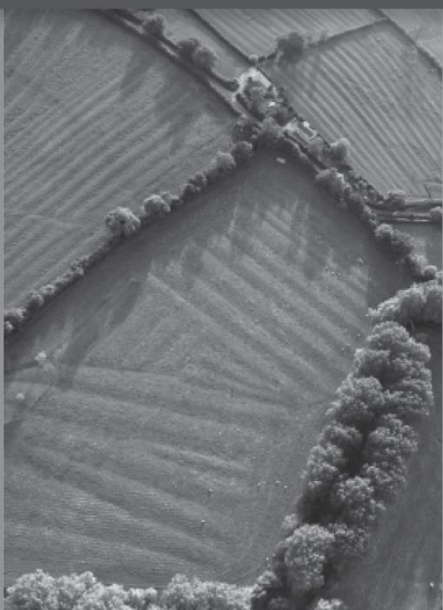




ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING
solutions

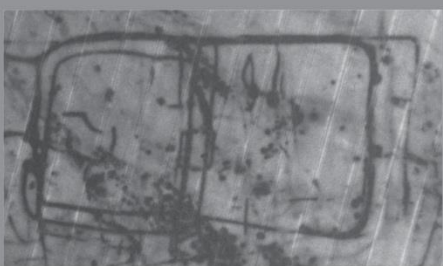


172 High Street,
Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Sadeem Saadiq

17th November 2016



172 HIGH STREET,
HARLINGTON,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Sadeem Saadiq

17th November 2016

Archaeology and Planning Solutions
Eversley House
Wheatsheaf Lane
Oaksey
WILTSHIRE
SN16 9TB

T 01666 577709
E info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



APS 16/554
This report is for the sole use of the client. No part of the report may be reproduced without the permission of Archaeology & Planning Solutions

CONTENTS

Summary 1

1 Introduction 3

2 Methodology.....4

3 Planning Guidance 5

4 Recorded Heritage Assets 10

5 Assessment 16

6 References 18

Figures 1-12

SUMMARY

Introduction

This report presents the results of an archaeological assessment of land (the Application Site) located at 172 High Street, Harlington in the London Borough of Hillingdon where a single-storey extension is proposed to the side and rear of an existing house.

Archaeological Background

The Application Site is located within the widespread Heathrow Archaeological Priority Zone and the smaller Harlington Archaeological Priority Area. These designations acknowledge the significant archaeological potential of the area within and around the Application Site, which has been proven in widespread archaeological investigations on mineral extraction sites to the north-west and south-west.

In summary these archaeological investigations have identified an early-middle Neolithic complex consisting of a rectangular enclosure, numerous pits, two penannular ditched enclosures and a double-ring ditch associated with cremation burials; late Neolithic and early Bronze Age pits and burials; a middle and late Bronze Age formalised landscape of extensive rectangular fields, enclosures, wells and pits; an Iron Age nucleated settlement with associated enclosures flanking a trackway which continued in use into the Roman period; an early Saxon settlement represented by two possible sunken-featured buildings and a cemetery; and a middle Saxon to medieval field system of small enclosures and wells.

During the medieval period and much of the post medieval period the Application Site was probably under a field system to the west of the medieval and later village of Harlington. From at least 1821 the Application Site was located within the grounds of a house to the south, prior to the construction of the existing house by 1960.

Impact Assessment

The proposed development consists of the demolition of an existing side extension and its replacement by a new extension which will form a playroom and study and a rear extension (on the site of an existing patio) which will form a kitchen.

These extensions will cover a small area of approximately 53m² and the required groundworks will have the potential to encounter and disturb buried archaeological remains dating from

the Neolithic through to the Saxon periods. However, only a small area will be affected by the proposed extensions and, judging by the archaeological record from nearby investigations, it is unlikely that any remains requiring preservation in-situ will be encountered.

It is therefore recommended that a condition be attached to the planning permission requiring an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for the proposed development. This will ensure that any archaeological remains, if present, are fully recorded and published in a suitable format. This archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with a specification agreed in advance with the archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Hillingdon.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological assessment of land (the Application Site) located at 172 High Street, Harlington in the London Borough of Hillingdon, centred on NGR: TQ 0870 7787 (see Figure 1), where a single-storey extension is proposed to the side and rear of the existing house.
- 1.2 The Application Site presently consists of a house with a brick-built side extension and patio with a lawn to the rear (see Figure 2).
- 1.3 Topographically the Application Site is located on level ground at around 25m AOD. The underlying geology is recorded as the London Clay Formation of Clay, Silt and Sand overlain by the Langley Silt Member of Clay and Silt (www.bgs.ac.uk).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 This report has been produced in accordance with guidelines in the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014). These guidelines provide a national standard for the completion of desk-based assessments. In this regard the assessment comprised consultation of readily available information from documentary and cartographic sources. The major repositories of information comprised:

- the on-line National Heritage List for England database maintained by Historic England for details of designated heritage assets close to the Application Site;
- the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) for details of recorded archaeological sites within an approximate distance of 500m of the Application Site;
- the Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives and Museums Service in Uxbridge for historic maps; and
- the results of a walkover of the Application Site conducted on the 10th November 2016.

