



STAGE 2 FINAL REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON

FINAL- February 2014

Planning • Heritage

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1: INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This archaeological assessment has been researched and prepared by CgMs Consulting on behalf of the London Borough of Hillingdon, with input from the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) advisor (Sandy Kidd).
- 1.1.2 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.
- 1.1.3 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).
- 1.1.4 This document builds on two documents: the first is a draft Archaeological Assessment prepared by the London Borough of Hillingdon in 2003 (Drysdale); the second is the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment prepared by CgMs in 2013.
- 1.1.5 This report reviews the Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) and Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) as proposed in 2003, and assesses their present suitability, explaining their purpose and significance. Where appropriate, amendments are suggested.

1.2 Scope of Study

- 1.2.1 Section 2 of this report aims to assess in detail the existing and proposed APAs and APZs in the London Borough of Hillingdon for their archaeological character and significance. Having described their archaeological and historical background, the suitability of their designation is assessed, and particular qualities and features that require safeguarding are identified, including areas where development may be inappropriate.
- 1.2.2 This report follows on from the Stage 1 report which characterised the archaeology of London Borough of Hillingdon as a whole, through sub-dividing it into 10 local

areas/centres, and outlining the existing policy and guidance which provides the planning context. This Stage 2 report will focus on the APAs as individual areas, but should be read in conjunction with the description of the wider areas within which they sit as included in Stage 1.

1.2.3 Section 3 analyses five additional areas for their suitability or otherwise for designation as APAs, using the same designation criteria and methodology as Section 2. Three further APAs are proposed.

1.2.4 Section 4 provides a table which summarises the supporting designation criteria and the recommendations made in Sections 2 and 3 for each APA/APZ.

1.3 Purpose and Definition of APA/Zs

1.3.1 London Borough of Hillingdon initially designated APAs in 1998, when the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted. The 1998 UDP was superseded by the 2007 Saved Policies. In 2003 a review was undertaken and a draft archaeological assessment written. This draft report suggested a number of alterations to the existing APAs, and proposed a number of new APAs and APZs. These proposals were never formally adopted, and the Local Plan Part 1, adopted in 2012, still differentiates between the adopted and proposed APA/Zs on the Proposals Map and in policies HE1 and BE1 (see CgMs 2013 for an in depth review of successive policies). The locations of the APA/Zs are shown on Figure 1.2.

1.3.2 In the 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment the following paragraphs explained what the London Borough of Hillingdon saw as the purpose of APA/Zs in 2003: *"Archaeology is often unpredictable and has the potential to be buried under any given space. This means that anytime land is developed there is the potential for archaeological remains to be found. Designating APAs does not, therefore, mean there will be archaeological remains nor does it mean that these are the only areas where there will be remains. APAs are there to highlight where the most likely and important remains are to be found. Whilst the boundaries of the areas are important, they are not as significant as a Conservation Area boundary, for instance, where depending on which side of the boundary a site falls, different regulations will apply. This is not the case with an APA or an APZ. A site within a designated area will be subject to the same regulations as a site outside of it. Applicants would potentially be required to complete the same amount of archaeological work even if not in an APA, if it was felt the site would yield*

archaeological remains. The difference is the number of applications that are specifically highlighted for English Heritage's (GLAAS) attention.

APZs do not have the same function as the APAs. The role of APAs is to highlight the areas where archaeology could take priority over other factors. APZs should be used more as a tool for flagging the potential need for archaeological consideration and consultation with English Heritage rather than necessarily asserting that archaeology will take priority. This change has occurred so that larger sites, such as Heathrow can be highlighted so archaeology can be considered from the outset. It is not intended that small householder developments will always be required to complete archaeological investigations in APZs because they will often not yield significant results. The type of designation and reasons for designation is different for APAs and APZs and it is therefore possible that an APA will be (or partially be) within an APZ."

- 1.3.3 There are currently no formally adopted London-wide definitions for APAs or APZs. This is something that GLAAS is currently preparing, 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 future, along with potentially a third category for areas of known/high potential for nationally important non-designated assets:

Archaeological Priority Area (APA): A local area within which the Greater London Historic Environment Record (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.

- 1.3.4 The GLAAS Charter contains criteria for when consultation is necessary (GLAAS, 2010). This may be supplemented in the future by a web tool which gives further guidance on when consultation is necessary, but currently all planning applications and other land use proposals within an APA should be appraised for archaeological interest, and where potentially significant effects are indicated the application should be supported by sufficient information to enable an informed planning decision. In the case of APZs, all major planning applications and equivalent land use proposals within an APZ should be appraised for archaeological interest, and where potentially

significant effects are indicated, the application should be supported by sufficient information to enable an informed planning decision.

1.3.5 The following APA/Zs will be considered (Fig. 1.2):

1998 Existing APAs:

- 1. Harmondsworth**
- 2. West Bedfont**
- 3. Harlington**
- 4. Harefield North**
- 5. Harefield South**
- 6. Uxbridge**
- 7. West Drayton**
- 8. Hayes**
- 9. Ruislip**

2003 Proposed APAs:

- 10. Ickenham Manor**
- 11. Ickenham Swakeleys**
- 12. Ickenham Old Village Centre**
- 13. Hillingdon Common**
- 14. Northolt Down Barns Farm**
- 15. Cowley**
- 16. Cranford Park North**
- 17. Eastcote Cuckoo Hill**
- 18. Eastcote Village**
- 19. West Drayton Station**

2003 Proposed APZs:

- A. Heathrow Area**
- B. Colne Valley**

1.4 **Assessment Criteria**

1.4.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment used the following criteria to assess each APA:

- a) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of prehistoric date
- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- c) Urban area with high potential for important archaeological remains to be destroyed
- d) Area has been sterilised

- e) Area is largely undeveloped
- f) Area is within a new Archaeological Priority Zone
- g) Adjoining Borough has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area
- h) Area is associated with a Conservation Area
- i) Area is associated with important Listed Building(s)
- j) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument
- k) Area is part of a World Heritage Site proposal

1.4.1.1 The following comments can be made about these criteria and how they were applied in the 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment:

1.4.1.2 Criteria a) and b): In some APAs there had not been any archaeological work by 2003 on which to justify the application of criteria a) and b), so documentary evidence and evidence from standing buildings was also included in this category. The use of the word 'important' could be misleading, as all evidence appeared to be considered, regardless of its significance.

1.4.1.3 Criterion d): Sterilisation of areas could be achieved through development, quarrying and/or extensive archaeological work. This is a negative criterion, used for exclusion of areas from an APA rather than a positive criterion explaining inclusion.

1.4.1.4 Criteria f): In the 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment it was important to note the interaction between APAs and the new (in 2003) APZs, but the more clearly defined purposes of APAs and APZs as given by GLAAS (see 1.3.3 above) mean that they fulfil slightly different functions, and so the siting of an APA within an APZ can be incidental.

1.4.1.5 Criterion h): Conservation Areas are generally designated on the basis of their aesthetic qualities and experienced character. While this can be influenced by archaeological remains, whether above ground structures, earthworks or buried deposits, the existence of a Conservation Area does not mean *per se* that there are archaeologically important remains locally. Conversely, areas of archaeological significance may lie away from Conservation Areas. Therefore, it is not necessary to use association with a Conservation Area as a separate criterion for designation as an APA/Z.

1.4.1.6 Criterion i): Similar to Conservation Areas, the presence of Listed Buildings does not *per se* indicate archaeological remains in the vicinity, though they can indicate historical activity in the area. All Listed Buildings, by their very status of being Listed,

are important, but this importance is often on aesthetic, architectural or personal grounds, rather than archaeological grounds. It is important to consider Listed Buildings, but this is more appropriately included as part of other criteria for designation as an APA.

1.4.2 Therefore, for this assessment the following revised assessment criteria are used:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains
- v) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument and its immediate setting; or an undesignated monument of equivalent significance
- vi) Adjoining Borough/County has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area
- vii) In addition to the primary criteria listed above, APA designation will be supported by the presence of areas of largely undeveloped land, and will exclude substantial areas known to be sterilised through, for example, extensive modern development or quarrying.

2: ASSESSMENT OF THE 1998 AND 2003 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS/ZONES

2.0 Archaeological Periods Used

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

2.1 **1. Harmondsworth APA**

2.1.1 ***Previous Assessment***

2.1.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the original APA remain unchanged (Fig. 2.1a):

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- e) Area is largely undeveloped
- f) Area is within a new Archaeological Priority Zone
- h) Area is associated with a Conservation Area
- i) Area is associated with important Listed Building(s)
- j) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument

2.1.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: “*Medieval nucleated village*”.

2.1.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.1.2.1 The earliest activity within the APA is represented by some Mesolithic flints found at Prospect Park, in the north of the APA. Work here also found features containing late Neolithic pottery. More activity was recorded dating to the middle Bronze Age, with a ring ditch, two cremation burials and a pit (Wessex Archaeology, 1999). Another middle Bronze Age pit was found elsewhere in the APA. In the late Bronze Age an unenclosed agricultural settlement existed at Prospect Park, including a possible roundhouse, two other structures and field systems. There was apparently a slight hiatus in activity until the late Iron Age/Roman period when there was settlement activity nearby represented by a small cemetery. However, the most significant discovery at Prospect Park was the remains of an early Saxon settlement, including 11 sunken feature buildings (SFB) and two possible halls, possibly representing a small shifting settlement (*Ibid.*). This is the only early Saxon settlement to have been investigated on any scale in London (MOLAS/English Heritage, 2002. p47). An additional SFB was found on Holloway Lane.

2.1.2.2 Settlement at Harmondsworth was recorded by the 1086 Domesday survey when the land was owned by a Benedictine Abbey, but is likely to have started earlier than that, especially given the settlement evidence from Prospect Park. The Priory cell was located to the west of the church and tithe barn, and was identified as a site which merited investigation as to the appropriateness of scheduling in the 2003 London Schedule Review (S. Kidd, 19/12/13. pers. comm.). There is fabric in the existing grade II* St Mary’s Church dating from the late 12th century (Council for the Care of Churches, 2008a; National Heritage List entry (NHL) 1080201). By 1337 there were 48 houses in the settlement (Victoria County History (VCH) vol. 4). There is also the famous late Medieval Tithe Barn (Listed grade I; NHL 1194332) to the west of the church as well as a number of other listed buildings in the village.

2.1.2.3 The 1754 Rocque map shows the settlement as a nucleated settlement, surrounded by enclosed fields (Fig. 2.1b). The 1816 Harmondsworth Enclosure Map shows this in more detail; houses clustered around the centre of the village with enclosed fields surrounding them, and larger open fields beyond that (Fig. 2.1c).

2.1.2.4 By the 1866 1st edition Ordnance Survey little had changed in the pattern of the village (Fig. 2.1d) and by 1896 the village still remained nucleated around the church and green (Fig. 2.1e). By 1945 development had spread to the south (Fig. 2.1f) but there has subsequently been no real change to the pattern of the settlement as shown on the 1960 Ordnance Survey and 2010 aerial photography (Figs. 2.1g and 2.1h).

2.1.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.1.3.1 Harmondsworth is well placed to contribute to the discussions about the landscape of the Heathrow area throughout the ages, including the prehistoric periods. Previous work at Prospect Park has shown this area to be regionally if not nationally significant due to the early Saxon settlement there. Any future work on the undeveloped land to the north of the village especially could provide further evidence of Saxon settlement patterns, and also information on the transition from dispersed, shifting settlements to nucleated Medieval villages and the operation of a monastic grange supplying London.

2.1.3.2 Saxon/early Medieval remains are notoriously ephemeral and therefore particular care has to be taken to make sure they are not overlooked in evaluation and mitigation. Well preserved and/or extensive or distinctive remains of this period could be considered of equivalent importance to a scheduled monument.

2.1.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.1.4.1 There are no SAMs in this APA, so criterion j) does not apply. Criterion a) could also be applied due to the findings at Prospect Park.

2.1.4.2 The existing boundaries largely follow the extent of the Enclosed fields in 1816, but are also hemmed in to the east and the west by areas that have been previously quarried, and therefore have lost all archaeological potential. However, Saxon Lake in the north of the APA should be removed from the APA as it was created in the late 1990s after full excavation, and so retains no archaeological potential.

2.1.4.3 Though the area is within a proposed APZ, additional designation as an APA is suitable as the undeveloped area to the north of the village may hold important remains, potentially of schedulable quality, particularly dating to the Saxon period, and so any development should be assessed for its potential impact on the archaeological resource.

2.1.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/Design Guidance***

2.1.5.1 Any development proposals within the APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets. If archaeological remains of schedulable quality are discovered in the future, this would also potentially restrict the location or nature of development.

2.1.6 ***Recommendations***

2.1.6.1 The APA is reduced as shown in Figure 2.1i.

2.1.6.2 The following criteria can be applied:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains
- vi) The APA will exclude substantial areas known to be sterilised through, for example, extensive modern development or quarrying (Saxon Lake).

2.2 **2. West Bedfont APA**

2.2.1 ***Previous Assessment***

2.2.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the original APA remain unchanged (Fig. 2.2a):

- f) Area is within a new Archaeological Priority Zone
- g) Adjoining Borough has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area

2.2.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*Prehistoric*".

2.2.1.3 There is an APA designated in the London Borough of Hounslow for East Bedfont which is adjacent (Fig. 1.2). The APAs in the London Borough of Hounslow were largely designated based on the Medieval village centres: "*Reason: to establish the extent and nature of the historical nature of these core developments from which the modern borough has grown. To date the origins of the settlements, to reconstruct the ways of life within them, and to identify their role in the economy of the London hinterland.*" The East Bedfont APA was extended in 2003, probably due to the SAMs (M. Urquhart, 5/7/13. pers. comm.).

2.2.1.4 GLAAS also has the following description: "*East Bedfont (Hounslow): Neolithic double ditch enclosure, Late Bronze Age enclosure and Roman farmstead. This extensive area of intensive prehistoric occupation incorporates two Scheduled Ancient Monuments.*" (P. Booth, 3/7/13. pers. comm.).

2.2.2 ***Archaeological and Historical Background***

2.2.2.1 The GLHER records that within the APA itself excavation in 1976 recorded Roman and/or post-Medieval ditches which probably represent field boundaries. Immediately to the north east of the APA an evaluation took place which did not record any archaeological features, largely due to truncation of the deposits.

2.2.2.2 Immediately to the south of the APA is a SAM protecting an Iron Age and Romano-British site comprising roundhouses, pits, enclosures and ditches representing settlement with associated agricultural practice (NHL 1002042). To the south-east

another SAM protects a double-ditched feature, possibly a causewayed enclosure or henge, of Neolithic or late Bronze Age date (NHL 1002043).

2.2.2.3 The hamlet of West Bedfont was in existence by 1086. There were lammas (common) lands to the east of the hamlet. The Longford River (also known as the New River, the Queen' River, the King's River, the Cardinal's River, the Hampton Court Cut and the Hampton Court Canal) was constructed by Charles I to improve the water supply to Hampton Court Palace (VCH vol. 3). Due to works at Heathrow Airport its course has been diverted in places, and it was joined with the Duke of Northumberland's River, an older artificial river running further north, so they now run in a single course to the immediate north of the APA.

2.2.2.4 Rocque's 1754 map depicts the site as lying in fields with Longford River (at this time called the New River) further to the north (Fig. 2.2b). The 1866 Ordnance Survey shows the APA as lying in fields with Bedfont Road running north of it (Fig. 2.2c). Little had changed by the 1895 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2.2d).

2.2.2.5 In the late 1940s land that was previously in Hounslow Heath was absorbed into the London Airport (Heathrow). The Bedfont/Stanwell Road was diverted from its former course, to its position south of the APA. Aerial photography from 1945 shows the road under construction. It also appears to show a small railway cutting across the APA linking a quarry to the south with the former Bedfont Road or Longford River to the north (Fig. 2.2e).

2.2.2.6 By 1960 the Ordnance Survey shows that the Longford River and Duke of Northumberland's River had been diverted to run in their present course to the north of the APA. The APA itself was still undeveloped though some factories had been constructed to the east (Fig. 2.2f). 2010 aerial photography shows that it is now occupied by a car park with the area immediately to the east completely developed (Fig. 2.2g).

2.2.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.2.3.1 This APA has been designated due to its location next to an APA in Hounslow Borough. The Hounslow APA was designated on the basis of the Iron Age/Romano-British occupation site and causewayed enclosure SAMs. The London Borough of Hillingdon

APA is currently a car park, and as such has likely suffered limited disturbance, but archaeological deposits could remain linked to the Romano-British site in particular.

2.2.3.2 Previous work on the site has established the presence of Roman period ditches, but it is unclear of the exact location and extent of the excavation and whether this will have cleared the site of archaeology.

2.2.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.2.4.1 There are no SAMs in this APA, but there are in the immediate vicinity and this is the reason for the London Borough of Hounslow APA designation so criteria j) could be applied.

2.2.4.2 It is also within an APZ. However, it remains a relatively underdeveloped area next to two SAMs, and as such could benefit from the additional archaeological assessment being in an APA would entail.

2.2.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/Design Guidance***

2.2.5.1 To develop in this APA the setting of the neighbouring SAMs would need to be considered, and this may affect the nature of any development that takes place.

2.2.6 ***Recommendations***

2.2.6.1 The APA remains as proposed in 2003, and as shown in Figure 2.2h.

2.2.6.2 The following criteria are applicable:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- v) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument and its immediate setting; or an undesignated monument of equivalent significance
- vi) Adjoining Borough/County has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area

2.3 **3. Harlington APA**

2.3.1 ***Previous Assessment***

2.3.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the 1998 APA was reduced (Fig. 2.3a):

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- f) Area is within a new Archaeological Priority Zone
- i) Area is associated with important Listed Building(s)

2.3.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*The current APA extends north of the M4. This part of the APA is currently designated because of its association with prehistoric remains rather than the Medieval remains associated with the old village centre. The whole of the area south of the M4 shall be within a new Archaeological Priority Zone and, therefore, the area north of the M4 will be adjacent. Being adjacent to an APZ will therefore mean any applications within this area will be required to be sent for checking by English Heritage anyway, and separated designation is not necessary.*"

2.3.2 ***Archaeological and Historical Background***

2.3.2.1 Within the APA itself there are no records of prehistoric finds. However, extensive quarrying in the surrounding area has revealed evidence of settlement activity. Immediately to the west of the APA, multiple phases of work at RMC land and Wall Farm, north of Sipson Lane, have revealed a number of middle Neolithic pit groups/clusters and field systems. The number of pit groups from this date is of at least regional significance. There was limited evidence for late Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity. At the west end of the quarry a late Bronze Age settlement was recorded with land divisions around it, extending at least as far as the west side of Harlington village (Wessex Archaeology 2009, 2007, 2005). To the east of the village, a Neolithic axe and two blades were recovered. Work at the Imperial College Sports Grounds on the south-west side of the village recorded occupation activity during the Neolithic period, including a large rectangular enclosure and pits. In the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age a settlement site existed which continued to use the Neolithic enclosure, possibly as a pyre site, but also laid out a formalised landscape of fields, wells and enclosure. A late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosed settlement was laid out to the north-west of the Bronze Age settlement. This included a trackway with wayside

burials and middens, and a complex arrangement of enclosures, wells, pits and possible roundhouses (Wessex Archaeology, 1998).

2.3.2.2 The area remained in use into the Saxon period. Early Saxon ditches, enclosures and a small inhumation cemetery were recorded at RMC land (Wessex 2005, 2007). Activity increased in the late Saxon period into the Medieval period, particularly in the Wall Farm area, and field systems, enclosures, pits, waterholes, wells and a small cemetery have all been recorded. Harlington was mentioned in a 9th century charter as *Hygeredington* and in the 1086 Domesday survey as *Herdingstone*. St Peter & St Paul's Church (Grade I listed, NHL 1080163) has fabric surviving from the 12th century (Council for the Care of Churches, 2008b). A Medieval field system of small enclosures and wells was recorded at the Imperial College Sports Ground (Wessex Archaeology, 1998).

2.3.2.3 In the north of the APA was a moated site now under the M4 (RCHME, 1937: p59). Opposite this stood Dawley Manor Farm which was present by the 16th century. On Rocque's 1754 map Manor Farm marks the extent of the development of the linear village which by this date spread down the High Street to West End Lane (Fig. 2.3b). Houses had small enclosed plots attached to them with open fields beyond that. By the time of the 1840 Harlington tithe map (Fig. 2.3c) these open fields had been divided, but the linear pattern of development remained.

2.3.2.4 This general pattern remained by the 1866 Ordnance Survey (which depicts the moated site opposite Dawley Manor Farm) (Fig. 2.3d) and little had changed by 1895 (Fig. 2.3e). By 1945 some development had started to occur on West End Lane (Fig. 2.3f). Development continued to spread along West End Lane, and down towards the Bath Road until 1960 (Fig. 2.3g). In the early 1960s the M4 was constructed to the north of the village and this caused the diversion of some roads and the loss of Dawley Manor Farm. By 2010 there was virtually continuous development between the M4 and the A4 (Bath Road) along Harlington High Road (Fig. 2.3h).

2.3.3 **Significance of the APA**

2.3.3.1 Archaeological work around Harlington has demonstrated that the landscape has been in almost continuous use since the mid Neolithic period. Therefore, further archaeological remains may shed further light on patterns of settlement, landscape management and transitions between different periods. The evidence for Saxon

settlement activity is particularly significant as this period is often lacking from the archaeological record. The APA could also contribute to understanding of the development of historic settlement during the Medieval period.

2.3.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.3.4.1 Work in the area has revealed remains of historic interest, so criteria b) is suitable. Given the extensive evidence of prehistoric activity in the area criteria a) could also be applied.

2.3.4.2 The APA is within a proposed APZ. Large scale quarrying works would require Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) which would include an archaeological assessment, and other large scale works would flag the area for archaeological assessment. However, smaller scale developments would not necessarily be flagged for assessment, so the designation of this area as an APA would seem justified.

2.3.4.3 The proposal to reduce the size of the APA rests on the assumption that because the area is adjacent to an APZ it would be flagged for archaeological assessment. This would not necessarily be the case. If this area is deemed to hold archaeological potential sufficient to be flagged for the attention of GLAAS then it should be included in the APA.

2.3.4.4 However, the north-eastern spur on the existing APA could be removed as it has been evaluated and no archaeological remains of particular significance were identified. However, it would make sense to extend the APA to the north-west into the undeveloped fields which run alongside the M4 and immediately north of the RMC land which has produced so much archaeological activity.

2.3.4.5 The current APA is very tightly linked to the linear form of the Medieval/ post-Medieval village, but does not include the development at the south-west off Manor Lane, that was in existence by 1754 at least. The APA could be extended to the south-west to include this area.

2.3.4.6 The village is flanked by quarrying (past and present) along almost its entire length. However, there is a strip between the existing APA and the extent of the quarrying on both sides of the village which could usefully be included, especially to bridge gaps between areas that have previously had archaeological work undertaken within them.

2.3.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/Design Guidance***

2.3.5.1 Any development proposals within an APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.3.6 ***Recommendations***

2.3.6.1 The APA is extended as shown in Figure 2.3i.

2.3.6.2 The following criteria are applicable:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains

2.4 **4. Harefield North APA**

2.4.1 ***Previous Assessment***

2.4.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the APA was extended (Fig. 2.4a):

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- f) Area is (partially) within a new Archaeological Priority Zone
- h) Area is associated with a Conservation Area

2.4.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: *"The current boundary of this APA is very limited and does not include the village green or any of the adjacent Green Belt land. As the village has a Medieval origin, there is merit in protecting the undeveloped areas as they may reveal further sites. The site of Harefield Hospital is on the site of an ancient hunting park and has also been included in the new Area. Future development may occur on the site, and being so close to the medieval village centre it may yield archaeological remains. The south east boundary of the new area is defined by an ancient route way. The west edge has followed logical field boundaries. There is also some argument for the West edge to extend further to include the ponds associated with the manor house but as it is within APZ B there is less of a need for this area to be defined within the APA as well."*

2.4.2 ***Archaeological and Historical Background***

2.4.2.1 There are limited records both within the APA itself and the surrounding area. A small number of isolated flint artefacts have been recorded around the area. At St Mary's Vicarage, outside the APA to the south, artefacts from the late Mesolithic to early Medieval periods were recorded during the course of an evaluation, but these are probably only representative of localised agricultural activity.

2.4.2.2 Documentary evidence suggests that the area was largely scrub and woodland into the Medieval period. The earliest settlement probably formed around the crossroads which still form the centre of the village (VCH, vol. 3). The Harefield Park estate was formed in the 18th century from two smaller pre-existing estates including Belhammonds, and a new mansion was built in 1710 (Cox, 1989).

2.4.2.3 Rocque's 1754 map shows the estate of Harefield Park enclosed and including areas of formal gardens as well as the buildings and open ground. The village is focussed on the west and south sides of the crossroads, with Harefield Common to the north-east (Fig. 2.4b). By the 1813 Harefield Enclosure map, part of the Common had been enclosed as a place of recreation for the inhabitants of Harefield, but the village layout remained largely unchanged with limited development beyond Harefield House (Grade II listed; NHL 1358404) at the south of the village (Fig.2.4c).

2.4.2.4 The 1846 Harefield tithe map does not show the whole village, but does demonstrate that the village had spread further south by this date (Fig. 2.4d). By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in 1866, one of the buildings within the village was labelled as a brewery; development had continued south and had commenced to the east of the village (Fig. 2.4e). Little had altered by 1896 (Fig. 2.4f). During the First World War Harefield Park (Grade II* listed; NHL 1080177) became a convalescent hospital for Australian troops, and in 1919 became a tuberculosis hospital (*Ibid.*). The current hospital was built in 1937, its distinctive shape clearly visible on the 1945 aerial photograph, which also shows that development had continued to spread from the village core to the east and north (Fig. 2.4g). By 1960 considerable infilling had occurred around the historic core (Fig. 2.4h) though development subsequently slowed so little has significantly altered in the general layout up until the present day as shown by 2010 aerial photography (Fig. 2.4i).

2.4.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.4.3.1 The APA has the potential to provide evidence on the development of a late Medieval/post-Medieval village and Park.

2.4.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.4.4.1 There has been a limited amount of archaeological work in the vicinity. The only work that has revealed historic remains recorded the post-Medieval remains of the kitchen gardens of Harefield House in the south of the village. A lack of archaeological evidence due to a lack of work does not mean that no evidence exists, but criterion b) should probably not be applied on the basis of current evidence.

2.4.4.2 The area is partially within a proposed APZ, but this would only flag the need for archaeological assessment on larger scale development. Designating the area as an APA would ensure small scale development is also flagged for archaeological attention.

2.4.4.3 The inclusion of the village green as an undeveloped area at the heart of the village seems sensible, as is the extension of the APA westwards to include the house and part of the grounds of Harefield Place, including the fishponds which have an intrinsic archaeological interest, although their construction will have entailed the truncation or removal of any earlier archaeological deposits. This extension could help illustrate the nature and development of a Medieval/post-Medieval Park.

2.4.4.4 The proposed extension of the APA to include the fields enclosed early on immediately surrounding the village, and including Harefield House at the south of the village would seem justified. By this reasoning though, the APA should also be extended slightly further south to include the properties shown on the Enclosure map just to the south of Harefield House, which marked the end of the village at that time.

2.4.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.4.5.1 Any development proposals within this APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.4.6 ***Recommendations***

2.4.6.1 The APA is extended as shown in Figure 2.4j.

2.4.6.2 The following criteria are applicable:

- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains
- vii) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land

2.5 **5. Harefield South APA**

2.5.1 ***Previous Assessment***

2.5.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave a recommendation that the APA was extended (Fig. 2.5a):

- a) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of prehistoric date
- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- e) Area is largely undeveloped
- h) Area is associated with a Conservation Area
- i) Area is associated with important Listed Building(s)

2.5.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*This area of Harefield has evidence of a medieval Church as well as a medieval moated house and a medieval manor house. The original APA did not cover the whole of the Harefield Place manor house site. The new APA extends to the north east so that the whole of this site and its associated grounds are included, as well as the site of the medieval Church.*"

2.5.2 ***Archaeological and Historical Background***

2.5.2.1 There are limited records both within the APA itself and the surrounding area for archaeological remains. At St Mary's Vicarage outside of the APA to the north-west, artefacts from the late Mesolithic to early Medieval periods were recorded during the course of an evaluation.

2.5.2.2 Documentary evidence suggests that the area was largely scrub and woodland into the Medieval period. However, the Church of St Mary, in the north-west of the APA was in existence by the 12th century (VCH vol. 3; Grade I listed, NHL 1358363).

2.5.2.3 Harefield Place was an important manor house, first mentioned in 1559. Queen Elizabeth I visited in 1602. It has been suggested that the original mansion may have been located to the north-west of its later location, which was where the Australian military cemetery now stands (Bowl, 1996). In c.1607 the house was rebuilt, only to be burnt down and rebuilt in 1660. It was remodelled in the 18th century. The estate included a deer park, ponds and formal grounds, which includes a brick arcade from the early 17th century, which may have been the setting for Milton's 1630s masque *Arcades*. The mansion was largely demolished by 1813, but many of the garden

features remained and are now part of a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (RPG) (National Heritage List for England; NHL 1001525).

2.5.2.4 On the 1754 Rocque map, there is an avenue leading westwards from the mansion house to the road (Fig. 2.5b) though this had been replaced by a north-westerly approach by the 1813 Harefield Enclosure (Fig. 2.5c). The footprint of the mansion is shown on this map, but also indicated that much of it had been demolished, though the formal gardens remained.

2.5.2.5 The 1866 Ordnance Survey shows the area much the same (Fig. 2.5d), as does the 1896 edition (Fig. 2.5e). The Australian military cemetery was created during the First World War, when Harefield Park to the north of the village had been turned into a convalescent hospital for Australian troops, though this does not show up on the 1945 aerial photograph (Fig. 2.5f). Little has altered in the intervening decades as seen on the 1960 Ordnance Survey and 2010 aerial photography (Figs. 2.5g & 2.5h).

2.5.3 ***Significance of APA***

2.5.3.1 This APA is designated due to the important remains relating to the former Harefield Place, especially the 17th century garden remains and the Medieval church. Archaeological remains associated with a nationally designated asset could be considered equivalent to a SAM. The APA could provide more information on the activity and layout of an early post-Medieval estate.

2.5.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.5.4.1 The 2003 proposal to extend the APA to the north east to include the entire area of the Registered Park & Garden of Harefield Place, and to include a greater area of the former grounds is justified.

2.5.4.2 There is a question as to whether settlement began closer to the Church before Harefield village developed further north. If this is the case, evidence could be expected to the west of the church, in an area which is currently not designated within the APA, but remains undeveloped.

2.5.5 ***Inappropriate Location for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.5.5.1 Any development within the walled gardens of Harefield Place would be inappropriate given their listing and inclusion within an RPG. Elsewhere within the area there may be restrictions on development due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.5.6 ***Recommendations***

2.5.6.1 The APA is extended as shown in Figure 2.5i.

2.5.6.2 The following criteria are applicable:

- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- vii) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land

2.6 **6. Uxbridge APA**

2.6.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.6.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave a recommendation that the APA be reduced (Fig. 2.6a):

- a) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of prehistoric date
- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- c) Urban area with high potential for important archaeological remains to be destroyed
- f) Area is within a new Archaeological Priority Zone

2.6.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: *"Until the late 12th century, Uxbridge was only a small hamlet but developed rapidly from c.1281. The town developed along the main street, which is now the High Street and perpendicular to this in what is now Windsor Street. St. Margaret's Church at the junction of Windsor Street and High Street was rebuilt in the mid-15th Century and is one of only two buildings in the town centre to survive from this period. The original APA covers this centre but extends north along the High Street and further along Oxford Road up to the borough boundary to encompass the 3 Ways Wharf site. The Three Ways Wharf Site is within the boundary of APZ 2 and the likely remains at that end of Uxbridge (based on previous excavations) will be prehistoric. The APZ is largely designed for prehistoric remains within the Colne Valley so the Three Ways Wharf site no longer need be within the APA for Uxbridge as well. At the other end of the High Street, the original APA included the area of the current Chimes Shopping centre development. This development has sterilised the area as the car-park is below ground level and archaeological investigations were completed as part of this development. This area has therefore been removed from the APA. Similarly at the eastern end of the APA, west of Oxford Road, there is a residential development within the APZ, which does not warrant further protection from an APA. Capital Court and the Cemetery opposite are still within the amended APA as there are grounds for potential archaeological work on these sites in the future, if they were to be developed."*

2.6.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.6.2.1 The most significant discoveries at Uxbridge relate to the site at Three Ways Wharf which recovered five *in situ* lithic and faunal scatters which provide evidence of Palaeolithic to Mesolithic occupation including a kill site, lithic working site and

occupation evidence (Lewis, 1991 and Lewis & Rackham, 2011). *In situ* evidence for these periods is extremely rare, and so these findings are nationally significant.

Further sites from these periods have been recorded on the west side of the River Fray in Buckinghamshire at the Sanderson site and further south at Denham, highlighting the importance of the wider area for this period. There is currently little evidence for Neolithic activity in the area, but a Bronze Age field system was recorded on the High Street, and at Vine Street, immediately to the south of the APA, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity was recorded, including a cremation.

- 2.6.2.2 There is little evidence of Roman activity, though there is some suggestion that there may have been a Roman causeway crossing the rivers in this area. There is little evidence for Saxon/early Medieval settlement, though while Uxbridge is not named in the 1086 Domesday survey, it was almost certainly in existence by this date (VCH vol. 4).
- 2.6.2.3 Uxbridge was already an important settlement by the time it was first mentioned in the 12th century. St Margaret's Chapel (Grade II* listed; NHL 1180516) was in existence by the 13th century. By the end of the 14th century it was the major settlement in the area, and contained a regionally important corn market. A market house was built by 1513, and assessments around this time suggest that the settlement was linear in form, stretching along the High Street, probably as far as Vine Street.
- 2.6.2.4 By Rocque's map of 1754 this linear settlement had extended further east with buildings also clustering around St Margaret's Chapel in the centre (Fig. 2.6b). The Grand Junction Canal (later the Grand Union Canal) was started in 1793, and was completed in 1796. There was already activity between the Fray and Colne rivers, but the arrival of the canal encouraged further development in that area, particularly industrial works. The 1816 Enclosure map for Hillingdon parish includes a detailed plan of Uxbridge town. The settlement is formed of long narrow (burgage) plots, typical of the Medieval period, with settlement also spreading further south down Windsor Street (Fig. 2.6c).
- 2.6.2.5 By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1866 the town remained essentially linear, with densely packed buildings fronting the High Street, Windsor Street and beyond. The Great Western Railway (GWR) had opened a station in Vine Street in 1856 (Fig. 2.6d). By the end of the 19th century this pattern remained essentially unchanged, as shown on the 1896 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2.6e).

2.6.2.6 In 1906 the Metropolitan line had reached Uxbridge, though the station stood further north-east from the High Street. By 1945 though, the Metropolitan line station had been constructed in its current location and a lot of infilling had occurred in the areas behind the main streets (Fig. 2.6f). By 1960 more extensive redevelopment along the High Street had started (Fig. 2.6g). In the present day there are two large shopping centres, The Pavilions and The Chimes, and many other large redevelopments, seen on 2010 aerial photography (Fig. 2.6h).

2.6.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.6.3.1 The significance of the Uxbridge APA is especially in its potential to contain further *in situ* remains from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period, which could be considered equivalent to a SAM. These would likely be found close to the rivers. The potential for waterlogged remains also offers good opportunity for palaeoenvironmental analysis for all periods.

2.6.3.2 As the major settlement for this area since the Medieval period, this APA also offers the opportunity to shed more light on the development of a market town, and though there is currently limited evidence, the possibility of Roman activity and early Medieval activity, particularly associated with any river crossing that may have existed could also be explored.

2.6.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.6.4.1 There is certainly evidence for both prehistoric and historic activity, so both criteria a) and b) are applicable.

2.6.4.2 Uxbridge is also a key urban area, subject to much potential for further redevelopment so criterion c) is also pertinent.

2.6.4.3 The recommendation in 2003 was that the APA be reduced in size. At the east end of the APA, where The Chimes shopping centre has been constructed, this is certainly valid as criterion d) applies in this area.

2.6.4.4 On the west side of the APA, the exclusion of the residential area to the west of the Oxford Road makes less sense. If the basis for exclusion from the APA was that of previous development, the whole of Uxbridge could be written off. Development here will have certainly impacted underlying deposits, but possibly not as extensively as,

for example, The Pavilions shopping centre which is still included in the APA. This area next to Oxford Road is also next to the River Fray, and as such has the potential for remains of riverside activity. There appears to have been no archaeological work carried out when this development was constructed. This area is located outside the developed area of the Medieval period, but could hold prehistoric remains linked to the River Fray.

2.6.4.5 It is also suggested that the area around Three Ways Wharf be removed from the APA as it sits within an APZ. However, the APZ may not pick up small scale development proposals. The importance of this area for Palaeolithic/Mesolithic remains, which are often on a small scale, means that all proposals should be flagged for archaeological assessment. However, some parts of the APA in this area can be removed as they have already been fully excavated or evaluated with negative results.

2.6.4.6 On the west side of the River Fray beyond the Oxford Road development there is an area of undeveloped land. Historically undeveloped, but located between watercourses means this area should be included in the APA as it could contain evidence of prehistoric activity.

2.6.4.7 There are almost certainly areas within this APA that have suffered such disturbance that no archaeological deposits remain. However, these will need to be assessed on a case by case basis, and inclusion within an APA should ensure that small scale developments, which can still sometimes provide important information, are assessed for the necessity of further work.

2.6.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.6.5.1 Any development proposals within an APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets. If archaeological remains of schedulable quality are discovered in the future (for example, Palaeolithic or Mesolithic flint scatters), this would also potentially restrict the location or nature of development.

2.6.5.2 Where waterlogged and peat deposits are present consideration needs to be given to the type of foundations used. Piled foundations may have a less immediately

destructive impact on deposits, but any development can alter the water table in an area leading to the desiccation of sensitive deposits which could hold important palaeoenvironmental information. Lithic scatters, especially where they represent *in situ* activity are highly significant but also sensitive and would have implications for the layout and design of foundations.

2.6.6 **Recommendations**

2.6.6.1 The APA is amended as shown in Figure 2.6i.

2.6.6.2 The following criteria are applicable:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains
- vii) The APA will exclude substantial areas known to be sterilised through, for example, extensive modern development or quarrying.

2.7 **7. West Drayton APA**

2.7.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.7.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the original APA be extended (Fig. 2.7a):

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- g) Adjoining Borough has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area
- h) Area is associated with a Conservation Area

2.7.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*The original APA in West Drayton covers the Grade II* Listed St Martin's Church and the surrounding properties. The new designated area extends to the south of this area, along the line of the Saxon Avenue, which is currently an undeveloped site on Green Belt land and includes The Closes and Longmead County Primary School and grounds. The Listed buildings (St Georges House- a National Trust property and Southlands House) to the west of the newly designated area are not being included in the new area because as listed buildings on open land they will be highlighted as areas of archaeological priority by English Heritage or Hillingdon's Conservation Officer.*"

2.7.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.7.2.1 Excavation at Beaudesert Mews, off Church Road in the north of the APA found a scatter of late Neolithic flints (London Archaeologist vol. 4 no. 5, 1981). To the west of the APA, work at Townmead School recorded late Bronze Age to early Iron Age features. To the south of the APA, past the M4, lies the site of Prospect Park where multi-period occupation occurred (see section 2.1 on Harmondsworth above). A recent excavation at 70 Station Road found evidence for the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity (S. Kidd, 17/6/13. pers. comm.).

2.7.2.2 A Roman ditch was located at Townmead School. At Beaudesert Mews there was no evidence for activity between the Neolithic and the Medieval period on the site itself, though abraded Roman pottery suggests activity nearby. Rubbish pits containing the remains of a daub drying kiln dated to the 11th or 12th century were found, along with ditches and gullies representing land division. The work at 70 Station Road also recorded Medieval evidence.

- 2.7.2.3 St Martin's Church (Grade II* listed; NHL 1358325) was first mentioned in 1181 but was largely rebuilt in the 15th century, though some 13th century fragments survive. It lay within the walled complex of the manor. The excavations at Beaudesert Mews recovered evidence of the Tudor courtyard and foundations built by the Paget family, along with a cemetery of unknown date (though possibly late 18th century) (London Archaeologist vol. 4 no. 5, 1981).
- 2.7.2.4 Early maps show the village to be largely located to the west of the APA, along Mill Road and around The Green (VCH vol. 3). Rocque's map of 1754 does show a couple of larger buildings to the north of Church Road (presumably the Church and the Manor house) (Fig. 2.7b).
- 2.7.2.5 The 1866 Ordnance Survey shows St Martin's Church, the coach house and stabling of the Manor house fronting Church Road, and an avenue of trees leading south from the Church across open fields (Fig. 2.7c). This avenue is on an alignment linking the churches at West Drayton and Harmondsworth. It is speculated to follow the route of a Roman track between Staines and St Albans, though there is no archaeological evidence currently to support this, but is also known as Saxon Avenue (Sherwood, 1996). By 1895 some houses had been constructed opposite the site of the Manor house (Fig. 2.7d).
- 2.7.2.6 The 1945 aerial photograph shows that much of the open area of The Closes was turned over for allotments (Fig. 2.7e). By 1960, Laurel School had been constructed in the south of the APA and residential development was being laid out at the south end (Fig. 2.7f). The key change in the area by the present day, as seen in 2010 aerial photography, has been the construction of the M4 to the south of the APA, and the construction of more residential development along its eastern side (Fig. 2.7g).

2.7.3 ***Significance of the APA***

- 2.7.3.1 This APA could provide evidence on how the settlements of Harmondsworth and West Drayton were linked, or interacted, particularly in the early Medieval period.
- 2.7.3.2 As a largely undeveloped area, the APA could also provide information on prehistoric activity in the area.

2.7.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.7.4.1 Previous work in the area has revealed information relating to the historic Manor at West Drayton so criterion b) is applicable.

2.7.4.2 This APA is not on a Borough boundary, so criterion g) has been applied erroneously.

2.7.4.3 Extending the APA into a noticeably undeveloped area, along a route of a suspected ancient trackway, could be justified, particularly as it links with the APA of Harmondsworth (separated by the M4).

2.7.5 ***Inappropriate Location for Development/Design Guidance***

2.7.5.1 Any development proposals within the APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.7.6 ***Recommendations***

2.7.6.1 The APA remains as recommended in 2003, and as depicted in Figure 2.7h.

2.7.6.2 The following criteria can be applied:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land

2.8 **8. Hayes APA**

2.8.1 ***Previous Assessment***

2.8.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave a recommendation that the APA be extended (Fig. 2.8a):

- a) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of prehistoric date
- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- c) Original APA is an urban area with high potential for important archaeological remains to be destroyed
- e) Recommended area is largely undeveloped

2.8.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*The original APA is designated around the old centre with a predominance of listed buildings. The new APA extends west to include the modern open-air theatre and the grade II Listed Town Hall and associated open land. The new APA will also be extended north to include the Beck theatre and Wood End open space. This whole area has Saxon origins and has been inhabited into and through the medieval period. As much of the area is not developed, being Metropolitan open land, there is potential that archaeological remains could be revealed should any groundwork be done.*"

2.8.2 ***Archaeological and Historical Background***

2.8.2.1 No significant archaeological remains have been found during work that has been done within the APA at the Royal Oak Pub, Church Road; The Chestnuts, Wood End Green Road and Hayes Football Ground, Church Road. To the west of the APA, at Judge Heath Lane, four prehistoric pits were found and Iron Age/Roman activity. To the south a flint scatter was recorded.

2.8.2.2 The place name Hayes comes from the Saxon word *hese* meaning brushwood. The suggestion is that this area was formerly open ground with rough undergrowth. Hayes is first mentioned in an 8th century charter, and some of the fabric in St Mary's Church is of 13th century date (Grade II* listed; NHL 1080223). A number of hamlets existed in the Medieval period; Hayes (also called Cotman's Town), Botwell (now Hayes Town) and Wood End. Although it was not called as such until the 16th century, the Domesday survey mentions an unnamed wood near Hayes. A survey in 1596-8 listed 25 houses at Wood End but only 12 at Cotman's Town. The settlement pattern was of

small enclosed fields around houses, with larger open fields beyond the hamlets (Kelter, 1996).

2.8.2.3 Rocque's 1754 map (Fig. 2.8b) shows this pattern, with a cluster of buildings around the church at the east side of the APA area and also a number of buildings around the area now known as Wood End (in the north-west of the APA), though the name Wood End is applied to a hamlet further west on Rocque's map.

2.8.2.4 An 1816 Enclosure map of Hayes shows a similar distribution, with two distinct clusters of buildings including some larger houses at Wood End. The central area had less development, though it did include a large pond (Fig. 2.8c). By 1866, more development had taken place within the central area, including Hayes Brewery. Grove Lodge was situated in the north-west corner of this central area (Fig. 2.8d).

2.8.2.5 In 1875 Grove Lodge was enlarged or rebuilt and became Barra Hall (Grade II listed; NHL 1080105) as labelled on the 1895 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2.8e). This was later sold to the Council in 1924 and became the Town Hall. Its grounds became municipal gardens. In the Second World War part of these grounds became allotments, seen on a 1945 aerial photograph (Fig. 2.8f). Little changed in the area by 1960, though the municipal ground allotments reverted to a recreation park (Fig. 2.8g). Aerial photography from 2010 shows little significant change has occurred within the APA, though there has been infill development in the areas around it (Fig. 2.8h).

2.8.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.8.3.1 This APA is designated for the information it could potentially contain relating to the Saxon/early Medieval development of the village.

2.8.3.2 Given the lack of archaeological information in the general vicinity, the APA could also help explain whether the apparent lack of activity in prehistoric periods in this area is an accurate assessment or merely an illusion caused by lack of work.

2.8.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.8.4.1 There has been a general lack of archaeological work in the area which has produced any positive result, so neither criteria a) or b) can reasonably be applied.

2.8.4.2 Criterion c) could be applied, but should therefore also be applied to a number of other APAs (including Harlington, Harmondsworth and Harefield North).

2.8.4.3 The majority of the APA is currently undeveloped, but has experienced a certain amount of development in the past. It is therefore justified to include this area within the APA.

2.8.4.4 The majority of the southern spur of the APA could be removed, as archaeological work in that area has produced no significant archaeological result. The northern spur of the APA could also be removed as it was not a developed part of the village until after 1897. If it were included on the basis of possible prehistoric evidence, then the undeveloped field to the west should also be included. However, the undeveloped area at the south of this section, immediately north of the church should remain within the APA.

2.8.4.5 The proposed 2003 APA did not include more of the settlement at Wood End, which was for a while a more significant hamlet. The APA also did not include the development on the east side of the village which included the old Rectory, and remains partially undeveloped. Both these areas should be included in the APA.

2.8.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/Design Guidance***

2.8.5.1 Any development proposals within the APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.8.6 ***Recommendations***

2.8.6.1 The APA is amended as shown in Figure 2.8i.

2.8.6.2 The following criteria can be applied:

- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains
- vii) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land

2.9 **9. Ruislip APA**

2.9.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.9.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the APA be extended (Fig. 2.9a):

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- j) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument

2.9.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*The Motte and Bailey earthworks are an existing APA that extends from the SAM on the site. Currently the centre of the monument is not within the APA though there is some evidence that the centre may yield archaeological remains, depending on the use of the monument. Ruislip Ancient Woods cover some of the area of the original APA and there could be an argument for the inclusion of the whole of this wood into an APA, as an ancient feature in its own right (any archaeological remains below ground level are likely to have been affected by root damage, so it would not be necessary to designate it on such grounds). The wood is within the Green Belt and a site of Grade I nature conservation so any development would need an EIA that would include an archaeological report.*"

2.9.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.9.2.1 There is very little in the way of evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity with a couple of isolated flint artefacts recorded. There have been a few possible Roman artefacts around the SAM, suggesting some activity in the vicinity.

2.9.2.2 It is suggested that settlement started at Ruislip in the Saxon/early Medieval period, though there is currently no archaeological evidence to support this. The motte and bailey (now a SAM, NHL 1002045) must have been constructed around 1066, and the village is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday survey, along with a park for 'wild beasts', an unusually early example of a deerpark. The park was still in use in 1436. 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 (now Grade II listed, NHL 1080162). Work has shown that this complex was moated at one stage. Earthworks relating to the Deer Park and possibly 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 (grade II* listed; NHL

1358359) which is the oldest timber-framed barn standing in Greater London (Bowlit, 2007). St Martin's Church existed by the end of the 12th century (VCH vol. 4; grade I listed, NHL 1285697), but there presumably was an earlier one linked to the Priory. The northern boundary of the Deer Park survives as a bank and ditch, and is a SAM (NHL 1021402). There was a brick and tile industry in Ruislip in the 14th century and the end of the 16th century. The woods around Ruislip also provided timber during the 14th century for the Tower, Westminster Palace and Windsor Castle (Schofield, 2011).

2.9.2.3 Rocque's map of 1754 shows settlement clustered around the crossroads by the castle, but with some settlement along Fore Street on the east side of the APA. To the north of the village lay the hamlet of Park Hearne (Fig. 2.9b). The Ruislip Enclosure map of 1806 shows a similar pattern of settlement (Fig. 2.9c). By this date Park Hearne was surrounded by land owned by the Grand Junction Canal company. This area was flooded to create a feeder reservoir for the canal. It came into operation in 1816 but was never really successful and later became Ruislip Lido.

2.9.2.4 Little changed by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1866 (Fig. 2.9d) or the 1896 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2.9e) when the village remained small and focussed around the crossroads, set in a wider landscape of fields and wood. By 1945 development had started to take place within the former Park area, as part of the significant development that occurred in the area with the arrival of the railway line in 1904 (Fig. 2.9f). Little further development had taken place in the APA by 1960 or until the present day, as seen in a 2010 aerial photograph (Figs. 2.9g & 2.9h).

2.9.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.9.3.1 Ruislip has been considered one of the best examples of a Medieval rural settlement located within the Greater London area (Schofield, 2011). It contains many features, including an unusually early example of a deer park, ancient woodland, a motte and bailey, a manor farm, a church, evidence of a 14th century brick and tile industry and the old village centre. Unusually it contains buildings representing every period of the last millennium, including the Great Barn, built in c.1300 (Bowlit, 2007), making the buildings archaeology of Ruislip very significant.

2.9.3.2 The APA is thus here designed to protect the complex of interrelated features that make up the village and surrounding area, which includes known archaeology of national significance. Further study may reveal more significant archaeology, and

provide more information on the Medieval village and its development into the post-Medieval and modern periods.

2.9.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.9.4.1 Criteria b) and j) are both applicable

2.9.4.2 The current APA follows the area developed as village on the Enclosure map, and the area enclosed as Park, and is therefore justified. The northern spur of the APA covers a later Medieval earthwork of unknown function so the APA here could protect possible remains that may relate to this earthwork.

2.9.4.3 The APA could be extended northwards to include the rest of the woodland, the Lido and the settlement at the west end of the lido. The woodland is ancient and therefore a heritage asset in its own right. The Lido could be included due to its role in the industrial archaeology of the Grand Union Canal, and because it contains a flooded hamlet, and the settlement at the west end was in existence at least by the time of Rocque's map.

2.9.5 ***Inappropriate Location for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.9.5.1 Within the boundaries of the SAMs development is likely to be inappropriate. In relation to the Motte and Bailey, further development in close proximity may also be inappropriate due to the impact on its setting. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.9.6 ***Recommendations***

2.9.6.1 The APA is extended, as depicted in Figure 2.9i.

2.9.6.2 The following criteria can be applied:

- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains
- v) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument and its immediate setting; or an undesignated monument of equivalent significance
- vii) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land

2.10 **10. Ickenham Manor APA**

2.10.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.10.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria, and gave the recommendation that the area be designated as an APA:

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- e) Area is largely undeveloped
- h) Area is associated with a Conservation Area
- j) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument

2.10.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*Currently there are no APAs in Ickenham although the site adjacent to Ickenham Manor is a SAM. In many development plans SAMs are located within the designated APAs (for example all of Ealing's SAMs are within APAs). This would seem logical and an APA has, therefore, been designated for this site and surrounding grounds. The surrounding grounds are undeveloped open agricultural land and could yield archaeological remains relating to the SAM. As this area is on the edge of a relatively large open area, which backs onto Ickenham Marsh it is not sensible to designate the whole area as an APA. This is undeveloped land and if any significant / sizable development were to be proposed Hillingdon would expect GLAAS to consider the site for its archaeological potential. The area directly around the SAM, is the only Area to be designated as a SAM but as there is potential for there to be finds associated with the monument and designating the land would protect any archaeological remains if there were smaller development associated with Ickenham Manor house or Long Lane Farm in this area.*"

2.10.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.10.2.1 Within the APA, work at Long Lane found a flint scatter of early Mesolithic to late Neolithic date, evidence for late Iron Age activity and a Romano-British field system, which had been created over two phases (MOLA, 1995). There is limited additional evidence from the surrounding area of prehistoric to early Medieval activity.

2.10.2.2 Ickenham was referred to in the Domesday survey as *Tichenam*, and three estates were recorded, two of which became Ickenham Manor (VCH vol. 4). The site of Ickenham Manor lies within the APA. The site included a motte and was formerly moated, and the remains of the moat are a designated SAM (NHL 1002006). The

extant buildings of Ickenham Manor (Grade I listed; NHL 1080187) stand to the east of the SAM and include fabric from the mid-14th century. It is suggested that there may have been an inner moat, and what is scheduled is two arms of the outer moat (Bowlit, 1996). Rocque's 1754 map does not clearly show the moat, but does depict the house in an enclosed area, surrounded by fields with another house to the west (Fig. 2.10b). The 1841 Ickenham tithe map does suggest an inner and outer moat (Fig. 2.10c).

2.10.2.3 The 1866 Ordnance Survey shows the moat and Manor Farm to the east, with Long Lane farm to the south (Fig. 2.10d). There was no real change by the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey in 1896 (Fig. 2.10e). In the early 20th century the Metropolitan line came through the area. Combined with the break up of the Swakeleys estate, this encouraged substantial development in the area, including the western side of the APA and to the north-east of the APA which can be seen on the 1945 aerial photograph (Fig. 2.10f). Further infilling continued on the west side of the APA and to the north between 1945 and 1960 (Fig. 2.10g) and the present day, as demonstrated by a 2010 aerial photograph (Fig. 2.10h).

2.10.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.10.3.1 This APA could provide information on activity surrounding the Medieval moated site of Ickenham Manor. Given the results of archaeological work within the APA, it could also provide further information on prehistoric and Roman activity within the area. Roman activity is generally fairly poorly represented within the London Borough of Hillingdon as a whole.

2.10.4 ***Suitability of the Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.10.4.1 There are clearly remains of historical interest in the area so criterion b) applies. Criterion a) can also be applied due to the results of more recent work.

2.10.4.2 It does make sense to include SAMs within APAs, especially as this one is within undeveloped land, but on the edge of a developed area.

2.10.4.3 It would not be justified to include all the undeveloped land in the area within the APA. However, it would seem to be logical to extend the APA eastwards to include the

field immediately south of Sussex Road, as development could conceivably happen here before other areas within the APA.

2.10.4.4 The land to the west of the railway could be excluded from the APA, as areas within that have been archaeologically investigated already or have been developed without archaeological recording and therefore any archaeological remains will have been removed or severely disturbed.

2.10.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/Design Guidance***

2.10.5.1 Any development proposals within the APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.10.6 ***Recommendations***

2.10.6.1 The APA is amended as depicted in Figure 2.10i.

2.10.6.2 The following criteria can be applied:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- v) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument and its immediate setting; or an undesignated monument of equivalent significance
- vii) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land, and will exclude substantial areas known to be sterilised through, for example, extensive modern development or quarrying.

2.11 **11. Ickenham Swakeleys APA**

2.11.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.11.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria with the recommendation that the area should be designated as an APA (Fig. 2.11a):

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- e) Area is largely undeveloped
- h) Area is associated with a Conservation Area
- i) Area is associated with important Listed Building(s)

2.11.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*Swakeleys House is a Grade I Listed Building. Swakeleys House is an important feature in Ickenham with a long history going back to the 17th Century. The immediate gardens have not been significantly developed and nor has the adjacent Swakeleys Park. The park and surrounding grounds should be designated as an APA as there may be evidence of previous buildings or original gardens beneath the current ground level.*"

2.11.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.11.2.1 There is currently evidence for limited activity in the area during the prehistoric periods. A Mesolithic to late Neolithic flint scatter was recorded at Long Lane to the east of the APA, along with late Iron Age/Romano-British activity (see 2.10 above). To the south of the APA a late Bronze Age gully was recorded at Swakeleys Road.

2.11.2.2 Ickenham was referred to in the Domesday survey as *Tichenam*, and one of the estates mentioned became Swakeleys Manor. Little is known about the early history of the Manor, though it took its name from Robert de Swalcliffe who acquired it in 1329, though the estate had probably been consolidated well before this (L-P Archaeology, 2012). Around 1435 John Charlton enclosed part of Brook Mead as a park. This may have later formed the nucleus of Swakeleys Park (VCH vol. 4). Early documentary evidence tells that Swakeleys Manor was moated, but was filled in during the 17th century. The Manor underwent substantial changes in the 17th century with the old mansion being pulled down and a new one erected (the existing Grade I building; NHL 1080295), along with new gardens. A geophysical survey conducted at Swakeleys Manor revealed possible evidence of earlier outbuildings, and features which may relate to the layout of 17th century pleasure gardens. The survey may also have

located an area to the east of the existing house which may represent a section of the former moated site (L-P Archaeology, 2012).

2.11.2.3 Rocque's map of 1754 shows the house with its distinctive 'pincer' shape, as well as a number of avenues of trees in the grounds, though no lake (Fig. 2.11b). It is not included on the Ickenham Tithe map, but the 1866 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2.11c) shows the house with associated outbuildings, an enclosed garden to the north of the mansion and additional planting of tree clumps and avenues in the rest of the grounds. To the west of the river/lake lay more open ground. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey of 1895 shows no significant change to the estate (Fig. 2.11d) nor does the 1945 aerial photograph (Fig. 2.11e), though the army did take over the house during the war and lots of development to the south had begun to take place by this date due to the break up of the Swakeleys estate and the arrival of the Metropolitan line. Little had changed in the area by 1960 or until the present day, as seen in 2010 aerial photography (Figs. 2.11f & 2.11g).

2.11.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.11.3.1 This APA could provide further evidence on the development of the Swakeleys estate, and moated estates more generally.

2.11.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.11.4.1 The criteria listed in the 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment are justified now, though when it was written there had not been any archaeological work in the area. This has now altered so criterion b) can be applied.

2.11.4.2 The APA covers an area of undeveloped land, within a developed area and as such may be subject to further development, and could give information on the formation of Ickenham, or even prehistoric remains.

2.11.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/Design Guidance***

2.11.5.1 Any development proposals within an APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude

that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.11.6 **Recommendations**

2.11.6.1 The APA remains as proposed in 2003 and depicted in Figure 2.11h.

2.11.6.2 The following criteria are applicable:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- vii) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land

2.12 **12. Ickenham Old Village Centre APA**

2.12.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.12.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the area be designated as an APA (Fig. 2.12a):

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- h) Area is associated with a Conservation Area
- i) Area is associated with important Listed Building(s)

2.12.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: *"To keep in line with the other Medieval centres in Hillingdon Borough, Ickenham's old centre should be designated as an APA. The centre has significant standing remains of varying Medieval dates including the village Pump, St Giles Church, the listed cottages and Arms Houses. As with Harefield, Uxbridge and Ruislip there is the probability of recovering remains of the Medieval village centre."*

2.12.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.12.2.1 There is little in the way of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area, though a small level of activity in the Mesolithic-Neolithic, Bronze Age and late Iron Age/Roman periods was taking place to the south of the village (see 2.10 above). Within the APA archaeological intervention at St Giles Church (grade II* listed, NHL 1080229) recorded no significant archaeological remains.

2.12.2.2 Ickenham village formed around the junction of Swakeleys Road and Long Lane. This can clearly be seen on Rocque's map of 1754 (Fig. 2.12b), though there are also other clusters of houses in the fields around. Much of Ickenham was not titheable, so the Ickenham tithe map of 1841 (Fig. 2.12c) has little detail, showing just a couple of buildings.

2.12.2.3 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1866 shows the village clustered around the triangular junction. The houses are generally quite spaced out, with land around each property (Fig. 2.12d). This pattern had not really changed by the 1896 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2.12e), but by 1945 the sale of the Swakeleys estate mean that considerable development had occurred around the old village core (Fig. 2.12f). To the north this development was related to RAF West Ruislip, the Service's primary aircraft

stores depot set up in 1917. Development later slowed, so there had been no real change within the APA by 1960 and up until the present day, shown on a 2010 aerial photograph (Figs. 2.12g & 2.12h).

2.12.3 ***Significance of APA***

2.12.3.1 This APA could provide information on the formation of nucleated Medieval villages, and their relationship to nearby higher status manorial moated estates.

2.12.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.12.4.1 No archaeological work undertaken within the APA to date has revealed historic remains, so criterion b) cannot be applied. Criteria h) and i) are applicable.

2.12.4.2 The APA encompasses the area of the historic village and the enclosed land immediately surrounding the buildings and as such is a coherent unit.

