release of greenhouse gas (GHG) to the climate are likely to extend beyond the jurisdiction of the UK. It has been assumed that the project will contribute to the level of GHG emissions in the UK during construction and operation. However, opportunities will be explored throughout the project development to minimise GHG emissions and where possible sequester carbon or generate renewable energy. Therefore, although at this stage of the assessment it has been assumed that the project will contribute to the level of GHG emissions based on the required operational activities, it is assumed that the reduction in flood risk as a result of the RTS will cause a reduction in emissions during operation (e.g. reduction in flood damage and repair to buildings and infrastructure). The potential effect of GHG emissions associated with the project will be fully assessed as part of the EIA and mitigation developed as required.
- 1.1.1.7 Transboundary effects are therefore recommended to be scoped out and are not proposed to be considered further within the PEIR/ES.

2 Transboundary Screening Exercise

2.1 Summary

- 2.1.1.1 This section presents the transboundary screening exercise undertaken for the project to assist PINS. It uses the criteria headings set out in the proforma in Annex 1 of PINS Advice Note Twelve.

2.2 Characteristics of the Development

- 2.2.1.1 The PINS comments associated with the screening criteria in Annex 1 of its Advice Note Twelve are listed below and addressed in the subsequent paragraphs:
- Size of the development;
 - Use of natural resources;
 - Production of waste;

- Pollution and nuisances;
 - Risk of accidents and
 - Use of technologies.
- 2.2.1.2 The design and size of the RTS is described in Chapter 4 of the EIA Scoping Report. The project covers an area within Surrey and Greater London.
- 2.2.1.3 Adverse effects on use of energy and materials when the project is in operation, including during maintenance activities, are not likely to be significant because the project design will have primary (embedded) mitigation (such as passive flood control structures), whereby there will be limited additional works required post development.
- 2.2.1.4 The main project elements that will require the use of natural materials during construction are summarised below:
- Concrete and sheet piles to construct the 'engineered' sections of flood channels;
 - Fuel associated with the excavation of material and other construction activities;
 - Flood Embankments will have a clay core;
 - Some riverbank protection works will be required. The protection works are likely to be sheet piling, rock armour or concrete revetments; and
 - The use of natural materials for landscape enhancement, biodiversity improvements and green infrastructure.
- 2.2.1.5 Construction of project components could lead to an adverse effect resulting from the amount of materials required and subsequent impacts on the availability of material resources, such as steel or timber. Site won excavated arisings will either be re-used and/or reprocessed on site appropriately. Where feasible alternative options to utilise material on other projects will be sought, such as transferring excess inert materials to former mineral sites that require material for restoration activities at these sites. Management of waste arisings will follow the waste hierarchy and Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) or similar, as part of the information that will be provided pursuant to the DCO.

- 2.2.1.6 Air quality effects associated with the release of dust and odour are limited to the local area and are predominantly temporary being associated with construction activity. **These effects are not likely to be significant at a transboundary level.**
- 2.2.1.7 The potential effects to sensitive ecological receptors will not have implications outside of the United Kingdom **These effects are not likely to be significant at a transboundary level.**
- 2.2.1.8 The anticipated noise effects are associated to the project are limited to the local area. **These effects are not likely to be significant at a transboundary level.**
- 2.2.1.9 No effects associated with pollution and nuisances are likely to extend beyond the border of the United Kingdom. **These effects are not likely to be significant at a transboundary level.**
- 2.2.1.10 The project has the potential to affect climate by causing emissions of GHGs into the atmosphere during its construction and operational life.
- 2.2.1.11 Potential significant effects associated with contamination are:
- Re-use (on and off site) and disposal of contaminated materials; and,
 - Excavation through landfill and other sources of contamination have the potential to cause likely significant effects resulting from the creation of new pollutant pathway linkages from landfill materials and landfill derived leachate.
- 2.2.1.12 The potential significant effects associated with contamination will be managed through design of the project, such as providing appropriate bunding in the channels running through landfill sites. Mitigation will be developed, including developing opportunities for remediation of contaminated land, through likely use of waste recovery permits and/or via Material Management Plans (MMP) and appropriate consents (as part of the information that will be provided pursuant to the DCO) which will allow for the transfer of materials for processing within the project boundary for EIA scoping. Remediation strategies, implementation and appropriate tracking and verification will be required as part of those works. **Taking into consideration the above there are not likely to be significant transboundary effects from contamination.**

2.2.1.13 No accidents would extend beyond the border of the United Kingdom.

2.2.1.14 No technologies are proposed that have potential for transboundary effects.

2.3 Location of the Development

2.3.1.1 The PINS comments associated with this screening criteria in Annex 1 of its Advice Note Twelve are listed below and addressed in the subsequent paragraphs:

- What is the existing use?
- What is the distance to EEA states? (Name EEA state)
- What is the extent of the area of a likely impact under the jurisdiction of an EEA state?

2.3.1.2 The project is located in the Thames Valley, historically an open floodplain of flat grazing lands with scattered historic parklands on the higher ground. However, the character is now increasingly characterised by:

- Settlements including Staines; Chertsey; Sunbury; East Molesey; and Teddington;
- Transport links such as the M25, M4 and M3 motorways, and railways; and
- Land uses including Heathrow Airport, Thorpe Park, lakes left from past mineral workings, raised landfills and vast raised reservoirs.

2.3.1.3 The nearest EEA state is France, at an approximate distance of 150km from the project at its closest land point.

2.3.1.4 No effects are likely to extend beyond the jurisdiction of the UK with the exception of the potential effect GHG emissions to the climate.

2.4 Environmental Importance

2.4.1.1 The PINS comments associated with this screening criteria in Annex 1 of its Advice Note Twelve are listed below and addressed in the subsequent subsections:

- Are particular environmental values (e.g. protected areas – name them) likely to be affected?
- Capacity of the natural environment.
 - Wetlands, coastal zones, mountain and forest areas, nature reserves and parks, Natura 2000 sites, areas where environmental quality standards already exceeded, densely populated areas, landscapes of historical, cultural or archaeological significance.

2.4.2 Are particular environmental values (e.g. protected areas – name them) likely to be affected?

2.4.2.1 In addition to the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar site, there are a further five statutory designated sites within the project boundary for EIA scoping; Dumsey Meadow SSSI; Wraysbury Reservoir SSSI; Thorpe Hay Meadow SSSI; Thorpe Park No1 Gravel Pit SSSI and Ham Lands LNR and 18 non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation. There are a further 18 statutory and 82 non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation wholly or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping.

2.4.2.2 One statutory site is present within 30 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping which has bats as a qualifying feature (the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC) and is being considered within the EIA. There are no likely significant effects on nature conservation sites beyond this 30km study area, therefore **these effects are not likely to be significant at a transboundary level.**

2.4.2.3 Whilst much of the land within the project boundary for EIA scoping contains historic or licenced landfills, the River Thames catchment is an area of high archaeological importance and contains a wealth of heritage features, such as ancient monuments (Chertsey Abbey, Chertsey Bridge), important buildings and buried archaeological remains. **Potential effects**

on these features not likely to be significant at a transboundary level.

2.4.2.4 There are 36 surface water bodies (18 rivers and 18 lakes) designated under the Water Framework Directive within the Study Area (see Figure 18-2 in Appendix A of the EIA Scoping Report), including three WFD reaches of the River Thames. Relevant waterbodies do not include marine waters - no effects on marine waters are foreseen and therefore, **these effects are not likely to be significant at a transboundary level.**

2.4.3 Capacity of the natural environment

2.4.3.1 The environment in the area within the project boundary for EIA scoping experiences numerous pressures, given the densely populated nature of the area and the demand for natural resources (such as water and minerals). This has led to certain waterbodies not meeting acceptable quality standards. Nevertheless, additional pressure on these features that may be caused by the RTS **are not likely to be significant at a transboundary level.**

2.4.3.2 Climate change as a result of release of GHGs is a global issue with the receptor being the global climate. It has been assumed that the project will contribute to the level of GHG emissions in the UK during construction and operation. However, opportunities will be explored throughout the project development to minimise GHG emissions and where possible sequester carbon or generate renewable energy. Therefore, at this stage of the assessment it has been assumed that the project will contribute to the level of GHG emissions based on the required construction and operational activities. Nevertheless, it is likely that the reduction in flood risk resulting from the RTS will cause a reduction in emissions during operation (because of reduced GHG emissions required to repair buildings and infrastructure following flooding). **The potential effect of GHG emissions associated with the project will be fully assessed as part of the EIA Climatic Factors assessment and mitigation developed as required. No further assessment of potential transboundary effects is proposed in this regard.**

2.5 Potential Impacts and Carrier

2.5.1.1 The PINS comments associated with this screening criteria in Annex 1 of its Advice Note Twelve are listed below and addressed in the subsequent paragraphs:

- By what means could impacts spread (i.e. what pathways)?

2.5.1.2 There is potential for impacts through changes in the water environment (flow, hydromorphology, water quality and biological conditions) resulting from the project, however as noted no effects on marine waters are foreseen and therefore there is no pathway to EU countries. Therefore, **these effects are not likely to be significant at a transboundary level.**

2.5.1.3 There is potential for GHG emissions to air to be spread by atmospheric processes. The potential effect of GHG emissions associated with the project will be fully assessed as part of the EIA Climatic Factors assessment and mitigation developed as required. **No further assessment of potential transboundary effects is proposed in this regard.**

2.5.1.4 It is assumed that no waste will be taken overseas. The effects from placement of waste at off-site locations are not expected to result in transboundary effects on water or ground conditions as there are no identified pathways for contamination at a transboundary level. **No further assessment of potential transboundary effects is proposed in this regard.**

2.6 Extent

2.6.1.1 The PINS comments associated with this screening criteria in Annex 1 of its Advice Note Twelve are listed below and addressed in the subsequent paragraphs:

- What is the likely extent of the impact (geographical area and size of the affected population)?

2.6.1.2 As noted in 2.4.2, given the characteristics of the project, effects on environmental features are only being considered up to a maximum distance of 30km (for certain biodiversity features). No effects are likely to

extend beyond the jurisdiction of the UK with the exception of the potential effect of GHG emissions contributing to changes on climate.

- 2.6.1.3 The potential effect of GHG emissions associated with the project will be fully assessed as part of the EIA Climatic Factors assessment and mitigation developed as required. **No further assessment of potential transboundary effects is proposed in this regard.**

2.7 Magnitude

- 2.7.1.1 The PINS comments associated with this screening criteria in Annex 1 of its Advice Note Twelve are listed below and addressed in the subsequent paragraphs:

- What will be the likely magnitude of the change in relevant variables relative to the status quo, taking into account the sensitivity of the variable?

- 2.7.1.2 The magnitude of change in environmental variables will not extend beyond the boundary of the UK other than potentially for GHGs.

- 2.7.1.3 In relation to GHGs, a carbon budget places a restriction on the total amount of GHG that can be emitted over a certain period of time. In the UK, carbon budgets cover a period of five years. They have been set up to the sixth carbon budget, which covers the period between 2033 and 2037. For each budget, GHG emission levels are reduced (e.g. from 965 MtCO₂e for the 6th carbon budget compared to 1,725 MtCO₂e for the fifth budget (2028-2032)).

- 2.7.1.4 The potential effect of GHG emissions associated with the project will be fully assessed as part of the EIA Climatic Factors assessment and mitigation developed as required. **No further assessment of potential transboundary effects is proposed in this regard.**

2.8 Probability

- 2.8.1.1 The PINS comments associated with this screening criteria in Annex 1 of its Advice Note Twelve are listed below and addressed in the subsequent paragraphs:

- What is degree of probability of the impact?

- Is the impact likely to relate to the construction, operation or decommissioning phase of the activity?
- 2.8.1.2 There is a high likelihood that the project will result in a variety of impacts upon a range of environmental variables as a consequence of the construction and operation activities. It is not anticipated that the project will be decommissioned, so no effects upon the environment are anticipated from this.
- 2.8.1.3 The potential effect of GHG emissions associated with the project will be fully assessed as part of the EIA Climatic Factors assessment and mitigation developed as required. **No further assessment of potential transboundary effects is proposed in this regard.**

2.9 Duration

- 2.9.1.1 The PINS comments associated with this screening criteria in Annex 1 of its Advice Note Twelve are listed below and addressed in the subsequent paragraphs:
- Is the impact likely to be temporary, short-term or long-term?
 - Is the impact likely to relate to the construction, operation or decommissioning phase of the activity?
- 2.9.1.2 The duration of change in environmental variables will extend for approximately six years during construction and indefinitely into the long-term during operation of the project.
- 2.9.1.3 For GHGs, opportunities will be explored throughout the project development to minimise GHG emissions or generate renewable energy during the construction and operational stages. During times of flood the project will also reduce the effects of flooding from GHG emissions.
- 2.9.1.4 The potential effect of GHG emissions associated with the project will be fully assessed as part of the EIA Climatic Factors assessment and mitigation developed as required. **No further assessment of potential transboundary effects is proposed in this regard.**

2.10 Frequency

2.10.1.1 The PINS comments associated with this screening criteria in Annex 1 of its Advice Note Twelve are listed below and addressed in the subsequent paragraphs:

- What is likely to be the temporal pattern of the impact?

2.10.1.2 As noted in section 2.9, effects are likely to be during construction and operation.

2.10.1.3 No further assessment of potential transboundary effects is proposed in this regard. The potential effects associated with GHG emissions associated with the project will be fully assessed as part of the EIA Climatic Factors assessment.

2.11 Reversibility

2.11.1.1 The PINS comments associated with this screening criteria in Annex 1 of its Advice Note Twelve are listed below and addressed in the subsequent paragraphs:

- Is the impact likely to be reversible or irreversible?

2.11.1.2 The reversibility of change in environmental variables will be considered further as part of the EIA, however it is not anticipated that this will lead to significant transboundary effects.

2.11.1.3 The project operational effects in respect of GHG emissions will be fully assessed as part of the EIA Climatic Factors assessment and mitigation developed as required. **No further assessment of potential transboundary effects is proposed in this regard.**

2.12 Cumulative effects

2.12.1.1 The PINS comments associated with this screening criteria in Annex 1 of its Advice Note Twelve are listed below and addressed in the subsequent paragraphs:

- Are there other major developments close by? -

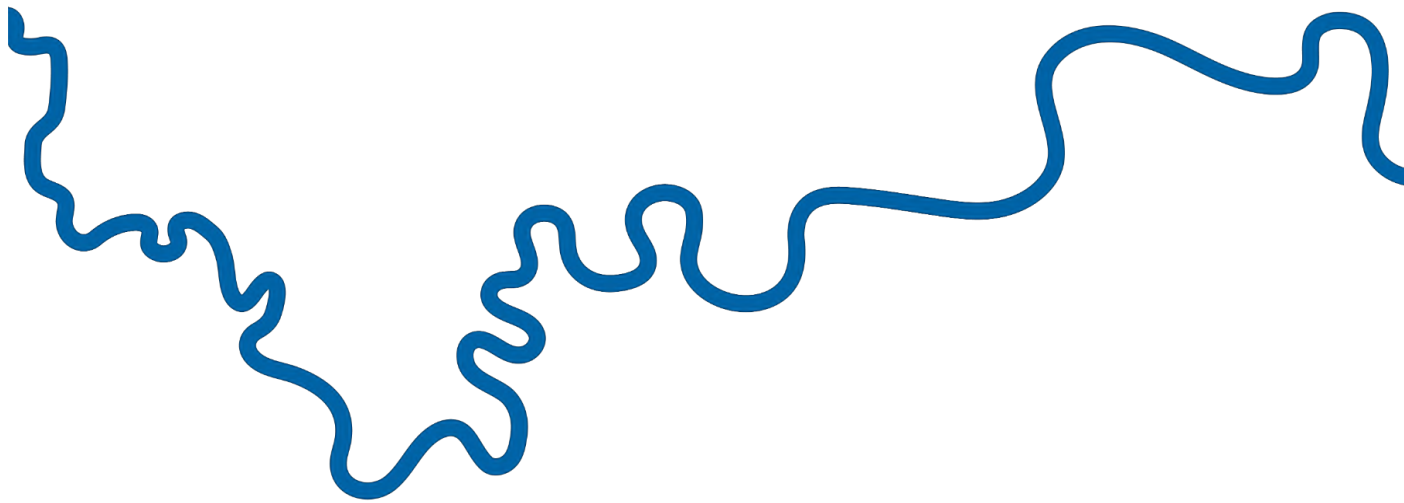
- 2.12.1.2 Details of the cumulative projects and the potential for cumulative effects are presented in Chapter 20 of the EIA Scoping Report. A long list of relevant major projects close to the RTS has been identified. Further assessment of interfaces with these developments is required, nevertheless, no transboundary effects associated with other major developments close to the RTS have been identified.

3 Conclusion

- 3.1.1.1 Given the characteristics of the RTS and that the anticipated effects to water, land and most air receptors will be restricted to the UK, no likely significant transboundary effects are expected to arise as a result of the RTS project, other than potentially for GHGs. There is potential for the project to contribute to GHGs during construction and operation, however, opportunities are being explored throughout the project development to minimise GHG emissions and where possible sequester carbon or generate renewable energy. In addition, operation of the project will result in reduced flood damages and associated GHGs for works to remedy these. Effects on GHGs will be covered as part of the Climatic Factors assessment within the EIA and is not therefore considered to require a specific transboundary effects assessment in this regard.
- 3.1.1.2 **Transboundary effects are therefore recommended to be scoped out of the ES.**

4 References

- 4.1.1.1 Please refer to 'References' section at the end of the River Thames Scheme Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report for full details.



The River Thames Scheme, delivered in a partnership led by the Environment Agency and Surrey County Council, will reduce flood risk for residents and businesses and improve the surrounding area.



Appendix D

Review of Major Accidents and Disasters in relation to the RTS

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1.1 The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Schedule 4, paragraph 8) requires:

“A description of the expected significant adverse effects of the development on the environment deriving from the vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned...” (Schedule 4, Paragraph 8).

- 1.1.1.2 This appendix of the River Thames Scheme (RTS or the project) EIA Scoping Report documents a scoping exercise that has been undertaken to consider both the vulnerability of the project to risk from major accidents and disasters, and the effect of the project as a source of hazard that could result in a major accident and/or disaster. There is no definition within the legislation for what constitutes a major accident or disaster, but both man-made and natural hazards are considered.
- 1.1.1.3 The methodology used for undertaking the scoping assessment in relation to major accidents and disasters is provided within Section 5.4.7 of the EIA Scoping Report. This Appendix presents a long-list of potential major accidents and disasters that are considered relevant to RTS. It has been developed drawing on a variety of sources including the Surrey Community Risk Register (SCC, 2021c). Project specific major accidents and disasters have also been considered.

2 Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping Exercise

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1.1 A long list of potential major accidents and disasters (both general and specific) have been considered in relation to the RTS and subjected to a scoping exercise to determine the need for further assessment. The following sections discuss each of the long listed general major accidents and disasters.

2.2 Climate Change

2.2.1.1 The project is likely to be impacted by climate change and subsequent events such as extreme weather patterns, flooding and changing temperatures. However, the RTS has been designed to accommodate predicted future flow volumes to allow efficient operation in the event of increased flows or extreme weather. The key constraints are peak rainfall and peak flow, which are likely to increase over time and will gradually reduce the effectiveness of the project to alleviate flood risk as it will reach capacity more regularly. Effects on the RTS due to climate change are detailed further in Chapter 8: Climatic Factors.

2.2.1.2 It is therefore proposed that climate change is **scoped in** for further assessment (this has been considered further in Chapter 8: Climatic Factors).

2.3 War and Terrorism

2.3.1.1 The project is unlikely to attract terrorist activities or warfare due to its location which is distant from heavily urbanised areas, the lack of storage of chemicals, water impoundment or the building of significant infrastructure which could be a potential target. Therefore, the project is not considered vulnerable to the risks of war and terrorism.

2.3.1.2 It is therefore proposed that war and terrorism is scoped out of further assessment.

2.4 Flooding

2.4.1.1 The project is designed to alleviate flood risk for people, property and infrastructure and improve resilience. By its nature, the project has been designed to remain operational during flooding. Modelling of downstream flows has demonstrated that there is no unacceptable increase in flood risk for downstream areas.

2.4.1.2 The design requires further refinement to ensure that any increase in flood risk through landscaping and materials management is mitigated. This will be covered in the Flood Risk Assessment and Flood Risk section of the Environmental Statement – see Chapter 10: Flood Risk). Therefore, the vulnerability of the project to flooding events is relevant.

2.4.1.3 It is therefore proposed that flooding is **scoped in** for further assessment (please see Chapter 10: Flood Risk for more details).

2.5 Natural Disasters

- 2.5.1.1 Natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tsunami, volcanic eruptions, severe drought, landslides and avalanches are extremely rare in the UK or unlikely to impact receptors within the project boundary. Landslides and earth tremors are possible and have been documented in the UK, however the project is unlikely to be vulnerable to these natural events. If an event such as those listed were to occur, appropriate inspection and monitoring would be undertaken to ensure the asset remains safe afterwards.
- 2.5.1.2 It is therefore proposed that natural disasters are scoped out of further assessment.

2.6 Manmade disasters (e.g. railway or motorway accidents)

- 2.6.1.1 The RTS project boundary for EIA Scoping includes major roads such as the M3, A320, A244 and B375. The likelihood of a road collision causing a negative effect on the RTS is considered to be very low. Indeed, the project will reduce risk of flooding to transport infrastructure and will likely reduce risk of accidents on these routes as a result.
- 2.6.1.2 It is therefore proposed that manmade disasters are scoped out of further assessment.

2.7 Industrial accidents (e.g. explosions, chemical spills or fires)

- 2.7.1.1 The RTS is located near to Sunbury Lock Gas Works, BP's Oil terminal at Walton, six major reservoirs (Wraysbury, Queen Mary, Knight, Bessborough, Queen Elizabeth II, Island Barn reservoirs) and water treatment works at Chertsey Sewage treatment works, Thames Water treatment facility by the Knight reservoir and Hampton Water treatment works.
- 2.7.1.2 The main risk associated with the gas works is the potential for fire/explosion, however due to the gas tanks being buried below the ground surface, it is unlikely the impact or falling debris would affect

Sunbury Weir, which is the nearest part of the RTS to the gas works and therefore this is scoped out of further assessment.

2.7.1.3 The risks associated with the oil terminal and water treatment facilities are the potential for chemical or oil spills causing pollution of the River Thames. Emissions from the terminal will be controlled under Environmental Permit; spills are therefore unlikely to occur and hence this is scoped out of further assessment.

2.7.1.4 One of the Habitat Creation Areas (HCAs) being considered as part of the RTS is adjacent to Wraysbury Reservoir. Dialogue is ongoing with Thames Water over the safety of the reservoir and no work is proposed to the banks. The safety of all reservoirs is regularly inspected by panel engineers. The risk of the RTS to, or from, failure of reservoirs is unlikely, and therefore scoped out of further assessment.

2.7.1.5 Any new industrial receptors / sources introduced near to the project boundary that could alter this assessment will be monitored as part of the cumulative effects assessment (Chapter 19) and the risks will be appropriately re-evaluated.

2.7.1.6 It is therefore proposed that industrial accidents are scoped out of further assessment.

2.8 Disease Outbreaks

2.8.1.1 Under usual circumstances the risk of disease outbreak significantly affecting the project would be negligible. However, the recent global COVID-19 outbreak resulted in many businesses limiting their operations due to self-isolation, social distancing and limiting non-essential travel. It is possible that transmission of COVID-19 or a similar virus will be a risk during construction. In this scenario the following measures will be implemented:

- The contractor shall operate safely within public health guidelines and comply fully with any relevant UK legislation related to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- A full coronavirus risk assessment and method statement will be undertaken to specifically identify, assess and mitigate any specific risks relating to COVID-19; and,

- Operation of the project will be automated (excluding routine monitoring and inspection); therefore it is unlikely that operation would be affected if COVID-19 transmission is still a risk, or a different disease outbreak were to occur.

2.8.1.2 It is therefore proposed that disease outbreaks are scoped out of further assessment.

2.9 Events resulting in disruption of communication systems, transport facilities and health services

2.9.1.1 As the project is a flood relief scheme it is designed to prevent/ relieve potential disruption to communication systems, transport networks and health services. Therefore, it is not vulnerable to events that may disrupt these services.

2.9.1.2 It is therefore proposed that events resulting in disruption of communication systems, transport facilities and health services are scoped out of further assessment.

2.10 Events resulting in disruption of supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel

2.10.1.1 The project is a flood alleviation scheme therefore it is not vulnerable to events that may disrupt the supply of money, food, energy or fuel. The management of water to alleviate flood risk is unlikely to impact the supply of water for consumption.

2.10.1.2 It is therefore proposed that events resulting in disruption of supply of money, food, water, energy, or fuel are scoped out of further assessment.

2.11 Events resulting in loss of human life, human illness or injury and homelessness

2.11.1.1 As the project is a flood alleviation scheme it is not vulnerable to events that may cause the loss of human life or homelessness. On the contrary the project will reduce the vulnerability of communities to flooding.

2.11.1.2 The potential for emissions to soils, air and water (during construction and operation of the project) to cause effects on human health is being

considered in the health assessment (Section 11 of the EIA Scoping Report). Effects from emissions are unlikely to give rise to major accidents, however they need consideration and mitigation were appropriate and are therefore considered relevant.

- 2.11.1.3 It is therefore proposed that events resulting in loss of human life and homelessness are scoped out of further assessment, however effects resulting in human illness or injury are **scoped in** for further assessment.

2.12 Damage to property

- 2.12.1.1 The project may be vulnerable to damage to property, particularly through demolition of a few buildings during construction or from channel leakage or failure during operation. However, the project is designed to reduce the risk posed to human life, property and infrastructure from flooding events in the future, therefore property vulnerability to damage will be reduced and is not considered significant.

- 2.12.1.2 It is therefore proposed that damage to property is scoped out of further assessment.

2.13 RTS specific major accidents

2.13.1 Introduction

- 2.13.1.1 A series of major accidents specific to the RTS have been considered under the following sections.

2.13.2 Weir Failure

- 2.13.2.1 During operation, the project may be vulnerable to weir failure which could cause flooding or damage to properties and businesses downstream. The control structures will, however, include back-up systems including hand-winding by portable electric actuator. A regular maintenance schedule will also be in place.
- 2.13.2.2 It is therefore proposed that weir failure is scoped out of further assessment.

2.13.3 Aircraft Crash

2.13.3.1 Although the project is in the vicinity of Heathrow Airport and has regular flight paths overhead, it is not considered to be an increased risk to the project. The design of the HCAs should consider the likely numbers and species of birds that would be attracted to the sites and consider the potential for an increase in the risk of birds striking aircraft. Consultation with the aviation authorities and Heathrow has been undertaken to agree suitable design parameters that avoid increased risk of air strike.

2.13.3.2 It is therefore proposed that aircraft crash is scoped out of further assessment.

2.13.4 Road accidents

2.13.4.1 Road accidents that result in the spillage of hazardous chemicals such as fuel tankers may enter the River Thames / the RTS area with adverse impacts on water quality and ecological receptors. Whilst there are numerous roads in and around the project boundary for EIA scoping, as noted in Section 2.6 the likelihood of a road collision causing a negative effect on RTS is very low.

2.13.4.2 It is therefore proposed that road accidents are scoped out of further assessment.

2.13.5 Previous land use (unstable ground conditions)

2.13.5.1 There is potential that RTS will be vulnerable to unstable ground conditions due to some areas being used as landfill in the past. The design will accommodate the ground conditions along the channel. Inspections/monitoring will be carried out (assessing surcharge, settlement, and slope failure) regularly throughout construction and operation of the channel. Where appropriate slopes are to be stabilised with soil stabilisers or by planting vegetation these will be designed with approved slope stability analyses with appropriate settlement periods incorporated in to the design and programme.

2.13.5.2 It is therefore proposed that previous land use is scoped out of further assessment (please see Chapter 16: Soils and Land for more details).

2.13.6 Explosion at high pressure gas pipeline

- 2.13.6.1 During construction the project may increase the risk of a fire or explosion of a gas pipeline following an accidental service strike. An extensive survey of services in the areas has been completed which identifies all major known services. Relocation of relevant services will take place prior to the main construction works where possible. Prior to excavation or piling activities operators will apply appropriate safe systems of work (including permits to dig, trial pits and scanning using locating devices).
- 2.13.6.2 Consultation with Esso is ongoing in relation to its proposed pipeline that intersects the Spelthorne Channel to ensure health and safety risks are fully managed. All relevant permits will be adhered to as part of the project.
- 2.13.6.3 It is therefore proposed that explosion of a high-pressure gas pipeline is scoped out of further assessment.

2.13.7 Striking UXO (unexploded ordnance)

- 2.13.7.1 During construction the project may increase the risk of striking buried unexploded ordnance leading to an explosion. A desk-based study has identified a moderate risk therefore a clearance certification is recommended prior to any piling or excavation activities taking place. Additionally, a toolbox talk on UXO will be given.
- 2.13.7.2 It is therefore proposed that striking UXO is scoped out of further assessment.

3 Conclusion

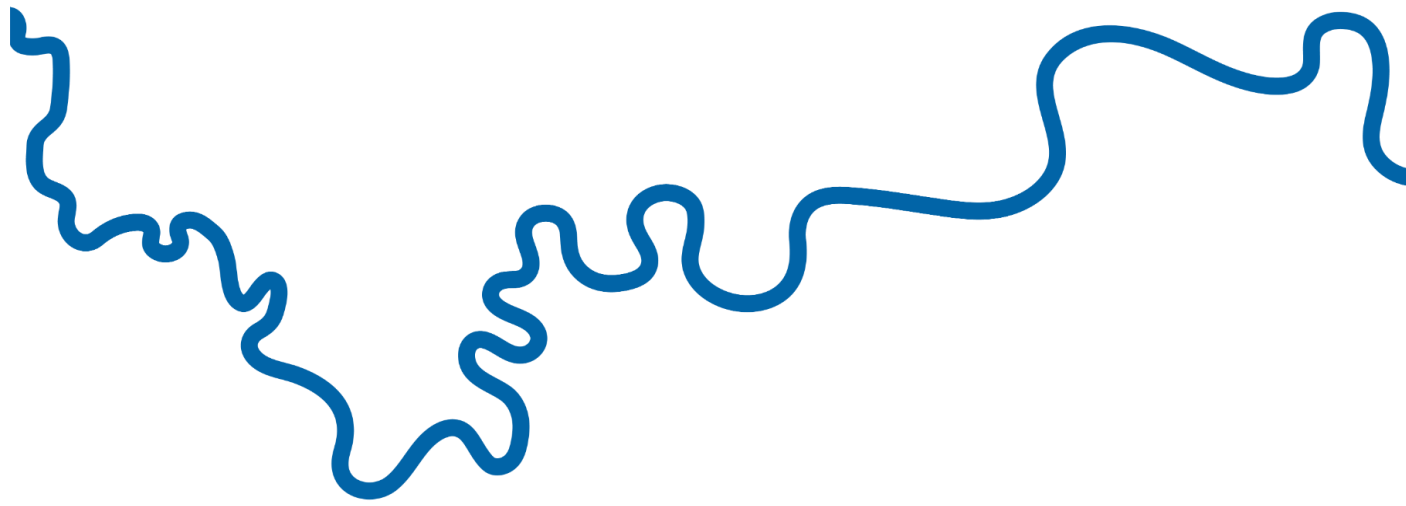
- 3.1.1.1 Three major accidents and disasters have been identified as requiring further assessment. These are all being considered within topic assessments of the EIA which will be documented within specific chapters of the ES:
- Climate change (see EIA Scoping Report Chapter 8: Climatic Factors);
 - Flooding (see EIA Scoping Report Chapter 10: Flood Risk); and

- Human illness or injury (see EIA Scoping Report Chapter 11: Health).

3.1.1.2 No further potential significant adverse effects on the environment resulting from vulnerability of the RTS to major accidents and disasters have been identified. Given that the above listed effects are already being considered as part of the EIA, it is proposed that Major Accidents and Disasters be scoped out of the ES.

3.2 References

3.2.1.1 Please refer to 'References' section at the end of the River Thames Scheme Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report for full details.



The River Thames Scheme, delivered in a partnership led by the Environment Agency and Surrey County Council, will reduce flood risk for residents and businesses and improve the surrounding area.



Appendix E

Designated Sites for Nature Conservation

Appendix E – Designated Sites for Nature Conservation

Table E1 below provides further information on the statutory and non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation that are:

- within the project boundary for EIA scoping;
- statutory and non-statutory sites which are fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping;
- SPA, SAC or Ramsar sites which are fully or partially within 10 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping for mobile species such as bats (maternity and hibernation roosts), wintering birds, otters and those sites that have a potential hydrological connection to the project boundary for EIA scoping, that would require consideration under the HRA.
- fully or partially within 30 km where bats including Bechstein's bats are the qualifying interest.

There are no potential SPAs (pSPA), possible SACs (pSACs) or proposed Ramsar sites within the study area or within 10km.

Table E1: Statutory and Non-Statutory Designated Sites Descriptions (see Figures 7-1 and 7-2 in Appendix A for site locations).

Designated Site Name	Distance from Study Area	Original reasons for notification and integral value
Internationally Designated Sites (SPA, SAC, and Ramsar)		
South West London Waterbodies Ramsar, and SPA	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	A series of reservoirs and former gravel pits supporting a range of man-made and semi-natural open water habitats. These sites provide important feeding and roosting sites for wintering populations of shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> and gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> .
Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	This SPA is one of the south east's most important natural assets with the lowland heath supporting important populations of vulnerable ground nesting birds including nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> , woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> and Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i> .
Richmond Park SAC	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Richmond Park has many ancient trees with decaying timber. It is at the heart of the south London centre of distribution for stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> and is a site of national importance for the conservation of the fauna of invertebrates associated with the decaying timber of ancient trees.
Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Designated for its selection of Annex 1 habitats including lowland northern Atlantic wet heaths, European dry heath, and depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion. These habitats make the site an important area for invertebrates, including the nationally rare white-faced darter <i>Leucorhinia dubia</i> and for an important assemblage of animal species (including European nightjar, Dartford warbler, sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i> and smooth snake <i>Coronella austriaca</i>). The site contains depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion, where it occurs as part of a mosaic associated with valley bog

		and wet heath. The vegetation is found in natural bog pools of patterned valley mire and in disturbed peat of trackways and former peat-cuttings.
Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC	Fully or partially within 30 km from the project boundary for EIA scoping	The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment is noted as providing suitable habitat for Bechstein's bats <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i> . It is also the only area of stable box scrub in the UK, on steep chalk slopes where the River Mole has cut into the North Downs Escarpment, creating the Mole Gap. The site therefore supports a stable formation and has good conservation of habitat structure and function. This large but fragmented site on the North Downs escarpment supports a wide range of calcareous grassland types on steep slopes. It exhibits a wide range of structural conditions ranging from short turf through to scrub margins, and is particularly important for rare vascular plants, including orchids. It is also significant in exhibiting transitions to scarce scrub, woodland, and dry heath types. Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> also occurs here in extensive stands, with, in places, an understorey of box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> at one of its few native locations.
Nationally Designated Sites (SSSI and NNR)		
Chobham Common NNR	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	An area of extensive, open land which supports dry and wet heathland, bog, scrub, and woodland, forming one of the largest surviving heathlands in the Thames Basin. It supports a rich variety of characteristic heathland plants and animals, including many which are rare or scarce. The heathland bird community is particularly rich and includes nationally important breeding populations of nightjar, woodlark, and Dartford warbler.
Dumsey Meadow SSSI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Dumsey Meadow is an unimproved, cattle and pony-grazed riverside pasture situated on the floodplain of the River Thames close to Chertsey Bridge. The site consists mainly of crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> - common knapweed <i>Centurea nigra</i> grassland, a plant community now rare in Surrey. Marshy

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

		depressions and semi-natural vegetation along the riverbank contribute to the species diversity on the site.
Wraysbury Reservoir SSSI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Wraysbury Reservoir regularly supports nationally important numbers of wintering cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , great crested grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> , shoveler and gadwall. The SSSI is also part of the South London Waterbodies Ramsar and SPA site designation which is formed of four SSSI's within a 2 km radius.
Thorpe Hay Meadow SSSI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Believed to be the last remaining Thames valley hay meadow in Surrey, this site supports a range of lime-loving plant species. Natural England and Surrey Wildlife Trust have advised that downy-fruited sedge is the primary species of interest for this site.
Thorpe Park No1 Gravel Pit SSSI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Thorpe Park No1 Gravel Pit is a former gravel pit now supporting open water, scrub, and woodland habitats. Designated for the nationally important numbers of gadwall it supports in winter. Note that this entire site is also part of the South West London Waterbodies Ramsar and SPA, a series of reservoirs and former gravel pits supporting a range of man-made and semi-natural open water habitats. These sites provide important feeding and roosting sites for wintering populations of gadwall and shoveler.
Kempton Park Reservoirs SSSI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Kempton Park Reservoirs are of national importance for wintering gadwall. In addition, the site also supports significant numbers of wintering shoveler and several other breeding waders and passage birds. As well as bird species, the site supports noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> , serotine <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i> , Daubenton's <i>Myotis daubentonii</i> and pipistrelle bats. Other mammals include water vole <i>Arvicola amphibious</i> . Reptiles and amphibians present include populations of grass snake <i>Natrix helvetica</i> , palmate <i>Lissotriton helveticus</i> and smooth newt <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> , common frog <i>Rana temporaria</i> and common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> .

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Bushy Park and Home Park SSSI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Site is of special interest for its nationally important saproxylic invertebrate assemblage, population of veteran trees and acid grassland communities. National Vegetation Classification (NVC) types U1 and U4 are found within the grassland mosaic of the site.
Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs SSSI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Knight and Bessborough Reservoirs consist of two connected, artificially embanked water storage reservoirs built in 1906 which support a variety of waterfowl, including nationally important numbers of shoveler. Wintering gadwall, cormorant and goldeneye also occur in notable numbers. Note that large parts of this site are also part of the South West London Waterbodies Ramsar and SPA.
Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits SSSI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Comprises a mosaic of open water, islands, grassland, scrub, and woodland within an area of former gravel extraction. The site supports nationally important numbers of three species of wintering wildfowl together with an important assemblage of breeding birds associated with open waters and wetland habitats, including gadwall and shoveler. In addition, the site supports two nationally scarce invertebrates and several locally uncommon plants. The SSSI forms part of the South West London Waterbodies Ramsar and SPA site designation.
Richmond Park SSSI and NNR	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The site is a 17th century deer park designated for its diverse deadwood beetle fauna associated with the high number of ancient trees found throughout the park, with over 1000 beetle species recorded. The site is at the heart of the south London centre of distribution for stag beetle. The park also supports the most extensive area of dry acid grassland in Greater London. The site is also London's largest NNR.
Staines Moor SSSI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The site consists of Staines Moor, a semi-natural stretch of the River Colne which flows through it, and three adjacent reservoirs. Staines Moor represents the largest area of alluvial meadows in Surrey and supports a rich flora while the reservoirs hold nationally important populations of wintering wildfowl. A pond at

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

		the site carries aquatic flora which is of national importance; this flora includes one plant which is extremely rare in Britain.
Chobham Common SSSI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Chobham Common is an area of extensive, open land which supports dry and wet heathland, bog, scrub, and woodland, forming one of the largest surviving heathlands in the Thames Basin. It supports a rich variety of characteristic heathland plants and animals, including many which are rare or scarce. The heathland bird community is particularly rich and includes nationally important breeding populations of nightjar, woodlark, and Dartford warbler.
Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit SSSI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Wraysbury No 1 Gravel Pit is of national importance for wintering gadwall. The site is also locally important for other wintering bird species including great crested grebe, cormorant, pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> , tufted duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i> and coot <i>Fulica atra</i> .
Locally Designated sites (LNR)		
Ham Lands LNR	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	An attractive area of scrub and grassland beside the River Thames, well known for its remarkably diverse plant life. This area of restored/infilled gravel pits beside the River Thames contains a mosaic of habitats including herb-rich grassland, scrub, water meadows and woodland. There is an area of original flood meadow in the northwest. The site is of considerable value for informal recreation and is also used by local schools for educational projects by students and nature groups.
Arthur Jacob Nature Reserve LNR	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	This site is an old silt lagoon area where a variety of habitats have been established including ponds with fringes of tall wetland habitat, grassland that has been seeded using a wildflower mixture, and woodland and scrub habitat.
Chertsey Meads LNR	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	A remnant floodplain meadow habitat with rich floral lime-loving assemblages.

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Ham Common, Richmond, London LNR	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Ham Common supports many species and habitats, many of which have been identified in the BAP process. Additionally, the site is used extensively by the public for the informal enjoyment of nature. Most of the site has been succeeded by birch and oak woodland. There is a lot of deadwood habitat valuable for invertebrates, fungi, and cavity-nesting birds. A more extensive area of grassland survives at the western end of the common with a wide range of plants typical of dry acid grassland.
Riverside Walk, Virginia Water LNR	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	A riverside walk through an area of woodland divided by the River Bourne. Among the 57 species of birds recorded are woodlark and nightjar. There are 250 types of plant. Much of the woodland is wet and supports alder and willow species, but there are also drier areas where oak and birch can be found. Species recorded include deer, foxes, and several types of bats.
Molesey Heath LNR	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Gravel pits, with some restoration work in progress, wet grassland, scrub and woodland. Important site for birds including breeding and migrant birds and wintering wildfowl. Position in ecological unit is important due to being located near three SNCIs and Knight and Bessborough Reservoir SSSI.
Ash Link LNR	Fully or partially within 2km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Contains a variety of wildlife as well as mixed woodland, wildflower glades, ponds, and the River Ash.
Non-statutory Sites (LWS and SNCI)		
River Thames (and towpath) – Spelthorne LWS	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	The River Thames and the tidal sections of creeks and rivers which flow into it comprise several valuable habitats not found elsewhere in London. The mud flats, shingle beach, intertidal vegetation, islands, and river channel itself support many species from freshwater, estuarine and marine communities which are rare in London. The site is of particular importance for wildfowl and wading birds.

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Ham Lands LWS	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	An attractive area of scrub and grassland beside the River Thames, well known for its remarkably diverse plant life. This area of restored gravel pits beside the River Thames contains a mosaic of habitats including herb-rich grassland, scrub and woodland. There is an area of original flood meadow in the northwest.
River Thames and tidal tributaries LWS	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	The River Thames and the tidal sections of creeks and rivers which flow into it comprise several valuable habitats not found elsewhere in London. The mud flats, shingle beach, intertidal vegetation, islands, and river channel itself support many species from freshwater, estuarine and marine communities which are rare in London. The site is of particular importance for wildfowl and wading birds.
Royal Park Gate Open Space LWS	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Public Park next to the River Thames and adjacent to Ham Lands. The site consists of scrub, trees, and a significant area of semi-improved neutral grassland with a diverse grassland flora.
Wraysbury I Gravel Pits LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The gravel pits are part of the complex of pits in the area that are important for birds.
Wraysbury II Gravel Pits LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The area is adjacent to the SSSI including additional pits in the east and open land in the west. The boundary results from the removal of the SSSI from the Wildlife Site boundary. The gravel pits are part of the complex of pits in the area that are important for birds.
Datchet Common and Gravel Pits LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	This site consists of three flooded gravel pits with landscaped trees, improved grassland and a maize and sunflower crop surrounding the lakes. The site has previously been identified for its ornithological interest. According to the bird group, reed warblers have been recorded along the reedbed fringes. The large gravel pit is used for water skiing, where wildfowl roost and feed when there is no human activity. It is also thought that little grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> and great crested grebe breed here. The recent man-made spit, splits one gravel pit into two and has been seeded and planted. Species presented include ribwort

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

		plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , scentless mayweed <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> and dittander <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> .
Queen Mother Reservoir LWS	Fully or partially within 2km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Large waterbody with a track around the top of the reservoir and seeded grassland banks. The site provides refuge for storm driven species and overland passage migrants, waders, and winter wildfowl. A range of red and amber list birds of Conservation Concern have been recorded and include common scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i> , bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> , turtle dove <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> and black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> . The dry grassland banks have previously been seeded and range from species poor to moderately rich and are thought to provide a feeding area for passage migrants.
Horton and Kingsmead Lakes LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	A group of old gravel pits and silt pits lying within a large complex of gravel pits and reservoirs at the east edge of Berkshire and west edge of London. Habitats present include patches of wetland and drier areas of woodland and scrub. The complex of pits and reservoirs are important for over-wintering wildfowl and the lakes are mainly used for sailing and fishing.
Arthur Jacobs Nature Reserve Brook LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	This site is managed for nature conservation and is a Local Nature Reserve. It is an old silt lagoon area where a variety of habitats have been established including ponds, grassland, and woodland/scrub. The ponds have fringes of tall wetland habitat dominated by reedmace and common reed with yellow flag iris and purple loosestrife. The surrounding grassland was seeded using a wildflower seed mixture.
Colne Brook LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The Colne Brook is a river that is a tributary of the River Colne which runs from Uxbridge Moor, there forming the western border of Greater London, to the River Thames just below Bell Weir Lock in Hythe End, Wraysbury.
Hatherop Park LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Towards the back end of the large park is a conservation area which provides vantage points across the nearby reservoirs that are popular with bird watchers and relate to Oak Avenue Nature Reserve.

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Hydes Field LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Open greenspace playing fields with trees and shrubs.
Stain Hill & Sunnyside Reservoirs LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	These disused reservoirs support important populations of moulting and wintering waterfowl including nationally significant numbers of shoveler and gadwall in late winter. The dry concrete banks of Stain Hill Reservoirs support one of the UK's largest populations of the nationally scarce plant tower mustard <i>Arabis glabra</i> . Other locally uncommon plants include field mouse-ear <i>Cerastium arvense</i> , vervain <i>Verbena officinalis</i> and wild clary <i>Salvia verbenaca</i> .
Portlane Brook and Meadow LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Portlane Brook runs in a deep, steep-sided concrete channel whose banks have been invaded by scrub which is now maturing. The meadow consists of rough grassland, with wildflowers such as common knapweed, bird's-foot-trefoil and white clover. An old hawthorn hedge in the middle of the meadow in the southern half is now a line of trees rather than a hedge.
Kempton Waterworks LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Large wetland area hosting many bird species.
Longford River in Richmond LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The 2.7km section of the Longford River supports a diverse range of vegetation including hemlock water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe crocata</i> , marsh woundwort <i>Stachys palustris</i> and lesser pond-sedge <i>Carex riparia</i> . Beneath the surface of the clear water, fennel-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> and hornwort <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> can be found. The river holds good populations of fish including chub <i>Squalius cephalus</i> , roach <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> , dace <i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i> and gudgeon <i>Gobio gobio</i> . Adjacent ditches support further wetland plants and rough grassland, and hedges provide additional habitats.

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Beveree Wildlife Site LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The site consists of secondary woodland and semi-improved neutral grassland. A bank of mixed woodland with a dense understorey runs along the edge of Hampton Football Club's ground and an overgrown hedge, now a narrow strip of woodland, runs south from the bank alongside the football pitch. A small meadow beside the hedge is dominated by meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> and meadow-grasses <i>Poa spp.</i> , with a few common wildflowers.
Hampton Cemetery LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Hampton Cemetery contains acid grassland in and around the graves with an abundance of species including cat's ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> and oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> . The graves contain an abundance of sedum sp. (stonecrops). There is an avenue of cherry trees along the main path along with scattered trees in the cemetery.
Hampton Water Treatment Works LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The site consists of chalk grassland, ruderal, and semi-improved neutral grassland as well as a pond/lake. There are also larger water storage beds, old Victorian buildings, herb-rich grasslands, bare ground, and wasteland. The large areas of open water are used by large numbers of birds, particularly in winter. Most of the site is still in operational use so marginal vegetation, where it occurs, is generally sparse, although skullcap <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> is particularly prolific on the edges of the filter beds. The grasslands are among the most herb-rich grasslands in the borough. A large population of the London rarity wild clary <i>Salvia verbenaca</i> is present throughout the grassland as well as vervain <i>Verbena officinalis</i> , bee orchid <i>Ophrys apifera</i> and pyramidal orchid <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> which are associated with chalk grasslands. Recently disturbed areas around the filter beds demonstrate a good example of the early stages of succession.
St James' Churchyard, Hampton Hill LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	A churchyard management scheme was set up in 2017 and created a wildlife meadow area which lies on the east side of the churchyard between the War

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

		Memorial and the large oak tree. Habitats include grassland with trees and shrubs.
Fulwell and Twickenham Golf Courses LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	These two adjacent golf courses contain some fine acid grassland, with small areas of woodland and scrub, several wet ditches, and a pond.
Strawberry Hill Golf Course LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	A small golf course with areas of woodland, scrub, and acid grassland, with a single patch of heather. There are some old oaks scattered around the course, with some areas of acid grassland within the rough. The site is an important area in this part of the Borough for birds and butterflies that favour a woodland edge habitat.
Hogsmill River in Central Kingston LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The Hogsmill River supports many animals, fish, and insects. Most of the area around the river is grassland, which has a rich variety of wildlife including plants and birds.
Hampton Court House Grounds Hospital LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Contains a variety of tree, shrub and grassland species and provides nesting sites for common birds.
The Copse at Hampton Wick and Normansfield Hospital LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The Copse is a small educational nature reserve run by the Borough Council. Across Normansfield Road from The Copse is the former Normansfield Hospital. Much of the grounds are parkland with a dense sward of woodland.
Cassel Hospital LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Hospital grounds with lawns of acid grassland, a fringe of woodland and an old walled garden. The acid grassland lawns contain a good diversity of wildflowers typical of dry acid soils.
Twickenham Junction Rough LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Just west of Twickenham station, the railway lines divide and cross over one another, leaving an 'island' of undisturbed wildlife habitat. The site contains a typical mix of rough grassland, tall herbs, scrub, and young woodland.

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Churchyard of St Mary with St Alban, Teddington LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Mature trees include lime and yew, and the churchyard is managed in parts and left wilder elsewhere.
Teddington Cemetery LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	An attractive Victorian cemetery with plenty of mature trees and semi-improved neutral grassland.
Royal Park Gate Open Space LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Public Park next to the River Thames and adjacent to Ham Lands. The site consists of scrub, trees, and a significant area of semi-improved neutral grassland with a diverse grassland flora.
Marble Hill Park and Orleans House Gardens LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Landscaped grounds of two 18th century houses, with meadows, woodland, and some old trees.
Ham Common West LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Ham Pond is the Common's focal point, and it dates back to when horses were watered on the Common. The pond attracts a variety of visitors and a variety of bird species to the park.
Petersham Lodge Wood and Ham House Meadows LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	A small wood and two grassy fields beside the River Thames, which flood on high spring tides, introducing an interesting wetland element to the plants at this site.
Petersham Meadows LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	A small wood and two grassy fields beside the River Thames, which flood on high spring tides, introducing an interesting wetland element to the plants at this site.
The Copse, Holly Hedge Field and Ham Avenues LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	A flowery meadow, a stand of ancient oaks and an historic avenue of lime trees combine to provide a habitat for a wealth of animals and plants in an area otherwise dominated by short-mown amenity grassland.
Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works and Hogsmill River LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The site lies adjacent to the River Hogsmill in the north of the borough. The site contributes to the strategic ecological corridor, which is associated with the

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

		Hogsmill Valley, and due to its size and location is likely to be of key importance for wildlife using the corridor.
Coombe Wood Golf Course LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Contains acid grassland habitat, a priority habitat for the borough.
Kingston Cemetery LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The cemetery is on hilly land previously known as Bonner Hill Fields, with the Hogsmill River forming its southern boundary. Some of the native trees, which include oak, birch, ash, holly, hawthorn, and yew, may predate the cemetery.
Richmond Park and associated areas LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	In addition to Richmond Park, this site includes Richmond Park golf course and Sudbrook Park golf course, as well as Ham, Petersham, East Sheen and Palewell Commons. This LWS is one of London's two NNRs, with a tremendous range of wildlife and habitats including grassland, woodlands, ponds, and veteran trees. The site is of great importance for insects, especially saproxylic beetles.
Bushy Park and Home Park LWS	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	This area provides an extensive and varied open space on the edge of London. The parks contain several nationally scarce plants, as well as a variety of wetlands and some fine old trees. These two adjacent royal parks comprise a large area of old parkland habitats, including some of the best acid grassland in London and a variety of interesting wetlands.
Abbey Lake Complex SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Open water and marginal vegetation. Selected as a complex for wintering wildfowl population and for marginal vegetation and position adjacent to St Ann's Lake SSSI. The area south of Abbey Lake is included for its interesting plant species including silver cinquefoil <i>Potentilla argentea</i> and for its position in the ecological unit adjacent to the SSSI.
Chertsey Bourne at Abbey Lake Complex SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	This includes the stretch of the Chertsey Bourne which runs through several lakes in the Abbey Lake Complex SNCI, as well as a section north of the SNCI. This stretch was classed as important because the lakes through which it flows

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

		are an important habitat for aquatic plants, invertebrates, and a wide range of breeding and migrant birds.
Laleham Burway Golf Course SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Former golf course with small areas of semi-improved and unimproved grassland. Selected for areas of unimproved grassland including two county rarities: field chickweed <i>Cerastium arvense</i> and knotted hedge-parsley <i>Torilis nodosa</i> .
Charlton Quarry SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Eutrophic lake with grass margins and numerous broadleaved tree species. This wetland habitat has good bird diversity for wildfowl, heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i> , little tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i> , little ringed plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i> and little egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i> .
Desborough Island SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Large area of neutral, species-rich grassland. Bulbous meadow-grass <i>Poa bulbosa</i> (Nationally Scarce) and Alexanders <i>Smyrniolololus atrum</i> (scarce in Surrey) were recorded in 1996. Selected for large area of diverse grassland, which is uncommon, particularly in Elmbridge. The site was also recommended for its dragonfly interest in 1996. Also important for position in ecological unit adjacent to River Thames SNCI and Ferris Meadows SNCI.
Ferris Meadows SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Ferry Lane Lake, a lake created after gravel workings. Several grassland habitats surround the lake.
Penton Hook Island SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	A large island in the River Thames. Selected for the diversity of wetland habitats supporting the nationally scarce round fruited rush <i>Juncus compressus</i> and the Surrey scarce meadow crane's-bill <i>Geranium pratense</i> .
Littleton Lake SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	An important wetland habitat supporting wintering and summer breeding birds of county level importance. Over 100 bird species have been recorded at this site as well as over 2000 wildfowl in the winter months.

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Chertsey Water Works Well Field SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Semi-improved grassland, pond and emergent vegetation, neutral grassland. Selected on recommendation of Surrey Botanical Society.
River Thames – Runnymede SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Selection of the entire length of the River Thames through Surrey is supported by Natural England and Environment Agency who have confirmed that the Thames falls within the top 10% of UK waterways on the grounds of numbers of macroinvertebrate species present. The fringing habitats provide a corridor for species migration and act as a buffer zone to protect the riverine environment. The Thames provides an important highway for migratory fish and birds.
River Thames - Elmbridge SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Habitat at the water's edge and on the eyots supports nesting and resident mallard, diving ducks, mandarin ducks, pochard, grebe, moorhen, coot, swans, Egyptian geese, Canada geese, visiting heron, barnacle geese <i>Branta leucopsis</i> , cormorant, tern, black-headed gull, hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , summer migrants and kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i> . The vegetation that overhangs the river margins and the relative tranquillity of the Thames here is essential for these water birds to thrive.
Sheepwalk Lake SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Selected as an important wetland, supporting bird assemblages of county importance for both wintering and summer breeding birds. Nearly 300 terrestrial and aquatic species have been recorded here. Additionally, over 100 bird species have been recorded at this site as well as over 2000 wildfowl in the winter months
Shepperton Quarry SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Two large bodies bordering the River Thames have a good range of wetland habitats important for wintering wildfowl, including five species found on the RSPB's Birds of Conservation Concern (1996): pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> , herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> , lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> , kingfisher and goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> .

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Wraysbury Reservoir SNCI	Fully or partially within the project boundary for EIA scoping	Wraysbury Reservoir regularly supports nationally important numbers of wintering cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , great crested grebe, shoveler, and gadwall.
Trumps Mill SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Dry broadleaved and alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> woodland.
Riverside Walk, The Bourne SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Diverse range of riverside habitats and wildlife and plant species along the river.
The Dell - Ancient Woodland SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	This site is made up of three very small blocks of woodland, two are secondary broadleaved woodland typical of the area and the other called Broom Cottage Wood is a Victorian landscaped woodland which has retained some of its original features including ponds, footpaths, and ornamental planting. The woods provide a refuge for wildlife in the suburban surrounding landscape.
Runnymede SNCI (including Cooper's Hill and Cooper's Hill Slopes)	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Large area of unimproved grassland with small remnants of ancient semi-natural woodland. Selected for its position bordering a SSSI and forming part of a much larger important matrix.
Simplemarsh Farm SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Important area for bird assemblages.
Pannells Farm SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Wet grassland and pond habitats.
Fan Grove SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Ancient semi-natural woodland habitat.

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Hardwick Court Farm Fields SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Semi-improved grassland habitat.
The Moat, Woodcock Farm SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Stream with two county rarities; shining pondweed <i>Potamogeton lucens</i> and stream water-crowfoot <i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i> . Selected for the presence of the above plus its position (flowing into Thorpe Park No 1 Gravel Pit SSSI).
Hilda May Lake SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	A wetland nature reserve with three vegetated islands, valuable nesting habitat for wildfowl, and a good range of Odonata.
Birch Green by River Ash SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The site was selected in 1996 for the wet grassland with ant hills. This type of grassland is uncommon and declining in the county. Following a review in 2010, it was reselected for its diverse emergent flora including NVC communities S5 and S14.
Moor Lane Nature Reserve SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Wetland nature reserve with two mesotrophic lakes and a pond with associated ditch. Selected for its diverse wetland habitat. Species recorded on the site include the Red Data book species: small water-pepper <i>Persicaria minor</i> and whorled water-milfoil <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> , as well as the lesser water parsnip <i>Berula erecta</i> and thread-leaved crowfoot <i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i> . It is potentially important for wintering wildfowl.
Church Lammas SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Selected for species-rich grassland, containing at least 16 species typical of grassland of conservation interest in Surrey. The site also supports swamp and reedbed habitats (NVC S4 and S14) and serves as an Accessible Natural Greenspace within an urban area.
Greenham's Fishing Pond SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The site is selected for its wetland habitat which complements the wider mosaic of wetland habitats present in the surrounding M25 corridor area.

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

River Colne (from County Boundary to Staines Moor), Stanwell Moor SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Fast-flowing River with good aquatic and marginal vegetation and areas of bare ground, which are attractive to breeding birds.
East of Poyle Meadows SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Diversity of habitats including pond, swamp, grassland, and scrub. Selected for its diverse wetland habitat including NVC swamp communities S4, S7 and S12. Species indicative of Thames alluvial soils are supported including common clubrush <i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i> . The nationally notable Roesel's bush cricket <i>Metrioptera roeselii</i> has also been recorded on the site.
West of Poyle Meadows SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	A natural river channel with good marginal vegetation long the western bank. The site was selected in 1996 because the river supported a diverse macroinvertebrate fauna. This stretch of river was shown by the Environment Agency to be in the top 13% of UK watercourses due to its macroinvertebrate diversity. It was also selected as a natural river channel with good marginal vegetation including blue water-speedwell <i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> , scarce in Surrey, and arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> , uncommon in Surrey. The eastern bank forms part of the Poyle Meadow SSSI and the SNCI is an important protective buffer to the SSSI.
River Wey - Runnymede SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	These habitats provide a corridor for species migration, act as a buffer zone to protect the riverine environment and may also have important communities in their own right. Most of this stretch was classed as important mainly for the diverse marginal and aquatic flora, including unbranched bur-reed <i>Sparganium ermersum</i> and fat duckweed <i>Lemna gibba</i> , two uncommon species in Surrey.
River Wey – Elmbridge SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	This section supports bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> and is likely to support brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> . Greater dodder <i>Cuscuta europaea</i> , a nationally scarce species is found along the banks of this stretch of river.

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Woburn Park Stream SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	This section of the Bourne known as Woburn Park Stream has been selected based on river corridor survey data provided by the Environment Agency. This stretch was classed as important for its proximity to Chertsey Meads, its woodland setting, the presence of greater dodder <i>Cuscuta europaea</i> and a diverse riffle glide sequence.
Chertsey Meads SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Calcareous and improved grassland and selected for species-rich unimproved grassland. De-notified SSSI.
Chertsey Bourne at Chertsey Meads SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	This stretch was classed as important for its location adjacent to Chertsey Meads and for a diverse and abundant assemblage of aquatic plants. Other notable species include bullhead.
Queen Mary Reservoir SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Large body of open water with tightly grazed slopes, willow scrub and some planted trees. It supports two species: Gadwall and shoveler which are on the Conservation Concern list for Surrey. The site is of international importance within the UK for lesser black-backed gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> and of national importance in Great Britain for herring gull and great crested grebe. The site lies in an important position close to the South West London Waterbodies Ramsar and SPA sites and adjacent to the West of Queen Mary Reservoir SNCI.
West of Queen Mary Reservoir SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Complex of lakes, scrub and grassland with ruderal communities created by old gravel workings. Selected for its importance for visiting seabirds and wildfowl, including the little ringed plover. Three plants recorded on the site: hound's tongue <i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> , celery-leaved buttercup <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> , and water dock <i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i> are on the Surrey Rare Plant Register. The site is also adjacent to Queen Mary Reservoir.
Shortwood Common North SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Selected as a remnant of important alluvial grassland contiguous to Shortwood Common SSSI. The site supports the spiny rest harrow <i>Ononis spinosa</i> which is described as Rare in Surrey's Rare Plant Register.

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Stanwell II SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Open greenspace and trees.
The Heath SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Secondary, mixed woodland with some areas of heath. Green-flowered helleborine <i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i> has also been recorded on the site, a Nationally Scarce species. Selected for relict heathland with further potential for heathland restoration.
River Ash SNCI: Splash Meadow to Gaston Bridge SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	River with good aquatic and marginal flora. Included in the area shown by Environment Agency to fall in the top 10% of UK watercourses due to its macroinvertebrate diversity.
River Ash: Gaston Bridge to Watersplash Farm SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The River Ash is a small, narrow river and is rich in plant and insects, particularly reeds, diverse sedges, pond skaters, amphibians, moths and butterflies.
Littleton Lake - Shepperton Green Reservoir SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Approximately 30-year-old gravel working with mature stands of willows (<i>Salix</i> sp.) and scrub around the lake with good marginal vegetation. The lake supports diverse marginal vegetation with flat-stalked pondweed <i>Potamogeton friesii</i> . It supports wetland habitats including NVC communities S6 and S7. It has also been reported as a refuge for wintering wildfowl including the occasional shoveler and gadwall.
Ashford Plant SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Eutrophic lakes and surrounding vegetation of willows and other broadleaved trees. Site selected as important for wildfowl and wintering birds, particularly shoveler.
River Ash: Shepperton Green SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Short section of gently flowing river with overgrown riverbank containing good marginal and aquatic vegetation. This stretch of river was selected in 1996 as it fell within the top 10% of UK watercourses due to its macro-invertebrate diversity. This section supports the BAP priority species European eel <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> . In addition, the site supports three Nationally Scarce species; fringed

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

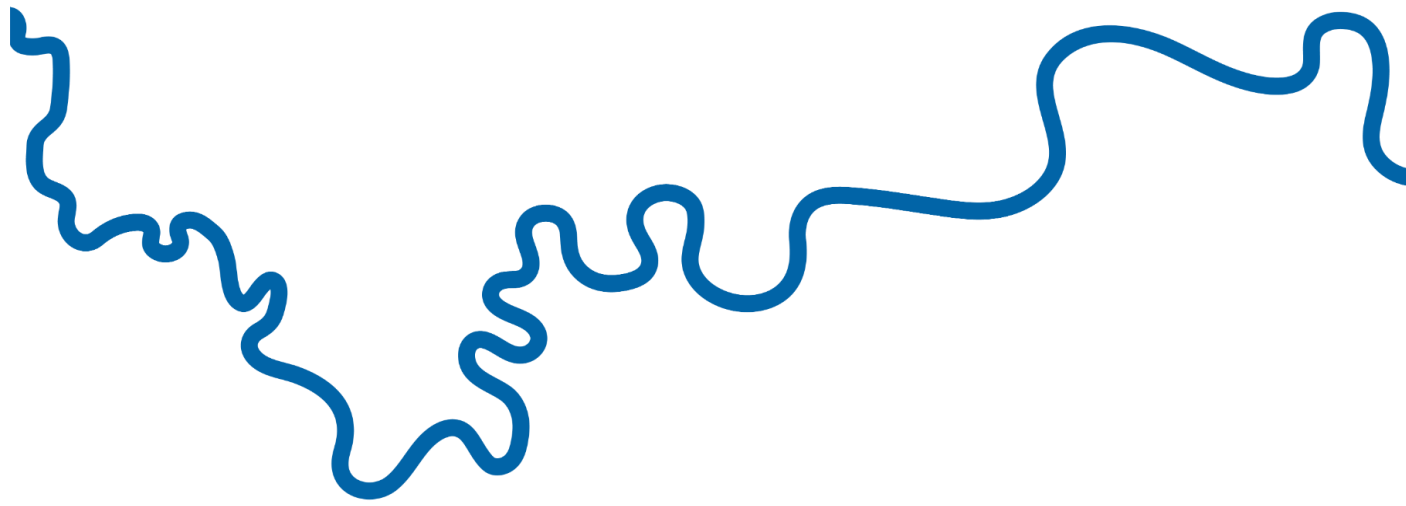
		waterlily <i>Nymphoides peltata</i> , intermediate water-starwort <i>Callitriche hamulate</i> , and yellow water-lily <i>Nuphar lutea</i> .
River Ash: Splash Meadow SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	River with good aquatic and marginal flora and a recreation field with reclaimed gravel pit. Of the notable species recorded within the site there was a county rarity. Included in the area shown by Environment Agency to fall in the top 10% of UK watercourses due to its macroinvertebrate diversity.
Queen Elizabeth II Reservoir SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Largest waterbody in Surrey, south of the Thames. Important site for wintering wildfowl – good numbers of goosander <i>Mergus merganser</i> , shoveler, shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> , cormorant and great crested grebe. Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> breed on tern rafts. Also selected for importance for waders and passerines and for important position within ecological unit.
Field Common / Hersham Pits SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Previous gravel pit and common/open space area with a variety of habitats.
Redhouse Reservoir SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Habitats include woodland, scrub, tall ruderal, running water and dry ditch, and it forms part of the Kempton Park Reservoirs SSSI and South West London Waterbodies SPA/Ramsar with the woodland acting as a protective buffer zone. The site is important as it supports breeding bird/wintering waterbird assemblages.
Molesey Reservoir SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Historically rich bird records for this site which include lapwing, breeding little ringed plover and marsh warbler <i>Acrocephalus palustris</i> . Although the site is not currently particularly species rich, it meets the SNCI criteria under both ‘Potential Value’ and ‘Position in Ecological Unit’ (site is adjacent to Knight and Besborough Reservoir SSSI/SPA).
Kempton Lake & Half Moon Covert SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Grassland zone around the waterbodies and immediately surrounding the lakes is semi-improved neutral grassland and the Kempton Park racecourse grounds. Habitats include scattered scrub, grassland, tall ruderal, marginal vegetation,

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

		standing water (the lake), introduced shrub, bare ground, and woodland. The site supports a good range of marginal and emergent vegetation, especially for Half Moon Covert. The site supports a variety of bird assemblages including breeding birds and wintering waterbirds.
Sunbury Park SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Selected for wood pasture and veteran trees. The site supports one or more nationally rare or declining species as listed in the latest Red Data Books and is an Accessible Natural Greenspace within an urban area.
Littleworth Common SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	The site was formerly open heathland, most of which has developed into birch and oak woodland. Some remnants of acid heathland survive, and marshy areas and two large ponds have uncommon communities, including the nationally rare starfruit. Wet flushes have extensive bog mosses. Purple hairstreak butterfly larvae feed on the oak trees.
Island Barn Reservoir SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Selected for importance for wintering wildfowl and for its position within the wider ecological unit allowing an interchange of birds with other reservoirs in area including those in the South West London Waterbodies Ramsar and SPA.
Ditton Common Golf Course SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Ditton Common is characterised by areas of high-quality acid grassland enclosed by deciduous woodland. A large area of the common is leased to Thames Ditton and Esher Golf Club which maintains the common as both a golf course and area of grassland, providing a habitat for many endangered invertebrates, notably burrowing wasps and bees. Also on the site are two ponds.
Hurst Park (incl. Hurst Minor and Hurst Meadows) SNCI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Selected for its species-rich grassland supporting great burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> (VC17 Rare) and hoary cinquefoil <i>Potentilla argente</i> (GBRL – Lower Risk - Near Threatened). Extended in 2016 to include area supporting autumn squill <i>Scilla autumnalis</i> (nationally scarce).

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix E

Telegraph Hill, Hinchley Wood SSSI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Open greenspace and woodland habitats,
Wey Navigation (including Addlestone Mill Pond) SSSI	Fully or partially within 2 km of the project boundary for EIA scoping	Primarily riparian habitat.



The River Thames Scheme, delivered in a partnership led by the Environment Agency and Surrey County Council, will reduce flood risk for residents and businesses and improve the surrounding area.



Appendix F

Summary of Biodiversity Surveys

Appendix F – Summary of Biodiversity Surveys

Table F1 below provides further information on the biodiversity surveys undertaken to inform the baseline across varying extents of the area within the project boundary for EIA scoping.

Refer to Chapter 7 of the EIA Scoping Report for citations and the full reference list for further details of reports.

Table F1: Biodiversity surveys undertaken for the River Thames Scheme

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
Phase 1 Habitat Surveys (P1HS) (including hedgerows)	Various 2014 - 2020	<p>P1HS completed at Sunbury, Molesey and Teddington weirs in 2014.</p> <p>P1HS completed for flood channels and adjacent areas in 2015.</p> <p>P1HS completed on proposed new green open spaces and HCAs (Laleham Golf Course and Desborough Island) in 2018.</p> <p>P1HS completed on the bed lowering area downstream of Desborough Cut in 2019.</p> <p>Six locations were re-surveyed in October 2019 to validate previous findings. These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Hythe • Area between Green Lane and Norlands Lane on the Runnymede Channel • Manor Farm 	A range of habitats were recorded across the surveyed areas. P1HS resulted in several recommendations for further habitat and protected species surveys.

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desborough Island. <p>P1HS were undertaken for the whole project boundary plus eleven originally shortlisted HCAs in 2020.</p>	
<p>UK Habitat (UKHab) Classification Survey</p>	<p>2020 and 2022</p>	<p>In 2020, UKHab habitats were mapped for project boundary as understood at that time, plus the 14 originally shortlisted potential HCAs (these have since been subject to further option appraisal).</p> <p>UKHab surveys for most of the area within the project boundary for EIA were completed in August 2022, with an additional three areas outside the project boundary for EIA scoping aimed to be surveyed in Autumn 2022.</p>	<p>A range of habitats were recorded across the surveyed areas.</p> <p>At the time of writing (August 2022) survey results are pending.</p>
<p>River Condition Assessment</p>	<p>2020 and 2022</p>	<p>Assessed the type and condition of all rivers, and ditches present within most of the project boundary for EIA Scoping.</p> <p>Condition scores will be used to inform Defra Biodiversity Matrix 3.1</p>	<p>Most of the watercourses including the River Thames are in poor and fairly poor condition (with the exception of two sections of the Abbey River which is classed as in moderate condition). Presence of artificial features, invasive species and lack of riparian and marginal</p>

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
		calculations and Water Framework Directive assessment.	vegetation were the primary factors affecting the low condition scores.
Bats	<p>August – September 2017: scoping surveys</p> <p>August – September 2018: dusk/dawn surveys (trees)</p> <p>2019: small number of additional trees and buildings surveyed</p> <p>May – September 2021: Preliminary Roost Assessment and transect surveys</p> <p>August 2022: dusk/dawn surveys (roost assessments and static monitoring)</p>	<p>Main RTS channel corridor surveyed in 2017-19. Dusk/dawn activity surveys undertaken on all trees and buildings classified as having moderate or high bat roost potential.</p> <p>Transect surveys and remote bat detector surveys undertaken within the project boundary for EIA scoping in 2021.</p>	<p>Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) in 2021 identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 83 high potential trees; - 53 moderate potential trees; - 63 low potential trees; - 3 culverts with high bat roost potential; - Four residential dwellings plus associated garages with high bat roost potential; and - 9 areas considered to be Optimal Foraging Areas (OFAs) for bats. <p>Suitable habitats for roosting, foraging and commuting bats is present across the area within the project boundary for EIA scoping. No nationally rare roosts or nationally important foraging areas were found during the course of the surveys. Species were limited to those which are commonly found in Surrey and Berkshire; tree roosts included common species and daytime non-breeding roosts only. Despite the lack of rarer</p>

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
			<p>species, significant foraging and commuting areas have been recorded in areas that could be subject to significant habitat loss from the project.</p> <p>Transect surveys found high diversity of bats at Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River, Land South of Chertsey Road and near Sheepwalk East lake with up to seven species of bats recorded</p> <p>A noctule maternity colony is considered likely to be within trees on or within very close proximity to Desborough Island and the adjacent Thames Water site.</p> <p>Conversely Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir and Chertsey Road Tip had relatively low species diversity and levels of bat activity.</p> <p>Results from August 2022 surveys not yet available.</p>

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix F

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
Badger	May – September 2017 Autumn 2018 Further surveys proposed for November 2022	Field sign surveys were undertaken within the project boundary for EIA scoping.	The presence of at least one main badger sett and several outlier setts have been confirmed within the project boundary for EIA scoping [location confidential].
Botany/National Vegetation Classification	July 2017 July 2018 June 2019 Further surveys proposed Spring/Summer 2023	Surveys undertaken within the project boundary as it stood in 2017. Locations surveyed included, but not limited to; Sunbury, Royal Hythe and Thorpe Hay Meadow south in 2017. Additional surveys at Royal Hythe in 2018 and 2019. Surveys were also undertaken within Laleham Golf Course in 2019.	Three main types of grassland were identified in the surveyed areas: rank grasslands, amenity grasslands and species-rich grasslands. Royal Hythe was confirmed to have species rich neutral grassland. The habitats present at Laleham Golf Course SNCI are widespread and common and indicative of semi-improved neutral lowland grassland and neglected land. No rarities or notable species were recorded during the survey.
Dormouse	April - November 2021	Dormouse nest tube surveys undertaken in suitable habitats located at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mead Lake Woodland 	The survey found that there is no evidence of this species in the area surveyed.

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland adjacent to Lake South of Norlands Lane (Thorpe Park) • Manor Farm • Funky Footprints 	
Otter	June - August 2017 October 2018 April - May 2022	Field sign and camera trapping surveys were undertaken within the project boundary for EIA scoping.	The presence of otters has been confirmed within the project boundary for EIA scoping [location confidential].
Water Vole	June – August 2017 Autumn 2018 May – September 2021	Surveys were undertaken at 15 locations with potentially suitable habitats across the project boundary for EIA Scoping. Water vole latrine raft surveys were carried out in locations within the main channels and HCAs in 2021.	No evidence of water vole has been recorded from surveys within the project boundary for EIA scoping which focused upon 15 suitable habitats. Mink, a predator of water voles, was recorded within several waterbodies.
Great Crested Newt	April – June 2017: habitat suitability and eDNA. April - May 2021	Habitat suitability surveys undertaken for all ponds within 500m of the previous boundary area. Ponds that showed suitability of below average or above were re-surveyed by eDNA methods in April 2021.	No positive eDNA or survey results from 2017 or 2021; but one pond was classified as inconclusive in the eDNA test. Given the lack of GCN evidence in all the surveyed waterbodies and lack of records within 500m of any of the waterbodies, it is believed that GCN are

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
			likely absent from the biodiversity study area.
Reptiles	<p>Sites with potentially suitable habitat within the project boundary in May – July 2017</p> <p>Additional surveys carried out in 2019 at Laleham Golf Course and Desborough Island</p> <p>Repeat surveys of project boundary for EIA scoping in May – July 2021</p>	<p>Surveys undertaken spring 2021 of six survey locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Hythe • Area south of Thorpe Hay Meadow • Abbey Meads • Area south of Sheepwalk lakes • Manor Farm • Area west of Ferry Lane lake <p>Additional surveys undertaken at HCAs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desborough Island • Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River • Land South of Chertsey Road. 	<p>A 'Low' population of barred grass snake <i>Natrix helvetica</i> was present across all locations except Manor Farm which confirmed that there was a 'Good' breeding population (adult peak count five) of grass snake <i>Natrix natrix</i> present.</p> <p>A low population of grass snake were confirmed present at Desborough Island.</p> <p>No reptiles identified within Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River and Land South of Chertsey Road.</p>
Breeding Birds	<p>May – June 2017</p> <p>April – June 2019</p> <p>April – July 2021</p>	2022 surveys covered habitat identified as suitable for breeding birds with project boundary for EIA scoping.	The project boundary for EIA scoping has various suitable habitats for breeding birds that are of local importance for bird species conservation.

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix F

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
	April – July 2022	Habitats included, grasslands, field boundaries and woodland.	
Wintering/non-breeding Birds	2016 2017 & 2018 November 2018 – January 2019: a combination of WeBS data and field surveys December 2021 – February 2022	Surveys covered habitat identified suitable for wintering birds within the project boundary for EIA scoping undertaken in December 2021 – February 2022. Habitats included grassland, field boundaries and wetland.	Several wintering bird species have been identified across the area surveyed including the presence of gadwall and shoveler.
Terrestrial Invertebrates	July – August 2017 April – June 2019 2021	Thirteen sub-sites were surveyed in April – June 2019 to cover the whole survey season, based on initial survey findings in 2017. Repeat surveys undertaken in 2021. The 2021 survey included a survey of 15 sites within/close to the project boundary for EIA scoping. An updated survey was undertaken at eight sites that were originally being considered as part of the HCA Options Appraisal process.	In total 665 species were recorded during the 2021 surveys of the 15 sub-sites. One species was new to Britain (a small false click beetle <i>Dromaelus barnabita</i>) and one species was found in only its second British locality (a weevil <i>Lixus iridis</i>). Several nationally scarce species were also found, as well as numerous very local or otherwise unusual species.

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
			<p>The potential HCA sites surveyed in 2021 identified a total of 1,067 species were identified of which 86 taxa are key species with nature conservation status. Four of these key species are of Principal Importance and a further 14 classified as nationally rare.</p>
Hairstreak Butterflies	<p>December 2018 – January 2019 April 2019 Winter 2020 - 2021</p>	<p>During the 2020 – 2021 surveys, 14 locations were surveyed within 200m of the proposed flood channel.</p>	<p>A total of 36 brown hairstreak eggs were found during the surveys. No white-letter hairstreak eggs were found. Habitats across the RTS were of low to medium quality for white-letter hairstreak and low to high quality for brown hairstreak. Areas of high-quality habitat for brown hairstreak were found across four locations: Thorpe Hay Meadow SSSI, Abbey Meads, Sheepwalk East and Desborough (land between Desborough Cut and Engine river).</p>
Stag Beetle	<p>2019 – scoping survey May 2021</p>	<p>2019 survey covered the main project area. The 2021 surveys were undertaken on eight of the originally shortlisted HCAs.</p>	<p>No suitable habitat for stag beetle was noted within the project boundary for EIA scoping, although gardens adjacent to the boundary bordering Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir, Laleham Reach,</p>

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Appendix F

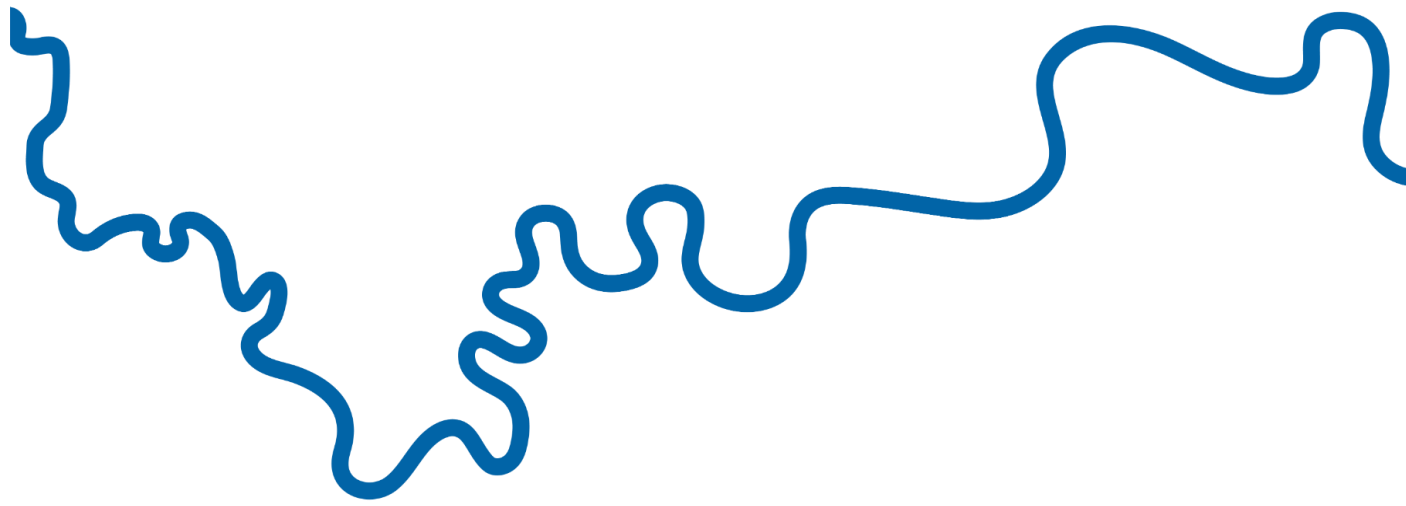
Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
			Land South of Chertsey Road and Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River offer potentially suitable habitat.
Terrestrial (INNS)	<p>July-August 2017</p> <p>Autumn 2019</p> <p>Summer 2020</p> <p>April – November 2021</p> <p>July – August 2022</p>	<p>Surveys of main project area (flood channels) in 2017. Repeat surveys undertaken in autumn 2019 and summer 2020 for Japanese knotweed and other invasive species.</p> <p>The 2021 surveys covered eleven shortlisted HCAs.</p> <p>The 2022 surveys covered the Project boundary for EIA scoping and five HCAs.</p>	<p>Plant and animal INNS are abundant within the project boundary for EIA scoping including Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam, American ink and giant hogweed.</p> <p>At the time of writing (August 2022) survey results are pending for the 2022 surveys.</p>
Fish	<p><u>Lakes</u></p> <p>2016: hydroacoustics and seine netting</p> <p>2019: eDNA, seine netting, electric fishing and hydroacoustic surveys</p> <p><u>River Thames</u></p>	<p>An electric fish survey was conducted in 2019 on the tributaries and minor watercourses within the project boundary of EIA.</p> <p>At the time of writing no methodology, locations or results were known about the 2022 fish surveys.</p>	<p>The 2019 electric fish survey found a range of common species in low numbers.</p> <p>The River Thames is regularly surveyed by the EA fisheries team and Hull Institute of fisheries (HIF), which provide a yearly picture of the fish populations. The most recent surveys (2020, 2021 and 2022) have shown an increase in fish populations within the catchment.</p>

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
	<p>1989-2015 tributaries</p> <p>2004-2015: Annual electrofishing surveys and seine netting</p> <p>Spring 2019: Electric fishing surveys on tributaries</p> <p>Winter 2019/2020: Electric fishing on Datchet Common Brook</p> <p>August 2022</p>		<p>At the time of writing (August 2022) survey results are pending for the 2022 surveys.</p>
Phytoplankton	<p>Surveys in July, August and September 2012-2014 each year</p>	<p>Surveys undertaken across 20 lakes. Phytoplankton sampling locations were: Abbey, Fleet, Manor, Abbey 1, Abbey 2, Ferry Lane, Kingsmead Island Lake, Littleton East, Sheepwalk East, Sheepwalk West 2, St Ann's, Wraysbury 2 (N), Datchet 2, Datchet 3, Littleton North, Littleton South, Wraysbury 1 (S), Sunnymeads 1, 2 and 3.</p>	<p>Waterbodies taken through to detailed WFD compliance assessment, due to the proposed level of impact of the project, included:</p> <p>-Thorpe Park lakes assigned as Moderate in the 2016, cycle 2, although in previous years this ranged from Good (2012 to 2015) to High (2009-2011).</p>

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
Zooplankton	July 2012 – March 2015	Surveys undertaken across the 20 lakes. Sampling locations were: Abbey, Fleet, Manor, Abbey 1, Abbey 2, Ferry Lane, Kingsmead Island Lake, Littleton East, Sheepwalk East, Sheepwalk West 2, St Ann’s, Wraysbury 2 (N), Datchet 2, Datchet 3, Littleton North, Littleton South, Wraysbury 1 (S), Sunnymeads 1, 2 and 3.	Within the flood relief channel study area, all the surveyed lakes comprise zooplankton fauna that is diverse and shows no impact of specific stressors. Two Cladocera species of interest have been recorded. The crustacean <i>Ceriodaphnia setosa</i> , a rare species, is present in all lakes surveyed apart from Wraysbury 2 (N). Also, <i>Paralona pigra</i> (Chydoridae), a species with a single previous recorded location in south east England, was found at Datchet 2, Wraysbury 1 South and Abbey lakes.
White Clawed Crayfish	July – October 2021: Habitat Suitability Surveys October 2021: Trapping	Project boundary for EIA scoping was subject to habitat suitability survey. Following this, only one area within the current project boundary for EIA Scoping was recommended for trapping surveys (Abbey River).	Trapping took place in late October 2021. No crayfish species were identified and no other signs (e.g. burrows in the bank) were identified.
Macrophytes (including Invasive and Non-Native Species (INNS))	Summer 2012 – summer 2013 2014 – 2015 2015 – 2016	Summer 2021 – summer 2013: 19 lakes and 2 sites on the River Thames. Surveys in 2015 – 2016 were undertaken on the RTS route and the lakes. In summer 2019, tributary	No macrophyte species of conservation concern were recorded. A total of 25 macrophytes INNS in waterbodies directly or indirectly connected to the proposed Runnymede and Spelthorne

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
	2017 (INNS) Summer 2019 2020 (INNS) 2021 macrophyte only 2022 for both macrophytes and macrophyte INNS	intersections and Desborough Cut were surveyed, and this was repeated in 2021. For INNS, additional surveys were undertaken in 2017 across the channel route and 2020 surveys were undertaken across waterbodies directly or indirectly connected to proposed flood channel.	channels, including Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam. Surveys in 2021 found a range of macrophytes in low density across all sample locations. The most recent survey findings are unavailable at present.
Phytobenthos (diatoms)	November 2012, 2013 and 2014 May 2013, 2014 and 2015	Phytobenthic sampling was undertaken across 20 lakes as listed previously for phytoplankton. Sampling was undertaken from autumn 2012 to spring 2015. In autumn 2013 sampling was undertaken from 14 lake sites; in spring 2014 from all 20 lake sites; in autumn 2014 from 18 lake sites; and in spring 2015 from 14 sites. Sampling on the River Thames was also undertaken in the same seasons, commencing from autumn 2012 to spring 2014. Sampling was undertaken from five sites: Ham	No data received to date.

Survey	Date(s) survey undertaken	Summary of most recent survey Scopes/Area Covered	Summary of Findings
		Island, Sunbury, Molesey, Hampton, and Teddington.	
Aquatic Invertebrates (including INNS)	August – September 2022	All waterbodies within the project boundary for EIA scoping.	<p>A total of 13 aquatic macroinvertebrate INNS have been identified through data searches and surveys in waterbodies directly or indirectly connected to the proposed Runnymede and Spelthorne channels.</p> <p>Latest survey data is currently unavailable.</p>



The River Thames Scheme, delivered in a partnership led by the Environment Agency and Surrey County Council, will reduce flood risk for residents and businesses and improve the surrounding area.



Appendix G

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

River Thames Scheme: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



View across the River Thames from Laleham Burway

Report Number: YA/2022/114

By Lorraine Horsley, Mark Stenton & Victoria Owen

Based on original text by Gareth Davies, Andy Howard, Ruth Humphreys, Kristina Krawiec,
Steve Malone, Laura Strafford, Sam Stein and Ross Baker

Summary

- York Archaeology has been commissioned by Binnies on behalf of the Environment Agency to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform the River Thames Scheme (RTS). The RTS involves the construction of two channel sections, the Runnymede Channel and Spelthorne Channel, totalling approximately 8km in length to increase flood flow capacity. The project also includes downstream capacity improvements to the central section of the River Thames downstream of Desborough Cut, and additional gates at Sunbury Weir, Molesey Weir and Teddington Weir. The creation of new green open spaces and habitat creation areas (HCAs) will secure a net gain in biodiversity as part of a mitigation strategy. The locations of the flood channels are: Egham Hythe to Chertsey (the Runnymede Channel) and Laleham to Shepperton (the Spelthorne Channel). The HCA sites currently under consideration are located at Drinkwater Pit, Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir, Norlands Lane, Laleham Reach, Laleham Golf Course, Littleton North, Chertsey Road Tip, Land South of Chertsey Road, Desborough Island, Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River and Grove Farm. New green open spaces and active travel opportunities will also be developed within the project boundary.
- In line with national planning policy, this report identifies the heritage assets that may be affected and provides a baseline assessment of the archaeological potential of the Study Area. The studies comprise:
 1. Historic Environment baseline assessment (Section 5)
 2. Aerial Photographic and Lidar baseline assessment (Section 6)
 3. Geoarchaeological baseline assessment (Section 7)
 4. Map regression study (Section 8)
 5. Site visits (Section 9)
 6. Archaeological Potential and Significance (Sections 10)
- This report contains an assessment of the baseline taking into account the programme of fieldwork undertaken by YA and current state of knowledge regarding the project area. This report incorporates the findings of a rapid desk-based assessment of a short-list of HCAs and a desk-based assessment for bed lowering downstream of Desborough Cut. A Study Area of 500m from the Project Boundary for EIA Scoping has been used to assess potential for archaeology, likely significance and to identify areas where further works are recommended. A larger Study Area covering the land subject to a 1 in 100 year flood event (ie a 1% chance per annum of flooding) has been used to assess archaeological deposits which could be affected by a change in the flood regime.
- In general, the character of the Thames Valley with palaeochannels and alluvial gravel deposits gives a high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. The Thames Valley has a long history of human activity and evidence has been found from the Late Upper Palaeolithic onwards. The project area has been subject to gravel extraction in the locations of the proposed channels and to a varying degree in eight of the HCAs. In extraction areas, the potential for archaeological remains to have survived is negligible. Outside of the extraction zones, there is potential for further significant remains which could include prehistoric settlement sites. Based on this assessment, a map of overall archaeological risk has been produced.
- The assessment will inform the design, future evaluation and mitigation strategies for the RTS as a whole and constitute the baseline for Environmental Impact Assessment.

Contents

QUALITY ASSURANCE	3
DISCLAIMER	3
Summary	4
Contents	5
List of Tables	9
List of Figures	9
Text Plates	11
Acknowledgements	13
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Document context	1
1.2 Site Background	2
1.3 Site Location, Topography and Geology	4
2. Methodology	6
2.1 Assessment Methodology	6
3. Planning Policy Statements Relating to Archaeology	8
3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	8
3.2 Other considerations	9
3.3 Local Policies: Berkshire	10
3.4 Local Policies: Surrey	10
3.5 Local Policies: Greater London	10
4. Archaeological, Historical and Geoarchaeological Summary	12
4.1 Archaeological and Historical Background	12
4.2 Geological and Geoarchaeological Background	13
5. Historic Environment Baseline Assessment	18
5.1 Introduction	18
5.2 Runnymede Channel Study Area	19
5.3 Spelthorne Channel Study Area	25
5.4 Drinkwater Pit HCA Study Area	28
5.5 Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA Study Area	29
5.6 Royal Hythe Study Area	32
5.7 Norlands Lane HCA Study Area	34
5.8 Laleham Reach HCA Study Area	36
5.9 Laleham Golf Course HCA Study Area	38
5.10 Abbey River Restoration Area and Fish Pass C1 Study Area	40
5.11 Littleton North HCA Study Area	43
5.12 Chertsey Road Tip HCA Study Area	44
5.13 Land South of Chertsey Road HCA Study Area	46
5.14 Desborough Island HCA Study Area	48
5.15 Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA Study Area	50
5.16 Bed Lowering at Desborough	52
5.17 Sunbury Weir and fish passes Study Area	57

5.18	Grove Farm HCA Study Area	60
5.19	Molesey Weir Study Area	62
5.20	Teddington Weir Study Area and Broom Road Recreation Ground	64
5.21	Land Within the 1 in 100 Year Flood Study Area	68
6.	Aerial Photographic and LiDAR Assessment.....	71
6.1	Aerial Photographic Assessment	71
6.2	LiDAR Assessment.....	72
7.	Geoarchaeological Assessment.....	74
7.1	Introduction	74
7.2	Physiographic and Topographic Background.....	74
7.3	Analysis of Landform Assemblages and Geotechnical Information	75
7.4	Implications of the Geoarchaeological Record for the Study Area.....	76
7.5	Summary of Previous Archaeological Site Investigations	78
7.6	Geotechnical Investigations (Runnymede and Spelthorne Channels).....	78
7.7	Drinkwater Pit HCA.....	84
7.8	Land to the South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA.....	84
7.9	Norlands Lane HCA.....	85
7.10	Laleham Reach HCA.....	86
7.11	Laleham Golf Course HCA	86
7.12	Littleton North HCA.....	86
7.13	Chertsey Road Tip HCA	86
7.14	Land to the South of Chertsey Road HCA	86
7.15	Desborough Island HCA.....	87
7.16	Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA.....	88
7.17	Downstream Capacity Improvements: Bed Lowering at Desborough	88
7.18	Sunbury Weir and Fish Passes	89
7.19	Grove Farm HCA.....	90
7.20	Molesey Weir	90
7.21	Teddington Weir, Fish Passes and Broom Road Recreation Ground	90
8.	Map Regression	93
8.1	Cartographic Sources.....	93
8.2	Project Boundary (West – including Runnymede Channel, Royal Hythe Area, Norlands Lane HCA, Laleham Reach HCA, Laleham Golf Course HCA, Abbey River Restoration Area and fish pass C1)	93
8.3	Project Boundary (East – including Spelthorne Channel, Brett's Land HCA, Chertsey Road Tip HCA, Land South of Chertsey Road HCA, Desborough Island HCA and Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA)	96
8.4	Drinkwater Pit HCA.....	98
8.5	Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA.....	98
8.6	Laleham Reach HCA.....	99
8.7	Chertsey Road Tip HCA	99
8.8	Land South of Chertsey Road HCA	100

8.9	Desborough Island HCA.....	100
8.10	Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA.....	101
8.11	Downstream Capacity Improvements: Bed Lowering at Desborough	101
8.12	Sunbury Weir and fish passes.....	102
8.13	Grove Farm	102
8.14	Molesey Weir.....	103
8.15	Teddington Weir and fish passes	104
8.16	Land at Broom Road Recreation Ground.....	105
9.	Site Visits.....	106
9.1	Aims and method.....	106
9.2	Site Visits 13 th -15 th June 2022.....	106
9.3	Site Visits 26 th to 28 th October 2021	120
10.	Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance	129
10.1	Runnymede Channel.....	129
10.2	Spelthorne Channel.....	131
10.3	Drinkwater Pit HCA.....	133
10.4	Land to the South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA.....	133
10.5	Royal Hythe Area	134
10.6	Norlands Lane HCA.....	134
10.7	Laleham Reach HCA.....	134
10.8	Laleham Golf Course HCA	135
10.9	Abbey River Restoration Area and Fish Pass C1	135
10.10	Littleton North HCA.....	135
10.11	Chertsey Road Tip HCA	135
10.12	Land South of Chertsey Road HCA	136
10.13	Desborough Island HCA.....	136
10.14	Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA	136
10.15	Downstream Capacity Improvements: Bed Lowering at Desboroug	137
10.16	Sunbury Weir, Fish Passes S1 and S2	137
10.17	Grove Farm HCA.....	137
10.18	Molesey Weir.....	138
10.19	Teddington Weir, Fish Passes T1 and T2.....	138
11.	Archaeological Potential Map.....	139
11.1	Introduction.....	139
11.2	Assumptions and Constraints.....	139
11.3	Methodology of assessing geoarchaeology potential	140
11.4	Methodology of assessing archaeological potential	140
11.5	Overall Risk Map	141
12.	Conclusions.....	142
12.1	Potential Impact.....	142
13.	Bibliography.....	147

14. Appendices and Figures - Asite references: 153

See Asite ref: ENVIMSE500260-GBV-ZZ-3ZZ-RP-EN-10134 for Appendices 1 - 5

APPENDIX 1: National and Local Policy Planning Documentations

Appendix NLP1: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Glossary

Appendix NLP2: Local policies

APPENDIX 2: Heritage Assets and Archaeological Events

Appendix HE1: Designated Heritage Assets and Archaeology Priority Areas

Appendix HE2: Non-designated Heritage Assets

Appendix HE3: Archaeological Events

Appendix HE4: Additional sites within 1 in 100 year flood area

APPENDIX 3: Aerial Photographs

Appendix AP1: Catalogue of sites Identified

Appendix AP2: Oblique Photographs inspected

Appendix AP3: Vertical Photographs inspected

Appendix AP4: CUCAP Photographs inspected

APPENDIX 4: Lidar sites

Appendix LI1: Catalogue of sites Identified

APPENDIX 5: Previous Site Visit

List of Tables

- Table 1: Date ranges of Period types discussed in this document
- Table 2: Quantity of HER Records within Runnymede Channel
- Table 3: Quantity of HER Records within the Spelthorne Channel
- Table 4: Quantity of HER Records within Drinkwater Pit Study Area
- Table 5: Quantity of HER Records within Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir Study Area
- Table 6: Quantity of HER Records within Royal Hythe Study Area
- Table 7: Quantity of HER Records within the Norlands Lane HCA Study Area
- Table 8: Quantity of HER Records within Laleham Reach Study Area
- Table 9: Quantity of HER Records within Laleham Golf Course HCA Study Area
- Table 10: Quantity of HER Records within Abbey River Restoration Study Area
- Table 11: Quantity of HER Records within Littleton North Study Area
- Table 12: Quantity of HER Records within Chertsey Road Tip Study Area
- Table 13: Quantity of HER Records within Land South of Chertsey Road
- Table 14: Quantity of HER Records within Desborough Island
- Table 15: Quantity of HER Records within Land Between Desborough Island and Engine River
- Table 16: Quantity of HER Records, bed lowering at Desborough
- Table 17: Quantity of HER Records within Sunbury Weir Study Area
- Table 18: Quantity of HER Records within Grove Farm HCA
- Table 19: Quantity of HER Records within Molesey Weir
- Table 20: Quantity of HER Records within Teddington Weir
- Table 21: Potential, significance and impact on heritage assets

List of Figures

See Asite ref: ENVIMSE500260-GBV-ZZ-3ZZ-RP-EN-10135 for Figures

- Figure 01: General Location
- Figure 02: Project Boundary including Runnymede Channel, Spelthorne Channel, HCAs & Fish Passes

- Figure 03: 1 in 100 Year Flood Study Area
- Figure 04: Geological Deposits
- Figure 05: Aerial Photographs & LIDAR
- Figure 06: Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 07: Runnymede Channel & HCA Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 08: Spelthorne Channel & Sunbury Weir Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 09: Grove Farm, Molesey & Teddington Weirs Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 10: Channels Study Area & Registered Parks & Gardens
- Figure 11: Weirs Study Area & Registered Parks & Gardens
- Figure 12: Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir Non-Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 13: Runnymede Channel & HCA Non-Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 14: Spelthorne Channel & Sunbury Weir Non-Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 15: Grove Farm, Molesey & Teddington Weirs Non-Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 16: Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HER Events
- Figure 17: Runnymede Channel & HCA HER Events
- Figure 18: Spelthorne Channel & Sunbury Weir HER Events
- Figure 19: Grove Farm, Molesey & Teddington Weirs HER Events
- Figure 20: Drinkwater Pit Non-Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 21: Historic Landscape Characterisation for Surrey & Greater London
- Figure 22: Areas of High Archaeological Potential Within Study Area
- Figure 23: Palaeochannels Mapped from LIDAR Data
- Figure 24: Landfill Areas
- Figure 25: Project Boundary and Bed Lowering Area
- Figure 26: 1 in 100 Year Flood Study Area Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 27: 1 in 100 Year Flood Study Area Non-Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 28: Borehole Data (from British Geological Survey)
- Figure 29: John Rocque's map of Surrey 1762
- Figure 30: John Rocque's map of Berkshire 1761
- Figure 31: MacDougall's Map 1858
- Figure 32: Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Map 1804
- Figure 33: 1844 Chertsey Tithe Map
- Figure 34: Ordnance Survey Map 1869
- Figure 35: 1934/38 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 36: John Rocque's Map of Middlesex 1754
- Figure 37: Bed Lowering Area over 1889 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 38: Molesey and Teddington Weirs over 1869 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 39: Bed Lowering Area over Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Map 1804
- Figure 40: Bed Lowering Area over Rocque's Map of Surrey 1762
- Figure 41: Teddington Weir and Fish Passes over 1934 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 42: Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA. OS map 1869 (6 inch to 1 mile)

- Figure 43: Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA. OS map 1947 (6 inch to 1 mile)
- Figure 44: Laleham Reach and Laleham Golf Course HCAs. OS map 1961 (6 inch to 1 mile)
- Figure 45: Chertsey Road Tip and Land South of Chertsey Road HCAs. OS map 1960 (6 inch to 1 mile)
- Figure 46: Desborough Island and Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCAs. OS map 1960.
- Figure 47: Desborough Island and Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCAs. OS map 1969.
- Figure 48: Potential for palaeoenvironmental and archaeological remains
- Figure 49: Potential for palaeoenvironmental and archaeological remains

Text Plates

Plate 1: Itinerary of site visits 1-6

Plate 2: Itinerary of site visits 7-8

Plate 3: Eastern end of the northern public right of way separating dwellings of Egham Hythe from ploughed fields, looking west.

Plate 4: Ploughed fields to the west of the previously surveyed area of Royal Hythe, looking east.

Plate 5: Thorpe Hay Meadow from the north, looking south-west.

Plate 6: View into private gated horse pasture to the south of Thorpe Hay Meadow, looking south-west.

Plate 7: Overgrown public rights of way traversing small streams south of Mead Lake, looking north.

Plate 8: View into gated restored landfill at Norland's Lane, looking south

Plate 9: View into north-westernmost portion of Norland's Lane, looking south.

Plate 10: View east into Norland's Lane from Ten Acre Lane layby.

Plate 11: View north into land west of Chertsey Road Tip.

Plate 12: Views into Laleham Golf Course, looking south-west

Plate 13: Views to the north-east of Laleham Golf course at the boundary of Ferry Lane. One probable dry ditched feature, interpreted as a probable relict water channel.

Plate 14: Laleham golf course, modern disturbance and burial of plastic waste associated with current land use as cow pasture.

Plate 15: Laleham golf course, modern disturbance and piled rubble debris, looking west into Laleham golf course from Ferry Lane PRow.

Plate 16: Views south to the former Laleham golf club building situated on the north bank of Thames Side. Grounds are overgrown and fenced off from public access.

Plate 17: Views south-east across Thames Side from Laleham golf club.

Plate 18: View east into Abbey Fields Farm horse pasture

Plate 19: View west into Abbey Fields Farm horse pasture

Plate 20: View east into Abbey Fields Farm horse pasture, from Ferry Lane pedestrian bridge overlooking the M3. Earthworks are visible within the easternmost field.

Plate 21: View west into the proposed fish pass site at Chertsey Lock.

Plate 22: Views north into Grove Farm from the Arran Way carpark, showing horse pasture.

Plate 23: Views west into the northernmost field of Grove Farm, immediately south of the River Ember.

Plate 24: Approximate location of the proposed Sunbury Weir fish pass, views looking north-east across the existing Weir.

Plate 25: Order of sites visited, October 2021 (west)

Plate 26: Order of Site Visits, October 2021

Plate 27: View looking north through the field south of Wraysbury Reservoir.

Plate 28: View looking south-west across the north field. There is a noticeable mound/undulation in field towards centre of shot.

Plate 29: View looking west through south field at Egham Hythe.

Plate 30: View looking south-west from the corner of Laleham Reach's north field.

Plate 31: View looking east across Littleton East Lake from Littleton Lane

Plate 32: View looking west over Chertsey Tip from Sheep Walk

Plate 33: Some of the waste material scattered through landfill site

Plate 34: View looking east along stream through landfill site east of Sheep Walk

Plate 35: View looking west over the western field from Chertsey Road

Plate 36: View across the middle field of three on the western side of area, looking east from Dockett Eddy Lane

Plate 37: View looking north through westernmost field in land between Desborough Cut and Engine River. There is a slight bank where the paddock posts are, but this may be a modern feature.

Plate 38: View looking north-west across easternmost field at site. There is a slight depression in the land close to where the horses are, but this may be a natural feature.

Plate 39: North-west spur of Desborough Island looking south-east.

Acknowledgements

Binnies and the Environment Agency are thanked for commissioning this report. The archaeologists and the staff at the Historic England Archive at Swindon, the Cambridge University Aerial Photography library, and the Surrey, Berkshire and Greater London Historic Environment Records (HERs) are all thanked for their assistance.

1. Introduction

1.1 Document context

- 1.1.1 York Archaeology (formerly Trent & Peak Archaeology) has been commissioned by Binnies on behalf of the Environment Agency to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for the River Thames Scheme (the RTS).
- 1.1.2 The current report has been informed by previous desk-based assessments produced for the project by York Archaeology; Davies *et al* 2016 (122368-TP-Z0-SW-ID-V-00001) and Stenton *et al* 2021 (ENVIMSE500260-GBV-ZZ-3ZZ-RP-EN-10019).
- 1.1.3 The key aim of this archaeology and cultural heritage baseline assessment is to produce a baseline of archaeological potential and consequent archaeological risk to inform project design and a full Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 1.1.4 This document provides an archaeological assessment of the project stretching from Staines-upon-Thames in the west to Teddington in the east. The assessment encompasses the extent of the RTS; the Runnymede Channel Section, the Spelthorne Channel Section, downstream capacity works such as bed lowering at Desborough and works at Sunbury, Molesey and Teddington weirs, eleven habitat creation areas (HCAs), green open spaces, improvement works at the Abbey River and fish passes at Chertsey, Sunbury and Teddington. A Project Boundary has been created around these areas to allow for variation as necessary for the project. A Study Area of a 500m radius has been used around this Project Boundary for the locations where intrusive works will take place. This 500m Study Area has been used to assess archaeological potential, likely significance and to identify sensitive areas where further works are required. In addition, a wider Study Area which incorporates land subject to a 1 in 100 year flood event (ie 1% chance of flooding per annum) has been used to examine the potential archaeology which will be affected by a change in flood regime (Figure 03).
- 1.1.5 The assessment has used datasets comprising relevant Local Authority Historic Environment Records (HERs), the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), aerial photography, lidar data and maps held by local archives. A deposit model was produced by York Archaeology based on borehole data provided by Fugro for the Runnymede and Spelthorne Channel Sections, including their respective Study Areas. This deposit model has been updated by subsequent fieldwork. A programme of archaeological evaluation has taken place in locations identified as having high archaeological potential; Thorpe Hay Meadow, Laleham Golf Course, Chertsey Abbey Meads, Shepperton, Desborough Island, Sunbury Weir and Molesey Weir. Additional HCAs under consideration in 2021 identified new areas of high archaeological potential at Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA and Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA. The project boundary for EIA scoping, as presented in this assessment, will further identify areas of high archaeological potential and recommend further works as necessary.
- 1.1.6 Initial consultation took place in 2015 with Historic England, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), Berkshire Archaeology, Surrey County Council and the NEAS Archaeologist. Conservation Officers, or an equivalent officer, from Spelthorne Borough Council, Elmbridge Borough Council, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead and

Runnymede Borough Council were also consulted at this time. The Historic England Science Advisor was consulted for input into the design of geoarchaeological assessment works.

- 1.1.7 The GWSI produced by York Archaeology in 2017 was approved by relevant Local Authority Archaeological Advisors. Fieldwork Stage 1 and 2 Task Specific WSIs have been approved by GLAAS and Surrey County Council, as appropriate.
- 1.1.8 Further consultation will take place with Historic England and Surrey County Council for setting assessment, to approve WSIs, and agree future mitigation strategies.

1.2 Site Background

- 1.2.1 The RTS involves the proposed construction of a flood channel in two main sections, totalling approximately 8km in length, to increase flood flow capacity, as well as downstream capacity improvements to the central section of the River Thames downstream of Desborough Cut, and additional gates at Sunbury Weir, Molesey Weir and Teddington Weir. New fish passes will be created at Chertsey, Sunbury and Teddington. The project also includes the creation of new green open spaces and habitat creation areas (HCAs) to secure a net gain in biodiversity and provide public amenity spaces as part of a mitigation strategy.
- 1.2.2 The locations of the flood channels are: Egham Hythe to Chertsey (the Runnymede Channel) and Laleham to Shepperton (the Spelthorne Channel). A proposed channel upstream from Datchet to Hythe End (originally called Channel Section 1) has been omitted from the scheme since the 2015 desk-based assessment. Fieldwork reports and data collated pertaining to Channel Section 1 has been used where still relevant. Figure 01 shows the general location of the RTS along a stretch of the River Thames. Figure 2 shows the various elements included within the scheme; the Project Boundary, the Runnymede and Spelthorne Channels with access roads and associated ancillary area, the weirs, fish passes and HCAs. Outside of the Channels, HCAs and weirs, large areas are included within the Project Boundary where new green open spaces could be created. For comparison, the previous boundary of Channel Sections 1 to 3 can be found in the Generic WSI at Figure 1 (Davies *et al* 2017).
- 1.2.3 The River Thames catchment is an area of high archaeological importance. It has been a focus for human activity from the earliest humans to the present day. Within the project area an initial Heritage Summary (Grindey 2013) identified much heritage interest in the form of designated heritage assets along the route of the RTS. Designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks & Gardens) range from, for example, Hampton Court Park (a Grade I Registered Park/Garden), Chertsey Abbey ruins (Scheduled Monument), a supposed Roman Marching Camp at Laleham, now thought to be a medieval or post-medieval feature (Scheduled Monument) and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Pool End/Shepperton Green (Scheduled Monument). Conservation Areas and additional non-designated heritage assets are also present. Early scoping of the potential effects of the RTS noted areas (e.g. north of Chertsey Abbey Scheduled Monument) where archaeological remains may be impacted by the project. Initial appraisal of lidar data (a remote sensing technology that measures distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analysing the reflected light) also indicated that there are palaeochannels throughout the area.
- 1.2.4 In line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (see Section 3 below), where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the developer is required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment describing the significance of any heritage assets affected and, where

necessary, a field evaluation. The desk-based assessment produced in 2016 identified areas of archaeological sensitivity and this was followed by a programme of archaeological fieldwork including geophysical survey, auger survey and trial trench evaluation. The project boundary has changed since the desk-based assessment in 2016, and again since the desk-based assessment produced in 2021. The new boundaries include the Runnymede and Spelthorne Channels, the HCAs, weirs, compound area and access roads, bed lowering at Desborough, Abbey River improvement works and five fish passes. A Project Boundary has been identified around these elements, and also around areas identified as potential green open spaces. Channel Section 1 has been removed entirely. As such, this desk-based assessment was commissioned to take into account the current boundary, additional data from fieldwork and to present the baseline at this point in time to inform project design and a future Environmental Impact Assessment.

1.2.5 The key components of this baseline study, discussed in separate sections of this report, are:

1. Section 5 - Historic Environment baseline assessment
2. Section 6 - Aerial Photographic and Lidar baseline assessment
3. Section 7 - Geoarchaeological baseline assessment
4. Section 8 - Map regression study
5. Section 9 - Site visits
6. Sections 10 - Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

1.2.6 This report contains summary assessments of the potential importance of heritage assets within each of the above sections. References to the proposed channel upstream from Datchet to Hythe End (Channel Section 1) have been removed as it is no longer part of the project. A programme of works to lower the bed of the River Thames for a length of approximately 1km downstream of Desborough Cut will be undertaken to improve flow capacity. These works were the subject of a separate desk-based assessment in 2020 (Horsley & Reeves 2020, report number 005/2020), which has been incorporated into this report.

1.2.7 The number and locations of Habitat Creation Areas (HCAs) has evolved throughout the project. A rapid desk-based appraisal was undertaken in 2020 of an initial short-list of sixteen sites (Horsley et al 2020). The sites considered at that time were:

- Ockwells Park
- Battlemead Common
- Land South of Datchet Common
- Ankerwycke
- Hythe End Gravel Pits
- Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir
- Penton Hook Marina
- Laleham Reach
- Chertsey Road Tip
- Sheepwalk East (Pool End)
- Land South of Chertsey Road
- Funky Footprints
- Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River
- Desborough Island
- Hurst Park
- Ham Lands

©2022

- 1.2.8 An additional site at Chertsey Meads was added to the short-list in 2020. By the time of the desk-based assessment produced in 2021, six sites had been de-selected: Battlemead Common, Land South of Datchet Common, Ankerwycke, Hythe End Gravel Pits, Ham Lands and Chertsey Meads. The remaining eleven were included in the rapid desk-based assessment.
- 1.2.9 After further assessment of viability, the following were de-selected from the eleven sites: Ockwells Park, Penton Hook Marina, Sheepwalk East (Pool End), Funky Footprints and Hurst Park.
- 1.2.10 The following five HCAs were added for consideration later in 2021; Drinkwater Pit, Norlands Lane, Laleham Golf Course, Littleton North and Grove Farm. These five new sites and the retained sites of Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir, Laleham Reach, Chertsey Road Tip, Land South of Chertsey Road, Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River and Desborough Island constitute the eleven HCAs considered in this assessment.
- 1.2.11 The key factor in selecting HCAs is biodiversity net gain with other elements such as cultural heritage taken into consideration. The selection process has been set out in the Habitat Creation Areas Options Appraisal Report 2022 (ENVIMSE500260-GBV-ZZ-3ZZ-RP-EM-00206).
- 1.2.12 This assessment follows best practice procedures produced by English Heritage and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and also the Environment Agency Minimal Technical Requirements 801_14_SD01 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Standards.
- 1.2.13 The following chronological framework is applied throughout this document (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012:10-11):

Table 1: Date ranges of Period types discussed in this document

Period name(s)	Date range
Upper Palaeolithic (Early Old Stone Age)	c.950,000 – 40,000 BCE
Lower Palaeolithic (Later Old Stone Age)	c.40,000 – 9,500 BCE
Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age)	c.9,500 – 4,000 BCE
Neolithic (New Stone Age)	c.4,000 – 2,200 BCE
Early Bronze Age	c.2,200 – 1,500 BCE
Middle Bronze Age	c.1,500 – 1,150 BCE
Late Bronze Age	c.1,150 – 800 BCE
Iron Age	c.800 BCE – AD 43
Romano- British	AD 43- c.410
Early Medieval (Saxon)	c.AD 410 – 1066
High Medieval/Late Medieval	1066 – 1485 (c.1272 onwards commonly referred to as Late Medieval)
Post-Medieval	1485 – 1750
Modern	1750 – Present

1.3 Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.3.1 Figure 02 shows the location of the Project Boundary and the 500m Study Area. The proposed flood channel route, downstream capacity improvements and HCAs fall within a densely occupied and developed modern landscape. Figure 03 shows the broader Project Study Area (which takes in the 1 in 100 flood event area).

- 1.3.2 The solid underlying geology varies slightly within the scheme boundaries. The Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA overlies a London Clay Formation with alluvial superficial deposits at the west end and Shepperton Gravel Member superficial deposits at the east. The Runnymede Channel corridor begins to the south-east of Egham at approximately NGR 503547 170133. The underlying geology of this part of the route, the fields to the north, the Mead Lake area, Norlands Lane HCA and surrounds is a London Clay Formation. The nearby Laleham Reach HCA overlies a Claygate Member. Following the Runnymede Channel Section south of Norlands Lane, the underlying geology is a Claygate Member. Where the channel turns to the east and crosses Staines Road, a Bagshot formation is recorded which continues from Staines Road to the east end of this Channel Section.
- 1.3.3 The Bagshot Formation continues from the west end of the Spelthorne Channel Section to the north of the M3. The channel section to the south of the M3 and surrounds, the HCAs of Chertsey Road Tip and Land South of Chertsey Road all overlie this Bagshot Formation. The eastern-most tip of the Spelthorne Channel Section and the HCAs of Desborough Island and Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River are back to a Claygate Member. The Bagshot Formation is also recorded at Laleham Reach HCA and the area of the Abbey River restoration.
- 1.3.4 The area of the bed lowering overlies a London Clay Formation. A small ancillary area on Wheatley Ait (north) at Sunbury, Sunbury Lock and Molesey weir overly a London Clay Formation. A small ancillary area at Broom Road Recreation Ground (NGR 517802, 170581) north of Kingston upon Thames and Teddington Weir also overlies the London Clay Formation. Superficial deposits are recorded along the channel corridors varying from alluvium of clay, silt, sand and gravel to Shepperton Member sand and gravel (Figure 04).
- 1.3.5 Soils within the study area are largely derived from the sand and gravel deposits, which are free-draining acid soils, with a high water-table. A more detailed appraisal of the geology within the Study Area is given in Section 4.2.
- 1.3.6 The location of the RTS lies at c.10-17 m AOD, and is situated on the flat, low lying floodplain. The surrounding landscape reflects the terrace deposits incised by the River Thames, with low hills rising up on either side of the valley, which are covered in earlier terrace deposits, including the Taplow Gravel Formation, the Kempton Park Gravel Member and the Langley Silt Member.

2. Methodology

2.1 Assessment Methodology

- 2.1.1 The archaeological potential of the Study Area was assessed using the following methods and data sources.

Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.1.2 Initial Historic Environment Record searches were conducted for the 2015 desk-based assessment. The Study Area crosses the jurisdiction boundaries of the RBWM, Surrey County, and Greater London. As such, three HERs were consulted in 2021 (Berkshire, Surrey and Greater London) for any records that have been added since the previous search. A supplementary search of the Surrey HER was conducted in April 2022 for additional records within the Study Area. The HER data comprises monuments, events, areas of high archaeological potential (AHAPs) and Historic Landscape Characterisation data. The HERs also provided records of designated assets including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas. The designated assets were cross-referenced with the National Heritage List for England curated by Historic England. In some instances, a designated asset will also have a non-designated monument record on the HER. Therefore, assets such as Registered Parks & Gardens will be included on figures of designated assets but will also show as HER records on figures of non-designated assets. A full list of heritage assets can be found in Appendix 2.

Aerial photographs

- 2.1.3 Interpretation of aerial photographs allows the identification of archaeological sites recorded as crop, grass or vegetation marks (caused by differential growth of plants over buried features); soil marks (caused by differences in soil colour over ploughed buried features) and shadows cast by upstanding earthworks and features seen in relief. Assigning a date to features recorded from aerial photography is only possible where their form is distinctive, closely matching that of known, dated sites. Identified sites are discussed further in Chapter 6 and detailed in Appendix 3.

Lidar

- 2.1.4 Lidar (Light Detection and Ranging) data was supplied by the Environment Agency and has subsequently been released under Open Government Licence.
- 2.1.5 The use of Lidar for archaeological survey has become increasingly established (Crutchley and Crow 2010). Lidar surveys can produce horizontally and vertically accurate elevation measurements across wide areas. These can be processed to produce detailed Digital Terrain Models (DTMs) allowing mapping of archaeological earthwork features and of natural landforms with the potential to aid understanding of the riverine landscape within this stretch of the Thames Valley.

- 2.1.6 Identified sites are discussed further in Chapter 6, below, and detailed in Appendix 4 along with more detailed methodology for image processing and dataset selection.

Geoarchaeological Assessment

- 2.1.7 The client provided reports upon previous borehole surveys carried out in the Study Area, including British Geological Survey (BGS) data. A geoarchaeological assessment was undertaken across the Study Area to assess the impact that landscape evolution and associated geomorphological processes (particularly erosion and sedimentation) may have had on the preservation of cultural archaeological remains and any associated organic-rich

sediments capable of providing proxy records of human impact, vegetation and climatic histories.

2.1.8 The 2016 review was based on information derived from a number of key data-sources:

- Information on solid and superficial geology was derived from mapping undertaken by the BGS as well as geotechnical records supplied by the BGS borehole record archive.
- Identification and mapping of palaeochannel features was undertaken by Dr Samantha Stein from 2m resolution lidar data supplied by the Environment Agency and processed by York Archaeology (then Trent & Peak Archaeology).
- Information on previous geoarchaeological research undertaken within the Study Area and the immediate catchment was sourced from published monographs and journal articles.

2.1.9 In addition, archaeological monitoring was undertaken in potentially sensitive areas along Channel Sections 1 and 2 (now the Runnymede Channel Section) during ground investigations by WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd, Fugro UK, and Opus on behalf of the client. Fieldwork including auger survey has been conducted by York Archaeology in archaeologically sensitive areas identified in the DBA of 2016. A deposit model was produced and included in that DBA. Relevant findings have been summarised and included in section 7.

RTS fieldwork by York Archaeology

2.1.10 Results from phase 1 and 2 evaluations carried out by York Archaeology have been incorporated in to sections 5, 7 and 10. This includes geophysical surveys and trial trenching conducted as part of the scheme.

Cartographic Sources

2.1.11 Searches have been made of the Berkshire Record Office, Surrey History Centre and London Metropolitan Archive for map sources covering the RTS and the HCAs. These include early county maps, such as Rocque's maps of the 1750s, parish enclosure and tithe maps, and early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping. All of the maps were viewed either at the record offices or online and have been described in section 8. Maps have been presented as figures where images of sufficient quality could be obtained and without breaching copyright restrictions on reproduction.

Site Visits

Site visits were undertaken to the Channel Sections in 2015, to HCAs and areas identified for green open spaces in 2021 and additional new areas in 2022. The previous site visits were reported in the 2016 and 2021 DBAs respectively, and these have been amalgamated with the latest visit to produce one updated chapter. The aim of the visits was to assess current ground conditions and identify any factors which might affect the survival or condition of known or potential assets. A separate report on the setting of heritage assets will be produced and has not been included in this desk-based assessment.

3. Planning Policy Statements Relating to Archaeology

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This replaced PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment. The NPPF is supported by guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG) and by specific Historic Environment Good Practice Guides issued by Historic England. The NPPF was last revised in July 2021.

3.1.2 The RTS is being progressed under the Planning Act (2008) as a National Significant Infrastructure Project, and a Development Consent Order application will be submitted to the Secretary of State rather than planning applications to local authorities. The principles of the NPPF still apply and relevant extracts are provided below for information.

3.1.3 Section 16 of NPPF (Conserving and enhancing the historic environment) states:
Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance (Paragraph 189).

3.1.4 In regard to planning applications Paragraph 194 states;
In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.

3.1.5 In submitting applications;
As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.

Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (Paragraph 194).

3.1.6 In determining planning applications, it is recommended that in regard to:

Designated Heritage Assets

Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) assets of the highest significance, notably 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, should be wholly exceptional.**

** Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. (Paragraph 200)*

Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (Paragraph 201)

Non-designated Heritage Assets

In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset (Paragraph 203).

- 3.1.7 In regard to planning applications the NPPF recommends to local planning authorities that:

Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly (Paragraph 205).

- 3.1.8 In addition, Paragraph 205, note 69 states: copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.
- 3.1.9 A glossary relating to the policies above is found in Appendix 1 National and Local Policy Planning Documentations, NLP1.

3.2 Other considerations

Scheduled Monuments

- 3.2.1 Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) are sites, which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. These criteria comprise period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering-up a Scheduled Monument require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport

Listed Buildings/ Structures

- 3.2.2 Buildings of national regional or local historical and architectural importance are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting
- 3.2.3 Historic England guidance states that 'Listing marks and celebrates a building's special architectural and historic interest, and also brings it under the consideration of the planning system, so that it can be protected for future generations. The older a building is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to be listed. The general principles are that all buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are likely to be listed, as are most buildings built between 1700 and 1850.

Particularly careful selection is required for buildings from the period after 1945.' (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/> [accessed May 2022]).

Hedgerows

- 3.2.4 Hedgerows of historic importance are afforded protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, section 97 of the Environment Act 1995 (which came into effect 1 June 1997). Any hedgerow which is defined as being of historical or ecological importance may require consent from the local planning authority prior to removal.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments

- 3.2.5 This guidance (CIfA 2020) is non-statutory guidance representing industry best practice. It is commonly stipulated by local planning authorities that archaeological work is undertaken to CIfA standards. The CIfA also operates an accreditation scheme of Registered Archaeological Organisations (RAO) in order to monitor the application of standards across the industry. York Archaeology is accredited as an RAO.

3.3 Local Policies: Berkshire

- 3.3.1 The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (RBWM) planning policies relating to the built and archaeological heritage are outlined in the Local Plan adopted in February 2022. The relevant policies have been extracted from the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Local Plan and are available for review within Appendix 1 (NLP2).

3.4 Local Policies: Surrey

- 3.4.1 The county of Surrey has eleven Borough councils, three of which fall within the Study Area for this project. Their planning policies relating to heritage matters are presented in full in Appendix 1 (NLP2).
- 3.4.2 **Runnymede Borough Council:** Runnymede Borough Council's Runnymede 2030 Local Plan was adopted on 16th July 2020.
- 3.4.3 **Elmbridge:** The Replacement Elmbridge Local Plan was originally adopted on 31 August 2000. It includes a range of planning policies used for making decisions on planning applications. A number of its policies were saved as part of a revised development strategy (2011); these included the historic environment policies relevant to this project. A new Local Plan is being developed. This will replace the existing Local Plan (the Core Strategy 2011 and Development Management Plan 2015).
- 3.4.4 **Spelthorne:** The Council is currently working on an emerging Local Plan which contains the overall vision and framework for future development in the area. The emerging Local Plan will set out how the local area will develop over at least the next 15 years and once adopted, will replace the 2009 Development Plan.

