

LONDON SCHOOL OF
THEOLOGY
GREEN LANE
NORTHWOOD

ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE STATEMENT

Prepared by
ACD
Environmental

For
Westcombe
Homes

ACD
ENVIRONMENTAL

Ecology
Archaeology
Arboriculture
Landscape Architecture

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 A desk based archaeology and heritage assessment has been completed for part of the London School of Theology campus in Northwood, London Borough of Hillingdon on behalf of Westcombe Homes.
- 1.2 The Greater London Historic Environment Record was consulted as to their holdings of information for the site and its environs. Records included those relating to known sites and findspots, designated heritage assets and past archaeological investigations. Hillingdon Local Studies Library and Archives was also visited and its holdings of maps and secondary sources were checked. These sources informed a site visit in March 2016.
- 1.3 The site area consists principally of two late 20th century accommodation blocks and amenity grass, car park and access. The buildings are of no intrinsic heritage interest and no other sites or finds are recorded for the area proposed for redevelopment with a new accommodation block.
- 1.4 Although a medieval grange lies west of the campus, contemporary settlement at Northwood would have been limited and concentrated on Rickmansworth Road. Nothing of archaeological interest was recorded during two previous evaluations west of the site and within the campus. Construction of the existing structures, associated landscaping and earlier trees would have truncated and disturbed any earlier remains.
- 1.5 Given the site's low archaeological potential, it is not recommended that there be any further requirement for archaeological investigation. If this is required, it should be sufficient to maintain a watching brief on initial construction activity, secured as a planning condition.
- 1.6 The site does lie north of a locally listed Edwardian building, Aldis Hall, now used for student accommodation. This imposing brick and tile hung house's principal facades are to the west, facing onto a later hedged garden area and that to the south. Its setting currently includes three 1960s' accommodation blocks and more recent three storey house to the east. The northern and eastern elevations are subsidiary. In light of this layout, sensitive redevelopment could improve the setting of this locally significant building.

- 1.7 The closest nationally designated heritage assets are listed buildings including a medieval grange to the west of the campus and a Grade II* listed hall house to the north east. None of these, nor a small number of locally listed buildings, would be affected by the proposals given intervening built form and vegetation and the topography of the area.
- 1.8 A small 1950s' housing development south of the site is designated as a conservation area, but is well screened from Green Lane and the site beyond and its character and appearance would not be adversely affected by the proposals. The larger Northwood Town Centre Conservation Area lies further to the east and would also be unaffected.

2.0 INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE AND CONTEXT

Introduction

- 2.1 ACD Environmental has been commissioned by Westcombe Homes to carry out an archaeology and heritage assessment of land in the north east of the London School of Theology campus, Northwood, London Borough of Hillingdon, hereinafter referred to as the 'site' (Appendix 2).
- 2.2 The area to be affected includes access from Green Lane south of the site and past Aldis Hall and two existing two storey accommodation blocks, an area of at-grade parking and grassed areas. The site lies north of Green Lane and west of Northwood town centre. To the west lie further parts of the school including amenity grass, parking areas and several buildings. Residential properties and their grounds lie to the north and east.

Context

- 2.3 This report supports proposals to redevelop the site for student accommodation and related access and landscaping.

Purpose

- 2.4 The purpose of this assessment is to:
- Ascertain the general archaeological and heritage value of the site by;
 - Identifying known assets within and close to the site that might be affected;
 - Assessing the potential for hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological deposits;
 - To inform the evolution of a design; and
 - Assess any impacts of a likely proposed scheme.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Background Data Search

- 3.1 Information on previously recorded heritage assets, findspots and past archaeological investigation has been obtained from the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER). The data search has been undertaken for a kilometre radius centred on the site.
- 3.2 The following sources have also been consulted and, where relevant, the information provided has been incorporated within this report:
- Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) online;
 - Hillingdon Local Studies Library and Archives (HLSA) in Uxbridge; and
 - London Borough of Hillingdon Council (LBH) online.
- 3.3 The HLSA holds secondary sources and copies of historical maps which provide information about past land use. The NHLE records designated heritage across the country including listed buildings, scheduled monuments and registered landscapes. The LBH website contains information on planning policy and also on nearby conservation areas and locally listed buildings.