2.12.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.12.5.1 Any development proposals within an APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.12.6 ***Recommendations***

2.12.6.1 The APA remains as proposed in 2003, and as depicted on Figure 2.12i.

2.12.6.2 The following criteria can be applied:

- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains

2.13 **13. Hillingdon Common APA**

2.13.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.13.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the area be designated as an APA (Fig. 2.13a):

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- e) Area is largely undeveloped
- h) Area is associated with a Conservation Area
- i) Area is associated with important Listed Building(s)

2.13.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*There is evidence of a hill top settlement in Hillingdon (Coney Green). The site is currently green belt land occupied by a school and associated playing fields, with listed buildings on the surrounding land.*"

2.13.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.13.2.1 Twenty Palaeolithic handaxes were found in 'Town Pits', probably immediately to the east of the APA. Aside from this there is currently little evidence for prehistoric activity in the area.

2.13.2.2 The settlement of Great Hillingdon was mentioned in the Domesday survey, and was likely to be in existence before 1066. To the east, along Charville Road was a Medieval track that may have had prehistoric antecedents. There is a suggestion that there may have been a Saxon settlement here, though there is currently no archaeological record to support this. The area was part of the Bishop of Worcester's estates. The APA is largely composed of an area known as Coney Green. A 1328 survey included an area of woodland enclosed by a ditch which may relate to the remnant of ditch present at the north-east edge of the APA. By 1675 this area was a rabbit warren (VCH vol. 4). Bishopshalt School within the APA is the third or fourth building on the site. The current building was largely built in 1858 (grade II listed, NHL 1285095), which included demolishing the previous building which has been erected in c.1610. The 1858 rebuild also involved totally relaying the gardens and grounds (Pearce, 2007).

2.13.2.3 Rocque's map of 1754 shows the village of Hillingdon along the north side of the road at the north of the APA. To the south of the road lay the clearly defined area

called Coney Green, which included the church at the north edge close to the village, but further south lay the main buildings of Bishopshalt. To the east of the APA lay Hillingdon Heath (Fig. 2.13b). The 1825 Hillingdon Enclosure plans show this in greater detail. A cluster of houses form the village to the north and west of the church (Fig. 2.13c) with the central area largely undeveloped aside from St John's Church (grade II* listed, NHL 1080160) and Bishopshalt buildings. This was still the situation in 1866 and the 'intrenchment' is also clearly marked on the Ordnance Survey. Bishopshalt was called Rectory House at this time (Fig. 2.13d). The 1896 Ordnance Survey edition again clearly shows the entrenchment in the north-east, and also shows that Rectory House by this time was called Bishopshalt and new buildings had been constructed to the south of the main house (Fig. 2.13e).

2.13.2.4 In 1928 Uxbridge County School transferred to Bishopshalt. In 1935 the main road through the village was widened. This destroyed the north part of the historic village and caused redevelopment to the north of the road which can be seen in the 1945 aerial photograph (Fig. 2.13f). The Ordnance Survey of 1960 shows that some of the APA was by this time a sports ground (Fig. 2.13g). There have been some alterations to the layout of the school since 1960, but the area of the APA has remained essentially the same up to the present day, as seen on 2010 aerial photography (Fig. 2.13h).

2.13.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.13.3.1 Little archaeological work has taken place in the area, and this APA as a largely undeveloped area could provide information on the development of Hillingdon village, and the earlier history of Coney Green.

2.13.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.13.4.1 There has not been any archaeological work in the area to record evidence of historic importance so criterion b) cannot be applied. Criteria e), h) and i) were justified.

2.13.4.2 Although the village of Hillingdon was primarily north of the turnpike round, the APA does not extend this far. This is because road widening in 1935 destroyed much of the original historic village, so the exclusion of this area from the APA makes sense. The majority of the rest of the APA covers the remnant of the historic village and the area of Coney Green that has not yet been developed. This is a sensible and coherent area

to be included. On the west side of the APA is an area which historically has not been developed, but lies opposite Bishopshalt and immediately south of the old village, so could reveal evidence of earlier land use, so its inclusion can also be justified.

2.13.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.13.5.1 Any development proposals within an APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.13.6 ***Recommendations***

2.13.6.1 The APA remains as proposed in 2003 and depicted in Figure 2.13i.

2.13.6.2 The following criteria can be applied:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains
- vii) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land

2.14 **14. Northolt Down Barns Farm APA**

2.14.1 ***Previous Assessment***

2.14.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation to designate the area as an APA (Fig. 2.14a):

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- e) Area is largely undeveloped
- g) Adjoining Borough has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area
- j) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument

2.14.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*Adjacent to Ealing Borough's APA is a farm and open land, all of which is in the green belt. To provide continuity across the borough boundary with Ealing's SAM and APA, which protect the medieval moated manor and the surrounding deserted medieval village, the site should be designated as an APA on Hillingdon's side. The western perimeter of the new APA is Yeading Brook; the banks and surrounding area have evidence of archaeological remains and provide an appropriate boundary for the new APA.*"

2.14.1.3 The London Borough of Ealing UDP contains the following definition on the Archaeological Interest Area of Down Barns, which is the same as the information held by GLAAS (P. Booth, 3/7/13. pers. comm.): "*A15: Down Barns, Sharvel Lane, Northolt- Ancient Monument- medieval moated manor and the area surrounding with a supposed deserted medieval village and associated medieval field systems. Sharvel Lane is an ancient trackway and Yeading Brook may have evidence of prehistoric occupation beside it.*"

2.14.2 ***Archaeological and Historical Background***

2.14.2.1 Evaluation work that took place across the south of the APA found some residual prehistoric pottery of Iron Age date, but no dateable prehistoric features (Archaeological Solutions, 2005). To the west of the APA, pipeline work south of the A40 found evidence of a late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement, including a ritual area and surrounding field systems (Network Archaeology, 2010). Non-diagnostic prehistoric flints were found during work on the River Crane flood alleviation scheme,

also to the west of the APA. Sharvel Lane is suggested to have Roman origins (Archaeological Solutions, 2005).

2.14.2.2 To the south of the APA, in the London Borough of Ealing, lies the SAM of Down Barns which is a Medieval moated manor (NHL 1005552). It is thought that there is a deserted medieval village (DMV) in the surrounding area. Topographic survey and evaluation within the APA recorded evidence of Medieval ridge and furrow, but no finds or features suggesting activity associated with the moated site or DMV (*Ibid.*).

2.14.2.3 Rocque's map of 1754 shows the APA as fields with the Yeading Brook to the north and Down Barns farm to the south of the area (Fig. 2.14b).

2.14.2.4 The area was still fields edged by the Yeading brook in 1866 (Fig. 2.14c). By the 1895 Ordnance Survey, Ten Acre Wood had been planted (Fig. 2.14d) and the area had not changed by 1945 and 1960 (Figs. 2.14e & 2.14f).

2.14.2.5 Google Earth images from 2010 onwards suggest that substantial areas of the APA have been subject to quarrying and the north-east corner has been turned into a golf course (Fig. 2.14g).

2.14.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.14.3.1 This APA is primarily designed to reveal information relating to the Medieval moated manor which is a SAM in the London Borough of Ealing, but could also reveal information on prehistoric activity in the area. However, archaeological work within the APA did not reveal significant archaeological results.

2.14.4 ***Suitability of the Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.14.4.1 When the 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment was written there had not been any archaeological work in the area as recorded on the GLHER, so criterion b) should not have been applied (though this has now changed). Criteria e), g) and j) were all justified in 2003.

2.14.4.2 The APA has undergone a certain level of archaeological investigation with a desk-based assessment supplemented by targeted evaluation and topographic survey. This was focussed on the areas closest to the SAM and possible DMV but these did not reveal significant archaeological remains. In addition, aerial photography suggests that

a large area of the APA has been subject to quarrying which will have removed any archaeological deposits (Fig. 2.14g).

2.14.4.3 The combined absence of significant archaeological remains together with significant ground disturbance as a result of development means that the validity of the designation of this APA needs review.

2.14.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/Design Guidance***

2.14.5.1 Not applicable as APA is to be deleted.

2.14.6 ***Recommendations***

2.14.6.1 This APA be deleted (Fig. 2.14h).

2.14.6.2 The following criteria are applicable:

- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- v) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument and its immediate setting; or an undesignated monument of equivalent significance
- vi) Adjoining Borough/County has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area
However
- vii) APA designation will exclude substantial areas known to be sterilised through, for example, extensive modern development or quarrying.

2.15 **15. Cowley APA**

2.15.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.15.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave a recommendation that the area be designated an APA (Fig. 2.15a):

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- e) Area is largely undeveloped
- h) Area is associated with a Conservation Area
- i) Area is associated with important Listed Building(s)

2.15.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: *"There is a Conservation Area in Cowley. This designation does not include archaeological protection, and so the boundary of this Conservation Area should be included as an APA. The area will be extended south to include the Manor House and surrounding grounds, which are Medieval in origin and may reveal archaeological sites. The eastern boundary is defined as the River Pinn and falls to the east bank of the river."*

2.15.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.15.2.1 There is very little archaeological evidence within the APA and the area immediately surrounding it for any period. There is a GLHER record of a possible Roman occupation site at St Lawrence Church in the north of the APA, but this has very limited information.

2.15.2.2 This area of Cowley became known as Cowley Peachey relatively recently. Formerly it was part of Colham Manor. St Laurence Church existed there by the 12th century (grade II* listed, NHL 1286371), but it is suggested that there was no settlement of any size there at this time. Manor Farm in the south of the APA was possibly the manor house, mentioned in 1357. However, it is thought that it is more likely the site of the manor house would have been closer to the church. The current farmhouse of Cowley Peachey Farm (later Manor Farm) was built c.1600 (VCH vol. 3).

2.15.2.3 Rocque's map of 1754 shows the area as fields adjacent to the River Pinn with Manor Farm in the south and a couple of buildings in the north (Fig. 2.15b). By 1748 most of the fields south of the church were enclosed and attached to Cowley Peachey Farm. The 1825 Hillingdon Enclosure map shows that there were still very few buildings in

the north of the APA other than the church, the Rectory and a couple of other buildings. Cowley Peachey Farm was a substantial collection of buildings (Fig. 2.15c). By the 1851 Cowley tithe map (Fig. 2.15d), there was a small pond or gravel pit associated with Cowley Peachey Farm, and the field boundaries had been reconfigured.

2.15.2.4 By 1866 the GWR railway had been constructed to the west of the APA, but the APA itself had changed little (Fig. 2.15e) and there was little change by the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey of 1896 (Fig. 2.15f). By 1945 the area had been subdivided into smaller fields and there had been development to the north, east and west of the church and Rectory (Fig. 2.15g). By 1960 development extended along the western side of the APA (Fig. 2.15h). An aerial photograph from 2010 shows that there had been little change up to the present day (Fig. 2.15i).

2.15.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.15.3.1 This APA could reveal information on any early settlement around Cowley, particularly Roman occupation near the church. It could also reveal whether there was an earlier Manor House nearer the church.

2.15.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.15.4.1 There has been very limited archaeological work, but there is some suggestion of Roman occupation, so criterion b) could just about be applied. Criteria e), h) and i) were applicable.

2.15.4.2 The current designated area encompasses an undeveloped area between the church and Manor Farm. If there was additional settlement closer to the church it is likely to have been in this area. There is another undeveloped field to the east of the River Pinn, but as this APA is targeting Medieval remains rather than prehistoric remains, there is no need to designate this field. Likewise, the undeveloped fields to the south of Manor Farm are unlikely to reveal additional information relating to Medieval settlement.

2.15.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.15.5.1 Any development proposals within an APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological

remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.15.6 **Recommendations**

2.15.6.1 The APA remains as proposed in 2003 and depicted on Figure 2.15j.

2.15.6.2 The following criteria can be applied:

- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- vii) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land

2.16 **16. Cranford Park North APA**

2.16.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.16.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the area be designated an APA (Fig. 2.16a):

- a) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of prehistoric date
- e) Area is largely undeveloped
- g) Adjoining Borough has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area

2.16.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*Cranford Park North has evidence of Prehistoric remains. Most of this region is within APZ A and there is a small section just north of the M4 and along the boundary with Hounslow, which falls outside of this zone and which should have archaeological protection.*"

2.16.1.3 There is an adjacent APA designated in the London Borough of Hounslow for Cranford. The APAs in the London Borough of Hounslow were largely designated based on the Medieval village centres "*Reason: to establish the extent and nature of the historical nature of these core developments from which the modern borough has grown. To date the origins of the settlements, to reconstruct the ways of life within them, and to identify their role in the economy of the London hinterland.*" (M. Urquhart, 5/7/13. pers. comm.).

2.16.1.4 GLAAS also has the following description (P. Booth, 3/7/13. pers. comm.): "*Cranford and Cranford Moat (Hounslow): Saxon and medieval village, recorded in the Domesday Book. The moated site of one of Cranford's medieval manor houses, bisected by the Parkway. A number of occupation sites have been discovered in this area and there is the potential for further discoveries. Sites so far identified:*

- *Cranford Saxon and medieval village, recorded in the Domesday Book.*
- *A moated manorial site.*
- *Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation sites*
- *Bronze Age cremation cemetery"*

2.16.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.16.2.1 There has been limited archaeological work within the APA itself. To the north-west of the APA, late Neolithic to late Bronze Age flints and possible Bronze Age pottery were found (Oxford Archaeology, 1993). To the south, but within Cranford Park, Bronze Age pits have been recorded. To the east of the APA, on the other side of the A312, archaeological work at the Western International Market recorded a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age penannular ditched enclosure which had a middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery near its entrance. There were also a large number of postholes, pits and a few linear features dating to the later prehistoric periods, suggesting continuity of occupation over centuries though with a hiatus in the middle Iron Age (Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2007).

2.16.2.2 The Western International Market site recorded some evidence of activity in the Romano-British period, probably representing field boundaries. A significant number of early Saxon features were recorded, representing a small settlement. There was little further activity recorded until the post-Medieval/modern periods (*Ibid.*).

2.16.2.3 The main village of Cranford grew up further south during the Medieval period, but in the London Borough of Hounslow, immediately east of the Hillingdon APA lay the site of Cranford le Mote, a moated manor house, which is within a London Borough of Hounslow APA. St Dunstan's Church was probably on its present site by 1088, although the oldest surviving fabric dates to the 15th century (Council for Care of Churches, 2008c; grade II* listed, NHL 1181190).

2.16.2.4 Cranford Park was laid out in 1699. It is now in two sections, divided by the M4 with the church, buildings and majority of the park to the south. It is the northern section which is designated as an APA (the southern section lies within an APZ).

2.16.2.5 Rocque's map of 1754 shows the moated site to the east of the River Crane, with the park to the south. The area of the APA is depicted as fields (Fig. 2.16b). By the time of the 1831 Cranford tithe map ornamental ponds/lakes had been created, including one within the APA, though there is no depiction of the moated site (Fig. 2.16c). The fields in the APA were called 'Northern Meadow', 'Dog Kennel Covert' and 'Moat House Covert'.

2.16.2.6 The 1866 Ordnance Survey again shows the moated site, but the APA itself is largely wooded (Fig. 2.16d), as is the case in the 1895 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2.16e). By

1945 housing had been built along with western side of the APA. The southern part of the APA was wooded, but the northern part was clear (Fig. 2.16f). Little had changed by 1960 (Fig. 2.16g) but the M4 was constructed by 1965 splitting the Cranford estate. Aerial photography from 2010 shows that little has changed up to the present day (Fig. 2.16h).

2.16.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.16.3.1 This APA could reveal information relating to prehistoric settlement in the area, as well as early Medieval settlement relating to the moated site of Cranford le Mote and the early Saxon settlement to the north-east.

2.16.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.16.4.1 The criteria are justified as there have been discoveries of prehistoric material nearby, it is largely undeveloped and it neighbours another Borough's APA. Criterion b) could also have been applied; although only small quantities of historic material have been recovered archaeologically there is documentary evidence for activity in the area.

2.16.4.2 The current designated area is a coherent and discrete unit of land which it makes sense to designate.

2.16.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.16.5.1 Any development proposals within an APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.16.6 **Recommendations**

2.16.6.1 The APA remains as designated in 2003 as depicted in Figure 2.16i.

2.16.6.2 The following criteria can be applied:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- vi) Adjoining Borough/County has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area
- vii) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land

2.17 **17. Eastcote Cuckoo Hill APA**

2.17.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.17.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave a recommendation that the area be designated an APA (Fig. 2.17a):

- e) Area is largely undeveloped
- g) Adjoining Borough has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area
- j) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument

2.17.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: *"This area is adjacent to Harrow's APA which protects the parts of Grims Dyke which are between the designated SAM sections of Grimes Ditch. On Hillingdon's side there has not previously been any level of protection for Grims Dyke. Designating the open space of Cuckoo Hill, next to Harrow's APA, would ensure that the modern day local authority boundary does not affect protection of the archaeology."*

2.17.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.17.2.1 There are few archaeological records nearby. To the north-east of the APA at Ash Hill Drive, Pinner Green prehistoric features in the form of a ditch and pit were recorded, but no evidence of Grim's Dyke was discovered. Grim's Dyke, which is Scheduled in various places within the London Borough of Harrow (NHL 1002007, 1003530, 1002044), is an enigmatic feature. Its function and precise date are unknown; it has been suggested that it is an Iron Age defence built by the Catuvellauni tribe, or a Saxon construction of agricultural function or demarcating territory.

2.17.2.2 On Rocque's map of 1754 this area is common land, with a windmill to the east of the APA area (Fig. 2.17b). By the 1806 Ruislip Enclosure map this area had been enclosed with Cuckoo Hill Road extended northwards (Fig. 2.17c). The 1866 Ordnance Survey shows the area in a very similar pattern to the Enclosure map with Cuckoo Hill farm labelled to the south of the APA area (Fig. 2.17d). By the 1895 Ordnance Survey the fields had been consolidated, and the Metropolitan railway line had been constructed to the north of the APA (Fig. 2.17e). By 1945, Chamberlain Way had been laid out and works buildings occupied the area to the immediate north-west of the APA, which itself remained open (Fig. 2.17f). This situation had not changed by 1960

(Fig. 2.17g). An aerial photograph from 2010 shows that in the present day the northern part of the APA above Chamberlain Way includes residential development, though the rest of the APA remains undeveloped (Fig. 2.17h)

2.17.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.17.3.1 This APA is designated in order to reflect the setting of Grim's Dyke, parts of which are designated SAMs within Harrow Borough. Harrow has an APA that is adjacent to Hillingdon's border which is designed to protect the possible course of Grim's Dyke.

2.17.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.17.4.1 The criteria given in the 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment are all arguably applicable, but somewhat tenuous other than criteria g) Associated with a neighbouring Borough's APA. The APA is not directly associated with a Scheduled Monument, but is indirectly associated with the Scheduled sections of Grim's Dyke in the London Borough of Harrow which lie a fair distance away from the APA. Some of the area is undeveloped, but given the small size of the APA, this does not constitute a substantial area of undeveloped land.

2.17.4.2 This APA covers a very discrete area of open ground, adjacent to an APA in the London Borough of Harrow. This is supposedly on the course of Grim's Dyke, however this is not certain, and the closest archaeological work to the Eastcote Cuckoo Hill APA along the supposed line of Grim's Dyke (at Ash Hill Drive) did not find any evidence of Grim's Dyke. The maps show no evidence for Grim's Dyke existing at this point either. This means that there is little solid evidence for archaeological interest in this APA.

2.17.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.17.5.1 Not applicable as APA is to be deleted.

2.17.6 ***Recommendations***

2.17.6.1 The APA is deleted (Figure 2.17i).

2.17.6.2 Only the following criterion can be applied and the area is not considered to have enough archaeological merit to warrant APA status:

- vi) Adjoining Borough/County has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area

2.18 **18. Eastcote Village APA**

2.18.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.18.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the area be designated an APA (Fig. 2.18a):

- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date
- e) Area is largely undeveloped
- h) Area is associated with a Conservation Area
- i) Area is associated with important Listed Building(s)
- j) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument

2.18.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: *"Like Ickenham, Eastcote formerly had no archaeological protection when APAs were originally designated. Considering it has Medieval roots and a location between Ruislip Motte and Bailey and Grimes Ditch / Dyke in Harrow, it has a lot of archaeological potential. The River Pinn runs through the length of the designated area and could well indicate further archaeological potential"*

2.18.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.18.2.1 There are no records in the area relating to activity in the prehistoric period. The earliest mention of Eastcote was in 1248 when it was called 'Estcott'. It was mentioned again as 'Estcote' along with 'Wescote' (Ruislip) and 'Norwode' (Norwood) in 1384. The settlement at Eastcote was part of the Manor of Ruislip. In the Medieval period, south of the Eastcote Road was open fields and land north of the Eastcote Road was given over to common grazing (Kemp, 1963). There was apparently a moated site to the west of Southill Lane, though this could relate to Laurel Cottage which was west of Joel Street which mapping shows to have some water surrounding it.

2.18.2.2 Rocque's 1754 map shows a non-nucleated settlement with buildings spread along Eastcote Road, Fore Street, Southill Lane, Wiltshire Lane and Joel Street (Fig. 2.18b). These included the houses of Haydon Hall which lay between Joel Street and Southill Lane and was built in the early 18th century (now demolished) and Eastcote House which was built in the 16th or early 17th century. It was demolished in 1964 but the outbuildings remain as grade II listed structures (NHL 1285861, 1080226, 1080227).

The possibility of potentially scheduling the dovecote to the east of the Old Coach House was identified in the 2003 London Schedule Review (S. Kidd, 19/12/13. pers. comm.). Work including building recording, geophysical survey and evaluation has confirmed the existence of the foundations of the former house and some of the garden lay out (AOC, 2012).

2.18.2.3 The Ruislip Enclosure map of 1806 shows development was only on one side of Eastcote Road at this time; to the south at the western end of the village and mainly on the northern side from the centre to the east, with the exception of Eastcote House. This arrangement was largely due to the course of the River Pinn (Fig. 2.18c).

2.18.2.4 Little had changed in the general layout of the village by the 1866 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2.18d), with the eastern end of the village remaining less developed due to the course of the River Pinn, and had changed by the 1895 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2.18e). Eastcote station was constructed in 1906, initially as a halt. This sparked a great deal of development with the population of the area tripling between 1911 and 1936 (Kemp, 1963). This additional development can be seen in a 1945 aerial photograph (Fig. 2.18f). Development slowed after the Second World War, so little had changed by 1960 (Fig. 2.18g). By the present day the course of the River Pinn and former grounds of Eastcote House and Haydon Hall remain relatively undeveloped (Fig. 2.18h).

2.18.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.18.3.1 This APA could provide information on the development of a non-nucleated Medieval settlement, and the relationship between it and Ruislip motte and bailey. There could also be prehistoric remains along the course of the River Pinn, though there are currently no records of such finds.

2.18.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.18.4.1 There has been some archaeological work within the APA since the 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment which gives information on the historic Eastcote House, so criterion b) could be applied on that basis. Criterion e) is also applicable as despite being within a village, the existence of the River Pinn has restricted development in much of the APA.

2.18.4.2 It is not directly associated with a SAM, but has possible indirect association with Ruislip Park Pale, Ruislip Motte and Bailey and Grim's Dyke.

2.18.4.3 The settlement at Eastcote was non-nucleated and so the APA currently only encompasses part of the extent seen on the earliest mapping of Rocque, though it does cover the complete length of the village west-east. However, to extend the APA northwards to include Wiltshire Lane and the north part of Joel Street Farm would make the APA quite extensive, irregular and would probably not contribute a great deal. Therefore the current extent is sufficient.

2.18.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/Design Guidance***

2.18.5.1 Any development proposals within an APA would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets.

2.18.6 ***Recommendations***

2.18.6.1 The APA remains as proposed in 2003, as depicted on Figure 2.18i.

2.18.6.2 The following criteria can be applied:

- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains
- v) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument and its immediate setting; or an undesignated monument of equivalent significance
- vii) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land

2.19 **19. West Drayton Station APA**

2.19.1 ***Previous Assessment***

2.19.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the area be designated an APA (Fig. 2.19a):

- i) Area is associated with important Listed Building(s)
- k) Area is part of a World Heritage Site proposal for the Great Western Railway Line

2.19.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*The site just north of West Drayton Station, along by the Grand Union Canal has evidence of significant archaeological remains but there has not been any APA on this site previously. Due to the amount of archaeological finds in the area it has been designated as a new APA. The APA should also include the Listed station as there could also be archaeological remains relating to the original station when it formed part of the Paddington to Bristol train route.*"

2.19.2 ***Archaeological and Historical Background***

2.19.2.1 Just to the south of the APA a Neolithic and a late Bronze Age axe have been found. A number of Palaeolithic handaxes have been found in the area, but they are often poorly provenanced, so the exact locations at which they were found are hard to establish. Many of these were found during excavation on gravel quarries and brickearth pits. Aside from this there are few records on the GLHER for the APA or its vicinity for archaeological remains of any period.

2.19.2.2 The APA falls right on the boundary of Drayton and Hillingdon parishes, with the majority within Hillingdon parish. It was part of Colham Manor which was included in the Domesday survey of 1086.

2.19.2.3 Rocque's map of 1754 shows the area as including buildings lining the roads with small enclosed plots immediately around them and larger fields beyond that (Fig. 2.19b). In 1798 the Grand Junction Canal was cut through the area. The 1825 Hillingdon Enclosure map only covers the part of the APA, but shows the Canal and shows that Colham Manor Farm stood within the APA, and there were additional buildings south of a road junction (Fig. 2.19c). The GWR station was opened at West

Drayton in 1838, to the west of the APA, off Cowley Mill Road. The railway line cut through to the south of Colham Manor Farm.

2.19.2.4 The 1866 Ordnance Survey shows the change to area caused by the railway. Colham Manor Farm had been replaced by the De Burgh Arms pub and houses to the north. The Railway Inn stood just to the south of the railway track which at this time consisted of the running tracks but no sidings. A gravel pit lay to the north of the tracks as well as a few buildings alongside the canal (Fig. 2.19d).

2.19.2.5 The station was moved to its present location in 1879 (Sherwood, 1996) with the tracks expanded as can be seen on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey of 1895 (Fig. 2.19e). There was little change to the area by 1945 (Fig. 2.19f). By 1960 the houses in the north of the APA had been replaced by another building (Fig. 2.19g). By the present day the De Burgh Arms, the Railway Inn (both grade II listed; NHL 1358411, 1080122) and other station buildings remained in their original locations within the APA but the other buildings had been replaced (Fig. 2.19h).

2.19.3 ***Significance of the APA***

2.19.3.1 The APA was originally designated due to the finds in the area and the importance of the station as part of GWR Paddington to Bristol train route. However, there is actually very little archaeological evidence from the surrounding area, and the station is not in its original location, which was about 1/3 mile further west. The construction of the canal and railway line/station is likely to have severely disturbed or completely removed any archaeological deposits. Therefore it does not carry much archaeological merit.

2.19.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.19.4.1 Elements of the GWR Paddington to Bristol train line were included in application to be included on the World Heritage Site tentative list. However, UNESCO have reviewed their policy in regards to how many sites many European countries are allowed to nominate for designation. In consequence, the British government have reviewed their policy and subsequently dropped the GWR line from the list of possible nominations to the tentative list, at least for the moment. Criterion k) therefore no longer applies.

2.19.4.2 The station is not listed, though the De Burgh Arms and Railway Inn are. The original station lay further west, so any archaeological remains relating to it would be there.

2.19.4.3 Even if the area was still under consideration for inclusion on the World Heritage List, the area has very little archaeological potential, and the elements of interest in relation to the railway line would probably be better protected through listing or as a Conservation Area rather than an APA.

2.19.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.19.5.1 Not applicable as the APA is to be deleted.

2.19.6 ***Recommendations***

2.19.6.1 The APA be deleted (Figure 2.19i).

2.19.6.2 The following criteria can be applied:

- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
However
- vii) APA designation will exclude substantial areas known to be sterilised through, for example, extensive modern development or quarrying.

2.20 **20. Heathrow Area APZ**

2.20.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.20.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the area be designated as an APZ (Fig. 2.20a):

- a) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of prehistoric date
- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date

2.20.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*South of the M4 Motorway has been designated as an APZ due to the significant archaeological remains recovered from the site, and the potential for the site to reveal further significant finds. The evidence from the prehistoric periods recovered from Heathrow is particularly important in understanding a changing landscape in the Lower Thames region. This site is the only site in London from which a flint assemblage of the early Upper Palaeolithic has been recovered, albeit in small quantities (MoL & EH 2002, p.21). Whilst there is evidence in other parts of the borough of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic remains (Grimes 1978) the scale of development of these areas has meant that there is less probability of recovering useful evidence and so does not warrant being included in the APZ.*"

2.20.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.20.2.1 There is considerable archaeological evidence for this area due to the extensive excavations that have taken place in relation to Heathrow Terminal 5 and mineral extraction. This APZ also includes the APAs of Harmondsworth, Harlington, West Bedfont and Stanwell Cursus, with Cranford Park North APA lying adjacent. Greater detail on the archaeological background of these APAs is given elsewhere in this report (see sections 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.16 above and 3.7 below).

2.20.2.2 A small assemblage of early Upper Palaeolithic material was recovered from the World Cargo site at Heathrow (Juby, 2011). Mesolithic activity is represented by a pit cluster at Perry Oaks and residual Mesolithic flakes in later flint scatters. Activity significantly increased during the Neolithic period, with forest clearance making space for a monumental landscape. In the Perry Oaks area this included enclosures and at least 4 cursuses, including the C1 Stanwell Cursus which ran for at least 3.6km (Framework Archaeology 2010 & 2006a) (see also 3.7 below). Further evidence of

Neolithic activity has been recorded across the area, particularly at Victoria Lane, Harlington where pits and field systems have been recorded (see 2.3 above). 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 more limited, but shows a continuity of activity in areas like the Imperial College Sports Fields, Harlington, Victoria Lane, Home Farm, Harmondsworth, Longford and Perry Oaks.

2.20.2.3 There is a significant amount of early Medieval activity recorded in this area. This includes settlement activity at Longford, Home Farm, south of Harmondsworth, Holloway Lane and Imperial College Sports Field. 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.

2.20.2.4 Rocque's 1754 map (Fig. 2.20b) shows the area contained a number of hamlets and villages which had small enclosed plots around the buildings with larger fields beyond. Some of these had been enclosed, but many were still large common fields. The south-east of the area was dominated by Hounslow Heath, and the west side along the Colne was characterised by 'moors', areas of land liable to flooding which were given over to common grazing.

2.20.2.5 Enclosure and tithe maps for the area show that by the early 19th century the common fields had been subdivided, though many of these sub divisions were themselves large fields. This pattern of a largely rural landscape made up of a patchwork of fields, interspersed with hamlets and villages can be seen on the 1866 Ordnance Survey (map not reproduced). By this time much of Hounslow Heath had been enclosed. The landscape did not change much until the 1930s. In 1930 the

Fairey Aviation Company opened an aerodrome to the south-west of Heathrow hamlet. This was later incorporated into Heathrow airport. The Perry Oaks sludge works was also opened in the late 1930s. In 1944 the Fairey airfield was transferred to the RAF and thus began the dramatic change in the area. The creation of the London airport entailed the demolition of Heathrow and Perry Oaks hamlets and the drainage of old gravel pits. The impact on the area can be seen in the 1945 aerial photograph, when the airport was still under construction (Fig. 2.20c). In 1946 it became Heathrow Airport, servicing civil flights. Further expansion entailed the diversion of the Longford and Duke of Northumberland's Rivers (VCH vol. 4).

2.20.2.6 By 1960 the landscape had not changed hugely, though a general pattern of expanding development around the villages and along the Bath Road associated with the airport can be seen, and within the airport further development had taken place (Fig. 2.20d). In 1964 the M4 opened, forming the northern boundary of this APZ, and this encouraged further development. The improved road routes also encouraged the expansion of the mineral extraction industry. This area has always experienced quarrying for minerals due to its underlying geology, but improved communication networks and technology meant that this continued often on a larger scale up to the present day, particularly on the western edge of the APZ within the Colne Valley, and to the north of Bath Road, as seen on 2010 aerial photography (Fig. 2.20e). In the late 1990s the Perry Oaks sludge works was demolished to make way for Heathrow Terminal 5.

2.20.3 ***Significance of the APZ***

2.20.3.1 The extensive archaeological work that has taken place in this area has already provided significant evidence for continued use of an entire landscape. The large scale area that is encompassed could enable questions to be asked at a landscape level, rather than purely site level. It makes it possible to establish patterns of settlement, movement and agricultural practice, and to see whether there are particular settlement types that are predominant in different periods, or whether there has always been a variety of settlement types.

2.20.3.2 The Neolithic and late Bronze Age landscapes are particularly significant, as is the amount of Saxon activity that has been recorded in the area given its typical rarity.

2.20.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.20.4.1 Both criteria a) and b) are clearly applicable.

2.20.4.2 Criteria d), g), h) and i) would apply to certain areas of the APZ.

2.20.4.3 While there has been a lot of archaeological work within the APZ, much of it has been concentrated on the western side and north of the Bath Road, leaving the central and eastern areas relatively uninvestigated.

2.20.4.4 In much of the area, small scale development would not contribute much to the archaeological record, so APA designation would be inappropriate. However, large scale developments would provide the opportunity to contribute to the archaeological knowledge about the area on a landscape scale.

2.20.4.5 In some areas previous development, quarrying or archaeological works will have removed any archaeological potential. Where these areas are located on the edge of the APZ they could be excluded.

2.20.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.20.5.1 Large scale development proposals within an APZ would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets. If archaeological remains of schedulable quality are discovered in the future, this would also potentially restrict the location or nature of development.

2.20.6 ***Recommendations***

2.20.7 The area be designated an APZ, reduced in area from the 2003 proposals, as depicted on Figure 2.20g.

2.20.8 The following criteria can be applied across the majority of the area:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity

2.20.9 In some areas the following criteria also apply:

- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains
- vi) Adjoining Borough/County has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area
- vii) In addition to the primary criteria listed above, APA designation will be supported by the presence of areas of largely undeveloped land, and will exclude substantial areas known to be sterilised through, for example, extensive modern development or quarrying.

2.21 **21. Colne Valley APZ**

2.21.1 **Previous Assessment**

2.21.1.1 The 2003 draft Archaeological Assessment listed the following criteria and gave the recommendation that the area be designated as an APZ (Fig. 2.21a):

- a) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of prehistoric date
- b) Previous archaeological work has revealed important remains of historic date

2.21.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: "*The Colne Valley has been designated as an APZ because the main geological deposit for this area is heavy gravel. Such geological deposits are known to have been favourable areas for past settlers, and as such tend to be rich in archaeological deposits. The north of this area is particularly rich in silts and alluvium. The silts and alluvium are excellent preservers of archaeological deposits such as environmental and ecological evidence. The area will include the site of Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge. This site revealed the important 'long blade' site and was vital in providing regional evidence for the climate transition between the Late Glacial and the Flandrian transgression (MoL & EH 2002, p.21). The Uxbridge site has 'in situ' early Mesolithic material that has provided lithic, faunal and environmental data. To the west of the Borough at Sandy Lodge, Rickmansworth there is an Upper Palaeolithic site, which indicated the underlying importance of the Colne valley.*"

2.21.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.21.2.1 This APZ includes the APAs of Harefield North, West Drayton and parts of Uxbridge. The APA of West Drayton Station is immediately adjacent and Harefield South lies just to the east of the APZ extent. Greater detail on the archaeological background of these APAs is given above (see sections 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 and 2.19). A Historic Landscape Characterisation Project on the Colne Valley Park also gives greater detail and analysis of the changing nature of the landscape (Beckley, 2007).

2.21.2.2 There are a few Palaeolithic findspots scattered throughout the area. The most significant site is that at Three Ways Wharf which produced evidence of *in situ* Palaeolithic and Mesolithic occupation (see 2.6 above). 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. 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 Mesolithic occupation site and lithic working area have also been recorded at Dewes Pit with other scattered records in the northern half of the area. There is more limited evidence for Neolithic activity in the area with few findspots. 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. In the Colne Valley as a whole there is evidence for increased activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age (see Beckley, 2007). 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. This is in line with limited evidence for these periods in the Colne Valley in general, though there is a slight increase in Roman activity (*Ibid.*).

2.21.2.3 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. A number of manors, parks and mills were listed in the Domesday survey. 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. 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. The Coppermill at Harefield (Coppermill Lock) was identified in the 2003 London Schedule Review as worthy of consideration for scheduling or a list regarding (S. Kidd, 19/12/13. pers. comm.). The Buckinghamshire HER records a number of fisheries along the Colne, and fisheries can be anticipated on the Hillingdon side of the Colne as well.

2.21.2.4 Rocque's 1754 map shows the landscape was made up of a mixture of open moors, enclosed fields, some enclosed parks, a few settlements including mills and dominated by the Colne and Fray Rivers (Fig. 2.21b). The 1813 Harefield and 1825 Hillingdon Enclosure maps show a landscape of enclosed fields with few settlements, and the land predominantly held by a few large landowners, even with the arrival of canals in

the late 18th century (Fig. 2.21c). The Grand Union Canal initially did not have a huge impact, though a greater level of mineral extraction did start to develop. The landscape by the time of the 1866 Ordnance Survey remained predominantly agricultural, with a few quarries. Mineral extraction really started to have a significant impact from the 1920s (Beckley, 2007), and coupled with the extensive inter-war development that many existing settlements experienced meant that parts of the Colne Valley within Hillingdon, particularly the south, started to change in character. The increased development around Uxbridge particularly can be seen in the 1945 aerial photograph (Fig. 2.21d). In the northern part of the APZ, continued mineral extraction up to 1960 (Fig. 2.21e) and into the 1990s continued to change the area, especially as many of the former gravel pits were flooded to create lakes for recreational use. This is particularly noticeable on the 2010 aerial photograph (Fig. 2.21f).

2.21.3 ***Significance of the APZ***

2.21.3.1 This APZ is particularly significant for remains dating from the prehistoric periods, particularly the early prehistoric. It could also provide information on the use and exploitation of riverine environments into the post-Medieval period.

2.21.4 ***Suitability of Current Criteria and Designated Area***

2.21.4.1 Both criteria a) and b) are clearly applicable.

2.21.4.2 Criteria d), g), e), h) and i) would apply to certain areas of the APZ.

2.21.4.3 In much of the area, small scale development would not contribute much to the archaeological record, so APA designation would be inappropriate. However, large scale developments would provide the opportunity to contribute to the archaeological knowledge about the area on a landscape scale.

2.21.4.4 In some areas previous development, quarrying or archaeological works will have removed any archaeological potential. The larger lakes formed through quarrying have been excluded from the APZ on this basis.

2.21.4.5 The western and northern boundaries of the London Borough of Hillingdon form an easy limit of extent on those sides, as does the M4, which marks the start of the Heathrow Area APZ. The eastern boundary is more irregular but follows obvious roads,

which often themselves follow the edge of the floodplain. It would be difficult to easily define a narrower band.

2.21.5 ***Inappropriate Locations for Development/ Design Guidance***

2.21.5.1 Large scale development proposals within an APZ would need to be assessed on a site specific basis, to determine the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains and a suitable scheme of mitigation. Site specific assessment may conclude that development may be inappropriate in areas due to the impact it would have on designated or undesignated archaeological assets. If archaeological remains of schedulable quality are discovered in the future, this would also potentially restrict the location or nature of development.

2.21.6 ***Recommendations***

2.21.7 The area be designated an APZ but with reductions to the 2003 proposal, as depicted on Figure 2.21g.

2.21.8 The following criteria can be applied across the majority of the area:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity

2.21.9 In some areas the following criteria also apply:

- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains
- vi) Adjoining Borough/County has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area
- vii) In addition to the primary criteria listed above, APA designation will be supported by the presence of areas of largely undeveloped land, and will exclude substantial areas known to be sterilised through, for example, extensive modern development or quarrying.

3: ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS

3.1 In the course of the analysis for the existing APA/Zs, a number of other possible options became apparent for designation as APAs. This section briefly outlines the reasons why APA designation may or may not be appropriate.

3.2 ***Northwood***

3.2.1 There are very few archaeological records noted in the area on the GLHER, and the area was likely dominated by woodland for much of its history, with some tile/brick manufacture.

3.2.2 The presence of a manorial grange was noted by 1248, and Rocque's 1754 map shows a small settlement there (maps not reproduced). Settlement remained limited until the late 19th century, due to the area being cut off from the rest of Ruislip parish by woodland. The 1883 Ordnance Survey map shows a few buildings spread along the north side of Rickmansworth Road. The extension of the Metropolitan line meant Northwood station was opened to the east of the existing hamlet in 1887. This encouraged development, with subdivision of fields around the station apparent on the 1898 Ordnance Survey, and significant development apparent by the 1914 Ordnance Survey, though the majority of it was to the east of the original hamlet, focussed around the railway line. Development continued in the inter-war years, but slowed after the Second World War, as in much of the rest of the Borough.

3.2.3 While Rocque's map is a useful tool for highlighting areas of early settlement, it would not be practicable to designate all such settlement. There are a number of other settlement areas which are apparently more substantial than Northwood, which have not been considered for designation as an APA, for example, Kings End Ruislip, Field End Ruislip, Little Hillingdon and Yeading.

3.2.4 Therefore it is considered unnecessary at this time to designate Northwood as an APA.

3.3 **Longford**

3.3.1 Longford has shown evidence of activity or occupation from the Mesolithic through to the present day. The GLHER records a Mesolithic axe found within the village and a couple of isolated flint flakes. The route of the Neolithic Stanwell cursus runs through the western edge of the village. Late Bronze Age settlement has been recorded, along with associated field systems. The occupation continued into the Iron Age, and there is evidence for Roman activity, which is relatively rare in the Borough as a whole. Some Saxon features, and a possible burial are also recorded.

3.3.2 The Domesday Survey records three mills in the area, at least one is likely to have been a water mill. The village consisted of 30 houses by 1337. The evidence for activity or occupation in the area dating back to the Mesolithic, including Roman and Saxon activity, would make it a prime candidate for designation.

3.3.3 However, the GLHER shows that almost the entire village and surrounding area has been previously subject to quarrying or archaeological intervention, particularly in relation to the Perry Oaks/Terminal 5 works at Heathrow. APA designation would therefore be unnecessary.

3.3.4 It is considered therefore unnecessary at this time to designate Longford as an APA.

3.4 **Sipson**

3.4.1 Sipson lies between Harmondsworth and Harlington and shares a similar history to them. GLHER records, aerial photography, and Ordnance Survey mapping show that it has also been heavily impacted by quarrying, though the village itself has not been affected.

3.4.2 Archaeological work in the area, particularly at Home Farm on the west side of the village, has revealed evidence for Mesolithic activity, along with pits and ditches from the Neolithic period, a late Bronze Age settlement and field system, Iron pits and ditches and a scatter of Roman-Medieval finds (probably indicative of the manuring of fields).

- 3.4.3 The village was first mentioned in 1214. By 1337 it consisted of 14 houses (VCH vol. 4). Rocque's 1754 map shows a similar pattern to Harlington and Harmondsworth, with buildings surrounded by small plots and larger fields beyond. At this time it appears to be of similar size to Harmondsworth (Fig. 3.1). The 1816 Harmondsworth Enclosure shows this in more detail (Fig. 3.2). The general form of the village has changed little since then as shown by the 1945 aerial photograph (Fig. 3.3) and 2010 aerial photograph (Fig. 3.4), though as part of the construction of the M4, a branch road was constructed to link the M4 to the Bath Road in the early 1960s, and this ran to the east of Sipson.
- 3.4.4 Harmondsworth and Harlington are both already designated as APAs. Given the similarity of Sipson's archaeological and historical background, and in order to ensure consistency of approach within the Borough, designation would seem appropriate.
- 3.4.5 Therefore a new APA is proposed for Sipson as depicted on Figure 3.5.
- 3.4.6 The following criteria can be applied:
- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
 - ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
 - iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
 - iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains

3.5 **23. Brackenbury Farm**

- 3.5.1 This moated site is one of the five SAMs currently designated within the London Borough of Hillingdon (SAM C on Figure 1.2; NHL 1005555).
- 3.5.2 Brackenbury Manor was traditionally part of Harefield. A house was first mentioned in 1312. By 1558 it was no longer considered a separate manor as it was by then part of the lands owned by the Newdigate family of Harefield Place. Between 1760 and 1786 it became the main house of the estate while Harefield Lodge was being constructed (VCH vol. 3). It still retains three sides of the moat, and the 16th century brick farmhouse, with a 17th century timber framed house added is grade II listed (NHL 1080265).

- 3.5.3 It is labelled on Rocque's 1754 map (Fig. 3.6), though this labelling obscures the detail of the building. The 1813 Harefield enclosure shows the central buildings with the moat surrounding it, set within agricultural land (Fig. 3.7). The landscape has changed little since then. The Great Western and Great Central joint railway was constructed in the early 20th century to the north of the farm. Otherwise, the area immediately around the farm has hardly changed as shown by aerial photographs from 1945 and 2010 (Figs. 3.8 & 3.9). Aerial photographs suggest the presence of ridge and furrow in the field to the south-west.
- 3.5.4 In order to be consistent with the majority of the other SAMs in Hillingdon, and considering this SAM sits within an undeveloped area close to areas already developed, designating the immediate area around the SAM as an APA would have the aim of safeguarding the setting of the SAM, together with remains relating to the house and farm during the Medieval period.
- 3.5.5 Therefore, a new APA is proposed for Brackenbury Farm as depicted on Figure 3.10.
- 3.5.6 The following criteria can be applied:
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
 - v) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument and its immediate setting; or an undesignated monument of equivalent significance
 - vii) The APA contains areas of largely undeveloped land

3.6 **24. Ickenham Pynchester Moat**

- 3.6.1 This is the final SAM currently designated within the London Borough of Hillingdon (SAM D on Fig. 1.2; NHL 1002001). It is a moated site situated on the west bank of the River Pinn off Copthall Road West. It consists of surviving earthworks of the bank and ditch, and a central platform. Excavation has revealed remains of a Medieval building and a deed of 1531 refers to 'Pynchester Ferme' (National Heritage List).
- 3.6.2 There is no moat or building shown on Rocque's 1754 map (Fig. 3.11), but the 1813 Harefield enclosure does show the moat, though no buildings, set within a loop in the River Pinn (Fig. 3.12). Aerial photography shows that by 1945 the SAM was wooded, and development had started to reach this area. Copthall Road West was partially laid out, with houses constructed to the south of the SAM, and Holyake Road on the east side of the River Pinn was also almost completely laid out and built along (Figs. 3.13).

By 2010, the area of wooded land had enlarged, and Copthall Road West had been extended to the north to meet Breakspear Road South, with housing constructed along its length (Fig. 3.14).

3.6.3 Elsewhere in the London Borough of Hillingdon, SAMs have been included within APAs, in part so that their settings can also be assessed and protected. Although this SAM is almost entirely surrounded by development already and the presence of the River Pinn means that the narrow strip that has not been developed is highly unlikely to be developed, for consistency's sake, an APA should be designated in this area.

3.6.4 Therefore, a new APA is proposed for Ickenham Pynchester Moat as depicted on Figure 3.15.

3.6.5 The following criteria can be applied:

- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- v) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument and its immediate setting; or an undesignated monument of equivalent significance

3.7 **25. Stanwell Cursus**

3.7.1 The Stanwell Cursus was identified as a site of potentially national importance in the 2003 London Schedule Review.

3.7.2 It is Neolithic in date, and its course has been recognised by cropmarks on aerial photographs running for at least 3.6km from the Colne Valley in the north-west to Stanwell in the south-east. Excavation at Heathrow Terminal 5 has determined it consisted of two parallel ditches over 20m apart with a central bank. There are at least 3 additional Neolithic cursuses associated with the main C1 Stanwell Cursus, all of different lengths, architecture and orientation, as well as other Neolithic features such as enclosures. The chronology is complex, including phases of deliberate backfilling and recutting, but it certainly represented a major landscape feature during the Neolithic. During the Bronze Age the cursus complex was superimposed by a field system (Framework Archaeology 2010 & 2006a).

3.7.3 Given the abandonment of the cursuses in the Bronze Age, it is unsurprising that there is no evidence for them on Rocque's 1754 map or the Harmondsworth Enclosure map of 1805/1816 (Figs. 3.16 & 3.17). The main cursus was first recognised through aerial photographs, though it was initially thought to be a Roman road. Sections are still

visible on aerial photographs where they have not been destroyed by development or quarrying (Figs. 3.18 & 3.19).

- 3.7.4 The Stanwell Cursus is considered a nationally important site, though it is currently undesignated. Its length and the association with other cursuses and Neolithic features make it particularly unusual. The amount of excavation that has taken place has confirmed the position and orientation of the Stanwell Cursus, and the C2, C3 and C4 cursuses, though not in their entirety. This enables projected routes to be extrapolated, as seen on Figure 3.20. Although excavation has recorded some areas of the cursus, other sections are likely to have been destroyed without being recorded through ongoing development, in particular of Heathrow airport. This is particularly true for the parts of the C1 and C2 cursus lying under the northern part of the Terminal 5 building, and parts of the C1, C3 and C5 cursuses underlying runways and taxiways. However, discrete parts may have survived.
- 3.7.5 Although the complex of cursuses is within an APZ, its status as a nationally important undesignated asset mean that designation as an APA is merited. Therefore, a new APA is proposed for the Stanwell Cursus and associated cursuses as depicted on Figure 3.21.
- 3.7.6 The following criteria can be applied:
- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
 - v) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument and its immediate setting; or an undesignated monument of equivalent significance

4: APA/APZ SUMMARY TABLE

4.1 The following table summarises the conclusions and recommendations for each of the existing and proposed APAs discussed in this assessment using the following criteria:

- i) The GLHER records remains of prehistoric date nearby
- ii) The GLHER records remains of historic date nearby
- iii) Documentary or standing building evidence supports historic activity
- iv) Area is a historic town or village with known or potential surviving archaeological remains
- v) Area is associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument and its immediate setting; or an undesignated monument of equivalent significance
- vi) Adjoining Borough/County has an adjacent area designated as an Archaeological Priority Area
- vii) In addition to the primary criteria listed above, APA designation will be supported by the presence of areas of largely undeveloped land, and will exclude substantial areas known to be sterilised through, for example, extensive modern development or quarrying.

4.2 The APA/Zs as proposed in this document are depicted on Figure 4.1.

Table 1: Summary of Assessment

<u>Name of Area</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Applied Criteria</u>
1. Harmondsworth	APA	Reduced	i), ii), iii), iv), vii)
2. West Bedfont	APA	No change	i), ii), v), vi)
3. Harlington	APA	Extended	i), ii), iii), iv)
4. Harefield North	APA	Extended	iii), iv), vii)
5. Harefield South	APA	Extended	iii), vii)
6. Uxbridge	APA	Amended	i), ii), iii), iv), vii)
7. West Drayton	APA	No change	i), ii), iii), iv)
8. Hayes	APA	Amended	iii), iv), vii)
9. Ruislip	APA	Extended	ii), iii), iv), v), vii)
10. Ickenham Manor	APA	Amended	i), ii), iii), v), vii)
11. Ickenham Swakeleys	APA	No change	i), ii), iii), vii)
12. Ickenham Old Village	APA	No change	iii), iv)
13. Hillingdon Common	APA	No change	i), iii), iv) vii)
14. Northolt Down Barns Farm	APA	Delete	ii), v), vi), vii)

15. Cowley	APA	No change	iii), vii)
16. Cranford Park North	APA	No change	i), ii), iii), vi), vii)
17. Eastcote Cuckoo Hill	APA	Delete	vi)
18. Eastcote Village	APA	No change	ii), iii), iv), v), vii)
19. West Drayton Station	APA	Delete	iii), vii)
20. Heathrow Area	APZ	Reduced	i), ii), iii): (in parts) iv), vi), vii)
21. Colne Valley	APZ	Reduced	i), ii), iii): (in parts) iv),vi), vii)
22. Sipson	APA	Newly Proposed	i), ii), iii), iv)
23. Brackenbury Farm	APA	Newly Proposed	iii), v), vii)
24. Ickenham Pynchester Moat	APA	Newly Proposed	iii), v)
25. Stanwell Cursus	APA	Newly Proposed	i), v)

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
- DMV**- Deserted Medieval Village
- DPD**- Development Plan Document
- EIA**- Environmental Impact Assessment
- 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
- MOLAS**- Museum of London Archaeology
- NHL**- National Heritage List for England
- NPPF**- National Planning Policy Framework
- Pers. Comm**- Personal Communication
- PPG**- Planning Policy Guidance
- PPS**- Planning Policy Statement
- RPG**- Registered Park or Garden
- SAM**- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- SFB**- Sunken Feature Building
- SHAAP**- Southern Hillingdon Area Action Plan
- UDP**- Unitary Development Plan
- VCH**- Victoria County History: Middlesex

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. **General**

British Library
Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record
Greater London Historic Environment Record
Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record
Hillingdon Library
Hillingdon Local Studies & Archives
National Archives
Surrey Historic Environment Record

2. **Internet**

British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
British History Online (Victoria County History) <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
Google Maps <http://maps.google.co.uk>
Hillingdon Council <http://www.hillingdon.gov.uk>
National Heritage List for England <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>
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3. **Cartographic**

1754 John Rocque: Middlesex

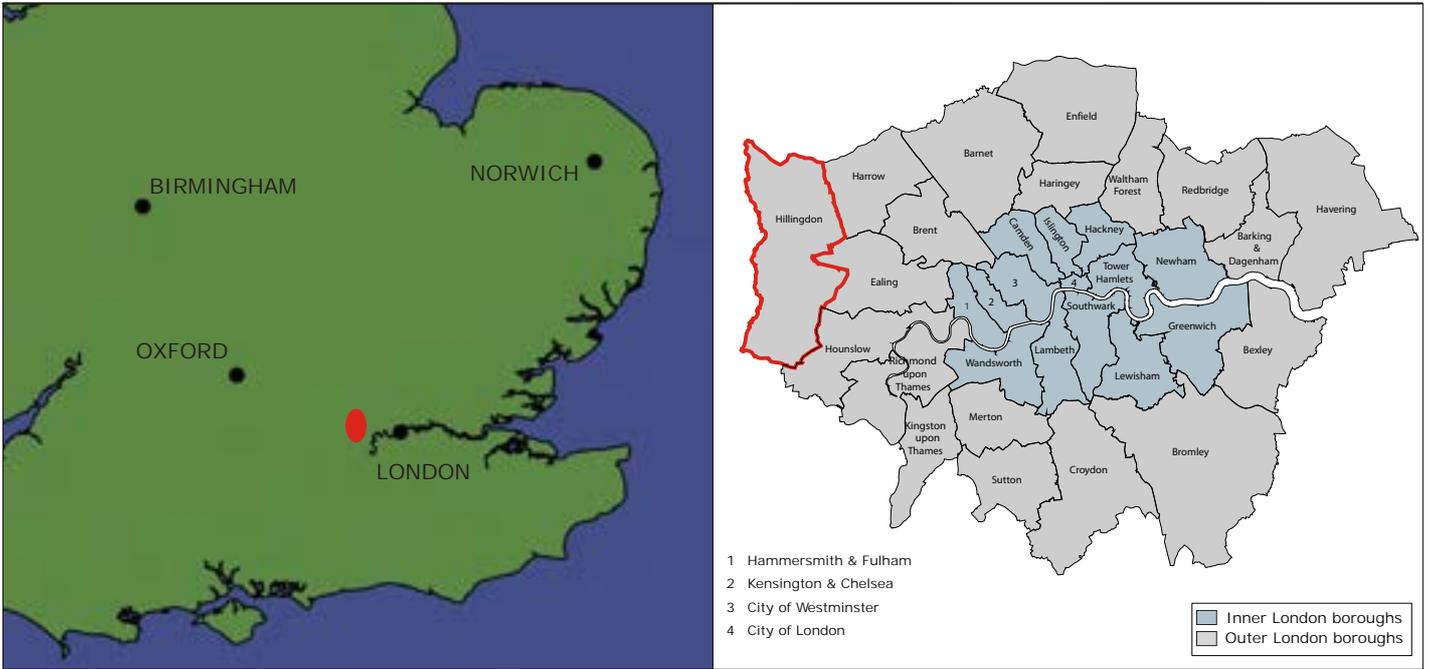
Ordnance Survey Drawings

Enclosure Maps (Harefield, Harmondsworth, Hillingdon, Ruislip, Hayes)

Tithe Maps (Cranford, Harlington, Harefield, Ickenham, Cowley)

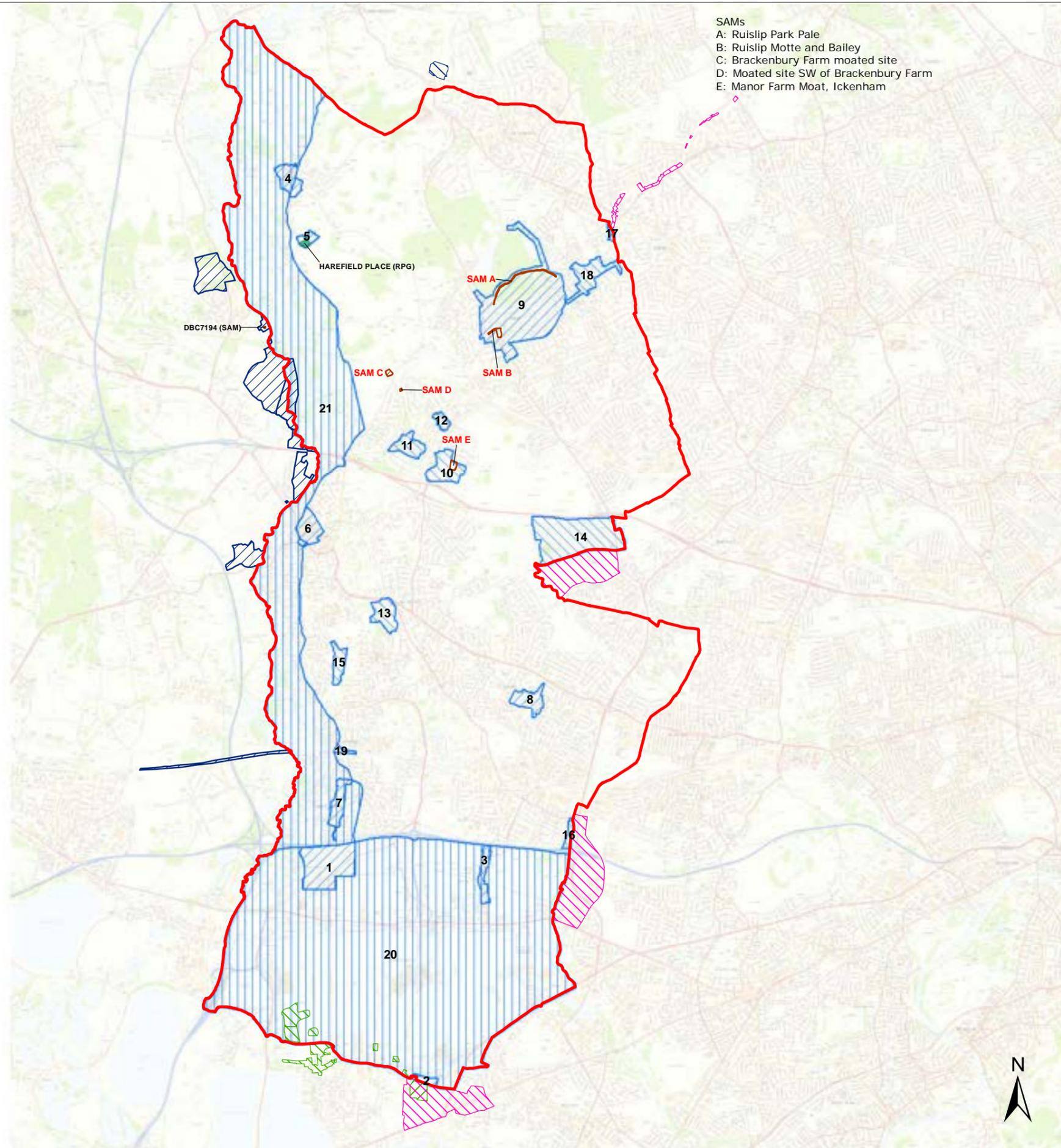
Ordnance Survey

Google Earth



Site Location	London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings	Project title: London Borough of Hillingdon
		Not to Scale: Illustrative Only
		Date printed: 16.05.13
		Drawn by: LW Checked by: CB