3.5 Local Policies: Greater London

- 3.5.1 **Greater London:** Greater London planning policies relating to the built and archaeological heritage are outlined in the London Plan (GLA 2021). Policies HC1, HC2, HC3 and HC4 deal with heritage assets and archaeology and are presented in full within Appendix 1.

- 3.5.2 Within the wider Greater London Area, the Study Area for this project falls within the boroughs of Richmond and Kingston. The policies relating to the planning regulations for heritage within the boroughs are presented within Appendix 1 (NLP2).
- 3.5.3 **Richmond upon Thames:** The Richmond Local Plan was adopted in July 2018, and two matters relating to legal challenges were adopted in March 2022. The Borough has also started to prepare a new Local Plan.
- 3.5.4 **Kingston upon Thames:** The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames has a rich and distinguished history and has maintained a strong connection to its past, thus preserving its sense of place and deeply ingrained character. Kingston upon Thames orientates its planning policy around a Core Development Strategy (2012). The listed policies relate to its current heritage policies.

4. Archaeological, Historical and Geoarchaeological Summary

4.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1.1 The Thames Valley represents one of the most intensively occupied areas of Britain with a history of human exploitation of the landscape of the Thames river gravels from the Palaeolithic onwards, all unfolding within the environmental framework outlined in the geoarchaeological background below (Section 4.2). Numerous archaeological surveys and excavations, large and small scale, over many decades have added detail and allowed us to populate this landscape. More recently in this middle reach of the river there have been a number of large-scale excavations, at Eton Dorney Rowing Lake (1994-2004 Oxford Archaeology), Kingsmead Horton Quarry (2003 onwards Wessex Archaeology) and Heathrow Terminal 5 (1999-2007 Framework Archaeology), which have served to underline the density and complexity of the development of human occupation of the Thames gravels over time.
- 4.1.2 Evidence of human activity within the Thames Valley is represented by multiple sites from the Palaeolithic and the later Mesolithic period testifying to the activities of hunter-gatherers in the valley. However, the evidence almost entirely consists of findspots of lithic material. These may not always reflect actual sites of ancient activity, since the artefacts are frequently recovered from secondary contexts (typically, although not always, river terrace deposits), and are often exposed through gravel extraction and/or other types of development.
- 4.1.3 During the Neolithic more permanent settlements are established, along with the first signs of a monumentalising of the landscape; these first farmers constructed cursus monuments and other ceremonial enclosures within the landscape. By the Middle-Late Bronze Age (1500-800 BC), however, resources and land appear to have been apportioned not through ceremony but through the physical demarcation of the landscape by field boundaries belonging to distinct settlements or farmsteads both separated and connected by tracks and droveways. The high quality Bronze Age artefacts and weaponry frequently recovered from the Thames may be linked to the well documented correlation between votive/ritual deposits and water at this time. This intensification of settlement and enclosure in the Middle Bronze Age, reaches a peak by the Late Bronze Age.
- 4.1.4 By the Middle Iron Age, we find nucleated settlements of roundhouses, four-post structures and livestock enclosures, with the inhabitants practising an entirely subsistence-based agricultural regime biased towards the pastoral economy. The evidence for such Iron Age settlement and agricultural practices becomes sparser in some areas, with the major landscape divisions, settlement and agricultural practices of the Bronze Age moving towards a smaller and more contained settlement. Such settlements often became a focal point for continuing settlement through the late Iron Age and Roman periods with an increased emphasis on cereal crops and construction of new field systems and droveways in response to the wider social political and economic changes throughout the Roman period.
- 4.1.5 Greater centralisation in the Roman period led to the growth of larger settlements - e.g the small town of *Pontibus*, located in the north-west of modern Staines, where the Roman road from London to Silchester and Winchester crossed the Thames. Antiquarian references to tessellated pavements and finds of roof tiles near Shepperton point to the potential for higher status occupation dispersed from the major centres. Important evidence of day-to-day activities have also survived, such as the remains of a Roman or Saxon fish weir near Shepperton.

- 4.1.6 During the Early Medieval period, London and its surrounding towns experienced growth as the Thames was used as a trade route, bringing goods upstream from the coast and Europe. The middle Thames lay at the heart of the early Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: at once a major communications artery and a disputed boundary between rival kingdoms. An early royal palace was established at Old Windsor (later superseded by the Norman castle at Windsor) and there are strong historical associations with the early medieval period, such as the so-called 'coronation stone', located at High Street, Kingston Upon Thames, which represents the stone on which the West Saxon Kings are traditionally said to have been crowned during the 10th century.
- 4.1.7 The main population centres along this reach of the Thames were all in existence by the time of the Domesday survey of 1086. Earlier origins are evident for many, e.g. Chertsey, the '*Ceroti insula*' of Bede (c.750), and its abbey with charters dating back to the 7th century also mentioning land holdings in Egham, (Egham) Hythe and Thorpe. Shepperton also receives mention in charters as early as the 10th century.
- 4.1.8 The Medieval period saw the initial construction phases of many of the churches in and around the Study Area (Shepperton has a priest listed at Domesday, but the earliest surviving fabric dates from the 13th century). Their associated settlements subsequently developed into the towns which continued to grow into the modern period.
- 4.1.9 The Post-Medieval period saw the size of settlements within the landscape continue to increase, with the overwhelming majority of listed buildings within the Study Area dating to this period and the 19th century. Smart town houses were constructed for the emerging middle classes across all historic town cores, particularly during the Georgian period, as the traditional manorial system began to break down. Shops and facilities for the newly-created townfolk were also required, leading to further construction and urban expansion which has continued to modern times.
- 4.1.10 The twentieth century has seen major changes to the area with continuing expansion and redevelopment within towns, the construction of large storage reservoirs to feed the growing population of the city downstream and continuing expansion of the aggregates extraction industry.

4.2 Geological and Geoarchaeological Background

Solid Geology:

- 4.2.1 British Geological Survey mapping indicates that the bedrock geology of the Study Area is underlain predominantly by sedimentary rocks of the Bracklesham, Barton and Thames Groups (London Clay Formation). These comprise a mixture of clays, silts, sands and gravels deposited in the shallow seas of the London Basin during the Palaeogene Period, approximately 30-60 million years ago (King 2006).

The Pleistocene Epoch, Superficial Geology and Geo-archaeology (2.5 mya – 11,700 years ago):

- 4.2.2 The Thames has occupied this valley and route through what is now central London to the North Sea since the Anglian glaciation, approximately 450,000 years ago (Marine Isotope Stage 12). During this time period, the river has progressively incised into its valley floor in response to alternating glacial and interglacial climatic cycles leaving behind a series of former floodplain levels and associated sand and gravel deposits termed river terraces (Green and McGregor 1980; Bridgland 1994). Within the Study Area, four Pleistocene

(terrace) deposits are recognised, which are described from oldest to youngest below and illustrated in Figure 04. The descriptions provided below are based on the syntheses of Bridgland (1994), Gibbard (1999) and Bridgland (2006):

- 4.2.3 Taplow Gravel: Stratotype at Taplow Station (SU 919816), where up to 6m of sand and gravel is recorded. It contains Palaeolithic artefacts (Wymer, 1999) but vertebrate remains are rarer. Organic deposits within the Taplow/Mucking Gravel are associated with the major interglacial of Marine Isotope Stage 7 recorded at Alveley in the Lower Thames (Bridgland, 1995).
- 4.2.4 Kempton Park Gravel: Stratotype at Kempton Park (TQ 118703), where up to 7m of sand and gravel have been recorded. Discontinuous (organic-rich) channel fills within the unit have yielded fossiliferous assemblages of fauna and flora indicative of both temperate and cold conditions. Radiocarbon dating of organic material within these discontinuous channels has yielded dates of between 43-53,000 BP (i.e. the Middle Devensian, Marine Isotope Stage 3).
- 4.2.5 Langley Silt Member: Stratotype at Langley (TQ 02800). The deposit is a fine-grained, often massive clayey silt, silt or clay that overlies a number of river terrace aggradations (including the Lynch Hill, Taplow and Kempton Park gravels) and often includes periglacial structures. It is interpreted as a colluvial (mass movement) deposit though it may be primarily derived from loess in places and forms substantial deposits commonly referred to as 'Brickearth'. Thermo-luminescence dating suggests that the main phase of deposition may have been around 17,000 years ago, although it may have been reworked on multiple occasions prior to this age estimate. The deposit has yielded Palaeolithic artefacts (Gibbard 1985) and vertebrate remains and a buried palaeosol in laterally equivalent deposits at Iver in the Colne Valley.
- 4.2.6 Shepperton Gravel: Stratotype at Shepperton (TQ 0706690), where up to 12m of sand and gravel has been recorded. The deposits of this unit underlie the modern floodplain and have been extensively quarried in the Study Area, yielding vertebrate remains and fossiliferous channel fills. Radiocarbon dating of these fossiliferous remains suggests deposition between approximately 15,000 and 10,000 years ago (i.e. the end of the last Ice Age and a time period known as the Late glacial). The sands and gravels were deposited in a high energy, unstable, multi-channel braided river environment with the surrounding floodplain comprising largely treeless, herb-rich grassland roamed by large herbivores. These animals, together with fish and wildfowl would have formed important food resources for the Upper Palaeolithic hunter gatherers who roamed this landscape and who would have used the river valley as a natural migration corridor, building temporary camps along its length.

The Holocene Epoch, Superficial Geology and Geo-archaeology (11,700 years to present-day)

- 4.2.7 The climatic amelioration of the early Holocene saw a rapid expansion in vegetation so that by around 9,500 years before present, woodland was well-established across the river valleys of lowland Britain. Pollen analysis from Eton Dorney shows a rise in *Ulmus* (elm) and *Quercus* (oak) pollen dated to 9070 ± 40 BP (Parker et al., 2008). This expansion of vegetation was accompanied by the stabilisation of soils and sediments and in response, lowland river systems such as the Thames within the Study Area would have developed an anastomosed pattern, with multiple (but stable) channels interspersed with wider expanses of floodplain wetland. This period marks the start of a pattern of river sedimentation dominated by vertical accretion associated with overbank flooding leading to the deposition of fine-grained alluviation (silts and clays). This wetland environment would have provided abundant food resources for Mesolithic hunter-gatherers who are known to have been living in

equivalent environments in nearby river valleys such as the Kennet at Thatcham (Healy et al 1992).

- 4.2.8 This alluviation masks the undulating braid-plain topography of the Late glacial (braided) river, which deposited the Shepperton Gravels and there is the potential for this early Holocene alluvium to mask Upper Palaeolithic and early Mesolithic sites that may have occupied higher areas within the valley floor such as former gravel islands (see Section 7). Away from the main channels, organic sediments may also have been allowed to accumulate within abandoned river channels and boggy areas preserving sediments capable of providing proxy records of climate, vegetation and land use histories (Section 7).
- 4.2.9 An anastomosing system characterised the floodplain throughout the Mesolithic, but it seems likely that from the Neolithic period onwards, the hydrology and natural character of the Thames Valley floor was being increasingly influenced by human activity and an intensification of settlement activity (see Fulford and Nichols 1992). Clearance activity has been cited as a mechanism for changing hydrological conditions leading to rising groundwater tables and increased waterlogging of the Thames Valley floor recorded between the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age.
- 4.2.10 This intensification of activity within the Study Area is exemplified by the records from the floodplain around Runnymede, which was the focus of extensive excavations by the British Museum between 1975 and 1980 and again between 1984 and 1989, the latter directly associated with the construction of the M25 London Orbital motorway. In addition to the excavation of Neolithic and Bronze Age settlements (e.g. Needham and Longley 1980), these excavations included extensive environmental and geoarchaeological investigations (Needham 1992; Robinson 1992; Needham 2000).
- 4.2.11 Insect remains analysed from a palaeochannel of the Thames at Runnymede, adjacent to a Middle Neolithic settlement and spanning the period 2200-1800 BC, suggest the catchment was between a third and two-thirds wooded with host-specific tree and shrub feeding beetles dominated by oak and to a latter extent alder, but with insect species also indicative of hazel, ash, sloe/hawthorn, apple, willow, poplar, lime and elm; this can be interpreted as alder woodland on the lower lying parts of the floodplain and mixed oak woodland on the higher, drier parts of the floodplain and adjacent terraces. However, the basal Neolithic sediments did include beetles indicative of grassland and dung beetles suggesting the presence of herbivores within the landscape, although the grassland species did decline towards the top of the sequence, perhaps suggesting this particular clearing became overgrown through time. However, the Neolithic landscape probably comprised a mosaic of clearings separated by areas of 'old woodland'.
- 4.2.12 Analysis of insect remains from Late Bronze Age palaeochannel sediments at Runnymede and datable to between 850 and 775 BC suggest that the landscape was much more open than in the Neolithic period with insects that feed on primary woodland largely absent. About half of the assemblage was species that feed on rosaceous scrub or hedgerow shrubs and trees including sloe and hawthorn; beetles that feed on willow and poplar replaced alder feeding species suggesting that the alder may have been cleared from the floodplain. Dung beetles formed around 10% of the terrestrial insect fauna with other abundant species indicative of grassland and pasture. Arable land is also indicated by terrestrial species that prefer weedy, open, dry (cultivated) soils.
- 4.2.13 Cereal remains were abundant from the adjacent archaeological settlement and included spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum*) and six-row hulled barley

(*Hordeum sativum*). Waterlogged remains of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) were also recorded. This data, together with information from other sites suggests that the main valley of the Thames was probably largely cleared by the Late Bronze Age and illustrates a pattern of agricultural intensification that continued from this point forward (e.g. Lambrick 1992).

- 4.2.14 Increased wetness of the valley floor and the intensification of agriculture was accompanied by soil erosion and a marked increase in alluviation, which continued through the Romano-British period and by the Early Medieval and Medieval period had extended onto the lower parts of the first gravel terrace (i.e. beyond the Shepperton Gravels).
- 4.2.15 Whilst early studies suggested that changing hydrological conditions in the Thames were purely a response to clearance and agricultural intensification, particularly during the Bronze Age (e.g. Robinson and Lambrick 1984), it was acknowledged that the timing of alluviation varied across different regions of the system; for example, around Runnymede, limited alluviation was occurring in the Middle Neolithic (Limbreay and Robinson 1988). However, the radiometric dating of multiple catchment histories across the UK together with palaeoclimatic research and computational modelling has shown that alluviation histories are not simply driven by land use, but that climate, vegetation histories and human activity form part of a complex system response (Foulds and Macklin 2006).
- 4.2.16 A major flood event is recorded within the sedimentary sequence at Runnymede, marked by a coarse gravel lag and datable to around 2050 cal BC. Such events, which if linked to a wider pattern of climatic deterioration and landscape instability, exacerbated by human activity, may have had important implications for the associated local population as well as taphonomic implications for archaeological preservation.

Deposition of semi-precious metalwork and human remains within the valley floor

- 4.2.17 During the later prehistory and Middle Ages, particularly the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Early Medieval periods, there is a notable focus of ritual activity associated with water and the Thames Valley includes an important body of empirical evidence.
- 4.2.18 Mainly as a consequence of 19th-century dredging, a significant number of human skulls have been recovered from the River Thames; in total, 229 skulls are known to survive in Museum collections, though the original figure may well be higher (Bradley and Gordon, 1988). The skulls are notable since the majority lack mandibles (only 14 of 229 known), are male (140 compared with 92 females) and show a bias towards individuals aged 25-35 years. Other skeletal material is notably absent suggesting elements of selective deposition.
- 4.2.19 Whilst one of the most significant foci of skull deposition appears to be around Richmond on Thames, a few kilometres downstream, finds are also known from within or near to the Study Area:
- BMNH 1957 2.9.1.: calotte of a young adult 'dredged in 10 feet of water ¾ mile east of Staines Railway Bridge with a bronze vase and spearhead'. (source: Bradley and Gordon, 1988).
 - A human skull accompanied by a Ewart Park sword from Wraysbury (Chadwick, 1982, 102 cited in Bradley and Gordon 1988).
 - Human skull(s) from Weybridge (source: Bradley and Gordon 1988).

- 4.2.20 Radiocarbon dating of cranial material from a number of sites suggest a clustering of material attributable to the Bronze Age and Early Medieval periods, which corresponds with the well-known episodes of metalwork deposition and ritual activity for rivers and wetlands described previously (Bradley and Gordon 1998).
- 4.2.21 However, some material is dated to the Neolithic, Iron Age and Romano-British periods, which suggests a significant complexity to deposition with other factors such as taphonomic processes playing an important role (see discussions by Knüsel and Carr 1995, and West 1996).

5. Historic Environment Baseline Assessment

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 As previously noted, the River Thames catchment is an area of high archaeological importance and many assets are already known from the Study Area. Historic Environment Record data for the Study Area was received from Berkshire, Surrey and Greater London. Archaeological remains outside the Study Area boundary are only discussed where they may have a direct bearing on potential impacts within.

5.1.2 The known heritage assets are assessed below. To aid discussion these are broken down into the following sections, beginning with the Channel Sections then other areas within the Project Boundary from west to east:

- Runnymede Channel
- Spelthorne Channel
- Drinkwater Pit HCA
- Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA
- Green open space at Royal Hythe
- Norlands Lane HCA
- Laleham Reach HCA
- Laleham Golf Course HCA
- The Abbey River restoration area and Chertsey fish pass (C1)
- Littleton North HCA
- Chertsey Road Tip HCA and nearby green open spaces
- Land South of Chertsey Road HCA
- Desborough Island HCA,
- Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA
- Bed lowering at Desborough
- Sunbury weir and fish passes (S1 and S2)
- Grove Farm HCA
- Molesey Weir
- Teddington weir and Teddington fish passes (T1 and T2).

5.1.3 A small compound area south of Thorpe Park adjacent to the M3 will be included with the Runnymede Channel. Another small compound area at Broom Road Recreation Ground will be included with Teddington weir. Due to the quantity of assets covered by this study, it is not possible to address each record individually. A detailed narrative of each local area is provided below, with a full list of heritage assets and archaeological events provided in Appendix 2. Where each record is mentioned in the text it is referred to by its NHLE number or its HER ID reference. Designated, non-designated assets and Events are shown on Figures 06-20)

5.1.4 The results of the Aerial Photographic Assessment and Lidar Assessment (see Chapter 6, Appendices 3 & 4 and Figure 05) are included in this section where relevant. As aerial photographs are used as a source for the creation of HER monument records, there is inevitably some cross-over.

5.1.5 Conservation areas have also been considered within this section. Most conservation areas are designated for their special architectural and historic interest by the local planning authority. The character of conservation areas is largely defined by internal features: quality

of buildings; historic layout of roads, open spaces, paths and boundaries; characteristic building and paving materials, and so on. Where weirs are included within a conservation area boundary these may be seen as contributing to the character of the conservation area, but channel works lie outside of these boundaries and will not have a direct effect. Focal points, views and vistas are described as contributing to the character in some of the appraisal documents but only in a few cases do these involve river vistas or views into which works might intrude.

- 5.1.6 Historic Landscape Characterisation, developed by Historic England, uses historic mapping, modern day mapping and field observations to define the varying degrees of historical depth which are visible in today's landscapes. The aim is to aid understanding of the historic development of the landscape and how change can affect the character of that landscape (Clark et al. 2004). The process results in the classification of blocks of landscape according to Broad Types (e.g. settlements, enclosed land, woodland, industrial land, etc.) and Sub-Types (e.g. within 'settlement' we might have 'village or hamlet (pre-1811 extent)', 'post 1811 and pre-1940 settlement' or 'post-1940 small to medium, estates' and so on). Characterisation is descriptive, a guide to understanding the nature of the landscape rather than conferring any protected designation. The Historic Landscape Characterisation data has been presented here and on Figure 21, and will also contribute towards a design and mitigation strategy for the project to ensure that heritage is a factor in informing design of landform areas.

5.2 Runnymede Channel Study Area

- 5.2.1 The northern terminus of the Runnymede Channel commences at Egham, to the west of Staines upon Thames. It runs south-east for approximately 3.1km from the inlet at Egham Hythe to the M3 to the north of Chertsey. Here, the Channel turns east and runs for approximately 1.7km along the north side of the M3 to terminate at the west bank of the River Thames. The channel flows through five lakes and intersects four existing watercourses, as well as five road crossings including the M3. A small ancillary area is located to the south-west of Thorpe Park between St Ann's Lake to the north and the M3 to the south. The Runnymede Channel Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 07, 10, 13, 17, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings. Numbers of each as follows:

Table 2: Quantity of HER Records within Runnymede Channel Study Area

Runnymede Channel HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	3
Listed Buildings	24
Registered Park or Garden	1
Total designated	27
Non-designated	63

Designated Heritage Assets in the Runnymede Study Area

- 5.2.2 The Scheduled Monument of the site of Chertsey Abbey (1008524; AHAP 609) is situated to the north of the town of Chertsey and dates from the 9th century. The abbey was dissolved and later demolished in the 16th century. The monument, which is divided into three areas, includes the Benedictine Abbey of St Peter, situated on the banks of Abbey River in the flood plain of the River Thames. The abbey is contained by a series of moats or ditches which define the inner and outer precincts and an area to the north of the Abbey River which contains an extension to the abbey's cemetery. The inner precinct contains the remains of

the church and main claustral complex while the moated areas to the east and west contain the upstanding earthworks and buried remains of fishponds and water management systems, agricultural and associated monastic industry as well as fragments of upstanding monastic walls (MSE21029). Chertsey Bridge (1029204) is a Scheduled Monument and Grade II* listed structure. Constructed in 1780-4, it consists of seven arches, is built of Purbeck stone and was funded by the counties of Surrey and Middlesex at great expense for the time (c.£13,000).

- 5.2.3 A Scheduled Monument of a large univallate hillfort and 14th century chapel (1016204) is located at St Ann's Hill to the west of Chertsey and south of the M3. The hillfort is of Iron Age date and despite some disturbance from gravel extraction survives reasonably well. Partial excavation has shown that it is rich in archaeological remains. The chapel of St Ann was built on the site in the 14th century and is believed to be associated with Chertsey Abbey.
- 5.2.4 The Listed buildings within the Runnymede Channel Study Area cluster, with few exceptions, around the historic core of Chertsey. The town of Chertsey contains a high number of listed buildings, mostly clustered around the immediate south of the scheduled Abbey monument area. Falling within the Study Area are the Grade II Listed 19th century property The Abbey (10603) and Abbey Barn and Abbey Barn Cottage (10586) built within the Abbey site, with the nearby roads of Ferry Lane, Abbey Green and Staines Road containing a number of listed properties (10431, 10464, 10582, 10586). The historic core of Chertsey continued to grow through the 19th and 20th centuries with several new additions to each in the form of Grade II listed townhouses, e.g. spreading along Bridge Road towards the river (10424, 10475, 10476, 10530), and larger dwellings, e.g. Burley Orchard off Staines Lane (10565).
- 5.2.5 One notable recent addition is the listing of Cemex House (formerly RMC House) (1420102) on Coldharbour Lane, Egham, the corporate headquarters of Cemex, constructed 1986-9 and listed Grade II*.

Non-designated Heritage Assets in the Runnymede Channel Study Area

- 5.2.6 In total, 63 non-designated heritage assets exist within the Runnymede Channel Study Area. These include a variety of prehistoric assets, including Mesolithic and Neolithic finds (MSE3161 and 3750), a late Bronze Age spearhead (MSE4184) and bronze dagger (MSE3113), an Iron Age shield (MSE4183) and Roman pits and pottery (MSE2397), as well as a Roman road (MSE4619). Medieval pottery (MSE2414) a pewter cruet (MSE2839), Monks Walk and the medieval settlement of Chertsey (MSE2844) all represent medieval growth in the area. Corporation of London tax posts (MSE3665 and 3862) and Chertsey Lock (19795) are examples of more recent monuments within the Runnymede Channel study Area. Many of the recent additions to the HER for the Runnymede Channel study area are not assigned a date.
- 5.2.7 Previous archaeological works by York Archaeology at Thorpe Hay Meadow (approximately NGR 503032 169870) to the south of Egham Hythe revealed little evidence for the presence of archaeological remains. However, the site investigated had very high palaeoenvironmental and wetland archaeological potential, with evidence for good preservation of organic deposits from the early Holocene. The results of this survey suggest the region to be extremely palaeoenvironmentally sensitive (Puzey-Broomhead 2017).
- 5.2.8 Stage 1 and 2 investigations took place at Chertsey Abbey Meads at the eastern end of the Runnymede Channel in an area bounded by the M3 at the south, the river to the east, Chertsey Water Works to the north and an artificial lake to the west. An earthwork survey, geophysical survey and geoarchaeological evaluation demonstrated a complex fluvial

landscape with at least one major channel and probably several small channels present at the site. Palaeochannels were also noted on the lidar image. Deposits within the channels date from the Mesolithic to the Middle Bronze Age. Stage 2 evaluation involved the excavation of 105 30m trenches across the site. A possible Bronze Age and later drainage network and flint dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age were uncovered. Preserved wooden structures were encountered in lower-lying areas of the site dating to the Iron Age, late medieval and early post-medieval periods. Palaeobotanical evidence suggests that the lower-lying areas of the site were characterised by a complex mosaic of channels and pools during the Mesolithic and Roman periods (Cepauskas 2019a).

Period Summary of the Runnymede Channel Study Area

Prehistoric

- 5.2.9 Prehistoric find spots are located across the Study Area with no obvious distribution pattern, although many are associated with the watercourses and lakes of the area. As noted previously, this is unsurprising, especially as many of the artificial lakes in the area were formed as a result of gravel extraction. Where the finds have been attributed to a specific period they are briefly noted below.

Mesolithic

- 5.2.10 One Mesolithic findspot of flint objects has been located at Thorpe (MSE3161). Use of the local riverine environment was typified by the identification of a number of worked lithic fragments, including possible microburins during the excavations at Chertsey Abbey Meads (Cepauskas 2019b, 132). The relatively small size of the assemblage (comprising 21 fragments), and lack of diagnostic lithic pieces recovered, makes it difficult to establish an accurate typology of the site. The limited range of tool types, and absence of scrapers, suggest that activity was restricted to temporary camps rather than settlement, with debitage representing tool repair and maintenance. This is similar to the evidence for the Mesolithic activity recorded at Datchet (forming part of the former Channel 1 investigations to the north), which again showed occasional visits to the site across an extended time period. All of the lithic assemblage was recovered from the northern corner of Field 25, which also corresponds to the highest point (12.17m OD) of the gravel terrace.

Neolithic

- 5.2.11 Not a great deal more activity is recorded in the Neolithic period within the Runnymede Channel Study Area, with one site at East Bedfont (MSE3750) and one findspot of flint at Thorpe (MSE669).

Bronze Age

- 5.2.12 The majority of recorded findspots are of metalwork retrieved from the river or in gravel extraction including swords (MSE575 and 4182), a dirk and spearheads (MSE2110, 4184), recorded as Bronze Age. In addition, a bone dagger is recorded from near to Staines (MSE3113). A possible Bronze Age barrow site is recorded at Knighting Burrow Mead, Chertsey (14252).

Iron Age

- 5.2.13 The hillfort at St Ann's Hill is a nationally significant Iron Age site. It sits within the Grade II Registered Park & Garden of St Ann's Hill and The Dingle (1001527) immediately south of the M3. This is within 200m of the small compound area south of Thorpe Park. Possible Iron Age features may be identifiable within aerial photographs. AP04 (Figure 05) contains features identified by the HER as possible linear and ring ditches expressed as a mark in the grass. The area has been partly destroyed by gravel extraction and partly used as car parking

for Thorpe Park. A further Iron Age HER findspot within the Runnymede Channel Study Area comes from a bronze shield found at Chertsey (MSE4183).

Roman

5.2.14 Roman sites within the Study Area are clustered in the vicinity of Staines. The area around Staines has been identified as a 1st-4th century AD settlement, known as Pontibus, at the crossing point of the Roman roads to the north-east of the Runnymede Channel (MSE2933 and 3727). These are recorded as running from London to Silchester and London to Winchester. An alternative line proposed for the London-Winchester route (MSE4619) would run through the Study Area from Chertsey to a crossing of the river below Laleham. Away from the main centre of activity, finds such as a Trajanic coin (MSE577) near Savery's Weir, a 1st century bronze patera (dish) (MSE560) recorded from the Thames between Walton and Chertsey, and Romano-British pits and pottery (MSE2397) near Thorpe Park have been recorded in the Runnymede Channel Study Area.

Early Medieval

5.2.15 It seems likely that that settlement continued on the Pontibus site into the Early Medieval period. The Scheduled Monument of the site of Chertsey Abbey (1008524) has been discussed in 5.2.2. It is situated to the north of the town of Chertsey and dates from the 9th century.

5.2.16 Several archaeological events have occurred within the vicinity of the abbey. An archaeological watching brief (ESE3170) on groundworks and the demolition of a wall in the Chertsey Abbey Scheduled Monument area uncovered some evidence for Chertsey Abbey, in the form of the *in situ* stone blocks which probably formed part of the northern wall of the frater range, and the reused abbey material incorporated in a rubble wall. Seven trial trenches revealed a number of features belonging to Chertsey Abbey, but also demonstrated, in conjunction with work carried out in the near vicinity in 1954 and 2004, that the general area had been subject to considerable disturbance after the Abbey was suppressed in 1539. A further trial trenching exercise (ESE885) has been undertaken on the site of a proposed extension to The Close, Abbey Gardens, which lies within the scheduled area of Chertsey Abbey. A number of layers were revealed in plan, which produced finds suggesting that they had been deposited in the 11th – 12th century, perhaps dumped as part of clearance for the building of the Norman abbey from 1110 onwards. A watching brief at Abbey Gardens revealed alluvial silt sealing successive layers of demolition material associated with the deconstruction of the Abbey. No *in situ* structural remains were encountered in an investigation that by design did not proceed through the complete sequence of deposits in some areas. However, a number of noteworthy finds were recorded, including 12 inlaid medieval tiles from the nationally significant Chertsey tiling, and a coin of 1603 which suggests that the demolition process on the site continued for some time following the Dissolution.

5.2.17 Aerial photograph (Figure 05: Chapter 6, AP06) contains a possible rectangular enclosure visible as a mark in grass, within the boundaries of the abbey (1008524). The feature is not datable on the basis of form alone and is disconnected from any wider landscape elements, hence it is unclear whether it relates directly to the abbey. Earthworks related to Chertsey Abbey are visible in Lidar data (Figure 05: Chapter 6, Li06), including features which have been interpreted as ditched and banked enclosures, drainage, a moat and a fishpond. Three watching briefs have been undertaken in connection with building work in and around the Scheduled Abbey site at Chertsey (MSE699, 998, 999), with two desk-based assessments within the vicinity of Chertsey Abbey (MSE2095, 2260). Monks Walk, a footpath stretching from Thorpe Church to Chertsey Abbey, is known to have existed since at least AD 666 and

is still in existence today. It is currently truncated by Staines Road, and partially runs beside the theme park Thorpe Park. One findspot was identified for the Early Medieval period within the Study Area; a spearhead and iron ferrule (MSE2831) at Chertsey.

Medieval

5.2.18 The Medieval findspots recorded by the HER represent a diverse range of objects including a pewter cruet (MSE2839) and medieval pottery (MSE2414).

5.2.19 As discussed above, Chertsey's historic core is largely centred around the former Abbey site (1008524) although material indicative of Medieval settlement (MSE2844) was excavated prior to mineral extraction c.1km to the north. Little has been excavated of the Medieval Chertsey town, and the majority of assets recorded in the HER relate to findspots rather than features.

5.2.20 Directly adjacent to the proposed Runnymede Channel, is a Medieval earthwork, (MSE1882), one of a number recorded in the vicinity (MSE812, 813, 1880). Just outside the study area, to the east, is a Scheduled Monument comprising medieval earthworks (1005949; AHAP605). Further earthworks are visible on aerial photography of the area (Figure 05: Chapter 6, AP05), which show evidence of a right-angled ditch, possibly the corner of a medieval stock enclosure akin to the Scheduled Monument of the still extant earthwork example some 500m to the north. These were once thought to be Roman marching camps, but are now thought more likely to be stock enclosures perhaps related to Chertsey Abbey and the Abbey Meads. However, there is some confusion in the record. Clinch and Montgomerie (1912) could see no trace of (MSE1882) but record an earthwork further south (part of the Scheduled Chertsey Abbey site), so location remains uncertain. No remains are now visible. The known Medieval site of Abbey Mill (MSE4085) lies just downstream on the Abbey River. The boundary of the Spelthorne Channel also encompasses the site of a possible Medieval burh (defended site) (MSE14282), but this has been almost entirely quarried away (the only evidence derives from early place names). The 14th century chapel, an element of the Scheduled Monument at St Ann's Hill (NHLE 1016204) is also believed to be associated with the Abbey.

5.2.21 Patchy remnants of ridge and furrow on varying alignments (and in varying states of preservation) can be seen on Laleham Burway within an area formerly in use as a golf course (Figure 05: Chapter 6, Li05). These are likely to be Medieval/post-medieval (the ridging is quite narrow and straight) on the basis of form, and are perhaps part of a medieval field system. Similar patchy remains of ridging are seen to the east, at Laleham Park (Figure 05: Chapter 6, Li07). Possible ridge and furrow is visible in the open area to the east, but this is narrow and straight and may not be of early date. Degraded earthworks are not included in Scheduled area, but are possibly just part of natural channel forms seen across the floodplain here.

5.2.22 A Medieval or post-medieval iron spearhead (MSE2822) was found at the quarry in Thorpe and is mapped at the compound site south of Thorpe and adjacent to the M3.

Post-Medieval

5.2.23 Chertsey Bridge (1003752) is a Scheduled Monument and Grade II* listed structure. Constructed in 1780-4, it consists of seven arches, and is built of Purbeck stone. A watching brief examined the western foreshore remodelling nearby, but not directly adjacent to, the south of Chertsey Bridge. Truncated deposits of 16th – 19th century date were noted, but no evidence was revealed of the medieval Chertsey Bridge structure – presumed to have been located very close to the north of the site. No significant finds or features of earlier date were apparent.

5.2.24 The majority of post-medieval assets within the Runnymede Channel Study Area relate to historic buildings, many of which duplicate listed buildings entries (discussed above). Additional areas of interest include a findspot of late medieval or early post-medieval wooden bowls (MSE5354). A watching brief (ESE15499) at the 18th-century Grade II Listed Abbey Barn Cottage (MSE10586) recorded a modern pit that cut an earlier, undated, pit. The undated pit cut two undated deposits which may be fills of a third feature. As only a small part was exposed, it was not possible to confirm this. Their significance in terms of the history and topography of the abbey are therefore unclear with the overall investigation being too limited in scale to provide satisfactory evidence or conclusions.

Modern

5.2.25 Modern heritage assets are present throughout the Runnymede Channel Study Area, and again generally represent historic buildings or structures, although an early 20th century garden at Abbey Chase is recorded at Chertsey (MSE13627). Three Corporation of London Tax Posts of the 1860s are recorded along the river (MSE3665, 3862 and 3666). However, evidence of the industrial revolution is hardly visible in the modern landscape of the Study Area. Cemex House, including the Listed structure (1420102), has been subject to a desk-based assessment (ESE15450) and heritage statement (ESE15451), which identified an archaeological interest in the site, citing the potential for archaeological remains relating, in particular, to the prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon periods. The reports also indicate that post-medieval to 19th-century garden features and land divisions associated with on-site structures may be present.

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Runnymede Channel Study Area

5.2.26 The following Surrey conservation areas (for the boroughs of Elmbridge, Runnymede and Spelthorne) lie within 500m of the Runnymede Channel (Figure 07):

Chertsey

Thorpe

5.2.27 Conservation area statements for each are available through the respective Borough Council websites. The character of conservation areas is largely defined by internal features: quality of buildings; historic layout of roads, open spaces, paths and boundaries; characteristic building and paving materials, and so on. Focal points, views and vistas are described as contributing to the character in some of the appraisal documents but only in a few cases do these involve river vistas or views into which works might intrude.

5.2.28 The northern edge of Chertsey conservation area follows the Abbey River. The meadows to the north of the town contribute to setting, however the historic character of this is compromised by the presence of the M3. Views from the conservation area are generally short distance and therefore contained. Long distance views are restricted by the flat topography.

5.2.29 A Historic Landscape Characterisation (Figure 21) project was established for the county of Surrey in 2001 as part of a Partnership between Surrey County Council, Historic England and the Countryside Agency (Bannister 2001).

5.2.30 The majority of the areas covered by the Runnymede Channel fall within areas defined as 'extractive industry' and 'valley floor and water management' with some intrusion into areas

of 'field patterns' near Royal Hythe and very slight overlap only onto 'settlement related' polygons west of Chertsey Lane at Thorpe and north of Chertsey Bridge Road, Laleham. The small compound area on the bank of St Ann's Lake is covered by 'extractive industry'.

5.3 Spelthorne Channel Study Area

- 5.3.1 The Spelthorne Channel Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 08, 11, 14, 16, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). It runs from the east bank of the Thames at the north of the M3 for approximately 1.5km, then will cross the M3 and head south-east for approximately 1.7km through the Chertsey Road Tip site, across Sheep Walk and continues south-east to its outlet at the River Thames to the south-west of Desborough Island. The Channel also includes areas of lakes to the north of the M3 on both sides of Sheep Walk. Records from the HER within the Study Area include both non-designated and designated entries, the latter recording Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 3: Quantity of HER Records within the Spelthorne Channel Study Area

Spelthorne Channel HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	1
Listed Buildings	24
Registered Park or Garden	0
Total designated	25
Non-designated	76

Designated Heritage Assets in the Spelthorne Channel Study Area

- 5.3.2 There is one Scheduled Monument within the Spelthorne Channel Study Area (Figure 08): the Anglo-Saxon or Medieval Cemetery (1005939; AHAP 243 & 248), surviving as buried archaeological remains at Saxon Primary School, 60m south of 77 Briar Road. It is situated on flat ground in the playing fields and grounds of the school, north of a water-filled gravel pit. The site includes a cemetery of at least 20 Saxon and early Christian inhumations. There is also a considerable number of pits, ditches and post holes including a round house, rectangular timber buildings and a sunken featured building recognised as a Saxon grübenhaus.
- 5.3.3 Aside from the Listed Buildings which span both the Runnymede and Spelthorne Channel study areas, all of the Listed Buildings within the Spelthorne Channel Study Area are clustered at the eastern end and are mostly 18th and 19th century in date (Figure 08). Of note is the 15th century rectory at Shepperton (10685) and the Church of St Nicolas in Shepperton (10694), built around 1600.

Non-designated heritage assets in the Spelthorne Channel Study Area

- 5.3.4 There are 76 non-designated heritage assets recorded within the Spelthorne Channel Study Area. These range from Mesolithic to modern in date. Although they are present throughout the study area, they tend to be more common at the eastern end (much like the Listed Buildings).
- 5.3.5 A trial trench evaluation at Chertsey Abbey Meads, at the eastern end of the Runnymede Channel and close to the western end of the Spelthorne Channel, in 2018 by TPA identified significant palaeoenvironmental and archaeological remains dating from the Late Upper Palaeolithic to the Medieval period (Cepauskas 2019b).

*Period Summary of the Spelthorne Channel Study Area***Palaeolithic**

- 5.3.6 Detailed analysis of the earliest dated alluvial sequences at the site provides palaeoenvironmental evidence for the transition from the last glacial stage (Late Devensian: Late Upper Palaeolithic) through the early postglacial (early Holocene: early Mesolithic, discussed below) (Howard *et al* 2021, 23).

Mesolithic

- 5.3.7 A Mesolithic findspot has been recorded within the study Area of the Spelthorne Channel; a tranchet axe and other worked flints at Shepperton (MSE2858). A Mesolithic tranchet axe has been recorded from archaeological excavations at the Saxon Primary School (MSE2858). No related occupation sites have been identified.

Neolithic

- 5.3.8 The lithic assemblage recovered from Chertsey Abbey Meads during trial trench evaluation, as well as a number of undated, but closely aligned shallow gullies (interpreted as possible drainage features) may relate to an ill-defined period of Neolithic land use within the site (Cepauskas 2019b, 134). Further analysis could not elucidate further this chronology of the site, and the Neolithic potential of the site is uncertain.
- 5.3.9 Other Neolithic evidence within the Spelthorne Channel is limited to an antler mace-head (MSE2851) and axe (MSE4310) at Shepperton, and an antler hammer (MSE3162) to the north-west of Shepperton. No Neolithic occupation sites have been identified within the Spelthorne Channel Study Area.

Bronze Age

- 5.3.10 A small assemblage of pottery dating broadly to the Bronze Age was identified during evaluation phase at Chertsey Abbey Meads within a series of shallow gullies or ditch bases, which may form part of a wider, as yet unclassified field system. The presence of multiple intercutting features, tentatively attributed to this period, suggest that the landscape within the site boundary of Chertsey Abbey Meads was more consistently utilised by this date. The nature of this land use is hitherto uncertain, but it may relate to transient occupation or the beginnings of more structured activity within the site (Cepauskas 2019b).
- 5.3.11 Other Bronze Age evidence within the Spelthorne Channel Study Area is limited to a findspot of a late Bronze Age socketed axe (MSE2850), retrieved during gravel extraction. Archaeological trial trenches have been undertaken adjacent to an earlier extraction area which had yielded a Bronze Age axe head (MSE2850) and Iron Age sword (MSE2849) but nothing was found. Subsequent monitoring of extractions located much animal bone including Aurochs, and two human skulls were also found in buried river channels. These are of unknown date, but are of interest given their proximity to known remains from the Bronze Age onwards.

Iron Age

- 5.3.12 Of the more significant finds recovered from fieldwork within Chertsey Abbey Meads was the presence of a preserved wooden post-alignment which was radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age period. Howard (*et al* 2021, 26) suggest that the structure, though unknown in its potential uses, may have allowed for access or egress across wetland planes of the Thames. Earlier, but remarkably similar, features identified at the Bronze Age site of Runnymede may tentatively represent a continuation of the same community interacting with the wetland over a long span of time (Cepauskas 2016b, 135; Howard *et al* 2021, 27).

5.3.13 Sufficient prehistoric pottery has been recorded from archaeological excavations to suggest occupation in the near vicinity, possibly of Iron Age date. An Early Iron Age roundhouse (MSE2282) has been excavated north-west of Shepperton, with a contemporary burial recorded close by within the bounds of a worked out gravel pit. Further sites with confirmed Iron Age activity include the inhumation in a square burial pit at Chertsey Road, Shepperton (MSE5137). Six Iron Age findspots are recorded across the Study Area including pottery, metalwork and coins. Of particular significance are the coins (MSE547, 4487), a sword and pot (MSE2849) located south-west of Shepperton, and a bronze shield found at Chertsey (MSE4183).

Roman

5.3.14 No archaeological evidence for Romano-British or Early Medieval land use was identified during the prior evaluation stages at Chertsey Abbey Meads, however analysis of sequenced channel deposits identified insect remains comprising small fauna that are normally associated with settlement, stable waste and stored grain, indicates that fodder may have been delivered to livestock on the floodplain (Howard *et al* 2021, 28) that may date to this period.

5.3.15 Roman activity within the Spelthorne Channel Study Area is largely concentrated around Shepperton. A Roman habitation site (MSE548), tessellated pavement (MSE544) and roof tile (MSE2854) are recorded at Shepperton, as are five 3rd-4th century pewter plates (MSE4223). A substantial amount of Roman pottery and tile was recovered from archaeological excavations. Two Roman assets are included within the Spelthorne Channel Study Area, which also fall within the Desborough Cut/Engine River Study Area. A possible Roman fishing weir (MSE1273) and Roman artefacts, including roof tiles (MSE2392) (also within the Desborough Cut Study Area) have been recovered from approximately the same location at the eastern end of the channel study area. An open area excavation on the weir (MSE1273) has been completed. The weir is recorded as an Area of High Archaeological Potential (SP032).

Early Medieval

5.3.16 Cemeteries are known from 18th and 19th century chance discoveries in and around Shepperton (MSE549, 555), including a barrow cemetery (MSE558); but these are no longer extant and not well located. A 6th-12th century settlement been excavated at Saxon Primary School, Shepperton (MSE2284) associated with the Scheduled cemetery discussed above. Subsequent archaeological work at the Saxon Primary School has recorded a substantial midden deposit of early Saxon date, which had been dumped in a natural hollow. Finds from this included plentiful animal bone and pottery (including stamped and decorated sherds of various types), as well as a number of bone artefacts including two combs. The main period of occupation was revealed by a number of ditches, confirming that the site had been regularly laid out in the later Saxon period. The site appears to go out of use in the 13th century, although a scatter of Medieval pottery may be sufficient to suggest that occupation did continue in the immediate vicinity, presumably at Shepperton Green, which is known to exist by 1293. A further watching brief on the site in 2014 revealed no archaeological features, although a large sherd of Saxon-Norman pitcher was recovered. One further findspot was identified for the Early Medieval period within the Study Area; a Saxon spearhead (MSE546).

Medieval

5.3.17 Evaluation revealed additional preservation of wooden wattle structures dating to the later medieval period, and suggest large scale water management associated with the location of Chertsey Abbey, located c.500m to the south of the site. Detailed analysis suggested:

“Recent reconstructions of the abbey show the extensive water management features created and maintained by the monastic community. These features included fish ponds and mill leats, the latter shown in early mapping. The fragments of wattle within the channel were extremely fragile and fragmentary and their exact function has not been established. These remains may represent collapsed water management structures or be part of fishing gear. Either scenario is possible and demonstrates the preservation potential of the channels within this part of the floodplain” (Howard *et al* 2021, 29).

- 5.3.18 The site of a medieval manor house (MSE2045) and various medieval finds and features on Chertsey Road (MSE5139) are recorded with the Study Area of the Spelthorne Channel. In addition, three 9th century iron swords (MSE4224) and a leaden vessel recovered from the river (MSE2393) are also recorded within the area.

Post-medieval

- 5.3.19 The majority of post-medieval assets within the Spelthorne Channel Study Area relate to historic buildings, many of which duplicate listed buildings entries (discussed above). Additional areas of interest include the ice house of Shepperton Manor (MSE1893) and an 18th century brick-lined rubbish pit (MSE5136).

Modern

- 5.3.20 Two Corporation of London Tax Posts of the 1860s are recorded along the river (MSE3665, 3862). Twentieth century records include ten war memorials and an aircraft crash site.

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Spelthorne Channel Study Area

- 5.3.21 The Shepperton Conservation Area is present at the eastern end of the Spelthorne Channel Study Area (Figure 08). The end of the Spelthorne Channel lies immediately adjacent to the conservation area but the route here is largely contained within the existing lagoon; westward vistas from the conservation area do not take in the new cut area.
- 5.3.22 According to the Surrey HLC data, much of the northern part of the Spelthorne Channel Study Area is characterised as ‘extractive industry’ with active and disused gravel workings, and ‘valley floor and water management’ (Figure 21). Where the channel ruts through the Chertsey Road Tip and Land South of Chertsey Road HCAs, it is characterised as field patterns, but with a past type of extractive industry. Much of the southern half of the Spelthorne Channel Study Area is similar, characterised as old gravel workings, later used as a landfill site and returned to farmland with few boundaries. Character areas at the extreme eastern edge of the area include further extractive industry, Shepperton village (settlement), Desborough Island (recreation) and river meadows.

5.4 Drinkwater Pit HCA Study Area

- 5.4.1 The Drinkwater Pit HCA is located outside of the main Project Boundary, approximately 2.3km to the south-west of St Ann’s Hill. It is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 20-22; Appendix 2). Numbers of designated and non-designated assets are as follows:

Table 4: Quantity of HER Records within Drinkwater Pit Study Area

Drinkwater Pit HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	0
Listed Buildings	0
Registered Park or Garden	0

Total designated	0
Non-designated	4

Designated Heritage Assets in the Drinkwater Pit Study Area

- 5.4.2 No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, listed buildings or conservation areas are recorded within the site or the Study Area.

Non-designated heritage assets in the Drinkwater Pit Study Area

- 5.4.3 No non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site, and three are recorded within the wider Study Area. No Events are recorded within the Study Area.

Period Summary of the Drinkwater Pit Study Area

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 5.4.4 No heritage assets from these periods are recorded within the site or Study Area.

Iron Age

- 5.4.5 An AHAP near to the Roman road covers an area of Iron Age occupation at Trumps Farm (RU057). No associated monuments or events are recorded on the HER, and no further information is given.

Roman

- 5.4.6 One Roman heritage asset is recorded within the Study Area: a possible continuation of the Roman road from London to Winchester (MSE4619). This runs through the eastern part of the Study Area.

Early Medieval and Medieval

- 5.4.7 No Early Medieval or medieval heritage assets are recorded within the site or Study Area.

Post-Medieval

- 5.4.8 One post-medieval heritage asset is recorded in the Study Area: the soil marks of former field boundaries (MSE1866) to the south of the HCA.

Modern

- 5.4.9 One Modern heritage asset is recorded within the Site: Wentworth Estate and Virginia Water (MSE23624), which extends into the western and northern parts of the study area.

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Drinkwater Pit Study Area

- 5.4.10 No conservation areas are recorded within the Study Area
- 5.4.11 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the Site as Field Patterns – medium/regular fields with straight boundaries (Parliamentary enclosure type) (EG086) (Figure 21).

5.5 Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA Study Area

- 5.5.1 The Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 06, 10, 12, 16, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 5: Quantity of HER Records within Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir Study Area

Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	0
Listed Buildings	2
Registered Park or Garden	0
Total designated	2
Non-designated	21

Designated Heritage Assets in the Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir Study Area

- 5.5.2 No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, listed buildings or conservation areas are recorded within the site. Two Grade II listed buildings are recorded within the Study Area. These are both located in Wraysbury.

Non-designated heritage assets in the Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir Study Area

- 5.5.3 No non-designated assets are recorded within the site. Twenty-one are recorded from the Study Area. These range from the prehistoric to the modern periods. In addition to those recorded on the Surrey HER, excavations at Kingsmead Quarry have produced multi-period evidence, available from the Berkshire HER and Wessex Archaeology's reports.

Period Summary of the Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir Study Area

Prehistoric

- 5.5.4 Seven early prehistoric heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area that have not been dated to particular periods. These are: a palaeochannel, linear features and a ditch at The Willows (MSE5374); two flakes and a scraper (MSE7474), found in the Heron Lake area, 140m to the west of the site; ring ditches and parallel linear ditch cropmarks (MSE19815); a palaeochannel and ditches (MSE5374) 250m to the south-east of the site, from which waterlogged deposits and worked wood were identified; four ring ditches and cropmarks that are visible on aerial photographs (MSE606 and 608); and prehistoric finds at Yeoveney Lodge (MSE5373).

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 5.5.5 A Neolithic jadeite axe (MSE1995) is recorded on the HER. A Late Upper Palaeolithic artefact scatter was found during excavations at Kingsmead Quarry. Bronze Age land divisions and enclosures were also uncovered during these works prior to extraction phases 4-7 (Wessex Archaeology 2005). Excavations prior to extraction phases 8-11 produced evidence of Mesolithic activity, Neolithic structures and a Bronze Age beaker burial. A Middle Bronze Age cemetery complemented the landscape evidence found during the previous phase (Wessex Archaeology 2013). Phases 11 & 12 showed a Middle Bronze Age settlement area (Wessex Archaeology 2014). Four further Bronze Age heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area: a settlement (MSE646) 405m to the north-east of the site; ring ditches (MSE604) on the south side of railway line; ring ditches and cropmarks (MSE611) visible on aerial photos have since been destroyed by gravel extraction. An enclosure (MSE646) may be Bronze Age or Iron Age in date.

Iron Age

- 5.5.6 The settlement (MSE646) and associated ring ditches and cropmarks (MSE611) noted above may date from, or have remained in occupation during, the Iron Age. Pottery from this period was found in a post hole at a Romano-British settlement site (MSE15502).

Excavations at Kingsmead Quarry also produced evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity (Wessex Archaeology 2013).

Roman

- 5.5.7 Five Roman heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area at the Kingsmead site: settlement demonstrated by pottery clusters (MRW15506), post-holes, including two with pottery (MRW15499, MRW15502), pits (MRW15502) and a field boundary ditch (MRW15503). Further Roman features have been found during successive excavations (Wessex Archaeology 2013 & Wessex Archaeology 2014).

Early Medieval

- 5.5.8 No heritage assets from this period are recorded within the Study Area.

Medieval

- 5.5.9 Medieval remains were discovered during a salvage excavation in 1982 at Hithermore Gravel Pit. Buildings dated to c.AD 1250-1350 (MSE2924) may be the remains of a mill and dye works or a hamlet belonging to Yeoveney Manor. Pottery sherds recovered through fieldwalking may indicate medieval settlement approximately 195m to the north of the site (MRW15507).

Post-medieval

- 5.5.10 Two Post-medieval heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area: the site of Yeoveney Chapel (MSE764), described as 'dilapidated by 1800', is marked approximately 450m to the north of the site on 19th-century OS maps; and the site of a historic farmstead (MSE21871) now beneath the M25.

Modern

- 5.5.11 One modern heritage asset is recorded within the Study Area: the now-flooded Heron Lake Gravel Pits (MSE19815), to the south of the railway line.

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir Study Area

- 5.5.12 No conservation areas are recorded within the Study Area. The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the site as 'Other Industry' (Figure 21).

Events

- 5.5.13 No archaeological events are recorded within the site. Nineteen events are recorded within the Study Area by the Surrey HER (Figure 17): an excavation at Hithermore Gravel Pit (ESE8556); an evaluation of Staines Moor for designation as an area of historic landscape value (ESE636); an excavation at the Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement, Staines Moor (ESE4458); evaluations and trial trenching on the route of the M25 Link Roads between Junction 12 and 15, Thorpe (ESE11356, ESE11357, ESE11358, ESE11359); aerial photographic surveys (ESE4375; ESE4276; ESE4381); field observation (monitoring) at Staines Moor (ESE7050); salvage recording (ESE8557); 'conventional' surveys (ESE4376, ESE4382; ESE4459; ESE4655; ESE4657; ESE7051) and a survey of documentary evidence (ESE 4656). The Kingsmead Quarry to the west of the site has been subject to numerous phases of archaeological works including fieldwalking (ERW31, ERW181), geophysics (ERW27), excavations (ERW30), watching brief (ERW29) and a series of investigations between 2003 and 2012 prior to extraction (ERW2281).

5.6 Royal Hythe Study Area

- 5.6.1 The Royal Hythe area is an area of potential green open space. The Project Boundary in this location covers an area of farmland, the Mead Lake area and part of the Thorpe Hay Nature Reserve. It is bounded by residential areas of Egham Hythe to the north, Chertsey Lane to the east, the Norlands Lane HCA to the south and an industrial estate and residential housing to the west. The 500m Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 06, 10, 12, 16, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 6: Quantity of HER Records within Royal Hythe Study Area

Royal Hythe HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	0
Listed Buildings	4
Registered Park or Garden	0
Total designated	4
Non-designated	37

Designated Heritage Assets in the Royal Hythe Study Area

- 5.6.2 Four Listed buildings are recorded in the Study Area, all Grade II listed and within the built-up areas of Egham Hythe or Staines-upon-Thames. These are the Church of St Peter (1204911), an obelisk to the north of the railway bridge (1205078), and two coal tax posts (1378029 & 1378033).

Non-designated heritage assets in the Royal Hythe Study Area

- 5.6.3 Thirty-seven non-designated assets are recorded within the wider Study Area ranging from the Mesolithic to the modern period.

Period Summary of the Royal Hythe Study Area

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 5.6.4 No palaeolithic finds are recorded within the Study Area. Early Holocene/Mesolithic peat deposits are recorded within a palaeochannel to the west of Mead Lake (AHAP RU053).

Neolithic

- 5.6.5 Neolithic flint adzes and axes were recovered from the Thames at Staines (MSE2408).

Bronze Age

- 5.6.6 Bronze Age artefacts have been recovered from Staines. All of the findspots are stacked at the same location near the route of a Roman road and Thorpe Road, suggesting that this is a general indicator of their location rather than an actual findspot. The artefacts are a sword and scabbard end (MSE771), a founders hoard (MSE769), a Middle Bronze Age spearhead probably from the Thames (MSE2111), a Late Bronze Age sword (MSE770) and weapons from the Thames (MSE 2409). Bronze Age or Iron Age ditches were found at Meadow Gardens, Egham and this area is covered by AHAP RU044. A palstave was found in the river to the east of Project Boundary prehistoric charred post was found to the east of Thorpe Hay Meadow (MSE23026).

Iron Age

- 5.6.7 Iron Age pottery sherds are recorded within the Project Boundary, in the Mead Lake area (MSE579).

Romano-British

- 5.6.8 The purported route of the Roman road from London to Winchester runs through the Study Area, passing through the Project Boundary at Mead Lake and Bishop's Way. A number of Roman records are stacked at the generic marking point near the Roman Road and Thorpe Road. These include the Roman posting station of Pontes (MSE778), a Roman settlement on the crossing point of the Thames, an Iron Age or early Roman ditch (MSE18356), a glass ampulla (MSE773) and a Carthaginian bronze coin (MSE784). The findspot of 4th century Roman coins sits just outside of the Project Boundary at the north-west, less than 200m from the Roman Road. A Roman lancehead was found in the river to the east of the Project Boundary (MSE2417).

Early Medieval and Medieval

- 5.6.9 A possible early medieval settlement site is recorded at Rumshot Hill, which is marked within the Project Boundary near Bishop's Way open space (MSE14223). An early medieval riverside landing place, Wealas Hythe/ Truss's Island (MSE14222), is very likely associated with this settlement. It is located just to the south of the Royal Hythe site, between Chertsey Road and the river. This site also produced Roman and medieval pottery (MSE775 & 2414), possibly indicating continuity of occupation. An Anglo-Saxon spearhead (MSE2410) and an 11th century Viking sword (MSE2411) are recorded at the generic point near Thorpe Road. A Late Saxon iron spearhead was found in the Thames east of the Project Boundary (MSE2416).

Post-medieval

- 5.6.10 An assemblage of 18th and 19th century pottery was found to the east of Thorpe Hay Meadow (MSE23210).

Modern

- 5.6.11 St Paul's Church and its war memorial at Egham Hythe have a number of associated records (MSE 19940, 19936, 19935, 19937, 19934, 22609, 19939, 19938). The church was built in the 1930s to serve the increased population of Egham Hythe.

Undated

- 5.6.12 Undated human remains representing a possible crouched burial were uncovered at the housing estate to the north of Mead Lake (MSE23172). A palaeochannel has been mapped from lidar (figure 23) crossing through the Project Boundary from Egham Hythe. It covers Mead Lake, then turns in a southerly direction through the Thorpe Hay Meadow nature reserve. This palaeochannel is recorded on the HER as MSE23766. Events within this channel refer to the monitoring of GI works during the early stages of the RTS project in 2016, and stage 1 investigations (see figure xx events).

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Royal Hythe Study Area

- 5.6.13 Small parts of Staines and Egham Hythe Conservation Areas fall into the Study Area at its northern extent, as does a small part of the Thorpe Conservation Area at the southern extent. There are no Conservation Areas in close proximity to the Project Boundary.
- 5.6.14 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the eastern part of the site as Field patterns – small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type). The western part is defined as extractive industry with a past type of field patterns (Figure 21).

5.7 Norlands Lane HCA Study Area

- 5.7.1 The Norlands Lane HCA abuts the Royal Hythe green open space area to its south. The Project Boundary also takes in areas to the west and south of the HCA and the potential for those areas are included in this section. The Runnymede Channel will run along the eastern edge of the HCA. The area is bounded at the south by Norlands Lane and Coldharbour Lane, and to the west by Ten Acre Lane. The 500m Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 07, 10, 13, 17, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Listed Buildings. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 7: Quantity of HER Records within the Norlands Lane HCA Study Area

Norlands Lane HCA HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	0
Listed Buildings	39
Registered Park or Garden	0
Total designated	39
Non-designated	59

Designated Heritage Assets in the Norlands Lane Study Area

- 5.7.2 Thirty-nine Listed buildings are recorded in the Study Area, four are Grade II* listed and the remainder Grade II. The majority are clustered within Thorpe, and within the Thorpe Conservation Area. The Conservation Area abuts the HCA and the Project Boundary falls within it. The four Grade II* Listed Buildings are the Church of St Mary (1189962), Thorpe House (1190067), The Cottage (1378051) and Cemex House (1420102).

Non-designated heritage assets in the Norlands Lane Study Area

- 5.7.3 In total there are 59 non-designated assets within the Norlands Lane Study Area. Ten of these are associated with investigations in 2000-2001 prior to extraction at Coldharbour quarry to the south of Norlands Lane HCA, in the area contained within the Project Boundary. The investigations included excavations and watching briefs (ESE 1592, 997, 1221, 1331, 1569, 1573, 2057). The majority of the records are located in Thorpe itself, where a large amount of information was recovered from investigations at The American School in Switzerland, England (TASIS) from 2008-2010.

Period Summary for Norlands Lane Study Area

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 5.7.4 The excavations at Coldharbour quarry produced an Upper Palaeolithic or early Mesolithic flint blade (MSE 22898) and Mesolithic worked flints (MSE23899). Mesolithic flint artefacts were also found at Manor Lake prior to quarrying (MSE3161 & 3160).

Neolithic

- 5.7.5 Worked flints were discovered at the Coldharbour quarry (MSE5347). A possible Neolithic pit (MSE18856) and a probable flint core (18862) was uncovered during the works at TASIS. In addition a possible flint-shaped arrowhead was found prior to quarrying at Manor Lake (MSE2398).

Bronze Age

- 5.7.6 There is one non-designated heritage asset within the Norlands Lane HCA. A late Bronze Age pit (MSE582) was discovered at Longside's gravel pit. At Coldharbour quarry an early bronze age ring ditch was discovered with two crouched inhumations within the ditch. These

burials were radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age (MSE 5346). The quarry excavations also uncovered four waterholes (MSE16071).

Iron Age

- 5.7.7 Iron Age pot sherds were found in the Mead Lake area prior to extraction (MSE579), and also in the Manor Lake area (MSE3159).

Romano-British

- 5.7.8 A late Roman field system, corn drier and waterhole were discovered at Coldharbour quarry (MSE16072) and ditches of a possible field system (MSE5348). The purported route of the Roman road (MSE4619) passes to the west of the Project Boundary, but not through it. A Roman pottery sherd and finds was found during the investigations at TESIS (MSE18853, 18850). Other Roman finds have also been discovered within Thorpe (MSE5289). A little further south near Monks Lane, Roman pottery is recorded from the quarried area of Manor Lake (MSE2401 and 600).

Early Medieval

- 5.7.9 Evidence of late Anglo-Saxon domestic occupation has been found at Thorpe (MSE19712), in an area north of St Mary's church. Early medieval pits were found at Coldharbour quarry (MSE13365). An early medieval pit and post-hole (MSE22551) was found during the TESIS works, which is south of St Mary's. Saxon pottery was also found at the restored quarry of Manor Lake (MSE2402). Two other findspots of early medieval artefacts are also recorded from Thorpe (MSE5290, MSE5313). Monk's Walk, a track leading from the church to Chertsey is known to have existed since at least 666AD and is still extant today. It has been preserved across Manor Lake, running close to the Thorpe Park theme park. The settlement of Thorpe has existed since at least the early medieval period. Settlement to the north and south of the church, and the existence of Monk's Walk, could indicate that St Mary's had an early medieval pre-cursor.

Medieval

- 5.7.10 The Grade II* listed church of St Mary (1189962) has a chancel arch dating back to the 12th century, with a later 13th and 14th nave. Further alterations were also made in the 15th and 16th centuries and the aisles were rebuilt in 1848. A section of The King's Highway medieval road was discovered at Thorpe, placing a road that was only previously known from documentary sources (MSE19713). The TESIS excavations within Thorpe produced 12th and 13th century pottery (MSE18847, 18849, 18861), medieval features (MSE18846, 18851, 18852, 18848, 18863), linear features (MSE 22552). Other medieval finds, pottery, tile fragments have been found within Thorpe (MSE5291, 5314). A late medieval ampulla was recovered from the Coldharbour quarry excavations (MSE23897). An Area of High Archaeological Importance covers Thorpe's historic core and St Mary's (RU023).

Post-medieval

- 5.7.11 Post-medieval pottery and tile fragments have been found within Thorpe (MSE5292 & 5315) and pottery and features at the TESIS site (MSE18851, 18852, 18849, 18861, 18848 & 18863).

Modern

- 5.7.12 St Paul's Church and its war memorial at Egham Hythe have a number of associated records (MSE 19940, 19936, 19935, 19937, 19934, 22609, 19939, 19938). The church was built in the 1930s to serve the increased population of Egham Hythe.

Undated

- 5.7.13 The palaeochannel that runs through the Mead Lake area extends to the eastern side of the Norlands Lane HCA (Figure 23). Three cropmarks sites were noted at Manor Lake, which is a restored quarry (MSE3663, 3664 & 819).

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Royal Hythe Study Area

- 5.7.14 The Thorpe Conservation Area follows the boundary of the Norlands Lane HCA at the south, and covers Thorpe and its surrounding area. It covers the undeveloped area of the Coldharbour quarry, now landfill, within the Project Boundary.
- 5.7.15 Norlands Lane HCA and the area of land to the south are both covered by “extractive industry” with a past type of field patterns (Figure 21). The village of Thorpe is classed as “settlement related” and the industrial area on Green Lane as “other industry”.

5.8 Laleham Reach HCA Study Area

- 5.8.1 The Laleham Reach Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 07, 10, 13, 17, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 8: Quantity of HER Records within Laleham Reach Study Area

Laleham Reach HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	1
Listed Buildings	13
Registered Park or Garden	0
Total designated	14
Non-designated	13

Designated Heritage Assets in the Laleham Reach Study Area

- 5.8.2 No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, listed buildings or conservation areas are recorded within the site.
- 5.8.3 One Scheduled Monument is recorded within the Study Area: Earthworks on Laleham Burway (DSE6624, NHLE1005949), 145m south of the site on the golf course. Two Grade II listed buildings are recorded within the Study Area: the Lockkeeper’s House at Penton Hook Lodge (NHLE no.1298907) and Fleetmere (NHLE no.1378049). Due to distance and the existing built environment, these assets will not be affected by the proposed development.
- 5.8.4 There are a number of listed buildings within the Study Area, all on the opposite side of the Thames and considered too far away to be affected by the development.

Non-designated heritage assets in the Laleham Reach Study Area

- 5.8.5 Two non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site. These are prehistoric assets recovered during gravel extraction.
- 5.8.6 Eleven non-designated assets are recorded within the wider Study Area.

Period Summary of the Laleham Reach Study Area

Palaeolithic

- 5.8.7 No occupation sites have been identified within the Study Area. However, a mammoth tooth and an auroch horn (MSE2819) were recovered from a gravel pit.

Mesolithic

- 5.8.8 No Mesolithic heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area. No occupation sites from this period have been identified.

Neolithic

- 5.8.9 One Neolithic asset is recorded within the Study Area: an occupation site with pottery and a polished axe (MSE585), identified at the former Mixnam's Gravel Pit, and now destroyed).

Bronze Age

- 5.8.10 One Bronze Age asset is recorded within the site: a ferrule (MSE2113). From the descriptions given by the workmen, this may have been recovered from an old river channel. A Late Bronze Age sword was found close to the above, near the eastern boundary of the site (MSE798). Further assets from this period are recorded within the Study Area: a Late Bronze Age socketed axe (MSE803); a Bronze Age leaf-shaped spearhead (MSE3165); a human skull from dredging in 1959 which is likely Bronze Age or Iron Age; and two urns containing bronze fragments and the points of a sword were found in the Thames in 1814, 265m south of the site (MSE583).

Iron Age

- 5.8.11 Three Iron Age heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area: a settlement site (MSE2395) at the former Mixnam's Gravel Pit; a now-destroyed ring ditch cropmark (MSE797); and a quern fragment (MSE2823).

Roman

- 5.8.12 Two Roman heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area: a sherd of pottery (MSE3166) and the site of a settlement with enclosures, storage pits, ditches and post-holes of huts, dating from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD (MSE2396). This feature was located at the site of Mixnam's Gravel Pit and was destroyed through gravel extraction.

Early Medieval

- 5.8.13 One Early Medieval heritage asset is recorded within the site: a 10th-century sword (MSE2403)

Medieval

- 5.8.14 Two medieval assets are recorded in the Study Area: an iron key and an axehead (MSE585), found at Mixnam's Gravel Pit. While settlement occurred in the area during earlier periods, the land appears to have been given over to agricultural use in the medieval period (MSE5023-5028 and MSE5164). Earthworks on Laleham Burway (DSE6624, NHLE1005949), 145m south of the site on the golf course. The Monument is considered an AHAP (RU001). The earthworks were originally identified as a possible site of a temporary Roman marching camp, one of a chain of three forts commanding the Thames between Staines and Chertsey, and this theory is described in the listing information. An amendment to the record states that the feature could also be a post-medieval stock enclosure relating to Chertsey Abbey (Historic England 2020). The latter is a more likely identification as the earthworks appear to cut an area of ridge and furrow cultivation.

- 5.8.15 No Post-medieval heritage assets are recorded in the Study Area. The land appears to have remained in agricultural use in this period.

Modern

5.8.16 Modern dredged material (MSE5022) was recovered from within the Study Area.

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Laleham Reach Study Area

5.8.17 The Laleham historic core (AHAP SP012) and Laleham Conservation Area are situated to the east of the site, across the Thames in Spelthorne Borough (Figure 33). These will not be affected by the development.

5.8.18 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the site as Valley floor and water management – valley floor fields and pastures (CY116). (Figure 21).

Events

5.8.19 No archaeological events are recorded within the site. Three relevant events are recorded within the Study Area: an earthwork survey carried out at Chertsey Meads as part of the River Thames Scheme, 130m south-west of the site (ESE16054); and two watching briefs at Penton Hook Island, 16m to the west of the site (ESE1461 and ESE1462).

5.9 Laleham Golf Course HCA Study Area

5.9.1 The former Laleham Golf Course will become the Laleham Golf Course HCA. The Abbey River also runs along the western boundary, then cuts through dividing the golf course from an open area, which will also become part of the HCA. The lake to the south will become part of the Runnymede Channel. The HCA Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 07, 10, 13, 17, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 9: Quantity of HER Records within Laleham Golf Course HCA Study Area

Laleham Golf Course HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	1
Listed Buildings	15
Registered Park or Garden	0
Total designated	16
Non-designated	19

Designated Heritage Assets in the Laleham Golf Course Study Area

5.9.2 One Scheduled Monument is located within the HCA, a medieval stock enclosure (1005949) and will be discussed in the medieval section below.

5.9.3 Fifteen listed buildings are located within 500m of the former Golf Course on the east side of the River Thames at Laleham. These include the Grade I Church of All Saints (1298923) within the village and the Grade II* Laleham Abbey (1187014) to the south. The remainder are Grade II listed and consist of houses and two public houses. A further five Grade II listed buildings within Chertsey fall within the 500m boundary; the medieval Abbey Farm Barn (1029180) is the oldest. The remaining four are all 19th century (Burley Orchard, its associated bridge and a lamp post, and a dovecote near Abbey Farm Barn).

Non-designated heritage assets in the Laleham Golf Course Study Area

5.9.4 Multi-period features are recorded from Abbey Meads gravel pits to the west of the HCA, and an area has been allocated as an AHAP (RU029). The non-designated assets both within the HCA and its surroundings date from the prehistoric period onwards. There is

significant archaeology from the medieval period. Undated palaeochannel features are also recorded.

Period Summary of the Laleham Golf Course Study Area

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

5.9.5 No heritage assets from this period are recorded within the HCA or Study Area

Bronze Age and Iron Age

5.9.6 Evidence of a probable Middle Bronze Age settlement was found in the western part of the HCA (MSE2843), in an area which is now a lake. A late Bronze Age sword and an Iron Age shield were also found nearby (MSE4182 & 4183). A possible Bronze Age barrow site to the south of the HCA has since been destroyed and is now a lake (MSE14252). Probable Iron Age pottery and thirteen undated wooden piles were found to the south of the HCA, in an area which is now a lake (MSE4308).

Romano-British

5.9.7 To the west of the HCA, Romano-British pottery and pits were found (MSE597 & 2397) in the area of the Thorpe Park car park.

Early Medieval

5.9.8 No assets from this period are recorded in the site or the Study Area.

Medieval

5.9.9 The earthworks of the Scheduled Monument (1005949) "medieval stock enclosure" sit within the former Golf Course. Originally believed to be a Roman marching camp, it is more likely a stock enclosure associated with the Abbey. It is also recorded as non-designated asset MSE589 and AHAP RU001. Geophysical survey during Stage 1 investigations was unable to provide further detail as to the likely function or age of this feature due to the level of disturbance caused by landscaping for the golf course, and the blanket of alluvial deposits present at the site. It was not possible to definitively identify the relationship between the ridge and furrow and the Scheduled Monument, which would have assisted with a relative date of the monument. Despite the uncertainty over its identification, and some damage caused by the construction of the golf course, it remains an important element within a landscape of high historical significance.

5.9.10 A possible medieval stock enclosure to the south of the HCA, in what will be the Runnymede Channel, has been destroyed (MSE812). Another stock enclosure is recorded further to the east (MSE1882) although its precise location has not been confirmed.

5.9.11 Patchy remnants of ridge and furrow on varying alignments (and in varying states of preservation) can be seen within the former golf course (Figure 05: Li05). An area in the central part of the golf course is recorded by the HER (MSE15276), which also covers the Scheduled Monument. These are likely to be Medieval/post-medieval (the ridging is quite narrow and straight) on the basis of form, and are perhaps part of a medieval field system. Similar patchy remains of ridging are seen to the east, at Laleham Park (Figure 05: Li07). A possible medieval stock enclosure (MSE813) has been identified at the southern end of the HCA. Evidence of medieval settlement has also been found at the western side of the HCA (MSE2844) in an area which is now a lake. Ridge and furrow has also been identified in the area of Abbey Meads (MSE23034).

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.9.12 Although no records are specifically dated to the post-medieval period, it is likely that there was continuity of use. Areas of ridge and furrow could date to this period, and is likely that water management and stock enclosure continued. The landscaping for the golf course will have impacted the ground surface and constitutes the main change in the modern period.

Undated

- 5.9.13 A site of cropmarks (MSE810) and a supposed earthwork (MSE1880) are recorded by the HER close to the western boundary of the HCA. Outside of the HCA boundary, two further cropmark sites are recorded. A ring ditch cropmark identified in what is now Penton Hook Marina was destroyed by quarrying (MSE797). Linear features and ring ditch cropmarks were also recorded in the Abbey Mead gravel pits (MSE805, RU029).
- 5.9.14 Palaeochannels have been identified from lidar (Figure 23) and several are recorded by the HER (MSE 23784). The remains of field boundaries and water management are also recorded (MSE23769).
- 5.9.15 A Stage 1 survey of the earthworks encountered the historic Burway Ditch and the outer ditch and inner raised bank of the Scheduled Monument. Geophysical survey noted linear anomalies corresponding to the Scheduled Monument earthwork, linear trends (likely to be agricultural) and former field boundaries. Geoarchaeological evaluation determined that channel deposits were present along the western edge of the site, suggesting that the extant drain forming the boundary of the golf course represents a re-purposed palaeochannel. This was dated to the Middle Bronze Age or earlier.

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Laleham Golf Course Study Area

- 5.9.16 The Laleham Conservation Area is situated to the east of the HCA, across the River Thames. With the river dividing the two, the Conservation Area is unlikely to be affected by the HCA.
- 5.9.17 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the area of the former golf course as Recreation with a past type of field patterns. The area of the HCA at the north-west is covered by Extractive Industry, also with a past type of field patterns.

Events

- 5.9.18 Events ESE 16492 and 16054 refer to the RTS Stage 1 earthwork survey. ESE 16053 also refers to geoarchaeological works for the RTS. ESE 2937 refers to a desk-based assessment for alterations to the golf course.

5.10 Abbey River Restoration Area and Fish Pass C1 Study Area

- 5.10.1 The Abbey River Restoration Area and the Chertsey Fish Pass C1 are located within the historic landscape connected to Chertsey Abbey (see section 5.2 Runnymede Channel). The HCA Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 07, 10, 13, 17, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings. Non-designated assets north of the M3 are within the Runnymede Channel and Laleham Golf Course HCA, and have been considered in those sections. Stage 1 and 2 investigations on Chertsey Abbey Meads, to the north of the M3, have also been described in the Runnymede Channel section. To avoid repetition, this section will focus on the restoration area and environs south of the M3. Numbers of assets within that area are as follows:

Table 10: Quantity of HER Records within Abbey River Restoration Study Area

Abbey River Restoration HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	1
Listed Buildings	69
Registered Park or Garden	0
Total designated	70
Non-designated	75

Designated Heritage Assets in the Abbey River Restoration Study Area

5.10.2 The restoration area contains part of the Scheduled Monument of Chertsey Abbey Benedictine monastery (1008524). This area is also covered by AHAP RU005 Chertsey Abbey, Benedictine Monastery. The Abbey River divides this part of the Scheduled Monument from other parts of the Abbey.

5.10.3 The historic core of Chertsey is mapped as an AHAP (RU25). The historic core contains the Chertsey Conservation Area, which covers part of the Scheduled Monument south of Abbey River. It also contains 69 listed buildings. The majority are houses, with a few public houses and St Peter's Church within Chertsey.

Non-designated heritage assets in the Abbey River Restoration Study Area

5.10.4 There are 75 non-designated assets within 500m, to the south of the M3. Only those of the highest significance will be considered.

*Period Summary of the Abbey River Restoration Study Area***Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic**

5.10.5 No heritage assets from this period are recorded within the HCA or Study Area

Bronze Age and Iron Age

5.10.6 A late Bronze Age spearhead (MSE4184) and a sword (MSE575) were recovered from the river near Chertsey Bridge. No Iron Age objects have been found.

Romano-British

5.10.7 The purported route of a Roman road (MSE4619) could pass through Chertsey and would bisect the restoration area. A 1st century bronze dish was found in the river (MSE560).

Early Medieval

5.10.8 The possible site of an Anglo-Saxon fortification (MSE14282) at Bog Ayte is located to the south-east of the fish pass although it has now been quarried. An iron spearhead was found at Bridge Road in the garden of a house (MSE2831).

Medieval

5.10.9 The restoration area contains part of the Scheduled Monument of Chertsey Abbey (100824). A small rectangular area to the east of Ferry Lane contains an extension to the abbey's cemetery. The HER records a bank and ditch enclosure (MSE1881). The Abbey has been described in section xx Runnymede Channel. In summary, it dates from the 9th century and was later demolished in the 16th century.

5.10.10 The inner precinct contains the remains of the church and main claustral complex while the moated areas to the east and west contain the upstanding earthworks and buried remains of fishponds and water management systems, agricultural and associated monastic industry as well as fragments of upstanding monastic walls (MSE21029). Earthworks related to

Chertsey Abbey are visible in Lidar data (Figure 05: Li06), including features which have been interpreted as ditched and banked enclosures, drainage, a moat and a fishpond. A medieval doorway survives in the garden wall of Abbey House (1029179). A medieval tythe barn, Abbey Farm barn (1029180), still stands on Colonel's Lane. Both assets are Grade II listed. An AHAP covers Chertsey Historic Core (RU025) abutting the Scheduled Monument to the south. Finds within the Historic Core, and also within the Chertsey Conservation Area, include a standing wall which could be the remains of the northern wall of the Frater range (MSE21029), enclosure cropmarks (MSE814), residual medieval pottery and building material at Abbey Lodge found during an evaluation in 2016 (MSE23073), inlaid medieval tiles from Abbey Gardens (MSE13896), the site of a medieval tile kiln (MSE594), medieval construction debris (MSE23126) and a possible medieval and post-medieval drainage channel (MSE23213).

- 5.10.11 Other medieval finds include a pewter cruet at Abbey River (MSE2839) on the boundary of restoration area. Towards the east side of the area, the site of a watermill of medieval origin is known. It later became a flour mill (MSE4085 & 14281). The location is covered by AHAP RU049 for Abbey Mills, Watermills in the vicinity of the current nursing home.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.10.12 Several listed buildings are recorded within the Scheduled Monument area in Chertsey. The Grade II listed Abbey Barn and Abbey Barn Cottage (1377910) is mainly 17th century but could be connected to Chertsey Abbey.

- 5.10.13 Chertsey Bridge (1003752) is a Scheduled Monument and Grade II* listed structure (1204646). Constructed in 1780-4, it consists of seven arches, and is built of Purbeck stone.

- 5.10.14 Additional areas of interest include a findspot of late medieval or early post-medieval wooden bowls (MSE145), an ornamental bridge at Abbey Chase (MSE13627), a 19th century garden feature at Abbey Chase nursing home (MSE23634), a post-medieval ditch at the nursing home (MSE23635) and post-medieval demolition rubble (MSE23217) within Chertsey historic core.

Undated

- 5.10.15 A palaeochannel is also recorded running through the area, a continuation of a channel seen north of the M3, and it runs near to the Scheduled site (Figure 23). The western part of the fish pass location is also covered by a palaeochannel.

- 5.10.16 Human bones of unknown date were found at Abbey Gardens (MSE4488).

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Abbey River Restoration Study Area

- 5.10.17 The Chertsey Conservation Area covers the historic core and the majority of the Scheduled Area south of Abbey River.

- 5.10.18 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the area as Valley floor and water management, reflecting the water management features seen on Abbey Mead and surrounding meadows (Figure 21).

Events

- 5.10.19 Those Events within the archaeologically sensitive area of Chertsey are mainly evaluations and watching briefs relating to development within the town (ESE2102, 885, 3170, 944,

2553, 300, 884, 15499, 699, 2103, 16216, 2056, 1220, 15456, 1150, 947, 995, 1629, 1630, 2098 & 948).

5.11 Littleton North HCA Study Area

- 5.11.1 The Littleton North HCA Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 08, 10, 14, 18, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). There are no designated assets within this HCA or within 500m of it. Numbers of non-designated assets are as follows:

Table 11: Quantity of HER Records within Littleton North Study Area

Littleton North HCA HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	0
Listed Buildings	0
Registered Park or Garden	0
Total designated	0
Non-designated	10

Non-designated heritage assets in the Littleton North Study Area

- 5.11.2 The site and a large part of the Study Area form part of the Shepperton Gravel Pits (MSE19813). These were a large group of flooded gravel pits, the excavation of which commenced in the inter-war period and eventually encompassed 100ha (Mills 1993). One further asset was recorded within the site prior to extraction.
- 5.11.3 Eight non-designated assets are recorded within the wider Study Area. These range from the prehistoric to the medieval period.

Period Summary of the Littleton North HCA Study Area

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

- 5.11.4 An antler hammer (MSE3162) dating to the Neolithic was recorded from the gravel pits just to the east of Littleton Lane. A quernstone (MSE3164) from the gravel pits to the east has also been generally dated to the prehistoric period.

Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 5.11.5 A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field system, trackways and waterholes within the HCA at Home Farm Quarry were recorded prior to extraction (MSE23103). An Iron Age knife (MSE 3114) was also recorded from the gravel pits to the east of Littleton Lane.

Roman

- 5.11.6 The route of the Roman road (MSE4619) to London runs approximately 230m north of the HCA.

Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-medieval

- 5.11.7 There are no early medieval records from the site or Study Area. An area of ridge and furrow (MSE5456) is visible on lidar data within Laleham Park to the west, which could date from the medieval or post-medieval period. Laleham Park itself is recorded as a non-designated heritage asset (MSE15230), and has 18th, 19th and 20th century landscape features.

Modern

- 5.11.8 The Shepperton gravel pits (MSE19813) date to the 20th century and have had an impact through removal of earlier archaeology within the HCA.

Undated

- 5.11.9 An undated human skull was found in the gravel pit to the east (MSE3163). A cropmark complex has also been identified near to the Roman road at the north (MSE888).

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Littleton North HCA Study Area

- 5.11.10 There are no Conservation Areas within 500m of Littleton North.
- 5.11.11 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the site as Extractive industry with a past type of field patterns (Figure 21).

Events

- 5.11.12 There are no Events recoded within 500m of Littleton North.

5.12 Chertsey Road Tip HCA Study Area

- 5.12.1 This section will consider the Chertsey Road Tip HCA and surrounding areas that fall within the Project Boundary. This incorporates Manor Farm to the east and an industrial premises and field to the west. These are potential areas for green open spaces which could result in impacts to sub-surface archaeological remains. The area is bounded to the north by the M3. The area to the north currently consists of artificial lakes as a result of quarrying. These are within the Spelthorne Channel and have been considered in section 5.3. Those assets within the sites themselves or south of the M3 will be considered in this section. The Chertsey Road Tip Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 08, 10, 14, 18, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 12: Quantity of HER Records within Chertsey Road Tip Study Area

Chertsey Road Tip HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	0
Listed Buildings	16
Registered Park or Garden	0
Total designated	16
Non-designated	26

Designated Heritage Assets in the Chertsey Road Tip Study Area

- 5.12.2 All of the sixteen listed buildings within 500m are located within the Shepperton Conservation Area to the south of the Manor Farm area. These are mainly Grade II listed cottages. The church of St Nicholas is Grade II* listed (1178304, MSE551). Shepperton Historic Core is an AHAP (SP015).

Non-designated heritage assets in the Chertsey Road Tip Study Area

- 5.12.3 Two non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the Chertsey Road Tip HCA. These are Roman and Early Medieval sites that were discovered during gravel extraction. There are five records within the Manor Farm area to the east of the HCA, dating from the Neolithic to the modern period. One records negative evidence from St Nicholas' School playing field (MSE5035). Cropmarks were recorded in the field to the west of the HCA (MSE896).

- 5.12.4 Chertsey Road Tip and the field to the west fall within the Shepperton Gravel Pits (MSE19813). These were a large group of flooded gravel pits, the excavation of which commenced in the inter-war period and eventually encompassed 100ha (Mills 1993).

Period Summary of the Chertsey Road Tip Study Area

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

- 5.12.5 No heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area from the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic. A waterlogged Neolithic timber (MSE2859) was found in a buried watercourse at the eastern end of Manor Farm. Struck flints, including a leaf-shaped arrowhead (MSE5141) have been generally dated to the prehistoric period.

Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 5.12.6 No Bronze Age heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area. An Iron Age inhumation in a square burial pit was found in Shepperton (MSE5137)

Roman

- 5.12.7 A habitation site (MSE548), with pottery and animal bones, was identified in the south-west part of the HCA in 1943, and has since been quarried. Roman tessellated pavements were uncovered in the Manor Farm site during gravel extraction in 1932 (MSE544). Roman features are also recorded in Shepperton (MSE5138), along with the site of an alleged Roman camp (also the site of the old Manor House) (MSE2045)

Early Medieval

- 5.12.8 One Early Medieval heritage asset is recorded within the HCA: the Upper West Field Anglo-Saxon burial ground (MSE549), which was discovered in the north-east part of the site in 1817. This was a mixed cremation and inhumation cemetery of considerable size. Finds included the hilt of a sword, an axe head, a dagger, a spearhead, pottery, a shield boss and a sword. The pottery dated to the 5th or 6th centuries. Many urns were destroyed by workmen during gravel extraction. To the west near Chertsey Bridge, the possible site of an early medieval fortified site has been identified at Bog Ayte (MSE14282). An iron spearhead, possibly dating to the early medieval period, was found in the Manor Farm area (MSE546). Another Anglo-Saxon cemetery at War Close, Shepperton (MSE550) is covered by AHAP SP035.

Medieval

- 5.12.9 Medieval finds and features are recorded from the core of Shepperton (MSE5139). The church of St Nicholas (1178304, MSE551) is first mentioned in documents in AD1157 when it was held by Westminster Abbey. The site of the old Manor House also indicates that Shepperton was a thriving settlement in the medieval period.

Post-medieval and Modern

- 5.12.10 The post-medieval Manor House (MSE15234) and an associated ice house (MSE1893) are recorded at Shepperton.
- 5.12.11 The large area of the Shepperton Gravel pits, a group of flooded gravel pits begun in the interwar period (MSE19813), covers the HCA and the area to the west. Two war memorials are recorded at Manor Farm; one at the west (MSE20701) and another at the south-east corner (MSE20699). Two further war memorials are located in Shepperton (MSE20700 & 20702).

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Chertsey Road Tip Study Area

5.12.12 The Shepperton Conservation Area is located to the south of Manor Farm, separated by Halliford Mere Lake.

5.12.13 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation lists Chertsey Road Tip HCA and the field to the west as field patterns with a past type of extractive industry. Old gravel workings were used as landfill and then returned to fields with few boundaries. The Manor Farm area to the east is listed as Extractive industry with a past type of Valley floor and water management.

Events

5.12.14 Two events relate to the previous desk-based assessment for the RTS and geoarchaeological works (ESE16053 & 16017). Other events within the Project Boundary refer to desk-based assessments and evaluations prior to development works (ESE16033, 15800, 1478, 1479).

5.13 Land South of Chertsey Road HCA Study Area

5.13.1 The Land South of Chertsey Road Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 08, 10, 14, 18, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 13: Quantity of HER Records within Land South of Chertsey Road Study Area

Land South of Chertsey Road HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	0
Listed Buildings	14
Registered Park and Garden	0
Total designated	14
Non-designated	18

Designated Heritage Assets in the Land South of Chertsey Road Study Area

5.13.2 No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, listed buildings or conservation areas are recorded within the site.

5.13.3 Fourteen Grade II listed buildings are recorded within the Study Area. The proposed development may lead to impacts on two of these assets: The Little Cottage (1029690) and Mill Eyot (1377667), situated 115m and 185m to the east, respectively. Due to distance and the existing built environment, the proposed development will not lead to any visual, setting or significance impacts on the remaining listed buildings.

5.13.4 One conservation area is recorded in the Study Area: the Shepperton Conservation Area, which extends to approximately 125m from the site's eastern boundary. The proposed development will not lead to any adverse impacts on the character of the conservation area. No Registered Parks and Gardens are recorded within the Study Area.

Non-designated heritage assets in the Land South of Chertsey Road Study Area

5.13.5 Seven non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site. These range from the prehistoric to the Early Medieval period.

5.13.6 Eleven non-designated assets are recorded within the Study Area. These range from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. A small part of the Shepperton Gravel Pits (MSE19813) extends into the western part of the Study Area. This comprises a large group

of flooded former gravel pits, the excavation of which commenced in the inter-war period and eventually encompassed an area of 100ha (Mills 1993).

Period Summary of the Land South of Chertsey Road Study Area

Palaeolithic

5.13.7 No heritage assets from this period have been identified within the Study Area

Mesolithic

5.13.8 No Mesolithic heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area.

Neolithic

5.13.9 One Neolithic heritage asset is recorded within the site: an antler macehead (MSE2852) recovered from Charlton Pit, in the south-east part of the site. Unspecified 'prehistoric' assets were also found within the site.

5.13.10 One possible Neolithic findspot is recorded within the Study Area: pottery, flint tools and an arrowhead (MSE5141), discovered 270m to the east of the site.

Bronze Age

5.13.11 One Bronze Age heritage asset is recorded within the site: an axe with a wooden haft (MSE2850).

5.13.12 One possible findspot from this period is recorded in the Study Area: pottery, flint tools and an arrowhead (MSE5141), discovered 270m to the east of the site.

Iron Age

5.13.13 Three Iron Age heritage assets are recorded within the site: a cauldron, adze, iron blade, human skull and antler haft (MSE2852); a sword and pot (MSE2849); and a sword (MSE4224).

5.13.14 Two assets from this period are recorded within the Study Area: an inhumation in a square pit (MSE 5137) and a spearhead (MSE546).

Roman

5.13.15 One Roman heritage asset is recorded within the site: five complete 3rd- to 4th-century pewter plates (MSE4223), recovered from a palaeochannel near the southern site boundary.

5.13.16 Three Roman assets are recorded within the Study Area: a tessellated pavement (MSE544) found during gravel extraction works 235m to the north of the site; a roof tile (MSE2854); and a ditch and pottery (MSE5138).

Early Medieval

5.13.17 One Early Medieval heritage asset is recorded within the site: an iron sword (MSE4224) recovered from a palaeochannel during gravel extraction. Three assets from this period are recorded within the Study Area: the Upper West Field Anglo-Saxon burial ground (MSE549), approximately 375m to the north-west of the site, was a mixed cremation and inhumation cemetery that was discovered in 1817. Fifth- and 6th-century pottery and iron weaponry were recovered, although many funerary urns were destroyed by workmen.

Medieval

5.13.18 One medieval heritage asset is recorded in the Study Area: unspecified 'finds' and features indicative of settlement (MSE5139). These features lie within the Shepperton Historic Core

AHAP (SO015). The boundary of the AHAP runs along Chertsey Road in close proximity to the site, but outside the site boundary.

Post-medieval

5.13.19 One post-medieval heritage asset is recorded in the Study Area: the ground plan of a cottage (MSE5140). This is located within the Shepperton Historic Core AHAP (SO015).

Modern

5.13.20 No Modern assets are recorded within the Study Area.

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Land South of Chertsey Road Study Area

5.13.21 The Shepperton Conservation Area is located within the Study Area (Figure 08).

5.13.22 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the site as Field Patterns – old gravel workings used as landfill and returned to farmland (SL026) (Figure 21).

Events

5.13.23 No archaeological events are recorded within the site. However, two events took place at The Margins, only 30m from the site's south-east corner, where a Bronze Age axe and a Roman pewter plate had previously been recovered from a silted river channel (Dyer 1995). No finds were discovered during trial trenching in 1993, although a watching brief on gravel extraction in 1994 produced animal bone (including aurochs) and two human skulls from buried channels (ESE2805 and ESE2806).

5.14 Desborough Island HCA

5.14.1 The Desborough Island Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 08, 10, 14, 18, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 14: Quantity of HER Records within Desborough Island Study Area

Desborough Island HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	0
Listed Buildings	27
Registered Park and Garden	0
Total designated	27
Non-designated	11

Designated Heritage Assets in the Desborough Island Study Area

5.14.2 No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or conservation areas are recorded within the site. Two Grade II listed buildings are recorded within the site: Corporation of London tax posts for coal and wine duty, erected c.1860. One of these features (1030077) is situated close to the northern edge of the site with the second (1377503) located slightly to the west at Point Meadow. These assets should be preserved in their current location and condition. Twenty-five Grade II listed buildings are recorded within the Study Area.

5.14.3 One conservation area is recorded in the Study Area: the Shepperton Conservation Area, which extends to the mid-point of the River Thames, immediately to the north of the site. No

Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens are recorded within the Study Area.

Non-designated heritage assets in the Desborough Island Study Area

5.14.4 Three non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site. These are two 19th-century Corporation of London Tax Posts and an undated area of differential grass growth (MSE6902) on Point Meadow, in the north-west part of the site. The latter may be a former river channel. The tax posts are mapped by the HER in slightly different locations to the two designated tax posts, but the descriptions suggest that they do refer to the same posts. Eight non-designated assets are recorded within the Study Area. These range from the prehistoric to the modern period.

5.14.5 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on land at Desborough Island in 2019 by YA which revealed significant archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period (Cepauskas 2019a). Areas of deeper alluviation recorded within the western aspect of the site boundary were found to reveal the presence of palaeochannels. An earlier Stage 1 survey demonstrated that these channels were infilled during the Bronze Age to Romano-British period. Fieldwork undertaken during the Stage 2 evaluation (Cepauskas 2019a, 37) was unable to clarify the character and date of these paleochannels, and their archaeological potential is uncertain, though thought to be moderate to high.

Period Summary of the Desborough Island Study Area

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

5.14.6 No heritage assets from these periods are recorded within the Study Area.

Neolithic

5.14.7 One Neolithic heritage asset is recorded within the site: an axehead (MSE574) found during dredging near the south-west corner of the site in 1935.

5.14.8 The trial trench excavation revealed a small assemblage of worked flint and pottery dating to between the late Neolithic and Bronze Age period, which were suggestive of a short-lived or low-level human presence within the site during the later prehistoric period. The finds recovered from the site were not chronologically diagnostic, and a broad later Neolithic to Bronze Age date has been assigned to the material. Cut features identified within the site boundary during evaluation phase comprise a series of small pits and gullies, located on a north-east to south-west aligned gravel rise within the central portion of the site. A pair of undated curvilinear ditches identified within the site boundary may further suggest the presence of plough-damaged barrow ditches, such as those identified elsewhere along the Thames Scheme (Cepauskas 2019a).

Bronze Age and Iron Age

5.14.9 No heritage assets from these periods are recorded within the Study Area.

Roman

5.14.10 Two Roman heritage assets are recorded within the site: a fish weir (MSE1273 and AHAP SP032) on the opposite bank of the Thames, to the south-west of the site, and artefacts found in a gravel pit, including roof tiles and a complete 4th-century flagon (MSE2392).

Early Medieval

5.14.11 One Early Medieval heritage asset is recorded within the site: a Saxon scramasax (MSE552) measuring 94cm in length, that was dredged from near Halliford in the early 20th century.

Medieval

5.14.12 Two medieval heritage assets are recorded in the Study Area: incendiary arrowheads (MSE3179), found at Halliford Bend to the north-east of the site, and a lead vessel (MSE2393) found near Shepperton, to the north-west of the site. This is thought to be a relic-holder from the altar of the old Shepperton Church. The latter is said to have been washed away in the 16th century and remains relating to the building have been found in the riverbed.

Post-medieval

5.14.13 No Post-medieval heritage assets are recorded in the Study Area.

Modern

5.14.14 One Modern asset is recorded within the Study Area: Desborough Cut (MSE19857), an artificial navigation channel that was constructed in 1935 to bypass a difficult stretch of the Thames (Mills 1993).

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Desborough Island Study Area

5.14.15 The Shepperton Conservation Area extends into the northern part of the Study Area (Figure 08).

5.14.16 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the site as Recreation – Meadows, with a past type of valley floor and water management (WW014) (Figure 21). Palaeochannels have been identified at Desborough Island and the site was prone to inundation in the past. With the stabilisation of the River Thames channel at this point, the area has shifted to its current use of Recreation.

Events

5.14.17 Two archaeological events are recorded within the site and the Study Area: the initial RTS baseline assessment and the geoarchaeological deposit model (ESE16017 and ESE16053).

5.15 Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA Study Area

5.15.1 The Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 08, 10, 14, 18, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 15: Quantity of HER Records within Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River Study Area

Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	1
Listed Buildings	7
Registered Park or Garden	1
Total designated	9
Non-designated	16

Designated Heritage Assets in the Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River Study Area

5.15.2 No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or conservation areas are recorded within the site.

5.15.3 One Scheduled Monument is recorded in the Study Area: Oatlands Palace (1019192), located approximately 400m to the south of the site.

5.15.4 One Registered Park and Garden is recorded within the Study Area: Oatlands, a Grade II RPG, located approximately 180m from the southern site boundary (1000119). The park and garden is 22ha in size, 2ha of which are formal gardens.

5.15.5 Seven Grade II listed buildings are recorded within the Study Area.

Non-designated heritage assets in the Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River Study Area

5.15.6 Two non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site. One of these is a prehistoric asset, while the other may relate to Oatlands Park. Fourteen non-designated assets are recorded within the Study Area. These range from the prehistoric to the modern period.

Period Summary of the Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River Study Area

Palaeolithic

5.15.7 No heritage assets from this period have been identified within the Study Area.

Mesolithic

5.15.8 One possible Mesolithic heritage asset is recorded within the site: burnt flint and worked flint pieces (MSE16106). These items may be Neolithic in date. One probable Mesolithic asset is recorded within the Study Area: a stag horn pick holder (MSE564).

Neolithic

5.15.9 One possible Neolithic heritage asset is recorded within the Study Area: the burnt flint and worked flint pieces (MSE16106). As noted above, these items may be Mesolithic in date. Four Neolithic assets are recorded within the Study Area: a stag horn pick holder (MSE564); an axehead (MSE574) found during dredging 145m to the north of the site in 1935; a pebble hammer or macehead (MSE2847) found 140m to the north-west of the site in 1920; and a stone axe hammer (MSE 2846) found in the dry bed of Engine River, 85m to the south of the site.

Bronze Age

5.15.10 Four Bronze Age heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area. a rapier found at Coway Stakes (MSE2050); a sword (MSE556) found near Coway Stakes in 1838; fragments of a dagger and a stone hammer (MSE570) found on farmland, 200m to the south of the site; and middle Bronze Age cremation urns (MSE562), found when digging house foundations in the early 1900s, approximately 460m to the south-east of the site.

Iron Age

5.15.11 No Iron Age heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area.

Roman

5.15.12 Two Roman heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area. A fish weir (MSE1273 and AHAP SP032) was discovered in an old gravel pit on the north bank of the Thames, approximately 230m to the north-west of the site. This feature comprised at least four rows of wooden stakes across an old stream bed, with one of the stakes being radiocarbon-dated to AD 310-550. Roman artefacts (MSE2392) were recovered from a gravel pit at the same location. Although these assets were recovered from an Area of High Archaeological Potential (SP032) located in relatively close proximity to the site, the AHAP is on the opposite

bank of the Thames and there is no corresponding evidence of Roman activity within the site itself.

Early Medieval

5.15.13 Three Early Medieval heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area. An Anglo-Saxon sword, scramasax and spur (MSE2046) were found at Coway Stakes. This area is also the site of a possible ford, bridge or fishing weir (MSE553). A Saxon barrow cemetery (MSE558) was discovered at Windmill Hill in the 18th century. Shield bosses, spearheads and vessels were taken from the barrows, no trace of which survives. Several cremation burials in urns were found near the supposed site of the barrows. One urn was found in 1867 by a labourer who said that he had destroyed many others. More urns were found in 1868 and 1869, along with brooches, rings, a wristlet, four pots and a sword. It is not now clear if the cemetery was located on the north or south bank of the Thames. However, the HER places the cemetery within the Study Area, in an area approximately 310m to the east of the site.

Medieval

5.15.14 One Medieval heritage asset is recorded in the Study Area: a 14th- or 15th-century pot (MSE2853) that was discovered on the north bank of the Thames, to the north-west of the site. An undated area of cropmarks showing two curvilinear features to the north of Engine River (MSE13571) may relate to the pale of Oatlands Park (MSE13571). These features are those seen on aerial photograph AP05.

Post-medieval

5.15.15 No post-medieval heritage assets are recorded in the Study Area. Should the undated curvilinear cropmarks to the north of Engine River (MSE16106) relate to the pale of Oatlands Park (MSE16106), these features may also be post-medieval in date.

Modern

5.15.16 One Modern asset is recorded within the Study Area: Desborough Cut (MSE19857), an artificial navigation channel that was constructed in 1935 to bypass a difficult stretch of the Thames (Mills 1993).

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River Study Area

5.15.17 No conservation areas are recorded within the Study Area.

5.15.18 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation records the site as Field Patterns and improved water meadows (WW013) (Figure 21).

Events

5.15.19 Three archaeological events are recorded within the site: a 2005-2006 desk-based assessment and archaeological monitoring at Greenland's Farm in the southern part of the site (ESE514 and ESE738) and a desk-based assessment of Broadwater Farm, on the southern site boundary (ESE1880). Two relevant events are recorded within the Study Area: the RTS baseline assessment (ESE16017) and geoarchaeological deposit model (ESE16053).

5.16 Bed Lowering at Desborough

5.16.1 As part of the capacity improvement works, a scheme of bed-lowering will take place along a 1km stretch of the River Thames from a point approximately 70m east of Desborough Island where the Desborough Cut is confluent with the river. The river channel and banks

will be affected by the works. The following is based on a stand-alone desk-based assessment produced for the bed lowering works in 2020 (Horsley & Reeves 2020). The bed lowering Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 08, 10, 14, 18, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 16: Quantity of HER Records, bed lowering at Desborough Study Area

Bed lowering at Desborough HER records	
Scheduled Monuments	0
Listed Buildings	36
Registered Park or Garden	1
Total designated	37
Non-designated	79

Designated Heritage Assets in the bed lowering at Desborough Study Area

5.16.2 No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or conservation areas are recorded within the area of the dredging.

5.16.3 One Grade I listed building is recorded within the 500m search area: The Old Manor House (1030163). Thirty-five Grade II listed buildings are recorded within the Study Area: Thames Cottage (1286670); The Old Cottage (1180320); Park House (1030250); 1 Oatlands Drive (1030139); 3, Oatlands Drive (1030056); Riverhouse Barn (1377492); Pair Of Gate Piers Approximately 20 Metres To South West Of 42a Bridge Street (126344); Ashley House (1365887); Ashley Cottage (1365886); Clock Tower And Stable Block To The Former Mount Felix (1377448); Gate Piers To The Former Mount Felix (1030249); Dower House (1030138); Dunally House Dunally Lodge (1029645); Walls And Gate Piers To Dunally Lodge (1277686); Elmbank House And Peacock House (1294813); Riverbend House (1377687); Eyot House (1294565); Post At Ngr Tq 09086614 (1030078); Post North Of Desborough Channel At Ngr Tq 07916643 (1377503); Post North Of The Desborough Channel (1030077); Post At Ngr Tq 09506642 (1192307); Coal And Wine Tax Post To Rear Of Monksbridge (1029643); Post At NGR TQ 11656888, TOW PATH OF RIVER THAMES (1377504); The Magpie Hotel (1029639); 30 And 32, Thames Street (1029640); 66, 68 And 70, Thames Street (1377702); Riverside Terrace (13777220); Orchard House Including Wall To Right (1377700); Front Railings, Entrance Walls And Gates At Orchard House (1188076); Northolt (1029682); Thames Cottage, Shepperton (1294589); Vault, 12 Metres South East Of Apse Of Church Of St Mary The Virgin (1029663); Retaining Wall Around The Churchyard Of The Church Of St Mary The Virgin (1377694); Wall Along Thames Street And Forming East Boundary Of Churchyard Of Church Of St Mary The Virgin (1294948).

5.16.4 One Registered Park and Garden is recorded within the Study Area: Oatlands (1000119). Seven conservation areas are recorded within the Study Area: Walton Bridge Street/Church Street (Elmbridge); Lower Halliford (Spelthorne); Shepperton (Spelthorne); Wey Navigation Conservation Area (Runnymede); Lower Sunbury (Spelthorne); Walton Riverside (Elmbridge); and Wey Navigation (Elmbridge).

Non-designated heritage assets in the bed lowering at Desborough Study Area

5.16.5 Seven non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the Site: a Mesolithic Thames pick and a Neolithic greenstone axe (MSE545); two Bronze Age swords (MSR556 and 557); an Early Medieval sword, scramasax and spur (MSE2046); Coway Stakes (MSE553); the site of Callender-Hamilton Bridge (MSE21039); and 'negative evidence' (MSE5082).

- 5.16.6 A further 72 non-designated assets are recorded from the 500m Study Area ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the modern period, where a date can be assigned.

Period Summary of the bed lowering at Desborough Study Area

Palaeolithic

- 5.16.7 No heritage assets from this period have been identified within the Study Area.

Mesolithic

- 5.16.8 One Mesolithic heritage asset is recorded within the dredging area (MSE545). A further Mesolithic asset came from the river at Sunbury; an axe (MSE2432).

Neolithic

- 5.16.9 One Neolithic heritage asset is recorded within the site: a greenstone axe found with the Mesolithic axe near Walton Bridge (MSE545).

- 5.16.10 Six assets from this period are recorded within the Study Area: a possible Neolithic Flints (4266); an axe from the Thames near Sunbury (MSE2437); Neolithic Finds from the River Thames at Hampton (MSE2442); flint and stone axes, Thames at Walton (MSE2991); an axehead recovered from the Thames at Shepperton (MSE574); and alleged Neolithic (or Bronze Age) bones, antlers and human remains from Walton-on-Thames (MSE210).

Bronze Age

- 5.16.11 Two Bronze Age swords are recorded within the Site (MSE556 and 557).

- 5.16.12 Nine heritage assets from this period has been identified within the Study Area: alleged (Neolithic or) Bronze Age bones, antlers and human remains from Walton-on-Thames (MSE210); a palstave from Shepperton (MSE557); a bronze rapier from the Thames at Coway Stakes, Shepperton (MSE2050); a flat axe and a side-looped spearhead from the Thames at Sunbury Weir (MSE1961); a Middle Bronze Age Rapier from the River Thames, near Sunbury (MSE2434); a dirk from the Thames near Sunbury Lock Island (MSE2438); Bronze Age Finds from the River Thames at Hampton (MSE2445); a dagger from the Thames at Sunbury (MSE567); and a spearhead and javelin-head from Sunbury (MSE573).

Iron Age

- 5.16.13 No Iron Age heritage assets are recorded within the site.

- 5.16.14 Three assets from this period are recorded within the wider Study Area: Belgic Urns found near Upper Halliford (2862); a gold coin from Walton-on-Thames (MSE226); and an Early Iron Age spearhead and blade found in the River Thames at Hampton (MSE2443).

Roman

- 5.16.15 No Roman heritage assets are recorded within the site.

- 5.16.16 Four assets from this period are recorded within the wider Study Area: a possible Roman Spearhead recovered from the Thames, near Sunbury (MSE2436); a Samian dish from a pit at Halliford (MSE554); Roman Artefacts from a gravel pit (MSE2392); and a possible Roman (or Medieval) Fish Weir, Ferry Lane (MSE1273).

Early Medieval

- 5.16.17 One Early Medieval heritage assets is recorded within the Site: a sword, scramasax and spur (MSE2046).

5.16.18 Eight assets from this period are recorded within the wider Study Area: Unurned Cremations, possibly Anglo-Saxon, at Walton Bridge Green (555); a Saxon Barrow Cemetery at Windmill Hill, Shepperton (MSE558); an Early Anglo-Saxon-period pot found at Anzac Mount, Walton-On-Thames (MSE561); a 9th-century axe recovered from the River Thames at Sunbury (MSE2433); a Viking spearhead from the Thames, near Sunbury (MSE2435); a 9th century scramasax from the River Thames at Hampton (MSE2441); a Scramasax found near Halliford (MSE552); and an Early Medieval dug-out canoe, Shepperton (MSE576).

Medieval

5.16.19 No medieval heritage assets are recorded within the site.

5.16.20 Six assets from this period are recorded within the Study Area: the Church of St Nicholas and the possible site of earlier church, Shepperton (MSE551); the site of Old Manor House (and an alleged Roman Camp) at Shepperton (MSE2045); a possible medieval pot (MSE2853); two incendiary Arrowheads found at Halliford Bend on the River Thames (MSE3179); possible Medieval features at Walton Bridge, Walton-on-Thames (MSE19179); and Walton Wharf, Manor Road, Walton-on-Thames (MSE22928)..Medieval heritage asset is recorded within the site: three field ditches (MSE4748). Two further assets from this period are recorded within the Study Area: the Church of St. Mary the Virgin (MSE19132); medieval pottery (MSE19052).

Post-medieval

5.16.21 No post-medieval heritage assets are recorded within the site.

5.16.22 Ten assets from this period are recorded within the wider Study Area: Ham Haw Mill (Site Of) (MSE4103); a stable at Thames Lock, Shepperton (MSE15915); possible Post-Medieval features at Walton Bridge, Walton-on-Thames (MSE19180); Shepperton Weybridge Ferry (MSE19855); an icehouse to Mount Felix, Walton-on-Thames (MSE1895); Mount Felix itself, Bridge Street, Walton-on-Thames (MSE1524); Coway Bridge, Walton-on-Thames (MSE22929); the Wey Navigation - Thames to Bull Dog Weir (MSE15978); Thames Lock and Cottage on the Wey Navigation (MSE3589); and the Walton Bridge, tollhouse and bridge approach (MSE3585).

Modern

5.16.23 One Modern heritage asset is recorded within the site: the site of Callender-Hamilton Bridge, Walton On Thames (MSE21039).

5.16.24 Nineteen assets from this period are recorded within the wider search area: Corporation of London Tax Post (3554); Corporation of London Tax Post (3863); Corporation of London Tax Post (3864); Corporation of London Tax Post (3873); Industrial building: Thames Lock, Shepperton (15917); Sluice Gate: Thames Lock (MSE15917); Shepperton Lock, Shepperton (MSE19796); Sunbury Lock, Sunbury (MSE19797); Shepperton 'B' Weir, River Thames, Shepperton (MSE6997); Walton Bridge House (213037); Victorian Viaduct, Walton on Thames (21038); West Surrey Water Company Waterworks and Pumping Station, Desborough Island, Walton on Thames (21211); Cottage Wood (exact position not known), Ashley Close, Walton on Thame (13608); Thames Lock Weir, Weybridge (MSE15914); Walton Yacht Works And Wharf (Demolished), Staines (MSE19846); Desborough Cut, Sunbury (MSE19857); Walton Bridge Lammases Gravel Pit, Lower Halliford (19811); No 2 New Zealand General Military Hospital, Walton on Thames (Demolished) (22446); and a War Memorial, New Zealand Avenue, Walton on Thames (MSE20953). odern heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area: cultivation soil (MLO71310) that overlay ditches containing post-medieval tile; a stable (MLO27739); the garden at Garrick's Villa (MLO59303); a river

wall (MLO74085); Garrick's Lawn (MLO102884); a dumping layer and coal bunker (MLO3876); a boatyard on Platts Eyot (MLO1742); Boathouse no.5, Platts Eyot (MLO89803); cultivation soil, a ditch and a cellar (MLO75667); the site of a light anti-aircraft battery (MLO68333); and undated flood deposits (MLO3834).

Undated

5.16.25 Two undated heritage assets are recorded within the Site: Coway Stakes, the site of a possible ford, bridge or fishing weir, Shepperton (MSE553) and 'negative evidence' at Walton Bridge, Shepperton (MSE5082).

5.16.26 Twelve assets from this period are recorded within the Study Area: a undated feature at the former Duke's Head Public House, Hepworth Way, Walton (15006); geotechnical investigations: Whittets Ait, Jessamy Road, Weybridge (16037); a dug out canoe and pottery, Weybridge (559); possible Roman Roof Tile, Shepperton (2854); animal and human bone from gravel pit, Shepperton (2856); cropmarks, Desborough Island - possibly natural features (6902); negative evidence, Shepperton 'A' Weir, Shepperton (MSE16152); a fishing Weir, River Thames, near Sunbury? (MSE4484); Sunbury Weir, River Thames (MSE7000); a leaden vessel, River Thames, Shepperton (MSE2393); and negative evidence at land off Walton Lane, Walton on Thames (22651).

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the bed lowering at Desborough Study Area

5.16.27 The Walton Riverside Conservation Area is the closest to the site, on the south bank of the River Thames. As the works will be contained within the existing channel there should be no impact on the Conservation Area, or views across the river.

5.16.28 The Historic Landscape Characterisation records the site variously as Settlement Related or recreation where this part of the Thames flows through built up areas, and a small section of Valley floor and water management near Walton Bridge (Figure 21).

Events

5.16.29 Four archaeological events are recorded within the site: an archaeological assessment of the Walton Bridge improvement scheme (ESE1887); a watching brief at Walton Bridge (ESE1888); the group recording of several heritage assets in the vicinity of Walton Bridge which were to be affected by the construction of the new bridge (ESE2879); and a desk-based assessment by York Archaeology (as TPA) for the River Thames Scheme (ESE16017).

5.16.30 A further sixteen events are recorded within the Study Area including desk-based assessment, watching brief, evaluation, geoarchaeological deposit modelling as part of the RTS and historic building recording.

Previous dredging works

5.16.31 Environmental studies undertaken between 2005 and 2014 indicated that dredging carried out from 1947 to 1997 had a neutral impact upon the river bed levels within the site (Halcrow Group Limited 2005, 2009; Environment Agency 2014). Since the cessation of dredging in 1997 and the last bathymetric survey carried out in 2014, the riverbed level has increased overall, though it is unclear by exactly how much. This uncertainty regarding sediment accumulation within the river channel in recent years, combined with the lack of knowledge about the depths of any historical dredging carried out within the Site (pre-1947), suggests that there is a possibility that the maximum proposed dredging depth (0.75m into the river

bed) may impact sediment within the river bed which could potentially be undisturbed. As a result, a programme of underwater geophysical survey was commissioned.

Geophysical survey

5.16.32 The previous desk-based assessment for the bed lowering concluded that the riverbanks and riverbed had potential for prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains (Horsley & Reeves 2020). Alluvial deposits also have potential to preserve organic remains such as wooden structures and palaeoenvironmental data. A geophysical survey of the riverbed was conducted in February 2021. A total of 61 features of archaeological potential were identified in the sidescan sonar data which likely represent modern debris (Figure 24). No features of palaeoenvironmental interest were identified in the sub-bottom profiler data and no definitive evidence of a historic dredge surface. Core locations have been proposed for further investigations (Figure 24) which are due to take place in 2022.

5.17 Sunbury Weir and fish passes Study Area

5.17.1 The Sunbury Weir Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 08, 11, 14, 18, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). Two fish passes are also proposed at Sunbury, one located at Sunbury Ait (S2) and one 1km downstream at Tumbling Bay weir (S1). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Listed Buildings. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 17: Quantity of HER Records within Sunbury Weir Study Area

Sunbury Weir	
Scheduled Monuments	0
Listed Buildings	42
Registered Park or Garden	0
Total designated	42
Non-designated	49

Designated Heritage Assets in the Sunbury Weir Study Area

5.17.2 No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, listed buildings or conservation areas are recorded within the site.

5.17.3 No Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens exist within the Sunbury Weir Study Area.

5.17.4 Forty-two listed buildings are recorded in the Study Area. These are all located on the north side of the Thames, with many situated along the riverbank itself and others near the core of Sunbury. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin (1029661) is Grade II* listed; the remaining assets are all Grade II listed buildings.

Non-designated heritage assets in the Sunbury Weir Study Area

5.17.5 No non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site.

5.17.6 Forty-nine six non-designated assets are recorded within the Study Area.

5.17.7 These range in date from the early Bronze Age to the 20th century, with several being undated (a gully in Church Street MSE13900), cropmarks (MSE17063) and 'negative evidence' from Apps Court Farm (MSE14870).

- 5.17.8 Borehole auger survey undertaken in 2019 (Keyworth et al 2019, 20) was able to classify the nature of the below ground stratigraphy within the region of Sunbury Weir. This revealed Kempton Park Gravel (geological substrata) at a depth of around 7.24m OD, which was overlain by thick modern made ground dredged from the River Thames, and intermixed with later post-medieval and modern detritus. Artefacts identified within the dredging layer have the potential to be redeposited.

Period Summary of the Sunbury Weir Study Area

Palaeolithic

- 5.17.9 No heritage assets from this period have been securely identified within the Study Area. However, a palaeochannel (MSE4267) parallel with the Thames is a former river channel and may date from this period.

Mesolithic

- 5.17.10 One Mesolithic heritage asset is recorded within the Study Area: an axe (MSE2432) from Sunbury Lock.

Neolithic

- 5.17.11 Two flint axes (MSE2432; 2437) and a quantity of human bone, animal bone and antler (MSE210) discovered in the riverbank may be Neolithic in date.

Bronze Age

- 5.17.12 Four Bronze Age heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area: a dagger (MSE2438), an axe and a spearhead (MSE1961) recovered from close to the weir; a rapier (MSE2434) recovered from the Thames at Wheatley's Ait; and a ring ditch (MSE654) visible as a cropmark in the eastern part of the Study Area which may indicate the site of a burial mound. The possible site of prehistoric tree clearance (MSE5121) may also date from this period.

Iron Age

- 5.17.13 One Iron Age heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area: cropmarks (MSE17036) on the west bank of the Thames, approximately 370m to the north-west of the site.

Roman

- 5.17.14 Two possible Roman heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area: spearheads (MSE2435; 2436) that were recovered from the Thames. However, these are not dated securely and may be Early Medieval in date.

Early Medieval

- 5.17.15 One Early Medieval heritage asset is recorded within the Study Area: a T-shaped axe (MSE2433) recovered from the Thames at Wheatley's Ait. Two possible Early Medieval assets are also recorded within the Study Area: spearheads (MSE2435; 2436). As noted above, these items may be Roman in date.

Medieval

- 5.17.16 One possible Medieval heritage asset is recorded in the Study Area: bones found in a churchyard (MSE5160) could be Medieval or Post-Medieval in date.

Post-medieval

- 5.17.17 Nine Post-medieval heritage assets are recorded in the Study Area: earlier phases of Sunbury Weir (MSE7000); the site of Sunbury House (MSE15232); Sunbury Forge (MSE19870); City of London tax posts (MSE3554; 3873); pits and ditches (MSE22996); and clay pipe fragments and pottery (MSE5118). Bones found in a churchyard (MSE5160) could

also date from this period, while 'a beautiful building with gardens' (MSE15236) was located near Elizabeth Gardens at the north-east limit of the Study Area.

Modern

5.17.18 Twenty Modern assets are recorded within the Study Area: butchered animal bones (MSE5118); demolished glass houses (MSE21077); Sunbury Lock (MSE19797); Church Wharf and Sunbury Ferry (MSE19856); Sunbury Weir (MSE7000); Sunbury House Garden (MSE19776); the sites of Apps Court Tavern (MSE22006); fields, animal bones, clay pipe (MSE5118); the Lendy Memorial (MSE20569); a memorial plaque in St. Mary's Church (MSE21145); and the site of a pumping station (MSE22942). Nine war memorials are spread around the Study Area.

5.17.19 Whilst not recorded as a designated heritage asset, Sunbury Weir itself is of some historic significance. Construction initially took place in 1812, and a lock house of this date survives. Further rebuild and extension took place in the mid-late nineteenth centuries, and again in the 1920s and 30s. Further rebuilding and repair took place throughout the twentieth century. The current locks date to the 1880s (with extensive repairs of 1928), and 1925 (with conversion to hydraulic operation in 1965). The weirs in their current form date to: Weir A 1930s, Weir B 1928, Weir C 1934, and Weir D 1967 (this last may have had its origins in 1776, with several rebuilds through the 19th and 20th centuries). An archaeological watching brief took place on reconstruction of Weir A in 2003.

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Sunbury Weir Study Area

5.17.20 The Lower Sunbury Conservation Area is present to the north of Sunbury Ait (Figure 32) and Sunbury Weir forms part of an upstream vista from through the conservation area. The Conservation area statement is available from the Borough Council website.

5.17.21 Views to and from the river are one of the important characteristics of the Lower Sunbury Conservation Area, especially along the river frontage at Thames Street. As Sunbury Weir forms part of the upstream vista from this point, significant alterations could affect this view.

5.17.22 Historic Sunbury is located to the south-east of the modern town, and stretches out along the river, largely along Thames Street/Lower Hampton Road, with a particular cluster around Church Street. The majority of properties were originally late 17th- or 18th-century domestic dwellings which faced the waterfront, including Holly Cottage (291) with late 17th-century origins and the Flower Pot Public House on Thames Street (294) and Vicarage Cottage (298) which date to the early 18th century. Several graveyard features in the nearby Church of St Mary the Virgin (283) are also listed including vaults (284, 285), monuments (300) and boundary walls (296 and 301).

5.17.23 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation records this part of the River Thames as settlement related (Figure 31).

Events

5.17.24 No archaeological events are recorded within the site. Twenty-seven events are recorded within the Study Area; evaluations at the former Turret Works (ESE1108); Page Works (ESE16001); Rivernook Farm (ESE16450, 16451, 16452); Police Training College (ESE2964). Watching Briefs at the Sunbury Weir reconstruction (ESE827); St Mary's Church (ESE1010); Turret Works (ESE1109); Church Villas (ESE2592); a footpath/cycleway at Hawke Park (ESE2752). Archaeological assessments of the Proposed Re-Development of

the Turret Works (ESE1110); Riverside Works (ESE15933); Watersplash Farm (ESE15932). Desk-based assessments of 11-13 Forge Lane, Sunbury (ESE1256); Dart House, Thames Street (ESE16408); Church Villas (ESE2599); Parkside Studio House (ESE2693); Parkside Studio House (ESE2751); Police Training College (ESE2906, ESE2957); Grovelands Infants School (ESE2930); Page Aerospace (ESE15873); Rivernook Farm (ESE15717); the River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project (ESE16017); and heritage statements for Page Aerospace, Anvil Road (ESE15874); the Car Park at Three Fishes, 35 Green Street (ESE16441).

5.18 Grove Farm HCA Study Area

- 5.18.1 The Grove Farm HCA is located outside of the main Project Boundary approximately 2.5km south of Molesey Weir. It is covered by the Surrey HER (Figures 09, 11, 15, 19, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Listed Buildings. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 18: Quantity of HER Records within Grove Farm HCA

Grove Farm HCA	
Scheduled Monuments	0
Listed Buildings	4
Registered Park or Garden	0
Total designated	4
Non-designated	20

Designated Heritage Assets in the Grove Farm HCA Study Area

- 5.18.2 One Grade II Listed Building is shown within the HCA. The Old Cottage (1030286) is a 16th century timber framed cottage in the south-eastern part of the site. The other three Grade II Listed Buildings are 19th century tax posts (1030217, 1188737 & 1365898).

Non-designated heritage assets in the Molesey Weir Study Area

- 5.18.3 Two non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site: the Grove Farm complex (18216) and postholes, ditches and a possible Iron Age pit (29697).
- 5.18.4 Eighteen non-designated assets are recorded within the Study Area (Figure 29). These range in date from the Palaeolithic to the modern period. A multi-period site has been identified at Cranmere School, Arran Way, to the east of the HCA

Period Summary of the Grove Farm Study Area

Palaeolithic

- 5.18.5 Two potential heritage assets from this period have been identified within the Study Area: possible Late Upper Palaeolithic flints (MSE 23839) from the Cranmere School site and a possible Late Upper Palaeolithic flint-working site nearby (MSE 22645).

Mesolithic and Neolithic

- 5.18.6 A Mesolithic and Neolithic flint working site was identified at Cranmere School (MSE 23840 & 22646)

Bronze Age

- 5.18.7 Bronze Age settlement features and a metalworker's hoard are recorded at the Cranmere School site (MSE22682). Ditches and pits were located nearby (MSE22648).