2.2 It should be noted that this report cannot be viewed as a definitive statement on whether archaeological remains are present within the Application Site. It is intended as an indication of the archaeological potential based on consulted desk-based sources only.

2.3 Section 3 of this report summarises relevant planning guidance. Section 4 summarises recorded heritage assets close to the Application Site with designated sites shown on Figure 3; the extent of the Harlington Archaeological Priority Area on Figure 4; the sites of nearby archaeological investigations on Figure 5; the sites of other recorded heritage assets on Figure 6; and historic maps on Figures 7-12. An assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development on archaeological assets is presented in Section 5.

3 PLANNING GUIDANCE

National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1 The most relevant planning guidance concerning archaeology and other heritage assets is to be found in paragraphs 126-141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012). These advise on planning procedures covering designated heritage assets (e.g. world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks & gardens and registered battlefields) and also non-designated heritage assets which are of heritage interest and therefore a material planning consideration.
- 3.2 Paragraph 128 addresses planning applications stating that *“local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation”*.
- 3.3 Paragraph 129 states that *“local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.”*
- 3.4 Designated heritage assets are addressed in Paragraph 132 which states that *“when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require*

clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional".*

- 3.5 Undesignated heritage assets are addressed in Paragraph 135 which states that *"the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset"*.
- 3.6 Advice on enhancing and conserving the historic environment is also published in the Planning Practice Guidance (DCLG 2014) which expands on how development proposals affecting the historic environment should be assessed within the National Planning Policy Framework.

Hillingdon Local Plan: Part 1 Strategic Policies (Adopted November 2012)

- 3.7 Archaeology is protected under Strategic Objective SO1 in the Hillingdon Local Plan: Part 1 Strategic Policies (2012) which is as follows:

"SO1: Conserve and enhance the borough's heritage and their settings by ensuring new development, including changes to the public realm, are of high quality design, appropriate to the significance of the heritage asset, and seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration."

- 3.8 Related policy HE1: Heritage states that:

The Council will:

1. Conserve and enhance Hillingdon's distinct and varied environment, its settings and the wider historic landscape, which includes:

- *Historic village cores, Metro-land suburbs, planned residential estates and 19th and 20th century industrial areas, including the Grand Union Canal and its features;*

- Designated heritage assets such as statutorily Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes, both natural and designed;
- Locally recognised historic features, such as Areas of Special Local Character and Locally Listed Buildings; and
- Archaeologically significant areas, including Archaeological Priority Zones and Areas.

2. Actively encourage the regeneration of heritage assets, particularly those which have been included in English Heritage's 'Heritage at Risk' register or are currently vacant.

3. Promote increased public awareness, understanding of and access to the borough's heritage assets and wider historic environment, through Section 106 agreements and via community engagement and outreach activities.

4. Encourage the reuse and modification of heritage assets, where appropriate, when considering proposals to mitigate or adapt to the effects of climate change. Where negative impact on a heritage asset is identified, seek alternative approaches to achieve similar climate change mitigation outcomes without damage to the asset."

Hillingdon Local Plan: Part 2 Development Management Policies (Revised Proposed Submission Version, October 2015)

3.9 In addition, heritage assets will be protected under policy DMHB 1 in the emerging Hillingdon Local Plan: Part 2 Development Management Policies (Revised Proposed Submission Version, October 2015). This policy (as presently worded) is as follows:

A) Development that has an effect on heritage assets will only be supported where:

- i) it sustains and enhances the significance of the heritage asset and puts them into viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- ii) it will not lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance without providing substantial public benefit that outweighs the harm or loss;
- iii) it makes a positive contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of the area;

- iv) *any extensions or alterations are designed in sympathy, without detracting from or competing with the heritage asset;*
- v) *the proposal would relate appropriately in terms of siting, style, scale, massing, height, design and materials;*
- vi) *buildings and structures within the curtilage of a heritage asset, or in close proximity to it, do not compromise its setting; and*
- vii) *opportunities are taken to conserve or enhance the setting, so that the significance of the asset can be appreciated more readily.*

B) Development proposals affecting designated heritage assets need to take account of the effects of climate change and renewable energy without impacting negatively on the heritage asset. The Council may require an alternative solution which will protect the asset yet meet the sustainability objectives of the Local Plan.

C) The Council will seek to secure the repair and reuse of Listed Buildings and monuments and improvements to Conservation Areas on the Heritage at Risk Register, through negotiations with owners, the provision of advice and guidance, the use of appropriate legal action, and through bids for external funding for improvement works."

- 3.10 Policy DMHB 1, when adopted, will replace two saved policies (BE1 and BE3) in the Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan (adopted 1998). Policy BE1 states that *"only in exceptional circumstances will the local planning authority allow development to take place if it would disturb remains of importance within the archaeological priority areas."* Policy BE3 states that *"the local planning authority will ensure whenever practicable that sites of archaeological interest are investigated and recorded either before any new buildings, redevelopment, site works, golf course or gravel extraction are started, or during excavation and construction. Development which would destroy important archaeological remains will not be permitted."*

The London Plan (2016)

- 3.11 In addition archaeology is also protected in The London Plan (2016). Policy 7.8 'Heritage Assets and Archaeology' (A-E) is as follows:

Strategic

"London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes,

conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology."