Figure 1.1: Site Location



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

Hillingdon APA /APZ

Status

- Designated APA
- Proposed APA
- Proposed APZ

Buckinghamshire Archaeological Notification Area

GLHER APA

Hertfordshire Archaeological Alert Area

Surrey Area of High Archaeological Potential

Surrey County Site of Archaeological Interest

SAM

Registered Park or Garden

Project title:
 London Borough of Hillingdon

London
 Cheltenham
 Kettering
 Newark
 Birmingham

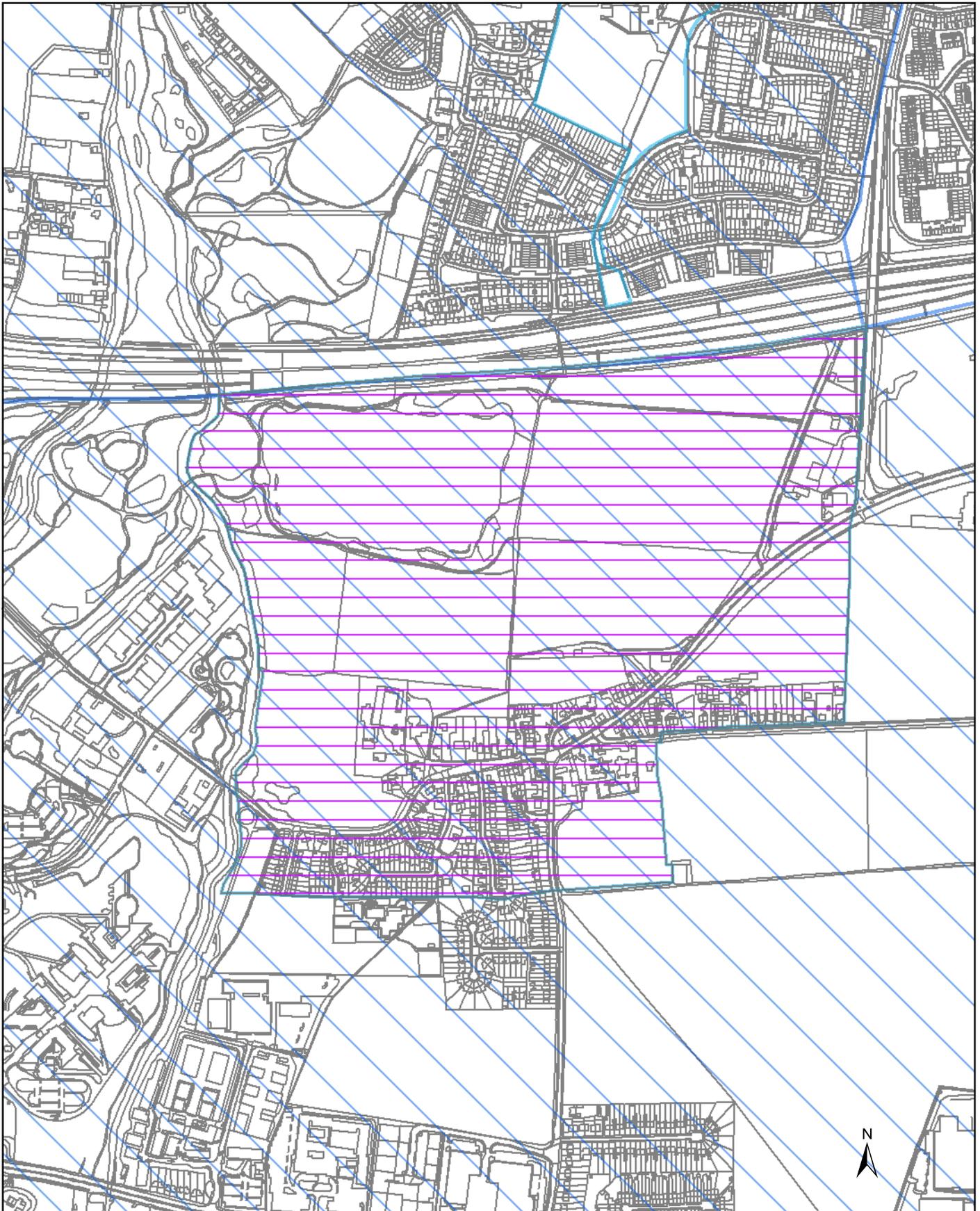
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*Planning & Development
 Archaeology & Historic Buildings*

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Date printed: 12.07.13	Drawn by: CB Checked by: CB
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Figure 1.2: Location of existing 1998 and proposed 2003 APA/Zs, and APAs of neighbouring districts



-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Scale at A4: 1:8,000
0 200 m

Figure 2.1a
Harmondsworth APA



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 Harmondsworth APA



Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.1b
1754 Rocque

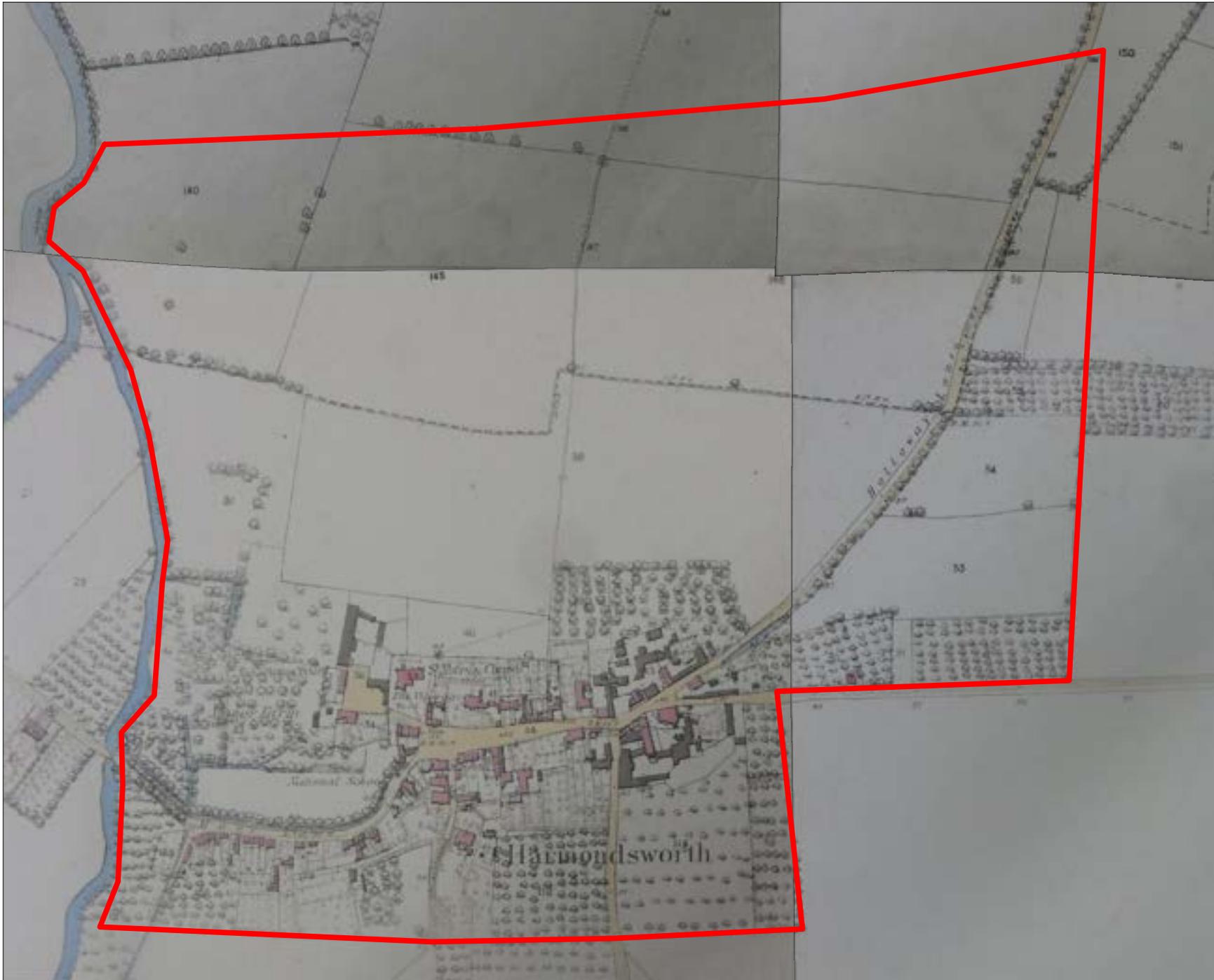


— Harmondsworth APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.1c
1816 Harmondsworth
Enclosure



— Harmondsworth APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.1d
1866 Ordnance Survey

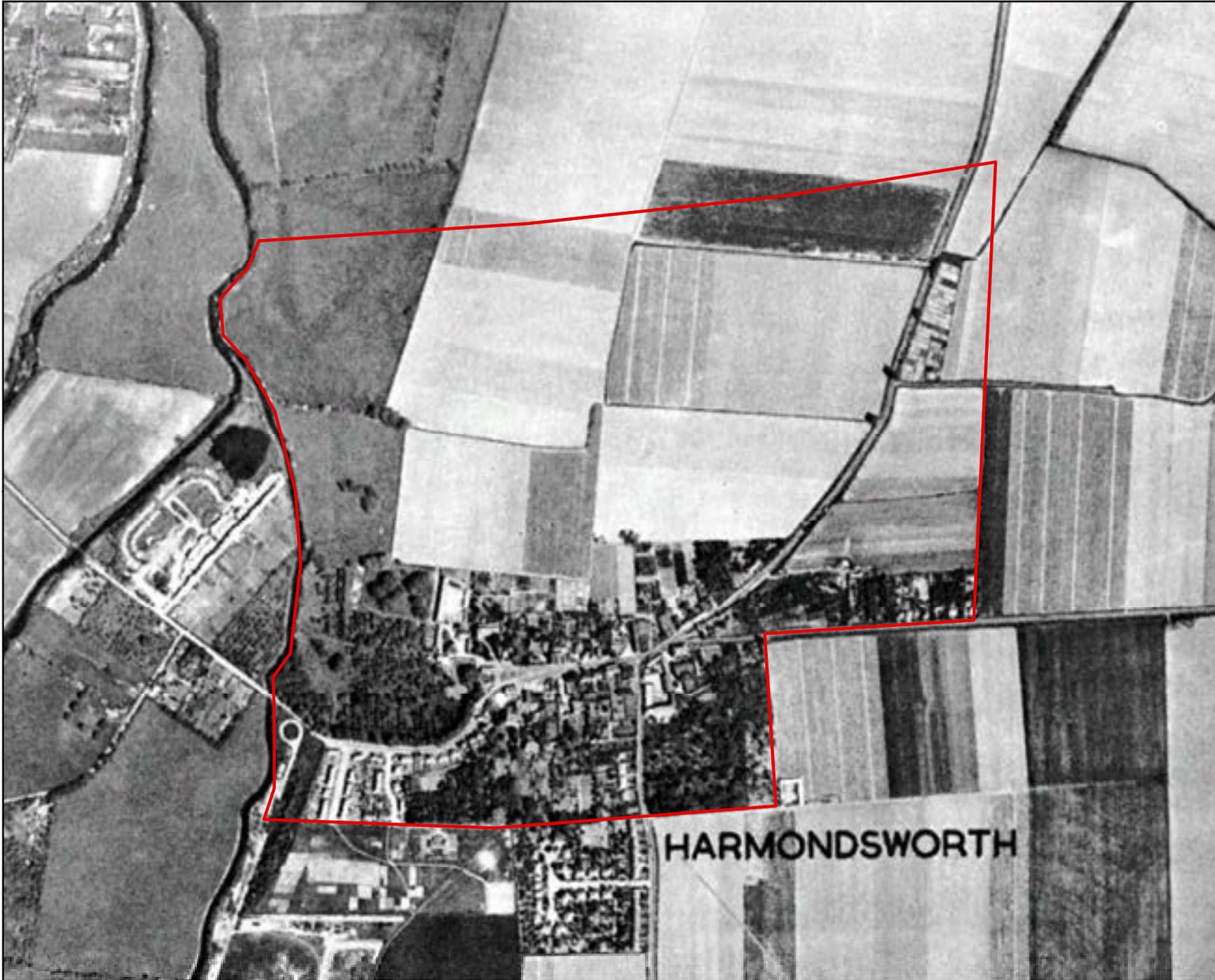


— Harmondsworth APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.1e
1896 Ordnance Survey



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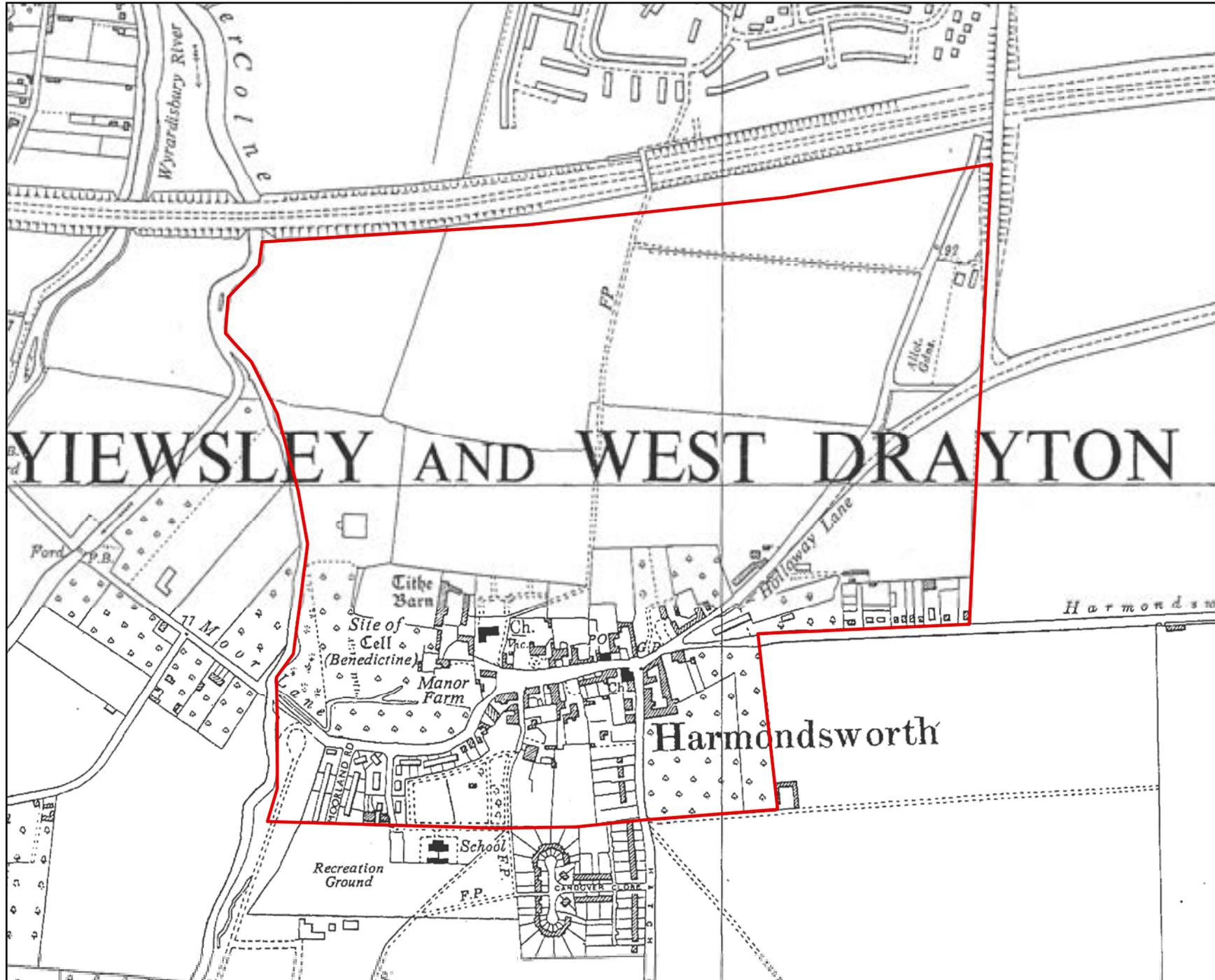
 Harmondsworth APA



Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 2.1f
1945 Aerial Photograph



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 Harmondsworth APA



Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 2.1g
1960 Ordnance Survey



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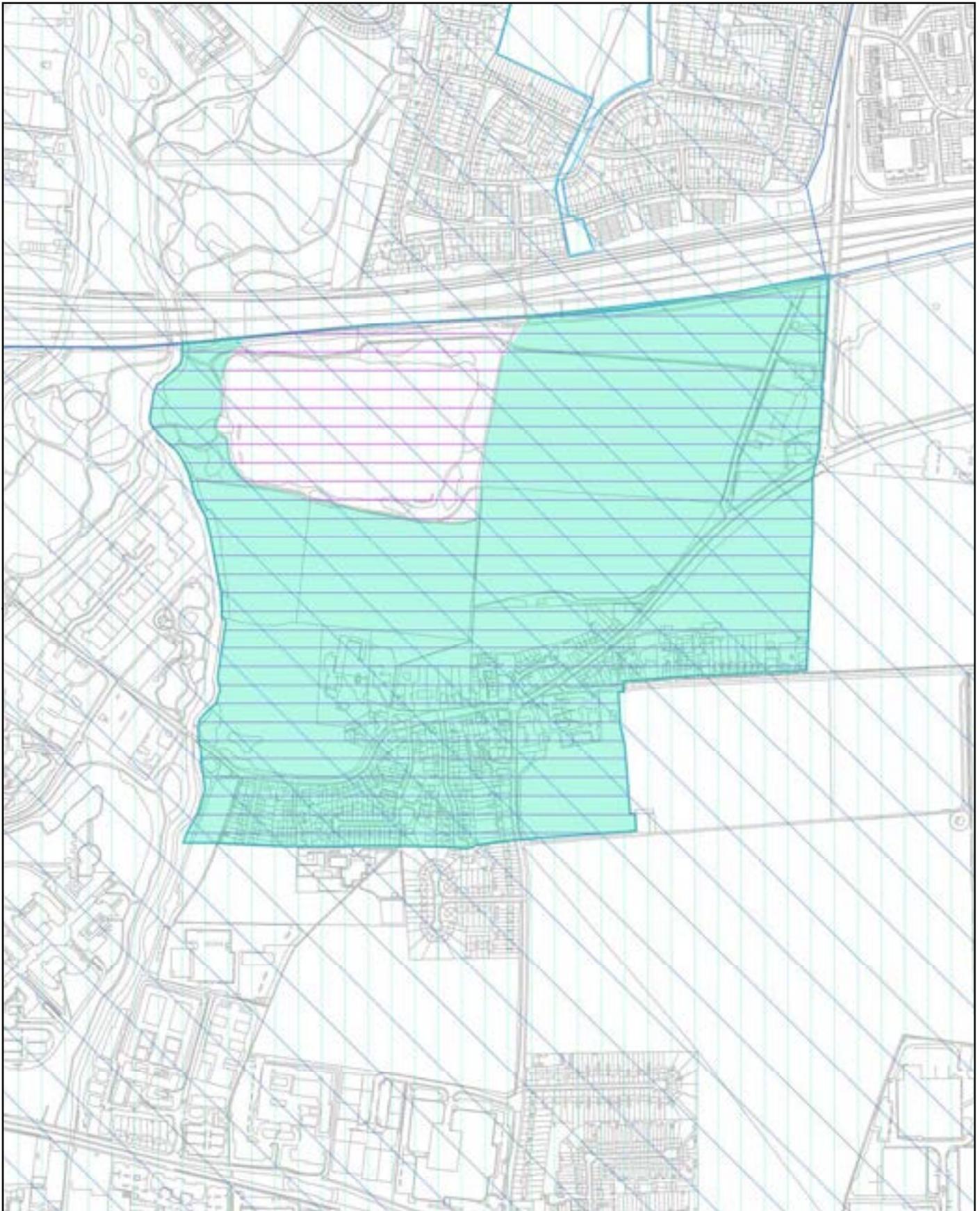
 Harmondsworth APA



Scale at A4: 1:7,000



Figure 2.1h
2010 Aerial Photograph



<p>1998</p> <p>2003 (proposed)</p> <p>APA</p> <p>APZ</p> <p>2013 (proposed)</p> <p>APA</p> <p>APZ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N</p>	 <p>Planning • Heritage</p> <p>www.cgms.co.uk</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:8,000</p>  <p>Figure 2.1i 2013 Proposed Harmondsworth APA</p>
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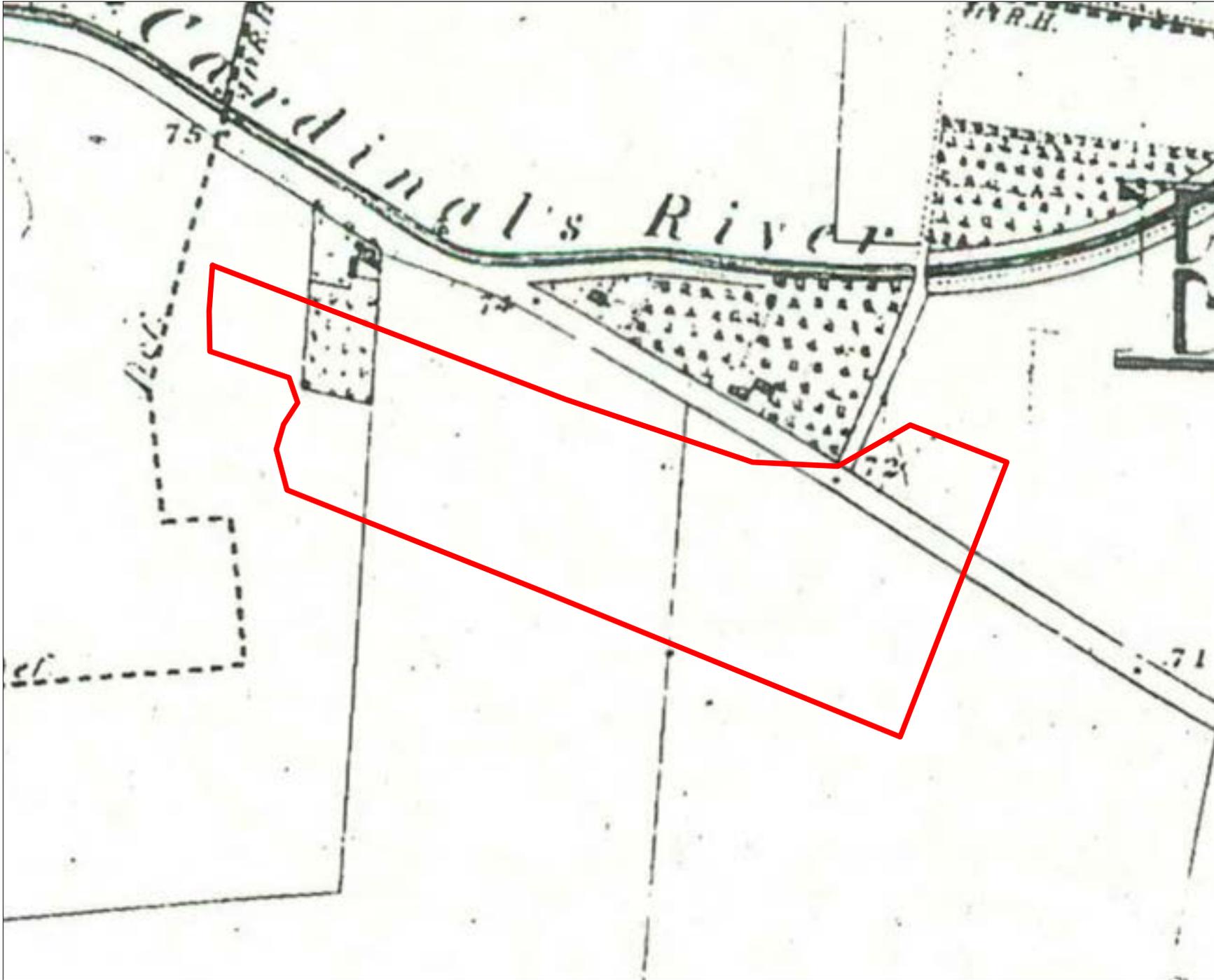
 West Bedfont APA



Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.2b
1754 Rocque

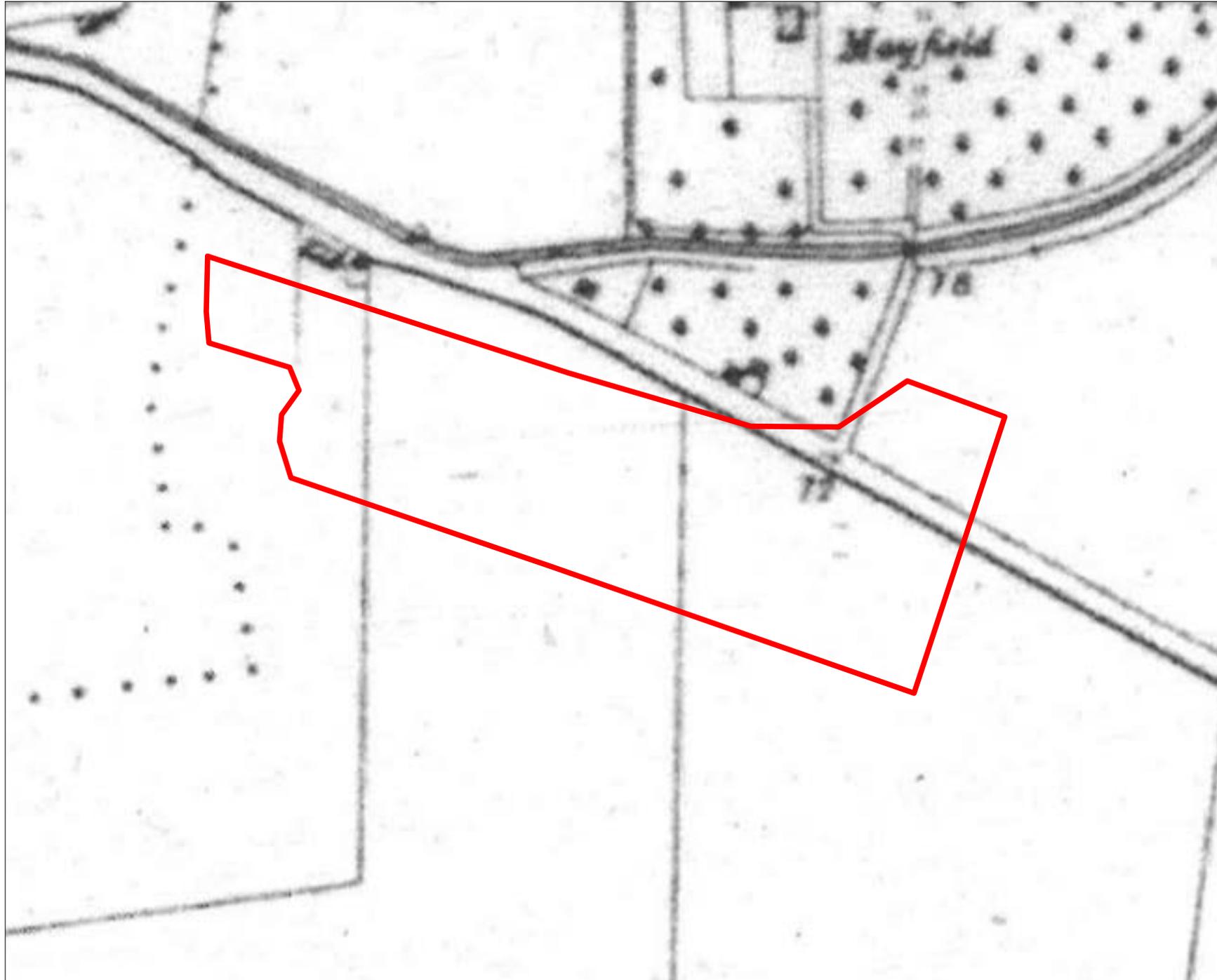


— West Bedfont APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.2c
1866 Ordnance Survey

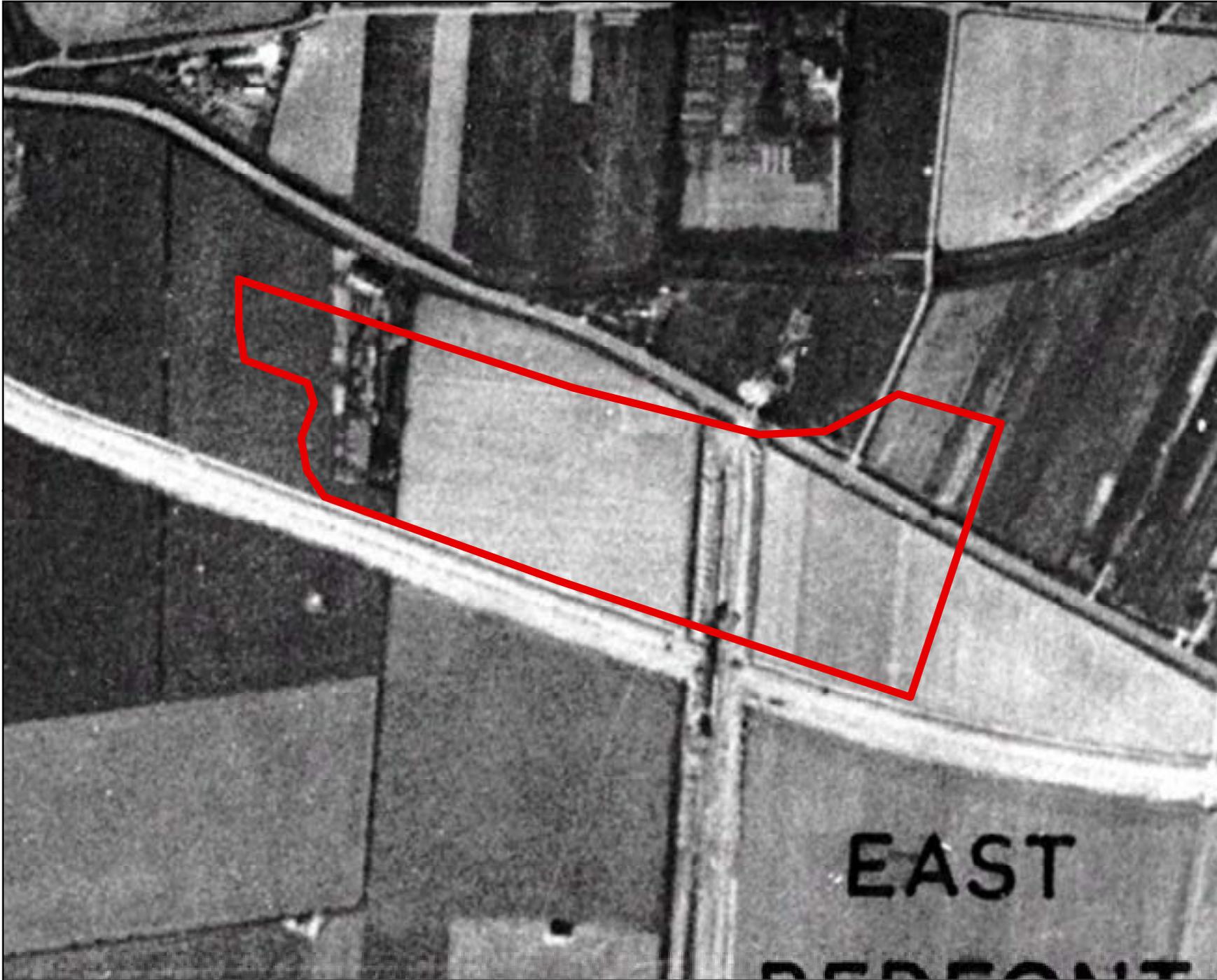


— West Bedfont APA



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Figure 2.2d
1896 Ordnance Survey



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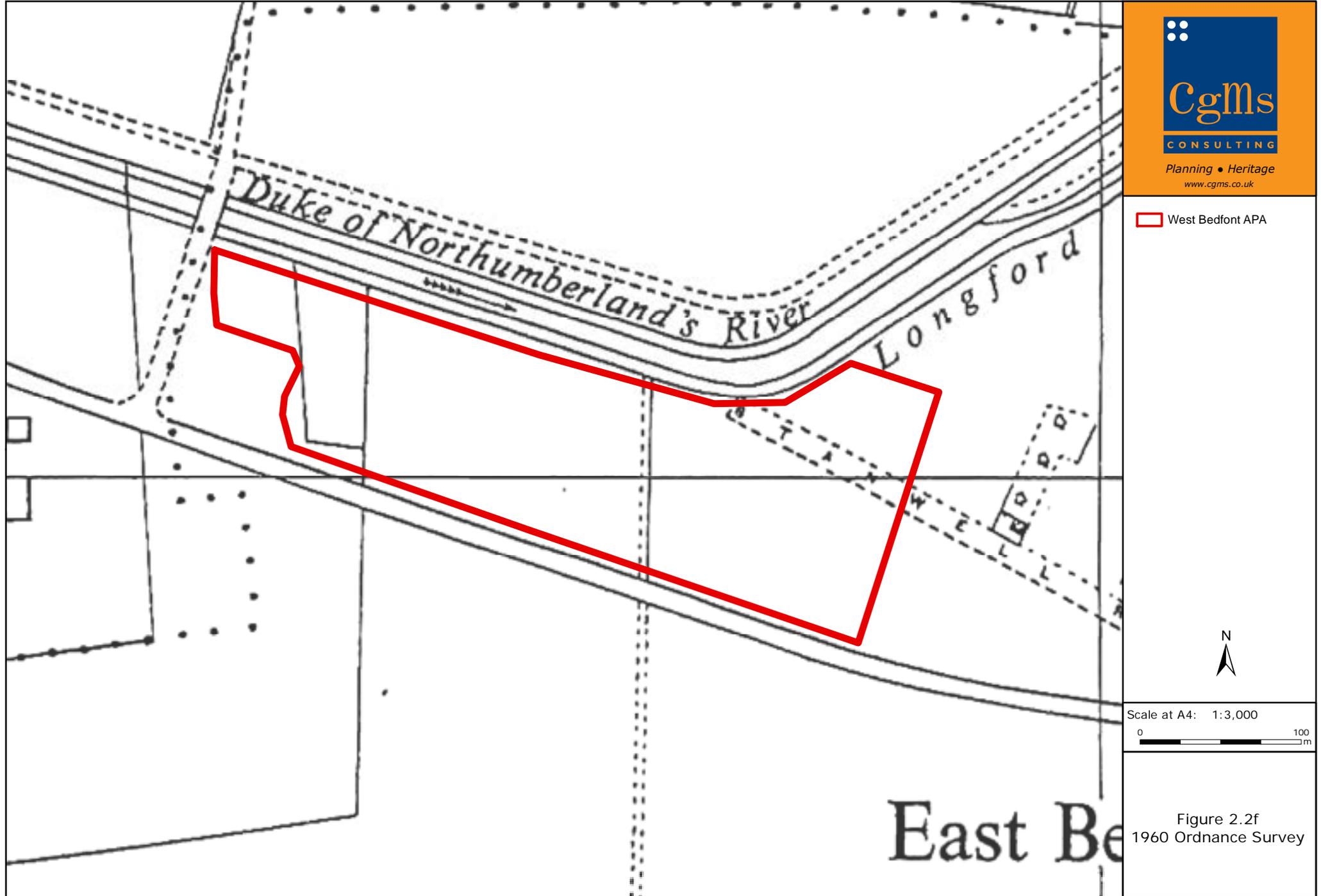
 West Bedfont APA



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Figure 2.2e
1945 Aerial Photograph





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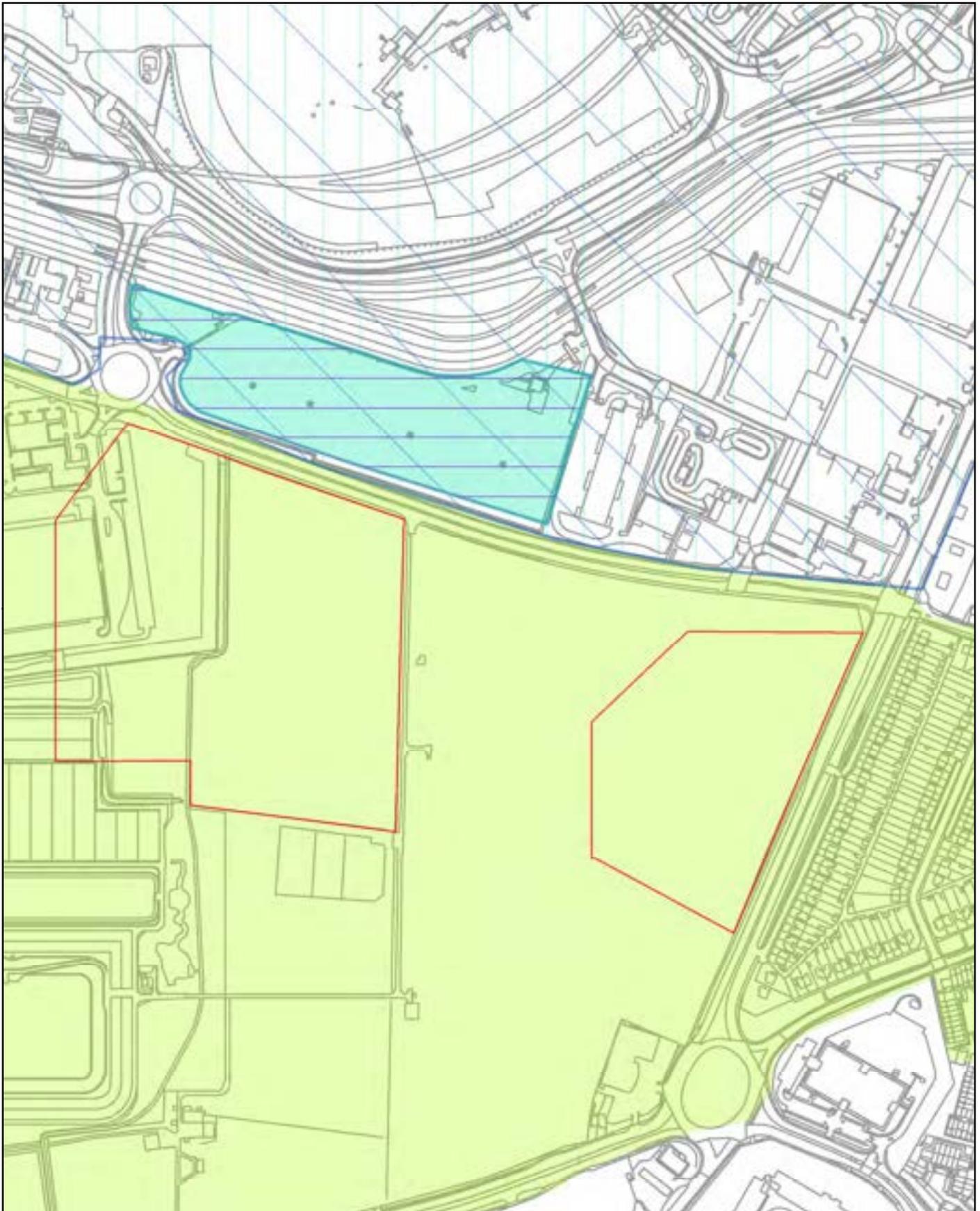
 West Bedfont APA



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Figure 2.2g
2008 Aerial Photograph



 1998	 SAM
2003 (proposed)	 East Bedfont APA (Hounslow)
 APA	
 APZ	
2013 (proposed)	
 APA	
 APZ	

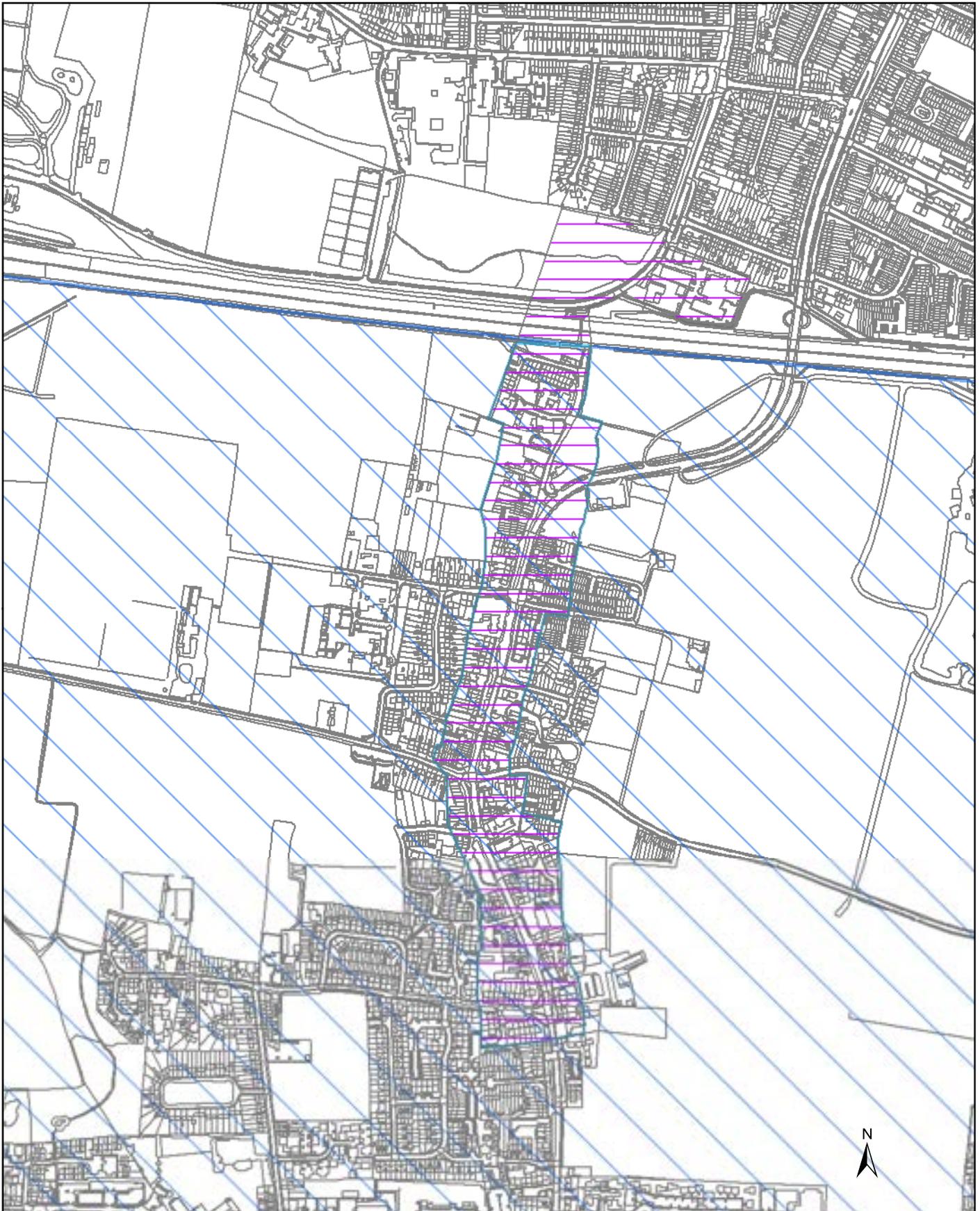
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Scale at A4: 1:5,000
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Figure 2.2h
2013 Proposed
West Bedfont APA



-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Scale at A4: 1:8,000
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Figure 2.3a
Harlington APA



 Harlington APA

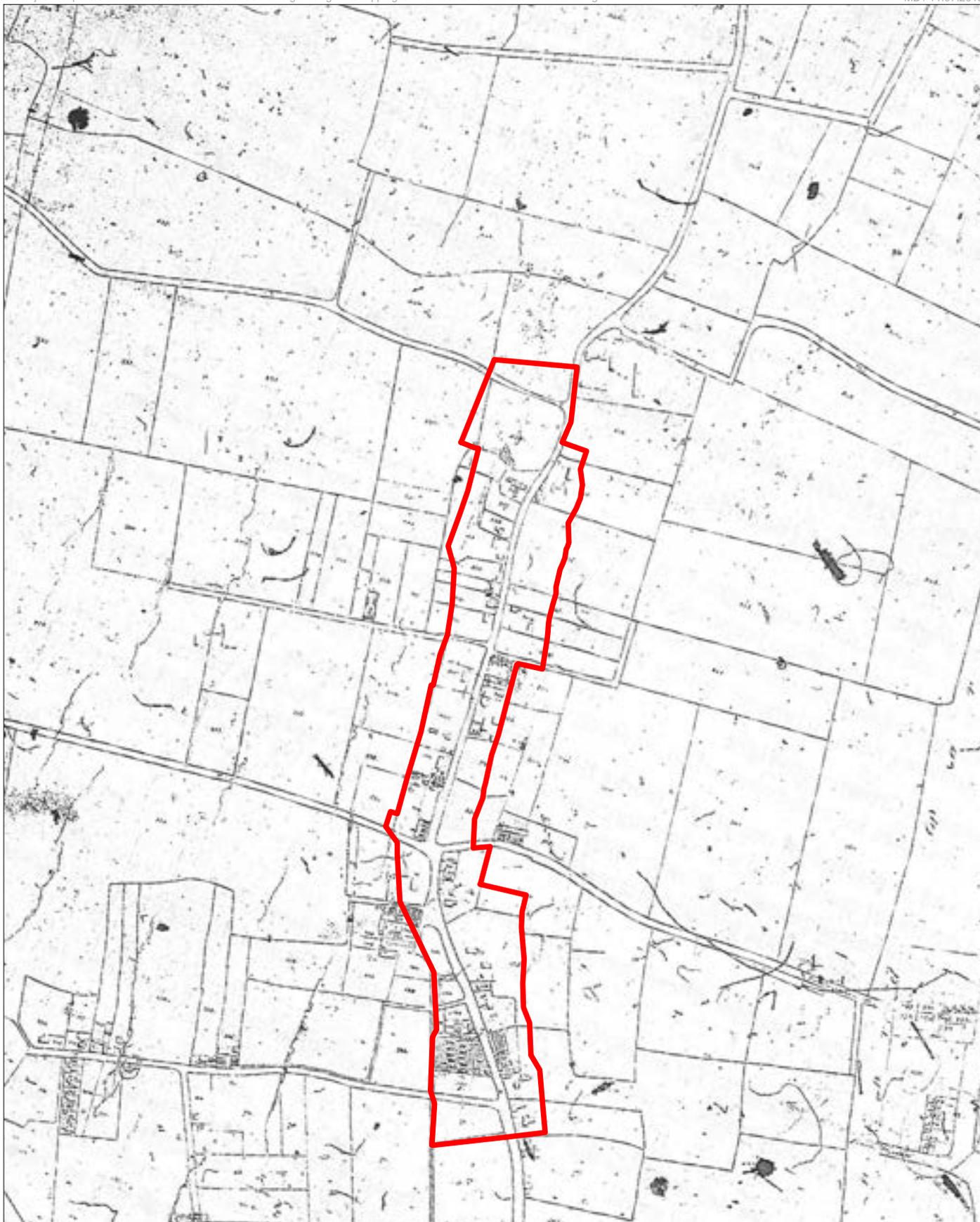


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Figure 2.3b
1754 Rocque



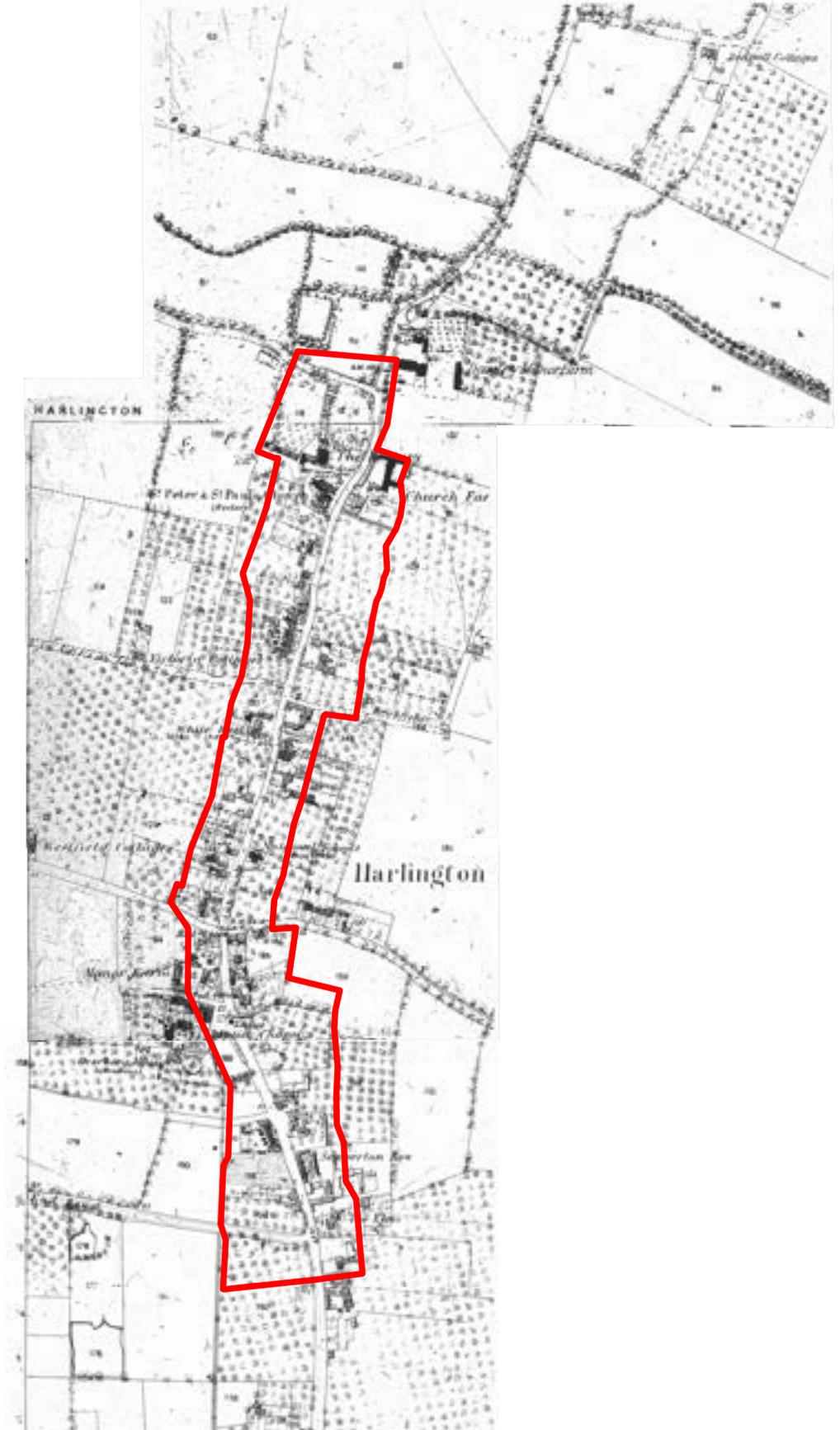
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Figure 2.3c
1840 Harlington Tithe

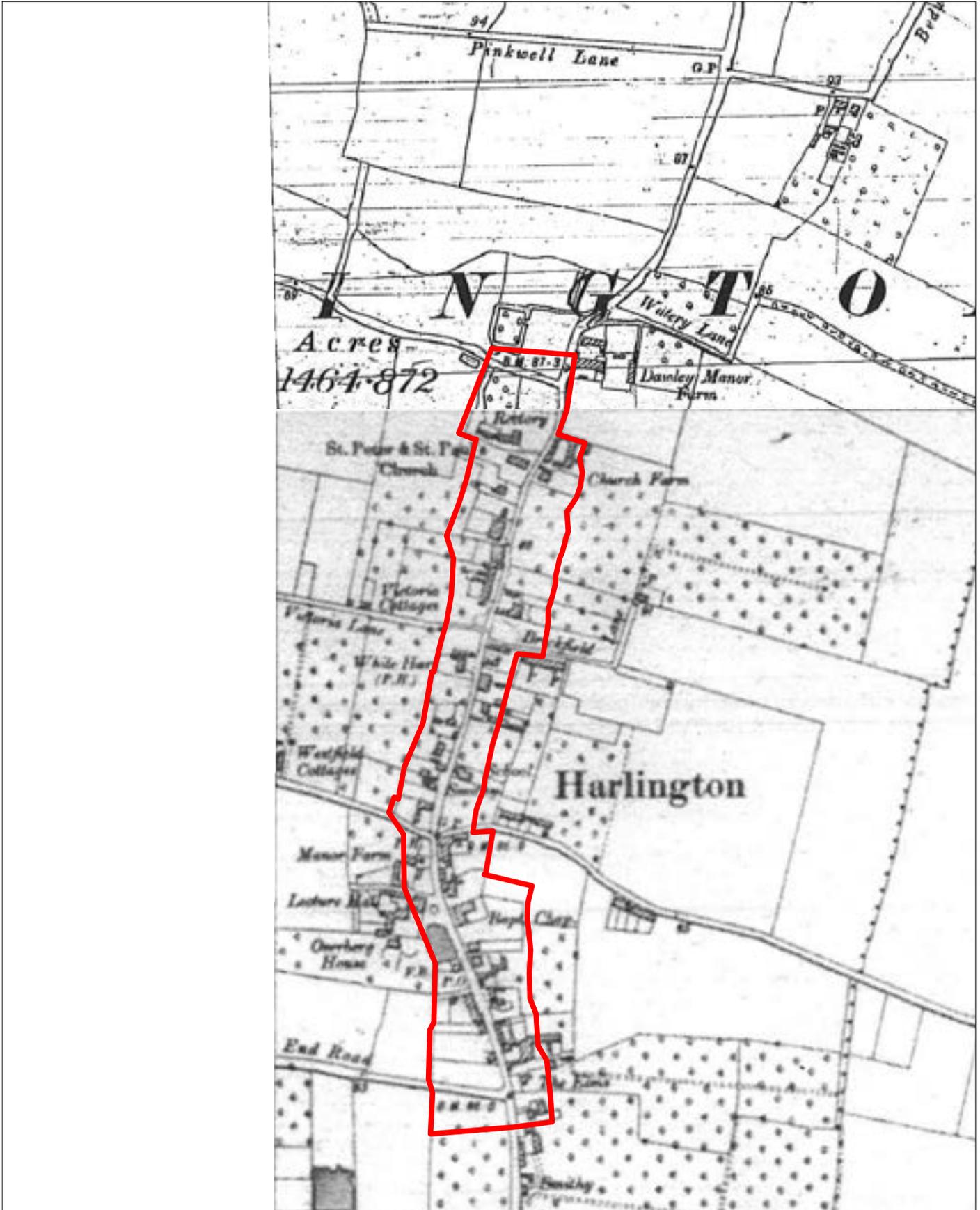


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Figure 2.3d
1866 Ordnance Survey

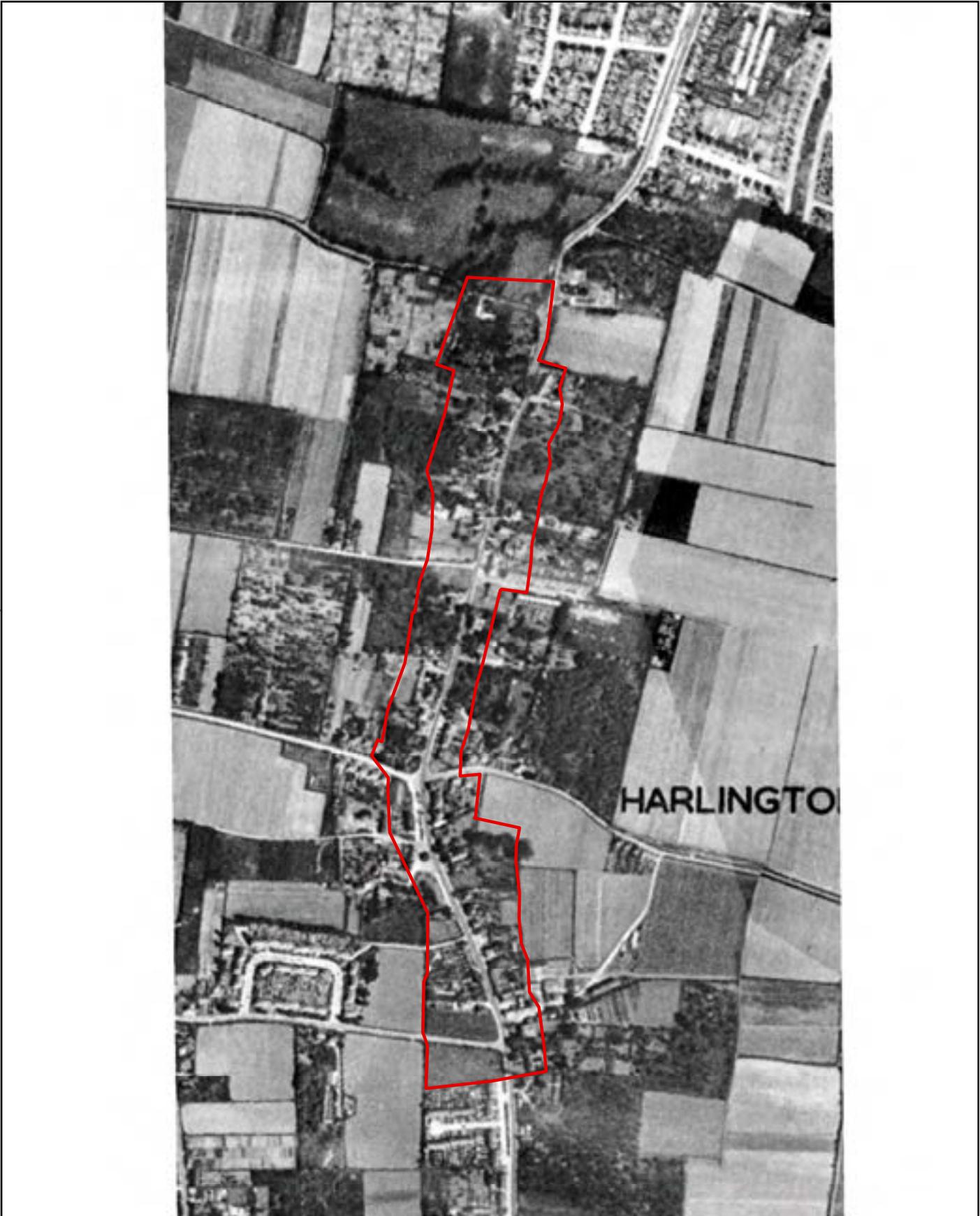


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Figure 2.3e
1896 Ordnance Survey



 Harlington APA



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Figure 2.3f
1945 Aerial Photograph



 Harlington APA

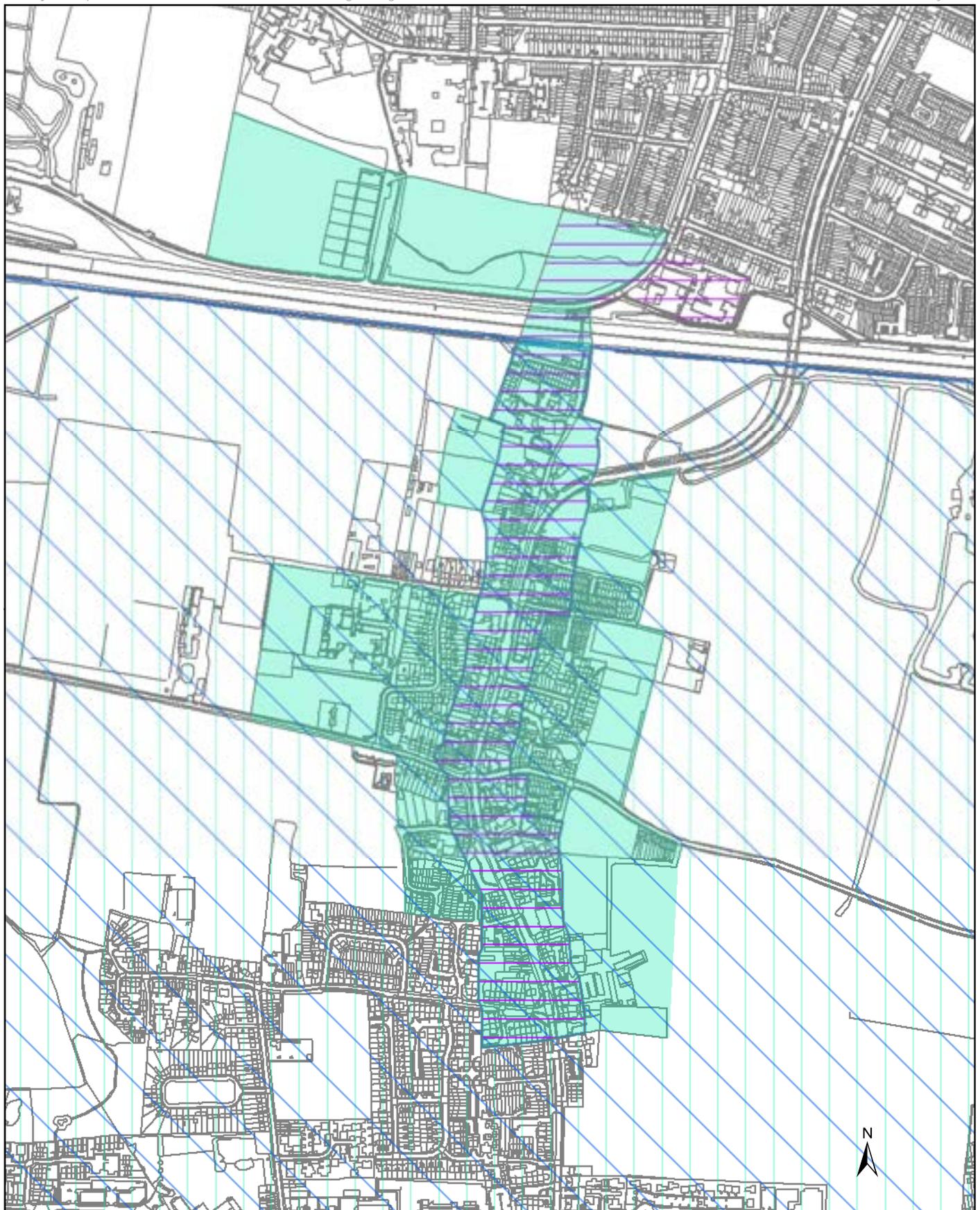


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Figure 2.3h
2010 Aerial Photograph