Site Visit

- 3.4 The site was surveyed in March 2016. Both the site itself and its environs were considered during the visit to identify any heritage assets or potential assets within the site or on its edges and understand the setting of nearby assets.

Evaluation and Impact Assessment

- 3.5 Having defined the known and potential archaeological and heritage constraints to development of the site, the impacts of the scheme have been predicted, taking into account different stages and activities within the development process. Further evaluation or mitigation is recommended as appropriate.

4.0 BASELINE INFORMATION

- 4.1 This review of baseline information has been informed by data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER search reference 12354) and Historic England. Appendix 1 provides a gazetteer of HER records mentioned in the text.
- 4.2 Sections below also review relevant information held by Hillingdon Local Studies Library and Archives, including historic maps and secondary sources. Appendix 2 includes a plan of the site today and in the early 20th century and of nearby heritage assets, whilst references and sources are detailed in Appendix 3.

Context

- 4.3 The site lies to the west of Northwood town centre in the London Borough of Hillingdon, on the north west edge of London. The site comprises the north eastern corner of the London School of Theology campus and contains three buildings, areas of amenity grass and hardstanding.
- 4.4 Other parts of the campus lie to the west and south of the area proposed for redevelopment, with an Edwardian house now in use as accommodation and known as Aldis Hall to the south (see below). Green Lane, one of Northwood's principal roads, lies south of the hall. To the east of the site lies a private drive, buildings and grounds, whilst further detached residences and their large gardens lie to the north.
- 4.5 The geology is Lambeth Group sedimentary clays, sands and silts (NA 2014). The site is centred at NGR TQ 0880 9160 and extends across approximately 0.25 hectares. The site slopes down from north to south, with buildings presumably terraced into the natural slope. The heights vary from circa 75 metres to 70 metres above Ordnance Datum.

Designated Sites

- 4.6 The site does not contain any designated heritage assets. However, almost half of the records held by the HER for the study area relate to listed buildings. The only Grade II* listed building in the study area is a former medieval hall house, probably a farmhouse, which is now called Green End and lies circa 150m north east of the site itself (HER 85112). The house lies east of a copse and was subsequently altered and updated by C.H. Townsend at the end of the 19th century.

- 4.7 To the south east of Green End is the Grade II listed 7 Dene Road which is of early 20th century date and in Vernacular Revival style (HER 85109). The house was also the work of C. H. Townsend. The next closest listed building to the east of the site is also early 20th century, Northwood Police Station, by their in-house architect Dixon-Butler and dating to 1910 (HER 102761). This Grade II building is in Old English style and has an associated police lamp and call box of the 1930s.
- 4.8 Other listed buildings lie to the west closer to Rickmansworth Road and the core of Northwood's original settlement. The 19th century parish church lies circa 400m west of the site was only built in 1854 in Gothic Revival style and is Grade II listed (HER 84978). To its south is a Grade II listed 17th century timber-framed barn which was once associated with 'Kewferry Farm' (HER 12354). The 18th century Dyke Cottage lies on the west side of Rickmansworth Road and is now divided in two (HER 84979).
- 4.9 Probably the oldest building surviving in Northwood lies immediately west of the London School of Theology campus, 200m from site (HERs 85078 & 85267). This is now divided into two separately Grade II listed properties, 'The Grange' and 'Green Close', but is thought to have originally been Northwood Grange and has 15th century and later fabric and fine timber framing.
- 4.10 A small conservation area, The Glen, is located immediately south of Green Lane and the site. This was built in the late 1950s and recently designated as a well planned and well preserved small housing estate with uniform maisonettes looking out on to established communal garden areas. The Conservation Area Appraisal notes that there is a strong boundary of fencing and hedging alongside Green Lane, with only one key view northwards to an area west of the site itself (LBH 2008a).
- 4.11 Beyond The Glen Conservation Area and further south and east of the site is the larger Northwood Town Centre Conservation Area which takes in the late 19th century town centre centred on the Metropolitan Line station (LBH 2009). There is no appraisal and management plan for this conservation area. Beyond it, to the east, lies Northwood Frithwood Conservation Area, an established residential area.
- 4.12 Hillingdon Borough also designate Areas of Special Local Character (ASLC) in order to have greater control over changes to these more valued areas. Perhaps confusingly, 'Old Northwood' covers an established residential area south east of the station rather than the oldest parts of Northwood to the west of the site. Dene Road ASLC lies to the north of the site, but does not include those properties immediately north and east of the site (Appendix 2).

