

SALAMANDER QUAY, HAREFIELD, HILLINGDON, GREATER LONDON

(Centred on NGR TQ 0407 9106)

Hillingdon Council planning ref. 42228/APP/2025/1401

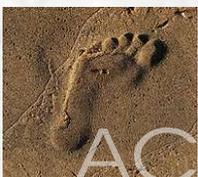
Historic Environment Assessment

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On behalf of:
Greenhare Ltd

Report No: ACA0396/1/0

Date: September 2025



archaeology

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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Summary

A Historic Environment Assessment has been completed by AC archaeology in September 2025 to provide accompanying information for an existing planning application (Hillingdon Council planning ref. 42228/APP/2025/1401) relating to the redevelopment of an office accommodation building into residences, and alterations to the car park layout, on land at Salamander Quay, Harefield, Hillingdon, Greater London (centred on NGR TQ 0407 9106). The application site is situated within the Black Jacks and Coppermill Lock Conservation area and the Colne Valley Archaeological Priority Zone.

The application site contains a neutral building that does not positively or negatively impact the significance of the Conservation Area. The assessment has established that due to the minimal alterations proposed to the external character of the existing building, the development will result in no impact to the significance of the Conservation Area. The site is also located to the south of two Listed Buildings associated with the Harefield Rubber Company, however no impact to the significance of either asset is anticipated.

The assessment has also established that previous development of the site is likely to have removed or truncated any archaeological remains, and due to the absence of any groundworks or services as part of the proposed development, there will be no impact to any surviving below-ground archaeological features.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A Historic Environment Assessment has been prepared to provide accompanying information for an existing planning application (Hillingdon Council planning ref. 42228/APP/2025/1401) relating to the redevelopment of an office building into residences and alterations to the adjacent parking area on land at Salamander Quay, Harefield, Hillingdon, Greater London (centred on NGR TQ 0407 9106). The assessment has been commissioned by Greenhare Ltd and completed by AC archaeology in September 2025.
- 1.2 The application site is shown on Figure 1 and comprises an existing office block and car park adjacent to the Grand Union Canal at Harefield. The site covers an area of approximately 0.55 hectares and is bounded by the Grand Union Canal at the west and south, and Park Lane at the north, while a car park continues at the east. It is situated on relatively flat land, between a height of 40m and 43m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3 The underlying solid geology consists of Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation, formed during the Cretaceous Period. A superficial deposit of alluvium consisting of sands, silts and clays covers the site area (British Geological Survey 2025).
- 1.4 The application site falls within the *Colne Valley Archaeological Priority Zone* and the *Black Jacks and Coppermill Lock Conservation Area*.

2. LEGISLATION AND POLICY

- 2.1 Legislation, government policy and local plan policies relating to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of heritage assets relevant to the data within the study area may be summarised as follows:

Statutory

- 2.2 Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 66 of the Act requires that 'In considering whether

to grant planning permission (or permission in principle) for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'. Section 72 of the Act requires that 'In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area...special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'. Planning policies pertaining to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are set out within District Council Local Plans and County Council Plans.

The National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.3 General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are contained in Chapter 16 (Paragraphs 202 - 221 and associated footnotes) of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2024). This document provides the definition of a heritage asset as 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)' (ibid., 73). Designated heritage assets are defined as 'a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation' (ibid., 72). Relevant policies in Chapter 16 can be viewed online: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/16-conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>.

Local Authority Plan

- 2.4 The *Hillingdon Local Plan*, adopted in November 2012, contains the following relevant policy relating to the historic environment:

Policy HE1: Heritage

The Council will:

1. *Conserve and enhance Hillingdon's distinct and varied environment, its settings and the wider historic landscape, which includes:*
 - *Historic village cores, Metro-land suburbs, planned residential estates and 19th and 20th century industrial areas, including the Grand Union Canal and its features;*
 - *Designated heritage assets such as statutorily Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments;*
 - *Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes, both natural and designed;*
 - *Locally recognised historic features, such as Areas of Special Local Character and Locally Listed Buildings; and*
 - *Archaeologically significant areas, including Archaeological Priority Zones and Areas.*
2. *Actively encourage the regeneration of heritage assets, particularly those which have been included in English Heritage's 'Heritage at Risk' register or are currently vacant.*
3. *Promote increased public awareness, understanding of and access to the borough's heritage assets and wider historic environment, through Section 106 agreements and via community engagement and outreach activities.*
4. *Encourage the reuse and modification of heritage assets, where appropriate, when considering proposals to mitigate or adapt to the effects of climate change. Where negative impact on a heritage*

asset is identified, seek alternative approaches to achieve similar climate change mitigation outcomes without damage to the asset.

3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 The study has consisted of a desk-based assessment, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (updated October 2020) and the NPPF.

3.2 The scope of the study has included designated heritage assets and other historic environment data. The study area comprises a 500m radius from the centre of the site. Historic environment data has been collected from the Greater London Historic Environment Record as it covers the application site and provides a comprehensive overview of the key heritage assets within the study area. The Hertfordshire county boundary is located immediately to the west of the site and in the study area largely comprises bodies of water. Heritage assets in this part of the study area have been identified using Historic England's Heritage Gateway on-line resource, which includes data from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record.

3.3 The information derived from the study has been used:

- To identify any heritage assets recorded within the boundaries of the site;
- To assess the potential for the discovery of additional heritage assets within the boundaries of the site;
- To assess the significance of any heritage assets potentially affected by the scheme; and,
- To consider possible effects, whether negative or positive, of the scheme on identified heritage assets and on the significance of these assets, in particular the impact on buried archaeological remains within the site and on the settings of designated assets nearby.

