

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2nd Ickenham Scout Group Community Close UB10 8RE

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2nd Ickenham Scout Group, Community Close, UB10 8RE has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential.

In terms of relevant, nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site or its immediate vicinity.

In terms of relevant local designations, the study site lies within the eastern boundary of the Ickenham Old Village Archaeological Priority Area, as defined by the London Borough of Hillingdon and their archaeological planning advisors at GLAAS.

The study site is considered likely to have had an archaeological potential for the later prehistoric periods together with the Medieval period, for remains considered most likely to be of local (low) significance. The study site appears to have remained open land and orchard prior to the construction of the existing scout hut facility during the mid to later 20th century.

Past post-depositional impacts as a result of the existing scout facility are considered likely to have had a negative archaeological impact.

Proposals comprise the demolition of the existing facility and the construction of a new scout hut building on the footprint of one of the previous buildings.

The combination of the perceived impact of the existing facility's construction, together with the relatively low level below ground impact of the proposed new facility, confirms that no further archaeological works will be necessary in this particular instance.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk based assessment has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Inter Urban Studios.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment comprises the site, also referred to as the study site, of the 2nd Ickenham Scout Group Community Close, Ickenham UB10 8RE. The study site is centred at TQ08023 86084 within the London Borough of Hillingdon (see Figures 1-2 and 14-15).
- 1.3 Figure 2 spatially summarises relevant cultural heritage designations and archaeological findspot references in relation to the study site, primarily using data provided by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).
- 1.4 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, the study site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck.
- 1.5 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site lies within the eastern boundary of the Ickenham Old Village Archaeological Priority Area, as defined by the London Borough of Hillingdon and their archaeological planning advisors at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.6 Inter Urban Studios have commissioned RPS to establish the archaeological potential of the study site, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.7 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, including 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the likely archaeological potential and significance of the study site.
- 1.8 This desk based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and other sources, and includes a map regression exercise.
- 1.9 Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it has not been possible to visit relevant archives in order to undertake relevant research for this report; nor has it been possible to undertake a site visit.
- 1.10 The assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the study site, together with the likely significance of that potential, and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential and significance identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, updated April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and it was last updated in July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and is periodically updated (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
 - Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

- 2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance* (for heritage policy) is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Strategic Planning Policy

- 2.14 The relevant strategic planning framework for the study site is provided by The London Plan, The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, adopted March 2021. Within Chapter 7 of the Plan, 'Heritage and Culture', policy HC1 is of most relevance to archaeology at the study site:

HC1 Heritage and Conservation Growth

- A. Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.
- B. Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London's heritage in regenerative change by:
 1. setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making
 2. utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process
 3. integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place
 4. delivering positive benefits that sustain and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.
- C. Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings, should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.
- D. Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.
- E. Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they set out strategies for their repair and re-use.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.16 The London Borough of Hillingdon's Local Plan Part I Strategic Policies was adopted November 2012 and contains the following policy relevant 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.

- 2.17 The London Borough of Hillingdon Local Plan Part 2 Development Management Policies Adopted January 2020 contains the following policy relevant to archaeology at the study site:

Policy DMHB 7: Archaeological Priority Areas and Archaeological Priority Zones

The Council, as advised by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, will ensure that sites of archaeological interest within or, where appropriate, outside, designated areas are not disturbed. If that cannot be avoided, satisfactory measures must be taken to mitigate the impacts of the proposals through archaeological fieldwork to investigate and record remains in advance of development works. This should include proposals for the recording, archiving and reporting of any archaeological finds.

Relevant Designations

- 2.18 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, the study site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck.
- 2.19 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site lies within the Ickenham Old Village Archaeological Priority Area, as defined by the London Borough of Hillingdon and GLAAS (see Figure 2).
- 2.20 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the study site's archaeological potential, together with the likely significance of that potential, and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.
- 3.2 The British Geological Survey has mapped the solid geology underlying the study site as London Clay, with no superficial geology mapped (https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.238830208.1642023841.1640002986-714913586.1587483874).
- 3.3 No site specific geotechnical information is currently available.

Topography

- 3.4 The ground level of the study site is level at c.40-41m AOD.
- 3.5 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are mapped to be present within the immediate vicinity of the study site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a one kilometre radius of the study site, also referred to as the study area, held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the eighteenth century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, the study site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck.
- 4.4 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site lies within the eastern boundary of the Ickenham Old Village Archaeological Priority Area, as defined by the London Borough of Hillingdon and GLAAS, with an identified potential for the prehistoric and Roman periods, together with Medieval settlement and later development (DLO36177, TQ0796 8622; CgMs 2014).
- 4.5 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.6 The GLHER does not record that any archaeological works have previously been undertaken within the study site.

