CgMs
CONSULTING

STAGE 1 FINAL REPORT

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF
HILLINGDON**

FINAL- August 2013

Planning • Heritage
Specialist & Independent Advisors to the Property Industry

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1.0   **<u>INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY</u>**

1.1   This archaeological assessment has been researched and prepared by CgMs Consulting on behalf of the London Borough of Hillingdon.

1.2   The purpose of this Assessment is to inform and provide a robust evidence base for Hillingdon's Local Plan: Part 2- Development Management Policies, Site Specific Allocations and Policies Map and to help the Borough to manage and target its planning resources.

1.3   The London Borough of Hillingdon is situated on the western edge of Greater London. It is bordered by Buckinghamshire to the west, Hertfordshire to the north, Surrey to the south and the London Boroughs of Harrow, Ealing and Hounslow to the east (Fig. 1).

1.4   This document builds on a draft Archaeological Assessment prepared by the London Borough of Hillingdon in 2003 (Drysdale), updating it to include current archaeological planning policy and guidance, together with the results of archaeological fieldwork undertaken within the Borough since 2003.

1.5   Section 2 of this assessment reviews the policy at national, regional and local level that currently guides and constrains planning and development in regard to archaeology. It also sets out the current status of those policies reviewed in the 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment (Table 1). Alongside the policy guidance, it considers current best practice, research frameworks and professional guidance that are pertinent to the archaeological issues present in London Borough of Hillingdon.

1.6   Section 3 assesses the archaeological character of the Borough by dividing the Borough into 10 local centres/areas. The character of the archaeological remains for different periods is considered for each of these local centres/areas using evidence from the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) as well as published and unpublished sources. Using this theoretical character, the potential for the preservation, nature and extent of archaeological deposits in each of these local centres/areas is discussed considering modern development patterns.

2.0 REVIEW AND SUMMARY OF PRESENT POLICY, GUIDANCE, AND BEST PRACTICE ADVICE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The majority of archaeological investigations are completed in England through planning legislation and the planning process (Aitcheson 2000:12). Since the 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment report for London Borough of Hillingdon was written there have been numerous changes to planning policy, including two changes at national level. Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16), first published in 1990, was replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment in 2010. This was subsequently replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework in 2012.

2.1.2 There have also been changes in regional and local policies. A new London Plan was published in 2011. Locally, Unitary Development Plans (UDP) are gradually being replaced by Local Development Frameworks (LDF).

2.1.3 This chapter seeks to review and summarise current national, regional and local policy, guidance and best practice relating to archaeology which has relevance to the London Borough of Hillingdon. Table 1 outlines the policies reviewed in the 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment, their current standing and the policies now in place.

2.2 NATIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE

2.2.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced the existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).

2.2.2 Heritage assets and the historic environment are referred to throughout the NPPF, including in the Core Principles which underpin plan-making and decision-taking. One of these states that planning should "conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations".

2.2.3 The key section of the NPPF as it relates to the historic environment is section 12, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF

can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development which takes into account its impact on the setting and significance of heritage assets

- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment

- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and

- Recognition that heritage contributes to our knowledge and understanding of the past and has a significant role in place-making.

2.2.4   Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

2.2.5   Non-designated heritage assets are also to be given consideration. Paragraph 139 states that "Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets".

2.2.6   *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

2.2.7   Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could 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 of the people and cultures that made them.

2.2.8   A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

2.2.9   *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.2.10   *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.2.11   In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects the significance of nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)

- Applies the policies for designated heritage assets to non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest

- Recognises that the setting of a heritage asset can make a contribution to its significance

- Where a proposed development site includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions

- Expects provision to be made for the excavation and investigation of archaeological sites and recording of built heritage where *in* situ preservation is not deemed appropriate or possible.

2.2.12   Heritage assets and the historic environment are also referred to in Section 7 *Requiring Good Design* (paragraphs 61 & 65); Section 8 *Promoting Healthy Communities* (paragraph 77); Section 9 *Protecting the Greenbelt* (paragraph 80); Section 11 *Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment* (paragraph 115); Section 13 *Facilitating the Sustainable Use of Minerals* (paragraphs 143, 144). All of these references reiterate the importance of heritage and the historic environment, but do not add any specific policies beyond those in Section 12.

2.2.13   There is also clear guidance that Local Plans should include strategic policies on enhancing the historic environment (paragraph 157) and use up-to-date evidence

about the historic environment in their area to assess the significance of heritage assets and predict the likelihood of new heritage assets being discovered (paragraph 169). The London Borough of Hillingdon has access to the GLHER which is maintained by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) who also give advice on the impact of development proposals on the archaeological interests as set out in the GLAAS Charter.

2.2.14 English Heritage, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) have published a number of documents to assist in the interpretation and application of the NPPF including *Comparison PPS 5 Policies to the NPPF: Part 1* and *Comparison PPS 5 Policies to the NPPF: Part 2*. They also produced a practice guide to accompany PPS 5, which remains largely relevant for the NPPF (English Heritage, 2010), though new practice guidance specific to the NPPF is in preparation.

2.2.15 The *Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism* was published in 2006 to replace PPG21. It states that tourists can provide income or voluntary effort which can be used to maintain and conserve historic assets (paragraph 2.6). It does not contain any specific policies regarding archaeology as it is designed to be read alongside other national policies.

2.3 LONDON POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.3.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan published 22nd July 2011. Throughout the London Plan the importance of London's heritage is reiterated and referred to.

2.3.2 The key policy relevant to archaeology within the London Plan is 7.8 *Heritage Assets and Archaeology.*

> **POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY**
> **STRATEGIC**
> **A LONDON'S HERITAGE ASSETS AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING LISTED BUILDINGS, REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS AND OTHER NATURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES, CONSERVATION AREAS, WORLD HERITAGE SITES, REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS, SCHEDULED MONUMENTS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND MEMORIALS SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED, SO THAT THE DESIRABILITY OF SUSTAINING AND ENHANCING THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AND OF UTILISING THEIR POSITIVE ROLE IN PLACE SHAPING CAN BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.**
> **B DEVELOPMENT SHOULD INCORPORATE MEASURES THAT IDENTIFY, RECORD, INTERPRET, PROTECT AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, PRESENT THE SITE'S ARCHAEOLOGY.**

PLANNING DECISIONS
C   DEVELOPMENT SHOULD IDENTIFY, VALUE, CONSERVE, RESTORE, RE-USE AND INCORPORATE HERITAGE ASSETS, WHERE APPROPRIATE.
D   DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS SHOULD CONSERVE THEIR SIGNIFICANCE, BY BEING SYMPATHETIC TO THEIR FORM, SCALE, MATERIALS AND ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL.
E   NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES, LANDSCAPES AND SIGNIFICANT MEMORIALS. THE PHYSICAL ASSETS SHOULD, WHERE POSSIBLE, BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON-SITE. WHERE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSET OR MEMORIAL CANNOT BE PRESERVED OR MANAGED ON-SITE, PROVISION MUST BE MADE FOR THE INVESTIGATION, UNDERSTANDING, RECORDING, DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING OF THAT ASSET.

LDF PREPARATION
F   BOROUGHS SHOULD, IN LDF POLICIES, SEEK TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE CONTRIBUTION OF BUILT, LANDSCAPED AND BURIED HERITAGE TO LONDON'S ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, CULTURAL IDENTITY AND ECONOMY AS PART OF MANAGING LONDON'S ABILITY TO ACCOMMODATE CHANGE AND REGENERATION.
G   BOROUGHS, IN CONSULTATION WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE, NATURAL ENGLAND AND OTHER RELEVANT STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS, SHOULD INCLUDE APPROPRIATE POLICIES IN THEIR LDFS FOR IDENTIFYING, PROTECTING, ENHANCING AND IMPROVING ACCESS TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS WHERE APPROPRIATE, AND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS, MEMORIALS AND HISTORIC AND NATURAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER WITHIN THEIR AREA.

2.3.3   This policy gives the strategic aims of identifying London's heritage assets and historic environment, which includes designated and non-designated assets, in order to sustain and enhance their significance and make positive use of them in place-shaping. Measures to identify, record, interpret, protect and present archaeology should be incorporated into development.

2.3.4   Regarding planning decisions, London Plan policy 7.8 states that development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets. Conservation of heritage assets includes their settings and their significance. Provision should be made, where possible, to make physical assets available to the public on site. Where this is not possible, provision must be made for the recording, interpretation, dissemination and archiving of assets.

2.3.5   Policy 7.8 also states that Boroughs should have appropriate policies within their LDF which seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of heritage assets. These policies should also include means to identify, protect, enhance and improve access to the historic environment and heritage assets, including non-designated archaeological assets.

2.3.6   Elsewhere in the London Plan it also states that heritage policies need to be considered in the location and design of tall buildings (Policy 7.7). Heritage issues also appear in the policies relating to the Blue Ribbon Network, the Network itself being viewed as having heritage significance (Policies 7.25-7.28).

2.3.7   The London Plan includes a number of Opportunity and Intensification Areas (Annex 1). Heathrow is listed as an Opportunity Area (Table A1.1), but there is no specific mention of heritage or archaeology.

2.3.8   There are currently no formally adopted London-wide definitions of Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) or Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs). This is something that GLAAS is aware is needed, as many local authorities use APA/Zs as a response to the policies relating to heritage assets contained within the London Plan. GLAAS have offered the following working definitions for APA/Zs which will be developed and consulted upon in the near future, along with potentially a third category for areas of known/high potential for nationally important non-designated assets. The GLAAS Charter contains criteria for when consultation is necessary (GLAAS, 2010).

Archaeological Priority Area (APA): A local area within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest.

Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ): A landscape-scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the likely presence of as yet unidentified heritage assets of archaeological interest.

2.4   **LOCAL POLICY**

2.4.1   The London Borough of Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in 1998. This is currently being replaced by the Hillingdon Local Plan, but some of the UDP policies have been saved since 2007 while replacement documentation is in preparation.

Local Plan

2.4.2   London Borough of Hillingdon *Local Plan: Part 1- Strategic Policies* (previously referred to as Core Strategy) was adopted in November 2012 and contains the Core Policies and Strategic Objectives for the whole Borough. *Local Plan Part 2- Development Management Policies* will contain specific policies and is due for consultation in 2013.

2.4.3   In the *Local Plan: Part 1* Core Policy 7 relates to the Historic and Built Environment. It

states that within the Borough there are 30 Conservation Areas and 14 Areas of Special Local Character (ASLC); 409 statutory Listed Buildings and 302 locally listed buildings; 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments; 1 Registered Historic Park and Garden; and 37 entries currently on English Heritage's 'Heritage at Risk' register including 26 buildings, 9 Conservation Areas and 2 SAMs. There are 9 APAs, covering approximately 1.8% of the Borough, with 10 further APAs and 2 APZs proposed for designation (Fig. 2).

2.4.4   The key Strategic Objective relating to archaeology in Core Policy 7 is SO1, which draws heavily on London Plan policy 7.8 and aims to conserve and enhance the borough's heritage assets and their settings through well-planned new development and to maintain and enhance its contribution to London.

SO1: CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE BOROUGH'S HERITAGE AND THEIR SETTINGS BY ENSURING NEW DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING CHANGES TO THE PUBLIC REALM, ARE OF HIGH QUALITY DESIGN, APPROPRIATE TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSET, AND SEEK TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE CONTRIBUTION OF BUILT, LANDSCAPED AND BURIED HERITAGE TO LONDON'S ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, CULTURAL IDENTITY AND ECONOMY AS PART OF MANAGING LONDON'S ABILITY TO ACCOMMODATE CHANGE AND REGENERATION.

2.4.5   Policy HE1: Heritage is the key linked policy to SO1 and sets out the Council's commitment to conserve and enhance Hillingdon's distinct and varied environment, settings and wider historic landscape; actively encourage the regeneration of heritage assets; promote increased public involvement with heritage assets; encourage the reuse and modification of heritage assets to mitigate the effects of climate change without allowing negative impacts on a heritage asset.

POLICY HE1: HERITAGE
THE COUNCIL WILL:
1. CONSERVE AND ENHANCE HILLINGDON'S DISTINCT AND VARIED ENVIRONMENT, ITS SETTINGS AND THE WIDER HISTORIC LANDSCAPE, WHICH INCLUDES:
- **HISTORIC VILLAGE CORES, METRO-LAND SUBURBS, PLANNED RESIDENTIAL ESTATES AND 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL AREAS, INCLUDING THE GRAND UNION CANAL AND ITS FEATURES;**

- **DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS SUCH AS STATUTORILY LISTED BUILDINGS, CONSERVATION AREAS AND SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS;**

- **REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES, BOTH NATURAL AND   DESIGNED;**

- **LOCALLY RECOGNISED HISTORIC FEATURES, SUCH AS AREAS OF SPECIAL LOCAL CHARACTER   AND LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS; AND**

- **ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS, INCLUDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES AND AREAS.**

2. ACTIVELY ENCOURAGE THE REGENERATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS, PARTICULARLY THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN ENGLISH HERITAGE'S 'HERITAGE AT RISK' REGISTER OR ARE CURRENTLY VACANT.

3. PROMOTE INCREASED PUBLIC AWARENESS, UNDERSTANDING OF AND ACCESS TO THE BOROUGH'S HERITAGE ASSETS AND WIDER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, THROUGH SECTION 106 AGREEMENTS AND VIA COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES.

4. ENCOURAGE THE REUSE AND MODIFICATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS, WHERE APPROPRIATE, WHEN CONSIDERING PROPOSALS TO MITIGATE OR ADAPT TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WHERE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON A HERITAGE ASSET IS IDENTIFIED, SEEK ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO ACHIEVE SIMILAR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION OUTCOMES WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THE ASSET.

2.4.6   These aims are to be implemented through ensuring availability of appropriate specialist advice; regularly reviewing and updating the Historic Environment Record (HER); promoting the Borough's heritage; proactively manage heritage assets; including specific guidance in *Local Plan Part 2- Development Management Policies* & Supporting Documentation; and a commitment to recording heritage assets that are to be lost.

2.4.7   Policy BE1: Built Environment makes reference to the need for regeneration schemes to be appropriate to their historic context, make use of heritage assets and reinforce their significance (BE1.5). Tall buildings must not cause harm to the significance or setting of heritage assets (BE1. 11)

POLICY BE1: BUILT ENVIRONMENT
THE COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE ALL NEW DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE AND MAINTAIN THE QUALITY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN ORDER TO CREATE SUCCESSFUL AND SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS, WHERE PEOPLE ENJOY LIVING AND WORKING AND THAT SERVE THE LONG-TERM NEEDS OF ALL RESIDENTS. ALL NEW DEVELOPMENTS SHOULD:

5. IMPROVE AREAS OF POORER ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, INCLUDING WITHIN THE AREAS OF RELATIVE DISADVANTAGE OF HAYES, YIEWSLEY AND WEST DRAYTON. ALL REGENERATION SCHEMES SHOULD ENSURE THAT THEY ARE APPROPRIATE TO THEIR HISTORIC CONTEXT, MAKE USE OF HERITAGE ASSETS AND REINFORCE THEIR SIGNIFICANCE;

11. IN THE CASE OF TALL BUILDINGS, NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THEIR SURROUNDINGS INCLUDING THE LOCAL CHARACTER, CAUSE HARM TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS OR IMPACT ON IMPORTANT VIEWS. APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS FOR TALL BUILDINGS WILL BE DEFINED ON A CHARACTER STUDY AND MAY INCLUDE PARTS OF UXBRIDGE AND HAYES

SUBJECT TO CONSIDERING THE OBSTACLE LIMITATION SURFACES FOR HEATHROW AIRPORT. OUTSIDE OF UXBRIDGE AND HAYES TOWN CENTRES, TALL BUILDINGS WILL NOT BE SUPPORTED. THE HEIGHT OF ALL BUILDINGS SHOULD BE BASED UPON AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE LOCAL CHARACTER AND BE APPROPRIATE TO THE POSITIVE QUALITIES OF THE SURROUNDING TOWNSCAPE.

Unitary Development Plan 'saved' policies

2.4.8   Policy HE1 within the *Local Plan: Part 1* has replaced Policy BE2: Scheduled Ancient Monuments contained within the UDP. However, some other UDP policies have been 'saved'. Those pertinent to archaeology include BE1: Development within Archaeological Priority Areas and Policy BE3: Investigation of sites of archaeological interest and protection of archaeological remains.

BE1 ONLY IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY ALLOW DEVELOPMENT TO TAKE PLACE IF IT WOULD DISTURB REMAINS OF IMPORTANCE WITHIN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS.

BE3 THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY WILL ENSURE WHENEVER PRACTICABLE THAT SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST ARE INVESTIGATED AND RECORDED EITHER BEFORE ANY NEW BUILDINGS, REDEVELOPMENT, SITE WORKS, GOLF COURSE OR GRAVEL EXTRACTION ARE STARTED, OR DURING EXCAVATION AND CONSTRUCTION. DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD DESTROY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

2.4.9   There remains a saved policy relating to mineral extraction and archaeology. Policy MIN14 states that a satisfactory working programme to enable examination and recording will be required prior to planning permission being granted where there is a strong probability of significant archaeological discovery.

MIN14 WHERE MINERAL EXTRACTION IS PROPOSED IN A LOCATION WHERE THE MINERALS PLANNING AUTHORITY IS ADVISED THAT THERE IS A STRONG PROBABILITY OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES REQUIRING TIME FOR EXAMINATION AND RECORDING, THE MINERALS PLANNING AUTHORITY WILL NOT GRANT PLANNING PERMISSION UNTIL SATISFIED THAT THE WORKING PROGRAMME HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO REASONABLY ACCOMMODATE THIS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PPG16 AND THAT ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS ARE AVAILABLE TO ENSURE THAT THE CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY'S CURRENT CODE OF CONDUCT IS FULLY SATISFIED.

Conservation Areas

2.4.10   Hillingdon currently has 31 Conservation Areas. There are 5 completed Conservation Area Appraisals and 2 Management Plans, plus a number of information leaflets which deal primarily with the responsibilities and limitations for residents in those areas.

2.4.11   Two of the Conservation Area Appraisals and their accompanying Management Plans, for Eastcote Park Estate (London Borough of Hillingdon, 2007) and The Glen, Northwood (London Borough of Hillingdon, 2008) make no mention of archaeological potential, as both areas were designated on their merits as planned 20th century developments.

2.4.12   Longford Village Conservation Area Appraisal (London Borough of Hillingdon, 2007) suggests there was limited Roman activity in the area, but there was probably a small Saxon settlement there. It does not lie within an APA.

2.4.13   Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area Appraisal (London Borough of Hillingdon, 2007) outlines that evidence for prehistoric activity has been recorded, along with nationally significant Saxon activity. The village retains its medieval church and some medieval buildings, plus much of its historic street layout. It is within an APA and within a proposed APZ.

2.4.14   Ruislip Village Appraisal (London Borough of Hillingdon, 2010) states that the village of Ruislip has been continuously occupied since the Saxon period, with some limited evidence of earlier activity in the area. The village grew up around the church and later the motte and bailey castle. It lies within an APA.