Iron Age

- 5.18.8 One heritage asset from this period is recorded within the Site: postholes, ditches and a possible pit (22697).
- 5.18.9 No assets from this period are recorded within the wider Study Area. Linear features possibly representing an 'ancient field system' (18225) are undated but, on morphological grounds, may date from this period.

Roman

- 5.18.10 No Roman heritage assets are recorded within the Site or the Study Area.

Early Medieval and Medieval

- 5.18.11 One Early Medieval heritage asset is recorded within the site: the Grove Farm complex, where settlement can be traced back to 1005AD (MSE 18216). Evidence of early medieval settlement (MSE 22546), including a sunken building, was found at the Cranmere School site, with a probable 'Saxon' pit nearby (MSE22649).

Post-Medieval

- 5.18.12 Three assets from this period are recorded in the Study Area: the remains of an 18th century house call The Grove (MSE 22647) and documentary evidence of a property recorded in 1606 (MSE 22464). Post-medieval features and finds were also discovered at the Cranmere School site (MSE 22742).

Modern

- 5.18.13 Five assets from this period are recorded within the wider search area: three Corporation of London tax posts (MSE3550, 3555 & 3558 also listed); a Second World War anti-tank block (MSE 6677); and the Island Barn Reservoir (MSE 21239).

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Grove Farm Study Area

- 5.18.14 No conservation areas are recorded within the Study Area.
- 5.18.15 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the Site as Field Patterns – variable-size, semi-regular fields with straight boundaries (Parliamentary enclosure type) (EG086) (Figure 21).

Events

- 5.18.16 Two archaeological events are recorded within the Site: an assessment of Grove Farm (ESE515) and an evaluation of a planned residents' car park off Arran Way, Esher (ESE15618).
- 5.18.17 Ten archaeological events are recorded within the Study Area: desk-based assessments of Cranmore School (ESE3263), Land at the James Burn International Site (ESE1906), an evaluation of land at Mil Road, Esher (ESE285); a preliminary assessment and an archaeological evaluation of 45-51 More Lane, Esher (ESE2213; ESE2169); an evaluation of 41 More Lane (ESE512); excavations at 7 More Lane (ESE3354); an evaluation of a residential development at Mill Road, Esher (ESE285); an excavation of the Cranmore School site (ESE15615); and a trial trench evaluation of land off Arran Way (ESE3222).

5.19 Molesey Weir Study Area

- 5.19.1 The Molesey Weir Study Area is covered by the Surrey HER and the Greater London HER (Figures 09, 11, 15, 19, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. There are also a number of sites included on the SHINE register. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 19: Quantity of HER Records within Molesey Weir Study Area

Molesey Weir	
Scheduled Monuments	1
Listed Buildings	16
Registered Park or Garden	4
Total designated	20
Non-designated	8

Designated Heritage Assets in the Molesey Weir Study Area

- 5.19.2 No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, listed buildings or conservation areas are recorded within the site.
- 5.19.3 One Scheduled Monument extends into the Study Area: Hampton Court Palace (1002009). Four Registered Parks and Gardens extend into the Study Area: Hampton Court (1000108); Hampton Court House (1000175); Bushy Park (1000281) and Garrick's Villa (1000805). Part of the East Moseley (Kent Town) Conservation Area extends into the Study Area.
- 5.19.4 Sixteen listed Buildings are recorded within the Study Area (Figure 28), The closest to the site is the late 19th-century Grade II listed Hucks and Company Boatyard (1193377), approximately 94m to the north-west. Two of the designated assets are Grade I listed: The Royal Mews and Great Barn (1192945), approximately 260m to the south-east of the site, and Trophy Gates (1965444), approximately 480m to the south-east of the site. Two Grade II* listed buildings are located within the Study Area: the Grotto in the grounds of Hampton Court House (1253959), approximately 310m to the north-east of the site, and the Old Court House (1080796), approximately 360m to the south-east of the site. The remaining listed buildings are all Grade II.

Non-designated heritage assets in the Molesey Weir Study Area

- 5.19.5 No non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site.
- 5.19.6 Eight non-designated assets are recorded within the Study Area (Figure 29). The majority of these are prehistoric finds that were recovered from piling at Tagg's Island (MLO3127), approximately 0.25km to the north-west of the site. A quantity of undated animal bone (MLO24706) was also recovered from this location.
- 5.19.7 The site is recorded in an Archaeological Priority Area: Thames Foreshore and Bank (DLO33481). Two further APAs are recorded within the Study Area: Bushy Park (DLO33452) and Hampton Court, Hampton Court Park and Hampton Court Green (DLO33455).

Period Summary of the Molesey Weir Study Area

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

- 5.19.8 No heritage assets from these periods are recorded within the Study Area.

Bronze Age

- 5.19.9 Two Bronze Age heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area: a tanged bronze dagger (MLO3129) and a lugged pot (MLO14812). It is not clear if the latter is Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age in date.

Iron Age

- 5.19.10 Two possible Iron Age heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area: a lugged pot (MLO14812) and a pot (MLO3126). It is not clear if the former dates from the early part of this period or the Late Bronze Age, while the latter may be Early Medieval in date.

Roman

- 5.19.11 No Roman heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area.

Early Medieval

- 5.19.12 One possible Early Medieval heritage asset is recorded within the Study Area: a pot (MLO3126). It is not clear if this asset is Iron Age in date.

Medieval

- 5.19.13 No Medieval heritage assets are recorded in the Study Area.

Post-medieval

- 5.19.14 Two Post-medieval heritage assets are recorded in the Study Area: a former area of early post-medieval deer park at Hampton Court Road/Sandy Lane (MLO102806) and Hampton Court Green/Bushy Park (MLO104226), which were created as gardens for Hampton Court House in the 18th century.

Modern

- 5.19.15 One Modern heritage asset is recorded within the Study Area: the Whitehall Hotel (MLO 106964), a former First World War military auxiliary hospital.

Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Molesey Weir Study Area

- 5.19.16 The following conservation areas fall within the Molesey Weir Study Area:

Bushy Park

East Molesey Kent Town

Hampton Village

Hampton Court Green

Hampton Court Park

- 5.19.17 Heritage statements for each conservation area are available from their respective borough council websites (Richmond or Kingston Upon Thames). Focal points, views and vistas are described as contributing to the character in some of the appraisal documents but only in a few cases do these involve river vistas or views into which works might intrude. The riverside is a key part of the character of all of the Conservation Areas within the Molesey Weir Study Area. Hampton Court Green and Hampton Village encompass parts of Molesey Weir.

5.19.18 The historic site of Hampton Court is located to the east of Hampton town. The palace itself (1002009) was constructed in 1514, with further enlargement by Henry VIII after the disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey. The following century, King William III's massive rebuilding and expansion project (intended to rival Versailles in France) was begun. Work halted in 1694, leaving the palace in two distinct contrasting architectural styles, domestic Tudor and Baroque. Between the Palace and the river, and adjoining the Royal Mews (DLO26097) on Hampton Court Road, are 15 listed assets including the gardens of Bushy Park (DLO32832) and Hampton Court House (DLO32859). Of particular note are the Old Court House (DLO25849), former residence of the architect Sir Christopher Wren, and the Trophy Gates (DLO26053) west of the palace. The Palace is set within a former deer park which extends to Richmond to the east and Hampton to the west, the area is now known as Bushy Park and Hampton Court Park.

5.19.19 The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation records the site as Recreation - major sports fields and complexes (DT009) (Figure 31). The Greater London Historic Landscape Characterisation records the site as residential villas (i.e. those along Hampton Court Road). The characterisation pays little heed to river structures.

Events

5.19.20 No archaeological events are recorded within the site. Six events are recorded within the Study Area: a desk-based assessment and field survey of Hampton Court and Bushy Park (ELO10509; ELO 10511); a desk-based assessment of Molesey Weir (ELO17435); a desk-based assessment and watching brief at Hampton Court Road (ELO7389; ELO19701) that identified alluvium overlying river gravel at a depth of 1.3m; and a watching brief at Royal Mews (ELO4425) that identified a layer of broken Tudor brick covered partly by tile in alluvial silts and clays and 19th-century made ground.

5.20 Teddington Weir Study Area and Broom Road Recreation Ground

5.20.1 The Teddington Weir Study Area and the additional small ancillary area at the Broom Road Recreation Ground are covered by the Greater London HER (Figures 09, 11, 15, 19, 21 & 22; Appendix 2). Two new fish passes will be constructed at Teddington. One is located at the weir at NGR 516980 171364. The other is located at Teddington Lock. Due to the proximity and overlap of their respective Study Areas, the weir and ancillary area will be discussed together. The records include both designated and non-designated entries, the former recording Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Numbers of each are as follows:

Table 20: Quantity of HER Records within Teddington Weir Study Area

	Teddington Weir	Broom Road
Scheduled Monuments	0	0
Listed Buildings	6	1
Registered Park or Garden	0	0
Total designated	6	1
Non-designated	8	2

Designated Heritage Assets

5.20.2 No Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens are recorded within the site of Teddington Weir. The Teddington Lock and High Street Conservation Area

does cover the site. No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, listed buildings or conservation areas are recorded within the Broom Road Recreation Ground.

5.20.3 No Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens are recorded within the Teddington Weir Study Area. Six listed building are recorded within the Study Area (Figure 28). The closest of these to the site is the Grade II Teddington Footbridge (1391392), immediately to the east. The footbridge was built in 1888 to replace the former ferry crossing between Teddington on the south bank of the Thames and Ham on the north bank. The remaining listed buildings are located to the south-west of the site: the Church of St. Mary (1253013) is Grade II* listed, while The Boathouse (1400150), 163-167 High Street (1065430) and Oak Cottage (1357706) are Grade II listed.

5.20.4 One Grade II* listed building is recorded in the Broom Road Recreation Ground Study Area: Normansfield (Velma) Boathouse (1481051).

Non-designated Heritage Assets

5.20.5 No non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site of Teddington Weir although eight non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area (Figure 29). These range from the prehistoric to the modern period. Two Archaeology Priority Areas are located within the Study Area: Teddington Early Medieval Settlement (DLO33457), on the west bank of the Thames, and Ham Fields (DLO33497) on the east bank.

5.20.6 No non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the Broom Road Recreation Ground. Two non-designated assets are recorded within the Study Area. One of these dates from the prehistoric period, while the other is a 19th-century park. One Archaeology Priority Area is recorded in the Study Area: the Thames Foreshore and Bank (DLO33481; DLO35715; DLO35727; DLO38392). The APA abuts the eastern boundary of the site.

5.20.7 Borehole Auger survey undertaken in 2019 was able to clarify the nature of the below ground stratigraphy within the site, which revealed no features of archaeological significance. Geological substrata were identified at a depth of 1.69m OD. Overlying the superficial sand and gravel was redeposited sand and gravel, deriving from river gravels. As with Sunbury, this material was likely to have been dredged from the River Thames and used to increase the ground level of the eyot. The eyots (islands) that represent Teddington sites did not record Holocene archaeological deposits or deposits with paleoenvironmental potential beneath the made ground. Within the wider Thames Valley these features have been demonstrated to be foci for human activity throughout prehistory (Powell and Leivers 2012; Historic England 2014). The areas evaluated here represent a small section of the eyots which have demonstrated a low potential to preserve archaeological remains (Keyworth et al 2019, 20).

Period Summary of the Teddington Weir Study Area and Broom Road Recreation Ground

Palaeolithic

5.20.8 No heritage assets from this period have been identified within either Study Area.

Mesolithic

5.20.9 One Mesolithic heritage asset is recorded within the Teddington Weir Study Area: a flint pick-like implement (MLO18239) approximately 200m to the north-west of the site.

Neolithic

5.20.10 Two assets from this period are recorded within the Teddington Weir Study Area: a polished flint axe (MLO21303) found at the weir, approximately 260m to the south-east of the site;

and a leaf-shaped arrowhead (MLO18953) that was found opposite the lock-keeper's cottage, approximately 150m to the north-west of the site. A group of seven axes (MLO13467) found 380m to the north-west of the site may be Neolithic in date, but may also be 'post-medieval fake axes'.

Bronze Age

5.20.11 One Bronze Age heritage asset is recorded within the Broom Road Recreation Ground Study Area: rim fragments from a bowl found at Ham Gravel Pits (MLO18969), approximately 395m to the north-east of the site.

Iron Age and Roman

5.20.12 No heritage assets from these periods are recorded within either Study Area.

Early Medieval

5.20.13 One Early Medieval asset is recorded within the Teddington Weir Study Area: Thames Gate Close (MLO13891), an occupation site on the east side of the Thames, approximately 180m to the north-east of the site. A single Saxon grubenhaus, early Saxon domestic pottery and an un-baked clay loom weights were found in this area. Teddington derives its name from the Old English personal name 'Tudda' and the Old English term 'tun', meaning a farm.

Medieval

5.20.14 One Medieval heritage asset is recorded in the Teddington Weir Study Area: the site of a chapel (MLO19040) that stood on the site of the present-day St. Mary's Church. A chapel was recorded at Teddington in 1217-18.

Post-medieval

5.20.15 Two Post-medieval heritage assets are recorded within the Teddington Weir Study Area: the chapel (MLO19040), which remained in use into this period before being replaced by a new chapel on the same site in the 16th century; and a small harbour or dock that was extant prior to 1800 (MLO72104).

Modern

5.20.16 Teddington Weir and its associated boat rollers are early-nineteenth century in origin, with substantial elements from a remodelling of 1904. The complex includes locks of 1904 and 1857, a lock office and other ancillary buildings of early-twentieth century date, weirs of 1930s and 1990s date (remodelling of mid-nineteenth century weirs), and a boat-slide of late Victorian date. Initial development was carried out in 1810-1811, though this has largely been superseded by later works. Teddington Lock Island itself has been substantially modified, being both extended and shortened in various phases of lock and weir development.

5.20.17 One Modern heritage asset is recorded within the Teddington Weir Study Area: flood defences (MLO69698), including a foundation stone in the riverbank wall dated '1904.'

5.20.18 One Modern asset is recorded within the Broom Road Recreation Ground Study Area: Lower Ham Road/King's Walk/Thames Side (Cranbury Gardens) (MLO118446) is a park and garden on the east bank of the Thames, approximately 200m to the south-east of the site.

Teddington Weir Study Area and Broom Road Recreation Ground Conservation Areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation

5.20.19 The following Conservation Areas are located within or around the margins of the Teddington Weir or Broom Road Study Areas (Figure 32):

Broom Water

Normansfield, Teddington

Hampton Wick

Kingston Riverside North

Teddington Lock

The Grove, Teddington

5.20.20 Heritage statements for each conservation area are available from their respective borough council websites (Richmond or Kingston Upon Thames). Focal points, views and vistas are described as contributing to the character in some of the appraisal documents but only in a few cases do these involve river vistas or views into which works might intrude.

5.20.21 Kingston Riverside North derives its character from its relationship with the river. Views downstream from the northern end of the conservation area will include Teddington Weir.

5.20.22 Broom Water Conservation Area is influenced by the landscape setting of the riverside, but the focus is inward to the artificial inlet of the Thames rather than downstream towards the lock and weir.

5.20.23 Teddington Lock and the weir itself are key parts of the conservation area.

5.20.24 The Greater London Historic Landscape Characterisation is split along the centre of the river between Ham Fields ('rough land') to the north and Teddington Studios ('commercial') to the south, although Teddington Weir itself is not itself taken into account (Figure 31). The Greater London Landscape Characterisation records the Broom Road Recreation Ground as Recreation.

Events

5.20.25 No archaeological events are recorded within the Teddington Weir site. Ten archaeological events are recorded within the Study Area (Figure 30). A watching brief at the Lensbury Club, Broom Road (ELO10603) identified Second World War air raid shelters; a desk-based assessment of Teddington Weir (ELO17435); an evaluation at Teddington Studios (ELO17440) which identified the sites of two 17th- to early 19th-century quarries and a brick soakaway; a borehole survey at Teddington Studios (ELO17444); an evaluation at Teddington Eyot (ELO20070) that identified post-medieval made ground deposits; an evaluation at the Lensbury Club (ELO3956) that did not identify any archaeological remains; a watching brief at 4 Manor Road (ELO7729) that also did not identify any archaeological remains; a desk-based assessment for Tough's Boatyard, 28 Twickenham Road (ELO5286); and a desk-based assessment for the Royal Oak public house (ELO6104). An oral history project was conducted at Teddington Studios (ELO18828).

5.20.26 No archaeological events are recorded within the Broom Road Recreation site. Three events are recorded within the Study Area: a desk-based assessment for The Avenue Centre, 1 Normansfield Avenue (ELO18001); a desk-based assessment of the British Aerospace site at Richmond Road (ELO9851), approximately 321m to the north of the site; and an evaluation (ELO2795) at the Richmond Road site.

5.21 Land Within the 1 in 100 Year Flood Study Area

- 5.21.1 The 500m Study Area has been used to assess potential for archaeological and geoarchaeological deposits that could be directly affected by the construction of the channel, HCAs and green open spaces through truncation or removal. Archaeological deposits could also be affected by compression within those areas, for example from the raised landforms of the green open spaces. There is also potential for impact on buried archaeological deposits from a change in the flood regime. This would also affect heritage assets within the wider Study Area. All designated and non-designated assets within the 500m Study Area have been included in previous discussion. Additional assets outside of that area but within the larger 1 in 100 year flood Study Area will be considered.
- 5.21.2 The purpose of the RTS is to increase capacity and therefore reduce inundation from flooding events. Such inundation will affect standing buildings and will also affect buried archaeological deposits through a change in hydrological conditions. Flooding would temporarily increase waterlogging, and it is the change in conditions that accelerates decay of organic materials such as wood, leather, insects and pollen. The number of HER records within the Study Area demonstrates the high extent of survival within this part of the Thames Valley, and it would appear that the effects from rare flooding events are not a major contributor to degradation. Nevertheless, an increase in the stability of environmental factors can only be beneficial to heritage assets.
- 5.21.3 The 1 in 100 year flood Study Area differs from the 500m buffer in several areas (see Figure 03). The largest areas are the south-east of Staines bounded by the Queen Mary Reservoir to the east and the Staines By-Pass to the north, and the north-west covering Hythe End, Wraysbury, Old Windsor and Datchet, up to the River Thames opposite Eton. It is these two areas that contain additional designated heritage assets to the 500m Study Area and the majority of the non-designated assets.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.21.4 The largest additional areas contain a number of nationally significant designated assets including four Scheduled Monuments, two Registered Parks & Gardens, four Grade II* Listed Buildings and fifty-five Grade II Listed Buildings (Figure 26 Appendix 2 HE4).
- 5.21.5 The Scheduled Monuments are; a Roman camp at the Matthew Arnold School in Staines (1005919), a Bronze Age settlement to the west of Runnymede Bridge (1003807), the medieval Benedictine nunnery of Ankerwyke Priory (1007943) and the early medieval and medieval palace and associated monuments at Kingsbury (1006995).
- 5.21.6 At the north-western extent of the 1 in 100 year flood Study Area, part of the Grade I registered Home Park and the Grade I registered Great Park fall within the Study Area. Both are part of the Royal Estate of Windsor.
- 5.21.7 The Grade II* Listed Buildings are; the Church of St Peter at Old Windsor (1119805), The Priory at Old Windsor (1119806), King John's Hunting Lodge near Old Windsor (1135976) and Church of St Andrew at Wraysbury (1117606).
- 5.21.8 The Grade II listed buildings are all located to the west of the M25. They include Ankerwyke Priory Ruins (1319364) and six buildings associated with the Royal Estate at Windsor (1117756, 1272274, 1117755, 1319294, 1272272 and 1117754). There are clusters of listed buildings at Wraysbury, Old Windsor and Datchet, all listed in Appendix 2.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.21.9 The HER records findspots at areas such as Hampton Water Works, which are all artefacts found within the River Thames. These records have been excluded as objects within the Thames will not be impacted by the change in flood regime. The majority of non-designated heritage assets that will be affected are in the two largest areas of Staines and the north-west of the 1 in 100 year flood Study Area. Due to the number of assets, the most significant will be discussed here. As these assets are not being used to assess the potential for construction purposes, or to feed into mitigation strategies, the assets will be discussed generally rather than in a chronological format. All assets are shown on Figure 26 and listed in Appendix 2 HE4.
- 5.21.10 A small number of non-designated assets are recorded near Littleton, in an area south of the Queen Mary Reservoir which is outside of the 500m Study Area. These are a possible 16th century well (MSE4604), negative evidence (MDE15366) and a lost wooden hall that served as a war memorial (MSE22363).
- 5.21.11 A large number of assets have been found within the central area of Staines, which is known to have a long history with an origin in the Roman period. These records are too numerous to discuss individually. Evidence has been found for activity from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods. The purported line of the London-Silchester Roman Road passes through Staines (MSE3727). Assets within Staines will be mainly affected by development, but there is also the potential for assets to be affected by the change in flood regime.
- 5.21.12 To the north of Staines in the area between Wraysbury Road and the Staines By-Pass, evidence of Mesolithic worked flints, Neolithic pottery, Bronze Age pottery, Iron Age features, Roman features and a medieval ditch point to another multi-period settlement.
- 5.21.13 To the west of Staines, Neolithic flints, Bronze Age flints, an Iron Age ditch and Roman ditches have been found in the vicinity of The Causeway. The village of Egham has produced evidence of another multi-period site with finds dating from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period. Finds near to the M25 include prehistoric flints sites, Roman pottery and features, and a Bronze Age cremation burial.
- 5.21.14 To the south-east, a large built-up area of Staines lies between the two Study Areas. This area include the Scheduled Monument at the Matthew Arnold School. This location has produced evidence of Neolithic activity, a Roman tessellated floor, an Iron Age enclosure and a medieval enclosure.
- 5.21.15 In the area to the north-west, the HER records duplicates of the Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks & Gardens.
- 5.21.16 To the west of the M25, a field at Runnymede is believed to have been the camping place of the signatories to the Magna Carta. Multi-period finds are recorded from this area but are finds from the Thames, which will not be affected by the change in flood regime.
- 5.21.17 Moving further north-west, archaeological works at the Scheduled Monument of Ankerwyke Priory have demonstrated that wall and floor features survive. A palaeochannel and prehistoric pottery was found nearby, and ridge and furrow to the north of the Priory buildings.
- 5.21.18 A multi-period occupation site at Manor Farm (including dated Saxon features) and a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation site at Waylands nursery are recorded at Wraysbury. The Waylands Nursery site also produced Roman features and finds.

- 5.21.19 Numerous archaeological finds are recorded around Old Windsor, including within the area of the Scheduled Monument. These could indicate a Roman settlement as a pre-cursor of the early medieval village.
- 5.21.20 Excavations at Southlea Farm, Datchet have produced prehistoric pottery and flint scatters, Iron Age pottery, medieval and post-medieval pottery. It has been interpreted as another multi-period occupation site with evidence of field systems and trackways in its environs. A medieval village is recorded at Datchet. A number of the findspots in this location are finds from the Thames which will not be affected.
- 5.21.21 The areas within the 1 in 100 year flood Study Area are rich in archaeological deposits from the prehistoric period onwards, including settlement sites. Finds include cropmarks, ditches, pits, post-holes, occupation sites, industrial activity such as kilns, building remains, burials and artefacts. This indicates that survival is very good, even within the built-up areas such as Staines and Old Windsor. Rare flood events do not appear to have had a significant detrimental impact, but the reduction of inundation will contribute towards stability of environmental conditions which can only be beneficial to sub-surface archaeological remains. These remains include nationally significant Scheduled Monuments. The non-designated assets cover a wide range of type and date, although rare prehistoric and multi-period settlement sites could also be of national significance. A decrease in flooding will also protect the Listed Buildings from water damage and could reduce any future need for property level resilience measures (eg flood doors, flood resilient air bricks or non-return valves) that can affect property fabric and therefore impact the significance of the asset.

6. Aerial Photographic and LiDAR Assessment

6.1 Aerial Photographic Assessment

- 6.1.1 Interpretation of aerial photographs allows the identification of archaeological sites recorded as crop, grass or vegetation marks (caused by the differential growth of plants over buried features); soil marks (caused by differences in soil colour over ploughed buried features) and shadows cast by upstanding earthworks and features seen in relief. An initial search was conducted for the desk-based assessment produced in 2016 and an updated cover search in 2021 for photographs covering the new habitat creation areas and green open spaces. One new photograph from 2018 was available for an area around the Broom Road Recreation Ground, but did not contain any useful information on potential archaeological remains. The previous searches covered the area within the current project boundary with the exception of the two new outlying HCAs of Drinkwater Pit and Grove Farm. Drinkwater Pit is mainly landfill and any features visible on aerial photographs will have been removed. The RAF photographs from 1945 are available for Grove Farm along with images from Google Earth. Sites relating to the former Channel 1 have now been excluded from this section, although previous numbering has been retained from the earlier study for the sake of consistency. The aerial photographs and a full list of those previously consulted have also been reproduced in Appendix 3 and sites mentioned in the text shown on Figure 05.
- 6.1.2 Assigning a date to features recorded from aerial photography is only possible where their form is distinctive, closely matching that of known, dated sites. Thus, the dating of prehistoric ring ditches, Roman military sites or medieval ridge and furrow may be undertaken with some confidence from aerial photographs. However, the majority of ditches, pits and enclosures which are now ploughed out, buried and only seen as cropmarks cannot be assigned a date from aerial photographic evidence alone.
- 6.1.3 Appendix 3 AP1 AP04 at Thorpe Park, contains features identified by the HER as possible linear and ring ditches expressed as a mark in grass. The area has been partly destroyed by gravel extraction and partly used as car parking for Thorpe Park. They have been assessed as funerary and agricultural features and the former could be prehistoric in date and of regional-national significance.
- 6.1.4 Appendix 3 AP1 AP05, at Laleham Burway, Chertsey, contains evidence of a right-angled ditch, possibly the corner of a medieval stock enclosure akin to the still extant earthwork example some 500m to the north (Scheduled Monument 1005949). Older interpretations supposed them to have been Roman temporary marching camps but it has also been suggested that it may have been a medieval stock enclosure given the proximity to Chertsey Abbey and the Abbey Meads. The photograph shows it as an eroded feature currently beneath the golf course. If a medieval agricultural feature associated with the Abbey, the enclosure would be of local-regional significance.
- 6.1.5 North of Colonel's Lane, Chertsey, Appendix 3 AP1 AP06 contains a possible rectangular enclosure visible as a mark in grass. The feature is not datable on the basis of form alone and is here disconnected from any wider landscape elements. It lies within the boundaries of Scheduled Monument 1008524, Chertsey Abbey, but it is unclear whether it relates directly to this site. Should the feature be related to settlement at the Abbey it would be of regional-national significance.
- 6.1.6 South of Desborough Cut, Appendix 3 AP1 AP07 contains curvilinear cropmark features suggestive of possible former watercourses or part of the former Oatlands Park pale. This

falls within the HCA of Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River. Again, not datable on the basis of form alone and of uncertain significance.

6.2 LiDAR Assessment

- 6.2.1 The use of Airborne Laser Altimetry, more often referred to as lidar (light detection and ranging), for archaeological survey has become increasingly established (Crutchley and Crow 2010). Lidar uses the properties of coherent laser light, coupled with precise spatial positioning (through the use of a Differential GPS) to produce horizontally and vertically accurate elevation measurements. The technique can only map features that survive as upstanding earthworks, but use of sophisticated processing and visualisation techniques can allow the identification of very subtle features which would be difficult to discern even from ground survey. The lidar data for the channels and weirs has not significantly changed since the 2015 desk-based assessment. Lidar images of the HCAs were included in the rapid desk-based assessment in 2020. Summaries from the two previous reports that are still relevant to the updated project boundary have been reproduced here, along with any assessments of new sites added in 2022. The sites previously identified as of archaeological origin are shown on Figure 05, and the original lidar images reproduced in Appendix 4. Sites related to Channel 1 have been excluded, but numbering has been retained from earlier study for the sake of consistency. No lidar sites were identified in the vicinity of the weirs, and no new sites of likely archaeological origin have been identified within the HCAs. Lidar images of the HCAs have also been included in Appendix 4.
- 6.2.2 Patchy remnants of ridge and furrow on varying alignments (and in varying states of preservation) can be seen on Laleham Burway within the area of the Laleham Golf Course HCA (Li05). Medieval/post-medieval (the ridging is quite narrow and straight) on the basis of form, these are perhaps part of a medieval field system. The earthworks of Scheduled Monument 1005949, medieval stock enclosure, lie just to the north. Similar patchy remains of ridging are seen to the east, at Laleham Park (Li07). These were assessed as agricultural features with local-regional significance.
- 6.2.3 Li06 covered earthworks related to Chertsey Abbey. Ditched and banked enclosures and drainage/moat/fishpond features are all visible. Possible ridge and furrow is visible in the open area to the east, but this is narrow and straight and may not be of early date. Degraded earthworks at TQ 0433 6736 are not included in the Scheduled area, but are possibly just part of natural channel forms seen across the floodplain here. As these features are connected with the medieval Scheduled Monument, they are potentially of national significance.
- 6.2.4 No surface traces of archaeological features are evident at the Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA and only a small proportion of this area is mapped as artificial ground.
- 6.2.5 The Drinkwater Pit HCA consists almost entirely of artificial ground, apart from a small strip along the north-west. No features are visible.
- 6.2.6 Similarly, Norlands Lane is almost entirely artificial ground except for some small portions along the north-western edge. A small section of field boundary and of the Mead Lake Ditch appear to survive at the north-east corner.
- 6.2.7 The Laleham Reach, Chertsey Road Tip and Littleton North HCAs are entirely worked ground and no archaeological features are evident. The Land South of Chertsey Road HCA is also predominately infill apart from a strip along the southern boundary, although this also shows signs of disturbance.

- 6.2.8 The north-western spur of Desborough Island HCA represents a meander core with surface traces likely relating to earlier channel migration. The courses of earlier channels are clear on the lidar image.
- 6.2.9 The area of land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA is lower lying than Desborough Island and land to the south and east. The course of the Engine River must mirror that of a former Thames channel at the terrace edge here, with the land to the north all part of the Thames floodplain. Former channel forms are visible. A hollow may represent former land division or drainage.
- 6.2.10 Grove Farm HCA consists of irregular fields with boundaries running along small watercourses which drain into the River Ember. The lidar does suggest some degree of disturbance and the River Ember has been straightened along the northern edge at some point. It is recorded as historic landfill (Figure 24). However, historic mapping does not depict gravel pits and an RAF aerial photograph from 1945 shows a similar configuration of field boundaries as aerial imagery today, particularly in the central part of the site. This suggests that although a licence for landfill for granted, it may only have been partially used, if at all.

7. Geoarchaeological Assessment

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A geoarchaeological assessment was undertaken in 2015 for the initial desk-based assessment pertaining to the Channel Sections and weirs, and their Study Areas. The initial review was based on information derived from a number of key data-sources:

- Information on solid and superficial geology was derived from mapping undertaken by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as well as geotechnical records supplied by the BGS borehole record archive.
- Identification and mapping of palaeochannel features was undertaken by Dr Samantha Stein, Trent and Peak Archaeology, from 2m resolution lidar data supplied by the Environment Agency and processed by Dr S. Malone of Trent & Peak Archaeology.
- Information on previous geoarchaeological research undertaken within the Study Area and the immediate catchment was 'mined' from published monographs and journal articles.

7.1.2 The initial review has been reproduced here in sections 7.2 to 7.5, edited to account for the removal of Channel Section 1 and to update figure numbers. This has been supplemented with additional data gained from the fieldwork undertaken by YA since 2015, which also drew on BGS borehole data for background information (section 7.6). Full reports from Stage 1 and Stage 2 fieldwork hold further detailed information, including figures of deposit models for sites investigated. Summary descriptions have been reproduced here.

7.1.3 A geoarchaeological assessment of the HCAs and weirs has been drawn from the previous rapid assessment (Horsley et al 2020) and YA fieldwork, and is presented in sections 7.7 to 7.21. This has been supplemented by additional desk-based geoarchaeological assessment for new HCAs.

7.2 Physiographic and Topographic Background

7.2.1 The Study Area is located in the Middle Thames Valley (Figure 01). Within this zone, the contemporary river forms part of a classic low gradient, lowland river system carrying predominantly suspended sediments and solute load (Howard and Macklin 1999). Where channel engineering and other interventions have not been undertaken, the river is characterised by a single channel with stable, vegetated channel banks.

7.2.2 The recent floodplain sits 1-2m above the contemporary channel, but it is heavily urbanised and impacted by numerous areas of ground disturbance (e.g. gravel extraction and reservoir construction) (figure 24); many of these areas are former quarries which have been restored to recreational lakes and wetlands, with some converted to landfill sites. In only a few localities can the relationship of the river to its floodplain be appreciated fully; for example, Hampton Court Park (Home Park). Where the floodplain is relatively unmodified, curving field boundaries and expanses of water provide indications of the former mobility of the river across its floodplain; for example, the features known as the 'Engine River' and 'Broad Water', which are located to the south of the 'Desborough Cut' near Shepperton.

- 7.2.3 Post-Medieval engineering of the channel, particularly associated with the construction of weirs initially to aid navigation and trade, has resulted in the bifurcation of the river around numerous small islands within the Study Area, for example around the confluence of the Thames with the River Wey and River Bourne near Chertsey. More modern developments, for example, Penton Hook Marina near Egham Hythe, have further altered the plan form of the river.
- 7.2.4 The present tidal limit of the river is restricted to Teddington Lock, at the downstream limit of the Project Boundary.
- 7.2.5 The geological sequence and its formation is laid out in more detail in Section 1.3 above together with consideration of its influence and relation to human exploitation and occupation of the valley and its resources.

7.3 Analysis of Landform Assemblages and Geotechnical Information

Mapping of Palaeochannels from Lidar

- 7.3.1 Lidar data supplied by the Environment Agency was processed by York Archaeology to allow the identification and mapping of former river channels within the Study Area (figure 23). As mentioned in Section 1, the identification of such features is important since they have the potential to contain organic-rich sediments capable of providing proxy records of past climate, vegetation history and land use.
- 7.3.2 Despite the significant urbanisation of the Study Area and destruction of the natural landscape as a consequence of quarrying, Figure 23 illustrates that a significant number of palaeochannel features can be mapped throughout the Study Area. The plan-form of the majority of the features are of similar dimensions and wavelength amplitude to the form of the current channel of the River Thames, which suggests that a significant number of these features represent former major channels of the main river. Other more minor palaeochannel systems can be correlated with tributaries such as the Colne Brook and River Ash.
- 7.3.3 Comparison of these features with available borehole records (Figure 27) demonstrate that a number of these features may be associated with peat deposits for example around Egham and Hampton Court Park (Home Park). Other organic records associated with palaeochannels appear to be associated with more minor tributaries draining into the Thames, for example, the River Ash and Colne Brook. Regardless of whether associated with a major channel of the Thames or a minor tributary, this data demonstrates that palaeochannels are preserved within the Study Area and in places, they will contain organic-rich sediments suitable for environmental reconstruction.
- 7.3.4 Section 1.3 described empirical evidence which suggested that during the early and middle Holocene, the valley floor may have been characterised by an anastomosed river system (multiple but stable channels, interspersed with more extended areas of wetland). The record of palaeochannels recorded from lidar may well illustrate elements of such a system; however, at present, there are too few radiocarbon dates on discrete channel features to determine whether features observed across the floodplain of the Study Area are coeval and hence part of a larger channel complex.

Three-Dimensional Reconstruction of Valley Floor Stratigraphy

- 7.3.5 Geotechnical information supplied by the BGS has allowed the reconstruction of the three-dimensional sedimentary architecture of the valley floor within the Study Area. Selected elements of the entire geotechnical dataset were reviewed and on the basis of this analysis,

three representative cross-sections were constructed perpendicular to the main valley floor in the upper, middle and lower parts of the Study Area. Broadly, the cross-sections illustrate around 1-3m of fine grained alluvium overlying coarser sands and gravels deposits of a number of discrete river terraces, between around 3-6m thick, but with local variation in lithology (see below).

- 7.3.6 Transect 1 was located in Channel 1 and has now been omitted from the project.
- 7.3.7 Transect 2 is located in the middle reaches of the Study Area between Weybridge and Shepperton. Constructed from 9 borehole records, it again illustrates fine-grained alluvium of Holocene age overlying Shepperton Gravels, which in all cases demonstrably rests on London Clay. Within the central part of the valley floor, adjacent to the current channel of the River Thames, peat deposits are recorded both at the base of the Shepperton Gravels (i.e. next to bedrock) and at the interface of the gravels and post-glacial alluvium. The peat deposits do not appear to be recorded in adjacent boreholes and therefore probably relate to discrete features within the valley floor (i.e. palaeochannels).
- 7.3.8 The recognition of organic, fossiliferous channels at the base of cold stage gravels (of a variety of ages) is quite a common occurrence in Pleistocene terrace records from across the UK (e.g. Bridgland *et al.*, 2014) and reflects scouring and incision into the underlying sediments at the onset of climatic deterioration during a cold stage (prior to deposition of coarse gravel deposits). Whilst the absolute age of these basal sediments is unknown, their stratigraphic position suggests that they could date to the Last Glacial Maximum (i.e. 27-17 ka BP). The upper peat deposits may well date to the Late Pleistocene but given the thickness of the organic unit, it is more likely to relate to an early Holocene channel feature.
- 7.3.9 Transect 3 is located near Hampton Court, in the lower reach of the Study Area. Constructed from 7 borehole records, it illustrates Langley Silts overlying Kempton Park Gravels, the penultimate Pleistocene river terrace in this part of the valley. Despite the proximity of the transect to the river, no Holocene alluvium is recorded in this cross-section; whilst it is possible given the altitudinal relationships of the terrace to the river that flooding has not inundated this area (leaving behind overbank alluvial sediments), as noted previously, the Langley Silts is a fine-grained loessic-colluvial sediment, which may have been reworked through prehistory and some of the sediments interpreted as Langley Silts may have an alluvial element to them. However, whether colluvial or alluvial, both types of sediment have the potential to blanket terrace surfaces and mask the archaeological record. All boreholes show the Kempton Park Gravel resting on London Clay bedrock and none record organic remains.

7.4 Implications of the Geoarchaeological Record for the Study Area

- 7.4.1 Analysis of landscape evolution and the geoarchaeological record has important implications for understanding the historic environment and in the design of appropriate mitigation strategies to alleviate the potential impacts of the RTS.
- 7.4.2 A number of Pleistocene river terrace sands and gravels are recorded at depth within the Study Area. The Lynch Hill Gravel and Taplow Gravel may include composite deposits associated with major interglacials during Marine Isotope Stages 9 and 7, periods of known human activity, and palaeoliths, organic sediments and vertebrate remains have been recorded in these deposits. The Kempton Park Gravel has also yielded fossiliferous remains in discontinuous (organic-rich) channels indicative of both temperate and cold conditions during Marine Isotope Stage 3 (the Middle Devensian). This is a period when humans were known to have reoccupied mainland Britain following a prolonged absence (see Ashton and

Lewis, 2002). The Shepperton Gravel is the altitudinally lowest terrace unit and is buried beneath the modern floodplain; it has been extensively quarried in the Study Area and shown to contain vertebrate remains and fossiliferous channels dated to between 15,000 and 10,000 years before present. Therefore, **any interventions into these sediments need to be subject to appropriate assessment and potentially mitigation.**

- 7.4.3 The Langley Silt overlies a number of river terrace aggradations and is interpreted as a colluvial (mass movement) deposit, though it may be primarily derived from loess (the deposit is historically referred to as a 'Brickearth'). Thermo-luminescence dating suggests that the main phase of deposition may have been around 17,000 years ago and the deposit has yielded Palaeolithic artefacts, vertebrate remains and a buried palaeosol has been identified in laterally equivalent deposits in the Colne Valley. Therefore, **any interventions into these sediments need to be subject to appropriate assessment and potentially mitigation.**
- 7.4.4 Early Holocene alluviation may have blanketed the undulating braid-plain topography of the Late glacial river which deposited the Shepperton Gravels, and there is the potential for this early Holocene alluvium to mask Upper Palaeolithic and early Mesolithic sites that may have occupied higher areas within the valley floor such as former gravel islands.
- 7.4.5 Interpretation of lidar imagery has allowed the identification of a significant number of palaeochannels across the Study Area, relating to both the main Thames channel and some of its minor tributaries.
- 7.4.6 Comparison of palaeochannels with available geotechnical records indicates that a number of these features appear to contain peat and other organic deposits capable of preserving proxy records of climatic, vegetation and land use histories. Previous excavations have demonstrated the potential of these channels for environmental reconstruction. Therefore, **any interventions into these features should be subject to appropriate assessment and potentially mitigation.**
- 7.4.7 Selected human remains (skulls) and semi-precious metalwork has been recovered from this part of the Thames and are part of a wider story of ritual deposition and other funerary activity associated with rivers and wetlands at various points in our history. **Interventions, particularly adjacent to the river and within areas of discrete wetland have the potential to yield such material and intervention-mitigation strategies need to take account of this.**
- 7.4.8 Increased settlement activity on the valley floor from the Neolithic and the intensification of agriculture, led in part to increased soil erosion, waterlogging of the floodplain and the beginning of widespread alluviation, which increased during the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods. This fine-grained alluvium initially blanketed the floodplain but has gradually extended across some of the higher terrace areas and has the potential to bury earlier archaeological features and remains, making them invisible to traditional methods of archaeological prospection (e.g. aerial photography and some geophysical methods). The potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains should therefore be considered even in apparently 'blank' areas.
- 7.4.9 Upstream of the Study Area at Eton Dorney, continuous multi-period settlement activity from the Late Bronze Age through to the Medieval period has been found on the valley floor on a series of gravel islands separated by palaeochannels, which have yielded significant environmental evidence; these archaeological remains also include waterlogged wooden structural evidence of bridges and platforms, some associated with the deposition of votive material (including human remains). Eton Dorney demonstrates that relatively high water

tables in some parts of the valley floor afford the potential for excellent preservation of wetland archaeological remains. **Intervention-mitigation strategies need to take account of the potential for such deposits to survive in similar environments downstream.**

7.5 Summary of Previous Archaeological Site Investigations

- 7.5.1 Site investigations of the RTS Channel Sections 2 and 3 (now referred to as the Runnymede and Spelthorne Channels) were conducted in 2015 by WYG, Fugro UK, and Opus. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by YA of test pits located in areas of potential archaeological sensitivity in the Runnymede Channel (Stein 2015). Test pit locations were defined by the Environment Agency Archaeologist with a few additional test-pits undertaken within areas of intact ground and archaeological potential identified by YA staff. Borehole and test pit data generated by the wider site investigations where an archaeologist was not present has been reviewed, but little information of archaeological interest was generated, as most of these were located on artificial and made ground.
- 7.5.2 The watching brief took place at the north-western end of the Runnymede Channel, near the Thorpe Hay nature reserve, and revealed deep stratified Holocene sediment deposition with high environmental potential. Within these sediments were intact *in situ* archaeological remains. On the basis of the depths of stratified peats, sands, shells, silt alluvium, and terrace sands and gravels recorded during these ground investigations, and during previous borehole investigations by the BGS, a model of the palaeolandscape has been created. This forms Appendix 1 of the Generic Written Scheme of Investigation for the project (Davies *et al* 2017). In the early Holocene this area was occupied by small islands within the River Thames originally formed by sand and gravel terrace islands, which were later exaggerated by alluvial deposition and peat formation. These islands would have been foci for human activity in sourcing plants, animals (including fish), and movement through the wetland. A charred post, found within one of the test pits, pushed into the organic sedimentation confirms that archaeological remains are present beneath the recent alluvium in this area.
- 7.5.3 The area proposed for the Runnymede Channel is rich with palaeoenvironmental information and archaeological potential. Although the evaluation only included test pits, evidence of wetland archaeology (possibly prehistoric) is present in test pit 41 in the form of a charred post and additional strata indicative of archaeological potential. There is also much evidence of a wider palaeolandscape within the peat deposits that have filled in the palaeochannel detected around the proposed channel location. The potential for further palaeoenvironmental work should be thoroughly addressed in later stages of work.

7.6 Geotechnical Investigations (Runnymede and Spelthorne Channels)

Runnymede Channel

- 7.6.1 Between the path from Hythe Field Avenue and the east-west land drain that runs to Chertsey Road, much of the northernmost part of the Runnymede Channel lies within the footprint of the gravel pit that was shown in this area on the 1974 and 1984 OS maps. One borehole is recorded in this area (BGS ID 574517). This was sunk in 1934, prior to the gravel extraction works, and recorded shallow topsoil (0.3m) over loam (1.2m) and deposits of yellow and grey ballast (1.2m, 3.3m). It is not clear to what extent this profile would have been replicated across the area that was subjected to the extraction works. Present-day sub-surface deposits within the footprint of the former gravel pit will consist of modern infill.
- 7.6.2 Deep disturbance is unlikely to have taken place outside the footprint of the 20th-century gravel pit. Six boreholes are recorded in the area between an east-west field drain and Green Lane (BGS ID 574500 – 574506). These were sunk in 1975 and recorded similar profiles:

topsoil to depths of up to 0.3m, which overlay deposits of clay between 0.9m and 1.8m in depth, beneath which were substantial deposits of 'flint gravel' between 2.4m and 4.5m thick. However, a 2.2m deposit of peat was recorded at a depth of 0.5m in Borehole 574505, with a 0.8m deposit of 'organic clay and peat' recorded at a depth of 1m in Borehole ID 574501.

- 7.6.3 No boreholes are recorded within the Runnymede Channel between Green Lane and Norlands Lane to the south-east. The majority of this area was shown within the footprint of the gravel pits that were depicted on the 1974 and 1984 OS maps and sub-surface deposits here will therefore be modern infill. The exception is a narrow area, approximately 22-28m in width, between the houses on Redwood and the track that runs parallel to the stream at the west. Deposits in this area may be similar to those recorded in a borehole (BGS ID 16250700) that was excavated to the north of Redwood in 1965, where clays (0.3m, 0.9m) overlay silt (0.3m), with a deposit of 'sandy, silty ash' encountered at a depth of 1.8m.
- 7.6.4 Between Norlands Lane and the M3, the majority of the Runnymede Channel's underlying geology is Claygate Member sand, silt and gravel (48-56 mya), overlain by Shepperton Gravel Member (up to 2 mya) (BGS). No boreholes are recorded between Norlands Lane and the footbridge to Mountbatten Pavillion at the south-east. The majority of this part of the Runnymede Channel lies within the footprint of the gravel pits shown on the 1974 and 1984 OS maps. Much of this area now forms part of Fleet Lake. An area between Norland Lane and the north bank of the lake, approximately 160m to the south-east, was not subjected to gravel extraction. Deep ground disturbance is unlikely to have occurred in this area, although some disturbance will have taken place in relation to the construction of a substantial works track.
- 7.6.5 Five boreholes are recorded within the footprint of Abbey Lake (BGS ID 571659, 571663, 571664, 571665, 571891). These were excavated in 1949, prior to the gravel extraction works that created the lake itself. These boreholes recorded similar deposits of clay and sand over deep deposits of ballast. No alluvium, peat or other organic deposits were recorded in any of these boreholes.
- 7.6.6 Five boreholes are recorded in the small area bounded by Staines Road at the east, the M3 at the south and Abbey Lake at the north (BGS ID 571852, 571853, 571854, 571856, 571857). Excavated in 1967, these recorded similar profiles, with topsoil between 0.2m and 0.6m in depth overlying clays, silts and deep deposits of gravel up to 5.3m in depth. However, clay was not recorded in Boreholes 571582 and 571583) and gravel was not encountered in Borehole 571584.
- 7.6.7 Between Staines Road and the River Thames, the underlying geology is Bagshot Formation sand (48-56 mya), overlain by Shepperton Gravel Member (up to 2 mya) (BGS).
- 7.6.8 Five boreholes are recorded within the wooded area bounded by Staines Road at the west, the M3 at the south and Abbey River at the east (BGS ID 571858, 571860, 571861, 571862, 571936). These recorded topsoil 0.6m in depth over brown and grey clays 0.4m to 0.6m deep, which overlay deposits of gravel between 5.2m and 6.1m in depth. Deposits of sand 3.6m in depth were encountered beneath the gravel in Boreholes 571858 and 571861.
- 7.6.9 One borehole is recorded within the channel of Abbey River itself (BGS 571597). Underlying layers of topsoil and clay, a 0.5m deposit of 'clay with small shells' was encountered at a depth of 0.9m. This overlay a 0.6m deposit of 'soft silty clay with plant remains' that was encountered at a depth of 1.3m below ground level. This material became 'sandy with small shells' at a depth of 1.8m and overlay a deposit of gravel 4.25m thick.

- 7.6.10 Seven boreholes are recorded within the banks of the flooded Abbey Meads gravel pit to the east of Abbey River (BGS IDs 571596, 571597, 571598, 571599, 571607, 571601, 571607). A deposit of brown, silty clay with shells, 0.5m in thickness, was discovered at a depth of 0.5m below ground level in Borehole 571596. This overlay a 1.7m deposit of grey silty clay with shells. In BGS ID 571598, a 1.1m deposit of 'sandy, peaty clay with shells' was encountered at a depth of 0.9m. This overlay a 1.1m deposit of 'dark grey, silty clay with patches of organic matter and shells'. A 0.6m deposit of silty clay with small shells was encountered at a depth of 0.6m in BGS ID 571601. This overlay a 1.2m layer of sand and a 1.2m deposit of 'sand and gravel with layers of peat'. 'Silt with plant remains' was encountered at a depth of 1.8m below ground level and was 0.8m thick. This material overlay a 0.3m deposit of 'silty sand with some organic remains'. Sandy clay with shells was encountered in BGS ID 571811.
- 7.6.11 Six boreholes are recorded within the footprint of Abbey Meads gravel pit itself (571608, 571773, 571817, 571838, 571802, 571803). These were excavated in 1967 and included profiles broadly similar to those recorded around the perimeter of the pit. 'Sandy silty clay with shells', 'grey silty clay with some organic matter', 'peat' and 'peaty clay' were variously encountered in Boreholes 571608, 571773, 571803, 571817. To the east of the gravel pit, three boreholes are recorded within the carriageway of Ferry Lane (BGS IDs 571603, 571604, 571824). A deposit of 'silty clay with organic matter', 0.10m in thickness, was discovered at a depth of 0.73m in Borehole 571824. This overlay a deposit of 'peaty clay', 0.15m thick. Peat was discovered at a depth of 1.9m in Borehole 571833. This material, 0.6m thick, overlay a layer of gravel 5.4m in depth.
- 7.6.12 Eleven boreholes are recorded between Ferry Lane and a substantial land drain to the east (BGS IDs 571345, 571605, 571619, 571768, 571800, 571801, 571804, 571818, 571823, 571832, 571833). Alluvium containing shell was encountered at a depth of 0.27m in BGS ID 571823. This overlay a deposit of 'peat with wood fragments', 1.2m in thickness, beneath which were layers of sand and 'Bagshot sand', 4.9m in depth, and clay to a depth of 3m. Sandy clay with shells was encountered in Boreholes 571619 and 571823, while 'traces of peat; were identified in a silty sand in BGS ID 571605. Similar deposits of sand, gravel and clay were encountered across this area.
- 7.6.13 Nine boreholes are recorded between the land drain and the Runnymede Channel's terminus at the western bank of the Thames (BGS IDs 571678, 571679, 571766, 571810, 571830, 572234, 572269, 572277). One borehole record from this area (TQ06NE226) is not publicly available. 'Occasional rootlets' were identified in two deposits in Borehole 571678. The first of these was a 0.3m thick deposit of clayey, silty, fine to medium sand at a depth of 0.20m. The second was a 1.2m deposit of silt that was encountered at a depth of 2.3m. These were separated by deposits of sandy clay and sand. The remaining boreholes in this part of the Channel features similar profiles of clay, gravel and sand, with the deepest deposit of gravel being a 4.45m layer in Borehole 572234, adjacent to the river.
- 7.6.14 YA carried out Stage 1 evaluations including geoarchaeological window sample survey at Thorpe Hay Meadow, Chertsey Abbey Meads, Laleham Golf Course, Shepperton and Desborough Island. The site at Thorpe Hay Meadow consisted of a gravel island adjacent to a palaeochannel and/or wetland area. Preserved wood had been identified during preliminary site investigations and a limited macrofossil assemblage demonstrates good preservation of seeds and insect remains. The area is of very high palaeoenvironmental and wetland archaeological potential, with evidence for good preservation of archaeological remains and organic deposits from the early Holocene (Puzey-Broomhead 2017).

- 7.6.15 The Stage 1 evaluation at Chertsey Abbey Meads demonstrated that a complex fluvial landscape is represented. Organic deposits recorded during the borehole survey demonstrated accumulation with the wider floodplain wetland and the main palaeochannel occurring during the Mesolithic and Middle Bronze Age. It was concluded that the area of Chertsey Abbe Meads has high archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential, including preserved wood within the channels (Puzey-Broomhead 2017). YA also carried out a Stage 2 trial trench evaluation at Chertsey Abbey Meads in 2018, located close to the east end of the Runnymede Channel and the west end of the Spelthorne Channel. The main focus of the research aims was to understand the nature of the landscape in relation to Chertsey Abbey. The palaeoenvironmental assessment recorded several well-preserved channel/pool sequences, which spanned the early to late Holocene, from which valuable landscape data was recovered. The investigations demonstrated that, despite later intensive land use, the site preserves a diverse and significant archaeological record with the potential to make a valuable contribution to the understanding of wetland management from the prehistoric period onwards (Cepauskas 2019a).
- 7.6.16 Prehistoric wetland management activity was indicated by unusual possible drainage features on the higher ground, as well as interactions within the wetland itself. Despite the poor preservation of the charred environmental assemblage, the presence of a potential Iron Age post alignment was significant and features that may preserve more complete assemblages may survive in the area. (Cepauskas 2019a). The site also has the potential to preserve wooden structures relating to later phases of wetland interaction and other cultural organic remains. Wattle panel and artefacts found in Field 27 may represent a small part of a much more extensive structure. This feature's Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval date indicates that the structure may be part of the Abbey's management of the site. Further remains may be present in areas not covered by the evaluation trenches (Cepauskas 2019a).
- 7.6.17 Full analysis was undertaken of palaeoenvironmental samples collected from the Holocene valley floor at Chertsey Abbey Meads, Chertsey, Surrey (Howard & Krawiec 2021). The pollen, insect, plant macrofossil and mollusc remains were collected from evaluation trenches on the valley floor and were recovered from both palaeochannel sediments and in conjunction with archaeological remains, namely an Iron Age timber alignment and a Late Medieval wattle panel. The samples provided records of the character of the natural landscape at key points since the end of the last glacial stage. In turn, this information provides a context for human activity within the landscape, which is securely dated through a suite of radiocarbon dates (*ibid*).
- 7.6.18 Stage 1 borehole survey at Laleham Golf Course determined that channel deposits were present along the western edge of the site. The extant drain which forms the western boundary of the golf course is a re-purposed palaeochannel. Overbank alluvial deposits potentially survive along the edge of this feature which may also preserve channel edge land surfaces. The organic component of the deposits demonstrated excellent preservation of plant macrofossils and insect remains. Age determinations from the Laleham deposits suggest the channel was aggrading from at least the Middle Bronze Age if not earlier (Puzey-Broomhead 2017).
- 7.6.19 The Stage 1 evaluation at Shepperton took place at the southern outlet of the Spelthorne Channel as intact ground might survive around the lake margins, and the presence of a late Roman/Saxon fish weir is recorded on the HER. The borehole survey demonstrated that substantial organic alluvial deposits are present at the site, although dating of further material is necessary to establish a secure chronology. Modern weed seeds may suggest truncation

from the aggregate extraction that was not immediately apparent from the boreholes (Puzey-Broomhead 2017).

- 7.6.20 Palaeochannel deposits were shown to have been accumulating from at least the Roman period at Desborough Island. The macrofossil assemblage demonstrated good preservation of paleoenvironmental proxies and the deposits have potential to preserve wooden archaeological remains (Puzey-Broomhead 2017). Fieldwork undertaken during the Stage 2 evaluation (Cepauskas 2019a, 37) was unable to clarify the character and date of these paleochannels, and their archaeological potential is uncertain, though thought to be moderate to high.
- 7.6.21 The results of the Stage 1 surveys, including any deposit models created from those results, can be found in the Stage 1 field work report (Puzey-Broomhead 2017). Taken together, the multi-proxy evidence illustrates the transition from a largely treeless, herb-rich grassland landscape at the end of the last glacial, through to the development of a mixed deciduous woodland as climate ameliorated into the Mesolithic. As vegetation expanded, the geomorphological system was 'locked down' and the riparian corridor transformed from an unstable multi-channel braided river system through to a stable, multi-channelled anastomosed environment characterised by riffles and pools. In the later Mesolithic, alder carr would have dominated the immediate channel zone but mixed broad-leaved woodland would have been present on higher, dryer parts of the valley floor. The landscape at this time would have provided rich resources for the mobile hunter-gatherer groups who would have moved through this landscape periodically, leaving behind evidence of their temporary camps in the form of flint scatters (Howard & Krawiec 2021).
- 7.6.22 During the Iron Age, the environmental evidence suggests that the landscape was largely devoid of woodland and farmed; most likely, cattle would have roamed and grazed the semi-permanent floodplain wetlands, whilst crops were probably grown on the higher, dryer terrace surfaces. A wooden post alignment may suggest that wetter parts of the floodplain were accessed by means of a safe route signalled by the alignment or by walkways / causeways. Such access might have been associated with everyday activities; for example, there is a suggestion that fodder for livestock may have been bought down onto the floodplain; however, molluscan remains indicate that tufa springs were also a feature of the valley floor and this is a timeframe during which such features may have held special significance. As in the Mesolithic, the river was characterised by riffles and pools (Howard & Krawiec 2021).
- 7.6.23 During the Roman and Medieval periods, the intensity of landscape exploitation continued to increase although it seems likely that the types of farming activity varied little to those undertaken during the Iron Age. It has been suggested that flax / linseed may have been grown during the Iron Age although, equally, it could represent a Roman or later crop. The presence of the late Medieval / early post-Medieval wattle structure suggest that the area continued to be seasonally wet and may have required some form of temporary ground surface to allow access. Both the insect and mollusc data suggest areas of faster- and slower-flowing water (Howard & Krawiec 2021).
- 7.6.24 Within the footprints of the former aggregate extraction sites, the potential for geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains to survive in the Runnymede Channel is considered to be very low. The borehole records suggests that the greatest potential for such remains is in the south-east part of the Channel. 'Peaty clay with shells', 'patches of organic matter and shells', 'layers of peat' and 'plant remains' were encountered in various deposits in the area on and around the banks of the flooded gravel pit bounded by the M3 at the south, Ferry Lane at the east and Staines Road at the west. 'Organic matter' and peat,

and 'peaty clay' were encountered in deposits at Ferry Lane. The analysis of deposits from Chertsey Abbey Meads demonstrates the importance of this type of analysis to provide a contribution to the wider understanding of the development and human exploitation of the Thames floodplain. The site has been shown to have a great deal of potential to preserve organic archaeological remains and environmental sequences from a range of time periods.

Spelthorne Channel

- 7.6.25 Between the River Thames at the west and the M3 at the east, Spelthorne's underlying geology is Bagshot Formation sand (48-56 mya), overlain by superficial deposits of Shepperton Gravel Member sand and gravel (up to 2 mya) (BGS) (Figure 38). Five boreholes are recorded in the area between the Thames and Littleton Lane, to the east (BGS IDs 572067, 572128, 572129, 572236, 572483). Topsoil, to a depth of 0.3m, was identified only in Borehole 572128. This overlay silty clay 1.5m in depth and a deposit of gravel 1.9m in depth. A 0.6m-thick deposit of made ground in Borehole 572129 overlay a 1.5m deposit of silt and a 4.5m-thick deposit of sand and gravel. Similar deposits of silt, sand and gravel were encountered in the remaining boreholes. No alluvium, peat or other organic deposits were recorded in any of the boreholes in this area.
- 7.6.26 Two boreholes are recorded immediately to the west of Sheepwalk, Shepperton (BGS IDs 572146 and 572149). In Borehole 572146, a deposit of made ground 0.8m in depth overlay gravel to a depth of 3.85m. In Borehole 572149, excavated on the bank of the stream that runs beneath Sheepwalk, made ground 1.5m in depth overlay gravel (0.48m) and clay (0.3m). These, in turn, overlay a deposit of gravel 2.9m thick, a deposit of sand 4.9m thick and silt and clay 2.9m in thickness. To the south of the M3, one borehole is recorded immediately to west of Sheepwalk (BGS ID 572151). Here, a layer of made ground 0.48m thick overlay a deposit of gravel 4.57m in depth. This borehole, which was noted to be 'dry throughout', was excavated in a narrow strip of land that was had been left as a bund between Sheepwalk and the extensive gravel extraction works that were shown to the west on the 1960 OS map. This gravel pit was excavated at the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. No human remains were reported when Borehole 572151 was sunk in 1967.
- 7.6.27 Four boreholes are recorded in the area bounded by the M3 at the north, Sheepwalk at the west, Renfree Way at the south and the nature reserve and playing field at the east (BGS IDs 572054, 572154, 572475, 572487). The Iron Age coin hoard referenced on the 1960 OS map was found in the area occupied by the nature reserve. The nearest borehole to this area, BGS ID 572154, encountered sand and gravel to a depth of 0.3m, beneath which was a deposit of sand and silt 12.8m deep, a deposit of silt 4.45m in depth and a deposit of sand 8.4m in depth. Borehole 572054, sunk in 1934, recorded 'mould and stones' 0.6m thick, which overlay a 1m deposit of gravel, a 0.3m deposit of clay and stones, a 6m-thick deposit of gravel and further deposits of sand and gravel. The logs for Boreholes 572475 and 572487 are not publicly accessible.
- 7.6.28 A small area to the south of the Chertsey Road/Ferry Lane junction is overlain by Alluvium clay, silt, sand and gravel (up to 2 mya) (BGS). No boreholes are recorded in this part of the Channel. Between Ferry Lane and the Thames, the underlying geology is Claygate Member sand, silt and clay (48-56 mya). In the majority of this area, this is overlain by superficial deposits of Shepperton Gravel Member sand and gravel (up to 2 mya) (BGS). However, a small area to the east of Ferry Lane is overlain by Alluvium clay, silt, sand and gravel (up to 2 mya) (BGS). No boreholes are recorded in the alluvial deposits.
- 7.6.29 Three boreholes are recorded within the footprint of the flooded gravel pit between Ferry Lane and the Thames (BGS ID 572459, 572460, 572461). These were sunk in 1964, prior

to the onset of any extraction works in the area. The underlying geology of the relatively narrow area along the south side of the former gravel pit may therefore resemble the profiles recorded in these boreholes. Similar deposits of topsoil, gravel sand and clay were recorded in each of the boreholes. The topsoil was 1m in depth at each location, with deposits of gravel between 3.35m and 4.75m in depth. No alluvium, peat or other organic deposits were recorded in any of the boreholes in this area.

7.6.30 Within the footprints of the former aggregate extraction sites, the potential for geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains to be present in the Spelthorne Channel is considered to be none. The BGS borehole records suggest that the greatest potential for such remains is in the area to the south of the Chertsey Road/Ferry Lane junction and to east of Ferry Lane, where alluvium clay, silt, sand and gravel has been identified. No boreholes are recorded in these areas by the BGS and the potential for previously unknown geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence to survive is considered to be low to moderate.

7.7 Drinkwater Pit HCA

7.7.1 The underlying geology of the site comprises the Bagshot Formation, which comprises sand formed in the Palaeogene (59.2-47.8mya). There are no mapped superficial deposits for the majority of the site, however there is a small area of River Terrace Deposit along the south eastern edge of the site. There are no BGS borehole logs available for the site, and the group of boreholes recorded to the south do not contain sediment data.

7.7.2 A group of boreholes dated to 1974 are located just beyond the southern boundary of the site (SU96NE60, SU96NE61, TQ06NW332, TQ06NW333), and record silt, fine sand and occasional gravel (Bagshot Formation) directly below the topsoil (0.50m thick) to a depth of 10mbgl. These boreholes date to the construction of the M3, with a further borehole, dating to the 1994 road improvements, located to the west of the site (SU96NE99) recording 1.0m of artificial ground directly overlying the Bagshot Formation.

7.7.3 The site is former landfill apart from a strip at the north-west, and it is likely to have undergone a degree of landscaping as it is located between the railway and the M3. The site may have the potential to preserve archaeological remains which truncated the underlying Bagshot Formation outside of the landfill area.

7.8 Land to the South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA

7.8.1 The underlying geology of the HCA is London Clay Formation, overlain by the Shepperton Gravel Member (BGS). This deposit is truncated by the course of the Colne Brook, which is represented by a swathe of Holocene Alluvium (BGS). To the south, the watercourse splits into three channels.

7.8.2 Seven boreholes are recorded within the HCA (BGS). Further boreholes to the north and south are associated with the construction of Wraysbury Reservoir in the late 1960s. The lidar imagery does not record any obvious archaeological or fluvial features within the area. The boreholes indicate the presence of between 2.00-2.43m of possible alluvial deposition overlying fluvial gravels (BGS IDs 574527, 574394, 574393, 574392, 574292 and 574360). A single borehole records an organic component to these deposits (BGS ID 574391). The silts and clays recorded here may be sufficiently waterlogged to preserve palaeoenvironmental and archaeological remains.

- 7.8.3 The borehole logs all date to the 1960s and therefore represent the deposits that were present before the construction of the reservoir. The effect on the deposits of the reservoir's construction is unclear. Although the land within the site may not have been deeply impacted, deposits may have been truncated by outfall pipes and culverts associated with the reservoir. It is also not known what effect the reservoir has had on local hydrological conditions within the sediment column. In addition, the 1869 OS map showed pools of water parallel with the railway line which may have disturbed any *in situ* deposits at this location. Again, the depth and extent of this impact is unknown and it is assumed that this was infilled at the time of the reservoir's construction.
- 7.8.4 A trial trench evaluation was carried out by York Archaeology at Horton, Station Road, approximately 375m to the west of the Land to the South of Wraysbury Reservoir site in 2018, as this location was originally part of Channel 1. As this location is close to the HCA at Wraysbury Reservoir, the results are still considered relevant. No archaeological features were encountered. A borehole survey at Wraysbury dive centre demonstrated that the entire area had been truncated by previous gravel and London Clay extraction to a depth of 17m. The Kingsmead part of the site was inaccessible due to the density of vegetation. Several borehole records and unpublished data from the Wessex Archaeology Kingsmead project allowed the construction of a basic deposit model. This indicated the depth of in-channel sedimentation and overbank alluvial deposits across the area. The model demonstrates a substantial channel with organic deposits which have the potential to preserve valuable palaeoenvironmental data. In addition to these deposits, it is likely that the multi-period archaeological remains recorded by Wessex Archaeology continue into this area and that the channel will also preserve organic (wooden) archaeological remains (Keyworth 2019a).
- 7.8.5 If this area was not impacted by the reservoir construction, it has the potential to preserve alluvial deposits up to 2.50m in depth. This area has a high potential for the preservation of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains associated with the Colne Brook and the nationally-important site of Kingsmead Quarry to the north-west. This has demonstrated good preservation of both archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains in association with palaeochannel deposits within the Colne Valley. The HCA has the potential for undisturbed sub-surface archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains to be present.

7.9 Norlands Lane HCA

- 7.9.1 The underlying geology of the site comprises the London Clay Formation, which comprises clay, silt and sand formed in the Palaeogene (56-47.8mya). This is overlain by the Shepperton Gravel Member, which dates to the Devensian. There are two BGS borehole logs available for the site (TQ06NW651 and TQ06NW05), however these do not record any sediment data.
- 7.9.2 The Fugro ground model has produced an interpolated transect which is located along the eastern edge of the area which suggests alluvium is preserved beneath the artificial ground at c.10m OD (Fugro 2017). This band of alluvium correlates with a mapped palaeochannel that is located along the eastern edge of the area, which most likely continues to the south in an area of previous aggregate extraction represented by a lake complex.
- 7.9.3 In the 1945 aerial imagery of the site there are several lakes which are located in the north western extent of the site and the lakes that are now extant along the eastern edge of the site are not present at this point. The eastern lakes likely follow the course of a palaeochannel. In addition, this imagery shows a drainage channel now gone, oriented north south along the centre of the site, again this may present the course of a palaeochannel. By

the 2000s this channel is gone and the southern half of the site is shown to have the topsoil removed.

- 7.9.4 Despite the alterations to the site there is still the potential for possible palaeochannels to survive at depth along the eastern edge of the site and possible within the centre. The lack of borehole data makes further comment problematic.

7.10 Laleham Reach HCA

- 7.10.1 The underlying geology of the northern half of Laleham Reach is mapped as the London Clay Formation. The southern half of Laleham Reach is mapped as the Claygate Member (56-47.8mya). This is overlain by two areas of Shepperton gravel which in turn is overlain by Holocene Alluvium associated with the River Thames.

- 7.10.2 No borehole records are available for Laleham Reach. The Environment Agency landfill data records the area as former aggregate extraction infilled in part with inert waste. It is likely that any deposits have been completely removed during extraction and reinstatement. There is a slim possibility that deposits may still remain intact at the edges of the extraction zone but there are no available maps delimiting this area.

7.11 Laleham Golf Course HCA

- 7.11.1 The underlying geology of the site comprises the Bagshot Member to the south and the Claygate Member to the north. These are overlain by a gravel island of Shepperton Gravel overlain by a veneer of fine-grained alluvium to the north. Laleham Golf Course was included in Stage 1 surveys. The results have been described at 7.6.18.

7.12 Littleton North HCA

- 7.12.1 The underlying geology of the site comprises the Bagshot Formation, which comprises sand formed in the Palaeogene (59.2-47.8mya). This is overlain mainly by the Devensian age Shepperton Gravel Member.

- 7.12.2 The lidar imagery indicates this area, at the surface at least, is characterised as artificial ground. The Environment Agency data suggests the entire area falls under a licence for landfill dating to 1977. The site is currently used by a concrete company and the recent Google Earth imagery indicates the area appears to have undergone ground reduction, and possible aggregate extraction and landscaping. Therefore, the area is unlikely to preserve in situ Holocene alluvial deposits but may contain intact deposits associated with the Shepperton Formation, which have been shown to preserve faunal and reworked Palaeolithic archaeological remains.

7.13 Chertsey Road Tip HCA

- 7.13.1 The underlying geology of the HCA is Bagshot Formation pale yellow-grey fine to coarse grained sand (56-47.8 mya) (BGS). This is overlain by the Shepperton Gravel Member (BGS). The area is defined primarily by infilled aggregate extraction areas and there are no borehole records for the site (BGS).

7.14 Land to the South of Chertsey Road HCA

- 7.14.1 The underlying geology is Bagshot Formation fine to coarse grained sand (56-47.8 mya) (BGS). This is overlain by the Shepperton Gravel Member (BGS). No boreholes are recorded

within the HCA. The majority of the HCA comprises infilled former aggregate extraction areas. Any geoarchaeological evidence that was present within the site is likely to have been truncated completely due to the extraction works.

7.15 Desborough Island HCA

- 7.15.1 Desborough Island is located within the floodplain of the River Thames. The underlying geology comprises the Claygate Member, overlain by the Shepperton Gravel Member and Holocene Alluvium (BGS). The HCA has been subject to Stage 1 and 2 investigation comprising window sample survey, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. A deposit model was also produced.
- 7.15.2 The Stage 2 evaluation comprised 51 trial trenches that were targeted on the results of a Stage 1 geophysical and geoarchaeological survey. The level of survival of archaeological remains was good, although the preservation of the charred environmental component of the site was limited. The later land-use and drainage of the site was found to have resulted in the severe weathering of the overlying alluvium. The location of the dryland archaeological remains correlated well with areas of high archaeological potential as determined by the risk map. Channels recorded in the lidar were also identified in three trenches (Cepauskas 2019b).
- 7.15.3 The Stage 1 works identified deposits within the deepest parts of the channel sequence to be up to 3.0m thick and likely to date to the later prehistoric to Roman period. The full extent of these deposits and their potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains is unknown. These deposits are unlikely to be directly impacted by the proposed scheme but have the potential to preserve important landscape data contemporary with the prehistoric features. The Stage 2 evaluation also identified the presence of later prehistoric archaeological features that were not located by the Stage 1 geophysical survey (Cepauskas 2019b). The irregular pits and a small amount of worked flint recorded in the north-east part of the evaluation area suggested low level or short-lived human activity. More definitive evidence of human activity was identified in the central and south-west corner of the site, an area that corresponds with a rise in the underlying gravel island. Here, a pair of curvilinear ditches were identified in two trenches, with a series of ditches in two further trenches. These may represent a ring ditch and a possible barrow, located in the centre of the site, which is likely to be late prehistoric in date. The remaining features comprised pits, postholes and gullies. While undated, these are also likely to be prehistoric in date. The site has the potential to address questions relating to Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement and possible monument construction, while the further investigation of the ring ditch may help to establish a wider pattern of possible barrow construction within this part of the Thames Valley (Cepauskas 2019b).
- 7.15.4 This correlates with the palaeochannel features recorded in the lidar imagery in the site's north-east corner. The Stage 1 window sample survey demonstrated that the infilling of these features spanned the Bronze Age to the Roman period. Alluvium was recorded in the southern half of the site, although this was severely affected by land drainage and changes in land use.
- 7.15.5 The HCA has the potential to preserve both palaeoenvironmental and organic archaeological remains. In addition, should archaeological features be preserved on the interfluvies, these remains may be sealed by blanket alluvial cover. Prospection using geophysical survey may therefore be problematic. The alluvium is also likely to be highly desiccated and the palaeoenvironmental potential is therefore somewhat diminished. The in-channel

sedimentation is more likely to be waterlogged and therefore has a high potential to preserve organic remains.

7.16 Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA

7.16.1 The Land between Desborough Cut and the Engine River is located within the floodplain of the River Thames. The underlying geology of the site comprises the Claygate Member (BGS). This is overlain by the Shepperton Gravel Member which, in turn, is overlain by Holocene Alluvium (BGS).

7.16.2 Three boreholes are recorded within the HCA. Those close to the Desborough Cut (BGS IDs 572091 and 572102) were drilled in the 1990s and the sand and gravel deposits recorded are likely to represent disturbed ground relating to the construction of the Cut itself. The data point located in the centre of the site represents records of 16 boreholes, for which no plan is available. One representative log (BGS ID 572057) records up to 3m of alluvial deposition with woody fragments recorded at between 2m and 3m below ground level. This demonstrates the potential of deposits in this area to preserve organic remains. The lidar imagery shows small palaeochannel features across the area. These features are likely to be infilled by organic sediment.

7.16.3 The HCA has the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental and organic archaeological remains. In addition, archaeological features are also likely to be preserved on the interfluvies, possibly sealed by blanket alluvial cover. Should that be the case, this may make prospection using geophysical survey problematic. The alluvium is also likely to be highly desiccated, which will diminish the palaeoenvironmental potential. The in-channel sedimentation is more likely to be waterlogged and therefore has a high potential to preserve organic remains.

7.17 Downstream Capacity Improvements: Bed Lowering

7.17.1 There are no historical borehole or other GI logs within or close to the dredging area which may elucidate any nearby underlying sedimentary sequences. However, the RTS Stage 1 (geophysics and geoarchaeological survey) and Stage 2 (trial trenching) works were able to create refined transects through deposits at key sites across the scheme, including Desborough Island. The deposit modelling and radiocarbon dating of palaeochannel deposits within these key sites have shown the range of deposits likely to be encountered at the site span the Early to Late Holocene. The deposits recorded at Desborough Island, located just to the west of the dredging area, demonstrated in-channel accumulation from the Bronze Age to the Roman period. Elsewhere across the scheme similar deposits have shown a high potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains, such as those recorded at Chertsey, where deposits demonstrated good preservation of micro (pollen, ostracods) and macrofossil (plants, insects and molluscs) remains from deposits dating back as far as the early Mesolithic.

7.17.2 There is high potential that both the riverbanks and the riverbed within the bed lowering area contain in situ alluvial deposits. Such deposits have been shown to preserve wooden structures and valuable palaeoenvironmental data which can be used to reconstruct prehistoric environments and landscape change.

7.18 Sunbury Weir and Fish Passes

- 7.18.1 The underlying geology of the site comprises London Clay Formation clay and silt, formed in the Palaeogene period (56 - 48 mya) (BGS). This is overlain by Alluvium clay, silt, sand and peat formed in the Quaternary period (2 mya). (BGS).
- 7.18.2 No boreholes are recorded within the site itself (BGS). Seventeen boreholes are recorded within the Study Area, the majority of which were sunk at the site of the present-day Elmbridge Xcel Leisure Centre, to the south of Sunbury Weir. Access to all but one of the borehole logs is restricted and, consequently, these records could not be studied. The sole accessible record is for a borehole (BGS ID 579935) that was sunk at Rivernook Farm, approximately 345m to the east of the Sunbury Lock footbridge. However, while the log records the depth of the borehole (4.9m), no other details have been completed.
- 7.18.3 A Stage 2 test pit and power auger survey was carried out by York Archaeology at the site of Sunbury Weir in 2018 (Keyworth 2019b). The evaluation demonstrated an absence of deposits with Holocene archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential. The sequence recorded a series of post-18th-century made ground deposits, derived from dredged river gravels and brickmaking waste, that overlay the superficial geology of Kempton Park Gravels. No Pleistocene organic deposits were recorded. Three test pits and two power auger boreholes successfully characterised the underlying deposits present at Sunbury Weir. The evaluation did not record any features of archaeological significance in any of the test pits or power auger boreholes. The site is considered to be of low archaeological potential. The organic deposits recorded within the Kempton Park Sand and Gravel are recorded at much lower altitudes in other reaches of the Thames, c.2.0 to 0.50m OD, 0.76m below the proposed impact depth (Keyworth 2019b).
- 7.18.4 The deposits at Sunbury comprised Kempton Park Gravel encountered at depths of 2.84m BGL/7.24m OD (TP001-BH002) and 0.32m BGL/7.51m OD (TP003-BH003). These deposits have been shown in other reaches of the Thames (Isleworth, c.2m OD and Kensington between 0.5 and 2.0m OD, Cooper *et al* 1997) to preserve organic material within channel deposits dating to the Middle Devensian (Gibbard *et al* 1982). While no such deposits were recorded during this survey, they may be preserved at lower depths, as has been shown at sites such as Isleworth to the north and east of Sunbury. The Kempton Park Gravels have a low potential for the preservation of Palaeolithic material, representing a cold climate phase. The altitude of the gravel is within the expected range for the Kempton Park Gravel at this location (c.7m OD) (Keyworth 2019b).
- 7.18.5 Overlying these gravels was a made ground deposit comprising sand and gravel, deriving from Kempton Park Gravel, likely dredged from the River Thames and used to build up the ground level of the eyot (island). The made ground was observed in TP001-BH02 as well as in TP002 and TP003. This was observed from 2.84m to 0.55m BGL (7.24-9.88m OD) in TP001-BH02, from 1.00m to 0.25m BGL (9.57-10.32m OD) in TP002 and in TP003 from 0.73- 0.32m BGL (7.10m OD -7.51m OD). 6.3.3. The small assemblage of material recovered from these deposits demonstrated the presence of industrial waste derived from brickmaking, likely to date from the late post-medieval to modern periods. This may also have been dredged from the Thames and redeposited at the site. In TP003, a thin alluvial deposit, deriving from overbank flooding from the River Thames, overlay the made ground (reworked sand and gravel from 0.73-0.32m BGL (7.10m OD -7.51m OD). This is likely to be of recent age and was entirely minerogenic. All test pits were sealed by topsoil (Keyworth 2019b).

7.19 Grove Farm HCA

- 7.19.1 There are no BGS borehole logs available for the site, and the group of boreholes recorded to the south-west are redacted. The underlying geology of the majority of the site comprises the London Clay Formation, which comprises clay, silt and sand formed in the Palaeogene (56-47.8mya), the very southern extent of the site is underlain by the Claygate Member. This is overlain mainly by the Kempton Park Gravel Member (Middle Devensian) which in turn is overlain by Holocene age Alluvium. Along the eastern edge of the site a spur of Langley Silt Member is recorded, represented by fine grained silt clay (dated to c.17ka) and is considered to represent a colluvial deposit derived from loess.
- 7.19.2 The site is located to the south of the River Ember, a branch of the River Mole itself a tributary of the Thames. There were several alterations the course of both the Ember and Mole in the 1930's, 40's and 60's. In particular the stretch of the Ember along the northern edge of the site has been significantly straightened. The curved field boundary noted in the Lidar data (BM) may present a short section of palaeochannel of unknown age. The site is likely to have undergone a small degree of landscaping but is likely to have the potential to preserve alluvial deposits and possible palaeochannels.
- 7.19.3 The Langley Silt Member overlies the Kempton Park Gravels and has been shown to preserve Palaeolithic artefacts, faunal remains and buried land surfaces. The Kempton Park Gravel has also been shown to preserve intermittent organic channel deposits (MIS 3) which are likely to preserve important paleoenvironmental sequences.

7.20 Molesey Weir

- 7.20.1 The underlying geology of the site comprises London Clay Formation clay and silt, formed in the Palaeogene period (56 - 48 mya) (BGS). This is overlain by Alluvium clay, silt, sand and peat formed in the Quaternary period (2 mya). (BGS).
- 7.20.2 No boreholes are recorded within the site (BGS). Seven boreholes are recorded within the Study Area. Five of these were excavated on Tagg's Island (BGS ID 57926; 579903; 579905; 579906; 579907), one in the riverbed (BGS ID 579925) and one on the north bank (BGS ID 579924). All but one of the boreholes on the island (BGS ID 579905) encountered deposits of made ground between 0.6m and 1.1m in depth. Beneath this, the profiles were all similar, with deposits of green silt between 1.4m and 2.3m in depth that overlay sand and gravels between 0.7m and 2.7m deep. These overlay silty clay to depths of between 5.3 and 7m.
- 7.20.3 Given the proximity to the river, the site has the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains within alluvial deposits and if these have remained waterlogged, may also preserve organic archaeological remains.

7.21 Teddington Weir, Fish Passes and Broom Road Recreation Ground

- 7.21.1 The underlying geology of the Teddington Weir site comprises London Clay Formation clay and silt, formed in the Palaeogene period (56 - 48 mya) (BGS). This is overlain by Alluvium clay, silt, sand and peat formed in the Quaternary period (2 mya). (BGS).
- 7.21.2 No boreholes are recorded within the site (BGS). Twenty-seven boreholes are recorded within the Study Area. The closest of these to the site (BGS ID 581360), approximately 80m to the north, recorded a 1m deposit of heavy clay and earth; a 0.6m deposit of similar material but with heavy stones; and a 2.9 deposit of London Clay. 'Flints' were recorded in several boreholes on the north bank of the Thames (BGS IDs 58348; 58349; 581350, 58354, 58355, 58360). The closest of these to the site (BGS ID 581355) was located approximately 0.20km

to the north-east and contained a 1.2m deposit of 'black gluey soil...clay, earth and stones'. Sand, gravel and 'ballast' were identified in several boreholes (BGS IDs 581351; 581352; 581353; 581354; 581360; 581387) on the north side of the river, although boreholes sunk at the site of the early 20th-century sand and ballast works to the north-west of the site encountered made ground to depths of 5m and 7m (BGS IDs 18245915; 18245916).

- 7.21.3 A geoarchaeological investigation at Teddington Studios, Broom Road (ELO17444) identified three landscape types or zones: the higher terrace; the low-lying Thames floodplain; and a deeper floodplain that may represent a palaeochannel. This work led to a Holocene palaeoenvironmental model for this part of the Thames. However, modern truncation was found to be widespread, with the majority of the deposits relating to the post-medieval period, although possible prehistoric material may survive above the gravels at the base of the sequence. The area would have been marshy, with slow weedy backwaters at times and an active floodplain at others. Flooding is likely to have been frequent in this narrow alluvial corridor constrained by gravel terrace banks.
- 7.21.4 An evaluation carried out by YA comprised two test pits (TP004-005) and one power auger borehole (BH01) and successfully characterised the underlying deposits present at Teddington Weir. No archaeological features were recorded in any of the test pits or the power auger boreholes. There were no existing impacts upon the underlying deposits that can be considered significant. The proposed maximum impact depth (c.- 1.24m OD with concrete slab, without taking into account pile toe levels), will truncate the underlying Kempton Park Sand and Gravel, but the site is considered to be of low archaeological potential. The organic deposits recorded within the Kempton Park Sand and Gravel are recorded at altitudes of c.2.0 to 0.50m OD. The power auger reached deposits to a depth of 1.54m OD before refusal and no organic deposits were recorded (Keyworth 2019b).
- 7.21.5 The deposits at Teddington Weir were of similar character to those recorded at Sunbury and comprised Kempton Park Gravel, encountered at depths of 4.72m (1.69m OD) in TP004-BH01. The altitude of the gravel was within the expected range of the Kempton Park Gravel from the surrounding area (c.1.34 to -4.57m OD). Redeposited sand and gravel, deriving from river gravels, overlay the superficial sand and gravel. As with Sunbury, this material is likely to have been dredged from the River Thames and used to increase the ground level of the eyot. This was observed from 4.72m to 0.10m BGL / 1.69m to 6.31m OD) in TP004-BH01 and from 1.03m to 0.10m BGL / 5.35-6.28m OD in TP005. As with Sunbury, both test pits were sealed by 0.10m of topsoil. The investigations reached a maximum depth of 1.54m OD within the Kempton Park Gravels (Keyworth 2019b).
- 7.21.6 The eyots (islands) that represent the Sunbury and Teddington sites did not record Holocene archaeological deposits or deposits with paleoenvironmental potential beneath the made ground. Within the wider Thames Valley, 21 features have been demonstrated to be foci for human activity throughout prehistory (Powell and Leivers 2012; Historic England 2014). The areas evaluated here represent a small section of the eyots which have demonstrated a low potential to preserve archaeological remains (Keyworth 2019b).
- 7.21.7 The underlying geology of the Broom Road Recreation Ground comprises London Clay Formation clay and silt, formed in the Palaeogene period (56 - 48 mya) (BGS). This is overlain by Kempton Park Gravel sand and gravel formed in the Quaternary period (2 mya). (BGS).
- 7.21.8 No boreholes are recorded within the site (BGS). Within the study area, one borehole (BGS ID 581427) is recorded approximately 0.13km to the south-west of the site. This recorded a

1.5m deposit of made ground that overlay a 7.3m deposit of sand and gravel. Water was encountered at a depth of 3.9m. The made ground is likely to have been deposited during the creation of Broom Road Recreation Ground and so may also be present within the site itself. Given the depth of the made ground, topsoil and subsoil may have been removed during groundworks prior to the made ground's deposition. However, given the depth of the sand and gravel within the borehole, archaeological remains may survive at greater depths.

8. Map Regression

8.1 Cartographic Sources

8.1.1 The Berkshire Record Office, Surrey History Centre and London Metropolitan Archive were consulted for historic map sources covering the proposed development areas. The cartographic sources include early county maps, such as John Rocque's maps of the 1750s and 1760s, parish enclosure and tithe maps, and early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping. A selection of maps has been georeferenced and presented as figures with the proposed development areas overlain and accompanied by textual commentary. Where new areas are close to sections that have already been described, such as the Channels, they have been included in those descriptions. Any additional descriptions for the HCAs from the rapid assessment conducted in 2020 have also been retained and reproduced here for additional detailed information. Outlying HCAs which have not previously been included are also described separately.

8.2 Project Boundary (West – including Runnymede Channel, Royal Hythe Area, Norlands Lane HCA, Laleham Reach HCA, Laleham Golf Course HCA, Abbey River Restoration Area and fish pass C1)

8.2.1 Egham Hythe appears to have originated as a 'riverside landing point' in the early medieval period (RBC 2019, 12). This part of the Runnymede Channel and its Study Area are located to the south of the medieval settlement core. No features or indications of land use were shown within this part of the Channel on John Senex's 1729 map of Surrey, although Senex did depict Chertsey Lane, along the Channel's north-east boundary.

8.2.2 The majority of the Runnymede Channel and the Royal Hythe area comprised irregular fields bounded by hedges at the time of John Rocque's maps of Surrey (1762) and Berkshire (1761) (Figures 28 and 29). Rocque did not depict any buildings within the Channel, although the current Green Lane and Norlands Lane and several small streams/drains were shown, along with the current A320 Staines Lane/Chertsey Lane. None of the roads were named. The course of the Thames has altered very little since 1762 and Rocque marked many smaller tributaries that survive at the present today. With the exceptions of Chertsey and Thorpe, very little development is present within the Runnymede Channel in 1762.

8.2.3 Between Egham Hythe and Norlands Lane, to the south, Rocque showed two larger open areas labelled as 'Hith Fields' and 'Thorpe Fields' on his 1761 map of Buckinghamshire (Figure 29), a surviving element of the open field system. The Royal Hythe area and Norlands Lane HCA therefore sit within the area of small bounded fields and these larger spaces. The 1762 map depicted, but did not label, Mead Lake Ditch and Green Lane, although Savory's Weir was marked to the east of the lane. To the south of Green Lane, the Runnymede Channel's western boundary followed the approximate course of Mead Lake Ditch in 1762,

8.2.4 The sites of the present-day Fleet Lake, Mountbatten Pavilion and Abbey Lake were occupied by fields in 1762. To the south of Thorpe, the small compound area on the south bank of the present day St Ann's Lake, and Monk's Walk, are shown in an area of fields and streams on the 1762 Rocque map. This area is now bounded by the M3 to the south. To the south, Rocque showed this part of the Study Area with the wooded St. Ann's Hill, several roads and a number of detached houses.

- 8.2.5 The HCA of Laleham Reach is depicted as an area of irregular bounded fields in 1762. A road runs around the western bank of the river and Laleham Ferry is labelled, linking across the Thames to the village of Laleham.
- 8.2.6 To the east of Abbey Lake, the Runnymede Channel turns east to cross Staines Road, an area of woodland, a flooded gravel pit and part of Abbey River. This area was shown as a largely open field crossed by a stream in 1762. Three 'Roman entrenchments' were marked in this part of the Study Area on McDougall's 1858 map (Figure 30). Two of these features stood in, or near to, the area now occupied by the Laleham Golf Course and have been lost. The northernmost of the 'entrenchments' is located within the Laleham Golf Course HCA and is now a Scheduled Monument. The 18th-century antiquarian, William Stukeley, suggested that the 'Roman camp' at Laleham was the site of the Trinovantes' surrender to Julius Caesar in 54 BC (Hassell 1818, 58). There is no evidence to demonstrate that this identification is correct. The 'Roman' features are now thought to be medieval or post-medieval stock enclosures associated with Chertsey Abbey. The area of the Abbey River restoration works and Chertsey fish pass is shown as undeveloped fields.
- 8.2.7 The 1804 Ordnance Survey surveyor's drawing (Hampton Court) covers the southern end of the Runnymede Channel only (Figure 31). Chertsey Abbey was marked in this area, with Abbey Mill shown a little to the south-east. The remainder of the area was depicted as fields. The Abbey Mill location will fall within the Abbey River restoration area. The 1816 Laleham Burway enclosure map (DRO 021 091) covered an area within the southern half of the Runnymede Channel that was split into several strip fields. The present-day Ferry Lane was extant by that date.
- 8.2.8 The c.1840 Thorpe tithe map depicted many of the current roads included in the Runnymede Channel study area, including the A320/Chertsey Lane, Green Lane, and Norlands Lane. The western end of Monk's Walk also appeared to be depicted. None of these features were labelled on the tithe map. Two roads that were shown running south from Norlands Lane were located in the area of the present-day Thorpe Park theme park and do not survive. Very few buildings or other structures were shown within this section of the Runnymede Channel on the c.1840 map, although a small cluster of buildings were marked around what is now the junction of Coldharbour Lane and Norlands Lane. None of these features appear to survive. Field boundaries, land drains and an unnamed lane in the area now occupied by Fleet Lake were also shown, with gravel pits to either side of Chertsey Lane at the eastern part of the Study Area.
- 8.2.9 The 1841 Egham tithe map covered only a small northern section of the Runnymede Channel. Chertsey Lane was marked on this map, with the remainder of the map depicting fields without built features. While the majority of the mid-19th-century field boundaries have since been removed, those that remain respect the boundaries depicted on the 1841 tithe map. The 1844 Chertsey tithe map (Figure 32) covered the southern end of the Runnymede Channel and the Abbey River restoration area. The plan included only partial coverage and excluded the lands and properties that were exempt from tithes. Relatively little development was shown on the north side of Chertsey, within the grounds of the former abbey, with the exception of Colonel's Lane/Ferry Lane. None of the surviving remains of the abbey (earthworks, gate, chapel, fishpond, black ditch, abbey remains) are identified as such, although the Black Ditch and associated moats and fish ponds appear to have survived well in 1844. The map showed the majority of the Project as fields. Numerous drains were marked within the fields, the majority of which survive at the present day. Abbey Mead remains divided in much the same way but is now bisected by the M3.

- 8.2.10 The northern part of the Runnymede Channel, the Royal Hythe area and Norlands Lane HCA remained fields at the time of the 1869 OS map, although the plot boundaries were different to those that had been shown on the 1762 Rocque map. A small number of the present-day land drains within this part of the Channel follow the alignment of field boundaries that were shown on the 1869 map (Figure 33). The western boundary of the northern part of the Runnymede Channel follows the alignment of a tree-lined boundary that was shown in 1869, while the eastern boundary is demarcated by Chertsey Lane. Truss's Island, in the eastern part of the Study Area, was labelled with a 1774 datestone. Savory's Weir and a boathouse were also marked in the eastern part of the buffer.
- 8.2.11 To the south of Green Lane, Mead Lake Ditch fed into The Fleet by 1869. This was a broad, linear stream lined with trees on both banks. The date at which The Fleet had been constructed is unknown. Eastly End House, a boathouse and Cuckoo Farm were shown within this part of the Study Area. The settlement of Thorpe is surrounded by small orchards, allotments and fields. A small area of strip fields around Laleham Burway was depicted in the Laleham Golf Course HCA, the boundaries of which appeared to be unaltered from the 1816 Laleham Burway enclosure map. Towards the southern end of the Runnymede Channel, the edge of Chertsey extended into the Study Area by 1878-1881. The site of the Abbey was depicted, while Abbey Mill was marked as a flour mill. A tree/hedge boundary may represent the course of Monk's Walk. Many of the 18th-century field boundaries to the south of the area now occupied by St. Ann's Lake had been removed by 1869. This part of the Study Area (where the small compound area will be located) included St. Ann's Hill, the ruins of St. Ann's Chapel, Nuns Well, several fish ponds, an ice house, summer houses, an orchard, Monks Grove, a large house with orchards and a 'dam', Hamperstone Bridge, Burrige Stile, two dams and a footbridge.
- 8.2.12 The area to the east of the present-day Abbey Lake contained fields and part of Abbey River in 1869. Ferry Lane, Burway Ditch and a footbridge that were shown on the OS map remain extant at the present day. A small part of the Channel extends to the south of the M3, and the Abbey River restoration area and Chertsey fish pass will be located between Chertsey and the M3. The confluence of Abbey River and the northern part of Chertsey Basin were shown in this area on the 1869 OS map. Several features were shown within the Study Area on what is now the south side of the M3, including Chertsey Abbey (founded c.AD 664 and the place of Henry VI's originally interment in 1547), the ruins of a chapel, a fishpond, a moat, Abbey Gate, Abbey Bridge, Abbey House, Black Ditch, Abbey Mills and Abbey River. A tree/hedge boundary may represent the course of Monk's Walk. A small area of strip fields around Laleham Burway was depicted in the Laleham Golf Course HCA, the boundaries of which appeared to be unaltered from the 1816 Laleham Burway enclosure map. The 1872 map of the River Thames (ACC/0809/MISC/51b) covered the majority of the Runnymede Channel, although the coverage lacked detail away from the river. Abbey Mill was depicted, with Abbey River running south from the Thames. A lock was marked on the Thames, at the southern edge of the map. This was labelled 'Chertsey Lock' on the 1886 Anglers' Map of the Thames (ACC/0809/MISC/52).
- 8.2.13 No substantive changes were shown in the western part of the Project Boundary on the 1897 and 1920 OS maps, although Laleham Pumping Station had been constructed to the east of Laleham Golf Course HCA by the latter date. Substantial development had occurred in the northern part of the Runnymede Channel area by the time of the 1938 OS County Series 1:10560 for Surrey (Figure 34), with numerous new houses having been constructed on both sides of the current A320/Chertsey Lane. Occasional small gravel pits were marked to the west of the northern end of this section. The area between Thorpe and Chertsey remained enclosed fields interspersed with some drainage. The strip fields at Laleham Burway

survived at this date. Within Chertsey, the map marked the site of the Abbey, two stone coffins, the remains of a chapel, a moat, and Abbey Lodge. A building was depicted at the site of Abbey Mill, labelled Abbey Chase. Abbey Mead, to the north of Chertsey and the location of the Abbey River restoration, remained fields. Monk's Walk was shown as a footpath, but was not labelled on the 1938 map.

8.2.14 Housing development had occurred in much of the eastern part of the Runnymede Channel Study Area by 1947, while a boat house stood to the north of The Fleet in an area now beneath Fleet Lake. A gravel pit is depicted near Mead Lake Ditch, north of Green Lane, and a ballast pit within the Norlands Lane HCA. No substantive changes had occurred within the Runnymede Channel by the time of the 1960 OS map. An extensive gravel pit had been excavated in the northern part of the Channel Section by the time of the 1974 OS map. A gravel pit also occupied much of the area between Green Lane and Norlands Lane, along with the areas currently occupied by Fleet Lake and Abbey Lake. The wording 'Romano-British remains found 1965' was appended to the map at the site of Abbey Lake. Manor Lake and Thorpe Park theme park had also been constructed, while the strip fields at Laleham Burway had been replaced by the golf course. The central section of the Study Area had either been intensively developed with buildings or given over to bodies of water, the majority of which appear to have been flooded gravel pits. The southern end of this section had been altered by the construction of the M3 motorway. At the extreme southern end, to the east of the river, two large water bodies had been constructed. However, much of the southern area remained undeveloped, notably Abbey Mead. The small area of Chertsey that extends into the Study Area is of interest, due to the Abbey, chapel and associated remains. These continue to be marked on current OS maps. Earthworks are depicted on modern mapping within Abbey Mead. Given their proximity, these features may be associated with Chertsey Abbey.

8.3 Project Boundary (East – including Spelthorne Channel, Littleton North HCA, Chertsey Road Tip HCA, Land South of Chertsey Road HCA, Desborough Island HCA and Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA)

8.3.1 The land within the Spelthorne Channel was shown as fields on John Rocque's 1754 map of Middlesex (Figure 35). Rocque depicted many of the roads that survive at the present day, including Chertsey Bridge Road, Chertsey Road and Sheepwalk, although none of these were named. With the exception of the settlement of Shepperton, the land within the Spelthorne Channel area consisted primarily of enclosed fields. The Brett's Land HCA was included in the area labelled as Laleham Field, crossed by roads but with very few field boundaries. Fields were also shown in the area between the M3 and Renfree Way at the south, with Lord's Bridge marked at the eastern extremity of the Channel in this area. The land between Chertsey Road and the Thames at the south-east was also fields in 1754. The Chertsey Road Tip HCA, the field to its west and Manor Farm to its east were all within an area of enclosed or open fields. Fields also dominated the Spelthorne Channel area at that date, although several lanes were also shown, along with a small number of unlabelled buildings on the south side of Shepperton.

8.3.2 No evident changes were shown within the Spelthorne Channel area on the 1804 Ordnance Survey surveyor's drawing (Figure 31). The 1813 Shepperton tithe map (DL/TA/A/39/A) also showed very little development within the Study Area, away from the village itself. Little substantive change had occurred by that date, although a number of field boundaries had altered. The 1843 Shepperton Tithe Map (ACC/1218/29) showed no change from the 1813 map. No changes were shown on an undated map from the 19th century (MJ/SP/B/1038).

- 8.3.3 The 1841 Shepperton parish map (ACC/1218/276) showed some change in the field boundaries to the south of the present-day Chertsey Road, with smaller rectangular plots having replaced many of the larger, irregular plots that had been depicted on earlier maps. A small pumping station had been established at the southern end of the Reach, on the south side of the current Walton Lane. Little further change was depicted, although Shepperton was shown in greater detail, including a Manor House and Rectory. Both of these buildings appear to have been depicted, but not labelled, on earlier maps.
- 8.3.4 The 1848 Littleton tithe map showed Littleton Lane and Chertsey Bridge Road. Neither were named. The land within the Spelthorne Channel area had been arranged into fields of varying sizes. To the north of the M3, the majority of the mid-19th-century field boundaries have since been lost due to the creation of a large lake and several infilled gravel pits. A small number of field boundaries to the south of the motorway survive from 1844. No buildings were depicted within the Study Area on the 1848 Littleton tithe map.
- 8.3.5 The 1862 Map of Common Lands of Shepperton (ACC/1218/66) showed very little change from the 1841 parish plan, with the exception of the addition of a small number of field boundaries. Little substantive change was shown on an 1898 Map of Shepperton (ACC/0809/319).
- 8.3.6 Fields continued to dominate the Spelthorne Channel at the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1869 for Surrey and Middlesex, although Chertsey Lock had been constructed in an area now located immediately to the south of the western terminus. A silted area labelled 'Bos Ait' occupied the site of the present-day Abbeyfield Park, while a 'Basin Sluice', Chertsey Weir, Chertsey Bridge, Chertsey Road, Shepperton Range and Range Villa were also shown in this part of the Study Area. The Chertsey Road Tip and Land South of Chertsey Road HCAs are depicted as fields. The 'remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Roman' were reported at Shepperton in 1818 (Hassall 1818, 61). To the south of Shepperton, the area between Renfree Lane and the Thames was occupied by fields and a large marshy area in 1869. Numerous features were shown in this part of the Study Area, including St. Nicholas's Church, a rectory, a manor house, Creek House, Manor Farm, Shepperton Ferry, Thames Street, a smithy, Dorney House, Thames House, D'Oyly Carte Island, Weybridge Ferry and several public houses. Desborough Island HCA is shown as an area of large fields. The locations of Shepperton Ferry and two City tax posts are labelled. The land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA is also shown as an area of large and small fields, with a watercourse or drain running in an east-west direction towards the southern end.
- 8.3.7 No substantive changes were shown within the Spelthorne Channel area on OS maps produced in 1898 or 1914. The 1934-1938 OS County Series 1:10560 for Middlesex and the 1938 OS County Series 1:10560 for Surrey (Figure 34) also showed little change. An irregular pit had been established at the junction of Chertsey Road and Sheepwalk, while several new buildings had been established along Towpath and Ferry Lane, at the southern end of the eastern half of the Study Area. Other than development around the established road network, the majority of the Reach remained undeveloped, enclosed fields.
- 8.3.8 A large ballast pit occupied the area between the present-day M3 and Sheepwalk to the south-east in 1960. 'Anglo-Saxon Burial Ground (site of)' was marked within this pit. The ballast pit extended beyond the boundary of the Spelthorne Channel and it is not clear if the cemetery extended into the Channel itself. The Chertsey Road Tip HCA occupies much of this area. The field to the west is also beginning to be quarried, although the Manor Farm area to the west remains as fields. The 1960 OS map showed a large field in the area now

bounded by the M3 at the north, Sheepwalk at the east and Renfree Way at the south. Fields also occupied the area between Chertsey Road at the north and Ferry Lane at the east. The Land South of Chertsey Road HCA occupies much of this area. Fields were also shown between Renfree Way and the Thames at the south-east on the 1960 OS map. The Desborough Island and Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCAs are situated within this part of the Study Area.

8.3.9 In the western part of the Spelthorne Channel, the gravel pit between the River Thames and Littleton Lane was flooded by the time of the 1975 OS map. A sailing club was marked on the east bank, while works buildings stood between the pit and Littleton Lane. The pit was larger than the present-day flooded area. By this date, Littleton Sailing Club had been established at a flooded gravel pit immediately to the east of Littleton Lane, while further flooded gravel pits occupied the area between the sailing club and Sheepwalk at the east. A gravel pit was also marked between Sheepwalk and the M3. To the south of the motorway, the gravel pit that had occupied much of the area between the M3 and Sheepwalk on the 1960 OS map had been infilled, although the map notation regarding the Anglo-Saxon cemetery continued to be shown. Works, a travelling crane and two large gravel pits stood in the area bounded by Sheepwalk at the west, the M3 at the north and Renfree Way at the south. A small part of this pit survived as a flooded feature at the time of the 1991 OS map. Few major changes were shown within the Spelthorne Channel at the latter date, with the exception of a large flooded gravel pit that had been excavated in the area between Ferry Lane and the Thames. A small number of field boundaries survive from the earlier 19th century.

8.4 Drinkwater Pit HCA

8.4.1 The Site was shown as fields on John Rocque's 1768 map of Berkshire. A stream ran into the Site from the north at that date. Trump Green was marked to the north, Trump Farm to the east and Knowle Grove to the south-west. The field boundaries remained as they were depicted on subsequent OS maps.

8.4.2 The fields that had been shown on the 1768 Rocque map were shown on the 1869 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 36). Trump Green, Trump Farm and Knowle Grove also continued to be shown, while the railway line had been constructed immediately to the west of the Site. The stream was not shown within the Site on the 1869 OS map. No changes were shown within the Site on the 1896, 1914, 1935 and 1961 OS maps.

8.4.3 Sand and gravel extraction had commenced within the Site by the time of the 1975 OS map. Following the closure of the extraction works, the Site was used as landfill and had been landscaped and reclaimed by the time of an aerial photograph taken in 1999 (Google Earth).

8.5 Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA

8.5.1 John Rocque's 1761 map of Berkshire (Figure 29) showed the HCA as part of Staines Moor. No features were depicted within the site at that date. No features or indications of land use were shown within the site on the Wraysbury tithe map or the 1856 OS first series map.

8.5.2 The 1869 OS map showed the HCA as part of three fields, with a large pond in the north-west corner (Figure 41). This was fed by the 'County Ditch'. The latter may have been a county boundary during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. A small section of Moor Lane crossed the eastern part. The London and South Western Railway line had been constructed parallel to the eastern site boundary, while Yeoveney Farm and Runnymede

Rifle Range were shown to the east and the site of Yeoveney Chapel was marked with a cross.

8.5.3 The Runnymede Rifle Range has extended into the HCA by the time of the 1899 OS map. While the majority of the butts stood to the north, the 800 and 1200 yard ranges were located within the site boundary. No changes were shown within the HCA on the 1914 and 1947 OS maps (Figure 42). The now-dismantled railway line through Staines Moor had been constructed by that date.

8.5.4 The rifle range and its associated buildings had been cleared by the 1960s. Gravel extraction took place in the area during that period, with Wraysbury Reservoir being constructed immediately following the closure of the extraction works. Given the proximity of the reservoir, ground disturbance is likely to have taken place in the majority of the site in relation to the construction works. A narrow strip of ground between the railway and the reservoir embankment is likely to be the least disturbed area within the site.

8.6 Laleham Reach HCA

8.6.1 John Rocque's 1762 map of Surrey (Figure 28) showed the HCA as fields. To the west, gravel pits were shown on either side of Chertsey Lane. The gravel pits remained open at the time of Rocque's 1768 map of Surrey. The HCA itself remained fields at that date.

8.6.2 The HCA was still shown as fields on the 1816 OS first series map. The two gravel pits were shown, along with Penton Hook to the north-west. The HCA remained fields at the time of the 1869 OS map (Figure 33). A band of marsh and rough heath stood between the HCA and the river at the east. A weir and Pentonhook Lock were shown to the east. The 18th-century gravel pits were not shown on the 1869 map.

8.6.3 No substantive changes were shown on OS maps produced between 1897 and 1961 (Figure 43). Excavation had commenced at Mixnam's Gravel Pit to the north-west by that date, and gravel extraction subsequently took place within the HCA itself. The 1961 map also shows Laleham Burway and the golf course is labelled. The 1984 OS map showed the majority of the Laleham Reach HCA as a flooded gravel pit. Following the closure of the extraction works, it became a landfill site.

8.7 Chertsey Road Tip HCA

8.7.1 A short section of the Spelthorne Channel passes through the location of Chertsey Road Tip. John Rocque's 1754 map of Middlesex (Figure 35) showed the HCA as fields. The majority of the site remained fields at the time of the 1816 Ordnance Survey first series map, although gravel pits were shown in the south-east and south-west corners. Sheepwalk and Chertsey Road were shown along the east and south site boundaries, respectively, at that date. The mineral extraction works led to the discovery of the Upper West Field Anglo-Saxon burial ground (MSE549) within the HCA in 1817. This was a mixed cremation and inhumation cemetery, with associated finds including a swordhilt, an axehead, a dagger, a spearhead, a shield boss and a sword. Pottery dating from the 5th or 6th centuries was also recovered.

8.7.2 The majority of the HCA formed part of a large field at the time of the 1869 OS map (Figure 36). The gravel pits had been infilled, although a plot boundary was shown around the site of the south-east pit, while rough heath occupied the site of the south-west pit. The location of the Early Medieval cemetery was not marked on the 1869 map nor the 1898 OS map. The

sites of the gravel pits had been returned to agricultural use by the latter date. With the exception of field boundaries, no changes were shown on the 1920 and 1936 OS maps.

- 8.7.3 A large, irregular ballast pit had been excavated in the southern part of the HCA by the time of the 1938 OS map (Figure 34). A short works railway and several small buildings stood between the ballast pit and Chertsey Road to the south. Mineral extraction had been extended to encompass the majority of the HCA by 1960 (Figure 44). The general location of the Early Medieval cemetery was indicated by 'Anglo-Saxon Burial Ground (site of)', marked within the limits of the extraction pit. The 1980 OS map showed that the ballast pit had been infilled and the land returned to agricultural use by that date.

8.8 Land South of Chertsey Road HCA

- 8.8.1 The HCA was shown as fields on John Rocque's 1754 map of Middlesex (Figure 35). The site remained fields on the 1813 Plan of the Tithable Land in the Parish of Shepperton (DL/TI/A/039/A), the 1816 Ordnance Survey first series map, the 1841 Shepperton parish map (ACC/1218/276) and the 1843 Shepperton Tithe Map (ACC/1218/29).
- 8.8.2 The HCA remained fields at the time of the 1869 OS map (Figure 36). Field boundaries, two lanes and a land drain were shown at that date. Shepperton Lock, Shepperton Weir, Dog Ait, Weir Cottage, Manor Farm and Shepperton Range were shown within the Study Area.
- 8.8.3 The majority of the HCA remained fields at the time of the 1960 OS map, although a small gravel pit and a linear extraction site were shown in the site's north-east corner at that date (Figure 44). These features were not shown on the 1980 OS map and the land is likely to have been infilled, landscaped and restored to agricultural use following the cessation of the extraction works.

8.9 Desborough Island HCA

- 8.9.1 The HCA was shown as part of Walton Mead on John Rocque's 1754 map of Middlesex (Figure 35). This area was located at the very edge of the map and little detail was shown. The HCA remained fields on Rocque's 1768 map of Surrey and was marked as part of a group of fields labelled 'Weybridge Mead' on the 1804 Ordnance Survey drawing (Figure 38).
- 8.9.2 The HCA appeared unchanged on an 1813 Plan of the Tithable Land in the Parish of Shepperton (DL/TI/A/039/A). A towpath was marked around the site's perimeter with the river on the 1816 Ordnance Survey first series map, while substantial land drains were marked in the interior of the plot at that date. The HCA remained fields in 1816 and at the time of the 1841 Shepperton parish plan (ACC/1218/276) and the 1843 Shepperton Tithe Map (ACC/1218/29).
- 8.9.3 The 1869 OS County Series Middlesex (Figure 36) marked a series of 'City posts' along the HCA's north and north-west boundaries, with the Shepperton Ferry also shown in the latter area. The land drains and field boundaries remained unchanged from the 1841 map. While the ferry and towpath continued to be marked on the 1898 OS map, the City posts were not shown at that date. This was an omission, however, as the posts were marked on the 1920 map and remain extant at the present day.
- 8.9.4 The 1929 Thames Conservancy Plan (ACC/0809/MP/054) showed the route of a proposed new cut, subsequently the Desborough Cut, to the south. This was constructed to bypass the meandering stretch of the river that ran to the south of Shepperton.

- 8.9.5 A rectangular building and an orchard were shown in the southern part of the HCA on the 1948 OS map. The building was not labelled and its function is unknown. Gravel extraction had taken place to the south of the site by that date and a linear embankment in the southern extremity of the site may have been constructed in relation to this activity. As the 1948 map had been surveyed in 1938, but had not been issued due to the Second World War, the Desborough Cut was shown under construction, although it had been completed by the time that the map was published. The completion of the Cut created Desborough Island.
- 8.9.6 The locations of the City tax posts were marked within the HCA on the 1960 OS map (Figure 45). The Shepperton Ferry continued to be shown at that date, crossing the river from the site's north-west corner. Part of the eastern site boundary is shown on OS maps as a north-south field boundary labelled as the Urban District boundary and Parliamentary County Division. This may mark the course of a post-medieval boundary.

8.10 Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA

- 8.10.1 The HCA was shown as part of Walton Mead on John Rocque's 1754 map of Middlesex and 1762 map of Surrey (Figures 35 and 39). Walton Lane crossed the Mead immediately to the north of the site, with Engine River shown at the south. Walton Mead had been subdivided in to a series of field and had been renamed 'Weybridge Mead' by the time of the 1804 Ordnance Survey surveyor's drawing (Figure 50). No changes were shown within the HCA on the 1813 Plan of the Tithable Land in the Parish of Shepperton (DL/TI/A/039/A), the 1816 OS first series map or the 1841 Plan of the Parish of Shepperton (ACC/1218/276). The site was not shown on the 1843 Shepperton Tithe Map (ACC/1218/29), which only depicts the area to the north of the river.
- 8.10.2 The 1869 OS County Series for Middlesex (Figure 36) showed little change from previous maps. The field boundaries remained unchanged from the 1841 parish map. A field drain in the south-central part of the HCA emptied into Engine River, which ran along the majority of the site's south and east boundaries.
- 8.10.3 A pumping station had been constructed immediately to the north-west of the HCA by the time of the 1897 OS map, the route of the proposed Desborough Cut is shown on the 1929 Thames Conservancy Plan (ACC/0809/MP/054). The Cut was named after Lord Desborough, who was the president of the Thames Conservancy. A pavilion and sports ground were shown in the north-west part of the site on the 1938 OS map (Figure 34). The area to the north of the river at the western end of the Cut had been cleared of existing field boundaries, as it had at the eastern end, with what appear to housing plots established along the river bank.
- 8.10.4 The 1930s pavilion and sports ground were not shown on the 1969 OS map (Figure 46). The Desborough Cut was shown along the northern site boundary at that date. While the land drain in the interior of the site was not depicted, the majority of the field boundaries within the HCA remained intact. An east-west feature is visible within the site on aerial photos and shows clearly on the lidar as a straight hollow traversing the site. This feature may relate to the boundary of Oatlands Park or to land or water management within the park.

8.11 Downstream Capacity Improvements: Bed Lowering at Desborough

- 8.11.1 The OS map of 1869 shows the accelerating pace of development in this area (Figure 36). The West Surrey Water Works, just to the west, was established sometime after and it is possible that structures such as connecting channels and pipes may have been constructed

between the Water Works and the section of the River Thames to be lowered. When the Thames Conservancy undertook the excavation of the Desborough Cut between 1930 and 1935, parts of the riverbank were removed or reprofiled at the western end of the bed lowering area. The scheme also involved some dredging. By the 1970s, the entirety of the northern bank of the River Thames around the river meander in the western half of the bed lowering area is lined with residential properties and gardens. The route of the river itself has changed little from then to the present day. The Walton Bridge crosses the bed lowering area and the current bridge is the sixth iteration, built in 2012-2013. It is likely that remains of previous bridges can still be found within the banks and riverbed.

8.12 Sunbury Weir and fish passes

- 8.12.1 The site comprises two areas: part of Sunburylock Ait and its footbridge, to the north-east of Sunbury Weir, and a wharf on Wheatleys Ait, to the south-west of the weir. A fish pass will be created at Sunbury Ait, and one further downstream near Beasley's Ait Lane. A weir of wooden plans and piling had been constructed at Sunbury, c.1700. However, no features were shown within the site on John Warburton's 1749 map of Middlesex or John Rocque's 1762 map of Surrey. Sunburylock Ait and Wheatleys Ait were both depicted on the Rocque map, with the land on the south bank of the Thames being shown as arable fields. The footbridge was constructed as part of the first Sunbury Lock, built by the Corporation of London, in 1812. Due to its scale, no features were shown within the site on the 1816 OS first series map.
- 8.12.2 An 1848 map of Sunbury (DRO/007/J/01/001) showed the weir, but lacked detail. Sunbury Lock was rebuilt downstream from the original location in 1856. The 1869 OS map (Figure 36) showed the north-east part of the site with the footbridge leading to a track on Sunburylock Ait. The south-west end of the weir had been altered, so that a right-angled return had been created, thereby allowing the weir to join the bank further to the north than the straight weir that had been shown on the 1848 map. The south-west part of the site formed part of Wheatley's Ait, which was depicted as a marshy area. Sunbury Lock, footbridges, the New Inn, The Magpie, Sunbury Park and St. Mary's Church were marked within the Study Area. Little substantive change was shown within the site on the 1897 OS map, although Wheatleys Ait had been subdivided into irregular plots by that date. The site of an 'Old Tower' was shown to the east of the Study Area.
- 8.12.3 A post and a stone were shown in the north-east part of the site on the 1920 OS map. Houses had been constructed on Wheatley's Ait by that date, although the south-west part of the site remained undeveloped with the exception of part of a tram line that led to a pumping station in the Study Area at the north-west. A 'landing place' was shown in association with the tramline. By the time of the 1934 OS map, the tramline served the Riverside Works (Thameside Conservancy) (Figure 34). Part of the track of a travelling crane extended into the area at that date. No substantive changes were shown within the site on the 1947 OS map.
- 8.12.4 By 1958, further alteration works had occurred at the weir, with the main north-east/south-west alignment shown with a dog-leg approximately half-way along its length. The weir had been shown as a straight feature on the 1947 map.

8.13 Grove Farm HCA

- 8.13.1 The majority of the Site was shown as arable fields on John Rocque's 1761 map of Berkshire (Figure 29). Grove Farm was shown as a cluster of several buildings, but was not named. A track led north from the farm through the fields. Within the Study Area, a large orchard was

shown to the south-west of the farm, with Esher Wire Mill to the south-west and Stock Farm in the eastern part of the Study Area. Due to the map's scale, Grove Farm was the only feature to be shown within the Site on the 1816 Ordnance Survey map. The farm was not named at that date. The wire mill was marked 'Iron Mills' on the 1816 map.

8.13.2 Several field boundaries had been established in the northern part of the Site by the time of the 1869 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 37). A stream emptied into a series of four ponds to the north and north-west of Grove Farm itself. The latter, labelled 'The Grove', comprised five buildings, with an orchard. A tree-lined avenue led south-east from the farmyard, while a single line of trees bounded the Site's north-east perimeter. Features shown within the Study Area included the natural course of the River Esher, now canalised; Stock Farm had been renamed 'Pound Farm'; an unlabelled feature that may have been a flooded clay or gravel pit; Ember Lane; Rough Wood; Grove Cottage; an obelisk and the railway line. The Esher Wire Mill that had been shown by Rocque was labelled 'Old Paper Mills' on the 1869 OS map. A gasometer stood in the vicinity of the mills.

8.13.3 One of the buildings on the west side of Grove Farm had been demolished by the time of the 1897 Ordnance Survey map, while a new bloc had been constructed near the orchard. A small number of fields had been amalgamated through the removal of field boundaries. Within the Study Area, Royal Mills were shown at the former wire and paper mill site, while a sewage works had been constructed. No substantive changes were shown within the Site on the 1919, 1932, 1947, 1962, 1975 or 1991 Ordnance Survey maps. No substantive changes are visible within the Site on an aerial photograph taken between 2003 and 2014 (Google Earth). Cranmore School was under construction immediately to the south and south-east of the Site by the following year.

8.14 Molesey Weir

8.14.1 The site comprises the weir itself and a linear area on the north bank of the wooded Ash Island. No features were shown within the site on John Rocque's 1762 map of Surrey (Figure 39). The weir was constructed as part of Molesey Lock in 1815. Due to its scale, the 1816 OS first series map did not show any features within the site. Molesey Weir was the subject of paintings by J.M.W. Turner in 1827 and Alfred Sisley in 1879. Molesey has two weirs, one at the south-east end of Ash Island that connects to the lock, and one at the north-west end of the island that connects to the north bank of the Thames.

8.14.2 The 1869 OS map (Figure 37) shows that Ash Island extended further to the north at that date, while the northern weir was shorter and connected to an elliptical plot of land, rather than to the north bank of the Thames. The linear part of the site did not run along the bank of Ash Island in 1872, but was set back several metres from the water's edge. Ash Island was used for osier production at that date. The Green and the grounds of Hampton Court Palace, a cavalry barracks, the Royal Mews, St. Paul's Church and several boat houses were shown within the buffer. Tagg's Island was labelled 'Walnut Tree Island' on the 1872 map.

8.14.3 The 1898 OS map showed that the north end of the weir had been altered, with the creation of a right-angled dog-leg leading into the island in the centre of the river. It is possible that the entire weir structure had been replaced, as it appeared to be on a slightly different alignment to earlier maps, while the prominent structures at either end of the weir had been removed. A footbridge was shown across the weir in 1898. This feature may have been added during the then-recent restoration works.

- 8.14.4 No changes were shown within the site on the 1914 OS map. Although boat houses had been constructed on Ash Island by the latter date, these stood on the south bank and were not within the site. By the time of the 1920 OS map, a sub-rectangular feature had been constructed on the elliptical plot between the northern weir and the north bank of the Thames. This feature was located on the alignment of the present-day weir, but was unlabelled and its function is unknown. Tagg's Island was labelled 'Kent's Ait' on the 1920 OS map.
- 8.14.5 Substantial modification of Ash Island, the removal of the elliptical plot to the north, the widening of the river channel and the construction of sluice gates on either side of the northern weir had created the present-day site boundaries by the time of the 1938 OS map. Masonry was shown along the majority of the island's north bank, while a series of piles ('posts') had been driven into the riverbed to the north-west of the site. Within the Study Area, houses had been built on the north bank of the river, a hotel had been constructed on Tagg's Island, with a cricket ground and tennis courts to the south and a ferry between the island the north bank. A line of posts was shown immediately upstream from the weir on the 1956 OS map. No substantive changes were shown within the site on Ordnance Survey maps produced after that date.

8.15 Teddington Weir and fish passes

- 8.15.1 The site comprises two areas: a small, tree-covered area on the north bank of the Thames and an area that spans part of the Thames, part of an island and several jetties within the river. Two fish passes will be constructed. One will be located at the south-east part of the weir, and the other near Teddington Lock. A weir was recorded at Teddington in 1345, but was destroyed in 1535. No features were shown within the site on John Rocque's 1754 map of Middlesex. Teddington Lock, the first pound lock built by the City of London, and Teddington Weir were constructed immediately to the west of the site in 1811. Prior to the weir's construction, the River Thames was tidal to this part of the river. The weir has been rebuilt several times due to flood damage.
- 8.15.2 No features were shown within the site on the 1816 Ordnance Survey first series map, although the lock house was shown and labelled adjacent to the plot on the north bank. Teddington Weir was shown on the 1850 OS Town Plan of London 1: 5280 as a straight feature, orientated north-west/south-east and spanning the south bank of the Thames to an island in the river.
- 8.15.3 The 1869 OS map (Figure 37) showed Ham Fields extending to the north bank of the river. No features were shown within this part of the site, other than a track along the riverbank. The part of the site that spans the Thames was part of the channel between Teddington Lock and the river, with the central area being part of a wooded island and the southern area part of the river's 'Low Water' channel. Teddington Weir itself was labelled as the 'Highest Point to which the ordinary tides flow.' Teddington Ferry ran between the island and the south bank of the Thames. A toll house, several large domestic houses, a boat house, a hotel, a manor house and St. Mary's Church were shown within the Study Area.
- 8.15.4 Alterations had been made to the northern end of the weir by the time of the 1896 OS map. These had created a dog leg return to the west, altering the weir's former alignment. A sluice had been constructed on the upstream edge of the while the Lock House on the north bank had been demolished and substantial development had occurred within the Study Area on the south side of the river. By 1915, a small section of weir had been created within the island in the river, although this was not joined onto the main weir. A slip that had been constructed immediately to the west of the site was the only substantive change shown in the vicinity of the site on the 1920 OS map.

8.15.5 The land on the north bank of the Thames was shown as rough heath demarcated by an embankment on the 1938 OS map. No further changes were shown within the site itself, although a large area of sand and ballast extraction was shown in the northern part of the Study Area. The 1934 OS County Series Surrey 1:2500 showed that the southern end of the weir had been re-aligned, to create a southern return into the river bank (Figure 40), where before it formerly returned to the bank on a south-east alignment. No substantive changes were shown within the site on the 1947 OS map. By the time of the 1959 OS London Plan 1:1250, however, the small isolated section of weir that had first been shown on the 1915 OS map had been extended, to connect to the main weir. The weir appears to have remained unchanged since that date.

8.16 Land at Broom Road Recreation Ground

8.16.1 The Land at Broom Road Recreation Ground was shown as part of Teddington Field on John Rocque's 1752 map of Surrey. With the exception of a bund along the west bank of the Thames, it was shown as cultivated land at that date. No features were shown, although two detached buildings stood to the north and Broom Road ran to the west.

8.16.2 A water channel had been constructed in the eastern part of the site by the time of the 1816 Ordnance Survey first series map. The site remained undeveloped at that date although, as land use was not represented, it is not clear if the site remained in agricultural use. The 1869 OS map (Figure 37) showed the site crossed by canalised water channels that surrounded a small island orchard. A field boundary marked the course of the present-day Rowlock Way, while a gravel pit was shown to the west of the site. Large houses, villas and cottages were shown within the Study Area.