Prehistoric

- 4.7 The find of a Palaeolithic side scraper is recorded to the west of the study site (MLO2920, TQ0750 8600).
- 4.8 The presence of early prehistoric material is notoriously difficult to predict, and can be influenced by suitable topographical locations, particularly related to watercourses, together with suitable underlying geology. A generally low archaeological potential can be identified for the early prehistoric periods at the study site.
- 4.9 From around 4000 BC the mobile hunter-gathering economy of the Mesolithic gradually gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence. The pace of woodland clearance to create arable and pasture-based agricultural land varied regionally and locally, depending on a wide variety of climatic, topographic, social and other factors. The trend was one of a slow, but gradually increasing pace of forest clearance.
- 4.10 By the 1st millennium, i.e. 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.
- 4.11 To the south of the study site, Mesolithic/Neolithic flint scatters together with Iron Age occupation activity has been identified at Long Lane (MLO66331, TQ0778 8528; MLO66327, TQ0781 8529). A Neolithic flint flake is recorded from The Paddock to the south of the study site (MLO2666, TQ0794 8588).
- 4.12 To the southwest of the study site, archaeological evaluation at 54 Swakeleys Drive revealed a pit containing 157 sherds of Bronze Age pottery (MLO103000, TQ07361 85515; ELO11940, TQ07368 85528).
- 4.13 To the north of the study site, archaeological works at Ruislip Golf Course revealed features dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and the Bronze Age, including gullies, pits, postholes and boundary ditches dated to periods, together with later features (MLO118682, ELO20998, TQ0817 8718).
- 4.14 In view of the available information, and noting the underlying clay geology, a generally low to moderate archaeological potential can be identified for the later prehistoric periods at the study site itself.

Roman

- 4.15 To the south of the study site, The sole record relating to Roman activity recorded on the GLHER within the one kilometre study area search radius comprises a Romano-British field system identified through archaeological work at Long Lane to the south of the study site (MLO66330, ELO1493, ELO3900, TQ0778 8528).
- 4.16 A generally low archaeological potential can be identified for the Roman period at the study site.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.17 Settlement at Ickenham is known from the Domesday Survey, where it appears as 'Ticheham'. The church of St Giles in the centre of the old village incorporates fabric of 14th century date. The area remained principally agricultural into the 20th century (MLO108818, TQ0796 8627; MLO68629, TQ0795 8620; Cherry & Pevsner 1999; VCH 1971).
- 4.18 No archaeological finds or features of Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval date have been identified within the one kilometre study area search radius. A generally low potential for these periods can be attributed for the study site itself.
- 4.19 To the southeast of the study site, the site of a moated farmhouse is known at Glebe Avenue Ickenham (MLO68578, TQ0820 8582), and the moated Ickenham Manor Farm has been dated to the 14th century (MLO4554, MLO57309, ELO12728, TQ0821 8538). To the southwest of the study site, the site of a manor house has been identified at The Avenue (MLO8366, TQ0745 8565).
- 4.20 To the north of the study site, areas of ridge and furrow field systems dated to the Medieval/Post Medieval periods have been identified through LiDAR survey at Clack Lane Ruislip to the north of the study site (MLO118637, TQ0796 8710). Archaeological works at Ruislip Golf Course revealed features including gullies, pits, postholes and boundary ditches dated to the Medieval period, together with prehistoric features (MLO118682, TQ0817 8718).
- 4.21 To the southwest of the study site, archaeological evaluation at 54 Swakeleys Drive revealed a gully dated to the Medieval period (MLO103003, TQ07361 85515; ELO11940, ELO11944, TQ07368 85528). To the west, a single greyware potsherd was identified at The Avenue (MLO10616, TQ0740 8600).
- 4.22 A low to moderate archaeological potential can be identified for the Medieval period at the study site. Evidence of agricultural activity and land division are most likely to be represented within the archaeological record, together with typical backlands activity related to adjacent settlement (for example soakaways, drainage, rubbish pits, evidence of butchery and so on).