- 4.13 Immediately south and west of the proposed access to the redevelopment lies the locally listed Aldis Hall, previously known as 'Wetherby'. The 'Statement of Significance' for this building notes that it is an early Edwardian Arts and Crafts influenced structure possibly designed by Sir Banister Fletcher. Of two storeys and attic, it is of brick, hung tile at first floor and tiled roof, including decorative bonnet tiles. The west front is noted as 'particularly attractive with balustraded balcony overlooking garden' and as adding to local townscape character.
- 4.14 As well as St John's United Reform Church east of the site and mentioned below, two further locally listed buildings lie west of the site at the junction of Rickmansworth Road with Green Lane (Appendix 2). These are both 1930s' large houses flanking Green Lane. 'Cornerways' lies to the south of the road junction and is a white rendered and green roof tiled Art Deco structure. To the north, the slightly earlier 'High Beech' is closer in style to Aldis Hall; also making use of brick, hung and bonnet tiles and with a round arched porch entrance.

Non-designated Sites

- 4.15 There are very few other records within the study area. Only one findspot suggests prehistoric activity and it is not precisely located, but HER 50168 records the find of a Neolithic flint axe.
- 4.16 The next earliest records within the study area are the medieval listed buildings noted above and also a reference to the likely location of medieval tile and brickworks on what was Ruislip Common, 400m south west of the site (HER 52930). There are documentary records to tilers being allowed to take material from the common from the 14th century and Northwood supplied many of Hampton Court's tiles in the 16th century. The only other record of this period is to the find of a coin of Henry VI (15th century) at Northwood Grange which would tally with its earliest fabric (HER 50558).
- 4.17 There is limited information about two chalk features, a well and mine shaft with galleries off, found close to Hallowell Road, east of the site (HERs 54783 & 72369). There is no date for these features, which might be quite recent.
- 4.18 HER 107090 records use of St John's Church and other buildings nearby as a hospital in the First World War. The church survives and is now a locally listed building, albeit 600m east of the site.

4.19 Three pieces of archaeological work are noted for the campus of the London School of Theology, although one was a 2008 desk based assessment. HER 2803 records the completion of a single trial trench somewhere on campus in 1994 which found no evidence for any archaeological interest. More recent work by Northamptonshire Archaeology involved the excavation of two trial trenches in the north west of the campus close to the Grange (NA 2013). Again only modern layers and material were revealed.

Historic Maps

4.20 The earliest available detailed map for the site is Roque's map of Middlesex dating to the 1750s. This is at a small-scale and suggests the site lay north west of the contemporary settlement at Northwood, north of what was to become Green Lane. This was a secondary route in fields at the time.

4.21 A detailed enclosure map for Ruislip was available and dates to 1806 (Plate 1). This shows the Rickmansworth Road and Green Lane, with the site lying between Northwood Grange and Green Hill Farm. The site would have principally lain within the north of Field 78, with further fields to west, north and east (80, 77 and 71 respectively). It suggests that Aldis Hall overlies an earlier group of buildings. It is not clear if a sinuous access to fields to the north (75) lay within or just east of the site.