3.4 The following data sources have been examined:

- Archaeological records, historic building information and other relevant cultural heritage data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) website;
- Heritage Gateway website;
- Archaeology Data Service online library;
- Historic mapping available from the National Library of Scotland and The Genealogist online;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme online database;
- British Geological Survey online database; and,
- Other relevant published or unpublished information and online material.

3.5 This assessment has provided a summary of all recorded historic environment data within the study area as a result of a search of a range of archaeological databases. Each source has its own limitations. Documentary sources were seldom compiled for archaeological purposes, contain inherent biases, and provide a comprehensive basis of assessment only for the last two hundred years. National and county databases are also limited in that they only provide a record of known archaeological data.

3.6 A site inspection was undertaken on 28 August 2025.

Assessment of significance and setting

3.7 Advice on the criteria to be used in assessing the significance of heritage assets is included in Historic England's *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*,

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 (2015) and *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12* (2019), as well as the earlier English Heritage guidance *Conservation Principles – Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008). This guidance states that heritage assets are considered to have significance based on their evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value. The *NPPF* also includes the criteria of archaeological, architectural and artistic value, and states that setting can also contribute to an asset's significance.

- 3.8** Guidance on the potential impacts of any development upon the setting of heritage assets, including an outline methodology for assessment, is contained within Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3* (Historic England 2017), in particular Sections 10-13 which identify views which may add to the significance of heritage assets, and assets which were intended to be intervisible. The *NPPF Planning Practice Guidance* (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2019) has also been used to assess the contribution of setting to significance.
- 3.9** Any potential impacts of the proposed scheme on the settings of heritage assets have been assessed in accordance with the methodologies outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Second Edition)*. Where relevant, the assessment within Section 8 below uses the first four of the five steps of the guidance, which are as set out below:

Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected

Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated

Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it

Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

- 3.10** Taken together these documents identify the need (a) to understand the importance of heritage values; (b) to understand the significance of an asset and the contribution that its setting makes to its significance; and (c) for an assessment of the impact on significance; the latter two being requirements of the *NPPF*. However, none of these documents provide a methodology for the ranking of relative significance of heritage assets. This heritage statement therefore expresses the ranking using a long-established scale of significance. An understanding of the relative significance of heritage assets is important because of the issue of proportionality expressed in the *NPPF*. The ranking is presented in Table 1 below:

SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE)	FACTORS FOR RANKING THE SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE) OF HERITAGE ASSETS
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of acknowledged international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives Assets with exceptional heritage values
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) Grade I and II* Listed Buildings Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated heritage assets of schedulable or exceptional quality and importance Conservation Areas containing very important buildings Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives Assets with high heritage values Hedgerows of national interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that have exceptional qualities or contribute to regional research objectives Grade II Listed Buildings Conservation Areas containing important buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets with moderate heritage values Hedgerows of regional interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives Assets with low heritage values Hedgerows of local interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological, architectural or historical interest Assets with minimal heritage values
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained

Table 1: Ranking of significance

Assessment of impact

- 3.11 In the absence of a standard terminology for the scale of effects on heritage assets the magnitude of change is expressed using a five-point scale of impacts, whether negative or positive (Table 2).

DEGREE OF CHANGE	FACTORS AFFECTING CHANGE
Major	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is totally altered
Moderate	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is substantially modified
Minor	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is slightly altered
Negligible	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the change in significance of the resource is barely perceptible
No Change	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is not altered.

Table 2: Assessment of effects on significance

4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA WITHIN THE STUDY AREA (Fig. 1)

Designated heritage assets

- 4.1 Within the 500m study area there are three designated heritage assets. They comprise the *Black Jacks and Copper Mill Lock Conservation Area* and two Listed Buildings, both of Grade II status. These assets are shown in Figure 1 and discussed below.

Black Jacks and Copper Mill Lock Conservation Area

- 4.2 The application site is located within the Black Jacks and Copper Mill Lock Conservation Area which originally consisted of two separate Conservation Areas in the counties of Hertfordshire and Greater London until their amalgamation in 1980. The Conservation Area covers the post-medieval to modern industrial history of this area of Harefield and is centred around the Grand Union Canal, which was constructed during the 19th century as the Grand Junction Canal and runs through the study area on an approximate north-to-south alignment (HER ref. 125891). The canal marks the modern boundary between Greater London and Hertfordshire at this location. The Conservation Area includes a number of historic mill sites including the Harefield Mills and Black Jacks Mill further to the south, as well as housing formerly associated with the mills (Three River District Council 2017). Mills have been recorded at this site since the early medieval period, with two mentioned in this area in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Open Domesday 2025), although the existing built character of the Conservation Area is focused on the post-medieval and modern periods.

Premises of Harefield Rubber Company Central Building (NHLE ref. 1080150; HER ref. 114873)

- 4.3 This Grade II Listed Building is located approximately 30m to the north of the application site and is located in the Conservation Area. It is an early-19th century house consisting of a two-storey, four-bay building with a left rear wing, and it consists of stock brick with a moulded brick cornice and stone-coped parapet. The roof is hipped and consists of slate, while at the back of the building some of the original sashes remain. The interior also preserves some of the original woodwork and plaster cornices. The Harefield Rubber Company operated between 1935 and 1978 on the site of former copper and paper mills. Much of the site was demolished and redeveloped in 2009 although this building and the West Factory Block survive (see paragraph 4.4).