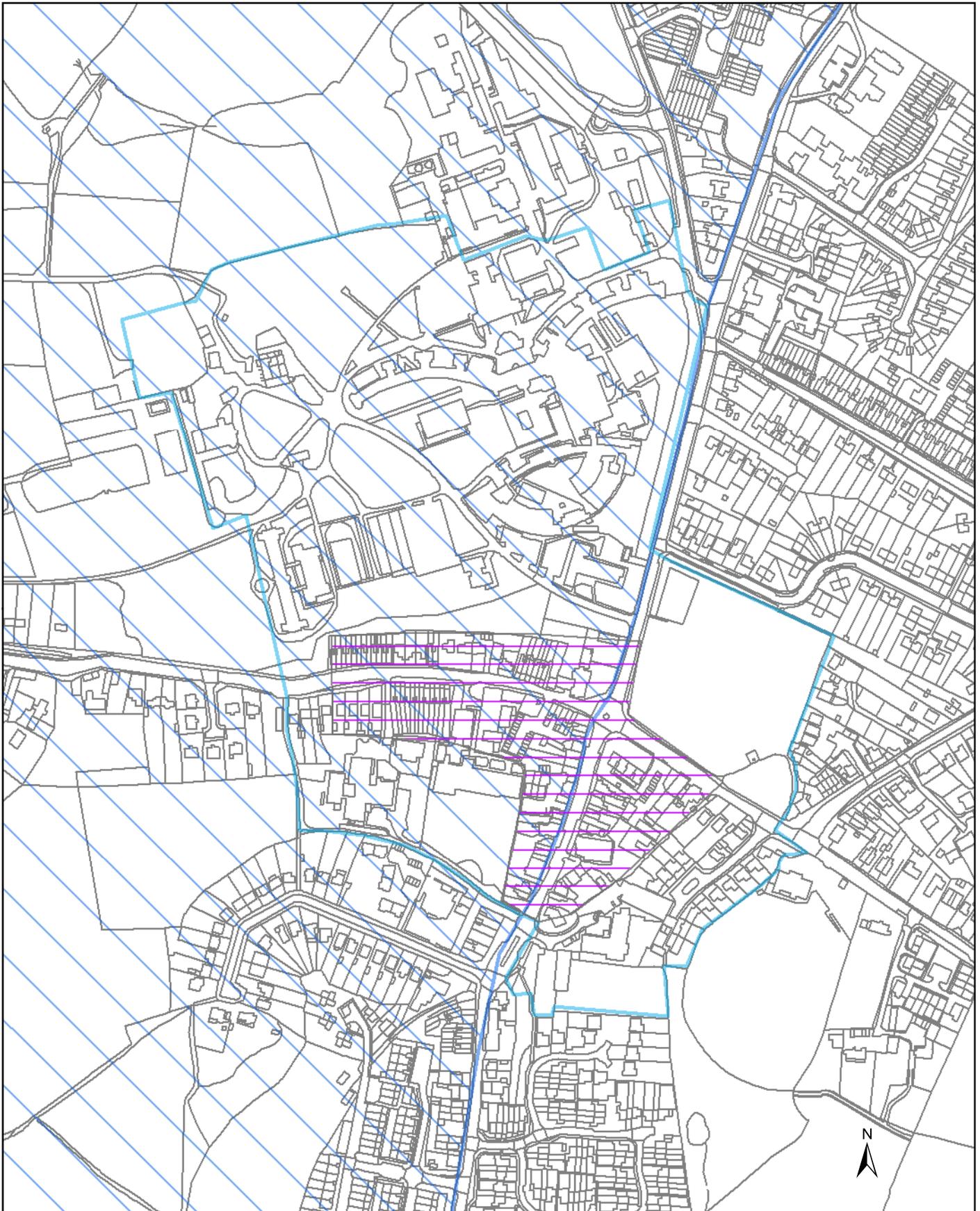
- 1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
- APA
- APZ
- 2013 (proposed)**
- APA
- APZ



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Figure 2.3i
2013 Proposed
Harlington APA



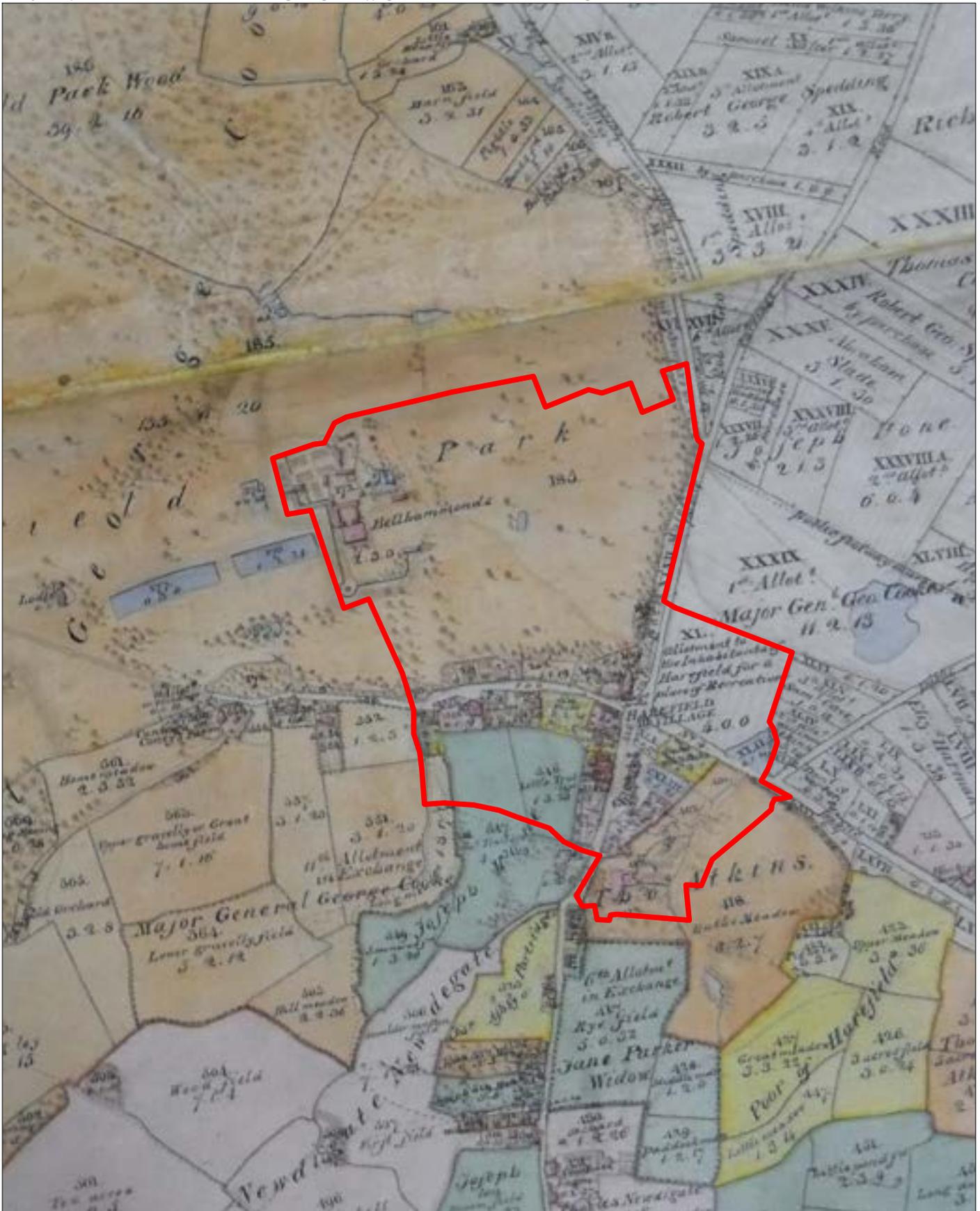
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- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Figure 2.4a
Harefield North APA

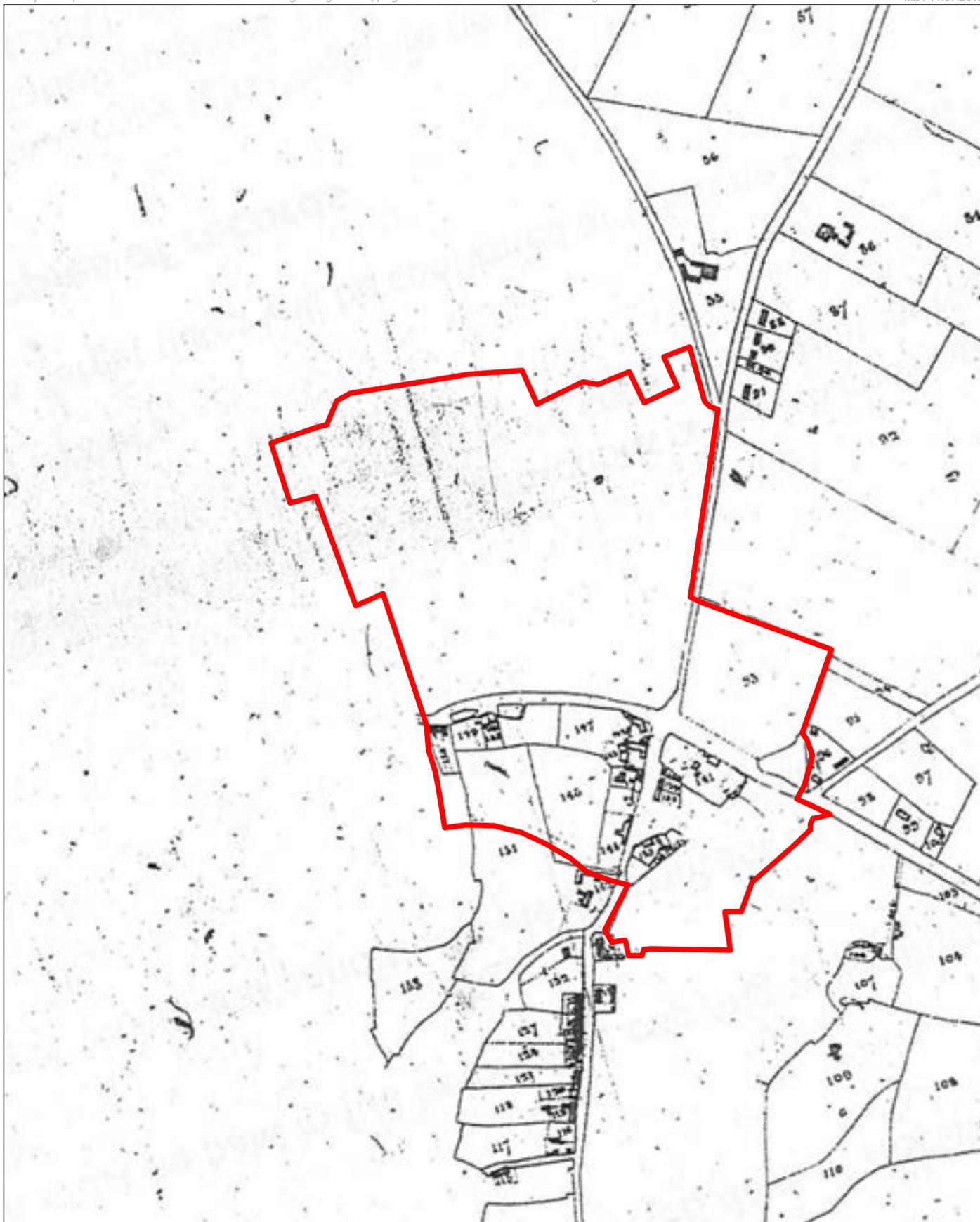


— Harefield North APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.4c
1813 Harefield Enclosure



— Harefield North APA



Not to Scale;
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Figure 2.4d
1846 Harefield Tithe



— Harefield North APA



Not to Scale;
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Figure 2.4e
1866 Ordnance Survey



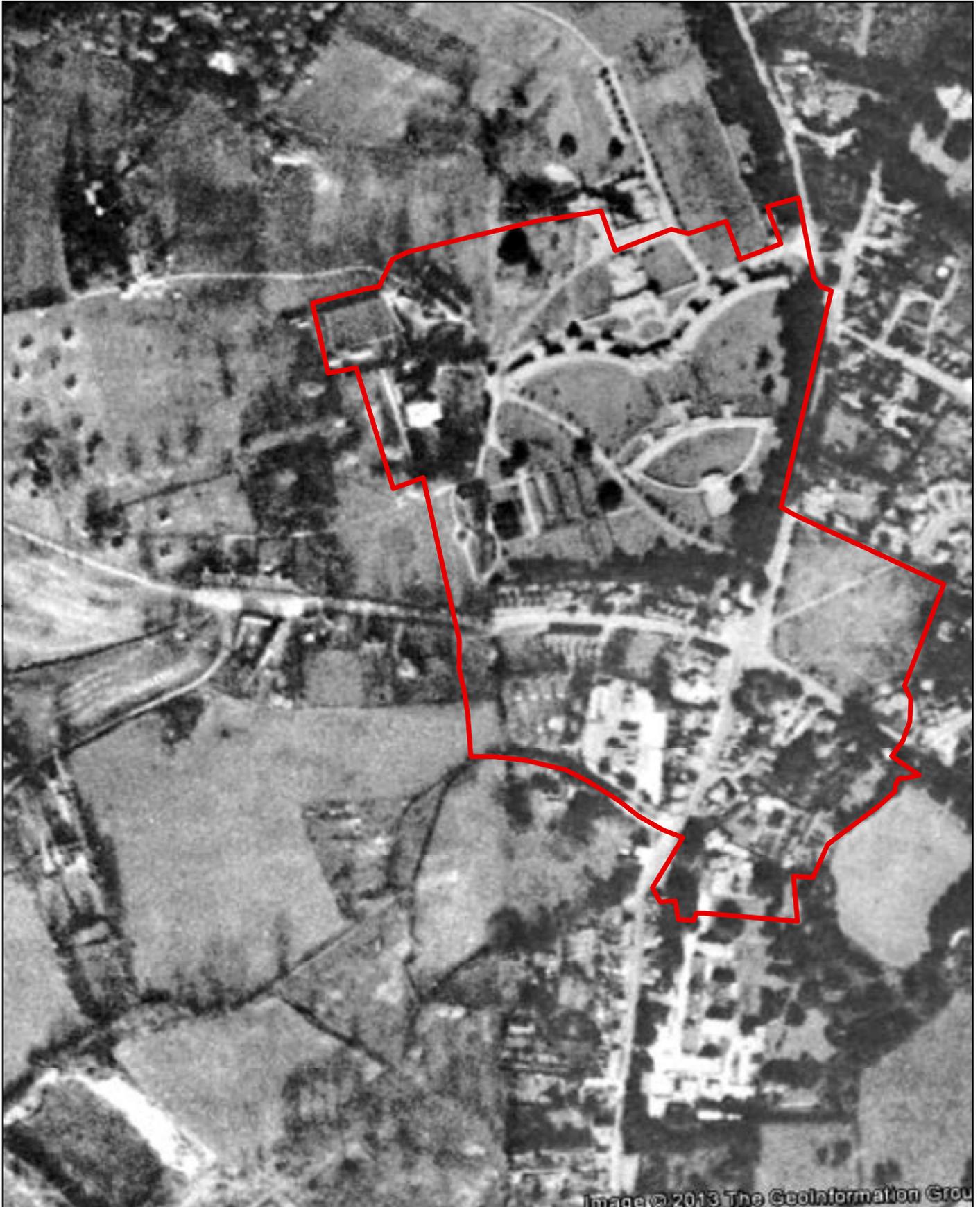
— Harefield North APA



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Figure 2.4f
1896 Ordnance Survey



 North Harefield APA

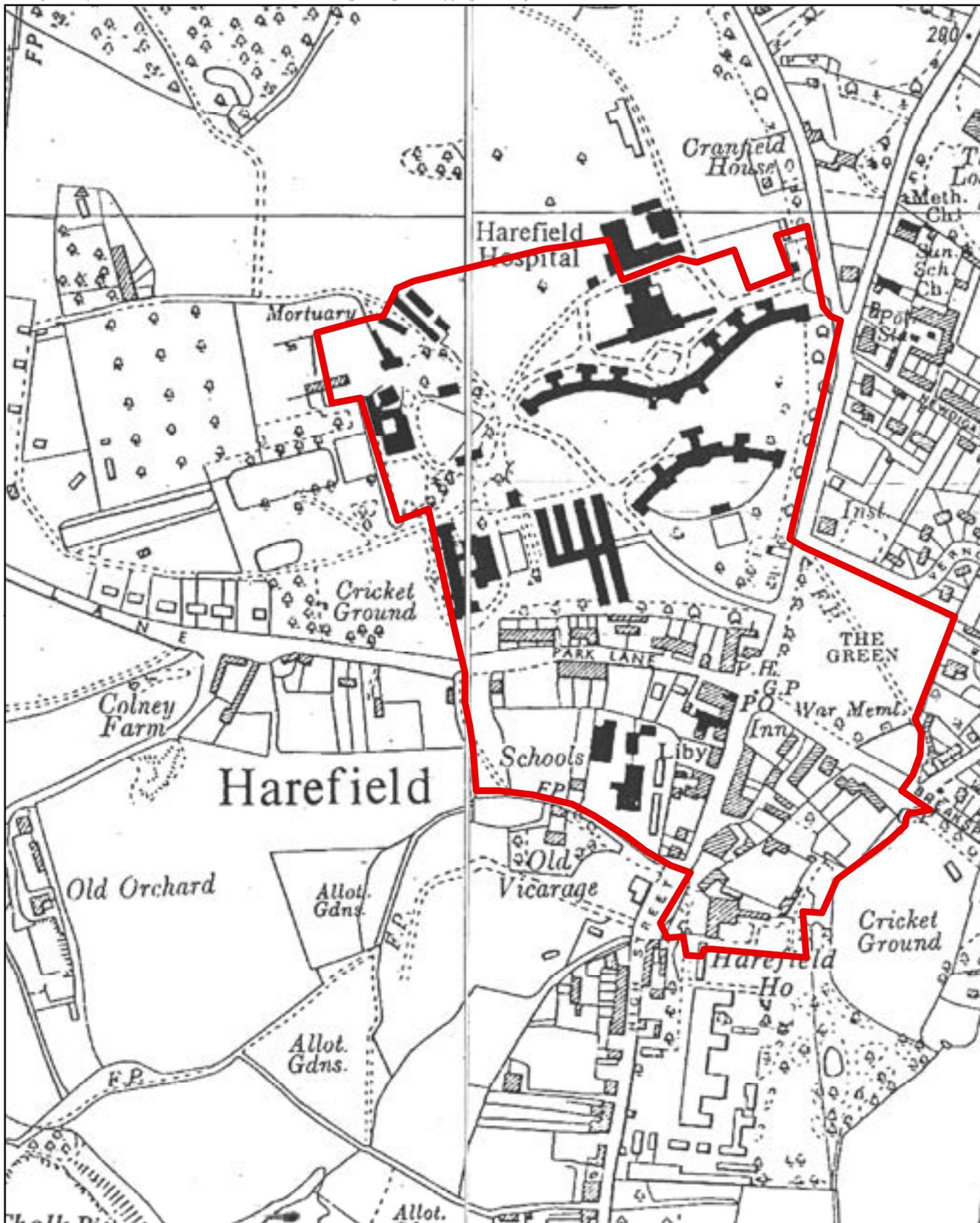


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Scale at A4: 1:4,500



Figure 2.4g
1945 Aerial Photograph



 North Harefield APA

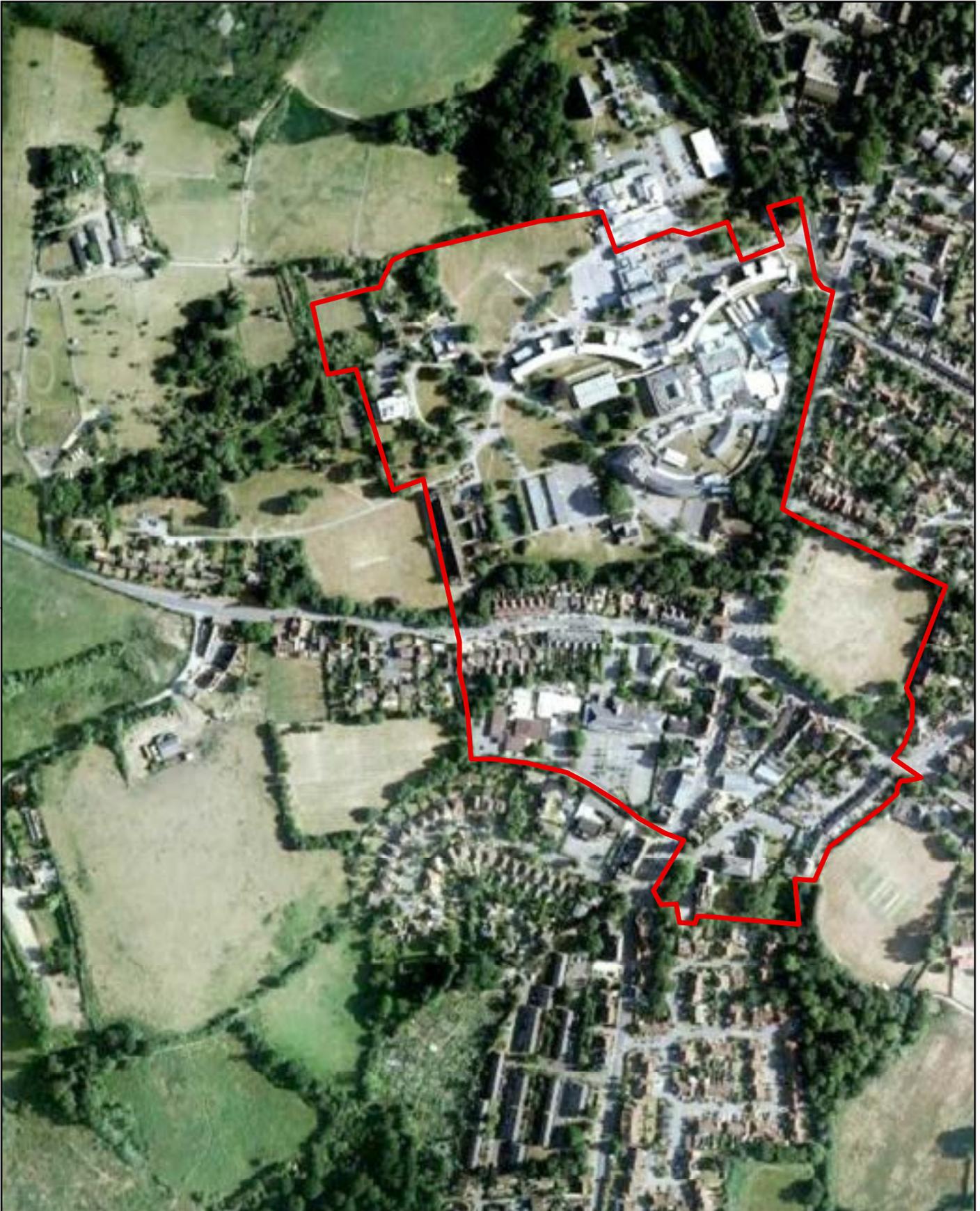


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Scale at A4: 1:4,500



Figure 2.4h
1960 Ordnance Survey



 North Harefield APA

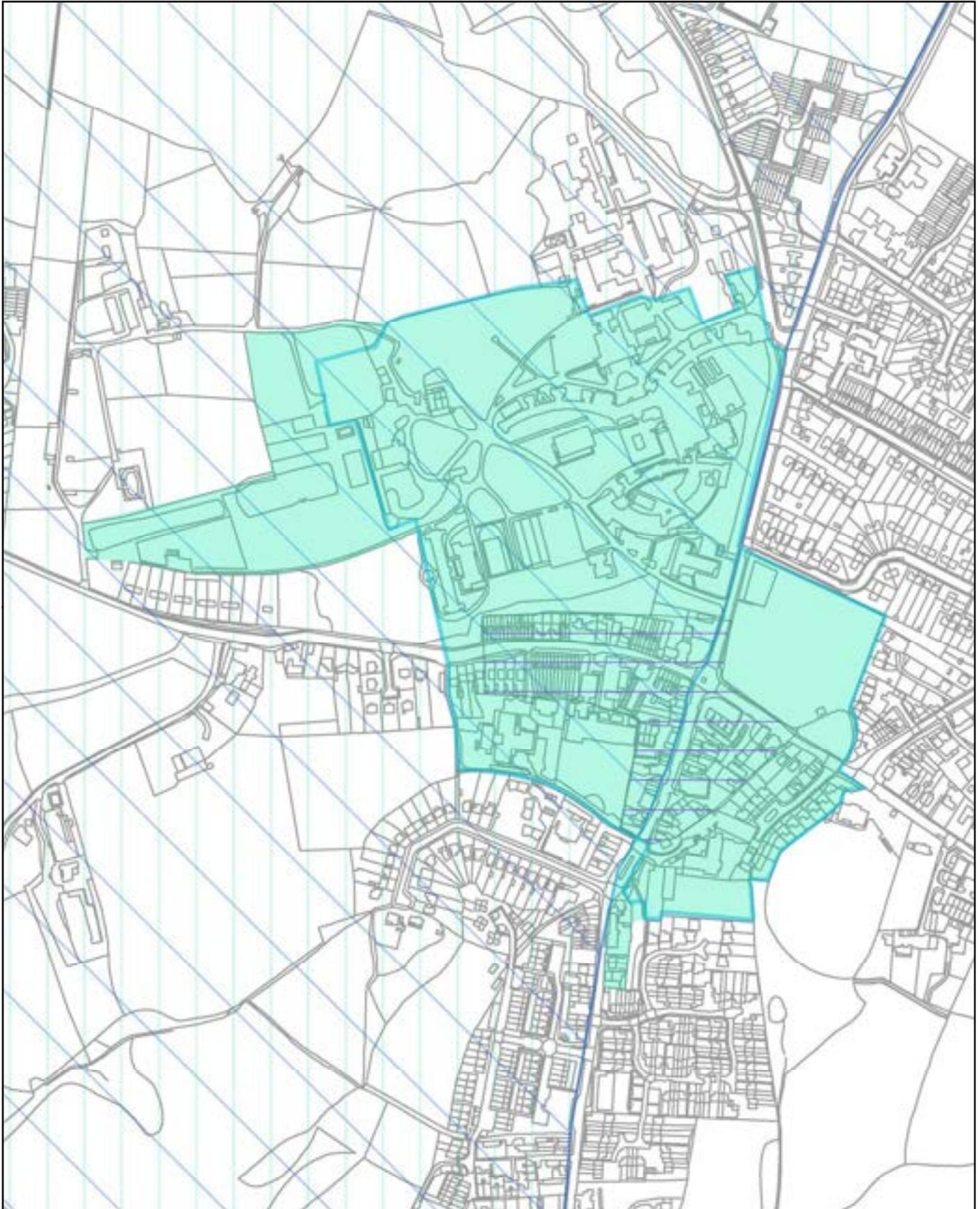


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Figure 2.4i
2010 Aerial Photograph



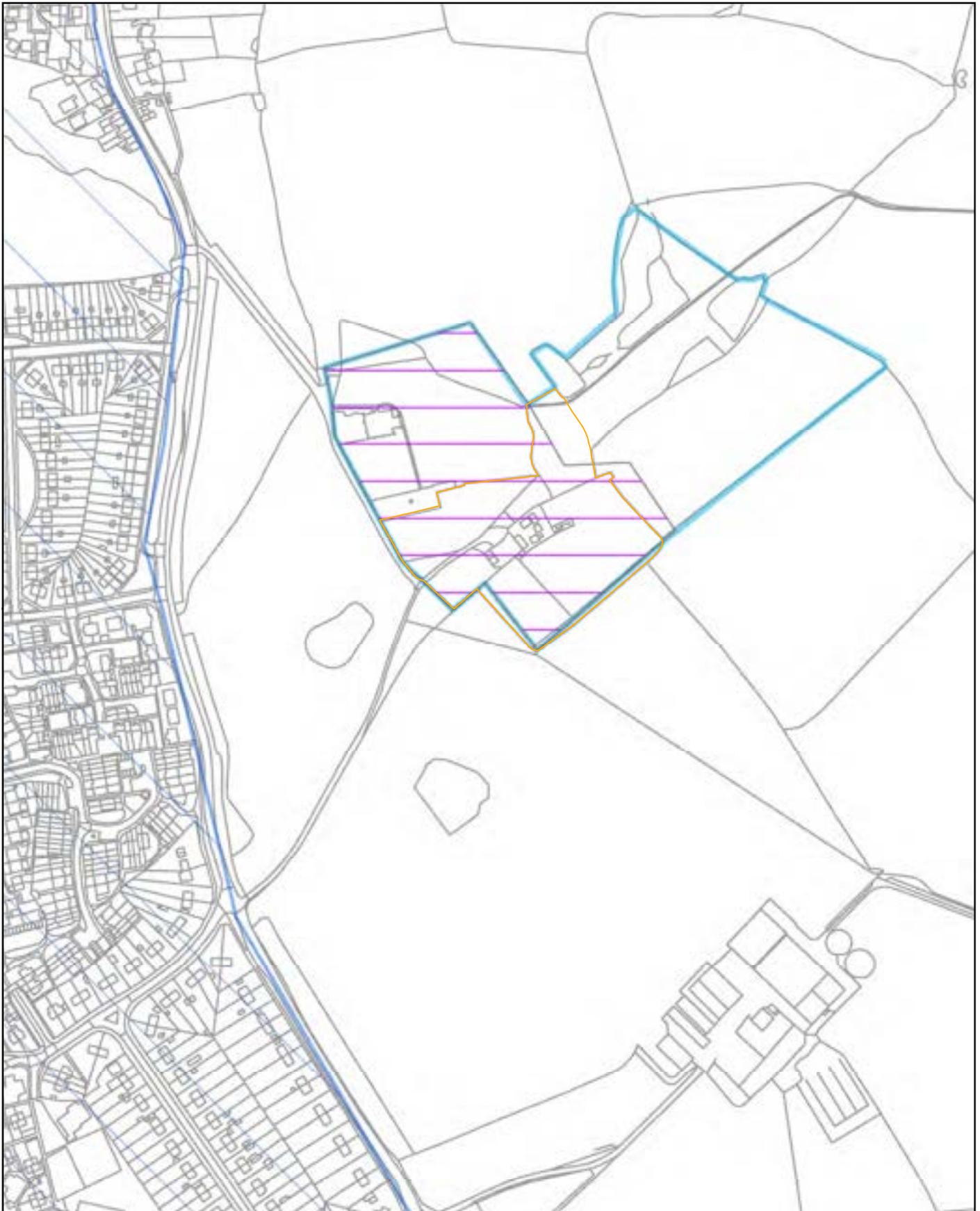
	1998
2003 (proposed)	
	APA
	APZ
2013 (proposed)	
	APA
	APZ

N

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Scale at A4: 1:5,000
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Figure 2.4j
2013 Proposed
Harefield North APA



-  1998
-  Registered Park and Garden
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ

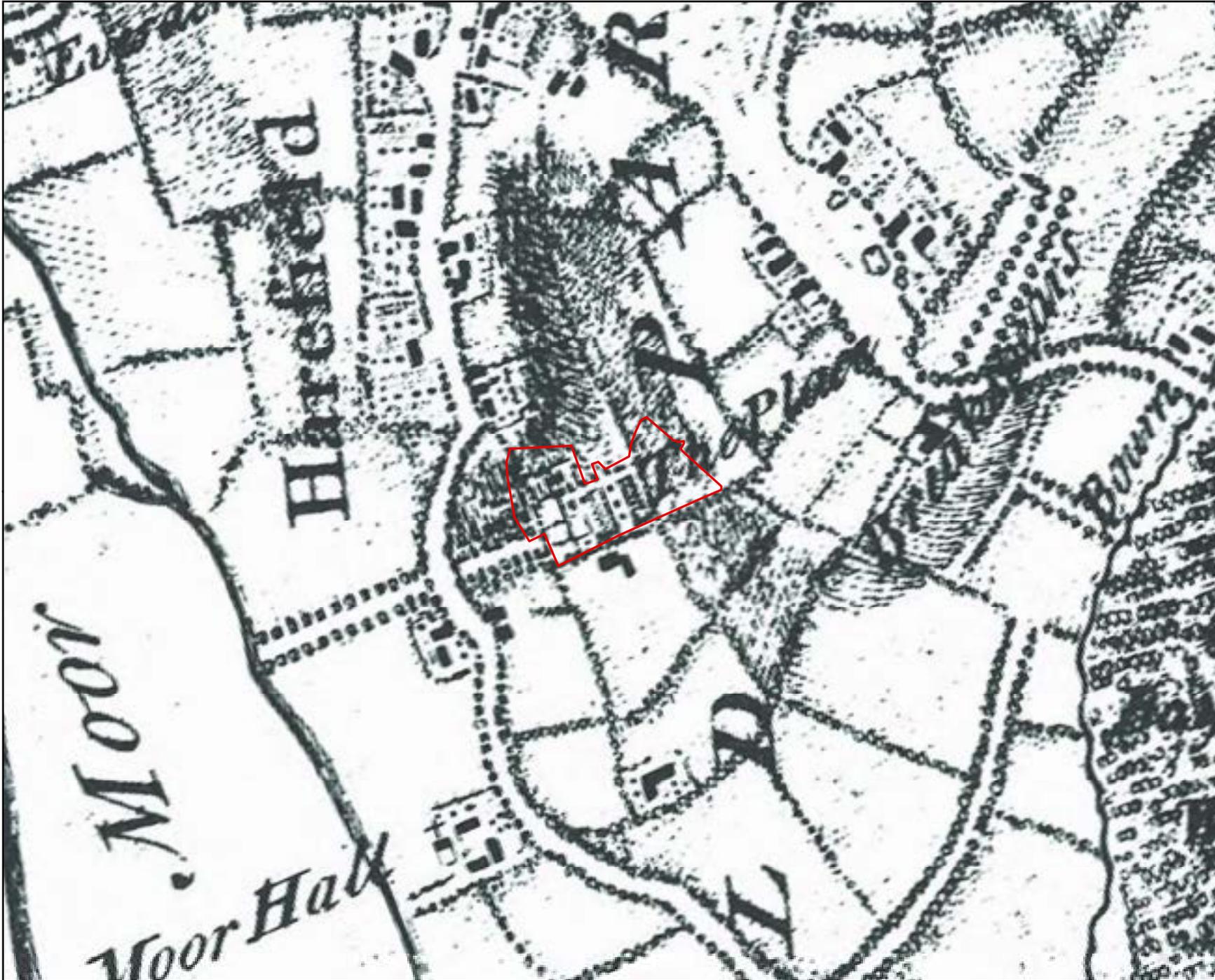


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Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 2.5a
Harefield South APA



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 Harefield South APA



Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.5b
1754 Rocque



— Harefield South APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.5c
1813 Harefield Enclosure



— Harefield South APA

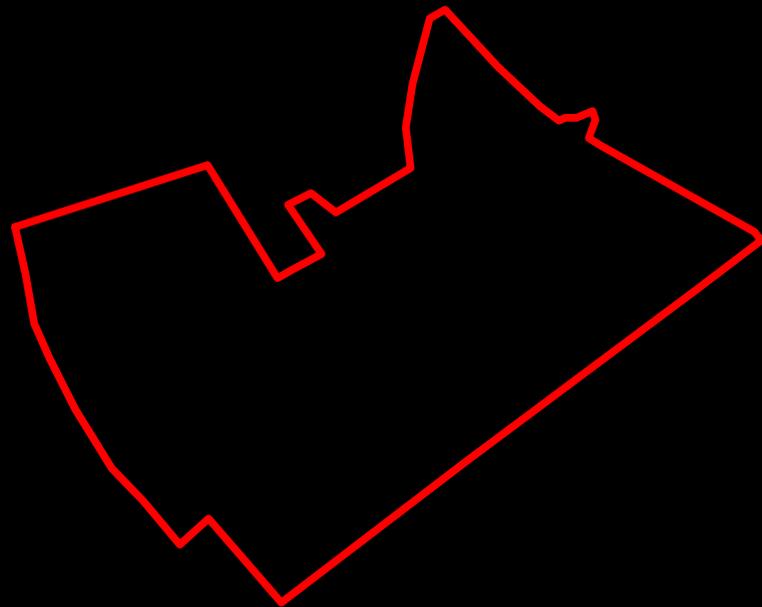


Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.5d
1866 Ordnance Survey



— Harefield South APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.5e
1896 Ordnance Survey



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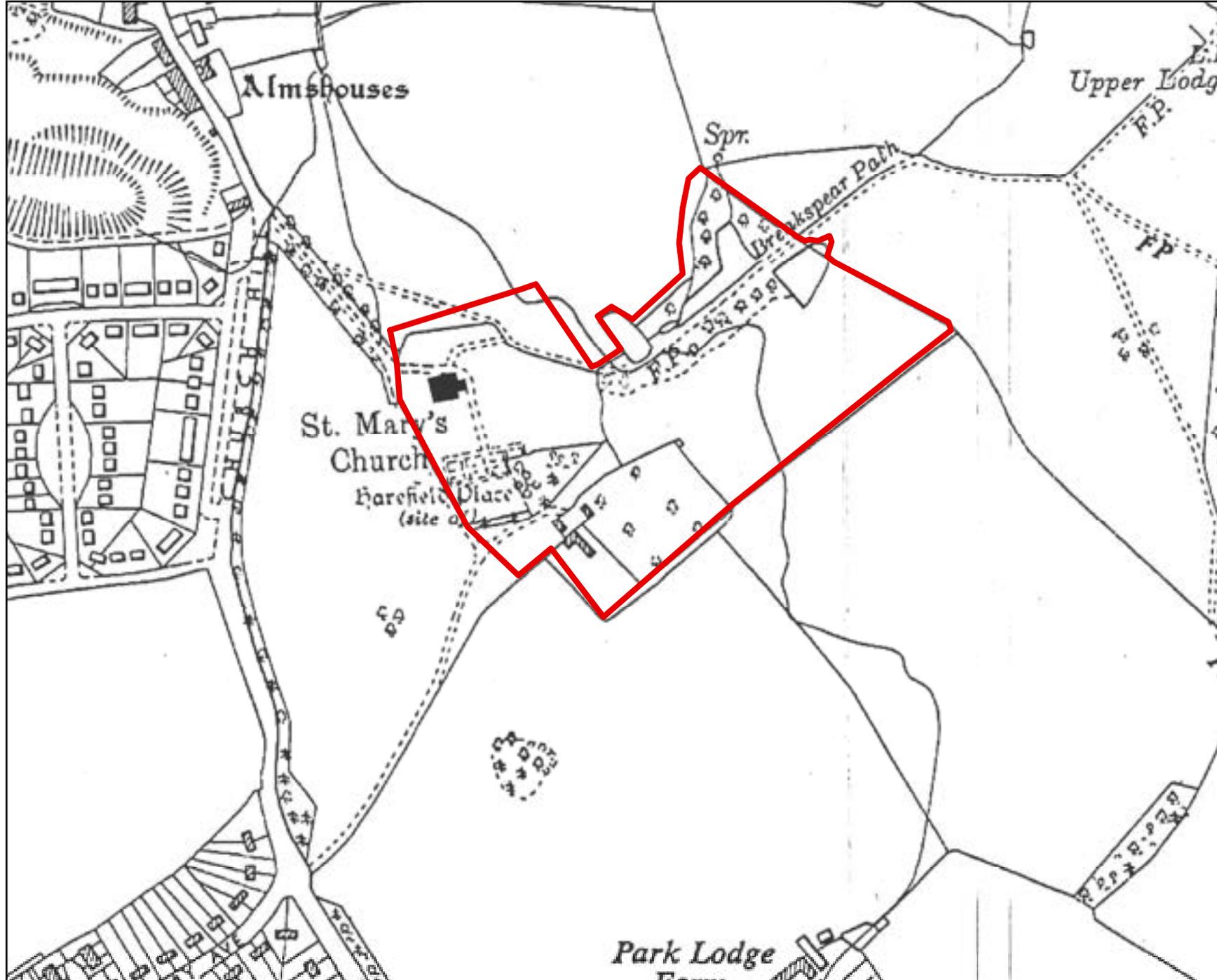
 Harefield South APA



Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 2.5f
1945 Aerial Photograph



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

 Harefield South APA



Scale at A4: 1:4,000
0 100 m

Figure 2.5g
1960 Ordnance Survey



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www.cgms.co.uk

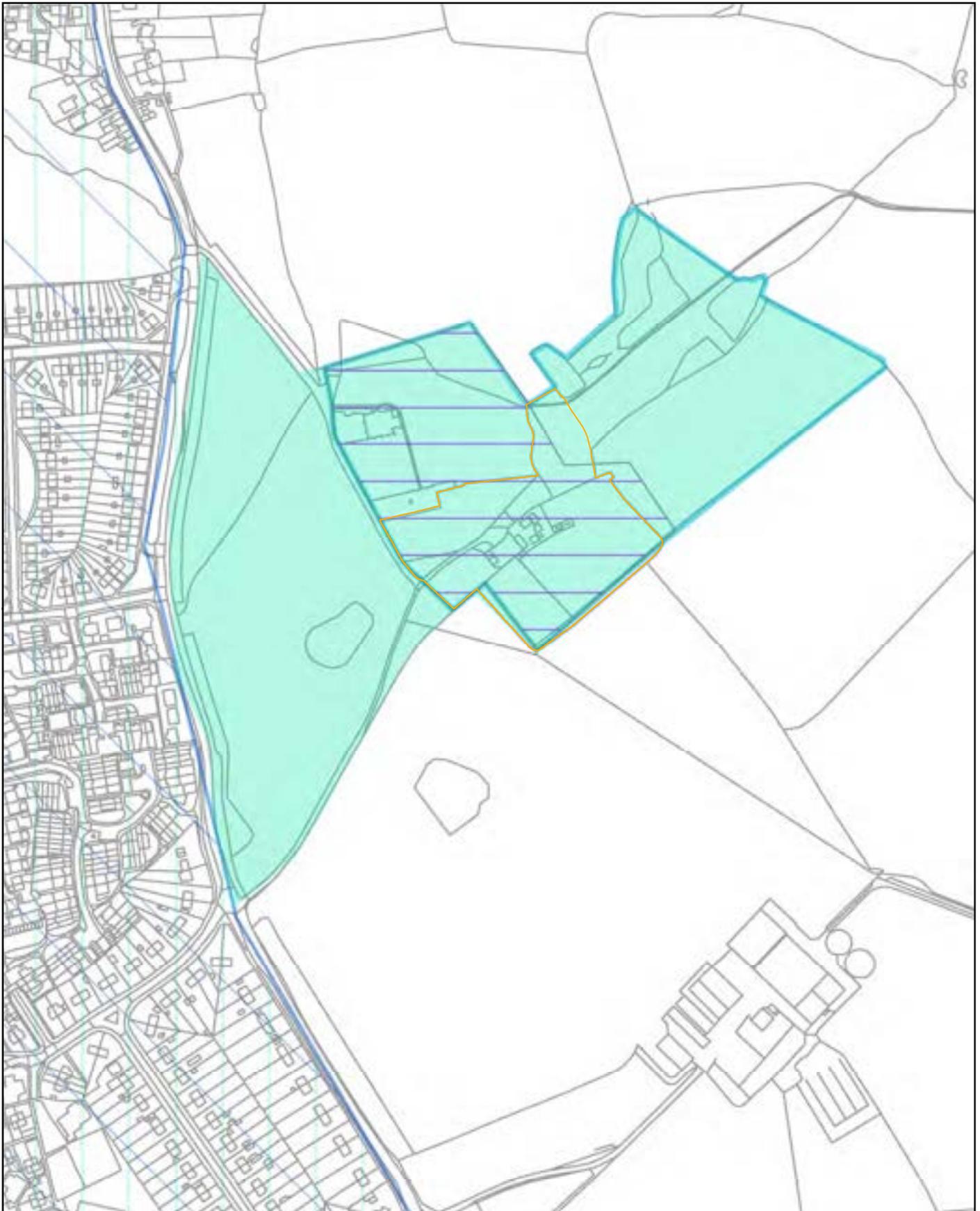
 Harefield South APA



Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 2.5h
2010 Aerial Photograph



1998	Registered Park and Garden
2003 (proposed)	
APA	
APZ	
2013 (proposed)	
APA	
APZ	

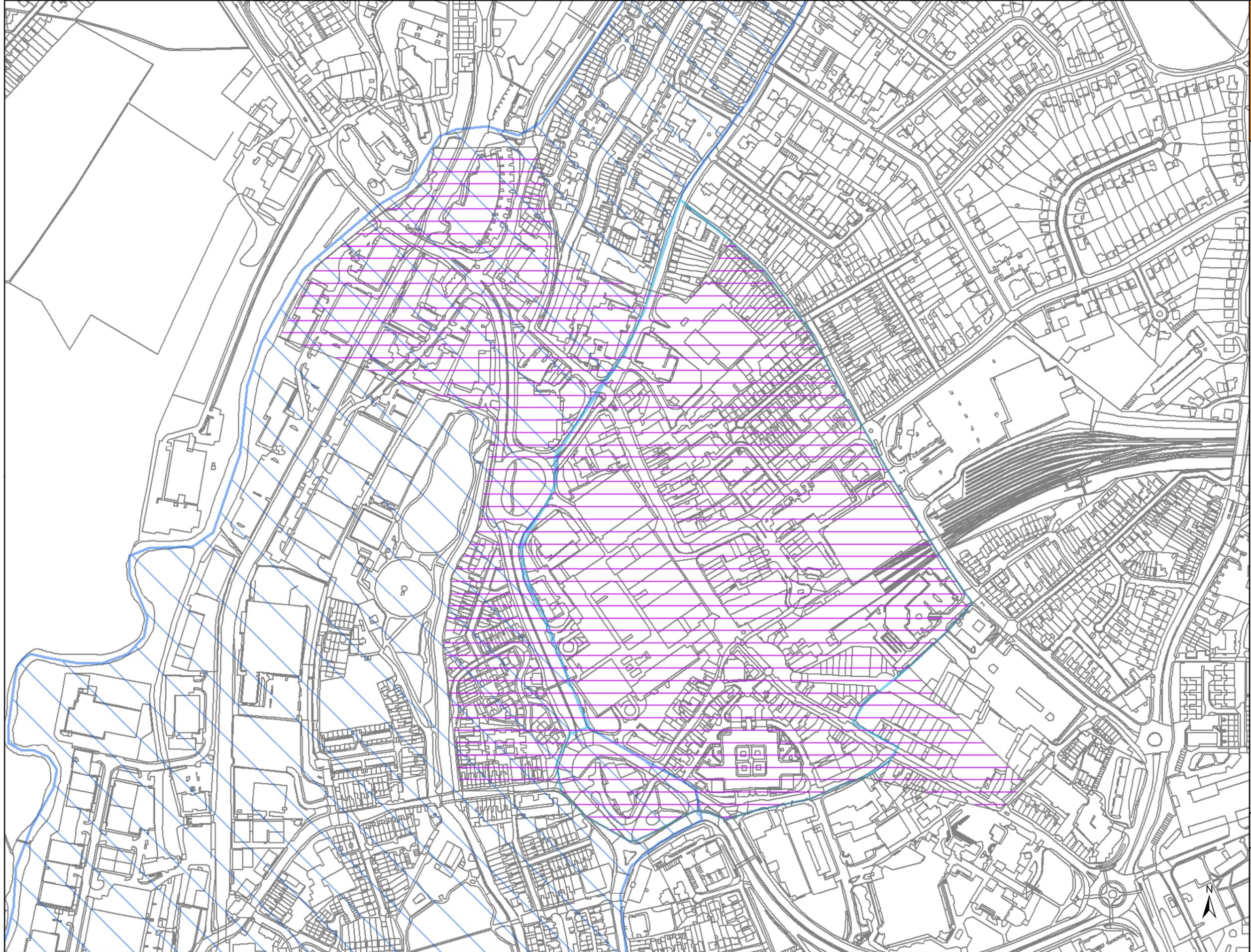
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Scale at A4: 1:4,000

0 100 m

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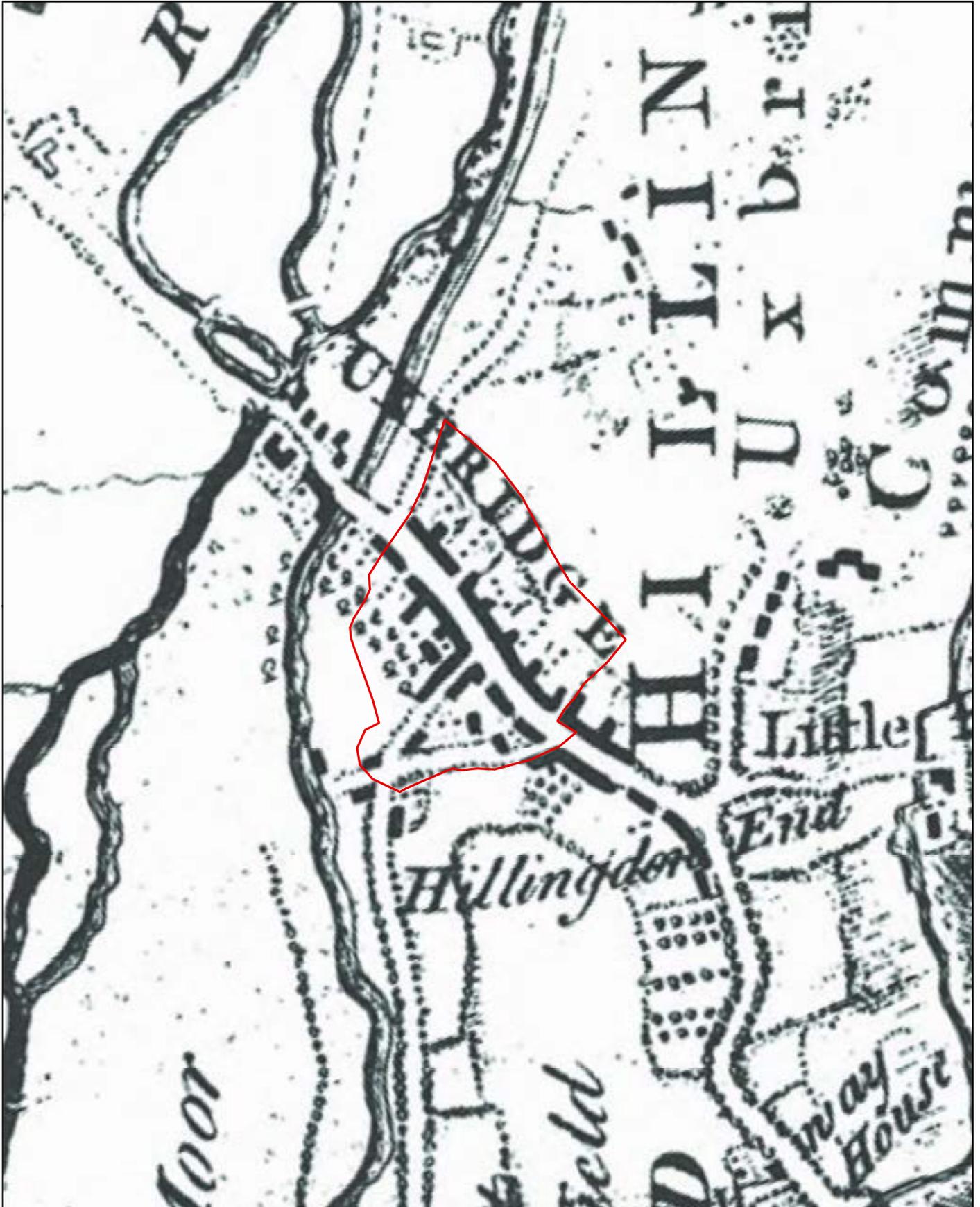
Figure 2.5i
2013 Proposed
Harefield South APA



- 1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
- APA
- APZ

Scale at A3: 1:4,000
0 100 m

Figure 2.6a
Uxbridge APA



 Uxbridge APA



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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.6b
1754 Rocque



— Uxbridge APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.6c
1825 Uxbridge Town -
Hillingdon Enclosure



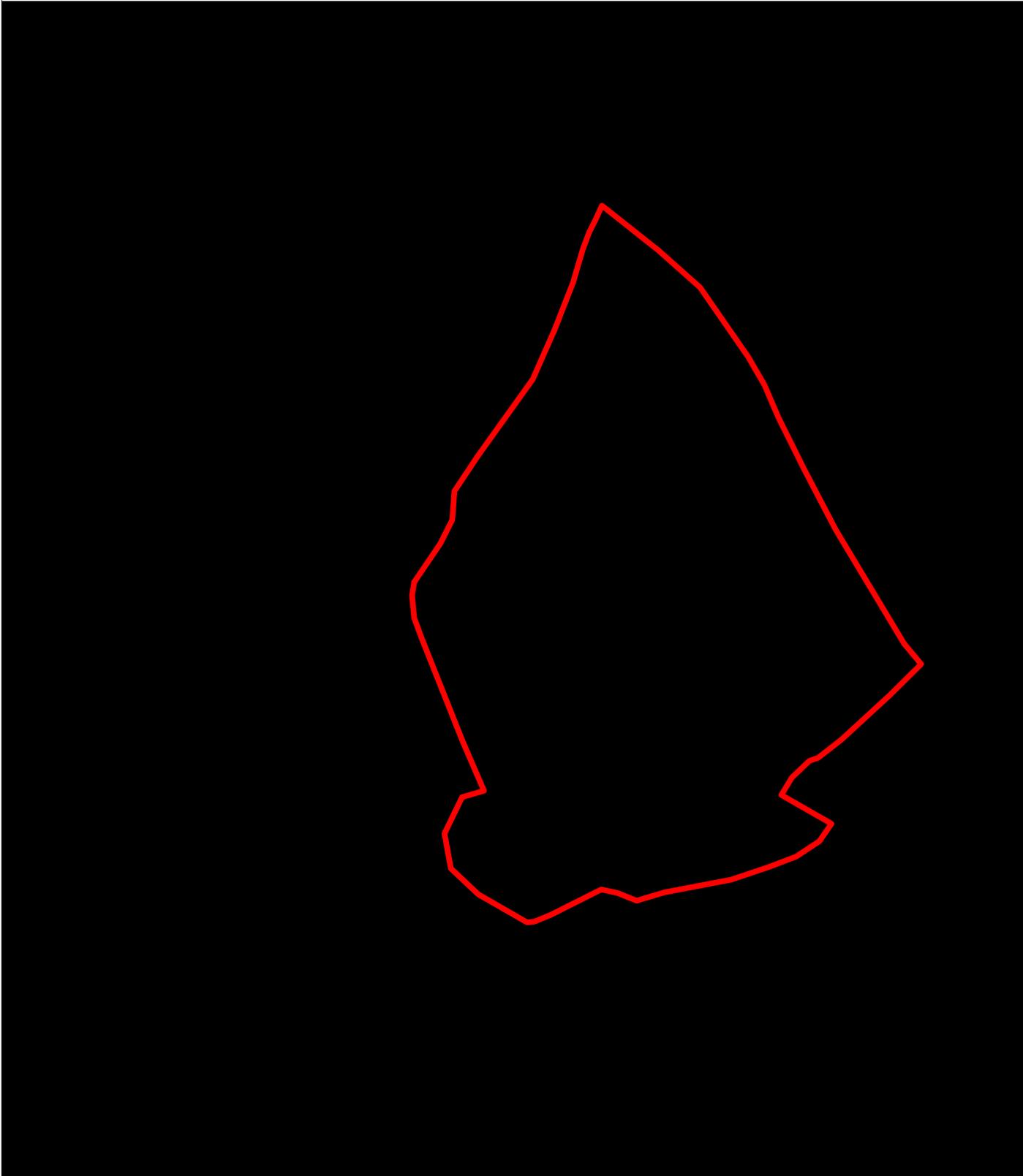
— Uxbridge APA



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Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.6d
1866 Ordnance Survey



— Uxbridge APA



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.6e
1896 Ordnance Survey



 Uxbridge APA

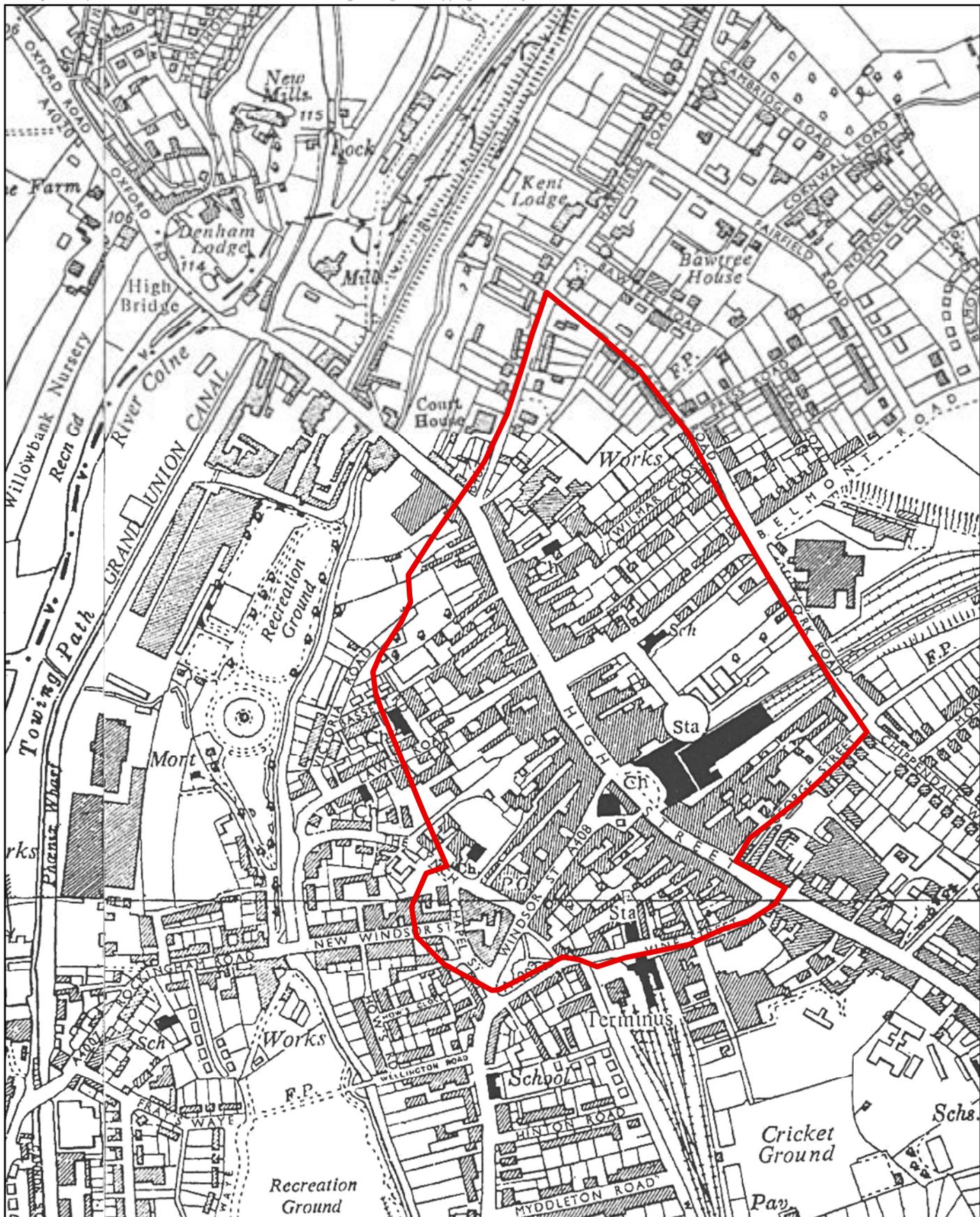


Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:5,500



Figure 2.6f
1945 Aerial Photograph



 Uxbridge APA

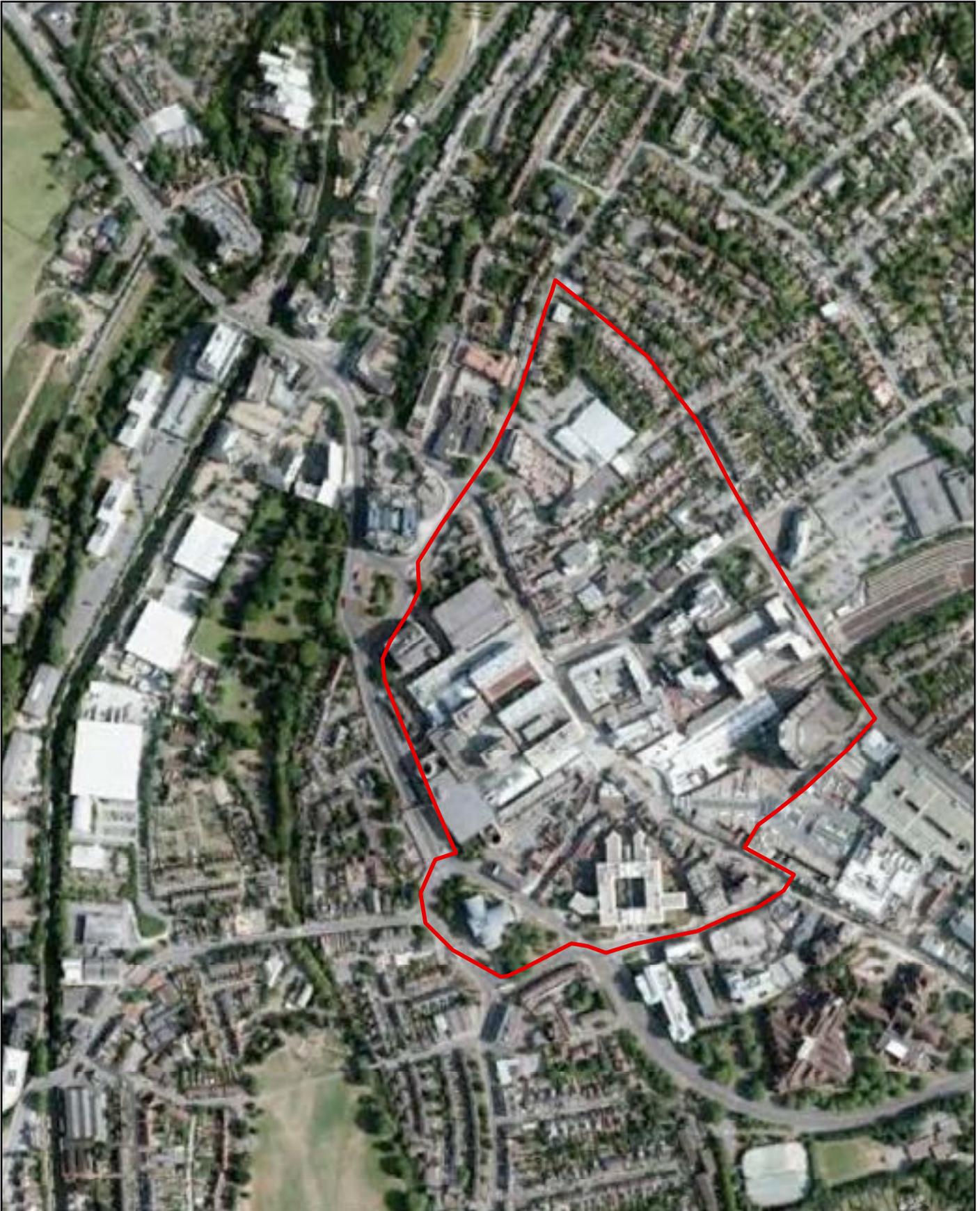


Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:5,500



Figure 2.6g
1960 Ordnance Survey



 Uxbridge APA



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:5,500



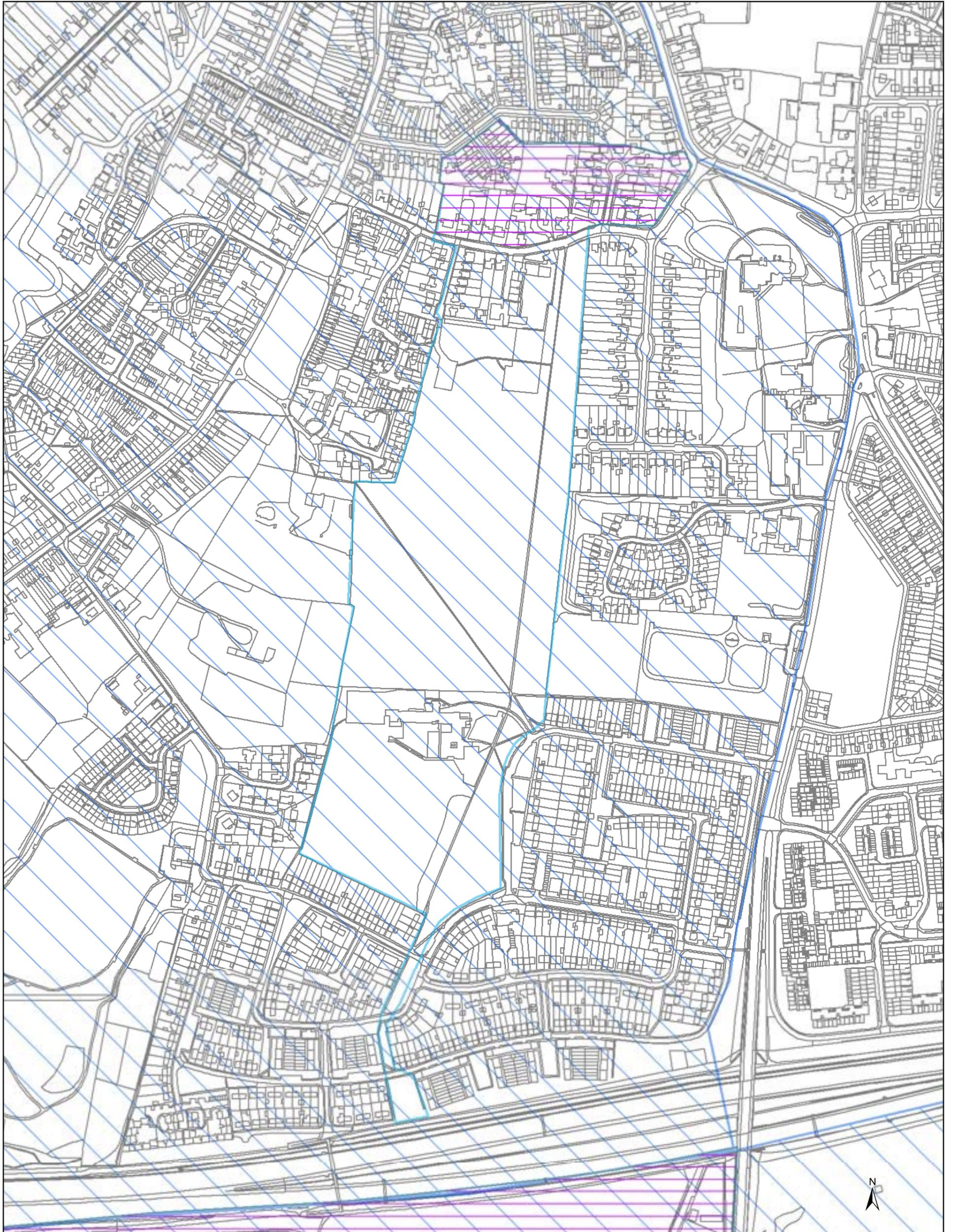
Figure 2.6h
2010 Aerial Photograph



-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ
- 2013 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ