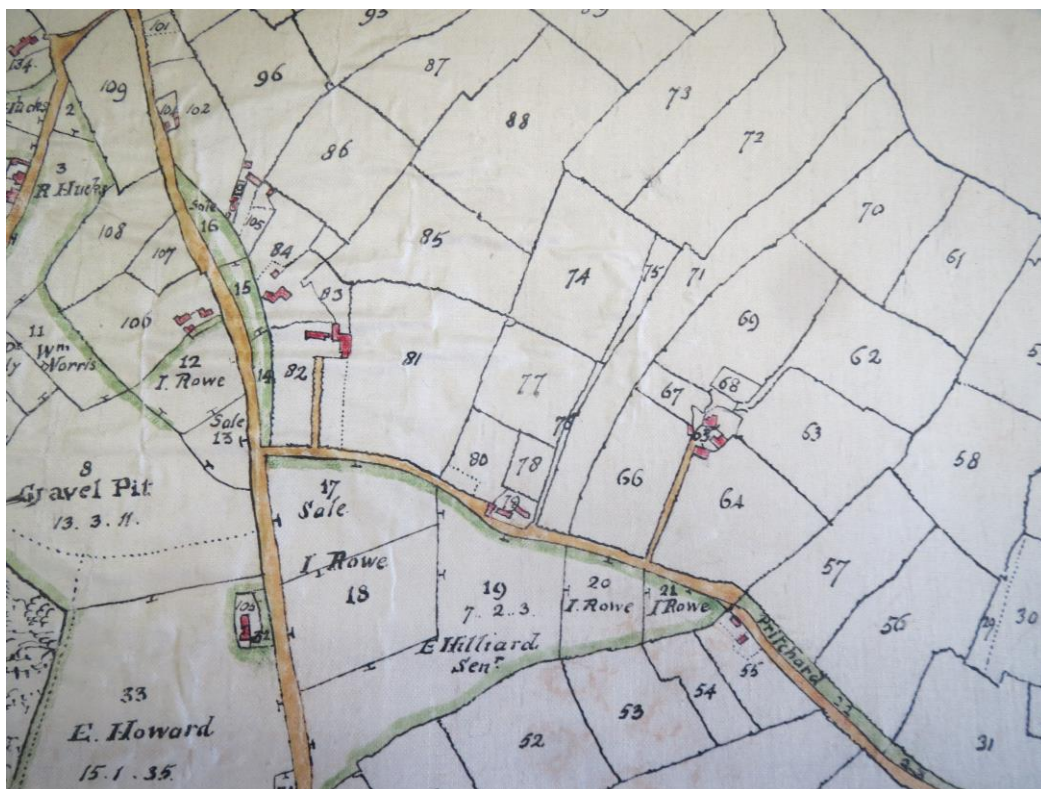


Plate 1: Ruislip Enclosure map of 1806

- 4.22 The Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1874 shows the same situation as the 1806 map. By the second edition map of 1899, the site itself lay within an orchard or small copse, but with the same boundaries. Northwood Station had been built to the east.
- 4.23 By the time of the third edition map of 1920, Aldis Hall is shown, with the garden to the west and outbuilding to its north. This was one of a number of larger detached properties in the area. A further outbuilding had been added by 1935 (Appendix 2). A map of 1962 confirms the main college building had been built to the west of the site, but the accommodation blocks now on site were not in place. This map confirms that a strip of land on the eastern side of the site, north of Aldis Hall and now used for parking, was wooded.

Other Sources

- 4.24 No information relating directly to the site was available, although Pevsner confirmed that the London School of Theology had its first buildings constructed in 1955 (Cherry and Pevsner 1991). Pevsner notes them as 'indifferent red brick'. The Grange is also mentioned by Pevsner and is first recorded in 1248 (Cockburn and Baker 1971). The Royal Commission survey of significant sites and buildings in the area only mentions the Grange (RCHME 1937).
- 4.25 Northwood is part of the large Ruislip parish, with the northern half of the parish thought to have been a hunting forest and with a considerable area common land, compared with an open field system in the south of the parish. Settlement in Northwood was focused on the Rickmansworth Road heading on to Pinner, with only ten houses in 1565 (Bowlit 2014). The common to the south of Rickmansworth Road was the site of tile and brick making from the medieval period.
- 4.26 After late enclosure, additional farms and landholdings were created in the early 19th century, but it was the arrival of the Metropolitan Line station in 1887 which was the catalyst for large-scale development of estates and individual large houses, with zoning of social classes to either side of the railway; larger houses to the west.