West Factory Block on Premises of Harefield Rubber Company (NHLE ref. 1080151; HER ref. 123988)

- 4.4 This Grade II Listed Building, also associated with the Harefield Rubber Company, is located approximately 35m to the north of the application site and is within the Conservation Area. Originally a mill dating to the early-19th century, it consists of stock brick with both the roof and gable ends subsequently rebuilt. The first floor windows have gauged round brick arches while the entrance is located at the north end and is arched.

Historic Environment Record data

- 4.5 In total, there are eleven monument entries within the Greater London HER dataset. These entries are shown in Figure 1 and briefly discussed below. There are no undated records or any records associated with the Romano-British or modern periods.

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 42)

- 4.6 There are two entries within the 500m study area associated with this period. Approximately 70m to the north of the application site, a scatter of redeposited flint, including blades, was recovered from hillwash deposits situated above natural gravels (HER ref. 116182). The second entry associated with this period is a record of the discovery of an iron spearhead and bone point, found at the foot of a chalk escarpment approximately 115m to the north of the application site (HER ref. 111857).

Early medieval to medieval (AD 410 - AD 1540)

- 4.7 There are four records associated with the early medieval to medieval period. Old Park Wood, extending to approximately 360m northeast of the site, is an area of ancient woodland, recorded in the Domesday Book and later incorporated into the Harefield Park Estate (HER ref. 139187). The site is likely situated within the medieval tenement of 'Hackett's' of which a water mill, owned by John Hacket, is also recorded in documents from the 12th century onwards (HER refs 98826 & 124458). The final entry from this period is a record of ridge and furrow cultivation approximately 380m to the east of the site.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 - AD 1900)

- 4.8 The post-medieval data is largely associated with the industrial growth of Harefield, with a paper mill recorded at the site of the earlier medieval mill approximately 85m to the north of the application site (HER ref. 118285). The probable location of a farmhouse associated with the mills at Harefield is also recorded at this location (HER ref. 99239). Two waste disposal sites, likely used during the 19th century and ceasing operation in the 20th century, are also recorded in the study area by the British Geological Survey (HER refs 104465 & 130520). The final record is associated with the aforementioned Grand Union Canal (HER ref. 125891; see paragraph 4.2).

Portable Antiquities Scheme data

- 4.9 Findspot data from the Portable Antiquities Scheme database was consulted as part of this assessment. No entries are recorded within the 500m study area.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.10 The Greater London Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) places the application site within an area of 'Urban Settlement' that covers the majority of the wider former industrial site adjacent to the Grand Union Canal.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 4.11 A further three entries in the HER data relate to archaeological fieldwork events. They are shown in Figure 1 and summarised below.
- 4.12 An evaluation comprising the excavation of four 20m long trenches at Coppermill Lock, Harefield, was undertaken in 2014 (HER ref. 169284). No features or finds predating the post-medieval period were encountered during the works, while in each trench colluvial deposits were noted. The evaluation demonstrated the presence of the extensive post-medieval evolution of the site from a copper mill to a paper mill and then asbestos works. The majority of features were structural, and included part of the wall foundation to the former copper mill (Hogg and Hopkinson 2014). An evaluation consisting of three trenches was also undertaken at Coppermill Lock in 1992 and identified no features, although did record redeposited prehistoric flints (HER refs 169982 and 116182).
- 4.13 A building survey at Coppermill Lock in 2013 recorded substantial alterations to the interiors of two buildings associated with the mills at Harefield, namely Long Room and Manor House (HER ref. 171137). The latter building, constructed as a residence for the directors of the mills, was dated to the late-18th century.

5. HISTORIC MAPPING AND AERIAL IMAGERY (Figs 2-4)

Historic mapping

- 5.1 Historic maps reviewed as part of this report are based on a regression exercise relating to the proposed development site. Research has been conducted using maps available online. Extracts of relevant maps are included as Figures 2-4.

Ordnance Survey surveyor's drawing of Uxbridge, 1811 (not reproduced)

- 5.2 The earliest depiction of the application site is on the Ordnance Survey surveyor's drawing of Uxbridge dating to 1811. The relatively small scale limits the accuracy of this map, with certain details potentially omitted. However, it appears to depict a building within the area of the application site and shows a road similar to Park Lane and Copper Mill Lane to the north of the site.

Harefield tithe map and apportionment, 1845 (Fig. 2)

- 5.3 This map appears to show small buildings at the very north of the application site, as well as a quay connected with the Grand Union Canal extending northwards across the eastern part of the application site area. No apportionments are included for the site, but the land further to the northeast of the site is named 'Part of Harefield Park' belonging to William Frederick Vernon (tithe plot 154).

The First Edition six-inch Ordnance Survey maps of 1868 and 1876-83 (not reproduced)

- 5.4 The six-inch OS map shows that the site was largely covered by an area of probable orchard, or otherwise rough pasture, with a building along the northern boundary adjacent to the road. The quay is also present at the east while the Grand Union Canal is shown on a similar alignment to the present day. When compared with the tithe map, a number of additional buildings are present in the mill complex to the north, suggesting industrial expansion in the wider area.

The Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1898 and 1899 (Fig. 3)

- 5.5 A more detailed depiction of the site, the 25-inch map shows that by the end of the 19th century, the building within the site had been demolished and replaced with two buildings, or partially demolished and altered. The map shows that the Harefield Mill site was being used for the production of asbestos at the time of the survey.

The 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map of 1960 (Fig. 4)

- 5.6 This post-war depiction of the site shows a large industrial building covering the majority of the site area while the quay remains further to the east. A second large building is also present and extends partly into the southern area of the application site.