Planning decisions

"Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset."

4 RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Introduction

- 4.1 This section summarises the recorded heritage resource around the Application Site. It initially lists designated heritage assets and goes on to list the known archaeological resource. This information is supplemented by an analysis of historic maps dating back to 1754.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.2 The Application Site is located within the Harlington Conservation Area (Figure 3, no. 1). Two of the key attributes of this designation are that it retains built evidence of the original medieval settlement of Harlington and that it has a distinctive dispersed linear form focused along High Street (LBH 2015, 7).
- 4.3 The grade I listed church of St. Peter and St. Paul is located approximately 350m to the north (Figure 3, no. 2). In addition the following grade II listed buildings are located close to the Application Site:
- The White Hart Public House approximately 50m to the north (Figure 3, no. 3);
 - an early 20th century road traffic sign approximately 225m to the south (Figure 3, no. 4);
 - Harlington Baptist Church approximately 275m to the south (Figure 3, no 5);
 - 268-272 High Street approximately 300m to the south (Figure 3, no 6);
 - The Pheasant Public House approximately 550m to the south-west (Figure 3, no. 7);
 - The Dower House approximately 575m to the south (Figure 3, no. 8); and
 - Elder Farmhouse approximately 650m to the south-west (Figure 3, no. 9).

Heathrow Archaeological Priority Zone

- 4.4 The Application Site is located within the widespread Heathrow Archaeological Priority Zone. A description of the archaeological potential of this zone states that *“due to the extent of the archaeological work in this area, it has the clearest archaeological character of all of the areas in the Borough. There is currently limited evidence for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity, but the underlying geology and the*

finds that have been made would suggest some activity in the area. From the Neolithic period the area was transformed with significant woodland clearance and the construction of a monumental landscape. Activity continued and developed in the Bronze Age period, with extensive field systems laid out with dispersed settlements. Into the Iron Age these field systems continued in use, and then were substantially realigned, while the settlements became larger but more dispersed. Agricultural expansion continued into the Roman period, but the settlements remained of low status. The nature of settlement changed in the post-Roman period, with early Saxon settlement often dispersed and transitory. However, settlements stabilised and became more nucleated with villages and open fields developing particularly around known settlement cores such as Longford, Harmondsworth and Harlington" (CGMS 2013, 36).

- 4.5 It goes on say that "the area occupied by Heathrow Airport contains areas that potentially have not been disturbed by development, thus preserving archaeological deposits, though the areas containing buildings and taxiways are likely to have been severely disturbed. To the north of the airport there are substantial areas of open land. Some of this has been subject to mineral extraction, so there is likely to be little remaining archaeological survival in these areas. However, the areas that have not yet been quarried have the potential to reveal well preserved archaeological remains over extensive areas" (CGMS 2013, 36-7).

Harlington Archaeological Priority Area

- 4.6 The Application Site is also located within the Harlington Archaeological Priority Area (Figure 4). An Archaeological Priority Area is defined as an area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries (HE 2016, 3).
- 4.7 An analysis of this area states that "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" (CGMS 2014, 20-1).

Relevant Archaeological Investigations

- 4.8 No archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Application Site. However, there have been significant archaeological investigations carried out within the vicinity and these are summarised below and shown on Figure 5. The chronology of the identified sites is given in the table below:

Palaeolithic	500,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2350 BC
Bronze Age	2,350 – 800 BC
Iron Age	800 BC – AD 42
Roman	AD 42 - 410
Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 - 1539
Post medieval	AD 1539 - present

1996-2009 Wessex Archaeology investigations

- 4.9 Between 1996 and 2009 three phases of archaeological excavation were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology on two blocks of land covering a total area of 36.9 hectares proposed for mineral extraction. Both areas extended to within 250m to the north-west and south-west of the Application Site (Figure 5, A & B). In summary, an early-middle Neolithic rectangular enclosure and numerous pits were identified along with a possible dispersed monument complex including two penannular ditched enclosures and a double-ring ditch associated with cremation burials. There was less evidence for late Neolithic and early Bronze Age deposits other than a small number of pits and burials. However, in the middle and late Bronze Age a formalised landscape of extensive rectangular fields, enclosures, wells and pits was established. In the Iron Age a small nucleated settlement was established with associated enclosures flanking a trackway and this continued in use into the Roman period with further burials encountered. In the early Saxon period there was a settlement represented by two possible sunken-featured buildings and a cemetery and this was replaced by a middle Saxon to medieval field system of small enclosures and wells (WA 2015; HER refs. MLO100470-5, MLO72590-1, MLO 97882. MLO97888, MLO71994-72001). The latter may accord with a documentary reference to Harlington in AD 851 (Sherwood 2002).