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.23 Many of the GLHER records within the study area search radius refer to Post Medieval and Modern findspots. These findspots are not discussed in detail here as they are not deemed to be directly relevant to the development and history of the study site itself.
- 4.24 Early maps show the study site to lie in open land to the east of the buildings forming the historic core of Ickenham (Figure 3: 1754 John Rocque Map of Middlesex; Figure 4: 1760-1780 plan of Ickenham before Enclosure; Figure 5: 1780 Plan of new and old enclosed land at Ickenham; Figure 6: 1807 Ordnance Survey Drawing).
- 4.25 The Ickenham Tithe Map (Figure 7: 1839) shows the study site lying in open land to the west of the village centre.
- 4.26 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 8: 1866) shows the study site lying within an area of orchard. No change is shown within the study site on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 9: 1896) or the Revised Ordnance Survey (Figure 10: 1934-1935).

- 4.27 The composite 1961-1962 Ordnance Survey (Figure 11) shows the study site comprising overgrown land, and the composite 1968-1972 Ordnance Survey (Figure 12) shows the presence of the existing buildings, labelled as 'halls', within the study site, with access from Community Close to the southwest.
- 4.28 Subsequent Ordnance Survey dated 1990 (Figure 13) together with the 2021 aerial photograph and the current site survey (Figure 14) do not show significant alterations within the study site.
- 4.29 The study site's archaeological potential for the Post Medieval and Modern periods is considered likely to be generally low.

Negative and Neutral Data

- 4.30 To the southeast of the study site, evaluation at Ickenham Manor revealed Modern remains only (ELO14056, TQ0825 8530).
- 4.31 To the north of the study site, evaluation at Home Farm, Church Place, revealed no archaeology (ELO20381, TQ0800 8620).

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.32 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.33 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, the study site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck.
- 4.34 In view of the above it is concluded that the redevelopment proposals will have no direct archaeological impact upon relevant designated heritage assets.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.35 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site lies within the eastern boundary of the Ickenham Old Village Archaeological Priority Area, as defined by the London Borough of Hillingdon and their archaeological advisors at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS; see Figure 2).
- 4.36 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Palaeolithic	Low	Low (Local)
Mesolithic	Low	Low (local)
Neolithic	Low to moderate	Low (local)
Bronze Age	Low to moderate	Low (local)
Iron Age	Low to moderate	Low (local)
Roman	Low	Low (local)

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Anglo-Saxon	Low	Low (local)
Medieval	Low to moderate	Low (local)
Post Medieval	Low	Low (local)
Modern	Low	Low (local)

4.37 Any archaeological remains, should they occur at the study site, would in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) most likely be of local significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site is currently occupied by single storey scout hut facilities, dating to the mid-later 20th century, together with associated areas of open space (see Figures 14-15).
- 5.2 The construction of the existing buildings can be considered likely to have had a negative archaeological impact through the cutting of foundations and services.
- 5.3 Agricultural/horticultural use of the study site prior to development can be considered likely to have had a moderate, widespread negative archaeological impact.

Proposed Development

- 5.4 Proposals comprise the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of a new single storey scout hut facility on the footprint of the existing building within the western part of the study site. It is understood that services for the new build will be connected to the existing provisions.
- 5.5 The proposed ground plan is reproduced at Figure 16.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.6 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2, no nationally designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site.
- 5.7 In view of the above it is concluded that the redevelopment proposals will have no direct archaeological impact upon relevant designated heritage assets.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.8 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site is located within the eastern boundary of the Ickenham Old Village Archaeological Priority Area, as defined by the London Borough of Hillingdon and GLAAS.
- 5.9 The nature of archaeological survival will necessarily depend upon the impact of past post-depositional impacts as a result of development since deposition, which in this case comprises the construction of the existing building.
- 5.10 As defined above in Section 4, the available information indicates that the study site has had an archaeological potential for the later prehistoric and Medieval periods, for remains considered most likely to be of local (low) significance.
- 5.11 In view of the available information regarding the study site's perceived archaeological potential, combined with the potential for past post depositional impacts and the considered low impact of the

redevelopment proposals, it is concluded that the redevelopment are considered unlikely to have a widespread or significant archaeological impact.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The study site comprising the 2nd Ickenham Scout Group, based at Community Close, Ickenham, UB10 8RE, has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.3 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites have been identified within the vicinity of the study site.
- 6.4 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site is located within the eastern boundary of the Ickenham Old Village Archaeological Priority Area, as defined by the London Borough of Hillingdon and their archaeological planning advisors at GLAAS.
- 6.5 The available information indicates an archaeological potential within the study site for the later prehistoric periods together with the Medieval period, for remains considered most likely to be of local (low) significance. The study site appears to have remained open land and orchard prior to the construction of the existing scout hut facility during the mid to later 20th century.
- 6.6 Past-post depositional impacts within the study site are considered likely to have had a negative archaeological impact.
- 6.7 Proposals comprise the demolition of the existing facility and the construction of a new scout hut on the footprint of the existing building.
- 6.8 The combination of the perceived impact of the existing facility's construction, together with the relatively low level below ground impact of the proposed new facility, confirms that no further archaeological works are considered necessary in this particular instance.