8.16.3 A detached building had been constructed between the river and the canalised channel by 1896. The building was not labelled and its function is unknown. Two footbridges were marked on the north side of the island orchard. No further changes were shown within the site, although the gravel pit in the buffer to the west had been expanded substantially and a sewage works had been constructed to the north-west.

8.16.4 No further changes had occurred within the site by the time of the 1920 OS map, although the section of the canalised channel immediately to the north had been infilled. Several new boat houses were shown within the buffer, while Tashim's Island was labelled 'Steven's Eyots.' The gravel pit remained open at this date. The 1934 OS map showed the site as a small, enclosed plot bounded by allotment gardens at the west and the river at the east (Figure 40). Neither the island nor the watercourses were shown, while the gravel pit within the buffer had been infilled and the sewage works had extended onto its former site. No changes were shown within the site on the 1947 OS map. Broom Road Recreation Ground had been created by 1984.

9. Site Visits

9.1 Aims and method

9.1.1 Site visits were initially undertaken in 2015 in order to assess current ground conditions along the three Channel Sections originally in the scheme. The aim was to identify any factors which might affect the survival or condition of known or potential assets. The entire route of the channels was not walked, but access obtained at various points along its length sufficient to establish the current character of each area. In the original assessment this was also combined with Stage 1 of a setting assessment. The site visit section from the 2015 DBA has been reproduced in Appendix 5. Since then, Channel Section 1 has been removed from the scheme, Channel Section 2 is now called the Runnymede Channel and Channel Section 3 is the Spelthorne Channel. Boundary changes resulted in an update to the desk-based assessment and a number of Habitat Creation Areas were visited between 26th and 28th October 2021. These visits also included areas at Royal Hythe and Manor Farm which were allocated as areas for green open spaces. Due to further changes, additional areas were visited between 13th and 15th June 2022; new Habitat Creation Areas, extended areas within the project boundary for green open spaces, the Abbey River restoration works area and fish passes. Fish passes at Sunbury Ait and Teddington were not visited as evaluation works have already taken place at the weirs and knowledge of the ground surface is already known. The aim was to assess ground conditions within the areas which have not previously been inspected. The 2021 and 2022 site visits are presented here, with the exception of sites visited in 2021 which have since been removed from the project.

9.1.2 A small number of HCAs could not be visited due to lack of permission and lack of appropriate PRoW; Drinkwater Pit and Littleton North. As these are both predominately landfill areas, it is considered that there would be no visible archaeological features on their surface and this will not affect the baseline assessment. Setting of designated assets was not assessed as setting will be considered in a separate report.

9.2 Site Visits 13th-15th June 2022

9.2.1 Inspections took place in bright, unseasonably warm weather. On occasion, bright sunlight affected the quality of photographs that could be taken. Sites were viewed from roadways, public footpaths or bridlepaths, or by direct access where permission had been granted. The unforeseen closure of some footpaths placed further restrictions on access although every effort was made to view locations from public rights of way. Many of the sites had become considerably overgrown, which in places limited observation of earthworks or other historic features. The visits were undertaken broadly north-west to south-east, from Egham Royal Hythe, to Abbey River, with additional east or west visits between Chertsey Lock fish pass, and Grove Farm, Escher. Plates 1 and 2 show the location and order of sites visited.

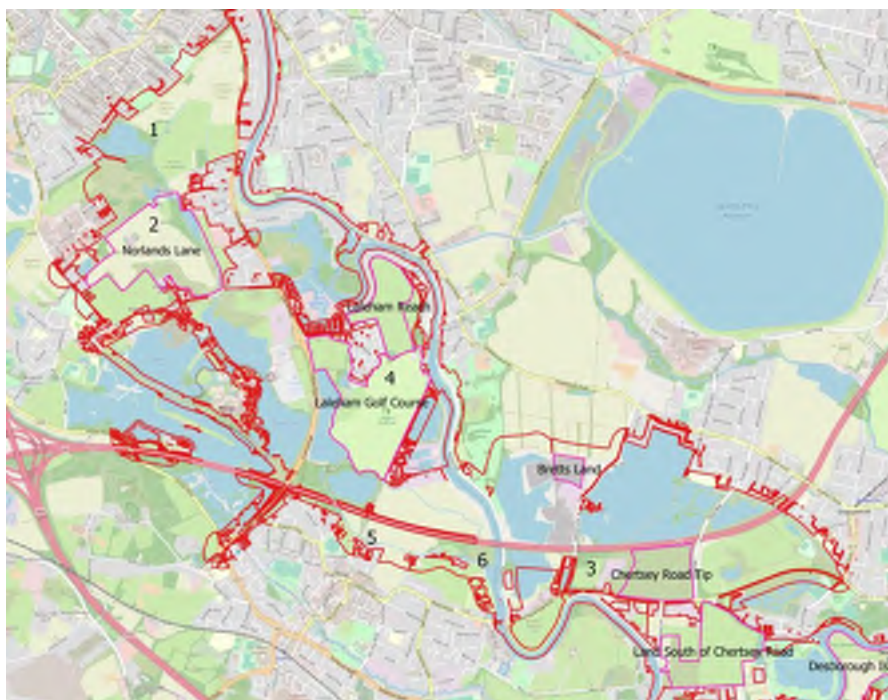


Plate 1: Itinerary of site visits 1-6



Plate 2: Itinerary of site visits 7-8

Royal Hythe Area

- 9.2.2 The area surrounding the Royal Hythe open green space to the north and west consisted of a number of gated plough fields, a nature reserve (Mead Lake), meadow and private pasture. Of these areas, Meads Lake nature reserve could not be accessed by public right of way.
- 9.2.3 Immediately to the north of the previously surveyed ploughed fields is an irregularly shaped strip of maintained grassed land separating the ploughed fields to the north from the abutting houses of Egham Hythe (plate 3), and is often overlooked by these dwellings. This route was accessible via a public right of way, which lead down and around to the eastern end of the

previously surveyed area west of Chertsey Road, where the footpath became too overgrown to access. The site appears maintained by a mixture of local residents and by local authority care taking. In places, residents have planted small flower gardens. No above ground historic monuments are visible within this area. The plough fields forming the northern most end of the Project Boundary is shielded from view by thick tree cover.



Plate 3: Eastern end of the northern public right of way separating dwellings of Egham Hythe from ploughed fields, looking west.

9.2.4 Ploughed fields immediately to the west of the previously surveyed area (Plate 4) constituted the same agricultural use as the previously surveyed area, and extended southwards to the limit of the area of Thorpe Hay Meadow. As above, no above ground historic or archaeological monuments were visible within visible areas.



Plate 4: Ploughed fields to the west of the previously surveyed area of Royal Hythe, looking east.

- 9.2.5 South of these plough fields, the public right of way leads to a D-shaped plot of land known as Thorpe Hay Meadow (Plate 5). The area is characterised by overgrown long grass and wild flowers which attract local wildlife (including birds, hares and bees and other small burrowing animals). The land is shielded from view by thick vegetation and trees. To avoid disturbing wildlife, this land was assessed by following the established footpaths which extend along the boundaries of the meadow.
- 9.2.6 No above ground historic or archaeological monuments were identified, though overgrowth may have limited this observation.



Plate 5: Thorpe Hay Meadow from the north, looking south-west.

- 9.2.7 To the south-west of Thorpe Hay Meadow within the Project Boundary, a small squared area of horse pasture is located as a gated area off the meadow (Plate 6). No above ground historic or archaeological monuments were visible within the area, though views were limited. To the north of Thorpe Hay Meadow and private horse pasture field, there is a tree covered region to the south of Mead Lake. Footpaths within this region are overgrown, and traverse a number of small streams (Plate 7). No obvious above ground archaeological or historical features were identified, though regions were densely overgrown in places.



Plate 6: View into private gated horse pasture to the south of Thorpe Hay Meadow, looking south-west.



Plate 7: Overgrown public rights of way traversing small streams south of Mead Lake, looking north.

Norlands Lane HCA and surrounding area

- 9.2.8 Areas constituting the Norland's Lane HCA and surroundings were assessed from public rights of way at Green Lane, Ten Acre Lane and Coldharbour Lane. The site of the HCA itself is parcelled into approximately 4 fields that are barred from access by gated entry and chain linked fences (Plates 8-9). They constitute the former landfill site, itself overlying a former gravel quarry pit, that has since been restored. The northern boundary of Norland's Lane HCA is separated from the southern boundary of the Royal Hythe green open space by a wide, deep ditch and bank which is bounded by thick vegetation and tree cover which inhibited photography. It is likely to relate to a historic boundary division separating the former 'Hith Fields' shown on Rocque's 1762 map of Berkshire, and Green Lane.

- 9.2.9 Norland's Lane HCA constitutes grassed fields overlying restored landfill. To the west, portions of this land are in use as private horse pasture. Whilst the site showed undulating ground levels across the site, this is likely connected to the restoration of the landfill site rather than being of archaeological origin. The site levels out towards the western end (Plate 9), where no sub-surface historic or archaeological earthworks were identified.



Plate 8: View into gated restored landfill at Norland's Lane, looking south



Plate 9: View into north-westernmost portion of Norland's Lane, looking south.

- 9.2.10 The area within the Project Boundary to the south of Norland's Lane is visible from Ten Acre Lane and Coldharbour Lane, although shielded in places by tree cover, hedge rows and fencing. The area comprises an irregular L-shaped parcel of land to the south of Norland's Lane HCA (Plate 10). The area was largely overgrown, limiting the visibility of above ground or sub-surface features of historic or archaeological origin. The land is currently in use as private sheep pasture.



Plate 10: View east into Norland's Lane from Ten Acre Lane layby.

Land West of Chertsey Road Tip HCA

9.2.11 Land to the west of the Chertsey Road Tip HCA was viewed from Littleton Lane and Chertsey Road. The site is shielded from view of the roadway by tree cover, hedge rows and fencing. Visible areas of the site show a shallow pond and stream to the south-west corner, which is surrounded by tree cover and vegetation. The eastern portion of the site, though somewhat overgrown in places, is in use as a private horse pasture (Plate 11). The land rises to the east in a shallow mound. As this area is shown as historic landfill, this is unlikely to be an archaeological feature.



Plate 11: View north into land west of Chertsey Road Tip.

Laleham Golf Course HCA

9.2.12 The site of a former golf course to the south of Laleham Reach could only be partially assessed from public rights of way between Albert Avenue and the Ferry Lane bridlepath,

which bisected the former golf course within the northern third of the site. The site was largely characterised by heavily landscaped open grassland, with focal regions of tree cover to the north and south-west (Plate 12). At the time of visitation, the site was in use as private cow pasture. The grounds were visibly heavily landscaped, sand banks, rubble debris and slightly overgrown bunkers still visible as surface features (Plate 13). Visible regions of the site were scattered with modern plastic waste, farm waste, and building debris (Plates 14-15). In the case of identified regions of plastic waste, excavated wide shallow pits had been infilled with haybale wrapping, the presence of which may be masking features of historic or archaeological origin.

9.2.13 The central-northern region of the site contains the earthwork of the Scheduled Monument (visible in Plate 14, central). It is unclear to what degree landscaping associated with the construction of the golf course may have disturbed these earthworks, as modern disturbance is evident surrounding the feature.

9.2.14 To the immediate west of Ferry Lane, within the Laleham golf course boundary, there were a number of irregular, slightly sinuous dry ditched features that appear to reflect relict water channels (Plate 15). The date of these features is uncertain. They were identified to the immediate east of the Burway Ditch, and follow a continuous route east by west until it reaches the edge of Ferry Lane. They do not share any morphological characteristics with typical golfing green landscaping, and are therefore thought to pre-date the construction of the golf course.

9.2.15 The site of the former Laleham golf club (Plate 16), now boarded up and overgrown, is situated within a picturesque setting on the northern bank of the Thames Side (Plate 17), a view from which visitors no longer benefit. The club is closed off from public access.



Plate 12: Views into Laleham Golf Course, looking south-west



Plate 13: Views to the north-east of Laleham Golf course at the boundary of Ferry Lane. One probable dry ditched feature, interpreted as a probable relict water channel.



Plate 14: Laleham golf course, modern disturbance and burial of plastic waste associated with current land use as cow pasture.



Plate 15: Laleham golf course, modern disturbance and piled rubble debris, looking west into Laleham golf course from Ferry Lane PRoW.



Plate 16: Views south to the former Laleham golf club building situated on the north bank of Thames Side. Grounds are overgrown and fenced off from public access.



Plate 17: Views south-east across Thames Side from Laleham golf club.

Abbey River Restoration Area

- 9.2.16 The site of the Abbey River Works area constitutes approximately 4 separate parcels of private grazed grassland to the north of Abbey River, and is bisected by the Ferry Lane public right of way. The fields are in use primarily as horse pasture, though one has been left to somewhat overgrowth (Plate 18). Farming equipment is present to the south of the site boundary along the Abbey River bank.
- 9.2.17 Looking west into a small triangular parcel of land on the limit of Abbey Fields farm (Plate 19) shows the area to be somewhat overgrown, and assessment of above ground historic or archaeological features was not conclusive. Possible linear earthworks aligned north by south, and only faintly visible in Plate 20, may relate to historic strip cultivation, though it is equally likely to be the result of asymmetric overgrowth of vegetation.
- 9.2.18 Earthworks identified in the adjacent fields (Plates 19-20) have the potential to be of a contemporary date with Chertsey Abbey. Part of the Scheduled Monument of Chertsey Abbey sits just to the east of Ferry Lane where earthworks are visible (Plate 20). The fields are well shielded from view by trees, particularly along the boundary with the M3. The only access to these sites is through the gated farm meaning that a walkover of the Scheduled Monument was not possible.



Plate 18: View east into Abbey Fields Farm horse pasture



Plate 19: View west into Abbey Fields Farm horse pasture



Plate 20: View east into Abbey Fields Farm horse pasture, from Ferry Lane pedestrian bridge overlooking the M3. Earthworks are visible within the easternmost field.

Chertsey Fish Pass (C1)

9.2.19 The proposed fish pass at the site of Chertsey Lock, located to the immediate south of the M3, and bounded by the Thames Side, was not accessible by foot. The site was photographed from the eastern bank of the Thames side, at the junction of the M3 underpass (Plate 21).

9.2.20 Views into the proposed fish pass site tentatively show an area densely shielded by tree cover and thick vegetation (Plate 21). In regions where tree cover became sparse, views into the site showed the area to be covered in thick long grass. A set of wooden stairs appears to lead into the site from the region of the M3 underpass on the western bank.



Plate 21: View west into the proposed fish pass site at Chertsey Lock.

Grove Farm HCA

- 9.2.21 Grove Farm, in Escher, was assessed via public roadways and footpaths along Arran Way (south of Grove Farm) and The Drive (north-east of Grove Farm). The land is typified as private horse pasture, though also houses a number of small to medium sized animal burrows visible from the southern and eastern site boundaries. The site could not be accessed in order to determine the presence or absence of visible earthworks.
- 9.2.22 The site remains open fields, as suggested by satellite imagery, though the irregularity of the landscape topography suggests some form of disturbance is likely. The southern region of the field (Plate 22) shows some probable shallow linear earthworks that are likely to be the result of historic strip cultivation, though they are impacted by a wide, deep linear depression within the southern-central region of the site, probably relating to the presence of relict watercourses or ponds. Due to the presence of visible school children within the field to the north, these topographic depressions were not photographed.
- 9.2.23 The northernmost field bounding the River Ember, was viewed from a residential roadway off The Drive. It was characterised by a large, irregularly shaped parcel of overgrown grassland that was bounded by trees and hedgerows on three sides (Plate 23). No visible earthworks were identified. It was not in use as horse pasture, and had been fenced off separately from the southern fields which were in use by the adjacent school.



Plate 22: Views north into Grove Farm from the Arran Way carpark, showing horse pasture.



Plate 23: Views west into the northernmost field of Grove Farm, immediately south of the River Ember.

Sunbury Fish Pass S1

9.2.24 Downstream of Sunbury Ait, the site of the proposed fish pass S1 was assessed from the south bank of the Thames (Plate 24). The proposed fish pass shares a picturesque view of the Thames and surrounding grounds, which is bounded by local sporting clubs, river front dwellings, and is a popular walking route for the public. Little could be seen of the proposed fish pass site from the south bank.



Plate 24: Approximate location of the proposed Sunbury Weir fish pass, views looking north-east across the existing Weir.

9.3 Site Visits 26th to 28th October 2021

9.3.1 The inspections took place during mild, but bright weather, with neither the rain nor too much sunlight affecting photographs of the various sites. However, many of the sites had become

quite overgrown, making it quite difficult at times to identify evidence of archaeological features or even to gain full access to some of the sites. The site visits were undertaken west to east. Plates 25 and 26 show the location and order of sites visited in 2021, updated to remove HCAs no longer in the scheme.

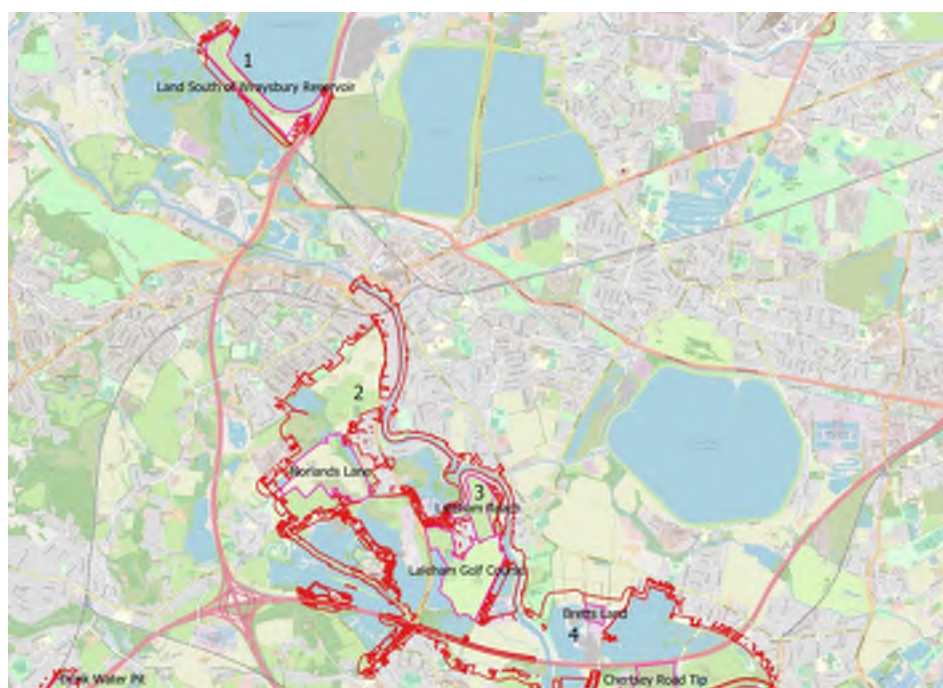


Plate 25: Order of sites visited, October 2021 (west) Update

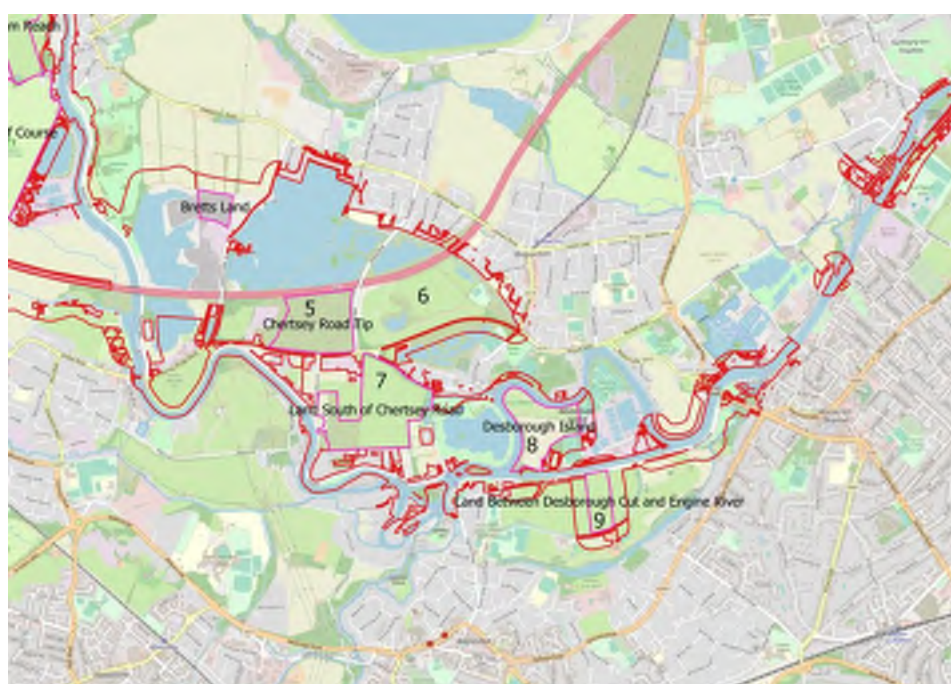


Plate 26: Order of Site Visits, October 2021 (East)

Land South of Wrymsbury Reservoir HCA

9.3.2 Wrymsbury Reservoir is a water supply for London, built from the late 1960s and is a 506-acre site. The field south of Wrymsbury Reservoir, the focus of this inspection, consists of two fields, the largest of which is enclosed within concrete fencing around the grounds of the

reservoir. The northern end of this field contains a company building linked to the reservoir and therefore was a more sensitive area in which to capture photographs. Livestock are currently kept in this field (sheep). Furthermore, there are pylons that follow a north-south orientation through this field and into the next field, located outside of the concrete fencing (Plate 27). There were no obvious archaeological features within this field or that outside of the concrete fencing, which is comprised of grassland.



Plate 27: View looking north through the field south of Wraysbury Reservoir.

Royal Hythe Green Open Space (North end of Runnymede Channel)

9.3.3 This site consisted of two fields to the west of Chertsey Lane, the north of which is ploughed land and a southern field consisting of grassland with some livestock (cow). This area is an addition to the project boundary since 2015 and will constitute the Royal Hythe green open space. Although access was limited to the north field, there appears to be a mound/undulation within the centre of the field (Plate 28). No obvious features were identifiable within the south field, although there were limited views here available (Plate 29).



Plate 28: View looking south-west across the north field. There is a noticeable mound/undulation in field towards centre of shot.



Plate 29: View looking west through south field at Egham Hythe.

Laleham Reach HCA

9.3.4 Three fields form the Laleham Reach HCA. All three are grazed grassland, although at the time of inspection, only the west field contained livestock (horses). The west field was quite overgrown. The north field was the most visible, but there were no obvious archaeological features (Plate 30). The South field could only be accessed from the north-east as the roads around it are private. The field is quite overgrown and it was difficult to determine any visible archaeological features on the surface.



Plate 30: View looking south-west from the corner of Laleham Reach's north field.

Littleton East Lake, West End of Spelthorne Channel

- 9.3.5 This site is part of Littleton East Lake, situated on the east side of Sheep Walk Lake, and part of a former gravel pit that ceased working in the 1950s. There are no areas of dry land within the site where archaeological remains would be visible (Plate 31).



Plate 31: View looking east across Littleton East Lake from Littleton Lane

Chertsey Road Tip HCA

- 9.3.6 The site is an area of landfill on the west side of Sheep Walk (north of Chertsey Road). The land, particularly to the south, was very overgrown. The area towards the north of the site was less overgrown, but no obvious archaeological features were visible. It is likely that any visible surface features would be connected to restoration of the landfill rather than sub-surface archaeology (Plate 32).



Plate 32: View looking west over Chertsey Tip from Sheep Walk

Manor Farm Green Open Space (East of Chertsey Road Tip)

- 9.3.7 This site is an area of landfill on the east side of Sheep Walk. A public footpath runs through the south part of the field, although the north part is largely inaccessible by foot due to uneven ground/overgrowth. A lot of waste material was present throughout field (tyres, plasterboards, brick etc.), being most heavily apparent on the western side of the site (Plate 33). Due to the amount of overgrowth here, it was not possible to identify any noticeable archaeological features. There was a small stream running on an east-west orientation towards the Funky Footprints Nature Reserve and a small lake within the centre of the area (Plate 34).



Plate 33: Some of the waste material scattered through landfill site



Plate 34: View looking east along stream through landfill site east of Sheep Walk

Land South of Chertsey Road HCA

- 9.3.8 This area contains a single large field which can be accessed on the east side along Chertsey Road and three smaller fields, which are visible from Dockett Eddy Lane. The large field is grazed grassland. No obvious archaeological features were observed (Plate 35). Fields on the east side of the site, along Dockett Eddy Lane, appear to have signs of modern furrows (Plate 36). However, the grass here had grown quite long and made any identification of past ploughing was quite difficult.



Plate 35: View looking west over the western field from Chertsey Road



Plate 36: View across the middle field of three on the western side of area, looking east from Dockett Eddy Lane

Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA

- 9.3.9 The land between Desborough Cut and Engine River was defined by three field strips in 2021, although it has since been reduced to one. All three were viewed during the site visit. There are several pens throughout each of the three fields where horses are kept. No obvious archaeological features are visible within the fields. There was a slight bank in the westernmost field, upon which a line of posts had marked out a pen for horses; however, this is most likely to be a modern feature (Plate 37) In some areas, particularly the central and eastern fields, there were patches of grass that gave the impression of a feature, but when walked, this area felt level with the surrounding ground surface. There was a slight depression in the landscape in the middle of the easternmost field, which had slightly flooded, although this may be a natural depression and not of archaeological significance (Plate 38).



Plate 37: View looking north through westernmost field in land between Desborough Cut and Engine River. There is a slight bank where the paddock posts are, but this may be a modern feature.



Plate 38: View looking north-west across easternmost field at site. There is a slight depression in the land close to where the horses are, but this may be a natural feature.

Desborough Island HCA

- 9.3.10 The artificial channel of the Desborough Cut flows along the south side of Desborough Island. To the north of the Cut are further fields providing green open space crossed by footpaths. The large water treatment plant to the east and Weybridge Rugby Club to the south are outside of the HCA area. At the north-west, earthworks are visible (plate 39) although it is not possible to determine if these are modern landscape features or related to the meanders seen in the lidar image (see Appendix 4). In comparison to the Study Areas of the Channels, the Desborough Cut/Engine River areas are largely unpopulated, with no structures within them.



Plate 39: North-west spur of Desborough Island looking south-east.

10. Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

10.1 Runnymede Channel

- 10.1.1 The former braided channel character of the Thames Valley, as shown by the presence of palaeochannels, gives rise to potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence. Palaeochannels, if encountered, may contain peat and other organic deposits capable of preserving proxy records of climatic, vegetation and land use histories. Monitoring of test-pits excavated at Thorpe Hay Meadow (above 5.2.7) revealed deep stratified Holocene sediment deposition with high potential for the preservation of environmental remains which would aid in the understanding of the past environment. A charred post, found within one of the test pits pushed into the organic sedimentation, confirms that archaeological remains are present beneath the recent alluvium in this area. Stage 1 investigations concluded that there is a low potential for finds of archaeological significance at Thorpe Hay Meadow, but the site has a very high potential for palaeoenvironmental and wetland deposits, with evidence for good preservation of organic deposits from the early Holocene. As this data can be used to reconstruct the ancient landscape it is of regional significance.
- 10.1.2 Only a small number of prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from the Runnymede Channel Study Area, but there is a moderate potential for the discovery of artefacts within the Thames gravels (see sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3). A Mesolithic flint assemblage at Chertsey Abbey Meads suggests activity at temporary camps (Cepauskas 2019b). The known longevity of occupation in the Thames Valley gives moderate-high potential for finds from the Palaeolithic period onwards. Evidence for clearance and agriculture begins in the Neolithic and continues into the Bronze Age where occupation of the landscape intensifies.
- 10.1.3 Whilst isolated findspots would be of local significance, there is the possibility for the discovery of temporary camps or later permanent settlement sites of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. These would be of national significance.
- 10.1.4 The Iron Age hillfort at St Ann's Hill suggests occupation within the southern part of the Study Area at this section. Unfortunately this is within an area which has been subject to gravel extraction and it is highly likely that its hinterland in the Study Area has been impacted. A small ancillary area between St Ann's Lake and the M3 is close to the hillfort, but extraction which resulted in the creation of the lake and the construction of the M3 gives a low potential for archaeological remains to have survived in that location. Only one Iron Age artefact is recorded on the HER (a bronze shield found during gravel extraction north-west of Chertsey), although preserved wooden structures dating to the Iron Age were found during trial trenching at Chertsey Abbey Meads. It is considered that there is low-moderate potential for Iron Age finds. Settlement sites would be of national significance.
- 10.1.5 The main local centre in the Roman period appears to have been just upstream at Staines where the small Roman town of Pontibus grew up at a crossing point of the River Thames. Away from Pontibus isolated structures and findspots are recorded, but no substantial clusters of activity are noted in this reach. It has been suggested that a Roman road from London to Winchester might have crossed the Thames close to Chertsey and run through the later site of the Abbey and town, but there is no verifying evidence (Bird and Bird 1987, 166-7). The site of an alleged Roman Camp (MSE5120) is now considered to be medieval. Roman artefacts do imply activity within the Study Area and there is low-moderate potential for Roman remains. Isolated finds would be of local significance although settlements would be of higher significance.

- 10.1.6 Few findspots were identified for the Early Medieval period within this reach. These comprise only a mid-late Saxon iron spearhead and iron ferrule (MSE2831) found in a garden along Bridge Road, Chertsey. Settlement sites are likely to be beneath the modern towns. There is moderate potential for remains of wider agricultural activity within the Study Area which would be of local significance.
- 10.1.7 The documentary evidence indicates a 7th century date for the founding of Chertsey Abbey, at 'a place called Cerotaesei, that is Cerotus island' (Bede, writing c.750). Charters of the Abbey dating back to the 7th century also mention land holdings in Egham, (Egham) Hythe and Thorpe (Gover *et al.* 1934, 119, 134). However, little physical evidence has come to light of the earliest phases of development and occupation of the Abbey.
- 10.1.8 Chertsey Abbey represents a significant site in this period, but lies south of the M3 and Abbey River close to the core of the town. The Abbey Mead was presumably always low-lying meadow but may have some potential for activity related to the abbey. There is low archaeological potential overall for early medieval archaeological remains in this study area, although moderate potential within proximity to the Abbey. Remains relating to the Scheduled Monument of the Abbey would be of national significance.
- 10.1.9 Chertsey's historic core is largely centred around the former Abbey site (NHLE1008524) although material indicative of Medieval settlement (MSE2844) was excavated prior to mineral extraction approximately 1km to the north. Surviving earthworks of the Abbey – the Black Ditch, moats and fishponds – are well expressed by the lidar data (Li06). Little has been excavated of the Medieval Chertsey town, and the majority of assets recorded in the HER relate to findspots rather than features.
- 10.1.10 Directly adjacent to the proposed Runnymede Channel at Abbey Meads is a Medieval earthwork, previously believed to be a Roman fort (MSE1882), one of a number recorded in this vicinity (MSE812, 813, 1880; AP05) and see also the Scheduled earthwork enclosure on Laleham Burway (1005949). These were once thought to be Roman marching camps, but are now thought more likely to be stock enclosures perhaps related to Chertsey Abbey and the Abbey Meads (faint remnants of ridge and furrow visible on lidar survey do appear to be cut by the earthwork: Li05). However, location of MSE1882 remains uncertain. No remains are visible on the ground or on lidar survey at this point. Stage 1 geophysical survey also failed to identify the feature. The Stage 1 and Stage 2 works on Abbey Meads at the eastern end of the Runnymede Channel showed that the area has high potential for paleoenvironmental remains from palaeochannel features. Finds from trial trench evaluation included a possible Bronze Age drainage network, flint dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age and preserved wooden structures dating to the Iron Age, late medieval and early post-medieval periods. A preserved wooden wattle structure suggests large scale water management associated with the location of Chertsey Abbey (Howard *et al.* 2021). Analysis of sequenced channel deposits collected during the evaluation showed deposits that may date to the Roman or Early Medieval periods, despite a lack of archaeological finds for these periods (Cepauskas 2019b). The known Medieval site of Abbey Mill (MSE4085) lies just downstream on the Abbey River. Any structures relating to the Scheduled Abbey would be of national significance.
- 10.1.11 The HER does record Medieval findspots within the Study Area, but extraction has likely removed much of the evidence for any settlements outside of the current towns. There is moderate potential for archaeological evidence of agricultural activity and field systems which would be of local significance.

- 10.1.12 Development during the Post-Medieval period was for the most part concentrated in and around the historic town cores of Thorpe and Chertsey. 18th and early 19th century mapping shown that the majority of this reach comprised enclosed fields at this date. The line of the Runnymede Channel approaches a small cluster of listed buildings at Eastley End on Norlands Lane, east of Thorpe (and included within the Thorpe Conservation Area). The quantity of heritage assets, designated or non-designated, associated with this period is relatively high. Therefore, the archaeological potential for Post-Medieval archaeology within the Study Area will vary. As with the Medieval period, the potential will vary depending on the proximity of the site to the local historic cores and can be considered low-moderate along the chosen route and will likely relate to agriculture and field systems. Such remains will be of local significance.
- 10.1.13 Modern heritage assets (19th-20th century) are scattered across the development area, and again generally represent historic buildings or structures although an early 20th century garden at Abbey Chase, Chertsey (MSE13627) is recorded. A series of Corporation of London Tax Posts of the 1860s is recorded along the river (MSE3665, 3862 and 3666). The landscape remained largely rural and the major industrial activity is related to gravel extraction. This resulted in the creation of artificial ponds and landfill areas which has impacted the archaeological potential of the Runnymede Channel area. Historic landfill is recorded across the Channel area. Outside of those areas, there is high potential for evidence of modern activity which would be of local significance.
- 10.1.14 The site at Abbey Meads at the eastern end of the channel is of high archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential, with a very strong likelihood that multi-period archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains survive in those areas of the site not targeted by the evaluation. In particular, it has the potential to make a valuable contribution to the understanding of wetland management from the prehistoric period onwards.
- 10.1.15 A small ancillary area on the southern edge of Manor Lake has low archaeological potential given its proximity to the quarried lake and the M3.

10.2 Spelthorne Channel

- 10.2.1 As for the Runnymede Channel, the presence of palaeochannels gives potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence. If encountered, they may contain peat and other organic deposits capable of preserving proxy records of climatic, vegetation and land use histories.
- 10.2.2 The Chertsey Abbey Mead evaluation just to the west of the eastern end of the Spelthorne Channel found a preserved wooden wattle structure suggesting large scale water management associated with the location of Chertsey Abbey (Howard et al 2021). The channels within the floodplain have high potential for the preservation of organic remains.
- 10.2.3 Analysis of sequenced channel deposits collected during the evaluation at Chertsey Abbey Meads showed deposits that may date to the Roman or Early Medieval periods, despite a lack of archaeological finds for these periods (Cepauskas 2019b). The palaeoenvironmental resource remains of considerable significance and the potential for the retrieval of further sediment data is considered high. Excavation in this area (which is in close proximity to the Spelthorne Channel) has demonstrated the potential for such deposits not only at the Abbey Meads but across the Channel where palaeochannels are present. The data can be used for reconstruction of ancient landscapes and is of regional significance.

- 10.2.4 As noted above, the known longevity of occupation in the Thames Valley and the location of the proposed developments means that there remains a moderate level of potential for the discovery of artefacts within the Thames gravels from the Palaeolithic period onwards. A Mesolithic flint assemblage at Chertsey Abbey Meads suggests activity at temporary camps (Cepauskas 2019b). Similar evidence of camps elsewhere in the Channel area would be of national significance.
- 10.2.5 Neolithic settlements sites remain infrequent within the landscape, but finds within the Study Area do indicate Neolithic activity and there is moderate potential for further finds. A small amount of evidence for the Neolithic and Bronze Age was identified during the evaluation at Chertsey Abbey Meads. Finds of both periods have also been recorded within the Study Area, with an increase in Bronze Age finds possibly indicating a growth in population and agricultural exploitation. Whilst isolated finds could be of local significance, previously unidentified settlement sites would be of national significance.
- 10.2.6 Evidence of Iron Age activity has been found at Chertsey Abbey Meads including a preserved wooden post-alignment. There is also funerary and settlement evidence from Shepperton. A Roman habitation site was also found at Shepperton. A Roman fishing weir was discovered on the bank of the Thames near Desborough Cut, at the eastern end of the Spelthorne Channel. The evidence indicates an occupied landscape in the Iron Age and Roman periods although no large settlements are known from the Spelthorne Channel Study Area. Any evidence of settlement could be of regional-national significance depending on size, character and extent of preservation. The fish weir will be impacted by the construction of the channel, and could be entirely removed.
- 10.2.7 The evidence of Early Medieval activity is clustered around Shepperton where cremation and inhumation cemeteries have been found. A 6th century settlement with an associated cemetery has been excavated at the Saxon Primary School. The Anglo-Saxon and Medieval cemetery at Shepperton Green is a Scheduled Monument. The potential for Early Medieval archaeology in the vicinity of Shepperton is moderate-high and could represent agricultural activity in peripheral areas (local significance), or direct evidence of settlement (national significance).
- 10.2.8 Evidence of large scale water management in the Medieval period was found during the evaluation at Chertsey Abbey Meads demonstrating the extensive system created and maintained by the monastic community (Howard et al 2021). Any further finds relating to the Abbey and its environs would be of national significance.
- 10.2.9 A possible Medieval burh (defended site) has been impacted by quarrying, and evidence for the Medieval period in rural areas is likely to be in the form of agriculture and field systems. Such deposits would be of local significance.
- 10.2.10 Development in the early part of the Post-Medieval period was for the most part concentrated in and around the historic core of Shepperton with a concentration of 17th and 18th century listed buildings within the historic core and conservation area. Map evidence shows the channel section route to have historically comprised enclosed fields.
- 10.2.11 The quantity of heritage assets, designated or non-designated, associated with this period is relatively high. Therefore, the archaeological potential for Post-Medieval archaeology within the Study Area will vary between moderate and high depending on the proximity to historic town cores. The evidence will again have been impacted in areas of gravel extraction. Remains are likely to be of local significance.

10.2.12 Modern heritage assets (19th-20th century) are scattered across the development area, and again generally represent historic buildings or structures although 19th century parklands are recorded at Manor House, Shepperton (MSE15234). A series of Corporation of London Tax Posts of the 1860s is recorded along the river (MSE3665, 3666, 3862) on the boundary between the Runnymede and Spelthorne Channel Section Study Areas. Adjacent to the southern end of the Spelthorne Channel is D'Oyley Carte Island in the River Thames. This houses the Grade II listed Eyot House of c.1890.

10.2.13 Given the prolific nature of development within the Study Area, it is highly likely that all urban areas will contain some deposits or finds relating to the 19th and 20th century. For rural, undeveloped areas, this drops to moderate potential. Any such deposits will be of local significance.

10.2.14 Similar to the Runnymede Channel, the area of the Spelthorne Channel contains flooded gravel pits and areas of historic landfill which will reduce the archaeological potential of those areas. The green open space at Manor Farm is historic landfill. Outside of areas of extraction, there is potential for the survival of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains.

10.3 Drinkwater Pit HCA

10.3.1 The HCA was in agricultural use in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries and may have been so from medieval times. Field boundaries shown crossing the site on maps were removed when mineral extraction took place in the 1970s and 80s. Within the footprint of the sand and gravel extraction pit, the archaeological potential for all periods is none. Small areas at the perimeters of the Site may have been left as bunds and therefore remained unexcavated. However, no archaeological remains are recorded within the Study Area from the construction of the railway immediately to the west of the Site or the construction of the M3, immediately to the east. Although previously unrecorded remains cannot be ruled out, outside the footprint of the sand and gravel pit, the archaeological potential for all periods is considered to be low.

10.4 Land to the South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA

10.4.1 The excavations at the Kingsmead Quarry have produced multi-period evidence that has been used to assess the potential for prehistoric remains within this HCA. The excavations have demonstrated good preservation of both archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains in association with palaeochannel deposits within the Colne Valley. Evidence found at Kingsmead includes a Late Upper Palaeolithic artefact scatter, Mesolithic finds, Neolithic structures and a Bronze Age settlement with an associated cemetery. Although part of the western end of the Wraysbury Reservoir site is mapped as infill, there are areas which may not have been affected by the creation of the reservoir.

10.4.2 The western end has moderate potential for finds from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic and moderate-high potential for Bronze Age remains given the proximity of an excavated settlement. Any settlement evidence would be of national significance. There is also potential for further palaeoenvironmental remains which could be of regional significance.

10.4.3 Finds recorded on the HER from the Study Area and the Kingsmead excavations show occupation in the vicinity of the site during the Iron Age and Roman periods. There is moderate potential for finds from these periods, which could be of local significance if they relate to findspots are peripheral agricultural activity, rising to regional-national if further settlements are discovered.

- 10.4.4 No Early Medieval finds are recorded within the Study Area. A Medieval settlement deduced from pottery sherds is located 195m to the north, so there is moderate potential for Medieval remains within the site. These will likely be agricultural and of local significance.
- 10.4.5 Agricultural use likely continued through the Post-Medieval and modern periods until the construction of a rifle range and then the reservoir. There is high potential for remains of these activities which would be of local significance.
- 10.4.6 This HCA has been selected for Stage 1 investigative work during 2022 comprising geophysics and geoarchaeological investigation.

10.5 Royal Hythe Area

- 10.5.1 The Royal Hythe area at the northern end of the Runnymede Channel is an area within the Project Boundary which will likely be used as green open space. It is shown as all historic landfill apart from a small area of Thorpe Hay Nature Reserve.
- 10.5.2 It is located within an archaeologically sensitive area, with prehistoric to post-medieval evidence within the Study Area. A palaeochannel also runs through the area. However, extraction will have removed archaeological deposits within the boundary. Investigations at Thorpe Hay meadow revealed little evidence for the presence of archaeological remains, but very high potential for palaeoenvironmental and wetland archaeology.
- 10.5.3 Within the area of landfill, the archaeological potential of this area is considered negligible. Within the small area that is not landfill at the nature reserve, there is high potential for paleoenvironmental evidence which could be of regional significance.

10.6 Norlands Lane HCA

- 10.6.1 The Project Area extends around the Norlands Lane HCA, taking in an area to the south of the HCA bounded by Coldharbour Lane and Ten Acre Lane. Extraction has taken place in these areas and they are shown as Authorised Landfill. The Project Boundary also covers Monks Walk leading across Manor Lake, past Thorpe Park and on to Chertsey.
- 10.6.2 Finds ranging from the Upper Palaeolithic to the medieval period were found during investigations at Coldharbour quarry, although extraction will have removed archaeological deposits. The potential for archaeological remains within Norlands HCA and the Coldharbour quarry area is negligible. A small area at the north-east of the HCA shows signs of preservation on lidar. A palaeochannel runs through this area and there is potential for palaeoenvironmental remains at this corner which could be of regional significance.
- 10.6.3 The settlement of Thorpe and Monks Walk have existed since the early medieval period. Thorpe itself has potential for evidence from the prehistoric to the modern periods. Monks Walk should also be considered an archaeologically sensitive area, and was presumably intentionally preserved despite quarrying around it.

10.7 Laleham Reach HCA

- 10.7.1 Laleham Reach was also a former extraction area and the assessment has shown it as worked ground. Bronze Age artefacts were recovered during extraction, possibly from an old river channel. The potential for further artefacts and palaeoenvironmental data from a former channel has been removed, and the site is considered to have negligible archaeological potential within the former extraction zone.

10.8 Laleham Golf Course HCA

10.8.1 The Golf Course contains the Scheduled Monument of a medieval stock enclosure (1005949), possibly associated with Chertsey Abbey. HER records, lidar and stage 1 survey have demonstrated the presence of palaeochannels, ridge and furrow and features associated with agriculture within the area that was landscaped for the golf course. There is high potential for medieval and post-medieval features pertaining to livestock, water management and agriculture. Such features are highly likely to be connected to Chertsey Abbey and would be of regional significance for the information they could provide on the workings of the Abbey estate. The palaeochannels could contain proxy data for the past environment and waterlogged organic remains. Any such remains could be of regional significance, depending on their nature, date and state of preservation.

10.8.2 An area south of Mixnam's Lane which is also included within the HCA boundary, is shown as historic landfill and archaeological potential in that part of the HCA will be negligible. Despite some disturbance from the creation of the golf course, the HCA holds potential for both archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains.

10.9 Abbey River Restoration Area and Fish Pass C1

10.9.1 The Abbey River Restoration Area and the Chertsey Fish Pass C1 are located within the historic landscape connected to Chertsey Abbey. The restoration area sits between the M3 and the Abbey River. The western end consists of open ground, crossed by Ferry Lane leading from Chertsey towards the golf course. Towards the east, the ground is covered by trees. The area marked for the Chertsey fish pass is also covered by trees and vegetation.

10.9.2 The eastern part of the area contains part of the Scheduled Monument of Chertsey Abbey; an extension to the cemetery which shows as an enclosure earthwork (1008524). The Abbey has its origin in the early medieval period although very little evidence of that period has been recovered from its environs. There is high potential for medieval and post-medieval remains associated with agriculture within the wider Abbey estate which could be of regional significance. The area of the Scheduled Monument is of national significance.

10.9.3 A palaeochannel runs through the area which would hold potential for palaeoenvironmental or organic archaeological remains. A palaeochannel also runs through the western part of the fish pass area. Any remains recovered from these palaeochannels could be of regional significance.

10.10 Littleton North HCA

10.10.1 Littleton North is recorded as Authorised Landfill. Extraction will have removed all archaeological deposits and the potential of this HCA is negligible.

10.11 Chertsey Road Tip HCA

10.11.1 The Project Boundary covers areas to the east (Manor Farm area) and west of Chertsey Road Tip. These additional areas could become green open spaces. These areas have been considered together as they are all recorded as historic landfill. Despite evidence for activity from the Neolithic, and then from the Iron Age onwards, the archaeological potential of these areas is considered negligible.

10.12 Land South of Chertsey Road HCA

10.12.1 Gravel extraction took place within the site during the 20th century and the assessment has shown that the majority of the site consists of infilled made ground. A small area along the southern site boundary may not be infill, although some ground disturbance has also occurred in this area. Within the footprint of the extraction works, the archaeological potential for all periods is negligible.

10.12.2 The site itself has produced finds from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, and the Early Medieval periods although the nature and extent of any settlement is unknown as the evidence was removed during extraction. Cartographic sources show the site as fields in the 19th century, and it is likely that it has been in use as agricultural land from at least the Post-Medieval period.

10.12.3 Within the strip along the southern site boundary, the potential is considered to be low for all periods as some previous ground disturbance has taken place.

10.13 Desborough Island HCA

10.13.1 The lidar data shows a series of palaeochannels at the north-west corner of Desborough Island. The site has high potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains. If these have remained waterlogged, organic archaeological remains may also be present. Palaeochannels may contain peat and other organic deposits capable of preserving proxy records of climatic, vegetation and land use histories, which would be of regional significance.

10.13.2 The site was investigated through a window sample survey and trial trenching, which showed that the infill of the palaeochannels spanned the Bronze Age to the Roman period. A large curvilinear ditch has been broadly dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Cepauskas 2019a). There is moderate-high potential for further remains from the Neolithic and Bronze Age which could be of regional-national significance if they represent a settlement site. The nearby Roman fish weir indicates an occupied landscape during the Roman period and there is low-moderate potential for Roman activity within the site, which could be of local-regional significance depending on its character, for example agricultural activity or settlement.

10.13.3 Shepperton is recorded in 10th century charters and is a focus of settlement from this time onwards. No evidence of Early Medieval or Medieval activity has been found within the site, which could have become agricultural land. There is low potential for remains from these periods which would likely represent such use and be of local significance. The site remained in agricultural use through the Post-medieval period and the Desborough Cut was constructed in 1935. Deposits from these periods would be of local significance only.

10.14 Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA

10.14.1 The lidar image defines palaeochannel features which are likely to be filled by organic sediment. The site has high potential for palaeoenvironmental and organic archaeological remains, which would be of regional significance.

10.14.2 Neolithic and Bronze Age assets have been recorded within the Study Area, providing more evidence of activity for these periods within the project area. None have been found within the site itself, and there is low-moderate potential for deposits dating to these periods. This site is also near to the location of the Roman fish weir and therefore there is low-moderate potential for Roman activity. Shepperton has its origins in the Early Medieval period and a

barrow cemetery has been discovered at Windmill Hill approximately 300m east of the site. There is low-moderate potential for Early Medieval remains, although these would likely relate to agriculture around the settlement core of Shepperton. The significance of any deposits ranging from the Neolithic to the Early Medieval periods is considered to be the same as for Desborough Island. The site appears to have remained in agricultural use throughout the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

10.14.3 It is possible that at least part of the site fell within the Oatlands parkland, a 16th century deer park. The grounds have reduced in size and the boundary of the registered park and garden is approximately 180m to the south of the site. A feature noted on the lidar image and cropmarks in AP07 may be related to the park or land management within it. There is high potential for features of the Post-Medieval period which could be connected to the park (regional significance), or later field boundaries when the parkland reduced in size (local significance).

10.14.4 This HCA has been selected for Stage 1 investigative works during 2022 comprising geophysics and geoarchaeological investigation.

10.15 Downstream Capacity Improvements: Bed Lowering

10.15.1 The riverbed and banks at this location have moderate potential for remains of prehistoric, early medieval and medieval date. These could be of regional to national significance, particularly if preserved organic remains are recovered. Finds relating to agricultural use of the nearby land would be of local significance. There is moderate-high potential for post-medieval and modern remains relating to the management of the River Thames which would be of local significance only. There is high potential for *in situ* alluvial deposits to be present which could hold archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence of regional or national significance. The geophysical survey found 61 features with archaeological potential which could be modern debris. No definitive evidence of the historic dredge surface was identified. It is possible that the bed lowering will impact previously undisturbed sediments (Horsley & Reeves 2020). Further work is due to take place in 2022 and the location of proposed cores is shown on Figure 24.

10.16 Sunbury Weir, Fish Passes S1 and S2

10.16.1 Auger survey and test pits at Sunbury Ait in 2018 revealed that the Kempton Park Gravel was overlain by thick modern made ground dredged from the River Thames, and therefore had low palaeoenvironmental and archaeological potential. Any artefacts from the dredging layers will therefore have been redeposited (Keyworth et al 2019b). The artefacts recorded on the HER within the Study Area and from Wheatley Ait represent finds from the Thames or the riverbank, and were therefore not *in situ*. There is low-moderate potential for more isolated finds from dredged material which would be of local significance.

10.16.2 The construction of the fish passes could produce archaeological finds from the riverbed. There is also potential for palaeoenvironmental data from sediments in the location of the new fish passes.

10.17 Grove Farm HCA

10.17.1 Given the early medieval settlement of the Grove Farm complex and the possible Iron Age features within the HCA, along with the multi-period site uncovered at Cranmere School a little way to the east, there is high potential that the site could contain remains from the Palaeolithic through to the post-medieval period, with the possible exception of Roman

evidence. Buildings associated with Grove Farm were shown in the southern part of the site on historic maps. It is possible that sub-surface remains associated with these features survive in this area. The remainder of the site was fields in this period.

10.17.2 There is high potential for multi-period archaeological remains from the southern part of the site. Should evidence of pre-historic settlement be uncovered, remains could be of regional-national significance depending on their date and state of preservation.

10.17.3 However, the site is recorded as historic landfill. The lidar showed evidence of some ground disturbance and the River Ember has certainly been straightened across the northern side of the HCA. There is no sign on historic mapping that the site has extracted or used as landfill. Field boundaries in the centre of the site appear to have remained consistent on maps from 1896, on the RAF aerial photo of 1945 and through to current times. The HER has an AHAP recorded at the southern end and considers that part of high archaeological potential. It is possible that a landfill licence was granted but only partially or never used.

10.18 Molesey Weir

10.18.1 No site investigations have been conducted by YA, but boreholes within the Study Area encountered deposits of made ground between 0.6m and 1.1m in depth. Beneath this, deposits of green silt overlay sand and gravels.

10.18.2 No archaeological finds are recorded at the weir, which was constructed in 1815. There is low potential for palaeoenvironmental or archaeological remains at the weir.

10.19 Teddington Weir, Fish Passes T1 and T2

10.19.1 Test pits and auger survey carried out at Teddington Weir by York Archaeology in 2018 characterised underlying deposits. No archaeological features or organic deposits were recorded. The potential for both is considered low. The construction of the fish passes has potential to recover archaeological finds from the Thames, and also sediments containing palaeoenvironmental data.

10.19.2 A borehole to the south-west of the ancillary area at the Broom Road Recreation Ground recorded a 1.5m deposit of made ground overlying sand and gravel, which is likely to extend into the site. There is negligible potential for archaeological remains within the depth of made ground, although deposits may survive beneath in the sand and gravels. Artefacts recovered from the Study Areas of both sites represent chance finds from gravel pits or the river and the archaeological potential for both sites is considered low.

11. Archaeological Potential Map

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 Having considered the key datasets pertaining to the geoarchaeological, aerial photographic/lidar and historic environment resource, the culmination of the initial 2015 desk-based assessment was to consider this data and produce maps of archaeological potential. A programme of investigative fieldwork was devised based on the potential of specific areas and the additional information generated has now been incorporated into this update. The overall maps of archaeological potential have been re-assessed and updated based on any new relevant information, and are presented in Figures 48 and 49. The aim is to inform decisions concerning future investigation, and whether new areas need Stage 1 and Stage 2 surveys. The results will also inform the design of HCAs and green open spaces, ultimately leading to Environmental Impact Assessment and future mitigation for the RTS.

11.1.2 Stage 1 survey works are currently planned at Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA and Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA. Stage 2 works will be planned as necessary with regard to the outcome of Stage 1. Cores are also proposed for the area of bed lowering at Desborough.

11.2 Assumptions and Constraints

11.2.1 The polygonised maps are only as complete as our present knowledge of the key datasets used (Historic England designated assets, Historic Environment Record data aerial photographs and lidar datasets coverage, and specialist geoarchaeological interpretations in relation to underlying topography and geology). Secondly, within each dataset, interpretative decisions have had to be made on the extent of polygonised 'sites'. Sometimes this is easily interpreted by the nature of the site (e.g. a scheduled monument with existing identified boundaries or a field that has distinct cropmarks within it). For most areas, however, different levels of inference have been required to differentiate between levels of high, moderate and low potential; these interpretations are discussed in each relevant section, below.

11.2.2 Areas with negligible potential for palaeoenvironmental or archaeological evidence are areas where the original ground surface is no longer present and any potential deposits made inaccessible or destroyed by quarrying, landfill and reservoirs. Although very deep deposits under these areas may still exist in places, these deposits would not be accessible due to the recent processes that the areas have undergone. Information about these areas has occasionally been recorded and is available in the HER; however, no further information can currently be acquired. If works are required to impact the deep undisturbed deposits (most likely through piling and the area of the Runnymede Channel where landfill will be entirely removed), there is a possibility that these could potentially contain prehistoric archaeological remains.

11.2.3 Despite the above caveats detailing the uncertainties concerning our ability to accurately plot distribution of contrasting archaeological potential, it is felt that real patterns are visible within the areas of the RTS. Perhaps overall, the distribution of areas of high potential should be considered 'real', but caution should be exercised on the immediate peripheries of these areas, including areas of 'low' potential.

11.3 Methodology of assessing geoarchaeology potential

- 11.3.1 Areas of geoarchaeological sensitivity occur where evidence of the environmental or landscape history may occur. This does not always include identifiable archaeological deposits, but rather where sediment profiles may help identify changes in the landscape, or where specific types of peaty or humic sediment deposits may provide dating evidence of palaeochannels deposits or even vegetation history, which are usually directly related to the anthropogenic activities in the local and regional areas.
- 11.3.2 Palaeochannels were identified on the basis of landforms visible on lidar data (Malone and Stein 2015; Baker 2003). A wide zone of high potential was put on each of the palaeochannels, so any archaeological evidence relating to wetlands or fluvial activity would be included, and a buffer zone of moderate potential was placed around that, which includes any drylands on the periphery of the channel. An additional area of high potential (red) is highlighted around the area of the proposed route of the Runnymede Channel, where watching brief has identified deep layers of peat deposits overlying the Shepperton Sand and Gravel, and possible locations of wetland archaeology (see above, Section 7).
- 11.3.3 Due to the highly active nature of the reaches of the Middle Thames Valley and the long periods over which the fluvial landscape has formed, there is at least moderate potential for geoarchaeological data across much of the Study Area (excepting areas where deposits have been entirely quarried away).

11.4 Methodology of assessing archaeological potential

- 11.4.1 The archaeological potential has been determined from assessment of existing archaeological evidence, with an emphasis on Historic Environment Record data and York Archaeology's investigations.
- 11.4.2 Areas with high potential were identified in sensitive areas, including designated landscapes. Additional high potential areas were also identified around archaeological deposits or historic monuments that appeared in HER entries, but had not had an extensive amount of work completed on them. In these cases, a subjective decision was made over whether a 'site' exclusively falls within a single modern land parcel (e.g. an agricultural field) or whether a certain concentration of findspots actually comprises a 'site'. In these cases, assessment of the nature and conditions of the archaeological finds was made and an appropriate buffer zone was drawn around it. Other areas flagged with high potential for archaeology were the cores of the settlements with Medieval or earlier foundations, and areas around historic buildings or sites.
- 11.4.3 Finally, the geoarchaeological map was considered and areas with potential deep deposits of alluvium around the present and recent courses of the Thames (including mid-channel bar islands), as well as areas where unidentified deep deposits may hold archaeological evidence, were highlighted.
- 11.4.4 Areas of moderate potential include fields with little to no previous archaeological investigation or existing evidence, as archaeology may be buried under fluvial deposits. Areas of moderate potential were also placed as buffer zones around areas of intense archaeological concentration, as there is a possibility for a spread of material around the core of a site. This buffer zone also helps to correct for any slight discrepancies with site locations, which can occasionally occur in the Historic Environment Record. Smaller areas of moderate potential also occasionally correspond to single findspots, where a single artefact may or may not relate to *in situ* archaeological deposits. Buffer zones were also

placed with careful consideration of the underlying topography and superficial geology, as these two factors often play a key role in determining the locations of archaeological remains.

- 11.4.5 Areas with low potential for archaeology are located in all areas with high levels of previous disturbance, areas where there is 'negative evidence' recorded in the HER or where there are sparse scatterings of modern records (e.g. 19th-century cottages or train stations that are presently in use). Built-up areas are occasionally marked as low potential, except where there are heavy concentrations of HER entries and around historic settlement cores.

11.5 Overall Risk Map

- 11.5.1 Figures 48 and 49 depict the overall risk of encountering archaeological deposits of significance across the Study Area, with consideration given to all datasets.
- 11.5.2 Polygons shaded in red indicate areas of high archaeological risk. These areas contain a combination of known sensitive archaeological deposits (from HER data or recent fieldwork) as well as high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 11.5.3 Polygons shaded in yellow represent areas of moderate archaeological risk. These areas are located near areas of known high archaeological risk. The areas with moderate risk may not have evidenced archaeological materials to date because they have either not been investigated or no finds have been officially reported. However, the ground in these areas has not been previously disturbed and archaeological remains may still be present. This category also includes areas where *in situ* natural deposits may include valuable geoarchaeological or palaeoenvironmental information. Further work on areas of moderate risk will need to be considered on a site-by-site basis, taking into account factors such as the site's proximity to any proposed works, any previous archaeological evidence recorded within the area itself, and the significance of any nearby recorded archaeological evidence.
- 11.5.4 All polygons in green are indicative of low overall potential risk, while polygons in grey represent negligible risk - these areas have typically been previously disturbed, with any archaeological deposits having been removed. No further evaluation or mitigation is required in these areas. Some of these areas may contain very deep areas of undisturbed deposits, although it is only expected that works will affect these in certain circumstances, such as where all landfill is due to be removed in a section of the Runnymede Channel. There is a possibility that these could potentially contain prehistoric archaeological remains.

12. Conclusions

12.1 Potential Impact

- 12.1.1 The large number of existing records testifies to the long history of human activity (and of archaeological research into that activity) within the Thames Valley. The density of sites and findspots suggests that any previously undisturbed ground within the Study Area could have some potential for the preservation of archaeological or geoarchaeological remains. Areas where specific potential is suggested on the basis of existing records are highlighted above (and feed into the archaeological potential maps detailed in Section 11). Table 21 summarises the main conclusions showing potential for archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains and their likely significance. This has been taken from the previous chapters, notably Chapters 7 and 10. The routes of the channels have been designed to exploit existing water bodies in former gravel workings and impacts may be correspondingly low in these areas. Nonetheless, in areas of infilled gravel pits, there is a possibility that prehistoric artefacts may exist in the undisturbed gravel deposits underlying the disturbed in-filled ground. The recovery of such artefacts would depend on the depths of groundworks in these areas. The construction phase for the channel sections, weirs, HCAs and green open spaces has potential for **direct impact** on sub-surface archaeological deposits and palaeoenvironmental evidence. Depending on the depth of disturbance this would result in partial removal, and in the channel sections likely the total removal, of archaeological deposits and the impact would be **adverse**. Potential impacts have also been shown in table 18. Where the potential for archaeological remains is negligible or low, the impact has been shown as neutral.
- 12.1.2 The long history of settlement also contributes to the density of designated sites and monuments: scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and conservation areas. The **indirect impact** on the designated assets and their setting will be considered in a separate report. These could be temporary construction impacts, and also permanent impacts due to changes in the historic landscape, land-use and effects on views. An additional source of impact has been identified during the operational phase, after construction of the channels. The change in the flood regime will result in a decrease of flood episodes within the area shown by the 1 in 100 year flood event Study Area. All standing buildings and buried archaeological deposits could be affected. Damage and degradation can occur when conditions fluctuate, such as wet to dry and vice versa. The reduction in flooding will have a beneficial impact on these heritage assets by reducing such fluctuations.
- 12.1.3 Further works are planned for areas where potential for intact archaeological deposits have been identified. Targeted geoarchaeological works will take place in the location of the bed lowering. Geophysics and geoarchaeological investigations will take place at two HCAs; Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir and Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River. Stage 2 trial trenches planned for the Channel sections as part of the prior evaluations could not be completed at two locations in 2018 due to concerns over water ingress. This affects the Runnymede Channel at Thorpe Hay Meadow and the Spelthorne Channel at its eastern end in Shepperton. Investigations will be moved to the construction stage. Any further mitigation works will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authority archaeological advisors.

Table 21 Potential, significance and impact on heritage assets

Location	Potential	Significance	Impact	Further works planned
Runnymede Channel				
Any intervention in to the Shepperton Gravels, Langley Silt and identified palaeochannels	Potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Potential for archaeological remains of all periods.	Regional National for occupation sites of prehistoric (eg Neolithic, Bronze Age) to early medieval date	Direct, adverse. The depth of ground intrusion required for the Channel section will result in the partial, and likely total, removal of archaeological deposits along its course.	Evaluation works completed by YA at sites identified as sensitive. No further evaluation works planned. Mitigation works to be agreed with relevant archaeological advisors to LPAs/EA.
Interventions adjacent to river and areas of discrete wetland	Prehistoric to medieval archaeological remains (could include human remains, organic structures and metalwork).	Local-regional		
Chertsey Abbey	Early medieval and medieval remains relating to the Scheduled Monument	National		
Thorpe Hay	Potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Potential for archaeological remains of all periods.	Regional National for occupation sites of prehistoric date.		
General	All areas outside of landfill has potential for remains of agriculture and former field systems up to the modern period	Local		
Spelthorne Channel				
West end (near Chertsey Abbey)	Palaeoenvironmental and organic remains. Early medieval and medieval deposits relating to the Scheduled Monument	Regional National	Direct, adverse. The depth of ground intrusion required for the Channel section will result in the partial, and likely total,	Evaluation works completed by YA at sites identified as sensitive. No further evaluation works planned. Mitigation works to be agreed with
Any intervention in to the Shepperton Gravels, Langley	Potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.	Regional		

Silt and identified palaeochannels	Potential for archaeological remains of all periods.	National for occupation sites of prehistoric date or early medieval date. Regional-national for settlement evidence of Romano-British date.	removal of archaeological deposits along its course.	relevant archaeological advisors to LPAs/EA.
Interventions adjacent to river and areas of discrete wetland	Prehistoric to medieval archaeological remains (could include human remains, organic structures and metalwork).	Local-regional		
East end (near Shepperton)	Roman or early medieval remains (represented by fish weir)	Local-regional		
General	All areas outside of landfill has potential for remains of agriculture and former field systems up to the modern period	Local		
Drinkwater Pit HCA	Negligible (landfill)	-	Neutral	No evaluation works planned.
Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA	Multi-period archaeological remains outside areas of infill. Palaenvironmental remains.	National if evidence of settlement. Regional	Direct, adverse. Full impact will depend on depth of ground disturbance.	Selected for geophysics and geoarchaeological evaluation in 2022.
Royal Hythe area	Negligible (landfill)	-	Neutral	No evaluation works planned.
Norlands Lane HCA	Negligible (landfill)	-	Neutral	No evaluation works planned.
Laleham Reach HCA	Negligible potential due to gravel extraction. Possibility of intact deposits at the edges of extraction zones.	-	Neutral	No evaluation works planned.
Laleham Golf Course HCA	Prehistoric to post-medieval remains. Significant medieval remains relating to Chertsey Abbey. Organic remains and palaeoenvironmental data.	Regional-National	Direct adverse. Partial removal of deposits.	Stage 1 works completed. Recommended for Stage 2 evaluation.

Abbey River Restoration Area and Fish Pass C1	Significant medieval remains relating to Chertsey Abbey. Organic remains and palaeoenvironmental data.	Regional-National	Direct adverse. Partial or total removal of deposits.	Evaluation works recommended.
Littleton North HCA	Negligible (landfill)	-	Neutral	No evaluation works planned.
Chertsey Road Tip HCA (including fields to east and west)	Negligible (landfill)	-	Neutral	No evaluation works planned.
Land South of Chertsey Road	Negligible in area of extraction and low where ground disturbed in the south.	-	Neutral	No evaluation works planned.
Desborough Island	Palaeoenvironmental and organic remains. Multi-period archaeological remains.	Regional National if evidence of prehistoric (eg Neolithic or Bronze Age) settlement.	Direct, adverse. Full impact will depend on depth of ground disturbance.	Evaluation works completed by YA. Further works may be required depending upon design.
Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River	Palaeoenvironmental and organic remains. Multi-period archaeological remains.	Regional National if evidence of prehistoric (eg Neolithic or Bronze Age) settlement.	Direct, adverse. Full impact will depend on depth of ground disturbance.	Selected for geophysics and geoarchaeological evaluation in 2022.
Bed lowering (Desborough)	Prehistoric, early medieval and medieval remains. Organic remains and palaeoenvironmental data.	Local-regional Regional	Direct, adverse. Partial or total removal of deposits.	Further targeted geoarchaeological work to take place.
Sunbury Weir and Fish passes S1 and S2	Multi-period archaeological remains but redeposited at weir Multi-period archaeological remains and palaeoenvironmental data at fish passes	Local Local-Regional	Neutral Direct, adverse. Partial removal of deposits.	Evaluation works completed by YA. Monitoring works recommended.
Grove Farm HCA	Multi-period archaeological remains Landfill status?	Local-Regional	Direct, adverse. Partial or total removal of deposits	Borehole survey recommended to determine whether landfill.

Molesey Weir	Low potential for archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains	Local	Neutral	Evaluation works completed by YA. No further works planned.
Teddington Weir, Fish passes T1 and T2, and Broom Road Recreation Ground	Low potential for archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains at weir	Local	Neutral.	Evaluation works completed by YA. No further works planned.
	Multi-period archaeological remains and palaeoenvironmental data at fish passes	Local-Regional	Direct, adverse. Partial removal of deposits.	Monitoring works recommended at fish passes.
	Multi-period archaeological remains within sand and gravel at Recreation Ground.	Local	Direct, adverse. Full impact will depend on depth of ground disturbance.	

12.1.4 In summary, the Runnymede Channel contains areas of high/moderate potential in the vicinity of Thorpe Hay and to the north of Chertsey. The remainder of the channel and the Royal Hythe green open space have negligible potential due to prior mineral extraction, except where landfill may be entirely removed within the Channel. The Spelthorne Channel also contains large areas of prior extraction, with an area of moderate potential at Ferry Lake at the Channel's eastern end. The majority of the HCAs are infilled gravel pits or landfill, with the exceptions of Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir, Desborough Island, Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River and Grove Farm. These areas have high potential for archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains where they have not been previously disturbed. The Abbey River restoration area and fish passes also have potential for the recovery of objects within rivers, and for the collection of palaeoenvironmental data.

12.1.5 Further works are currently planned at Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir, Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River and at the bed lowering at Desborough. On consideration of new areas that have been added into the project in 2022, further works are recommended as follows:

- Stage 2 evaluation at Laleham Golf Course HCA
- Stage 1 (and possibly 2) works at the Abbey River restoration area depending on the design of works
- Monitoring of the construction of fish passes
- Investigative boreholes at Grove Farm to determine if the landfill licence was used, and to determine whether the site has archaeological potential.

13. Bibliography

- Ashton, N. and Lewis, S. 2002. Deserted Britain: declining populations in the British Late Middle Pleistocene. *Antiquity* **76**, 388-396.
- Bannister, N. 2001. West Weald Landscape Project: Sussex and Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation Projects Analysis. The Wildlife Trusts: West Sussex
- Bird, J. And Bird, D.G. 1987. *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*, Surry Archaeological Society, Guildford
- Bradley, R. and Gordon, K. 1988. Human skulls from the River Thames, their dating and significance. *Antiquity* **62**, 503-509.
- Bridgland, D.R. 1994 (ed). *Quaternary of the Thames*. Geological Conservation Review Series **7**, Chapman & Hall, London.
- Bridgland, D.R. 1995. Alveley: The Alveley Silts and Sands. In Bridgland, D.R., Allen, P. and White, T.S. 1995 (Eds). *The Quaternary of the Lower Reaches of the Thames: Field Guide*. Quaternary Research Association, London. 185-188.
- Bridgland, D.R. 2006. The Middle and Upper Pleistocene sequence in the Lower Thames: a record of Milankovitch climatic fluctuation and early human occupation of southern Britain. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* **117**, 281-305.
- Bridgland, D.R, Howard, A.J., White, M.J., White, T.S. (eds) 2014. *Quaternary of the Trent*. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- Cepauskas, P. 2019a. River Thames Stage 2 Trial Trench Evaluation: Chertsey Abbey Meads, Chertsey. Unpublished T & P report.
- Cepauskas, P. 2019b. River Thames Stage 2 Trial Trench Evaluation: Desborough Island. Unpublished T & P report.
- ClfA 2020. *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*
- Clark, J., Darlington, J. and Fairclough, G. 2004. *Using Historic Landscape Characterisation*, English Heritage
- Clinch, G. and Montgomerie, D. 1912 'Ancient Earthworks' in Malden (ed.), *VCH Surrey Vol IV*, 379-405
- Crutchley, S., and Crow, P. 2010: *The Light Fantastic: Using airborne laser scanning in archaeological survey*, Swindon
- Dyer, S. 1995. *Archaeological Investigations at The Margins, Ferry Lane, Shepperton*, Surrey County Archaeological Unit
- Elmbridge Borough Council, 2000. Replacement Local Plan.
- Foulds, S.A. and Macklin, M.G., 2006. Holocene land-use change and its impact on river basin dynamics in Great Britain and Ireland. *Progress in Physical Geography* **30** (5), 589-604.
- Fugro Geoservices Limited. 2017. Report to Accompany Combined Ground Model Channels 1-3.
- Fulford, M. and Nichols, E. 1992. (Eds). *Developing Landscapes of Lowland Britain. The Archaeology of British River Gravels: A Review*. The Society of Antiquaries Occasional Paper **14**. London.
- GLA 2015 *The London Plan. The spatial development strategy for London consolidated with alterations since 2011*, Greater London Authority

Gibbard, P.L. 1985. *The Pleistocene History of the Middle Thames Valley*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Gibbard, P.L. 1999. The Thames Valley, its tributary valleys and their former courses. In Bowen, D.Q. (ed) *A revised correlation of Quaternary deposits in the British Isles*. Geological Society Special Report **23**, Bath. 45-58.

Gover, J.E.B., Mawer, A. and Stenton, F.M., in collaboration with Bonner, A. 1934 *The place-names of Surrey*, Cambridge

Green, C.P. and McGregor, D.F.M. 1980. Quaternary evolution of the Thames. In Jones, D.K.C. (ed) *The shaping of southern England*. Institute of British Geographers Special Publication **11**. Academic Press. 177-202.

Grindey C. 2013. River Thames Scheme Heritage Summary. Environment Agency.

Hassall, J. 1818. *Picturesque Rides and Walks With Excursions By Water*. Vol. II. Hassall: London.

Healy, F., Heaton, M., Lobb, S.J., Allen, M.J. Fenwick, I.M., Grace, R and Scaife, R.G. 1992. Excavations of a Mesolithic site at Thatcham, Berkshire *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **58**, 41-76.

Horsley, L., Malone, S. & Krawiec, K. 2020. 'River Thames Scheme: Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment. Habitat Creation Areas', unpublished report, Trent & Peak Archaeology, 057/2020.

Horsley, L. & Reeves, J. 2020. 'River Thames Scheme Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment: Dredging at Desborough', unpublished report, Trent & Peak Archaeology, 005/2020.

Howard, A. and Krawiec, K. 2021. River Thames Scheme: Chertsey Abbey Meads, Chertsey: Geoarchaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Reconstruction of Valley Floor Environments from the Full Analysis of Sediment Samples. Unpublished T & P report.

Howard, A., Keyworth, T., and Krawiec, K. 2021. 'River Thames Scheme: Chertsey Abbey Meads, Chertsey: Geoarchaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Reconstruction of Valley Floor Environments from the Full Analysis of Sediment Samples', unpublished report, Trent & Peak Archaeology 004/2021

Howard, A.J. and Macklin, M.G. 1999. A generic geomorphological approach to archaeological interpretation and prospection in British river valleys: a guide for archaeologists investigating Holocene landscapes. *Antiquity* **73**, 527-541.

Keyworth, T. 2019a. River Thames Stage 2 Trial Trench Evaluation at Horton, Station Road, Window Sample Borehole Survey at Wraysbury Dive Centre, Horton, and Geoarchaeological Survey at Kingsmead Quarry. Unpublished T & P report.

Keyworth, T. 2019b. River Thames Stage 2: Sunbury Weir and Teddington Weir Archaeological Test Pit and Auger Evaluation. Unpublished T & P report.

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. Buxton Press: Buxton

King, C. 2006. Paleogene and Neogene: uplift and a cooling climate. In Brenchley, P.J. and Rawson, P.F. (eds) *The Geology of England and Wales*. 2nd Edition. The Geological Society of London, London. 395-427.

Knüssel, C.J. and Carr, G.C. 1995. On the significance of the crania from the River Thames and its tributaries. *Antiquity* **69**, 162-169.

Lambrick, G. 1992. The development of Late Prehistoric and Roman farming on the Thames gravels. In Fulford, M. and Nichols, E. 1992. (Eds). *Developing Landscapes of Lowland Britain*. The

Archaeology of British River Gravels: A Review. The Society of Antiquaries Occasional Paper **14**. London. 78-105.

Limbrey, S. and Robinson, M. 1988. Dry land to wet land: soil resources in the Upper Thames Valley. In Murphy, P. and French, C. (eds). *The exploitation of wetlands*. British Archaeological Reports British Series **186**, Oxford. 129-144.

McDougall, P.L. 1858 'Roman Road between Silchester and Staines', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 1, 61-65.

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

Moore, F. 2018. An Assessment of the Setting of Heritage Assets: Stage 1 and 2. Unpublished TPA report.

Needham, S.P. 2000. *The Passage of the Thames. Holocene Environment and Settlement at Runnymede*. Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations Volume **1**, British Museum Press.

Needham, S. 1992. Holocene alluviation and interstratified settlement evidence in the Thames Valley at Runnymede Bridge. In Needham, S.P. and Macklin, M.G. (eds) *Alluvial Archaeology in Britain*. Oxbow Monograph **27**, Oxford. 249-260.

Needham, S. and Longley, D. 1980. Runnymede Bridge, Egham: a Late Bronze Age riverside settlement. In Barrett, J. and Bradley, R. (eds). *Settlement and Society in the British Late Bronze Age*. British Archaeological Reports British Series **83** (i), 397-436.

Parker, A.G., Lucas, A.S., Walden, J., Goudie, A.S. Robinson, M.A. and Allen, T.G. 2008. Late Holocene geoarchaeological investigation of the Middle Thames floodplain at Dorney, Berkshire, UK: an evaluation of the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon landscapes. *Geomorphology* **101**, 471-483.

Puzey-Broomhead, P. 2017. 'River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements & Flood Channel Project: Stage 1 Evaluation: Final Report.', unpublished report, Trent & Peak Archaeology, 125/2017.

Puzey-Broomhead, P. and Horsley, L. 2022. RTS Habitat Creation Areas and Green Open Spaces. Heritage Design Strategy. Unpublished TPA report.

Richmond upon Thames Borough Council, 2018. Local Plan.

Kingston Upon Thames, 2012. Core Development Strategy.

Robinson, M. 1992. Environmental Archaeology of the River Gravels: Past achievements and future directions. In Fulford, M. and Nichols, E. 1992. (Eds). *Developing Landscapes of Lowland Britain. The Archaeology of British River Gravels: A Review*. The Society of Antiquaries Occasional Paper **14**. London. 47-62.

Robinson, M.A. and Lambrick, G.H. 1984. Holocene alluviation and hydrology in the Upper Thames Basin. *Nature* **308**, 809-14.

Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Council, 2022. Local Plan.

Runnymede Borough Council, 2020. Runnymede 2030. Local Plan.

Spelthorpe Borough Council, 2001. Local Plan.

Spelthorpe Borough Council, 2007. Local Plan Saved Policies.

Wessex Archaeology 2005 *Kingsmead Quarry, Horton, Berkshire. Post-excavation Assessment Report, Extraction Phases 4-7*, WA Report 54635

Wessex Archaeology 2013 *Kingsmead Quarry, Horton, Berkshire. Post-excavation Assessment 3 and UPD 2010-2012 works*. WA Report 71806.02

Wessex Archaeology 2014 *Kingsmead Quarry, Horton, Berkshire. 2013 Works Extraction Phases 11 North and 12. Post-excavation Assessment 4a*. WA Report 89661.01

West, B. 1996. Ritual or fluvial? A further comment on the Thames skulls. *Antiquity* **70**, 90-91. Wymer, J.J., 1999. *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain*. Wessex Archaeology and English Heritage, Salisbury.

Web references

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes

Cartographic Sources:

Senex, J. 1729 Surrey (https://www.europeana.eu/en/item/9200517/ark__12148_btv1b53057164t)

Rocque, J. 1762 Surrey

Rocque, J. 1754 *The third sheet of an actual survey of the county of Middlesex*,

Rocque, J. 1761 Berkshire (<https://www.rct.uk/collection/700042/rocques-map-of-berkshire>)

Hampton Court 1804 Ordnance Survey 2" drawing [Stanley, William] OSD 127/20

Wraysbury Tithe Map 1840 Reference Code: Berkshire Tithe/443

Enclosure maps from Berkshire Record Office. New Landscapes. Enclosure in Berkshire. Available online at: http://www.berkshireenclosure.org.uk/find_via_map_details.asp?os_grid=32 [Accessed 27th July 2015].

Wraysbury 1803

Sources from the London Metropolitan Archives (date ordered)

Map of the area where Middlesex borders Surrey, Berkshire, and Berkshire.

Reference Code: ACC/0809/MP/039

Date: n.d. 18th C

Map of the area of Surrey south and west of Chertsey.

Reference Code: ACC/0809/MP/040

Date: n.d. 18th C

Traced map of the parish Shepperton and the Thames between Chertsey and Walton

Reference Code: MJ/SP/B/1038

Date: 18--

Plan of the Titheable land in the Parish of Shepperton in the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey

Reference Code: DL/TI/A/039/A

Date: 1813

Enclosure award and map for Laleham Burway in the parish of Chertsey in the County of Surrey

Reference Code: DRO/021/091

Date: 27 Dec 1816

Map of Staines Parish. 25" x 37".

©2022

Reference Code: ACC/0809/MISC/058

Date: pre 1828 - 1832

Plan of the Parish of Ashford

Reference Code: DL/TI/A/002/A

Date: 1839

Date: 1843

Plan of the parish of Shepperton in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey.

Reference Code: ACC/1218/276

Date: 1841

Map of the Parish of Staines

Reference Code: DL/TI/A/041/A

Date: 1843

Copy of Shepperton Tithe map.

Reference Code: ACC/1218/029

Date: 1843

Plan of the Parish of Laleham

Reference Code: DL/TI/A/032/A

Date: 1844

Tithe apportionment and map

Reference Code: DRO/021/025

Date: 27 Nov 1845

(i) *Map of Thames showing Dock Ayte Mead etc.* Coloured. Scale 1½" - 200'. Size 28" x 14". Copy of part of plan made in 1805 for the Thames Navigation Committee. (3 copies). (ii) Map of same area surveyed 1845 for the Corporation of London by W. May. Same size and scale. (2 copies)

Reference Code: ACC/0809/LB/320

Date: 1845?

Copy of map of common lands of Shepperton (1862 enclosure).

Reference Code: ACC/1218/066

Date: 1862

Map of the River Thames. Two sections showing (a) Old Windsor to Staines; (b) Staines to Chertsey Mead.

Reference Code: ACC/0809/MP/051

Date: n.d. ? 1872

Anglers' map of the Thames between the River Colne and Chertsey Bridge.

Reference Code: ACC/0809/MP/052

Date: 1886

M.S. Map of Shepperton.

Reference Code: ACC/0809/LB/319

Date: 1898

Thames Conservancy: Plan to accompany Engineer's report of 13 Feb 1929 showing area to be dredged. Thames Improvement Scheme in blue and red. Shepperton - Teddington. 52" x 25"; 6" = 1m.

Reference Code: ACC/0809/MP/054

Date: 1929

Sources from the Surrey History Centre (date ordered)

Thorpe Enclosure Award 1811 4360/1

Chertsey Enclosure Award 1814 4360/2

Thorpe tithe map c.1840 864/1/121

Egham tithe map 1841 864/1/51-2

Chertsey tithe map 1844 864/1/25

Littleton Tithe Map 1848

Ordnance Survey County Series

Berkshire 1:10560 1869

Surrey and Middlesex 1:10560 1938

Surrey and Middlesex 1:10560 1869

Berkshire 1:10560 1881

Berkshire 1:10560 1931

Middlesex 1:10560 1934

Middlesex 1:10560 1947

Middlesex 1:10560 1960

Middlesex 1:10560 1961

Middlesex 1:10560 1962

Middlesex 1:10560 1969

Surrey1:10560 1961

14. Appendices and Figures - Asite references:

See Document ENVIMSE500260-GBV-ZZ-3ZZ-RP-EN-10134 for the following:

Appendix 1 National and Local Policy Planning Documentation

Appendix 2 Heritage Assets and Archaeological Events

Appendix 3 Aerial Photographs

Appendix 4 Lidar Sites

Appendix 5 Previous Site Visit

See Document ENVIMSE500260-GBV-ZZ-3ZZ-RP-EN-10135 for Figures 1-49

River Thames Scheme:

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Appendices



View across the River Thames from Laleham Burway

By Lorraine Horsley, Mark Stenton & Victoria Owen

Based on original text by Gareth Davies, Andy Howard, Ruth Humphreys, Kristina Krawiec,
Steve Malone, Laura Strafford, Sam Stein and Ross Baker

Client Name: Binnies
Document Title: River Thames Scheme. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Appendices

Document Type: V2
Issue/Version Number: P01
Grid Reference: From NGR 501499, 174214 to NGR 517817, 170618
TPA site Code: RTS8
Report No: YA/2022/114

GBJV document reference: ENVIMSE500260-GBV-ZZ-3ZZ-RP-EN-10134
Asite document reference: ENVIMSE500260-GBV-ZZ-3ZZ-RP-EN-10134

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Prepared by	Lorraine Horsley, Mark Stenton and Victoria Owen Figures by Marius Ilie and Michael Hughes
Date	29/7/2022
Checked and Approved by	Steve Malone, Project Manager (York Archaeology)
Date	
Issue Date	29/7/2022
Report Number	YA/2022/114
Status	Version 2

DISCLAIMER

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited ("YAT") (trading as York Archaeology) YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.

Appendix 1:

National and Local Policy Planning Documentation

Appendix NLP 1: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Glossary

Taken from the NPPF Annexe 2:

Heritage assets = A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority including local listing.

Designated heritage assets = a world heritage site, scheduled monument, listed building, protected wreck site, registered park and garden, registered battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

Archaeological interest = There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and the people and cultures that made them.

Significance (for heritage policy) = The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

Appendix NLP2: Local policies

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE:

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD

Policy HE 1 Historic Environment

1. The historic environment will be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to its significance. Development proposals would be required to demonstrate how they preserve or enhance the character, appearance and function of heritage assets (whether designated or non-designated) and their settings, and respect the significance of the historic environment.
2. Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and works which would cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated) or its setting, will not be permitted without a clear justification in accordance with legislation and national policy.
3. The loss of heritage assets will be resisted. Where this is proven not to be possible, recording in accordance with best practice will be required
4. Applications for works within archaeologically sensitive areas will be required to include a desk-top archaeological assessment.
5. Applications for works to heritage assets will only be considered if accompanied by a heritage statement which includes an assessment of significance, a heritage impact assessment and, where appropriate, information on marketing and viability.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTATION

Unpublished supplementary planning documentation, RBWM.

POLICY HE1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 1. The historic environment will be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to its significance. Development proposals should seek to conserve and enhance the character, appearance and function of heritage assets and their settings, and respect the significance of the historic environment.*
- 2. Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and works which would cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated) or its setting, will not be permitted without a clear justification to show that the public benefits of the proposal considerably outweigh any harm to the significance or special interest of the heritage asset in question.*
- 3. A local register of heritage assets at risk will be maintained.*

POLICY HE3 LOCAL HERITAGE ASSETS

1. Development proposals that affect local heritage assets detailed on the Local List will be expected to demonstrate how they retain the significance, appearance, character and setting of the local heritage asset.

2. There is a general presumption in favour of retaining local listed heritage assets and where this is not possible, recording of the heritage asset should be undertaken and submitted alongside development proposals.

COUNTY OF SURREY:

RUNNYMEDE BOROUGH COUNCIL

ENHANCING THE ENVIRONMENT – HERITAGE

Policy EE3: Strategic Heritage Policy

Development that affects Runnymede's heritage assets should be designed to protect, conserve and enhance the significance and value of these assets and their settings in accordance with national legislation, policy and guidance and any supplementary planning documents which the council may produce. The historic environment in Runnymede includes the following heritage assets:

- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest
- Scheduled Monuments
- County Sites of Archaeological Importance and Areas of High Archaeological Potential
- Locally Listed Buildings and other non-designated locally significant assets

Development proposals likely to affect the significance of a heritage asset, including the contribution made by its setting, should be accompanied by a description of its significance in sufficient detail to allow the potential impacts to be adequately assessed. As a minimum the Surrey Historic Environment Record should be consulted. Where there is potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest to be affected, this description should be informed by available evidence, desk-based assessment and, where appropriate, field evaluation to establish the significance of known or potential heritage assets.

The sympathetic and creative reuse and adaptation of heritage assets which provide a sustainable future for a heritage asset will be encouraged, where the proposed new use is consistent with conservation of the asset. The delivery of enabling development within the setting of heritage assets which make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of the heritage assets will be encouraged.

The total loss of a designated heritage asset will be exceptional. Where a material change to, or the whole or partial loss of, a heritage asset has been approved through the Development Management process, recording and interpretation shall be undertaken prior to and during the course of implementation of the works to document and understand the asset's archaeological, architectural, artistic, cultural or historic significance. The scope of the recording should be proportionate to the

asset's significance and the impact of the development on the asset. The information and understanding gained should be made publicly available, as a minimum through Surrey's Historic Environment Record and where appropriate at the asset itself through on-site interpretation or use of a public depository.

The council will seek to avoid heritage assets becoming 'at risk' in the future. Where evidence of neglect is reported, or becomes apparent, the council will make contact with owners to draw their attention to the risks to their property, suggest appropriate measures and find out their plans for maintenance and reuse. The council will seek to facilitate the bringing back into appropriate use of any vacant heritage assets (listed buildings and buildings in conservation areas), in order to minimise future risks to the significance of the building.

Policy EE4: Listed Buildings

The Council will support appropriate development which seeks to maintain, sustain and enhance the significance and special architectural and historic interest of Listed Buildings in the Borough.

Considerable weight will be given to the protection of a listed building and its setting. Development of a listed building, or development within the curtilage or within the vicinity of a listed building or structure, should preserve and/or enhance its setting and any features of special architectural or historical interest which it possesses. The historic fabric and any features of architectural or historic interest should be retained in situ and repaired rather than replaced wherever possible. Proposals should not adversely affect the listed building or its setting by virtue of design, scale, materials, or proximity or impact on views or other relevant aspects of the historic building fabric.

The change of use of part, or the whole, of a Listed Building will be supported provided that its setting, character and features of special architectural or historic interest would be preserved and/or enhanced. Consideration will be given to the long-term preservation that might be secured through a more viable use.

Development which would cause substantial harm to or loss of a listed building (including curtilage buildings), including total or partial demolition, will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances. The Council will consider the following matters when determining such applications:

- The nature of the listed building prevents all reasonable use of the site, no viable use of the listed building can be found through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation and it can be demonstrated that charitable or public funding/ownership is not available to enable its conservation;
- Any harm or loss is outweighed by the benefits of bringing the site back into use.

In such cases, consideration will be given to the asset's significance.

Policy EE3: Conservation Areas

Development within or affecting the setting of a Conservation Area, including views in or out, should protect, conserve, and wherever possible enhance, the special interest, character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

Proposals for all new development, including alterations, extensions, renovation or change of use of existing buildings, construction of new buildings, advertisements, engineering operations, hard surfacing, means of enclosure, including gates, fences and walls and the addition of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies will be required to:

- Preserve and where possible enhance the existing historic fabric and features of the Conservation Area that contribute to its special interest, character and appearance;
- Respect the existing local context and established character, with reference to existing building layouts, plot and frontage sizes, form, height, depth, scale, massing of existing buildings, spacing between existing buildings, established street layouts, materials, architectural and landscape features including historically significant boundaries and building lines, and be in keeping with the character and appearance of the conservation area;
- In the case of new development, make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Wherever possible shop-fronts of architectural or historical value should be retained. Proposals for replacement shop-fronts and signage, or alterations to existing shopfronts should respect the character, scale, proportion and materials of the existing building and protect and enhance the special interest,

character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Signs above ground floor level, internally illuminated signs and external shutters will be resisted.

Proposals to demolish existing non-listed buildings and/or structures will be assessed against the contribution the existing building or structure makes to the significance of the Conservation Area including its special interest, character, and appearance, and the merits of any proposed replacement development. The opportunity to remove unsightly features or buildings which detract from the character or appearance of the Conservation Area will be encouraged. Where substantial harm would be caused to a Conservation Area's significance, the demolition of the existing building will be resisted unless exceptional circumstances or substantial public benefits outweighing any harm to the Conservation Area can be demonstrated. Where less than substantial harm would be caused by the demolition or partial demolition or alteration of a non-listed building, any public benefit caused to the overall character of the conservation area will be assessed as part of the predetermination balancing exercise.

A full planning application, as opposed to an outline planning application will be required to be submitted for proposed development in a Conservation Area, and this application must include contextual elevational drawings which illustrate any effects on neighbouring buildings, and demonstrate which elements of the streetscape have influenced the scheme design.

As resources permit the Council will deliver a programme of review of the Borough's seven conservation areas in accordance with its statutory duty. These reviews will consider the designation of the Conservation Areas and their extent and make recommendations as necessary. They will culminate in a management plan for continued protection and enhancement of each conservation area. Other areas will be considered for conservation area designation if and when appropriate.

The Council will seek to protect existing trees which make a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the Conservation Area. New development proposals will be required to provide high quality landscaping schemes which protect and enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

In considering applications for work on existing trees within Conservation Areas, the Council will require good arboricultural management to ensure that the impact of the proposed works on tree health and amenity value is reasonable and justified. Tree Preservation Orders will be created to protect trees or groups of trees of significance, where inappropriate and damaging works are proposed.

Policy EE6: Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest

Proposals for development within, affecting the setting of, or conspicuous from a registered park or garden will be required to:

- Protect, conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance, character and appearance of the Park or Garden, including its setting and any special historic features;
- Avoid subdivision resulting in new boundaries, land uses and development which fails to protect the special historical significance of the park or garden;
- Conserve and restore existing, or where possible reinstate lost features of historic or architectural interest and/or significance, including existing trees and planting, other forms of distinctive or historic landscaping and garden features which contribute to the significance and special historic interest of the park or garden;
- Where the Council considers it relevant, development proposals should be accompanied by an appropriate Management Plan to secure the long-term conservation of the park or garden.

Policy EE7: Scheduled Monuments, County Sites of Archaeological Importance (CSAIs) and Areas of High Archaeological Importance (AHAPs)

Proposals for development will be required to conserve, and where appropriate, enhance the significance, historic features and importance of Scheduled Monuments and County Sites of Archaeological Importance and their settings. Proposals which improve public access to, or the understanding of, a Scheduled Monument or County Sites of Archaeological Importance in a manner consistent with its conservation, will be supported.

Development that adversely affects the physical survival, setting or overall heritage significance of any element of a Scheduled Monument or County Sites of Archaeological Importance or their settings will be resisted.

An archaeological assessment, and where appropriate the results of a site evaluation (and, should remains have been identified, an accompanying archaeological mitigation strategy) will be required to accompany a planning application for:

- Proposals for development on sites which affect, or have the potential to affect, Scheduled Monuments;
- Proposals for development on sites which affect, or have the potential to affect, County Sites of Archaeological Importance or Areas of High Archaeological Potential;
- Proposals for development on all other sites which exceed 0.4ha in size.

Where archaeological finds are identified the first consideration will be in situ preservation. Where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council that this is not feasible, the Council will require adequate excavation and an accurate record to be made of any archaeological remains which will be destroyed and the results to be made publicly accessible via the publication and archiving of any material recovered.

Policy EE8: Locally Listed and other Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The Council will develop and maintain an up to date list of non-designated heritage assets of local architectural or historic interest. This list will include where appropriate the identification of potential opportunities for active preservation.

Development will be required to preserve the character and significance of locally listed and other non-designated heritage assets, their setting and any features of architectural or historic interest. The historic landscape of the Borough should be respected, taking into account locally distinctive settlement patterns, hedgerows, woodlands and canals.

Proposals for the demolition of a locally listed heritage asset, and/or the loss or removal of important features of character will be assessed in the light of their significance and the degree of harm or loss.

Proposals which would secure the repair and use of a locally listed or other non-designated heritage asset in a manner consistent with its conservation and which would retain features of architectural or historic value will be supported.

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are considered to have significance equivalent to that of designated assets will be subject to policy EE7.

ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL

ELMBRIDGE DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (APRIL 2015)

DM12 – Heritage

Planning permission will be granted for developments that protect, conserve and enhance the Borough's historic environment. This includes the following heritage assets (these are listed in Appendix 2: Conservation Areas, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Areas of High Archaeological Potential are shown on the Policies Map):

- Listed Buildings and their settings
- Conservation Areas and their settings
- Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and their settings
- Scheduled Monuments and their settings
- Areas of High Archaeological Potential and County Sites of Archaeological Importance (CSAIs)
- Locally Listed Buildings and other identified or potential assets (including non-designated locally significant assets identified in the local lists compiled by the Council).

a. Listed Buildings

- i. The Council will encourage appropriate development to maintain and restore Listed Buildings, particularly those identified as being most at risk.
- ii. Development to, or within the curtilage or vicinity of, a listed building or structure should preserve or enhance its setting and any features of special architectural or historical interest which it possesses.
- iii. A change of use of part, or the whole, of a Listed Building will be approved provided that its setting, character and features of special architectural or historic interest would be preserved or enhanced. Consideration will also be given to the long-term preservation that might be secured through a more viable use.
- iv. Development which would cause substantial harm to or loss of a listed building (including curtilage buildings), such as total or partial demolition, will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances. In such cases, consideration will be given to the asset's significance (in the case of grade I and II* listed building any development resulting in substantial harm will be wholly exceptional. In the case of all listed buildings, where the harm would be less than substantial, it will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use).

Applicants will need to clearly demonstrate that either:

1. There are substantial public benefits outweighing any harm or loss; or
2. All of the following apply:

the nature of the listed building prevents all reasonable use of the site;

no viable use of the listed building can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation:

it can be demonstrated that charitable or public funding/ownership is not available to enable its conservation;

any harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

b. Conservation Areas

i. Proposals for all new development, including alterations and extensions to buildings, their re-use and the incorporation of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, must have a sensitive and appropriate response to context and good attention to detail.

ii. Development within or affecting the setting of a conservation area, including views in or out, should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area, taking account of the streetscape, plot and frontage sizes, materials and relationships between existing buildings and spaces.

iii. Open spaces, trees and other hard and soft landscape features important to the character or appearance of the area should be retained or be in keeping with the character of the area (more detailed guidance can be found in the Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan for the relevant area).

iv. Proposals to demolish buildings and/or structures will be assessed against their contribution to the significance of the conservation area as a heritage asset. Where substantial harm would be caused to a conservation area's significance, the proposal will be resisted unless exceptional circumstances, including substantial public benefits outweighing any harm to the conservation area, can be demonstrated. Where the harm would be less than substantial, it will be weighed against any public benefits of the proposal, including securing optimum viable use of the heritage asset and whether it would enhance or better reveal the significance of the conservation area.

c. Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest

i. Parks and gardens identified as being of special historic interest, including landscape features and buildings, and their setting, will be protected and their sensitive restoration encouraged.

ii. Any proposed development within or conspicuous from a historic park or garden will be permitted provided that it does not detract from the asset.

d. Scheduled Monuments and County Sites of Archaeological Interest (CSAIs)

i. Development that adversely affects the physical survival, setting or overall heritage significance of any element of a Scheduled Monument or CSAI will be resisted. ii. Any new development should be sensitive to these criteria and positively act to enhance the monument or CSAI overall and ensure its continued survival.

e. Areas of High Archaeological Potential

For the purposes of this policy the Council considers an Area of High Archaeological Potential to comprise either an area specifically identified on the policies map as such, or outside of these areas, any major development area of 0.4ha or greater.

i. Proposals for development should take account of the likelihood of heritage assets with archaeological significance being present on the site, provide for positive measures to assess the significance of any such assets, and enhance understanding of their value.

f. Locally Listed Buildings and other non-designated heritage assets

i. The Council will seek to retain these, where possible, and will assess proposals which would directly or indirectly impact on them in the light of their significance and the degree of harm or loss, if any, which would be caused.

The Framework identifies protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment as a key role for the planning system in achieving sustainable development. It recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and that they should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Elmbridge has a rich historic environment that has evolved around historic estates, towns and villages and this helps to create the Borough's local character and distinctiveness.

In accordance with the Borough's spatial strategy, development will be located in the urban area, which includes many of the historic towns and villages throughout Elmbridge. It is therefore important that development has a positive impact on the historic environment and that all new development affecting a heritage asset conserves or enhances the character and appearance of the area. Proposed advertisements on historic buildings and/or within a conservation area, shopfront replacements and alterations and associated signage are covered in policy DM15 - Advertisements, shopfronts and signage.

This policy aims to ensure that applicants understand that new development needs to respond to local character and history and integrate into the natural, built and historic environment. It encourages high quality development that reflects the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing appropriate innovation.

Applicants should make attempts to engage with the local community and consult with local heritage and conservation groups, which may be able to offer valuable local insight and knowledge. Environmental improvements and adaptation to climate change should be encouraged but sensitive design and siting is required to prevent any undue harm to the historic asset. Additionally some change of use and conversion applications can bring a heritage asset back to life and enhance its vitality, appearance and setting.

A list of the Borough's heritage assets is included in Appendix 2, however these are likely to change during the life of the Plan. New heritage assets can be identified and scheduled or the historic significance of existing assets can be reassessed and downgraded. Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAPs) could also be subject to change as sites in the Borough are excavated prior to development and their potential can then be reassessed depending on the findings of archaeological survey work. Surrey County Council plans to review existing AHAPs in future.

Produced in partnership with the local community, development proposals should take full account of the Council's Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans for the relevant area.

The Council will use these to encourage appropriate development and manage change. The Design and Character Supplementary Planning Document 2012 also provides character assessments for each settlement including key design guidelines and should be used in association with more specialist heritage advice and information. It is the Council's intention to produce a future Heritage Strategy, which will set out in more detail how the historic environment will be conserved and enhanced in the Borough.

SPELTHORNE BOROUGH COUNCIL

HERITAGE CONSERVATION LISTED BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

There are over 200 buildings and structures in the Borough statutorily listed by the Secretary of State as being of special architectural or historic interest. The Council will seek to preserve these and will resist proposals which would adversely affect such buildings and structures or their setting.

POLICY BE20

The Borough Council will seek to preserve its listed building heritage by:-

- (a) negotiation with and advice to listed building owners, together with the use of available statutory powers and grants, and as appropriate application of the policies of this Plan in a more flexible way
- (b) seeking to retain listed buildings in the use for which they were designed and built, and normally only allowing changes of use where necessary to achieve the restoration or preservation of a building and which will not detract from the character of the building or the amenities and character of the area
- (c) requiring alterations and extensions to respect the host listed building in scale, design, the use of materials, and the retention of the external structure and any features of special historic or architectural importance
- (d) requiring development proposals for any sites affecting the setting of a listed building to have special regard to the need to preserve its setting
- (e) refusing consent for any alteration or extension to a listed building that will not preserve the building or its setting
- (f) refusing consent for the demolition of a listed building unless it has been conclusively demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Borough Council that there is no acceptable alternative future for the building
- (g) where consent is exceptionally granted for the demolition or, where appropriate, for the alteration of a listed building which would destroy features of historic or architectural importance, requiring an adequate record of existing character, to be funded by the developer.

BUILDINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST

4.52. As well as its buildings which are statutorily listed and those within designated Conservation Areas, Spelthorne contains other buildings of local architectural or historic interest. Whilst of insufficient age or merit to warrant the fuller protection of statutory designation, the Council will nonetheless seek to retain the historic interest and character of such buildings and where appropriate other policies may be relaxed to assist proposals which seek to retain them. At the time of adoption of this Plan the Council was in the process of preparing a formal List of Buildings of Local Architectural or Historic Interest.

POLICY BE21

The Borough Council will encourage the retention of buildings of local architectural or historic interest and, as appropriate, apply the policies of this Plan in a more flexible way to assist this.

CONSERVATION AREAS

A conservation area is defined in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as an "area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance."

POLICY BE22

The Borough Council will seek to preserve and enhance the character of conservation areas by:-

- (a) requiring retention of buildings, trees and other features which are important to the character of the area
- (b) requiring detailed plans for the future of the site to be submitted with any proposal for demolition, showing how the area will be preserved or enhanced, and controlling by legal agreements the timing of demolition and commencement of construction of the replacement building
- (c) requiring full planning applications to be submitted for new development proposals including details of materials and full elevational drawings, showing where appropriate the relationship with adjoining buildings
- (d) protecting and seeking to enhance important views and vistas within, from and towards conservation areas
- (e) maintaining open spaces in an appropriate manner
- (f) providing or seeking appropriate new or replacement street furniture and floorscape surfaces
- (g) encouraging private owners to carry out appropriate improvements to buildings and land in conservation areas, by the use of advice, guidance and statutory powers, where appropriate
- (h) seeking to limit the harmful impact of traffic and parked cars on the environment, by the use of suitable car parking, traffic calming and other traffic management measures, using landscaping and materials appropriate to the character of the area
- (i) as appropriate, applying the policies of this Plan in a more flexible way.

ARCHAEOLOGY, ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

4.73. Spelthorne is situated entirely on various alluvial and gravel deposits associated with the Thames, whose river terraces were attractive to ancient settlements. This has resulted in an area rich in archaeological finds and with great potential for further discoveries. From the Neolithic period onwards, significant finds including small settlements have been found across a wide area of Spelthorne with many Roman remains found around the important Roman town of Staines. The Council will seek to protect this archaeological heritage. Government guidance contained in PPG16 paragraph 8 contains a presumption in favour of the preservation of nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, and paragraphs 15 and 16 note the need to protect other important sites identified in the development plan. On the basis of currently available information all Scheduled Ancient Monuments are worthy of preservation, their sites are shown on the Proposals Map. Close liaison will be maintained with the Environment Department of Surrey County Council which holds the archaeological Sites and Monuments Record and with the Surrey County Archaeological Unit which conducts archaeological investigation and research. Any new areas of archaeological importance identified through the national Monuments Protection Programme of English Heritage or local

research will be added to the areas covered by the policies which follow. Where archaeological investigation is required in the context of a development proposal, the applicant will be asked to fund the work deemed necessary. Planning conditions or legal agreements will be used where appropriate to secure compliance with policies.

There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments which are by definition of national importance within the Plan area (see Appendix 5) and which the Council will seek to preserve from any development adversely affecting site or setting. An application for Scheduled Monument Consent must be made to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions for any proposal affecting these sites. In addition to the scheduled sites and monuments, two others of special local importance have been identified on the basis of current information from the County Sites and Monuments Record which should also be preserved (see Appendix 5). The Council will encourage as appropriate the management and interpretation of these sites and monuments to develop their educational and recreational potential. These sites are identified on the basis of currently available information, and during the currency of the plan, additional sites may be identified to be of national importance following archaeological evaluation, or reassessment of sites on the Sites and Monuments Record.

POLICY BE24

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

In addition to the above sites and monuments, other areas exist where there is good evidence for the existence of archaeological remains based on previous finds, maps or aerial photographs. These individual sites and areas of high potential are shown on the Proposals Map and are listed in Appendix 5. Any development proposal affecting such an area should include an initial assessment by a qualified archaeologist of its archaeological potential and what, if any, further field evaluation is required. An evaluation should assess the impact of the development upon the preservation of any archaeological remains. Where possible, remains should be left in situ. Proposals for development should wherever possible avoid damage to or disturbance of the archaeological remains. The Council will encourage the local display of archaeological finds, where appropriate, at the Spelthorne Museum or other suitable location. Developers are advised to refer to the British Archaeologists and Developers Code of Practice, and to Supplementary Planning Guidance produced by Surrey County Council entitled "Archaeology and Historic Landscapes" which gives a fuller explanation of Areas of High Archaeological Importance.

POLICY BE25

In considering proposals for development within areas of high archaeological potential, the Borough Council will:-

- (a) require an initial assessment of the archaeological value of the site to be submitted as part of any planning application
- (b) expect the applicant to arrange an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out prior to the determination of the planning application, where, as a result of the initial assessment, important archaeological remains are considered to exist
- (c) have a preference for preservation in situ, and in such circumstances will impose conditions or seek a legal agreement, where appropriate, to ensure that damage to the remains is minimal or will be avoided

(d) require by planning condition or seek a legal agreement to secure a full archaeological investigation and recording of the site and subsequent publication of results in accordance with a scheme of work to be agreed in writing with the Council prior to the commencement of the proposed development, where important archaeological remains are known or considered likely to exist but their preservation in situ is not justified.

4.76. Work in recent years has resulted in sites of major archaeological importance being discovered in the course of gravel extraction, where no previous specific evidence existed for them. In view of Spelthorne's river gravel base, it is reasonable to assume that any large scale development is likely to affect features of archaeological interest and that discoveries could be made in any size of new development site. Any new development proposal for sites larger than 0.4 hectares and smaller sites where requested should include agreed arrangements for archaeological assessment or evaluation, and where appropriate investigation, and allow for future preservation of remains as deemed appropriate.

POLICY BE26

Outside the defined areas of high archaeological potential, the Borough Council will require an agreed scheme of archaeological assessment or evaluation appropriate for the site concerned to be submitted with any new development proposal for a site larger than 0.4 ha, and for smaller sites if deemed necessary. Where evidence of significant archaeological remains is found then the requirements set out in policy BE25 will apply.

Where other land is identified as of historic interest but is not covered by historic building, conservation area or archaeological protection policies, the Council will nonetheless seek to preserve the historic and amenity value of such land. This may include landscaped gardens and open landscapes. Where such areas are affected by development proposals it is important to record their historic details. The extent of such areas is to be further investigated by Surrey County Council for the County as a whole but in Spelthorne currently known sites are Sunbury Park and Laleham Park.

POLICY BE27

The Council will seek to ensure that any proposed development within or adjacent to an area of historic landscape value, or garden of special historic interest, does not detract from its character or appearance. An adequate record will be required where development affecting such an area is permitted. Where necessary the Council will encourage the sensitive restoration of gardens of special historic interest within the Borough.

The emerging Spelthorne Local Plan 2022-2037 contains the following policies:

PS3: Heritage, Conservation and Landscape

1) The Council will seek to preserve, conserve and enhance as appropriate the architectural, historic and landscape character of the Borough. The Council will also expect all new development proposals to make a positive contribution to the environment taking account of any relevant design codes.

Heritage

2) Proposals for development which may affect any heritage asset (designated or undesignated & including listed buildings) will be required to demonstrate, through the submission of appropriate appraisals and investigations and in a Design and Access Statement, that the asset and its setting will be conserved and enhanced.

3) The Council will support appropriate development which seeks to maintain, sustain and enhance the significance and special architectural and historic interest of Listed Buildings in the Borough.

4) Considerable weight will be given to the protection of a listed building and its setting. Development of a listed building, or development within the curtilage or within the vicinity of a listed building or structure, should conserve and/or enhance its setting and any features of special architectural or historical interest which it possesses

5) Proposals for extensions and or alterations to heritage assets must demonstrate that the development will respect the historic form, setting, fabric and any other aspects that contribute to the significance of the host building. Any features of architectural or historic interest should be retained in situ and repaired rather than replaced wherever possible.

6) The Council will keep under review all non-designated assets identified as being of local importance or distinctiveness and will, as necessary, identify new assets which contribute to the local character or distinctiveness of the area.

7) Where any heritage asset appears to be at risk, either through neglect, decay or other threats, and where its loss would cause significant harm, the Council will work with owners to secure the enhancement of the asset and its setting for the benefit of the local character, in conjunction with other partners. Scheduled and Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas 8) Proposals for development will be required to conserve, and where appropriate, enhance the significance, historic features and importance of Scheduled and other nationally important ancient monuments (as shown on Policies \Map). Proposals which improve public access to, or the understanding of, a Scheduled Monument in a manner consistent with its conservation, will be supported.

9) Proposals for development which adversely affect the physical survival, setting or overall heritage significance of a scheduled or other nationally important ancient monument will not be supported.

10) Proposals for development on sites which affect, or have the potential to affect:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- County Sites of Archaeological Importance (CSAI) or Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP), as shown on the Policies Map;
- all other sites which exceed 0.4ha in size. should:

(a) Submit an archaeological assessment, and where appropriate the results of a site evaluation (and, should remains have been identified, an accompanying archaeological mitigation strategy) with a planning application.

(b) Where archaeological finds are identified the first consideration will be in situ preservation. Where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council that this is not feasible, the Council will require adequate excavation and an accurate record to be made of any archaeological remains which will be destroyed and the results to be made publicly accessible via the publication and archiving of any material recovered.

Conservation Areas

11) The Council will continue to conserve and enhance the character and setting of the existing conservation areas, as shown on the Policies Map. The Council will require proposals for new development to demonstrate that they will make a positive contribution to the setting and local character of the conservation area.

GREATER LONDON:

THE LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Policy LP 3 Designated Heritage Assets

A. The Council will require development to conserve and, where possible, take opportunities to make a positive contribution to, the historic environment of the borough. Development proposals likely to adversely affect the significance of heritage assets will be assessed against the requirement to seek to avoid harm and the justification for the proposal. The significance (including the settings) of the borough's designated heritage assets, encompassing Conservation Areas, listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments as well as the Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, will be conserved and enhanced by the following means:

1. Give great weight to the conservation of the heritage asset when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of the asset.
2. Resist the demolition in whole, or in part, of listed building. Consent for demolition of Grade II listed buildings will only be granted in exceptional circumstances and for Grade II* and Grade I listed buildings in wholly exceptional circumstances following a thorough assessment of the justification for the proposal and the significance of the asset.
3. Resist the change of use of listed buildings where their significance would be harmed, particularly where the current use contributes to the character of the surrounding area and to its sense of place.
4. Require the retention and preservation of the original structure, layout, architectural features, materials as well as later features of interest within listed buildings, and resist the removal or modification of features that are both internally and externally of architectural importance or that contribute to the significance of the asset.
5. Demolitions (in whole or in part), alterations, extensions and any other modifications to listed buildings should be based on an accurate understanding of the significance of the heritage asset.
6. Require, where appropriate, the reinstatement of internal and external features of special architectural or historic significance within listed buildings, and the removal of internal and external features that harm the significance of the asset, commensurate with the extent of proposed development.
7. Require the use of appropriate materials and techniques and strongly encourage any works or repairs to a designated heritage asset to be carried out in a correct, scholarly manner by appropriate specialists.
8. Protect and enhance the borough's registered Historic Parks and Gardens by ensuring that proposals do not have an adverse effect on their significance, including their setting and/or views to and from the registered landscape.
9. Protect Scheduled Monuments by ensuring proposals do not have an adverse impact on their significance.

B. Resist substantial demolition in Conservation Areas and any changes that could harm heritage assets, unless it can be demonstrated that:

1. In the case of substantial harm or loss to the significance of the heritage asset, it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss;

2. In the case of less than substantial harm to the significance of the heritage asset, that the public benefits, including securing the optimum viable use, outweigh that harm;

or 3. The building or part of the building or structure makes no positive contribution to the character or distinctiveness of the area.

C. All proposals in Conservation Areas are required to preserve and, where possible, enhance the character or the appearance of the Conservation Area.

D. Where there is evidence of intentional damage or deliberate neglect to a designated heritage asset, its current condition will not be taken into account in the decision-making process.

E. Outline planning applications will not be accepted in Conservation Areas. The Council's Conservation Area Statements, and where available Conservation Area Studies, and/or Management Plans, will be used as a basis for assessing development proposals within, or where it would affect the setting of, Conservation Areas, together with other policy guidance, such as Village Planning Guidance SPDs.

Policy LP 4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The Council will seek to preserve, and where possible enhance, the significance, character and setting of non-designated heritage assets, including Buildings of Townscape Merit, memorials, particularly war memorials, and other local historic features.

There will be a presumption against the demolition of Buildings of Townscape Merit.

Policy LP 5 Views and Vistas

The Council will protect the quality of the views, vistas, gaps and the skyline, all of which contribute significantly to the character, distinctiveness and quality of the local and wider area, by the following means:

1. Protect the quality of the views and vistas as identified on the Policies Map, and demonstrate such through computer-generated imagery (CGI) and visual impact assessments;

2. Resist development which interrupts, disrupts or detracts from strategic and local vistas, views, gaps and the skyline;

3. Require developments whose visual impacts extend beyond that of the immediate street to demonstrate how views are protected or enhanced;

4. Require development to respect the setting of a landmark, taking care not to create intrusive elements in its foreground, middle ground or background;

5. Seek improvements to views, vistas, gaps and the skyline, particularly where views or vistas have been obscured;

6. Seek improvements to views within Conservation Areas, which:

a. Are identified in Conservation Area Statements and Studies and Village Plans;

b. Are within, into, and out of Conservation Areas;

c. Are affected by development on sites within the setting of, or adjacent to, Conservation Areas and listed buildings

Policy LP 7 Archaeology

The Council will seek to protect, enhance and promote its archaeological heritage (both above and below ground), and will encourage its interpretation and presentation to the public. It will take the necessary measures required to safeguard the archaeological remains found, and refuse planning permission where proposals would adversely affect archaeological remains or their setting.

Desk based assessments and, where necessary, archaeological field evaluation will be required before development proposals are determined, where development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or potential significance.

LONDON BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES

6.75 There are five historic cores within the Borough: Kingston Town dates back to Saxon times and it boasts one of the best preserved medieval Market Places in South East England. Today, Kingston Town Centre flourishes on its Market Town roots as one of the best retail centres in South West London. Surbiton Town was formed around its railway station, which was built in 1838, and it quickly developed a reputation as a wealthy commuter suburb with good connections into Central London. Its 19th Century residential properties have retained their opulent character and form an important part of the St Andrew's Square and Victoria Avenue Conservation Areas. Coombe began its days as a period estate, and was developed around the three original aristocratic properties in the area, which were built by John Galsworthy. These were Coombe Warren, Coombe Leigh (now Coombe Ridge House Holy Cross Prep School) and Coombe Croft (now Rokeby School). The area is still predominantly residential, and is characterised by large homes in a leafy setting. New Malden, until 1836 was a stretch of open land with only the railway line passing through it. Its station opened in 1846, and shortly after this, the houses around The Groves were built and New Malden developed as a religious, scholastic and artistic centre. The Plough Inn in New Malden was thought to have been an infamous haunt of highwaymen as it was a busy route into London. The notorious highwayman Jerry Abershawe is believed to have hidden his loot in a secret room in the pub. Tolworth and Chessington are shrouded in history, with archaeological sites located along the southeast boundary of the Borough. Tolworth Court is listed in the Domesday Book of 1066, and recent fieldwork has discovered that the remains of much of this estate lies untouched beneath the ground surface. The rural nature of this area lends itself well to the continued preservation of the archaeological remains.

6.76 The focus upon heritage-led regeneration is a driving force behind development within the Borough and the Council will encourage a positive contribution towards the local distinctiveness of its historic environment.

6.77 Kingston's heritage assets include the following categories:

1. Listed Buildings

2. Scheduled Ancient Monuments
3. Conservation Areas
4. Areas of Archaeological Significance
5. Key Views
6. Strategic Areas of Special Character
7. Local Areas of Special Character
8. Buildings of Townscape Merit (locally listed buildings)
9. Historic Parks and Gardens

Policy DM 12: Development in Conservation Areas and Affecting Heritage Assets

The Council will:

- a. continue to identify, record and designate assets, and periodically review existing designated assets within the Borough that are considered to be of special historic significance in order to ensure that future development will preserve or enhance locally distinctive heritage assets. These records will be maintained in the form of a Historic Environment Record.
- b. preserve or enhance the existing heritage assets of the Borough through the promotion of high quality design and a focus on heritage-led regeneration
- c. allow alterations which preserve or enhance the established character and architectural interest of a heritage asset, its fabric or its setting
- d. ensure that development proposals affecting historic assets will use high quality materials and design features which incorporate or compliment those of the host building or the immediate area
- e. respect features of local importance and special interest through the consideration of form, scale, layout, and detailed designs of a site, area or streetscape
- f. seek the conservation and improvement of the natural and built historic environment which contribute to the character of the Borough's historic riverside setting
- g. where possible, provide access for all to encourage public enjoyment of the historic environment and Kingston's heritage assets

6.78 As well as their historic and architectural interest, heritage assets are important and attractive features in the built environment. They attract tourists/visitors and contribute to the local economy, quality of life, health and wellbeing. There will always be a presumption in favour of development which encourages the re-use of or enhancement of heritage assets within the Borough.

6.79 Under national guidance, the Council is required to give special regard to the desirability of preserving all designated historic assets, their setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which they possess. There is also a statutory duty to designate Conservation Areas and to periodically review the designation of additional areas and to ensure that any new development will preserve or enhance their character and appearance.

6.80 The Borough will continue to work in partnership with English Heritage and seek support and professional guidance on the protection and enhancement of its heritage assets. In addition to its statutory duties, the Council will apply similar levels of protection to its locally designated heritage assets to ensure a high standard of design for all new development affecting the character or setting of its built, natural and archaeological historic environment.