Aerial photographs

- 5.7 A Royal Air Force aerial photograph showing the application site was accessed via the Historic England Aerial Photograph Viewer (https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/raf_106g_uk_686_rs_4134). It shows both of the large industrial buildings depicted within the site in the 1960 OS map. The quay is also visible between the buildings.

Satellite imagery

- 5.8 Modern satellite imagery showing the application site from 1999 to 2025 was accessed via Google Earth. It shows that by 1999, the industrial buildings visible in the RAF aerial photograph had been demolished and replaced by the existing office building, while the quay had been filled and developed into a car park with the entrance to the complex aligning with the location of the former quay.

6. **SITE INSPECTION** (Fig. 5; Plates 1-5)

- 6.1 The purpose of the site visit was to provide a familiarisation of the application site and to visually check any recorded heritage assets within it and within the wider study area. The site visit was undertaken on the 28 August 2025 when the weather was dry, clear and sunny with good visibility for distant views. The locations of plates are shown on Figure 5.

- 6.2 The application site was approached from along Park Lane and accessed from the north (Plate 1). The site occupies a prominent position immediately adjacent to the Grand Union Canal, and as a result, was visible from much of the Conservation Area, particularly from the south (Plates 2 & 3). From the north, the application site was screened by trees and other buildings (Plate 4). As a result of subsequent development at the site, no evidence of the former wharf was encountered during the walkover, and no evidence of any archaeological features was observed.
- 6.3 The site visit demonstrated that both the *Central Building* and *West Factory Block* of the Harefield premises were visible from the application site (Plate 5). The latter was not visible from ground level due to the walled boundary of the site, but intervisibility with this building from within the office block is likely.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Plates 5-8)

- 7.1 Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change to their setting, both of which could affect their significance. The change can be negative, neutral or positive depending on the nature of the change and the level of contribution, if any, the affected area or setting makes to the asset's significance.

The scheme

- 7.2 The scheme consists of the conversion of the majority of the existing office accommodation at Salamander Quay into residences. The scheme also involves some changes to the layout of the car park adjacent to the building. No groundworks, services, or major external changes to the building are planned.

Archaeological potential

- 7.3 Surviving below-ground archaeological deposits within the site have the potential to be physically impacted upon by groundworks associated with the proposed development, such as foundations, landscaping, drainage and the provision of access and services.
- 7.4 The application site can be considered a part of the medieval to post-medieval industrial landscape in the local area. The Historic Environment Record data and other sources suggest activity of this type from at least the 13th century when a mill was recorded to the north of the site. In addition, the site is situated within the Colne Valley Archaeological Protection Zone which highlights the potential for prehistoric evidence. Two HER entries are associated with prehistoric activity but comprise redeposited artefacts along the river bed, therefore suggesting limited potential for the presence of features associated with this period.
- 7.5 It is anticipated that, given the limited intrusive nature of the works and previous disturbance of the site, no below-ground archaeological features are likely to be impacted by the development.

Black Jacks and Copper Mill Lock Conservation Area

- 7.6 The application site is situated within the Black Jacks and Copper Mill Conservation Area, which is an asset of **medium significance** deriving primarily from its historical and evidential value as an example of a late-post-medieval and modern industrial site. The central feature of the Conservation Area is the Grand Union Canal and the Royal Quay, while other important features include further industrial buildings and associated housing in close proximity to and along the canal embankment. This includes the two surviving historic buildings associated with the Harefield Rubber Company and a number of modern industrial buildings.
- 7.7 The setting of the Conservation Area comprises the adjacent river network to the west, which contributes to the tranquil character of the Conservation Area. The relationship between the

canal and historic buildings along the embankment forms a strong contribution to its special interest and character.

- 7.8 As the site of a modern building unrelated to the historic canal, the application site does not positively contribute to the Conservation Area's special interest and has a neutral effect on its character. The development will involve no substantial alterations to the external character of the building and will not alter the built environment of the Conservation Area, and therefore **no change** to the significance of this asset is anticipated.

Indirect impacts via setting

- 7.9 Heritage assets may be indirectly impacted by changes to their setting, in particular the visual aspect of setting, where this forms part of their significance. Although detailed drawings are not available at this stage, an initial appraisal has been carried out in accordance with the methodology contained within *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Second Edition)*. Intervisibility with two Listed Buildings was observed, therefore, both of which are discussed below.

Harefield Rubber Company Central Building (NHLE ref. 1080150) and West Factory Block (NHLE ref. 1080151)

- 7.10 Both of the surviving buildings associated with the former Harefield Rubber Company were visible from the application site and are assets of **medium significance** deriving from their historical, architectural, and evidential value as part of the industrial complex at Harefield (Plate 5). The immediate setting of the Harefield Rubber Company Central Building is defined by the walled garden to the front of the building, while its wider setting includes the topographical location of the building within the former industrial complex (Plate 6). The site may be considered a part of the wider setting to this building as it was a part of the industrial complex and provides an area from which the building is able to be appreciated. The setting of the West Factory Block is its position alongside the canal and Royal Wharf, which helps to emphasise the industrial function of the building (Plates 7 and 8). As the site in its existing state makes no discernible contribution to the significance of either asset and the proposed development is anticipated to involve no substantial alteration to the external character of the office building, **no change** to the significance of either asset is expected.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This assessment has considered the impacts of the proposed redevelopment of an office accommodation block into residential apartments at Salamander Quay, Harefield, Hillingdon, Greater London. The application site is within the *Black Jacks and Coppermill Lock Conservation Area*. Immediately north of the site are two Grade II Listed Buildings associated with the former Harefield Rubber Company. The application site makes no discernible positive contribution to the significance of any of these assets and the development will not involve substantial external alterations to the existing building. Therefore **no change** to the significance of any of the designated heritage assets within the study area is anticipated as a result of the proposed scheme.
- 8.2 The application site is situated within the *Colne Valley Archaeological Priority Zone* and is part of the medieval and post-medieval industrial site along the Grand Union Canal. Any archaeological remains are likely to have been removed or truncated by previous development of the site, and the scheme does not involve any groundworks or new services and will therefore not impact any surviving below-ground archaeological features.