Scale at A3: 1:4,000


Figure 2.6i
2013 Proposed
Uxbridge APA



- 1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
- APA
- APZ

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Scale at A3: 1:4,000
0 100 m

Figure 2.7a
West Drayton APA



 West Drayton APA

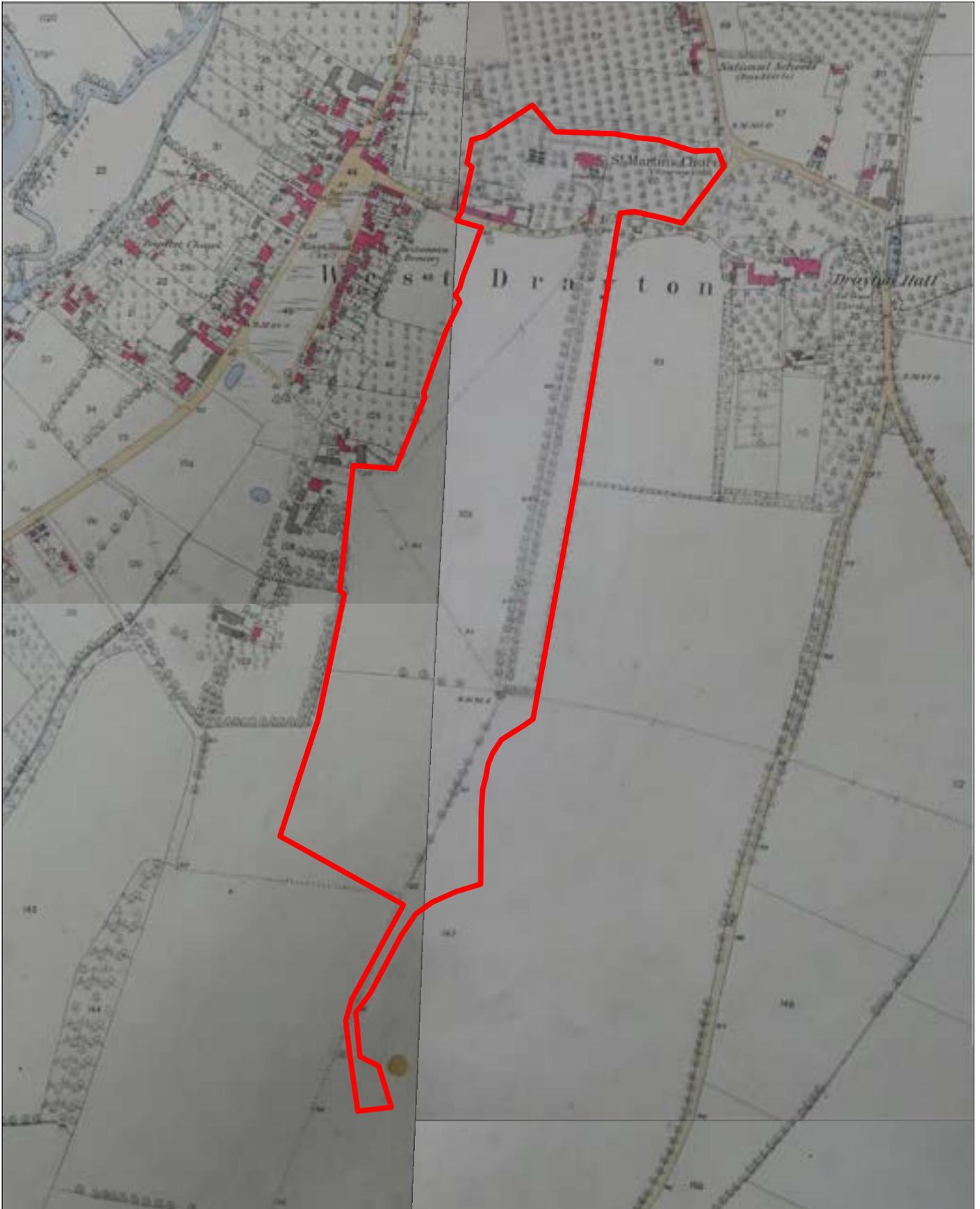


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.7b
1754 Rocque



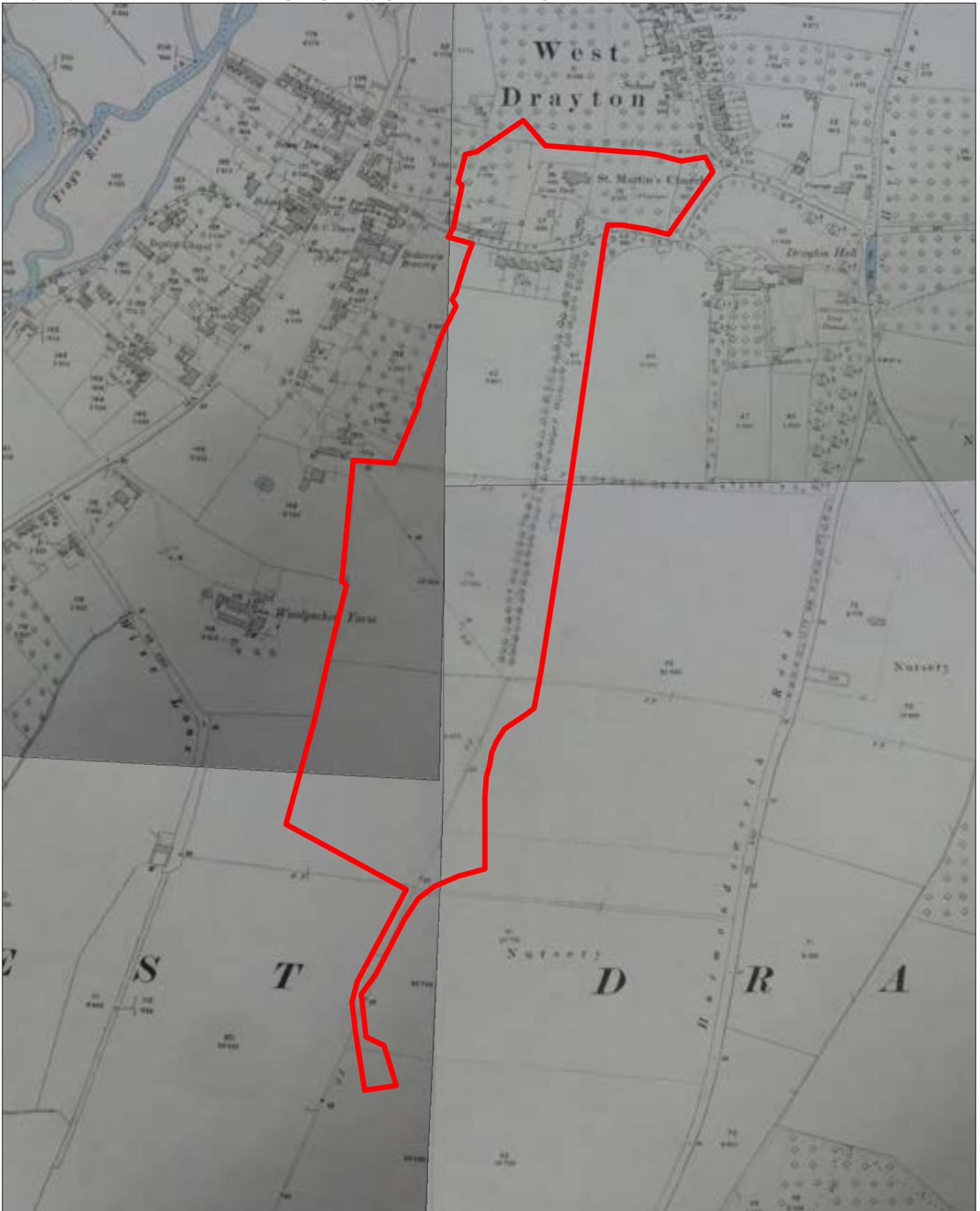
— West Drayton APA

The logo for Cgms Consulting, featuring the letters 'Cgms' in a large, stylized font above the word 'CONSULTING' in a smaller, all-caps font. Below this, the tagline 'Planning • Heritage' and the website 'www.cgms.co.uk' are displayed.

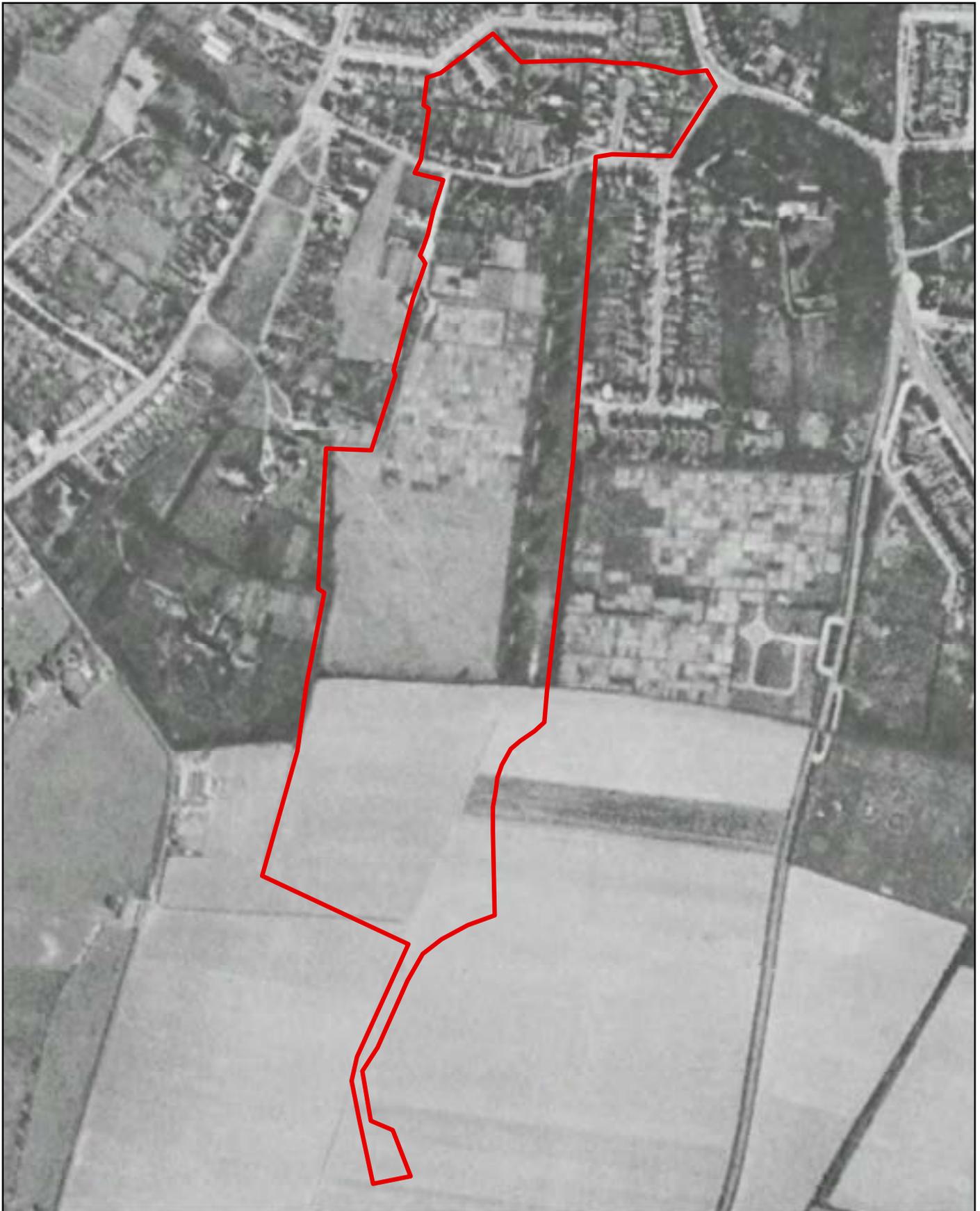
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Illustrative Only

Figure 2.7c
1866 Ordnance Survey



 West Drayton APA	  Planning • Heritage www.cgms.co.uk	Not to Scale; Illustrative Only
		Figure 2.7d 1896 Ordnance Survey



 West Drayton APA

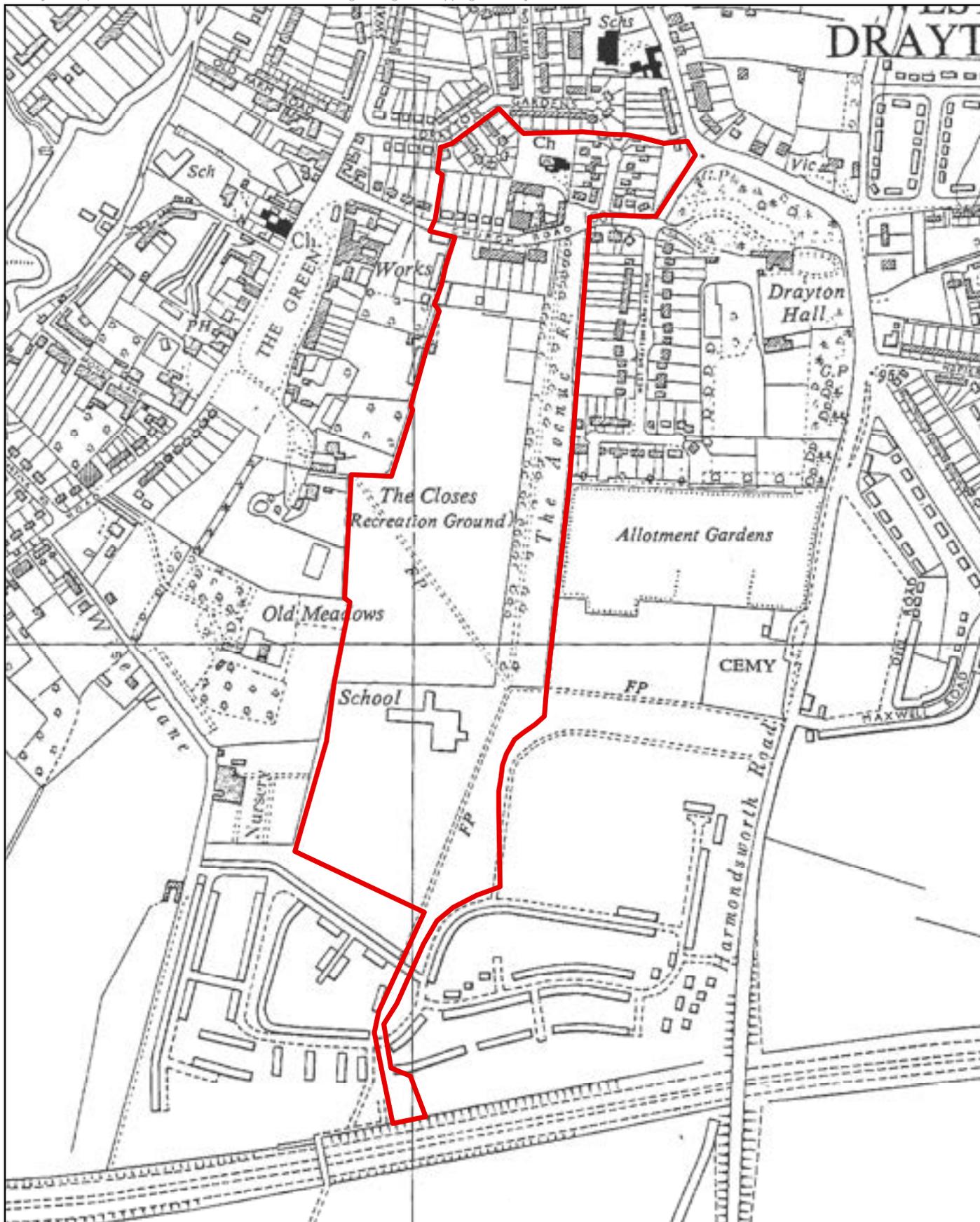


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Scale at A4: 1:5,250



Figure 2.7e
1945 Aerial Photograph



 West Drayton APA



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Scale at A4: 1:6,000



Figure 2.7f
1960 Ordnance Survey



 West Drayton APA

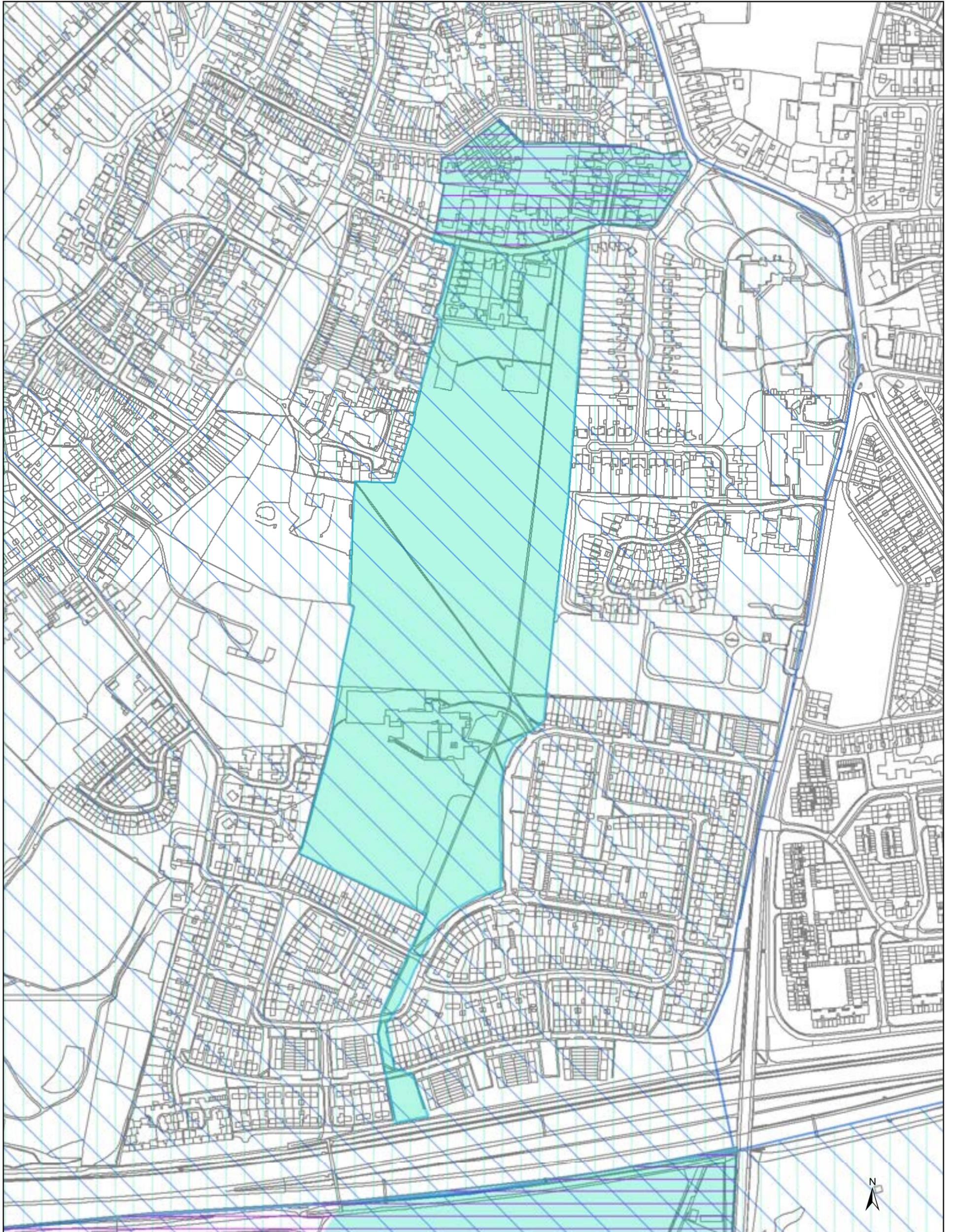


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Scale at A4: 1:5,250



Figure 2.7g
2010 Aerial Photograph

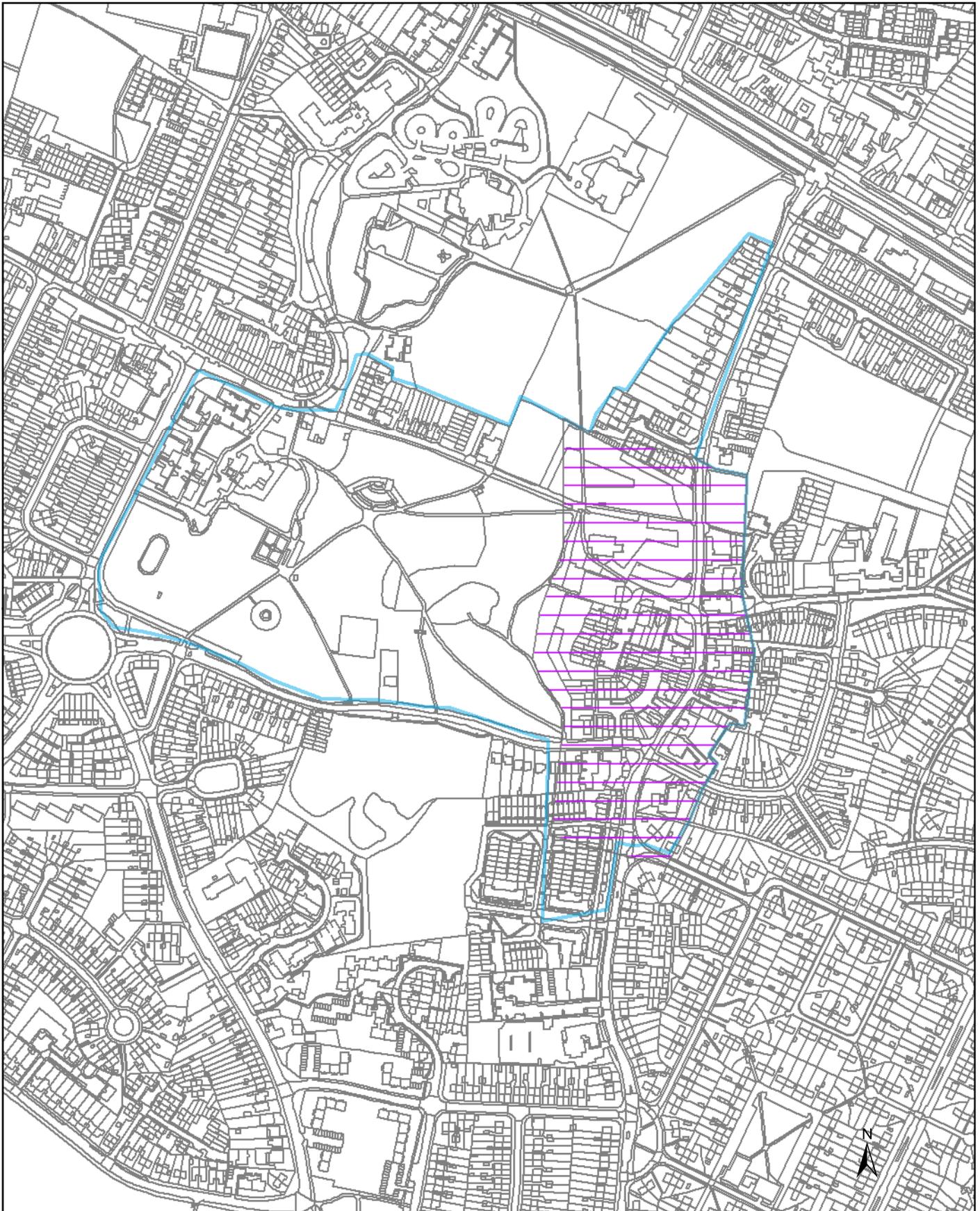


- 1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
- APA
- APZ
- 2013 (proposed)**
- APA
- APZ

Scale at A3: 1:4,000



Figure 2.7h
2013 Proposed
West Drayton APA



Scale at A4: 1:5,000

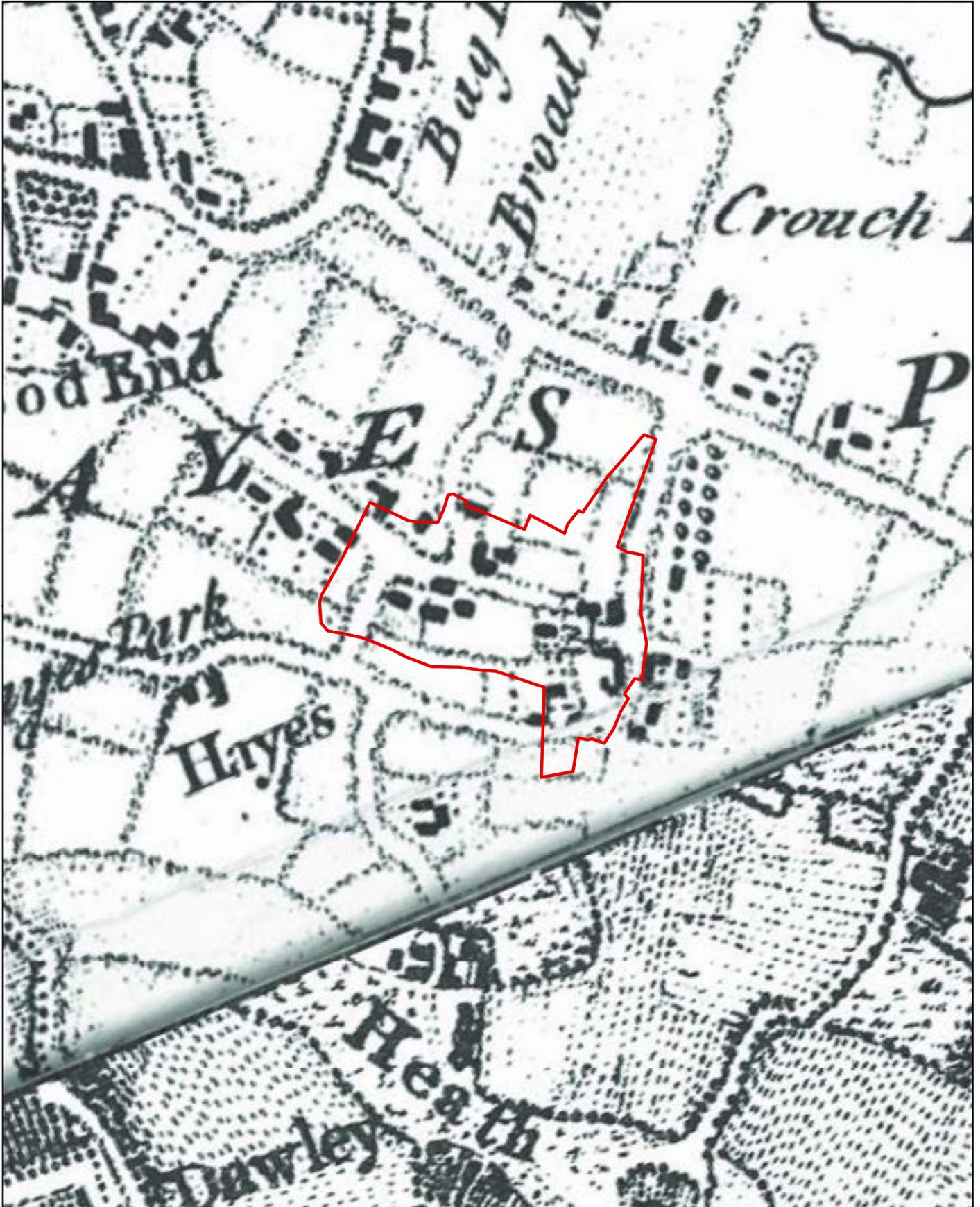


-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Figure 2.8a
Hayes APA



 Hayes APA

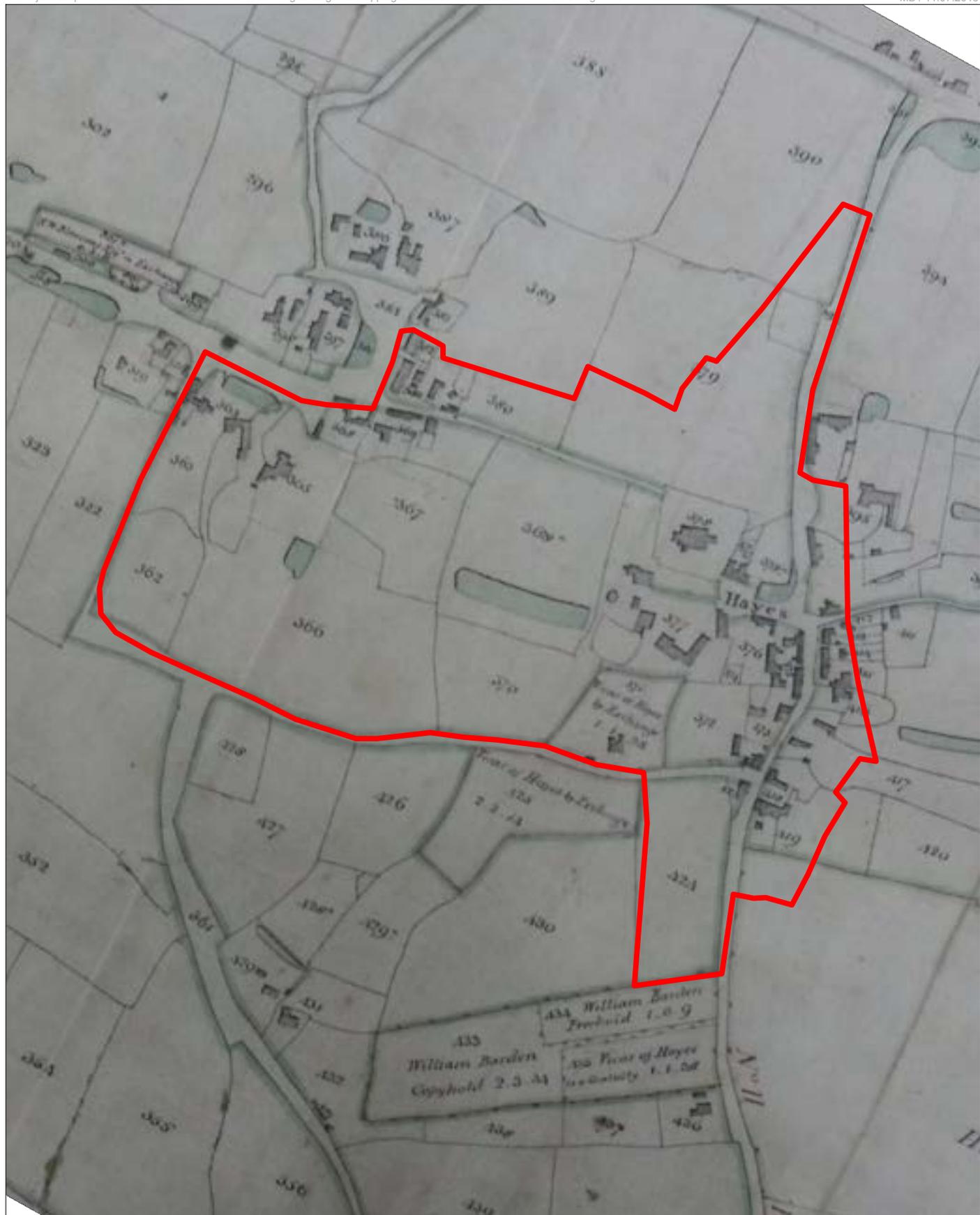


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.8b
1754 Rocque



— Hayes APA



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Illustrative Only

Figure 2.8c
1816 Hayes Enclosure

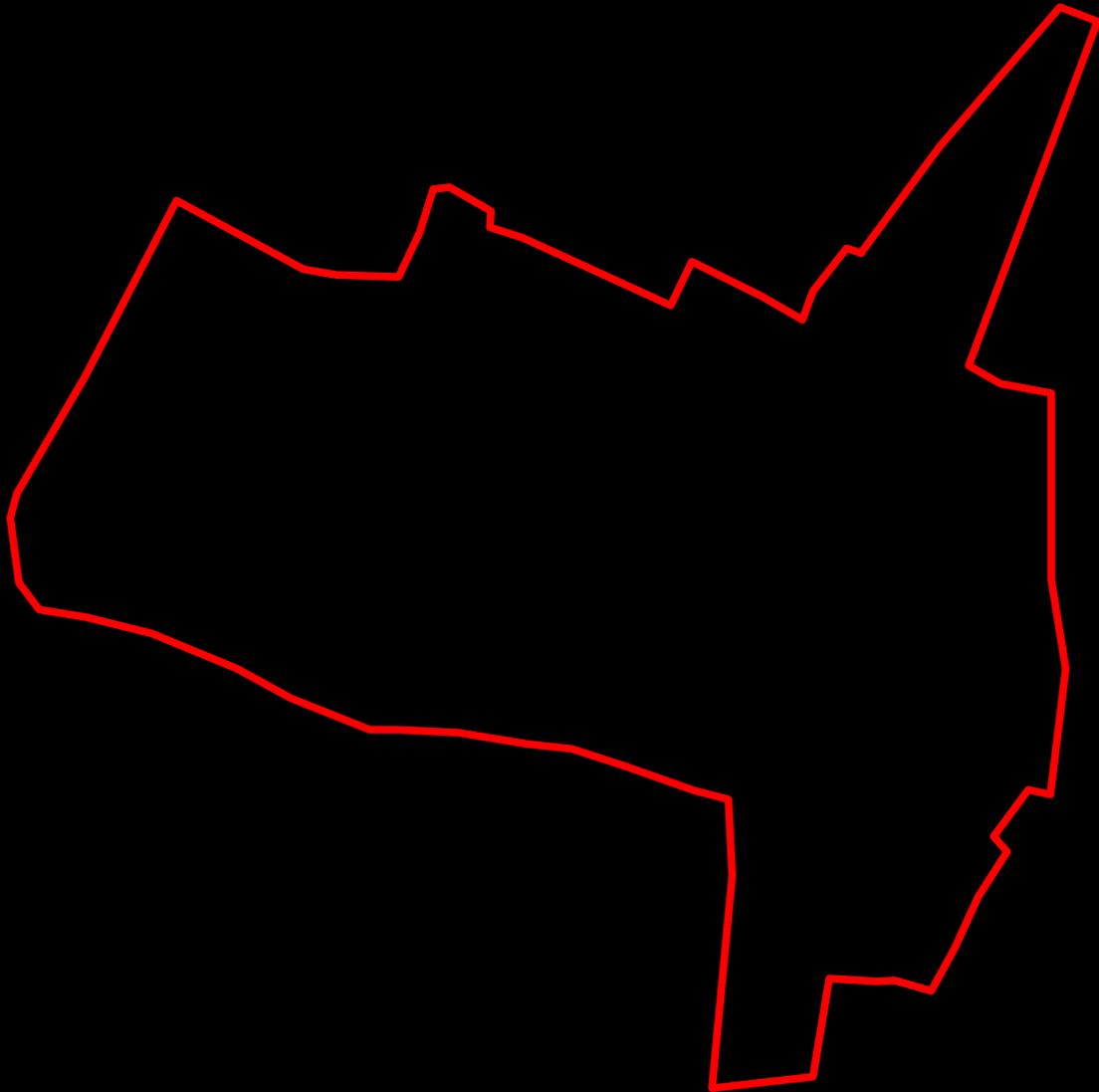


— Hayes APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.8d
1866 Ordnance Survey



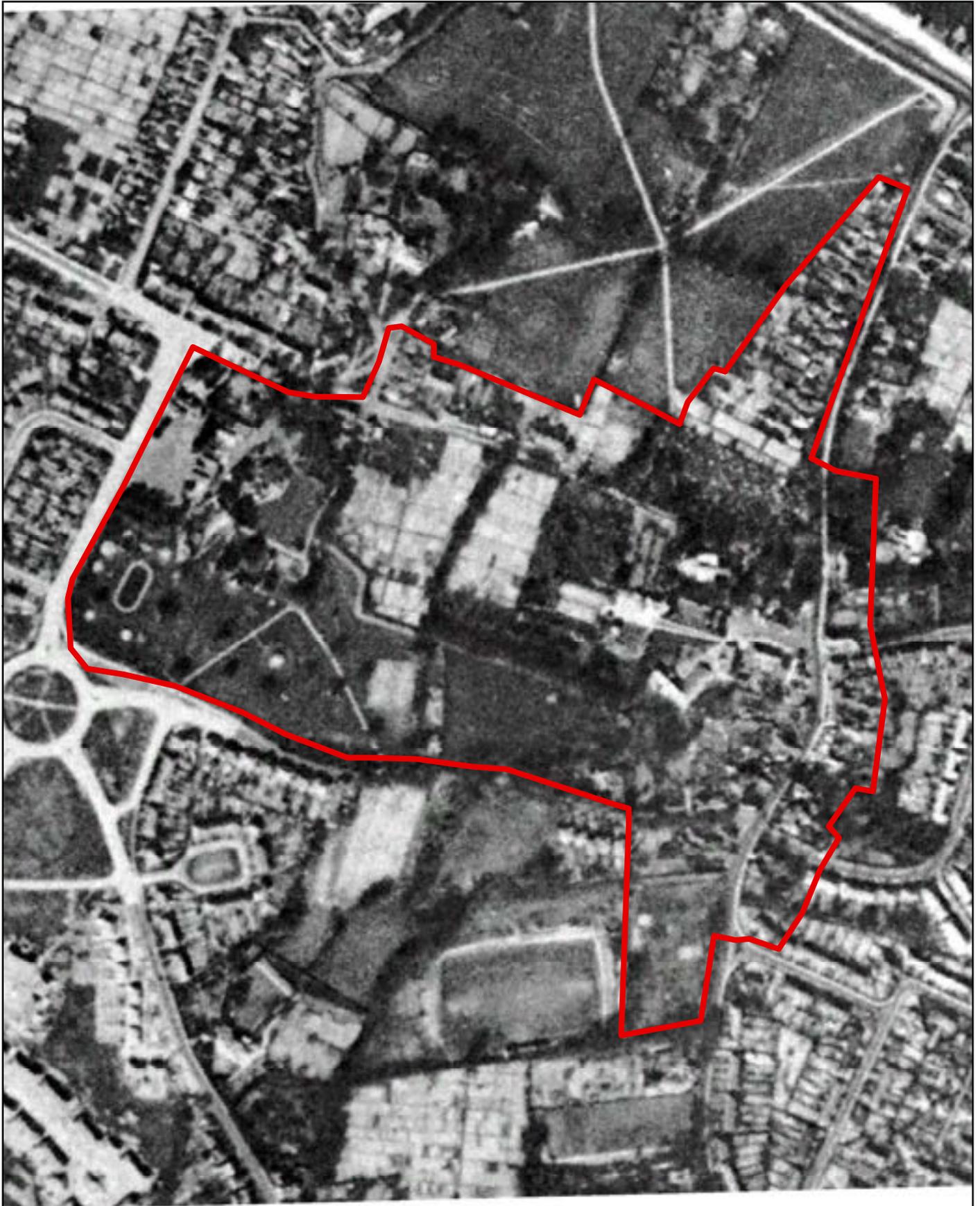
— Hayes APA



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Figure 2.8e
1896 Ordnance Survey



 Hayes APA

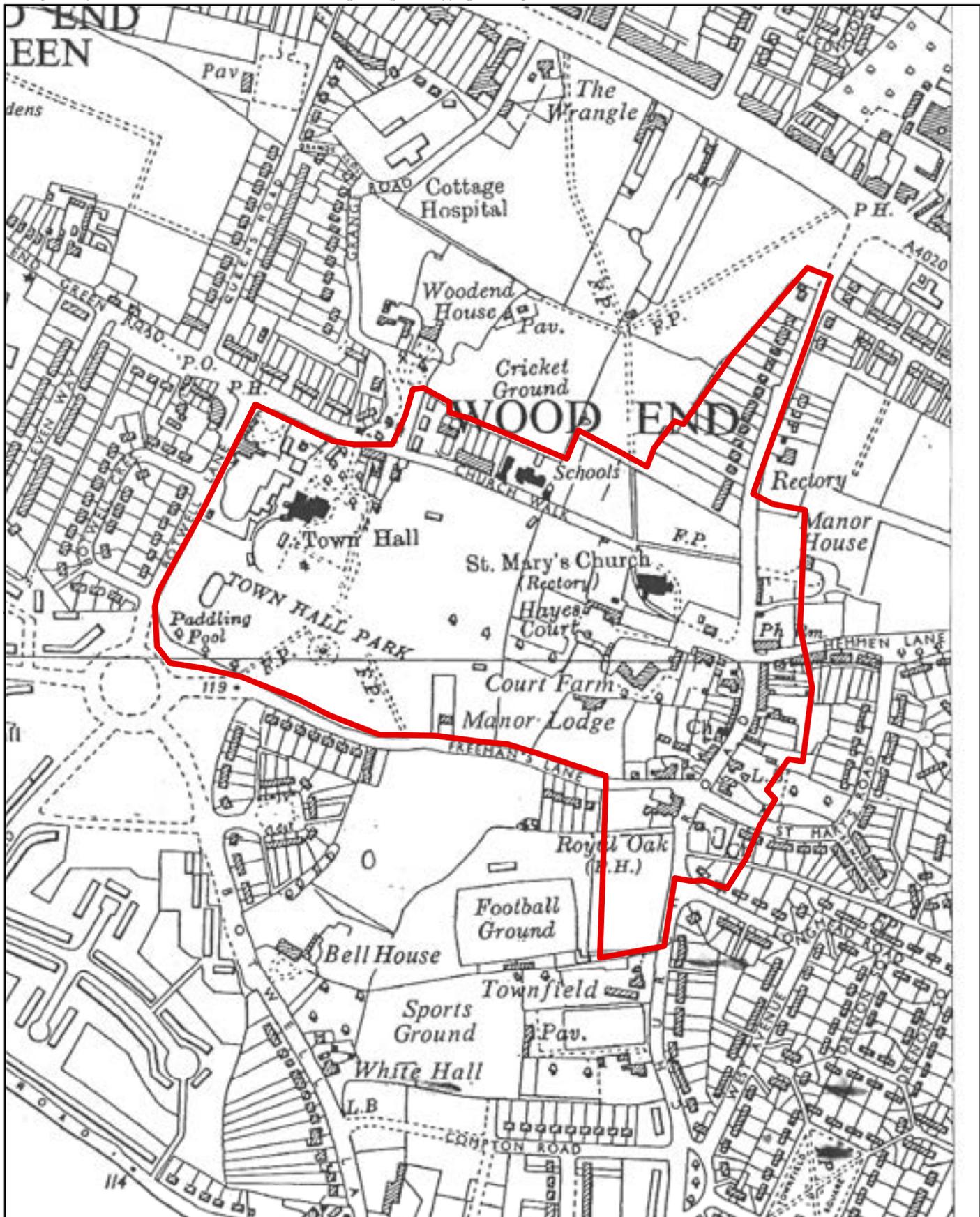


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Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 2.8f
1945 Aerial Photograph



 Hayes APA



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Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 2.8g
1960 Ordnance Survey



 Hayes APA

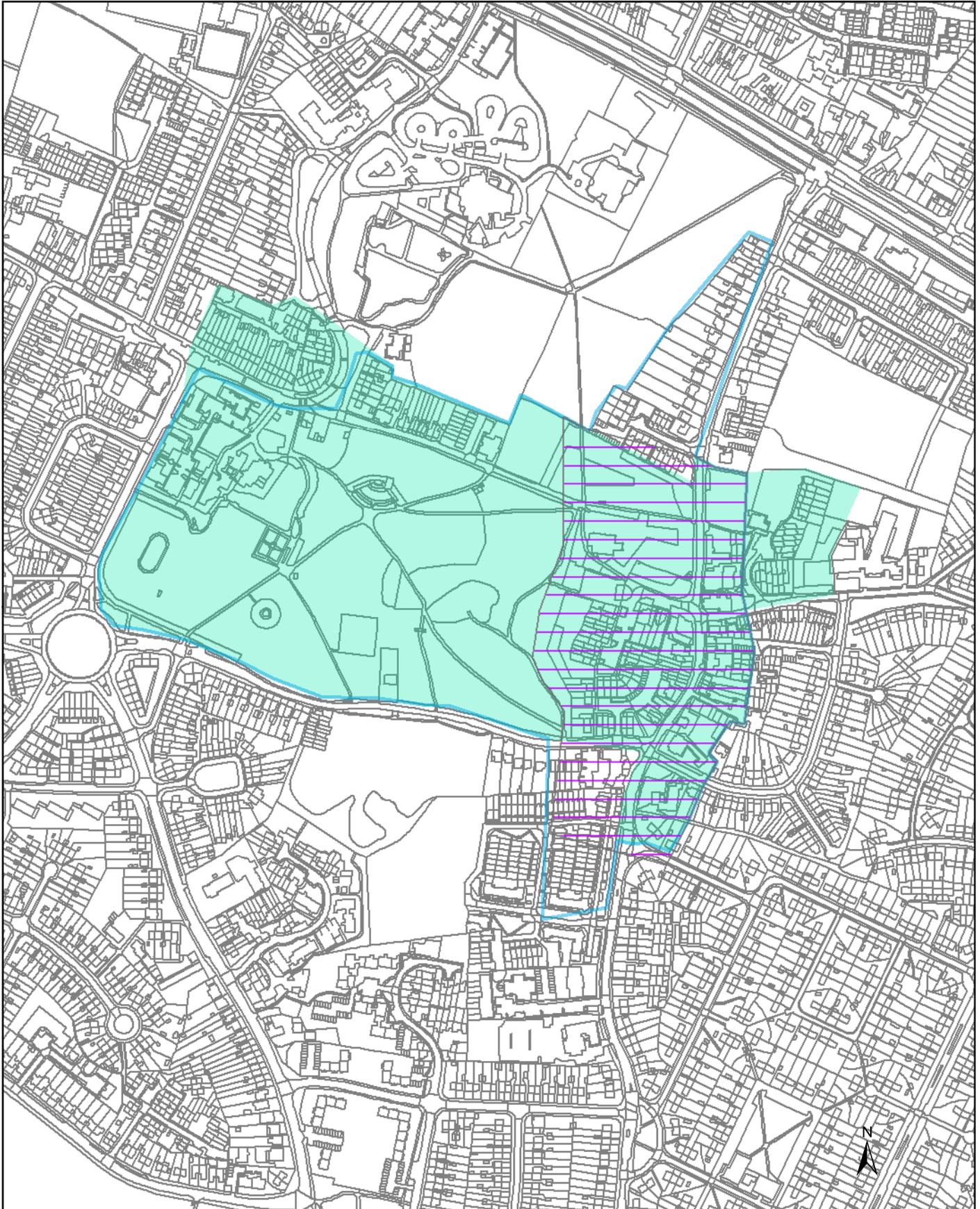


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Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 2.8h
2010 Aerial Photograph



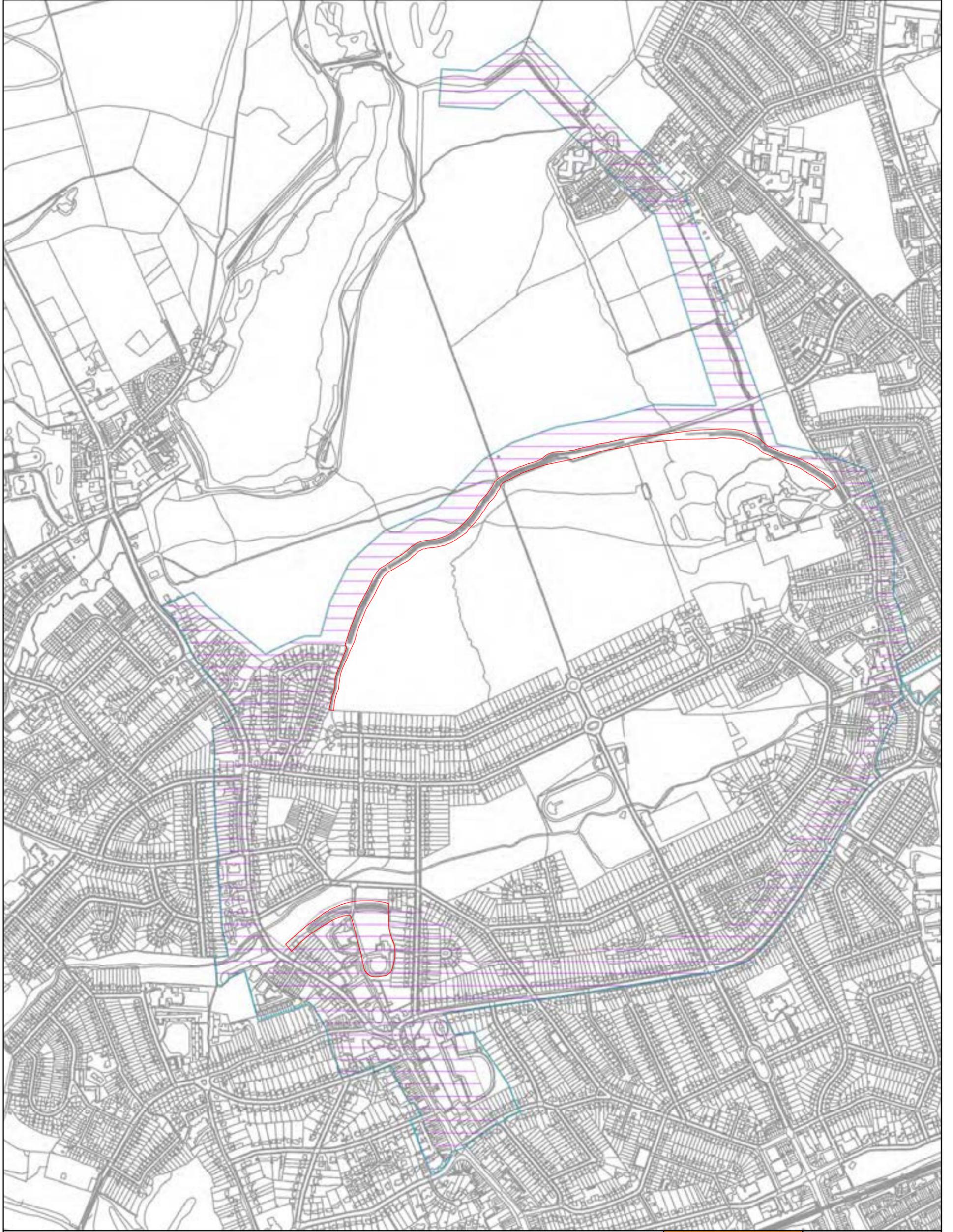
-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ
- 2013 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Scale at A4: 1:5,000
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Figure 2.8i
2013 Proposed
Hayes APA



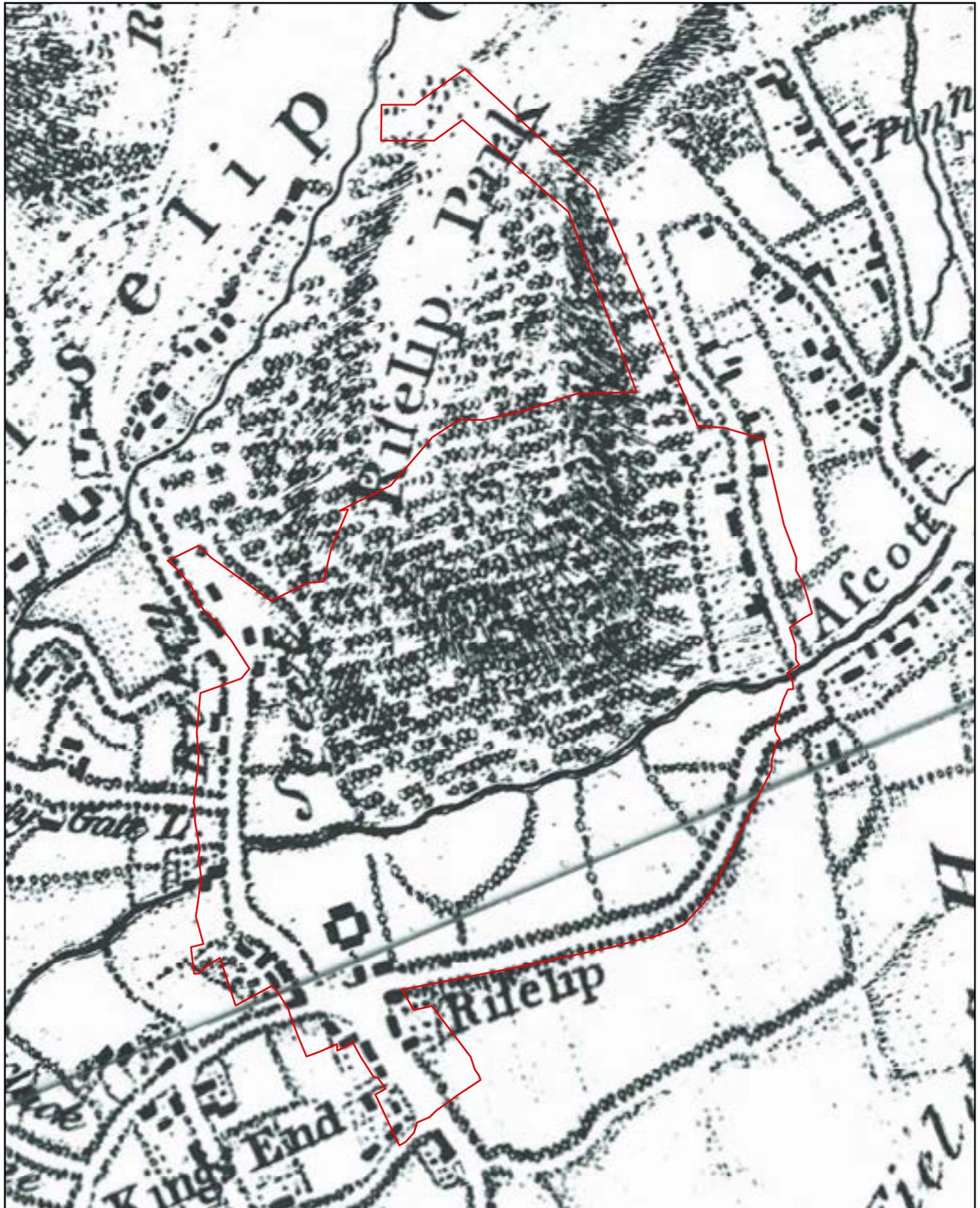
-  1998
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Scale at A3: 1:8,000
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Figure 2.9a
Ruislip APA