Appendix 2

Heritage Assets and Archaeological Events

HE1: Designated Heritage Assets and Archaeology Priority Areas

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade
1003752	Chertsey Bridge	Scheduled Monument	
1002009	Hampton Court Palace	Scheduled Monument	
1005919	Roman camp, Matthew Arnold School's playing field, Staines	Scheduled Monument	
1003807	Bronze Age settlement, W of Runnymede Bridge	Scheduled Monument	
1005949	Earthworks on Laleham Burway	Scheduled Monument	
1005939	Anglo-Saxon and medieval cemetery	Scheduled Monument	
1007943	Ankerwyke Priory: a Benedictine nunnery with associated moat and fishponds	Scheduled Monument	
1006995	Early medieval and medieval palace and associated monuments, Kingsbury	Scheduled Monument	
1016204	Large univallate hillfort and 14th century chapel at St Ann's Hill	Scheduled Monument	
1008524	Chertsey Abbey: a Benedictine monastery on the banks of Abbey River	Scheduled Monument	
1019192	Oatlands Palace	Scheduled Monument	
1000119	OATLANDS	Registered Park & Garden	II
1000108	HAMPTON COURT	Registered Park & Garden	I
1000281	BUSHY PARK	Registered Park & Garden	I
1000175	HAMPTON COURT HOUSE	Registered Park & Garden	II*
1000587	THE ROYAL ESTATE, WINDSOR: FROGMORE GARDENS	Registered Park & Garden	I
1000805	Garrick's Villa	Registered Park & Garden	II
1000342	WOBURN FARM	Registered Park & Garden	II
1001434	THE ROYAL ESTATE, WINDSOR: WINDSOR CASTLE AND HOME PARK	Registered Park & Garden	I
1000592	THE ROYAL ESTATE, WINDSOR: WINDSOR GREAT PARK	Registered Park & Garden	I

1467672	Kennedy Memorial landscape	Registered Park & Garden	II
1001527	ST ANN'S HILL AND THE DINGLE	Registered Park & Garden	II
1420102	Cemex House, formerly RMC House	Listed Building	II*
1378051	THE COTTAGE	Listed Building	II*
1377926	PYRCROFT HOUSE	Listed Building	II*
1377931	25, WINDSOR STREET	Listed Building	II*
1260122	ST ANN'S COURT	Listed Building	II*
1204646	CHERTSEY BRIDGE	Listed Building	II*
1242226	CURFEW HOUSE	Listed Building	II*
1189962	CHURCH OF ST MARY	Listed Building	II*
1190067	THORPE HOUSE	Listed Building	II*
1187014	LALEHAM ABBEY	Listed Building	II*
1178304	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	Listed Building	II*
1029694	MANOR HOUSE	Listed Building	II*
1029698	THE RECTORY	Listed Building	II*
1029672	LITTLETON MANOR	Listed Building	II*
1029167	CHURCH OF ST PETER	Listed Building	II*
1028937	BRICK WALL ON THE EAST SIDE	Listed Building	II
1028956	IVY COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1028939	THORPE FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	II
1028901	ANNERS	Listed Building	II
1028900	MORLEY HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1028927	CHURCH APPROACH	Listed Building	II
1028926	WALL AND STILE ON EAST SIDE	Listed Building	II
1028929	WALL ON NORTH SIDE	Listed Building	II
1028928	EASTLEY END HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1028931	SPELTHORNE ST MARY	Listed Building	II
1028930	RENALDS HERNE COTTAGE AT REAR	Listed Building	II
1392358	THE SHIRE BARN AT MANORHOUSE FARM	Listed Building	II
1378070	LITTLE TIMBERS	Listed Building	II
1436171	BEALES LANE FOOTBRIDGE OVER THE RIVER WEY	Listed Building	II
1452800	Chertsey War Memorial	Listed Building	II
1377939	113 AND 113A, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1377937	OUTBUILDING FACING ABBEYFIELD RECREATION GROUND	Listed Building	II
1378047	BLACKHOUSE FARM COTTAGES	Listed Building	II
1377940	121, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1378049	FLEETMERE	Listed Building	II
1378048	THATCHED COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1378050	BLOSSOM COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1377924	82 AND 84, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II

1377928	LAMP POST BY DRIVE NEAR HOUSE IN GROUNDS OF BURLEY ORCHARD AND LAMP POST BY BRIDGE OF APPROACH DRIVE OF BURLEY ORCHARD	Listed Building	II
1377927	REMAINS OF ST ANN'S CHAPEL, ST ANN'S HILL, AND ST ANN'S COTTAGE ADJOINING	Listed Building	II
1377930	1, WINDSOR STREET	Listed Building	II
1377936	THE ABBEY	Listed Building	II
1377932	THE CEDARS	Listed Building	II
	THE LITTLE CEDARS	Listed Building	
1377686	WALLS AND GATE PIERS TO DUNALLY LODGE	Listed Building	II
1377668	BLUEBECKERS EATING HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1377687	RIVERBEND HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1377910	ABBAY BARN AND ABBAY BARN COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1377902	WESTMINSTER BANK	Listed Building	II
1377923	68-76, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II
1377911	RAILINGS, GATE AND GATE PIERS OF THE OLD PARSONAGE AND KILREE HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1298925	MANOR FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	II
1298924	HIGH ELMS	Listed Building	II
1372055	6, 8 AND 10, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II
1307225	7, BRIDGE ROAD	Listed Building	II
1377500	ST GEORGE'S JUNIOR SCHOOL	Listed Building	II
1372056	DOVECOTE IN FARMYRAD OF ABBAY BRIDGE FARM	Listed Building	II
1377667	MILL EYOT	Listed Building	II
1377503	POST NORTH OF DESBOROUGH CHANNEL AT NGR TQ 07916643	Listed Building	II
1295168	132 AND 134, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1295165	124 AND 124A, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1298906	DIAL HOUSE AND NO. 1 (DIAL COTTAGE) AND NO. 2 DIAL HOUSE GARDENS	Listed Building	II
1295184	94,96,98,104,106 AND 108, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1298919	THE COVERTS	Listed Building	II
1298907	LOCK-KEEPER'S COTTAGE AT PENTON HOOK LODGE)	Listed Building	II
1298920	ABBAY MEWS	Listed Building	II
1294813	ELMBANK HOUSE	Listed Building	II
	PEACOCK HOUSE	Listed Building	
1294565	EYOT HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1295022	15A AND 17, WINDSOR STREET	Listed Building	II
1294979	BATTLECREASE HALL	Listed Building	II
1295041	BURLEY ORCHARD	Listed Building	II

1295038	TEMPLE OF FRIENDSHIP IN GROUNDS OF ST ANN'S HILL HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1295138	TOWN HALL	Listed Building	II
1295113	13, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II
1260143	24, WINDSOR STREET	Listed Building	II
1293501	OATLANDS PARK HOTEL	Listed Building	II
1280880	LITTLE RAVENSWELL	Listed Building	II
1293932	WALNUT TREE COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1293918	CHIMNEYS	Listed Building	II
1294011	WALL ON SOUTH SIDE	Listed Building	II
1293997	THE LODGE	Listed Building	II
1204639	OUTBUILDING ADJACENT TO MANOR FARMHOUSE AND BARN	Listed Building	II
1204602	CAMBRIDGE AND THE RED COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1204664	CITY POST 200 YARDS NORTH OF CHERTSEY LOCK	Listed Building	II
1205073	THE CORNER HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1204911	CHURCH OF ST PETER	Listed Building	II
1242301	HOME FARM COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1190146	MANORHOUSE FARM BARN	Listed Building	II
1190133	VILLAGE HALL	Listed Building	II
1190185	HAZLEWOOD	Listed Building	II
1190150	EASTLY END COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1190208	CURLHAWES	Listed Building	II
1190205	THE OLD POST OFFICE	Listed Building	II
1204592	YEW CORNER	Listed Building	II
1192290	GATE PIERS TO PORTMORE ESTATE	Listed Building	II
1188048	BRIDGE	Listed Building	II
1187066	OLD FARM RIVERSIDE	Listed Building	II
		Listed Building	
1189236	1, CHURCH APPROACH	Listed Building	II
1188053	ASTLEHAM MANOR COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1190028	RENALDS HERNE AND FRONT WALL AND RAILINGS	Listed Building	II
1190088	SPELTHORNE ST MARY (GATES)	Listed Building	II
1187023	GRANARY TO SOUTH EAST OF BARN AT MANOR FARM	Listed Building	II
1187022	OUTBUILDING TO NORTH EAST OF BARN AT MANOR FARM	Listed Building	II
1187025	CITY POST IN FRONT OF NO 242	Listed Building	II
1187024	CITY POST AT SOUTH EAST END OF BRIDGE	Listed Building	II
1187052	229, LALEHAM ROAD	Listed Building	II
1187038	Muncaster House	Listed Building	II
1187065	WEST BOUNDARY WALL OF LITTLE RAVENSWELL AND CITY POST	Listed Building	II
1187064	THREE HORSE SHOES PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	II

1180281	THAMESFIELD HOUSE FLATS	Listed Building	II
1180251	TOWN OR PARISH PUMP OUTSIDE ST PETER'S CHURCH	Listed Building	II
1187013	THE THATCHED COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1180306	CLONSKEAGH	Listed Building	II
1187019	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	II
1187021	THE TURKS HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE WISTERIA COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
		Listed Building	
1187020	BOUNDARY WALL OF YEW CORNER TO STAINES ROAD	Listed Building	II
1178261	YE OLDE HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1178253	THE KINGS HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1180144	MAUSOLEUM CHAPEL TO WEST OF HOUSE AT JUNCTION OF ST ANN'S HILL ROAD (OPPOSITE ST ANN'S LODGE)	Listed Building	II
1180235	3, WINDSOR STREET	Listed Building	II
1180227	MANOR FARM COTTAGES	Listed Building	II
1180250	YORK HOUSE AND YORK PLACE	Listed Building	II
1180244	THE SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1177902	BELSIZE GRANGE	Listed Building	II
1039975	94, 96 AND 98, GUILDFORD STREET (See details for further address information)	Listed Building	II
1178048	63-67, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1177906	40, BRIDGE ROAD	Listed Building	II
1178114	119, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1178069	115, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1178236	THE OLD FERRY HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1178123	127-133, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1030077	POST NORTH OF THE DESBOROUGH CHANNEL	Listed Building	II
1029699	MONUMENT DEDICATED TO MARGARET LOVE PEACOCK, NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	Listed Building	II
1039963	18-22, WINDSOR STREET	Listed Building	II
1030115	THE OLD CROWN PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1039968	BRIDGE AND OTHER REMAINS OF ABBEY MILLS AT ABBEY CHASE	Listed Building	II
1039964	26, WINDSOR STREET	Listed Building	II
1039973	17 AND 19, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II
1039970	NO 240 (FORMER CHERTSEY LOCK HOUSE)	Listed Building	II
1029692	1 AND 2 LIME TREE COTTAGES	Listed Building	II
1029691	ANCHOR COTTAGE AND THE COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
		Listed Building	
1029693	WINCHES COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1029696	WARREN LODGE HOTEL	Listed Building	II
1029695	STABLE BLOCK TO THE WEST OF THE MANOR HOUSE	Listed Building	II

1029697	THAMES COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1029645	DUNALLY HOUSE	Listed Building	II
	DUNALLY LODGE	Listed Building	
1029674	GATE PIERS AND ENTRANCE WALL TO THAMESFIELD HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1029673	THAMESFIELD CLOSE AND WALL ATTACHED	Listed Building	II
	THAMESFIELD COTTAGE	Listed Building	
	THAMESFIELD COURT	Listed Building	
1029676	ENTRANCE WALL AND RAILINGS AT BATTLECREASE HALL	Listed Building	II
1029675	HALLIFORD SCHOOL	Listed Building	II
1029690	THE LITTLE COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1029677	ENTRANCE WALLS AND GATE PIERS	Listed Building	II
1029208	WROUGHT IRON GATES ADJOINING SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CLOISTER GARTH	Listed Building	II
1029207	CLOISTER GARTH (MUSIC SCHOOL)	Listed Building	II
1029211	ASH COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1029210	THOMAS WILLAT'S ALMSHOUSES	Listed Building	II
1029213	9, BRIDGE ROAD	Listed Building	II
1029212	THE VINE PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1029215	34 AND 36, BRIDGE ROAD	Listed Building	II
1029214	LAUREL COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
	THE FERNS	Listed Building	
1029187	90, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1029186	58 and 60 Guildford Street	Listed Building	II
1029189	PRINCE REGENT INN	Listed Building	II
1029188	118 AND 120, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1029194	83-89, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II
1029193	11, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II
1029206	THE OLD PARSONAGE AND KILREE HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1029204	CHERTSEY BRIDGE	Listed Building	II
1029173	96 AND 98, BRIDGE ROAD	Listed Building	II
1029172	SARETH COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1029180	ABBEY FARM BARN (END ON TO COLONEL'S LANE)	Listed Building	II
1029179	MEDIEVAL DOORWAY IN GARDEN WALL OF ABBEY HOUSE, FOUNDATIONS OF MEDIEVAL BUILDING IN OVERGROWN GROUNDS TO WEST OF ABBEY HOUSE, AND REMAINS OF MONASTIC OVENS IN GROUNDS OF ABBEY HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1029183	KING'S HEAD HOTEL	Listed Building	II
1029182	GEORGE INN	Listed Building	II
1029185	123, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II
1029184	117, GUILDFORD STREET	Listed Building	II

1029162	BRIDGE ON APPROACH DRIVE OF BURLEY ORCHARD	Listed Building	II
1029161	GAZEBO IN GARDEN OF SOUTHWOOD	Listed Building	II
1029164	7-15, WINDSOR STREET	Listed Building	II
1029163	GROVE COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1029166	DENMARK HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1029165	19, WINDSOR STREET	Listed Building	II
1029168	6A, WINDSOR STREET (See details for further address information)	Listed Building	II
1029150	22-32, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II
1029149	91, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II
1029152	44-48, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II
1029151	36-42, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II
1029154	BUDE COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
	CALAIS COTTAGE	Listed Building	
	PENANG COTTAGE	Listed Building	
1029153	DOVER HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1029159	GOLDEN GROVE INN	Listed Building	II
1029155	78 AND 80, LONDON STREET	Listed Building	II
1028933	SPELTHORNE ST MARY CHAPEL TO NORTH WEST	Listed Building	II
1028932	SPELTHORNE ST MARY STABLE BLOCK	Listed Building	II
1028936	ORCHARD COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1028934	MANORHOUSE FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	II
1028938	SHEILA COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1377699	CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE	Listed Building	I
1298923	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	Listed Building	I
1029676	ENTRANCE WALL AND RAILINGS AT BATTLECREASE HALL	Listed Building	II
1029680	RIVERSIDE ARTS CENTRE	Listed Building	II
	THAMESIDE KITCHEN	Listed Building	
1029679	RIVERSIDE HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1029640	30 AND 32, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1029639	THE MAGPIE HOTEL	Listed Building	II
1029642	MONKSBRIDGE	Listed Building	II
1029641	16, 18 AND 20, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1029644	RIVERBANK	Listed Building	II
1029643	COAL AND WINE TAX POST TO REAR OF MONKSBRIDGE	Listed Building	II
1029662	PEMBROKE VAULT 6 METRES NORTH OF VESTRY OF CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	Listed Building	II
1029661	CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	Listed Building	II*
1377701	BARCLAYS BANK	Listed Building	II
1377700	ORCHARD HOUSE INCLUDING WALL TO RIGHT	Listed Building	II
1377722	RIVERSIDE TERRACE	Listed Building	II

1377702	66, 68 AND 70, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1426908	39-41 Green Street	Listed Building	II
1418587	K6 Telephone Kiosk at Hampton Court Trophy Gates	Listed Building	II
1429204	War memorial to the men of East and West Molesey	Listed Building	II
1377683	10, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1377669	THE OLD VICARAGE	Listed Building	II
1377685	THE LITTLE HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1377684	ENTRANCE GATES AND WALLS TO MONKSBRIDGE	Listed Building	II
1377694	RETAINING WALL AROUND THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	Listed Building	II
1377693	MONUMENT TO LADY PERKINS, 4 METRES NORTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	Listed Building	II
1377698	CONTACT HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1377697	HAWKE HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1377435	FOWKE TOMB, 1 FOOT EAST OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	Listed Building	II
1365887	ASHLEY HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1377438	21, CHURCH STREET	Listed Building	II
1377437	D'OYLEY TOMB, 8 YARDS NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	Listed Building	II
1377454	BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER EMBER	Listed Building	II
1377448	CLOCK TOWER AND STABLE BLOCK TO THE FORMER MOUNT FELIX	Listed Building	II
1377504	POST AT NGR TQ 11656888	Listed Building	II
1377492	RIVERHOUSE BARN	Listed Building	II
1358045	ALMOND HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1357716	PRIVY GARDEN	Listed Building	II
1358084	OLD GRANGE	Listed Building	II
1358066	WALLS AND RAILINGS TO HAMPTON COURT PALACE	Listed Building	I
1358101	WALL RUNNING EAST ALONG HAMPTON COURT ROAD TURNING SOUTH AT HOME PARK HOUSE, TERMINATING AT IVY COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1358100	HAMPTON COURT BRIDGE	Listed Building	II
1365886	ASHLEY COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1358102	LODGE TO HAMPTON COURT PARK	Listed Building	II
1357680	GARRICK'S HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1295127	VICARAGE COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1357701	78, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1357683	THE JOLLY COOPERS PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1357703	GROVE HOUSE INCLUDING MOORISH ROOM	Listed Building	II*
1357702	84, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II

1357715	SUNK GARDEN	Listed Building	II
1357714	BANQUETING HOUSE	Listed Building	I
1294859	THAMES COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1294800	13-17, CHURCH STREET	Listed Building	II
1294948	WALL ALONG THAMES STREET AND FORMING EAST BOUNDARY OF CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	Listed Building	II
1294925	THE CASTLE RESTAURANT	Listed Building	II
1295032	WALLS AND RAILINGS TO FRONT OF HAWKE HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1294979	BATTLECREASE HALL	Listed Building	II
1295068	HEATHERLEY COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1295042	RIVERCOTE	Listed Building	II
1262014	24, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1262011	20, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1262052	44, STATION ROAD	Listed Building	II
1262051	HAMPTON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC	Listed Building	II
1286380	PAPER HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1263644	PAIR OF GATE PIERS APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF 42A	Listed Building	II
1287016	WHITE LODGE	Listed Building	II
1286670	THAMES COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1261935	CAST IRON RAILINGS BETWEEN AND INCLUDING THE GATEWAY TO THAMES CLOSE AND TO WEST END OF MORELANDS BUILDING	Listed Building	II
1261532	WHITE HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1261997	1, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1261968	HAMPTON WATER WORKS MORELANDS BUILDINGS, ENGINE HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1262000	ST MARY'S CHURCH TOMB TO JOHN AND CATHERINE GREG	Listed Building	II
1261998	3, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1262009	2-6, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1262001	26, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1254429	BOATHOUSE 5 (EASTERNMOST 13 BAYS)	Listed Building	II
1254428	BOATHOUSE 2	Listed Building	II
1261239	CANISTER HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1254430	BUILDING NUMBER 14	Listed Building	II
1261295	BOATHOUSE 4	Listed Building	II
1261294	BOATHOUSE 1	Listed Building	II
1261531	RUSTIC GOTHIC HUT IN GROUNDS OF HAMPTON COURT HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1261465	110, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1253018	RIVERDALE, GATE AND RAILINGS	Listed Building	II
1253009	54 AND 56, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II

1253960	CHETWYND HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1253959	GROTTO IN GROUNDS OF HAMPTON COURT HOUSE	Listed Building	II*
1254053	HAMPTON COURT HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1254000	PRESTBURY HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1254109	OLD OFFICE HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1254108	FARADAY COTTAGE, KING'S STORE COTTAGE AND ATTACHED GARAGE BETWEEN KING'S STORE COTTAGE AND OLD COURT HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1252851	40 AND 42, STATION ROAD	Listed Building	II
1249598	STONELEIGH HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1252974	15, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1252852	46-54, STATION ROAD	Listed Building	II
1252976	CHURCH OF ST MARY	Listed Building	II
1252975	WATERWORKS GATEHOUSE	Listed Building	II
1252978	38, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1252977	22, THAMES STREET	Listed Building	II
1192945	ROYAL MEWS AND GREAT BARN	Listed Building	I
1192307	POST AT NGR TQ 09506642	Listed Building	II
1193377	HUCKS AND COMPANY, BOATYARD	Listed Building	II
1193110	CRAVEN HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1193495	TUNNEL UNDER HAMPTON COURT ROAD NEAR ITS JUNCTION WITH HOGARTH WAY	Listed Building	II
1193477	GARRICK'S VILLA	Listed Building	I
1240005	PALACE GATE	Listed Building	II
1193596	18 AND 20, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1180320	THE OLD COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1180143	Railings and garden walls to 106 French Street	Listed Building	II
1188059	THE FLOWER POT PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1188038	THE OLD MANOR HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1188095	POMFRET COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1188076	FRONT RAILINGS, ENTRANCE WALLS AND GATES AT ORCHARD HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1191930	ORME HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1191904	9 AND 9A, CHURCH STREET	Listed Building	II
1080801	THE PAVILION	Listed Building	II*
1080800	OLD ICEHOUSE	Listed Building	II
1080810	BARRACKS	Listed Building	I
1080802	BOUNDARY WALLS TO HAMPTON COURT PARK	Listed Building	II
1084296	16-57 KINGFISHER COURT	Listed Building	II
1080848	STAPLE GROVE	Listed Building	II
1178335	ENTRANCE WALL AND GATES TO THE OLD VICARAGE	Listed Building	II

1084298	POND TOGETHER WITH RETAINING WALLS OF ENCLOSING SUNKEN GARDEN AND PIERS OF SURROUNDING FORMER PERGOLA AT KINGFISHER COURT	Listed Building	II
1065459	8, 8A AND 10, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1065458	BEVEREE	Listed Building	II
1080794	PALACE GATE HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1065460	22, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1080796	THE OLD COURT HOUSE	Listed Building	II*
1080795	THE GREEN	Listed Building	II
1080798	FARADAY HOUSE AND CARDINAL HOUSE WITH WALL AND GATEPIERS TO STREET	Listed Building	II
1080797	COURT COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1065444	TROPHY GATES	Listed Building	I
1065443	SUNK GARDEN	Listed Building	II
1065449	PRIVY GARDEN	Listed Building	II
1065448	PRIVY GARDEN	Listed Building	II
1065455	ORANGERY IN GROUNDS OF GARRICK'S VILLA	Listed Building	II
1065454	MILESTONE OPPOSITE BOAT HOUSE TO EAST OF ST ALBANS LODGE	Listed Building	II
1065457	BARHAM HOUSE	Listed Building	II
	PARK HOUSE	Listed Building	
1065456	GARRICK'S SHAKESPEARE TEMPLE	Listed Building	I
1031856	CHURCH OF ST PAUL	Listed Building	II
1030251	17 AND 17A, BRIDGE STREET	Listed Building	II
1065362	PALACE GATE	Listed Building	II
1065361	MITRE HOTEL	Listed Building	II
1065418	THE MOORINGS	Listed Building	II
1065417	80 AND 82, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1065441	PRIVY GARDEN	Listed Building	I
1065440	HAMPTON COURT TILT YARD TOWER	Listed Building	I
1030224	CHURCH OF ST MARY	Listed Building	I
1030163	OLD MANOR HOUSE	Listed Building	I
1030226	SHAKESPEAR TOMB, 10 YARDS EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	Listed Building	II
1030225	SCOTT TOMB 1 YARD SOUTH OF SOUTH WALL OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	Listed Building	II
1030229	14, 14A, 16 AND 18, CHURCH STREET	Listed Building	II
1030228	23-27, CHURCH STREET	Listed Building	II
1030250	PARK HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1030249	GATE PIERS TO THE FORMER MOUNT FELIX	Listed Building	II
1029682	NORTHOLT	Listed Building	II
1029681	NELLIE MCQUEENS EATING HOUSE AND POST BOX ATTACHED	Listed Building	II

1029701	THE OLD MANOR FARM HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1029700	HOLLY COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1030078	POST AT NGR TQ 09086614	Listed Building	II
1030056	3, OATLANDS DRIVE	Listed Building	II
1030139	OATLANDS DRIVE	Listed Building	II
1030138	DOWER HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1029666	THE THREE FISHES PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1029663	VAULT, 12 METRES SOUTH EAST OF APSE OF CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	Listed Building	II
1029669	WILLOWBANK	Listed Building	II
1029667	BLAKESEY LODGE	Listed Building	II
1029678	SUNBURY NURSING LODGE WEST LODGE	Listed Building	II
		Listed Building	
1358459	37-41, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II*
1358453	Southerly of two riverside pavilions situated on Riverside Walk, to the rear of Nos. 3 and 5, Thames Street	Listed Building	II
1400150	The Boathouse, 27 Ferry Road	Listed Building	II
1391392	TEDDINGTON FOOTBRIDGE	Listed Building	II
1430664	Hampton Wick War Memorial	Listed Building	II
1418051	Normansfield (Velma) Boathouse	Listed Building	II*
1185018	Northerly of two riverside pavilions situated on Riverside Walk, to the rear of Nos 3 and 5, Thames Street	Listed Building	II
1080819	CHURCH OF ST ALBAN	Listed Building	II*
1253013	CHURCH OF ST MARY	Listed Building	II*
1194424	RIVERSIDE	Listed Building	II
1268321	FORMER ARTISANS WORKSHOPS TO NORMANSFIELD HOSPITAL	Listed Building	II
1261256	93 AND 95, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1357706	OAK COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1300232	KINGSTON BRIDGE	Listed Building	II*
1065387	THE GROVE	Listed Building	II
1065378	KINGSTON BRIDGE	Listed Building	II*
1065422	4, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1065421	2, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1065430	163-167 High Street	Listed Building	II
1065423	6 AND 8, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1080069	PICTON HOUSE	Listed Building	II*
1080068	40,HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1030217	POST AT NGR TQ 140668	Listed Building	II
1365898	POST, 400 YARDS WEST OF SKEW ARCH AT NGR TQ 13916572	Listed Building	II
1030286	THE OLD COTTAGE	Listed Building	II

1188737	COAL TAX POST ON NORTH SIDE OF RAILWAY EMBANKMENT AT NGR TQ 14026580	Listed Building	II
	Ham Common	Conservation Area	
	Ham House	Conservation Area	
	Waldegrave Park	Conservation Area	
	Broom Water	Conservation Area	
	Hampton Court Green	Conservation Area	
	Platt's Eyot	Conservation Area	
	Mallard Place	Conservation Area	
	Strawberry Vale	Conservation Area	
	The Grove	Conservation Area	
	Hampton Village	Conservation Area	
	Hampton Court Park	Conservation Area	
	Normansfield	Conservation Area	
	Laleham	Conservation Area	
	Manygate Lane Estate, Shepperton	Conservation Area	
	Shepperton	Conservation Area	
	Lower Sunbury	Conservation Area	
	Riverside North	Conservation Area	
	Richmond Road	Conservation Area	
	Riverside South	Conservation Area	
	Kingston Old Town	Conservation Area	
	East Molesey Kent Town	Conservation Area	
	Wey Navigation	Conservation Area	
	Walton Church Street/Bridge Street	Conservation Area	
	Walton Riverside	Conservation Area	
	Thorpe	Conservation Area	
	Wey Navigation	Conservation Area	
	High Street Teddington	Conservation Area	
	Lower Halliford	Conservation Area	
	Teddington Lock	Conservation Area	
	Chertsey	Conservation Area	
	Egham Hythe	Conservation Area	
	King Edwards Grove	Conservation Area	
	Staines	Conservation Area	
	Bushy Park	Conservation Area	
	Hampton Wick	Conservation Area	
	Thames Ditton	Conservation Area	
DLO33450	Hampton	APA	
DLO33452	Bushy Park	APA	
DLO33455	Hampton Court, Hampton Court Park and Hampton Court Green	APA	
DLO33457	Teddington	APA	
DLO33481	Thames Foreshore and Bank	APA	

DLO33497	Ham Fields	APA	
DLO35715	Kingston Town Centre	APA	
DLO35727	Stevens Eyots	APA	
DLO35727	Stevens Eyots	APA	
DLO38392	Kingston Thames Riverside	Tier II	
EL012	site of Tudor Palace, Oatlands	CSAI	
EL015	site of Tudor Palace, Oatlands (associated with CSAI EL012)	AHAP	
EL018	West Molesey Historic Core and St Peters 15th Century Church	AHAP	
EL019	East Molesey Historic Core	AHAP	
EL021	Weybridge Historic Core	AHAP	
EL022	Walton-on-Thames Historic Core and St Mary's 12th Century Church	AHAP	
EL046	Possible Saxon cemetery, and Neolithic finds, Oatlands Chase,	AHAP	
EL047	Bronze Age Occupation, Hurst Lane, East Molesey	AHAP	
EL048	Multi-period occupation site, Hurst Park, East Molesey	AHAP	
EL054	site of Royal Mills, Esher	AHAP	
EL057	Multi-period occupation site, land off Arran Way, Esher	AHAP	
EL061	probable site of Medieval Mansion, Oatlands Park, Weybridge	AHAP	
RU001	Earthworks on Laleham Burway, Chertsey	CSAI	
RU002	Bronze Age Settlement, West of Runnymede Bridge, Egham	CSAI	
RU005	Chertsey Abbey, Benadictine Monastery, Chertsey	CSAI	
RU006	Chertsey Bridge (Runnymede side)	CSAI	
RU006	Chertsey Bridge (Runnymede side)	CSAI	
RU008	Large univallate hillfort and 14th century chapel, St Ann's Hill, Chertsey	CSAI	
RU009	Medieval Moated Site, Hamm Court Farm, Chertsey	CSAI	
RU012	site of Chertsey Bridge (Runnymede side), (associated with CSAI RU006)	AHAP	
RU012	site of Chertsey Bridge (Runnymede side), (associated with CSAI RU006)	AHAP	
RU013	Hamm Court Farm and Medieval Moated site (associated with CSAI RU009)	AHAP	
RU013	Hamm Court Farm and Medieval Moated site (associated with CSAI RU009)	AHAP	
RU022	part of the Egham Causeway, adjacent to Egham Bypass	AHAP	
RU023	Thorpe Historic Core and St Mary's 12th Century Church	AHAP	
RU025	Chertsey Historic Core	AHAP	
RU026	Multi-period occupation site, Thorpe Lea Nurseries, Thorpe	AHAP	

RU028	Bronze Age settlement, Thorpe Bypass, Thorpe	AHAP	
RU029	Multi-period features, Abby Meads gravel pits, Thorpe	AHAP	
RU038	Cropmark observation, subcircular enclosure and ring ditches, adjacent	AHAP	
RU044	Bronze Age - Iron Age Ditches, Meadow Gardens, Egham	AHAP	
RU049	Abbey Mills, Watermills, Chertsey	AHAP	
RU053	Early Holocene/Mesolithic Peat Deposit. Mead Lake, Thorpe Lea	AHAP	
RU054	Peat and Organic deposits, Prehistoric Occupation, Mead Lane, Chertsey	AHAP	
RU054	Peat and Organic deposits, Prehistoric Occupation, Mead Lane, Chertsey	AHAP	
RU057	Iron Age occupation, Trumps Farm, Longcross	AHAP	
SP003	Saxon - Medieval Cemetery and Settlement, Saxon County School, Shepperton	CSAI	
SP005	Chertsey Bridge, (Spelthorne side)	CSAI	
SP005	Chertsey Bridge, (Spelthorne side)	CSAI	
SP008	Saxon - Medieval settlement, Saxon County School, Shepperton	AHAP	
SP010	site of Chertsey Bridge (Spelthorne side), (associated with CSAI SP005)	AHAP	
SP010	site of Chertsey Bridge (Spelthorne side), (associated with CSAI SP005)	AHAP	
SP012	Laleham Historic Core	AHAP	
SP014	Sunbury Historic Core	AHAP	
SP015	Shepperton Historic Core	AHAP	
SP017	Littleton Historic Core; St Mary's 12th century church, and Manor	AHAP	
SP018	Later Prehistoric Settlement, Staines Moor, Stanwell	AHAP	
SP019	Stanwell Moor Powder Mills, Staines Moor, Stanwell	AHAP	
SP032	Roman or possibly Saxon Fish Weir, Ferry Lane, Shepperton	AHAP	
SP034	Prehistoric finds and features, near Ferry Lane, Shepperton	AHAP	
SP035	Anglo-Saxon cemetery, War Close, Shepperton	AHAP	
SP036	Iron Age farmstead, Riverway, Laleham	AHAP	
SP041	Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation, Manor Farm, Ashford Road, Laleham	AHAP	

HE2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

HER ID	Name	Type
MSE14206	Park pale of Egham Park, Egham	PARK PALE; LANDSCAPE PARK
MSE14019	Tiggelbeddeburn, Egham	TILE WORKS; TILE WORKS; BOUNDARY DITCH; STREAM
MSE14206	Park pale of Egham Park, Egham	PARK PALE; LANDSCAPE PARK
MSE14206	Park pale of Egham Park, Egham	PARK PALE; LANDSCAPE PARK
MSE15384	1848 South Western Railway line: Staines Moor	RAILWAY
MSE15380	Post-medieval causeway: Staines Moor	CAUSEWAY
MSE5002	Peat deposits and negative archaeological evidence, Lower Colne Improvement Scheme, Staines	SITE; NON ANTIQUITY; SITE
MSE15385	Disused Staines and West Drayton Railway line: Staines Moor	RAILWAY; RAILWAY
MSE5002	Peat deposits and negative archaeological evidence, Lower Colne Improvement Scheme, Staines	SITE; NON ANTIQUITY; SITE
MSE19836	ROPE WALK, Sunbury	ROPEWALK; ROPEWALK
MSE19856	CHURCH WHARF AND SUNBURY FERRY, Sunbury	FERRY TERMINAL; RIVER WHARF; FERRY TERMINAL; FERRY TERMINAL
MSE15978	Wey Navigation: Thames to Bull Dog Weir	RIVER NAVIGATION; RIVER NAVIGATION
MSE15943	Drainage system: Ham Court	DRAINAGE DITCH; DITCH; DRAIN

MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?
MSE15979	Wey Navigation: Bull Dogs to Weybridge	RIVER NAVIGATION
MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?
MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?
MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?
MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?
MSE23784	Palaeochannels, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	PALAEOCHANNEL; PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23769	Field boundaries and water management earthworks, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERCOURSE; DRAINAGE DITCH
MSE23789	Palaeochannels, Desborough Island, Walton-On-Thames	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23789	Palaeochannels, Desborough Island, Walton-On-Thames	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?
MSE23789	Palaeochannels, Desborough Island, Walton-On-Thames	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?

MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?
MSE23769	Field boundaries and water management earthworks, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERCOURSE; DRAINAGE DITCH
MSE23769	Field boundaries and water management earthworks, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERCOURSE; DRAINAGE DITCH
MSE23769	Field boundaries and water management earthworks, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERCOURSE; DRAINAGE DITCH
MSE23769	Field boundaries and water management earthworks, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERCOURSE; DRAINAGE DITCH
MSE23769	Field boundaries and water management earthworks, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERCOURSE; DRAINAGE DITCH
MSE23769	Field boundaries and water management earthworks, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERCOURSE; DRAINAGE DITCH
MSE23769	Field boundaries and water management earthworks, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERCOURSE; DRAINAGE DITCH
MSE23769	Field boundaries and water management earthworks, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERCOURSE; DRAINAGE DITCH
MSE23769	Field boundaries and water management earthworks, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERCOURSE; DRAINAGE DITCH
MSE23768	Palaeochannels, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23768	Palaeochannels, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	PALAEOCHANNEL

MSE23768	Palaeochannels, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23768	Palaeochannels, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23768	Palaeochannels, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23768	Palaeochannels, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23769	Field boundaries and water management earthworks, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERCOURSE; DRAINAGE DITCH
MSE23768	Palaeochannels, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23034	Earthworks, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW; DRAINAGE DITCH?; HOLLOW; HOLLOW WAY?; BANK (EARTHWORK)
MSE23034	Earthworks, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW; DRAINAGE DITCH?; HOLLOW; HOLLOW WAY?; BANK (EARTHWORK)
MSE23034	Earthworks, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW; DRAINAGE DITCH?; HOLLOW; HOLLOW WAY?; BANK (EARTHWORK)
MSE23034	Earthworks, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW; DRAINAGE DITCH?; HOLLOW; HOLLOW WAY?; BANK (EARTHWORK)
MSE23768	Palaeochannels, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23034	Earthworks, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW; DRAINAGE DITCH?; HOLLOW; HOLLOW WAY?; BANK (EARTHWORK)

MSE23768	Palaeochannels, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23768	Palaeochannels, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE19857	DESBOROUGH CUT, Sunbury	RIVER NAVIGATION; ISLAND
MSE19855	SHEPPERTON WEYBRIDGE FERRY, Shepperton	FERRY TERMINAL; FERRY TERMINAL
MSE23034	Earthworks, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW; DRAINAGE DITCH?; HOLLOW; HOLLOW WAY?; BANK (EARTHWORK)
MSE23034	Earthworks, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW; DRAINAGE DITCH?; HOLLOW; HOLLOW WAY?; BANK (EARTHWORK)
MSE23034	Earthworks, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW; DRAINAGE DITCH?; HOLLOW; HOLLOW WAY?; BANK (EARTHWORK)
MSE23034	Earthworks, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW; DRAINAGE DITCH?; HOLLOW; HOLLOW WAY?; BANK (EARTHWORK)
MSE23034	Earthworks, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW; DRAINAGE DITCH?; HOLLOW; HOLLOW WAY?; BANK (EARTHWORK)

MSE23034	Earthworks, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW; DRAINAGE DITCH?; HOLLOW; HOLLOW WAY?; BANK (EARTHWORK)
MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?
MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?
MSE15978	Wey Navigation: Thames to Bull Dog Weir	RIVER NAVIGATION; RIVER NAVIGATION
MSE15943	Drainage system: Ham Court	DRAINAGE DITCH; DITCH; DRAIN
MSE15979	Wey Navigation: Bull Dogs to Weybridge	RIVER NAVIGATION
MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE

MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MRM16653	Rectangular enclosures at land adjacent to Castleview Road, Slough, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE
MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE

MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MRM16653	Rectangular enclosures at land adjacent to Castleview Road, Slough, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE
MRM16653	Rectangular enclosures at land adjacent to Castleview Road, Slough, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE
MRM16653	Rectangular enclosures at land adjacent to Castleview Road, Slough, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE
MRM16653	Rectangular enclosures at land adjacent to Castleview Road, Slough, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE
MRM16653	Rectangular enclosures at land adjacent to Castleview Road, Slough, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE
MRM16653	Rectangular enclosures at land adjacent to Castleview Road, Slough, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE
MRM16653	Rectangular enclosures at land adjacent to Castleview Road, Slough, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE
MRM16653	Rectangular enclosures at land adjacent to Castleview Road, Slough, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE
MRM16382	Possible archaeological anomalies recorded at Ditton Park Farm, Langley. Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT

MRM16382	Possible archaeological anomalies recorded at Ditton Park Farm, Langley. Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT
MRM16429	An L-shaped cropmark - Ham Island, Old Windsor, Berkshire	LINEAR FEATURE, DITCH
MRM16382	Possible archaeological anomalies recorded at Ditton Park Farm, Langley. Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT
MRM16429	An L-shaped cropmark - Ham Island, Old Windsor, Berkshire	LINEAR FEATURE, DITCH
MRM16429	An L-shaped cropmark - Ham Island, Old Windsor, Berkshire	LINEAR FEATURE, DITCH
MRM16653	Rectangular enclosures at land adjacent to Castleview Road, Slough, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE
MRW6147	Section of railway between Wraysbury and Sunnymeads, Berkshire	RAILWAY
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	DITCHED ENCLOSURE, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FOUR POST STRUCTURE
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	DITCHED ENCLOSURE, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FOUR POST STRUCTURE
MRM15869	Field system or field boundaries at Poyle Western Extension, Poyle, Berkshire	FIELD SYSTEM
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	DITCHED ENCLOSURE, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FOUR POST STRUCTURE
MRM15869	Field system or field boundaries at Poyle Western Extension, Poyle, Berkshire	FIELD SYSTEM
MRM15869	Field system or field boundaries at Poyle Western Extension, Poyle, Berkshire	FIELD SYSTEM
MRM15869	Field system or field boundaries at Poyle Western Extension, Poyle, Berkshire	FIELD SYSTEM
MRM15869	Field system or field boundaries at Poyle Western Extension, Poyle, Berkshire	FIELD SYSTEM
MRW15678	Linear features and possible pits at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	LINEAR FEATURE, PIT

MRW59	Saxon features and finds-Manor Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire	DITCH, POST HOLE, PIT, OCCUPATION SITE
MRW15679	L shaped feature at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	WALL
MRW15678	Linear features and possible pits at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	LINEAR FEATURE, PIT
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	DITCHED ENCLOSURE, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FOUR POST STRUCTURE
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	DITCHED ENCLOSURE, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FOUR POST STRUCTURE
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	DITCHED ENCLOSURE, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FOUR POST STRUCTURE
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	DITCHED ENCLOSURE, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FOUR POST STRUCTURE
MRW6145	LSWR Windsor Branch Line	RAILWAY
MRM16154	Roman gully-land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	GULLY
MRM16154	Roman gully-land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	GULLY
MRM16293	The Grand Union Canal (Slough Branch), Slough, Berkshire	CANAL
MSL6025	Iver Station (Buckinghamshire) to Langley Station (Berkshire)	RAILWAY
MRM16293	The Grand Union Canal (Slough Branch), Slough, Berkshire	CANAL
MRM16293	The Grand Union Canal (Slough Branch), Slough, Berkshire	CANAL
MSL6023	A4 Bath Road from London to Bristol via Slough, Berkshire	ROAD
MRM16293	The Grand Union Canal (Slough Branch), Slough, Berkshire	CANAL

MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE

MRM16152	Late Bronze Age field systems and associated features and finds - Land to the east of Horton Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, GULLY, POST HOLE, FIELD SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, HOUSE?, ROUND BARROW?, WATERHOLE
MSE1273	Possible Roman or medieval fish weir, Ferry Lane	WEIR; WEIR; WEIR
MSE13571	Cropmarks - possibly the original location of part of Oatlands Park Pale, or a watercourse	PARK PALE; WATERCOURSE
MSE14287	Weybridge Mill Watermill	WATERMILL; WATERMILL
MSE15231	LITTLETON HOUSE, Littleton	GARDEN; PLEASURE GARDEN; LAWN; BOAT HOUSE
MSE15234	MANOR HOUSE, Shepperton	GARDEN; ORNAMENTAL LAKE; LAWN; VINERY; KITCHEN GARDEN; TENNIS COURT
MSE15248	Oatlands Park, Weybridge	PARK; KITCHEN GARDEN; GROTTTO; PAVILION; TENNIS COURT; LAWN; GOLF COURSE; LAKE
MSE15250	DUNEEVAN Gardens, Oatlands Drive, Walton-on-Thames	GARDEN
MSE15365	Human bones and worked animal bones: The Margins, Shepperton	WATER CHANNEL; FINDSPOT; HUMAN REMAINS
MSE15366	Negative evidence: Nutty Lane, Shepperton	UNASSIGNED
MSE15894	Gate piers: Thames Street, Weybridge	
MSE15911	House and cascade: The Little Mill, Weybridge	HOUSE; CASCADE
MSE15912	Water weir: Bull Dog Weir, Weybridge	TUMBLING WEIR; WEIR
MSE15913	Coulsons Bay Weir, Weybridge	WEIR
MSE15914	Thames Lock Weir, Weybridge	WEIR

MSE15915	Stable: Thames Lock, Shepperton	STABLE
MSE15916	Industrial building: Thames Lock, Shepperton	WAREHOUSE; INDUSTRIAL BUILDING; BUILDING
MSE15917	Sluice Gate: Thames Lock	SLUICE GATE
MSE16036	Negative evidence: Land to the rear of 24 Monument Green, Weybridge	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE16037	Geotechnical investigations: Whittets Ait, Jessamy Road, Weybridge	UNASSIGNED; UNASSIGNED
MSE16073	20th century military and civil boat building structures: Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	SAW PIT; UNASSIGNED; UNASSIGNED; STRUCTURE
MSE16103	Debris from demolition of Oatlands Palace: Nurses Cottage, Old Palace Road, Weybridge	FINDSPOT
MSE16104	Geophysical survey: Land at Broadwater, Weybridge	BURNT MOUND; UNASSIGNED
MSE16106	Mesolithic/Neolithic flint: Greenlands Farm and Broadwater Farm, Walton Lane, Weybridge	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE16107	Post-Medieval and undated pits and ditch, Oatlands Mere, Weybridge	PIT; PIT; DITCH
MSE16150	19th-century industrial features, RADAMEC Site, Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	FEATURE
MSE16152	Negative Evidence, Shepperton 'A' Weir, Shepperton	SITE
MSE16790	ST MAUR'S CONVENT, Weybridge	GARDEN; CONVENT SCHOOL
MSE16792	PORTMORE PARK, Weybridge	GARDEN; BRICKFIELD; WHARF; ORCHARD; HOP GARDEN; MILL
MSE16816	OATLANDS MERE GARDENS, Weybridge	GARDEN
MSE17018	World War Two Aircraft Crash: Weybridge	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE
MSE17119	World War Two Aircraft Crash: Weybridge	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE
MSE17154	World War Two Aircraft Crash: Byfleet	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE
MSE17164	World War Two Aircraft Crash: Weybridge	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE

MSE17249	Aircraft Crash: Byfleet	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE
MSE17361	Aircraft Crash: Shepperton	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE; AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE
MSE17386	Aircraft Crash: Shepperton	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE
MSE18887	Negative Evidence: St James C of E Primary School, Grotto Road, Weybridge	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE1893	Icehouse to Shepperton Manor	ICEHOUSE
MSE19081	Post-Medieval Pit: 10 Agnes Scott Court, Weybridge	PIT
MSE19178	Prehistoric Features, Walton Bridge, Walton-on-Thames	LINEAR FEATURE; PIT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE19179	Possible Medieval Features: Walton Bridge, Walton-on-Thames	PIT; GULLY; POST HOLE; LINEAR FEATURE
MSE19180	Possible Post-Medieval Features: Walton Bridge, Walton-on-Thames	FIELD BOUNDARY; ENCLOSURE; PIT; POST HOLE
MSE19191	Prehistoric Finds: Land to the south of Shepperton Studios, Shepperton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE19795	CHERTSEY LOCK, Chertsey	LOCK; LOCK; LOCK KEEPERS COTTAGE
MSE19796	SHEPPERTON LOCK, Shepperton	LOCK; LOCK; LOCK KEEPERS COTTAGE
MSE20187	Site of Dorney House, Weybridge	HOUSE; GARDEN; ORCHARD; KITCHEN; BUTTERY; PARLOUR; DRAWING ROOM; STABLE; COACH HOUSE
MSE20340	War Memorial, Oatlands Park, Oatlands	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE2044	Roman Coins, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
MSE2045	Site Of Old Manor House and alleged Roman Camp, Shepperton	FORT; MANOR HOUSE; MOAT
MSE2046	Anglo-Saxon sword, scramasax and spur, Shepperton	FINDSPOT

MSE2050	Bronze Rapier from Thames at Coway Stakes, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
MSE20699	War memorial, Russell Road, Shepperton	WAR MEMORIAL; WAR MEMORIAL; WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20700	War Memorial, St Nicholas Church, Shepperton	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20701	War Memorial, St Nicholas Church, Shepperton	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20702	War Memorial, St Nicholas Church, Shepperton	WAR MEMORIAL; WINDOW
MSE20706	First World War Memorial, Shepperton Methodist Church	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE21037	Walton Bridge House, Shepperton	INN
MSE21038	Victorian Viaduct, Walton on Thames	VIADUCT
MSE21039	Callender-Hamilton Bridge, Walton On Thames	TEMPORARY BRIDGE
MSE21049	Negative Evidence, Archaeological Watching Brief, Guide Hall, Weybridge	UNASSIGNED
MSE21053	Victorian Glasshouse, St James Church of England School, Weybridge	GLASSHOUSE
MSE21058	Brick Structure, Monument Hill, Weybridge	POST HOLE; SITE
MSE21059	Brick Lined-pit, Monument Hill, Weybridge	PIT; FEATURE
MSE21060	Squared brick structure, Monument Hill, Elmbridge	STRUCTURE
MSE21061	Boundary Wall and pit, Monument Hill, Weybridge	BOUNDARY WALL; PIT
MSE21062	Two Pits/postholes, Monument Hill, Weybridge	PIT; POST HOLE
MSE21063	Linear features, Monument Hill, Weybridge.	LINEAR FEATURE
MSE21064	Postholes, Monument Hill, Weybridge	POST HOLE
MSE21211	West Surrey Water Company Waterworks and Pumping Station, Desborough Island, Walton on Thames	PUMP HOUSE; WATER PUMPING STATION; STEAM ENGINE
MSE21363	CAMDEN COTTAGES, CHURCH WALK, WEYBRIDGE	ELECTRICITY GENERATING HALL; HOUSE
MSE22162	Greenlands Farm	FARM
MSE22163	Broadwater Farm	FARM
MSE22164	Walton Lane Farm	FARM
MSE22165	Duppas Farm	FARM
MSE22174	Portmore House, Weybridge	HOUSE

MSE22363	War Memorial LOST, Durrell Hut DEMOLISHED, Shepperton	WAR MEMORIAL; COMMUNITY CENTRE
MSE22422	Llandaff Auxiliary Military Hospital, Weybridge (DEMOLISHED)	VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT HOSPITAL
MSE22437	Oatlands Park Military Hospital, Oatlands Drive, Weybridge	HOTEL; GOLF COURSE; AUXILIARY HOSPITAL
MSE22447	Barham Lodge Auxiliary Military Hospital, Oatlands, Weybridge (DEMOLISHED)	SCHOOL; AUXILIARY HOSPITAL
MSE22651	Negative Evidence, land off Walton Lane, Walton on Thames	SITE
MSE22718	Post-Medieval pit, Monument Hill, Weybridge	PIT; POST HOLE; RUBBISH PIT
MSE2282	Early Iron Age roundhouse, Shepperton	HOUSE
MSE22833	Pit with demolition rubble, 26 Grotto Road, Weybridge	DEMOLITION DEBRIS; PIT
MSE2284	Settlement 6th - 12th Century, Saxon County School, Shepperton	GRUBENHAUS; MIDDEN; MIDDEN; HOUSE; HOUSE
MSE2285	Anglo-Saxon Or Medieval Cemetery: Saxon Primary School	INHUMATION CEMETERY; INHUMATION CEMETERY
MSE22929	Coway Bridge, Walton-on-Thames	BRIDGE
MSE22995	Possible Medieval ditch, Saxon County School, Shepperton.	DITCH
MSE22997	Negative Evidence, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	SITE
MSE22999	Negative Evidence: Senwick, Shepperton	SITE
MSE23002	Possible quarrying, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	QUARRY?
MSE23097	Negative Evidence, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	SITE
MSE23100	Neolithic penannular/hengiform ditched monument, Home Farm Quarry, Shepperton	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE; HENGIFORM MONUMENT

MSE23103	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field system, trackways and waterholes, Home Farm Quarry, Shepperton	COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM; AGGREGATE FIELD SYSTEM; TRACKWAY; WATERHOLE; PIT; POST HOLE
MSE23106	Late 15th Century Moat Counterscarp Walls sections, 21 Grotto Road, Weybridge	REVETMENT
MSE23107	Pit with demolition rubble, 21 Grotto Road, Weybridge	PIT
MSE23108	Probable Anderson Shelter base, 21 Grotto Road, Weybridge	ANDERSON SHELTER
MSE23127	Shepperton Railway Station, Shepperton	RAILWAY STATION; RAILWAY PLATFORM; RAILWAY STATION
MSE23249	Possible ditch and pits, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	DITCH?; PIT?; POST HOLE?
MSE23249	Possible ditch and pits, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	DITCH?; PIT?; POST HOLE?
MSE23249	Possible ditch and pits, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	DITCH?; PIT?; POST HOLE?
MSE23410	Early Medieval pottery sherd, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
MSE23412	Medieval pottery sherds, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
MSE23413	Prehistoric worked and burnt flints, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
MSE2391	Pigeon House - post-1700 dovecote, Ham, Chertsey	DOVECOTE; DOVECOTE
MSE2392	Roman artefacts from gravel pit, Shepperton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2393	Leaden Vessel, River Thames, Shepperton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2846	Stone axe hammer, Engine River opposite Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge	FINDSPOT
MSE2847	Pebble hammer, River Thames, Shepperton Point	FINDSPOT
MSE2848	Site of wooden Chertsey Bridge circa 1410 - 1780, Chertsey	BRIDGE

MSE2849	Iron Age sword and pot, Charlton Pit, Shepperton (Shepperton Ranges).	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2850	Late Bronze Age hafted axe, Charlton gravel pit, Shepperton (Shepperton Ranges).	FINDSPOT
MSE2851	Neolithic antler macehead, Charlton Pit, (Shepperton Ranges).	FINDSPOT
MSE2852	Bronze cauldron, iron adze and blade, skull, wood and antler haft, Charlton Pit, Shepperton (Shepperton Ranges)	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2853	Possible medieval pot from gravel pit, Shepperton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2854	Possible Roman Roof Tile from gravel pit, Shepperton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2856	Animal and human bone from gravel pit, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
MSE2858	Mesolithic tranchet axe and worked flints, Saxon County School, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
MSE2859	Buried Water Course, Waterlogged Timber Of Neolithic Date, Shepperton	WATERCOURSE; ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE
MSE2862	Belgic Urns, near Upper Halliford	FINDSPOT
MSE2864	Neolithic flint axe, Oakfield Glade, Weybridge	FINDSPOT
MSE3114	Iron Age Knife, Littleton Lane	FINDSPOT
MSE3115	Roman Pottery, Littleton Lane	FINDSPOT
MSE3116	Iron Age Pot And Skeleton, Littleton Avenue, Littleton	BURIAL; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE3162	Neolithic Antler Hammer, Littleton Lane Gravel Pit	FINDSPOT
MSE3163	Human Skull (Undated), Littleton Lane Gravel Pit	FINDSPOT
MSE3164	Prehistoric Quernstone, Littleton Lane Gravel Pit	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE3179	Two Medieval incendiary arrowheads, Halliford Bend, River Thames, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
MSE3316	Neolithic field monuments and occupation, Staines Road Farm, Shepperton	RING DITCH; HENGE; PIT ALIGNMENT
MSE3317	Late Bronze Age Occupation, Shepperton	SETTLEMENT
MSE3585	Walton Tollhouse and Bridge approach, Walton-on-Thames	TOLL HOUSE; BRIDGE; BRIDGE; ROAD BRIDGE; BRIDGE

MSE3589	Thames Lock And Cottage, Wey Navigation	LOCK; OPEN HALL HOUSE
MSE3665	Corporation of London Tax Post, south side of Chertsey Bridge	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE3666	Corporation of London Tax Post, 242 Thameside, Chertsey	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE3707	OATLANDS Grade II EH Registered Park of Special Historic Interest	DENE HOLE; PARK; GARDEN; GARDEN
MSE3740	Chertsey Bridge	BRIDGE
MSE3862	Corporation of London Tax Post, Thameside, Chertsey	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE3863	Corporation Of London Tax Post	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE3864	Corporation Of London Tax Post	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE3865	Coropration Of London Tax Post	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE3866	Corporation Of London Tax Post, north-east side of Walton Bridge, Walton-On-Thames	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE4103	Ham Haw Mill (Site Of), Weybridge	PAPER MILL; CORN MILL; WATERMILL
MSE4184	Late Bronze Age Spearhead, River Thames near Chertsey Bridge	FINDSPOT
MSE4223	Five 3rd/4th century Romano-British pewter plates, Shepperton Ranges, Shepperton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE4224	Three iron swords (Iron Age and Early Medieval), Shepperton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE4225	Prehistoric Features, Shepperton	SITE
MSE4266	Possible Neolithic flints, Oatlands Drive, Weybridge	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE4310	Neolithic Axe, Sheep Walk, Shepperton	FINDSPOT

MSE4311	Possible Prehistoric buried pool, Shepperton	NATURAL FEATURE; ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE
MSE4487	Iron Age tin coins and pottery, Acacia Avenue, Shepperton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE4515	16th-century culvert, Grotto Road, Weybridge	CULVERT
MSE4517	Negative evidence, 83-85A Oatlands Drive, Weybridge	SITE; SITE
MSE4604	Possible 16th century Well, Shepperton	WELL
MSE4732	Brick wall forming part of Buttery of Oatlands Palace, 26 Old Palace Road, Weybridge	WALL
MSE4736	Late Medieval/Post-Medieval ceramic (bird) whistle, River Thames near Brownlow Island, Walton-on-Thames	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE4776	Negative evidence, Apex Close, Oatlands Park, Weybridge	SITE; SITE
MSE5000	Human and animal bones, "The Margins", Shepperton	SITE; SITE
MSE5001	Flints, Staines Road Farm, Shepperton	FINDSPOT; SITE
MSE5035	Negative evidence, St Nicholas' School Playing Field, Shepperton	UNASSIGNED; NON ANTIQUITY; SITE
MSE5036	Negative evidence, Staines Road Farm, Shepperton	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5082	Negative evidence, Walton Bridge, Shepperton	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5117	Prehistoric struck flints, Staines Road Farm, Shepperton unstratified	SITE
MSE5120	Roman buildings and possible field system, Saxon County School, Shepperton	WALL; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC); FIELD SYSTEM
MSE5136	18th century brick-lined rubbish pit, Milbrook House, Chertsey Road, Shepperton	RUBBISH PIT
MSE5137	Iron Age inhumation in square burial pit, Chertsey Road, Shepperton	INHUMATION; BURIAL
MSE5138	Roman features, Chertsey Road, Shepperton	DITCH
MSE5139	Medieval finds and features, Chertsey Road, Shepperton	SITE; SITE

MSE5140	Post-medieval cottage, finds and features, Chertsey Road, Shepperton	HOUSE; SITE
MSE5141	Struck flint, including a leaf-shaped arrowhead, Chertsey Road, Shepperton	SITE
MSE540	Neolithic pick and scraper, Walton-On-Thames	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE544	Roman tessellated pavements, Shepperton	FINDSPOT; TESSELLATED FLOOR
MSE545	Later Mesolithic Thames pick and Neolithic greenstone axe, near Walton Bridge	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE546	Iron spearhead (possibly Anglo-Saxon), Shepperton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE547	Iron Age coins, fragments of pottery and burnt flints, Sunbury	FINDSPOT
MSE548	Roman habitation site, Shepperton	OCCUPATION SITE; SETTLEMENT; PIT
MSE549	Upper West Field Anglo-Saxon burial ground, Shepperton	CEMETERY; CREMATION CEMETERY; CEMETERY; INHUMATION CEMETERY; INHUMATION; MIXED CEMETERY
MSE550	"War Close": possible Anglo Saxon cemetery, Shepperton	CEMETERY; CEMETERY; INHUMATION; INHUMATION CEMETERY
MSE551	Church of St Nicholas and possible site of earlier church, Shepperton	CHURCH; CHURCH
MSE552	Saxon Scramasax, Thames near Halliford	FINDSPOT
MSE553	Coway Stakes site of possible ford, bridge or fishing weir, Shepperton	BRIDGE; WEIR; TRACKWAY; FORD
MSE554	Roman Samian dish, Thames pit Halliford	FINDSPOT
MSE555	Inurned cremations, possibly Anglo-Saxon, Walton Bridge Green	URN; BURIAL; CREMATION; CREMATION CEMETERY
MSE556	Bronze Age sword, near Coway Stakes, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
MSE557	Bronze Age palstave, Shepperton	FINDSPOT

MSE558	Saxon barrow cemetery, Windmill Hill, Shepperton	ROUND BARROW; BARROW
MSE559	Dug out canoe and pottery, Weybridge	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE5595	Medieval moated manor house (later integrated into Oatlands Palace)	MANOR HOUSE; MOAT; HOUSE
MSE560	Roman bronze dish (Patera) 1st century AD, Thames between Walton and Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE5607	Negative evidence, Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE561	Early Anglo-Saxon-period pot (6th-7th century), Anzac Mount, Walton-On-Thames	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE562	Middle Bronze Age cremation urns, Walton-On-Thames	CREMATION; URN; CREMATION CEMETERY
MSE563	Medieval homestead moat, Hamm Court Farm, Chertsey	MOAT; HOMESTEAD; MOAT
MSE564	Staghorn pick holder, probably Mesolithic, Walton-On-Thames	FINDSPOT
MSE566	Site of Oatlands Palace 1537/38-1650, Weybridge	PALACE; WALL; KITCHEN GARDEN
MSE569	Oatlands Park Hotel, probably on site of pre-1500 mansion, Weybridge	HOUSE; HOUSE
MSE5691	11th and 12th century pottery sherds, 57-59 Baker Street, Weybridge	UNASSIGNED; UNASSIGNED
MSE5692	16th century decorated stove-tile and drainage cuts or agricultural boundary, 57-59 Baker Street, Weybridge	UNASSIGNED; DITCH; BOUNDARY; DRAIN
MSE5693	Negative evidence, 6 Dovecote Close, Weybridge	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE570	Early Bronze Age dagger fragments and Bronze Age stone hammer, Weybridge	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE574	Neolithic axehead, Thames at Shepperton	FINDSPOT
MSE575	Bronze Age sword, Chertsey Bridge	FINDSPOT
MSE5928	Negative evidence: Rodd Industrial Estate, Gaston Way, Shepperton	UNASSIGNED; POND
MSE6005	Old School Cottage, Weybridge	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; HOUSE
MSE6879	ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS MONITORING POST	ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS SITE

MSE6902	Cropmarks, Desborough Island	SETTLEMENT; NATURAL FEATURE
MSE6997	Shepperton 'B' Weir, River Thames, Shepperton	WEIR
MSE6998	18th century Wells: Land adjacent to The Rectory, Church Square, Shepperton	WELL
MSE748	Early Iron Age pottery, animal bones and pot boilers, Weybridge	UNASSIGNED; UNASSIGNED; UNASSIGNED
MSE896	Rectilinear and ring ditch cropmarks, Littleton	RING DITCH; DITCH; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE
MSE22929	Coway Bridge, Walton-on-Thames	BRIDGE
MSE22928	Walton Wharf, Manor Road, Walton-on-Thames	RIVER WHARF
7100	DOWER HOUSE, 11 OATLANDS DRIVE, Weybridge	HOUSE
7040	POST AT NGR TQ 09086614, WALTON LANE, Walton on Thames	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
7125	OLD MANOR HOUSE, Manor Road, Walton on Thames	AISLED HALL HOUSE; MANOR HOUSE; JETTIED HOUSE; HALL HOUSE; CROSS WING HOUSE; DATE STONE
7101	1 OATLANDS DRIVE, Weybridge	STEPS; HOUSE
7213	PARK HOUSE, 34 BRIDGE STREET, Walton on Thames	HOUSE; HOUSE; OFFICE
7212	GATE PIERS TO THE FORMER MOUNT FELIX, Bridge Street, Walton on Thames	WALL; GATE PIER
7330	POST AT NGR TQ 09506642, WALTON BRIDGE APPROACH, Walton on Thames	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
7240	45 (THE OLD COTTAGE) AND 47 BRIDGE STREET, Walton on Thames	HOUSE; SHOP; SHOP; HOUSE
555	Inurned cremations, possibly Anglo-Saxon, Walton Bridge Green	URN; BURIAL; CREMATION; CREMATION CEMETERY
553	Coway Stakes site of possible ford, bridge or fishing weir, Shepperton	BRIDGE; WEIR; TRACKWAY; FORD
557	Bronze Age palstave, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
556	Bronze Age sword, near Coway Stakes, Shepperton	FINDSPOT

561	Early Anglo-Saxon-period pot (6th-7th century), Anzac Mount, Walton-On-Thames	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
558	Saxon barrow cemetery, Windmill Hill, Shepperton	ROUND BARROW; BARROW
7028	3 OATLANDS DRIVE, Weybridge	HOUSE; HOUSE
5813	Negative evidence, 33-41 Bridge Street, Walton-on-Thames	SITE; UNASSIGNED
2862	Belgic Urns, near Upper Halliford	FINDSPOT
22651	Negative Evidence, land off Walton Lane, Walton on Thames	SITE
3865	Coropration Of London Tax Post	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
3585	WALTON BRIDGE, Tollhouse and bridge approach circa 1759	TOLL HOUSE; BRIDGE; BRIDGE; ROAD BRIDGE; BRIDGE
4266	Possible Neolithic Flints	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
3866	Corporation Of London Tax Post	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
545	Later Mesolithic Thames pick and Neolithic greenstone axe, near Walton Bridge	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
5082	Negative evidence, Walton Bridge, Shepperton	UNASSIGNED; SITE
2046	Anglo-Saxon sword, scramasax and spur, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
19846	WALTON YACHT WORKS AND WHARF (DEMOLISHED), Staines	BOAT YARD; WHARF; BOAT YARD
21037	Walton Bridge House	INN
2050	Bronze Rapier from Thames at Coway Stakes, Shepperton	FINDSPOT
21039	Callender-Hamilton Bridge, Walton On Thames	TEMPORARY BRIDGE
21038	Victorian Viaduct, Walton on Thames	VIADUCT
22446	No 2 New Zealand General Military Hospital, Walton on Thames (DEMOLISHED)	BILLET; MILITARY HOSPITAL
21211	West Surrey Water Company Waterworks and Pumping Station, Desborough Island, Walton on Thames	PUMP HOUSE; WATER PUMPING STATION; STEAM ENGINE
15006	Undated feature: Former Duke's Head Public House, Hepworth Way, Walton-on-Thames	PIT; NATURAL FEATURE
13608	COTTAGE WOOD (exact position not known), Ashley Close, Walton on Thames	GARDEN
1895	Icehouse to Mount Felix, Walton-on-Thames	ICEHOUSE

15247	MOUNT FELIX, Bridge Street, Walton-on-Thames	GARDEN; GROTTTO; DUTCH GARDEN; VINERY; ORANGERY; ROSE GARDEN; PALM HOUSE; MILITARY HOSPITAL
19179	Possible Medieval Features: Walton Bridge, Walton-on-Thames	PIT; GULLY; POST HOLE; LINEAR FEATURE
19178	Prehistoric Features: Walton Bridge, Walton-on-Thames	LINEAR FEATURE; PIT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
19811	WALTON BRIDGE LAMMASSES GRAVEL PIT, Lower Halliford	GRAVEL PIT; MARINA; SAILING CLUB; LAKE
19180	Possible Post-Medieval Features: Walton Bridge, Walton-on-Thames	FIELD BOUNDARY; ENCLOSURE; PIT; POST HOLE
7361	THAMES COTTAGE, Thames Street, Walton on Thames	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; HOUSE
7356	PAIR OF GATE PIERS APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF 42A BRIDGE STREET, Walton on Thames	GATE PIER
7485	RIVERHOUSE BARN, Manor Road, Walton on Thames	TIMBER FRAMED BARN; DATE STONE; TIMBER FRAMED BARN; TIMBER FRAMED BARN; COMMUNITY CENTRE
7440	CLOCK TOWER AND STABLE BLOCK TO THE FORMER MOUNT FELIX, Bridge Street, Walton on Thames	WEATHER VANE; STABLE; CLOCK TOWER; OFFICE
7499	ASHLEY HOUSE, 13 Oatlands Drive, Weybridge	HOUSE
7498	ASHLEY COTTAGE, 9 Oatlands Drive, Weybridge	HOUSE; HOUSE
MSE575	Bronze Age sword, Chertsey Bridge	FINDSPOT
MSE563	Medieval homestead moat, Hamm Court Farm, Chertsey	MOAT; HOMESTEAD; MOAT
MSE5755	Features containing Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery sherds, Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	SITE; SITE
MSE5754	Peat deposits indicating prehistoric cereal cultivation, Chertsey	SITE
MSE5757	Victorian river wall, boat slipway and other Post Medieval features, Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	GARDEN; POST HOLE; LINEAR FEATURE; PIT; SLIPWAY; FLOOD DEFENCES

MSE5756	Pottery dated c. 1230 to 1400 AD, Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	SITE; SITE; STRUCTURE
MSE5916	Early Neolithic activity: Mead Lane, Chertsey	CULTIVATION MARKS; CULTIVATION MARKS; SITE
MSE5915	Negative evidence: River Bourne	UNASSIGNED
MSE3167	Undated piece of a human skull, River Bourne, Chertsey	HUMAN REMAINS
MSE3135	Romano-British Bronze Figure, Thames At Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE3667	Two Mesolithic tranchet axes, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE3168	12th-/13th-century pottery, River Bourne, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE541	Palaeolithic Acheulian ovate flint, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE4184	Late Bronze Age Spearhead, River Thames near Chertsey Bridge	FINDSPOT
MSE560	Roman bronze dish (Patera) 1st century AD, Thames between Walton and Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE542	Early Iron Age pottery sherd, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE16981	Human skull fragment: Chertsey Meads	HUMAN REMAINS
MSE14282	Possible site of an Anglo-Saxon-period fortification, Bog Ayte, Chertsey	BURH
MSE18943	Hamm Court Farm, Chertsey	FARMYARD; FARM BUILDING; MODEL FARM
MSE18455	Factory and other Buildings: Chertsey Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	BOAT STORE; TEA ROOM; FACTORY; RESTAURANT
MSE2848	Site of wooden Chertsey Bridge circa 1410 - 1780, Chertsey	BRIDGE
MSE1959	Bronze Age blade fragment, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2857	Medieval and 17th century horseshoes, Chertsey Meads, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2855	15th-17th century Reihenpfennig, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE887	Sub-circular enclosure and ring ditch cropmarks, Chertsey	ENCLOSURE; RING DITCH; SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE
MSE886	Sub-rectangular enclosure or drainage ditch cropmarks, Chertsey	ENCLOSURE; DITCH; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE
MSE22508	Negative evidence: Mead Lane, Chertsey	SITE
MSE13891	Post-Medieval boundary ditch, Freemantle's School, Pycroft Road, Chertsey	BOUNDARY DITCH
MSE14224	Aybridge, bridge site, Egham	BRIDGE

MSE14245	Twynersh, site of medieval building, Chertsey	BUILDING; BUILDING
MSE14250	Chertsey Town, possible planned settlement	TOWN; TOWN
MSE14261	Linear cropmark features, St Annes Hill, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE
MSE14287	Weybridge Mill Watermill	WATERMILL; WATERMILL
MSE15355	Bronze Age features: Thorpe Lea Nurseries, Egham	FINDSPOT
MSE15356	Iron Age occupation, Thorpe Lea Nurseries, Egham	OCCUPATION SITE
MSE15357	Roman occupation: Thorpe Lea Nurseries, Egham	OCCUPATION SITE
MSE15911	House and cascade: The Little Mill, Weybridge	HOUSE; CASCADE
MSE15914	Thames Lock Weir, Weybridge	WEIR
MSE15915	Stable: Thames Lock, Shepperton	STABLE
MSE15916	Industrial building: Thames Lock, Shepperton	WAREHOUSE; INDUSTRIAL BUILDING; BUILDING
MSE15917	Sluice Gate: Thames Lock	SLUICE GATE
MSE16044	Negative evidence: More Lane, Esher	UNASSIGNED; SITE; SITE
MSE16070	Negative evidence, TASIC, Thorpe	SITE; SITE
MSE16071	Late Bronze Age waterholes, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	PIT; WELL
MSE16071	Late Bronze Age waterholes, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	PIT; WELL
MSE16071	Late Bronze Age waterholes, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	PIT; WELL
MSE16071	Late Bronze Age waterholes, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	PIT; WELL
MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?
MSE16148	19th - 20th century pit: 68 Guildford Street, Chertsey	PIT; PIANO FACTORY
MSE16981	Undated human skull fragment, Chertsey Meads, Chertsey	HUMAN REMAINS
MSE17139	World War Two Aircraft Crash: Thorpe	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE
MSE17482	Aircraft Crash: Thorpe	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE
MSE18097	Negative evidence: More Lane, Esher	UNASSIGNED
MSE18216	Grove Farm complex, Arran Way, Esher	FARM; OCCUPATION SITE; FARM; FARMSTEAD

MSE18225	Linear Features: Possible Ancient Field System at Sandown Racecourse, Esher	LINEAR FEATURE
MSE1866	Soil marks of former field boundaries, Egham	FIELD SYSTEM; FIELD BOUNDARY
MSE18846	Medieval feature, Coach House Extension, TESIS, Thorpe	FEATURE
MSE18847	12th and 13th Century Pottery: Coach House, TESIS, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE18848	Medieval and Early Post-medieval Features: Vicarage Mews Site, TESIS, Thorpe	DITCH; PIT
MSE18849	Medieval and Early Post-medieval Pottery: Vicarage Mews Site, TESIS, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE18850	Prehistoric and Roman finds, Vicarage Mews Site, TESIS, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE18851	Medieval and Early Post-medieval Features: NE of Renalds Herne, TESIS, Thorpe	POST HOLE; PIT; PIT; PIT; PIT; DITCH; DITCH
MSE18852	Medieval and Post-medieval Finds: NE of Renalds Herne, TESIS, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE18853	Roman Pottery Sherd, north-east of Renalds Herne, TESIS, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE18856	Possible Neolithic pit, Vicarage Mews, TESIS, Thorpe	PIT
MSE18860	19th Century Brick Culvert: Vicarage Mews Site, TESIS, Thorpe	CULVERT
MSE18861	Medieval and Post-medieval Features: Vicarage Mews Site, TESIS, Thorpe	DITCH; PIT; DITCH; PIT
MSE18862	Probable Neolithic flint core, Vicarage Mews Site, TESIS, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE18863	Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery: Vicarage Mews Site, TESIS, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE18865	19th and 20th Century Finds: Ground Heat Source Pump Site, TESIS, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE18943	Hamm Court Farm, Chertsey	FARMYARD; FARM BUILDING; MODEL FARM
MSE18951	Negative Evidence, Thorpe Park, Chertsey	SITE; SITE

MSE19075	Bronze Age features, The Vine Inn, Chertsey	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH; POST HOLE
MSE1958	Prehistoric pottery, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE1959	Bronze Age rapier/knife blade fragment, Chertsey Mead, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE19712	Late Anglo-Saxon-period and later domestic occupation, TESIS, Thorpe	OCCUPATION SITE; SETTLEMENT; OCCUPATION SITE; SETTLEMENT
MSE19713	Section of 'The King's Highway' Medieval road, TESIS, Thorpe	ROAD
MSE20556	War Memorial, St Peters Church, Chertsey	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20557	War Memorial, St Peters Church, Chertsey	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20558	War Memorial, Chertsey Hall, Chertsey	WAR MEMORIAL; VILLAGE HALL
MSE20559	War Memorial, St Peters Church, Chertsey	WAR MEMORIAL; CHAPEL
MSE20560	War Memorial, St Peters Church, Chertsey	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20561	War memorial, St Peters Church, Chertsey	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20562	War Memorial, St Peters Church, Chertsey	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20563	War Memorial, St Peters Church, Chertsey	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20564	War Memorial, St Peters Church, Chertsey	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20565	War Memorial, St Peters Church, Chertsey	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20652	War Memorial, Thorpe Road, Thorpe	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20653	War Memorial, Thorpe Cemetery Lychgate, Thorpe	WAR MEMORIAL; LYCH GATE
MSE20976	Negative evidence, Surrey Herald, Windsor Street, Chertsey	SITE
MSE21027	Post-Medieval pottery and clay pipe fragment, 13-14 Willow Walk, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE21030	Ditch with Late Bronze Age pottery, Thorpe C of E School, Thorpe	FIND; DITCH
MSE21239	Island Barn Reservoir, East molesey	RESERVOIR
MSE21553	Bronze Age features and finds, Thorpe Church of England School, Rosemary Lane, Thorpe	DITCH; PIT; FINDSPOT
MSE21554	Romano-British features and finds, Thorpe C of E School, Thorpe	DITCH
MSE21555	Early Medieval clay weight, Thorpe Church of England School, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE21866	Chilseygreen Farm, Chertsey	FARM
MSE21869	Blackhouse Farm, Thorpe	FARM
MSE22433	The Grange Auxiliary Hospital, Chertsey	VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT HOSPITAL
MSE22464	Post Medieval finds, 7 More Lane, Esher	FINDSPOT
MSE22508	Negative evidence: Mead Lane, Chertsey	SITE

MSE22546	Possible Early Medieval settlement with sunken building, Cranmere School, Esher	DITCH; GRUBENHAUS?; FINDSPOT; PIT; FINDSPOT
MSE22551	Early Medieval pit and posthole, TASIC, Thorpe	POST HOLE; PIT
MSE22552	Medieval linear features, TASIC, Thorpe	DITCH
MSE22645	Late Upper Palaeolithic flintwork, Cranmere School, Arran Way, Esher	OCCUPATION SITE; LITHIC WORKING SITE?
MSE22646	Possible Neolithic lithic working site, Cranmere School, Esher	LITHIC WORKING SITE?; FINDSPOT
MSE22647	Remains of 18th-century house named The Grove, Esher	HOUSE
MSE22648	Bronze Age pits and ditches, Cranmere School, Arran Way, Esher	DITCH; PIT CLUSTER
MSE22649	Probable Saxon pit at Cranmere School, land of Arran Way, Esher	PIT
MSE22682	Bronze Age settlement features and metalworker's hoard, Cranmere School, Arran Lane, Esher	PIT CLUSTER; DITCH; POST HOLE; SETTLEMENT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; DITCH; DITCH; FINDSPOT
MSE22697	Post holes and ditches, land off Arran Way, Esher	PIT; DITCH; POST HOLE
MSE22742	Post-Medieval features and finds, Cranmere School, Esher	DITCH; FINDSPOT
MSE23047	Mid 19th to 20th century remains, Aldi Site, Gogmore	WALL; POST HOLE; DITCH; PIT
MSE23048	Lion Brewery, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey	BREWERY
MSE23049	Negative Evidence, Coronation House, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey	SITE
MSE23069	Redeposited Medieval Floor Tile, The bungalow, Willow Walk, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE23686	Negative evidence, Cranmere School Site, Arran Way, Esher	SITE
MSE23839	Possible Late Upper Palaeolithic flints, Cranmere School, Esher	FINDSPOT
MSE23840	Possible Mesolithic lithic working site, Cranmere School, Esher	LITHIC WORKING SITE?; FINDSPOT
MSE23841	Undated features, Cranmere School, Esher	DITCH; PIT; POST HOLE
MSE23897	Late Medieval ampulla, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE23898	Upper Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic flint blade, land north of Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT

MSE23899	Mesolithic worked flints, land north of Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE2391	Pigeon House - post-1700 dovecote, Ham, Chertsey	DOVECOTE; DOVECOTE
MSE2401	Roman pottery, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE2402	Saxon pottery, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE24132	Post-Medieval finds, Meadlake Place, Thorpe Lea Road, Egham	FINDSPOT
MSE2820	Iron Age pottery sherd, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE2833	Medieval Encaustic Tile, Blacksmiths Lane, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE2836	Bronze Age metalworking debris, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2841	Coin - 2nd Century Dupondius: Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE2842	Medieval buildings, 14,16 and 18, London Street, Chertsey	OPEN HALL HOUSE
MSE2855	15th-17th century jeton or Rechenpfennig, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2857	Medieval and 17th century horseshoes, Chertsey Meads, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE3167	Undated piece of a human skull, River Bourne, Chertsey	HUMAN REMAINS
MSE3168	Medieval pottery sherd, River Bourne, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE3186	Neolithic flint scraper, former Esher Paper Mill cutting, Esher	FINDSPOT
MSE3550	Corporation Of London Tax Post, north bank of the Ember, Walton-on-Thames	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE3555	Corporation Of London Tax Post: south side of Lower Green Road opposite railway bridge leading to Douglas Road, Esher	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE3558	Corporation Of London Tax Post, 100 Douglas Road, Thames Ditton	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE3589	Thames Lock And Cottage, Wey Navigation	LOCK; OPEN HALL HOUSE
MSE4099	Site of Thorpe Mill, Thorpe	WATERMILL; WATERMILL; WATERMILL
MSE4103	Ham Haw Mill (Site Of), Weybridge	PAPER MILL; CORN MILL; WATERMILL
MSE4219	Bronze Age pottery, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE4757	Negative evidence: Land off Mill Road, Esher	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5165	19th-century revetment wall constructed of 12th-century stone from Chertsey Abbey, Chertsey	STONE; WALL

MSE5288	Prehistoric finds, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE5289	Roman finds and possible activity, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE5290	Saxon finds and grass-tempered pottery, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE5291	Medieval finds and pottery, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE5292	Post-medieval pottery, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE5297	Medieval/Post-medieval building and clay pipe kilns and Chertsey tiles, Windsor Street/Colonel's Lane, Chertsey	BUILDING; CLAY PIPE KILN
MSE5298	13th/14th century gravel quarrying, Windsor Street/Colonel's Lane, Chertsey	QUARRY; QUARRY
MSE5312	Prehistoric struck and burnt flints, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE5313	Early Medieval grass-tempered pottery sherd, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE5314	Medieval tile fragments, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE5315	Post-Medieval tile fragments, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE5321	Negative evidence, 16 Gogmore Lane, Chertsey	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5333	Holocene deposits, Meadlake Place, Thorpe Lea, Egham	NATURAL FEATURE
MSE5340	Negative evidence, Pound Road, Chertsey	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5345	Negative evidence, TESIS (The American School in England), Thorpe	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5346	Early Bronze Age ring ditch and inhumations, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	RING DITCH; INHUMATION; BARROW
MSE5347	Neolithic worked flints, north of Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE5348	Roman ditches - possible field system, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	DITCH; FIELD SYSTEM
MSE5355	Negative evidence, Land at Abbey Road, Chertsey	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5371	Prehistoric pottery and worked and burnt flints, Thorpe Fields, M25 Junctions 12 to 15	FINDSPOT
MSE541	Palaeolithic Acheulian ovate flint handaxe, St George's College grounds, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE563	Medieval homestead moat, Hamm Court Farm, Chertsey	MOAT; HOMESTEAD; MOAT
MSE5745	Negative evidence: Orchard House, St Ann's Hill	UNASSIGNED; SITE

MSE5747	19th-century garden constructed with sandstone blocks originally from Chertsey Abbey, land off Drill Hall Road, Chertsey	OPEN HALL HOUSE; GARDEN
MSE5748	Negative evidence: 78 London Street, Chertsey	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5754	Peat deposits indicating Prehistoric cereal cultivation, Mead Lane, Chertsey	SITE
MSE5755	Features containing Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery sherds, Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	FEATURE; FINDSPOT
MSE5756	Medieval pottery sherds, Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; STRUCTURE
MSE5757	Victorian river wall, boat slipway and other Post Medieval features, Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	GARDEN; POST HOLE; LINEAR FEATURE; PIT; SLIPWAY; FLOOD DEFENCES
MSE581	Romano-British pottery, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE582	Late Bronze Age pit, Longside's gravel pit, south of Green Lane, Thorpe	PIT
MSE586	St Peter's Church, Chertsey	CHURCH; CHURCH; CHURCH
MSE587	St Mary's Church, Thorpe	CHURCH; CHURCH; CHURCH
MSE5916	Early Neolithic palaeoenvironmental evidence, Mead Lane, Chertsey	CULTIVATION MARKS; SITE
MSE5917	Negative evidence: Blackhouse Farm, Thorpe	SITE
MSE596	Urns, probably Late Bronze Age, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE599	2nd century pot, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE6677	Second World War anti-tank block, near River Ember, Esher	ANTI TANK BLOCK
MSE668	Moat remains and site of manor house, Thorpe	MOAT; HOMESTEAD; MANOR HOUSE
MSE818	Linear and ring ditch cropmark, Thorpe	RING DITCH; DITCH; LINEAR FEATURE
MSE827	Enclosure and ditch cropmarks, Thorpe	RING DITCH; DITCH; ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE
MSE886	Undated sub-rectangular enclosure or drainage ditch cropmarks, Chertsey	ENCLOSURE; DITCH; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE
MSE887	Undated sub-circular enclosure and ring ditch cropmarks, Chertsey	ENCLOSURE; RING DITCH; SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE

MSE606	Ring ditch cropmark, Staines	RING DITCH; RING DITCH
MSE604	Ring ditches and parallel linear ditch cropmarks, Staines	RING DITCH; DITCH; LINEAR FEATURE
MSE608	Ring ditch cropmarks, Staines	RING DITCH; RING DITCH
MSE607	Ring ditches cropmarks, Staines	RING DITCH; RING DITCH
MSE2924	Medieval buildings, Hithermore Gravel Pit, Staines	OPEN HALL HOUSE; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2413	Early Roman occupation, Staines Moor, Staines	FLINT SCATTER
MSE3828	3rd/4th century Alice Holt and Black Burnished Ware, Egham	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE3682	Mesolithic tranchet axe, River Thames, Runnymede, Egham	FINDSPOT
MSE4221	Probable Middle Iron Age Settlement Site, Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell	FINDSPOT
MSE3891	Corporation of London Tax Post, County Ditch, Wraysbury Road, Stanwell	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE4309	Worked flints, Stanwell	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE4222	Medieval pottery, Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell	FINDSPOT
MSE21874	Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell	FARM
MSE21871	Willow Farm, Staines	FARM
MSE2394	Bronze Age weapons from Thames at Runnymede	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE22379	Withy soaking pit, Runnymede	PIT
MSE2406	Early Medieval spearhead and sword/seax, River Thames, Runnymede, Egham	FINDSPOT
MSE2405	Iron Age terret, River Thames, Runnymede, Egham	FINDSPOT
MSE2412	Beaker occupation, Staines Moor, Staines	SETTLEMENT
MSE2407	17th-century dagger, River Thames, Runnymede, Egham	FINDSPOT
MSE21358	Langham Farm Pit, Runnymede	PIT
MSE21342	Cooper's Hill Pits, Runnymede.	PIT
MSE21454	Langham Farm, Runnymede, Egham.	HOUSE; FARM
MSE21432	Langham Cottage, Runnymede, Egham.	HOUSE
MSE21513	Anti-Aircraft Ditches, Runnymede	ANTI LANDING TRENCH
MSE21464	Ridge & Furrow, Runnymede	RIDGE AND FURROW
MSE21526	Egham Racecourse, Runnymede	RACECOURSE
MSE21518	Runnymede Memorial, Runnymede	BUILDING

MSE19864	DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH, Staines	DRINKING FOUNTAIN; CATTLE TROUGH
MSE19860	STANWELL POWDER MILL (DEMOLISHED), Stanwell	GUNPOWDER WORKS; MILL; SNUFF MILL; CORN MILL; CORN MILL
MSE19952	War Memorial, Brunel University Archive and Records Centre, formerly at Englefield Green	WAR MEMORIAL; PLAQUE
MSE1995	Neolithic jadeite axe, Staines Moor, Stanwell	FINDSPOT
MSE21233	Staines Aqueduct & Intake, Staines	AQUEDUCT
MSE20625	War Memorial, Air Forces Memorial to the Missing, Egham	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE21339	Rifle Butts, Runnymede.	RIFLE BUTTS
MSE21277	Stanwell Moor Gunpowder Works	GUNPOWDER WORKS
MSE15282	Medieval Yeoveney Mill site: Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell	MILL
MSE14210	Brick grounds, Egham	BRICKWORKS; SITE
MSE15378	19th century Shooting Butt: Staines Moor	SHOOTING STAND
MSE15284	Neolithic/Early Bronze Age farmstead: Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell	FARMSTEAD; FARMSTEAD
MSE16784	19th century buildings: Runnymede Campus, Brunel University, Cooper's Hill	HALL OF RESIDENCE; CHAPEL; COLLEGE
MSE15379	Quarry from shooting stand construction: Staines Moor	QUARRY
MSE19815	HERON LAKE, Shepperton	GRAVEL PIT; SWIMMING POOL; SAILING CLUB; LAKE
MSE19775	RIVERNOOK (DEMOLISHED), Staines	GARDEN; HOUSE; TERRACED GARDEN
MSE13642	KINGSWOOD, Cooper's Hill, Englefield Green	LAWN; SUMMERHOUSE; AVIARY; GLASSHOUSE; PLANTATION; CONSERVATORY; CAR PARK
MSE13632	Coopers Hill, Coopers Hill Lane, Englefield Green	MANAGED WOODLAND; KITCHEN GARDEN; PARK; WALLED GARDEN; GOLF COURSE; TERRACED GARDEN
MSE13657	COMMONWEALTH AIR FORCES MEMORIAL, Coopers Hill, Englefield Green	FORMAL GARDEN; WAR MEMORIAL

MSE13656	RUNNYMEDE HOUSE, Priest Hill, Englefield Green	LAWN; PLEASURE GARDEN; KITCHEN GARDEN; FORMAL GARDEN; PARK; TERRACE; ROSE GARDEN; VEGETABLE GARDEN; GLASSHOUSE
MSE14013	Leatherlake, Egham	BOUNDARY DITCH; BOUNDARY; STREAM; WATER CHANNEL
MSE13658	THE MAGNA CARTA MEMORIAL, Coopers Hill, Englefield Green	LAWN
MSE14209	Langham Farm, Egham	FARMSTEAD; FARM
MSE14020	Ankerwyke Purnish, Egham	BUILDING; COUNTRY HOUSE
MSE790	Mid Bronze Age looped spearhead, River Thames	FINDSPOT
MSE789	Runnymede field-name: Magna Carta Signatories' camping place	MOOT
MSE23161	Yeoveney/Runemede Range Station, Staines Moor, Staines	RAILWAY PLATFORM; RAILWAY STATION
MSE793	Cropmarks, Staines	SITE; BELL TOWER
MSE610	Linear ditches and ring ditch cropmarks, Staines	RING DITCH; DITCH; LINEAR FEATURE
MSE609	Ring ditch cropmarks, Staines	RING DITCH; RING DITCH
MSE615	Rectilinear ditch system and ring ditch cropmarks, Stanwell	RING DITCH; DITCH; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE
MSE611	Ring ditches and sub rectangular ditch cropmarks, Staines	RING DITCH; DITCH; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE
MSE763	Neolithic finds, Thames at Runnymede	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE646	Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement, Staines Moor	SETTLEMENT; ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT
MSE774	Early Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure, Staines	CAUSEWAYED ENCLOSURE; SITE; SITE
MSE764	Site of Yeoveney Chapel, Staines	CHAPEL
MSE5060	Negative evidence, Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell Moor	SITE; SITE
MSE5059	Ditch date unknown, Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell Moor	LINEAR FEATURE

MSE5374	Waterlogged deposits of uncertain date, including wooded wood and ditches, Cambridge Kennels, M25 Junctions 12 to 15	SITE; LINEAR FEATURE; SITE
MSE5373	Prehistoric finds and features, Yeoveney Lodge, M25 Junctions 12 to 15	LINEAR FEATURE; SITE; SITE; SITE; POST HOLE
MSE4748	Medieval or later field ditches, Hurst Park, East Molesey	FIELD SYSTEM
MSE4747	Early Medieval sunken-featured buildings, Hurst Park, East Molesey	OPEN HALL HOUSE; FIELD SYSTEM
MSE2449	Palaeolithic Flakes, River Thames	FINDSPOT
MSE2448	Early Bronze Age Flint Dagger, River Thames	FINDSPOT
MSE259	Dug Out Canoe, East Molesey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2457	Piles Across The River Thames	FINDSPOT
MSE2989	Stone adze, Manor Road, East Molesey	FINDSPOT
MSE2646	Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age lugged pot, River Thames near Tagg's Island, East Molesey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE4090	East Molesey Lower Mill (Disused)	WATERMILL; GUNPOWDER WORKS; CORN MILL
MSE2990	Stone axe, East Molesey	FINDSPOT
MSE228	Dug-Out Canoe, West Molesey	UNASSIGNED; UNASSIGNED; UNASSIGNED
MSE22683	Negative Evidence, Hurst Lane, West Molesey	SITE
MSE2440	Late Bronze Age Finds from the Thames near Sunbury	FINDSPOT
MSE2439	Neolithic polished Flint Axe from the Thames near Sunbury	FINDSPOT
MSE2442	Neolithic Finds from the River Thames at Hampton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2441	9th Century Scramasax and undated axe from the River Thames at Hampton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2445	Bronze Age finds, River Thames, Hampton	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2443	Early Iron Age Spearhead And Blade found in the River Thames at Hampton	FINDSPOT
MSE215	St Peter's Church, West Molesey	CHURCH; CHURCH
MSE20779	West Molesey War Memorial, West Molesey	WAR MEMORIAL; WAR MEMORIAL
MSE223	Polished Axe and Flat Axe, West Molesey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE221	Roman Coin, East Molesey	FINDSPOT

MSE22485	Hampton Court Railway Station, East Molesey	RAILWAY TURNTABLE; RAILWAY PLATFORM; STRUCTURE; RAILWAY STATION; RAILWAY STATION
MSE224	Bronze dagger and animal bones, dredged from the Thames, Tagg's Island	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE22621	St Barnabas Church, East Molesey	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL; ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
MSE22620	East Molesey Methodist Church	METHODIST CHAPEL
MSE19919	War Memorial, St Mary's Church, East Molesey	WAR MEMORIAL; PLAQUE; WAR MEMORIAL
MSE1912	Icehouse in Beauchamp Road, East Molesey	ICEHOUSE
MSE19922	War Memorial, St Paul's Church, East Molesey	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE19920	War Memorial, St Mary's Church, East Molesey	WAR MEMORIAL; PLAQUE; WAR MEMORIAL
MSE19924	War Memorial, St Paul's Church, East Molesey	WAR MEMORIAL; PLAQUE
MSE19923	War Memorial, St Paul's Church, East Molesey	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE2075	Early Iron Age or Early Medieval pot, Tagg's Island, River Thames	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE19926	War Memorial, St Paul's Church, East Molesey	WAR MEMORIAL; PLAQUE
MSE18098	Negative evidence, land at 103 and 103A Palace Road, East Molesey	SITE
MSE15246	KINGFISHER COURT GARDENS, Bridge Street, East Molesey	PERGOLA; GARDEN; SUNKEN GARDEN; FOUNTAIN; POND; SWIMMING POOL
MSE18100	Burnt flint, land at 103 and 103A Palace Road, East Molesey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE18099	Medieval pottery sherds, 103 and 103A Palace Road, East Molesey	FINDSPOT
MSE19787	Waverley Cottage, Formerly Molesey Cottage Hospital, 19 Manor Road, Molesey	COTTAGE HOSPITAL
MSE18922	Prehistoric features, Pavilion Sports Centre, East Molesey	PIT; PIT; POST HOLE
MSE20295	War Memorial, Hurst Road, East Molesey	WAR MEMORIAL; WAR MEMORIAL; PLAQUE
MSE18667	Molesey Weir - paddle and rymer weir, River Thames, West Molesey	WEIR; LOCK

MSE18924	Prehistoric Finds: Land at the Pavilion Sports Centre, East Molesey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE18923	Residual finds, Pavilion Sports Centre, East Molesey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE651	Bronze spearhead (Basal loops), Thames, East Molesey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE648	Neolithic stone axe, Thames, East Molesey	FINDSPOT
MSE6935	Negative Evidence, 111 Palace Road, East Molesey	SITE
MSE6934	Possible pit, land at 4/6 Odard Road and 42 and 44 Faraday Road, West Molesey	PIT; NATURAL FEATURE
MSE22947	Negative Evidence, St Lawrence Junior School, East Molesey	SITE
MSE22771	Iron church, Walton Road, East Molesey	BAPTIST CHAPEL
MSE19921	War Memorial, St Paul's Church, East Molesey	WAR MEMORIAL; WAR MEMORIAL; NICHE
MSE19921	War Memorial, St Paul's Church, East Molesey	WAR MEMORIAL; WAR MEMORIAL; NICHE
MSE4750	Modern disturbance, Taggs Boatyard, East Molesey	NON ANTIQUITY; NON ANTIQUITY
MSE4749	Post-Medieval parish boundary ditch and material, Hurst Park, East Molesey	LINEAR FEATURE
MSE4772	Negative evidence, New Inn, Matham Road, East Molesey	SITE; SITE
MSE4751	Undisturbed soil profile, Hurst Park, West Molesey	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE4781	Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead, Hurst Park East, East Molesey	FINDSPOT
MSE4780	Negative evidence, New Inn public house, Matham Road, Molesey	SITE; SITE
MSE5700	Pre-later 19th-century rubbish pit containing animal bones, The New Inn, East Molesey	PIT; PIT
MSE5606	Residual waste flint flake, Bishop Fox Way, West Molesey	FINDSPOT
MSE4607	Matham Manor, East Molesey	HOUSE; HOUSE
MSE4585	Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery and finds, Manor Road, East Molesey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE4744	Early Bronze Age ring ditch and cremation, Hurst Park, East Molesey	RING DITCH; CREMATION CEMETERY; CREMATION CEMETERY

MSE4743	Neolithic settlement, Hurst Park, East Molesey	SETTLEMENT; SETTLEMENT
MSE4746	Late Iron Age/Early Roman cremations, Hurst Park, East Molesey	CREMATION CEMETERY; CREMATION CEMETERY
MSE4745	Late Bronze Age enclosure, Hurst Park, East Molesey	ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT; SETTLEMENT
MSE5160	Churchyard inhumations and stray human bones, St Mary's Church, Sunbury	CHURCH
MSE5118	19th-/20th-century finds, 11-13 Forge Lane, Sunbury	FINDSPOT
MSE7000	Sunbury Weir, River Thames	WEIR; PILE
MSE654	Possible barrow, Walton-On-Thames	ROUND BARROW; BARROW
MSE21147	War Memorial, St Mary The Virgin Church, Sunbury	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE21146	War Memorial, St Mary The Virgin Church, Sunbury	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE2433	9th century AD axe, River Thames, Sunbury	FINDSPOT
MSE2432	Mesolithic Axe, River Thames, Sunbury	FINDSPOT
MSE2435	Early Medieval spearhead, River Thames, near Sunbury	FINDSPOT
MSE2434	Middle Bronze Age Rapier, River Thames, near Sunbury	FINDSPOT
MSE2437	Neolithic flint axe, River Thames, near Sunbury	FINDSPOT
MSE2436	Possible Roman Spearhead, River Thames, near Sunbury	FINDSPOT
MSE20181	War Memorial, Burvale Cemetery, Hersham	GRAVESTONE
MSE19870	Sunbury Forge, Forge Lane, Sunbury	FORGE
MSE20570	Boer War Memorial, St Mary The Virgin Church, Sunbury	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20427	First World War Memorial, St Mary The Virgin Church, Sunbury	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE210	Alleged Neolithic or Bronze Age Bones, Antlers and Human Remains, Walton-on-Thames	FINDSPOT; HUMAN REMAINS; FINDSPOT; HUMAN REMAINS
MSE20571	First World War Memorial Plaque, St Mary the Virgin Church, Sunbury	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE21144	War Memorial, St Mary The Virgin Church, Sunbury	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE21077	Demolished late 19th-century glasshouses, Police Training College, Lower Sunbury	GLASSHOUSE

MSE14870	Negetive evidence, Apps Court Farm, Walton-on-Thames	SITE
MSE13900	Undated gully, Church Villas, Church Street, Sunbury	GULLY
MSE17063	Cropmarks, Upper Halliford	DITCH
MSE15232	SUNBURY HOUSE (DEMOLISHED), Sunbury	HOUSE; HOUSE; HOUSE; WALLED GARDEN; LANDSCAPE PARK; HA HA
MSE19776	Sunbury House garden, Thames Street, Sunbury	HOUSE; GARDEN
MSE1961	Bronze Age flat axe and a side-looped spearhead, Thames at Sunbury Weir	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE22996	Post Medieval ditches and pits, Page Works, Sunbury on Thames	DITCH; PIT
MSE19856	CHURCH WHARF AND SUNBURY FERRY, Sunbury	FERRY TERMINAL; RIVER WHARF; FERRY TERMINAL; FERRY TERMINAL
MSE22942	Pumping station, Fordbridge Road, Sunbury	PUMPING STATION; WELL; WATER CHANNEL
MSE19797	SUNBURY LOCK, Sunbury	LOCK; LOCK KEEPERS COTTAGE; ROPEWALK; LOCK
MSE21145	Memorial plaque, St Mary the Virgin Church, Sunbury	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20569	Lendy Memorial, Sunbury Park, Sunbury	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE3554	Corporation Of London Tax Post, grounds of Yachting Club, Sunbury Lock Ait	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE2438	Bronze Age dirk, River Thames near Sunbury Lock Island	FINDSPOT
MSE4267	Former river channel, River Thames, Walton-On-Thames	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE3873	Corporation of London Tax Post, Thames Street	COAL DUTY BOUNDARY MARKER
MSE13627	Abbey Chase, Bridge Road, Chertsey	ORNAMENTAL BRIDGE; ROCK GARDEN; FORMAL GARDEN; POND; FOUNTAIN; BOAT HOUSE
MSE13635	EASTLEY END HOUSE, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	LAKE; ROOF GARDEN; PAVILION; GAZEBO; PARTERRE; FOLLY
MSE13895	Negative evidence: Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	UNASSIGNED

MSE13896	Inlaid medieval tiles from Chertsey tiler: Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE14222	Early Medieval riverside landing place, Wealas Hythe/ Truss's Island, Egham	LANDING STAGE
MSE14223	Possible Early Medieval settlement site, Rumshot Hill, Egham	SETTLEMENT; SETTLEMENT
MSE14239	Icehouses, St Ann's Hill, Chertsey	ICEHOUSE
MSE14246	Possible site of Medieval Chertsey Beamond Manor, Manor Farm Cottages, Chertsey	MANOR; MANOR
MSE14252	Possible Bronze Age barrow site, Knighting Burrow Mead, Chertsey	BARROW
MSE14262	Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age features, St Ann's Hill, Chertsey	SETTLEMENT; POST HOLE; DITCH; SETTLEMENT
MSE14263	Neolithic / Bronze Age flint flakes and blades, St Ann's Hill, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE14281	Abbey Mill Watermill, Chertsey	WATERMILL; FLOUR MILL; WATERMILL
MSE14282	Possible site of an Anglo-Saxon-period fortification, Bog Ayte, Chertsey	BURH
MSE15230	Laleham Park, Laleham	PARK; WALLED GARDEN; PLEASURE GARDEN
MSE15280	Refilled ditch: 9 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	DITCH
MSE15358	Negative evidence: 3 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	UNASSIGNED
MSE16068	Possible Prehistoric posthole and flint, Thames Water Pipeline, Chertsey	POST HOLE; FINDSPOT
MSE16069	Post-Medieval gullies, Thames Water Pipeline, Chertsey	GULLY
MSE16072	Late Roman field system, corn dryer and waterhole, Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	WELL; LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?
MSE16073	20th century military and civil boat building structures: Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	SAW PIT; FINDSPOT; BOAT SHED
MSE16149	Negative evidence: Abbey Barns, Chertsey	UNASSIGNED; UNASSIGNED
MSE17127	World War Two Aircraft Crash: Chertsey	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE
MSE18355	Medieval pottery, 35 Windsor Street, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE18356	Iron Age/Early Roman Ditch termini: Wapshott Road, Egham	DITCH; DITCH; GULLY
MSE18455	Factory and other Buildings: Chertsey Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	BOAT STORE; TEA ROOM; FACTORY; RESTAURANT
MSE1880	Supposed earthwork, near Penton Hook, Chertsey	FORT; EARTHWORK; NON ANTIQUITY

MSE1881	Bank and ditch enclosure, Chertsey Abbey	ENCLOSURE; DITCH; BANK (EARTHWORK)
MSE1882	Reputed site of possible Medieval stock enclosure, Abbey Mead, Chertsey	STOCK ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE
MSE19072	Prehistoric struck and burnt flint, Roman brick fragment, Medieval tile and Post-Medieval finds, St Ann's Hill, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE1956	Bronze Age shield, weapons and bronze lump, Mixnam's Gravel Pit, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE19934	War Memorial, St Pauls Church, Egham Hythe	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE19935	War Memorial, St Pauls Church, Egham Hythe	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE19936	War Memorial, St Pauls Church, Egham Hythe	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE19937	War Memorial, St Pauls Church, Egham Hythe	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE19938	War Memorial, St Pauls Church, Egham Hythe	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE19939	War Memorial, St Pauls Church, Egham Hythe	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE19940	War Memorial , St Pauls Church, Egham Hythe	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20973	Medieval features, Crown Hotel, London Street, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; POST HOLE; WATERCOURSE; DITCH; CESS PIT
MSE21024	Negative evidence, St Ann's Hill, Chertsey	SITE
MSE21028	Negative Evidence, Abbey Walls, Chertsey	UNASSIGNED
MSE21029	Standing wall, Abbey Walls, Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	UNDERCROFT; WALL
MSE2106	Bronze Age spearheads and rapier, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2110	Late Bronze Age spearhead, River Thames, Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE2111	Middle Bronze Age spearhead (probably from Thames), Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE21391	Negative Evidence, Abbey Lodge, Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	SITE
MSE21870	Beomunds Farm, Thorpe	FARM
MSE22502	Modern pit, Abbey Green, Chertsey	PIT
MSE22572	Undated pit cutting undated deposits at Abbey Barn Cottage	PIT
MSE22609	Church of St. Paul, Egham Hythe	PARISH CHURCH
MSE2284	Settlement 6th - 12th Century, Saxon County School, Shepperton	GRUBENHAUS; MIDDEN; MIDDEN; HOUSE; HOUSE
MSE2285	Anglo-Saxon or Medieval inhumation cemetery, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	INHUMATION CEMETERY; INHUMATION CEMETERY
MSE23026	Probable Prehistoric charred post, land west of Chertsey Lane, Thorpe	STRUCTURE

MSE23073	Residual Medieval pottery and building material, Abbey Lodge, Chertsey	DEMOLITION DEBRIS
MSE23172	Undated human remains - possible flexed / crouched burial, south-east of Thorpe Lea Road, Egham	FLEXED INHUMATION?; CROUCHED INHUMATION?; INHUMATION
MSE23210	18th-19th century Metropolitan Ware, land west of Chertsey Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE23213	Possible Medieval and Post-Medieval drainage channel, 6 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	FEEDER CHANNEL
MSE23216	Possible Medieval construction surface, 6 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS
MSE23217	Post-Medieval demolition rubble and robbing, 6 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	DEMOLITION DEBRIS
MSE23634	19th-century garden feature, Abbey Chase Nursing Home, Bridge Road, Chertsey	GARDEN PATH
MSE23635	Post-Medieval ditch, Abbey Chase Nursing Home, Bridge Road, Chertsey	DITCH; BOUNDARY DITCH; DRAINAGE DITCH; FINDSPOT
MSE23740	Negative Evidence, River View Lodge, Manygate Lane	SITE
MSE23766	Palaeochannels, Thorpe Hay Meadows, Egham Hythe	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23766	Palaeochannels, Thorpe Hay Meadows, Egham Hythe	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE23788	Palaeochannel with possible Medieval peat accumulation, Ferry Lane, Shepperton	PALAEOCHANNEL
MSE2395	Early to Middle Iron Age site, Mixnam's Pit, Thorpe	SETTLEMENT; SETTLEMENT
MSE2396	Romano-British (1st - 4th Century) settlement, Mixnam's Pit, Penton Hook, Thorpe	SETTLEMENT; SETTLEMENT; FINDSPOT
MSE2397	Early Romano-British pits and pottery, Chertsey	PIT
MSE2398	Possible Early Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead, Thorpe Gravel Pit, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2408	Neolithic flint adzes and axes, River Thames, Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE2409	Bronze Age weapons, River Thames, at or near Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE2410	Anglo-Saxon Spearhead, Thames At Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE2411	Viking (11th Century) Sword, Thames At Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE2414	Medieval pottery, River Thames, near Staines	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2415	Human remains, River Thames, near Staines	FLINT SCATTER

MSE2416	Late Saxon/Viking Iron Spearhead, River Thames near Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE2417	Roman Lance Head, River Thames, near Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE2819	Animal and human bone, near Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE2822	Late Medieval or Post Medieval iron spearhead, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2823	Quern fragment, near Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE2829	Chertsey Abbey Stones, Kiltree Cottage, Abbey Green, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE2830	Possible Medieval Carved Stone Bird, Curfew House, Windsor Street, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE2831	Early Medieval iron spearhead and iron ferrule, Bridge Road, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE2837	Boar's tusk: Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE2838	Late Bronze Age spearhead, St Ann's Hill, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE2839	Medieval pewter cruet, Abbey River, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE2843	Probable Middle Bronze Age settlement, Bemonds Farm, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; SETTLEMENT
MSE2844	Medieval settlement: Chertsey	SETTLEMENT
MSE2845	Pit of unknown date, containing worked wood: Chertsey	PIT
MSE3113	Bronze Age Bone Dagger, River Thames, near Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE3159	Iron Age pottery sherds, Thorpe Gravel Pit, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE3160	Mesolithic flint blade, Thorpe Gravel Pit, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE3161	Mesolithic Flint Artefacts, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE3169	Medieval iron key and axehead, Mixnams Pit, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE3170	Medieval Iron Sword Link, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE3663	Site of undated cropmarks, Thorpe	FEATURE?
MSE3664	Cropmarks, Thorpe	FEATURE?
MSE3689	4th century Roman coin, Egham	FINDSPOT
MSE3699	St Ann's Hill and The Dingle, Chertsey	GARDEN; GARDEN; GARDEN
MSE4085	Abbey Mill (site of), Chertsey	WATERMILL; WATERMILL; WATERMILL
MSE4182	Late Bronze Age sword, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE4183	Iron Age shield made of bronze, Abbey Meads, Chertsey	FINDSPOT

MSE4308	Probable Iron Age Pottery And 13 Wooden Piles: Abbey Meads Chertsey	FINDSPOT; PILE
MSE4488	Human bones of unknown date, Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE4613	Complete human skeleton of unknown date, Penton Road, Staines	BURIAL; INHUMATION CEMETERY?
MSE5022	Negative evidence, Penton Hook, Laleham	SITE; SITE
MSE5344	Negative evidence, rear of 15 London Street, Chertsey	SITE; SITE
MSE5356	Remains of a pentice wall, Abbey Lodge, Chertsey	WALL
MSE5357	Negative evidence, 6 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	SITE; SITE
MSE5358	Negative evidence, 14 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	SITE
MSE5749	Roman brick and pottery, Chertsey Museum	FINDSPOT
MSE5750	Late Saxon/Early Norman material, Chertsey Museum, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE5751	Later medieval/16th century material, Chertsey Museum	FINDSPOT
MSE5752	Negative evidence: Land off Colonel's Lane, Chertsey	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5753	Post-Dissolution period disturbance: Abbey Lodge, Chertsey	FEATURE
MSE577	Roman brass coin, near Savery's Weir, Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE578	Late Bronze Age axe, St Anne's Hill, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE579	Iron Age "A" pottery sherds, north of Green Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE585	Neolithic "B" occupation site, Thorpe	SETTLEMENT
MSE590	St Ann's Hill - univallate hillfort and 14th century chapel, Chertsey	HILLFORT
MSE591	St Ann's Chapel (remains), Chertsey	CHAPEL; HOUSE
MSE594	Medieval tile kiln (site of), Chertsey	TILE KILN; TILE KILN
MSE595	Chertsey Abbey (Benedictine) pre AD 666-1537	ABBEY; MOAT; ABBEY; ABBEY; ABBEY; FISHPOND
MSE597	Iron Age and Romano British pottery in pits, Chertsey	PIT; FINDSPOT; BURIAL
MSE600	Early Roman pottery sherds and bronze finger ring, Thorpe Gravel Pit, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE669	Neolithic arrowhead and other flint artefacts, Staines Lane, Thorpe	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE769	Bronze Age founders hoard, Staines	FINDSPOT

MSE770	Late Bronze Age "Carp's Tongue" sword, Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE771	Bronze Age sword and scabbard end, Staines	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE772	Undated antler implement, Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE773	Roman glass ampulla, Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE775	2nd - 4th century pottery, Staines	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE776	Bronze Age palstave, Riverbank Flats area, River Thames, Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE778	"Pontes", Roman posting station, Staines	FORT
MSE784	Carthagian bronze coin, River Thames, Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE797	Ring ditch cropmark, Thorpe	RING DITCH; DITCH
MSE803	Late Bronze Age socketed axe, River Thames at Penton Hook, Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE805	Linear and ring ditch cropmarks, Thorpe	DITCH; RING DITCH; LINEAR FEATURE
MSE810	Linear ring ditch cropmarks, Thorpe	DITCH; RING DITCH
MSE812	Possible medieval stock enclosure, Chertsey	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; STOCK ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE
MSE813	Possible medieval stock enclosure, Chertsey	DITCH; ENCLOSURE; STOCK ENCLOSURE
MSE814	Rectangular enclosure cropmarks, Chertsey	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE
MSE819	Ring ditch cropmarks, Thorpe	RING DITCH; DITCH
MSE820	Ditch cropmarks, Chertsey	DITCH; LINEAR FEATURE
MSE888	Linear and ring ditch cropmarks, Laleham	RING DITCH; LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH
MRM18231	Finds recovered from the grounds of Ankerwycke Priory (Scheduled Monument)	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT
MSE5135	Medieval or post medieval tile, Staines and Laleham Hockey Club, Worple Road, Staines	SITE; SITE
MSE5134	Roman pottery sherd, Staines and Laleham Hockey Club, Worple Road, Staines	SITE
MSE5147	Possible prehistoric field boundary, Former Council Depot, Commercial Road, Staines	DITCH; FIELD SYSTEM; SITE
MSE5146	Negative evidence, Staines Town Football Club, Wheatsheaf Road, Staines	SITE; NON ANTIQUITY
MSE583	Two urns containing bronze fragments and possible dagger, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; SITE; SITE
MSE5164	Medieval agricultural use, Fairylands Caravan Park, Laleham	FARMSTEAD

MSE811	Ring ditch cropmark, Laleham	RING DITCH; DITCH
MSE798	Late Bronze Age sword, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE5027	Roman occupation, Fairylands Caravan Park, Laleham	SETTLEMENT
MSE5026	Later Iron Age farmstead, Fairylands Caravan Park, Laleham	FARMSTEAD; ENCLOSURE; PIT; POST HOLE; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)
MSE5029	Negative evidence, Worple Road, Laleham	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5028	Early Medieval features, Fairylands Caravan Park, Laleham	SITE
MSE5032	Negative evidence, Laburnum Cottage, The Broadway, Laleham	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5030	Negative evidence, The Builder's Yard, The Broadway, Laleham	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE5133	Finds of unknown date, Staines and Laleham Hockey Club, Worple Road, Staines	SITE; SITE; SITE
MSE5119	Negative evidence, Laleham Recreation Ground, Laleham	UNASSIGNED; SITE
MSE3165	Bronze Age leaf-shaped spearhead, River Thames at Penton Hook, Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE3118	4th Century Roman Coins: Staines	FINDSPOT
MSE4394	Negative evidence, Laleham Recreation Ground, The Broadway, Laleham	SITE; SITE
MSE3166	Human skull (Bronze Age/Iron Age?), River Thames at Penton Hook, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE5023	Later Mesolithic activity, Fairylands Caravan Park, Laleham	SITE
MSE4612	Human remains of unknown date, Meadway, Staines	BURIAL; INHUMATION CEMETERY
MSE5025	Bronze Age settlement, Fairylands Caravan Park, Laleham	SETTLEMENT; SETTLEMENT
MSE5024	Neolithic settlement, Fairylands Caravan Park, Laleham	SETTLEMENT; SETTLEMENT; SETTLEMENT
MSE19854	DENNETT'S BOATYARD, Laleham	BOAT YARD
MSE19848	HARRIS'S BOATYARD AND LALEHAM FERRY, Laleham	BOAT YARD; RIVER WHARF; FERRY TERMINAL; BOAT YARD
MSE20224	First World War Memorial, All Saints Church, Laleham	WAR MEMORIAL
MSE20223	War Memorial, Shepperton Road, Laleham	WAR MEMORIAL; WAR MEMORIAL
MSE2113	Middle Bronze Age Ferrule, Chertsey	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT

MSE21080	Two Archaeological Features, Yew Corner, Laleham, Staines	UNASSIGNED; SITE; LINEAR FEATURE
MSE2818	Neolithic polished stone axe, Mixnam's Pit, Thorpe	FINDSPOT
MSE2403	Viking-era sword, Mixnam's gravel pit, Chertsey	FINDSPOT
MSE15362	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint working site, Home Farm, Laleham	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MSE15285	Bronze Age features and cremations, Home Farm, Laleham	PIT; BOUNDARY DITCH; PIT; PIT
MSE18425	Inhumation burials, All Saints Church, Laleham	INHUMATION; INHUMATION
MSE17138	World War Two Aircraft Crash: Laleham	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE
MSE1892	Icehouse at Laleham Park, Laleham	ICEHOUSE; AIR RAID SHELTER
MSE18426	Neolithic and Bronze Age Occupation: Manor Farm, Laleham	OCCUPATION SITE; OCCUPATION SITE; OCCUPATION SITE; OCCUPATION SITE
MSE19800	SIGNPOST, Staines Road, Laleham	SIGNPOST
MSE19794	PENTON HOOK LOCK, Staines	LOCK KEEPERS COTTAGE; LOCK
MSE826	Ring ditch cropmarks, Laleham	RING DITCH; DITCH
MSE816	Ring ditch cropmarks, Laleham	RING DITCH; DITCH
MSE20764	War Memorial, 1st Staines Scout Group HQ, Staines	WAR MEMORIAL
MLO13891	Thames Gate Close [Ham Fields], Ham, Richmond {Saxon building }	GRUBENHAUS
MLO13467	STONEDEEP	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MLO18953	RIVER THAMES OPPOSITE LOCK KEEPERS OFFICE TEDDINGTON	FINDSPOT
MLO18239	TEDDINGTON	FINDSPOT
MLO21303	TEDDINGTON WEIR (NEAR)	FINDSPOT
MLO19040	FERRY RD	CHAPEL; CHURCH; CHURCH; CHAPEL
MLO72104	Twickenham Road (28), Teddington	DOCK
MLO69698	THAMES FORESHORE	FLOOD DEFENCES
MLO75222	LENSBURY CLUB GYMNASIUM SITE	AIR RAID SHELTER
MLO75221	LENSBURY CLUB GYMNASIUM SITE	WATER CHANNEL
MLO75283	Molesey 2 Logboat.	BOAT UNCLASSIFIED
MLO3127	KARNOS ISLAND (IN PILES AT)	PILING
MLO3126	KARNOS ISLAND (IN PILES AT)	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT?

MLO3129	Karnos Island, [In piles at] {Bronze Age bronze dagger}	FINDSPOT
MLO3128	HAMPTON CHURCH (RIVER OPPOSITE)	FINDSPOT
MLO3876	LOWER SUNBURY RD	STRUCTURE; RUBBISH LAYER
MLO3834	LOWER SUNBURY RD	FLOOD DEPOSIT
MLO59757	6 THAMES ST	WALL; WASH HOUSE
MLO59303	HAMPTON COURT RD	GARDEN
MLO19090	HAMPTON	FINDSPOT
MLO19052	9 CHURCH ST	FINDSPOT
MLO21304	PLATTS EYOTNEAR	FINDSPOT
MLO19132	THAMES ST	CHURCH
MLO27739	43 HIGH STHAMPTON	STABLE
MLO24706	KARNOS ISLAND (IN PILES AT)	FINDSPOT
MLO3121	GARRICKS EYOT	FINDSPOT
MLO27743	HAMPTON COURT RD	BAKEHOUSE
MLO12369	MOLESEY	FINDSPOT
MLO10732	HAMPTON	FINDSPOT
MLO12741	PLATTS EYOT (ABOVE)	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT
MLO12463	MOLESEY	FINDSPOT
MLO1742	PLATTS EYOT	BOAT YARD
MLO14812	KARNOS ISLAND (IN PILES AT)	FINDSPOT
MLO18954	HAMPTON	FINDSPOT
MLO18309	HAMPTON WATER TREATMENT WORKS	FINDSPOT
MLO71309	43 HIGH ST TW12	DITCH
MLO68333	UPPER SUNBURY RD	ANTI AIRCRAFT GUN POST
MLO74085	HAMPTON COURT RD HAMPTON	BOAT HOUSE; River Wall
MLO71310	43 HIGH ST TW12	CULTIVATION SOIL
MLO73336	ROYAL MEWS	DUMP
MLO73335	ROYAL MEWS	BUILDING
MLO73338	ROYAL MEWS	SURFACE
MLO73337	ROYAL MEWS	FLOOD DEPOSIT
MLO18969	BOWL (Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age)	Findspot
MSE19813	Shepperton Gravel Pits, Shepperton	GRAVEL PIT; LAKE
MSE19813	Shepperton Gravel Pits, Shepperton	GRAVEL PIT; LAKE
MSE22835	Former church hall, Wood Road, Shepperton	CHURCH HALL; SCOUT HUT
MSE20342	Oatlands War Memorial and Playing Fields, Oatlands	WAR MEMORIAL; PLAYING FIELD; PLAQUE; RECREATION GROUND

MSE20953	War Memorial, New Zealand Avenue, Walton on Thames	WAR MEMORIAL; WAR MEMORIAL (TRIBUTE); ROAD
MSE20703	Commemorative Road, Durrell Way, Shepperton	ROAD; WAR MEMORIAL
MSE22633	Ridge and Furrow, Staines	RIDGE AND FURROW
MSE13659	THE JOHN F KENNEDY MEMORIAL, Coopers Hill, Englefield Green	MANAGED WOODLAND
MSE22633	Ridge and Furrow, Staines	RIDGE AND FURROW
MBF323	Park pale at Windsor Great Park	PARK PALE
MRM15770	Post-medieval features at 8, High Street, Datchet, Berkshire	FEATURE, WELL, WELL, WALL
MRM15778	Medieval and post-medieval features-Convent of St John, Hatch Lane, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, DITCH, PIT, DITCH, POST HOLE, WALL, DITCH
MRM15813	Prehistoric flint scatter at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	LITHIC SCATTER
MRM15830	Sections of wall to north side of the Church of St Michael, Horton, Berkshire	WALL
MRM15830	Sections of wall to north side of the Church of St Michael, Horton, Berkshire	WALL
MRM15874	Middle Bronze Age features at Berkyn Manor Farm (Poyle Southern Extension), Berkshire	FIELD SYSTEM, DITCH, PIT
MRM15874	Middle Bronze Age features at Berkyn Manor Farm (Poyle Southern Extension), Berkshire	FIELD SYSTEM, DITCH, PIT
MRM15874	Middle Bronze Age features at Berkyn Manor Farm (Poyle Southern Extension), Berkshire	FIELD SYSTEM, DITCH, PIT
MRM15905	Ditches at Cippenham Sector, Slough, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH
MRM16023	Mid to Late Iron Age or Romano-British Settlement at Agars Plough playing fields, Eton, Berkshire	SETTLEMENT
MRM16065	Linear ditch - Derwent House, High Street, Colnbrook, Slough, Berkshire	LINEAR EARTHWORK
MRM16065	Linear ditch - Derwent House, High Street, Colnbrook, Slough, Berkshire	LINEAR EARTHWORK
MRM16065	Linear ditch - Derwent House, High Street, Colnbrook, Slough, Berkshire	LINEAR EARTHWORK
MRM16065	Linear ditch - Derwent House, High Street, Colnbrook, Slough, Berkshire	LINEAR EARTHWORK
MRM16091	Edward III Round Table building - Windsor Castle Upper Ward	FLOOR, ROBBER TRENCH, FINDSPOT

MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16161	Iron Age field system - Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, HOUSE
MRM16166	Palaeochannel and prehistoric pottery-Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	FINDSPOT, PALAEOCHANNEL
MRM16182	Early Roman field system - Land at Cippenham Phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, GULLY, FIELD SYSTEM?
MRM16182	Early Roman field system - Land at Cippenham Phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, GULLY, FIELD SYSTEM?
MRM16182	Early Roman field system - Land at Cippenham Phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, GULLY, FIELD SYSTEM?
MRM16182	Early Roman field system - Land at Cippenham Phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, GULLY, FIELD SYSTEM?
MRM16182	Early Roman field system - Land at Cippenham Phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, GULLY, FIELD SYSTEM?