9. SOURCES CONSULTED

Published and unpublished sources

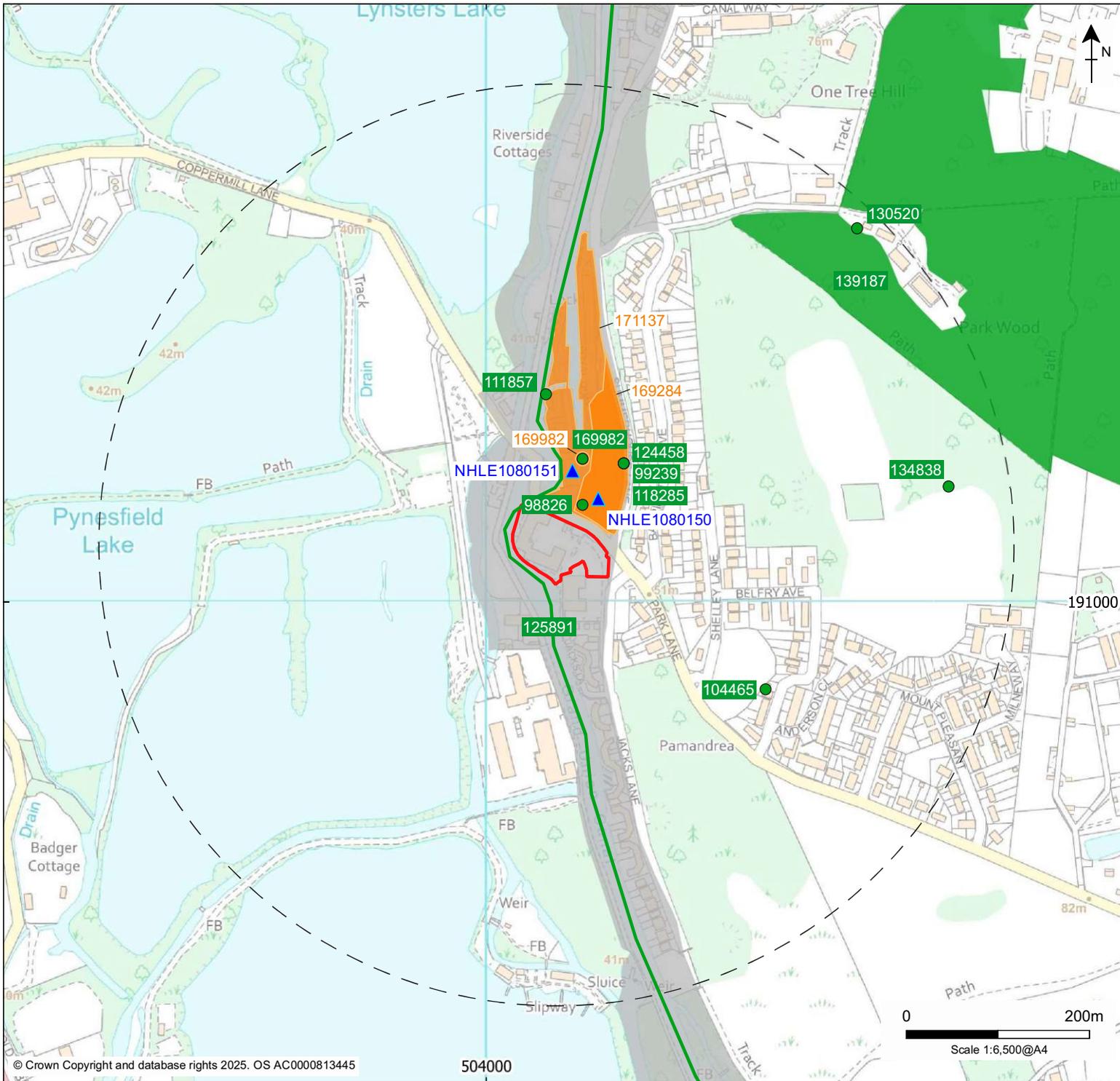
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Greater London Historic Environment Record

Historic Environment Record Data to 500m

Internet sources (consulted September 2025)

- British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Google Earth: <https://earth.google.com/web/>
- Greater London Industrial Archaeology Society: <http://www.glias.org.uk/news/138news.html>
- Historic England Heritage Gateway: <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/>
- Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>
- National Heritage List for England: <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>
- National Library of Scotland: <http://maps.nls.uk/>
- Old Maps Online: <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/en>
- Open Domesday: <https://opendomesday.org/map/>
- Portable Antiquities Scheme: <https://finds.org.uk/>
- Greater London Historic Environment Record: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-historic-environment-record/>
- The Genealogist: <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>