Site Survey Results

4.27 The site was visited in early March 2016. The site was confirmed to consist of an area of the London School of Theology campus which included two two-storey brick and hung tile accommodation blocks with shallow pitched roofs. These are arranged around a levelled area of amenity grass with concrete paths (Plate 2). A more recent double garage lies north of the eastern block. East of these is a tarmac area used for parking and this continues along the eastern edge of the campus and is included within the red line area as it provides access. The slope of the land from north to south is clear within the car park area.



Plate 2: Site accommodation blocks in the north east corner of the campus

4.28 South and west of the site area lies Aldis Hall and its garden which is defined by an ornamental coniferous hedge (Plate 3).



Plate 3: West front of Aldis Hall, looking south east

- 4.29 As described by the local listing citation, the west front of the hall overlooking the garden is the most impressive, with large leaded multi-light windows, bonnet and hung tiles and a central wooden balcony above a loggia. The southern elevation has the main door behind a round arched porch and an area of parking to its front (Plate 4). The hall is well screened from Green Lane by trees and shrubs (Plate 4).



Plate 4: Aldis Hall from the south

4.30 The northern and eastern elevations of the hall are more utilitarian and devoid of any special architectural details (Plate 5). A large metal fire escape is likely to be an addition since the hall became student accommodation. West of the hall garden lies a smaller building in the same style as those within the site. Further west is the largest and earliest part of the college which includes the school's main hall. None of the structures to the west are of any special architectural interest.



Plate 5: Northern and eastern elevations of Aldis Hall and later fire escape.

- 4.31 Beyond a mixture of fencing and evergreen hedging to the east is a private drive with a three storey residence and garages behind. To the north are earlier, mid-20th century detached houses and their gardens.
- 4.32 The site visit confirmed that there is no inter-visibility between the site and other designated heritage assets. Although the site is higher than land to the south, Aldis Hall and planting on both sides of Green Lane shield The Glen Conservation Area. Other assets, Northwood conservation area and the Area of Special Local Character to the north have intervening built form and vegetation.

5.0 POLICY CONTEXT

- 5.1 This section summarises the relevant national and local planning policies, as well as other reference documents, relevant to the baseline findings. The duty to preserve or enhance the setting of listed buildings and conservation areas contained within sections 66 and 78 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is a consideration.

National Planning Policy

- 5.2 The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) covers all aspects of planning in one document and mentions heritage in several paragraphs (DCLG 2012). In particular, under bullet point 10 of 12 'Core Principles' set out in Paragraph 17, it states planning should:

'Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.'

- 5.3 Section 12 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' contains sixteen paragraphs. Information requirements to inform an understanding of the significance of 'heritage assets' and the aim of sustaining or enhancing that significance are set out. Heritage assets are defined in the NPPF glossary as any designated or undesignated element of the historic environment which is identified as being of such significance that it is a material consideration in the planning process.
- 5.4 In determining applications which cause harm to heritage assets directly, or indirectly, through affecting a complementary setting, the NPPF recommends that considerable importance and weight should be given to their conservation when reaching a planning decision. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be ascribed. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, it is noted that any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. It notes that 'substantial harm' to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional (Paragraph 133).
- 5.5 Paragraphs 134 and 135 clarify that, where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including safeguarding its future. Paragraph 135 also notes that effects on the significance of non-designated heritage assets require a balanced judgement weighing the scale of impact and the significance of the heritage asset against the benefits of the proposed development.

- 5.6 Where heritage assets are to be lost, the final paragraph in Section 12, Paragraph 141, confirms that a record of the elements to be lost should be provided and disseminated by the developer.