Table 1: Policies reviewed in the 2003 Archaeological Assessment and their current status

	Policy	**Reviewed in 2003**	**Date**	**Superseded by**
National	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)		2012	
	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism		2006	
	PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment		2010	NPPF
	PPS 7: Sustainable development in rural areas. Annex E	✓	2004	NPPF
	PPS 12: Creating strong safe and prosperous communities through local spatial planning		2008	NPPF
	PPG 12: Development Plan	✓	1992 rev 2000	PPS12
	PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment	✓	1994	PPS5

	PPG16: Archaeology and Planning	✓	1990	PPS5
	PPG 21: Tourism	✓	1992	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
Regional	The London Plan		2011	
	London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London	✓	2004	London Plan 2011
	Regional Planning Guidance 3: Strategic Guidance for London Planning Authorities	✓	1996	London Plan 2004
	Greater London Development Plan	✓	1976	RPG 3
Local	Hillingdon Local Plan Part 1: Strategic Policies		2012	
	Hillingdon Local Plan Part 2: Development Management Policies		In prep	
	London Borough of Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan	✓	1998	saved policies 2007/ Local Plan part 1
	Hillingdon's Community Strategy 2005-2015	✓	2003	Local Plan
	Hillingdon Local Cultural Strategy Consultation Document and Action Plan	✓	2003	Local Plan
	Central Hillingdon Local Plan	✓	1990	within UDP
	Central Hillingdon Local Plan	✓	1987	Central Hillingdon Local Plan 1990
	Central Hillingdon Local Plan	✓	1985	Central Hillingdon Local Plan 1987
	Borough Planning Strategy	✓	1989	
	Northwood Local Plan	✓	1985	within UDP
	Ickenham Local Plan	✓	1985	within UDP
	Heathrow A4-M4 District Plan: Volume 2 report of survey	✓	1982	never adopted
	Heathrow A4-M4 Local Plan	✓	1983	never adopted
	Longford Village Conservation Area Appraisal		2007	
	Eastcote Park Estate Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan		2007	
	The Glen, Northwood Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan		2008	
	Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area Appraisal		2007	
	Ruislip Village Conservation Area Appraisal		2010	
	Harefield Village Conservation Study	✓	1981	
	Hillingdon Village Conservation Study	✓	1981	

2.5 **Other Relevant Publications**

2.5.1 As well as the national, regional and local policies, there is a huge range of professional standards, technical guidance and criteria for judging significance available. These are summarised below with specific examples listed in the bibliography.

2.5.2   The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) has created a number of national standards and guidance documents alongside its Code of Conduct (2012), which individual members and member organisations are required to comply with. These include standards for different types of archaeological fieldwork, desk-based assessments, archaeological advice and archives. Within a London specific context, the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service has produced a consultation draft *Standards for Archaeological Work* (2009) which builds on existing IfA Standards and Guidance documents.

2.5.3   English Heritage, as the government's lead advisory body on heritage issues, has produced a number of reports and technical guidance documents covering a wide range of topics. Particularly relevant for the London Borough of Hillingdon is the consultation draft on *Guidance on developing HER-derived Alerts and Constraints Mapping* (2013), as well as published guidance on managing lithic scatters (Schofield, 2000) and mineral extraction and archaeology (2008).

2.5.4   Criteria for judging the significance of heritage assets is provided at a national and regional level by selection criteria and research frameworks. The English Heritage guidance on the protection of early human sites (2012a) is particularly pertinent. They have also set out national level research frameworks including one for the British Palaeolithic (2008). A regional research framework for the Greater London area was produced by English Heritage and the Museum of London (2002). This divided research priorities for future archaeological work undertaken in the Greater London area into 5 periods and thematic topics:

- Topography and Landscape;

- Development;

- Economy;

- People and society;

- Continuity and change.

Of particular relevance to the London Borough of Hillingdon are the research objectives relating to reconstructing wider landscapes, particularly for the Prehistoric periods. The Borough divides into three broad topographic zones (see below) and so can also contribute by contrasting the nature of human activity in these different zones in different periods. Hillingdon is also well placed to contribute to research into

the nature of transitions between different periods, and the development or diminishing of different settlements in those transitionary periods. It also has the potential to contribute to discussion on the impact of the development of inner London as a city on its hinterlands.

3.0 **ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND POTENTIAL FOR THE PRESERVATION, NATURE AND EXTENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS BY LOCAL AREA/ CENTRE**

3.1 Introduction: Methodology

3.1.1 This chapter aims to assess the broad archaeological character of the borough and then to set out the potential for the preservation, nature and extent of archaeological deposits.

3.1.2 It is sub-divided into areas or local centres. These are linked to but not restricted by existing and proposed APAs, and the boundaries are based on existing centres of population and modern transport routes. The following local centres/areas have been used (as shown on Fig. 3)

1. **Northwood**
2. **Ruislip (including Eastcote)**
3. **Harefield**
4. **Ickenham**
5. **Hillingdon & Uxbridge**
6. **Hayes & Yeading**
7. **Yiewsley**
8. **Cranford & West Drayton**
9. **Heathrow Area (including Harmondsworth, Harlington & Sipson)**
10. **Colne Valley Area**

3.1.3 Each section outlines the location, the existence of existing or proposed APAs within the area and any Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) or Registered Parks & Gardens in the area; the geology; archaeological work that has taken place in the area since 2003; data recorded on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). Brief conclusions are then drawn regarding the character of archaeological remains in the area.

3.1.4 Drawing on this assessment of theoretical archaeological character, it then takes into consideration the evidence of negative archaeological work, modern development history and historic land characterisation (Allies and Morrison, draft 2013; Land Use Consultancy, 2012; Beckley 2007) to set out the potential for the preservation, nature and extent of archaeological deposits within each of the local areas/centres.

3.1.5   The extent, nature and preservation of archaeological deposits is affected by a variety of factors. The underlying geology impacts the presence of deposits, particularly for the early prehistoric, but it also impacts later settlement patterns, with London Clay often being settled later than lighter and better draining soils. The number of phases of development in an area is also key. Each successive phase of development causes further disturbance and decreases the chance of significant archaeological deposits being preserved. Areas of former quarrying are unlikely to contain any remaining archaeological deposits. Evidence on the GLHER through previous work and monument records gives an indication of the likelihood of archaeological evidence from different periods, but where there has been limited recorded archaeological work it can be difficult to suggest with certainty the likelihood, nature or extent of archaeological deposits.

3.1.6   Table 2 summarises the nature of the geology, archaeological character, preservation and potential for each area.

3.1.7   Timescales used in this report:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Anglo Saxon/ Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1539
Post Medieval	AD 1539 -	1749
Modern	AD 1750 -	Present

3.1.8   Appendix 1 reproduces a series of maps sourced from the GLHER, showing the distribution of monument records for the Borough divided into the above periods.

3.1.9   Figure 4 shows the fieldwork events (excluding desk-based assessments) that have taken place in the Borough since 2003, as recorded on the GLHER. It also includes HER information for 100m into Buckinghamshire from the Buckinghamshire HER.

3.1.10   Figure 5 reproduces early mapping for the Borough, in the form of the 1766 Rocque Map for Middlesex.

3.2   **Introduction: Hillingdon's Character**

3.2.1   Hillingdon is a long borough, oriented north-south, on the western edge of Greater London. It is the second largest London Borough in terms of land area. It is relatively low lying and flat with the only real change in topography in the north of the borough where the land starts to rise towards the Chilterns. Within its borders is encompassed a range of geology. The borough can be divided into three broad topographic/geological regions; the Colne Valley, the southern gravels and brickearths, and the northern claylands. Each of these regions has a distinctive character and presents different opportunities for what it can contribute to the archaeological knowledge of the borough.

3.2.2   *Northern Claylands:* The local areas/centres of Northwood, Ruislip, Harefield, Ickenham, Hillingdon & Uxbridge and some of Hayes & Yeading fall within this region. North of the Uxbridge Road the geology is characterised by London Clay, and some deposits of Lambeth Group (sand, silt and clay) with no superficial deposits. The northern third of the borough shows the only real topographic alterations as the land rises around the Northwood hills as the landscape approaches the Chilterns further to the north. Traditionally, London Clay areas have always been seen to be archaeologically poor, with settlement occurring later than elsewhere due to the difficulty in farming the soil. Therefore these areas often remained wooded for longer. However, within the Greater London research framework there are research questions about establishing the nature of settlement on London clay areas, and establishing whether the lack of settlement is more apparent than real. Where settlement and activity has occurred in these areas, it could also feed into research on the nature of woodland exploitation throughout the ages.

3.2.3   *Southern Gravels:* The local areas/centres of Yiewsley, Cranford & West Drayton, Heathrow and part of Hayes & Yeading fall within this region. South of the Uxbridge Road the geology includes superficial deposits of River Terrace deposits (sand and gravels). The area has a number of major transport routes running east-west. The Grand Junction Canal was built in the late 18th century. This was followed by the Great Western Railway (GWR) in the early 19th century and the M4 in the 1970s. Heathrow airport also dominates the southern part of the borough. These transport routes combined with the gravels and brickearths meant that the area has experienced significant mineral extraction. Early brickpits and gravel quarries were dug by hand, and in the late 19th century this combined with a growing interest in geology and archaeology, particularly early prehistory, to mean that many artefacts were recorded from the gravel pits. The consequence of this is that there can be hotspots on the GLHER maps suggesting lots of activity, but by their very nature, quarries destroy any archaeological deposits, so there is now no remaining potential for future discoveries in the quarries. Gravels tended to be settled earlier due to their well-drained nature, and due to the large scale nature of modern mineral extraction and work relating to Heathrow airport this region could feed into research agendas looking to reconstruct wider landscapes, including entire settlements.

3.2.4   *Colne Valley:* The Colne Valley area and part of the Heathrow area lie in this region. The Colne Valley runs along the western edge of the Borough. Geologically it varies with chalk deposits in the north to London Clay in the south. There are also significant alluvial and gravel deposits and pockets of peat sealing buried prehistoric channels and land surfaces along its length. Where investigated, these have provided a rich record for the Mesolithic period. As well as the River Colne, the Grand Junction Canal runs through the valley for about two thirds of the length of the borough. The combination of the geological deposits and the waterways has meant that the area has experienced significant mineral extraction particularly post-War. The hand-digging that took place in earlier quarries enabled the recovery of archaeological material, though this was often by untrained workmen, so was often highly selective in what material was retained. With the advent of mechanised extraction, but prior to archaeological mitigation being required by PPG16 and subsequent planning policies, there were many losses of unrecorded archaeological material. This has resulted in an archaeological record that is not as complete in some places as might have been expected. Additionally, quarries remove archaeological deposits leaving no potential for future discoveries. However, in areas not quarried there remains potential for the archaeological record to particularly contribute towards a greater understanding of

people's relationship with and exploitation of riverine environments, especially with the potential that waterlogged deposits can make to palaeoenvironmental understanding.

3.3   **1. Northwood**

3.3.1   Northwood is located on the northern edge of the Borough on the border with Hertfordshire. There are no existing or proposed APAs or APZs within this area.

3.3.2   It is located on bedrock geology of London Clay and Lambeth Group (clay, silt and sand), with no superficial deposits recorded.

3.3.3   There has been very little archaeological work undertaken in the area since 2003, with a single evaluation at St John's School, Potter Street Hill in the east of the area which recorded no significant archaeological remains (ELO6720).

3.3.4   There are very few records on the GLHER from any period, with nothing recorded for the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic. Two findspots of a flint axe and another lithic implement dating to the Neolithic period are recorded on the GLHER, with another implement dated to the late Neolithic- early Bronze Age period recorded at the extreme north of the area. There are no other Bronze Age records, nor any for the Iron Age. The only Roman period record is for a hoard of 12 coins.

3.3.5   Settlement often occurred later on areas of London Clay due to the difficulty in working the land. There are no records for the early Medieval period and the only record for the Medieval period relates to a tile kiln at the north of Northwood Common, which continued producing tiles into the post-Medieval period. This area was formerly common land.

3.3.6   Currently the Northwood area could be considered to have a generally limited/unknown archaeological character.

3.3.7   The area had very limited development until the Metropolitan line arrived in 1887, but even then, most development did not take place until the inter-war period. This development can be anticipated to have caused localised disturbance to any underlying archaeological deposits, but with only one phase of development occurring

in many places, there is the possibility for archaeological deposits to have been preserved. The open area of the golf course is likely to have experienced less disturbance, so preservation of deposits, if they were to exist, would be better in this area.

3.4   **2. Ruislip (including Eastcote)**

3.4.1   This area is located to the south of Northwood on the eastern edge of the Borough on the border with the London Borough of Harrow. It extends as far south as the Chiltern Railways line, and west to include the built up area beyond the A4180. This area includes the existing APA of Ruislip Village, which is proposed for extension, and two proposed APAs at Eastcote Cuckoo Hill and Eastcote Village. There are also 2 SAMs; Ruislip Motte & Bailey and Park Pale (see Figures 3 and 4).

3.4.2   The geology of the area comprises bedrock geology of London Clay or Lambeth Group (clay silt and sand). Along the course of the River Pinn, which runs east/west through the centre of this area, there are superficial alluvial deposits.

3.4.3   There have been some archaeological interventions in the area since 2003 that have recorded no significant archaeological remains. These have mainly taken place in the east of the area at RAF Eastcote where modern made ground and demolition rubble was recorded, with natural deposits seen in some trenches (ELO8973, ELO8727); Larchmont, Lady Gate Lane (ELO1370); 26 Field End Road (ELO7862); and Wiltshire Road where the natural deposits had been truncated (ELO12040). One intervention took place on the western edge of the area at 5 Reservoir Road (ELO11454).

3.4.4   Most archaeological events that have taken place since 2003 have focussed on the Manor Farm complex in the south-west of the area (ELO8076; ELO12036; ELO11010; ELO11012; ELO11013, ELO5166) and have included building recording, geophysical surveys and evaluation trenching. Work including building recording, geophysical survey and evaluation has also taken place at Eastcote House in the east of the area, but is not yet fully recorded on the GLHER (ELO12725) (AOC, 2012). There was also archaeological work undertaken at Warrender Way towards the centre of the area where a single Iron Age or Saxon ditch was recorded (ELO7272).

3.4.5   The GLHER records are focussed on the area around the motte and bailey castle/Manor Farm complex. Limited Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Roman material has been recorded from the castle area. Neolithic and Bronze Age remains are still limited, but slightly more dispersed across the wider Ruislip area.

3.4.6   Despite the assertion in the Ruislip Conservation Area Appraisal that the village has been continuously occupied since the late Saxon period, no remains dating to the early Medieval period have been recorded across the Ruislip area. However, the motte and bailey castle must have been constructed sometime not long after 1066 and a village is mentioned in the Domesday survey, along with the deer park and a priest (therefore presumably a church existed). In 1087, the land was given to the Abbey of Bec, which later established a priory within the bailey. This was later replaced by Manor Farm which was constructed in the 16th century. Significant earthworks relating to the Deer Park and the village remain, and the historic centre of Ruislip contains features and buildings from every period in the last millennium, including a Great Barn of c.1300 which is the oldest timber-framed barn standing in Greater London (Bowlt, 2007). Eastcote was a hamlet separate from, but associated with Ruislip Village. Large areas, particularly to the north of Ruislip were heavily wooded, and substantial areas of woodland remain, including Ruislip Woods, the largest area of ancient woodland remaining in Greater London. These woodlands were valuable economic assets supplying timber and firewood to London but may have had limited settlement activity within them.

3.4.7   The areas of South Ruislip, Ruislip Manor and Ruislip Gardens are almost completely devoid of GLHER records. During the Medieval period these areas comprised principally open fields, and the only building was The Grange, which became Priory Farm (Bowlt 2007).

3.4.8   In general, the southern part of this area can be considered on the basis of existing information to have a generally limited/unknown archaeological character, though evidence of Medieval agricultural activity could be present. The archaeological character of the woods to the north of Ruislip is related to the Medieval management of the deer park. Archaeological remains relating to the historic core of Ruislip and Eastcote clearly will have a strong Medieval and post-Medieval character, with some possibility for early-Medieval remains and scattered elements of a prehistoric nature. Schofield cites Ruislip as an example of where the interaction of farms, manor houses

and village during the Medieval period and into the post-Medieval period can be studied within Greater London (Schofield, 2011).

3.4.9   The area had limited development outside of the historic cores of Ruislip and Eastcote before the arrival of the Metropolitan railway to Ruislip in 1904 and Eastcote in 1906. Victorian terraced housing developed around the railway line, but most development took place in the inter-war period. This development will have caused localised disturbance to any underlying archaeological deposits, but with only one phase of development occurring in many places, there is the possibility for archaeological deposits to have been preserved in a piecemeal fashion. Though clearly, in some places such as RAF Eastcote, there have been previous phases of development and demolition. The historic cores are likely to have had multiple phases of development which will have caused greater disturbance to underlying deposits, though some of these phases would now be in themselves of archaeological interest. Buried archaeological deposits in wooded areas may have experienced significant root disturbance, though earthworks are likely to have been well preserved. Remaining areas of open countryside should also have experienced less disturbance, though ploughing may have caused damage to earthworks and below ground deposits.

3.5   **3. Harefield**

3.5.1   This area is located in the north-west of the Borough adjacent to the Colne Valley. The proposed Colne Valley APZ is dealt with in a separate section, but the Harefield area does contain the APA of Harefield South, which is proposed for extension. This APA contains the Grade II Registered Park & Garden of Harefield Place.

3.5.2   The geology of the area, as with the majority of the north of the borough, is dominated by London Clay and Lambeth Group deposits. Harefield Village itself sits on superficial deposits of Gerrards Cross Gravels.

3.5.3   Since 2003, a number of smaller events throughout the area, notably at Breakspear Road North (ELO6644, ELO360, ELO7141) and Northwood Way (ELO6303) in the north-west of the area, and at Harvill Road in the south-west of the area (ELO6092) have not recorded significant archaeological remains.

3.5.4   The most significant event that has taken place in this area was work along the Harefield to Southall pipeline which ran north/south through the area (ELO11460; Network Archaeology 2010). Many of the areas evaluated contained no significant archaeological remains, but there were several concentrations of archaeological remains (see below for further details). There have also been a number of different interventions including evaluation, historic building recording and tree-ring analysis at Breakspear House in the west of the area (ELO11737, ELO12032, ELO11050, ELO12334, ELO12333) (Compass Archaeology, 2012a, 2012b).

3.5.5   There is very limited prehistoric material currently recorded on the GLHER. However, archaeological work carried out for the Harefield to Southall pipeline recovered evidence of prehistoric activity. This included possible late Neolithic - Bronze Age settlement near Knightscote farm in the centre of the area. There was also evidence of a domestic complex, possibly on the edge of a larger settlement, dating to the late Iron Age- Roman periods to the north east of Newyears Green. The only other record from the Roman period on the GLHER is a possible tomb found in Harefield village centre.

3.5.6   There are no records on the GLHER currently dating to the early Medieval period. The records relating to the Medieval period are mainly later in date and linked to scattered farmsteads, many of which still exist as farms today. The most significant of these was Harefield Place which was the principal manor in this area. This was developed as a mansion house from the mid 16th century with extensive grounds. These are now designated as a Grade II Registered Park & Garden (see Figures 3 and 4), although most of the mansion house has been demolished.

3.5.7   Building survey and dendrochronology at Breakspears House established there may have been a house there since the 16th century, and certainly since the early 17th century. The agricultural nature of this area in the Medieval/post-Medieval period is evidenced in a record of ridge and furrow south of Mad Bess Wood, and evidence of Medieval agricultural hinterland to the west of Mad Bess Wood recorded during pipeline work.

3.5.8   Given the current evidence, the area could be considered to have an archaeological character of localised concentrations of activity during the later prehistoric to Roman periods with limited activity during other periods. It seems likely that the area was

predominantly agricultural during the Medieval and post-Medieval periods, with some areas of woodland.

3.5.9   This area is the least developed of all the local areas, and retains vestiges of the 18th century enclosed landscape. Any buried archaeological deposits in wooded areas may have experienced significant root disturbance, though earthworks should be well preserved. Deep ploughing, where it has taken place, will have had a moderate but widespread impact on any underlying archaeological deposits, but broadly speaking, this area has the potential for some of the best preservation of deposits over a larger area.

3.6   **4. Ickenham (including Northolt Aerodrome)**

3.6.1   This area is located south of the Chiltern Railways line and north of the A40 and includes Northolt aerodrome. It contains three proposed APAs of Ickenham Manor, Ickenham Swakeleys House & Garden and Ickenham Old Village Centre. There are also three SAMS; all moated sites. Brackenbury Farm moated site and the Medieval moated site south-east of Brackenbury Farm both lie to the north-west of the central area of Ickenham Village. Manor Farm Moat lies within the proposed APA of Ickenham village.