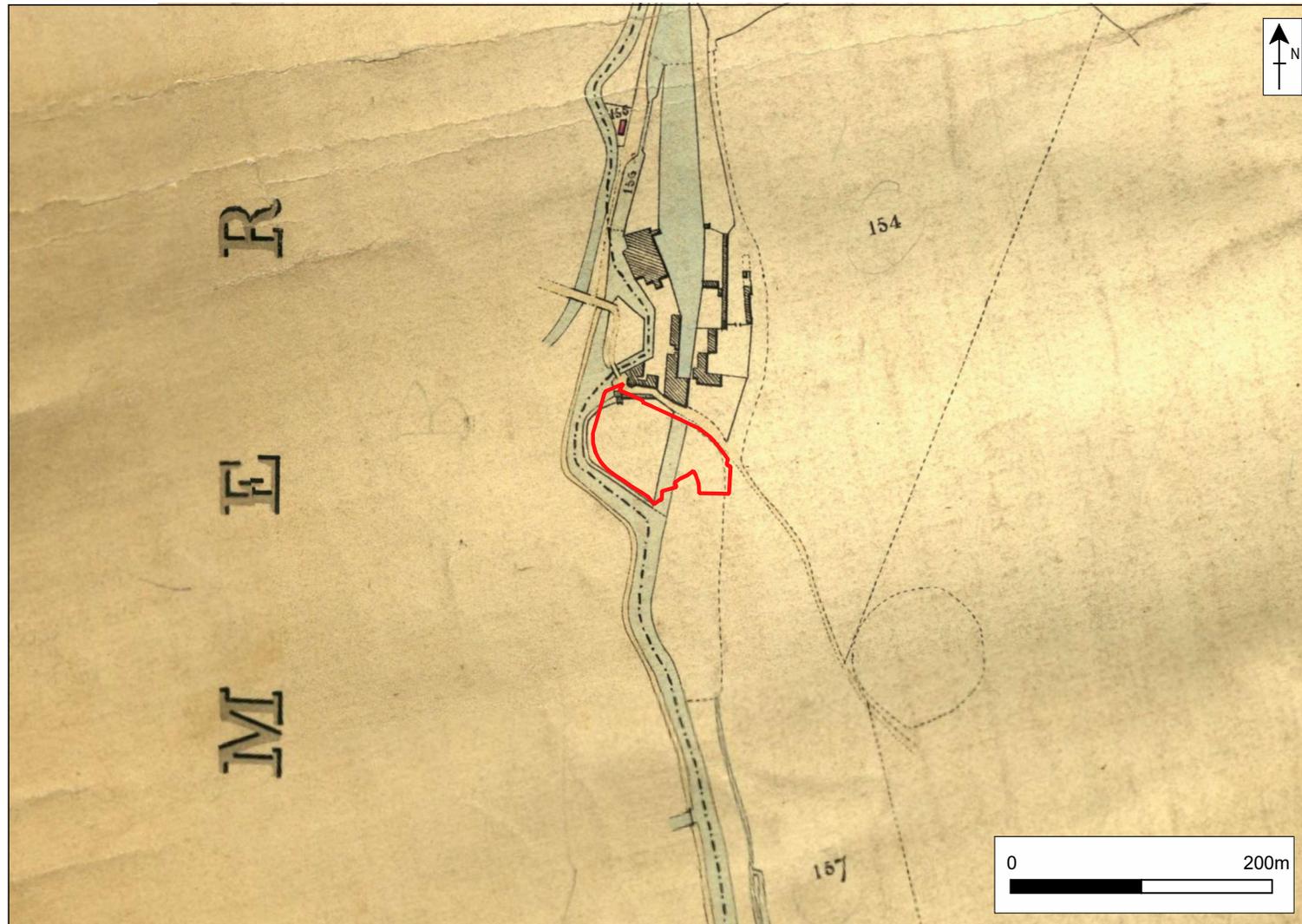
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- Key**
- Application Site
 - Study Area
 - Black Jacks and Coppermill Lock Conservation Area
 - ▲ Grade II Listed Building
 - Greater London Historic Environment Record monument data
 - Previous Archaeological Investigations

PROJECT
Salamander Quay, Harefield, Hillingdon, Greater London

TITLE
Fig. 1: Location of application site, designated heritage assets and Greater London Historic Environment Record data within a 500m study area