2009 Wessex Archaeology investigation

- 4.10 In 2007 an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on a block of land covering approximately 4 hectares which extended to within 200m to the north of the Application Site (Figure 6, C). This was followed by an archaeological excavation by Wessex Archaeology in 2009. In summary, a range of archaeological features was encountered across the site and the density of features varied, with the highest concentrations in the central and northern areas of the Site. Prehistoric features included Neolithic pits, and part of a late prehistoric field system with associated pits. A number of ditches may date to the Roman period although it is possible that the small quantities of Roman pottery recovered from them are residual. A small number of pits and ditches suggest activity in the early-middle Saxon period, but the level of activity increased substantially in the late Saxon/early medieval period, when an extensive field system was laid out across the northern part of the site, associated with further pits, wells and a waterhole (WA 2009).

Other archaeological investigations

- 4.11 In 2001 an archaeological evaluation in the form of a single trial trench at St. Peters Way, approximately 300m to the north of the Application Site, identified a ditch of 19th or 20th century date and a pit (Figure 5, D). Two residual potsherds of Saxon and medieval date were also found (CA 2001; HER ref. MLO75885).
- 4.12 In 2003 an archaeological evaluation in the form of two trenches at 339-353 High Street, approximately 425m to the south of the Application Site, identified a post medieval building and associated features (Figure 5, E; MOLA 2003; HER ref. MLO77549).
- 4.13 In 2004 an archaeological evaluation in the form of three trenches at 367-371 High Street, approximately 500m to the south of the Application Site, identified a 19th or 20th century building (Figure 5, F; AOC 2004; HER ref. MLO78172).
- 4.14 In 2000 an archaeological investigation approximately 500m to the south-west of the Application Site identified a scatter of Neolithic to early Bronze Age flints, a Bronze Age ditch, two Roman ditches and medieval ditches (Figure 5, G; MOLA 2000; HER refs. MLO76930-2 & MLO74427-9).

- 4.15 In 1990 an archaeological investigation approximately 500m to the south-east of the Application Site identified late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pits, part of an enclosure and a possible droveway along with Roman ditches which may be part of a field system (Figure 5, H; HER refs. MLO7774 & MLO7910).

Other Recorded Heritage Assets on the Greater London HER

- 4.16 As well as the archaeological sites described above several other non-designated heritage assets, in the form of further archaeological/historical sites, are recorded on the Greater London HER within the vicinity of the Application Site and these are summarised below. However, it is important to note that the HER database is constantly being updated as new discoveries are made and therefore must not be interpreted as a definitive list of all surviving archaeological remains.

- 4.17 These assets consist of the following:

- two Palaeolithic handaxes found approximately 150m to the north (Figure 6, no. 10; HER ref. MLO1708);
- two Neolithic flint blades found approximately 425m to the north-east (Figure 6, no. 11; HER ref. MLO25616);
- a cemetery established in 1871 approximately 225m to the north-west (Figure 6, no. 12; HER ref. MLO103964);
- the site of a rectory which was in existence in 1571 approximately 375m to the north (Figure 6, no. 13; HER refs. MLO68562 & MLO68675); and
- Dawley Manor Farm which was originally a 13th-14th century moated site approximately 550m to the north (Figure 6, no. 14; HER ref. MLO68563).

Map Regression

- 4.18 In order to supplement the data summarised above, historic maps were studied in order to gain an understanding of the land use within the Application Site and its environs since the mid-18th century.

1754 Rocque, 1821 Harlington Enclosure map and the 1839 Harlington tithe map

- 4.19 The earliest consulted map of the Application Site was by John Rocque dated to 1754 (not illustrated). This does not show the Application Site in detail although it does

show the linear settlement of Harlington flanking both sides of High Street with Harlington Field to the west.

- 4.20 The Application Site is shown in more detail on the Harlington enclosure map of 1821 where it lies within a large plot (no. 80) containing three buildings (Figure 7). A similar situation is shown on a copy of the Harlington tithe map of 1839 where this plot is described as a house, garden and orchard (Figure 8). From these two maps it can be concluded that the Application Site lay within the grounds of a house on the western frontage of High Street.

1869 Ordnance Survey map

- 4.21 A similar situation is shown on the 1869 Ordnance Survey map where the Application Site is shown within the gardens to the north of the house which had a large outbuilding (possibly then another house) to the west with an orchard to the north (Figure 9).

1914, 1947 and 1960 Ordnance Survey maps

- 4.22 By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1914 the Application Site is shown to be within an orchard to the north-west of the house (Figure 10), a situation which was unchanged on the Ordnance Survey map of 1947 (Figure 11). The house is still marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1960 but the gardens and orchards to the north had been used for the construction of the row of semi-detached houses including the house within the Application Site (Figure 12). This 1960 map also shows that the character of Harlington had by this time changed from a village to a suburban area.

5 ASSESSMENT

Archaeological Background

- 5.1 The Application Site is located within the widespread Heathrow Archaeological Priority Zone and the smaller Harlington Archaeological Priority Area. These designations acknowledge the significant archaeological potential of the area within and around the Application Site, which has been proven in widespread archaeological investigations on mineral extraction sites to the north-west and south-west.
- 5.2 In summary these archaeological investigations have identified an early-middle Neolithic complex consisting of a rectangular enclosure, numerous pits, two penannular ditched enclosures and a double-ring ditch associated with cremation burials; late Neolithic and early Bronze Age pits and burials; a middle and late Bronze Age formalised landscape of extensive rectangular fields, enclosures, wells and pits; an Iron Age nucleated settlement with associated enclosures flanking a trackway which continued in use into the Roman period; an early Saxon settlement represented by two possible sunken-featured buildings and a cemetery; and a middle Saxon to medieval field system of small enclosures and wells.
- 5.3 During the medieval period and much of the post medieval period the Application Site was probably under a field system to the west of the medieval and later village of Harlington. From at least 1821 the Application Site was located within the grounds of a house to the south, prior to the construction of the existing house by 1960.