Local Policy

- 5.7 Unusually, policy in the capital retains two levels, with the London Plan addressing archaeology and heritage under Policy 7.8 (GLA 2011). It echoes the NPPF in requiring that new development identify and protect the significance of heritage assets, including archaeological resources.
- 5.8 Hillingdon's policy is a mixture of saved policies from the 2007 UDP and more recent policies in the new Local Plan documents (LBH 2007, 2012 and 2015). Saved policies relating to the built environment include Policy BE3 which confirms that investigation of areas of archaeological interest will be required before or during construction activity and that redevelopment which would harm important archaeological remains will not be permitted.
- 5.9 Policy BE4 relates to conservation areas and notes that development on the fringes of such areas will need to preserve or enhance their special architectural and visual qualities. Policy BE10 confirms that proposals which are detrimental to the setting of a listed building will not normally be permitted.
- 5.10 Policies BE5 to BE7 relate to Areas of Special Local Character (ASLC), but only relate to development within these areas. The only policy relevant to locally listed buildings, BE12, relates solely to their use and fabric.
- 5.11 The more recent adopted Local Plan strategic policies includes Section 7 – Historic and Built Environment and Policy HE1: Heritage. This covers all aspects of the historic environment and archaeology and accords with saved UDP policies. However, it could be taken to extend the requirement to safeguard the setting of assets to locally listed buildings and ASLCs as well as statutorily protected assets. It also notes the Council will *'conserve and enhance the wider historic landscape'*.
- 5.12 Although not adopted, the recent draft document setting out detailed development management policies includes more information on approach regarding ASLCs, locally listed buildings and conservation areas (LBH 2015). In particular, the need for new proposals to be accompanied by a Heritage Statement is explicit. Proposals close to designated buildings or conservation areas should relate appropriately in terms of siting, style, scale, massing, height, design and materials.

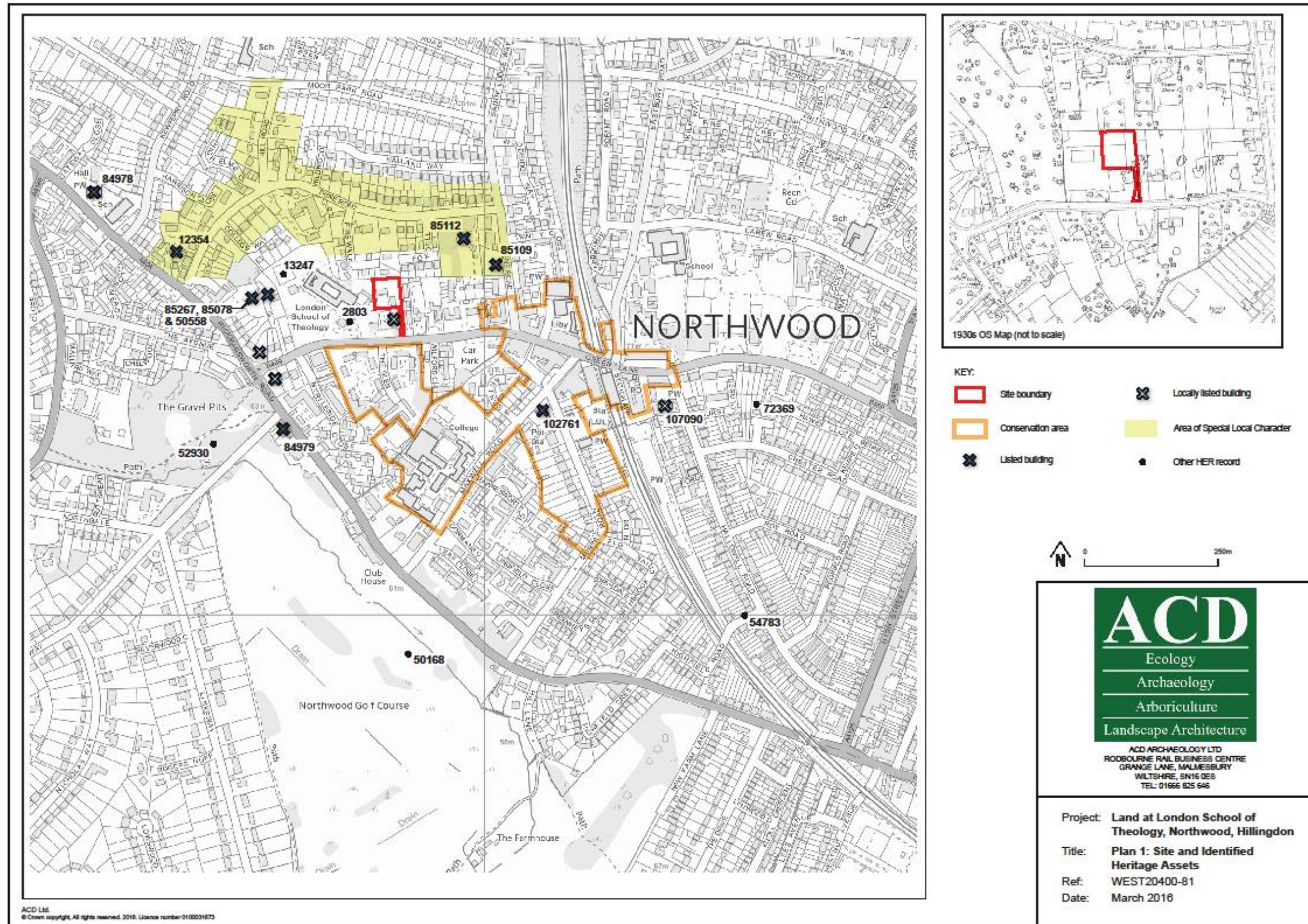