3.6.2   Geologically, London Clay predominates in this area. There are some areas of Lambeth Group deposits and along the River Pinn superficial alluvial deposits overlie the bedrock geology.

3.6.3   There have been a few archaeological interventions in the last decade, though many of these have not recorded any significant archaeological remains. These negative events include work in the east of the area at Western Avenue/West End Road, RAF Northolt (ELO4797, ELO7664); in the centre of the area at St Giles Church, High Road (ELO12565) and in the north-west of the area at Brackenbury House Farm, Breakspear Road South (ELO8216).

3.6.4   Archaeological events which have recorded archaeological evidence have mainly taken place in the south-west of the area: at Swakeleys House, Milton Road where geophysical survey recorded evidence of 17th century pleasure grounds and a Medieval moat (ELO12875) (L-P Archaeology, 2012); at 54 Swakeleys Road which recorded a

late Bronze Age pit and Medieval gully (ELO11940, ELO11944) (Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 2011 & 2012) and at Ickenham Manor, Long Lane where dendrochronology took place (ELO12728). Building recording also took place in the north of the area at RAF West Ruislip, High Street (ELO7824).

3.6.5   There is very limited evidence of prehistoric activity in this area, with only 1 Palaeolithic side scraper, 1 Neolithic flint, a small flint scatter of Mesolithic-Neolithic date and a late Bronze Age pit recorded. There is no recorded Iron Age activity. A Romano-British field system was recorded (which had disturbed the Mesolithic flint scatter).

3.6.6   The gully found at 54 Swakeleys Drive could date from the early Medieval period, but this is the only record on the GLHER dated to the early Medieval period. However, in the Medieval period a number of moated sites developed. Three of these moats survive in some form and are designated SAMs. The possible remains of a moat have been recorded at Swakeleys House, and an additional moated site is known to have existed near Ickenham railway station. Settlement at Ickenham began in the Medieval period. Swakeleys House became more prominent during the post-Medieval period, and evidence of 17th century pleasure gardens has been recorded.

3.6.7   The current evidence suggests that the area has an archaeological character of limited activity in the prehistoric and Roman periods, though given the evidence for late Iron Age settlement to the south of the A40 (see below) there may be settlement activity in the extreme south of the area. During the Medieval period settlement would have been concentrated around the moated sites and Ickenham village core with evidence of agricultural practice elsewhere.

3.6.8   This area had very limited development until the inter-war period. This development will have caused localised disturbance to any underlying archaeological deposits, but with only one phase of development occurring in many places, there is the possibility for archaeological deposits to have been preserved in a piecemeal fashion. This is also true of the areas of light industrial use to the extreme east, and Northolt Aerodrome, though work that has taken place at Northolt Aerodrome suggests that modern deposits immediately overlie natural deposits, suggesting some truncation of potential archaeological deposits may have occurred. Areas of open land will have experienced the least disturbance, but if they have been deep ploughed then they will have experienced moderate but widespread disturbance.

3.7   **5. Hillingdon and Uxbridge**

3.7.1   This area lies to the south of the A40 and stretches across nearly the width of the borough, excluding the Colne Valley. It contains the proposed APAs of Hillingdon Common and Northolt Downe Barns Farm and the part of Uxbridge Town APA that lies outside the Colne Valley proposed APZ.

3.7.2   The whole area is on bedrock geology of London Clay. There are superficial deposits of the Black Park Gravel Member underlying the B483 and central Hillingdon. Along the route of the River Pinn there are alluvial deposits with a small area of Head deposits. Towards the south of the area Boyn Hill Gravel deposits are present.

3.7.3   A number of archaeological interventions have taken place that recorded no significant archaeological finds or features. These took place in the north-west of the area at Hillingdon House Farm, Park Road (ELO6448); in the north of the area at Old Bury Wood, Western Ave (ELO7162); in the west of the area at RAF Uxbridge (not yet recorded on GLHER. Headland Archaeology, 2013) and in the south-west of the area at Brunel University on Cleveland Road and Isambard Close (ELO2539, ELO6987). The archaeological work at Brunel University demonstrated that extensive terracing had taken place during construction of the University, leading to truncation of deposits in this area. There was also evidence of truncation and land remodelling in some areas of the pipeline work which had removed archaeological deposits.

3.7.4   Archaeological work in the last decade has contributed considerably to the understanding of the area. The Harefield to Southall pipeline route ran along the northern edge of the area and had two significant areas of excavation within this area, both just south of the A40 (ELO11460). An area by Western Avenue recorded features best understood as settlement edge activity dating to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods. Another area of late Iron-early Roman settlement was excavated c.3km east of this, and included settlement, industrial and ritual activity, and agricultural hinterland. A possible moat was also recorded during the pipeline work. In the north-west of the area, at Site E, Hillingdon House Farm, a single prehistoric cremation burial was recovered (ELO10334; AOC 2009). Field survey in the far east of the area at Downe Barns Farm recorded probable Medieval ridge and furrow (ELO7514, ELO6818, ELO7511). Building recording took place at RAF Uxbridge in the west of the area (ELO8051).

3.7.5   There are a few findspots of non-specific prehistoric date recorded on the GLHER. Three of these are along the course of the River Crane and two within the historic centre of Hillingdon. A collection of 20 Palaeolithic handaxes were found within central Hillingdon (Wymer, 1999a p53). No distinctively Mesolithic finds are recorded. A Neolithic flint was recorded in Uxbridge, and one in east Hillingdon. A Bronze Age field system was recorded on High Street, Uxbridge and nearby, at Vine Street, an early Bronze Age cremation and other early Bronze Age to early Iron Age features were found. Evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity in the area is provided by the pipeline works (see above).

3.7.6   The settlement of (Great) Hillingdon was in existence before 1066, and there was a Medieval track, that may have had prehistoric antecedents, to the east along Charville Road. The main road from London to Oxford ran through this area, and Uxbridge town was well established by the Medieval period (see 3.12 below). During the Medieval period settlement continued to develop at Hillingdon as well, but there is little recorded activity on the GLHER, aside from the Stratford bridge crossing the River Pinn, a possible moated site in North Hillingdon and another possible manor site towards the A40 on the B483. The settlements of Uxbridge and Hillingdon continued into the post-Medieval period. The majority of the area was probably given over to agricultural use, as recorded at Downe Barns Farm.

3.7.7   There area has a character of largely limited early prehistoric activity, though there may be evidence for Palaeolithic activity in the gravels in the Hillingdon area. During the Bronze Age to Roman periods activity seemed to be focussed in small settlements with agricultural hinterlands surrounding them. From the early Medieval period settlement was increasingly focussed around Uxbridge centre, with additional settlement around Hillingdon, and other isolated farms. The rest of the area was given over to agricultural activity.

3.7.8   As with other areas in the Borough, there was limited development away from the historic cores of Uxbridge and Hillingdon before the inter-war period. This development will have caused localised disturbance to any underlying archaeological deposits, but with only one phase of development occurring in many places, there is the possibility of archaeological deposits to have been preserved in a piecemeal fashion. The historic cores are likely to have had multiple phases of development which will have caused greater disturbance to underlying deposits, though some of these phases would now be in themselves of archaeological interest. There are areas

of open countryside in this region. Those that have been ploughed will have suffered moderate but widespread disturbance to any underlying archaeological deposits. Areas which have remained pasture or parkland will have suffered the least disturbance and therefore have potential for better preservation of deposits.

3.8   **6. Hayes and Yeading**

3.8.1   This area is located on the eastern side of the Borough, north of the Grand Union canal and east of the A437. The built up areas of Hayes and Hillingdon run into each other. Within this area there is one APA of Hayes which is proposed for extension.

3.8.2   The whole area lies upon London Clay. In the northern part there are mainly no superficial deposits. To the west the clay is overlain by Boyn Hill Gravels, while Langley Silt with some areas of Lynch Hill Gravels have been identified to the south.

3.8.3   The archaeological work that has taken place in the area has largely taken place in the south-west of the area and recorded no significant archaeological remains. This includes work at Cromwell Road/Wood End Green Road (ELO6086); 551-559 Uxbridge Road (ELO7347); Hayes Manor School, Wood End Green Road (ELO6781); The Chestnuts, Wood End Green Road (ELO2414); Hayes Football Ground, Church Road (ELO11680); Hayes Stadium, Judge Heath Lane (ELO11451); Stockley Park, Corwell Lane (ELO8079); the Royal Oak pub, Church Road (ELO1410) and the sections of the Harefield to Southall Pipeline that ran through the eastern side of the area (ELO11460). Some of these noted significant truncation of archaeological deposits, and into the natural deposits. This is particularly true for areas which have had mineral extraction, especially adjacent to the canal.

3.8.4   An evaluation at 70 Wood End Green Road recorded evidence of possible smithing nearby, of post-Medieval date (ELO12479) (Archaeological Services and Consultancy, 2012). Work at Hayes Manor School recorded possible domestic activity dating to the late Iron Age- early Roman period (ELO6590)(AOC, 2005).

3.8.5   There are a number of non-specific prehistoric flints recorded on the GLHER dispersed across the area. There are also few Palaeolithic implements recorded, exclusively in areas with superficial geological deposits. A Mesolithic flint scatter was recorded at Lake Farm, Dawley Road. No distinctively Neolithic finds are recorded. Cropmarks in

the playing field of Wood End Green Road are suggestive of a Bronze Age ring ditch and a Bronze Age palstave was found in north Hayes. There are also no records dating to the Iron Age or Roman periods.

3.8.6   Settlement at Botwell, Yeading and Hayes probably began in the Saxon period, but there are no other finds from the early Medieval period recorded. In the Medieval period various manor houses developed, such as that at Yeading. Some of these had moats, as possibly discovered on Judge Heath Road and in central Hayes. A find of Medieval pottery at Wood End suggests some activity there, and hamlets had been established at Hayes End and Wood End by the early post-Medieval period.

3.8.7   The area has an archaeological character of limited activity throughout the prehistoric periods, though with occasional isolated areas of settlement. Activity increased in the early Medieval period, but was focussed as small settlements at Botwell, Yeading and Hayes, with a few other moated settlements in the area. These settlements generally grew in the Medieval period, though some were abandoned, with other hamlets also developing, and built up areas gradually merging into each other. Away from the historic cores, the landscape would have been in agricultural use.

3.8.8   The Grand Union canal was constructed in the late 18th century, and this encouraged industry, particularly brick pits, to develop alongside it. Settlement was slower to follow, with most of the area being developed in the inter-war period. This development will have caused localised disturbance to any underlying archaeological deposits, but with only one phase of development occurring in many places, there is the potential for archaeological deposits to have been preserved in a piecemeal fashion. Former brick pits and gravel pits are likely to have no remaining archaeological potential.

3.9   **7. Yiewsley**

3.9.1   The Yiewsley area is located north of the Grand Union Canal and west of Hayes, but for this assessment excludes those parts in the Colne Valley proposed APZ. It includes the proposed APA at Cowley.

3.9.2   The whole area lies upon London Clay. Almost all the area has superficial deposits overlying the London Clay: along the River Pinn these are Alluvial deposits, and elsewhere they comprise Lynch Hill Gravel, Boyn Hill Gravel and Langley Silt.

3.9.3   No archaeological events have been recorded on the GLHER in this area during the last 10 years.

3.9.4   The GLHER records a greater number of Palaeolithic finds in this area than for any of the other areas already reviewed. These finds are concentrated on the areas of Boyn Hill and Lynch Hill Gravel deposits. Caroline Juby, in her thesis on Palaeolithic London, records 4447 implements from Yiewsley and West Drayton, largely found in the gravel and brickearth quarries (Juby, 2011). These are not all yet recorded on the GLHER. In addition, the Pitt Rivers Museum holds some Palaeolithic material from Yiewsley (Hicks & Stevenson, 2013). There are no distinctly Mesolithic finds recorded on the GLHER, though there are a few unspecified 'prehistoric' finds. For the Neolithic period there is a sole record relating to a pit found in Stockley Park. Bronze Age activity in the area is suggested by pits to the north of Stockley Park Business Park, and a possible urn cemetery in Stockley Country Park. Significant Iron Age settlement activity has been recorded in the form of an unenclosed settlement formed of at least 4 roundhouses and a number of granaries found in Stockley Park Business Park. The only Roman finds recorded in the area are a single Samian sherd and a possible Roman road running north/south just north of Cowley.

3.9.5   The probable site of Dawley Manor House, an early Medieval manor is recorded close to the A437. Another house was constructed on or close to this site in the 17th century. The village of Cowley developed during the Medieval period to the west of the River Pinn. There may have been a hamlet at Colham Green by the end of the Medieval period. The arrival of the Grand Union Canal in the late 18th century and the Great Western Railway in 1838 encouraged development and industry, particularly gravel extraction and brick making.

3.9.6   Within the area, the northern part around Cowley and areas on London Clay can be considered to have a limited archaeological character during the prehistoric periods, with the possibility of some activity during the Roman period, but with a definite increase in activity around Cowley during the Medieval period. The rest of the area demonstrates activity during the Palaeolithic period, though this decreases in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Activity increased in the area during the Bronze Age

with a peak of activity during the Iron Age. This activity decreased substantially in the Roman period. A low level of activity remained during the Medieval period, with concentrations of settlement activity with associated agricultural practice focussed around former manors such as Dawley. The arrival of the canal and railway changed the character of the area substantially, and greater industrial activity occurred along their routes.

3.9.7   The canal was constructed in the late 18th century, followed by the railway in the early 19th century and this encouraged industry, particularly brick pits, to develop alongside it. Settlement was slower to follow, with most of the area being developed in the inter-war period. This development will have caused localised disturbance to any underlying archaeological deposits, but with only one phase of development occurring in many places, there is the possibility for archaeological deposits to have been preserved in a piecemeal fashion. Former brick pits and gravel pits are likely to have no remaining archaeological potential.

3.10   **8. Cranford and West Drayton**

3.10.1   This is area stretches almost the width of the borough and falls south of the Grand Union Canal and north of the M4. It includes the proposed APAs of Cranford Park North on the boundary with Hounslow Borough and West Drayton station on the west side. Part of the existing APA of Harlington also falls in this area, but this section of the APA is proposed for deletion. This excludes the section of West Drayton that falls within the APZ of Colne Valley.

3.10.2   The geology of the area comprises deposits of London Clay with superficial deposits of Lynch Hill Gravel, Langley Silt and Taplow Gravel.

3.10.3   The only archaeological interventions that have taken place in the area since 2003 have been building recording and an evaluation which recorded no significant archaeological remains, at the former Ministry of Defence Record Office, Bourne Avenue, located in the centre of the area (ELO6633, ELO6632).

3.10.4   A large number of Palaeolithic implements have been recorded from this area. The exact provenance of many is unknown as most were found during hand dug gravel extraction in the 19th century. There are also a number of additional non-period

specific flint finds. There is only one specifically Mesolithic find recorded in the area and one findspot of several Neolithic implements. There are no records of finds or features of clearly diagnostic Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman date in the area.

3.10.5 Early Anglo-Saxon features were found at Blair Close/Wyre Grove which may represent settlement activity. Settlement had begun at Cranford in the Saxon period, and continued to develop in the Medieval period with the manor of Cranford le Mote, for which there are still earthwork remains of the house. There was also a hamlet at Dawley, which probably disappeared in the 16th century. The arrival of the Great Western Railway and the Grand Union Canal to the area in the late 18th/early 19th century encouraged industry, particularly larger scale brick making and gravel extraction.

3.10.6 On current evidence the area has a character of activity during the Palaeolithic, but with very limited activity during other prehistoric periods and into the Roman period. Settlement activity during the early Medieval was focussed at Cranford, with limited activity elsewhere. During the Medieval period settlement occurred elsewhere, such as at Dawley, but some of these hamlets were short-lived. As with much of the borough, settlement during the Medieval and post-Medieval periods was highly localised, with some scattered farms, but with much of the land given over to agricultural use.

3.10.7 The canal was constructed in the late 18th century, followed by the railway in the early 19th century and this encouraged industry, particularly brick pits, to develop alongside it. Much of the area remains industrial in nature, with the rest being developed during the inter-war period. This development will have caused localised disturbance to any underlying archaeological deposits, but with only one phase of development occurring in many places, there is the possibility for archaeological deposits to have been preserved in a piecemeal fashion. Former brick pits and gravel pits are likely to have no remaining archaeological potential.

3.11 **9. Heathrow Area (including Harmondsworth, Harlington & Sipson)**

3.11.1 This area encompasses the whole part of the Borough south of the M4, which is primarily occupied by Heathrow Airport, but also includes the settlements of Harmondsworth, Langford, Sipson and Harlington. The whole area is proposed as an

APZ, but also includes the existing APAs of Harmondsworth and West Bedfont, and Harlington which is proposed for reduction.

3.11.2   The whole area is underlain by bedrock geology of London Clay. In small areas there are no superficial deposits, but a large area has overlying deposits of Taplow Gravels. There are also significant areas of Langley Silt deposits. Alluvial deposits run along the Colne and Crane rivers, and there are also areas of Shepperton Gravels along the River Colne.

3.11.3   The Heathrow area has seen some of the most concentrated archaeological activity within the Borough during the last decade. However, a number of these events recorded no significant archaeological evidence. These negative events included work in the north-east of the area at 367-371 High Street, Harlington (ELO5650); in the south-west of the area at Stanwell Moor (ELO6094) and Bedfont Court, Stanwell Moor (ELO12531); and in the south-east of the area at Hatton Cross Centre (ELO8219). In addition, work within Heathrow Airport work on the north-east and south-east areas of the eastern apron, grass area 13, Scylla Road, White Hart pub Bath Road, and Shepiston Lane revealed no significant results (ELO7991, ELO11452, ELO2422, ELO12038, ELO518, ELO524). Where archaeological works revealed no significant archaeology in this area it tended to be due to the works taking place within existing overburden, so not reaching archaeological horizons, or due to previous construction truncating any deposits. This was particularly true in relation to Heathrow Airport.

3.11.4   Historic building recording and survey took place in the centre of the area at the Old Control Tower and St George's Chapel, Heathrow (ELO11459); in the north-west of the area at St Mary's Church, Harmondsworth (ELO12534); in the north-east of the area at St Peter and St Paul's Church, Harlington (ELO12727), Cranford Park Church (ELO12726) and The Dower House, 393 High Street, Harlington (ELO12399); and in the south-west of the area at Bedfont Court Estate (ELO900).

3.11.5   A number of other interventions recorded archaeological remains, particularly in the west of the area. This included extensive evaluation at Bedfont Court in advance of Heathrow Terminal 5 which recorded Bronze Age and Medieval field systems, and Neolithic pits (ELO1351, ELO1378, ELO484). Other work in the west of the area included an evaluation and watching brief at the N3 car park extension at Heathrow which found evidence of a middle Bronze Age field system and post-Medieval land division (ELO6747, ELO7988; Framework Archaeology 2006a); evaluation and

excavation at 567 Bath Road, Longford (ELO7139, ELO7724) recorded Medieval ditches and monitoring of a flood alleviation scheme at Longford recorded cremation burials and possible round house of middle to late Bronze Age date, as well as partial inhumation of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date (ELO6443; Framework Archaeology 2005).

3.11.6 In the north-east of the area, evaluation east of Sipson road found a Bronze Age field system, late Iron Age – Roman activity suggestive of nearby settlement, and limited Neolithic, Medieval and post-Medieval activity (ELO8959, ELO5609). Extensive excavation at RMC land off Victoria Lane in advance of aggregate extraction has provided evidence of activity dating to all periods from the Mesolithic through to the post-Medieval, with greater activity during the Neolithic and Saxon periods (ELO6450, ELO11255, ELO10743, ELO7773; Wessex Archaeology, 2009, 2007, 2005).