MRM16182	Early Roman field system - Land at Cippenham Phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, GULLY, FIELD SYSTEM?
MRM16182	Early Roman field system - Land at Cippenham Phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, GULLY, FIELD SYSTEM?
MRM16246	Bronze Age activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, CREMATION BURIAL, PIT, POST HOLE
MRM16246	Bronze Age activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, CREMATION BURIAL, PIT, POST HOLE
MRM16246	Bronze Age activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, CREMATION BURIAL, PIT, POST HOLE
MRM16246	Bronze Age activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, CREMATION BURIAL, PIT, POST HOLE
MRM16246	Bronze Age activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, CREMATION BURIAL, PIT, POST HOLE
MRM16246	Bronze Age activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, CREMATION BURIAL, PIT, POST HOLE
MRM16246	Bronze Age activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, CREMATION BURIAL, PIT, POST HOLE
MRM16246	Bronze Age activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, CREMATION BURIAL, PIT, POST HOLE
MRM16246	Bronze Age activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, CREMATION BURIAL, PIT, POST HOLE
MRM16246	Bronze Age activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, CREMATION BURIAL, PIT, POST HOLE
MRM16246	Bronze Age activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, CREMATION BURIAL, PIT, POST HOLE
MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL

MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL
MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL
MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL
MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL
MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL

MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL
MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL
MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL
MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL
MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL

MRM16247	Medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH, PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, FINDSPOT, PIT, WELL, BUILDING, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GARDEROBE, BUILDING, PIT, WELL
MRM16248	Post-medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	LAYER, BOUNDARY WALL, FINDSPOT, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GULLY
MRM16248	Post-medieval activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	LAYER, BOUNDARY WALL, FINDSPOT, WELL, CESS PIT, RUBBISH PIT, GULLY
MRM16249	19th-20th century activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, WALL
MRM16249	19th-20th century activity, Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	PIT, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, WALL
MRM16271	Post medieval activity - Quality Hotel Heathrow, London Road, Langley, Slough	GRAVEL PIT, BOUNDARY DITCH, POST HOLE, FEATURE
MRM16404	Park pale at Windsor Great Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRM16404	Park pale at Windsor Great Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRM16419	Roman features - Former Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BURIED LAND SURFACE?, GULLY, TRACKWAY
MRM16419	Roman features - Former Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BURIED LAND SURFACE?, GULLY, TRACKWAY
MRM16465	Prehistoric to Medieval pottery sherds - Field 4, Southlea Farm, Datchet	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT
MRM16466	Worked flint and stone - Field 4, Southlea Farm, Datchet	FINDSPOT
MRM16485	Undated cut features found in an evaluation at the Heathrow Bird Centre, Staines Road, Wraysbury	FEATURE, POST HOLE
MRM16485	Undated cut features found in an evaluation at the Heathrow Bird Centre, Staines Road, Wraysbury	FEATURE, POST HOLE

MRM16486	Brick built basement and a wall found to the rear of 5-6 High Street, Windsor	BASEMENT, WALL
MRM16486	Brick built basement and a wall found to the rear of 5-6 High Street, Windsor	BASEMENT, WALL
MRM16507	Herschel Park (Formerly Upton Park) - Slough, Berkshire	PARK, PUBLIC PARK, POND
MRM16526	Undated ditch and pit - land to rear of 104-112 Albert Street, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT
MRM16526	Undated ditch and pit - land to rear of 104-112 Albert Street, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT
MRM16526	Undated ditch and pit - land to rear of 104-112 Albert Street, Slough, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT
MRM16654	Iron Age Iron Smithing Site and Possible Settlement at Castleview Road, Slough, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE, PIT
MRM17514	Medieval features at Eton Court, Eton, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT
MRM17515	Post-medieval ditch at Eton Court, Eton, Berkshire	DITCH
MRM17567	Undated gully at Hambro Cottage, 145a Slough Road, Datchet, Berkshire	BOUNDARY DITCH?
MRM17568	Post-medieval and modern pits - Former Stag and Hounds Public House, St Leonard's Road, Windsor, Berkshire	PIT, PIT
MRW10	Moat at Ditton Park, Datchet, Berkshire	MOAT
MRW15501	Late Iron Age and Romano-British features at Manor Farm, Horton, Berkshire	FIELD SYSTEM, PIT, POST HOLE
MRW15506	Roman pottery clusters - Kingsmead, Horton, Berkshire	ARTEFACT SCATTER, OCCUPATION SITE?
MRW15507	Fieldwalking at Kingsmead, Horton, Berkshire	ARTEFACT SCATTER, OCCUPATION SITE?
MRW15510	Early Iron Age pottery at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	ARTEFACT SCATTER
MRW15511	Middle Iron Age pottery sherds at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	ARTEFACT SCATTER
MRW15512	Late Iron Age finds at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	ARTEFACT SCATTER
MRW15513	Roman pottery sherds at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	ARTEFACT SCATTER
MRW15514	Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	ARTEFACT SCATTER
MRW15514	Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	ARTEFACT SCATTER

MRW15514	Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	ARTEFACT SCATTER
MRW15515	Prehistoric pottery sherds at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT
MRW15526	The Cobbler, Romney Island, Windsor, Berkshire	JETTY?
MRW15552	16th-18th century activity - Sir Christopher Wren's House Hotel, 52-54 Thames Street, Windsor	WALL, BOUNDARY DITCH?, PIT
MRW15562	Post-medieval cellar at 55-57 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	CELLAR
MRW15566	Medieval waterfront at King Stable Street, Eton, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, REVTMENT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT
MRW15572	Post medieval wall and other features at 122/123 Eton High Street, Eton, Berkshire	WALL, FLOOR
MRW15572	Post medieval wall and other features at 122/123 Eton High Street, Eton, Berkshire	WALL, FLOOR
MRW15574	Undated features at Berkyn Manor Farm, Horton, Berkshire	DITCH, GULLY, PIT, POST HOLE
MRW15577	Ditch at Berkyn Manor Farm, Horton, Berkshire	DITCH
MRW15578	Ditch at Berkyn Manor, Horton, Berkshire	DITCH
MRW15578	Ditch at Berkyn Manor, Horton, Berkshire	DITCH
MRW15579	Ditch and Bronze Age pottery at Berkyn Manor Farm, Horton, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT
MRW15580	Ditches at Berkyn Manor Farm, Horton, Berkshire	DITCH
MRW15582	Medieval and post-medieval finds - 49 Thames Street, Windsor, Berkshire	FINDSPOT
MRW15583	13th century medieval activity - 55-57 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire	PIT, INHUMATION
MRW15624	Medieval and post-medieval features-Black Horse Yard, Park Street, Windsor, Berkshire	WELL, DITCH
MRW15624	Medieval and post-medieval features-Black Horse Yard, Park Street, Windsor, Berkshire	WELL, DITCH
MRW15659	Medieval occupation - Swan Hotel, 49 Thames St, Windsor, Berkshire	RUBBISH PIT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT
MRW15673	Double ditched enclosure - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE
MRW15677	Linear features at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE, LINEAR FEATURE

MRW15707	Windsor Castle and Home Park, Windsor, Berkshire	ROYAL PARK
MRW15710	Savill Garden and Valley Gardens, Old Windsor, Berkshire	WOODLAND GARDEN
MRW15710	Savill Garden and Valley Gardens, Old Windsor, Berkshire	WOODLAND GARDEN
MRW15711	Royal Lodge, Old Windsor, Berkshire	WOODLAND GARDEN, COUNTRY HOUSE, COTTAGE ORNEE
MRW15712	Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, Old Windsor, Berkshire	GARDEN
MRW15755	Prehistoric ditch - Eton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	DITCH
MRW15756	Prehistoric and undated features at Eton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	PIT, POST HOLE, DITCH, PIT
MRW19	Flint scatter and pit near Berkyn Manor Farm, Horton, Berkshire	FLINT SCATTER, PIT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT
MRW200	Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire	MOTTE AND BAILEY, CASTLE
MRW203	New Windsor	TOWN
MRW203	New Windsor	TOWN
MRW203	New Windsor	TOWN
MRW203	New Windsor	TOWN
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW246	Park pale at Moat Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW247	Moated Site at Moat Park, New Windsor, Windsor, Berkshire - SM12051	MOAT
MRW247	Moated Site at Moat Park, New Windsor, Windsor, Berkshire - SM12051	MOAT
MRW269	A Neolithic mortuary enclosure at Eton Wick, Eton, Berkshire	CAUSEWAYED ENCLOSURE

MRW276	Multi-period site at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	ANNEXE ENCLOSURE?, FIELD SYSTEM, BARROW CEMETERY?, TRACKWAY, OCCUPATION SITE, SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE
MRW309	Moated site at Tileplace Farm, Old Windsor - SM 12031	MOAT
MRW321	Park pale at Windsor Great Park, Windsor	PARK PALE
MRW321	Park pale at Windsor Great Park, Windsor	PARK PALE
MRW322	Park pale at Windsor Great Park, Windsor, Berkshire	PARK PALE
MRW33	Cropmark features at Horton, Berkshire	SITE
MRW333	Cropmark features - North of Albert Bridge, Datchet, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE
MRW334	Cropmark ditched ring features and linear features - North of Albert Bridge, Datchet, Berkshire	RING DITCH?, FIELD SYSTEM?, SETTLEMENT?
MRW39	The village of Horton	VILLAGE
MRW399	Early Medieval-Medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents, Old Windsor, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE, ROYAL PALACE, SETTLEMENT, BOUNDARY DITCH, BUILDING
MRW399	Early Medieval-Medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents, Old Windsor, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE, ROYAL PALACE, SETTLEMENT, BOUNDARY DITCH, BUILDING
MRW399	Early Medieval-Medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents, Old Windsor, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE, ROYAL PALACE, SETTLEMENT, BOUNDARY DITCH, BUILDING
MRW399	Early Medieval-Medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents, Old Windsor, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE, ROYAL PALACE, SETTLEMENT, BOUNDARY DITCH, BUILDING
MRW399	Early Medieval-Medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents, Old Windsor, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE, ROYAL PALACE, SETTLEMENT, BOUNDARY DITCH, BUILDING
MRW44	Ankerwycke Priory - Scheduled monument 19022	PRIORY

MRW444	Ditch at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	DITCH, IRON WORKING SITE, FINDSPOT
MRW47	Fishponds at Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	FISHPOND, FISHPOND
MRW47	Fishponds at Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	FISHPOND, FISHPOND
MRW49	Ditch feature or moat at Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	DITCH, MOAT?
MRW49	Ditch feature or moat at Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	DITCH, MOAT?
MRW50	Multi-occupation site at Manor Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire	SITE
MRW6100	Branch line from Slough Station to Windsor Station, Berkshire	RAILWAY
MRW6290	Frogmore Gardens - The Royal Estate, Windsor, Berkshire	ORNAMENTAL GARDEN
MRW6302	Windsor Great Park, Berkshire	ORNAMENTAL GARDEN
MRW6402	Round Tower, Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire	TOWER KEEP, CISTERN
MRW6505	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	OCCUPATION SITE?, FOUR POST STRUCTURE
MRW7099	Medieval/Post-medieval site-Sir Christopher Wren's House Hotel, Thames Street, Windsor, Berkshire	SITE
MRW7100	12th-13th century activity-Sir Christopher Wren's House Hotel, Thames Street, Windsor, Berkshire	BUILDING?, LINEAR FEATURE, PIT
MRW7101	13th - early 15th century activity Sir Christopher Wren's House Hotel, 52-54 Thames Street, Windsor	BURGAGE PLOT?, PIT, BOUNDARY DITCH?
MRW7477	Ditches and finds at Church Meadow, Wraysbury, Berkshire	DITCH, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, POST HOLE, FINDSPOT
MRW8	Ditton Park, Datchet, Berkshire	DEER PARK
MRW8	Ditton Park, Datchet, Berkshire	DEER PARK
MRW9	Ridge and furrow - Ditton Park, Datchet, Berkshire	RIDGE AND FURROW
MSL15463	Late Iron Age-Romano British settlement at Berkyn Manor Farm, Horton, Berkshire	DITCH, PIT, POST HOLE, SETTLEMENT
MSL15464	Geological marks-land rear of Aberdeen House, Bridge Street, Colnbrook, Berkshire	GEOLOGICAL MARKS
MSL15465	Poyle Manor/ Poyle House, Poyle, Slough, Berkshire	BUILDING, DITCH

MSL26	Vegetation marks at Kedermister Park and Langley Grammar School, Slough, Berkshire	NON ANTIQUITY?
MSL3	Langley Marish, Berkshire	VILLAGE
MSL394	Upton medieval village, Slough, Berkshire	VILLAGE
MSL6100	Slough Station to Windsor/Eton branch line	RAILWAY
MSE5456	Ridge and furrow earthworks, Laleham Park, Laleham	RIDGE AND FURROW; PLOUGH HEADLAND; OPEN FIELD?
MSE15276	Ridge and furrow, Laleham Burway, Chertsey	RIDGE AND FURROW
MSE589	Earthworks on Laleham Burway, probable stock enclosure	ENCLOSURE; EARTHWORK; DITCH
MSE4097	Royal Mills, Esher	WIRE MILL; WATERMILL; CORN MILL; GAS HOLDER
MSE4097	Royal Mills, Esher	WIRE MILL; WATERMILL; CORN MILL; GAS HOLDER
MSE4097	Royal Mills, Esher	WIRE MILL; WATERMILL; CORN MILL; GAS HOLDER
MSE4097	Royal Mills, Esher	WIRE MILL; WATERMILL; CORN MILL; GAS HOLDER
MSE23624	Wentworth Estate and golf courses, Virginia Water	GOLF COURSE; GOLF CLUB; TENNIS CLUB; HOUSING ESTATE; OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL; CLUB
MSE4097	Royal Mills, Esher	WIRE MILL; WATERMILL; CORN MILL; GAS HOLDER
MSE5349	Early Medieval pits, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	PIT
MSE22644	Prehistoric pits, Orchard School, East Molesey	PIT CLUSTER
MSE22482	Hurst Park Racecourse, West Molesey	RACECOURSE
MSE20926	Molesey Cottage Hospital, 55 Pemberton Road, East Molesey	COTTAGE HOSPITAL
MSE211	St Mary's Church, Elmbridge	CHURCH; CHURCH
MLO107379	Manor Road, [Shaftesbury House], Teddington, {Teddington Red Cross Hospital during World War One}	COUNTRY HOUSE; AUXILIARY HOSPITAL; CARE HOME

MLO118446	Lower Ham Road / King's Walk / Thames Side [Canbury Gardens], Kingston upon Thames, KT2 5AU {late 19th century public gardens }	ROWING CLUB; SERPENTINE PATH; Public Garden; BANDSTAND; BOWLING GREEN; TENNIS COURT; BOWLING GREEN PAVILION; PAVILION; BANDSTAND
MLO106630	Broom Close [Normansfield (Velma) Boathouse], Teddington, Richmond, TW11 9RL {1884 Boathouse }	BOAT HOUSE; SUMMERHOUSE; FRIEZE
MLO104226	Hampton Court Green/Bushy Park [Hampton Court House Grounds] Richmond, KT8 {fine gardens designed around Hampton Court House }	GARDEN; BOWLING GREEN; LAKE
MLO102806	Hampton Court Road/High Street/Sandy Lane Teddington [Bushy Park], Richmond TW11/TW12/KT1/KT8) {Royal Deer park }	DEER PARK; ROYAL PARK; PLANTATION; SWIMMING POOL; MILITARY CAMP; WOODLAND GARDEN; CRICKET PITCH; CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND
MLO106964	Hampton Court Road, [Whitehall Hotel], The Green, {Hampton Court Auxiliary Military Hospital during World War One }	HOTEL; APARTMENT; AUXILIARY HOSPITAL; CLUB; HOTEL; CLUB; MATERNITY HOSPITAL
MLO59549	Thames Close, Hampton, Richmond, {prehistoric blade and late post medieval land reclamation }	FINDSPOT; WHARF; LAND RECLAMATION
MLO102884	Hampton Court Road Hampton [Garrick's Lawn], Richmond TW12 2EN {Gardens of Hampton House, former residence of David Garrick }	PUBLIC PARK
MLO59549	Thames Close, Hampton, Richmond, {prehistoric blade and late post medieval land reclamation }	FINDSPOT; WHARF; LAND RECLAMATION
MLO59549	Thames Close, Hampton, Richmond, {prehistoric blade and late post medieval land reclamation }	FINDSPOT; WHARF; LAND RECLAMATION
MLO59549	Thames Close, Hampton, Richmond, {prehistoric blade and late post medieval land reclamation }	FINDSPOT; WHARF; LAND RECLAMATION

MLO59549	Thames Close, Hampton, Richmond, {prehistoric blade and late post medieval land reclamation}	FINDSPOT; WHARF; LAND RECLAMATION
MLO59549	Thames Close, Hampton, Richmond, {prehistoric blade and late post medieval land reclamation}	FINDSPOT; WHARF; LAND RECLAMATION
MLO59549	Thames Close, Hampton, Richmond, {prehistoric blade and late post medieval land reclamation}	FINDSPOT; WHARF; LAND RECLAMATION
MLO89803	Platt's Eyot [Boathouse No 5], Richmond {19th century boat house}	BOAT HOUSE
MLO75667	Station Road (No 36), Hampton, Richmond {Post Medieval ditches and structural remains}	CULTIVATION SOIL; DITCH; CELLAR

HE3: Archaeological Events

HER ID	Event Name	Date
ERM1710	Datchet, Wraysbury, Staines & Chertsey Flood Study Archaeological Baseline Survey Report (Phase 2)	1989
ERM1710	Datchet, Wraysbury, Staines & Chertsey Flood Study Archaeological Baseline Survey Report (Phase 2)	1989
ERM1710	Datchet, Wraysbury, Staines & Chertsey Flood Study Archaeological Baseline Survey Report (Phase 2)	1989
ERM1710	Datchet, Wraysbury, Staines & Chertsey Flood Study Archaeological Baseline Survey Report (Phase 2)	1989
ERM2020	Ankerwycke Priory - Archaeological Impact Assessment	2017
ERM1999	Rectified Photographic Survey of Ankerwycke Priory	1985
ERM2076	Magna Carta Island, Magna Carta Lane, Wraysbury, Berkshire, TW19 5AF	2015
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM1595	Wraysbury Landfill Solar Farm	2014
ERM886	Ankerwycke Farmhouse, Magna Carta Lane, Wraysbury	2006/2007
ERM1710	Datchet, Wraysbury, Staines & Chertsey Flood Study Archaeological Baseline Survey Report (Phase 2)	1989

ERM1710	Datchet, Wraysbury, Staines & Chertsey Flood Study Archaeological Baseline Survey Report (Phase 2)	1989
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM790	Colne Valley Park Historic Landscape Characterisation Project	2006-2007
ERM790	Colne Valley Park Historic Landscape Characterisation Project	2006-2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM875	Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2006
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM885	Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM270	Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	1993
ERM269	Ankerwycke Priory	1994
ERM270	Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	1993
ERM270	Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	1993
ERM790	Colne Valley Park Historic Landscape Characterisation Project	2006-2007
ERM728	Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2007
ERM790	Colne Valley Park Historic Landscape Characterisation Project	2006-2007
ERM790	Colne Valley Park Historic Landscape Characterisation Project	2006-2007

ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM827	Evidence of Prehistoric Settlement at Southlea Farm Datchet - Phase 2	2002-2003
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ERM1597	Datchet 2 Raw Water Pumping Station, Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2013-2014
ESE939	An Archaeological Evaluation: Development at Blackhouse Farm and lane to the rear of Thorpe Village Hall, Coldhabour Lane, Thorpe	
ESE709	A report on an archaeological evaluation and standing building recording on a proposed extension to the coach house, TESIS, Thorpe	
ESE2775	An Archaeological Evaluation of Land around The Vine Inn, London Street, Chertsey	

ESE2689	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment at Compensation Area 1a, Thorpe Park, Staines Road, Chertsey	
ESE2837	A report of an archaeological excavation of the new build at TESIS, Thorpe	
ESE2777	An Archaeological Evaluation on Compensation Area 1a, Thorpe Park, Staines Road, Chertsey	
ESE286	Archaeological Evaluation of a residential development at Mill Road, Esher, Surrey	
ESE285	Archaeological Evaluation of residential development at Mill Road, Esher, Surrey	
ESE2997	Thorpe C of E School, The Bence, Rosemary Lane, Thorpe: Archaeological Evaluation	
ESE287	Archaeological Assessment of residential development at Mill Road, Esher, Surrey	
ESE2657	Two Phase Evaluation at the American School in England (TASIS), Thorpe - Coach House Site	
ESE2558	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Re-development of the Vine Inn, Bridge Road, Chertsey	
ESE2659	An Archaeological Evaluation at the American School in England (TASIS), Thorpe - Vicarage Mews Site	
ESE2658	Archaeological Evaluation at The American School in England (TASIS), Thorpe - Upper School Site	
ESE2661	An Archaeological Evaluation at the American School in England (TASIS), Thorpe - Science Block and Business Centre Site	
ESE2660	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the American School in England (TASIS), Thorpe - Vicarage Mews Site	
ESE2688	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Re-development of the Vine Inn, Bridge Road, Chertsey	
ESE2662	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the American School in England (TASIS), Thorpe - Ground Heat Source Pump	
ESE2057	Fieldwalking at Coldhabour Lane, Thorpe	
ESE1906	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land at the James Burn International Site, Farm Road, Esher, Surrey	
ESE2213	A Preliminary Archaeological Assesment of Land at 49-51 More Lane, Esher, Surrey	
ESE2169	49-51 More Lane, Esher, Surrey; An Archaeological Evaluation Report	
ESE2547	Hamm Court Farm, Weybridge: Archaeological and Heritage Assessment	

ESE2368	Palaeoenvironmental Assessment: Meadlake Place, Egham	
ESE2556	Land at Freemantles School, Pycroft Road, Chertsey: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
ESE2552	Freemantle's School, Pycroft Road, Chertsey: Archaeological Evaluation	
ESE15456	Heritage Statement for 32 London Street, Chertsey	
ESE15425	Archaeological Evaluation: Mead Lane, Chertsey	
ESE15495	Heritage statement for 83-87 Guildford Street, Chertsey	
ESE15460	Archaeological trial trench evaluation at TESIS, Thorpe	
ESE1569	A preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the proposed mineral extraction at Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	
ESE15496	Desk-based assessment on land at The Bungalow, Chertsey	
ESE1634	An Archaeological Assessment of The American School in Switzerland, Thorpe	
ESE1573	An Archaeological Evaluation of the site of the proposed mineral extraction at Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	
ESE1148	Pound Road, Chertsey: Archaeological Evaluation	
ESE1000	Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at TESIS, Thorpe	
ESE1229	An Archaeological Watching brief on the development at 16 Gogmore Lane, Chertsey	
ESE1221	An Archaeological Watching Brief within area 2 of the proposed mineral extraction site at Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	
ESE126	Environmental History of Mead Lane, Chertsey	
ESE1233	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed development at 69-71, Guildford Street, Chertsey	
ESE1331	An Archaeological Watching Brief on the site of the proposed mineral extraction at Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	
ESE1329	Meadlake Place, Egham: Archaeological Assessment	
ESE16083	Archaeological Evaluation, The Bungalow, Willow Walk, Chertsey	
ESE16082	An Archaeological Watching Brief, Coronation House, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey, Surrey	
ESE3263	Cranmere School, Esher: Archaeological desk-based assessment	
ESE16087	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, 70 Guildford Street, Chertsey	

ESE2367	Archaeological Evaluation, Meadlake Place, Egham	
ESE16403	Cranmere School Site, Arran Way, Esher: Archaeological watching brief	
ESE2367	Archaeological Evaluation, Meadlake Place, Egham	
ESE2367	Archaeological Evaluation, Meadlake Place, Egham	
ESE945	Mead Lane, Chertsey: Archaeological Evaluation	
ESE940	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Development at Blackhouse Farm and land at the rear of Thorpe Village Hall, Coldhabour Lane, Thorpe	
ESE994	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Abbey Road, Chertsey	
ESE993	An archaeological Assessment at Land at Mead Lane, Chertsey	
ESE3354	Excavations at 7 More Lane, Esher	
ESE996	An Archaeological Assessment of the development of a multi purpose hall, theatre extension, and related works at Tasis, Thorpe	
ESE16080	Archaeological Evaluation, Aldi Site, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey	
ESE15845	Archaeological Desk Based Assesement, Aldi Store, 69-71 Guildford Road, Chertsey	
ESE3103	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Thorpe C of E School, The Bence, Rosemary Lane, Thorpe TW20 8QD	
ESE2999	13-14 Willow Walk, Chertsey: Archaeological Evaluation An Archaeological Evaluation Report	
ESE515	Grove Farm, Arran Way, Esher, Surrey, KT10 8BE: an archaeological assessment report	
ESE512	An archaeological evaluation at 41 More Lane, Esher, Surrey	
ESE708	Archaeological watching brief of the pipeline route, Thorpe Village to Chertsey Sewage Treatment Works	
ESE698	68 Guildford Street, Chertsey: Archaeological Watching Brief	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	

ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE3244	All Saints, Laleham, An archaeological assessment of a proposal for a new south aisle and meeting room.	
ESE2984	Archaeological Watching Brief Report, Yew Corner, Laleham, Staines, Surrey	
ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	
ESE935	Archaeological discoveries, principally Neolithic and Bronze Age date, within the Home Farm, Laleham, Mineral Extraction Site 1991-1997	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE1652	An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of land at Fairyland Caravan Park, Riverwa, Laleham, Surrey	
ESE1651	An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Fairyland Caravan Park, Riverway, Laleham	1996
ESE1654	An Archaeological Evaluation of Land off Worple Road, Near Staines Road, Laleham	
ESE1653	An Archaeological Excavation at Fairyland Caravan Park, Riverway, Laleham. Summary of Findings and Archive Index.	
ESE2302	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at the Former Local Authority Depot, Commercial Road, Knowle Green, Staines	
ESE2288	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Development on the Land off Worple Road, to the North of 168 Staines Road, Laleham, Surrey	
ESE2937	Laleham Golf course, Laleham Reach, Chertsey, Surrey	

ESE2600	An Archaeological Evaluation at All Saints Church, Laleham	
ESE1462	An Archaeological Watching Brief of Penton Hook Island, Laleham, Staines, Surrey	
ESE1461	An Archaeological Watching Brief report on Penton Hook Island, Laleham near Staines, Surrey	
ESE1509	The Discovery of Further Prehistoric Settlement Evidence at Home Farm, Laleham, Surrey	
ESE1463	An Archaeological Watching Brief on Proposed Developmen at The Builder's Yard, Laleham, Surrey	
ESE1511	Archaeological Excavations at Home Farm, Laleham: A preliminary note	
ESE1510	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Phase 6A and 6B Mineral Extraction Divisions at Home Farm, Laleham	
ESE15451	Heritage Statement for Cemex House, Thorpe	
ESE15450	Archaeological desk-based assessment, Cemex House, Thorpe	
ESE1015	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the proposed re-development at Staines Town Football Club, Wheatshead Road, Staines, Surrey	
ESE1014	An Archaeological Evaluation of land at Staines Town Football Club, Wheatsheaf Road, Staines	
ESE1026	An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Staines and Laleham Hockey Club site, Worple Road, Staines	
ESE1024	An Archaeological Evaluation of land at the Former Local Authority Depot Commercial Road, Knowle Green, Staines	
ESE1220	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the proposed development on the Land at 15 London Street, Chertsey	
ESE1150	An Archaeological Evaluation of Proposed Development to the rear of 15 London Street, Chertsey	
ESE1306	The Evaluation of the Remainder of the Phase 10 Mineral Extraction Division at Home Farm, Laleham	
ESE1305	The Evaluation of Ground within Phases 9-15 Mineral Extraction divisions at Home Farm, Laleham and a brief summary of previous archaeological discover	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16042	River Thames Scheme: Strategy and Generic Written Scheme of Investigation for the Archaeological Evaluations	

ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16039	Watching brief of site investigations of River Thames Scheme Channel Section 2, Thorpe	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE829	A Geoarchaeological field evaluation at the Jolly Boatman, near Hampton Court Railway Station, Middlesex	
ESE8	Watching Brief at Hurst Park, East Molesey, Surrey	
ESE15943	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Land at St Lawrence Church Of England Junior School, Church Road, East Molesey.	
ESE9	Archaeological evaluation at Hurst Park, Surrey	
ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	
ESE15948	Archaeological Evaluation at St Lawrence Junior School, Church Road, East Molesey	
ESE2829	An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of the Proposed Residential Development at the Land beside the pavilion sports centre, East Molesey, Surrey	
ESE2624	Paddle and Rymer Weirs on the Thames: Heritage Asset Recording	
ESE3280	Hampton Court station/ Jolly Boatman Site, East Molesey	
ESE310	Archaeological Evaluation: Hurst Park East, East Molesey	
ESE5	Watching Brief at Hurst Park, Molesey	
ESE3282	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the proposed re-development of land at Hurst Lane, East Molesey, Surrey	
ESE7	Excavation at Hurst Park, East Molesey, Surrey	
ESE6	Watching Brief at 'Barge Walk' Former Taggs Boatyard East Molesey	
ESE14714	Archaeological Mitigation at Hampton Court Station, Surrey	

ESE10	Geophysical Survey at Hurst Park, Surrey	
ESE2304	Hurst Park East, East Molesey, Surrey: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
ESE2167	An Archaeological Excavation of Land at 103 and 103a Palace Road, East Molesey, Surrey	
ESE258	Archaeological Watching brief at Taggs Boat Yard	
ESE257	Archaeological Watching Brief at Hurst Park	
ESE260	Archaeological Excavations at Hurst Park	
ESE259	Archaeological Evaluation report at Hurst Park	
ESE16408	Dart House, Thames Street, Sunbury-on-Thames: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	
ESE1256	11-13 Forge Lane, Sunbury: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	
ESE1010	An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Mary's Church, Sunbury, Surrey	
ESE2599	An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment at Church Villas, Church Street, Sunbury	
ESE16441	Car Park at Three Fishes, 35 Green Street, Sunbury: Heritage Impact Assessment	
ESE2592	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Church Villas, Church Street, Sunbury	
ESE2751	An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at Parkside Studio House, Church Street, Sunbury	
ESE2693	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment at Parkside Studio House, Church Street, Sunbury	
ESE2930	Grovelands Infants School, Walton-On-Thames: DBA A desk based archaeological assessment of the proposed development at grovelands infants and nursery	
ESE2906	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Police Training College	
ESE2964	An Archaeological Evaluation, Police Training College, Lower Sundbury, Surrey	
ESE2957	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Police Training College	
ESE15873	Page Aerospace, Sunbury on Thames: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
ESE827	An Archaeological Watching Brief of Sunbury Weir Reconstruction	
ESE15933	Archaeological Assessment on Riverside Works, Fordbridge Road, Sunbury	

ESE15874	Page Aerospace, Anvil Road, Lower Sunbury: Heritage Statement	
ESE308	Archaeological Assessment of development at 83/85/85a Oatlands Drive, weybridge	
ESE307	Archaeological Evaluation of development at 83/85/85a Oatlands Drive, weybridge	
ESE317	Desk Based Assessment: Apex Corner, Oatlands Park, Weybridge	
ESE316	Archaeological Evaluation: Apex Corner, Oatlands Park, Weybridge	
ESE2806	Evaluation trial trenching at The Margins, Shepperton.	
ESE2805	Evaluation trial trenching at The Margins, Shepperton.	
ESE2879	Land at Walton Bridge, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey. Historic Buidling Recording	
ESE2831	An Archaeological Watching Brief at St James Church of England Primary School, Grotto Road, Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE2881	Land off Walton Lane, Walton-on-Thames Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and associated Watching Brief:Post excavation assessment	
ESE2880	Land at Walton Bridge, Walton on Thames, Surrey Archaeological Evaluation	
ESE2888	An archaeological Watching Brief of a conservatory extension at 10 Agnes Scott Court, Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE2882	Land off Walton Lane, Walton-on-Thames Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and associated Watching Brief:Postexcavation assessment	
ESE2539	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Redevelopment of 39 Thames Street, Weybridge	
ESE250	Archaeological Evaluation on Oatlands Park Hotel, Weyridge	
ESE2551	Historic Building Recording at Chertsey Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	
ESE2547	An Archaeological and Heritage Assessment at Hamm Court Farm, Weybridge	
ESE270	Watching Brief at 26 Old Palace road, Weybridge	
ESE2559	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	
ESE280	Watching Brief at the Girl Guides Hut, Grotto Road, Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE2755	An Archaeological Watching Brief of Building Development at the Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	

ESE2069	Neolithic Field Monuments and Occupation at Staines Road Farm, Shepperton	
ESE1904	An Intrusive Phase II Archaeological and Cultural Development Constraints Assessment of Bridge Wharf, Bridge Road, Chertsey, Surrey	
ESE2204	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of 4-18 Oatlands Drive, Walton, Surrey	
ESE2137	Interim Statement on the progress of archaeological evaluation at Bridge Wharf, Chertsey, Surrey	
ESE2270	Excavations at Oatlands Palace between 1983 and 1984	
ESE2269	Excavations at Oatlands Palace between 1968 and 1973	
ESE2376	Archaeological work on a possible late Roman or early Saxon fish weirs at Ferry Lane, Shepperton	
ESE2318	An Archaeological Evaluation at Nutty Lane, Shepperton	
ESE157	Archaeological Watching brief at Saxon County School, Shepperton	
ESE15662	Heritage Assessment of Proposed New Classroom Unit at Saxon County School, Shepperton	
ESE1793	Archaeological Investigations at the Margins, Ferry Lane, Shepperton, Surrey	
ESE1655	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Staines Road Farm, Shepperton, Surrey	
ESE1880	A Desk-Based Assessment on Land at Broadwater Farm, Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE1877	An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of McCarthy and Texaco Garages, 51-61 Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE1888	An Archaeological Watching Brief on the New Temporary Bridge Works at A244 Walton Bridge, Surrey	
ESE1887	An Archaeological Assessment of the A244 Walton Bridge Improvement	
ESE1245	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the proposed extension to St Nicholas Church Shepperton	
ESE1243	An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Nicholas Church, Shepperton	
ESE1478	An Archaeological Evaluation of the proposed gravel extraction site at St. Nicholas School Playing Field, Shepperton, Surrey	
ESE1315	An Archaeological and Cultural Development Constraints Assessment of Bridge Wharf, Bridge Wharf, Chertsey, Surrey	
ESE152	An Archaeological Evaluation of Rodd Industrial Estate, Shepperton	

ESE1479	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the proposed gravel extraction site at St Nicholas School Field, Shepperton, Surrey	
ESE156	Excavation at Saxon County School, Shepperton	
ESE153	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for Rodd Industrial Estate, Shepperton	
ESE1020	An Evaluation Report on Millbrook House, Chertsey Road, Shepperton	
ESE1019	An Archaeological Assessment of Anchor Garage and land to the rear of Chertsey Road, Shepperton, Surrey	
ESE1022	An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment of Former Anchor garage and land to the rear, Chertsey Road, Shepperton	
ESE1021	Archaeological Desktop Assessment on Millbrook House, Chertsey Road, Shepperton	
ESE1232	A Preliminary archaeological assessment of the proposed development on the site of the Quay Club, Chertsey Bridge Road, Chertsey	
ESE1111	Former Anchor Garage and Land to rear, Chertsey Road, Shepperton: a Preliminary Post-Excavation Assessment	
ESE1242	An Archaeological Evaluation at St Nicholas Church, Shepperton	
ESE1237	An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at Staines Road Farm, Shepperton, Surrey	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16042	River Thames Scheme: Strategy and Generic Written Scheme of Investigation for the Archaeological Evaluations	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16011	Proposed new classroom unit and car park at Saxon Primary School, Shepperton: Heritage Statement	
ESE16123	Heritage Statement, Senwick, Church Road, Shepperton.	
ESE16147	Excavations at Home Farm Quarry, Shepperton, 2013-15	
ESE16146	Paint Analysis, Oatland Park Gates, Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	

ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE15800	Desk Based Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Stables at Chertsey Road, Shepperton	
ESE16033	Proposed Stables at Chertsey Road, Shepperton: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16008	Archaeological watching brief, Saxon Primary School, Briar Road, Shepperton	
ESE16004	Archaeological watching brief, Senwick, Church Road, Shepperton	
ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	
ESE16011	Proposed new classroom unit and car park at Saxon Primary School, Shepperton: Heritage Statement	
ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	
ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	

ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	
ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	
ESE15818	Heritage Statement , Proposed New Classroom Unit at Saxon County School, Shepperton, Surrey	
ESE15801	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 7,9 & 11 Maygate Lane, Shepperton	
ESE15939	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Land to the Rear of 17-19 Church Street Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE15938	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment: Oatlands Park Working Men's Club and Institute	
ESE15963	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Land at the end of Holstein Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE15957	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land to the rear of 17-19 Church Street, Weybridge	
ESE16002	Archaeological Watching Brief of the redevelopment of the swimming pool building at Saxon Primary School, Briar Road, Shepperton	
ESE16000	Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation, Saxon County School, Briar Road, Shepperton, Surrey	
ESE825	An Archaeological Evaluation at St Nicholas Church Vicarage, Shepperton, Surrey	
ESE824	Shepperton 'B' Weir, River Thames, Surrey: Historic Building Investigation	
ESE941	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Bridge Wharf, Chertsey, Surrey	
ESE936	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of San Moritz, Bridge Street, Walton on Thames, Surrey	
ESE15715	Heritage Statement for no. 86 Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 8AL	
ESE942	An Archaeological Evaluation Report on Bridge Wharf, Chertsey, Surrey	
ESE15792	Archaeological watching brief of a two storey extension at 26 Grotto Road, Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE15721	Heritage Impact Statement, Land to the rear of 14-16 High Street, Weybridge	
ESE70	Archaeological Evaluation at 51-61 Baker Street, Weybridge	
ESE670	An Archaeological evaluation report on 12 Oatlands Mere, Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE738	Archaeological monitoring at Greenland's Farm, off Walton Lane, Weybridge	

ESE702	Archaeological evaluation report, Bridge Wharf, Chertsey	
ESE744	Archaeological watching brief at Nurses Cottage, Old Palace Road, Weybridge	
ESE743	Geophysical survey on Broadwater, Weybridge	
ESE820	Achaeological Desktop Assessment of a Proposed New Vicarage at St Nicholas Church, Shepperton, Surrey	
ESE745	Cultural Heritage desk-based assessment of land at Broadwater, Weybridge	
ESE3274	Whittet's Ait, Jessamy Road, Weybridge, Surrey. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
ESE3261	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Southwest corner of the backlot, Shepperton Studios, Spelthorne, Surrey	
ESE3339	An Archaeological Watching Brief of A single Storey extension at 21 Grotto Road, Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE3338	Proposed New Classroom Unit At Saxon Primary School, Shepperton, Surrey	
ESE507	A written scheme of investigation for archaeological work re Whittets Ait, Jessamy Road, Weybridge, including geoarchaeological investigation	
ESE505	Land to the rear of 24, Monument Green, Weybridge: archaeological observation and recording	
ESE651	Monitoring of excavations at Shepperton Weir A	
ESE514	Greenland's Farm & Broadwater Farm, Walton Lane, Weybridge, Surrey: archaeology and cultural heritage assessment	
ESE2918	Monument Hill, Weybridge, Surrey KT12 8RT An Archaeological Evaluation	
ESE2900	An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of Proposed Food Store, Monument Hill, Weybridge, Surrey	
ESE2951	Guide Hall, Grotto Road, Weybridge Report on an archaeological Watching Brief	
ESE2922	St James Church Of England Primary School, Grotto Road, Weybridge, KT13 8PL. An Archaeological Watching Brief	
ESE2545	An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at the Former Duke's Head Public House, Hepworth Way, Walton-on-Thames	
ESE2524	An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at the former Dukes Head Public House, Hepworth Way, Walton-on-Thames	
ESE77	Archaeological Evaluation at 33-41 Bridge Street, Walton on Thames	
ESE2880	Land at Walton Bridge, Walton on Thames, Surrey Archaeological Evaluation	

ESE79	Addendum to Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: 33-41 Bridge Street, Walton on Thames	
ESE78	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: 33-41 Bridge Street, Walton on Thames	
ESE15960	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Bridge House, Bridge Street, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16070	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Abbey Meadows, Chertsey	
ESE16042	River Thames Scheme: Strategy and Generic Written Scheme of Investigation for the Archaeological Evaluations	
ESE995	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the proposed re-development of Lan off Colonel's Lane, Chertsey	
ESE948	Excavations in the grounds of Chertsey Museum, Surrey	
ESE15852	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Land at Abbey Chase, Bridge Road, Chertsey	
ESE998	14 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey: Archaeological Watching Brief	
ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	
ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	
ESE16053	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model for River Thames Scheme Study Area	
ESE16017	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment	
ESE3050	Three Valleys water PLC reservoir, St Anne's Hill, Chertsey: Archaeological Watching Brief	

	Reservoir and Track Works, St Ann's Hill, Chertsey, Surrey	
ESE3000	Abbey Walls, Abbey Gardens, Chertsey, Surrey , KT16 8RQ, Runnymede Borough Council.	
ESE699	Abbey Green/Abbey Barns, Chertsey: Archaeological Watching Brief	
ESE3170	Abbey Lodge, Abbey Gardens, Chertsey: Archaeological Watching Brief	
ESE885	An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at 'The Close', Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	
ESE884	Report on works at Abbey Barn, Abbey Green, Chertsey	
ESE947	An Archaeological Evaluation of Land Off Colonel's Lane, Chertsey, Surrey	
ESE944	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Abbey Lodge, Chertsey	
ESE2102	An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at 'Abbey Walls' and 'The Close', Abbey Gardens, Chertsey, Surrey	
ESE2098	An Archaeological Evaluation at 35 Windsor Street, Chertsey, Surrey	
ESE2258	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment at Wapsott Road Estate, Staines, Surrey	
ESE2103	Abbey Barn, Chertsey: Results of the Stage 1 and 2 Evaluation Work and a Proposal for the Stage 3 Archaeological Evaluation	
ESE2326	An Archaeological Excavation at 2-8 High Street, Staines	
ESE2260	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Abbey Walls & The Close, Chertsey Abbey, Chertsey	
ESE2593	Two Phases of Archaeological Evaluation at Wapshott Estate, Staines	
ESE2553	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 16 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	
ESE15499	Watching Brief at Abbey Barn Cottage, Chertsey	
ESE1231	A Preliminary archaeological assessment of the proposed re-development of 120-122 Bridge Road, Chertsey	
ESE1630	Windsor Street/Colonel's Lane, Chertsey: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment	
ESE1629	Windsor Street / Colonel's Lane, Chertsey: Archaeological Evaluation	
ESE2059	Interim Report on Archaeological Work at St Ann's Hill Chertsey	

ESE2056	Archaeological Observation at 3 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	
ESE2095	Archaeological Assessment of Development at Abbey Walls and The Close, Chertsey Abbey, Chertsey	
ESE2061	Archaeological fieldwork at St Ann's Hill, Chertsey	
ESE16088	Archaeological Desk Based Geoarchaeological Assessment	
ESE16081	Archaeological Evaluation, The Orangery at Abbey Lodge, Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	
ESE1220	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the proposed development on the Land at 15 London Street, Chertsey	
ESE16216	Archaeological Evaluation of 6 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey	
ESE1658	An Archaeological Evaluation at Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell Moor, Surrey	
ESE1657	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell Moor, Surrey	
ESE2073	Archaeological Evaluation at Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell, Surrey	
ESE2065	The Runnymede and Ankerwyke Estate: Historic Environment Assessment (1. Runnymede)	
ESE2267	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Brunel University, Runnymede Campus, Coopers Hill Lane, Englefield Green, Surrey	
ESE2074	A Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Farmstead at Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell	
ESE3228	Greater London Council Research Memorandum: The Archaeology of the Colne Valley Park	
ESE3192	Runnymede and Ankerwycke Conservstion Plan	
ESE894	A Historic Buildings Study at Brunel University: Runnymede Campus, Surrey	
ESE636	Evaluation of Staines Moor for designation as an area of historic landscape value	
ESE2066	The Runnymede and Ankerwycke Estate: Historic Environment Assessment (2. Ankerwyke)	
ELO3956	Broom Road, [The Lensbury Club], Teddington Lock: Evaluation	
ELO3702	Coal Wharf Site	
ELO11	Dragging in the R. Thames	
ERW33	Hythe End, Wraysbury	Undated
ERM243	Manor Farm, Wraysbury	1986
ERW33	Hythe End, Wraysbury	Undated
ELO9851	Richmond Road, [British Aerospace Site], Kingston upon Thames, Desk Based Assessment	

ELO18001	Normansfield Avenue (No.1) Richmond: Desk Based Assessment	
ELO2795	Richmond Road, [British Aerospace Site], Evaluation	
ELO19701	Hampton Court Road [Carpenters Auto Site] East Molesey Greater London: Watching Brief	
ELO18553	Hampton Court Road [Main Trunk Pipe] Hampton London: Archaeological Watching Brief	
ELO21276	Lower Sunbury Road, [Moreland and Riverdale Buildings], Hampton, TW12: Watching brief	
ELO21319	Lower Sunbury Road [Moreland and Riverdale Buildings] Hampton London: Standing building recording	
ELO4425	Hampton Court Road [Royal Mews] Hampton: Watching brief	
ELO18606	Station Road (No. 45-49) Hampton London TW12 2BT: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
ELO8753	Thames Close, Hampton, Richmond, Archaeological Evaluation	
ELO10621	High Street (Nos. 24-32) Hampton Greater London: Desk based assessment	
ELO10571	Hampton Court Road, [Garrick's Lawn], Hampton, TW12: Watching brief	
ELO3577	High Street (No 43) [Beveree, Twickenham Preparatory School] Hampton Greater London: Evaluation	
ELO10629	Station Road (No 36) Hampton Greater London: Desk based assessment	
ELO6108	Platts Eyot [Land at] Hampton on Thames Greater London: Desk based assessment	
ELO17435	River Thames [Molesey Weir and Teddington Weir] Greater London: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	
ELO10511	Hampton Court and Bushy Park, Richmond: Field survey	
ELO10509	Hampton Court and Bushy Park, Richmond: Desk based assessment	
ELO13486	Upper Sunbury Road [Hampton Water Works], Hampton, Richmond, TW11: Historic Environment Assessment	
ELO11259	Johnson Drive (No. 1), London, TW12 2EQ: Watching Brief	
ELO7389	Hampton Court Road, (Carpenters Auto Site), East Molesey: Desk Based Assessment	
ELO169	Station Road (No 36), Hampton, Richmond: Evaluation	
ELO8753	Thames Close, Hampton, Richmond, Archaeological Evaluation	

ELO8753	Thames Close, Hampton, Richmond, Archaeological Evaluation	
ELO5286	Twickenham Road (No. 28) [Toughs Boat Yard] Teddington: Desk based assessment	
ELO7729	Manor Road, (No 4), Teddington, Middlesex, Watching Brief	
ELO17440	Broom Road [Teddington Studios] Teddington London Borough of Richmond upon Thames TW11: Evaluation	
ELO6104	High Street [Royal Oak Public House] Teddington: Desk based assessment	
ELO18828	Broom Road [Teddington Studios] Richmond: Oral History Project	
ELO17444	Broom Road [Teddington Studios] London Borough of Richmond upon Thames TW11 9NT: Geoarchaeological Investigation	
ELO10603	Broom Road [The Lensbury Club - Gymnasium] Teddington Lock Greater London TW11: Watching brief	
ELO17435	River Thames [Molesey Weir and Teddington Weir] Greater London: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	
ELO20070	Teddington Weir Eyot [Teddington Weir] Teddington Greater London: Archaeological evaluation	
ERM1091	150A and B, Coppermill Road, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2009
ERM1091	150A and B, Coppermill Road, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2009
ERM1093	44 Wharf Road, Wraysbury, Staines, Berkshire	2009
ERM1091	150A and B, Coppermill Road, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2009
ERM1296	New School Buildings, Wraysbury Primary School, Wraysbury	2011
ERM1165	Heathrow Bird Centre, Staines Road, Wraysbury, Berkshire	2010
ERM2019	River Thames Scheme Capacity Improvements and Flood Channel Project	2016
ERM1296	New School Buildings, Wraysbury Primary School, Wraysbury	2011
ERM270	Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	1993
ERM270	Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	1993
ERM552	Church Meadows, Wraysbury, Berkshire	1987
ERM270	Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	1993
ERW161	126 and 128 Coppermill Road	2003
ERM982	Wraysbury Manor Farm	1974?-2009?
ERW186	1 Welley Road, Wraysbury, Berkshire	1998
ERW181	Kingsmead, Horton, Berkshire	1992
ERW29	Lower Horton Flood Relief Channel	1996-1997
ERW27	Kingsmead Quarry Extension, Horton	1993
ERW31	Kingsmead, Horton, Fieldwalking Survey	Jan-91

ERW30	Lower Horton Channel : Excavation	1996-1997
ERM244	Wraysbury: Geophysical scan in area of church	1977
ERW33	Hythe End, Wraysbury	Undated
ERM268	Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	1993
ERM245	Excavation of settlement traces near the church at Wraysbury, Berkshire	1980
ERM2281	Kingsmead Quarry, Horton - excavation and strip, map and sample	2003-13
ERM2281	Kingsmead Quarry, Horton - excavation and strip, map and sample	2003-13
ERW157	Southlea Farm, Old Windsor	2003
ERW103	Southlea Farm, Datchet	2000
ERW192	Land Opposite 204-244 Horton Road, Datchet	2001
ERM838	4-4A Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2008
ERM838	4-4A Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2008
ERM838	4-4A Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2008
ERM838	4-4A Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2008
ERM876	Evidence of Prehistoric Settlement at Southlea Farm Datchet - Phase 1	1998-2000
ERM838	4-4A Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	2008
ERM876	Evidence of Prehistoric Settlement at Southlea Farm Datchet - Phase 1	1998-2000
ERM876	Evidence of Prehistoric Settlement at Southlea Farm Datchet - Phase 1	1998-2000
ERW42	Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	1998-2000
ERW41	Southlea Farm, Datchet	1998
ERM369	60 Lawn Close, Datchet, Berkshire	2005
ERM221	Rivergate, Southlea Road, Datchet, Slough, Berkshire	March-April 2004
ERM369	60 Lawn Close, Datchet, Berkshire	2005
ERM369	60 Lawn Close, Datchet, Berkshire	2005
ERM827	Evidence of Prehistoric Settlement at Southlea Farm Datchet - Phase 2	2002-2003
ERM827	Evidence of Prehistoric Settlement at Southlea Farm Datchet - Phase 2	2002-2003
ESE16054	Chertsey Meads Earthwork Survey for River Thames Scheme	
ESE15702	Archaeological Evaluation, Manor Farm, Ashford Road, Laleham	
ESE15615	Cranmere School site, Arran Way, Esher: Archaeological Excavation	
ESE15618	Archaeological Evaluation of Planned Resident's Car Park off Arran Way, Esher	
ESE3322	Development of Cranmere School, Land off Arran Way, Esher: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation	

ESE15863	Building Recording and Appraisal, The Black House, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	
ESE16169	Hamm Court Farm, Weybridge: Geophysical Survey	
ESE997	An Archaeological Excavation at Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	
ESE1592	Archaeological Excavations at Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	
ESE1150	Archaeological Evaluation, rear of 15 London Street, Chertsey	
ESE15665	Phase 1 & 2 Archaeological Evaluation at Monument Hill, Weybridge	
ESE15582	Watching Brief of land off Walton Lane, Walton on Thames	
ESE16007	Magnetometry and Earth Resistance surveys, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	
ESE16007	Magnetometry and Earth Resistance surveys, Saxon Primary School, Shepperton	
ESE16498	Desborough Island: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geophysical Survey	
ESE16499	Desborough Island: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geoarchaeological Survey	
ESE1150	Archaeological Evaluation, rear of 15 London Street, Chertsey	
ESE1592	Archaeological Excavations at Coldharbour Quarry, Thorpe	
ESE7828	Hythe Community Primary School, Thorpe Road, Staines: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation	
ESE16491	Laleham Golf Course, Chertsey: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geophysics Survey	
ESE16489	Abbey Meads, Chertsey: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geophysical Survey	
ESE16464	Shepperton: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geophysical Survey	
ESE16492	Laleham Golf Course, Chertsey: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Earthworks Survey	
ESE16496	Shepperton: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geoarchaeological Survey	
ESE16464	Shepperton: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geophysical Survey	
ESE16498	Desborough Island: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geophysical Survey	
ESE16496	Shepperton: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geoarchaeological Survey	
ESE12082	Abbey Chase Nursing Home, Bridge Road, Chertsey: Archaeological Evaluation Report	

ESE16054	Chertsey Meads Earthwork Survey for River Thames Scheme	
ESE16487	Thorpe Hay Meadow, Egham Hythe: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geophysical Survey	
ESE16443	7-11 Manygate Lane, Shepperton: Archaeological Watching Brief	
ESE16487	Thorpe Hay Meadow, Egham Hythe: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geophysical Survey	
ESE16487	Thorpe Hay Meadow, Egham Hythe: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geophysical Survey	
ESE16488	Thorpe Hay Meadow, Egham Hythe: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geoarchaeological Survey	
ESE16488	Thorpe Hay Meadow, Egham Hythe: River Thames Scheme Stage 1 Evaluation: Geoarchaeological Survey	
ESE16001	Page Works, Sunbury On Thames: Archaeological Evaluation	

HE4: Additional Heritage Assets within 1 in 100 year flood area

NHLE No./ HER ID	Name	Designation	Grade
1005919	Roman camp, Matthew Arnold School's playing field, Staines	Scheduled Monument	
1003807	Bronze Age settlement, W of Runnymede Bridge	Scheduled Monument	
1006995	Early medieval and medieval palace and associated monuments, Kingsbury	Scheduled Monument	
1007943	Ankerwyke Priory: a Benedictine nunnery with associated moat and fishponds	Scheduled Monument	
1000592	THE ROYAL ESTATE, WINDSOR: WINDSOR GREAT PARK	Registered Park & Garden	I
1001434	THE ROYAL ESTATE, WINDSOR: WINDSOR CASTLE AND HOME PARK	Registered Park & Garden	I
1312998	THE OLD COUNCIL HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1189781	TWO LODGES AT NORTH END OF RUNNYMEDE MEADOWS	Listed Building	II
1189482	FLATS 1 AND 2 MANOR FARM AND MANOR FARM DAY CENTRE	Listed Building	II
1272272	Albert Bridge Lodge	Listed Building	II
1189792	COMMEMORATIVE URNS AT ROUNDAABOUT ON JUNCTION OF A30 AND A308	Listed Building	II
1462972	Datchet War Memorial	Listed Building	II
1430723	Magna Carta Monument	Listed Building	II
1474121	The Tapestries, Old Windsor	Listed Building	II
1323662	SHEELIN COTTAGE	Listed Building	II

1323660	ROSEMARY COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1378046	LODGES ON ROUNDABOUT AT JUNCTION OF A30 AND A308	Listed Building	II
1323663	ABBEY COTTAGE, VINE COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1323657	PEARMAN COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1323656	OUSELEY LODGE	Listed Building	II
1323659	THE HOLLIES, WALNUT COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1323658	CHURCH COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1117646	MAGNA CARTA HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1117641	DATCHET LODGE	Listed Building	II
1117755	ALBERT COTTAGE AND BOATHOUSE WITH BALUSTRADES	Listed Building	II
1117754	ROYAL GARDENS LODGE	Listed Building	II
1117637	HOLIMANS PLATT	Listed Building	II
1117636	THE COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1117639	CEDAR HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1117638	The Post House	Listed Building	II
1117633	MANOR COTTAGE AND MANOR GREEN COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1117632	THE MORNING STAR PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1117635	CHARLES TOLLER ANTIQUE DEALER	Listed Building	II
1117634	6 AND 8, HIGH STREET	Listed Building	II
1028925	BOAT HOUSE NORTH END OF RUNNYMEDE MEADOWS BETWEEN WINDSOR ROAD AND RIVER THAMES	Listed Building	II
1028924	COMMEMORATIVE URNS AT NORTH END OF RUNNYMEDE MEADOWS	Listed Building	II
1117605	THE OLD VICARAGE	Listed Building	II
1135915	GARDEN WALL OF ST HELEN'S MONASTERY	Listed Building	II
1135880	THE LAWN	Listed Building	II
1135922	THE COURTYARD DATCHET LODGE	Listed Building	II
1135862	CLIFTON HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1135857	LITTLE DENE	Listed Building	II
1119802	THE FOX AND CASTLE PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1119801	PELLING COTTAGE	Listed Building	II
1119804	CHURCH HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1119803	THE GATEHOUSE	Listed Building	II
1119798	LODGE TO BEAUMONT COLLEGE	Listed Building	II
1117756	Datchet Road Lodge and gate piers	Listed Building	II
1119800	BURFIELD LODGE	Listed Building	II
1119799	GATE PIERS AND WALLS TO BEAUMONT COLLEGE ADJACENT TO LODGE	Listed Building	II
1319364	ANKERWYKE PRIORY RUINS	Listed Building	II
1319360	The Old Bridge House	Listed Building	II

1319383	MANOR FARMHOUSE (IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF CHURCH)	Listed Building	II
1319382	THE GEORGE INN	Listed Building	II
1313081	MANOR HOUSE ANTIQUES	Listed Building	II
1313030	DOWNHAMS	Listed Building	II
1319294	NOS 1 AND 2 DOUBLE COTTAGES	Listed Building	II
1313082	GOODWYN HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1294110	BOAT HOUSE AT NORTH END OF RUNNYMEDE MEADOWS BETWEEN WINDSOR ROAD AND RIVER THAMES	Listed Building	II
1272274	VICTORIA BRIDGE LODGE	Listed Building	II
1313022	THE PERSERVERANCE PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	II
1117606	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	Listed Building	II*
1135976	KING JOHNS HUNTING LODGE	Listed Building	II*
1119806	THE PRIORY	Listed Building	II*
1119805	Church of St Peter and St Andrew	Listed Building	II*
MSE15366	Negative evidence: Nutty Lane, Shepperton	Non-designated	
MSE4604	Possible 16th century Well, Shepperton	Non-designated	
MSE22363	War Memorial LOST, Durrell Hut DEMOLISHED, Shepperton	Non-designated	
MRW7076	Bottle Well - The Hat Shop, High Street, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW6618	Prehistoric ditch at Ham Island, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW73	Bronze Age Settlement? -Manor Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7116	19th century outbuilding foundations at The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW6520	Possible post-medieval graves - Parish Church Sunday School, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW6519	Pottery sherds-graveyard at Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW6616	Prehistoric ditch features at Ham Island, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW6578	Occupation site - Manor Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW6333	Post-medieval deposits - Old Windsor Parish Sunday School, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW63	Possible moat at Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW65	Romano-British/Saxon burial at Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW64	Inhumations - Wraysbury Combined School, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MRW6149	Section of railway between Sunnymeads and Datchet Stations	Non-designated	
MRW6148	Sunnymeads Railway Station.	Non-designated	
MRW62	Wall painting at St Andrews Church, Wraysbury	Non-designated	
MRW6150	Datchet Station - Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7508	Early Bronze Age dagger - Wraysbury gravel pit, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW75	Roman occupation at Wraysbury Village, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW76	Pits at The Old Greyhound Stadium, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7509	Finds from Wraysbury Gravel Pit, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7485	Prehistoric handaxe - Magna Carta Island, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7484	Early medieval spearhead - River Thames, below Magna Carta Island, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7487	Iron Age spearhead - River Thames at Runnymede, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7486	Late Bronze Age findspot at Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7472	Neolithic axe - Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7471	Bronze Age sword - River Thames above Bellweir Lock, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7481	Bronze Age finds from near Hythe End Bridge, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7473	Early medieval axe - River Thames, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7463	Possible Bronze Age burial and grave goods? - Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW74	Late Bronze Age pits - Manor Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7470	A Neolithic axe - from the River Thames below Bellweir, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7469	Bronze Age knife - River Thames below Bellweir Lock, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7885	Prehistoric and Bronze Age finds - River Thames at Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7867	Roman coin found in Home Park, Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7893	Saxon comb-River Thames between Runnymede and Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MRW7892	Bronze Age spearhead - River Thames between Old Windsor and Runnymede, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7784	Late Bronze Age spearhead - near Datchet Bridge, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7758	Finds from a backwater of the Thames at Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7829	Spearheads - River Thames near Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7786	Iron Age brooch - River Thames at Datchet Old Ford, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7746	Prehistoric and Neolithic finds - River Thames below Victoria Bridge, Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7745	Finds from the River Thames at Victoria Bridge, Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7757	Viking spearhead - from the Thames below Victoria Bridge, Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7749	Bronze Age dirk - River Thames below Victoria Bridge, Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7677	Lithic findspot - 17 Castle Avenue, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7676	A tranchet head or adze on allotment in Castle Avenue, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7744	A Neolithic axe - River Thames below Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7678	Finds from the River Thames at Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW277	Cropmark enclosure at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW275	A cropmark ring ditch - southwest of Manor Farm, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW279	'Brickwork' fields at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW278	Cropmark pit alignment at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW219	Medieval Village of Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW215	Fishpond near the site of the monastic grange at Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW220	Datchet	Non-designated	
MRW22	Horton Manor, Horton, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW1795	An irregular/oval cropmark enclosure and pits at Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW1794	Cropmark features east of Coppice Drive, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MRW214	A grange (or farm) belonging to St. Helen's nunnery - Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW21	Moat at Horton Manor, Horton, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW14258	Iron Age sheath - River Thames, Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW12639	Tranchet axes - River Thames at Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW1726	Cropmark enclosure at Clayhall Farm, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MSL14263	Iron Age sword - River Thames at Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW329	Cropmark enclosure - Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW328	Cropmark enclosure - Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW331	A cropmark enclosure - Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW330	Cropmark ditch - Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW291	Cropmark trackway at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW290	Cropmark trackway or hedge line at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW293	Possible ditched cropmarks at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW292	Cropmark enclosure at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW285	Cropmark ring ditch at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW284	Cropmark ring ditch at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW287	Small cropmark enclosure at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW286	Cropmark ring ditch at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW281	Pits at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW280	Linear cropmark at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW283	Cropmark ring ditch at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW282	Plough damaged ring ditches at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW414	Cropmark ditches, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW413	Double ditched linear cropmark? - SM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW416	Roman settlement? at Old Windsor, Berkshire (SM 79)	Non-designated	
MRW415	Prehistoric finds and dubious linear features, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MRW409	A possible square enclosure - SM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire.	Non-designated	
MRW408	Cropmark parallel ditches - SM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW411	Ring ditch within environs of SM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW410	Cropmarks within SM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW405	Cropmark ring ditch within environs of SM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW404	Possible cropmark ring ditch at Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW407	Cropmark trackway - SM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW406	Cropmark linear ditch - SM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW335	Cropmark linear features - North of Albert Bridge, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW334	Cropmark ditched ring features and linear features - North of Albert Bridge, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW403	Cropmark field system - SAM 79 , Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW336	Cropmark enclosure - North of Albert Bridge, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW45	Ridge and furrow to north-east of Ankerwycke Priory, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW435	St Peter's Churchyard, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW463	Prehistoric finds - Old Windsor Sewage Works, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW46	Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW430	The royal site of Old Windsor	Non-designated	
MRW429	Early medieval palace- SM 79, Kingsbury, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW434	St Peter and St Andrew Church , Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW433	The Grange - SM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire.	Non-designated	
MRW423	Early medieval building at Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW422	SM 79 -Mill leat at Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW428	Early medieval Old Windsor	Non-designated	
MRW427	10th -11th century timber buildings - SM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW418	Rubbish pit at Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MRW417	Early medieval village at Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW421	Kingsbury water mill, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW420	Phase III settlement at Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW448	Post hole at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW449	Possible ditch at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW446	Pit or post hole at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW447	Post hole at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW452	Gully at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15832	An inhumation and stray finds - Priory Cottage, Church Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW450	Small post hole at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW451	Gully at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16269	Roman brooch at Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16175	Ankerwycke Farmhouse, Magna Carta Lane, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16290	Quantity of worked flint, 'Churchyard area', Wraysbury, Windsor	Non-designated	
MRW462	Iron Age-Roman field system at Old Windsor, Sewage Works, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16098	Medieval activity - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16098	Medieval activity - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16175	Ankerwycke Farmhouse, Magna Carta Lane, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16166	Palaeochannel and prehistoric pottery-Black Walnut Field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW456	Post-medieval plough soil - The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW456	Post-medieval plough soil - The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW458	Hollow at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MRW457	Feature at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW453	Ditch at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW443	Pit at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW455	Feature at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW454	Ditch at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW440	Possible medieval building at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW439	Pit or ditch terminal at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW442	Post holes at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW441	Gully at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW436	Pit at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW445	Pit at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW438	Pits at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW437	Pit at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16516	Boundary ditch - Field A, Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15674	Enclosure and field boundaries - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW334	Cropmark ditched ring features and linear features - North of Albert Bridge, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16517	Pit or ditch terminus - Field A, Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW289	A large enclosure formed by cropmark ditches - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16429	An L-shaped cropmark - Ham Island, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15674	Enclosure and field boundaries - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7843	Saxon coin hoard - Sandlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW401	Irregular oval or 'D' shaped enclosure - SAM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MRW6617	Prehistoric ditch at Ham Island, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW400	Pits or tree root holes - SAM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW402	Cropmark pit alignments - SAM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW460	Gully at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW459	Sub-circular feature at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16360	Wraysbury - Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW461	Posthole feature at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15730	Late Bronze Age pit - rear of 36 and 38 Eton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15514	Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW12654	Roman coin at Ashbrook Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW412	Ring ditch within environs of SM 79, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15514	Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW334	Cropmark ditched ring features and linear features - North of Albert Bridge, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15514	Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15514	Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW9077	Neolithic axe - River Thames below Albert Bridge, Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW86	Roman floor and cremation - Wraysbury Gravel Pit, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW78	SM 200 - Runnymede Bridge, Egham, Surrey	Non-designated	
MRW51	Saxon settlement - Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW83	Late Bronze Age pit - Runnymede Bridge, Surrey	Non-designated	
MRW82	Late Bronze Age wharf? - Runnymede Bridge, Surrey	Non-designated	
MRW85	Late Bronze Age daub spreads - Runnymede Bridge, Surrey	Non-designated	
MRW84	Late Bronze Age post hole - Runnymede Bridge, Surrey	Non-designated	

MRW7913	Neolithic finds from Datchet parish, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7905	LBA/EIA rim sherd found near The Bells of Ouzeley, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW81	Late Bronze Age occupation - Runnymede Bridge, Surrey	Non-designated	
MRW80	A Neolithic brushwood platform- Runnymede Bridge, Surrey	Non-designated	
MRW79	Neolithic Occupation- Runnymede Bridge, Surrey	Non-designated	
MRW7899	Axes from River Thames: Bells of Ouzeley, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7902	Neolithic axes and Iron Age find - River Thames at Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7901	Axe from River Thames above Magna Carta Island, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15674	Enclosure and field boundaries - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15611	Post-medieval walls at 4 Cell Farm, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15676	Roman tile - The Friary Site 17, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15675	Roman finds at The Friary, Site 13 - Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15542	Grubenhau at Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15534	Bronze Age activity at Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15594	Finds at Datchet Wharf, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15544	Features at Straight Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15521	Roman pottery sherd - Old Windsor Churchyard, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15519	Architectural fragments-Desboroughs, Black Potts Island, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15531	Burial at Wayland's Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15530	Bronze Age razors - River Thames, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW6168	Toll road (A4 to Windsor) Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7791	Bronze Age spear - River Thames opposite Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15518	Various dated finds - Old Windsor Flood Alleviation Scheme, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15494	SM4: Windsor Home Park, Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MRM15965	Roman finds - Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7075	Bottle well at 2 Priory Way, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15967	Medieval coin weight - Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15966	Iron Age find - Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15833	Burials in the grounds of The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15785	Wall and floor features - Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15884	Pottery and struck flint at The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15834	Two possible pits at 29 Welley Road, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW57	Romano-British burial at Manor Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15753	Possible below ground features at Albert Bridge Field, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15785	Wall and floor features - Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15785	Wall and floor features - Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15715	Roman and Medieval sherds - Second stage of fieldwalking at Kingsmead, Horton, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15678	Linear features and possible pits at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15723	Possible prehistoric Feature at 1 Welley Road, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16099	Late medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16099	Late medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16098	Medieval activity - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16098	Medieval activity - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16079	Probable Medieval burial or charnel pit - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16082	Undated finds and a residual coin - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16097	Saxon pottery sherds - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MRM16096	Two struck flint flakes - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16080	Roman pottery sherds - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16074	Former pump house, Fairview, Ham Lane, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16081	Undated pit features - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16081	Undated pit features - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16047	Roman features - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15995	A post-medieval well at The Cottage, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16047	Roman features - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16047	Roman features - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW56	Structure and a burial - Square 9, Manor Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW55	Deep pit (possibly a furnace) at Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW60	Wraysbury	Non-designated	
MRW58	Medieval trackway at Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW52	Saxon boundary ditch - Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW4960	EBAS AP55 - Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW54	Pits excavated at Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW53	Rectangular building - Square 9, Manor Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW469	Pit at Old Windsor Sewage Works, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW468	Pit at Old Windsor Sewage Works, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW4958	Linear Feature - EBAS AP104, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW470	Pit at Old Windsor Sewage Farm, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW465	Late Iron Age/Roman enclosure at Old Windsor Sewage Works, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW464	Possible Middle Bronze Age pit - Old Windsor Sewage Works, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW467	Pit at Old Windsor Sewage Works, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW466	Possible Roman enclosure at Old Windsor Sewage Works, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MSE21518	Runnymede Memorial, Runnymede	Non-designated	
MSE21513	Anti-Aircraft Ditches, Runnymede	Non-designated	
MSE22379	Withy soaking pit, Runnymede	Non-designated	
MSE21526	Egham Racecourse, Runnymede	Non-designated	
MSE21233	Staines Aqueduct & Intake, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19775	RIVERNOOK (DEMOLISHED), Staines	Non-designated	
MSE21358	Langham Farm Pit, Runnymede	Non-designated	
MSE21342	Cooper's Hill Pits, Runnymede.	Non-designated	
MSE3828	3rd/4th century Alice Holt and Black Burnished Ware, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE3682	Mesolithic tranchet axe, River Thames, Runnymede, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE789	Runnymede field-name: Magna Carta Signatories' camping place	Non-designated	
MSE763	Neolithic finds, Thames at Runnymede	Non-designated	
MSE2405	Iron Age terret, River Thames, Runnymede, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE2394	Bronze Age weapons from Thames at Runnymede	Non-designated	
MSE2407	17th-century dagger, River Thames, Runnymede, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE2406	Early Medieval spearhead and sword/seax, River Thames, Runnymede, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE2876	Roman buildings, gravel workings and gully, Central Area Development, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2875	Neolithic flint implements, Central Area Development, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2878	Possible Medieval pits, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2877	Early Medieval gullies and pits, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2872	Roman finds and features, Johnsons and Clark 17-33 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2871	Bronze Age pottery, Johnsons and Clark 17-33 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2874	Medieval / Post Medieval finds and features, Johnsons and Clark 17-33 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2873	Early medieval material, Johnsons and Clark 17-33 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2868	Early Medieval settlement, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2634	Bronze Age rapier fragment, River Thames, south of Staines Railway Bridge, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2870	Neolithic worked flints, Johnsons and Clark 17-33 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2869	Medieval grass-tempered pottery, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2424	Post-Medieval features, Petters Sports Field, Egham	Non-designated	

MSE2423	Romano-British ditches and finds, Petters Sports Field, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE2426	Post-Medieval pottery, 64 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2425	Medieval building remains, Petters Sports Field, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE2892	Possible medieval bridge foundations and quay side: Day Centre, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2891	Possible Saxon bridge foundations: Day Centre, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2894	Saxon-Norman pottery, medieval, Post-medieval material, 9-11 Market Square, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2893	Roman features, 9-11 Market Square, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2888	Early Medieval material and possible wharf, Elmsleigh House, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2887	Roman material: Elmsleigh House, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2890	Possible Roman bridge foundations and quay side	Non-designated	
MSE2889	Medieval material, Elmsleigh House, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2884	Early Medieval features and finds, Friends' Burial Ground, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2883	Roman (1st-4th century) occupation, Friends' Burial Ground, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2886	Post Medieval occupation and burials, Friends' Burial Ground, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2885	Medieval pits, post holes and pottery, Friends' Burial Ground, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2880	Possible Neolithic storage pit, Friends' Burial Ground, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2879	Post Medieval pipe kiln, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2882	Undated remains of cow buried in pit, Friends' Burial Ground, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2881	Bronze Age possible occupation site, Friends' Burial Ground, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2908	Early Medieval material, Barclays Bank, 69-71 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2907	Roman road, pottery and timber buildings, Barclays Bank, 69-71 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2910	Roman building remains, Courage's Brewery, Church Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2909	Medieval, Post Medieval material, Barclays Bank, 69-71 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	

MSE2904	Medieval and Post-medieval material, Mumford and Lobb, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2903	Early medieval Material, Mumford and Lobb, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2906	Early medieval material: Halifax Building Society 56 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2905	Roman kiln: Halifax Building Society 56 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2900	Medieval and post-medieval material, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2899	Early medieval material, Market Place, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2902	Roman material, Mumford and Lobb, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2901	Possible medieval wharf and Post-medieval roof tiles, Spelthorne Museum, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2896	Early medieval material, Conservative Club, Market Square, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2895	Roman material, Conservative Club, Market Square, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2898	Roman material, Market Place, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2897	Medieval, Post-medieval material, Conservative Club, Market Square, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2926	Neolithic pit and pottery sherd, Petters Sports Field, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE2925	Neolithic flint axe, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2928	Prehistoric Pottery: Ann Boleyn Hotel, Egham Hythe	Non-designated	
MSE2927	Early Medieval occupation, Petters Sports Field, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE2920	Medieval, Post Medieval Material: Thames Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2919	Early Medieval Material: Thames Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2923	Medieval Wharf, Post Medieval Building: Bridgehead, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2921	Roman Material: north of The Causeway, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2916	Roman buildings, well and ditch, National Westminster Bank, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2915	Early Medieval Occupation: 64 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2918	Roman material: Thames Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2917	Medieval and Post-Medieval material, National Westminster Bank, Staines	Non-designated	

MSE2912	Medieval ditch and pits, Courage's Brewery, Church Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2911	Saxon pottery, Courage's Brewery, Church Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2914	Roman ditches and levelled surface, Kingston Road/George Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2913	Neolithic and/or Late Bronze Age pottery, Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE16153	18th-century dumping, Staines, High Street, Elmsleigh Centre	Non-designated	
MSE16076	Negative evidence: Tower Cottage, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE16155	Roman flood protection ditch: Majestic House, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE16154	Residual Roman finds, Elmsleigh Centre, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE15381	20th century Moor Keepers house: Staines Moor	Non-designated	
MSE15361	Possible former course of River Colne: Moormede Defences, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE15383	Cattle Bridge, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE15382	Animal pound, Staines Moor	Non-designated	
MSE15281	Bronze Age enclosure, Church Lammas, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE14221	Hythe malthouse, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE15360	Negative evidence, River Colne Improvement Scheme, Pound Mill, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE15283	Roman ditch: George Street/Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE14214	Manor Farm, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE1275	Roman pottery, 64 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE14219	Landing stage and hamlet, Hythe	Non-designated	
MSE14216	Manor House, Imworth/ Denham House, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE19790	GORING'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE, 8 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19788	FINCH'S MUSTARD MILL (DEMOLISHED), Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19803	Ashford Swimming Pool (Demolished), Ferndale Road, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE19791	EMPIRE CINEMA (DEMOLISHED), High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19091	Negative Evidence, 91 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19076	Early Neolithic pit and pottery: Matthew Arnold School, Staines	Non-designated	

MSE19781	STAINES HIGH STREET STATION (DEMOLISHED), Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19780	Staines Railway Station and Goods Yard, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE17258	Aircraft Crash: Staines	Non-designated	
MSE16891	Hounslow to Basingstoke Milestone, west of Staines Bridge, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE18427	Prehistoric activity, Matthew Arnold School, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE18407	Roman Tessellated Floor: 44 Edinburgh Drive, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE16157	Medieval/Post-medieval gully: Majestic House, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE16156	Prehistoric settlement evidence, Majestic House, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE16329	Negative evidence: The Grange, Gresham Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE16158	Remains of Majestic Picture Theatre: Majestic House, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19869	Site of Gardams Wharf, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19862	STAINES BUS GARAGE, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19933	War Memorial, St Pauls Church, Egham Hythe	Non-designated	
MSE19931	War Memorial, Postal Delivery Office Runnymede House, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE19842	CHURCH ISLAND FERRY, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19839	THE ANGEL, 24-26 HIGH STREET, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19859	Site of Hale Mill, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19844	TOM TAYLOR'S BOATYARD (DEMOLISHED), Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19831	WINKWORTH MACHINERY LTD (DEMOLISHED), Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19820	PRINTING WORKS, 10 HIGH STREET, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19833	Site of Cory's Oil Depot, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19832	LEACROFT ENGINEERING WORKS (DEMOLISHED), Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19806	RAILWAY POST, Wraysbury Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19804	Site of Staines Swimming Pool, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19819	Site of Linoleum Works, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19818	Site of Renshaw Iron Foundry, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2287	Possible Roman ditch, Vicarage Road, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE22734	Post-Medieval double horse burial and features, Majestic House, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2418	Bronze Age sword, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2288	Prehistoric flint flakes, Daisy Meadow, Egham	Non-designated	

MSE22732	Roman settlement evidence, field boundaries and drainage ditches, Majestic House, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE22731	Iron Age drainage ditches, Majestic House, High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE22733	Medieval settlement activity, field boundary ditches and quarry pits, Majestic House, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE22732	Roman settlement evidence, field boundaries and drainage ditches, Majestic House, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE22630	Our Lady of the Rosary Church, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE21231	Staines Water Treatment Works, The Causeway, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE22671	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring ditch, Majestic House, High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE22640	Concrete capped culvert of Sweep's Ditch, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE20766	War Memorial, St Marys Church, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE20760	First World War memorial, Spelthorne College, Ashford, transferred to Spelthorne Museum, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE21079	19th- and 20th-century features, 29-31 Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE21076	Negative Evidence, Staines Preparatory School, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5089	18th- to 19th-century deposits, Land west of the Elmsleigh Centre, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5088	Medieval features, Tilly's Lane East, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5091	Late Iron Age features, 72-74 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5090	Negative evidence, Town Centre, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5085	1st - 2nd century boundary ditches, Land to rear of 46 High Street and 4 Tilly's Lane, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5084	Late medieval pottery, animal bone and tile, Blue Anchor Public House, 13-15 Market Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5087	Roman features, Tilly's Lane East, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5086	Prehistoric pottery, Tilly's Lane East, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5067	Prehistoric residual finds, Police Station, Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5066	Roman residual finds, Police Station, Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	

MSE5083	Roman pottery and coin, Blue Anchor Public House, 13-15 Market Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5068	Possible Roman track surface, Bus Garage, London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5057	Bronze Age features, Duncroft School, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5056	Saxo-Norman features, Duncroft School, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5065	Medieval ditches, Police Station, Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5058	Roman pottery, Duncroft School, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5106	Medieval settlement, 42-54 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5105	Roman settlement, 42-54 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5123	Bronze Age flood defences and agricultural activity, Tilly's Lane West, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5122	Features of unknown date, 30-38 Church Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5102	Roman inhumation burials, 18-32 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5101	Bronze Age finds, 18-32 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5104	Prehistoric settlement, 42-54 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5103	11th - 14th century occupation, 18-32 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5097	Prehistoric flints, Staines House, 156-162 High Street and 1-13 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5096	Medieval burgage plot, Victor House, rear of 72-74 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5099	11th - 14th century occupation, Staines House, 158-162 High Street and 1-13 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5098	Roman human burials including a double inhumation, possibly parent and child. Staines House, 158-162 High Street and 1-13 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5093	Medieval pits, 72-74 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5092	Romano-British occupation, 72-74 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5095	Roman activity, Victor House, rear of 72-74 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5094	Post medieval building features, 72-74 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	

MSE5308	Prehistoric struck and burnt flint, Manor Farm, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE5283	Prehistoric axe-trimmed wood, Land east of River Park Avenue, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE5326	Negative evidence, The Glanty Loop, The Causeway, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE5325	Residual prehistoric struck flint, Daisy Meadows, Vicarage Road, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE5144	Roman artefacts, Riverside Park, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5143	18th-19th century Lancasterian School remains, Church Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5148	Negative evidence, 56--60 Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5145	Post-Medieval garden soils, High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5129	Early Medieval features, Moor Lane, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5128	Early to Mid Saxon pottery, Moor Lane, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5142	Mesolithic environmental evidence, ABC Cinema site, Clarence Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5130	Possible Iron Age banjo enclosure and kiln site, Matthew Arnold School, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5125	Medieval refuse deposits, Tilly's Lane West, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5124	Romano-British domestic, industrial and agricultural activity, Tilly's Lane West, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5127	Roman pottery, Moor Lane, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5126	Roman inhumations, cremations and animal burials: Old Police Station and 10-16 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE605	Rectangular ditched enclosure cropmarks, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5929	Residual Roman pottery, The Angel Hotel, 24-26 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE6991	Prehistoric flints: Land at Vicarage and Surrey Grange, High Street, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE6116	Second World War pillbox, Clarence Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5764	Medieval pottery, 13-15 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5763	Roman pottery finds, 13-15 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5766	Possible Roman Flood defences: former Memorial Gardens, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5765	Remains of Blackboys Inn wall, former Memorial Gardens, Staines	Non-designated	

MSE5364	Residual medieval pottery, 7--7a Vicarage Road, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE5363	Residual Roman pottery, 7--7a Vicarage Road, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE5372	Prehistoric activity, two phases, Land North of Wickam Lane, M25 Junctions 12 to 15	Non-designated	
MSE5365	Prehistoric burnt and struck flint, Orbis Development, Lovett Road, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE5335	Residual Bronze Age flints, Land south of The Causeway, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE5334	Neolithic worked flints, Land south of The Causeway, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE5343	Negative evidence, Unit 1, Causeway Estate, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE5336	Mid/Late Iron Age ditch (truncated), Land south of The Causeway, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE3281	Saxon pit and pottery: 78-88 High Street Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3280	Roman occupation: 78-88 High Street Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3283	Post-Medieval ditch and occupation: 78-88 High Street Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3282	Medieval occupation: 78-88 High Street Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3277	Medieval occupation: Mackay Securities site	Non-designated	
MSE3276	Early Medieval pottery and possible timber piles, Mackay Securities site, Market Square, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3279	Late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery, 78-88 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3278	Post-Medieval occupation: Mackay Securities site	Non-designated	
MSE2940	Late Bronze Age socketed axe, near Old Vicarage, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE2939	Iron Dagger (Date Uncertain): Egham	Non-designated	
MSE3275	Roman settlement: Mackay Securities site, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3274	Prehistoric river channel: west of the market square, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2930	Early medieval, Saxo-Norman Pottery: Ann Boleyn Hotel, Egham Hythe	Non-designated	
MSE2929	Roman Buildings: Ann Boleyn Hotel, Egham Hythe	Non-designated	
MSE2932	Romano-British potsherd: Daisy Meadow, Egham	Non-designated	

MSE2931	Medieval Rubbish Pits: Ann Boleyn Hotel, Egham Hythe	Non-designated	
MSE5005	Post-medieval rectilinear stock enclosure, Church Lammas, north-west Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5004	Undated field systems, Church Lammas, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5007	Late Iron Age occupation, 2-8 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5006	Late Bronze Age occupation, 2-8 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE4702	Roman Road: possibly internal within settlement at Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3889	Corporation of London Tax Post, Thames Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5003	Upper Palaeolithic flint-knapping and animal dismemberment site, Church Lammas, north-west Staines	Non-designated	
MSE4730	Roman clay floor, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3824	Coin of Coenwulf, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3681	Corporation of London Tax Post, River Park Avenue, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE3869	Corporation of London Tax Post, The Hythe, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3861	Corporation of London Tax Post, The Causeway, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3285	Saxon gully and pottery: 73-75 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3284	Roman occupation: 73-75 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3287	Post-Medieval occupation: 73-75 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3286	Medieval occupation: 73-75 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5037	Mesolithic worked flints, The Close, Vicarage Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5020	Medieval enclosure, Matthew Arnold School, near Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5039	Early Bronze Age pottery and mid to late Bronze Age features, The Close, Vicarage Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5038	Neolithic pottery, The Close, Vicarage Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5017	Roman material, 18 - 32 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5016	Prehistoric material, 18-32 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	

MSE5019	Negative evidence, Matthew Arnold School sports hall, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5018	Medieval material, 18 - 32 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5013	17th century building, 46-48 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5012	18th century bricklined soakaway, 46-48 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5015	Flint pot-boilers, former County Junior School, Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5014	Palaeochannel, Land adj. Staines Bypass and the R.Colne	Non-designated	
MSE5009	Saxon/ Saxo-Norman pottery, 2-8 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5008	Possible early Roman occupation, 2-8 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5011	Roman tiled hearth and pottery, 46-48 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5010	12th century occupation, 2-8 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5053	Medieval burgage plots: Central Trading Estate, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5052	Roman settlement boundary ditches: Central Trading Estate, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5055	Possible late Saxon settlement, Duncroft School, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5054	Roman and post-Roman flood deposits, 24-32 Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5049	Roman enclosure/field system, Central Trading Estate, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5048	Bronze Age enclosure and field system, Central Trading Estate, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5051	Neolithic features, Central Trading Estate, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5050	Medieval agricultural features, Central Trading Estate, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5045	Medieval dumping layer, Sweep's Ditch, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5044	Roman dumping layer, Sweep's Ditch, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5047	Negative evidence, River Colne, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5046	Sweep's ditch, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5041	Romano-British features - possible settlement boundary, The Close, Vicarage Road, Staines	Non-designated	

MSE5040	Early Iron Age shallow pit, The Close, Vicarage Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5043	Undated features, including a large square enclosure, The Close, Vicarage Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5042	13th/14th century medieval ditch, The Close, Vicarage Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23976	Negative evidence, Hythe Community Primary School, Thorpe Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23943	Negative evidence, Vicarage and Surrey Grange, High Street, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE23842	Mesolithic or Neolithic pits and finds, 64 The Avenue, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE23793	Negative evidence, 1 The Causeway, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23935	Mesolithic flintwork, Majestic House, High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23843	Middle Bronze Age ditch, 64 The Avenue, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE22836	Site of St Peter's Institute, Budebury Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE22822	Primitive Methodist church, Wendover Road, Egham Hythe	Non-designated	
MSE22883	Post Medieval Roadside ditch, Tamesis 1, The Glanty, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE22846	Oyster shells, 79 London Road, Saines	Non-designated	
MSE807	1st - 4th century Roman settlement, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE806	Romano-British farmstead, Vicarage Road allotments, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE884	Caesar's Camp - Medieval enclosure, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE808	Medieval pits, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE783	Early Medieval iron spearhead, River Thames, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE782	Roman coins and pottery, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE799	Bronze Age enclosure ditches, pits and metalwork hoard, Petters Sports Field, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE791	Site of medieval buildings and remains of moat, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE768	Roman pottery, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE766	"London Stone" - Boundary Stone, probably 17th century, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE781	Roman bath and tesserae, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE777	Site of Staines Town Hall or Market House, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23012	Post Medieval industrial/artisanal features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	

MSE23012	Post Medieval industrial/artisanal features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23022	Late 18th/early 19th century building, well and soakaway, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23022	Late 18th/early 19th century building, well and soakaway, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23012	Post Medieval industrial/artisanal features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23012	Post Medieval industrial/artisanal features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23012	Post Medieval industrial/artisanal features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23012	Post Medieval industrial/artisanal features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23011	Later Medieval features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23011	Later Medieval features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23011	Later Medieval features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23011	Later Medieval features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23010	Late Roman features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE22938	Negative Evidence, 1 The Causeway, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23011	Later Medieval features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23010	Late Roman features, 90-106 High Street, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23124	Probable Late Bronze Age ditch, 64 The Avenue, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE23123	Section of Roman Road, 64, The Avenue, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE3794	Roman pottery and possible ditch, Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23125	Large robber trench, 64 The Avenue, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE23118	Roman linear features, Egham Leisure Centre, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE23117	Bronze Age cremation burial, Egham Leisure Centre, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE23120	Pit and metal smithing, Land East of Hawthorn Road, Staines	Non-designated	

MSE23119	Roman Ditches and Post Holes, Land East of Hawthorn Road, Staines.	Non-designated	
MSE20765	War Memorial, Christ Church, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE20763	War Memorial, Staines Linoleum Manufactory Co Ltd, Staines (DEMOLISHED)	Non-designated	
MSE23116	Negative Evidence, White Lodge, 13 The Hythe, Staines-Upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23099	Negative evidence, Matthew Arnold School, Staines-upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE20759	War Memorial, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23022	Late 18th/early 19th century building, well and soakaway, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE20762	First World War Memorial Tablet, St Marys Church, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE20761	Second World War memorial, Spelthorne Museum, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE20884	MGM FILM CENTRE (DEMOLISHED), Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19845	Bridge House Hotel (demolished), Clarence Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE20758	War Memorial (site of), Salvation Army Hall, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19865	The Bush Inn (demolished), Staines	Non-designated	
MSE14226	Medieval hermitage site, southern end of old Staines Bridge, The Hythe, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE785	Medieval Thames Bridge, River Thames, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19845	Bridge House Hotel (demolished), Clarence Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19843	BIFFEN'S BOATYARD (DEMOLISHED), Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19793	Hook On and Shoot Off Cottages, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23320	Staines Hospital (demolished), Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE779	Neolithic ground flint axe, River Thames, north of Staines Railway Bridge, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE2427	Bronze Age spearhead with basal loops, River Thames north of Staines Railway Bridge, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3801	Late medieval roof tile and pottery, Richmond House site, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE3800	Prehistoric flints, Richmond House site, Staines	Non-designated	

MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE780	Penton or Sweeps Ditch - possible town ditch, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23021	Middle Iron Age settlement, trackway and other features, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE3727	London-Silchester Roman Road	Non-designated	
MSE15384	Mid-19th-century railway line, Staines Moor, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5002	Negative evidence, Lower Colne Improvement Scheme, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5002	Negative evidence, Lower Colne Improvement Scheme, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	

MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MSE23020	Middle to Late Bronze Age ditches and probable roundhouse, New Spelthorne Fire Station, Ashford	Non-designated	
MRW6145	LSWR Windsor Branch Line	Non-designated	
MRM16293	The Grand Union Canal (Slough Branch), Slough, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16293	The Grand Union Canal (Slough Branch), Slough, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16293	The Grand Union Canal (Slough Branch), Slough, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16293	The Grand Union Canal (Slough Branch), Slough, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16429	An L-shaped cropmark - Ham Island, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MRM16429	An L-shaped cropmark - Ham Island, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MSL6025	Iver Station (Buckinghamshire) to Langley Station (Berkshire)	Non-designated	
MRW6147	Section of railway between Wraysbury and Sunnymeads, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16429	An L-shaped cropmark - Ham Island, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15716	Roman features and finds - Waylands Nursery, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15678	Linear features and possible pits at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW59	Saxon features and finds-Manor Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15679	L shaped feature at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15678	Linear features and possible pits at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MSE15380	Post-medieval causeway: Staines Moor	Non-designated	
MSE15384	1848 South Western Railway line: Staines Moor	Non-designated	
MSE15385	Disused Staines and West Drayton Railway line: Staines Moor	Non-designated	
MSE5002	Peat deposits and negative archaeological evidence, Lower Colne Improvement Scheme, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5002	Peat deposits and negative archaeological evidence, Lower Colne Improvement Scheme, Staines	Non-designated	
MRW49	Ditch feature or moat at Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16466	Worked flint and stone - Field 4, Southlea Farm, Datchet	Non-designated	

MRM16465	Prehistoric to Medieval pottery sherds - Field 4, Southlea Farm, Datchet	Non-designated	
MRW47	Fishponds at Ankerwycke Priory, Wraybury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW334	Cropmark ditched ring features and linear features - North of Albert Bridge, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW399	Early Medieval-Medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW399	Early Medieval-Medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW399	Early Medieval-Medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW399	Early Medieval-Medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16116	Medieval boundary ditch at 4-4A Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15770	Post-medieval features at 8, High Street, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW399	Early Medieval-Medieval settlement with Romano-British antecedents, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16117	Post-medieval ditch at 4-4A Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15756	Prehistoric and undated features at Eton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15755	Prehistoric ditch - Eton Road, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW276	Multi-period site at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW44	Ankerwycke Priory - Scheduled monument 19022	Non-designated	
MRW15511	Middle Iron Age pottery sherds at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15510	Early Iron Age pottery at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW6505	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation - Waylands Nursery, Wraybury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW7477	Ditches and finds at Church Meadow, Wraybury, Berkshire	Non-designated	

MRW15514	Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM15813	Prehistoric flint scatter at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15514	Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15514	Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15513	Roman pottery sherds at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW333	Cropmark features - North of Albert Bridge, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15515	Prehistoric pottery sherds at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15512	Late Iron Age finds at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16485	Undated cut features found in an evaluation at the Heathrow Bird Centre, Staines Road, Wraysbury	Non-designated	
MRM16485	Undated cut features found in an evaluation at the Heathrow Bird Centre, Staines Road, Wraysbury	Non-designated	
MRW15673	Double ditched enclosure - Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW50	Multi-occupation site at Manor Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRM16098	Medieval activity - The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15707	Windsor Castle and Home Park, Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW15677	Linear features at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW444	Ditch at The Paddock, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW49	Ditch feature or moat at Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MRW47	Fishponds at Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Non-designated	
MSE23201	White Lodge, The Hythe, Egham	Non-designated	
MSE15233	Staines Memorial Park, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19863	Thames Lodge Hotel - formerly the Woolpack Inn, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE19792	Staines Railway Bridge, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23006	Shop and Mummified Cat, No.96 High Street, Staines-Upon-Thames	Non-designated	

MSE23006	Shop and Mummified Cat, No.96 High Street, Staines-Upon-Thames	Non-designated	
MSE23019	Mound and pond, Mill Lane, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23019	Mound and pond, Mill Lane, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23983	Medieval features and finds, 90-106 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23982	Late Roman features and finds, 90-106 High Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE5107	Inhumation cemetery, possibly Anglo-Saxon-period, 42-54 London Road, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE20507	Former fire station and museum, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE23856	Two Rivers - 18th-century public house, 43 Church Street, Staines	Non-designated	
MSE14799	Malthouse in the Oast House Complex, Kingston Road, Staines	Non-designated	

Appendix 3: **Aerial Photographs**

Methodology

A3.1 Aerial Photography and Archaeology

A3.1.1 Interpretation of aerial photographs allows the mapping of archaeological sites or natural features recorded as crop, grass or vegetation marks (caused by the differential growth of plants over buried features); soil marks (caused by differences in soil colour over ploughed buried features) and shadows cast by upstanding earthworks and features seen in relief.

A3.1.2 It can also provide an overview of landscape history, changes in land use, provide informed guidance for subsequent desk and ground-based investigations, and complements cartographic and documentary research.

A3.2 Types of Aerial Photographs

A3.2.1 Two types of aerial photograph are used for archaeological interpretation; vertical photographs and oblique views. Vertical aerial photographs are generally taken for non-archaeological, civil and military purposes (e.g. by the Ordnance Survey for mapping) using a camera mounted inside a modified aircraft taking photographs at a fixed scale and constant horizontal orientation. This generally proceeds on a series of overlapping flight-lines to provide comprehensive coverage of a survey area.

A3.2.2 Oblique aerial photographs are taken using a hand held camera by an aerial archaeologist to record features which have been identified during aerial reconnaissance or targeted survey. Coverage is inevitably focussed on the sites thus identified. The primary subject of an oblique view may sometimes be an historic building or landscape, but these occasionally record incidental detail of other features of interest, such as cropmarks.

A3.2.3 The degree of overlap between vertical frames (usually around 60%) also enables images to be combined with a stereoscope to allow the interpreter to see one three-dimensional image of the ground surface. Vertical aerial photographs can thus be a very useful source of archaeological data, particularly in areas where features survive as earthworks.

A3.3 Limitations and Usefulness

A3.3.1 The usefulness of aerial photographic evidence can be limited by seasonal, agricultural, meteorological and environmental factors which affect the extent to which either buried or upstanding archaeological features can be detected. It is thus always necessary to examine a range of photos taken under a variety of environmental conditions in order to build up a comprehensive interpretation of the archaeological landscape.

A3.3.2 The majority of the area is built up and has been so for much of the last century (at least). Gravel quarrying has been extensive, with large water bodies present in worked out pits and artificial ground exists where land has been restored (Figure 4). Historic parkland and areas in recreational use also take up a significant proportion of the remaining area. As a result, a large proportion of the Study Area is not conducive to the visibility/expression of cropmark features.

A3.3.3 It is important to note that aerial photographs usually only show part of the extent of buried features. Their capacity to reveal features as crop marks, soil marks or earthworks depends upon a complex interaction of land use, soil type, weather and other factors prevalent at the time of photographic survey. It should therefore be borne in mind that the data derived from aerial photographs may only act as a starting point for other non-intrusive and targeted intrusive investigations, which could be used to reveal the date and nature of the deposits initially identified from the air.

A3.3.4 Assigning a date to features recorded from aerial photography is only possible where their form is distinctive, closely matching that of known, dated sites. Thus, the dating of prehistoric ring ditches, Roman military sites or medieval ridge and furrow may be undertaken with some confidence from aerial photographs. However, the majority of ditches, pits and enclosures which are now ploughed out, buried and only seen as cropmarks cannot be assigned a date from aerial photographic data alone.

A3.4 Sources of Data

A3.4.1 National Library of Air Photographs

English Heritage Archive, Kemble Drive, Swindon, Wiltshire, Cover search Number 91849. This cover search revealed 689 oblique records, 237 military oblique records and 4257 vertical aerial photographs taken between 1920 and 2010. (see Appendix 3: AP2, AP3). There is some overlap between this collection and that held at the University of Cambridge, which was also consulted during this survey. Although the National Library of Air Photographs collection was treated as the primary data source for this survey, the best photos of some of the recorded sites were found elsewhere.

A3.4.2 Unit for Landscape Modelling, University of Cambridge

The comprehensive collection of oblique aerial photographs held by the Unit for Landscape Modelling at Cambridge University was also searched (Appendix AP4). These provide an historic overview of the landscape and the level of agricultural erosion, and supplement the data collected at the National Library of Air Photographs.

A3.4.3 Internet-based resources

Colour vertical aerial photographs (originally supplied by Infoterra and BlueSky) were viewed as a streamed photo-mosaic via Google Earth (www.google.com/earth). This provides a sequence of coverage between 1999 and 2014 with the addition of a series of 1945 photographs for the majority of the Study Area (from Wraybury to Kingston upon Thames).

A3.4.4 The Environment Agency

Ortho-rectified vertical aerial photographs supplied by the Environment Agency as digital files for use in this assessment were also inspected but did not contribute detailed archaeological information.

A3.5 Interpretation and Mapping Methodology

A3.5.1 Aerial photographs were closely examined, under magnification and interpreted with the aid of a mirror stereoscope where appropriate.

A3.5.2 AP sites were defined on the basis of the visible extent of archaeological features or groups of features. Boundaries will often coincide with modern land divisions, but in most cases only because of differences in land use, and therefore in visibility of features, either side. Where mapped land parcels are ill-defined (or much larger than the extent of the cropmark features) artificial boundaries, including e.g. administrative boundaries, OS grid lines or the boundary of the search area have been used. Some features have been entirely destroyed (e.g. RBWM HER00026.03.000 the location of which now falls within Wraybury Reservoir); a point location is provided for these but no attempt has been made to search out earlier land parcel boundaries in these cases. The AP sites are shown on Figures 9, 15, 21 and 27 and catalogued in Appendix 3A1, below.

A3.5.3 The sites were not subject to detailed mapping as this process is not necessary at this preliminary stage, which involves identification and appraisal rather than full investigation of the resource.

A3.5.4 All photographs for each defined AP site were grouped and considered together. After interpretation the following observations were entered to the database attached to the AP site polygon shape files:

- **NGR:** Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference (NGR) at the centre of the mapping unit (polygon);
- **Location:** Defined by the nearest modern landscape feature or place;

- **Site Type:** A classification of the type of site seen on the aerial photographs, if known, for example 'funerary' or 'settlement';
- **Period:** The archaeological period to which the feature is preliminarily assigned where possible on the basis of form;
- **Form:** How the site was visible on the aerial photographs, for example 'earthwork', 'cropmark';
- **Condition:** Is the site eroded, vestigial or upstanding. This will feed into the assessment of the overall value of the site against defined criteria at a later stage in the assessment process;
- **Sensitivity:** A preliminary assessment of the sensitivity of the site or area to change or intrusive works, which again may be subject to alteration as the project progresses;
- **Significance:** A very preliminary assessment of the local, regional, national or international importance of the site with reference to its type, rarity or state of preservation as visible on the aerial photographs only. This field is subject to change as more data may be added or exported from or to other sources during the course of the wider project;
- **Status:** This field records the site's legal status, which determines what may be done on the site, what processes are to be followed in its assessment, evaluation and investigation, and the nature of any required mitigation. The terms 'undesigned' or 'scheduled' are used;
- **HER reference:** cross-reference to HER entries for previously recognised sites;
- **Principal aerial photographs:** The aerial photograph or photographs which show the best view of the site. Other photographs may also have been considered in addition, the listed images are chosen as a typical illustration; and
- **Interpretation and Comments:** A brief interpretative free-text description of the site as seen on aerial photographs. Figures 18 and 19 provide a key to the locations of the identified sites. Mapping is presently printed for reference, but can also be provided as a vectorised geo-referenced overlay as .shp files or in .dxf format.

Appendix AP1 Catalogue of AP Sites

AP 04	NGR	TQ 039 685	<i>Interpretation and Comments</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP04 contains features identified by the HER as possible linear and ringditches expressed as a mark in grass. Not seen on referenced photograph which is of an area further to the west. Area partly destroyed by gravel extraction and partly used as car parking for Thorpe Park. These types of feature are commonly present in other areas of the Thames Valley and suggestive of wider ritual use of the landscape.
	Location	Thorpe Park	
	Site Type	Funerary and agricultural features	
	Period	Prehistoric to medieval	
	Form	Cropmark	
	Condition	Eroded; area now partly destroyed by gravel extraction	
	Sensitivity	Medium - High (green archaeological constraint)	
	Significance	Regional - national	
	Status	Undesignated	
	HER reference	Surrey SMR No: 805	
	Principal aerial photographs	TQ 0268/2	

AP 05	NGR	SU 986 759	<i>Interpretation and Comments</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP05 contains features identified as a right angled ditch, possibly the corner of a medieval stock enclosure akin to the still extant earthwork example some 500m to the north on Laleham Burway (HER 589; SM1005949) and that at the Matthew Arnold School, Staines. These features are locally distinctive. Older interpretations supposed them to have been Roman temporary marching camps but it has also been suggested that it may have been a medieval stock enclosure given the proximity to Chertsey Abbey and the Abbey Meads.
	Location	Laleham Burway, Chertsey	
	Site Type	Agricultural features	
	Period	Medieval	
	Form	Cropmark	
	Condition	Eroded (now under golf course)	
	Sensitivity	Medium - High (green archaeological constraint)	
	Significance	Local - Regional	

	Status	Undesignated	
	HER reference	Surrey SMR No: 813	
	Principal aerial photographs	HAS/UK/49/215	
AP 06	NGR	TQ 042 671	<i>Interpretation and Comments</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP06 contains a feature identified as a possible rectangular enclosure visible as a mark in grass. These types of feature are commonly present in other areas of the Thames Valley and suggestive of wider settlement in the landscape, but are not datable on the basis of form alone and are here disconnected from any wider landscape elements. It lies within the boundaries of SM 1008524, Chertsey Abbey, but it is unclear whether it relates directly to this site.
	Location	North of Colonel's Lane, Chertsey	
	Site Type	Settlement/agricultural features	
	Period	Prehistoric to medieval	
	Form	Cropmark	
	Condition	Eroded (now under playing field)	
	Sensitivity	High (red archaeological constraint)	
	Significance	Regional - national	
	Status	Within SM 1008524	
	HER reference	Surrey SMR No: 814	
	Principal aerial photographs	HAS/UK/49/215	
AP 07	NGR	TQ 083 657	<i>Interpretation and Comments</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP07 contains curvilinear cropmark features identified as possible former watercourses or part of the former Oatlands Park pale. These types of feature are commonly present in other areas of the Thames Valley and suggestive of wider settlement in the landscape, but are not datable on the basis of form alone and are here disconnected from any wider landscape elements.
	Location	South of Desborough Cut	
	Site Type	Settlement and agricultural features	
	Period	Medieval	
	Form	Cropmark	
	Condition	Eroded	
	Sensitivity	Medium	
	Significance	Regional - national	
	Status	Undesignated	
		HER reference	
	Principal aerial photographs	RAF/542/233/49	

Appendix AP2 Oblique Photographs inspected

All of the oblique photographs for a 1km radius around the centre line of the proposed diversion channel were inspected together with selected digital resources (all of those prefixed AFL are available via the Britain From Above website, but these are for the most part focussed on built heritage and only incidentally useful for the purposes of this study).

Photo reference	Film	Frame number	Original number	Date	Film Type		Map reference
SU 9875 / 2	NMR 882	/ 40		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 988757
SU 9875 / 5	NMR 1141	/ 108-111	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 989753
SU 9876 / 1	NMR 882	/ 43-44		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 981761
SU 9876 / 2	NMR 1141	/ 104-107	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 985760
SU 9876 / 3	AFL 60682	/ EPW031208		Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	SU 983761
SU 9876 / 4	AFL 61420	/ EAW003699		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	SU 984767
SU 9876 / 5	AFL 61420	/ EAW003700		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	SU 984767
SU 9876 / 6	AFL 61420	/ EAW003701		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	SU 988769
SU 9877 / 12	AFL 61420	/ EAW003698		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	SU 985771
SU 9975 / 1	CAP 8382	/ 87	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 995759
SU 9975 / 2	NMR 967	/ 47-48	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 991753
SU 9975 / 3	AFL 60682	/ EPW031206		Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	SU 999756
SU 9975 / 4	AFL 60682	/ EPW031205		Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	SU 993753
SU 9976 / 1	CAP 8382	/ 83	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762
SU 9976 / 2	CAP 8382	/ 84	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762
SU 9976 / 3	CAP 8382	/ 85	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762
SU 9976 / 4	CAP 8382	/ 88	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762
SU 9976 / 5	NMR 882	/ 35-39		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 991762
SU 9976 / 6	NMR 967	/ 54-56	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 992761
SU 9976 / 7	NMR 967	/ 57-58	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 991762
TQ 0071 / 2	NMR 498	/ 141-142		05-Jul-73	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 007718
TQ 0072 / 2	NMR 882	/ 28-29		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 007720

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0072 / 3	NMR 967	/ 38-40	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 006722
TQ 0072 / 4	NMR 967	/ 41-42	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 008720
TQ 0072 / 56	AFL 61110	/ EPW058950		30-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 004729
TQ 0072 / 57	AFL 61110	/ EPW058951		30-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 004729
TQ 0075 / 1	AFL 60867	/ EPW046543		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 005755
TQ 0171 / 20	AFL 60516	/ EPW023505		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
TQ 0171 / 21	AFL 60516	/ EPW023510		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 013715
TQ 0171 / 22	AFL 60516	/ EPW023512		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012714
TQ 0171 / 23	AFL 60576	/ EPW026252		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
TQ 0171 / 24	AFL 60576	/ EPW026266		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
TQ 0171 / 25	AFL 60576	/ EPW026267		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012714
TQ 0171 / 26	AFL 60065	/ EPW006214		23-May-21	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
TQ 0171 / 27	AFL 60889	/ EPW049629		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 011717
TQ 0171 / 28	AFL 61420	/ EAW003695		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 010719
TQ 0172 / 9	AFL 60516	/ EPW023514		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 016721
TQ 0172 / 10	AFL 60516	/ EPW023516		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 010722
TQ 0172 / 11	AFL 60681	/ EPW031202		01-Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 010722
TQ 0172 / 12	AFL 61420	/ EAW003697		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 014721
TQ 0172 / 13	AFL 61420	/ EAW003696		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 014721
TQ 0173 / 5	AFL 60867	/ EPW046538		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 018733
TQ 0173 / 6	AFL 60867	/ EPW046545		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 010735
TQ 0174 / 1	NMR 1810	/ 21-22		27-Jun-80	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 017748
TQ 0268 / 3	NMR 26456	/ 27		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 029688
TQ 0268 / 4	AFL 60889	/ EPW049550		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 028684
TQ 0268 / 5	AFL 60889	/ EPW049551		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 028689
TQ 0269 / 2	AFL 60889	/ EPW049615		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 026698
TQ 0270 / 2	AFL 60852	/ EPW043770		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 027703
TQ 0270 / 3	AFL 60852	/ EPW043771		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 027705

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0271 / 6	AFL 60889	/ EPW049613		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 024716
TQ 0271 / 7	AFL 61209	/ EPW060719		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 021716
TQ 0271 / 8	AFL 61209	/ EPW060720		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 9	AFL 61209	/ EPW060721		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 021716
TQ 0271 / 10	AFL 61209	/ EPW060722		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 11	AFL 61209	/ EPW060723		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 021716
TQ 0271 / 12	AFL 61209	/ EPW060724		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 13	AFL 61209	/ EPW060725		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 14	AFL 61420	/ EAW003692		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 025717
TQ 0272 / 1	AFL 60516	/ EPW023476		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020721
TQ 0272 / 2	AFL 60516	/ EPW023479		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020721
TQ 0272 / 3	AFL 60867	/ EPW046544		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 024729
TQ 0272 / 4	AFL 60889	/ EPW049611		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 027723
TQ 0367 / 1	AFL 60576	/ EPW026276		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 038673
TQ 0367 / 2	AFL 60852	/ EPW043778		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 033674
TQ 0367 / 3	AFL 60867	/ EPW046534		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 033678
TQ 0367 / 4	AFL 60867	/ EPW046535		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 032678
TQ 0367 / 5	AFL 60867	/ EPW046536		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 030679
TQ 0367 / 6	AFL 60889	/ EPW049549		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 036674
TQ 0367 / 7	AFL 60889	/ EPW049552		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 031676
TQ 0367 / 10	AFL 62353	/ EAW044717		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 035671
TQ 0367 / 11	AFL 62353	/ EAW044718		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 035672
TQ 0367 / 14	AFL 62353	/ EAW044721		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 035672
TQ 0367 / 15	AFL 62353	/ EAW044723		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 036670
TQ 0368 / 1	NMR 1141	/ 137-140	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 037684

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0368 / 2	AFL 62217	/ EAW038851		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 039689
TQ 0368 / 3	AFL 62217	/ EAW038853		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 039689
TQ 0368 / 4	AFL 62217	/ EAW038857		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 038688
TQ 0368 / 5	AFL 62217	/ EAW038858		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 037687
TQ 0369 / 1	AFL 60852	/ EPW043779		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 036691
TQ 0369 / 2	AFL 61420	/ EAW003688		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 031697
TQ 0369 / 3	AFL 61420	/ EAW003689		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 033690
TQ 0369 / 4	AFL 61420	/ EAW003690		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 039691
TQ 0370 / 1	AFL 60889	/ EPW049564		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 033707
TQ 0370 / 2	AFL 60889	/ EPW049617		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 030707
TQ 0371 / 30	NMR 26456	/ 32		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 035710
TQ 0371 / 35	NMR 26456	/ 37		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 037711
TQ 0371 / 63	AFL 60889	/ EPW049616		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 037711
TQ 0466 / 1	NMR 295	/ 1-7		20-Apr-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043668
TQ 0466 / 2	NMR 10814	/ 36	SEE PRINTS	20-Apr-71	Colour slide	35 mm	TQ 041668
TQ 0466 / 3	NMR 296	/ 2-8		20-Apr-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043668
TQ 0466 / 4	NMR 298	/ 020-031		18-May-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 044669
TQ 0466 / 5	NMR 298	/ 032-041		18-May-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043669
TQ 0466 / 12	NMR 26456	/ 16		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046669
TQ 0466 / 13	NMR 26456	/ 18		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 047669
TQ 0466 / 14	AFL 60516	/ EPW023376		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 042669
TQ 0466 / 15	AFL 60516	/ EPW023378		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041669
TQ 0466 / 16	NMR 27237	/ 27		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045669
TQ 0466 / 17	AFL 60576	/ EPW026282		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 042669
TQ 0466 / 18	AFL 60576	/ EPW026272		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 045668

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0466 / 19	AFL 60889	/ EPW049547		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 047667
TQ 0466 / 20	AFL 61420	/ EAW003683		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 043667
TQ 0467 / 1	NMR 295	/ 8-16		20-Apr-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043670
TQ 0467 / 26	NMR 26456	/ 13		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045670
TQ 0467 / 27	NMR 26456	/ 14		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044670
TQ 0467 / 28	NMR 26456	/ 15		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045670

TQ 0467 / 29	NMR 26456	/ 17		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 048670
TQ 0467 / 30	NMR 26456	/ 19		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046670
TQ 0467 / 31	NMR 26456	/ 20		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044672
TQ 0467 / 32	NMR 26456	/ 21		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 33	NMR 26456	/ 22		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 34	NMR 26456	/ 23		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044671
TQ 0467 / 35	NMR 26456	/ 24		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 36	NMR 26456	/ 25		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043670
TQ 0467 / 37	NMR 26456	/ 26		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043671
TQ 0467 / 38	AFL 60516	/ EPW023379		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041670
TQ 0467 / 39	NMR 27237	/ 23		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045672
TQ 0467 / 40	NMR 27237	/ 24		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 41	NMR 27237	/ 25		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 042672
TQ 0467 / 42	NMR 27237	/ 26		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 042672
TQ 0467 / 43	NMR 27237	/ 28		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045670
TQ 0467 / 44	NMR 27237	/ 29		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044673
TQ 0467 / 45	NMR 27237	/ 30		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044671
TQ 0467 / 46	AFL 60576	/ EPW026275		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041670
TQ 0467 / 47	AFL 60576	/ EPW026277		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041672
TQ 0467 / 48	AFL 60852	/ EPW043772		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 045672
TQ 0467 / 49	AFL 60852	/ EPW043773		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 50	AFL 60852	/ EPW043774		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 046677
TQ 0467 / 51	AFL 60852	/ EPW043775		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 045677
TQ 0467 / 52	AFL 60852	/ EPW043776		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 047675
TQ 0467 / 53	AFL 60852	/ EPW043777		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 040678
TQ 0467 / 54	AFL 60889	/ EPW049548		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041671
TQ 0467 / 55	AFL 60889	/ EPW049553		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 046672
TQ 0468 / 1	NMR 1141	/ 128-133	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 047684

TQ 0468 / 2	NMR 1141	/ 134-136	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 047684
TQ 0468 / 3	NMR 1141	/ 141-142	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 042681
TQ 0468 / 4	NMR 27237	/ 11		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 5	NMR 27237	/ 12		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046684
TQ 0468 / 6	NMR 27237	/ 13		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 047684
TQ 0468 / 7	NMR 27237	/ 14		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 047684
TQ 0468 / 8	NMR 27237	/ 15		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 9	NMR 27237	/ 16		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 10	NMR 27237	/ 17		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 11	NMR 27237	/ 18		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045683
TQ 0468 / 12	NMR 27237	/ 19		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 13	NMR 27237	/ 20		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 14	NMR 27237	/ 21		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045683
TQ 0468 / 15	NMR 27237	/ 22		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 16	AFL 61420	/ EAW003691		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 044688
TQ 0468 / 17	AFL 62217	/ EAW038859		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 041689
TQ 0468 / 18	AFL 62217	/ EAW038864		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 040689
TQ 0469 / 1	AFL 60065	/ EPW006220		23-May-21	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 043694
TQ 0469 / 3	AFL 62217	/ EAW038849		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 042690
TQ 0469 / 4	AFL 62217	/ EAW038852		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 041690
TQ 0469 / 5	AFL 62217	/ EAW038854		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 042690
TQ 0469 / 6	AFL 62217	/ EAW038862		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 042690
TQ 0469 / 7	AFL 62217	/ EAW038863		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 042690

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0469 / 8	AFL 62217	/ EAW038865		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 041690
TQ 0470 / 4	AFL 60889	/ EPW049621		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 042700
TQ 0566 / 2	NMR 10858	/ 66-67	SEE PRINTS	02-Aug-74	Colour slide	35 mm	TQ 057660
TQ 0566 / 9	AFL 60516	/ EPW023373		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 053666
TQ 0566 / 10	AFL 60516	/ EPW023374		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 053668

TQ 0566 / 11	AFL 60516	/ EPW023375		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 054665
TQ 0566 / 12	AFL 60576	/ EPW026281		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 054667
TQ 0566 / 13	AFL 60184	/ EPW049230		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 053668
TQ 0566 / 14	AFL 60184	/ EPW049231		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 057664
TQ 0566 / 15	AFL 60184	/ EPW049232		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 058664
TQ 0566 / 16	AFL 60184	/ EPW049233		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 058664
TQ 0566 / 17	AFL 60184	/ EPW049234		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 057663
TQ 0566 / 18	AFL 60184	/ EPW049235		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 054664
TQ 0566 / 19	AFL 60889	/ EPW049544		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 051662
TQ 0566 / 20	AFL 60889	/ EPW049546		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 050664
TQ 0566 / 21	AFL 61104	/ EPW058804		24-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 057662
TQ 0566 / 22	AFL 61192	/ EPW060395		13-Jan-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 053666
TQ 0566 / 23	AFL 61420	/ EAW003682		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 050665
TQ 0567 / 1	AFL 60576	/ EPW026280		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 051670
TQ 0567 / 2	AFL 60184	/ EPW049229		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 057678
TQ 0567 / 3	AFL 61713	/ EAW018427		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 059674
TQ 0567 / 4	AFL 61696	/ EAW017719		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 058673
TQ 0567 / 5	AFL 61696	/ EAW017720		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 059676
TQ 0567 / 6	AFL 61696	/ EAW017722		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 058674
TQ 0567 / 7	AFL 61696	/ EAW017724		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 058675
TQ 0567 / 8	AFL 61696	/ EAW017725		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 059675
TQ 0567 / 9	AFL 61696	/ EAW017726		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 059674
TQ 0567 / 10	AFL 61696	/ EAW017727		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 058673
TQ 0567 / 11	AFL 62727	/ EAW053115		10-Feb-54	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 056676
TQ 0665 / 1	NMR 10858	/ 64-65	SEE PRINTS	02-Aug-74	Colour slide	35 mm	TQ 061659
TQ 0665 / 2	NMR 882	/ 18-25		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 063659
TQ 0666 / 1	AFL 60852	/ EPW043782		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 069666

TQ 0666 / 2	AFL 60852	/ EPW043784		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 066666
-------------	-----------	-------------	--	--------	----------------	-------	-----------

TQ 0666 / 3	AFL 60852	/ EPW043785		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 067666
TQ 0666 / 4	AFL 61110	/ EPW058952		30-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 064662
TQ 0666 / 5	AFL 61110	/ EPW058953		30-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 065662
TQ 0666 / 6	AFL 61139	/ EPW059323		12-Sep-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 063662
TQ 0667 / 1	NMR 27237	/ 31		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 068677
TQ 0667 / 2	NMR 27237	/ 33		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 068677
TQ 0667 / 3	NMR 27237	/ 34		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 4	NMR 27237	/ 35		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 5	NMR 27237	/ 36		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 6	NMR 27237	/ 37		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 068676
TQ 0667 / 7	NMR 27237	/ 38		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 8	NMR 27237	/ 39		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 9	NMR 27237	/ 40		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 10	AFL 61713	/ EAW018417		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 060675
TQ 0667 / 11	AFL 61713	/ EAW018418		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 060674
TQ 0667 / 12	AFL 61713	/ EAW018419		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 062673
TQ 0667 / 13	AFL 61713	/ EAW018420		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 062673
TQ 0667 / 14	AFL 61713	/ EAW018421		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 062676
TQ 0667 / 15	AFL 61713	/ EAW018422		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 061676
TQ 0667 / 16	AFL 61713	/ EAW018423		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 060674
TQ 0667 / 17	AFL 61713	/ EAW018424		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 061675
TQ 0667 / 18	AFL 61713	/ EAW018425		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 060675
TQ 0667 / 19	AFL 61713	/ EAW018426		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll	5½ "	TQ 062673

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

					Film		
TQ 0667 / 20	AFL 61713	/ EAW018428		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 062676
TQ 0667 / 21	AFL 61696	/ EAW017718		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 060674
TQ 0667 / 22	AFL 61696	/ EAW017721		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 061676
TQ 0667 / 23	AFL 61696	/ EAW017723		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 060675
TQ 0667 / 24	AFL 61696	/ EAW017728		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 061676

TQ 0667 / 25	AFL 61696	/ EAW017729		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 061674
TQ 0667 / 26	AFL 62727	/ EAW053114		10-Feb-54	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 063677
TQ 0668 / 5	AFL 60889	/ EPW049626		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 069682
TQ 0765 / 14	NMR 26455	/ 43		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 071654
TQ 0765 / 15	NMR 26455	/ 44		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 071655
TQ 0765 / 16	AFL 60464	/ EPW020200		03-Jan-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 071658
TQ 0765 / 17	AFL 60464	/ EPW020202		03-Jan-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 073658
TQ 0765 / 21	AFL 60019	/ EPW001525		Jun-20	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 070658
TQ 0766 / 1	AFL 60464	/ EPW020204		03-Jan-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 079665
TQ 0766 / 2	AFL 60516	/ EPW023496		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 077666
TQ 0766 / 3	AFL 60516	/ EPW023499		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 077665
TQ 0766 / 4	AFL 60516	/ EPW023502		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 078665
TQ 0766 / 5	AFL 60852	/ EPW043787		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 076668
TQ 0766 / 6	AFL 60852	/ EPW043780		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 072667
TQ 0766 / 7	AFL 60852	/ EPW043781		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 071665
TQ 0766 / 8	AFL 60852	/ EPW043783		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 070665
TQ 0767 / 1	AFL 60516	/ EPW023501		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 079670
TQ 0767 / 2	NMR 27237	/ 32		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 070676
TQ 0767 / 3	NMR 27237	/ 41		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 070676
TQ 0768 / 3	NMR 882	/ 4		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 074680
TQ 0865 / 23	NMR 26455	/ 33		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 085653
TQ 0865 / 26	NMR 26455	/ 36		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 085653
TQ 0865 / 27	NMR 26455	/ 37		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 085652
TQ 0865 / 28	NMR 26455	/ 38		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 083653
TQ 0865 / 30	AFL 60065	/ EPW006224		23-May-21	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 086655
TQ 0865 / 32	AFL 60889	/ EPW049537		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 086656
TQ 0865 / 34	AFL 60889	/ EPW049556		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 082658
TQ 0866 / 1	NMR 967	/ 27-28	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 083662

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0866 / 2	AFL 60464	/ EPW020201		03-Jan-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 083666
TQ 0866 / 3	AFL 60516	/ EPW023497		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 084668
TQ 0866 / 4	AFL 60516	/ EPW023498		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 086665
TQ 0866 / 5	AFL 60516	/ EPW023503		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 083667
TQ 0866 / 6	AFL 60852	/ EPW043786		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 086668
TQ 0866 / 7	AFL 60889	/ EPW049561		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 089660
TQ 0866 / 8	AFL 61420	/ EAW003687		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 089666
TQ 0867 / 2	AFL 60516	/ EPW023500		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 080674
TQ 0966 / 1	AFL 60464	/ EPW020203		03-Jan-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 094664
TQ 0966 / 2	AFL 60516	/ EPW023463		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 092665
TQ 0966 / 4	AFL 60516	/ EPW023465		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 096666
TQ 0966 / 6	AFL 60889	/ EPW049557		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 093661
TQ 0966 / 8	AFL 60889	/ EPW049559		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 090660
TQ 0966 / 9	AFL 60889	/ EPW049562		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 091666
SU 9875 / 2	NMR 882	/ 40		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 988757
SU 9875 / 5	NMR 1141	/ 108-111	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 989753
SU 9876 / 1	NMR 882	/ 43-44		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 981761
SU 9876 / 2	NMR 1141	/ 104-107	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 985760
SU 9876 / 3	AFL 60682	/ EPW031208		Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	SU 983761
SU 9876 / 4	AFL 61420	/ EAW003699		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	SU 984767
SU 9876 / 5	AFL 61420	/ EAW003700		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	SU 984767
SU 9876 / 6	AFL 61420	/ EAW003701		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	SU 988769
SU 9877 / 12	AFL 61420	/ EAW003698		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	SU 985771
SU 9975 / 1	CAP 8382	/ 87	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 995759
SU 9975 / 2	NMR 967	/ 47-48	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 991753

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

SU 9975 / 3	AFL 60682	/ EPW031206		Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	SU 999756
SU 9975 / 4	AFL 60682	/ EPW031205		Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	SU 993753
SU 9976 / 1	CAP 8382	/ 83	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762

SU 9976 / 2	CAP 8382	/ 84	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762
SU 9976 / 3	CAP 8382	/ 85	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762
SU 9976 / 4	CAP 8382	/ 88	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762
SU 9976 / 5	NMR 882	/ 35-39		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 991762
SU 9976 / 6	NMR 967	/ 54-56	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 992761
SU 9976 / 7	NMR 967	/ 57-58	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 991762
TQ 0071 / 2	NMR 498	/ 141-142		05-Jul-73	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 007718
TQ 0072 / 2	NMR 882	/ 28-29		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 007720
TQ 0072 / 3	NMR 967	/ 38-40	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 006722
TQ 0072 / 4	NMR 967	/ 41-42	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 008720
TQ 0072 / 56	AFL 61110	/ EPW058950		30-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 004729
TQ 0072 / 57	AFL 61110	/ EPW058951		30-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 004729
TQ 0075 / 1	AFL 60867	/ EPW046543		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 005755
TQ 0171 / 20	AFL 60516	/ EPW023505		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
TQ 0171 / 21	AFL 60516	/ EPW023510		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 013715
TQ 0171 / 22	AFL 60516	/ EPW023512		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012714
TQ 0171 / 23	AFL 60576	/ EPW026252		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
TQ 0171 / 24	AFL 60576	/ EPW026266		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
TQ 0171 / 25	AFL 60576	/ EPW026267		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012714
TQ 0171 / 26	AFL 60065	/ EPW006214		23-May-21	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
TQ 0171 / 27	AFL 60889	/ EPW049629		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 011717
TQ 0171 / 28	AFL 61420	/ EAW003695		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 010719
TQ 0172 / 9	AFL 60516	/ EPW023514		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 016721
TQ 0172 / 10	AFL 60516	/ EPW023516		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 010722
TQ 0172 / 11	AFL 60681	/ EPW031202		01-Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 010722
TQ 0172 / 12	AFL 61420	/ EAW003697		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 014721
TQ 0172 / 13	AFL 61420	/ EAW003696		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 014721

TQ 0173 / 5	AFL 60867	/ EPW046538		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 018733
-------------	-----------	-------------	--	--------	----------------	-------	-----------

TQ 0173 / 6	AFL 60867	/ EPW046545		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 010735
TQ 0174 / 1	NMR 1810	/ 21-22		27-Jun-80	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 017748
TQ 0268 / 3	NMR 26456	/ 27		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 029688
TQ 0268 / 4	AFL 60889	/ EPW049550		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 028684
TQ 0268 / 5	AFL 60889	/ EPW049551		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 028689
TQ 0269 / 2	AFL 60889	/ EPW049615		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 026698
TQ 0270 / 2	AFL 60852	/ EPW043770		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 027703
TQ 0270 / 3	AFL 60852	/ EPW043771		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 027705
TQ 0271 / 6	AFL 60889	/ EPW049613		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 024716
TQ 0271 / 7	AFL 61209	/ EPW060719		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 021716
TQ 0271 / 8	AFL 61209	/ EPW060720		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 9	AFL 61209	/ EPW060721		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 021716
TQ 0271 / 10	AFL 61209	/ EPW060722		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 11	AFL 61209	/ EPW060723		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 021716
TQ 0271 / 12	AFL 61209	/ EPW060724		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 13	AFL 61209	/ EPW060725		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 14	AFL 61420	/ EAW003692		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 025717
TQ 0272 / 1	AFL 60516	/ EPW023476		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020721
TQ 0272 / 2	AFL 60516	/ EPW023479		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020721
TQ 0272 / 3	AFL 60867	/ EPW046544		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 024729
TQ 0272 / 4	AFL 60889	/ EPW049611		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 027723
TQ 0367 / 1	AFL 60576	/ EPW026276		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 038673
TQ 0367 / 2	AFL 60852	/ EPW043778		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 033674
TQ 0367 / 3	AFL 60867	/ EPW046534		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 033678
TQ 0367 / 4	AFL 60867	/ EPW046535		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 032678
TQ 0367 / 5	AFL 60867	/ EPW046536		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 030679
TQ 0367 / 6	AFL 60889	/ EPW049549		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 036674
TQ 0367 / 7	AFL 60889	/ EPW049552		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 031676

TQ 0367 / 10	AFL 62353	/ EAW044717		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 035671
TQ 0367 / 11	AFL 62353	/ EAW044718		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 035672
TQ 0367 / 14	AFL 62353	/ EAW044721		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 035672
TQ 0367 / 15	AFL 62353	/ EAW044723		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 036670
TQ 0368 / 1	NMR 1141	/ 137-140	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 037684
TQ 0368 / 2	AFL 62217	/ EAW038851		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 039689
TQ 0368 / 3	AFL 62217	/ EAW038853		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 039689
TQ 0368 / 4	AFL 62217	/ EAW038857		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 038688
TQ 0368 / 5	AFL 62217	/ EAW038858		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 037687
TQ 0369 / 1	AFL 60852	/ EPW043779		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 036691
TQ 0369 / 2	AFL 61420	/ EAW003688		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 031697
TQ 0369 / 3	AFL 61420	/ EAW003689		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 033690
TQ 0369 / 4	AFL 61420	/ EAW003690		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 039691
TQ 0370 / 1	AFL 60889	/ EPW049564		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 033707
TQ 0370 / 2	AFL 60889	/ EPW049617		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 030707
TQ 0371 / 30	NMR 26456	/ 32		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 035710
TQ 0371 / 35	NMR 26456	/ 37		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 037711
TQ 0371 / 63	AFL 60889	/ EPW049616		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 037711
TQ 0466 / 1	NMR 295	/ 1-7		20-Apr-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043668
TQ 0466 / 2	NMR 10814	/ 36	SEE PRINTS	20-Apr-71	Colour slide	35 mm	TQ 041668
TQ 0466 / 3	NMR 296	/ 2-8		20-Apr-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043668
TQ 0466 / 4	NMR 298	/ 020-031		18-May-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 044669

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0466 / 5	NMR 298	/ 032-041		18-May-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043669
TQ 0466 / 12	NMR 26456	/ 16		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046669
TQ 0466 / 13	NMR 26456	/ 18		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 047669
TQ 0466 / 14	AFL 60516	/ EPW023376		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 042669
TQ 0466 / 15	AFL 60516	/ EPW023378		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041669
TQ 0466 / 16	NMR 27237	/ 27		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045669

TQ 0466 / 17	AFL 60576	/ EPW026282		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 042669
TQ 0466 / 18	AFL 60576	/ EPW026272		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 045668
TQ 0466 / 19	AFL 60889	/ EPW049547		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 047667
TQ 0466 / 20	AFL 61420	/ EAW003683		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 043667
TQ 0467 / 1	NMR 295	/ 8-16		20-Apr-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043670
TQ 0467 / 26	NMR 26456	/ 13		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045670
TQ 0467 / 27	NMR 26456	/ 14		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044670
TQ 0467 / 28	NMR 26456	/ 15		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045670
TQ 0467 / 29	NMR 26456	/ 17		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 048670
TQ 0467 / 30	NMR 26456	/ 19		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046670
TQ 0467 / 31	NMR 26456	/ 20		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044672
TQ 0467 / 32	NMR 26456	/ 21		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 33	NMR 26456	/ 22		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 34	NMR 26456	/ 23		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044671
TQ 0467 / 35	NMR 26456	/ 24		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 36	NMR 26456	/ 25		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043670
TQ 0467 / 37	NMR 26456	/ 26		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043671
TQ 0467 / 38	AFL 60516	/ EPW023379		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041670
TQ 0467 / 39	NMR 27237	/ 23		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045672
TQ 0467 / 40	NMR 27237	/ 24		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 41	NMR 27237	/ 25		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 042672
TQ 0467 / 42	NMR 27237	/ 26		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 042672
TQ 0467 / 43	NMR 27237	/ 28		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045670
TQ 0467 / 44	NMR 27237	/ 29		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044673
TQ 0467 / 45	NMR 27237	/ 30		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044671
TQ 0467 / 46	AFL 60576	/ EPW026275		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041670
TQ 0467 / 47	AFL 60576	/ EPW026277		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041672
TQ 0467 / 48	AFL 60852	/ EPW043772		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 045672

TQ 0467 / 49	AFL 60852	/ EPW043773		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 50	AFL 60852	/ EPW043774		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 046677
TQ 0467 / 51	AFL 60852	/ EPW043775		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 045677
TQ 0467 / 52	AFL 60852	/ EPW043776		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 047675
TQ 0467 / 53	AFL 60852	/ EPW043777		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 040678
TQ 0467 / 54	AFL 60889	/ EPW049548		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041671
TQ 0467 / 55	AFL 60889	/ EPW049553		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 046672
TQ 0468 / 1	NMR 1141	/ 128-133	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 047684
TQ 0468 / 2	NMR 1141	/ 134-136	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 047684
TQ 0468 / 3	NMR 1141	/ 141-142	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 042681
TQ 0468 / 4	NMR 27237	/ 11		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 5	NMR 27237	/ 12		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046684
TQ 0468 / 6	NMR 27237	/ 13		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 047684
TQ 0468 / 7	NMR 27237	/ 14		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 047684
TQ 0468 / 8	NMR 27237	/ 15		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 9	NMR 27237	/ 16		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 10	NMR 27237	/ 17		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 11	NMR 27237	/ 18		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045683
TQ 0468 / 12	NMR 27237	/ 19		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 13	NMR 27237	/ 20		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 14	NMR 27237	/ 21		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045683
TQ 0468 / 15	NMR 27237	/ 22		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 16	AFL 61420	/ EAW003691		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 044688
TQ 0468 / 17	AFL 62217	/ EAW038859		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 041689
TQ 0468 / 18	AFL 62217	/ EAW038864		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 040689
TQ 0469 / 1	AFL 60065	/ EPW006220		23-May-21	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 043694
TQ 0469 / 3	AFL 62217	/ EAW038849		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll	5½ "	TQ 042690