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 This archaeology and heritage assessment has been prepared on behalf of Westbourne Homes to support a planning application for redevelopment of part of the London School of Theology campus in Northwood, London Borough of Hillingdon. It accords with current national planning policy which recommends consideration of the heritage implications of development in advance of a planning decision.
- 6.2 The assessment has been informed by consultation with the Greater London Historic Environment Record and Hillingdon Local Studies Library and Archives. Historic England's National Heritage List for England and online information has complemented these sources. The site and its environs were visited in March 2016.
- 6.3 The site itself does not contain any extant heritage assets. Boundaries are all recent and buildings on site are all post-war and of no architectural or historical interest.
- 6.4 Although the medieval core of settlement lies to the west, the site was part of a field two hundred years ago. The area is likely to have been sparsely settled before the middle ages this and the site has low archaeological potential. Past archaeological evaluation elsewhere on campus failed to locate any remains of interest. Existing development and past trees would have reduced the potential for remains further and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.
- 6.5 Immediately south of the site, Aldis Hall is an Edwardian house now in use as student accommodation. It is an imposing building with some period details and is worthy of its local listing. The hall would not be directly affected by the proposals and its principal elevations face south and west and away from the redevelopment. The site could be redeveloped without any significant adverse effect on the setting of Aldis Hall given sensitive design including appropriate scale and siting.
- 6.6 A number of listed buildings including a probable medieval grange and contemporary Grade II* listed former farmhouse lie within the study area. However, none have any inter-visibility with the site given intervening buildings, topography and vegetation. No adverse effect on their significance would therefore result from the proposals and they may represent an enhancement.
- 6.7 To the south of the site, The Glen Conservation Area is well contained by its boundary with Green Lane. The Northwood town centre conservation area lies further away and its character and appearance would also be unaffected by the proposals. No harm would be caused to the Area of Special Local Character to the north either.