 Ruislip Motte and Bailey APA

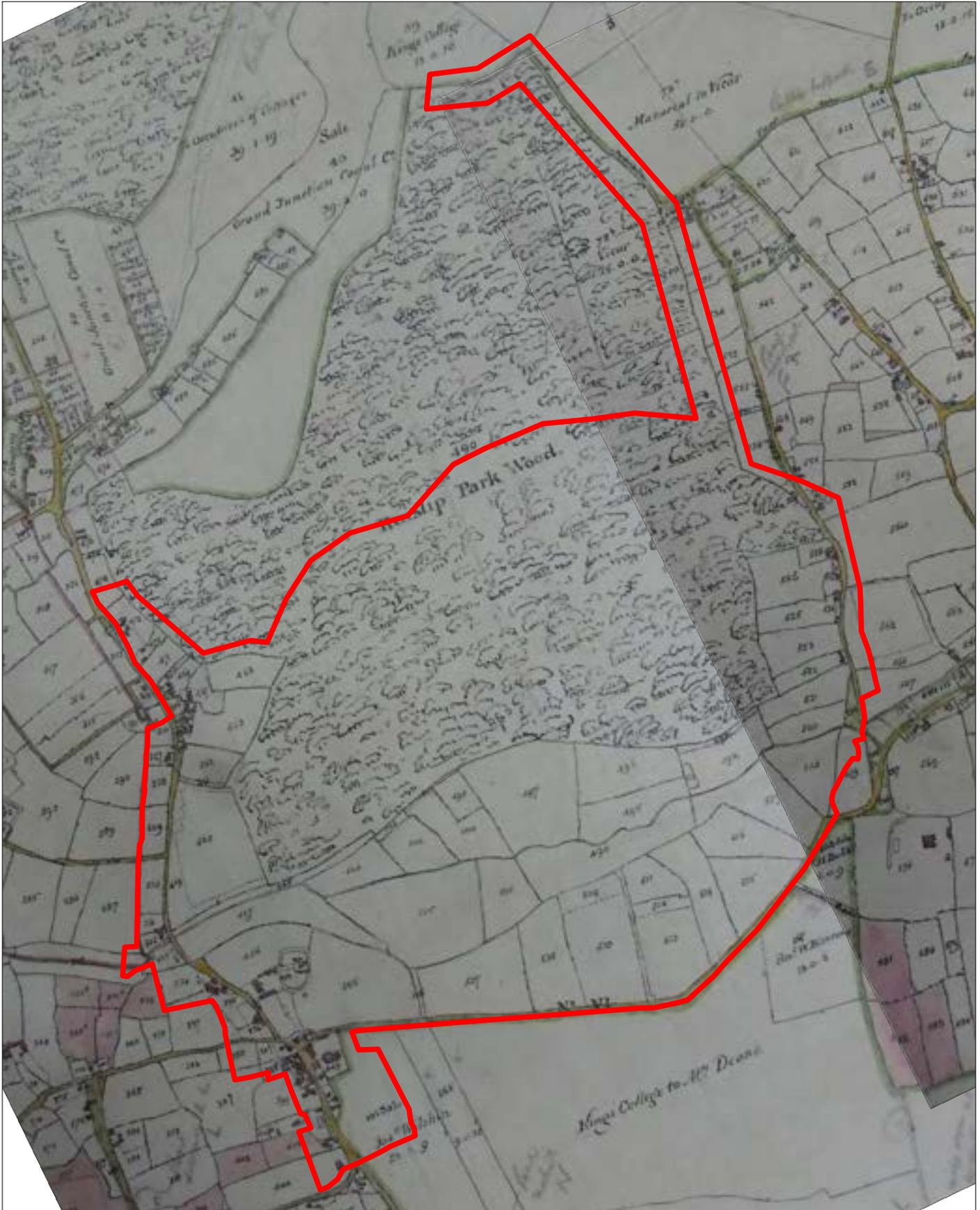


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Scale at A4: 1:12,500



Figure 2.9b
1754 Rocque

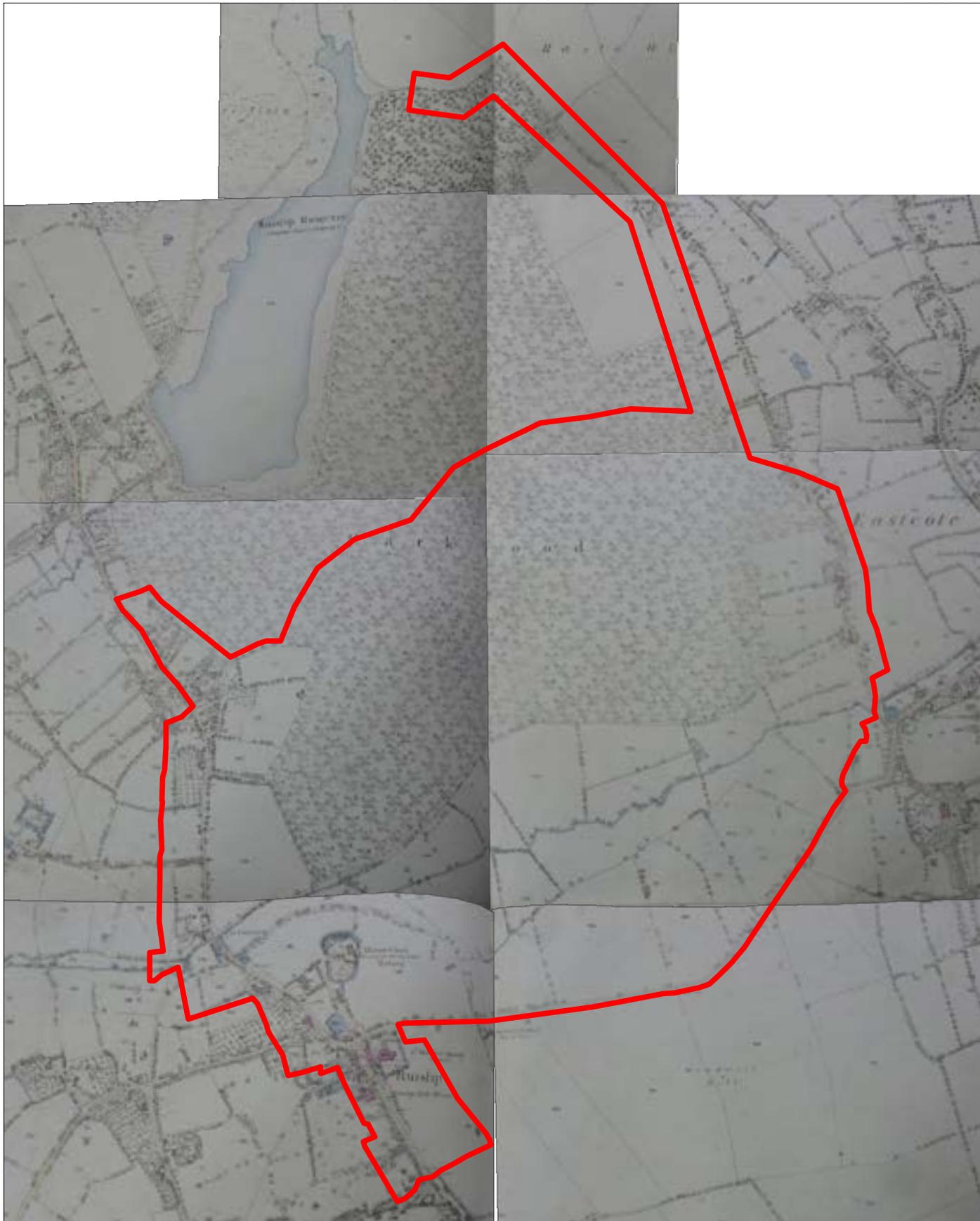


— Ruislip Motte and Bailey APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.9c
1806 Ruislip Enclosure



— Ruislip Motte and Bailey APA



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Illustrative Only

Figure 2.9d
1866 Ordnance Survey



— Ruislip Motte and Bailey APA



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Figure 2.9e
1896 Ordnance Survey



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Scale at A4: 1:12,500



Figure 2.9f
1945 Aerial Photograph



 Ruislip Motte and Bailey APA



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Scale at A4: 1:12,500



Figure 2.9g
1960 Ordnance Survey



 Ruislip Motte and Bailey APA

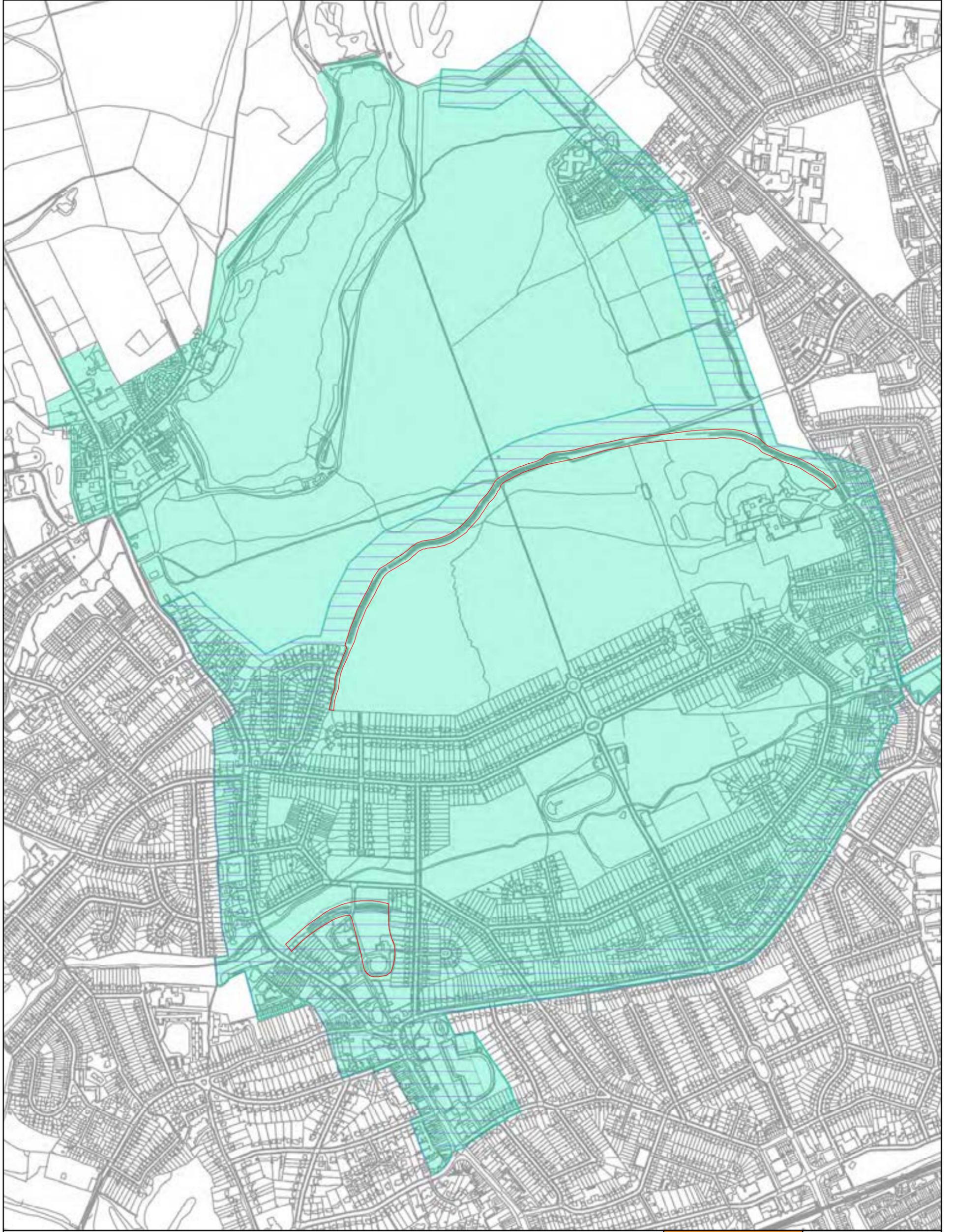


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Scale at A4: 1:12,500



Figure 2.9h
2010 Aerial Photograph



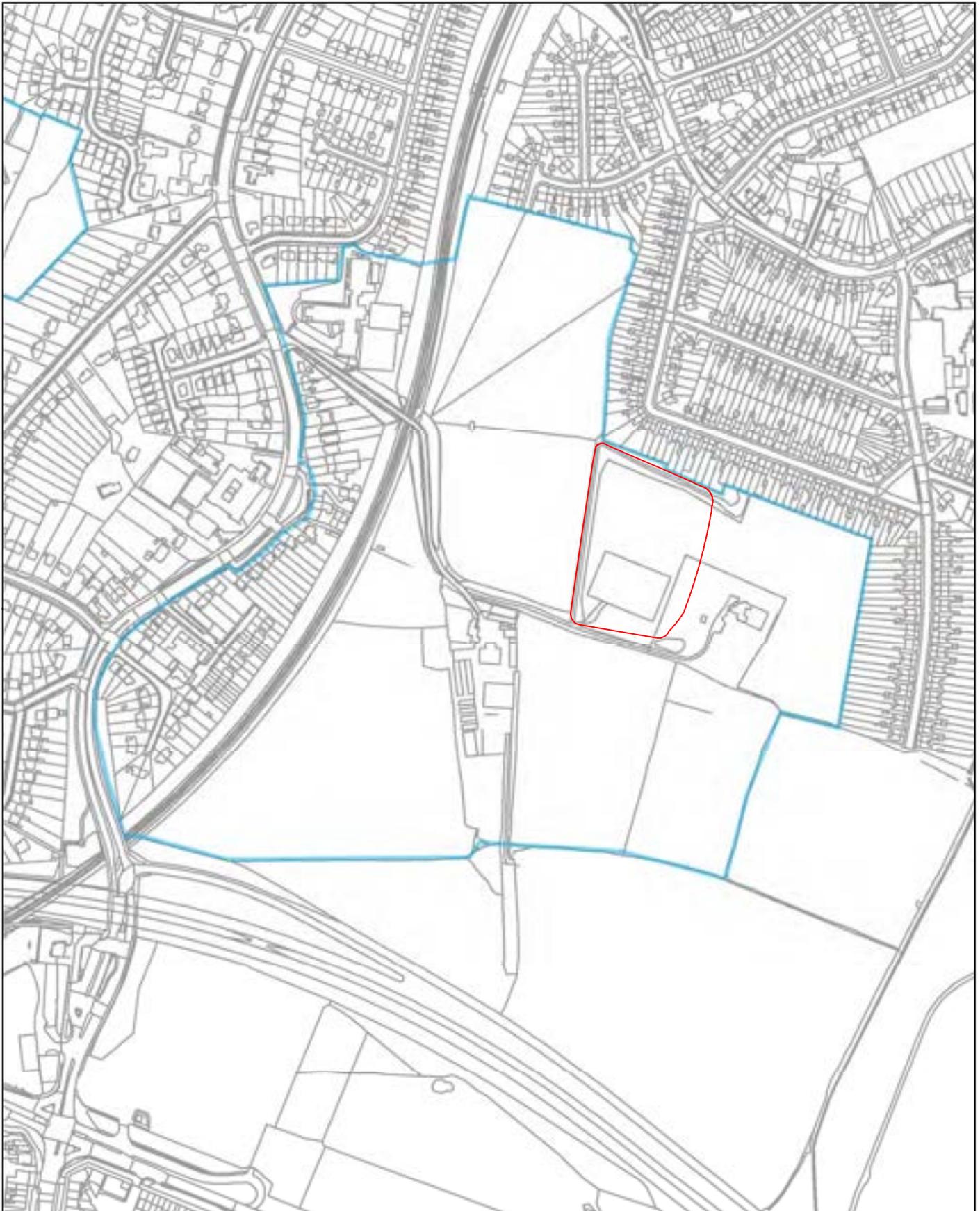
	1998		Scheduled Ancient Monument
2003 (proposed)			
	APA		
	APZ		
2013 (proposed)			
	APA		
	APZ		




Scale at A3: 1:8,000



Figure 2.9i
2013 Proposed
Ruislip APA



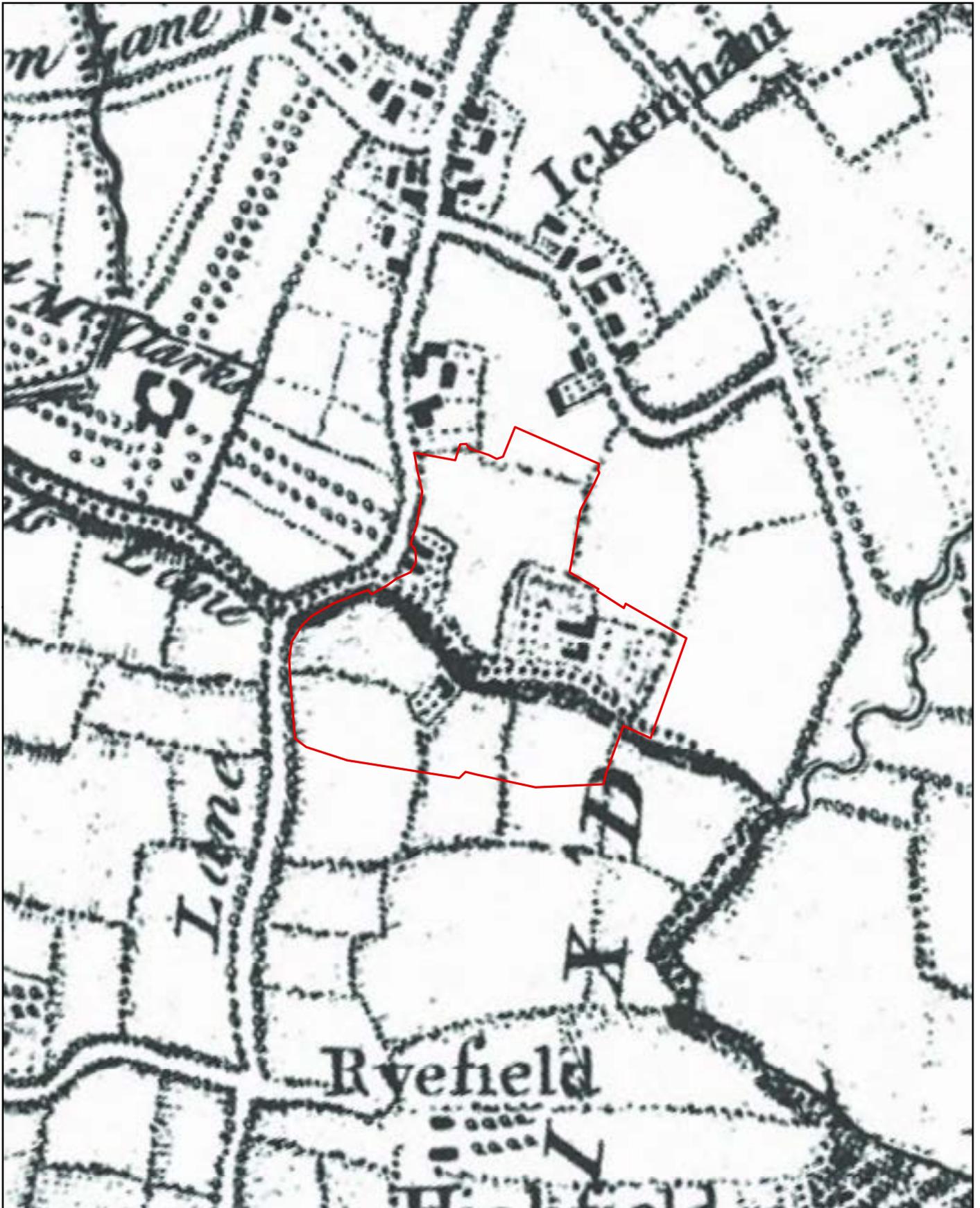
 1998	 Scheduled Ancient Monument
2003 (proposed)	
 APA	
 APZ	



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Scale at A4: 1:5,000


Figure 2.10a
Ickenham Manor APA



 Ickenham Manor APA

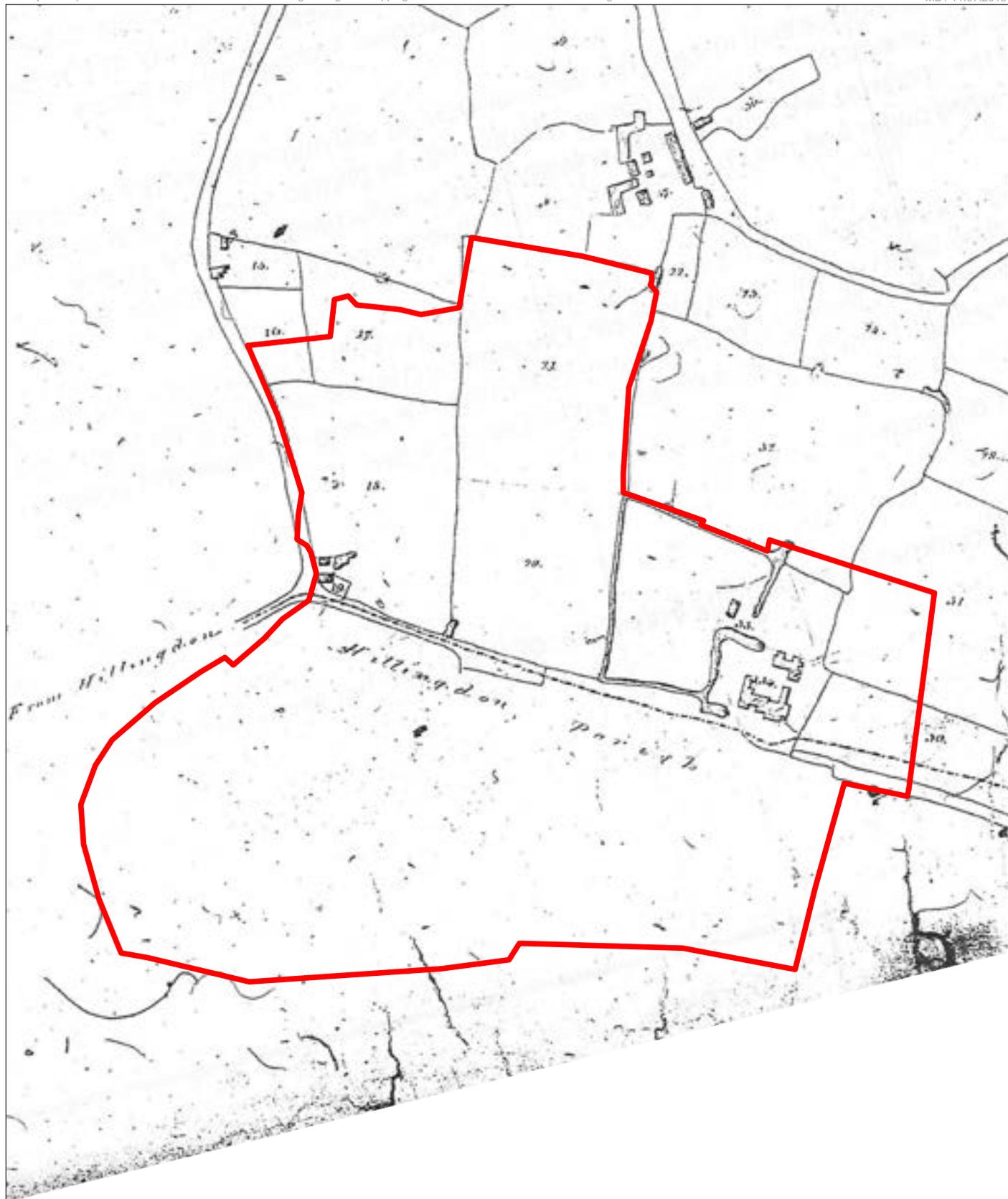


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.10b
1754 Rocque



— Ickenham Manor APA



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Illustrative Only

Figure 2.10c
1841 Ickenham Tithe



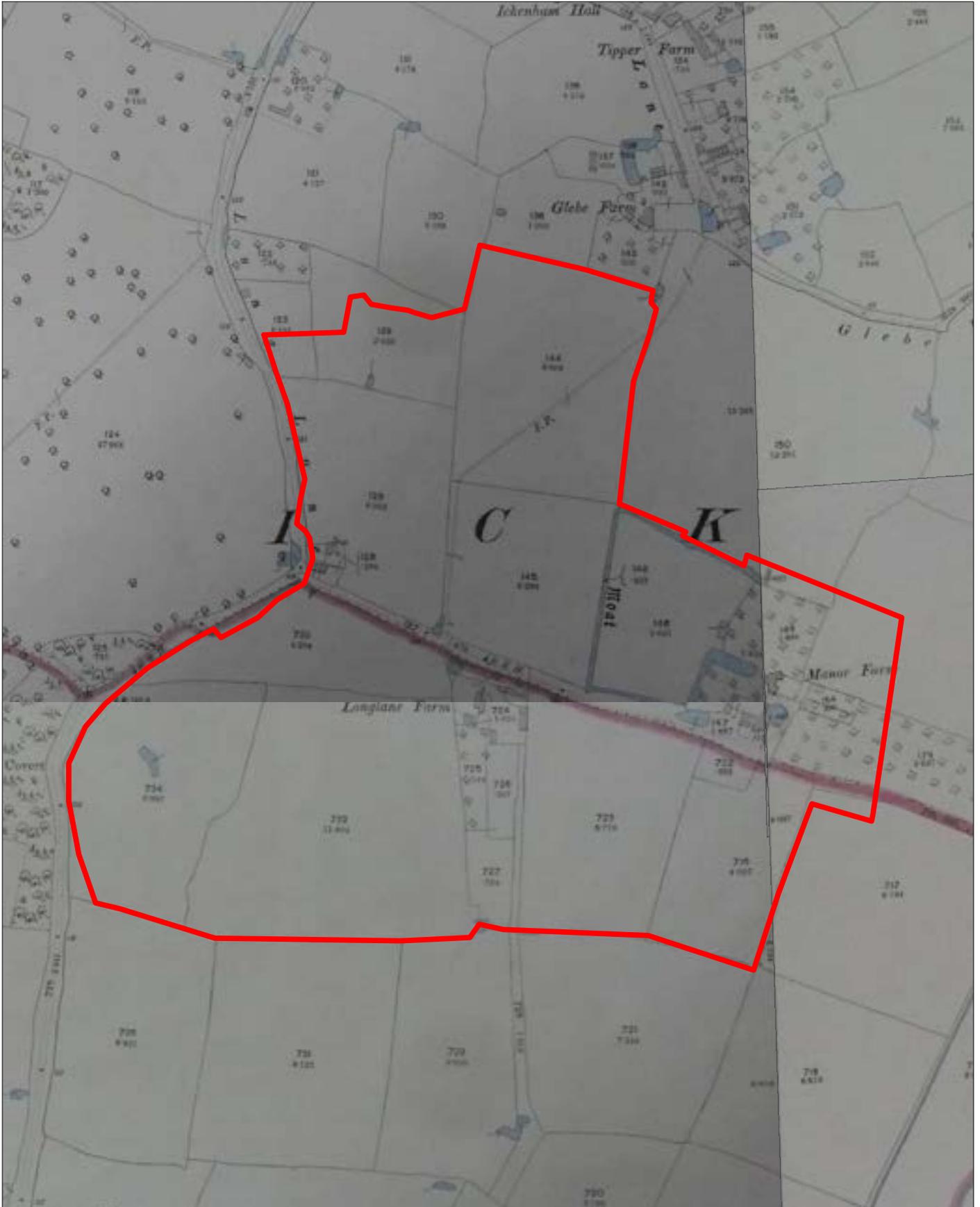
— Ickenham Manor APA



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Illustrative Only

Figure 2.10d
1866 Ordnance Survey

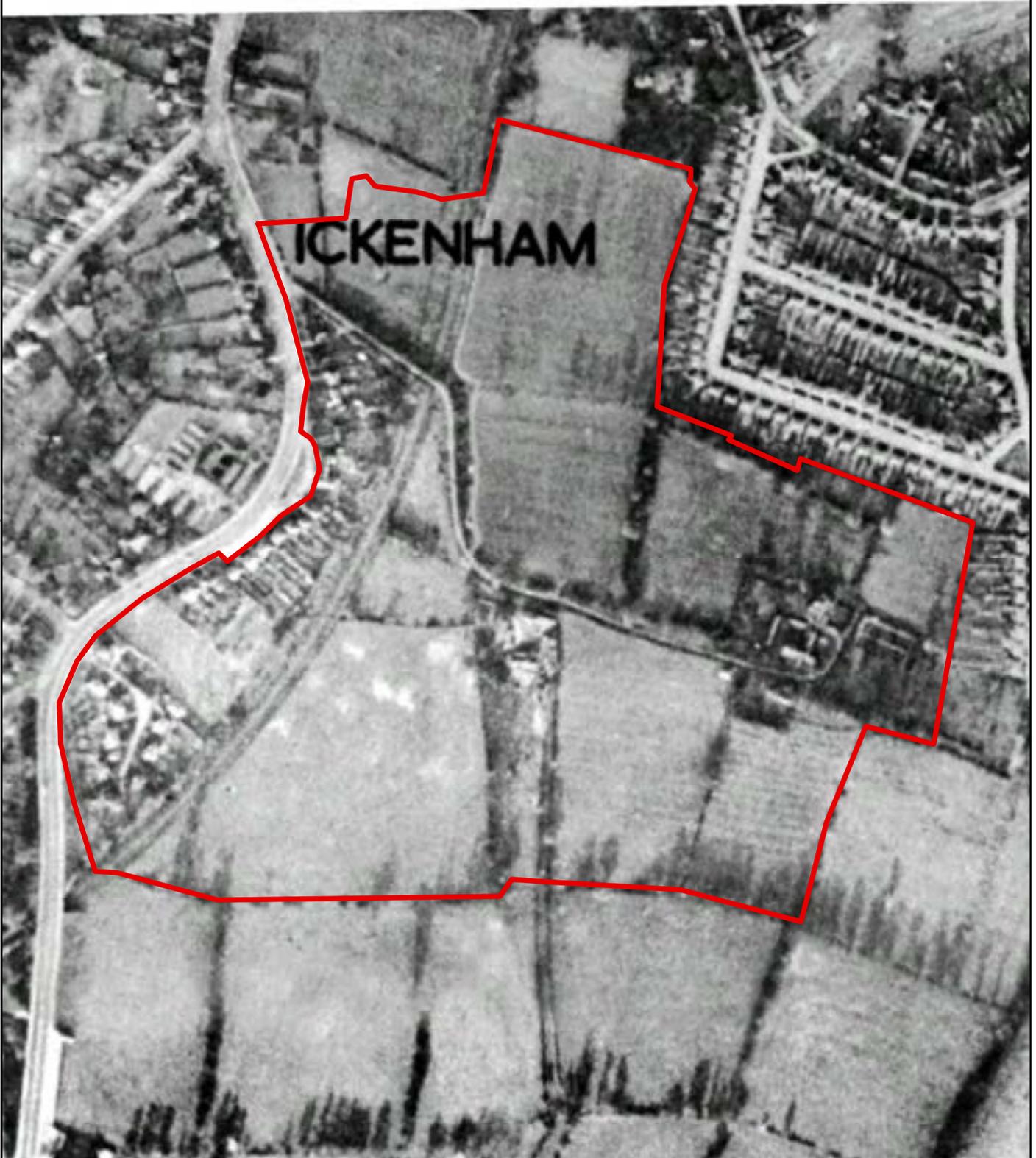


— Ickenham Manor APA

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Illustrative Only

Figure 2.10e
1896 Ordnance Survey



 Ickenham Manor APA

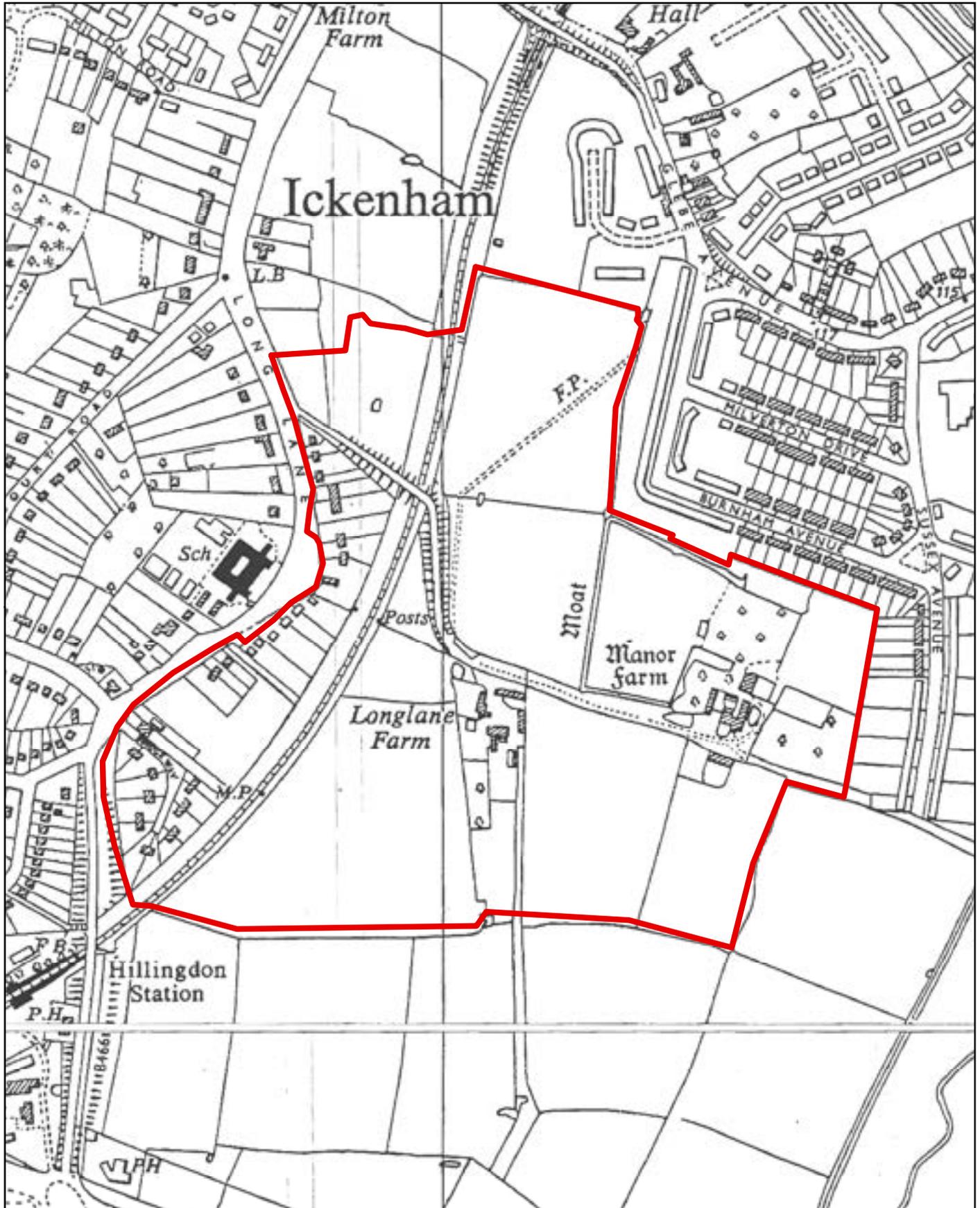


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Scale at A4: 1:4,500



Figure 2.10f
1945 Aerial Photograph



 Ickenham Manor APA



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www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 2.10g
1960 Ordnance Survey



 Ickenham Manor APA

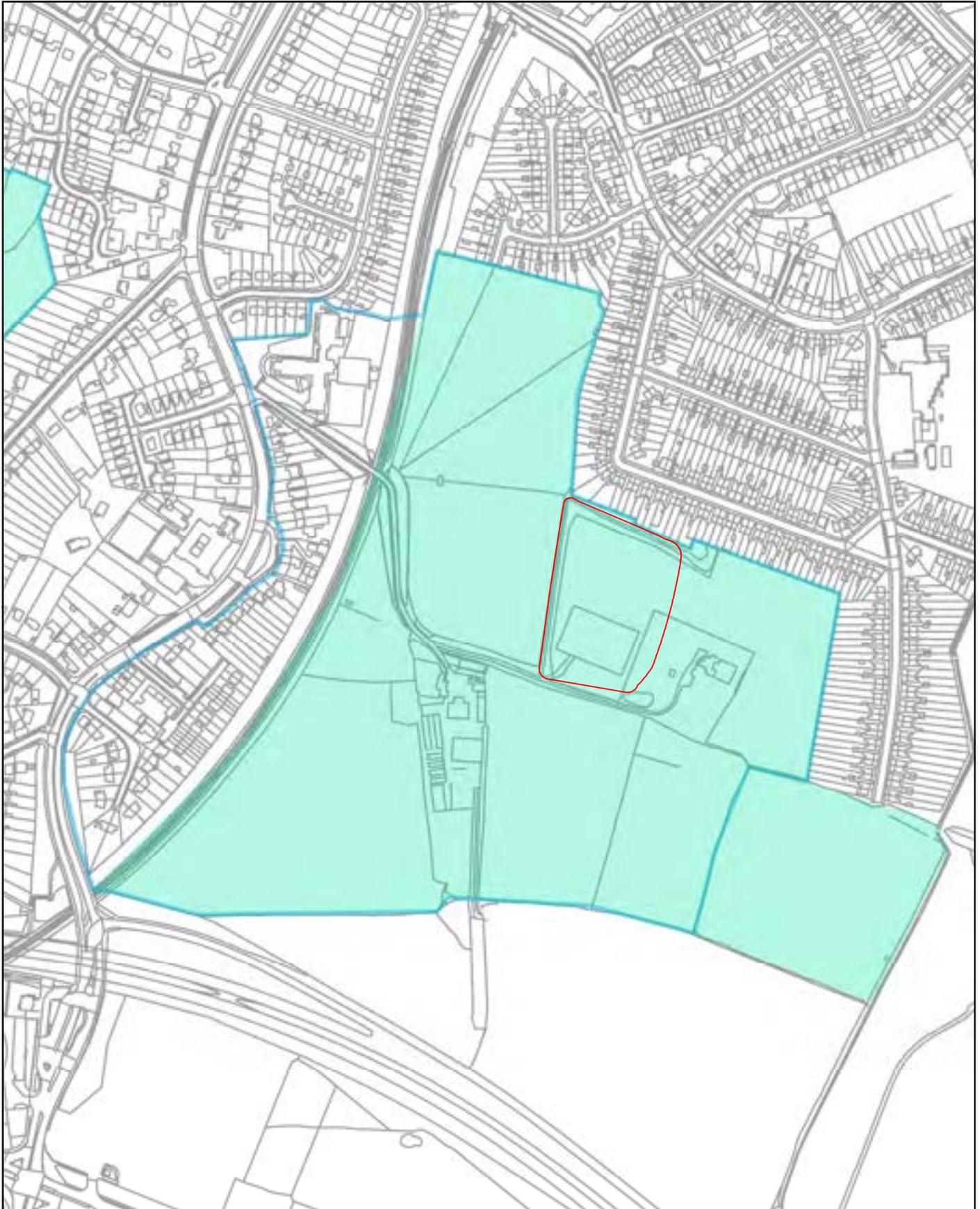


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Scale at A4: 1:4,500



Figure 2.10h
2010 Aerial Photograph



 1998	 Scheduled Ancient Monument
2003 (proposed)	
 APA	
 APZ	
2013 (proposed)	
 APA	
 APZ	

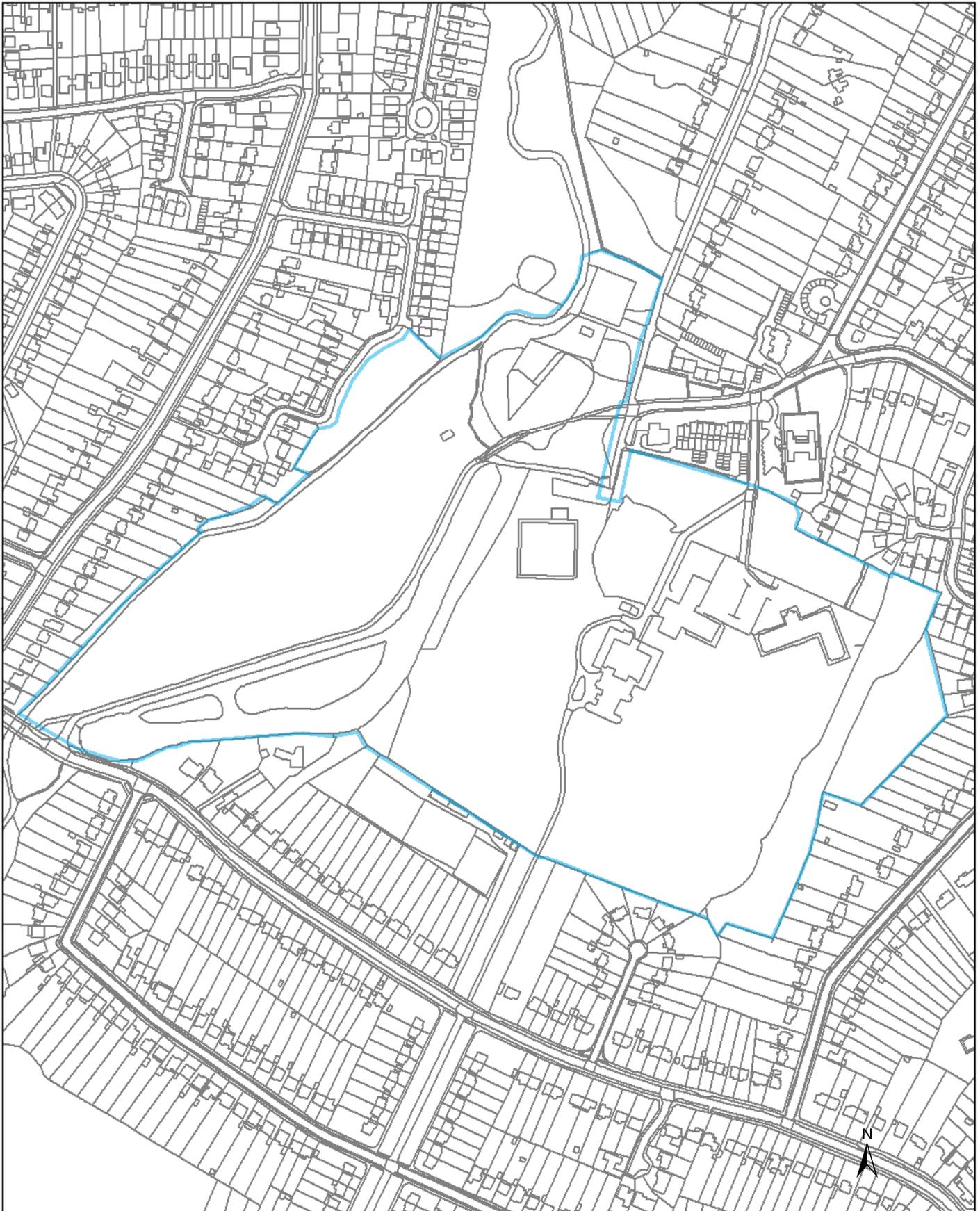
N




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Scale at A4: 1:5,000


Figure 2.10i
2013 Proposed
Ickenham Manor APA



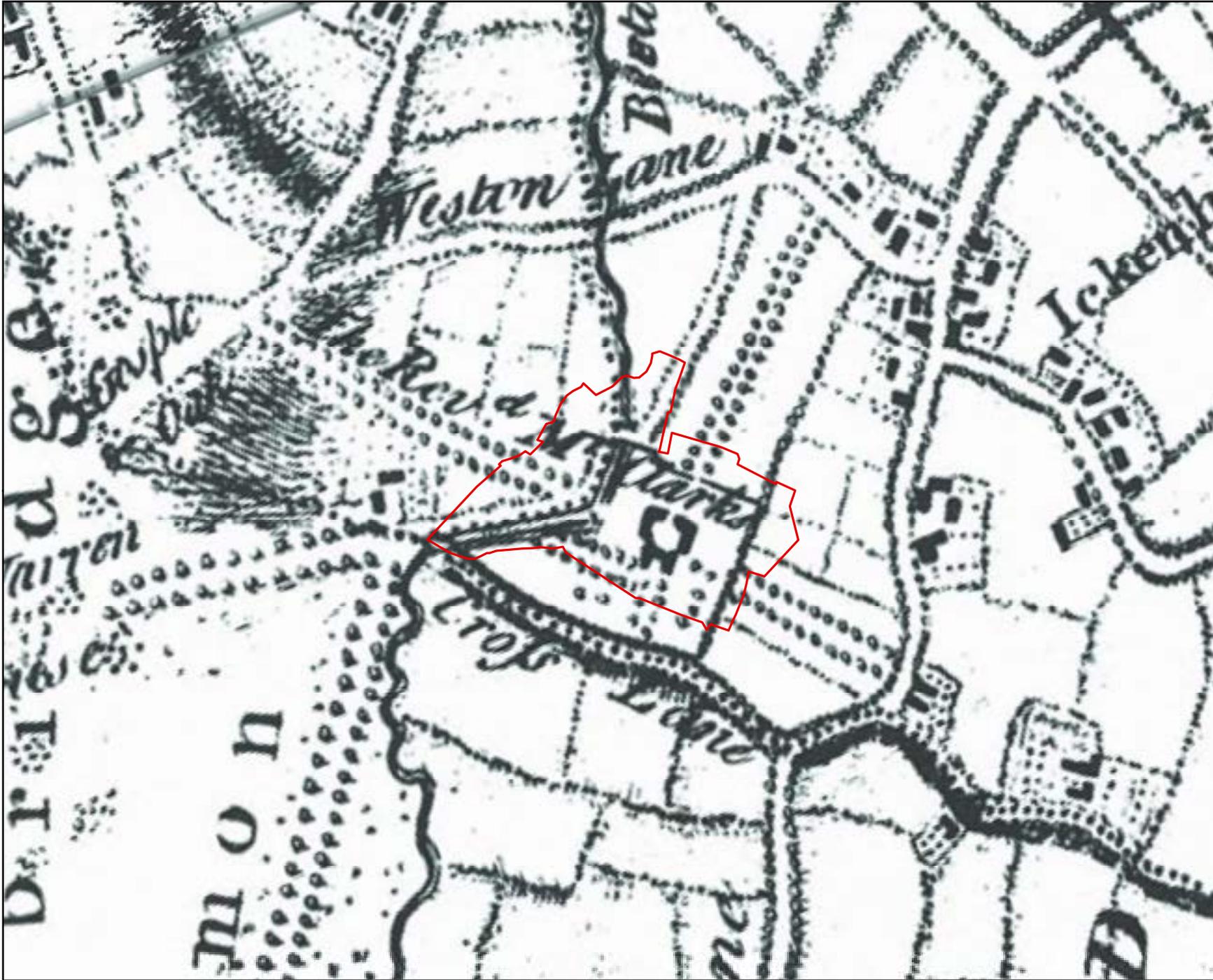
-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Scale at A4: 1:4,000
0 100 m

Figure 2.11a
Ickenham Swakeleys
APA



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 Ickenham Swakeleys
House APA



Scale at A4: 1:10,000
0 300 m

Figure 2.11b
1754 Rocque

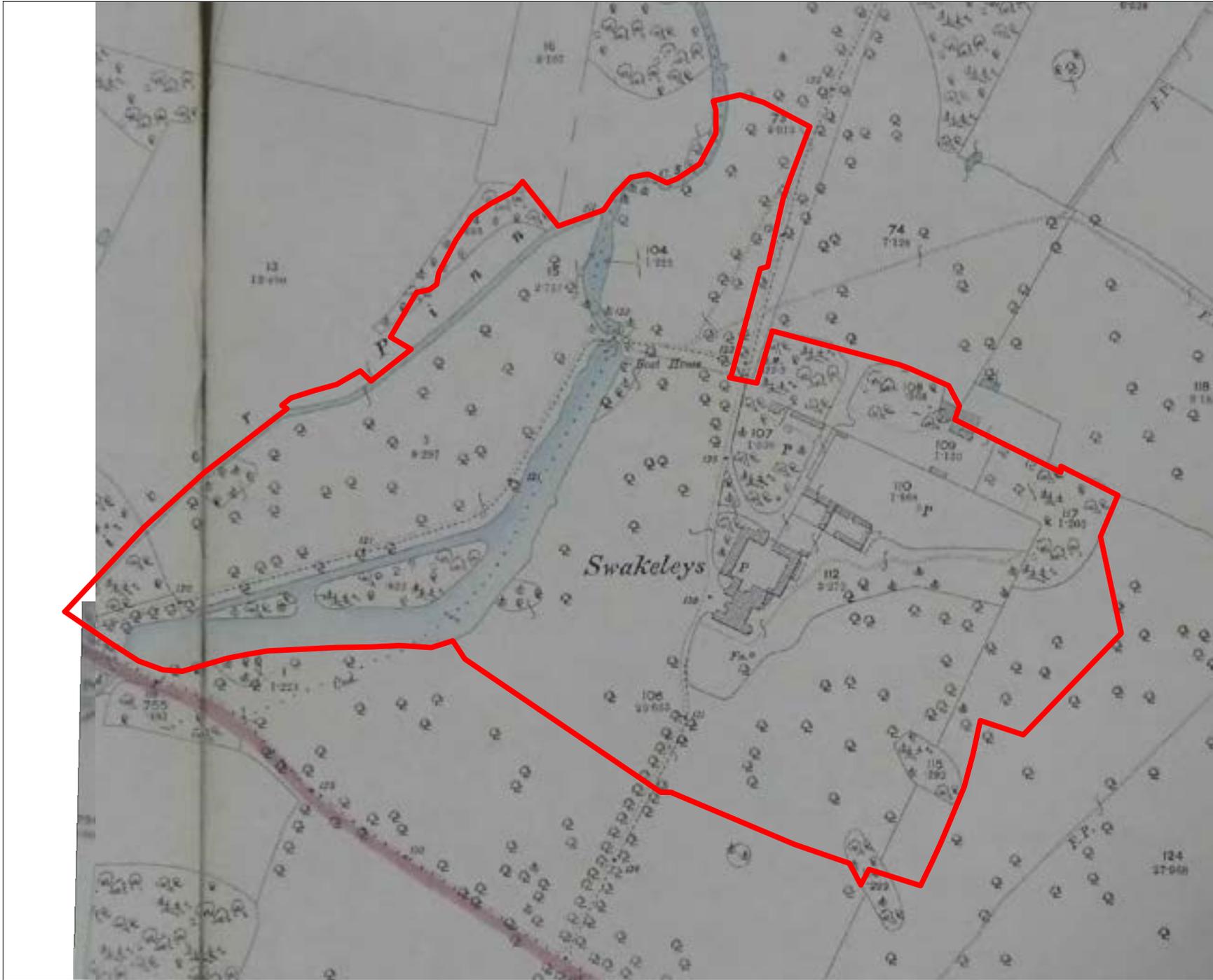


— Ickenham Swakeleys House APA



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Illustrative Only

Figure 2.11c
1866 Ordnance Survey



— Ickenham Swakeleys House APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.11d
1896 Ordnance Survey



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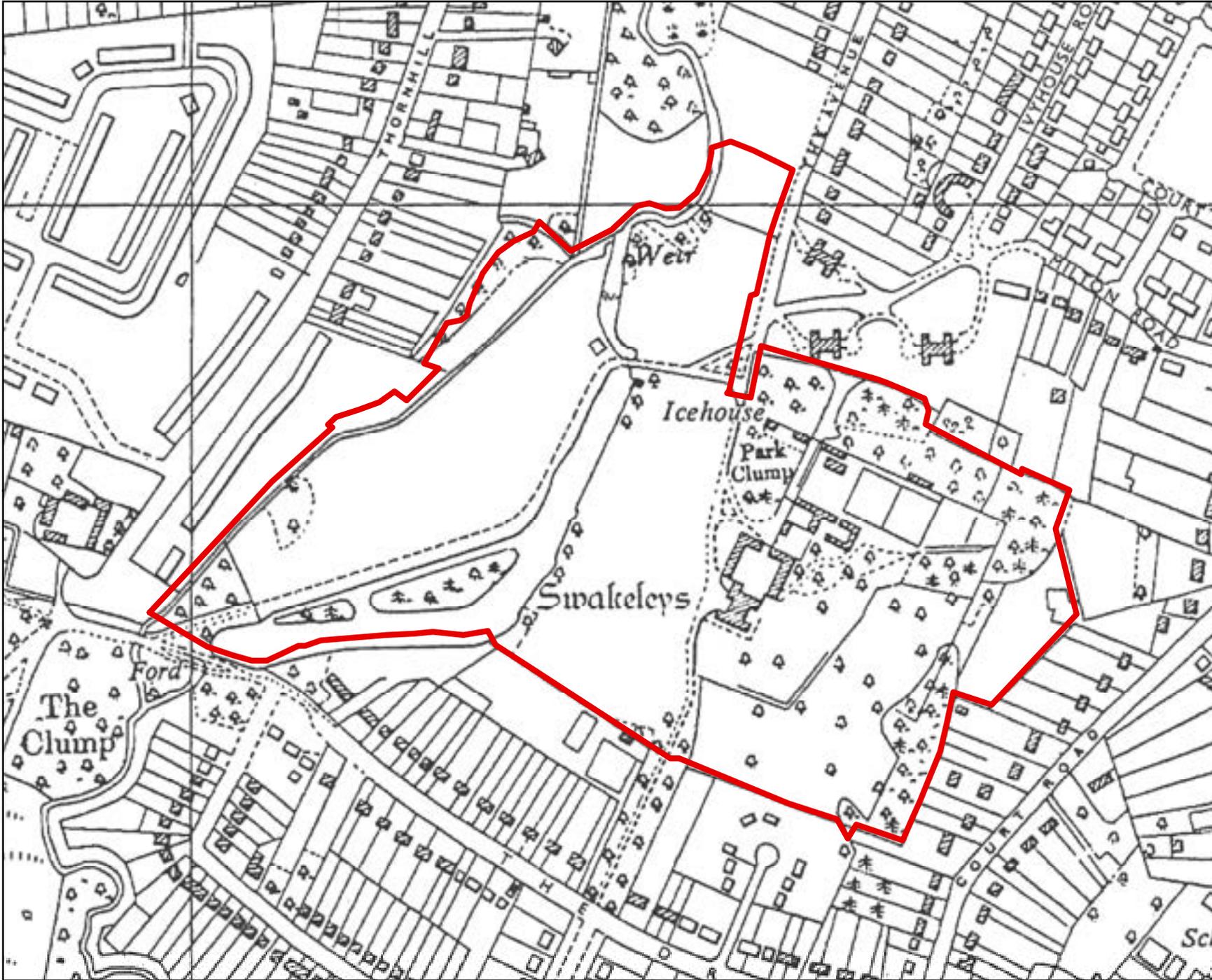
 Ickenham Swakeleys
House APA



Scale at A4: 1:3,500



Figure 2.11e
1945 Aerial Photograph



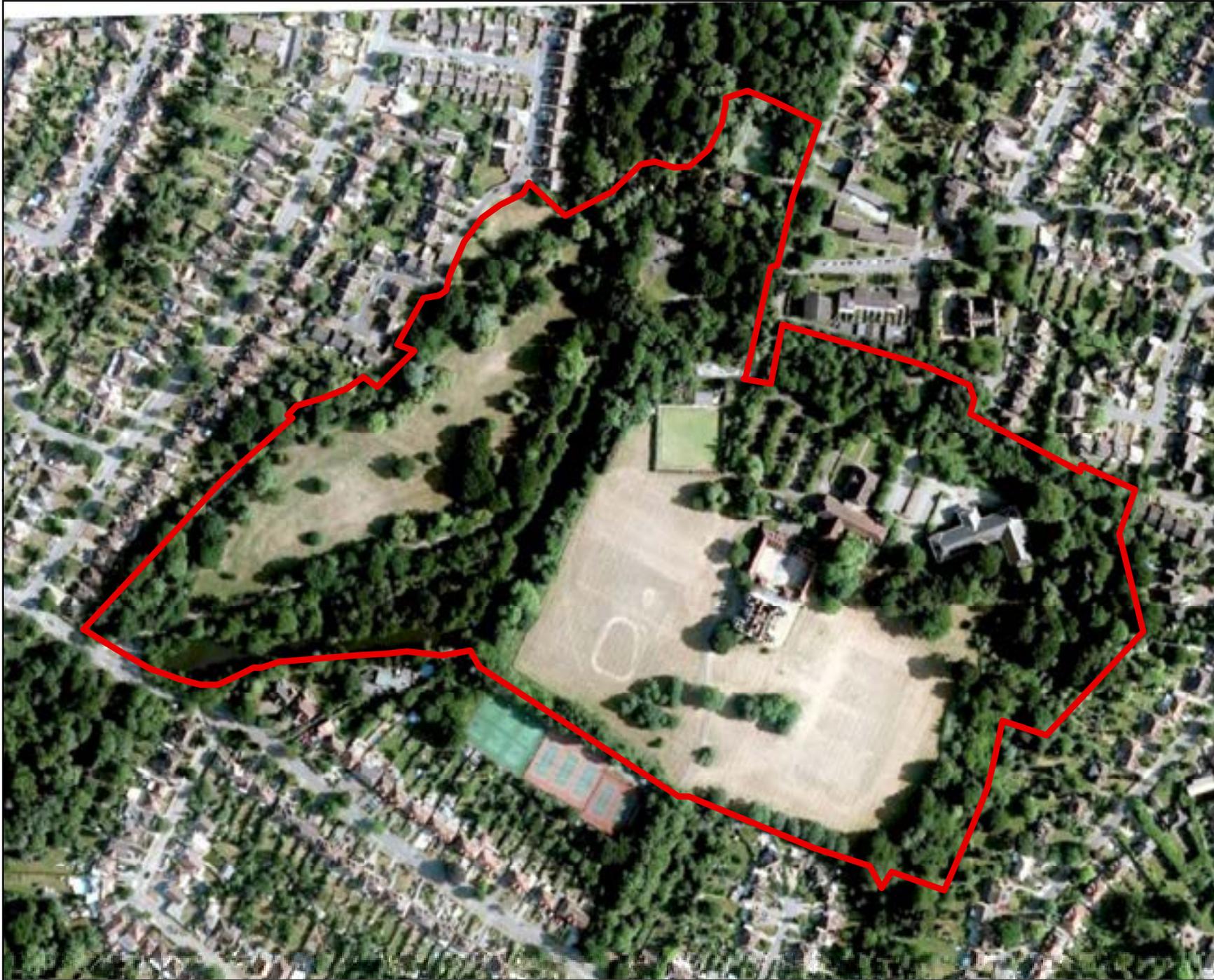
Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

 Ickenham Swakeleys House APA



Scale at A4: 1:4,000
0 125 m

Figure 2.11f
1960 Ordnance Survey



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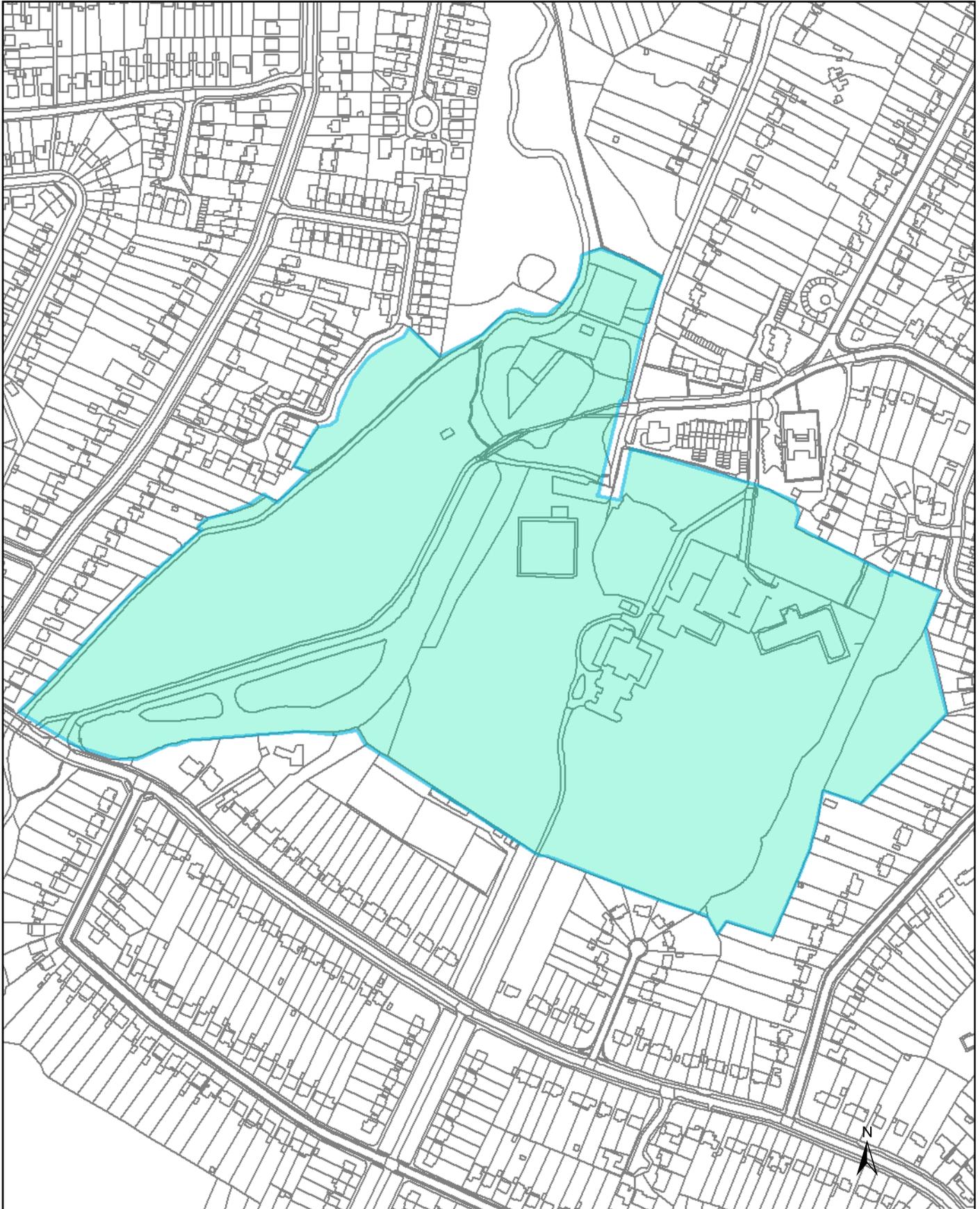
 Ickenham Swakeleys
House APA



Scale at A4: 1:3,500



Figure 2.11g
2010 Aerial Photograph



-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ
- 2013 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 2.11h
2013 Proposed
Ickenham Swakeleys
APA



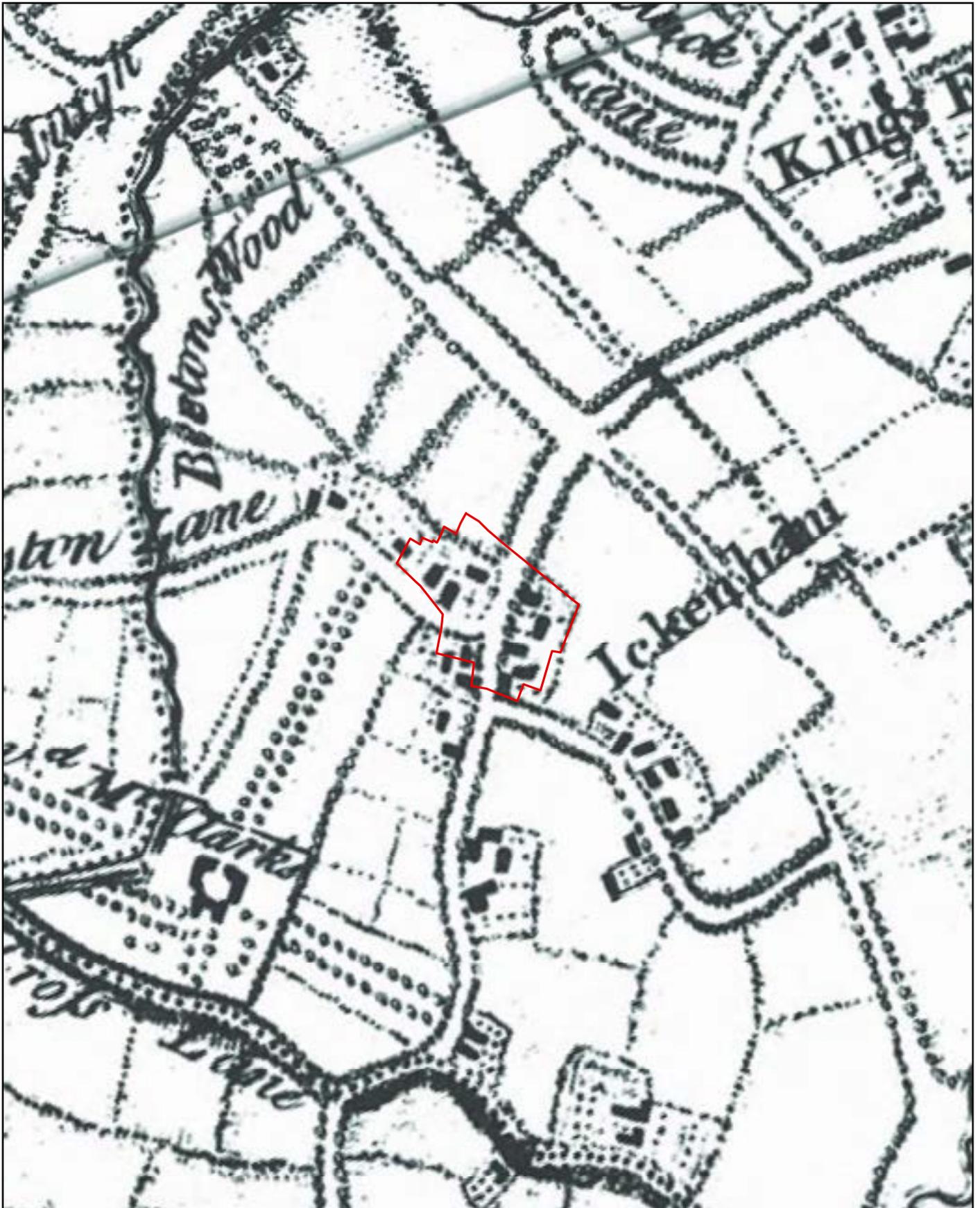
-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Scale at A4: 1:4,000