3.11.7 The GLHER has extensive records for this area, largely due to the extensive archaeological work undertaken at Heathrow Terminal 5 (Framework Archaeology 2010 & 2006b), and in advance of aggregate extraction in the area. Despite this, there are relatively few records of distinctively Palaeolithic material, though there are a number of finds of non-period specific artefacts and flint scatters. Some Palaeolithic long blades were found at the World Cargo site at Heathrow (Juby, 2011). A Mesolithic pit cluster was found at Perry Oaks and residual Mesolithic flints have been found in many of the flint scatters. Significant activity occurred in the Neolithic, with a monumental landscape identified in the Perry Oaks area including enclosures and at least 4 cursuses, including the C1 Stanwell Cursus which ran for at least 3.6km. Further evidence of Neolithic activity has been recorded across the area, particularly at Victoria Lane, Harlington where pits and field systems have been recorded. Substantial areas of Bronze Age field systems have been recorded, with many linked settlements across the whole area, though particularly in the north and west. The excavations at Perry Oaks found at least 6 potential settlements with their linked field systems. Settlement has also been recorded at Home Farm, Harmondsworth, Sipson, Harlington, Victoria Lane, Longford and Imperial College Sports Ground among others. This activity continued into the Iron Age, which included the enclosed settlement of 'Caesar's Camp' which comprised a number of roundhouses and also a rectilinear building interpreted as a temple. . Evidence for Roman settlement activity is slightly more limited, but shows a continuity of activity in areas like the Imperial College Sports Fields, Harlington, Victoria Lane, Home Farm, Harmondsworth and Perry Oaks.

3.11.8 Compared to the rest of the Borough, there is a significant amount of early Medieval activity recorded in this area. This includes settlement activity at Longford, Home Farm, Harmondsworth, Holloway Lane, Imperial College Sports Field and significant settlement activity north of Harmondsworth. Much of the Medieval activity recorded on the GLHER relates to agricultural practices, such as field boundaries and ridge and furrow such as that recorded at Cranford Park, Perry Oaks, Home Farm, Bedfont Court and Harlington. A number of churches in the area have existing Medieval fabric, and may have been established in the Saxon period. These churches would have had settlements linked to them, including settlement at Harmondsworth, Cranford Park and Harlington. It is known there were hamlets at Perry Oaks, Heathrow and Longford, which also included watermills. The settlement at Harmondsworth included a priory, and the tithe barn remains standing and is Grade I listed. Much of the area remained in agricultural use through the post-Medieval period, with a pattern of scattered farmsteads, with a few larger hamlets continuing. Cranford Park, linked to Cranford House was laid out in the late 17th century and the Duke of Northumberland's River was constructed during the mid 16th century to feed Isleworth Mill. The nature of the area was dramatically changed with the construction and subsequent phases of expansion of Heathrow Airport.

3.11.9 Due to the extent of the archaeological work in this area, it has the clearest archaeological character of all of the areas in the Borough. There is currently limited evidence for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity, but the underlying geology and the finds that have been made would suggest some activity in the area. From the Neolithic period the area was transformed with significant woodland clearance and the construction of a monumental landscape. Activity continued and developed in the Bronze Age period, with extensive field systems laid out with dispersed settlements. Into the Iron Age these field systems continued in use, and then were substantially realigned, while the settlements became larger but more dispersed. Agricultural expansion continued into the Roman period, but the settlements remained of low status. The nature of settlement changed in the post-Roman period, with early Saxon settlement often dispersed and transitory. However, settlements stabilised and became more nucleated with villages and open fields developing particularly around known settlement cores such as Longford, Harmondsworth and Harlington.

3.11.10 The area occupied by Heathrow Airport contains areas that potentially have not been disturbed by development, thus preserving archaeological deposits, though the areas containing buildings and taxiways are likely to have been severely disturbed. To the

north of the airport there are substantial areas of open land. Some of this has been subject to mineral extraction, so there is likely to be little remaining archaeological survival in these areas. However, the areas that have not yet been quarried have the potential to reveal well preserved archaeological remains over extensive areas.

3.12   **10. Colne Valley**

3.12.1   This area is proposed as an APZ. It runs along the western edge of the Borough where it borders Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire, to the M4 in the south and includes those parts of Harefield, Uxbridge, Cowley, Yiewsley and West Drayton that fall within the proposed APZ. It also contains the existing APAs of Harefield North and West Drayton, which are proposed for extension, and Uxbridge which is proposed for reduction.

3.12.2   This area is underlain by London Clay to the south and the north-east, deposits of the Lambeth Group (clay, silt and sand) in the central area, with Seaford & Newhaven Chalk and Lewes Nodular Chalk in the north. There are some areas with no superficial deposits, but where they do occur they can be varied and are often small in area. Alluvium is present along much of the route of the Colne but there are also deposits of Shepperton Gravel, Langley Silt, Lynch Hill Gravel, Taplow Gravel, Black Park Gravel, Gerrards Cross gravel and Winter Hill Gravel. There are also localised Holocene peat deposits sealing late Pleistocene/early Holocene channels and land surfaces.

3.12.3   There have been a number of archaeological events in the last 10 years that have recorded no significant archaeological finds or features. These include work in the north of the area at Harefield Junior School, Park Lane (not yet recorded on the GLHER; AOC 2012), the former Kings Arms Garage, Rickmansworth Road (ELO12400) and the sections of the Harefield to Southall Pipeline that cross into this area (ELO11460); in the centre of the area at Weatherleys Covert, Ickenham (ELO7163), Penfold Estate, Lancaster Road, Uxbridge (ELO12335), 97 Oxford Road, Uxbridge (ELO11710), Riverside Way, Uxbridge (ELO6752), south of Cowley Mill Road (ELO12031) and Old Mill House Estate, Cowley (ELO6804); and in the south of the area work at Trout Road, Yiewsley (ELO8610, ELO12035, ELO12034) and Coleham House, Bakers Road (ELO7414). A number of these events found no archaeological evidence due to truncation of deposits by previous development, or because they did not reach archaeological horizons below modern made ground.

3.12.4   An evaluation at the former Honeywell factory on Trout Road, Yiewsley in the south of the area found residual prehistoric flints mainly in alluvial deposits (ELO7181). An evaluation at 9-15 Harefield Road, Uxbridge in the centre of the area recovered residual flints, including a Mesolithic or Neolithic blade and residual Iron Age or Roman pottery and post-medieval and modern pottery (ELO6908) and an evaluation at 70 Station Road, West Drayton which is not yet recorded on the GLHER, recorded features from the late Neolithic, early Bronze Age, early Medieval and Medieval periods (S. Kidd, 17/6/13. pers comm).

3.12.5   Throughout the area there are a number of non-period specific prehistoric findspots as well as alluvial/peat deposits. Some field boundaries from the prehistoric period were also recorded close to Cowley. There are a few Palaeolithic findspots scattered throughout the area, with a greater concentration towards the south on the gravel terraces around West Drayton. However, the most significant site in the area is that at Three Ways Wharf which has produced evidence of *in situ* Palaeolithic- Mesolithic occupation, including lithic working and butchery. Other Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds have been made in the area around Three Ways Wharf including bones and further Mesolithic flint scatters under peat layers to the south of Three Ways Wharf and a Mesolithic occupation site and lithic working area to the north at Dewes Pit. There is more limited evidence for Neolithic activity in the area with few findspots. There is some occupation activity recorded in the south of the area close to west Drayton. There is also limited evidence for the Bronze Age, with a possible ring ditch and burial urns at Dewes Pit, and a field system in central Uxbridge as well as further ditches of possible Bronze Age-Iron Age date at Townmead School by West Drayton. There is very little recorded evidence for the Iron Age and Roman periods, with a few stray finds, and a possible Roman causeway in the centre of Uxbridge.

3.12.6   There is very limited evidence for activity in the early Medieval period throughout the whole area with just a spearhead found near Dewes Pit, and the suggestion that settlement at Uxbridge began in this period. Into the Medieval period a similar pattern as found in the rest of the Borough is repeated, with a number of manors and farmsteads becoming established and much of the land given over to agriculture. These farms included Dewes Farm, Baldwin's Hall farm, Northall Grange, Cowley Hall and a manor house at Beaudesert Mews. Some estates, such as Baldwin Hall in Harefield, had a deer park. There were also a number of mills along the length of the River Colne including at Coppermill Lock, Ravenyng Mill, Cowley, Yiewsley and

Thorney Mill. Uxbridge grew in importance from the 12th century on, becoming the chief corn market for West Middlesex and South Buckinghamshire. The construction of the Grand Union canals in the late 18th century had a significant impact on the area especially as it encouraged aggregate quarrying, many of the quarries subsequently becoming lakes. This industry also encouraged development, particularly in the south of the area.

3.12.7   Records on the Buckinghamshire HER for a buffer area along the Buckinghamshire/ Hillingdon border stress the importance of the Three Ways Wharf area for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic material, with Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity recorded at the Sanderson site on the other side of the River Fray to Three Ways Wharf, and at Denham, further south. A number of Medieval fisheries are also recorded along the length of the River Colne on the Buckinghamshire side. It could be anticipated that fisheries would have been present on the Hillingdon side as well.

3.12.8   The archaeological character of the area is dominated by the significance of possible *in situ* Palaeolithic and Mesolithic evidence around and to the south of Three Ways Wharf area in Uxbridge. Elsewhere demonstrates less activity in these periods, and the whole area seems to have more limited activity during the later prehistoric periods, but with isolated pockets of activity occurring. Roman activity was likely focussed on any river crossing that existed at Uxbridge, and activity here may well have continued into the early Medieval period. During the Medieval period Uxbridge grew in importance and size, but there were also a number of farms, manors and mills along the length of the the River Colne. Activity during the post-Medieval period was concentrated along the canal, where it was largely industrial in nature.

3.12.9   The canal was constructed in the late 18th century and this encouraged industry to develop alongside it, particularly quarrying. This area has been heavily impacted by mineral extraction, with large sections of it, particularly in the north, now water-filled former quarry pits. Former quarry pits are likely to have no remaining archaeological potential. In the south there are also significant areas of water management. The floodplain setting has discouraged settlement and therefore any archaeological deposits may be better preserved, particularly if they are waterlogged or sealed beneath alluvium or peat. Uxbridge is likely to have undergone multiple phases of development, and each phase is likely to have caused severe, but localised disturbance to underlying deposits.

Table 2: Summary of Archaeological Character, Preservation and Potential by Area

Local Centre/ Area	Geological Zone	Archaeological Character	Preservation	Potential
Northwood	Northern claylands	Limited/unknown	Good on golf course/open areas; Moderate where developed inter-war	Few areas undeveloped, generally limited/unknown potential
Ruislip	Northern claylands	Limited/unknown in south Medieval deer park and historic cores in north	Good in open & wooded areas; Moderate where developed inter-war; Limited in historic cores	Historic cores could contain good but fragmentary remains
Harefield	Northern claylands	Localised concentrations of late prehistoric to Roman activity Agricultural/wooded in Medieval onwards	Good in open areas and woodland	Potential for large area investigation
Ickenham	Northern claylands	Limited pre-Roman activity Agricultural with settlement concentrated around moated sites from Medieval onwards	Good in open areas Moderate where developed inter-war and in light industrial use areas Limited at Northolt Aerodrome	Good potential in any undeveloped areas close to known historic settlement
Hillingdon & Uxbridge	Northern claylands	Limited early Prehistoric activity (except under Hillingdon) Small dispersed settlements with agricultural hinterlands in late Prehistoric-Roman Settlement increasingly focussed on Uxbridge from early Medieval, with other small settlements and agricultural activity	Good in open areas Moderate where developed inter-war Limited in historic cores	Historic cores could contain good but fragmentary remains
Hayes & Yeading	Northern claylands/ Southern Gravels	Occasional small prehistoric settlements Increased settlement activity from early Medieval, but focussed in small settlements. Some growth and abandonment of hamlets during Medieval period Industrialised along canal	Moderate where developed inter-war Limited in historic cores Limited/nil at former brick pits/gravel quarries	Good potential in any undeveloped areas close to known historic settlement
Yiewsley	Southern Gravels	Northern areas limited until Medieval period when settlement focussed on Cowley Some Palaeolithic activity on gravels, waning until Bronze & Iron Age small settlements with field systems. Low level settlement activity in Medieval concentrated at manors and mills Industrialised along canal and railway	Moderate where developed inter-war Limited/nil in former brick pits/gravel pits	Few areas undeveloped, but possibility for pockets of archaeological remains
Cranford & West Drayton	Southern Gravels	Palaeolithic activity Limited activity in later prehistoric Localised settlements from early Medieval with extensive agriculture Industrialised along canal	Moderate where developed inter-war Limited/nil in former brick pits/quarries	Few areas undeveloped, but possibility for pockets of archaeological remains

		and railway		
Heathrow Area	Southern Gravels	Limited Palaeolithic/Mesolithic activity Continuity of use from monumental landscape in Neolithic through dispersed settlements with extensive field systems from Bronze Age then larger but more dispersed settlements in Iron Age and Roman Dispersed & transitory early Medieval becoming more stable nucleated villages with fields	Good in open areas Moderate/limited in airport Limited/nil on former quarries	Good potential for large investigations on undeveloped areas north and west of airport
Colne Valley	Colne Valley	Significant *in situ* Palaeolithic/Mesolithic activity. Isolated areas of activity during prehistory. Any Roman activity focussed around Uxbridge which grew in importance from Medieval period. Scattered mills, manors and farms along River Industrialised along canal	Good/moderate in undeveloped flood plain areas during to potential for waterlogged remains Limited in Uxbridge Limited/nil in former quarries	Historic core of Uxbridge could contain good but fragmentary remains which could be highly significant if Palaeolithic/Mesolithic Much of northern area has limited potential, but southern floodplains less likely to be developed

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British Library

Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record

Greater London Historic Environment Record

Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record

Hillingdon Library & Archives

Surrey Historic Environment Record

2.   **Internet**

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3. **Cartographic**

1754 John Rocque: Middlesex

Ordnance Survey Drawings

British Geological Survey Sheet (London)

Abbreviations

ASLC- Area of Special Local Character

APA- Archaeological Priority Area

APZ- Archaeological Priority Zone

DCLG- Department for Communities and Local Government

DCMS- Department for Culture, Media and Sport

DPD- Development Plan Document

GLAAS- Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

GLHER- Greater London Historic Environment Record

GWR- Great Western Railway

HER- Historic Environment Record

IfA- Institute for Archaeologists

LDF- Local Development Framework

LPA- Local Planning Authority

NPPF- National Planning Policy Framework

Pers. Comm- Personal Communication

PPG- Planning Policy Guidance

PPS- Planning Policy Statement

SAM- Scheduled Ancient Monument

SHAAP- Southern Hillingdon Area Action Plan

UDP- Unitary Development Plan

APPENDIX 1:

Screenshots of GLHER data by period

GLHER Screenshots by Period: Limitations

This appendix contains screenshots taken from the GLHER database.

The database was interrogated using the search parameters of Monument records (not events) for Hillingdon. These results were further filtered by period, to produce the following screenshots. Each period is divided into two sections, north and south, due to the length of the Borough.

These screenshots were the primary tool used to assess the archaeological potential for London Borough of Hillingdon, alongside the more detailed monument reports held on the GLHER. However, there are limitations to their use.

- Any record that is assigned the period 'Prehistoric' on the GLHER will appear in all prehistoric periods (i.e. Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age). This can lead to the appearance of more records for one period than is truly the case. **Reference in the text to 'non period specific flints' refers to these kind of reco**rds

GLHER Report
Hillingdon
Monuments
Palaeolithic (500000-10001)
North

Print Date: 12 March 2013

⬡ (green circle)	Archaeology
★	Archaeological Find Spot
◆ (blue) 🏠 (red)	Building Listed Building
⚒	Maritime Archaeology
■ (dark green)	Registered Parks & Gardens
■ (purple)	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨ (blue hatch)	World Heritage Sites
□ (orange)	Event Location (Archaeology)
▨ (orange hatch) ℹ	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▭ (purple outline)	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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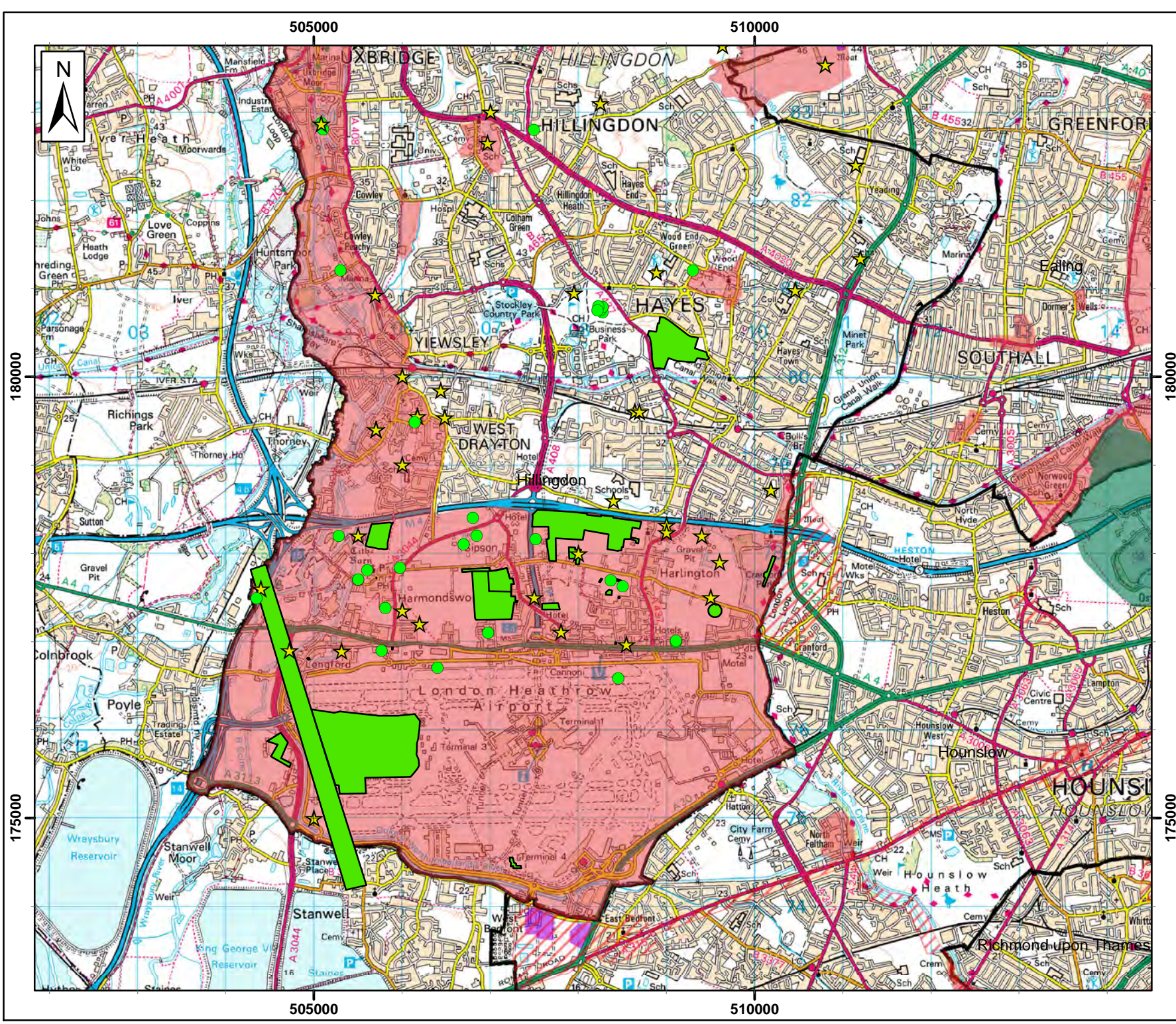
Notes:
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Any archaeological priority area(s) shown on this map extract are those used by the English Heritage archaeology advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