Appendix 1 – Greater London Historic Environment Record Information

HER ref.	NGR (TQ prefix)	Period	Notes
2803	0863 9160	Modern	Single trial trench dug in grounds of LS of Theology in 1994 by MoLAS. Nothing found.
12354	0840 9168	c. 1800	Grade II listed barn to south of new Kewferry Farm farmhouse. Timber frame clad in later weatherboarding and late 17 th century or early 18 th century origins.
13247	0862 9164	Modern	Trial trenching completed by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2013 on tennis court in west of LSoT grounds found only modern deposits, despite proximity to The Grange.
50168	0800 9100	Neolithic	Poor location for find of flint axe.
50558	0860 9140	Medieval	Groat of Henry VI found at Northwood Grange.
52930	0850 9130	Medieval	Possible site of tile house in 14 th century. By 15 th century rights to take material on common recorded and references to further tile and brick making through to 19 th century.
54783	0950 9100	Undated	Reference to chalk mine with 20m shaft opening in garden of Hallowell Road property in 1970s and with two short galleries off.
72369	0950 9140	Undated	Vague reference to location of a chalk well in Hallowell Road.
84978	0826 9179	19 th century	Grade II listed Church of the Holy Trinity by SS Teulon in 1852 – 1854, but with later additions. Brick, slate spire and tile in Gothic Revival style of 13 th century. The church was built in fields and then extended as the area's population grew rapidly with the Metropolitan line's extension.
84979	0862 9133	18 th century	Dyke Cottage Grade II listed building is now two properties (1 & 2 Rickmansworth Road). Brick and tile roofed in classical style.
85078	0858 9159	Medieval	Green Close was once part of The Grange (HER 85267) to its west and attached and Grade II listed. Timber frame, possible crown post roof and brick and tile, with modern cross wing extensions.
85109	0902 9165	20 th century	7 Dene Road is a 1904 Vernacular Revival large house built by C. H. Townsend in brick and hung tile, with some weatherboarding. Original front door and internal fittings survive.
85112	0895 9170	Medieval	Green End (formerly Green Hill Farm and Greenlees) is Grade II* listed. A circa 1500 open hall house with part of hall surviving as kitchen and later 17 th century and late 19 th century work by C. H. Townsend. Mix of timber frame, brick, render, hung tile and with tile roof.
85267	0857 9159	Medieval	The Grange is Grade II listed and has 15 th century timber framing and impressive roof trusses. Later additions and brick skin and tile roof. Green Close part of same original structure (HER 85078).
102761	0910 9138	20 th century	1910 Grade II listed Northwood police station in Old English style in brick and step pitched tile roofed with timber details. By John Dixon-Butler (MP architect) with associated gates, police lamp and call box.
107090	0935 9140	20 th century	Lecture hall and then St John Presbyterian Church (now URC) used as hospital in Great War. Church itself is locally listed.

APPENDIX 2 PLAN



APPENDIX 3 REFERENCES AND SOURCES

Bowl E. 2014 *Northwood Through Time* Stroud

Cherry B. & Pevsner N. 1991 *Buildings of England: London 3: North West London*

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Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework* London

English Heritage (EH) 2008 *Conservation Principles – Policy and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* London

Greater London Authority (GLA) 2011 *The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London* London

Historic England 2015a *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* London

Historic England 2015b *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* London

Kemp W. 1955 *The Story of Northwood and Northwood Hills, Middlesex* Ruislip

London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH) 2007 *London Borough of Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan (adopted 1998) - Saved Policies 27th September 2007* Uxbridge

London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH) 2008a *The Glen, Northwood - Conservation Area Appraisal* Uxbridge

London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH) 2008b *The Glen, Northwood - Conservation Area Management Plan* Uxbridge

London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH) 2009 *Northwood Town Centre Conservation Area* (pamphlet) Uxbridge

London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH) 2012 *A Vision for 2026 – Local Plan Part 1: Strategic Policies* Uxbridge

London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH) 2015 *Local Plan Part 2: Development Management Policies (revised proposed submission version)* Uxbridge

Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) 2013 *Archaeological Evaluation on land South of College Way, London School of Theology, Northwood, Greater London* (unpublished client report ref. 13/116)

Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME) 1937 *An Inventory of the Historic Monuments in Middlesex* London

Maps

Roque's map of Middlesex, 1754

Ruislip enclosure map, 1806

Faden's map of London environs, 1815

Six inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map 1872 – 1874 (Sheet XLIX)

Twenty five inch to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1899, 1920, 1935 & 1962 (Sheet V.13)

Web Sources

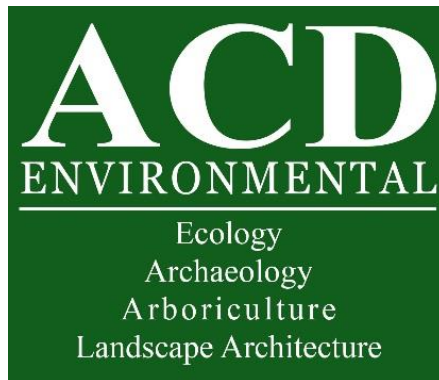
British Geological Survey online geology viewer at
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Hillingdon Borough Council website accessed at www.hillingdon.gov.uk

Historic England's National Heritage List for England accessed at www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list

Maps of site accessed at National Library of Scotland at www.nls.uk

Street Map Ordnance Survey map of Northwood accessed at www.streetmap.co.uk



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