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

					Film		
TQ 0469 / 4	AFL 62217	/ EAW038852		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 041690

TQ 0469 / 5	AFL 62217	/ EAW038854		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 042690
TQ 0469 / 6	AFL 62217	/ EAW038862		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 042690
TQ 0469 / 7	AFL 62217	/ EAW038863		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 042690
TQ 0469 / 8	AFL 62217	/ EAW038865		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 041690
TQ 0470 / 4	AFL 60889	/ EPW049621		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 042700
TQ 0566 / 2	NMR 10858	/ 66-67	SEE PRINTS	02-Aug-74	Colour slide	35 mm	TQ 057660
TQ 0566 / 9	AFL 60516	/ EPW023373		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 053666
TQ 0566 / 10	AFL 60516	/ EPW023374		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 053668
TQ 0566 / 11	AFL 60516	/ EPW023375		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 054665
TQ 0566 / 12	AFL 60576	/ EPW026281		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 054667
TQ 0566 / 13	AFL 60184	/ EPW049230		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 053668
TQ 0566 / 14	AFL 60184	/ EPW049231		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 057664
TQ 0566 / 15	AFL 60184	/ EPW049232		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 058664
TQ 0566 / 16	AFL 60184	/ EPW049233		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 058664
TQ 0566 / 17	AFL 60184	/ EPW049234		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 057663
TQ 0566 / 18	AFL 60184	/ EPW049235		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 054664
TQ 0566 / 19	AFL 60889	/ EPW049544		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 051662
TQ 0566 / 20	AFL 60889	/ EPW049546		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 050664
TQ 0566 / 21	AFL 61104	/ EPW058804		24-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 057662
TQ 0566 / 22	AFL 61192	/ EPW060395		13-Jan-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 053666
TQ 0566 / 23	AFL 61420	/ EAW003682		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 050665
TQ 0567 / 1	AFL 60576	/ EPW026280		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 051670
TQ 0567 / 2	AFL 60184	/ EPW049229		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 057678
TQ 0567 / 3	AFL 61713	/ EAW018427		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 059674
TQ 0567 / 4	AFL 61696	/ EAW017719		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 058673

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0567 / 5	AFL 61696	/ EAW017720		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 059676
TQ 0567 / 6	AFL 61696	/ EAW017722		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 058674
TQ 0567 / 7	AFL 61696	/ EAW017724		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 058675

TQ 0567 / 8	AFL 61696	/ EAW017725		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 059675
TQ 0567 / 9	AFL 61696	/ EAW017726		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 059674
TQ 0567 / 10	AFL 61696	/ EAW017727		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 058673
TQ 0567 / 11	AFL 62727	/ EAW053115		10-Feb-54	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 056676
TQ 0665 / 1	NMR 10858	/ 64-65	SEE PRINTS	02-Aug-74	Colour slide	35 mm	TQ 061659
TQ 0665 / 2	NMR 882	/ 18-25		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 063659
TQ 0666 / 1	AFL 60852	/ EPW043782		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 069666
TQ 0666 / 2	AFL 60852	/ EPW043784		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 066666
TQ 0666 / 3	AFL 60852	/ EPW043785		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 067666
TQ 0666 / 4	AFL 61110	/ EPW058952		30-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 064662
TQ 0666 / 5	AFL 61110	/ EPW058953		30-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 065662
TQ 0666 / 6	AFL 61139	/ EPW059323		12-Sep-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 063662
TQ 0667 / 1	NMR 27237	/ 31		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 068677
TQ 0667 / 2	NMR 27237	/ 33		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 068677
TQ 0667 / 3	NMR 27237	/ 34		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 4	NMR 27237	/ 35		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 5	NMR 27237	/ 36		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 6	NMR 27237	/ 37		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 068676
TQ 0667 / 7	NMR 27237	/ 38		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 8	NMR 27237	/ 39		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 9	NMR 27237	/ 40		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 069676
TQ 0667 / 10	AFL 61713	/ EAW018417		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 060675
TQ 0667 / 11	AFL 61713	/ EAW018418		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 060674
TQ 0667 / 12	AFL 61713	/ EAW018419		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 062673
TQ 0667 / 13	AFL 61713	/ EAW018420		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 062673

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0667 / 14	AFL 61713	/ EAW018421		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 062676
TQ 0667 / 15	AFL 61713	/ EAW018422		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 061676
TQ 0667 / 16	AFL 61713	/ EAW018423		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 060674

TQ 0667 / 17	AFL 61713	/ EAW018424		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 061675
TQ 0667 / 18	AFL 61713	/ EAW018425		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 060675
TQ 0667 / 19	AFL 61713	/ EAW018426		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 062673
TQ 0667 / 20	AFL 61713	/ EAW018428		27-Aug-48	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 062676
TQ 0667 / 21	AFL 61696	/ EAW017718		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 060674
TQ 0667 / 22	AFL 61696	/ EAW017721		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 061676
TQ 0667 / 23	AFL 61696	/ EAW017723		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 060675
TQ 0667 / 24	AFL 61696	/ EAW017728		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 061676
TQ 0667 / 25	AFL 61696	/ EAW017729		29-Jul-48	BW Print	5x5"	TQ 061674
TQ 0667 / 26	AFL 62727	/ EAW053114		10-Feb-54	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 063677
TQ 0668 / 5	AFL 60889	/ EPW049626		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 069682
TQ 0765 / 14	NMR 26455	/ 43		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 071654
TQ 0765 / 15	NMR 26455	/ 44		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 071655
TQ 0765 / 16	AFL 60464	/ EPW020200		03-Jan-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 071658
TQ 0765 / 17	AFL 60464	/ EPW020202		03-Jan-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 073658
TQ 0765 / 21	AFL 60019	/ EPW001525		Jun-20	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 070658
TQ 0766 / 1	AFL 60464	/ EPW020204		03-Jan-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 079665
TQ 0766 / 2	AFL 60516	/ EPW023496		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 077666
TQ 0766 / 3	AFL 60516	/ EPW023499		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 077665
TQ 0766 / 4	AFL 60516	/ EPW023502		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 078665
TQ 0766 / 5	AFL 60852	/ EPW043787		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 076668
TQ 0766 / 6	AFL 60852	/ EPW043780		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 072667
TQ 0766 / 7	AFL 60852	/ EPW043781		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 071665
TQ 0766 / 8	AFL 60852	/ EPW043783		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 070665
TQ 0767 / 1	AFL 60516	/ EPW023501		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 079670

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0767 / 2	NMR 27237	/ 32		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 070676
TQ 0767 / 3	NMR 27237	/ 41		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 070676
TQ 0768 / 3	NMR 882	/ 4		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 074680

TQ 0865 / 23	NMR 26455	/ 33		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 085653
TQ 0865 / 26	NMR 26455	/ 36		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 085653
TQ 0865 / 27	NMR 26455	/ 37		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 085652
TQ 0865 / 28	NMR 26455	/ 38		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 083653
TQ 0865 / 30	AFL 60065	/ EPW006224		23-May-21	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 086655
TQ 0865 / 32	AFL 60889	/ EPW049537		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 086656
TQ 0865 / 34	AFL 60889	/ EPW049556		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 082658
TQ 0866 / 1	NMR 967	/ 27-28	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 083662
TQ 0866 / 2	AFL 60464	/ EPW020201		03-Jan-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 083666
TQ 0866 / 3	AFL 60516	/ EPW023497		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 084668
TQ 0866 / 4	AFL 60516	/ EPW023498		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 086665
TQ 0866 / 5	AFL 60516	/ EPW023503		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 083667
TQ 0866 / 6	AFL 60852	/ EPW043786		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 086668
TQ 0866 / 7	AFL 60889	/ EPW049561		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 089660
TQ 0866 / 8	AFL 61420	/ EAW003687		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 089666
TQ 0867 / 2	AFL 60516	/ EPW023500		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 080674
TQ 0966 / 1	AFL 60464	/ EPW020203		03-Jan-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 094664
TQ 0966 / 2	AFL 60516	/ EPW023463		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 092665
TQ 0966 / 4	AFL 60516	/ EPW023465		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 096666
TQ 0966 / 6	AFL 60889	/ EPW049557		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 093661
TQ 0966 / 8	AFL 60889	/ EPW049559		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 090660
TQ 0966 / 9	AFL 60889	/ EPW049562		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 091666
SU 9875 / 2	NMR 882	/ 40		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 988757
SU 9875 / 5	NMR 1141	/ 108-111	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 989753
SU 9876 / 1	NMR 882	/ 43-44		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 981761
SU 9876 / 2	NMR 1141	/ 104-107	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 985760
SU 9876 / 3	AFL 60682	/ EPW031208		Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	SU 983761
SU 9876 / 4	AFL 61420	/ EAW003699		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll	5½ "	SU 984767

					Film		
--	--	--	--	--	------	--	--

SU 9876 / 5	AFL 61420	/ EAW003700		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	SU 984767
SU 9876 / 6	AFL 61420	/ EAW003701		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	SU 988769
SU 9877 / 12	AFL 61420	/ EAW003698		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	SU 985771
SU 9975 / 1	CAP 8382	/ 87	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 995759
SU 9975 / 2	NMR 967	/ 47-48	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 991753
SU 9975 / 3	AFL 60682	/ EPW031206		Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	SU 999756
SU 9975 / 4	AFL 60682	/ EPW031205		Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	SU 993753
SU 9976 / 1	CAP 8382	/ 83	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762
SU 9976 / 2	CAP 8382	/ 84	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762
SU 9976 / 3	CAP 8382	/ 85	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762
SU 9976 / 4	CAP 8382	/ 88	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white	Unknown	SU 992762
SU 9976 / 5	NMR 882	/ 35-39		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 991762
SU 9976 / 6	NMR 967	/ 54-56	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 992761
SU 9976 / 7	NMR 967	/ 57-58	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	SU 991762
TQ 0071 / 2	NMR 498	/ 141-142		05-Jul-73	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 007718
TQ 0072 / 2	NMR 882	/ 28-29		27-Jul-75	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 007720
TQ 0072 / 3	NMR 967	/ 38-40	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 006722
TQ 0072 / 4	NMR 967	/ 41-42	SEE PRINTS	17-Jul-76	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 008720
TQ 0072 / 56	AFL 61110	/ EPW058950		30-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 004729
TQ 0072 / 57	AFL 61110	/ EPW058951		30-Aug-38	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 004729
TQ 0075 / 1	AFL 60867	/ EPW046543		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 005755
TQ 0171 / 20	AFL 60516	/ EPW023505		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
TQ 0171 / 21	AFL 60516	/ EPW023510		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 013715
TQ 0171 / 22	AFL 60516	/ EPW023512		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012714
TQ 0171 / 23	AFL 60576	/ EPW026252		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
TQ 0171 / 24	AFL 60576	/ EPW026266		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
TQ 0171 / 25	AFL 60576	/ EPW026267		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012714

TQ 0171 / 26	AFL 60065	/ EPW006214		23-May-21	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 012713
--------------	-----------	-------------	--	-----------	----------------	-------	-----------

TQ 0171 / 27	AFL 60889	/ EPW049629		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 011717
TQ 0171 / 28	AFL 61420	/ EAW003695		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 010719
TQ 0172 / 9	AFL 60516	/ EPW023514		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 016721
TQ 0172 / 10	AFL 60516	/ EPW023516		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 010722
TQ 0172 / 11	AFL 60681	/ EPW031202		01-Dec-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 010722
TQ 0172 / 12	AFL 61420	/ EAW003697		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 014721
TQ 0172 / 13	AFL 61420	/ EAW003696		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 014721
TQ 0173 / 5	AFL 60867	/ EPW046538		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 018733
TQ 0173 / 6	AFL 60867	/ EPW046545		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 010735
TQ 0174 / 1	NMR 1810	/ 21-22		27-Jun-80	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 017748
TQ 0268 / 3	NMR 26456	/ 27		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 029688
TQ 0268 / 4	AFL 60889	/ EPW049550		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 028684
TQ 0268 / 5	AFL 60889	/ EPW049551		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 028689
TQ 0269 / 2	AFL 60889	/ EPW049615		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 026698
TQ 0270 / 2	AFL 60852	/ EPW043770		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 027703
TQ 0270 / 3	AFL 60852	/ EPW043771		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 027705
TQ 0271 / 6	AFL 60889	/ EPW049613		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 024716
TQ 0271 / 7	AFL 61209	/ EPW060719		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 021716
TQ 0271 / 8	AFL 61209	/ EPW060720		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 9	AFL 61209	/ EPW060721		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 021716
TQ 0271 / 10	AFL 61209	/ EPW060722		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 11	AFL 61209	/ EPW060723		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 021716
TQ 0271 / 12	AFL 61209	/ EPW060724		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 13	AFL 61209	/ EPW060725		Mar-39	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020716
TQ 0271 / 14	AFL 61420	/ EAW003692		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 025717
TQ 0272 / 1	AFL 60516	/ EPW023476		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020721

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0272 / 2	AFL 60516	/ EPW023479		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 020721
TQ 0272 / 3	AFL 60867	/ EPW046544		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 024729

TQ 0272 / 4	AFL 60889	/ EPW049611		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 027723
TQ 0367 / 1	AFL 60576	/ EPW026276		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 038673
TQ 0367 / 2	AFL 60852	/ EPW043778		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 033674
TQ 0367 / 3	AFL 60867	/ EPW046534		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 033678
TQ 0367 / 4	AFL 60867	/ EPW046535		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 032678
TQ 0367 / 5	AFL 60867	/ EPW046536		Feb-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 030679
TQ 0367 / 6	AFL 60889	/ EPW049549		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 036674
TQ 0367 / 7	AFL 60889	/ EPW049552		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 031676
TQ 0367 / 10	AFL 62353	/ EAW044717		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 035671
TQ 0367 / 11	AFL 62353	/ EAW044718		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 035672
TQ 0367 / 14	AFL 62353	/ EAW044721		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 035672
TQ 0367 / 15	AFL 62353	/ EAW044723		22-Jul-52	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 036670
TQ 0368 / 1	NMR 1141	/ 137-140	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 037684
TQ 0368 / 2	AFL 62217	/ EAW038851		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 039689
TQ 0368 / 3	AFL 62217	/ EAW038853		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 039689
TQ 0368 / 4	AFL 62217	/ EAW038857		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 038688
TQ 0368 / 5	AFL 62217	/ EAW038858		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 037687
TQ 0369 / 1	AFL 60852	/ EPW043779		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 036691
TQ 0369 / 2	AFL 61420	/ EAW003688		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 031697
TQ 0369 / 3	AFL 61420	/ EAW003689		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 033690
TQ 0369 / 4	AFL 61420	/ EAW003690		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 039691
TQ 0370 / 1	AFL 60889	/ EPW049564		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 033707

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

TQ 0370 / 2	AFL 60889	/ EPW049617		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 030707
TQ 0371 / 30	NMR 26456	/ 32		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 035710
TQ 0371 / 35	NMR 26456	/ 37		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 037711
TQ 0371 / 63	AFL 60889	/ EPW049616		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 037711
TQ 0466 / 1	NMR 295	/ 1-7		20-Apr-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043668
TQ 0466 / 2	NMR 10814	/ 36	SEE PRINTS	20-Apr-71	Colour slide	35 mm	TQ 041668

TQ 0466 / 3	NMR 296	/ 2-8		20-Apr-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043668
TQ 0466 / 4	NMR 298	/ 020-031		18-May-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 044669
TQ 0466 / 5	NMR 298	/ 032-041		18-May-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043669
TQ 0466 / 12	NMR 26456	/ 16		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046669
TQ 0466 / 13	NMR 26456	/ 18		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 047669
TQ 0466 / 14	AFL 60516	/ EPW023376		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 042669
TQ 0466 / 15	AFL 60516	/ EPW023378		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041669
TQ 0466 / 16	NMR 27237	/ 27		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045669
TQ 0466 / 17	AFL 60576	/ EPW026282		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 042669
TQ 0466 / 18	AFL 60576	/ EPW026272		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 045668
TQ 0466 / 19	AFL 60889	/ EPW049547		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 047667
TQ 0466 / 20	AFL 61420	/ EAW003683		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 043667
TQ 0467 / 1	NMR 295	/ 8-16		20-Apr-71	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 043670
TQ 0467 / 26	NMR 26456	/ 13		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045670
TQ 0467 / 27	NMR 26456	/ 14		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044670
TQ 0467 / 28	NMR 26456	/ 15		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045670
TQ 0467 / 29	NMR 26456	/ 17		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 048670
TQ 0467 / 30	NMR 26456	/ 19		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046670
TQ 0467 / 31	NMR 26456	/ 20		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044672
TQ 0467 / 32	NMR 26456	/ 21		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 33	NMR 26456	/ 22		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 34	NMR 26456	/ 23		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044671
TQ 0467 / 35	NMR 26456	/ 24		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 36	NMR 26456	/ 25		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043670
TQ 0467 / 37	NMR 26456	/ 26		19-Aug-09	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043671
TQ 0467 / 38	AFL 60516	/ EPW023379		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041670
TQ 0467 / 39	NMR 27237	/ 23		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045672
TQ 0467 / 40	NMR 27237	/ 24		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 043672

TQ 0467 / 41	NMR 27237	/ 25		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 042672
TQ 0467 / 42	NMR 27237	/ 26		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 042672
TQ 0467 / 43	NMR 27237	/ 28		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045670
TQ 0467 / 44	NMR 27237	/ 29		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044673
TQ 0467 / 45	NMR 27237	/ 30		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 044671
TQ 0467 / 46	AFL 60576	/ EPW026275		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041670
TQ 0467 / 47	AFL 60576	/ EPW026277		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041672
TQ 0467 / 48	AFL 60852	/ EPW043772		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 045672
TQ 0467 / 49	AFL 60852	/ EPW043773		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 043672
TQ 0467 / 50	AFL 60852	/ EPW043774		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 046677
TQ 0467 / 51	AFL 60852	/ EPW043775		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 045677
TQ 0467 / 52	AFL 60852	/ EPW043776		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 047675
TQ 0467 / 53	AFL 60852	/ EPW043777		Feb-34	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 040678
TQ 0467 / 54	AFL 60889	/ EPW049548		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 041671
TQ 0467 / 55	AFL 60889	/ EPW049553		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 046672
TQ 0468 / 1	NMR 1141	/ 128-133	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 047684
TQ 0468 / 2	NMR 1141	/ 134-136	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 047684
TQ 0468 / 3	NMR 1141	/ 141-142	SEE PRINTS	19-Jul-77	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TQ 042681
TQ 0468 / 4	NMR 27237	/ 11		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 5	NMR 27237	/ 12		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046684
TQ 0468 / 6	NMR 27237	/ 13		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 047684
TQ 0468 / 7	NMR 27237	/ 14		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 047684
TQ 0468 / 8	NMR 27237	/ 15		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 9	NMR 27237	/ 16		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 10	NMR 27237	/ 17		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 11	NMR 27237	/ 18		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045683
TQ 0468 / 12	NMR 27237	/ 19		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 13	NMR 27237	/ 20		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683

TQ 0468 / 14	NMR 27237	/ 21		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 045683
TQ 0468 / 15	NMR 27237	/ 22		24-Jun-10	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 046683
TQ 0468 / 16	AFL 61420	/ EAW003691		18-Mar-47	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 044688
TQ 0468 / 17	AFL 62217	/ EAW038859		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 041689
TQ 0468 / 18	AFL 62217	/ EAW038864		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 040689
TQ 0469 / 1	AFL 60065	/ EPW006220		23-May-21	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 043694
TQ 0469 / 3	AFL 62217	/ EAW038849		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 042690
TQ 0469 / 4	AFL 62217	/ EAW038852		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 041690
TQ 0469 / 5	AFL 62217	/ EAW038854		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 042690
TQ 0469 / 6	AFL 62217	/ EAW038862		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 042690
TQ 0469 / 7	AFL 62217	/ EAW038863		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 042690
TQ 0469 / 8	AFL 62217	/ EAW038865		16-Aug-51	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TQ 041690
TQ 0470 / 4	AFL 60889	/ EPW049621		Jan-36	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 042700
TQ 0566 / 2	NMR 10858	/ 66-67	SEE PRINTS	02-Aug-74	Colour slide	35 mm	TQ 057660
TQ 0566 / 9	AFL 60516	/ EPW023373		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 053666
TQ 0566 / 10	AFL 60516	/ EPW023374		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 053668
TQ 0566 / 11	AFL 60516	/ EPW023375		Sep-28	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 054665
TQ 0566 / 12	AFL 60576	/ EPW026281		25-Apr-29	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 054667
TQ 0566 / 13	AFL 60184	/ EPW049230		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 053668
TQ 0566 / 14	AFL 60184	/ EPW049231		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 057664
TQ 0566 / 15	AFL 60184	/ EPW049232		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 058664
TQ 0566 / 16	AFL 60184	/ EPW049233		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 058664
TQ 0566 / 17	AFL 60184	/ EPW049234		Sep-35	BW Glass Plate	5"x4"	TQ 057663

Appendix AP3 Vertical Photographs inspected

Cover Search at the English Heritage Archive (91849) returned over 4200 vertical photographs, an impractical number for comprehensive study (especially given that these are not on open shelves and researchers are limited to 200 per day). The study subset was selected on the basis of quality (AB or better), scale (better than 1:10000) and dates most conducive to cropmark formation (June/July/August), the lidar coverage providing a better key to earthwork survival.

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Quality	Scale 1:
RAF/106G/UK/620	1	RS	4026	P	SU 988 792	12	10-Aug-45	A	9250
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5011	P	TQ 147 671	1	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5013	P	TQ 154 672	1	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5015	P	TQ 160 672	1	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5017	P	TQ 165 672	1	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5019	P	TQ 171 672	1	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5021	P	TQ 162 685	2	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5023	P	TQ 156 684	2	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5025	P	TQ 150 682	2	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5027	P	TQ 144 681	2	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5037	P	TQ 090 654	3	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5140	P	TQ 111 684	9	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5164	P	TQ 176 710	11	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5166	P	TQ 169 709	11	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	59	P	TQ 019 746	2	14-Aug-53	A	5000
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	61	P	TQ 010 762	3	14-Aug-53	A	5000
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	55	P	TQ 031 736	18	14-Aug-53	A	5000
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	57	P	TQ 025 736	18	14-Aug-53	A	5000
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	59	P	TQ 019 738	18	14-Aug-53	A	5000

RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	61	P	TQ 010 754	19	14-Aug-53	A	5000
-------------	------	-----	----	---	------------	----	-----------	---	------

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	63	P	TQ 017 754	19	14-Aug-53	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	147	P	TQ 016 759	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	149	P	TQ 010 762	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	151	P	TQ 005 766	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	153	P	SU 999 769	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	155	P	SU 994 772	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	157	P	SU 989 775	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	159	P	SU 983 777	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	161	P	SU 978 780	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	324	P	TQ 002 752	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	326	P	TQ 003 747	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	328	P	TQ 003 741	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	330	P	TQ 003 735	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	332	P	TQ 002 728	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	334	P	TQ 002 721	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	338	P	TQ 009 707	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	340	P	TQ 008 712	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	342	P	TQ 009 717	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	344	P	TQ 010 723	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	346	P	TQ 010 730	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	348	P	TQ 009 736	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	350	P	TQ 010 742	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	156	P	SU 997 782	17	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	158	P	SU 992 784	17	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	160	P	SU 986 787	17	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	256	P	SU 974 774	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	258	P	SU 980 770	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	260	P	SU 987 767	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	262	P	SU 994 763	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

RAF/542/13	1550	F22	264	P	TQ 000 759	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	266	P	TQ 005 756	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	268	P	TQ 009 753	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	270	P	TQ 014 751	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	272	P	TQ 019 749	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	324	P	SU 992 753	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	326	P	SU 993 747	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	328	P	SU 994 741	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	330	P	SU 993 734	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	338	P	TQ 020 707	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	340	P	TQ 018 712	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	342	P	TQ 019 717	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	344	P	TQ 020 723	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	346	P	TQ 020 730	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	348	P	TQ 019 736	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	350	P	TQ 020 742	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/58/2252	1793	V	37	P	TQ 166 719	3	23-Aug-57	AC	5000
RAF/58/2252	1793	V	39	P	TQ 174 719	3	23-Aug-57	AC	5000
RAF/58/2252	1793	V	53	P	TQ 170 713	4	23-Aug-57	AC	5000
MAL/71130	5806	V	22	P	TQ 020 758	5	17-Aug-71	A	5000
MAL/71130	5806	V	87	P	TQ 019 750	3	17-Aug-71	A	5000
MAL/71130	5806	V	111	P	TQ 035 743	4	17-Aug-71	A	5000
RAF/HLA/034	8344	V	33	P	SU 995 765	5	12-Jul-40	A	7900
RAF/HLA/034	8344	V	35	P	TQ 023 737	6	12-Jul-40	A	7900
RAF/HLA/034	8344	V	37	P	TQ 015 738	6	12-Jul-40	A	7900
RAF/HLA/034	8344	V	39	P	TQ 009 738	6	12-Jul-40	A	7900
RAF/HLA/049	8353	V	26	P	TQ 116 685	12	06-Aug-40	A	4300
RAF/HLA/049	8353	V	30	P	TQ 132 693	16	06-Aug-40	A	4900
RAF/HLA/049	8353	V	32	P	TQ 138 690	18	06-Aug-40	A	4900

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

OS/63200	11440	V	184	P	SU 970 777	11	31-Jul-63	A	8200
OS/89399	13607	V	11	P	TQ 067 651	1	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	29	P	TQ 089 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	31	P	TQ 078 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	33	P	TQ 068 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	35	P	TQ 057 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	37	P	TQ 047 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	60	P	TQ 069 667	3	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	62	P	TQ 081 666	3	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	73	P	TQ 099 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	75	P	TQ 087 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	77	P	TQ 076 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	79	P	TQ 065 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	81	P	TQ 055 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	83	P	TQ 044 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	85	P	TQ 032 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	87	P	TQ 021 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	7	P	TQ 028 684	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	9	P	TQ 038 683	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	11	P	TQ 048 683	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	13	P	TQ 058 683	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	15	P	TQ 068 683	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	17	P	TQ 078 682	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	19	P	TQ 088 682	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	21	P	TQ 098 681	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	23	P	TQ 108 680	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	27	P	TQ 114 690	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	38	P	TQ 059 691	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	40	P	TQ 049 691	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

OS/89401	13608	V	42	P	TQ 040 690	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	44	P	TQ 030 690	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	46	P	TQ 020 690	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	51	P	TQ 040 698	3	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	53	P	TQ 049 698	3	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	55	P	TQ 058 698	3	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/95663	14968	V	19	P	TQ 027 669	1	02-Aug-95	A	5000
OS/97217	15404	V	95	P	TQ 162 713	2	15-Aug-97	A	5100
OS/98138	15408	V	129	P	TQ 059 718	3	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	131	P	TQ 059 709	3	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	133	P	TQ 059 699	3	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	135	P	TQ 042 714	4	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	137	P	TQ 042 723	4	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	164	P	TQ 033 739	6	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	166	P	TQ 051 704	7	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	168	P	TQ 051 713	7	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	170	P	TQ 051 723	7	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	236	P	TQ 068 713	8	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/01167A	15782	V	3	P	TQ 019 695	1	28-Jul-01	AB	8200
OS/01167A	15782	V	5	P	TQ 030 686	1	28-Jul-01	AB	8200
OS/01167A	15782	V	7	P	TQ 041 678	1	28-Jul-01	AB	8200
OS/01167A	15782	V	9	P	TQ 051 669	1	28-Jul-01	AB	8200
RAF/HLA/049	8353	V	33	P	TQ 132 690	14	06-Aug-40	A	4300
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5016	P	TQ 163 672	1	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5017	P	TQ 165 672	1	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5018	P	TQ 168 672	1	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5023	P	TQ 156 684	2	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5024	P	TQ 153 683	2	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5025	P	TQ 150 682	2	07-Jul-46	A	4800

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5027	P	TQ 144 681	2	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5140	P	TQ 111 684	9	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5141	P	TQ 111 686	9	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5164	P	TQ 176 710	11	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5165	P	TQ 172 709	11	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/106G/UK/1624	410	V	5166	P	TQ 169 709	11	07-Jul-46	A	4800
RAF/HLA/049	8353	V	29	P	TQ 133 693	15	06-Aug-40	A	4900
RAF/HLA/049	8353	V	30	P	TQ 132 693	16	06-Aug-40	A	4900
RAF/HLA/049	8353	V	31	P	TQ 137 691	17	06-Aug-40	A	4900
RAF/HLA/049	8353	V	32	P	TQ 138 690	18	06-Aug-40	A	4900
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	59	P	TQ 019 746	2	14-Aug-53	A	5000
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	54	P	TQ 035 736	18	14-Aug-53	A	5000
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	55	P	TQ 031 736	18	14-Aug-53	A	5000
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	57	P	TQ 025 736	18	14-Aug-53	A	5000
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	59	P	TQ 019 738	18	14-Aug-53	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	146	P	TQ 019 758	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	153	P	SU 999 769	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	155	P	SU 994 772	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	157	P	SU 989 775	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	159	P	SU 983 777	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	161	P	SU 978 780	3	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	324	P	TQ 002 752	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	326	P	TQ 003 747	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	328	P	TQ 003 741	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	330	P	TQ 003 735	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	332	P	TQ 002 728	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	334	P	TQ 002 721	7	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	338	P	TQ 009 707	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	340	P	TQ 008 712	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

RAF/542/13	1550	F21	342	P	TQ 009 717	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	344	P	TQ 010 723	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F21	347	P	TQ 009 733	8	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	158	P	SU 992 784	17	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	159	P	SU 989 785	17	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	160	P	SU 986 787	17	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	161	P	SU 984 788	17	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	256	P	SU 974 774	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	257	P	SU 977 772	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	258	P	SU 980 770	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	259	P	SU 984 768	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	260	P	SU 987 767	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	271	P	TQ 017 750	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	272	P	TQ 019 749	18	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	323	P	SU 992 756	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	324	P	SU 992 753	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	325	P	SU 993 750	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	326	P	SU 993 747	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	327	P	SU 993 744	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	328	P	SU 994 741	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	329	P	SU 993 737	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	330	P	SU 993 734	22	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	338	P	TQ 020 707	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	339	P	TQ 019 709	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	340	P	TQ 018 712	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	341	P	TQ 018 714	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	342	P	TQ 019 717	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	343	P	TQ 020 720	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	344	P	TQ 020 723	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

RAF/542/13	1550	F22	345	P	TQ 020 726	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	346	P	TQ 020 730	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	347	P	TQ 019 733	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/542/13	1550	F22	348	P	TQ 019 736	23	26-Aug-54	A	5000
RAF/58/2252	1793	V	52	P	TQ 166 713	4	23-Aug-57	AC	5000
RAF/58/2252	1793	V	53	P	TQ 170 713	4	23-Aug-57	AC	5000
MAL/71130	5806	V	21	P	TQ 018 758	5	17-Aug-71	A	5000
MAL/71130	5806	V	22	P	TQ 020 758	5	17-Aug-71	A	5000
MAL/71130	5806	V	87	P	TQ 019 750	3	17-Aug-71	A	5000
MAL/71087	5921	V	100	P	TQ 060 724	1	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71087	5921	V	101	P	TQ 055 724	1	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71087	5921	V	104	P	TQ 068 715	2	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71087	5921	V	125	P	TQ 169 715	2	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71087	5921	V	269	P	TQ 177 706	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	18	P	TQ 177 697	2	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	165	P	TQ 178 689	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	166	P	TQ 174 689	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	171	P	TQ 150 689	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	172	P	TQ 145 689	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	173	P	TQ 140 689	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	174	P	TQ 135 689	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	175	P	TQ 129 689	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	178	P	TQ 114 689	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	179	P	TQ 143 680	4	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	180	P	TQ 148 680	4	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	181	P	TQ 152 680	4	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	182	P	TQ 157 680	4	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	183	P	TQ 162 680	4	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	184	P	TQ 167 680	4	02-Jun-71	A	5000

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

MAL/71088	5922	V	185	P	TQ 171 680	4	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71088	5922	V	186	P	TQ 176 680	4	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71089	5923	V	78	P	TQ 170 673	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71089	5923	V	79	P	TQ 166 673	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
MAL/71089	5923	V	80	P	TQ 161 673	3	02-Jun-71	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	128	P	TQ 059 722	3	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	129	P	TQ 059 718	3	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	130	P	TQ 059 713	3	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	131	P	TQ 059 709	3	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	132	P	TQ 059 704	3	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	133	P	TQ 059 699	3	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	134	P	TQ 042 710	4	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	135	P	TQ 042 714	4	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	136	P	TQ 042 719	4	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	137	P	TQ 042 723	4	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	164	P	TQ 033 739	6	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	165	P	TQ 051 700	7	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	166	P	TQ 051 704	7	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	167	P	TQ 051 709	7	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	168	P	TQ 051 713	7	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	169	P	TQ 051 718	7	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	170	P	TQ 051 723	7	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	235	P	TQ 068 717	8	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	236	P	TQ 068 713	8	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/98138	15408	V	237	P	TQ 068 708	8	08-Aug-98	A	5000
OS/89399	13607	V	10	P	TQ 073 651	1	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	11	P	TQ 067 651	1	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	29	P	TQ 089 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	30	P	TQ 084 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

OS/89399	13607	V	32	P	TQ 073 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	33	P	TQ 068 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	34	P	TQ 063 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	35	P	TQ 057 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	36	P	TQ 052 660	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	37	P	TQ 047 659	2	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	59	P	TQ 063 667	3	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	62	P	TQ 081 666	3	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	72	P	TQ 104 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	73	P	TQ 099 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	74	P	TQ 093 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	75	P	TQ 087 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	76	P	TQ 082 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	84	P	TQ 038 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89399	13607	V	85	P	TQ 032 674	4	23-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	6	P	TQ 023 684	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	8	P	TQ 033 683	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	11	P	TQ 048 683	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	12	P	TQ 053 683	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	14	P	TQ 063 683	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	16	P	TQ 073 682	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	22	P	TQ 103 681	1	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	26	P	TQ 119 690	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	38	P	TQ 059 691	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	40	P	TQ 049 691	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	42	P	TQ 040 690	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	44	P	TQ 030 690	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	46	P	TQ 020 690	2	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	51	P	TQ 040 698	3	28-Jul-89	A	6000

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

OS/89401	13608	V	53	P	TQ 049 698	3	28-Jul-89	A	6000
OS/89401	13608	V	55	P	TQ 058 698	3	28-Jul-89	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7241	P	TQ 068 649	1	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7244	P	TQ 063 653	2	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7245	P	TQ 062 660	2	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7248	P	TQ 058 681	2	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7250	P	TQ 056 696	2	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7252	P	TQ 055 696	3	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7254	P	TQ 062 706	3	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7256	P	TQ 037 714	4	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7258	P	TQ 029 723	4	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7259	P	TQ 025 727	4	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7261	P	TQ 018 735	4	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7269	P	TQ 019 755	6	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7300	P	TQ 067 707	11	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7301	P	TQ 062 709	11	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7303	P	TQ 052 714	11	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7305	P	TQ 042 718	11	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7307	P	TQ 033 722	11	29-Jun-53	A	6000
MAL/53071	21610	V	7309	P	TQ 024 727	11	29-Jun-53	A	6000
OS/64081	11436	V	5	P	TQ 080 667	1	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64081	11436	V	7	P	TQ 067 666	1	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64081	11436	V	9	P	TQ 053 664	1	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64081	11436	V	11	P	TQ 040 663	1	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	8	P	SU 983 765	1	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	10	P	SU 986 753	2	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	23	P	SU 990 741	3	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	43	P	TQ 035 708	6	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	45	P	TQ 022 708	6	27-Jun-64	A	7500

RTS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - Appendix G

OS/64080	11439	V	47	P	TQ 010 707	6	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	94	P	TQ 022 695	7	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	96	P	TQ 035 696	7	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	97	P	TQ 042 697	7	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	99	P	TQ 055 698	7	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	101	P	TQ 061 698	8	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	106	P	TQ 062 687	9	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	108	P	TQ 049 687	9	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	111	P	TQ 032 685	9	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	113	P	TQ 020 684	9	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	170	P	TQ 037 673	10	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	177	P	TQ 081 677	10	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	179	P	TQ 104 683	11	27-Jun-64	A	7500
OS/64080	11439	V	181	P	TQ 109 682	11	27-Jun-64	A	7500
RAF/HLA/034	8344	V	32	P	SU 998 765	5	12-Jul-40	A	7900
RAF/HLA/034	8344	V	36	P	TQ 019 737	6	12-Jul-40	A	7900
OS/01167A	15782	V	3	P	TQ 019 695	1	28-Jul-01	AB	8200
OS/01167A	15782	V	5	P	TQ 030 686	1	28-Jul-01	AB	8200
OS/01167A	15782	V	9	P	TQ 051 669	1	28-Jul-01	AB	8200

Appendix AP4 CUCAP Photographs inspected

The CUCAP collection is not as comprehensive as the English Heritage Archive and search of the catalogue returned a much smaller number of photographs. However, some of these provide the best views of some of the cropmark sites.

id	type	photoDate	photoTime	subject	copyright	viewDirection	centDist
AL156	Oblique	13/08/1947	p.m.	Windsor Castle	CUCAP		
AL157	Oblique	13/08/1947	p.m.	Windsor Castle	CUCAP		
AL158	Oblique	13/08/1947	p.m.	Eton	CUCAP		
AP23	Oblique	18/06/1948	a.m.	Windsor	CUCAP		
AP24	Oblique	18/06/1948	a.m.	Windsor	CUCAP		
AP25	Oblique	18/06/1948	a.m.	Windsor	CUCAP		
AP26	Oblique	18/06/1948	a.m.	Windsor	CUCAP		
BSR22	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Panorama near Thorpe, looking NE over Staines	CUCAP	NE	
BSR23	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Fields, SE of Egham	CUCAP		
BSR24	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Fields, SE of Egham	CUCAP		
BSR25	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Fields, SE of Egham	CUCAP		
BSR26	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Fields, SE of Egham	CUCAP		
BSR27	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Fields, SE of Egham	CUCAP		
BSR28	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Fields, SE of Egham	CUCAP		
BSR29	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Fields, SE of Egham	CUCAP		
BSR30	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Fields, SE of Egham	CUCAP		
BSR31	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Fields, SE of Egham	CUCAP		
BSR32	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Panorama near Staines, looking NE	CUCAP	NE	
BSR33	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Panorama near Staines, looking NE	CUCAP	NE	
BSR34	Oblique	27/05/1975	p.m.	Panorama near Staines, looking NE	CUCAP	NE	
PZ91	Oblique	25/06/1955	a.m.	Windsor Castle, looking N	CUCAP	N	
PZ92	Oblique	25/06/1955	a.m.	Windsor Castle, looking N	CUCAP	N	

PZ93	Oblique	25/06/1955	a.m.	Windsor Castle, looking N	CUCAP	N	
PZ94	Oblique	25/06/1955	a.m.	Old Windsor, looking SSE	CUCAP	SSE	
PZ95	Oblique	25/06/1955	a.m.	Old Windsor	CUCAP		
TH77	Oblique	14/06/1956	a.m.	Crop marks, Old Windsor	CUCAP		
TH78	Oblique	14/06/1956	a.m.	Crop marks, Old Windsor	CUCAP		
TH79	Oblique	14/06/1956	a.m.	Saxon settlement, Old Windsor	CUCAP		
TH80	Oblique	14/06/1956	a.m.	Old Windsor	CUCAP		
TH81	Oblique	14/06/1956	a.m.	Crop marks, ring-ditches, 0.5 mile SE of Datchet	CUCAP		
TH82	Oblique	14/06/1956	a.m.	Crop marks, ring-ditches, 0.5 mile SE of Datchet	CUCAP		
TH83	Oblique	14/06/1956	a.m.	Crop marks, ring-ditches, 0.5 mile SE of Datchet	CUCAP		
TH84	Oblique	14/06/1956	a.m.	Crop marks, ring-ditches, 0.5 mile SE of Datchet	CUCAP		
TH85	Oblique	14/06/1956	a.m.	Crop marks, ring-ditches, 0.5 mile SE of Datchet	CUCAP		
VF74	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Windsor, looking NNW	CUCAP	NNW	
VF75	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Excavations, Old Windsor	CUCAP		
VF76	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, Old Windsor	CUCAP		
VF77	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.25 mile NE of Old Windsor	CUCAP		
VF78	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.25 mile NE of Old Windsor	CUCAP		
VF79	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Excavations, Old Windsor	CUCAP		
VF80	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Excavations, Old Windsor	CUCAP		
VF81	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, Old Windsor	CUCAP		
VF82	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.5 miles NE of Old Windsor	CUCAP		
VF83	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.5 mile S of Datchet	CUCAP		
VF84	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.5 mile S of Datchet	CUCAP		
VF85	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.5 mile S of Datchet	CUCAP		
VF86	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.5 mile S of Datchet	CUCAP		
VF87	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.5 mile S of Datchet	CUCAP		
VF88	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.5 mile S of Datchet	CUCAP		
VF89	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.5 miles N of Old Windsor	CUCAP		
VF90	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.5 miles N of Old Windsor	CUCAP		

VF91	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Crop marks, 0.25 mile W of Wraysbury	CUCAP		
VF92	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Runny Mede, looking NE	CUCAP	NE	
VF93	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Runny Mede, looking NE	CUCAP	NE	
VF94	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Royal Holloway College, Egham	CUCAP		
VF95	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Royal Holloway College, Egham	CUCAP		
VF96	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Royal Holloway College, Egham	CUCAP		
VF97	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Egham, looking NE	CUCAP	NE	
VF98	Oblique	17/06/1957	p.m.	Sand quarry, Egham	CUCAP		
RC8BA060	Vertical	27/05/1975		Agricultural landscape, Thorpe and Egham	Subject to confirmation	284	333
RC8BA061	Vertical	27/05/1975		Agricultural landscape, Thorpe and Egham	Subject to confirmation	284	333
RC8BA062	Vertical	27/05/1975		Agricultural landscape, Thorpe and Egham	Subject to confirmation	284	333
RC8BA063	Vertical	27/05/1975		Agricultural landscape, Thorpe and Egham	Subject to confirmation	284	92583
RC8DZ022	Vertical	28/10/1981		Colne Valley, between Chorleywood and Staines	Subject to confirmation	179	1283
RC8DZ023	Vertical	28/10/1981		Colne Valley, between Chorleywood and Staines	Subject to confirmation	179	4591
RC8DZ043	Vertical	28/10/1981		Colne Valley, between Chorleywood and Staines	Subject to confirmation	180	1347
RC8DZ044	Vertical	28/10/1981		Colne Valley, between Chorleywood and Staines	Subject to confirmation	180	24016
RC8DZ066	Vertical	30/10/1981		Colne Valley, between Chorleywood and Staines	Subject to confirmation	180	1307
RC8DZ067	Vertical	30/10/1981		Colne Valley, between Chorleywood and Staines	Subject to confirmation	180	1307
RC8DZ068	Vertical	30/10/1981		Colne Valley, between Chorleywood and Staines	Subject to confirmation	180	1307
RC8DZ069	Vertical	30/10/1981		Colne Valley, between Chorleywood and Staines	Subject to confirmation	180	3219
RC8DZ070	Vertical	30/10/1981		Colne Valley, between Chorleywood and Staines	Subject to confirmation	7	1367
RC8DZ071	Vertical	30/10/1981		Colne Valley, between Chorleywood and Staines	Subject to confirmation	7	1368

Appendix 4:

Lidar Sites

Methodology

A4.1 Light Detection and Ranging (Lidar) Data

A4.1.1 Light detection and ranging (lidar) imagery was supplied by the client. The data originates with the Environment Agency but is now freely available under Open Government Licence.

A4.1.2 The use of Airborne Laser Altimetry, more often referred to as lidar (light detection and ranging), for archaeological survey has become increasingly established (Crutchley and Crow 2010). Lidar uses the properties of coherent laser light, coupled with precise spatial positioning (through the use of a Differential GPS) to produce horizontally and vertically accurate elevation measurements. This data has considerable potential for archaeological research in terms of mapping archaeological sites where features survive as upstanding earthworks.

A4.1.3 Environment Agency lidar data is provided as ASCII data in ESRI ASCII grid format. Each .asc file covers an area 1km by 1km. The widest area coverage is available at 2m resolution, but significant areas are now available at 1m resolution, and some areas also at 0.5m resolution. The dataset used in the current study has a resolution of 1m, each 1km square tile comprising 1,000,000 elevation data points.

A4.1.5 Two different data sets are available for each tile:

- i) DSM = Digital Surface Model, i.e. the unfiltered elevation data;
- ii) DTM = Digital Terrain Model; filtered data, with vegetation and tall buildings removed and ground levels at these points interpolated

The post-processing used to create the DTM (as opposed to true last-pulse-return filtering) is not always suited to the sort of fine archaeological or topographical detail of relevance in studies like this and can make it difficult to understand the results in relation to the wider contemporary landscape (Crutchley and Crow 2010, 11). Use here has varied between the Digital Terrain Model and Digital Surface Model datasets depending on the degree to which it was judged that removal of trees and hedgerows would aid in understanding the overall pattern of features. The vertical accuracy of the data is quoted as +/-6cm to +/-15cm. Relative (point to point) accuracy, more relevant for detailed archaeological mapping, is generally 5-7cm or better (Jones *et al.* 2007, 1576).

A4.1.6 EA lidar data tiles were merged to create continuous raster grid surface models. Data was then resampled to 0.5m centres enabling a smoother output at larger scales and further processing and visualisation techniques applied. Standard processing combines constrained colour shading with relief modelling. Results from this latter technique can vary depending on direction of (artificial) illumination, with features aligned directly with the light source less visible. As a result it is best practice to use at least two illumination directions at 90° to each other. Analytical hill-shading has here been applied with illumination from both 315° and 45° (i.e. north-west and north-east) in order to minimise any such effects.

A4.1.7 Processed imagery was imported into the project GIS to allow digitisation of features and site boundaries and combination with other data sources to produce composite plans. Plates within the appendix provide selective illustration of the variety of earthwork features recorded and their typical expression.

A4.1.8 Sites LI05 and LI06 have been retained from the initial desk-based assessment. The lidar for the HCAs was originally included in the rapid desk-based assessment (Horsley 2020) and has been reproduced here. Lidar for additional HCAs has been added.

Appendix LI1 Catalogue of Lidar Sites



LI05 Location: Laleham Burway

Interpretation and Comments

Medieval agriculture. Patchy and eroded remnants of ridge and furrow on varying alignments (and in varying states of preservation) within area now in use as a golf course. Medieval on the basis of form, presumably part of medieval field system. Earthworks of Scheduled Monument 1005949, medieval stock enclosure, lie just to the north.



LI06 *Location: Chertsey Abbey*

Interpretation and Comments

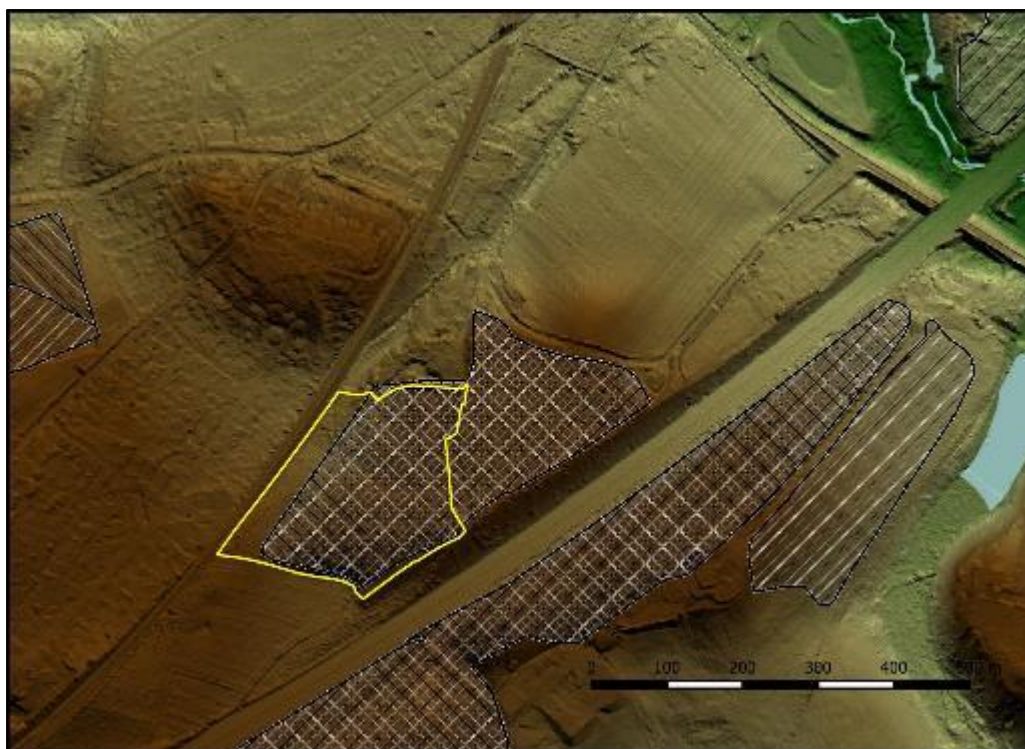
Medieval religious/agricultural features. Ditched and banked enclosures, drainage/moat/fishpond features. Possible ridge and furrow. All presumably related to Chertsey Abbey (excepting cricket square on Abbeyfields recreation ground). Degraded earthworks at TQ 0433 6736 not included in Scheduled area (but possibly just part of natural channel forms seen across the floodplain here). Ridge and furrow evidence of earlier land use or part of abbey holding? Medieval on the basis of form.



Land South of Wraybury Reservoir HCA

Interpretation and Comments

No traces of archaeological features and some areas of artificial ground.



Drinkwater Pit HCA

Interpretation and Comments

This Drinkwater Pit HCA comprises almost entirely artificial ground between the M3 and railway. A small strip along the north-west is not mapped as such by the BGS, but even so nothing of potential interest can be discerned.



Norlands Lane HCA

Interpretation and Comments

The HCA area at Norland Lane is almost entirely comprised of artificial ground, except for some small portions along the north-western edge. The surface expression at **BI** suggests that this too is made ground. At **BJ** a small length of field boundary appears to have been left in situ. Just to the east at **BK** a curving hollow lies on the former course of the Mead Lake Ditch and has perhaps not been fully worked out in quarrying.



Laleham Reach HCA

Interpretation and Comments

No archaeological features evidence – entirely artificial ground.



Laleham Golf Course HCA

Interpretation and Comments

The north-western part of the HCA is mapped by BGS as artificial ground and from the lidar terrain model is evidently partly made ground and partly open water. This is separated from the rest of the HCA by the course of the Abbey River and the Burway Ditch which can be seen to run from **BA** to **BB** following what appears to be a natural sinuous channel. Depressions at **BA** and **BC** suggest some complexity of development and potentially earlier channel forms. At **BD** there appears to be some southwards drainage, but perhaps just reflecting seasonal overflow from the main river channel.

South and east of the Burway Ditch the ground is generally higher and largely occupied by the golf course with tees, greens and bunkers leaving distinct traces. Traces of earlier cultivation are evident as slight parallel ridging at **BE** and **BF** on two different (NW-SE and SW-NE) alignments. The ridging does not present a distinctly medieval form, being straight and fairly narrow but appears to be cut across by the scheduled monument earthwork **BG**. Both are earlier than the 19th century field layout still evident as a rectilinear pattern of narrow and very straight depressions, e.f at **BH**, but extending as far as **BG**.



Littleton North HCA

Interpretation and Comments

The Littleton North HCA area is entirely comprised of artificial ground.



Chertsey Road Tip HCA

Interpretation and Comments

All made ground/infill.



Land South of Chertsey Road HCA

Interpretation and Comments

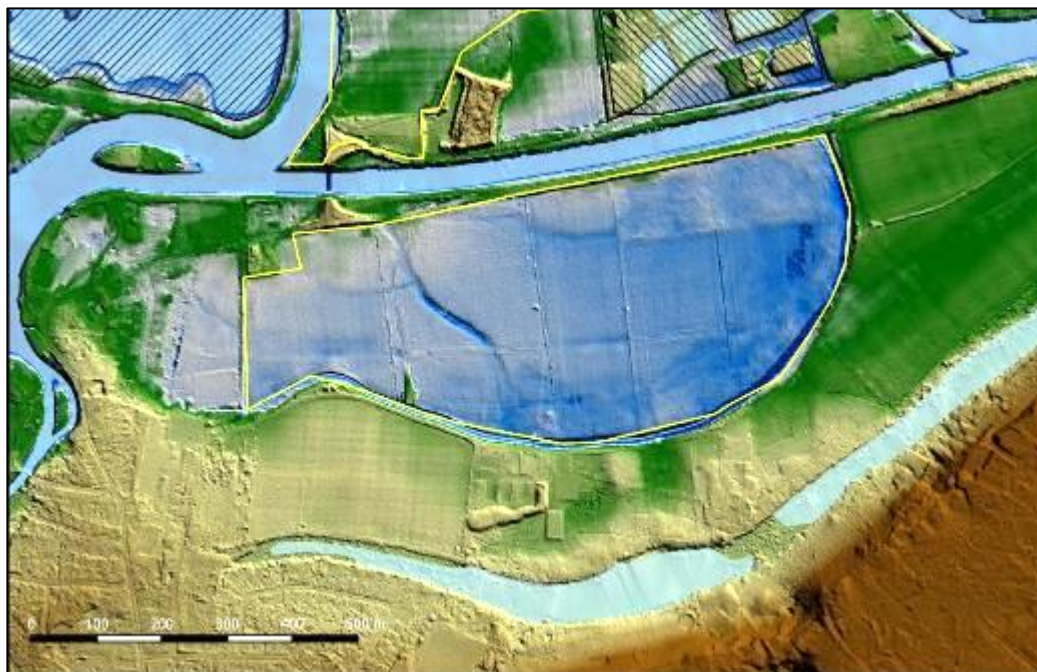
Almost entirely made ground/infill apart from the narrow strip to the south. Some disturbance of this strip is evident, and no archaeological features are visible.



Desborough Island HCA

Interpretation and Comment

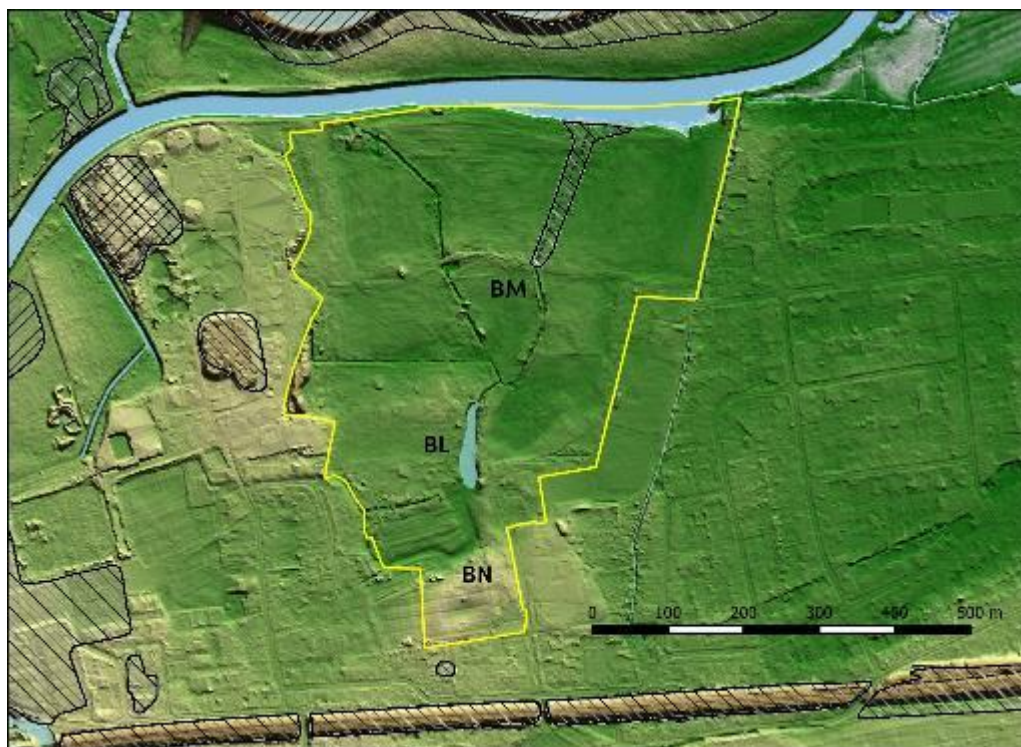
Meander core visible at the north-west with surface traces relating to channel migration.



Land Between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCA

Interpretation and Comment

Smaller channel forms are evident across the lower lying area. The Engine River appears to have mirrored a former river channel and this site is former floodplain. Field boundaries are also visible.



Grove Farm HCA

Interpretation and Comment

Although the Grove Farm HCA consists of open fields, the lidar surface expression suggests some degree of disturbance, perhaps associated with the straightening and widening of the River Ember. The pool **BL** and sinuous boundary **BM** are apparent on 19th century mapping and the form suggests an origin in some natural floodplain drainage, but no wider surface depression is evident. All of the other boundaries north of **BL** are more recent and straighter than those shown on 19th and early 20th century mapping. The ground surface shows irregular slight changes in level (especially close to the river) combined with more abrupt linear changes unrelated to any current or former boundaries (which are themselves unrepresented), so that although only a very small part is mapped as artificial ground, more widespread ground disturbance (arising from the new channel cut?) must be suspected. The wide rectilinear depression in the south at **BN** appears more likely an earlier feature, but even here boundaries have been revised.

Appendix 5:

Previous Site Visit

Introduction

The site visit initially conducted in 2015 has been edited to remove Channel 1. The information for Channel 2, 3 the Desborough Cut and the weirs is still relevant. The site visit included an assessment of setting of designated assets, an update of which will now be included in a separate report.

CHANNEL 2 STUDY AREA

176 Fleetmere, Grade II

1378049. Cottage, C17. Timber frame structure with C18 red brick infilled panels. Tiled roof gabled on west end, half hipped at east end. Two storeys. Replacement sash windows. C20 wing forming L shaped plan to north. Some internal alterations. South elevation, left to right ground floor. Two-light, 4-pane casement, two-light, 6-pane casement and three-light, 4-pane casement. First floor two-light, 6-pane casement, two-light 6-pane casement and three-light 6-pane casement.

NGR on record incorrect. TQ 02968 69116 (corrected on plan).

Set back in secluded location at end of lane and private drive off Norlands Lane which provides positive setting. Well screened by trees particularly towards line of Mead Lake Ditch and proposed Channel 2. Negligible impact.



View from line of proposed flood channel towards 176 Fleetmere and 169 Eastly End Cottage

169 Eastly End Cottage, Grade II

1190150. Cottage, C16 and C18. Part brick, part timber frame with brick infilled panels. Gabled tiled roof with central brick chimney. Two storeys and attic. Central door, flush beaded, with C20 porch and two casement

windows with bars.

Positive setting set back in grounds from Norlands Lane well screened by trees. Intervisibility with scheme limited/none.



169 Eastly End Cottage

159 Eastley End House, Grade II

1028928. Large house, now offices. Late C18 with C19 additions. Red brick, hipped slate roof with parapet. Three storeys, rectangular plan. West front: centre 3 storey, splay sided, projecting bay, on ground floor central door and fanlight. Two storey extension on south with hipped roofs.

Positive setting in walled grounds surrounding formal gardens off Coldharbour Lane. Outlook from front north-west onto entrance court; south-east over the formal roof gardens and tree-fringed grounds of Cemex House towards Fleet Lake. Changes here due to Channel 2 unlikely to impact.

NGR on record incorrect. TQ 02968 68883 (corrected on plan).

177 Cemex House, Grade II*

1420102. Headquarters building, designed from 1986 and built in 1988-89 to designs by Edward Cullinan Architects (ECA). Structural engineers, YRM Anthony Hunt Associates; Services engineers, Max Fordham Associates; landscape architects, Derek Lovejoy Partnership. The complex adjoins the early-C19 Meadlake House and the Grange (originally Thorpe End), of c.1890. These structures, while of lesser intrinsic interest, play a significant role in the overall composition of Cemex House, and are therefore included in the listing. Minor structures in the grounds of Cemex House, such as the Lodge and the corrugated-iron outbuilding

east of the Grange, are not of special interest and are excluded from the listing. The 2001 infilling of the loading bay of Cemex House is not of special interest and is also excluded from the listing.

Setting of corporate headquarters intimately connected with worked out quarry lagoons and their now tree-fringed margins. Impacts unlikely; potential westward extent of impacts only extend to current margins of Fleet lake, except just south of Norlands Lane, here screened by trees.

112 SM – Chertsey Abbey

1008524. Despite the post-Dissolution demolition of upstanding remains and disturbance by more recent building construction, Chertsey Abbey survives comparatively well as a rare example of an early monastic foundation. The full extent of the precincts and their boundaries, as well as the remains of associated agricultural and water management systems, survive largely undisturbed. Partial excavation has demonstrated that the site contains archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the construction and structural development of the abbey as well as the way of life and economy peculiar to a Benedictine monastery.

Positive setting in quiet conservation area. Well wooded, mature trees in Abbeyfields and grounds of houses. Screened from views southwards towards far side of M3 so direct impacts unlikely. Potential loss of historical association with Abbey Mead (but this is already bisected by M3).



View towards M3 from vicinity of earthworks. Motorway screened by vegetation; no intervisibility with proposed channel.



View from highest point of pedestrian bridge on Ferry Lane. Earthwork in field to right; proposed channel course parallels motorway to left.



Abbeyfields, former site of Chertsey Abbey

163 Medieval doorway in garden wall of Abbey House, Foundations of Medieval building in overgrown grounds to west of Abbey House, Remains of Monastic ovens in grounds of Abbey House, Grade II

1029179. The remains of the Norman Abbey are mostly below ground. The visible work is a C13 stone doorway in wall of Colonel's Lane. Abbey House, C19, of minor interest is separately listed. It is understood that some oven remains have been removed.

Some confusion in list entry. Abbey House, on the west side of Colonel's Lane was demolished in the early 1960s. The stone doorway is still to be seen in a wall on the west side of Colonel's Lane (what would once have been a garden wall of Abbey House). Lengths of foundation consolidated and exposed in the eastern edge of the wooded Abbeyfields which provide a positive setting. No intervisibility with works.



163 Medieval doorway in garden wall of Abbey House

175 The Abbey, Grade II

1377936. Early C19 house. 2 storey. 4 windows. Roughcast and limewashed, with rusticated quoins. Hipped slate roof with small eaves soffit. Sash windows with glazing bars, and moulded architraves. Stucco doorcase. Lawned front garden with brown brick low wall and stone spheres on caps of squat piers.

Set back from Colonel's Lane in private grounds. Mature trees. Positive setting. No impact likely.

172 Dovecote in Farmyard of Abbey Bridge Farm, Chertsey, Grade II

1372056. Dovecote. C1880. Cast iron and wood. Cast iron fluted composite column had brackets which support a rectangular dovecote with gabled roof. Four tiers of entrance holes with landing edges. Tiled roof. The gable end and sides are hung with fishscale tiles. Along the top of the dovecote is a row of projecting metal flowers. Until 1991 this structure stood off Staines Lane in the garden of the iron founder William Herring whose foundry presumably manufactured it.

Farmyard setting positive and unaltered. No views to far side of M3.



172 Dovecote in Farmyard of Abbey Bridge Farm

164 Abbey Farm Barn, Chertsey, Grade II

1029180. Medieval tithe barn, altered. Stone and brick walls. Long building. Roof now altered, with sheeting cover, lowered from former apex and upper members removed. Massive tie-beams remain. Ends of barn are 2 storey, the upper floors or lofts on massive beams. (The building probably connected in some way with Chertsey Abbey.)

Farmyard setting positive and unaltered. No views to far side of M3.

171 Burley Orchard, Grade II; 249, 265 Bridge and Lamp-Post on approach, Grade II

1295041. 1874-5 by William A Herring, the Chertsey iron founder, unaltered. Iron-work features include lampposts in garden (1377928), bridge (1029162), conservatory, fireplaces etc. Gothic revival style. 2 storey and attic. 4 windows.

Asymmetrical plan. Brick, with stone dressings, including 3 light mullion transom casement at 1st floor, above entrance, with ornamental pointed head. Slate roof. Gables, with carved barge boards. Gabled porch with stone roundel carved with initials. North-east face with extensive ornamental conservatory with glazing bars and small panes. Lawned garden.

Set in tree-fringed grounds at end of private drive off Staines, Lane, Chertsey. Modern development in grounds to rear. Setting neutral/positive. No impact.

168 York House and York Place, Windsor Street, Chertsey, Grade II

1180250. Early C18. Group of 2 (formerly of 3) houses under one tiled roof, hipped. 2 storey. 2 gables to York House. 4 chimneys 6 windows, sash, some with bars remaining. 2 modern doors. Simple late C18 doorcase remains to York Place. York House has modern projecting entrance. Front, roughcast, stucco and colourwashed.

Set facing the junction of Windsor Street, Staines Lane and St Ann's Road. Busy road junction tends to negative setting but wooded gardens to rear and Abbeyfields recreation ground to east enhance this. No impact from scheme.

173 Abbey Barn and Abbey Barn Cottage, Abbey Green, Chertsey, Grade II

1377910. (Probably connected in some way with Chertsey Abbey) Appears to be mainly C17 and later. Longbuilding of brown brick. Part converted into residence with garden to east and south.

Set just east of Abbey Green. Southerly aspect onto extensive parking areas and grassed area with picnic benches provide neutral setting. No impact.

170 Home Farm Cottage, Bridge Road, Chertsey, Grade II

1242301. Probably early C19. Two storeys, red brick. Three sash windows in cased frames. Central gabled porch. Old tile roof; gable ends with stacks.

Off private drive adjacent to Abbey Chase Farm and the Abbey River. Considerable screening of trees to northward and eastward vistas. Positive setting. No impact.

Buildings on Bridge Road

161 Sareth Cottage, 66 and 68, Bridge Road, Chertsey, Grade II

1029172. Mid C18. Formerly 2 cottages, now one house. Brick. 2 storeys; 4 windows, also one blank. Old tile roof. Brick toothed eaves, painted. Sash windows with glazing bars. One doorway bricked up. Entrance door with 6 panels, plain segmental hood, and added brick porch. Red facing bricks. Gauged arches to ground floor windows.

162 96 and 98 Bridge Road, Chertsey, Grade II

1029173. Attractive pair of semi-detached Classical villas circa 1840. Stucco. 2 storey 2 windows each with wide advanced centre with rusticated quoins. Sash windows, mainly with centre and side glazing bars. Slate roof with eaves soffit. Ground floor centre windows with moulded architraves and segmental pediments on consoles. Group value.

166 Belsize Grange, 77 Bridge Road, Chertsey, Grade II

1177902. Early C18. 3 storey. 5 windows. Tile roof, hipped. Brown brick with red dressings, including quoins. Front parapet with sunk panels above windows. Near-flush-frame sash windows with glazing bars and with gauged flat arches. Slightly projecting centre with arched window, and with entrance door with moulded and fielded, upper panels altered. C19 stone porch. Moulded brick 1st floor band, and flat band at 2nd floor. Modern wing, east.

167 40 Bridge Road, Chertsey, Grade II

1177906. Early C19. 2 storeys 3 windows including blank centre window at each floor. Brown brick, with stucco front painted. Slate roof, hipped, with eaves soffit. Sash windows with glazing bars, near-flush-frames at ground floor.

These buildings of disparate periods sit on a busy suburban street, now a major traffic thoroughfare, very busy at peak times. Mixed use of street, including car sales and petrol station, provides somewhat neutral setting. No vista towards river. No impact.



162: 96 and 98 Bridge Road, Chertsey



166: Belsize Grange

165 Bridge and other remains of Abbey Mills at Abbey Chase, Grade II

1039968. Formerly part of a water mill, in the possession of Chertsey Abbey at the Dissolution. Medieval, C18 or C19 and earlier C20. Bridge of three arches, the arches lined with large blocks of masonry. on N.W. side, comparable with masonry related to the medieval Chertsey Abbey site; bridge may have been widened on S.E. in post-Reformation period, where there is a tendency to more brick than stone as lining to the bridge arches. Brick and similar masonry in lower walls of channels on N.W. of bridge. Bridge parapet and upper channel walls faced with masonry added probably in the 1920s and probably by Percy Cane as part of his design for the landscaping of the gardens at Abbey Chase. Wooden sluices across N.W. end now partly decayed. Water discharged under bridge into lower millpond; overflow from upper pool discharges through channel in N bank.

The bridge setting is defined by the Abbey River and wooded banks to north. Neutral/positive. The large Abbey Chase Residential and Care Home immediately to the south detracts. Eastwards vistas of Abbey River and moorings well screened by trees in direction of channel outlet.

184, 185, 186 City Posts, Grade II

1187024; 1187025; 1204664. Square cast-iron posts with cornice and capping. City of London shield on one face. 1861

Positive setting defined by historic location along Thames Side bank of river. Early 20th century development potentially detract. Potential minor changes to vistas beyond Chertsey Lock towards M3.



183 No 240 (former Chertsey Lock House), Grade II

1039970. Lock-house, late 1812-13; altered 1830s and post 1897. Built to the design of Stephen Leach, Clerk of Works to the Corporation of the City of London. Painted brick and stuccoed. Slate roof. One storey and cellar.

Positive setting provided by riverside location adjacent to lock. Potential minor change to views beyond lock towards M3.

133 SM Chertsey Bridge

1029204 (that part in the Urban District of Chertsey) Grade II; 1204646 (Spelthorne District) Grade II*; 1003752 (Scheduled Monument). Built by James Paine 1780-85. Stone. 5 principal segmental arches with additional flood arches at sides. Plain parapet, with capping and cast iron ornamental panels. The latter are above cutwaters, which are pointed on plan and have rounded tops at springing of arches.

Setting: river and vistas to north and south are positive providing context and continuity (although the northward vista is now crossed by the M3). Busy with traffic during rush hours but quieter from the riverside. Northwards vista looks towards Chertsey Weir. Potential minor change to views beyond lock towards M3. Retention/reinstatement of vegetation will mitigate.



133 Chertsey Bridge



133 Chertsey Bridge and view upstream towards Chertsey Lock

CHANNEL 3 STUDY AREA

198 Anglo-Saxon and medieval cemetery, Saxon Primary School, Spelthorne, Scheduled

1005939. The Anglo-Saxon and medieval cemetery and associated settlement at Saxon Primary School has been shown by partial excavation to retain buried archaeological remains relating to the original use and history of the site. It will also contain environmental evidence relating to the site and the landscape in which it was constructed. These remains indicate continuity in site use and occupation from the Saxon period to later in the medieval period and are particularly significant to our understanding of early Christian burial practice.

Situated on flat ground in the playing fields and grounds of Saxon Primary School, north of a water-filled gravel pit. Neutral setting adding nothing to significance. Densely vegetated margins fringing gravel pits. Further gravel pits and M3 to south. Change neutral.



Wooded fringe of lagoon immediately adjacent to Saxon School playing field

Listed Buildings in Shepperton

Grade II*: 244 The Rectory, Church Square (1029698); 249 Church of St Nicholas, Church Square, Shepperton (1178304).

Grade II: 236 Bluebeckers Eating House, Chertsey Road (1377668); 237 Anchor Cottage, Church Road (1029691); 242 Stable block to the west of the Manor House, Church Road (1029695); 243 Warren Lodge Hotel, Church Square (1029696); 245 Monument dedicated to Margaret Love Peacock, north of Church of St Nicholas, Church Square (1029699); 247 The Kings Head Public House, Church Square (1178253); 248 Ye Olde House, Church Square (1178261); 240 Winches Cottage, Church Road (1029693).

The majority of the listed buildings in the old core of Shepperton are concentrated around Church Street, Church Square and the Church of St Nicholas. Positive setting defined by their grouping around the church and on these streets. No intervisibility with areas of new channel cut with the exception of those below.

241 Manor House, Church Road, Shepperton

1029694. House. Circa 1820; said to have been built for a Mr James Scott. Incised painted stucco with hipped slate roof. Two storeys over basement to left, lower two storey range to right; C20 service range to right end. Garden front to south with 3 bay return to east, entrance front now to north.

Positive setting in private grounds on the north bank of the river. Southward vista potentially impacted depending on any visual impact at riverside, but no intervisibility with areas of new channel cut.

246 The Old Ferry House, Church Square

1178236 House. Mid C19. Dun coloured brick with renewed machine-tiled roof. Two storeys with end ridge stacks on decorated plinth and with yellow terracotta pots patterned in hexagonal panels. Two 3-light first floor windows in painted stone surrounds and with scalloped and pierced bargeboards to gables above, extending across the eaves. Two 3-light windows below, that to left a square bay window under a patterned- tile hipped roof. Door now in right hand return front extension set back to rear of house.

Positive setting at east end of Church Square behind church. Unlike building to the west it does have partial views over the slipway to the river. Changes to vegetated margins of lagoon could affect southward vista.

238 The Little Cottage, Chertsey Road, Shepperton

1029690. Cottage. C18. Timber framed core with whitewashed brick front and plain tiled roof. Two storeys with large ridge stack, under corbelled top, to right. Two first floor sash windows, 8 panes in two rows of 4, one small similar window to ground floor left. Two 12-pane windows, three rows of 4, to right under cambered heads. Part-glazed door to left of centre in open gable porch on tree trunk supports. Interior:-Deep fireplace to ground floor right.

Setting - suburban street, buildings of disparate periods, but generally positive associations. Taller buildings to south obscure views towards river. No impact.



238 The Little Cottage

235 Mill Eyot, Chertsey Road, Shepperton

1377667. House, now divided. Circa 1850. Painted brick with slate roofs, hipped to left. T-shaped plan with gable end to right. Two storeys to left, three storeys to gable, over basements. Stacks to left side and on sides of gable to right. Plate glass sash window on first floor left; casement window to centre, both in architrave surrounds. One sash window to ground floor left. One sash window on each floor of gabled range with wavy-edged bargeboards above. Half-glazed door to centre in rendered frontispiece with flat roofed portico above. Dentilled on base of panelled parapet. Two Ionic columns in antis between angle piers, on panelled pedestals with 7 steps between. Single storey range set back to right with corrugated-iron cambered roof corridor to gate in wall. Right hand return front:- Through-eaves gable dormer with spike finial to wavy-edged bargeboards.

Setting - suburban street, buildings of disparate periods but generally positive associations. No change to views/vistas on frontage. To the rear looks over backwater of River Thames with moorings, well wooded bank beyond. Neutral impact.

261 Eyot House, Grade II

1294565. House, now divided. Circa 1890. Whitewashed brick below, roughcast above with plain tiled, hipped main roof and tall, star shaped stacks. Swiss Chalet style. 2 storeys and attic in round domed, tile hung dormer to left, hipped dormer to right and half-hipped dormer with diagonal wooden braces. 6 casement windows across the first floor, two to left in projecting break, 2 to right under half-hipped break. Wooden gallery across the centre of the first floor on arched, braced posts with wooden handrail above. Doubled, half-glazed doors to right of centre under pentice roof porch with centre half hip on wooden posts.

Left and right hand return fronts with gallery continued across the first floor on braced posts. The house was originally built as a hotel by Richard D'Oyley Carte, manager of the Savoy Opera Company, used as his residence and weekend rehearsal retreat for the opera company.

Setting on wooded island in the Thames contributes to significance. Although facing south and connected by a bridge to the southern bank of river (away from outlet of the proposed Channel) the wooded river banks to the north form part of setting which may be negatively impacted.



View upstream from just east of Eyot House showing wooded north bank of river



261 Eyot House

260, 262, Posts north and east of Desborough Channel

1030077; 1030078; 1377503 [coordinates for 1271 incorrect; corrected on plan]. Posts. c1860. Circa 3½ feet high. Metal. Four legged plinth with chamfered pier above under moulded capital band and pyramidal top. City of London shield cast on the front with lettering on the pier reading "24 & 25 / VICT. CAP. 42". A coal and wine tax post indicating the boundary at which duty was payable, that on coal dating back to the 1660s.

Setting defined by historic location along bank of river. 1267 no intervisibility

DESBOROUGH CUT

281The Old Crown Public House, Thames Street, Weybridge

1030115. Public house. C17 with C19 and C20 extensions to left end and rear. Timber framed on rendered plinth, weatherboard cladding to main block, pan-tiled roofs with end stacks to right and left of left hand gablefront bay. 2 storeys with projecting single storey range across front right to hipped roof square pavilion wing at right end. Gable front bay to left end. Casement windows, one on each floor of left hand bay. 2 casements to centre and right, 3 glazing bar sash windows across the ground floor. Double half-glazed doors to centre. Single storey addition to left containing 2 glazing bar sash windows and central half glazed door. C20 additions to rear at right angles.

Setting - suburban street to front, buildings of disparate periods. Neutral although proximity of River Wey and Weybridge Marina to north and west provide positive associations; no impacts from proposed works. No visibility towards Desborough Cut.

282 Oatlands - Registered Park/Garden

1000119. Oatlands Palace was one of the many residences around London used by Henry VIII, of which Nonsuch was another. In 1650, following the execution of Charles I, Oatlands was bought by Robert Turbridge, who demolished it for the value of its building materials. In 1716, the estate passed to Henry Clinton, seventh Earl of Lincoln, who was probably responsible for building Oatlands House, c 500m east of the site of the Palace, and for laying out the grounds c 1725. In 1788 the site was sold to Frederick, Duke of York, who commissioned Henry Holland (1745-1806) to rebuild the house in 1794 following a fire. The house was converted to a hotel in 1856 and has remained in this use ever since. The grounds have been steadily reduced in size in the C20 as areas have been redeveloped for housing.

The registered site of 22ha comprises 2ha of formal gardens and pleasure grounds, with 10ha of parkland to the south and adjoining the artificial 10ha Broad Water to the north. The tree-fringed Broad Water lies at the southern edge of the Thames floodplain, the land rising to the south to the river terrace on which is situated the house and grounds. The Oatlands Park Hotel is situated in the centre of the east side of the site, at the edge of the higher land before it slopes steeply to the Broad Water. On the opposite side of the lake is flat agricultural land, divided by drainage channels and trackways. To the east and west of the site are late C20 housing estates. The southern area of the site is enclosed by ornamental 2m high black metal railings dividing the parkland from Oatlands Drive. In the C18 the estate stretched from Weybridge in the west to Walton in the east.

Its setting includes views down across the floodplain towards the river - already containing the Desborough Island Water Works; Desborough Cut etc. From the northern edge of the park vistas are across level ground towards the river screened by mature trees.



View north from northern edge of Oatlands

SUNBURY WEIR STUDY AREA

Sunbury Weir is largely shielded from the Lower Sunbury Conservation Area and heritage assets on the northern bank of the river by a row of private housing and boat clubs along Thames Street / Fordbridge Road, which obscure the view to/from the river. Only a handful of Listed buildings (283-285; 296) are afforded views of the weir, although the distance between these assets and the weir is such that the weir is not at all conspicuous. The noise of the weir was not noticeable from the Lower Sunbury Conservation Area or any of the Listed assets during the site visit.

The southern river bank is far more undeveloped than the northern bank, although there are no known heritage assets within the Study Area on the southern river bank.

It is not considered that the proposed works to the weir will have any long-term detrimental effect on the numerous Listed structures which are present to the north of the river, or on the Lower Sunbury Conservation Area as a whole.



View of Sunbury Weir from the northern river bank, looking south-west.



View of Sunbury Weir from the edge of the Lower Sunbury Conservation Area



View north-east up Church Street into the Lower Sunbury Conservation Area, with the Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary the Virgin on the right

MOLESEY WEIR STUDY AREA

Access to Molesey Weir is restricted to the public, although views of the weir from the path running along the southern river bank are good. The weir is largely obstructed by a footbridge which follows the alignment of the weir and various other items of river furniture, associated with the lock which is located a little downstream from the weir.

The weir itself is located at the edge of the East Molesey Kent Town Conservation Area, although the view from within the Conservation Area towards the weir is largely screened by a row of mature trees running along the edge of the river bank.

Part of the weir is located within the Hampton Village Conservation Area, although the weir is only visible from within the Conservation Area from a handful of private residences which front onto the A308 Hampton Court Road (Figure 38). The proposed works will have little impact on the setting of this Conservation Area, and from the few areas where the proposed works can be viewed (from private residences or boat clubs), the impact of the proposed works will be minimal. Once the works are complete, the setting should remain unaffected. The Conservation Areas of Hampton Court Green and Bushy Park are both located on the northern bank of the river, although views to the weir from these areas are all completely obscured by structures along the A308 Hampton Court Road. The weir could not be heard from these Conservation Areas during the site visit, and as such there was no indication of the presence of the weir from the northern side of

the river. It was not possible to get closer to the weir from the northern side further than the A308 Hampton Court Road, due to the presence of private houses and boat clubs.

Numerous Listed structures are located within the Study Area, all at the extreme eastern end. The weir is not visible from any of these at ground level; it is doubtful that it would be visible from any of the upper storeys of the structures, although it was not possible to determine this for certain. Similarly, from Hampton Court Palace, the weir was not visible from ground level, although it is possible that it may be viewed from some of the upper floors; however, this would not be in any detail given the distance between the weir and the palace.

The proposed works on the weir will be visible from the extreme northern edge of the East Molesey Kent Town Conservation Area and, to a lesser extent, from Hampton Court Bridge (347). The vast majority of Conservation Areas and Listed structures within the study area are shielded from view of the weir either by mature trees or undesignated structures, and as such, are not considered to be impacted by the proposed works.



Molesey Weir, viewed from the western river bank.



View from within the East Molesey Kent Town Conservation Area, looking north-west, towards the weir (on the right). The weir is largely screened from the Conservation Area by the mature trees seen in this photograph, leading back from the war memorial



View into the East Molesey Kent Town Conservation Area, looking south-west



View north-west from the gates of Hampton Court Palace, looking towards the Hampton Court Green Conservation Area and the numerous Listed structures within it.



Grade I Listed Royal Mews and adjoining barn (336) within the Hampton Court Green Conservation Area

TEDDINGTON WEIR STUDY AREA

Teddington Weir is situated within the Teddington Lock Conservation Area. The weir itself is a large structure over a wide stretch of river and is prominent from the immediate river bank. On the southern side of the river, views of the weir immediately away from the river bank are mostly obscured by a modern industrial estate and sports ground. To the north of the river, immediately away from the river bank, the weir is shielded by abundant mature trees.

To the south-east of the Study Area is the Broom Water Teddington Conservation Area. Generally, the weir cannot be seen or heard from within this Conservation Area, except from immediately on the river bank, where the weir may be viewed at a distance downstream.

The nearest Listed Structure to the weir is the Grade II Teddington Footbridge (372), which commands excellent views of the weir. The Boathouse (373), also Grade II Listed, is located at the southern end of the footbridge and is also within sight of the weir. Other Listed Structures within the Conservation Area have no view of the weir.

It was not possible to observe in detail the Victorian boat rollers (374) associated with the weir, although any works should endeavour to keep these *in situ* and intact. Works associated with this weir are not considered to have any detrimental long term effect on the Conservation Areas or known heritage assets within the Study Area.

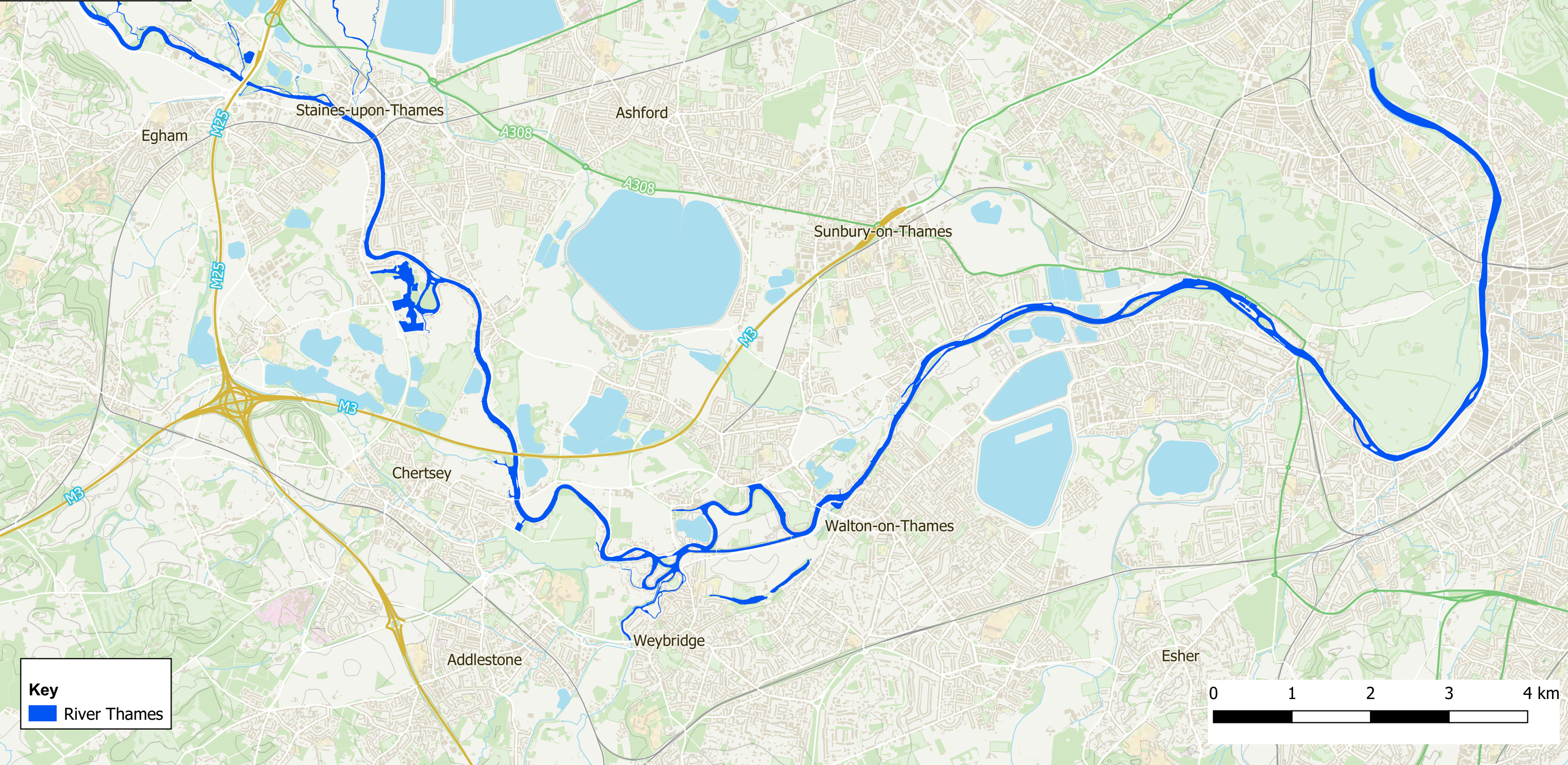
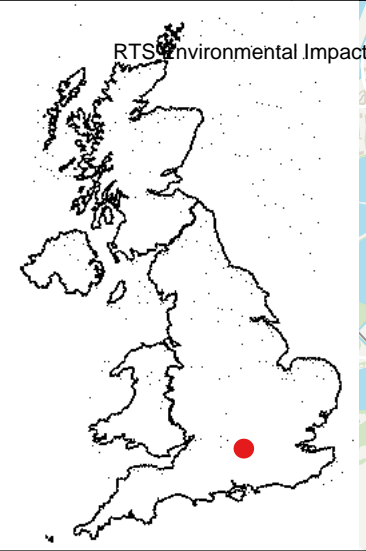



View of the weir from the Grade II Listed Teddington Footbridge (372), looking south-east



View from the edge of the Teddington Lock Conservation Area, looking south-east towards the Broom Water/Teddington Conservation Area.

London Heathrow Airport



Key
 River Thames

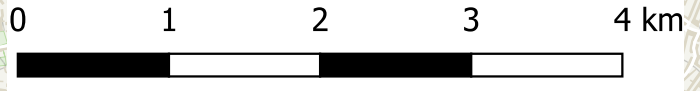


Figure 01 - General Location
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:50000
Drawn by: MI

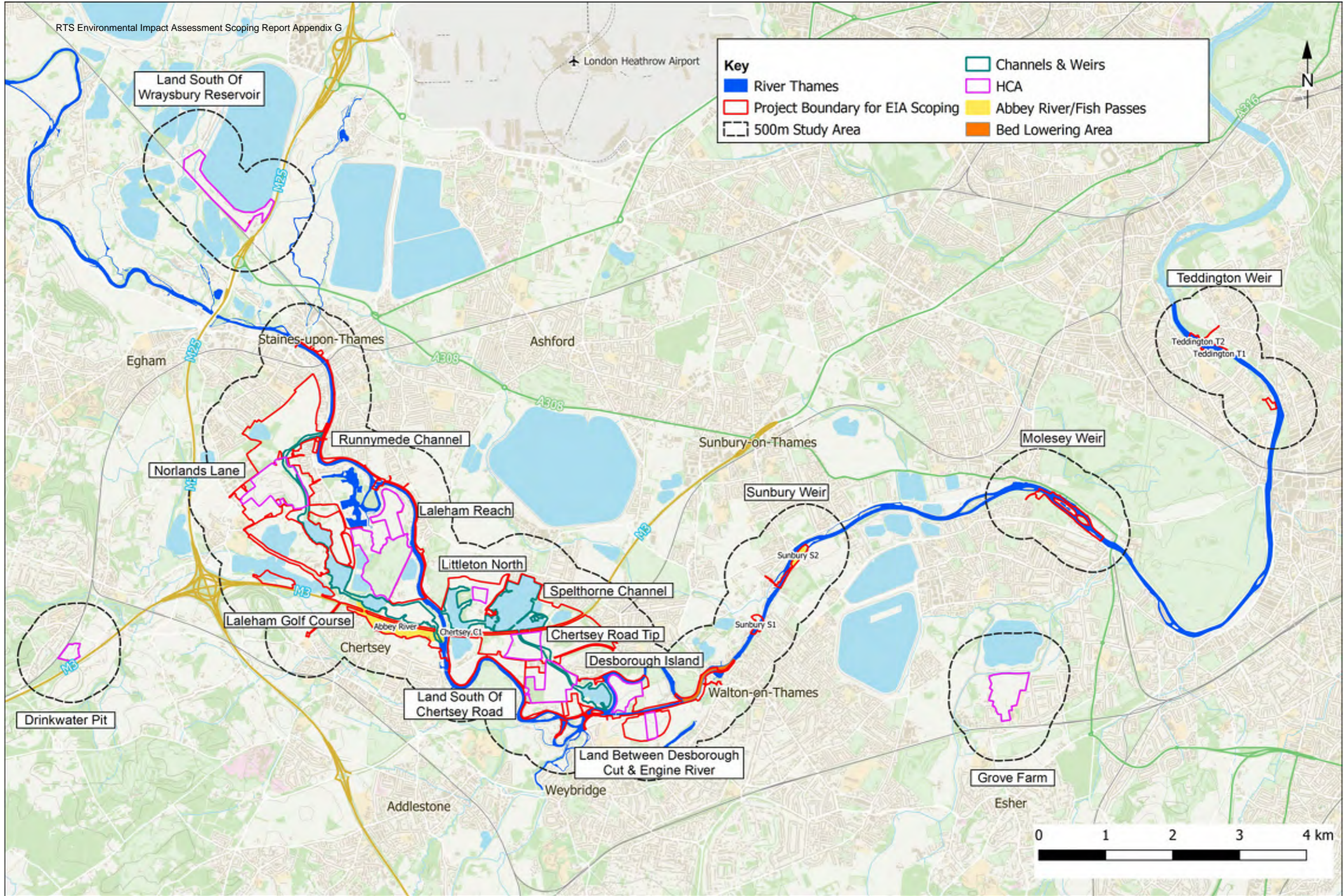


Figure 02 - Project Boundary Including Runnymede Channel, Spelthorne Channel, HCAs & Fish Passes
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:50000

Drawn by: MI

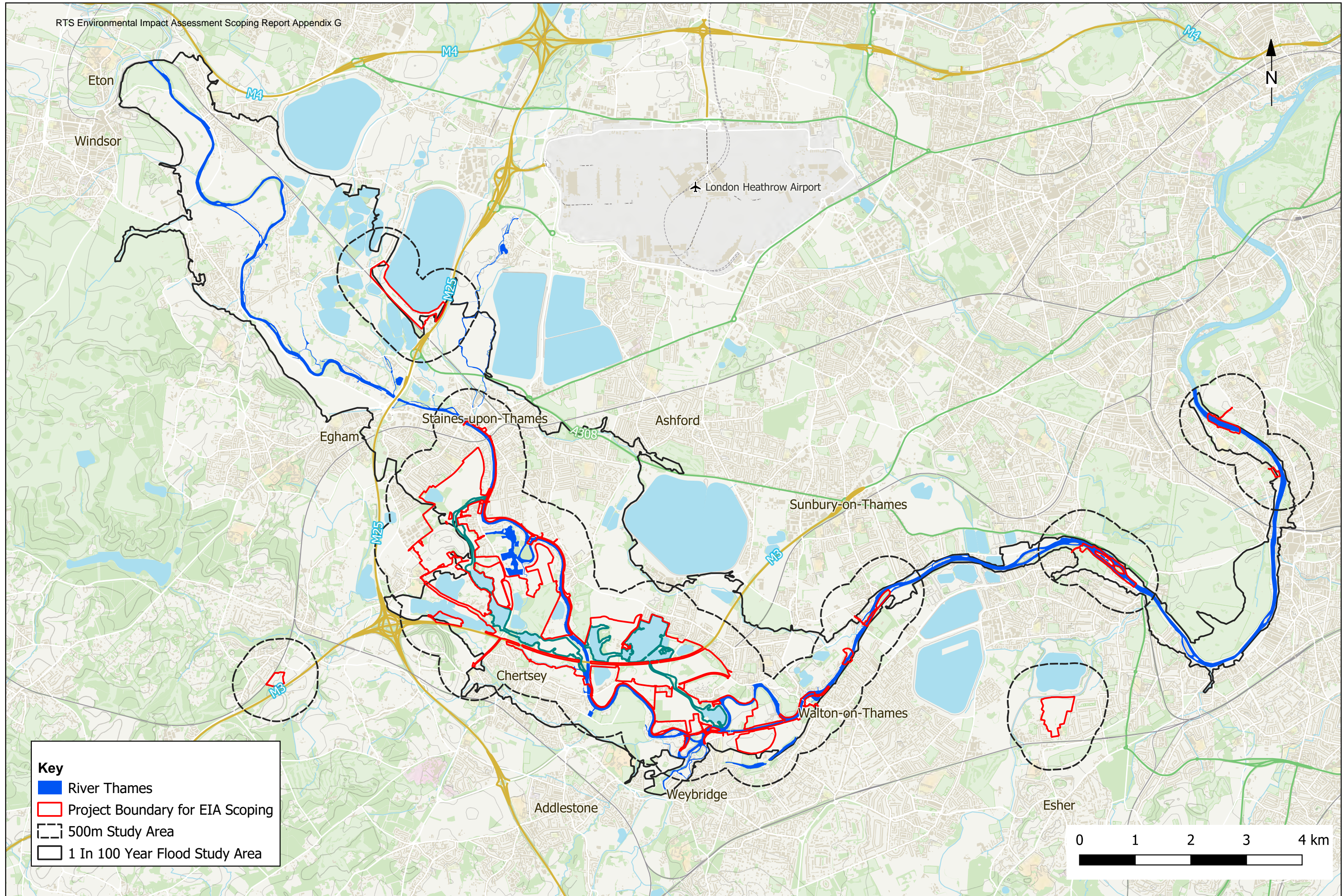


Figure 03 - 1 In 100 Year Flood Study Area
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:60000

Drawn by: MI

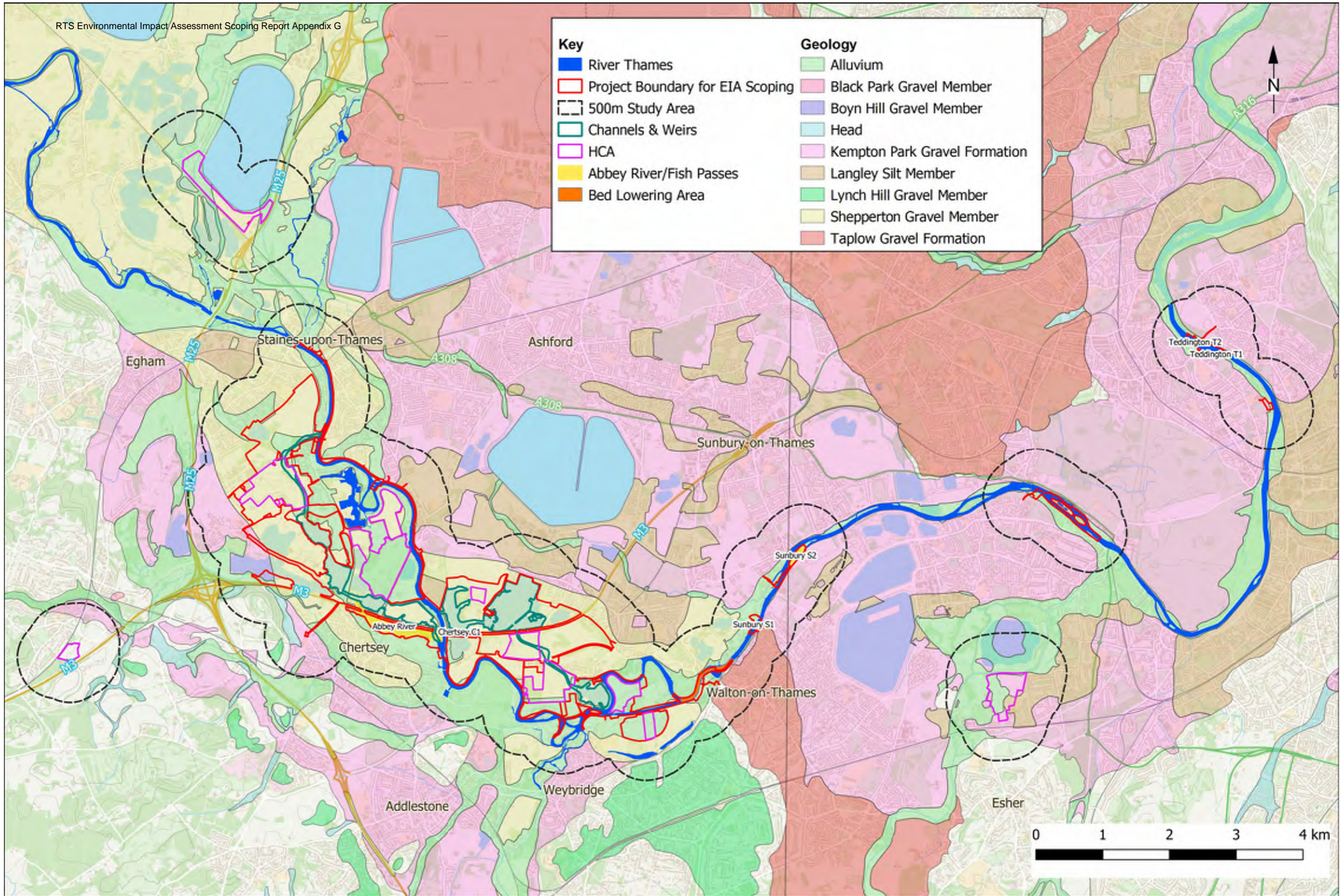


Figure 04 - Geological Deposits
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:5000

Drawn by: MI

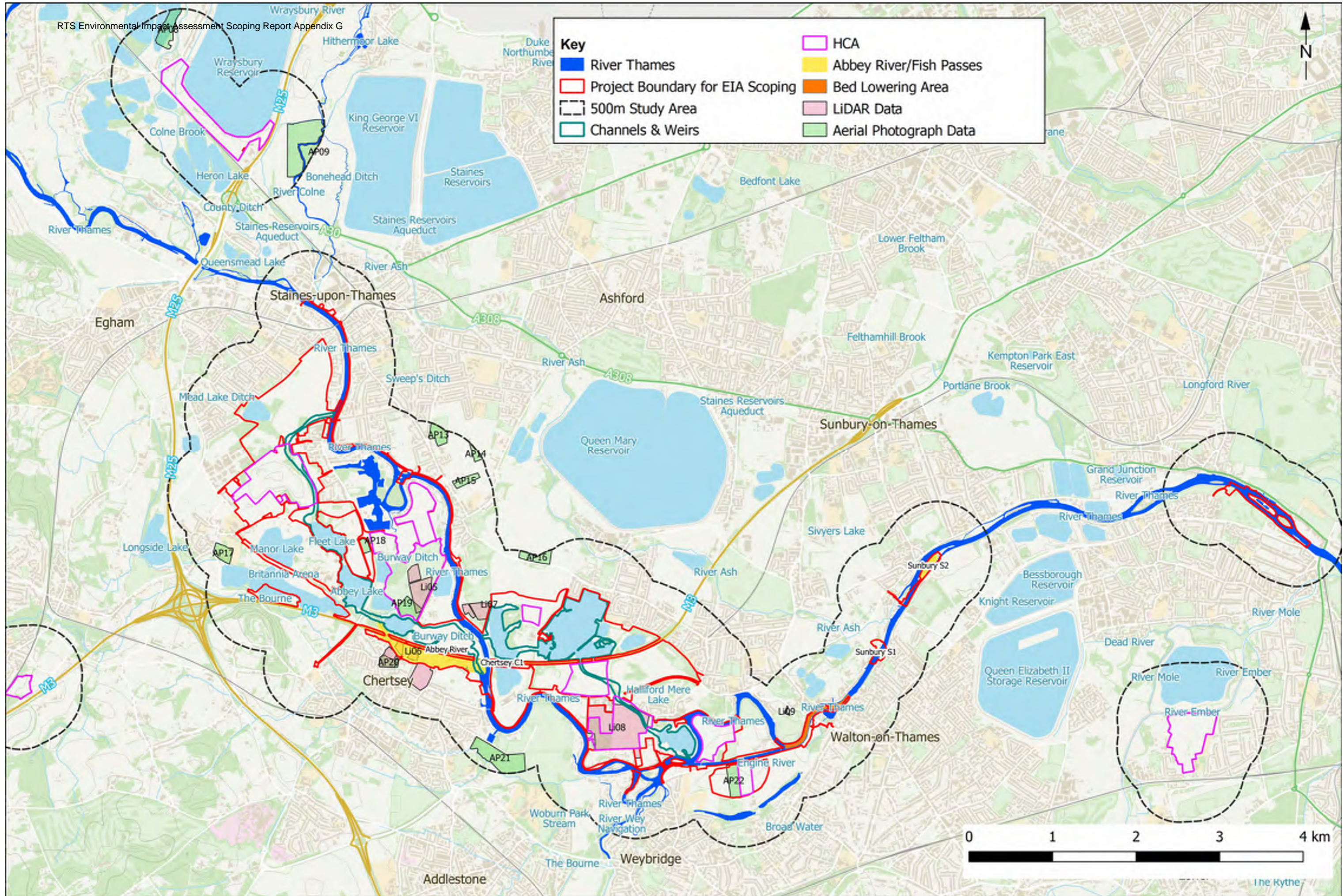


Figure 05 - Aerial Photographs & LiDAR
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:40000
Drawn by: MI

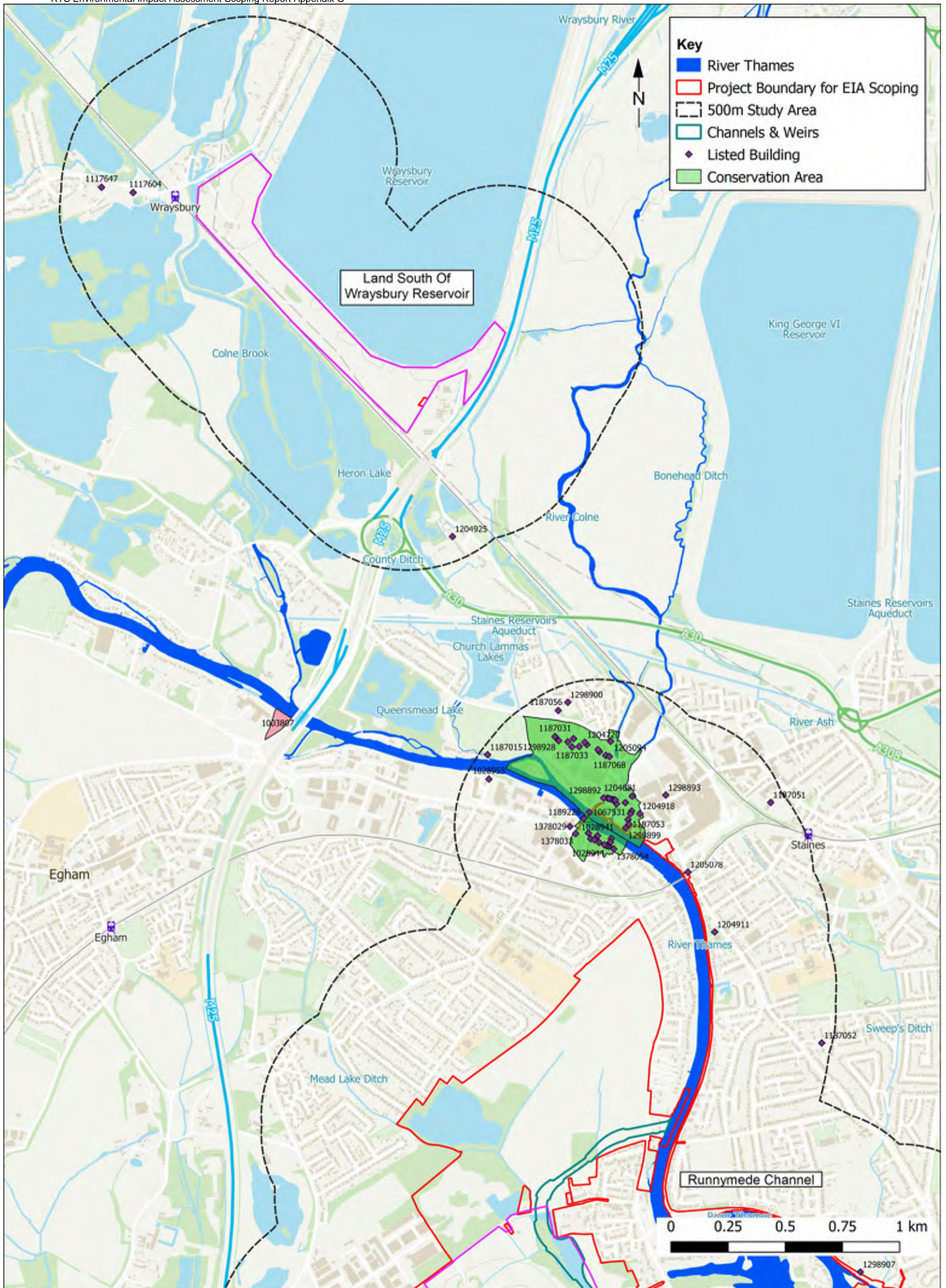
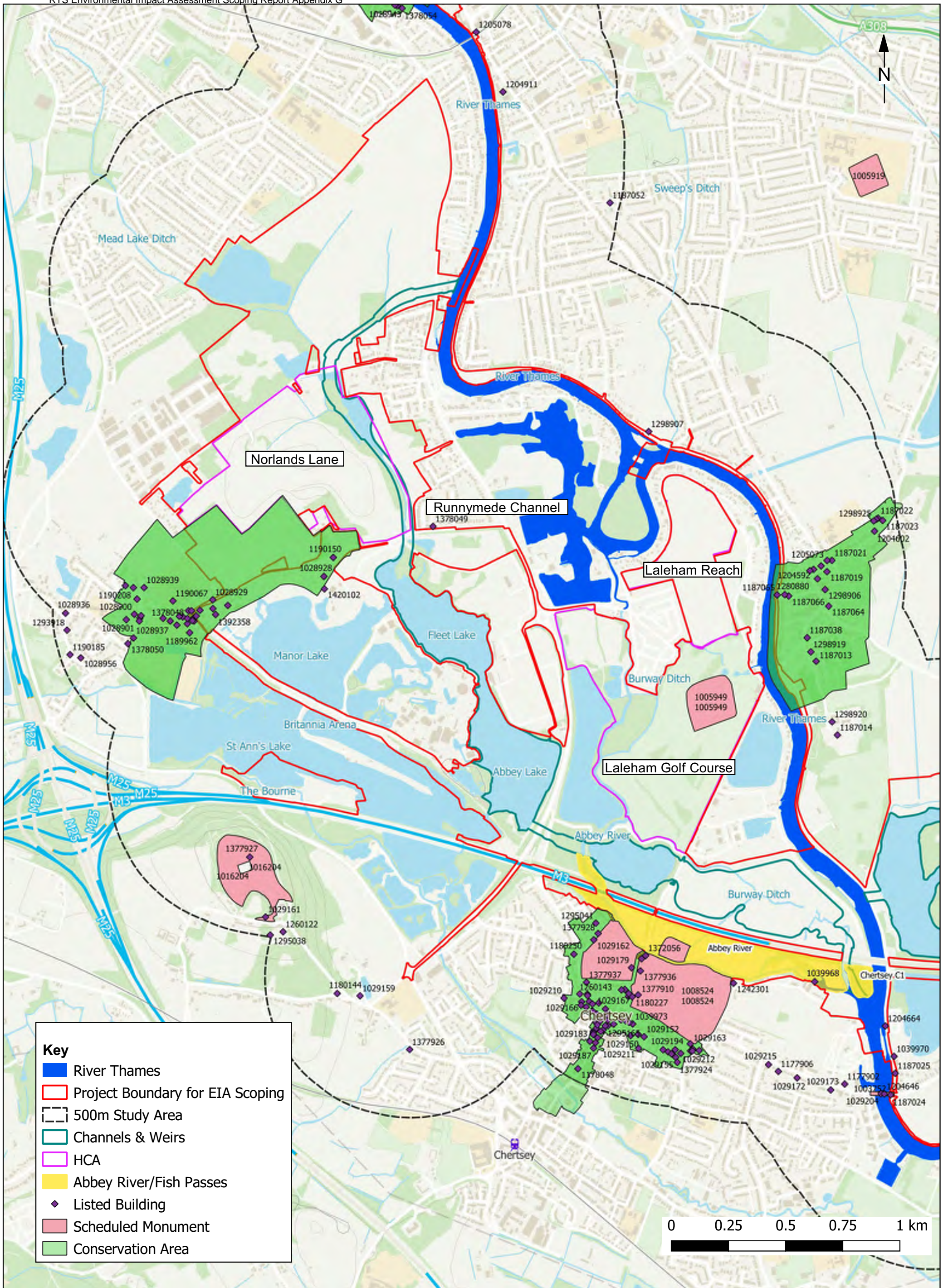


Figure 06 - Land South Of Wraysbury Reservoir Designated Heritage Assets
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:15000
Drawn by: MI



Key

- █ River Thames
- Project Boundary for EIA Scoping
- 500m Study Area
- Channels & Weirs
- HCA
- Abbey River/Fish Passes
- ◆ Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km



Figure 07 - Runnymede Channel HCA Designated Heritage Assets
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:15000
Drawn by: MI

Key

- River Thames
- Project Boundary for EIA Scoping
- 500m Study Area
- Channels & Weirs
- HCA
- Abbey River/Fish Passes
- Bed Lowering Area
- Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area

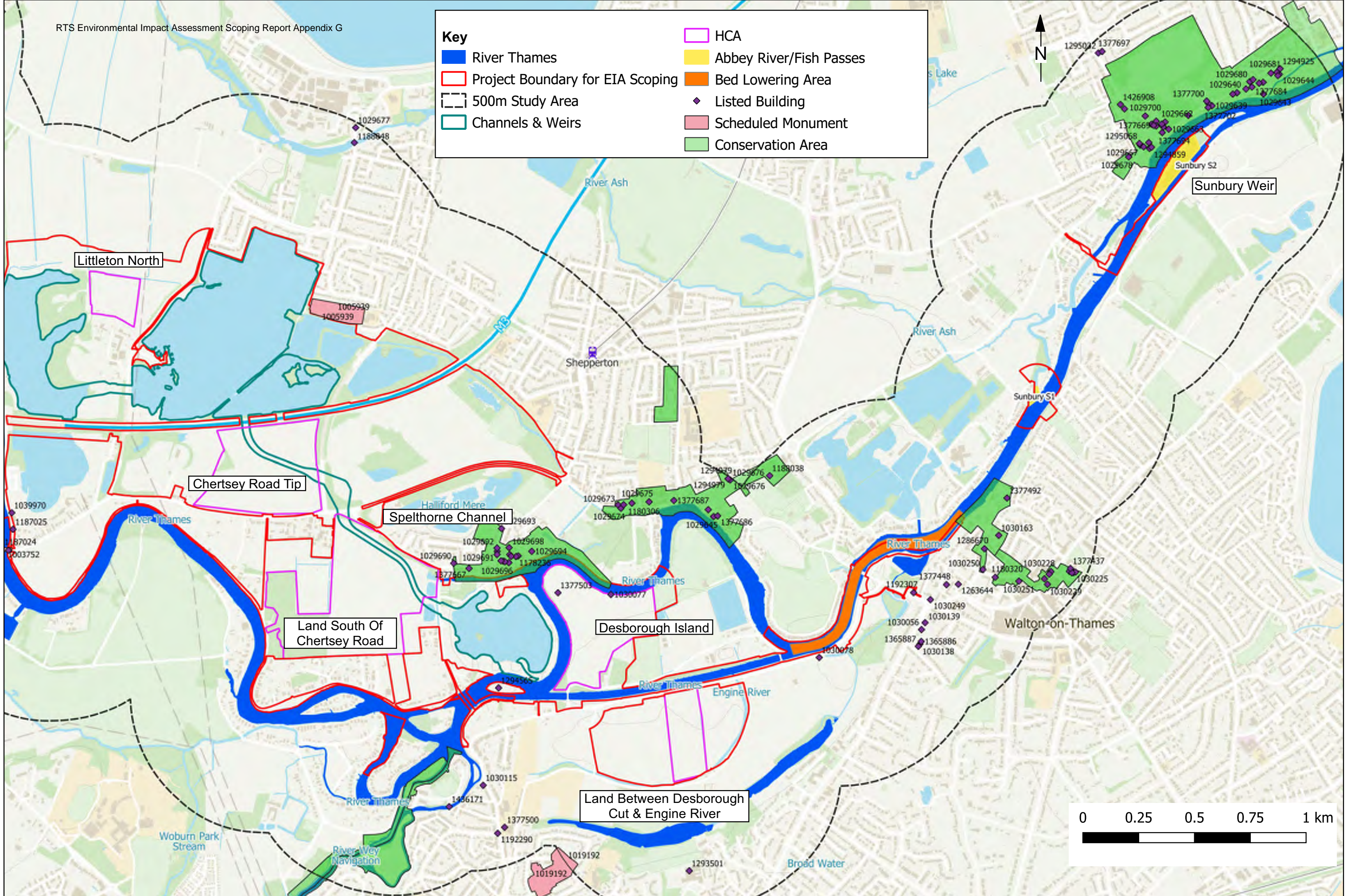


Figure 08 - Spelthorne Channel & Sunbury Weir Designated Heritage Assets
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:15000
Drawn by: MI

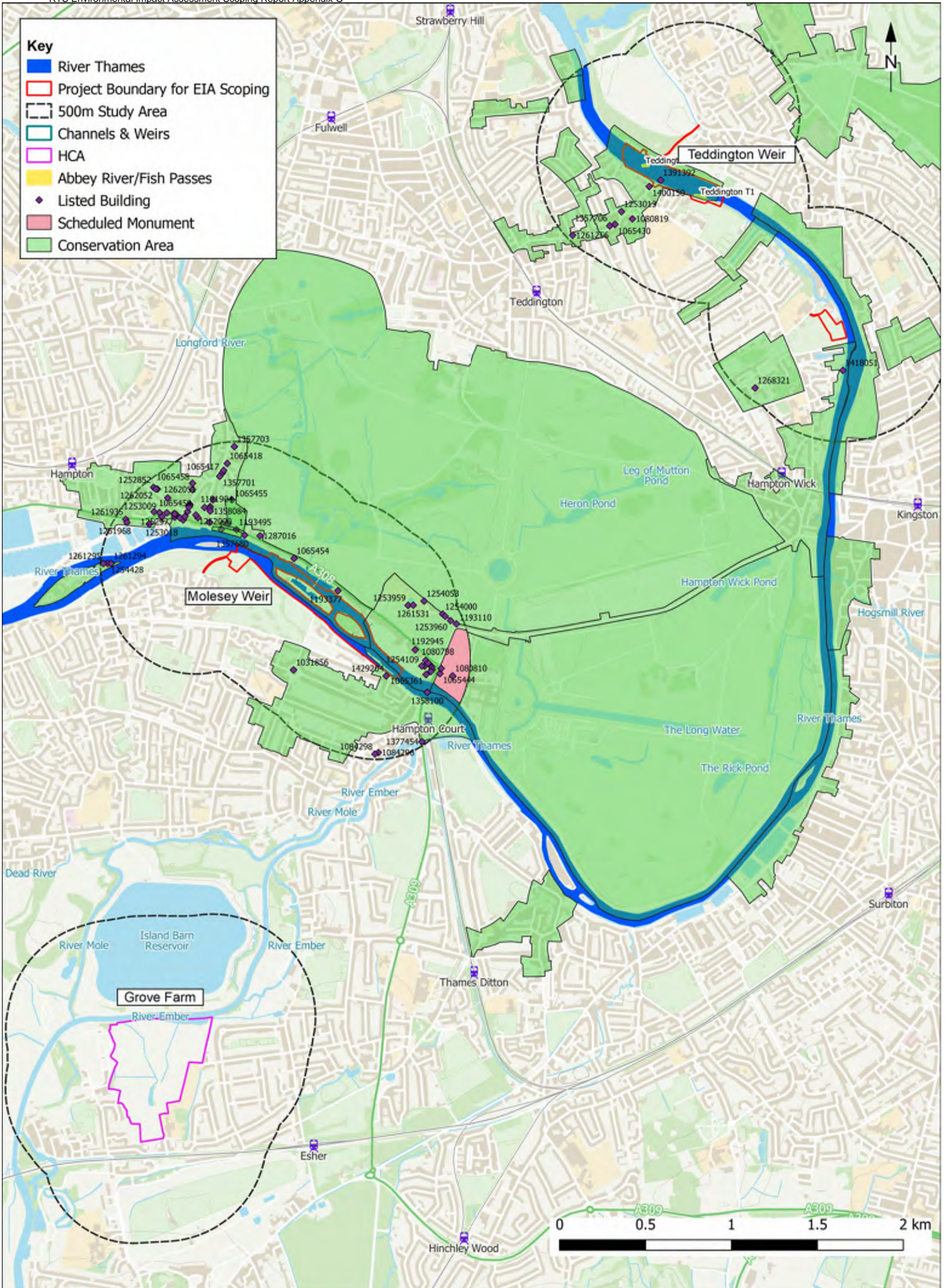


Figure 09 - Grove Farm, Molesey & Teddington Weirs Designated Heritage Assets
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:20000
Drawn by: MI

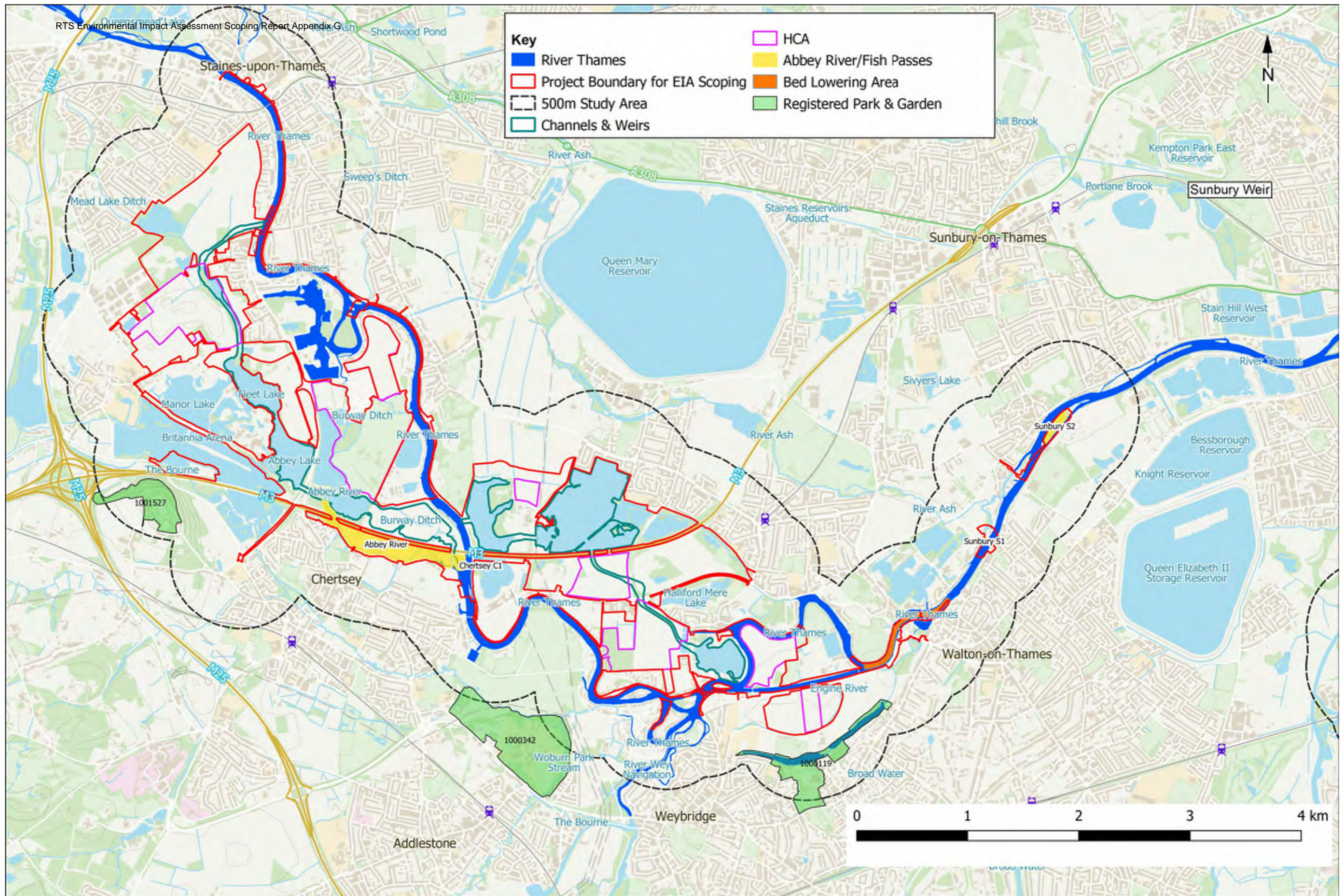


Figure 10 - Channels Study Area & Registered Parks & Gardens
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Key	HCA
River Thames	Abbey River/Fish Passes
Project Boundary for EIA Scoping	Bed Lowering Area
500m Study Area	Registered Park & Garden
Channels & Weirs	

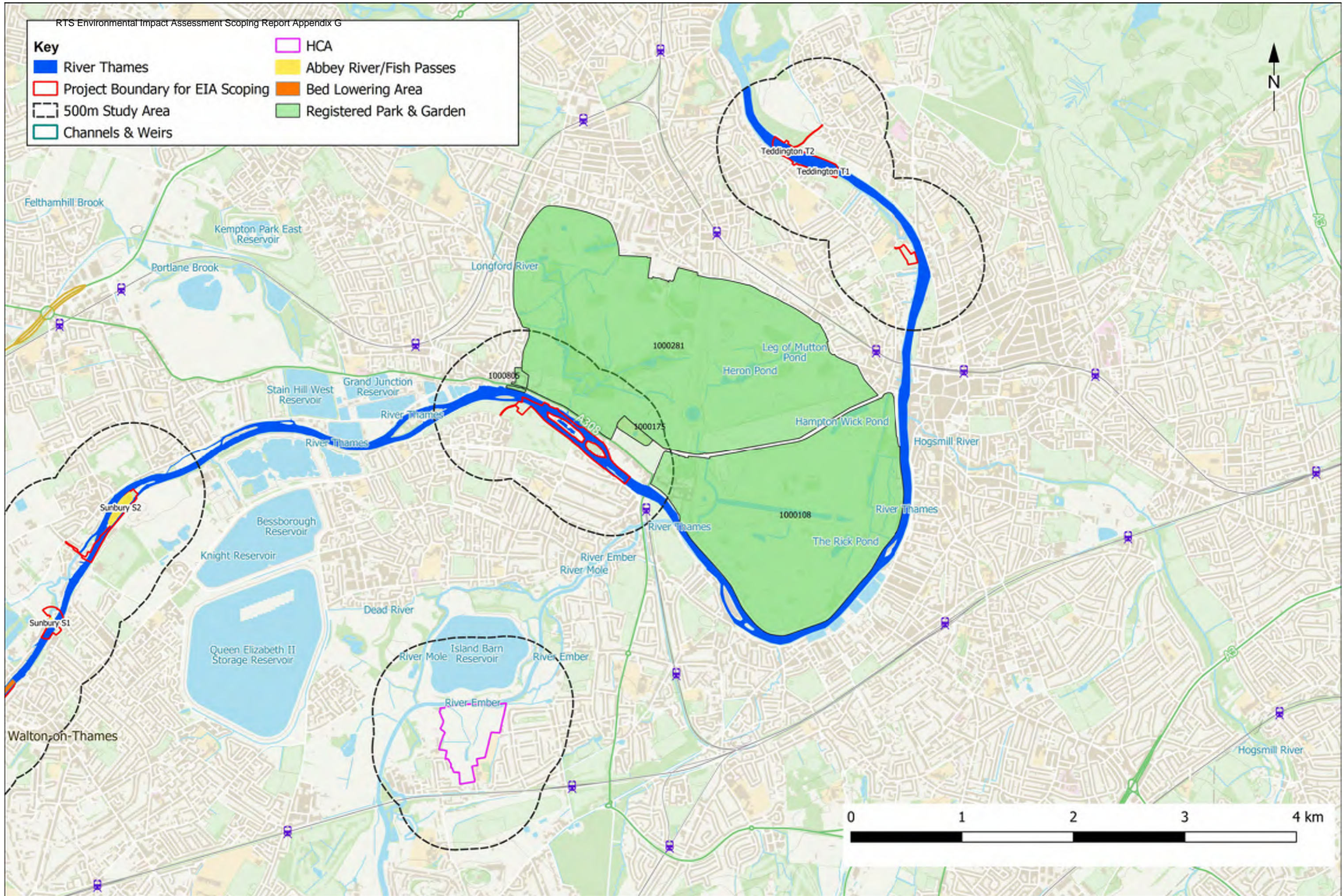


Figure 11 - Weirs Study Area & Registered Parks & Gardens
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:30000