Impact Assessment

- 5.4 The proposed development consists of the demolition of an existing side extension and its replacement by a new extension which will form a playroom and study and a rear extension (on the site of an existing patio) which will form a kitchen.
- 5.5 These extensions will cover a small area of approximately 53m² and the required groundworks will have the potential to encounter and disturb buried archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic through to the Saxon periods. However, only a small area will be affected by the proposed extensions and, judging by the archaeological record from nearby investigations, it is unlikely that any remains requiring preservation in-situ will be encountered.

- 5.6 It is therefore recommended that a condition be attached to the planning permission requiring an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for the proposed development. This will ensure that any archaeological remains, if present, are fully recorded and published in a suitable format. This archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with a specification agreed in advance with the archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Hillingdon.

6 REFERENCES

- AOC 2004 *Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at 367-371 High Street Harlington, London Borough of Hillingdon.* AOC Archaeology Group.
- CA 2001 *Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at the rear of Harlington Hospice, St. Peter's Way, Harlington, Middlesex in the London Borough of Hillingdon.* Compass Archaeology.
- CIFA 2014 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CGMS 2013 *Stage 1 Final report. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment.* London Borough of Hillingdon. CGMS Consulting.
- CGMS 2014 *Stage 2 Final report. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment.* London Borough of Hillingdon. CGMS Consulting.
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework.* Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012.
- DCLG 2014 *Planning Practice Guidance.* Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014.
- HE 2016 *Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines.* Historic England.
- HER Historic Environment Record.
- LBH 2015 *Harlington Village Conservation Area Appraisal.* London Borough of Hillingdon.
- MOLA 2000 *78-80 The Crescent, Harlington. London. An Archaeological post-Excavation Assessment.* Museum of London Archaeology Service.
- MOLA 2003 *339-353 High Street, Harlington. London Borough of Hillingdon. An archaeological evaluation report.* Museum of London Archaeology Service
- Sherwood P 2002 *Harlington and Harmondsworth. History & Guide.* Tempus Publishing Limited.
- WA 2009 *Land east of Wall Garden Farm, London Borough of Hillingdon: Post Excavation Assessment Report.* Wessex Archaeology.

WA 2015 *Imperial College Sports Ground and RMC Land, Harlington. The development of prehistoric and later communities in the Colne Valley and on the Heathrow Terrace.* By AB Powell et al. Wessex Archaeology Report 33.



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map
(map provided by the client).
Crown Copyright reserved.



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



Site boundary

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

Figure 1: Location plan

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



Plate 1: View of site looking east showing house, existing side extension, patio and lawn



Plate 2: View of site looking west showing existing side extension, patio and lawn