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Print Date: 12 March 2013

⬡ ○	Archaeology
★	Archaeological Find Spot
◆	Building 🔺 Listed Building
⛏	Maritime Archaeology
▦	Registered Parks & Gardens
▦	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨	World Heritage Sites
▢	Event Location (Archaeology)
ℹ	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▭	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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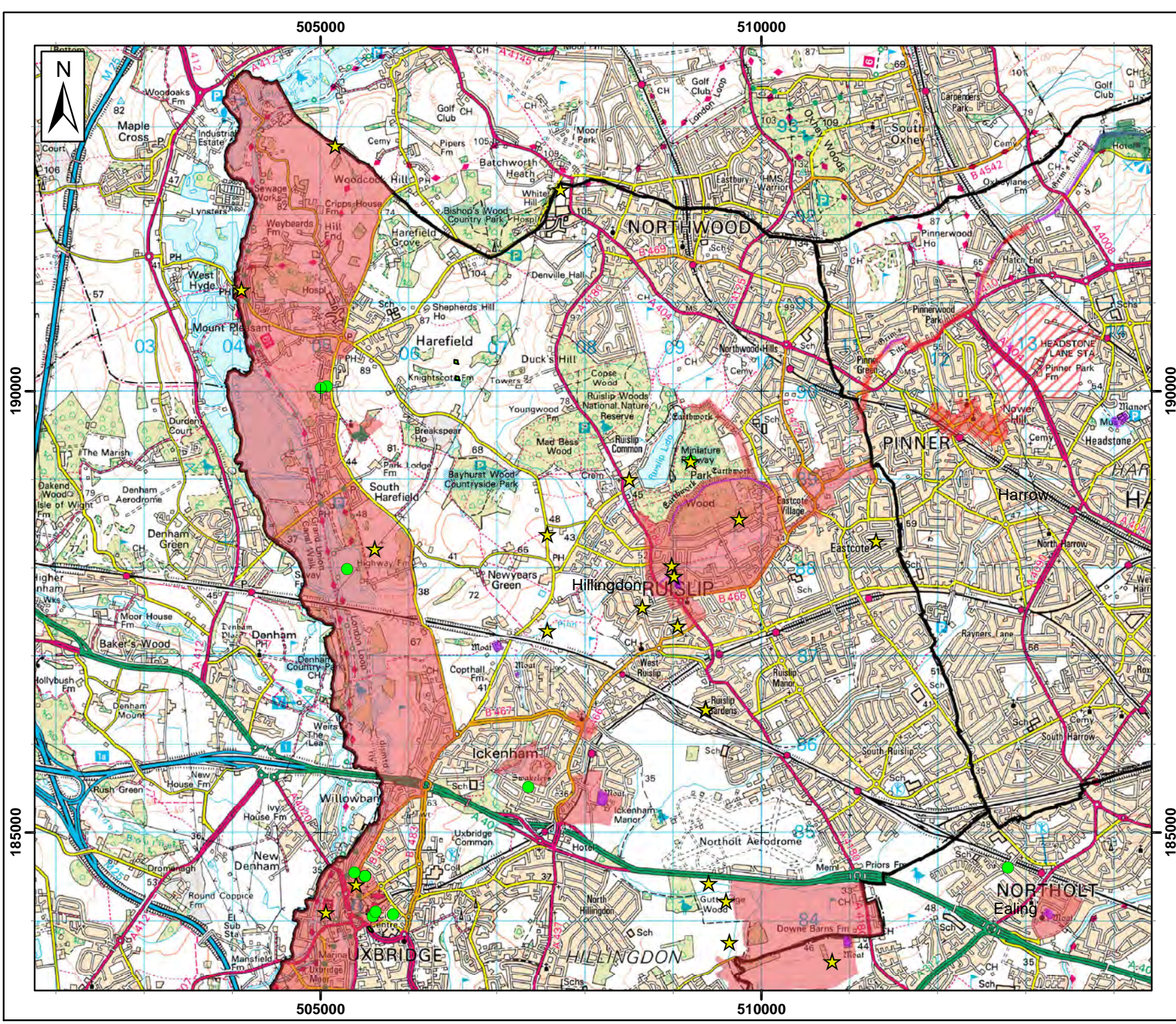
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GLHER Report
Hillingdon
Monuments
Mesolithic (10000-4001)
North

Print Date: 12 March 2013

○	Archaeology
☆	Archaeological Find Spot
◇ Building 🏠	Listed Building
⬓	Maritime Archaeology
▨	Registered Parks & Gardens
▨	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨	World Heritage Sites
▨	Event Location (Archaeology)
▨ i	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▭	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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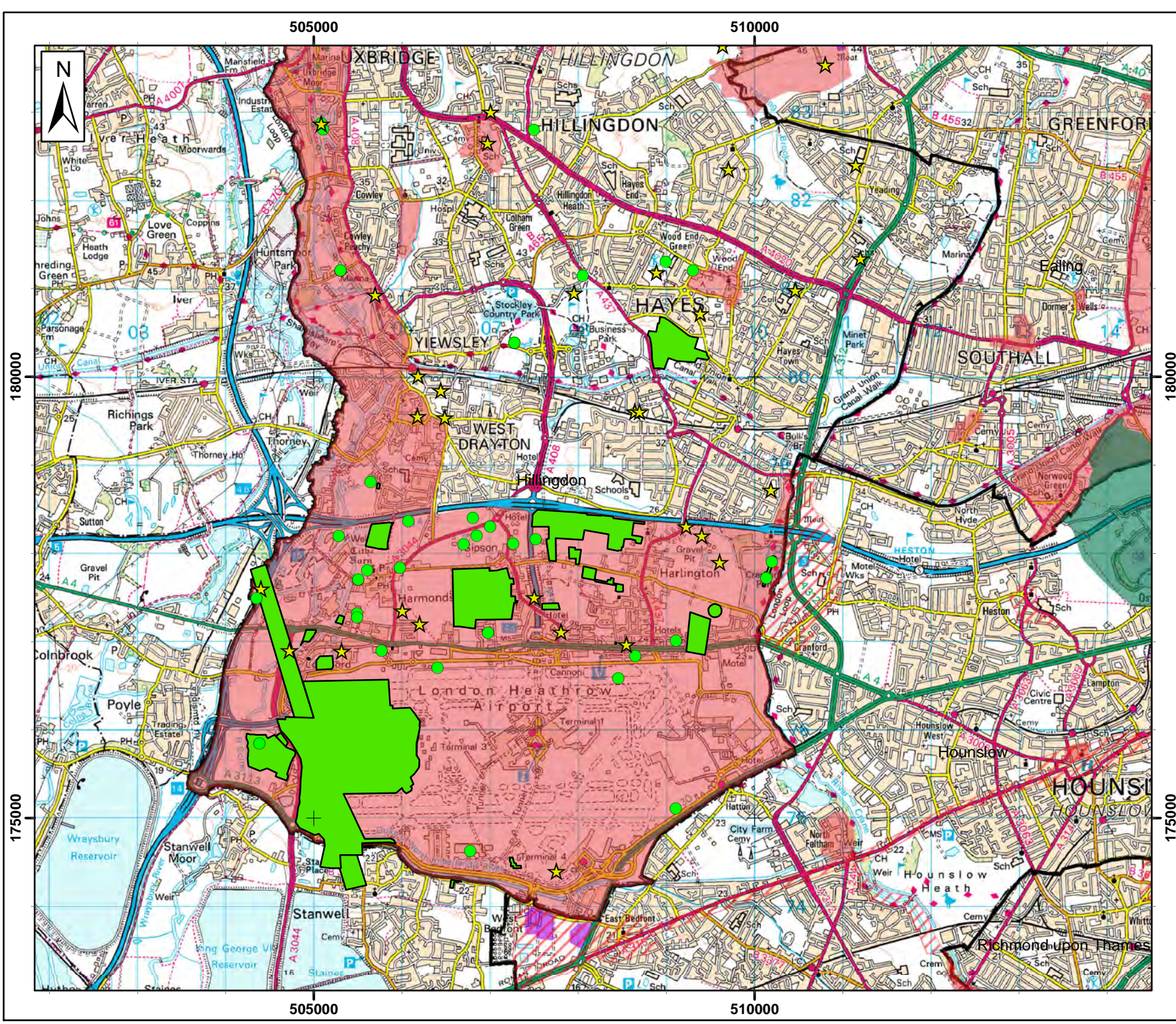Any archaeological priority area(s) shown on this map extract are those used by the English Heritage archaeology advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

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Print Date: 12 March 2013

◯	Archaeology
★	Archaeological Find Spot
◆	Building 🔺 Listed Building
⚒	Maritime Archaeology
■	Registered Parks & Gardens
■	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨	World Heritage Sites
▢	Event Location (Archaeology)
▨	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▭	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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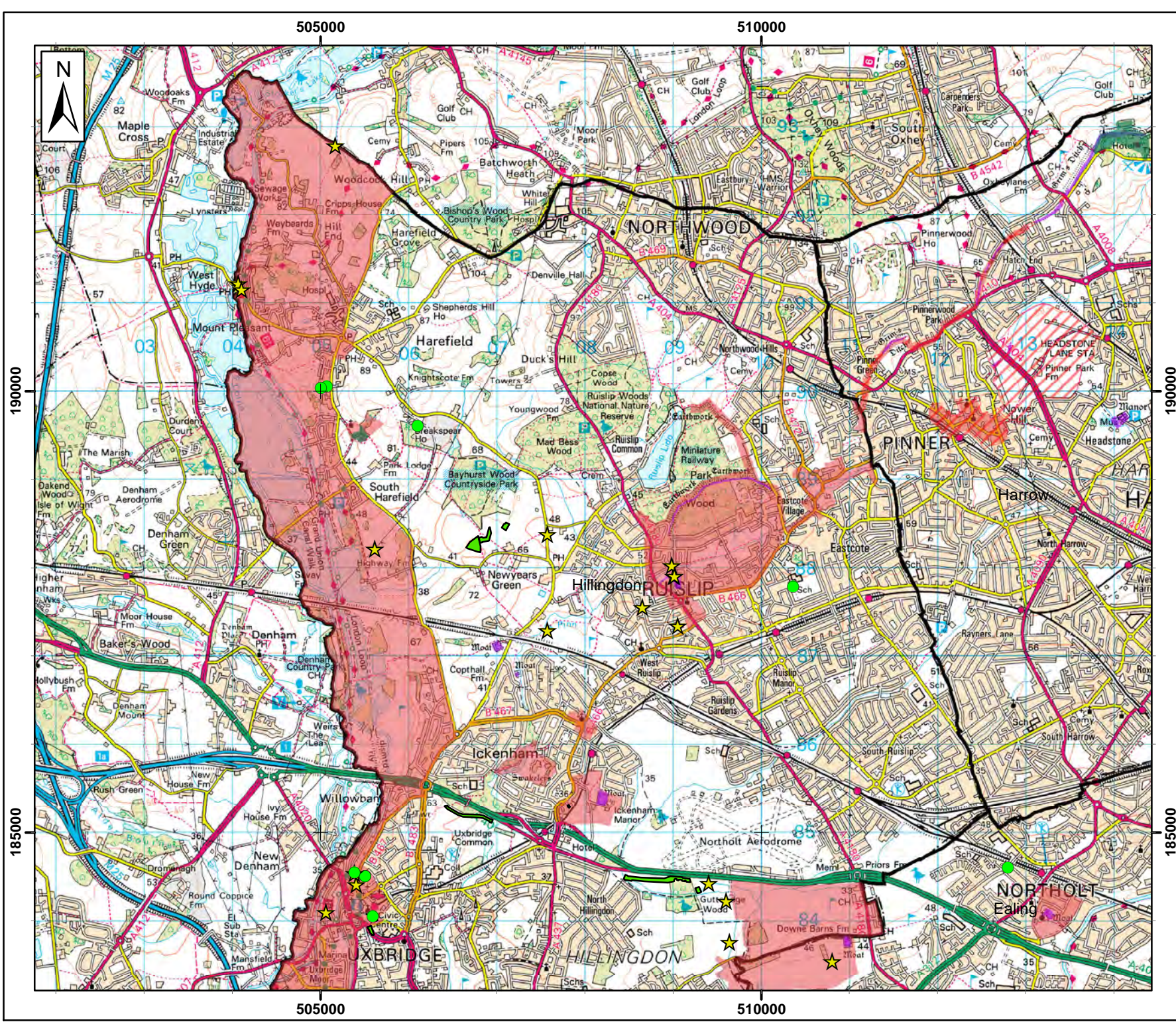
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Print Date: 12 March 2013

Legend

- ⬡ (green circle) Archaeology
- ★ Archaeological Find Spot
- ◆ (blue) Building 🏠 (red) Listed Building
- 🔨 Maritime Archaeology
- ■ (dark green) Registered Parks & Gardens
- ■ (purple) Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- ▨ (blue hatch) World Heritage Sites
- ▢ (orange) Event Location (Archaeology)
- ▨ (orange) Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
- ▢ (purple outline) Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Print Date: 12 March 2013

○ Archaeology

☆ Archaeological Find Spot

◇ Building   🏠 Listed Building

⚒ Maritime Archaeology

Registered Parks & Gardens

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

World Heritage Sites

Event Location (Archaeology)

Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
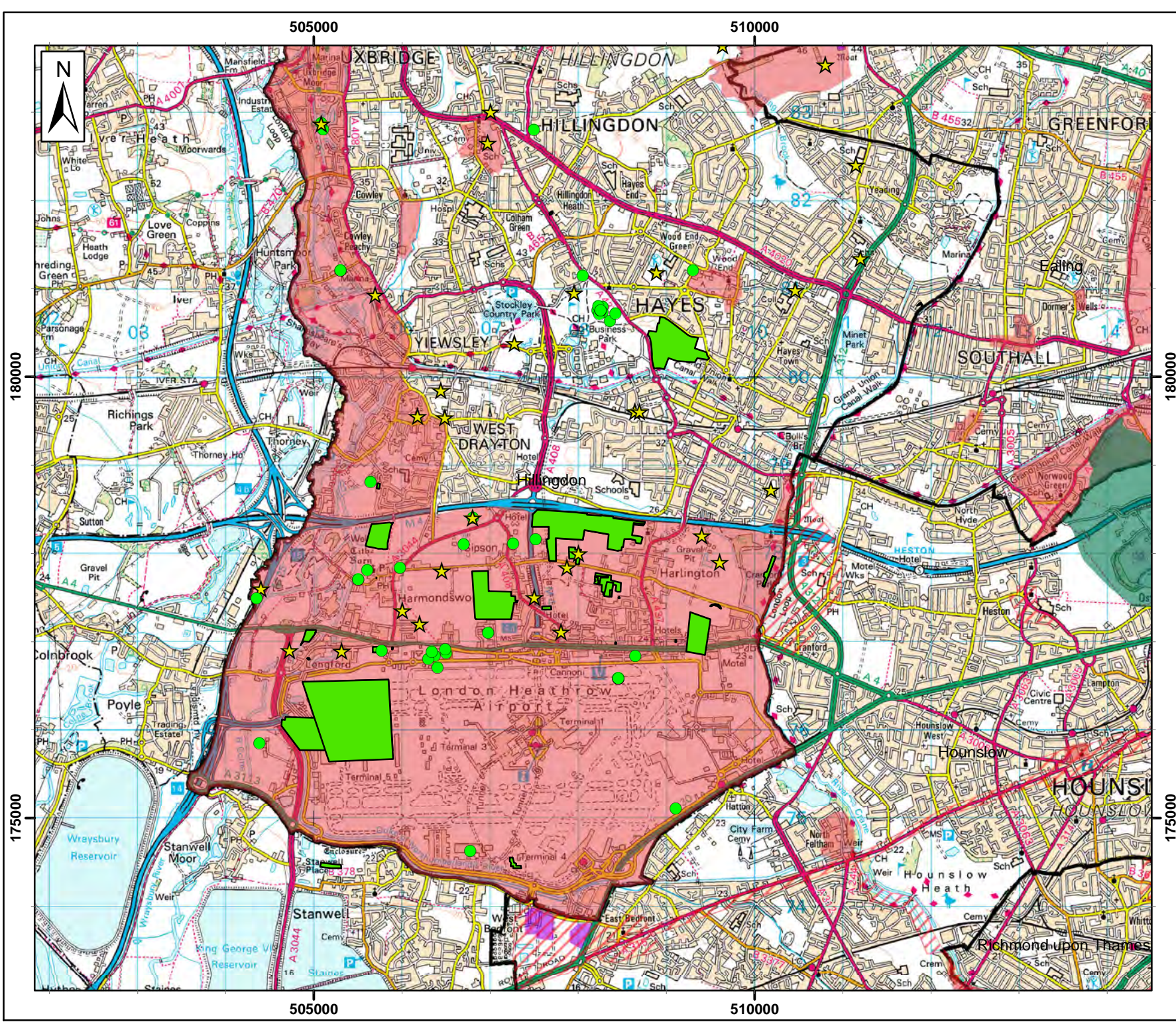
Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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GLHER Report
Hillingdon
Monuments
Bronze Age (2200-701 BC)
North

Print Date: 12 March 2013

⬡ (green circle)	Archaeology
★ (yellow star)	Archaeological Find Spot
◆ (blue)	Building 🏠 (red) Listed Building
⛏	Maritime Archaeology
▬ (dark green)	Registered Parks & Gardens
▬ (purple)	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨ (blue hatched)	World Heritage Sites
▭ (orange)	Event Location (Archaeology)
▨ (orange hatched) ⓘ	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▭ (purple outline)	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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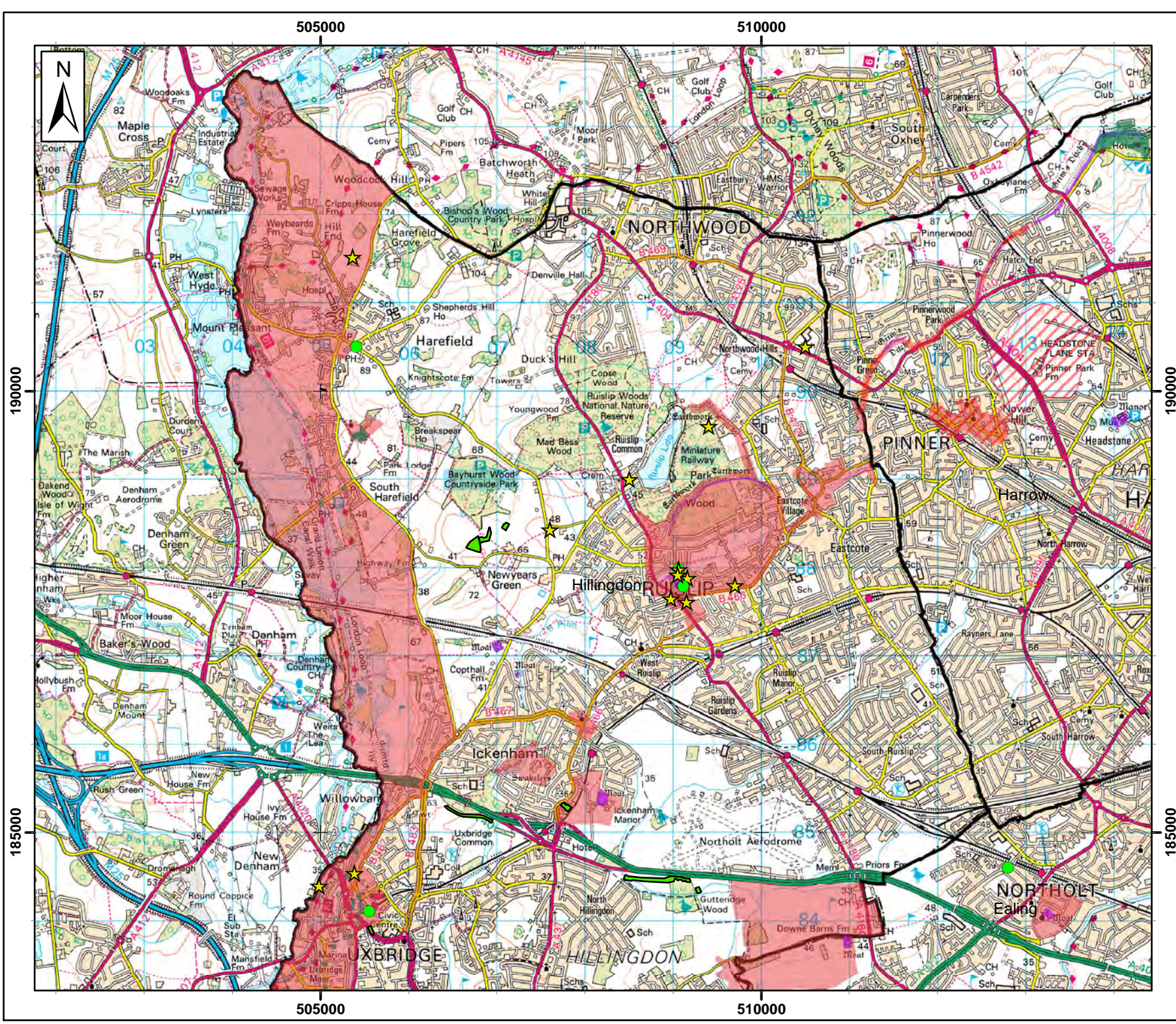Any archaeological priority area(s) shown on this map extract are those used by the English Heritage archaeology advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