Drawn by: MI

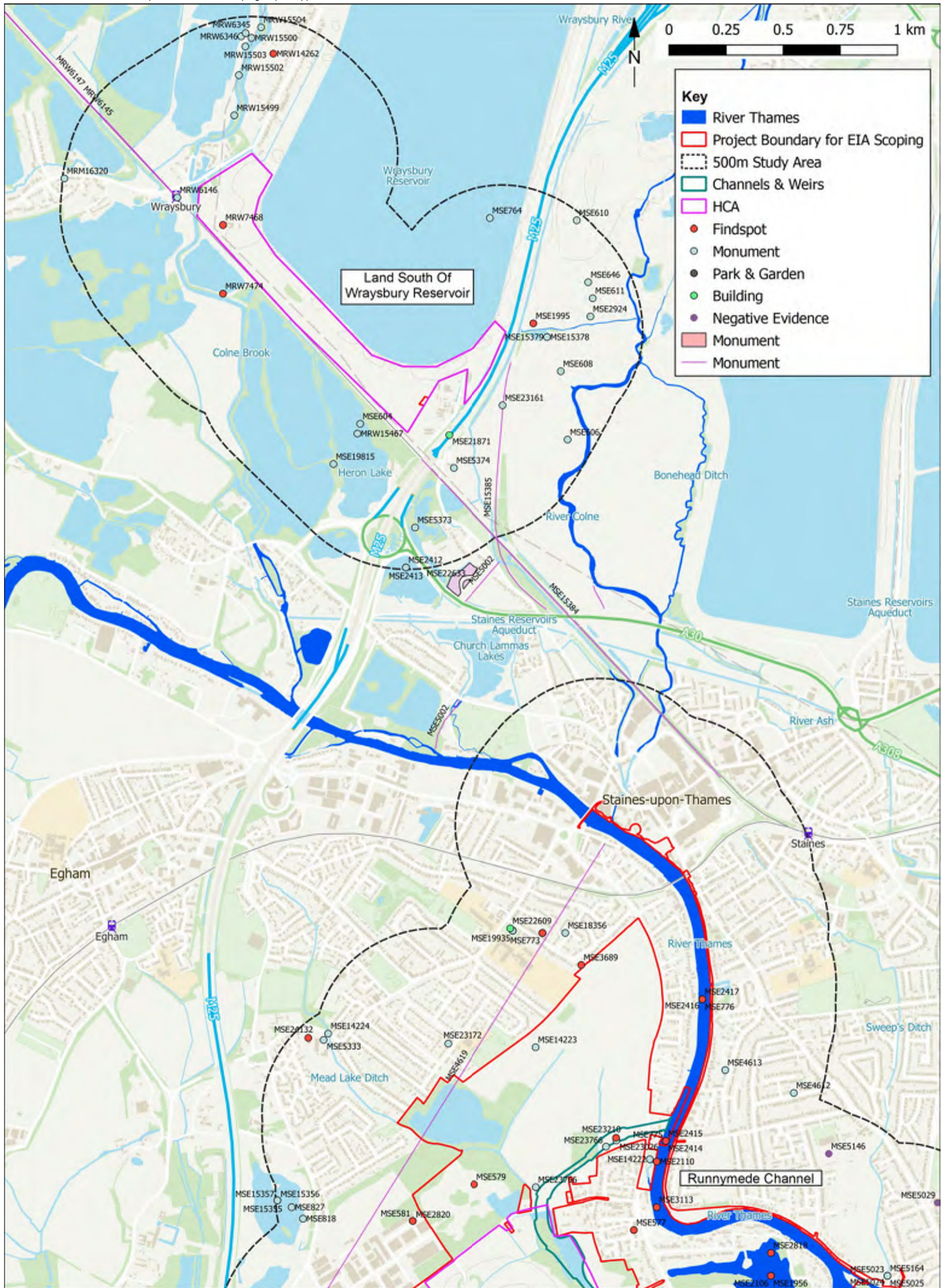


Figure 12 - Land South Of Wraysbury Reservoir Non-Designated Heritage Assets
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:15000
Drawn by: MI

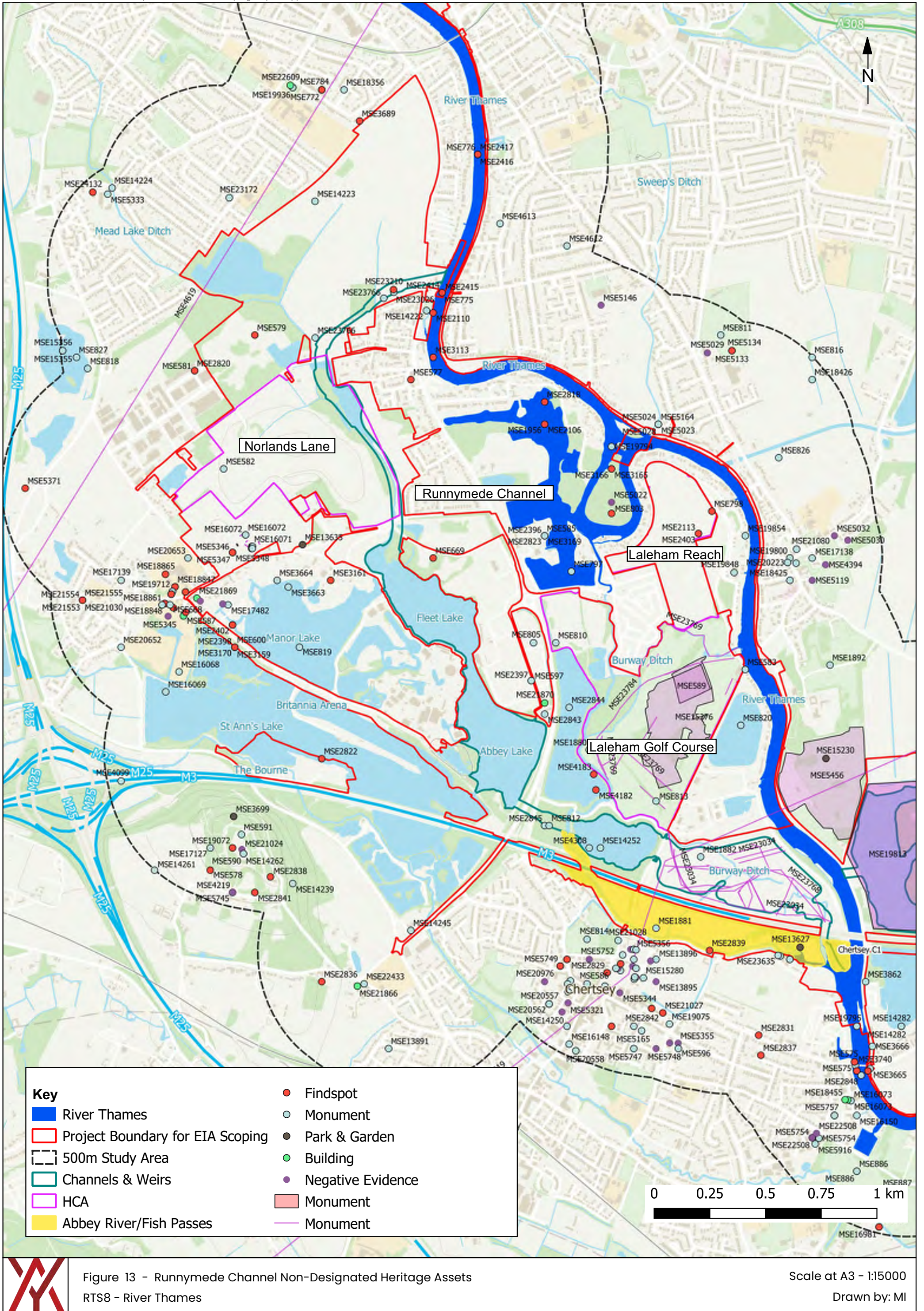


Figure 13 - Runnymede Channel Non-Designated Heritage Assets
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:15000

Drawn by: MI

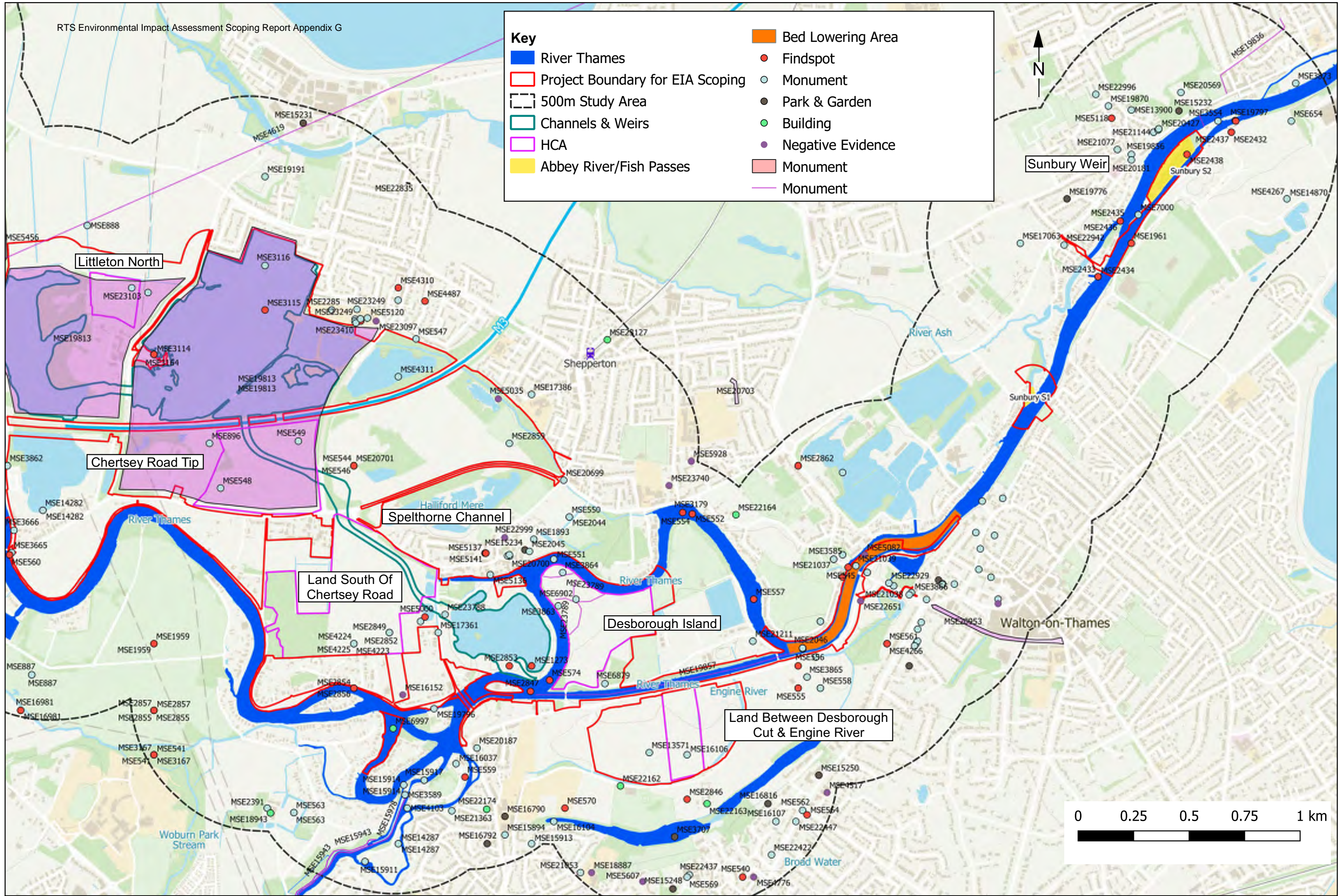


Figure 14 - Spelthorne Channel & Sunbury Weir Non-Designated Heritage Assets
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:15000

Drawn by: MI

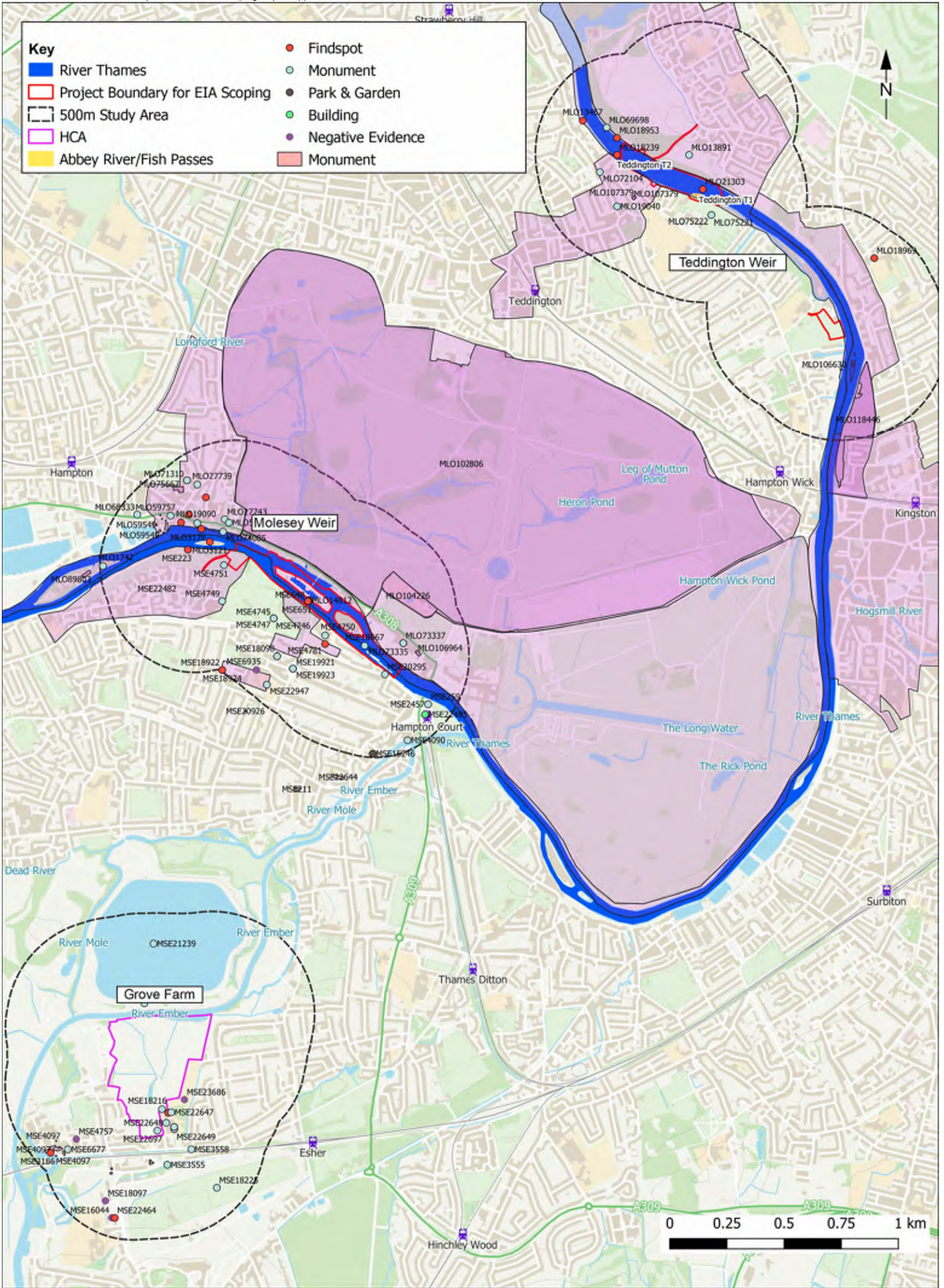
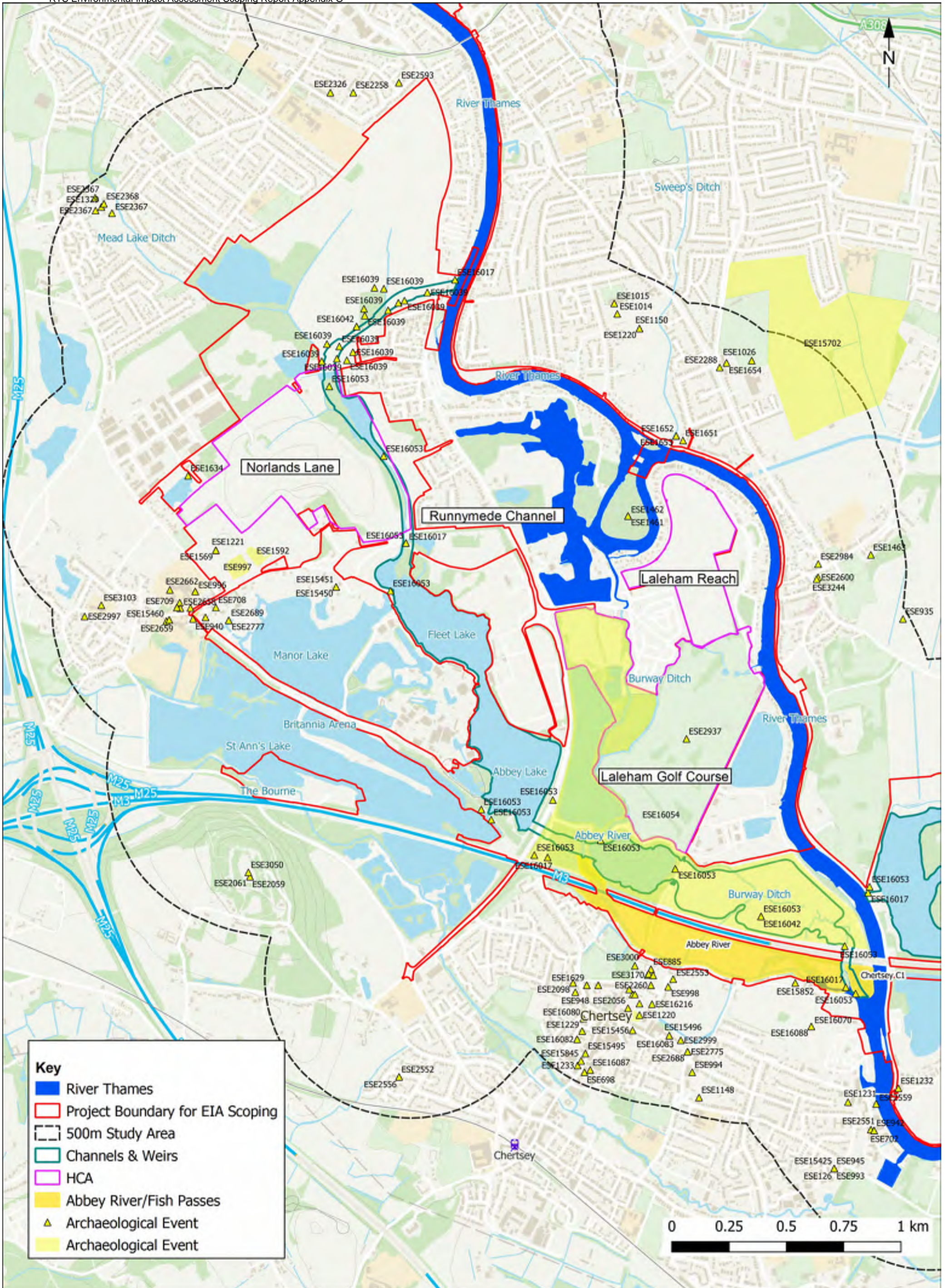


Figure 15 - Grove Farm, Molesey & Teddington Weirs Non-Designated Heritage Assets
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:20000
Drawn by: MI

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database rights [2019]



Key

- █ River Thames
- Project Boundary for EIA Scoping
- 500m Study Area
- Channels & Weirs
- HCA
- Abbey River/Fish Passes
- ▲ Archaeological Event
- Archaeological Event

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km



Figure 17 - Runnymede Channel HER Events
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:15000
Drawn by: MI

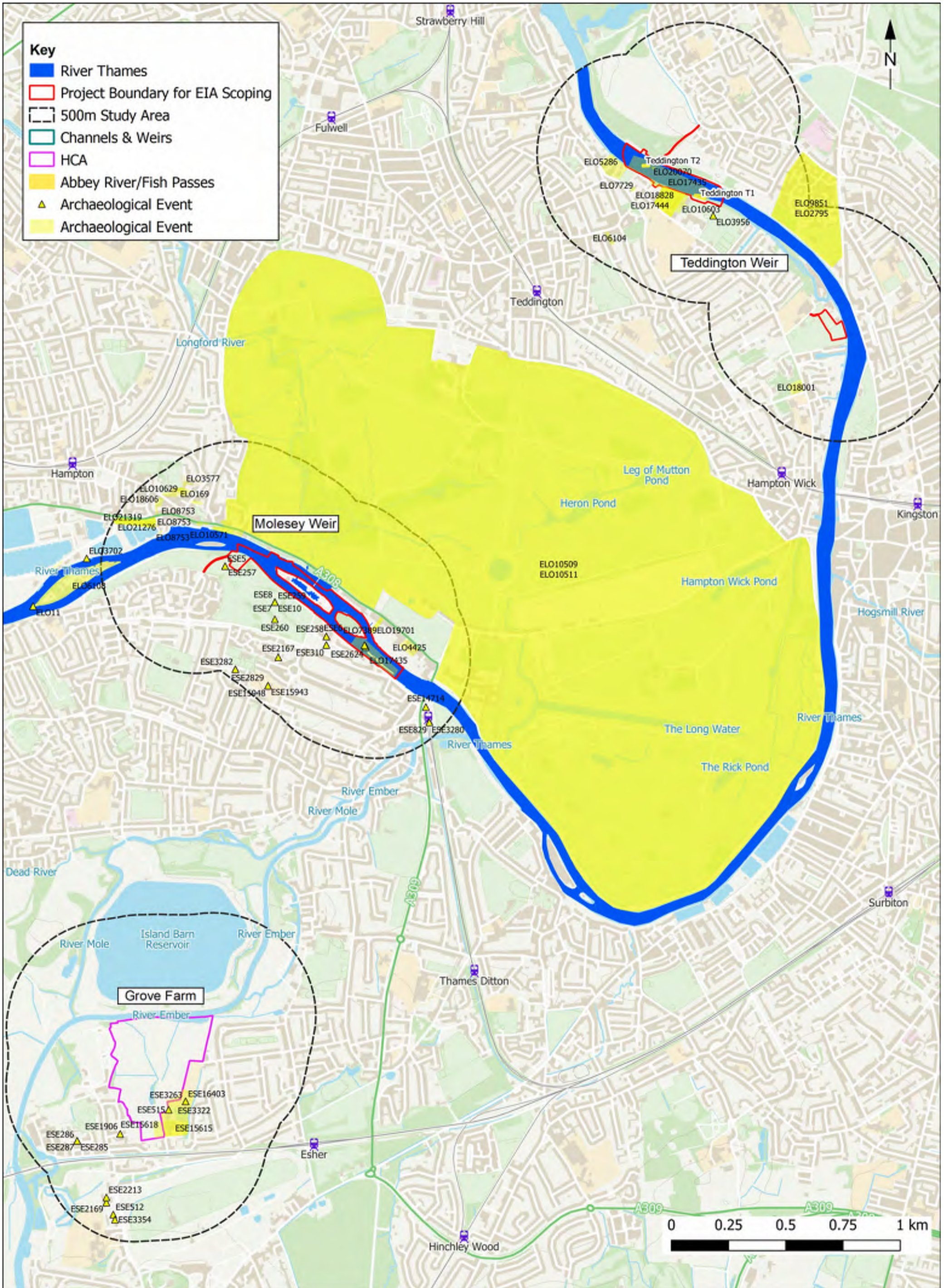


Figure 19 - Grove Farm, Molesey & Teddington Weirs HER Events
 RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:20000
 Drawn by: MI

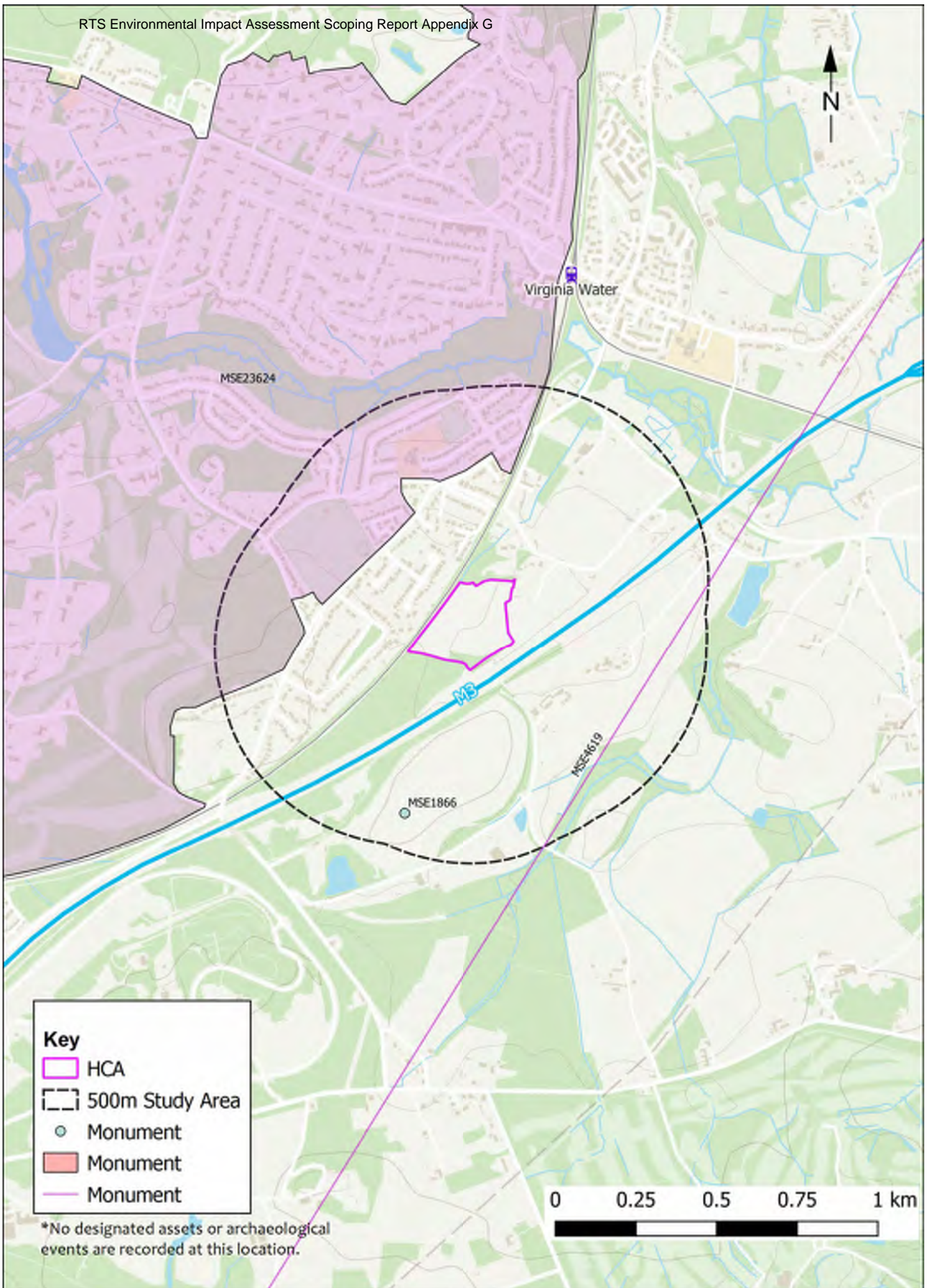


Figure 20 - Drinkwater Pit Non-Designated Heritage Assets
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A4 - 1:15000

Drawn by: MI

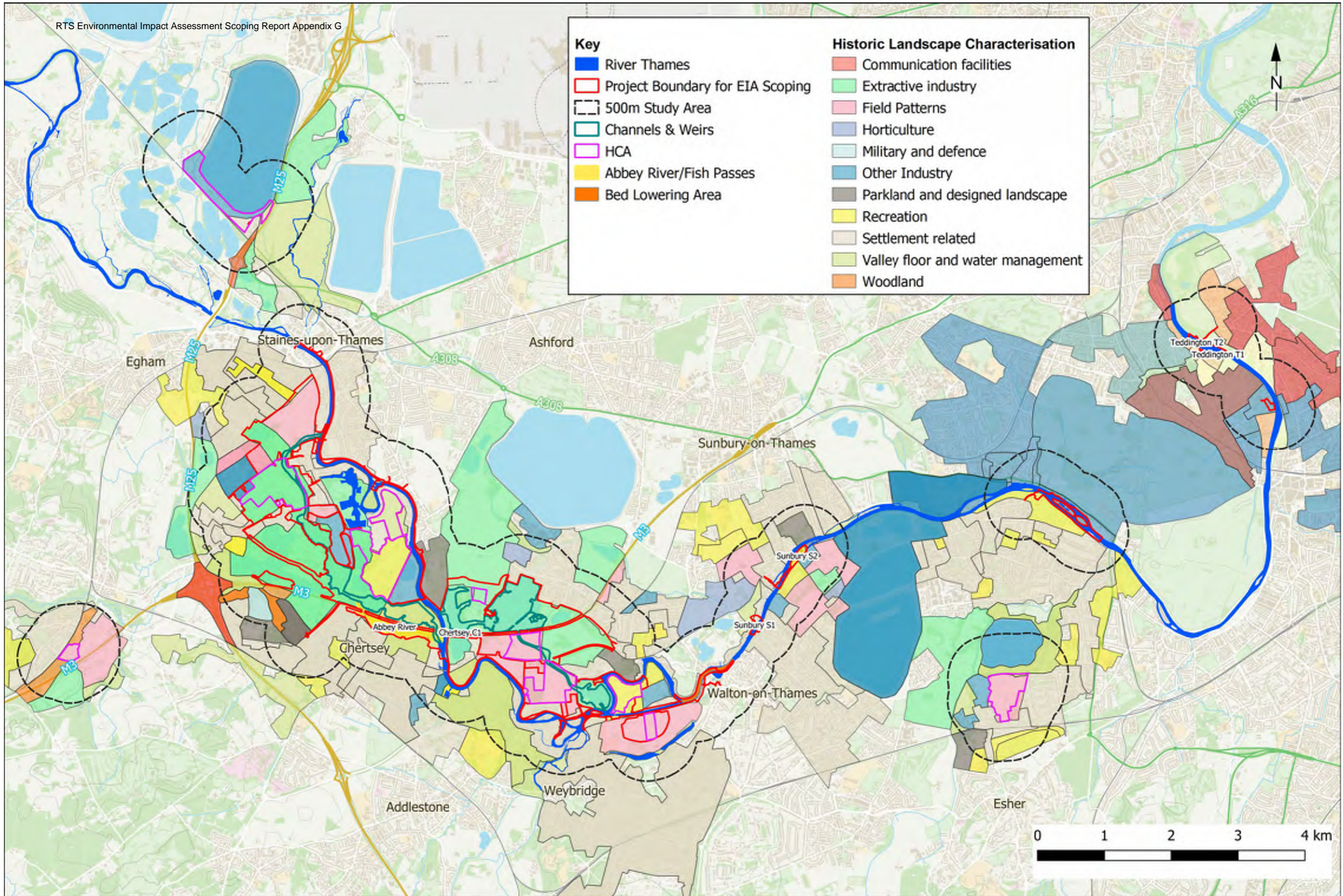


Figure 21 - Historic Landscape Characterisation For Surrey & Greater London
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:50000

Drawn by: MI

London Heathrow Airport

Key

- █ River Thames
- Project Boundary for EIA Scoping
- 500m Study Area
- Channels & Weirs
- HCA
- Abbey River/Fish Passes
- Bed Lowering Area
- AHAP

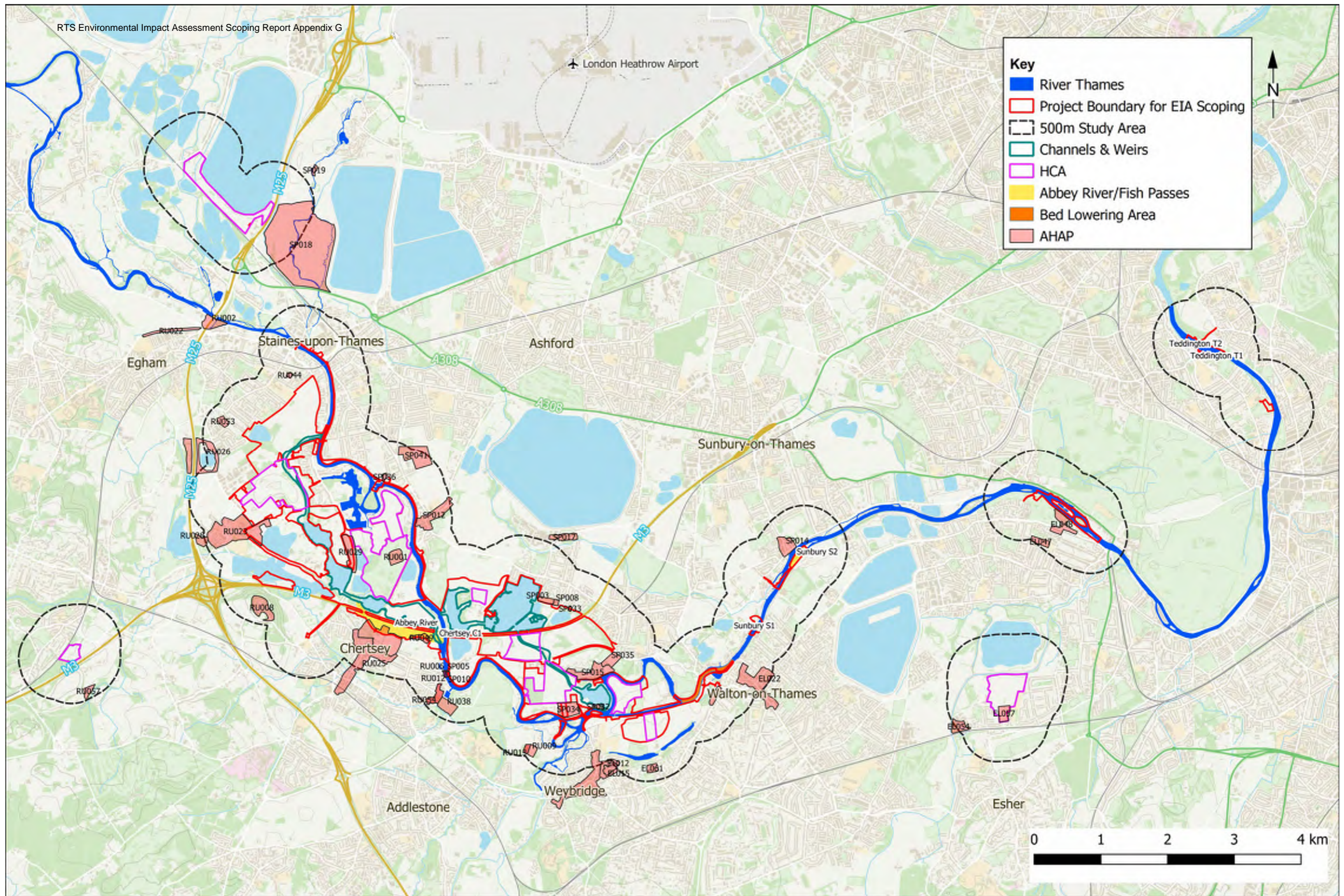


Figure 22 - Areas Of High Archaeological Potential Within Study Areas
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:50000

Drawn by: MI

London Heathrow Airport

Key

- River Thames
- Project Boundary for EIA Scoping
- 500m Study Area
- Channels & Weirs
- HCA
- Abbey River/Fish Passes
- Bed Lowering Area
- Palaeochannel

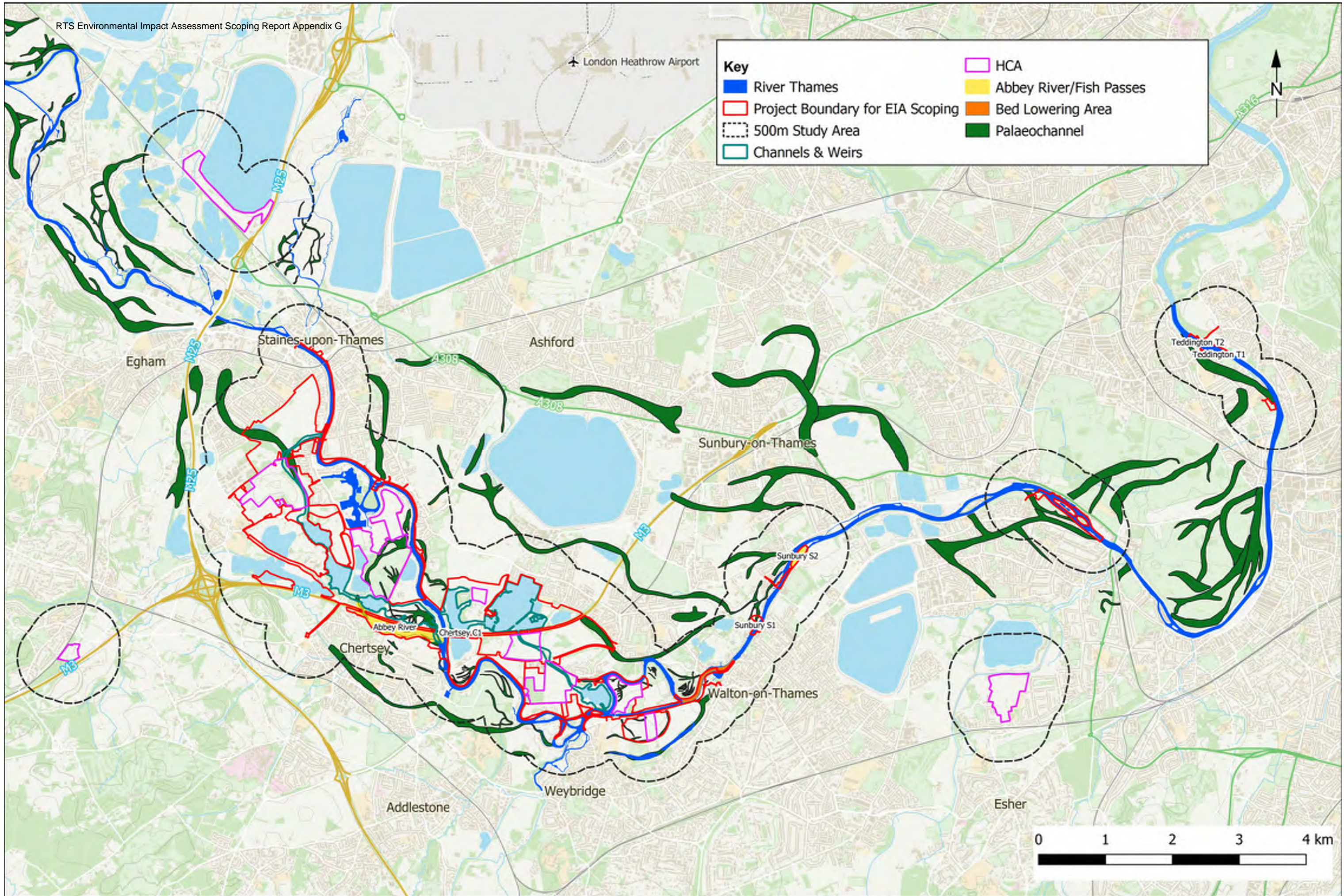


Figure 23 - Palaeochannels Mapped From LiDAR Data
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:50000

Drawn by: MI

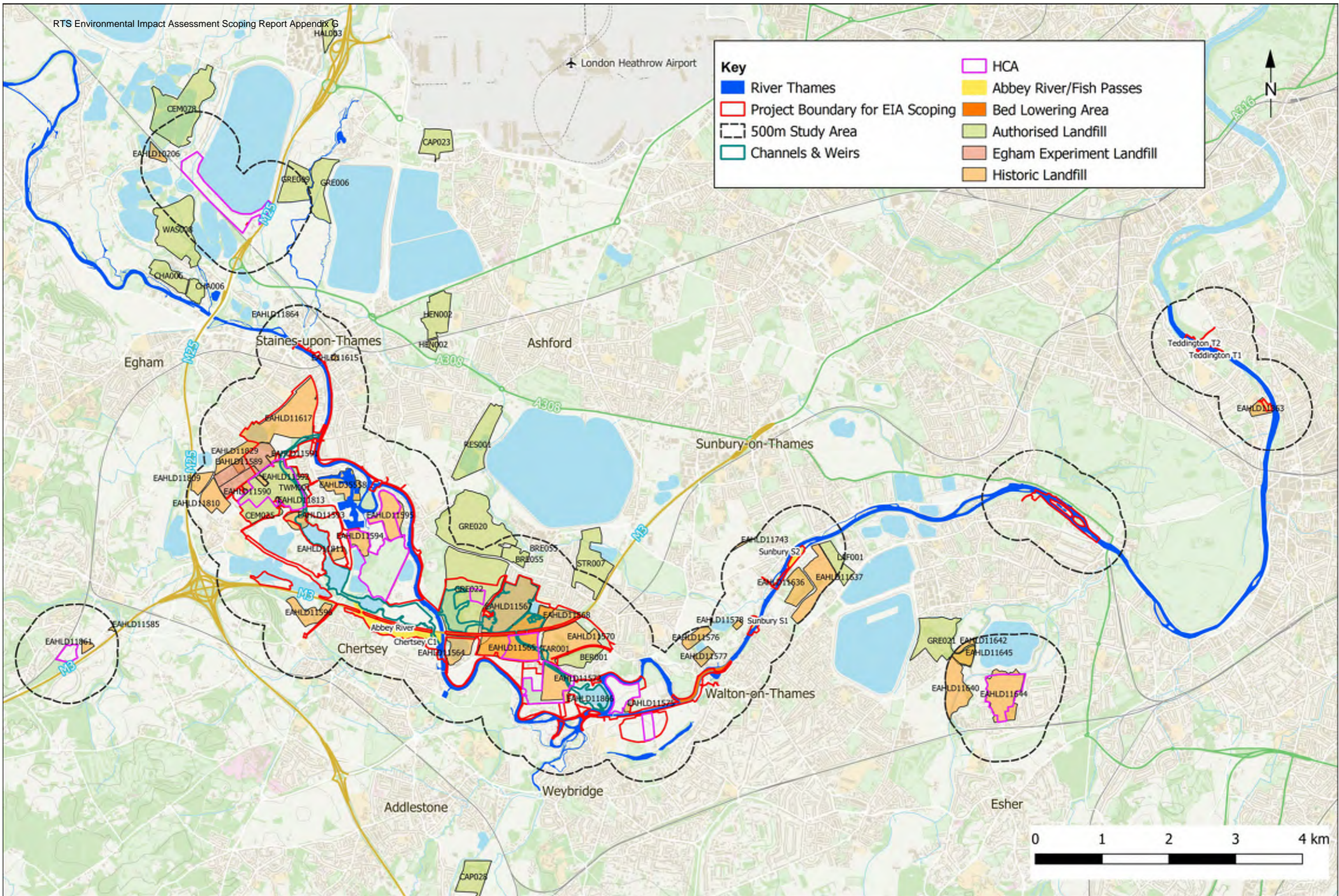


Figure 24 - Landfill Areas
 RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:50000
 Drawn by: MI

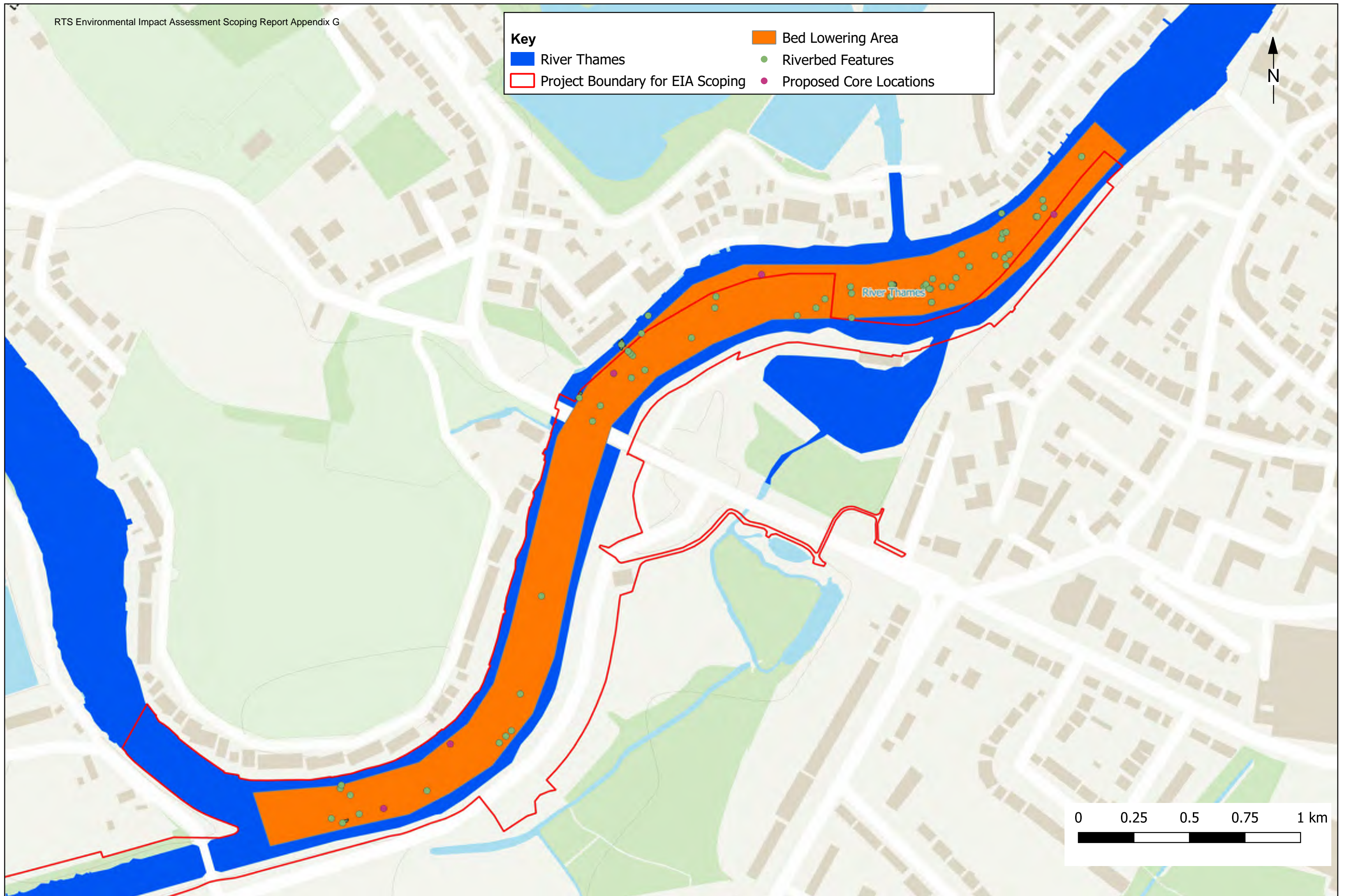


Figure 25 - Project Boundary & Bed Lowering Area
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:3000
Drawn by: MI

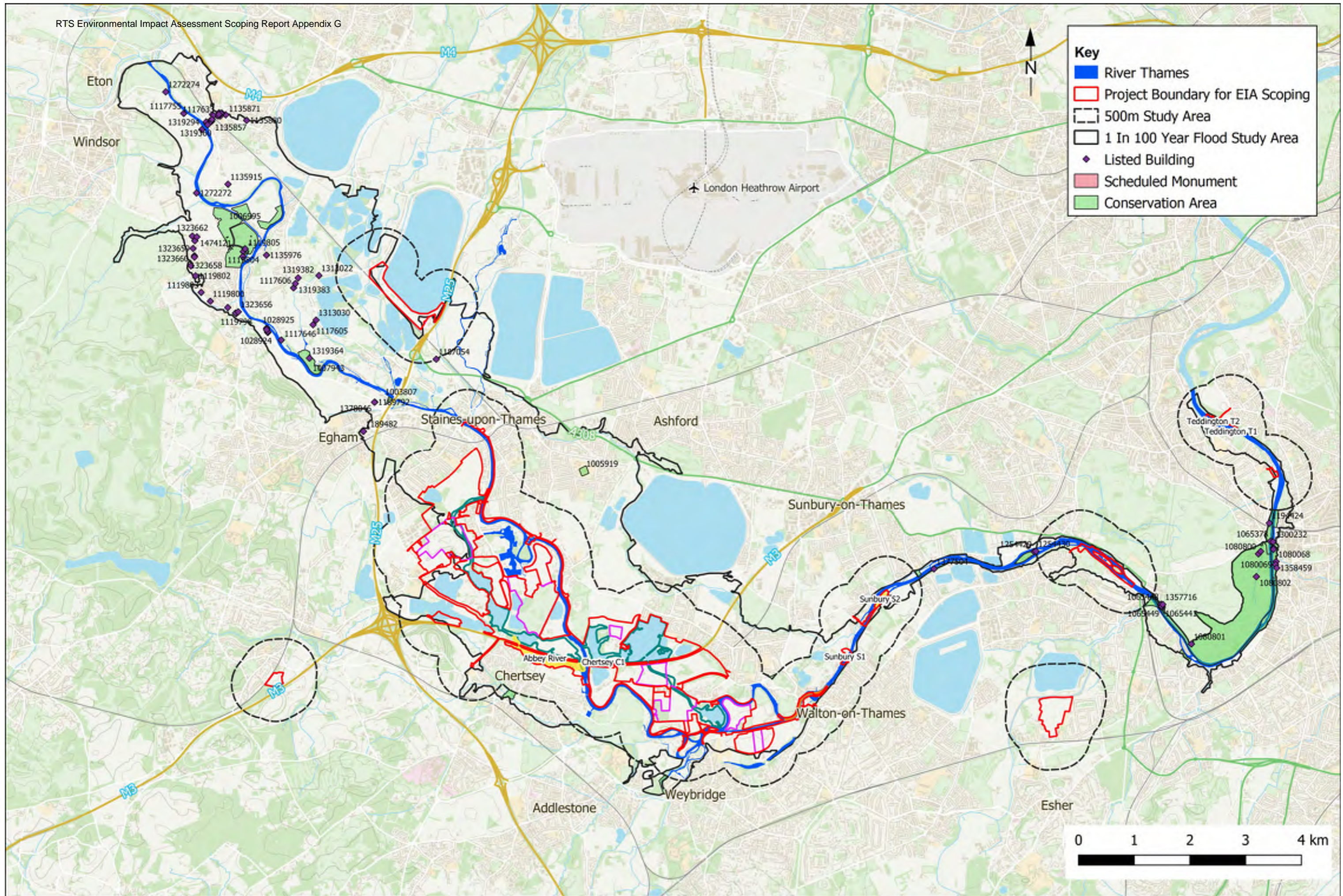


Figure 26 - 1 In 100 Year Flood Study Area Designated Heritage Assets
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:60000

Drawn by: MI

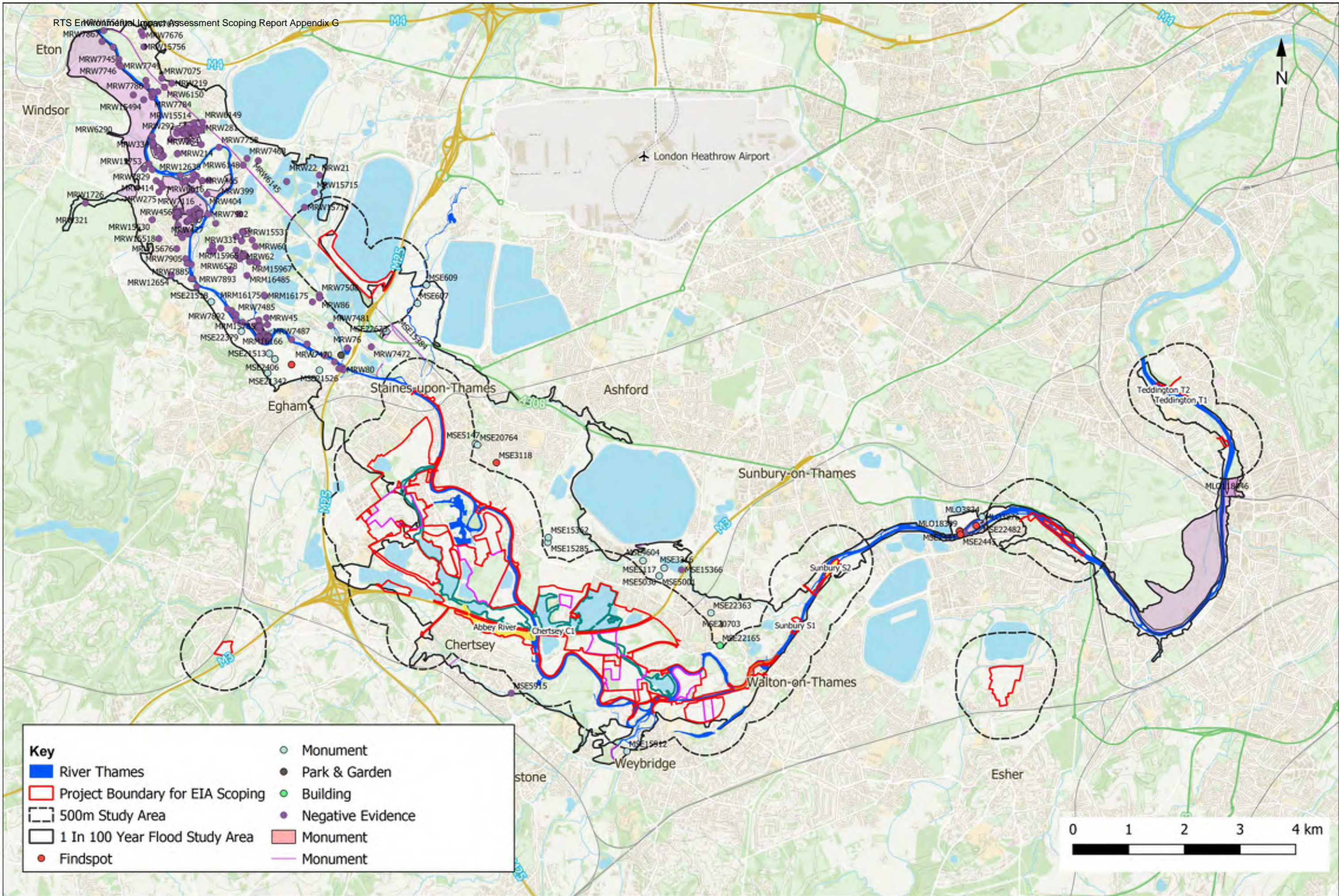


Figure 27 - 1 In 100 Year Flood Study Area Non-Designated Heritage Assets
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:60000

Drawn by: MI

✈ London Heathrow Airport

Key

- █ River Thames
- Project Boundary for EIA Scoping
- 500m Study Area
- Channels & Weirs
- HCA
- Abbey River/Fish Passes
- Bed Lowering Area
- Borehole

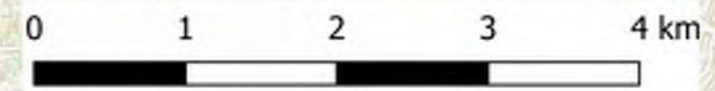
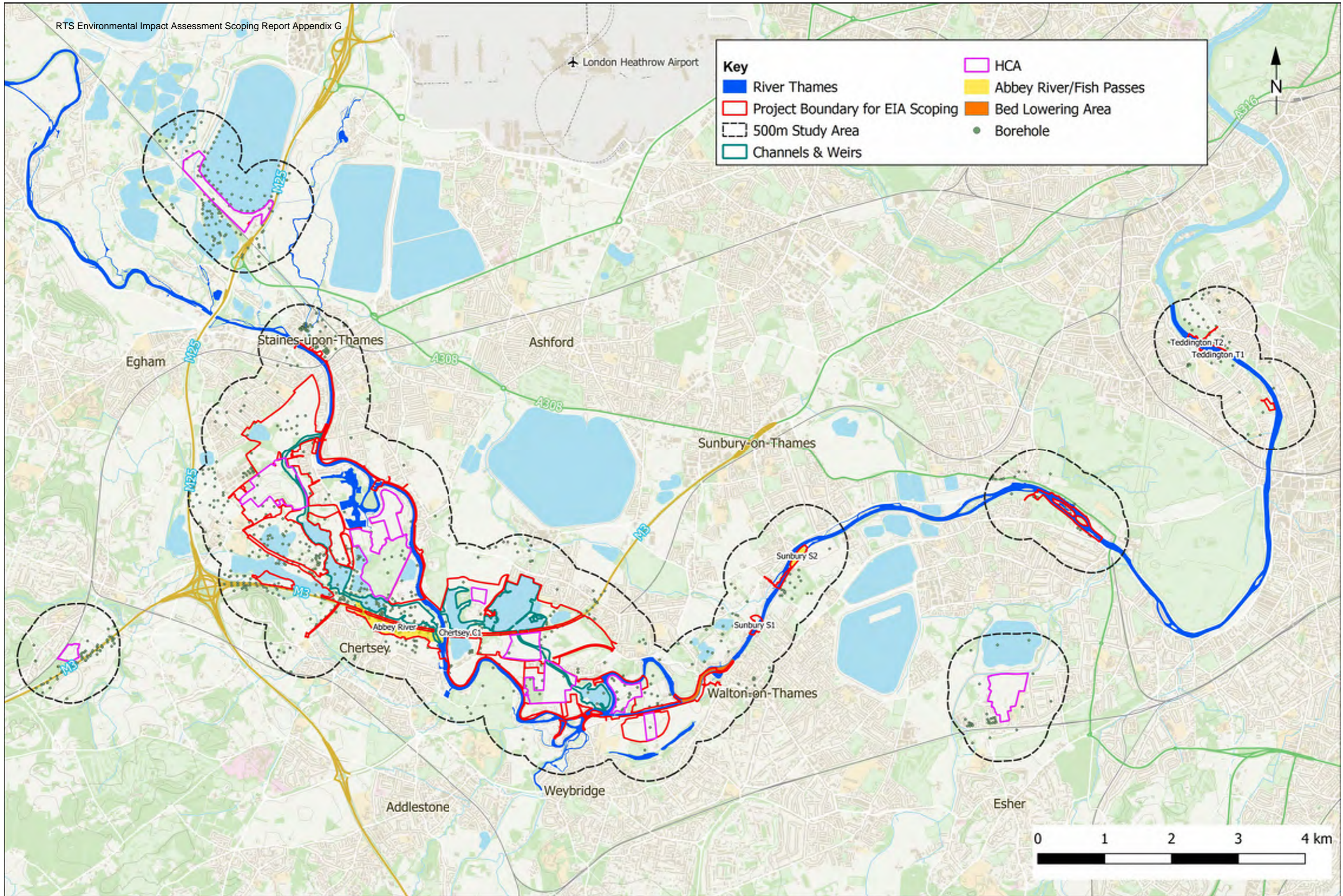
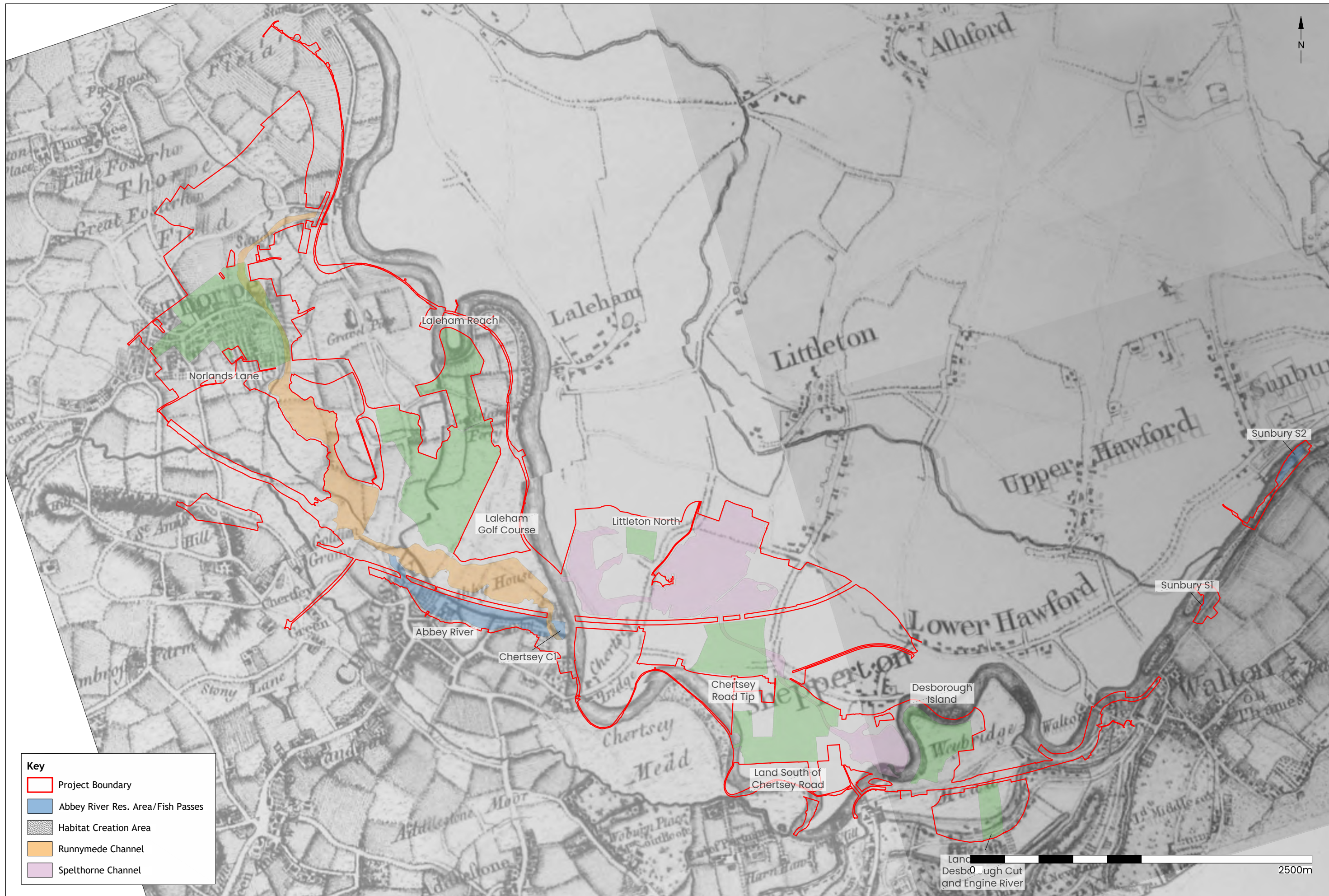


Figure 28 - Borehole Data
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:5000
Drawn by: MI



Key

- Project Boundary
- Abbey River Res. Area/Fish Passes
- Habitat Creation Area
- Runnymede Channel
- Spelthorne Channel



Figure 29 - John Rocque's map of Surrey 1762
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:25,000
Drawn by MH

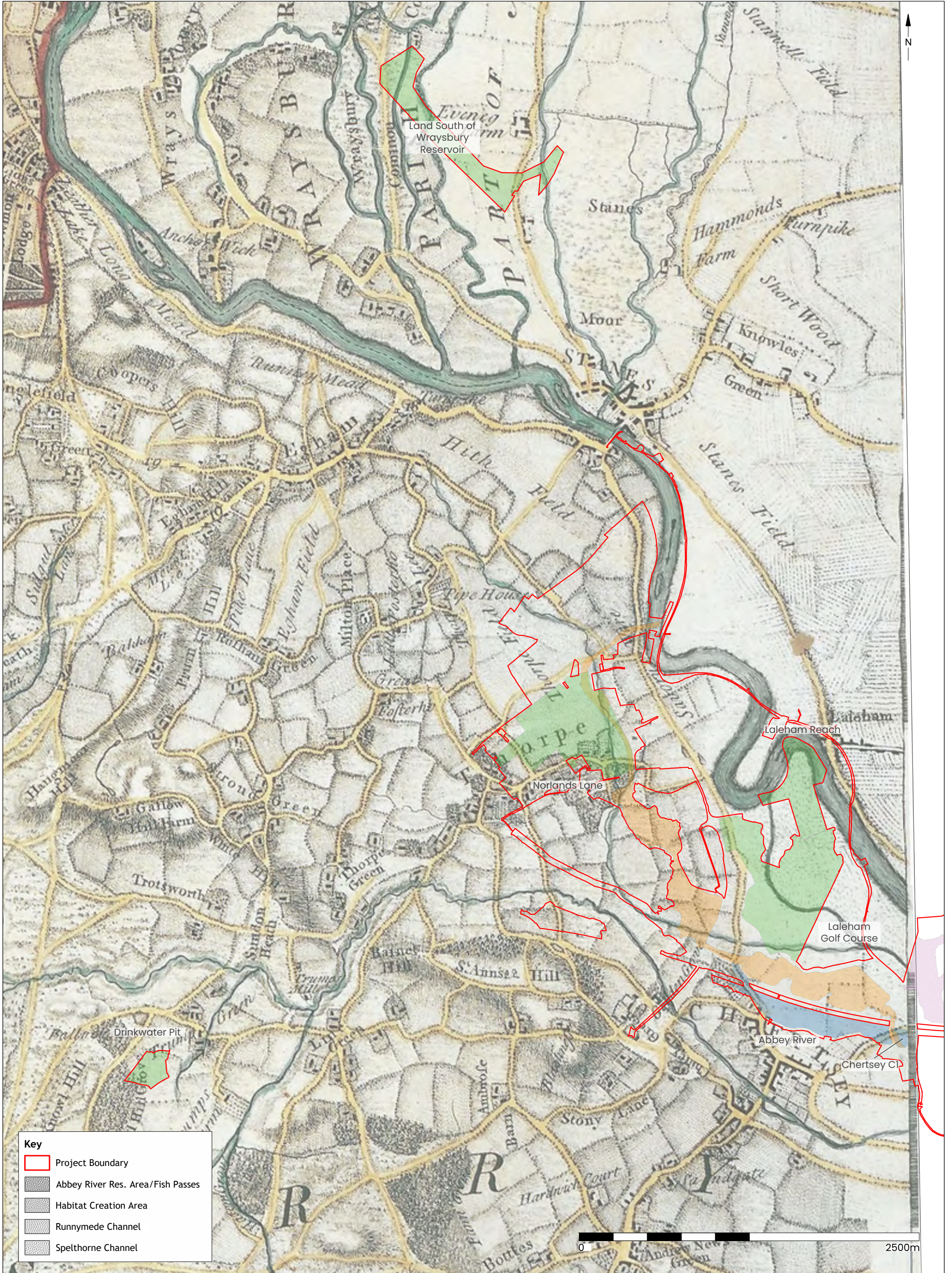


Figure 30 - John Rocque's map of Berkshire 1761
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:25,000
Drawn by MH

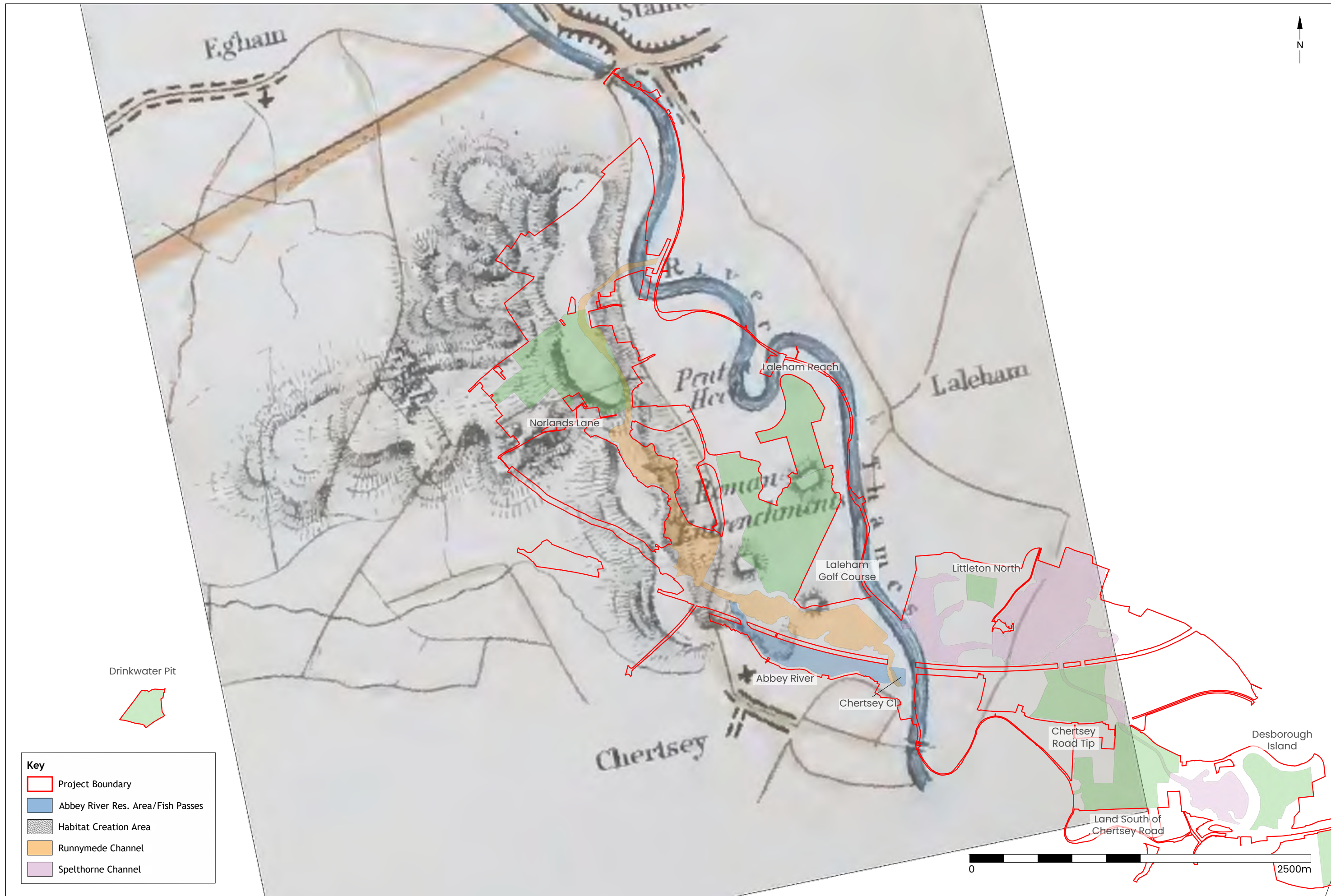
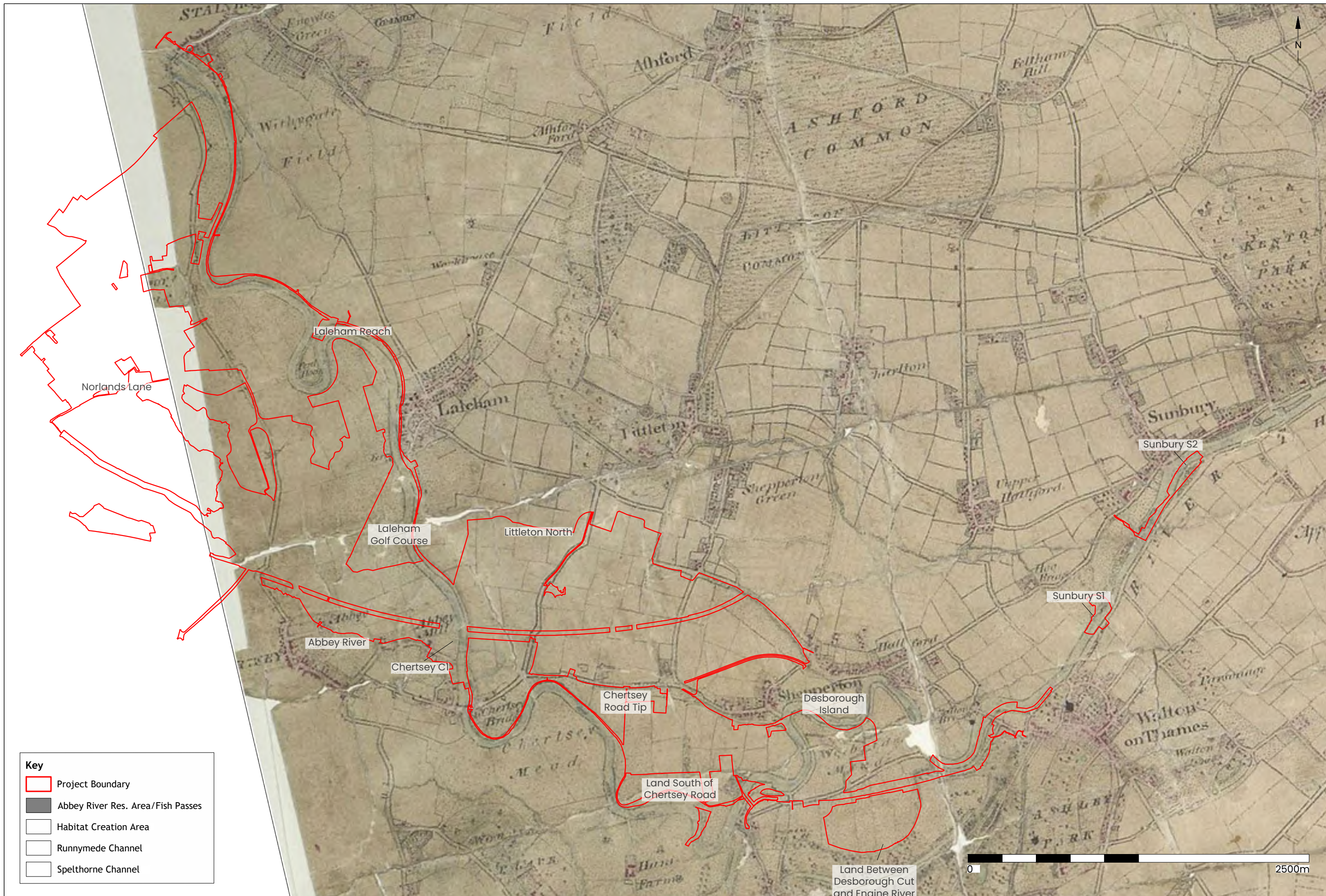


Figure 31 - McDougall's Map 1858
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:25,000
Drawn by MH



Key

- Project Boundary
- Abbey River Res. Area/Fish Passes
- Habitat Creation Area
- Runnymede Channel
- Spelthorne Channel



Figure 32 - Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Map 1804
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:25,000
Drawn by MH



Figure 33 - 1844 Chertsey Tithe Map
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:10,000
Drawn by MH



Key

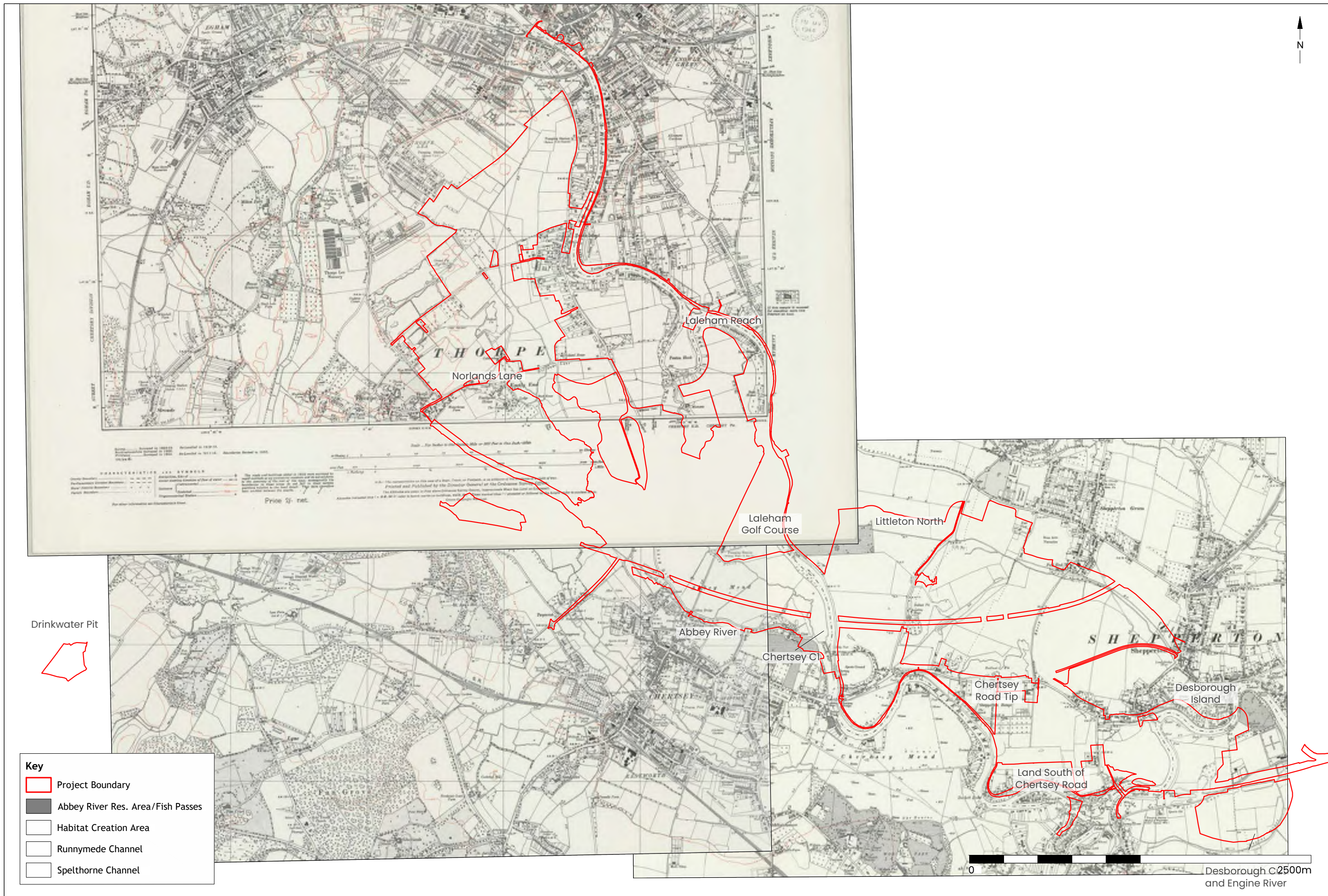
- Project Boundary
- Abbey River Res. Area/Fish Passes
- Habitat Creation Area
- Runnymede Channel
- Spelthorne Channel

0 2500m
Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River




Figure 34 - Ordnance Survey Map 1869
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:25,000
Drawn by MH



Key

- Project Boundary
- Abbey River Res. Area/Fish Passes
- Habitat Creation Area
- Runnymede Channel
- Spelthorne Channel

 Figure 35 - 1934/38 Ordnance Survey Map
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:25,000
Drawn by MH

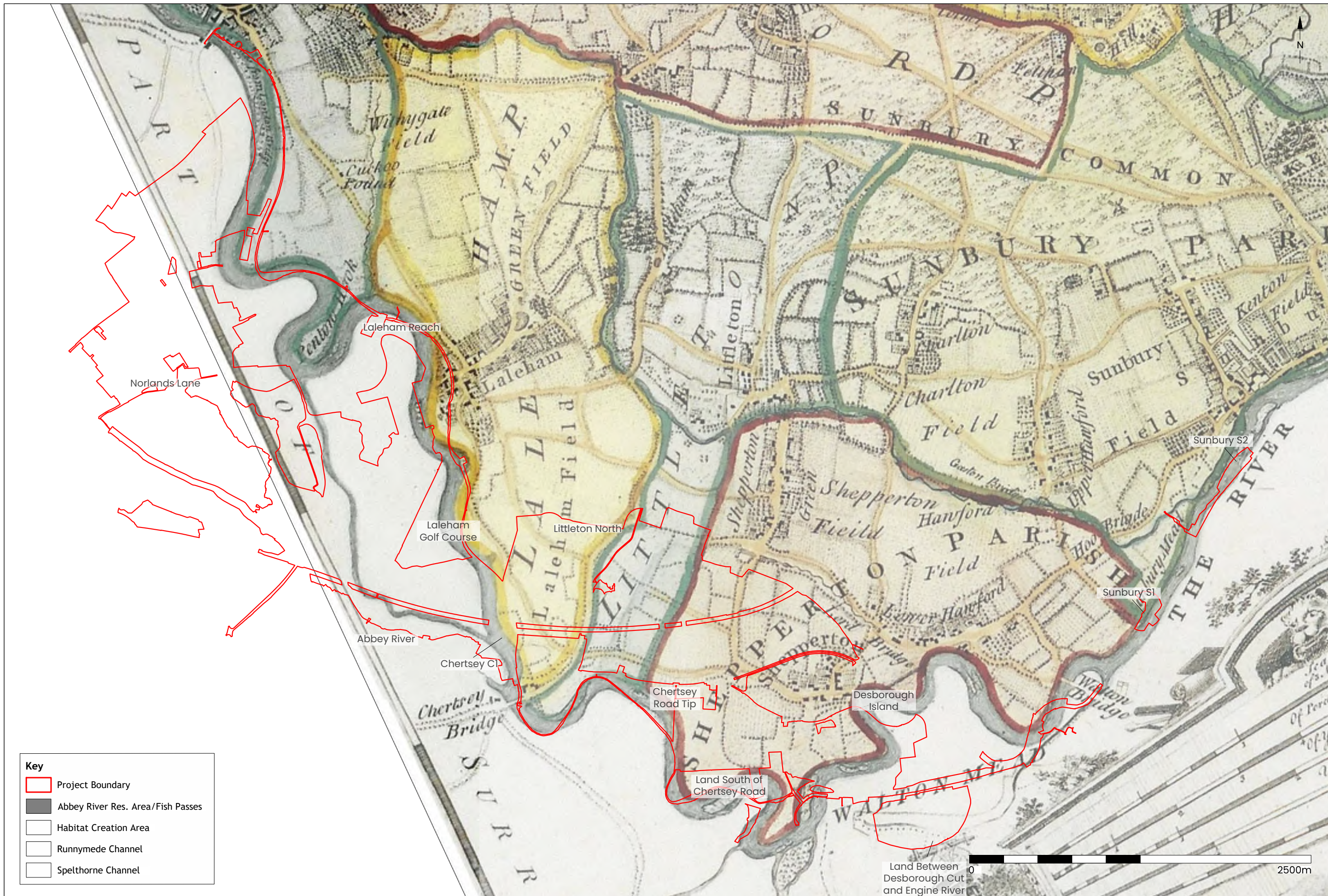
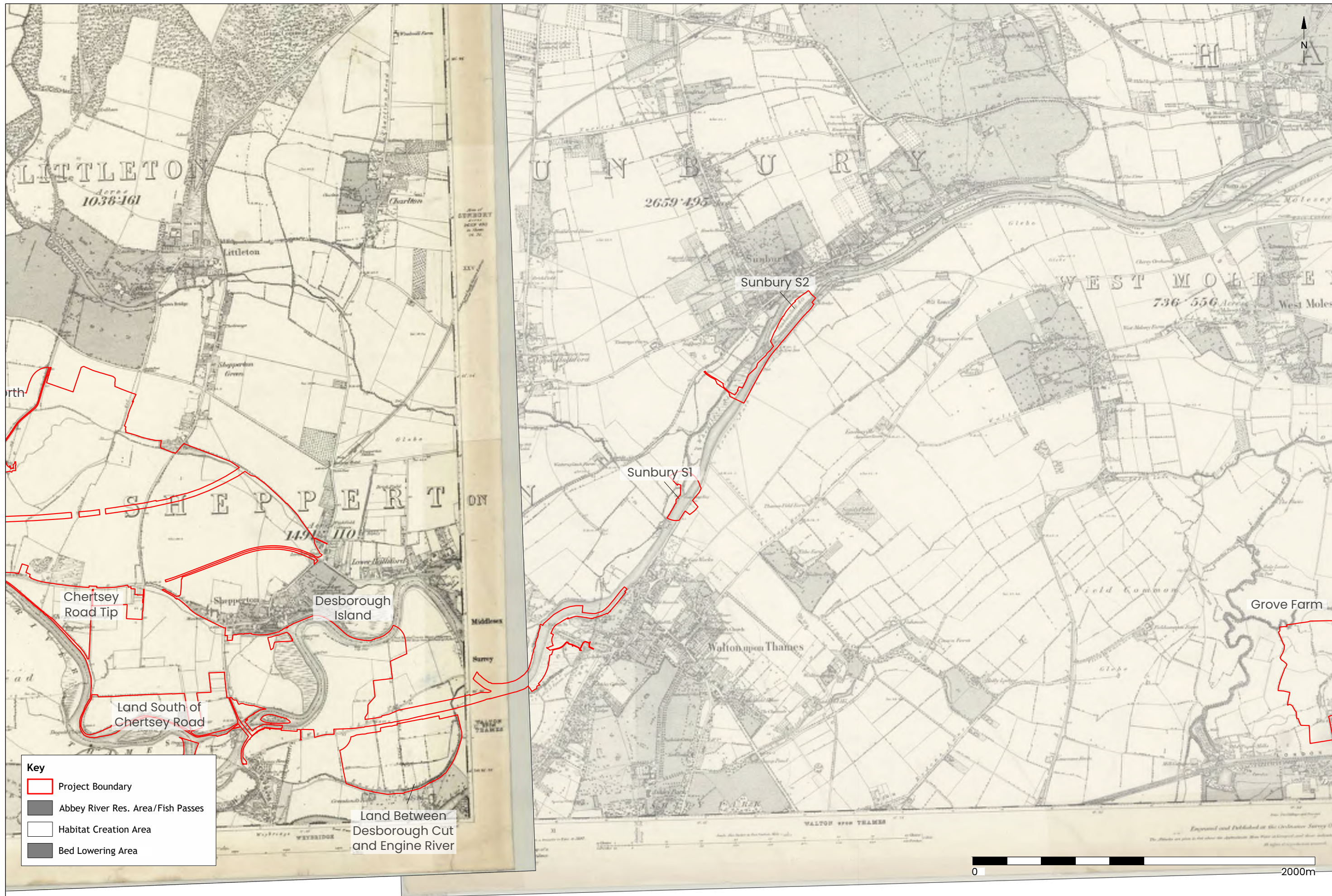


Figure 36 - John Rocque's map of Middlesex 1754
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:25,000
Drawn by MH



Key

- Project Boundary
- Abbey River Res. Area/Fish Passes
- Habitat Creation Area
- Bed Lowering Area

0 2000m



Figure 37 - Bed Lowering Area over 1869 Ordnance Survey Map
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:20,000
Drawn by MH



Key

- Project Boundary
- Abbey River Res. Area/Fish Passes
- Habitat Creation Area
- Runnymede Channel
- Spelthorne Channel



Figure 38 - Molesey and Teddington Weirs over 1869 Ordnance Survey Map
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:25,000
Drawn by MH

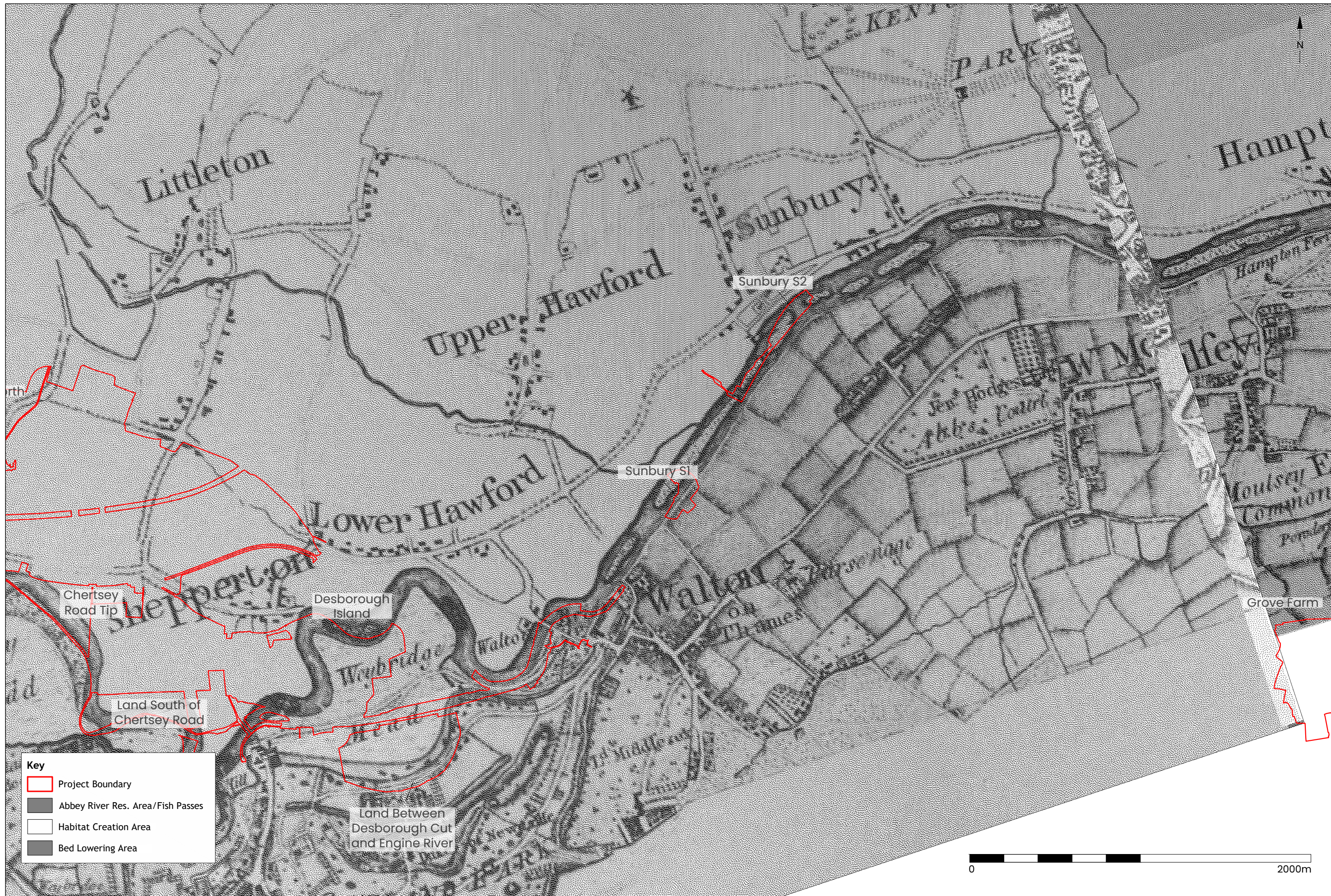


Figure 40 - Bed Lowering Area over Rocque's Map of Surrey 1762
RTS8 - River Thames

Scale at A3 - 1:20,000
Drawn by MH

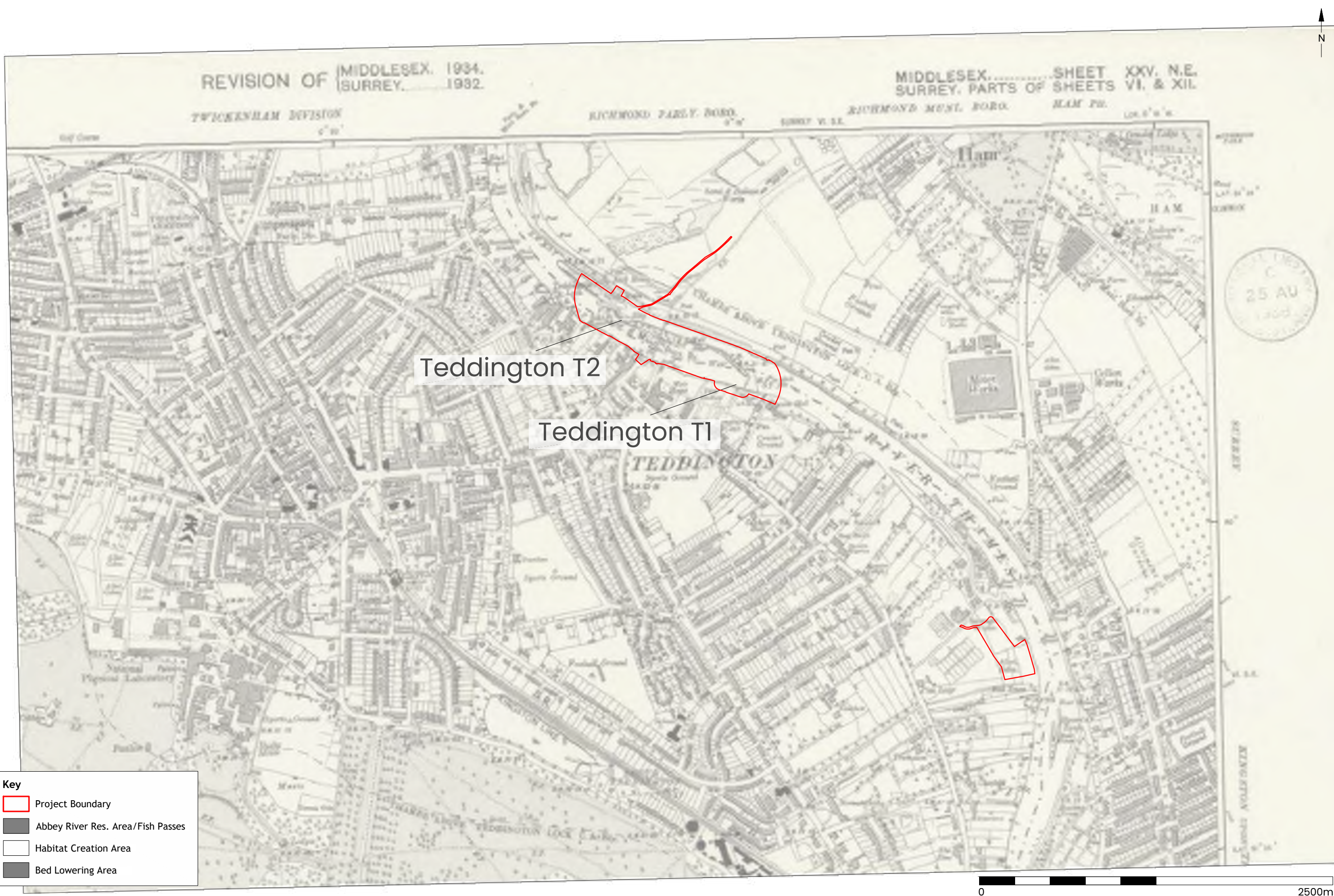


Figure 41 - Teddington Weir and Fish Passes over 1934 Ordnance Survey Map
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Scale at A3 - 1:25,000
Drawn by MH

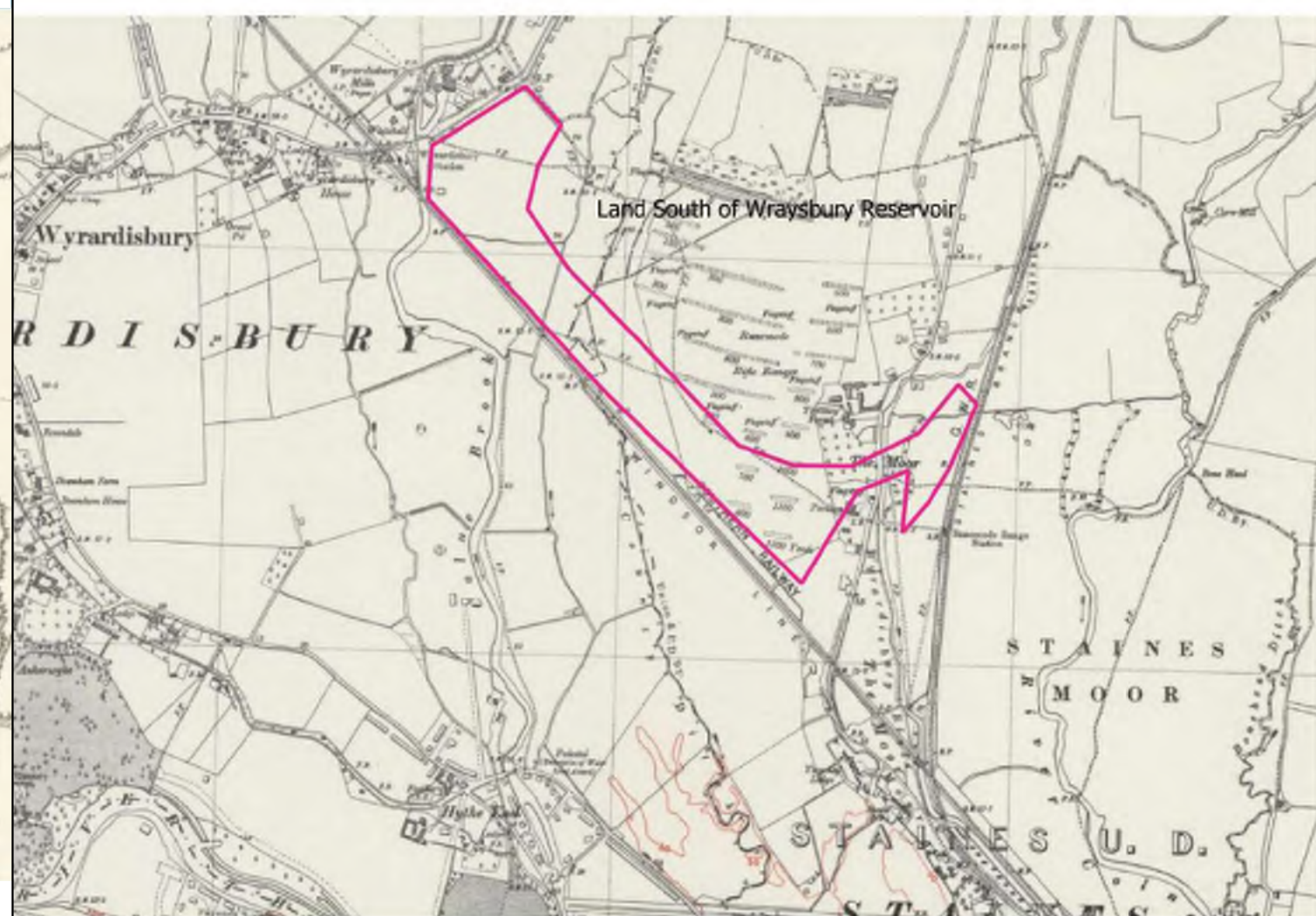


Figure 42 - Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA. OS map 1869 (6 inch to 1 mile)
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Figure 43 - Land South of Wraysbury Reservoir HCA. OS map 1947 (6 inch to 1 mile)
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Drawn by: L. Horsley

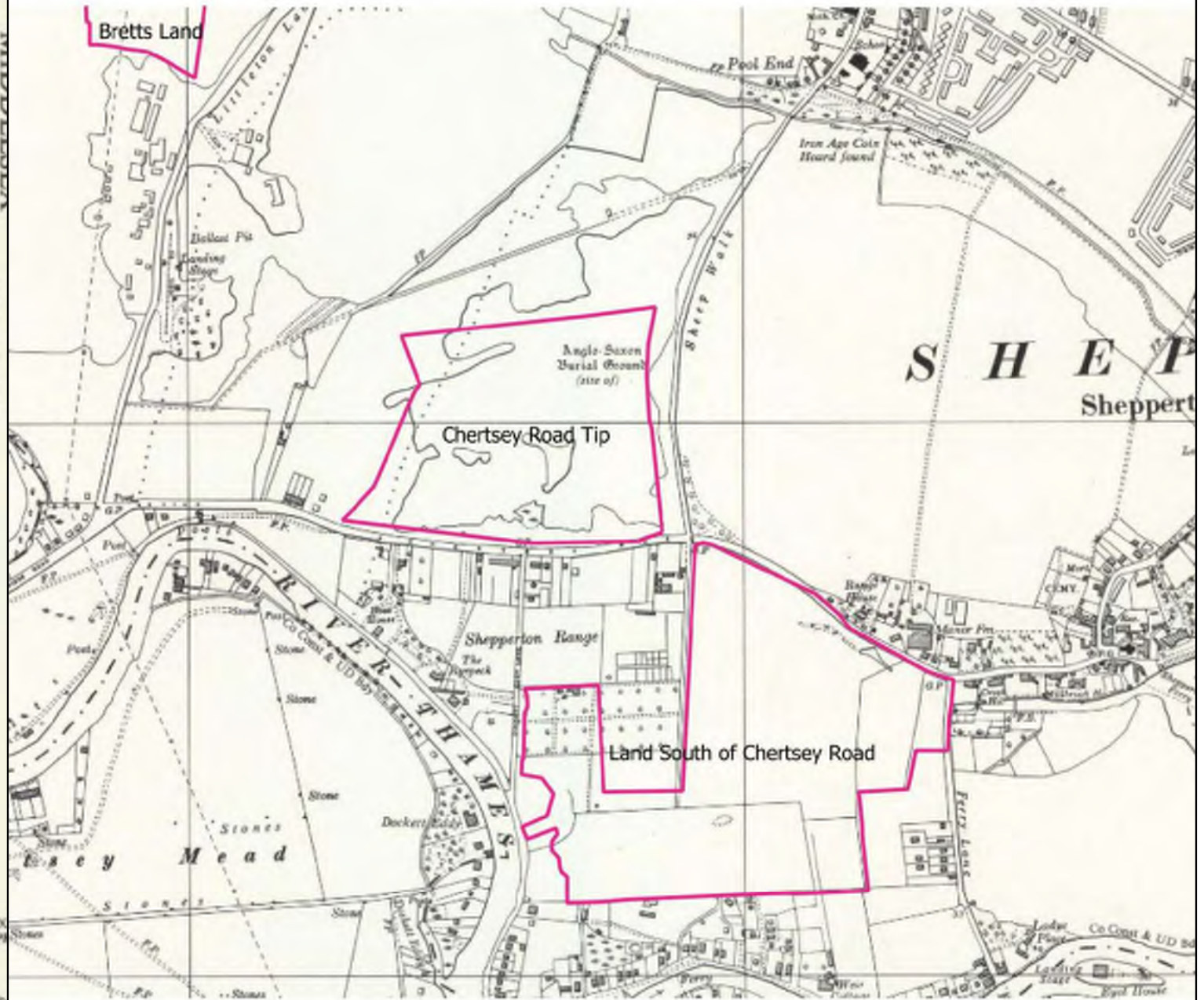
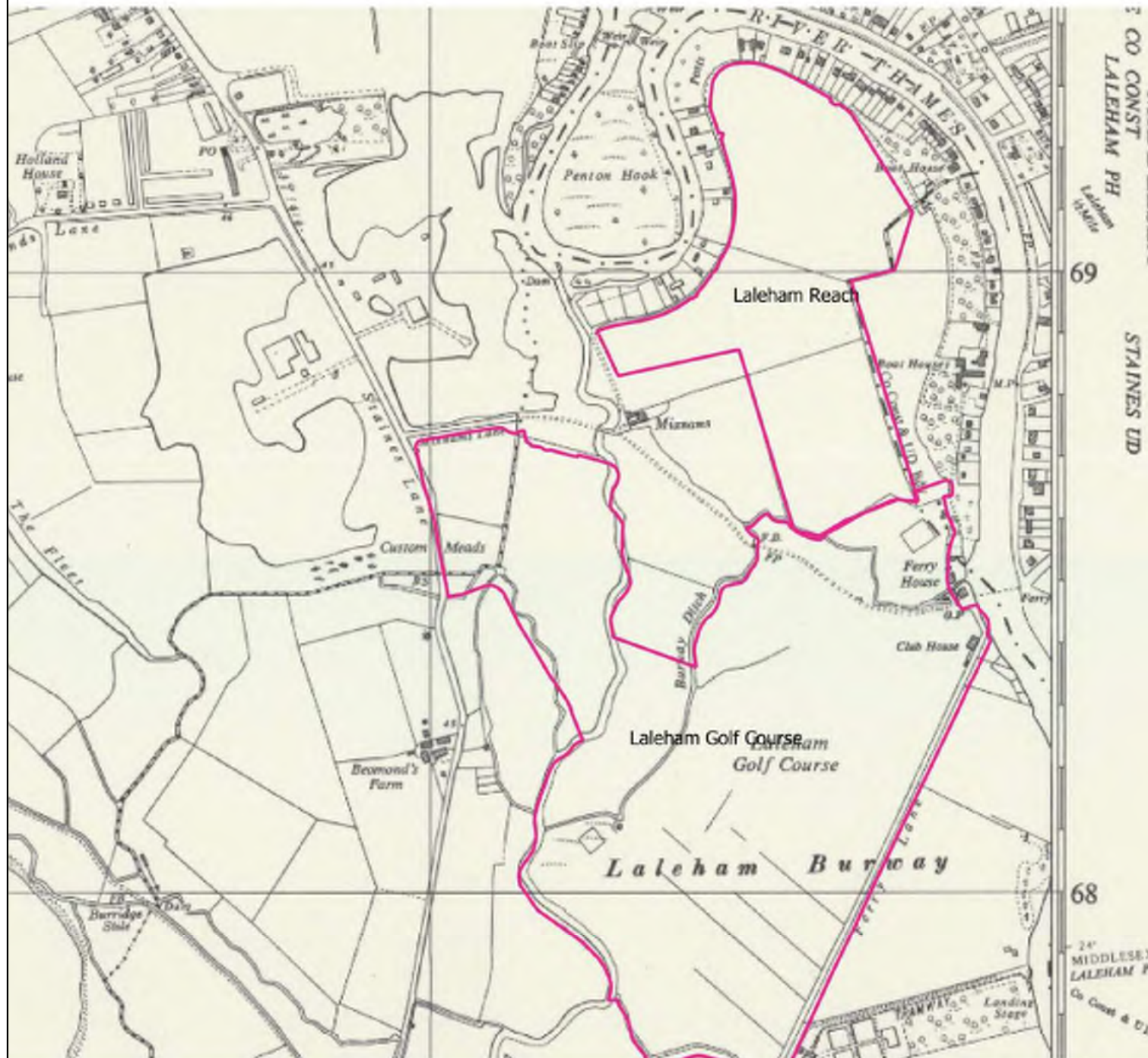


Figure 44 - Laleham Reach and Laleham Golf Course HCAs. OS map 1961 (6 inch to 1 mile).
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Figure 45 - Chertsey Road Tip and Land South of Chertsey Road HCAs. OS map 1960 (6 inch to 1 mile).
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Drawn by: L. Horsley

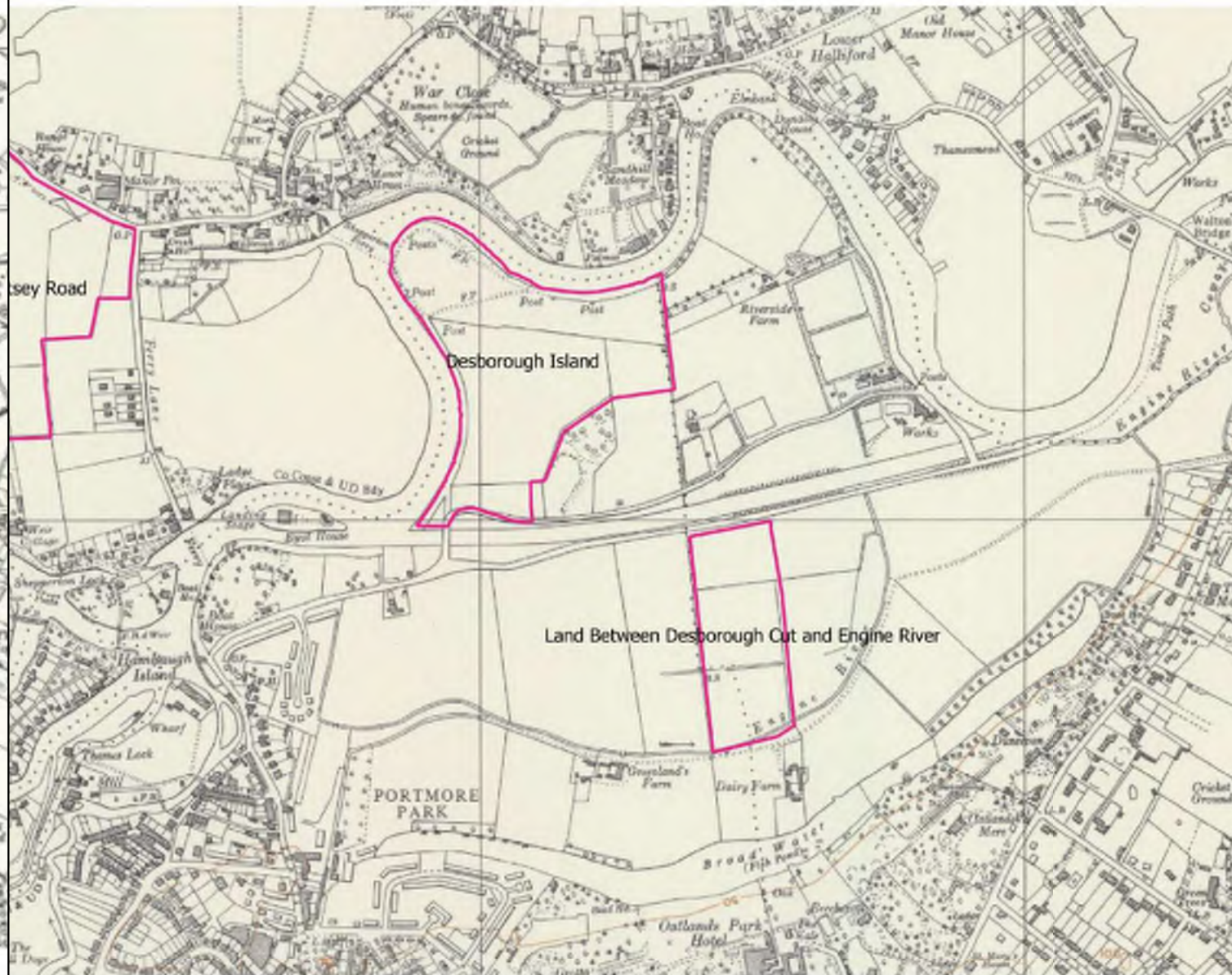
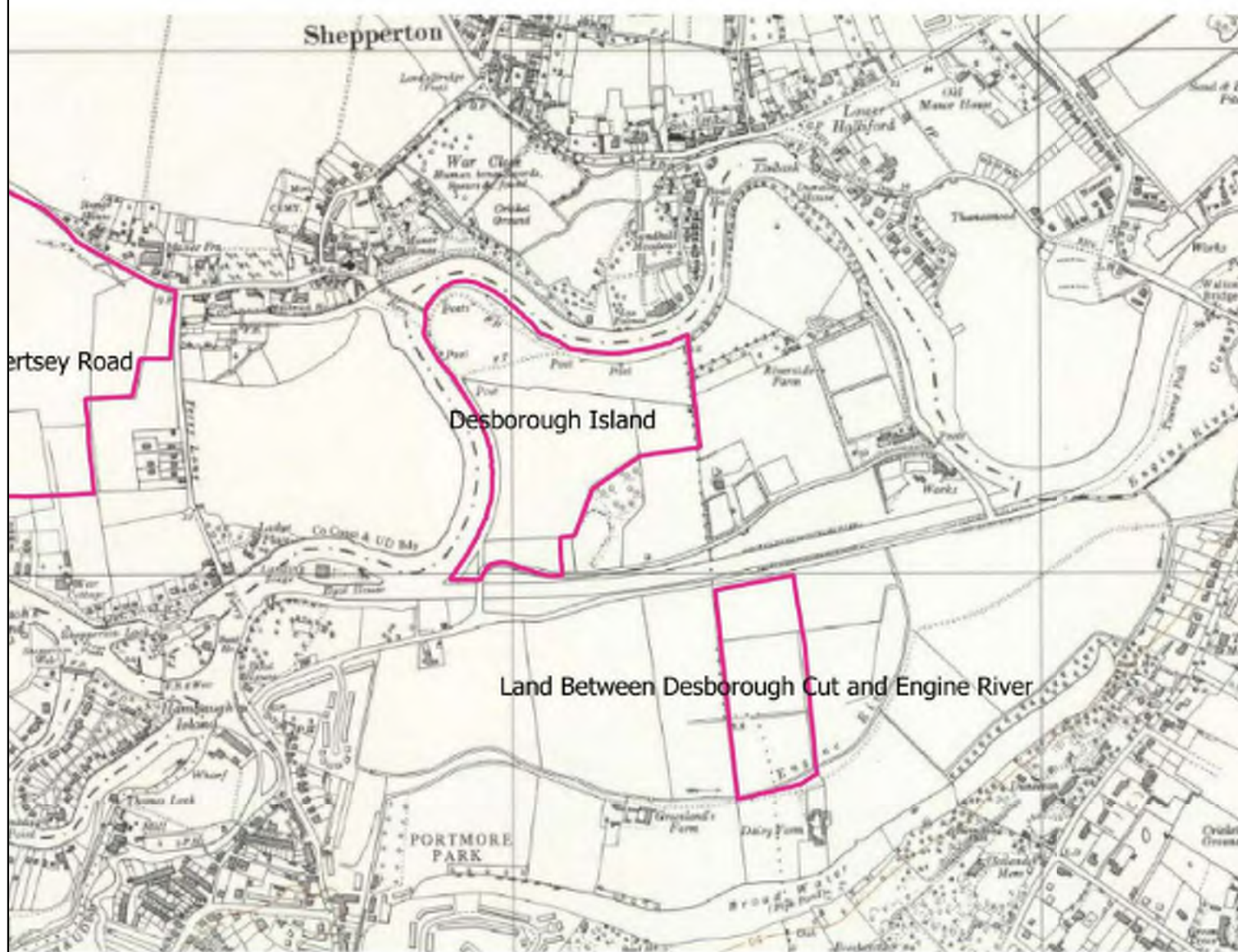
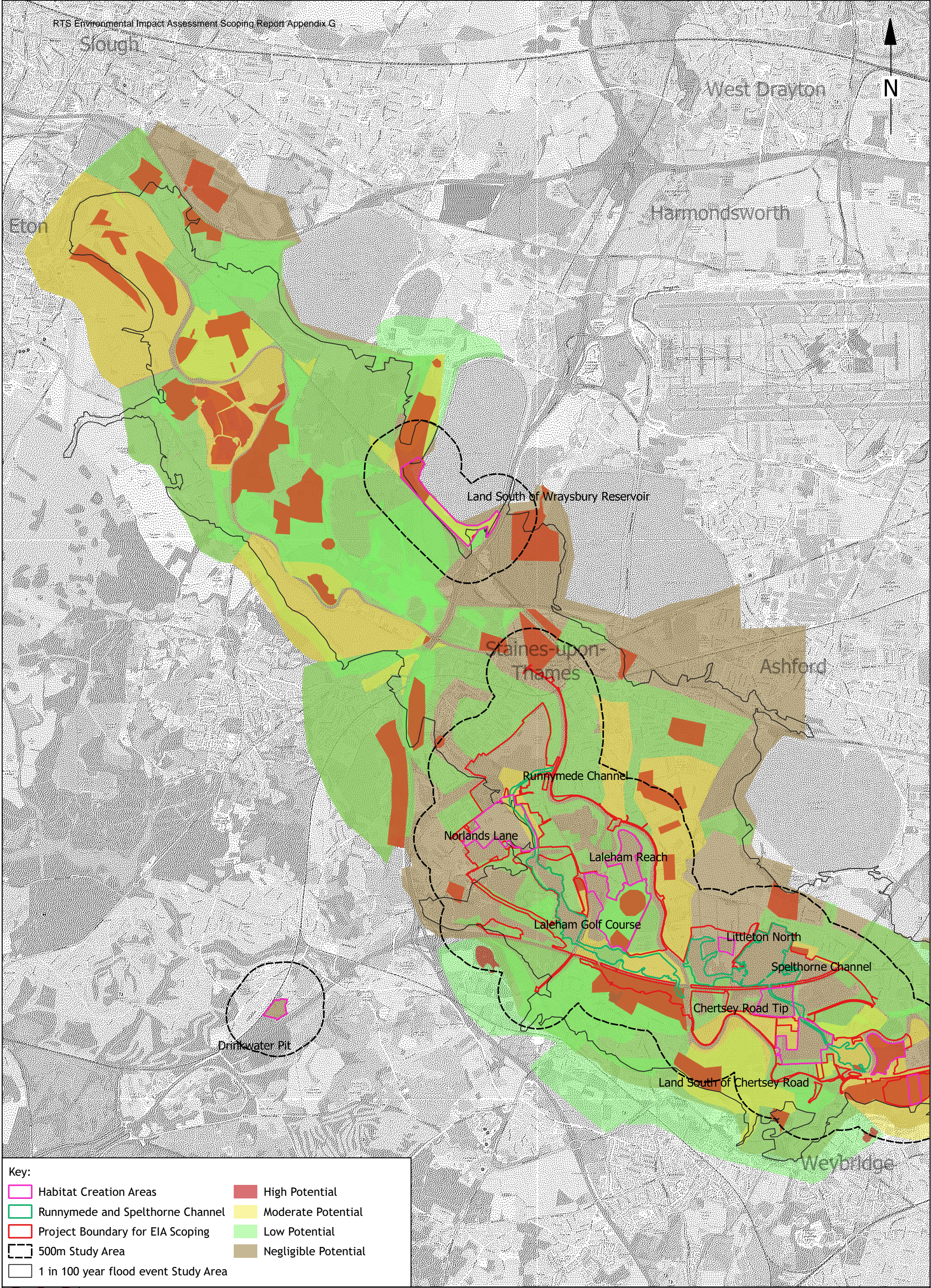


Figure 46- Desborough Island and Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCAs. OS map 1960.
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Figure 47- Desborough Island and Land between Desborough Cut and Engine River HCAs. OS map 1969.
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Drawn by: L. Horsley



Key:










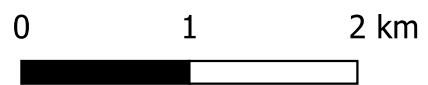
 Habitat Creation Areas	 High Potential
 Runnymede and Spelthorne Channel	 Moderate Potential
 Project Boundary for EIA Scoping	 Low Potential
 500m Study Area	 Negligible Potential
 1 in 100 year flood event Study Area	



Figure 48 - Potential for palaeoenvironmental and archaeological remains
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme



Drawn by: L. Horsley

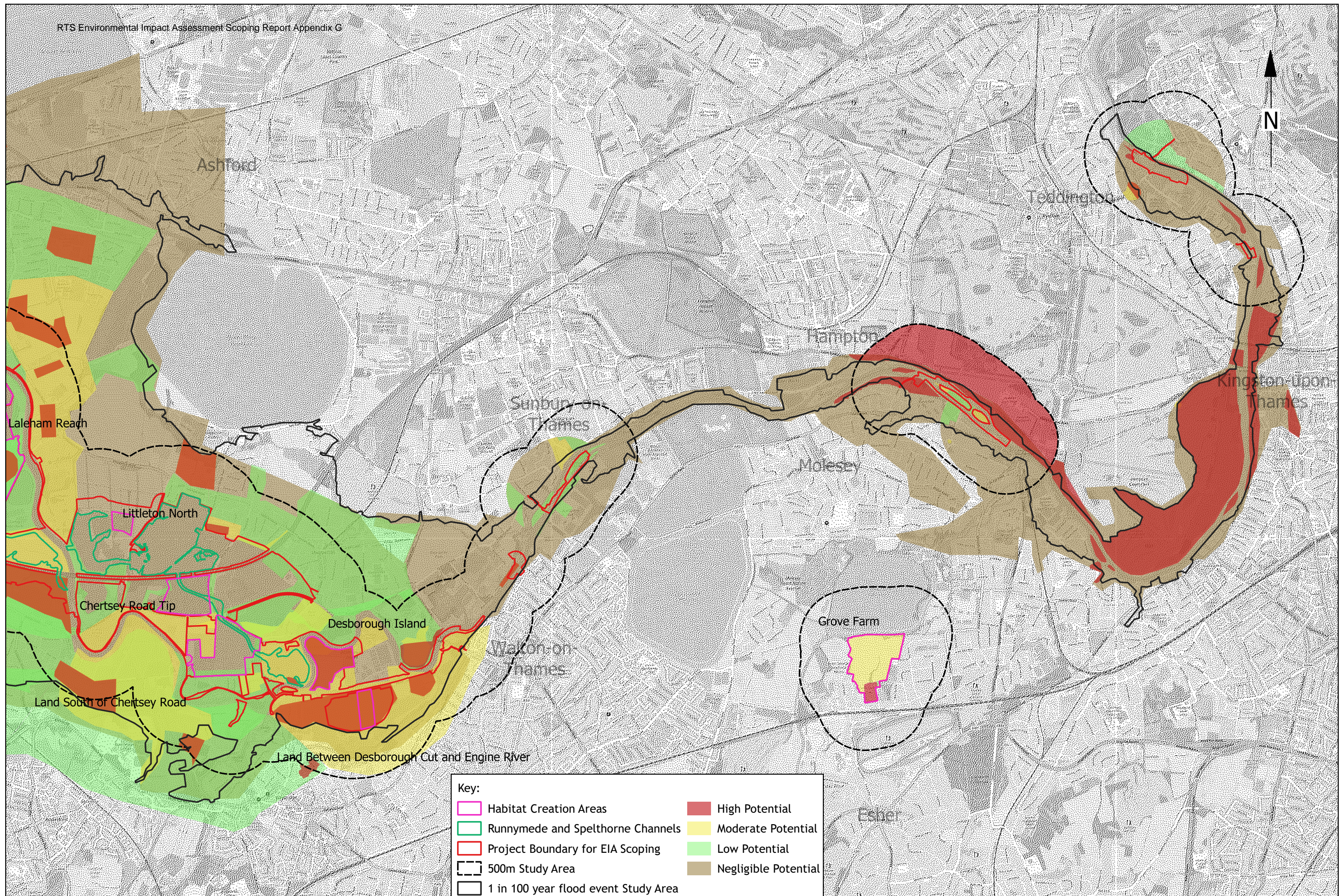
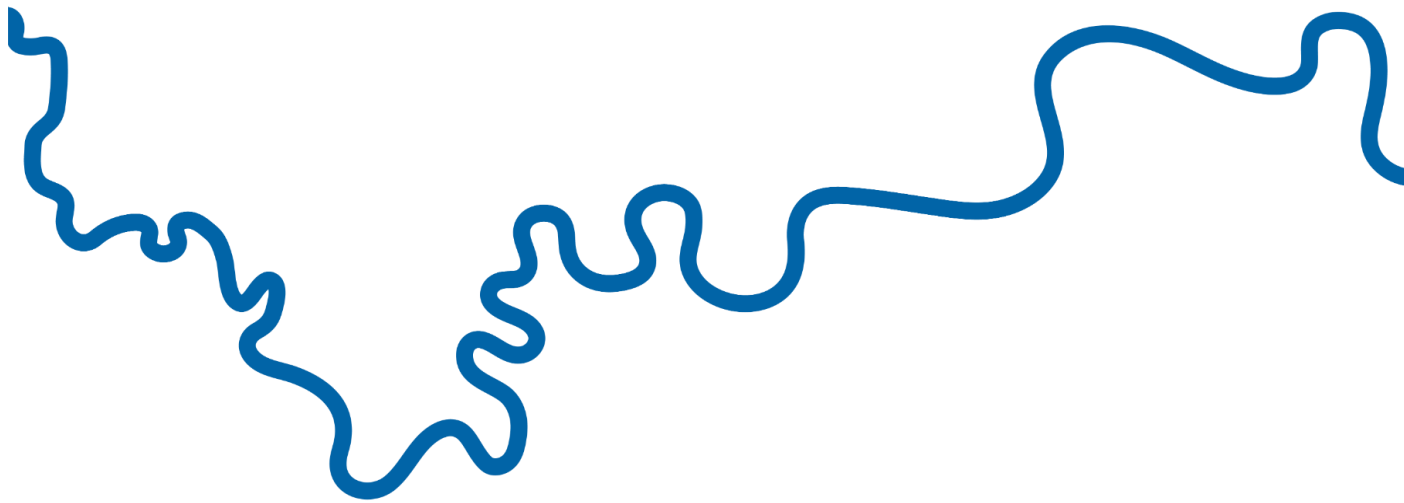


Figure 49 - Potential for palaeoenvironmental and archaeological remains
RTS8 - River Thames Scheme

Drawn by: L. Horsley



The River Thames Scheme, delivered in a partnership led by the Environment Agency and Surrey County Council, will reduce flood risk for residents and businesses and improve the surrounding area.