Figure 2.12a
Ickenham Old Village
APA



 Ickenham Old Village Centre APA



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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.12b
1754 Rocque



— Ickenham Old Village Centre APA



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www.cgms.co.uk

Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.12c
1841 Ickenham Tithe

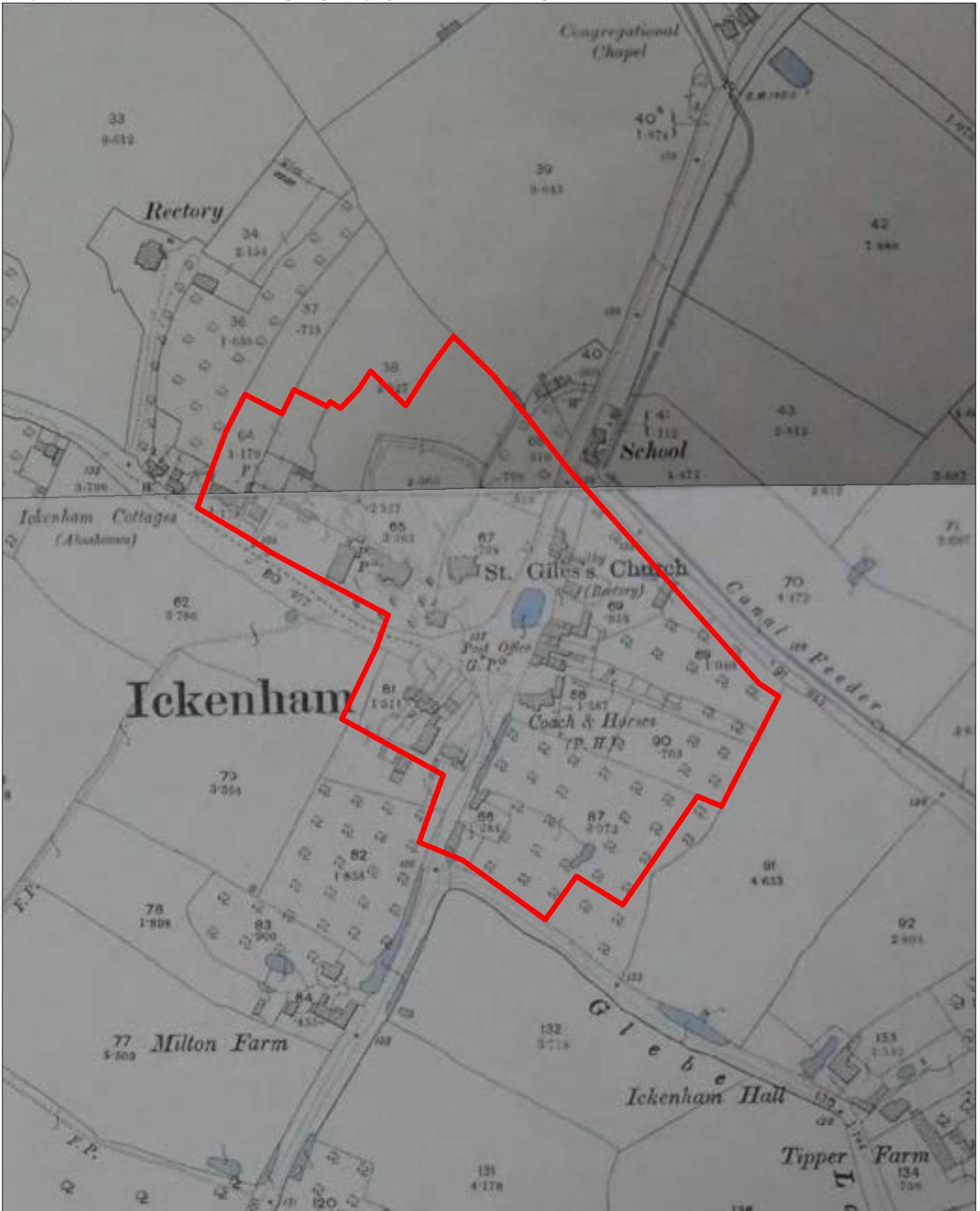


— Ickenham Old Village Centre APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.12d
1866 Ordnance Survey

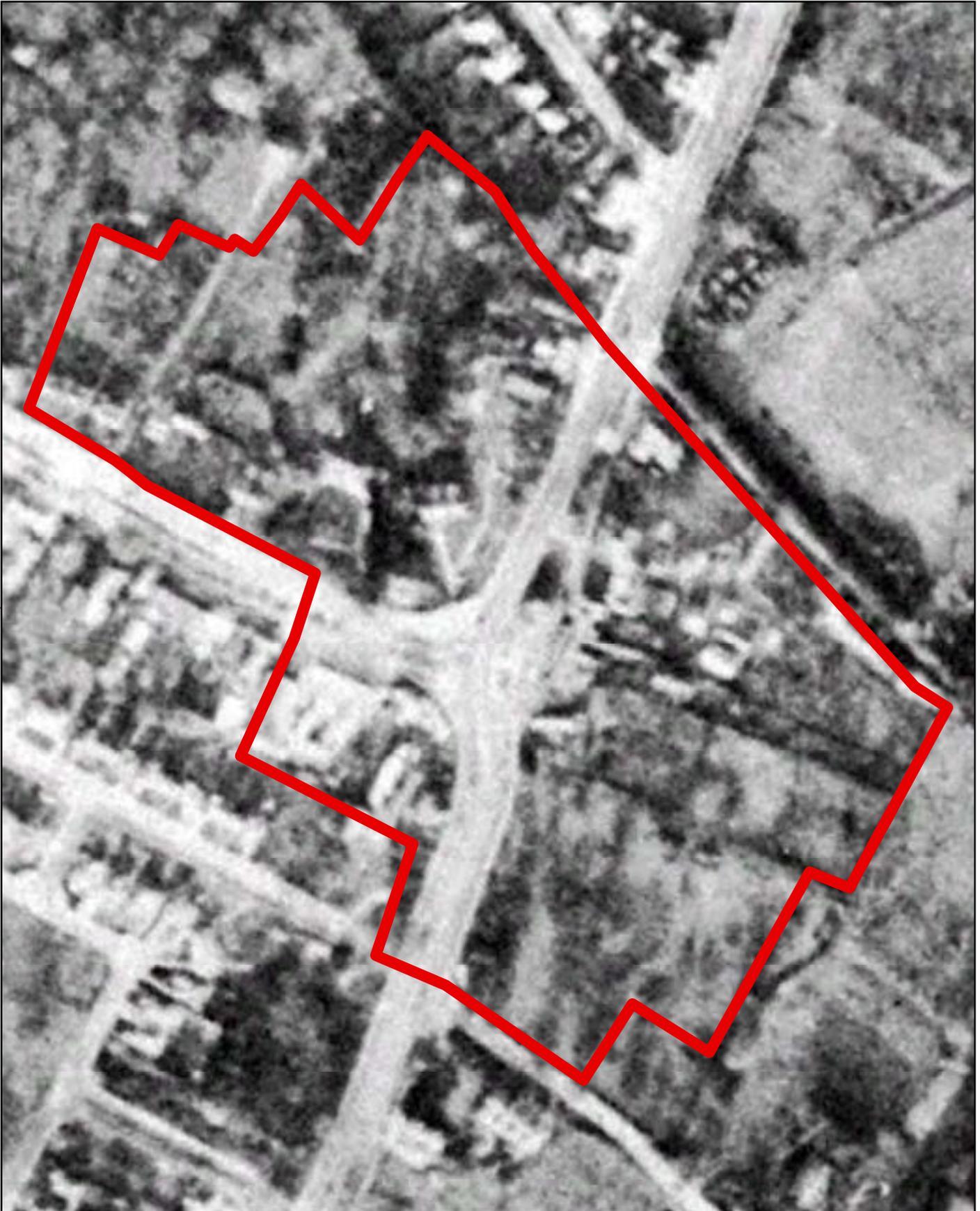


— Ickenham Old Village Centre APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.12e
1896 Ordnance Survey



 Ickenham Old Village Centre APA



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Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 2.12f
1945 Aerial Photograph



 Ickenham Old Village Centre APA



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:3,000



Figure 2.12g
1960 Ordnance Survey



 Ickenham Old Village Centre APA

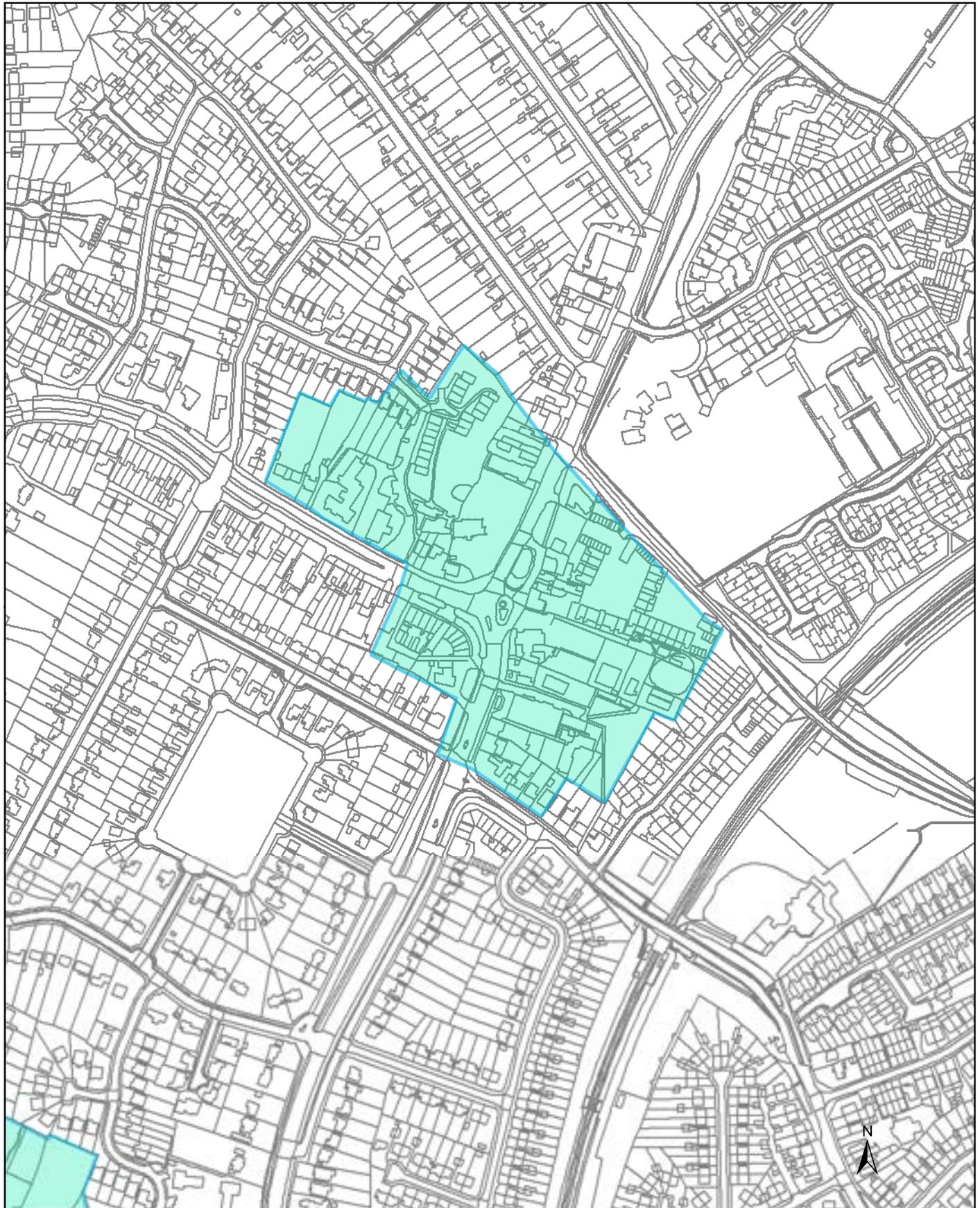


Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 2.12h
2010 Aerial Photograph



-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ
- 2013 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 2.12i
2013 Proposed
Ickenham Old Village
APA



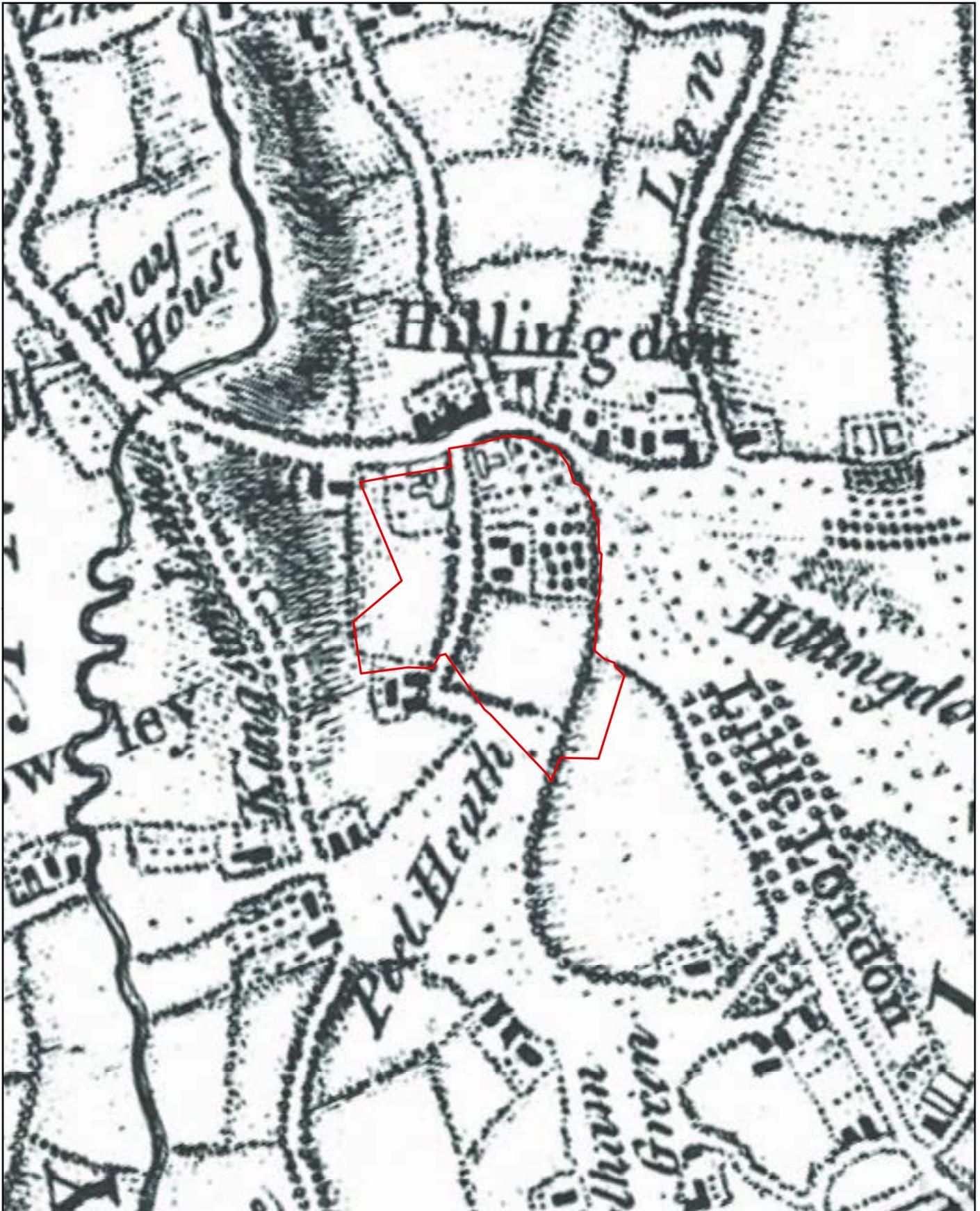
-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Scale at A4: 1:5,000
0 150 m

Figure 2.13a
Hillingdon Common APA



 Hillingdon Common APA



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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.13b
1754 Rocque



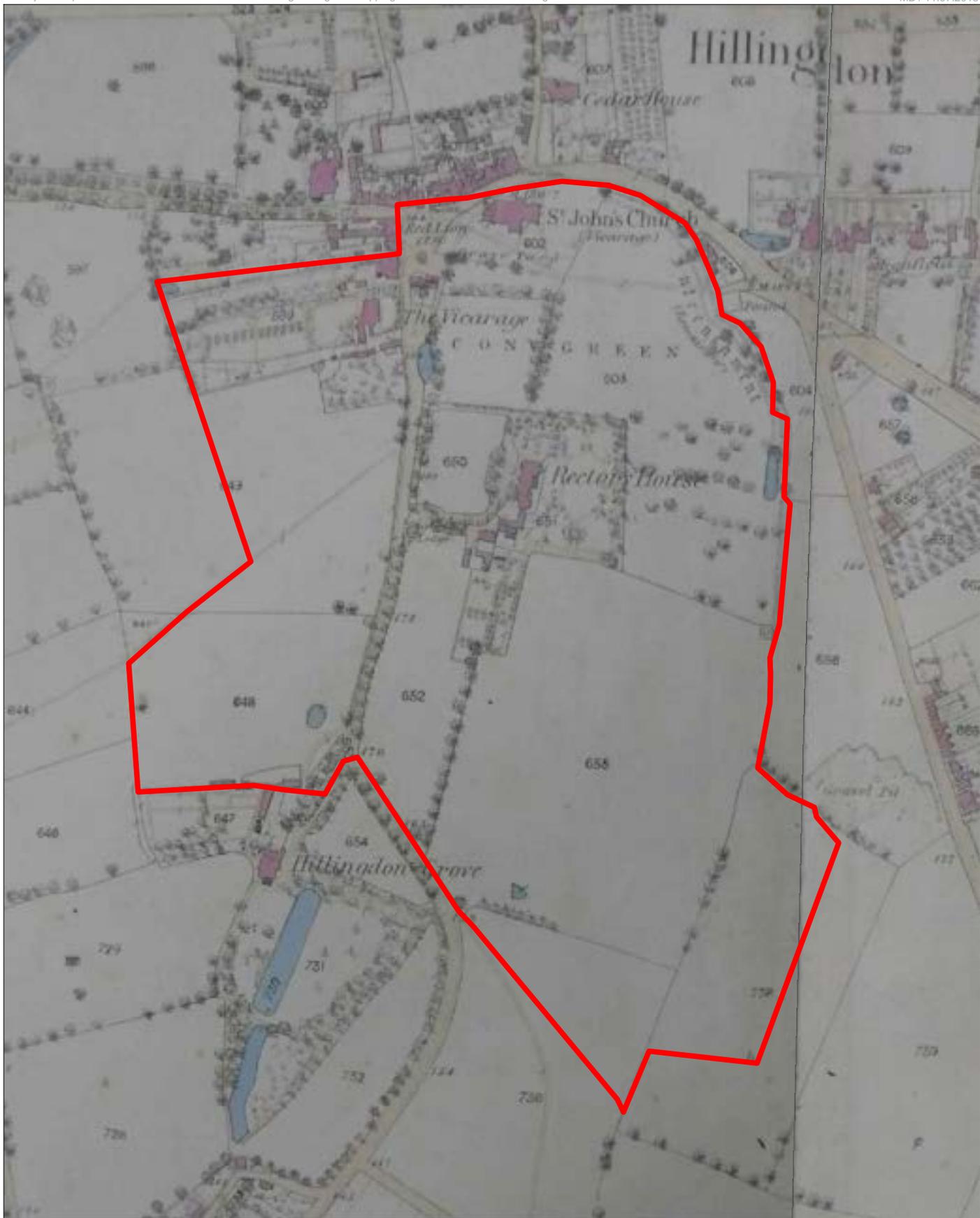
— Hillingdon Common APA



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Illustrative Only

Figure 2.13c
1825 Hillingdon Enclosure



— Hillingdon Common APA



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Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.13d
1866 Ordnance Survey



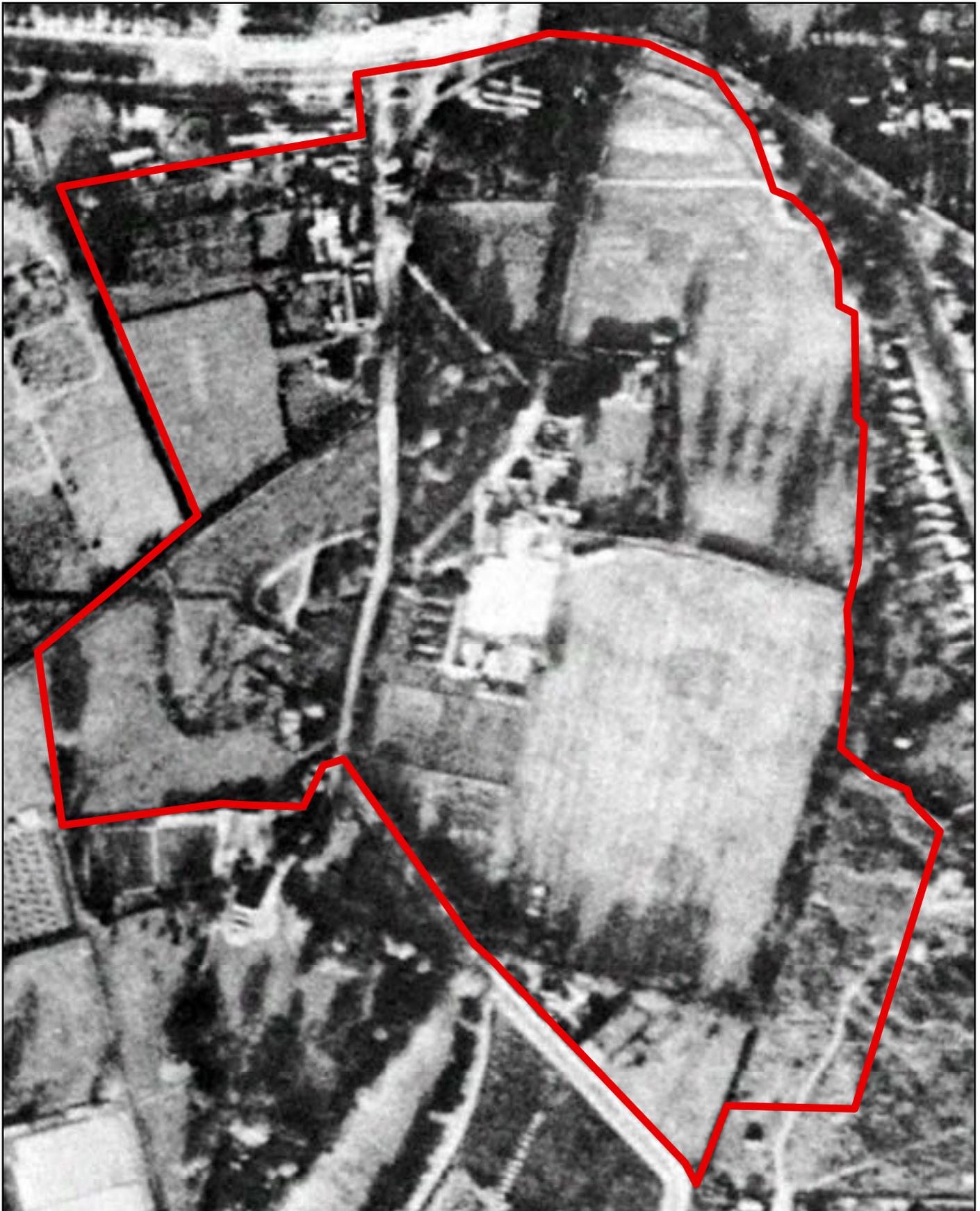
— Hillingdon Common APA



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Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.13e
1896 Ordnance Survey



 Hillingdon Common APA

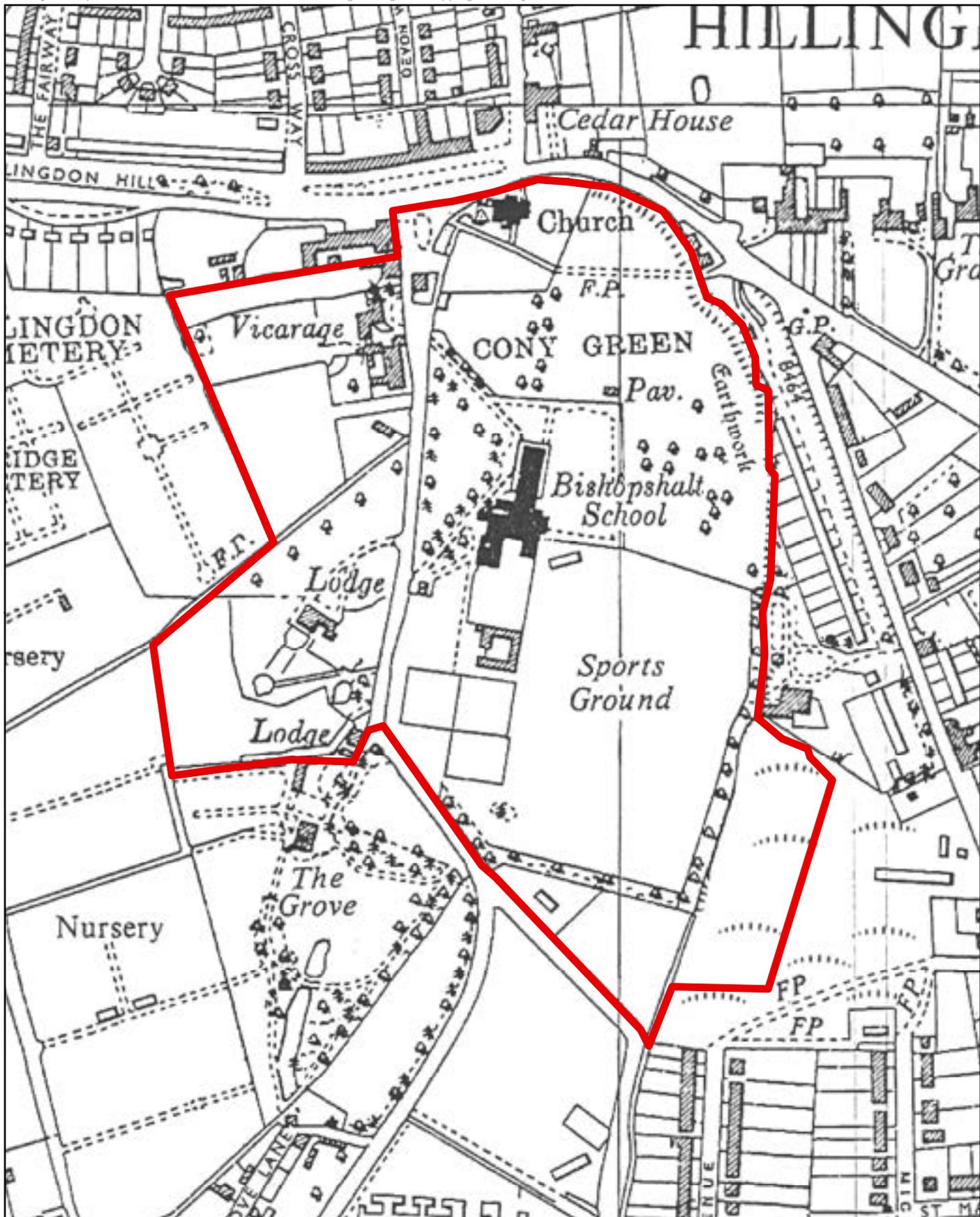


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Scale at A4: 1:3,000



Figure 2.13f
1945 Aerial Photograph



 Hillingdon Common APA

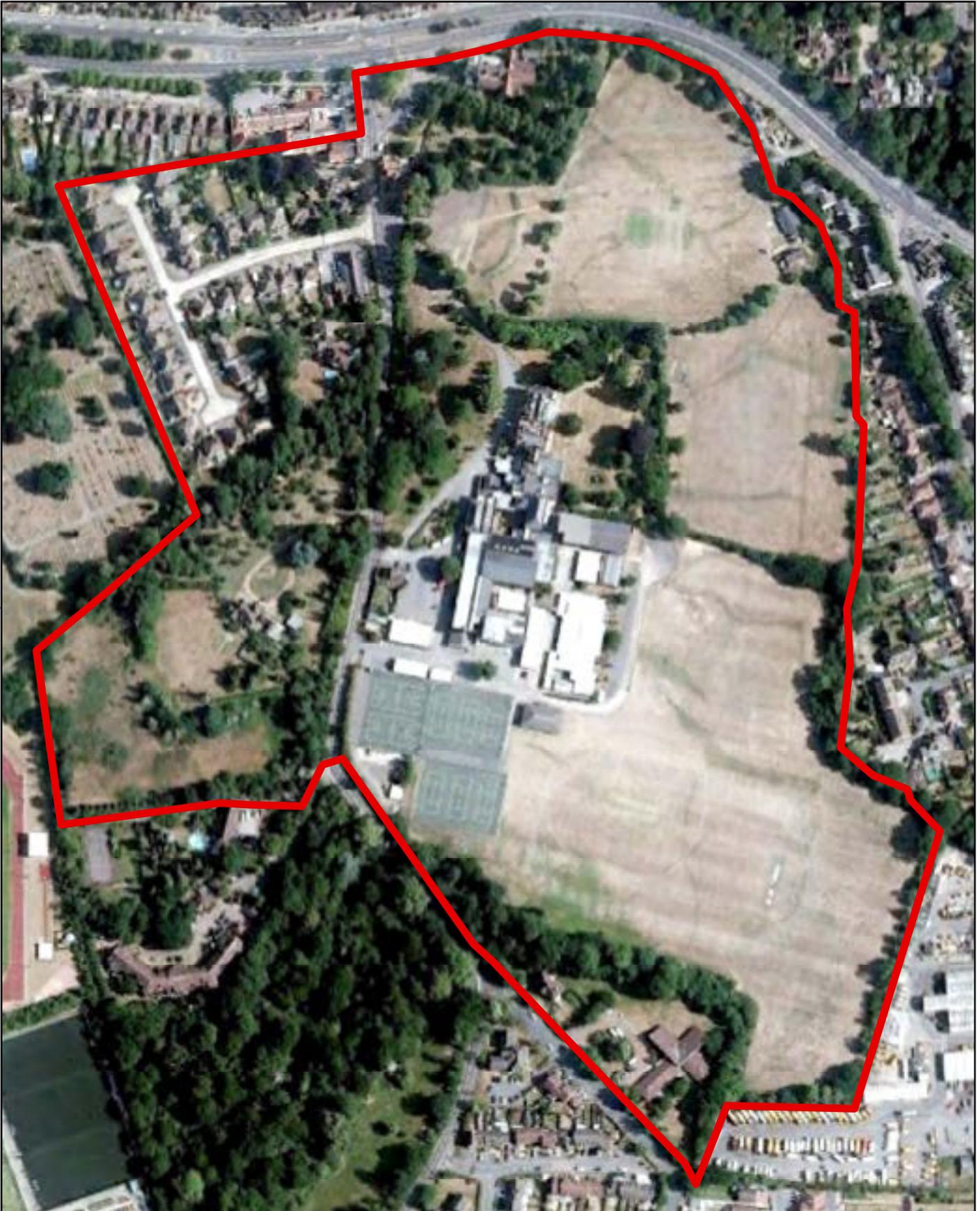


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Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 2.13g
1960 Ordnance Survey



 Hillingdon Common APA

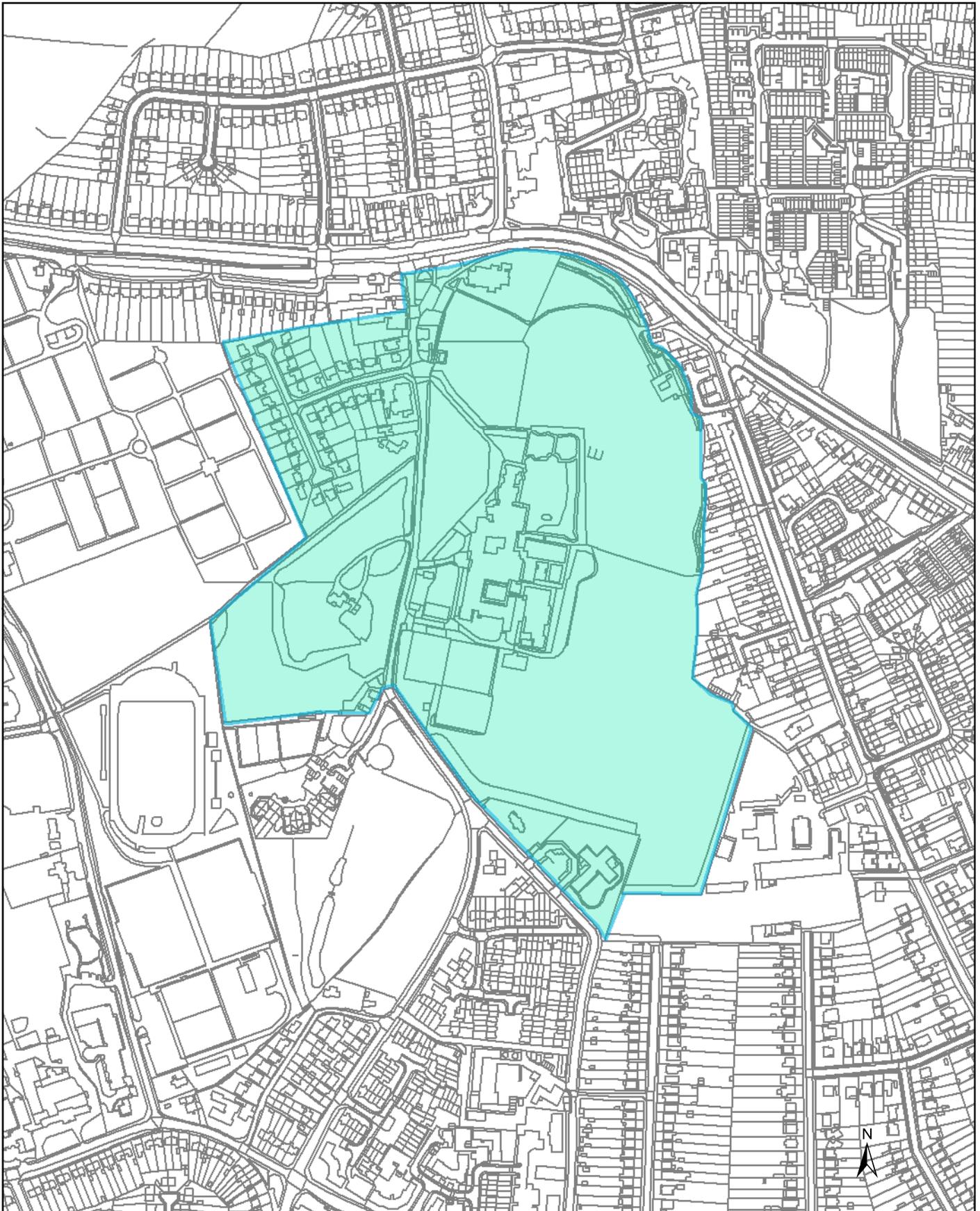


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www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:3,000



Figure 2.13h
2010 Aerial Photograph



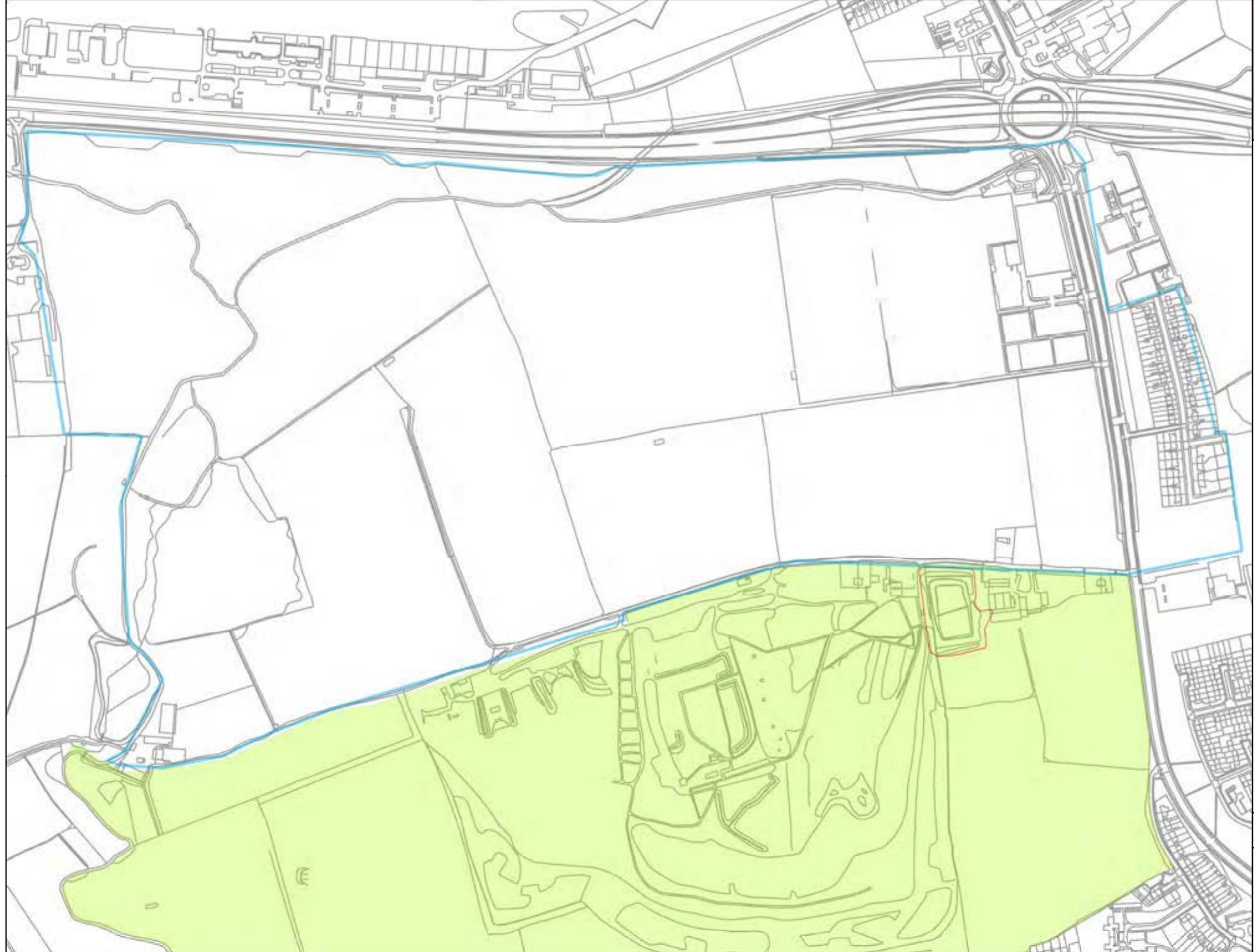
-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ
- 2013 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ

Scale at A4: 1:5,000



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Figure 2.13i
2013 Proposed
Hillingdon Common APA

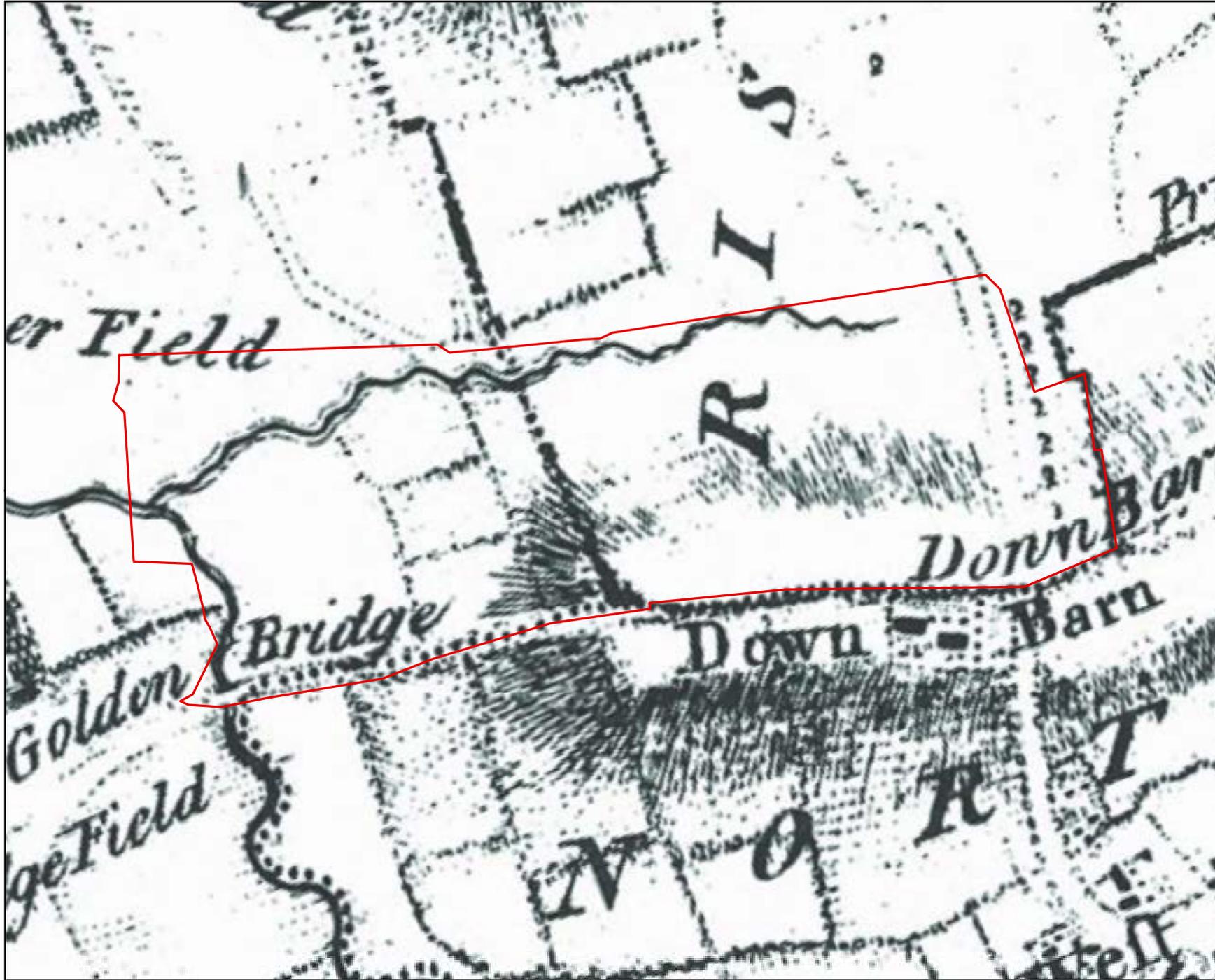


-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ
-  SAM
-  Down Barns APA (Ealing)



Scale at A3: 1:5,000
0 150 m

Figure 2.14a
Northolt Down Barns
APA



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 Northolt, Downe Barns
Farm APA



Scale at A4: 1:10,000
0 300 m

Figure 2.14b
1754 Rocque



— Northolt, Downe Barns Farm APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.14c
1866 Ordnance Survey



— Northolt, Downe Barns Farm APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.14d
1896 Ordnance Survey



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

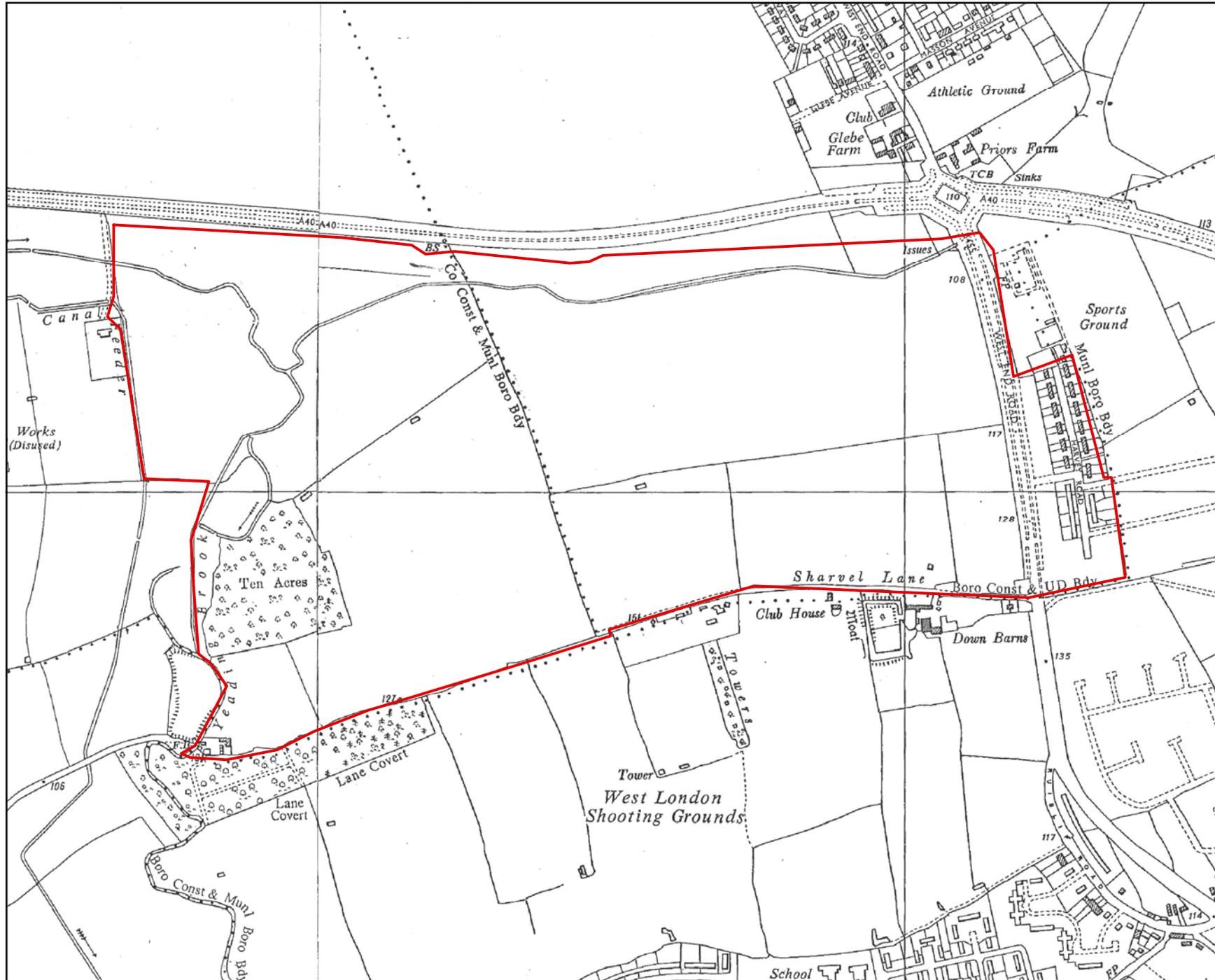
 Northolt, Downe Barns
Farm APA



Scale at A4: 1:8,000



Figure 2.14e
1945 Aerial Photograph



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

 Northolt, Downe Barns Farm APA



Scale at A4: 1:9,000


Figure 2.14f
1960 Ordnance Survey



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

 Northolt, Downe Barns
Farm APA



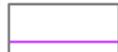
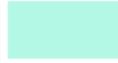
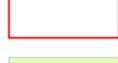
Scale at A4: 1:8,000



Figure 2.14g
2010 Aerial Photograph



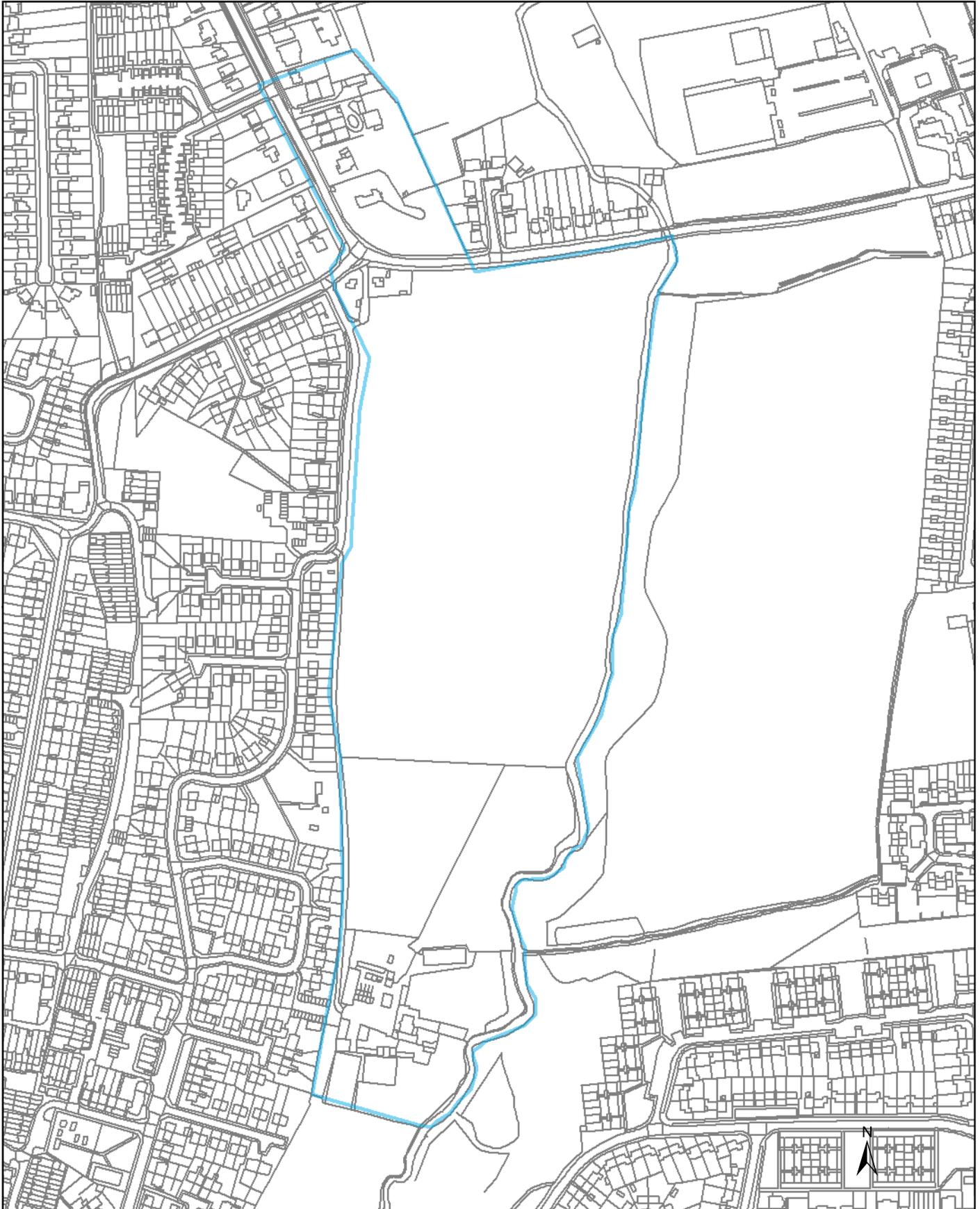
DELETE

-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ
- 2013 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ
-  SAM
-  Down Barns APA (Ealing)



Scale at A3: 1:5,000
0 150 m

Figure 2.14h
2013 Proposed
Northolt Down Barns
APA



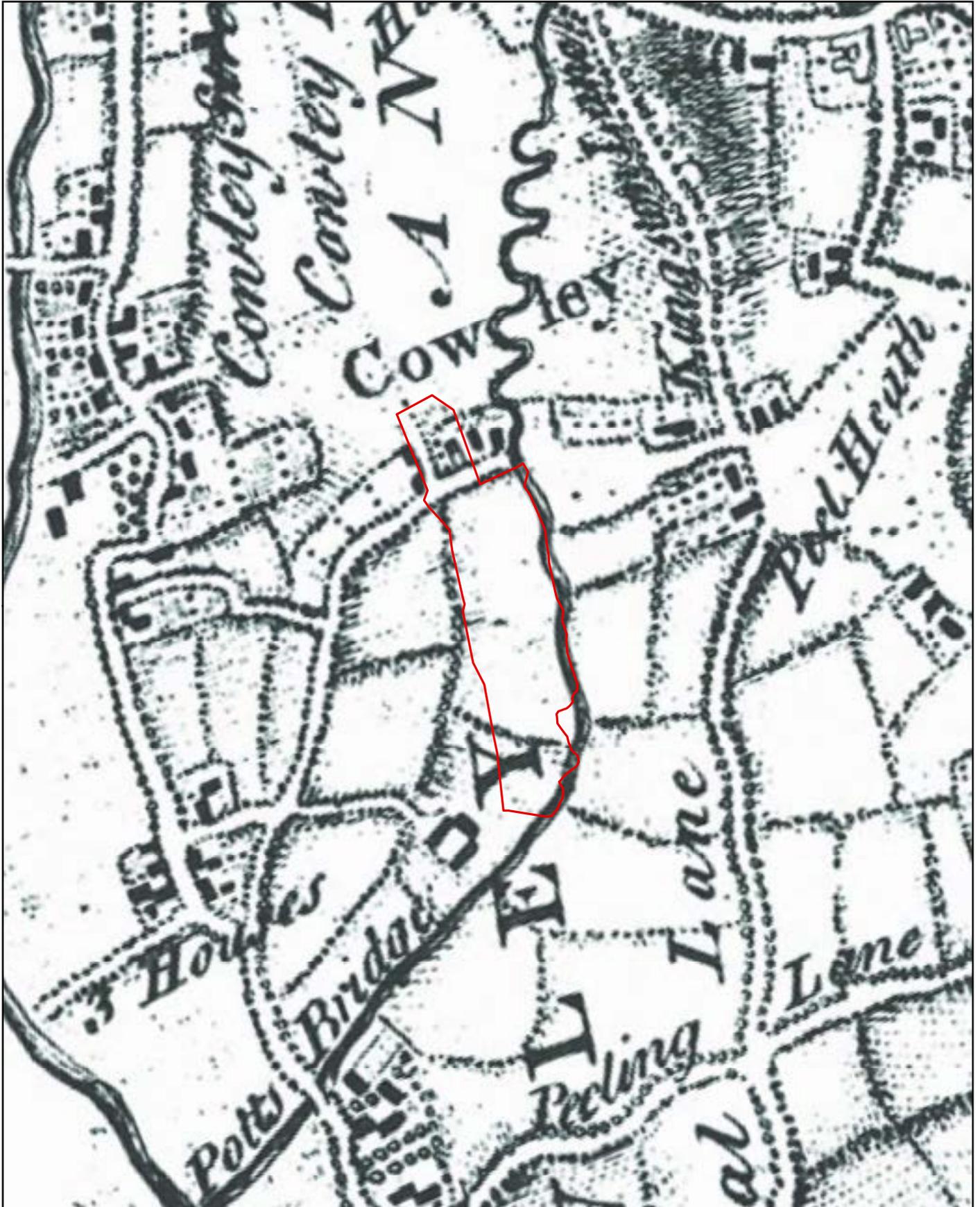
-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ



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Scale at A4: 1:4,000
0 100 m

Figure 2.15a
Cowley APA



 Cowley APA



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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.15b
1754 Rocque



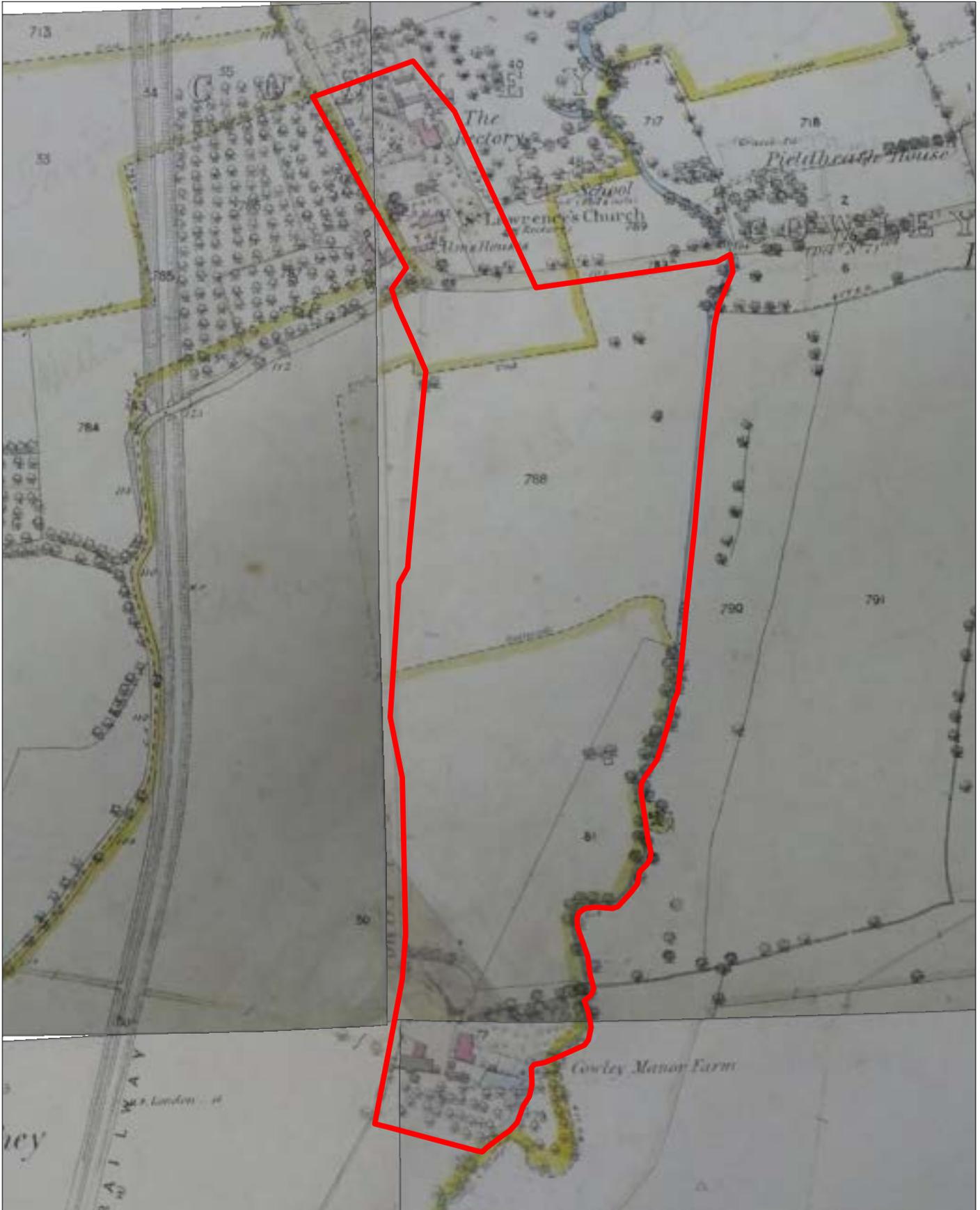
— Cowley APA



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Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