SOURCES CONSULTED

General

Greater London Historic Environment Record

Internet

Archaeological Data Service: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

Aerial photography: <http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>

British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

British History: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Domesday Book: <https://opendomesday.org.uk>

Historic England (National Heritage List): <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

Past Scape: <http://www.pastscape.org.uk>

Portable Antiquities Database: <https://finds.org.uk/database/>

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Cartographic

1754 John Rocque Map of Middlesex

1760-1780 plan of Ickenham before Enclosure

1780 plan of new and old enclosed land at Ickenham

1807 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1839 Ickenham Tithe Map

1866 Ordnance Survey

1896 Ordnance Survey

1914 Ordnance Survey

1934 Ordnance Survey

1961-1962 Ordnance Survey

1962-1963 Ordnance Survey

1968-1972 Ordnance Survey

1973-1977 Ordnance Survey

1987-1986 Ordnance Survey

1990 Ordnance Survey

1987-1992 Ordnance Survey

1992 Ordnance Survey

2003 Ordnance Survey

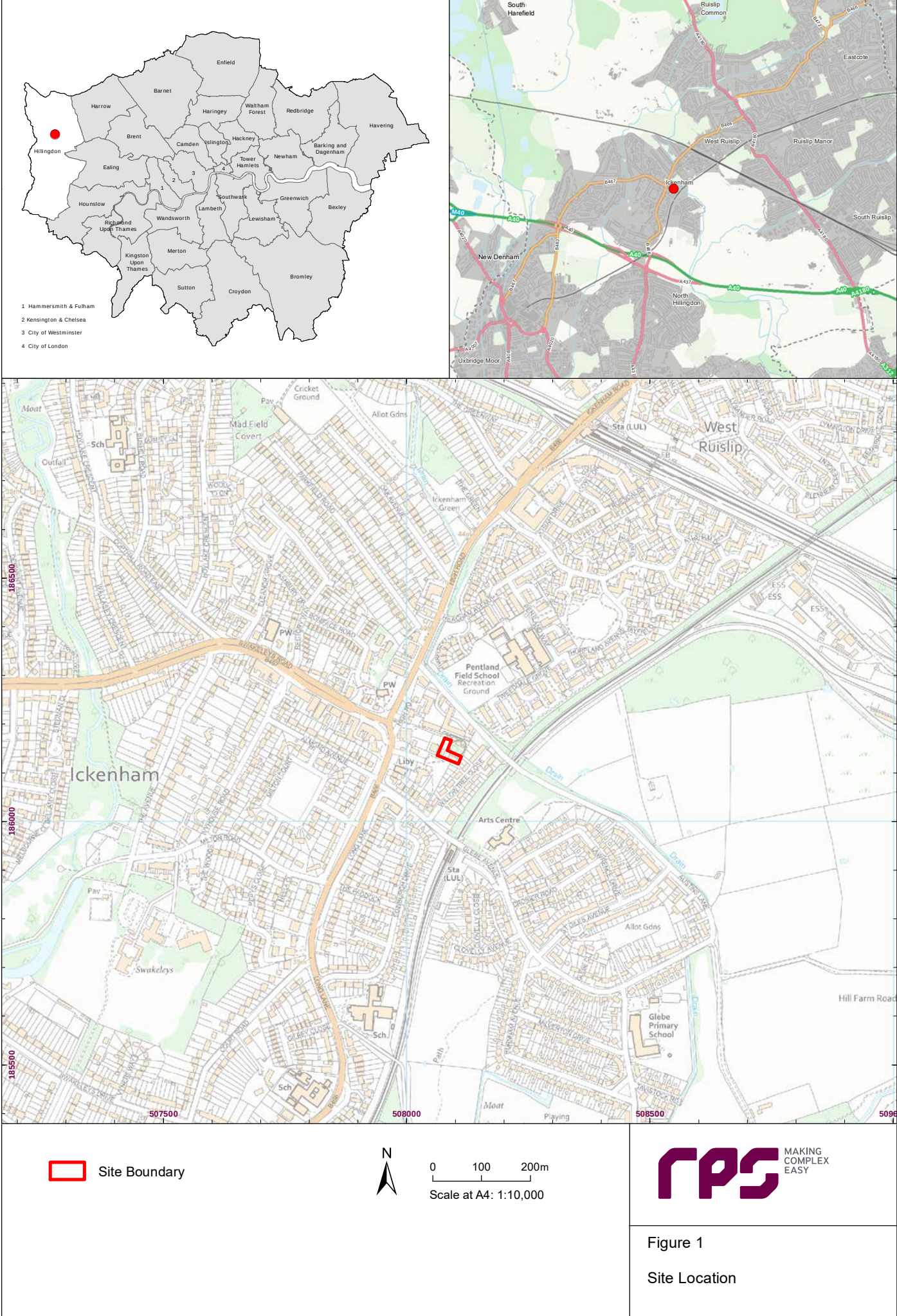
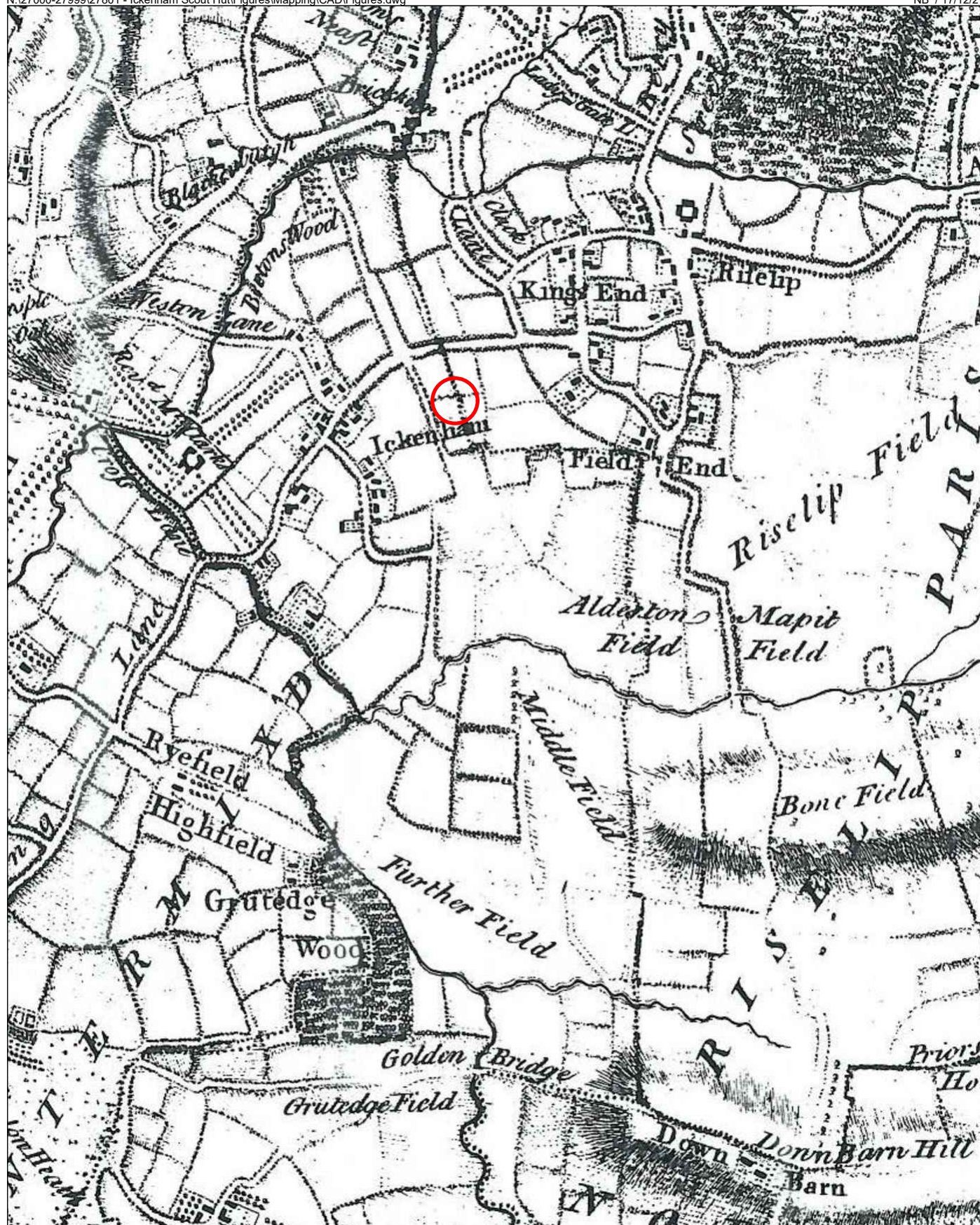