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Legend

- ⬡ Archaeology
- ★ Archaeological Find Spot
- ◆ Building   🏠 Listed Building
- ⛏ Maritime Archaeology
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- World Heritage Sites
- ▭ Event Location (Archaeology)
- Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
- Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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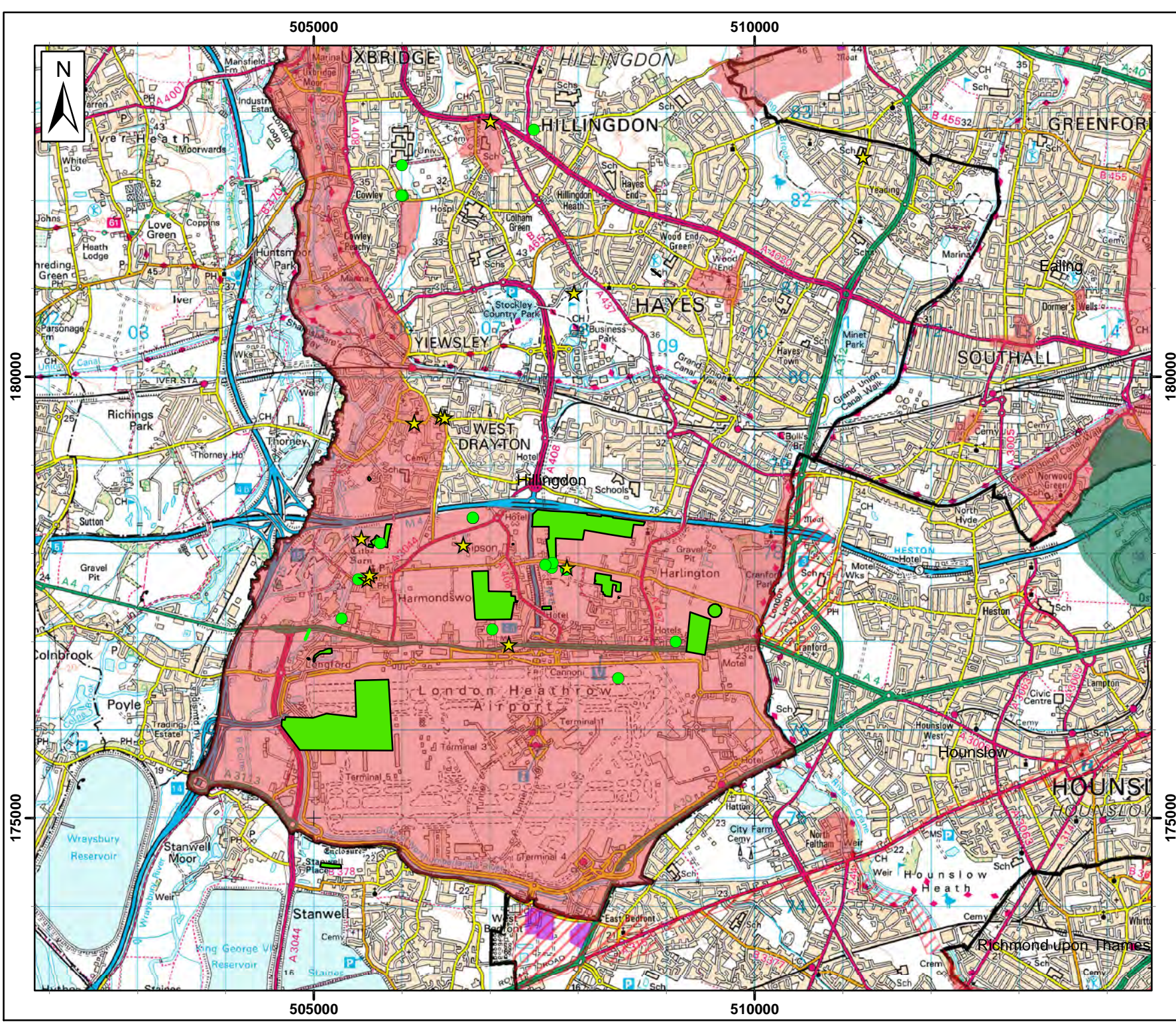
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GLHER Report
Hillingdon
Monuments
Iron Age (700BC- 42AD)
North

Print Date: 12 March 2013

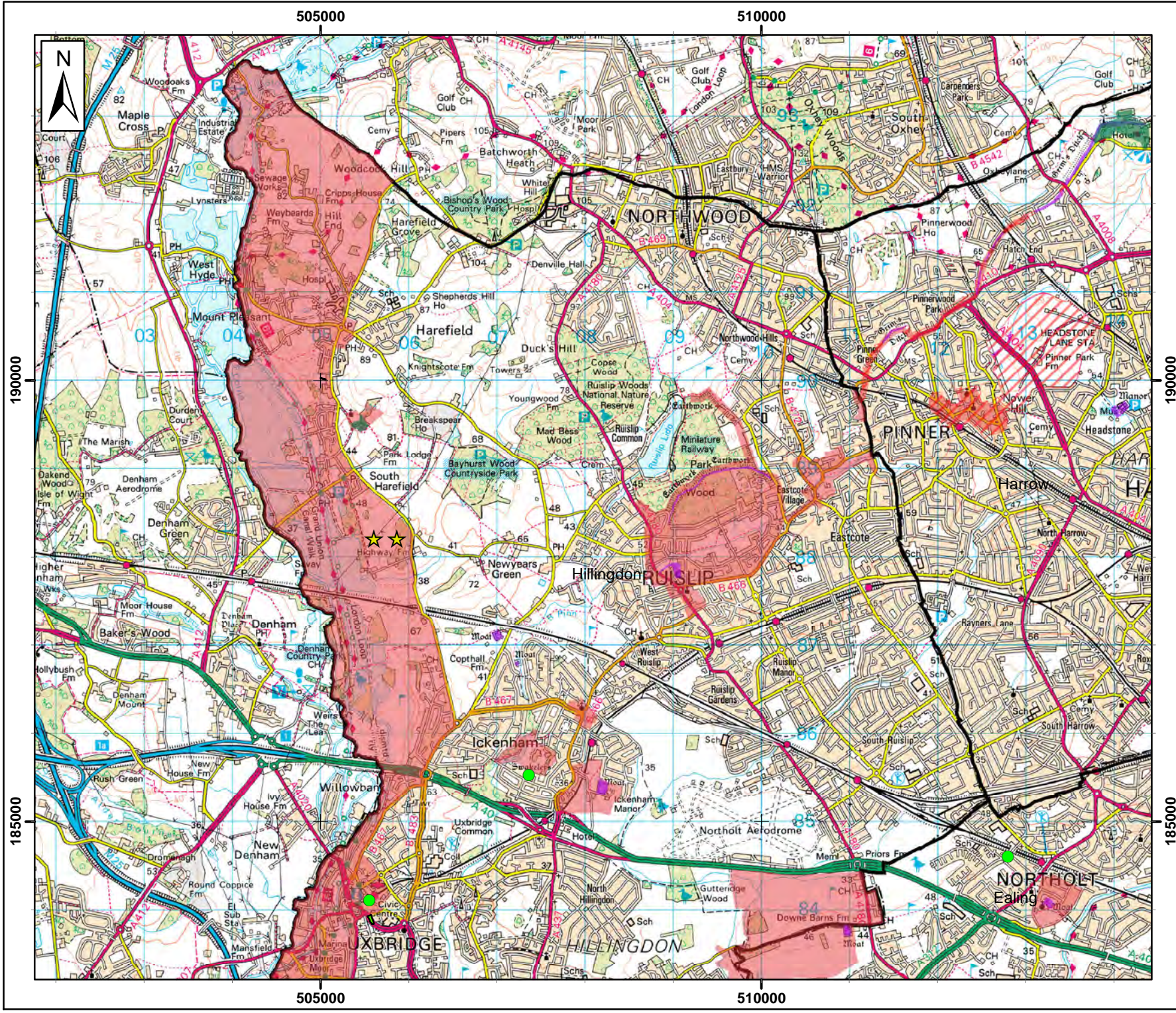|	
⬡	Archaeology
★	Archaeological Find Spot
◈	Building 🏠 Listed Building
⚓	Maritime Archaeology
▰	Registered Parks & Gardens
▰	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨	World Heritage Sites
▢	Event Location (Archaeology)
▨	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▭	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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Print Date: 12 March 2013

Legend:

- ○ Archaeology
- ☆ Archaeological Find Spot
- ◇ Building   🏠 Listed Building
- ⛏ Maritime Archaeology
- ▬ Registered Parks & Gardens
- ▬ Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- ▨ World Heritage Sites
- ▢ Event Location (Archaeology)
- ▨ Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
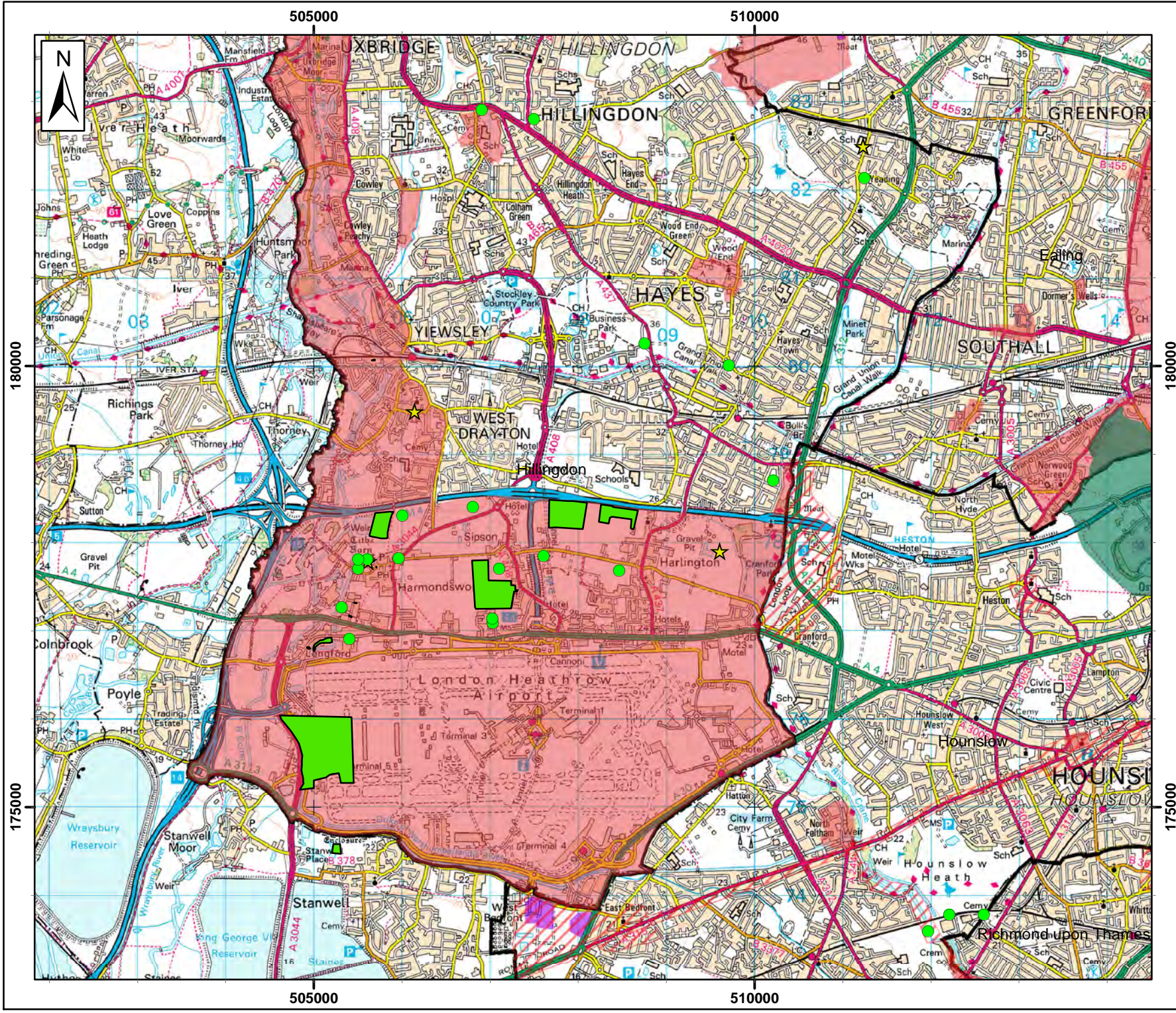- ▢ Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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Print Date: 12 March 2013

Legend:

Symbol	Description
◯ (green)	Archaeology
★ (yellow)	Archaeological Find Spot
◆ (blue) / 🏠 (red)	Building / Listed Building
⚓	Maritime Archaeology
■ (dark green)	Registered Parks & Gardens
■ (purple)	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨ (blue hatch)	World Heritage Sites
▢ (orange)	Event Location (Archaeology)
▨ (orange/i)	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▢ (purple outline)	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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Legend

- ○ Archaeology
- ★ Archaeological Find Spot
- ◇ Building   Listed Building
- Maritime Archaeology
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- World Heritage Sites
- □ Event Location (Archaeology)
- Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
- Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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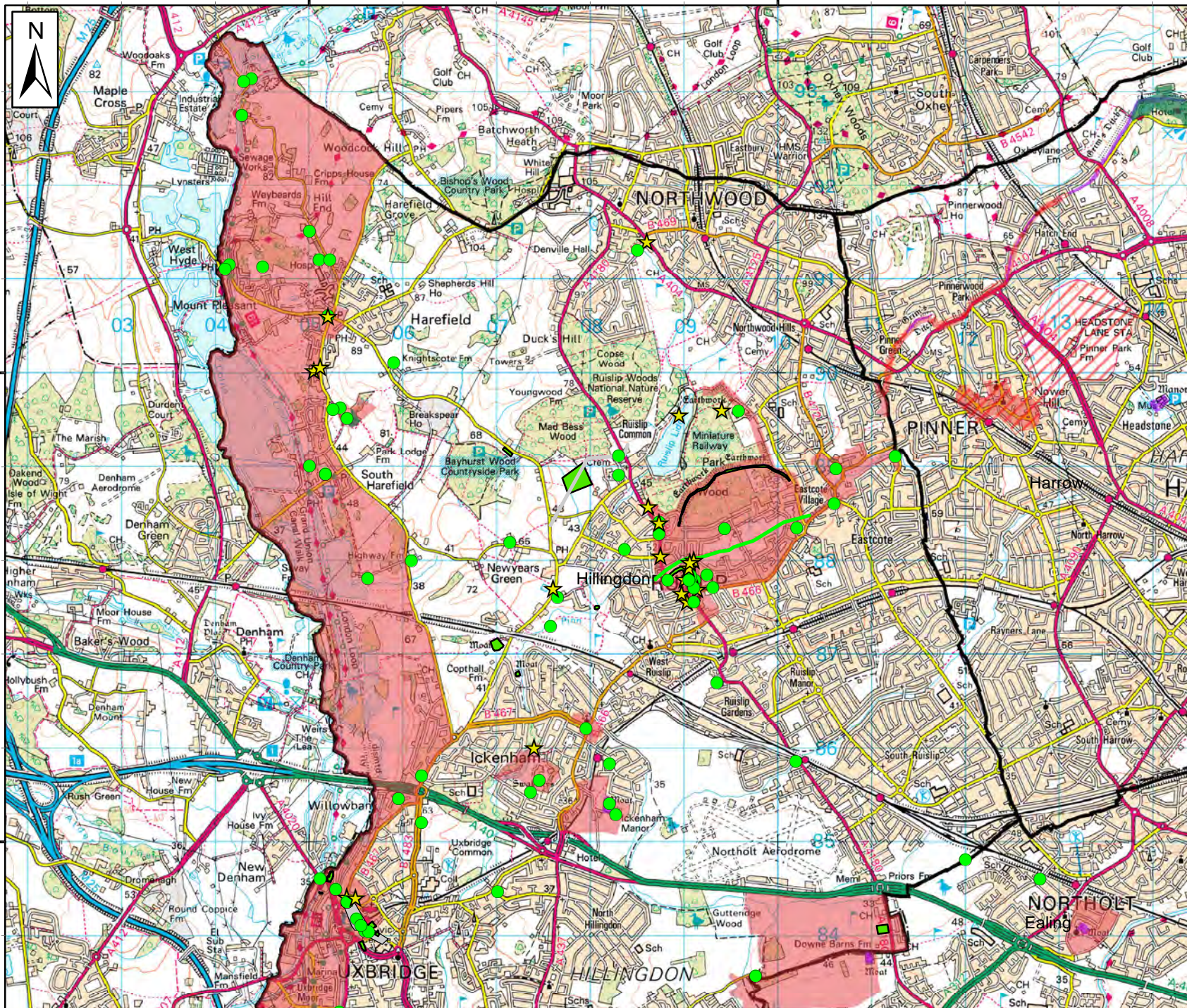Any archaeological priority area(s) shown on this map extract are those used by the English Heritage archaeology advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

Print Date: 12 March 2013

Legend

Symbol	Description
◯	Archaeology
☆	Archaeological Find Spot
◇	Building 🏠 Listed Building
⌐	Maritime Archaeology
▉	Registered Parks & Gardens
▉	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨	World Heritage Sites
▢	Event Location (Archaeology)
▨ⓘ	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▭	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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Print Date: 12 March 2013