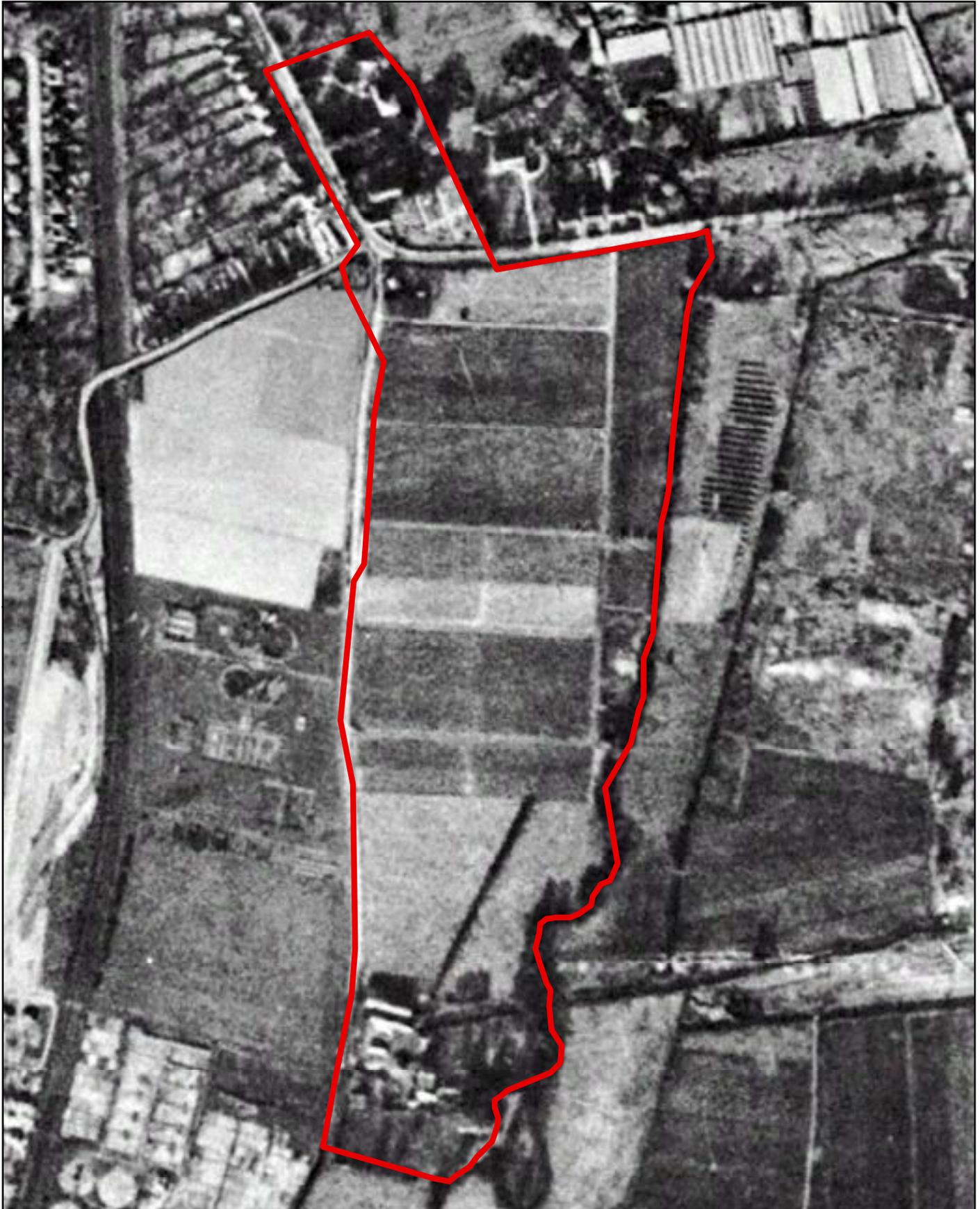
Figure 2.15c
1825 Hillingdon Enclosure



<p>— Cowley APA</p>		<p>Not to Scale; Illustrative Only</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">N</p> 	 <p>Planning • Heritage www.cgms.co.uk</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2.15e 1866 Ordnance Survey</p>



 Cowley APA		Not to Scale; Illustrative Only
	 <p>Planning • Heritage www.cgms.co.uk</p>	Figure 2.15f 1896 Ordnance Survey



 Cowley APA

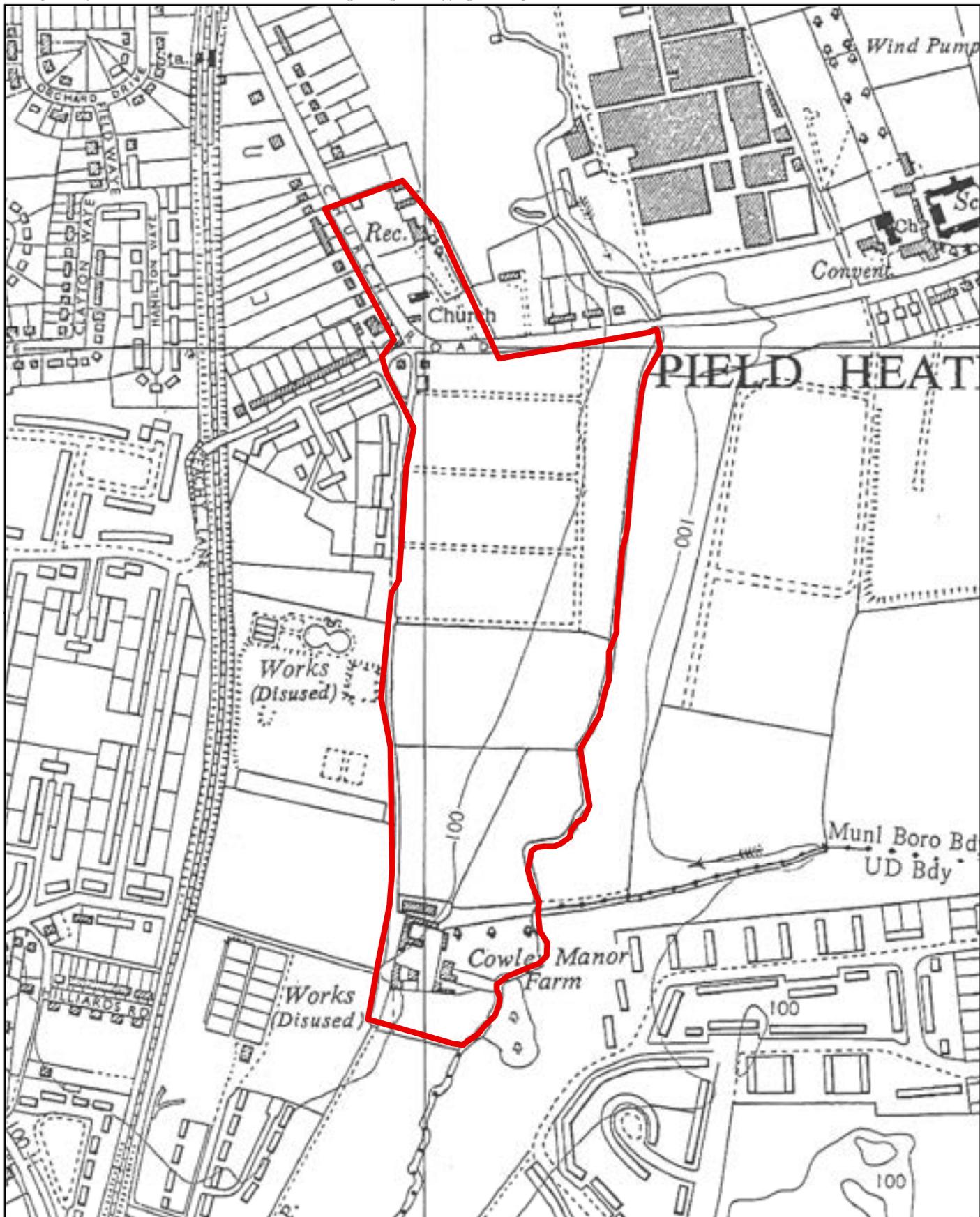


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Scale at A4: 1:3,750



Figure 2.15g
1945 Aerial Photograph



 Cowley APA



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Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 2.15h
1960 Ordnance Survey



 Cowley APA

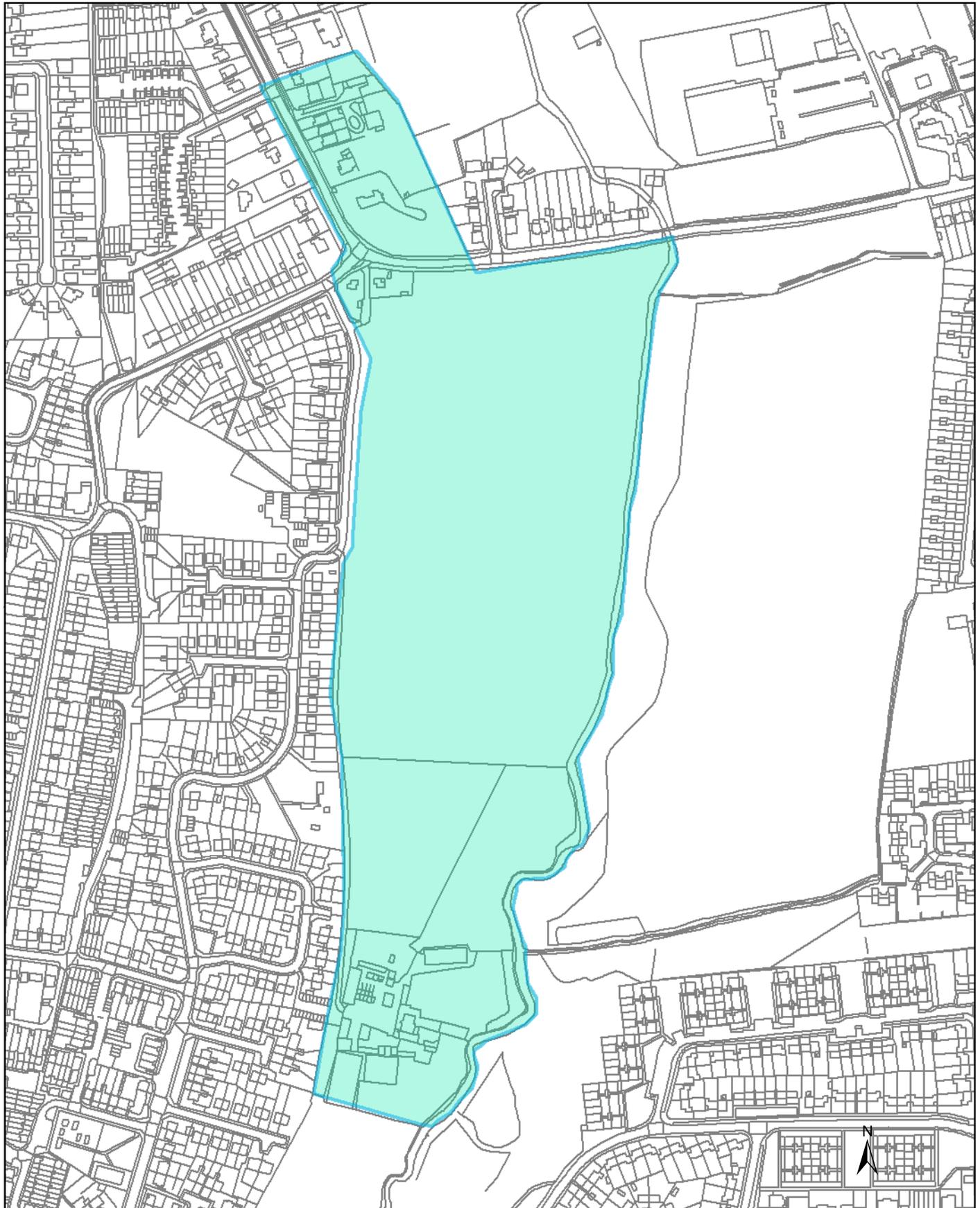


Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:3,750



Figure 2.15i
2010 Aerial Photograph



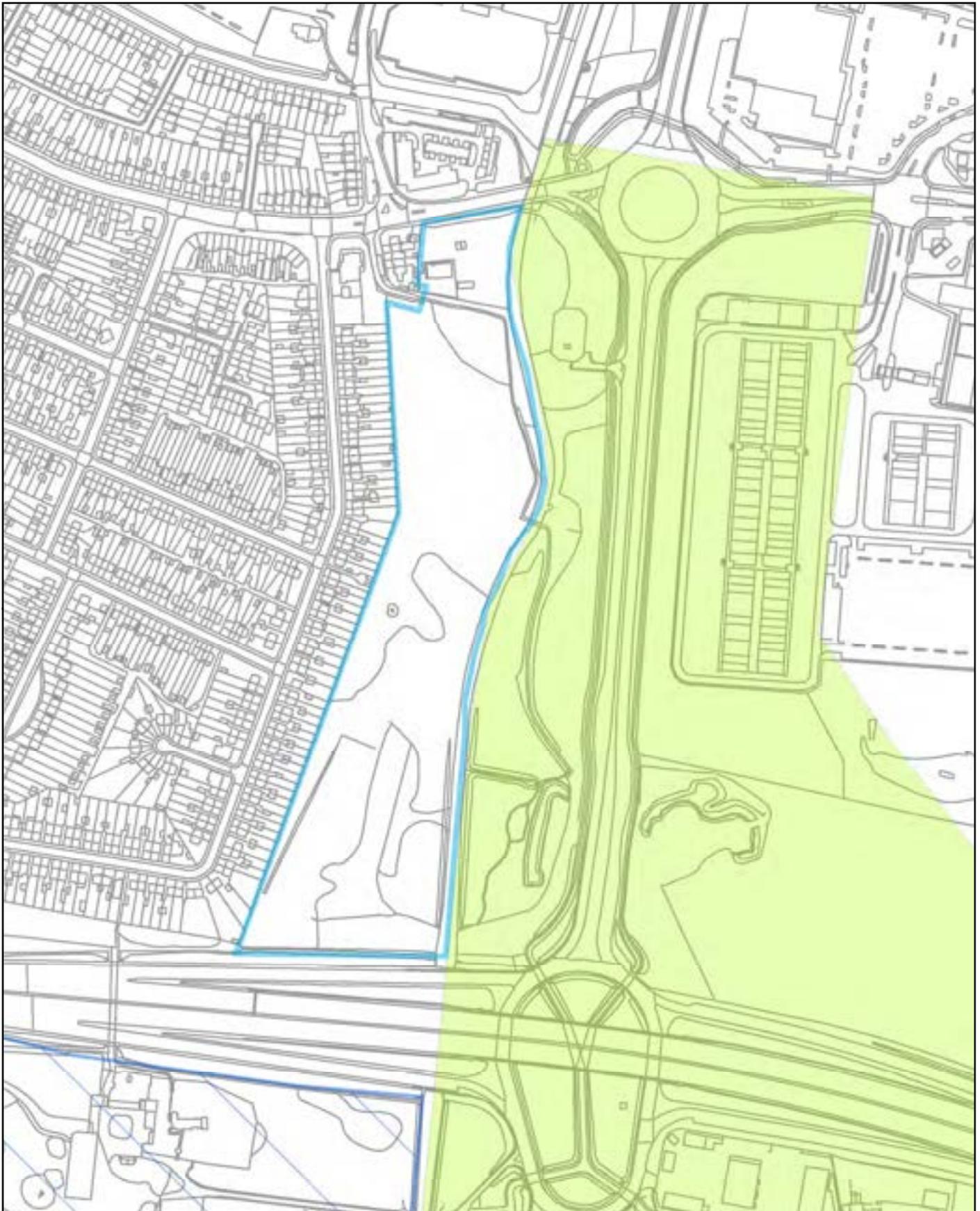
-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ
- 2013 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ

Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Figure 2.15j
2013 Proposed
Cowley APA



1998 Cranford APA (Hounslow)

2003 (proposed)

APA

APZ



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 2.16a
Cranford Park North APA



 Cranford Park North APA

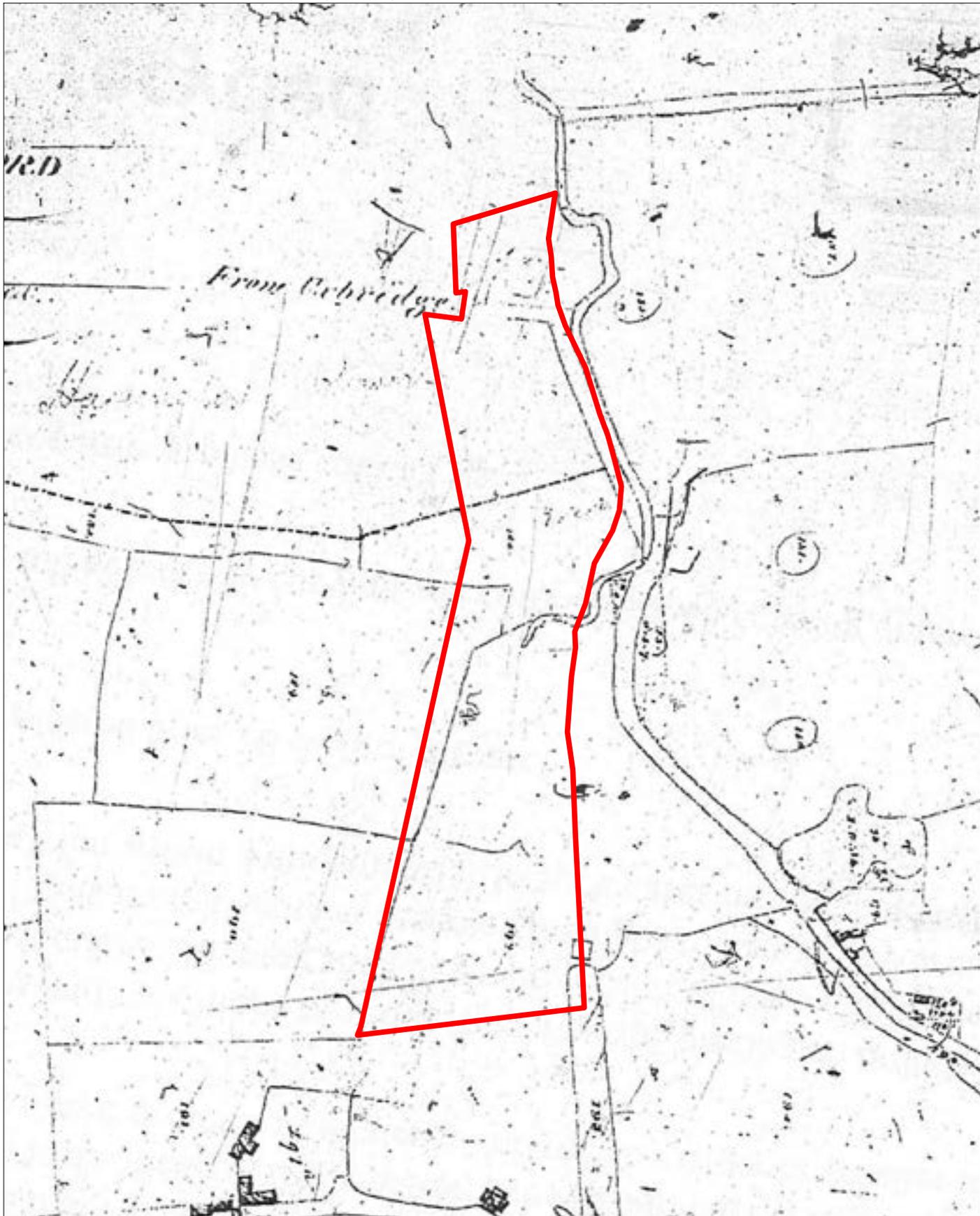


Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.16b
1754 Rocque



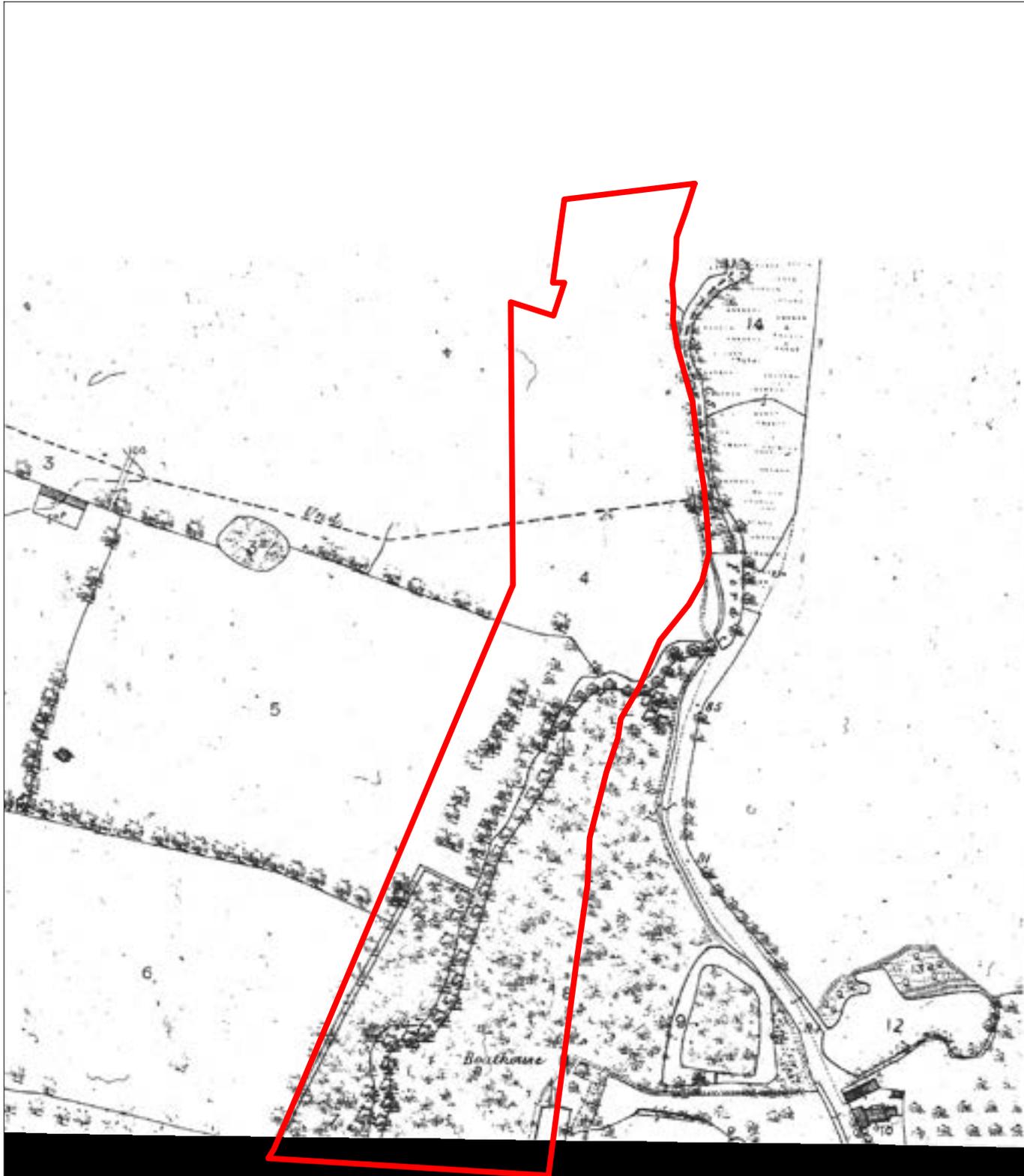
— Cranford Park North APA



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.16c
1831 Cranford Tithe



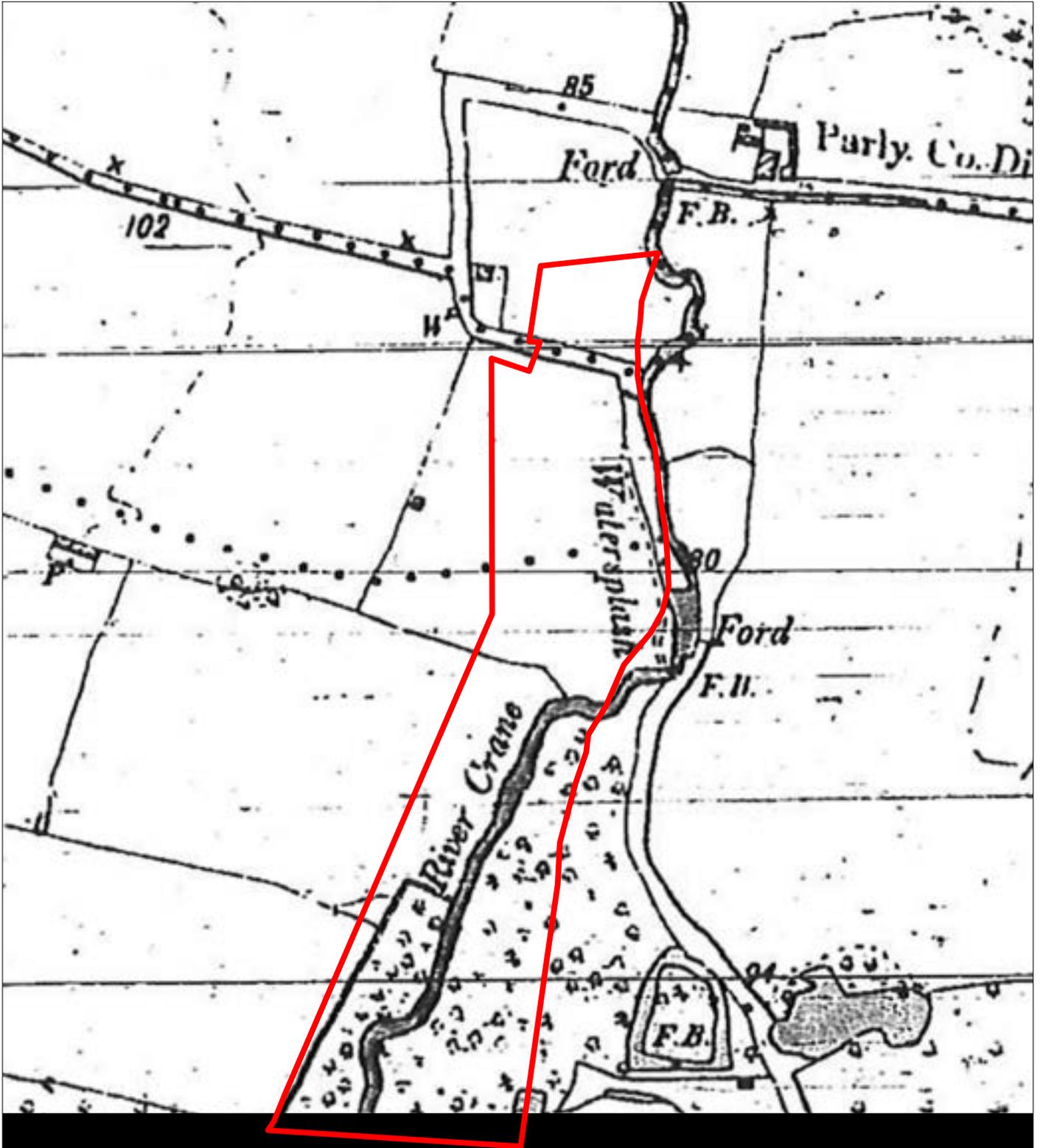
— Cranford Park North APA



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www.cgms.co.uk

Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.16d
1866 Ordnance Survey



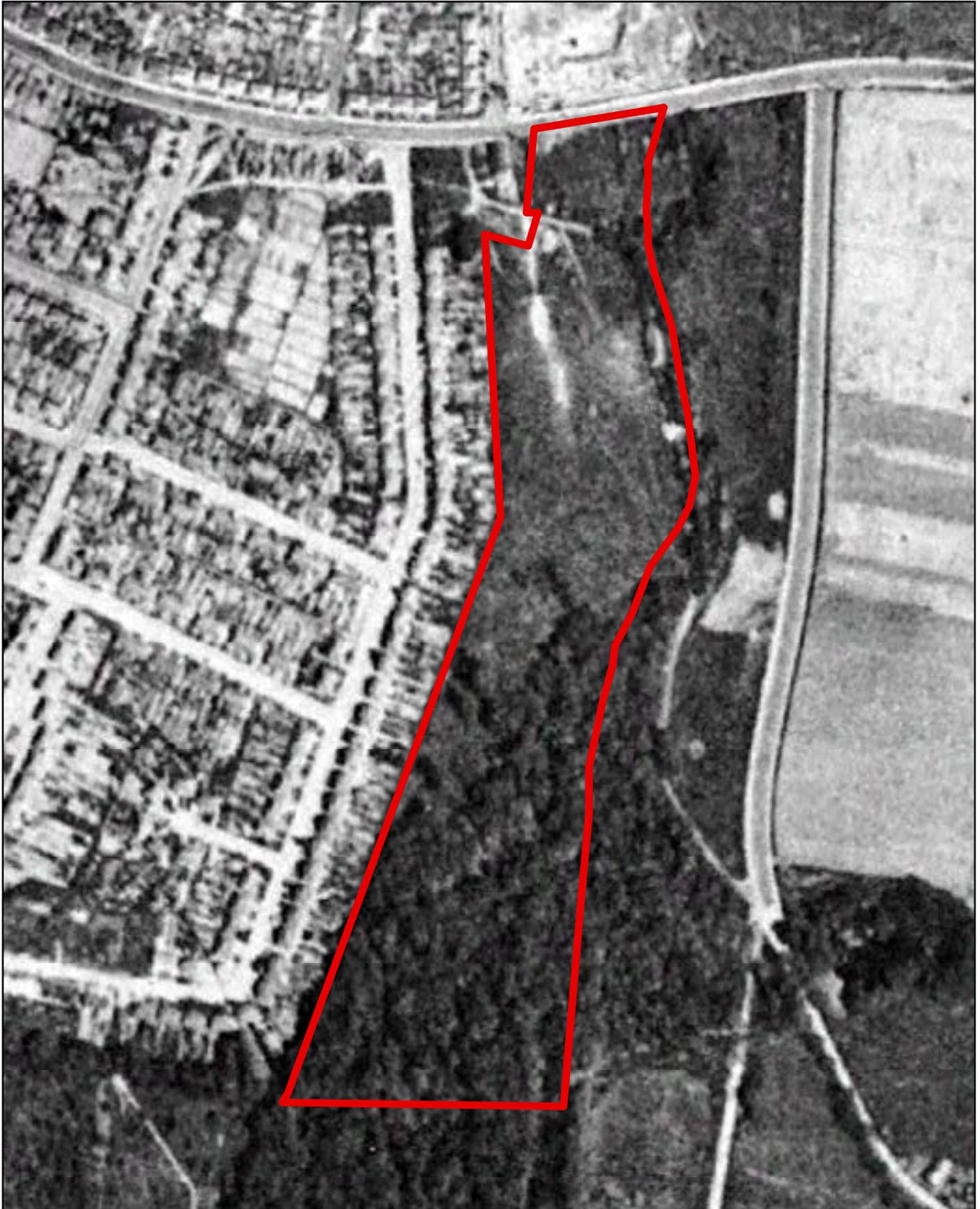
— Eastcote Cuckoo Hill APA



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www.cgms.co.uk

Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.16e
1896 Ordnance Survey



 Cranford Park North APA

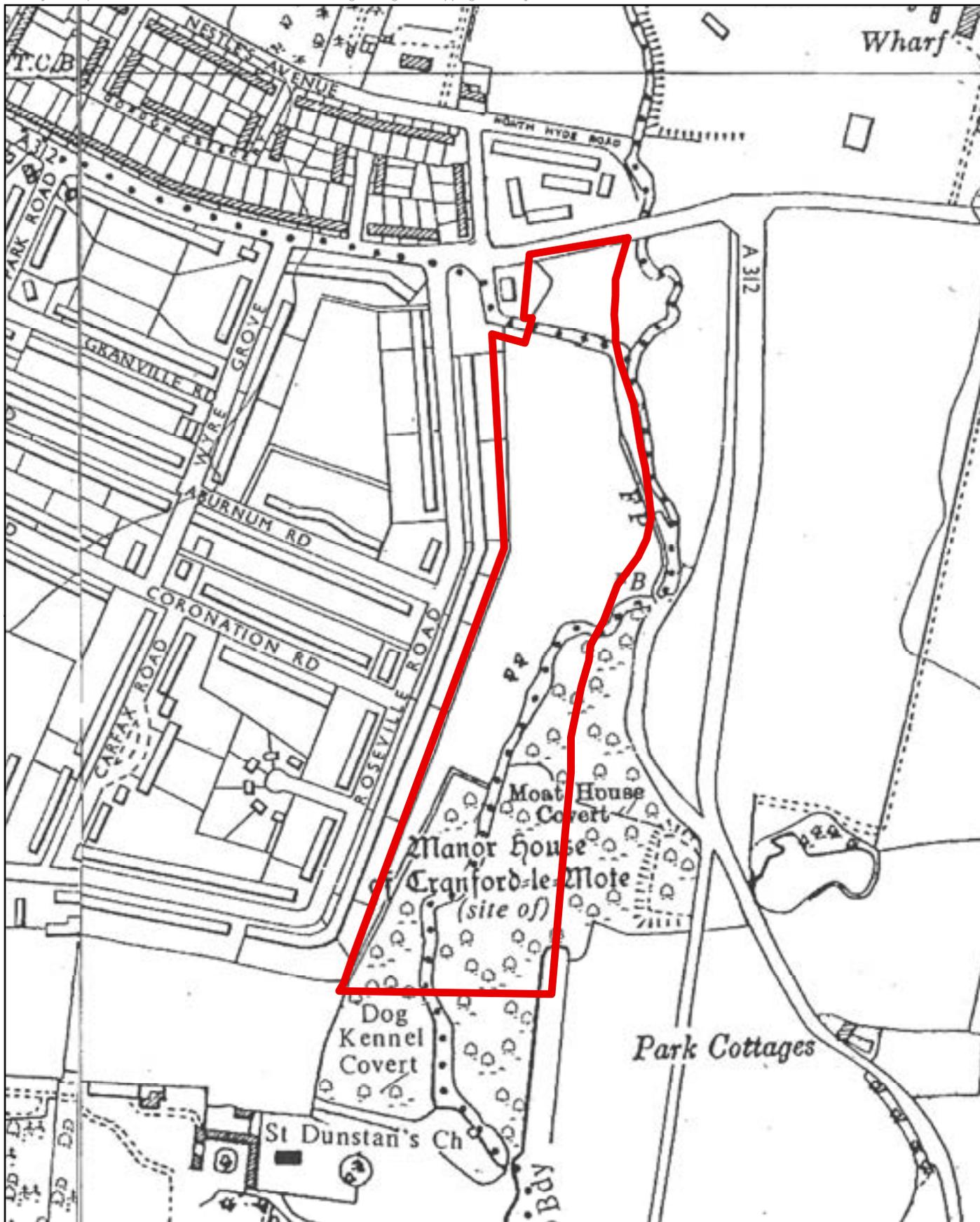


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Scale at A4: 1:3,000



Figure 2.16f
1945 Aerial Photograph



 Cranford Park North APA



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www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 2.16g
1960 Ordnance Survey



 Cranford Park North APA

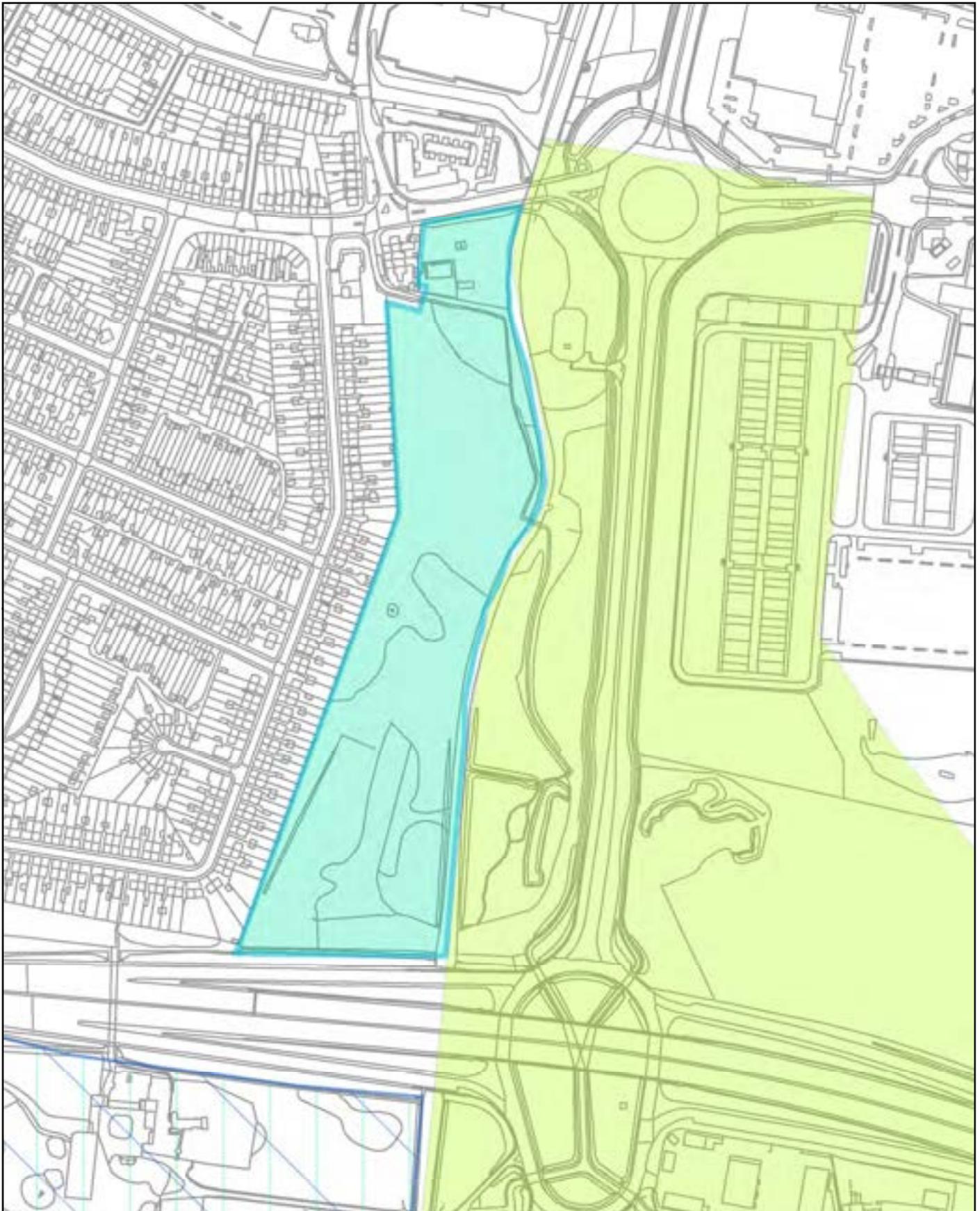


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www.cgms.co.uk

Scale at A4: 1:3,000



Figure 2.16h
2010 Aerial Photograph



<p>1998</p> <p>2003 (proposed)</p> <p>APA</p> <p>APZ</p> <p>2013 (proposed)</p> <p>APA</p> <p>APZ</p>	<p>Cranford APA (Hounslow)</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>N</p> </div>	 <p>Planning • Heritage</p> <p>www.cgms.co.uk</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:4,000</p>  <p>0 100 m</p> <p>Figure 2.16i 2013 Proposed Cranford Park North APA</p>
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1998 Grims Dyke APA (Harrow)

2003 (proposed)

APA

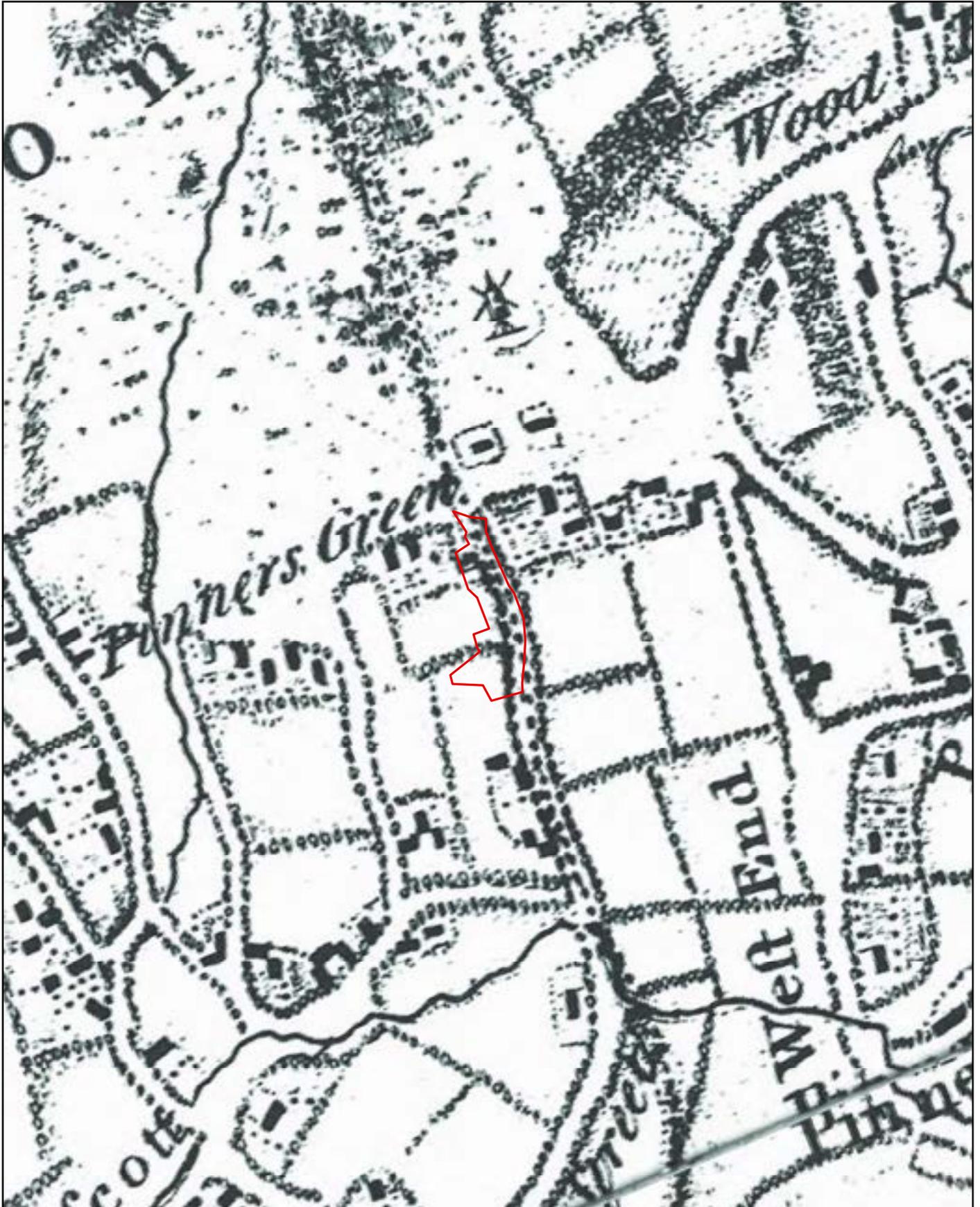
APZ



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Scale at A4: 1:4,000
0 100 m

Figure 2.17a
Eastcote Cuckoo Hill
APA



 Eastcote Cuckoo Hill APA

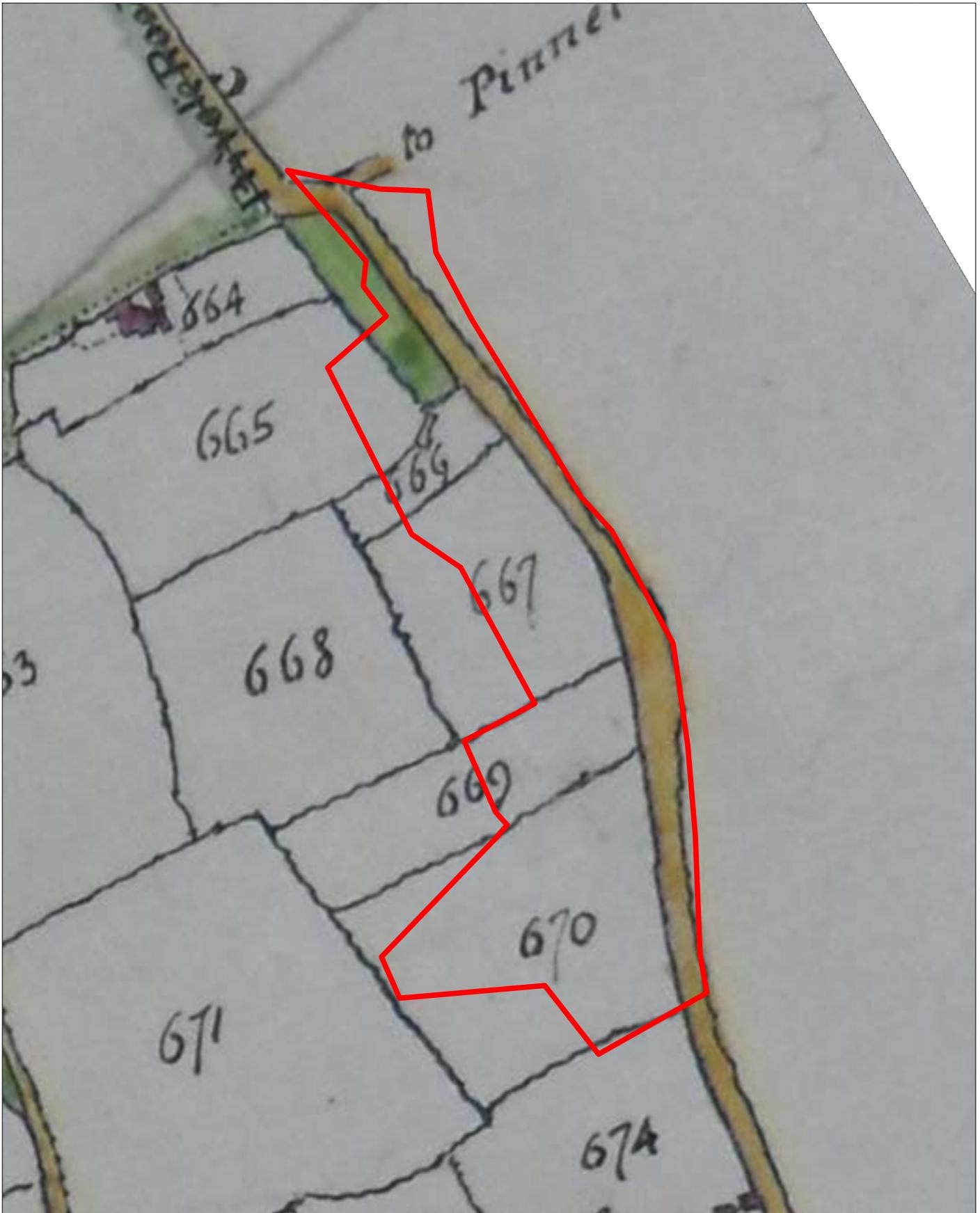


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 2.17b
1754 Rocque



— Eastcote Cuckoo Hill APA



Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.17c
1806 Ruislip Enclosure



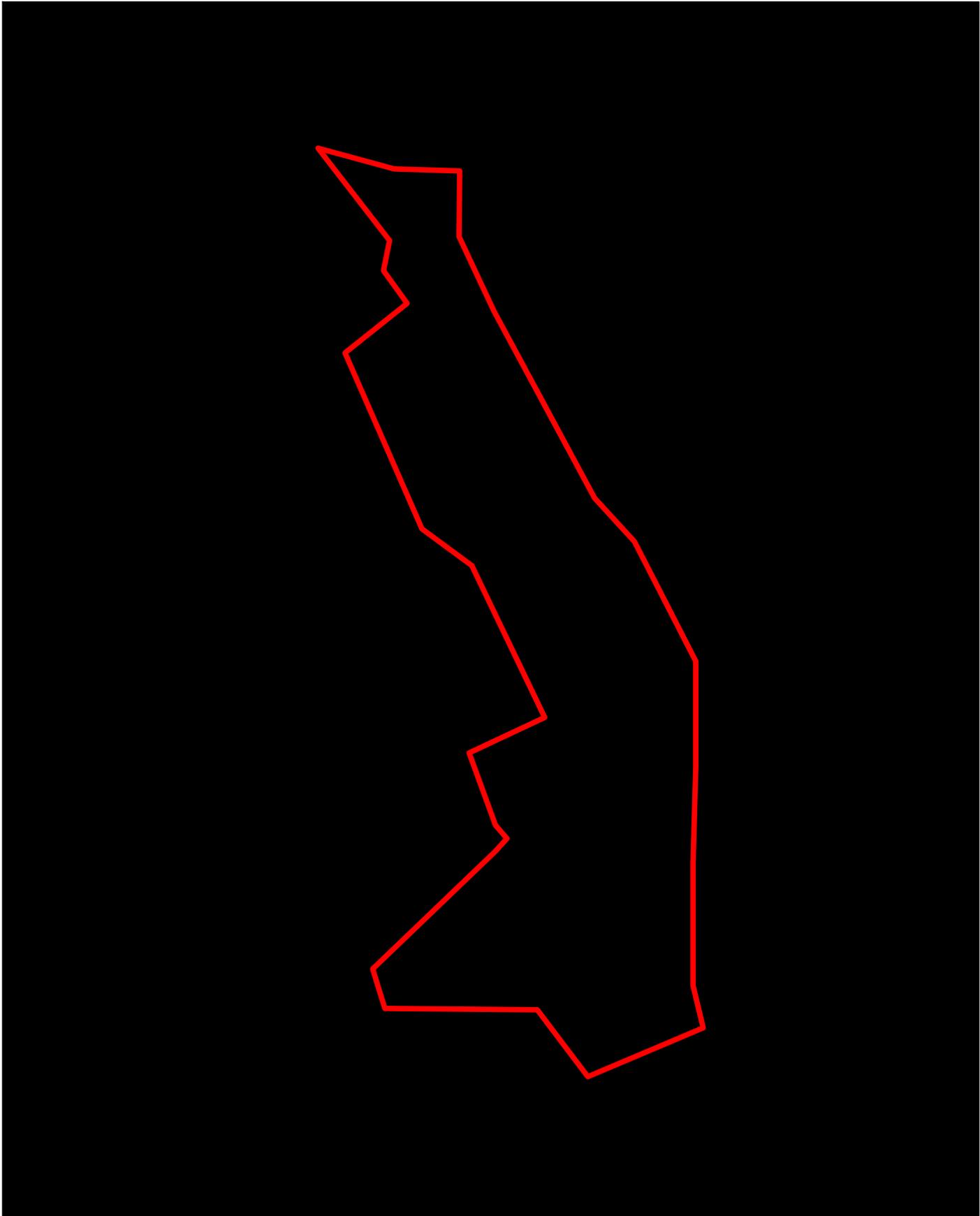
— Eastcote Cuckoo Hill APA



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Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.17d
1866 Ordnance Survey



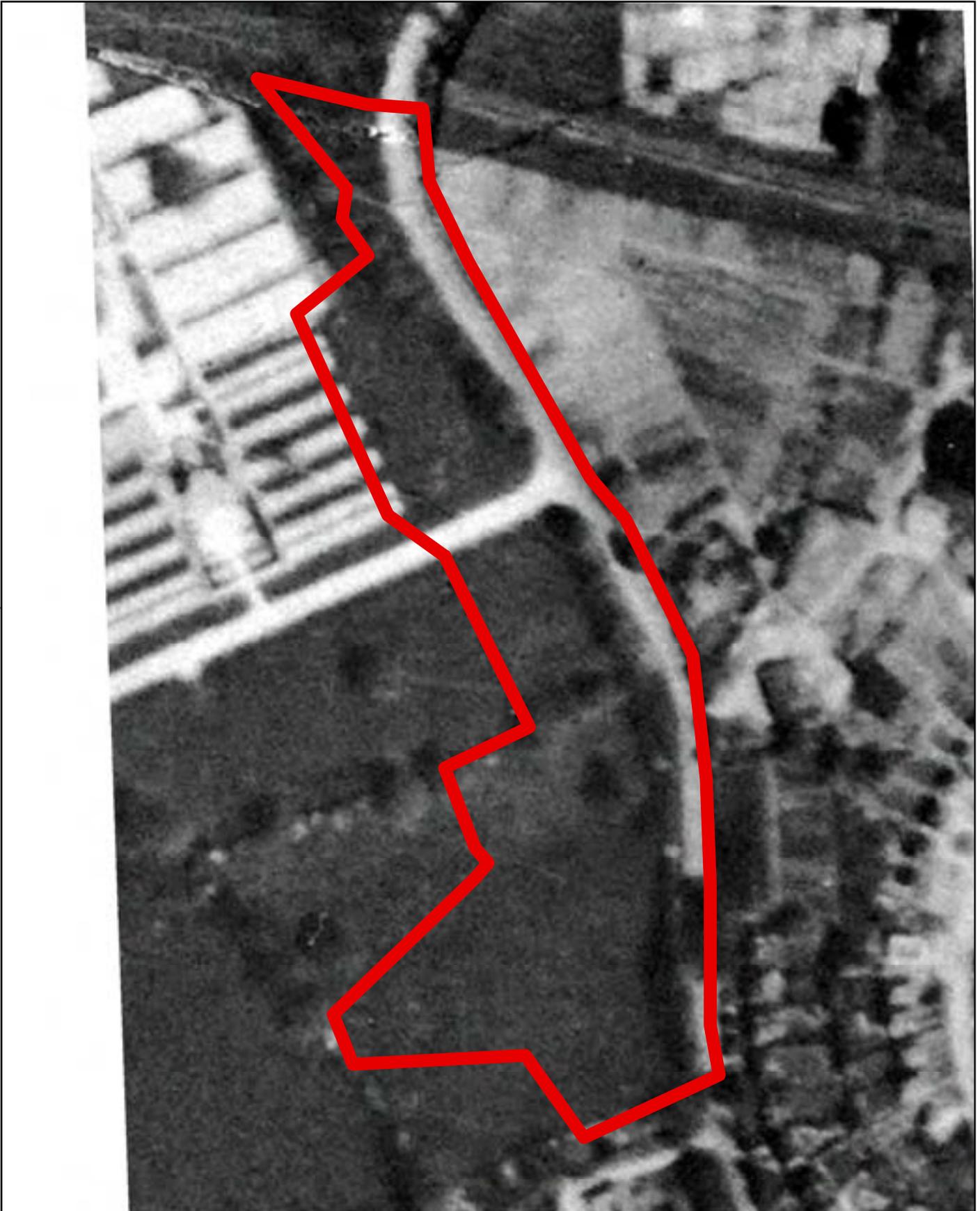
— Eastcote Cuckoo Hill APA



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www.cgms.co.uk

Not to Scale;
Illustrative Only

Figure 2.17e
1896 Ordnance Survey



 Eastcote Cuckoo Hill APA

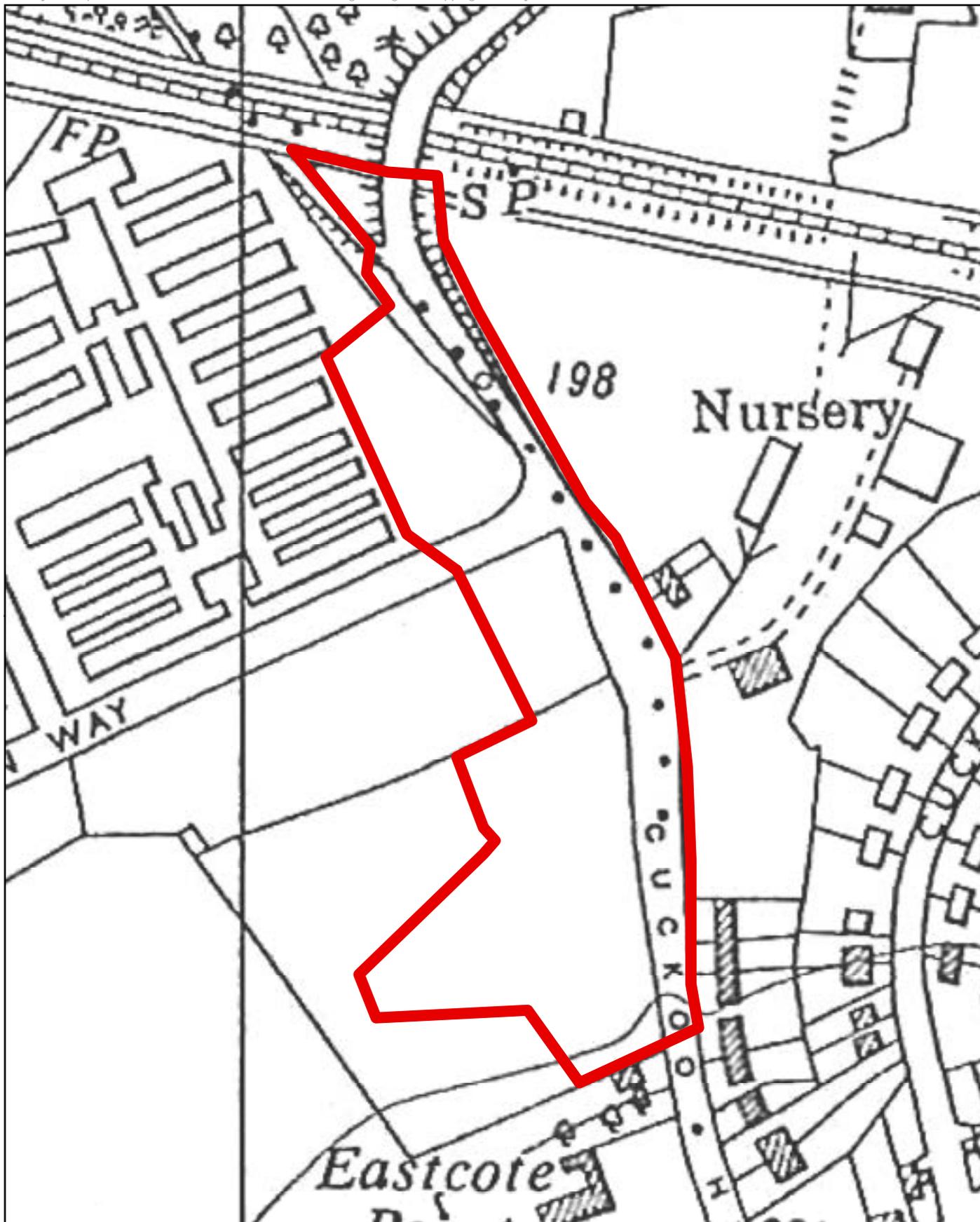


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Scale at A4: 1:1,750



Figure 2.17f
1945 Aerial Photograph



 Eastcote Cuckoo Hill APA



Planning • Heritage
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Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 2.17g
1960 Ordnance Survey



 Eastcote Cuckoo Hill APA



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Scale at A4: 1:1,750



Figure 2.17h
2010 Aerial Photograph



	1998		Grims Dyke APA (Harrow)
	2003 (proposed)		Lines_2
	2013 (proposed)		
	APA		
	APZ		
	APA		
	APZ		

N

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Scale at A4: 1:4,000

0 100 m

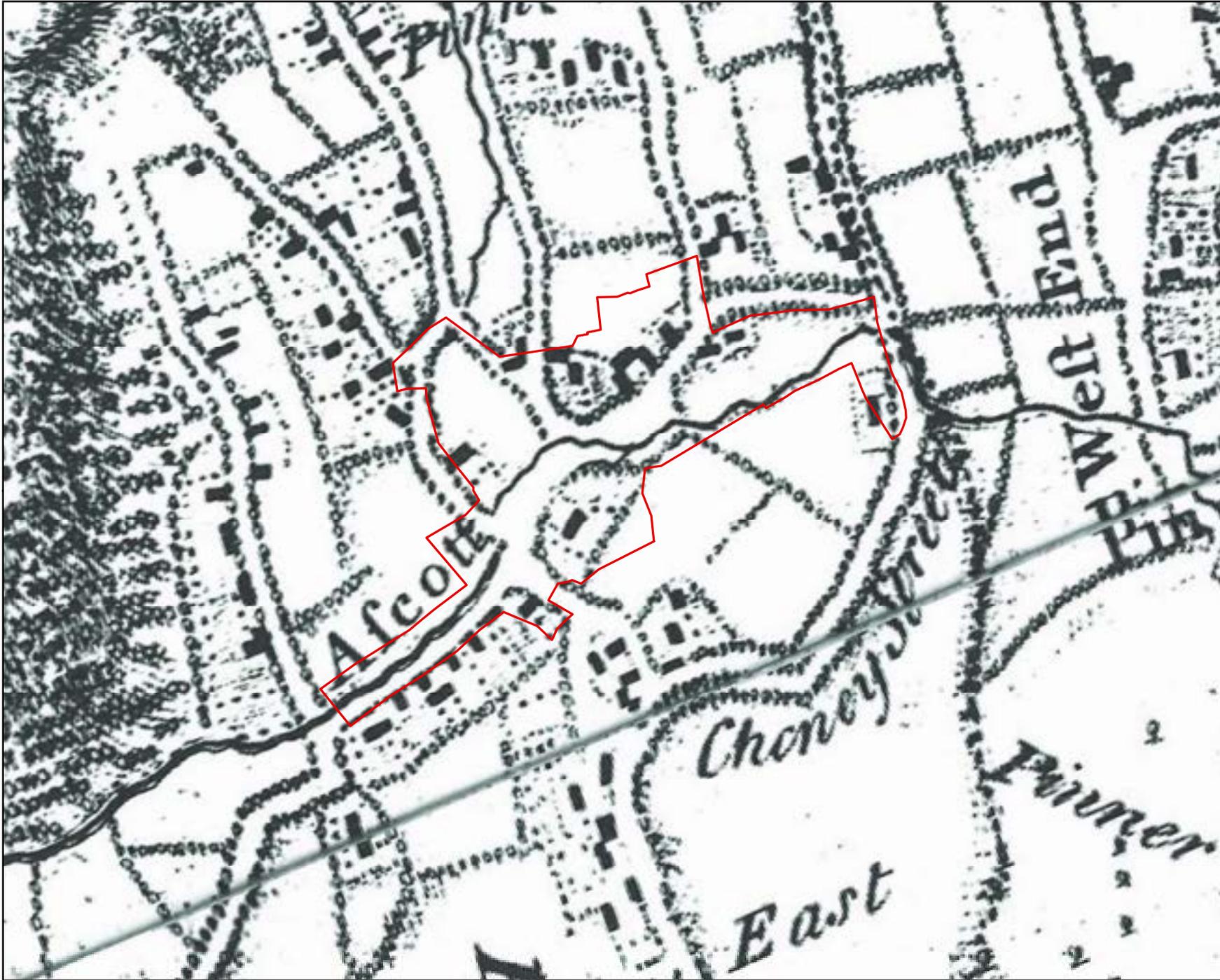
Figure 2.17i
2013 Proposed
Eastcote Cuckoo Hill
APA



-  1998
- 2003 (proposed)**
-  APA
-  APZ

Scale at A3: 1:4,000


Figure 2.18a
 Eastcote Village APA



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 Eastcote Village APA



Scale at A4: 1:10,000


Figure 2.18b
1754 Rocque