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

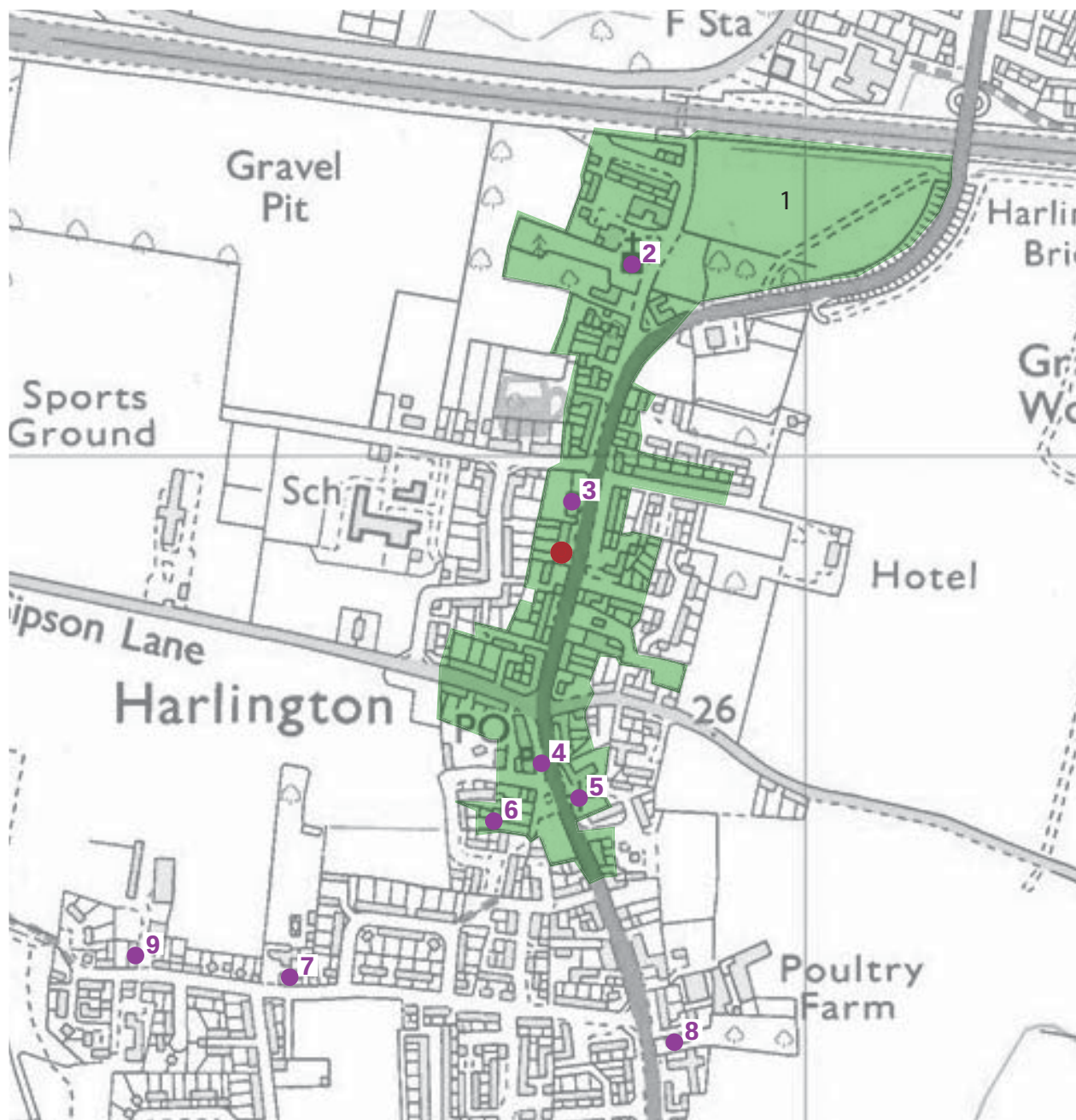
Figure 2: Site photographs

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence Number 100044337. Crown Copyright reserved.



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



Application Site



Conservation Area



Listed buildings

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

**Figure 3: Conservation Area and
listed buildings**

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map
with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
Licence Number 100044337. Crown Copyright reserved.



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



Application Site



Harlington
Archaeological Priority
Area

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

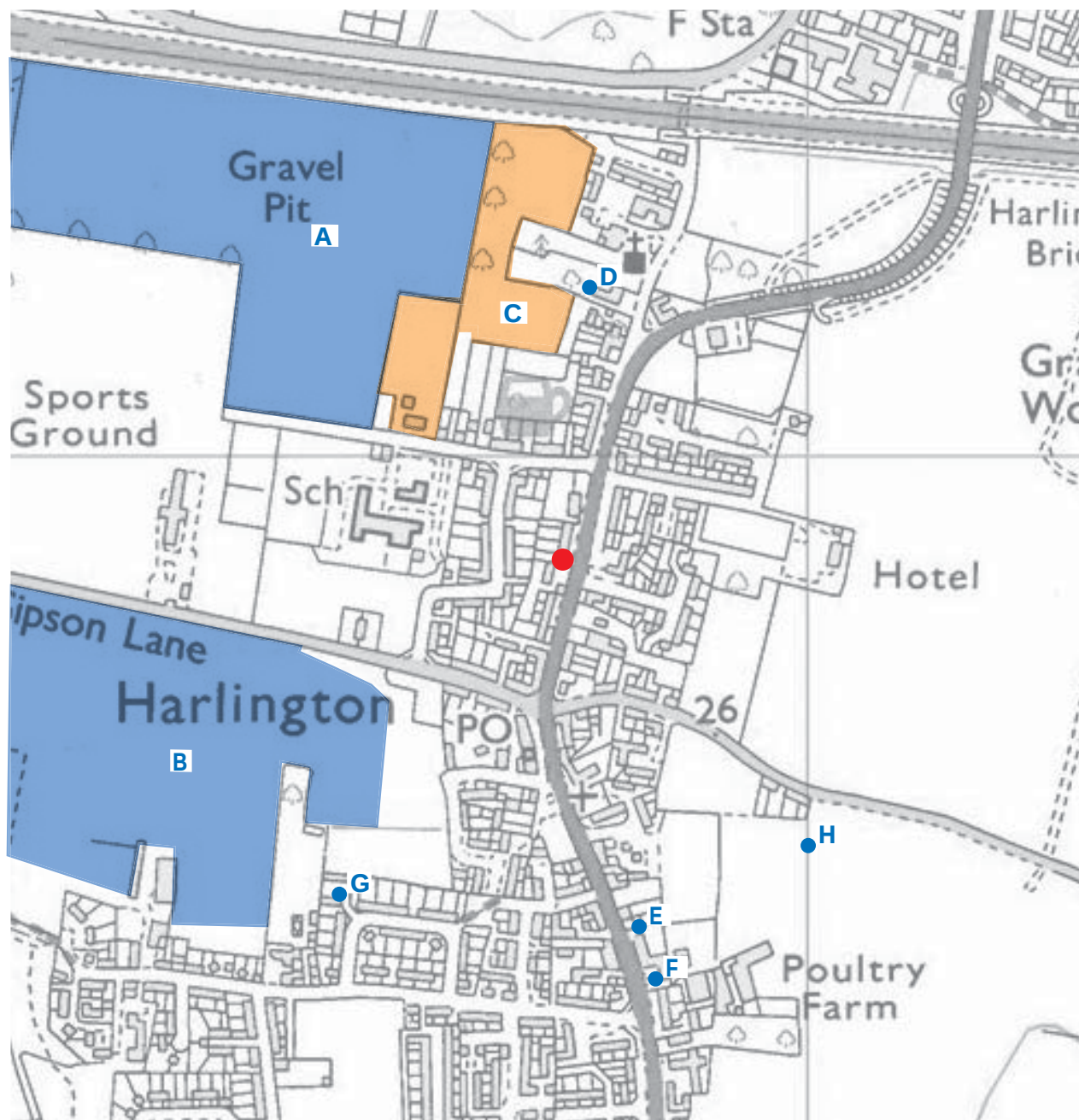
**Figure 4: Harlington Archaeological
Priority Area**