505000

510000

180000

175000

○	Archaeology
★	Archaeological Find Spot
◆ 🔺	Building Listed Building
⌐	Maritime Archaeology
▮	Registered Parks & Gardens
▮	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨	World Heritage Sites
▢	Event Location (Archaeology)
🔶	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▭	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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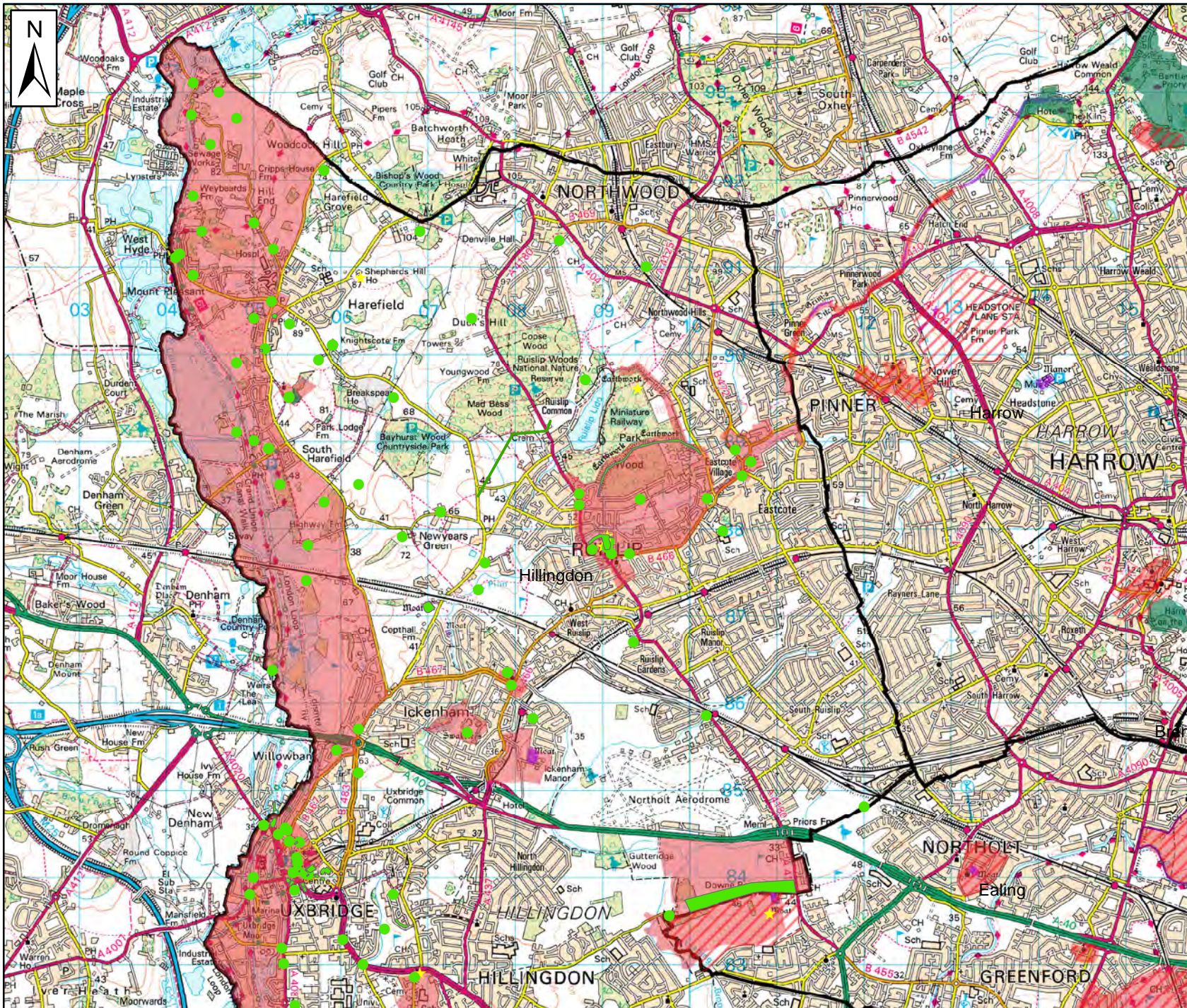
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◯	Archaeology
★	Archaeological Find Spot
◇ Building	🔺 Listed Building
⬁	Maritime Archaeology
▮	Registered Parks & Gardens
▮	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨	World Heritage Sites
▢	Event Location (Archaeology)
▨	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▭	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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GLHER Report
Hillingdon
Monuments
Medieval (1066-1539 AD)
South

Print Date: 12 March 2013

Legend:

- ⬭ Archaeology
- ☆ Archaeological Find Spot
- ◇ Building 🏠 Listed Building
- Maritime Archaeology
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- World Heritage Sites
- ▭ Event Location (Archaeology)
- Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
- ▭ Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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GLHER Report
Hillingdon
Monuments
Post-Medieval (1540-1800 AD)

Print Date: 4th July 2013

○	Archaeology
★	Archaeological Find Spot
◇ Building ⚑	Listed Building
⚒	Maritime Archaeology
▬	Registered Parks & Gardens
▬	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨	World Heritage Sites
☐	Event Location (Archaeology)
▨ⓘ	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▢	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:61,288

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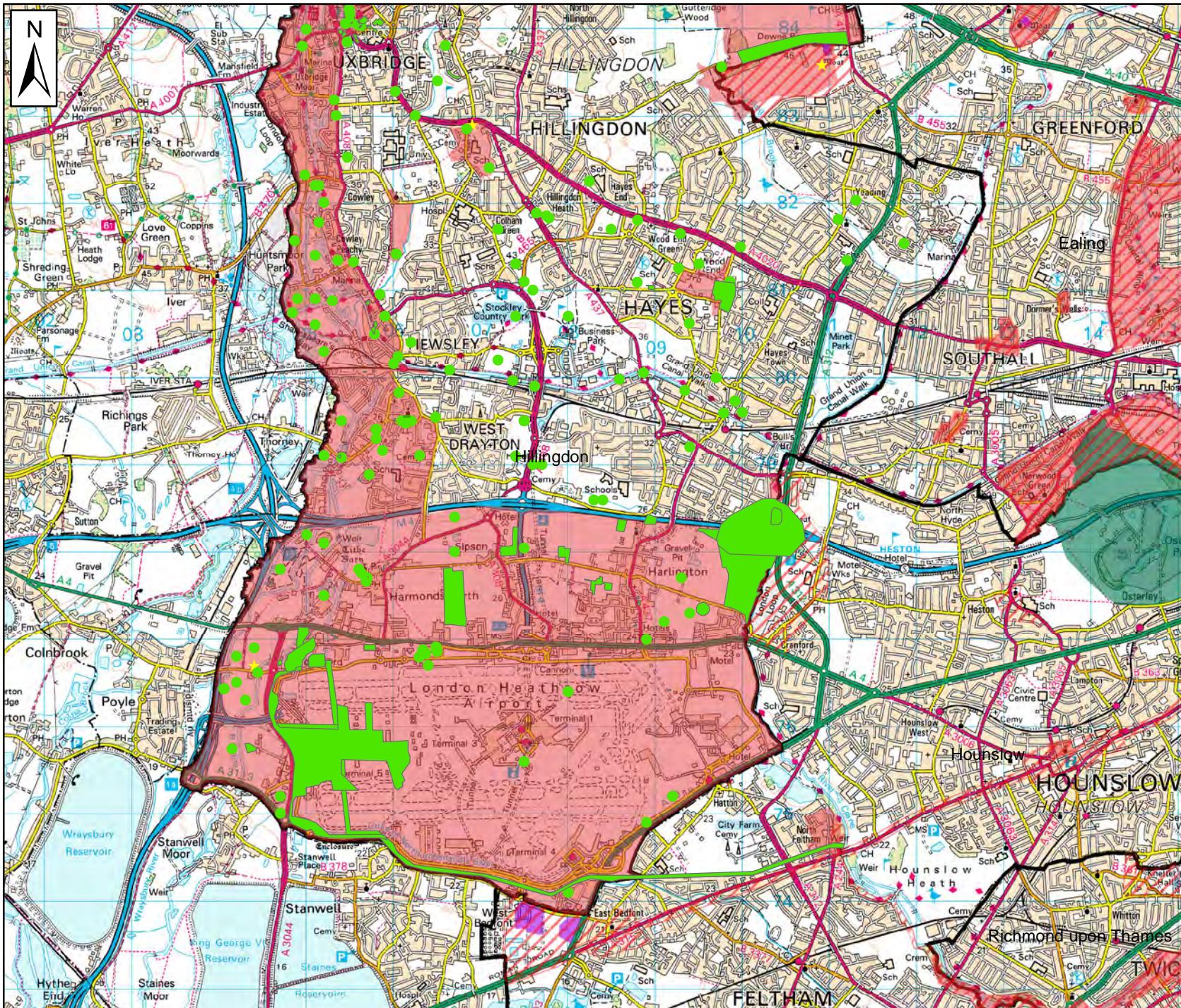
ENGLISH HERITAGE

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GLHER Report
Hillingdon Monuments
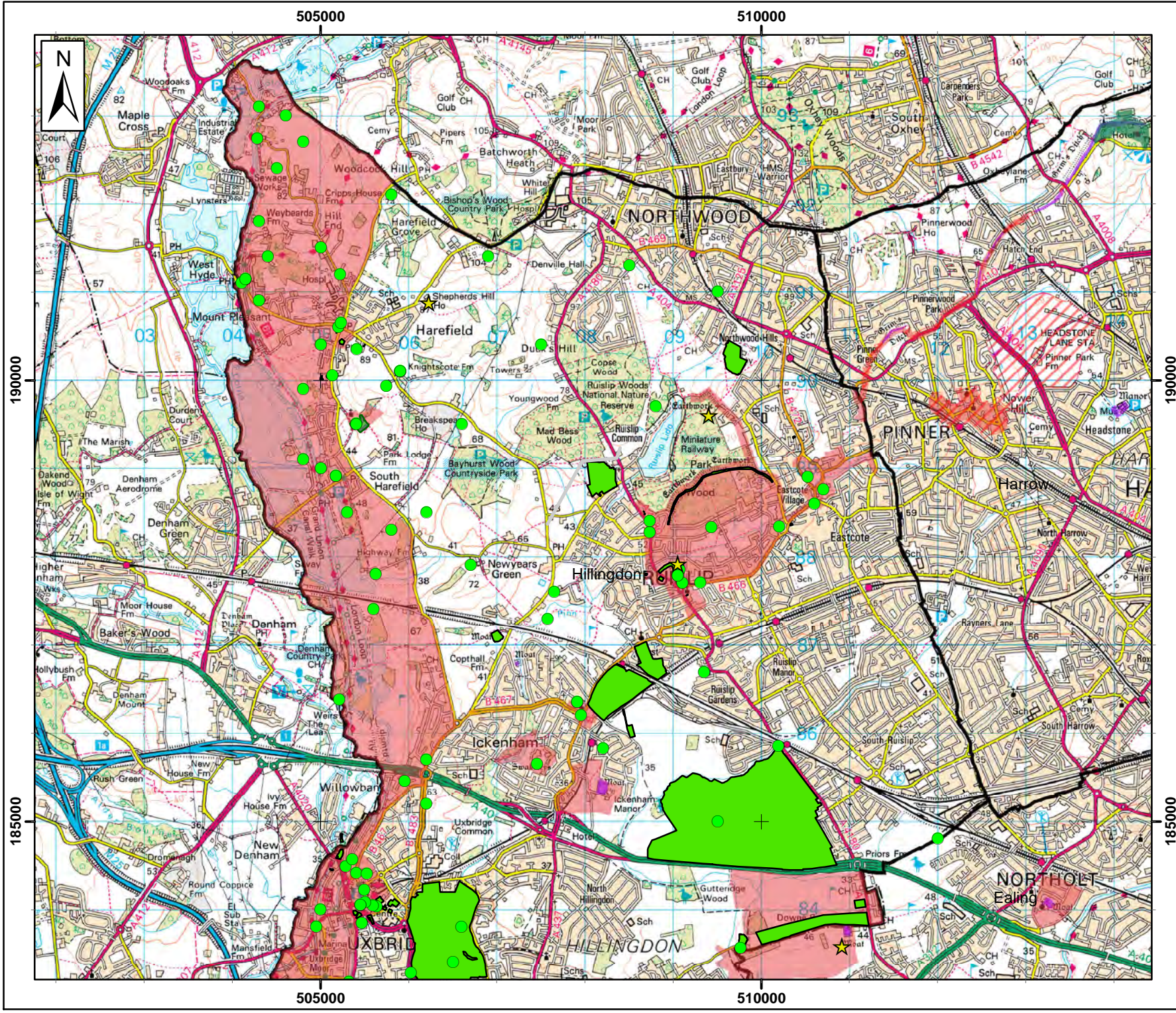## Post-Medieval (1540-1800AD)
South

Print Date: 4th July 2013

Legend:

- ⬤ Archaeology
- ★ Archaeological Find Spot
- ◆ Building 🏠 Listed Building
- 🔨 Maritime Archaeology
- ▢ Registered Parks & Gardens
- ▢ Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- ▨ World Heritage Sites
- ▢ Event Location (Archaeology)
- ▨ Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
- ▢ Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:61,288

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Print Date: 12 March 2013

Legend

- ⬡ Archaeology
- ★ Archaeological Find Spot
- ◇ Building   🚩 Listed Building
- 🔨 Maritime Archaeology
- ▮ Registered Parks & Gardens
- ▮ Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- ▨ World Heritage Sites
- ▢ Event Location (Archaeology)
- ▨ Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
- ▭ Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Print Date: 12 March 2013

◯	Archaeology
★	Archaeological Find Spot
◈	Building 🛑 Listed Building
⛏	Maritime Archaeology
▬	Registered Parks & Gardens
▬	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
▨	World Heritage Sites
▢	Event Location (Archaeology)
▨ⓘ	Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLSMR database)
▭	Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:56,842

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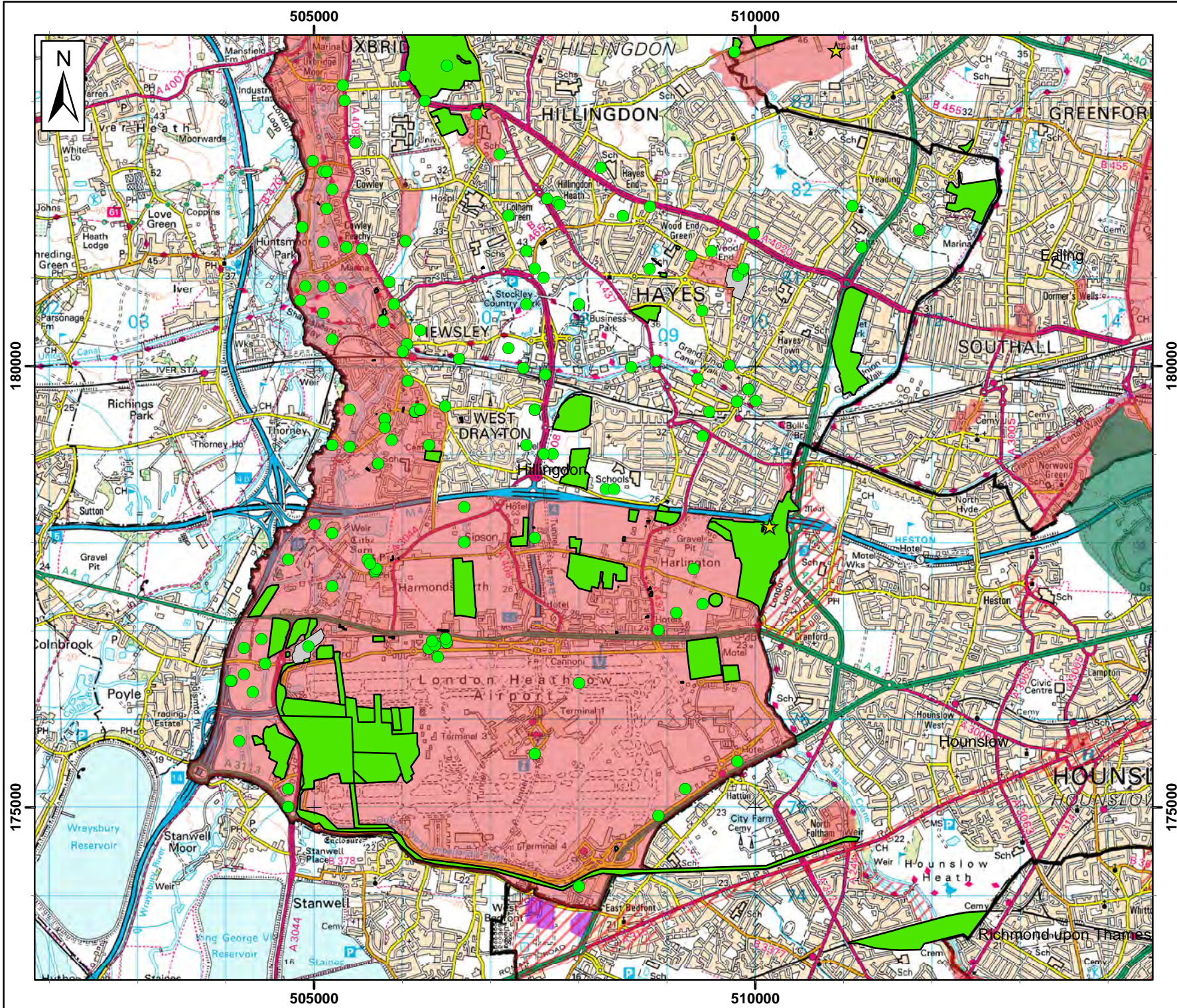Any archaeological priority area(s) shown on this map extract are those used by the English Heritage archaeology advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.
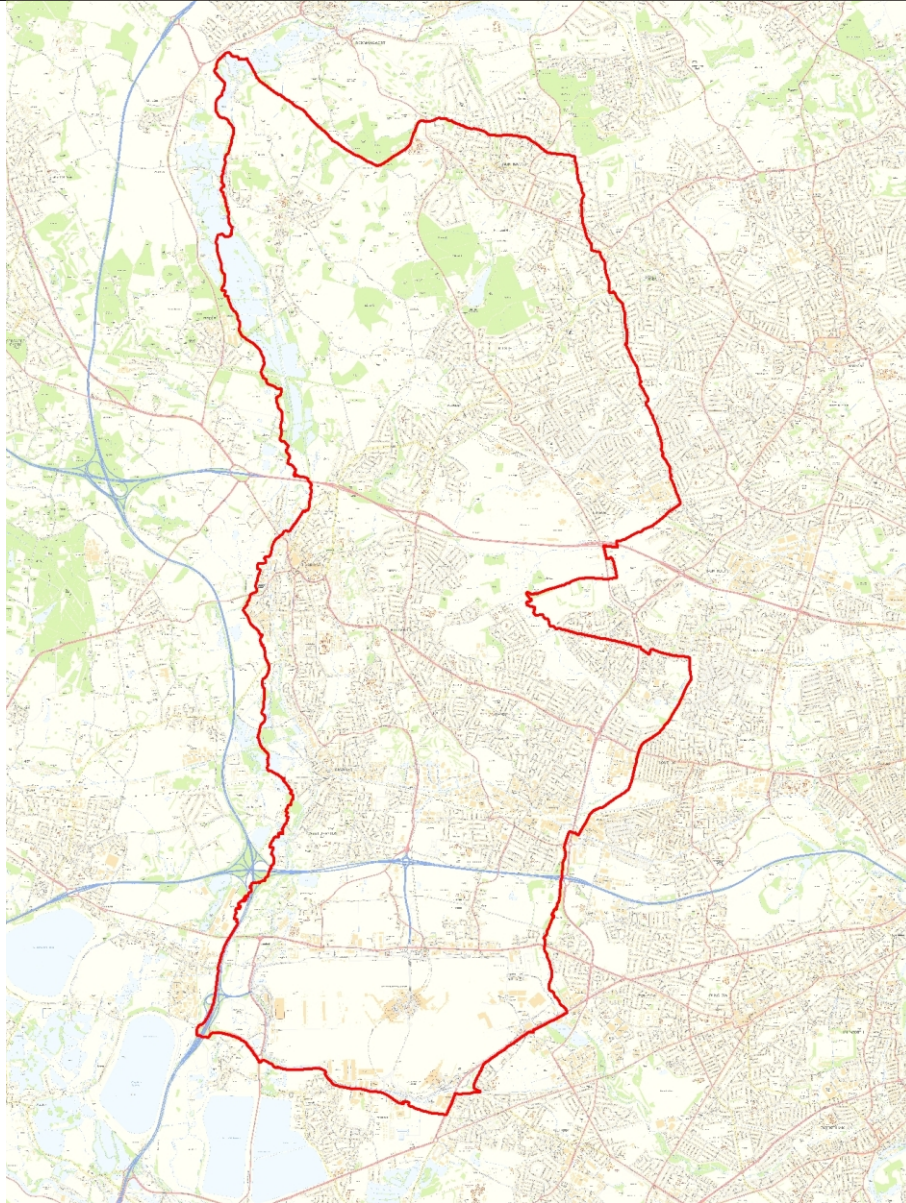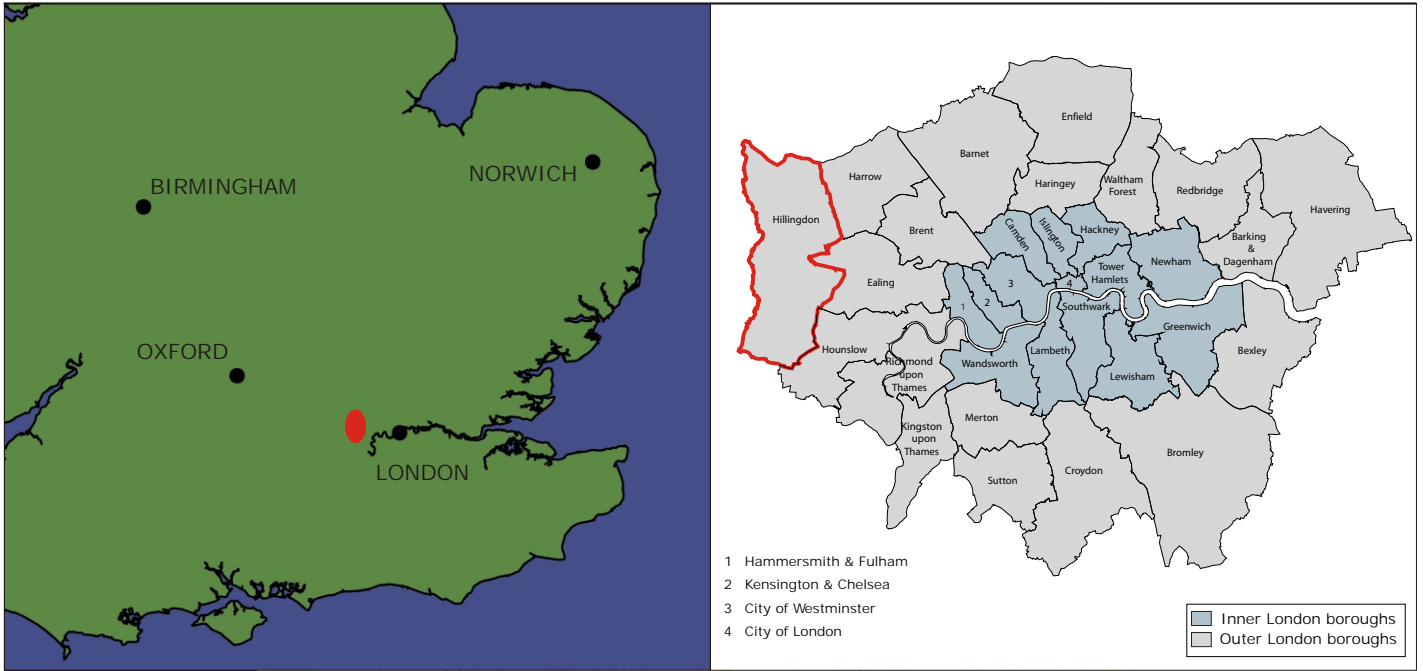
ENGLISH HERITAGE
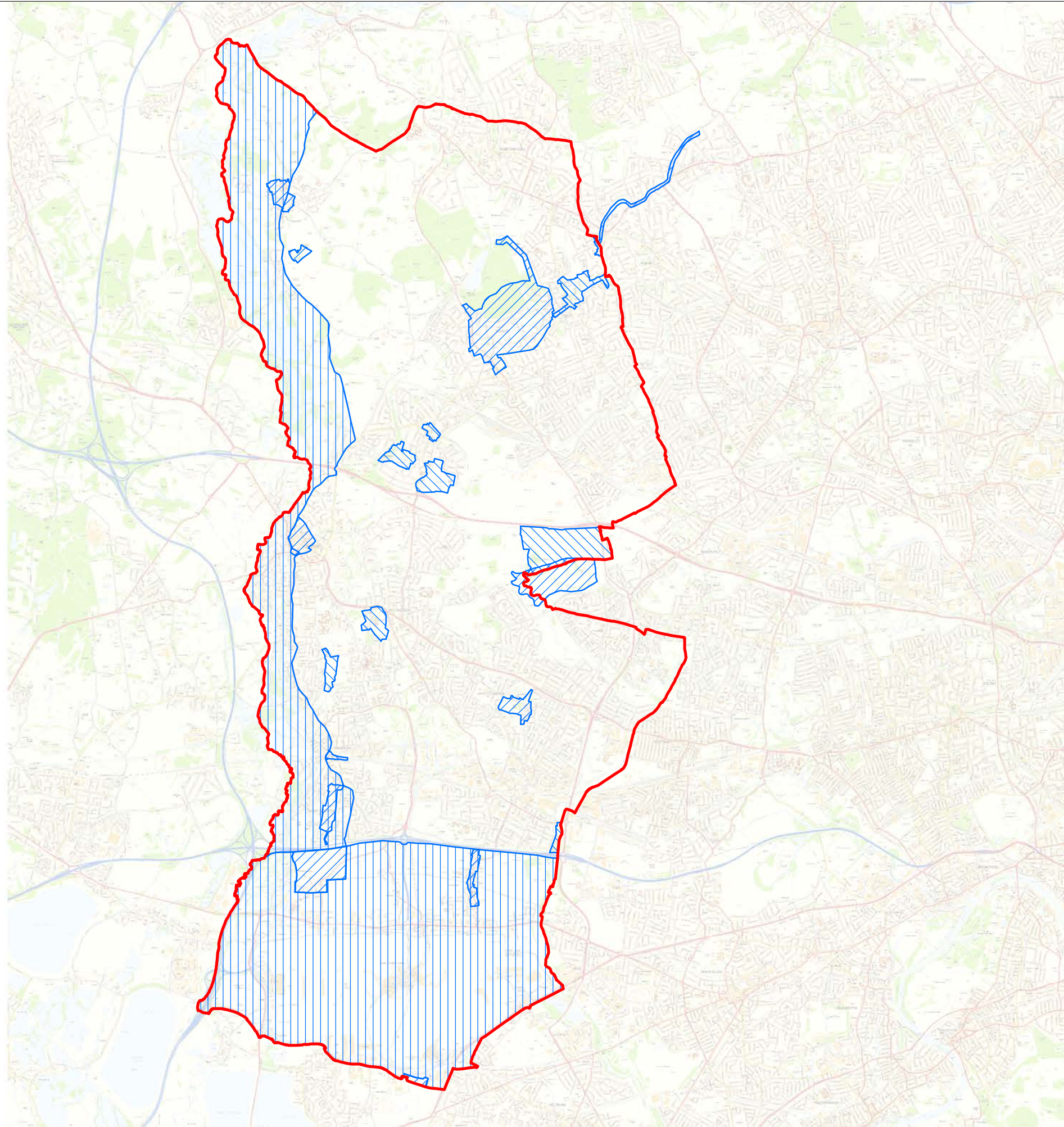
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BIRMINGHAM