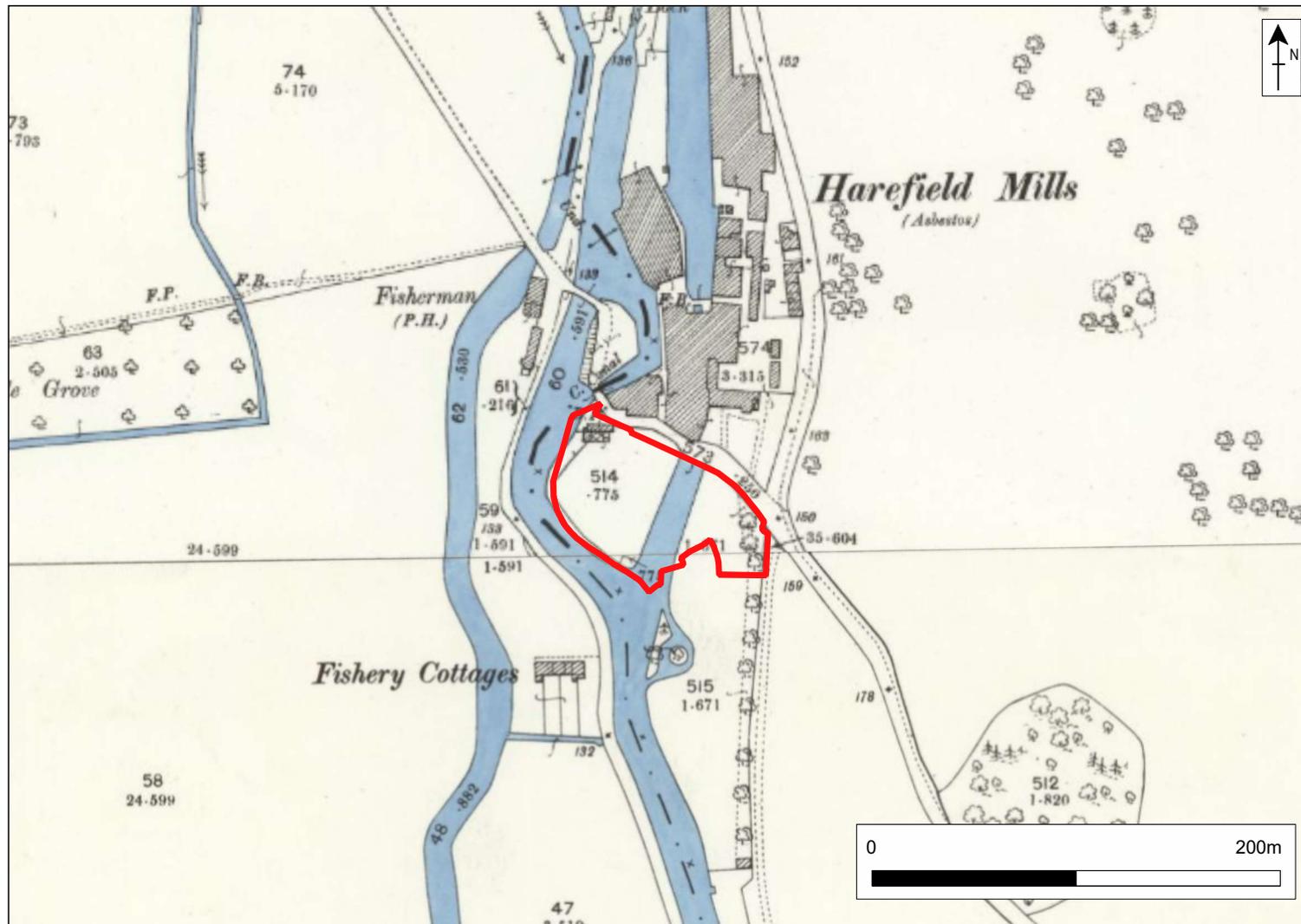


 Application Site



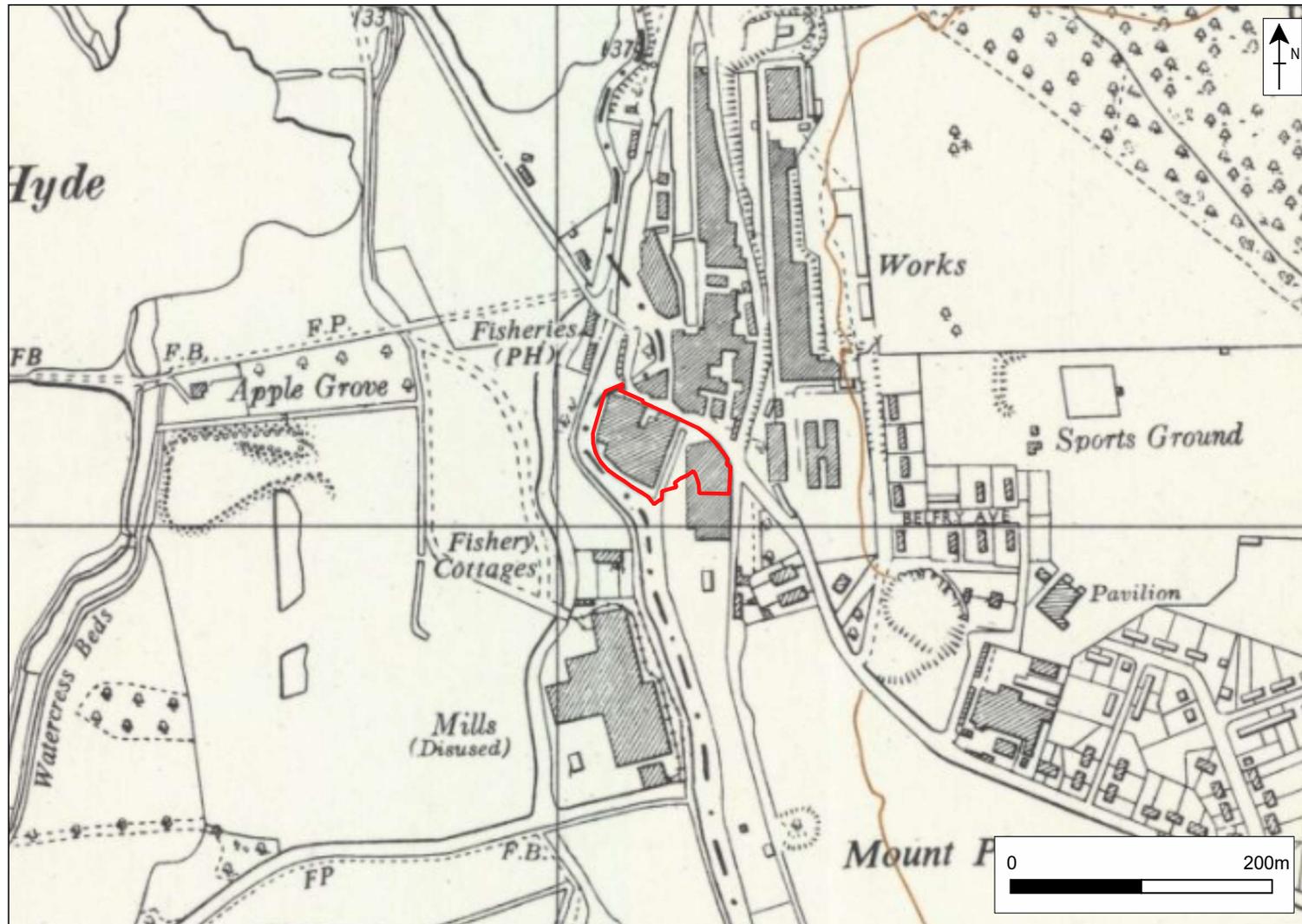
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Greater London