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence Number 100044337. Crown Copyright reserved.



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



Application Site



1996-2009 Wessex
Archaeology investigations



2009 Wessex Archaeology
investigations



Other archaeological
investigations

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

**Figure 5: Relevant archaeological
investigations**

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence Number 100044337. Crown Copyright reserved.



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



Application Site



HER entries

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

**Figure 6: Other recorded heritage
assets**

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



Application Site

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

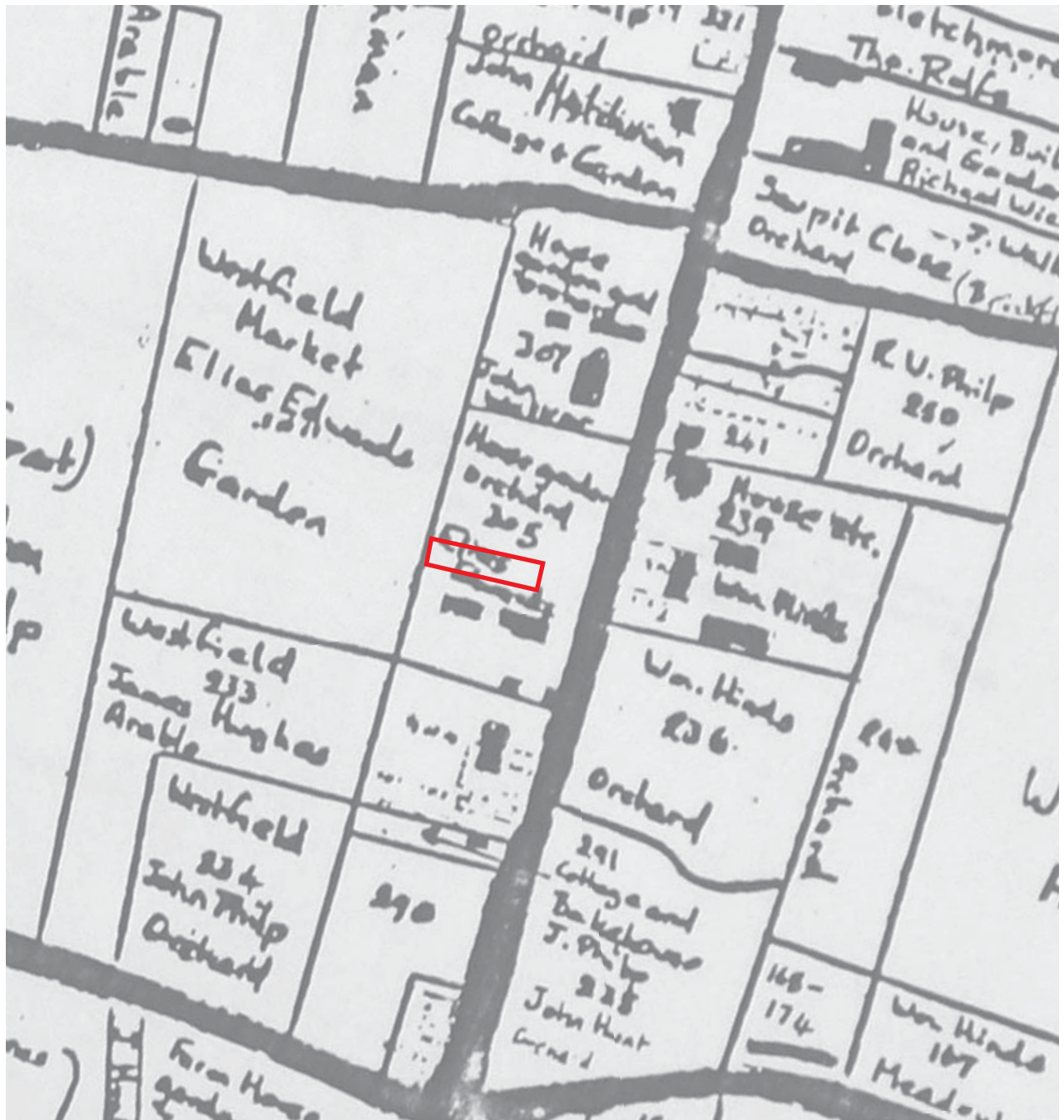
**Figure 7: Extract from the Harlington
enclosure map of 1821**