NORWICH

OXFORD

LONDON

1 Hammersmith & Fulham
2 Kensington & Chelsea
3 City of Westminster
4 City of London

Inner London boroughs
Outer London boroughs

○ Site Location

London
Cheltenham
Kettering
Newark
Birmingham
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Archaeology & Historic Buildings

Project title:
London Borough of Hillingdon

Not to Scale:
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Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Location of Existing and Proposed APA / APZs

Figure 3: Division of Borough into Local Centres / Areas

SAMs
A: Ruislip Park Pale
B: Ruislip Motte and Bailey
C: Brackenbury Farm moated site
D: Moated site SW of Brackenbury Farm
E: Manor Farm Moat, Ickenham
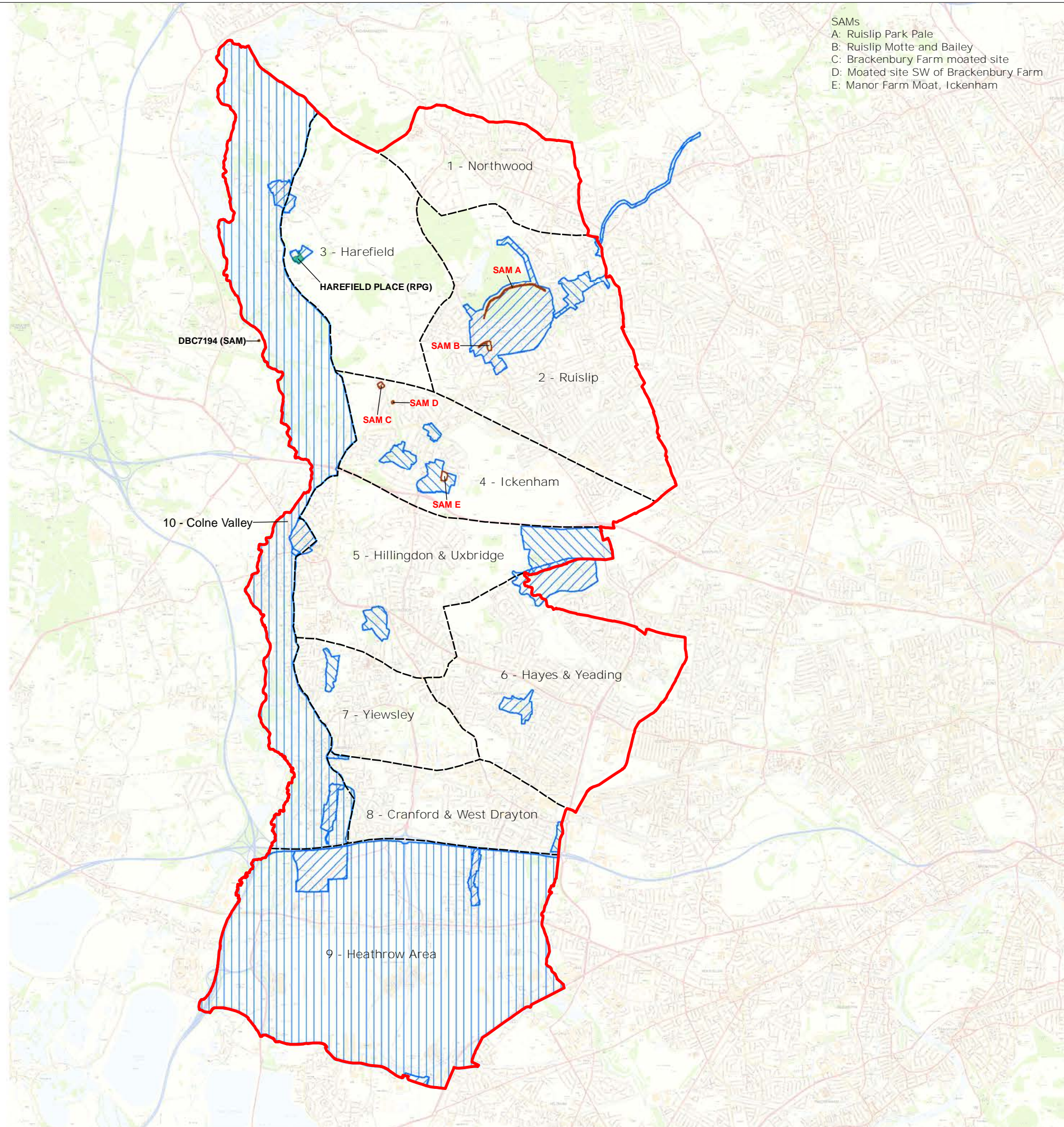
Additional information:

Hillingdon Boundary

Division of Borough
by Local Centre

RPG

SAM

APA / APZ

Status

Designated APA

Proposed APA

Proposed APZ

Project title:

London Borough of Hillingdon
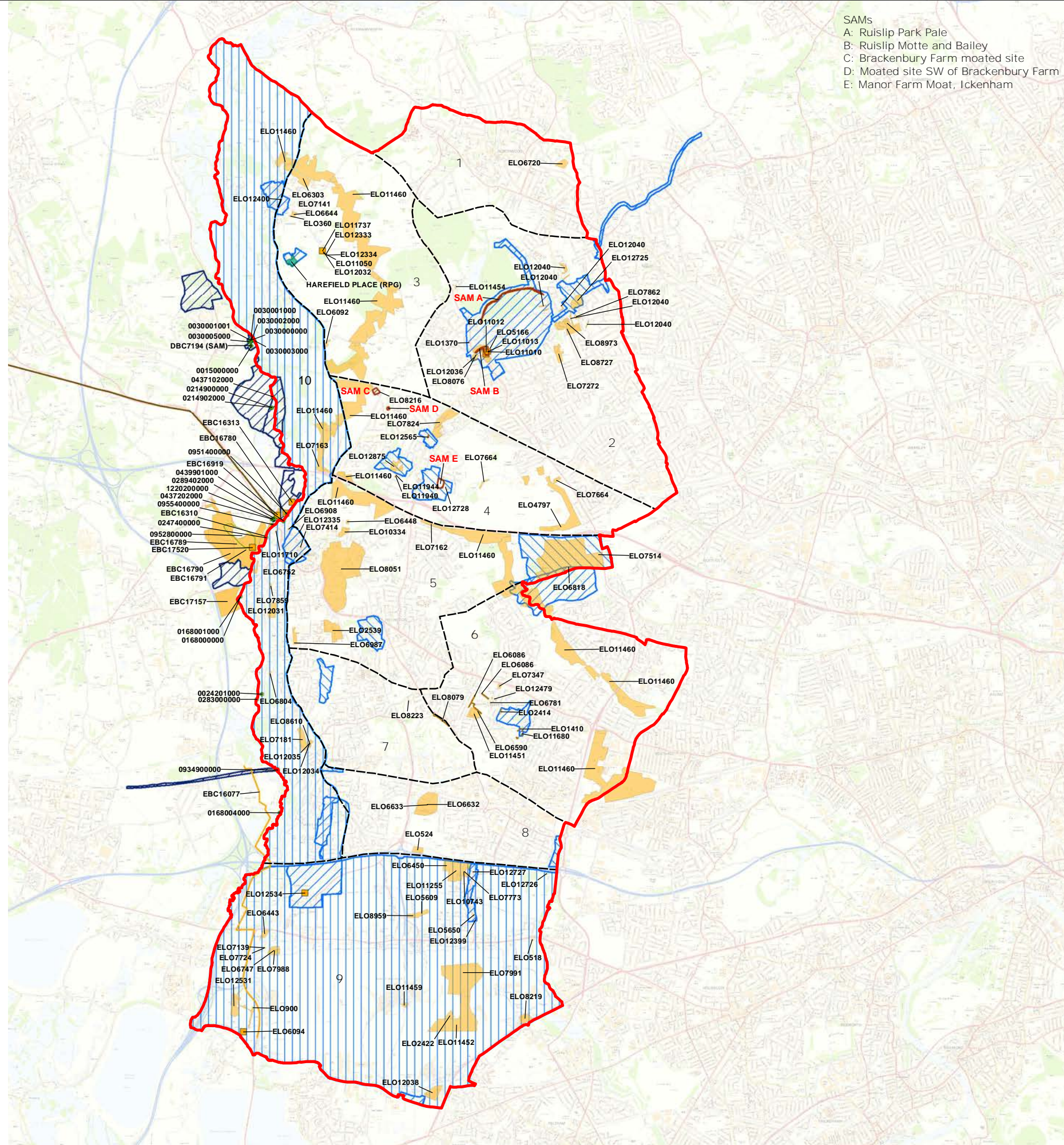
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Scale at A3:   1 : 80,000

0   2,000
                        m

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1 - Northwood

3 - Harefield

HAREFIELD PLACE (RPG)

SAM A

DBC7194 (SAM)

SAM B

2 - Ruislip

SAM D

SAM C

4 - Ickenham

SAM E

10 - Colne Valley

5 - Hillingdon & Uxbridge

6 - Hayes & Yeading

7 - Yiewsley

8 - Cranford & West Drayton

9 - Heathrow Area

N

SAMs
A: Ruislip Park Pale
B: Ruislip Motte and Bailey
C: Brackenbury Farm moated site
D: Moated site SW of Brackenbury Farm
E: Manor Farm Moat, Ickenham

Additional information:

Key

- Hillingdon Boundary
- Division of Borough by Local Centre
- Monument Record (Point)
- Roman Road
- SAM
- ANA
- Monument Record (Polygon)
- Event Record (Point)
- Event Record (Linear)
- Event Record (Polygon)
- RPG

APA / APZ

Status

- Designated APA
- Proposed APA
- Proposed APZ

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Scale at A3:   1: 80,000
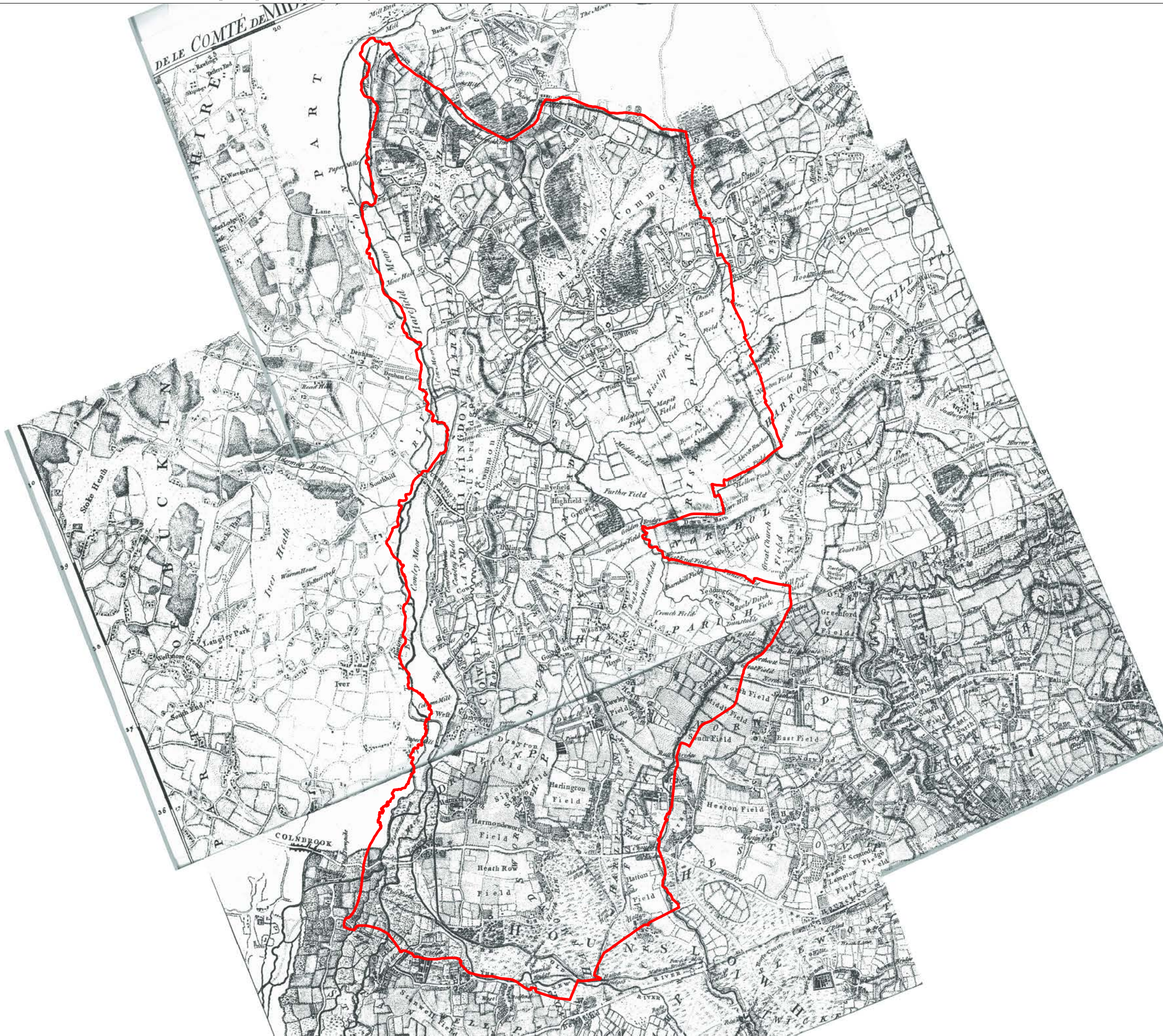
0   2,000
                 m

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N

Figure 4: Plot of GLHER events since 2003 and Buckinghamshire HER data

Additional information:

▭ Hillingdon
Boundary

N

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Scale at A3:   1:80,000

0   2,000
                            m

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Figure 5: 1754 Rocque Map of Middlesex