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Fig. 2: Extract from the Harefield tithe map of
1845



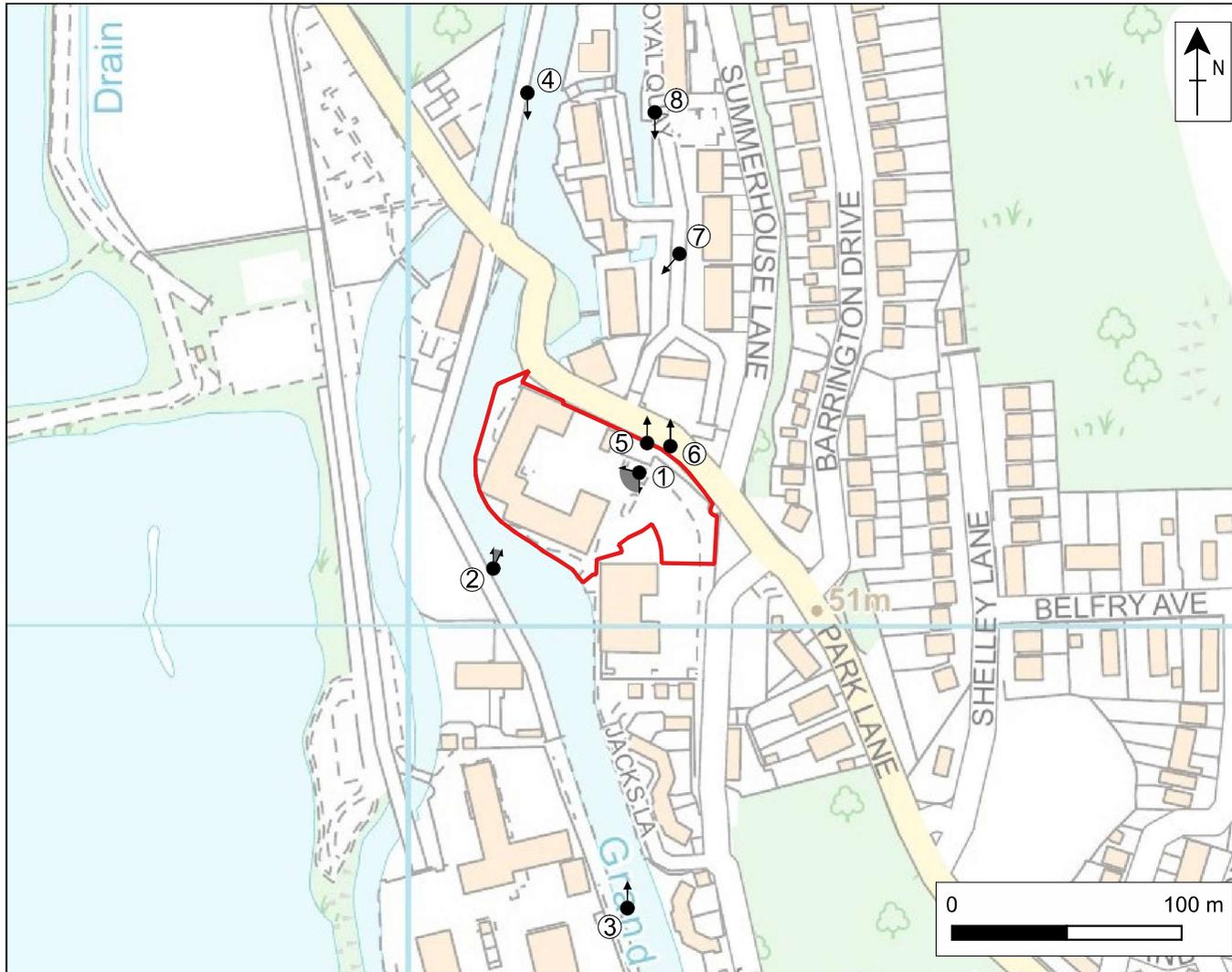
 Application Site

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 Application Site

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- Application Site
- Photo viewpoints

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Fig. 5: Plate viewpoint locations



Plate 1: Panoramic view showing the application site from the north



Plate 2: Panoramic view showing the application site from along the Grand Union Canal from the southwest



Plate 3: View looking north towards the application site from the Grand Union Canal



Plate 4: View looking south towards the application site from the Grand Union Canal



Plate 5: View showing the Harefield Rubber Company Central Building (NHLE ref. 1080150) and the West Factory Block (NHLE ref. 1080151) from the north of the application site



Plate 6: The Harefield Rubber Company Central Building (NHLE ref. 1080150)



Plate 7: The Harefield Rubber Company West Factory Block (NHLE ref. 1010151)



Plate 8: View looking south showing the Harefield Rubber Company Central Building and West Factory Block from the Royal Quay at the north

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