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



Application Site

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

**Figure 8: Extract from the Harlington
tithe map of 1839**

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



Application Site

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

**Figure 9: Extract from an Ordnance
Survey map of 1869**

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



Application Site

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

**Figure 10: Extract from an Ordnance
Survey map of 1914**

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



Application Site

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

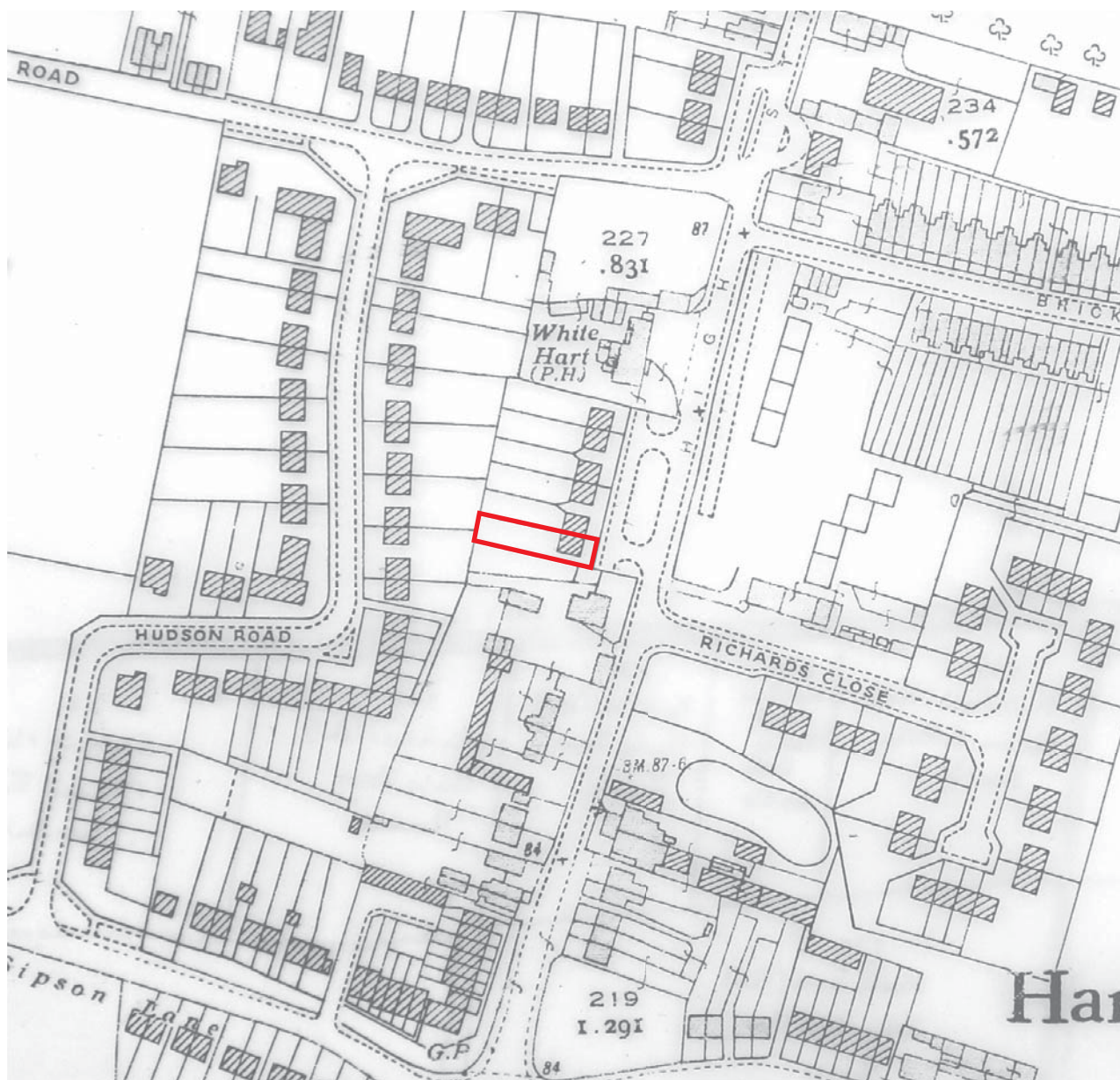
**Figure 11: Extract from an
Ordnance Survey map of 1947**

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



**ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING**
solutions

Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd
Eversley House, Wheatshaf Lane, Oaksey,
Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9TB.
t 01666 577709 m 07913 918953
e info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk



Site boundary

PROJECT

**172 High Street, Harlington,
London Borough of Hillingdon**

TITLE

**Figure 12: Extract from an
Ordnance Survey map of 1960**

SCALE
NTS

DATE
Nov 2016

PROJECT NO
APS 16_554

APPROVED
AT



ARCHAEOLOGY
& PLANNING
solutions

ARCHAEOLOGY & PLANNING SOLUTIONS, EVERSLEY HOUSE, WHEATSHEAF LANE, OAKSEY, WILTSHIRE SN16 9TB
t 01666 577709 info@archaeologyplanning.co.uk www.archaeologyplanning.co.uk