Figure 2

Summary of heritage designations and archaeological findspots (data from GLHER)



Approximate site location



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 3

1754 John Rocque Map of
Middlesex



 Site Boundary (approximate)



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 4

1760-1780 plan of Ickenham
before Enclosure



Site Boundary (approximate)



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 5

1780 Plan of new and old enclosed land at Ickenham



Approximate site location

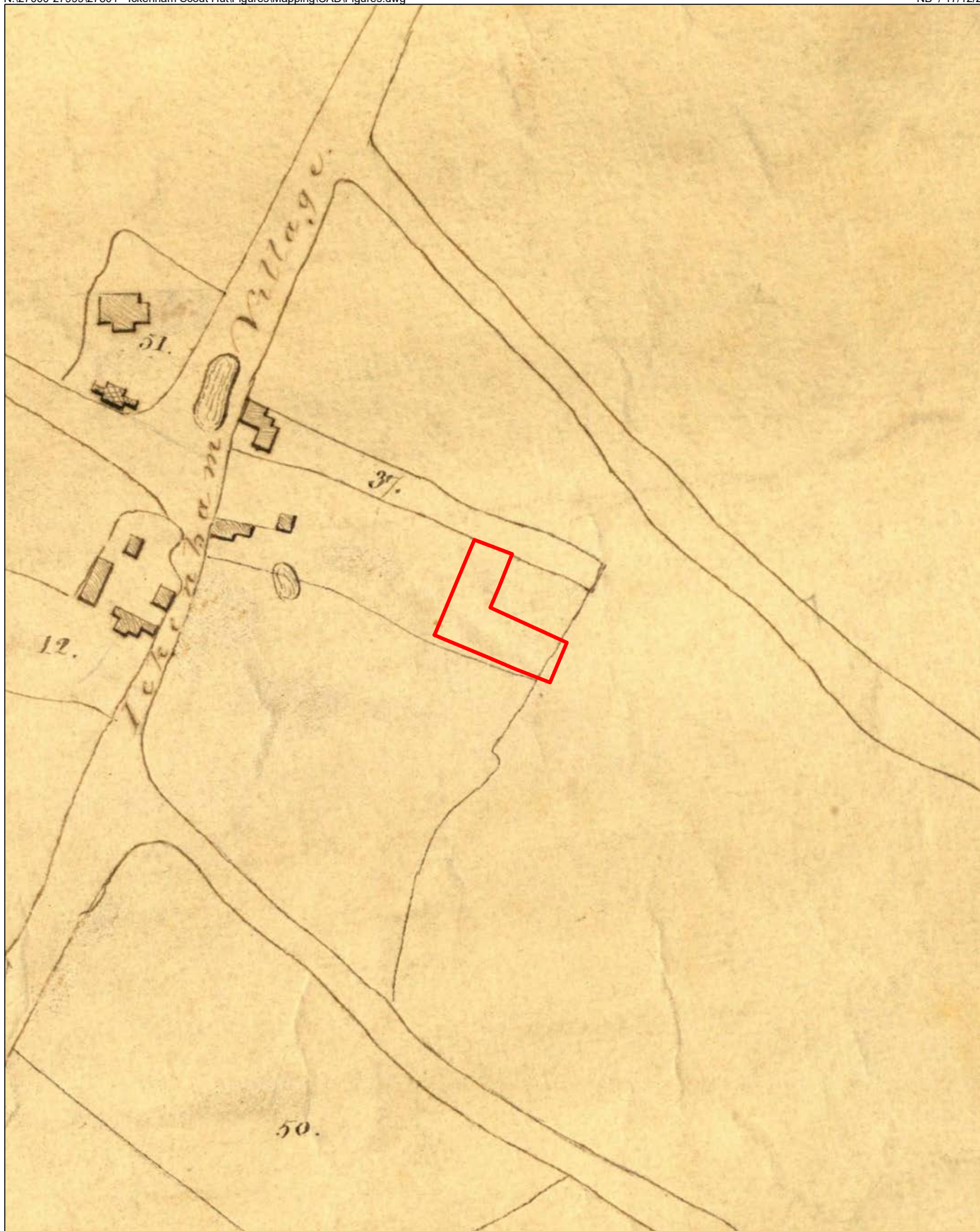


Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 6

1807 Ordnance Survey Drawing



 Site Boundary

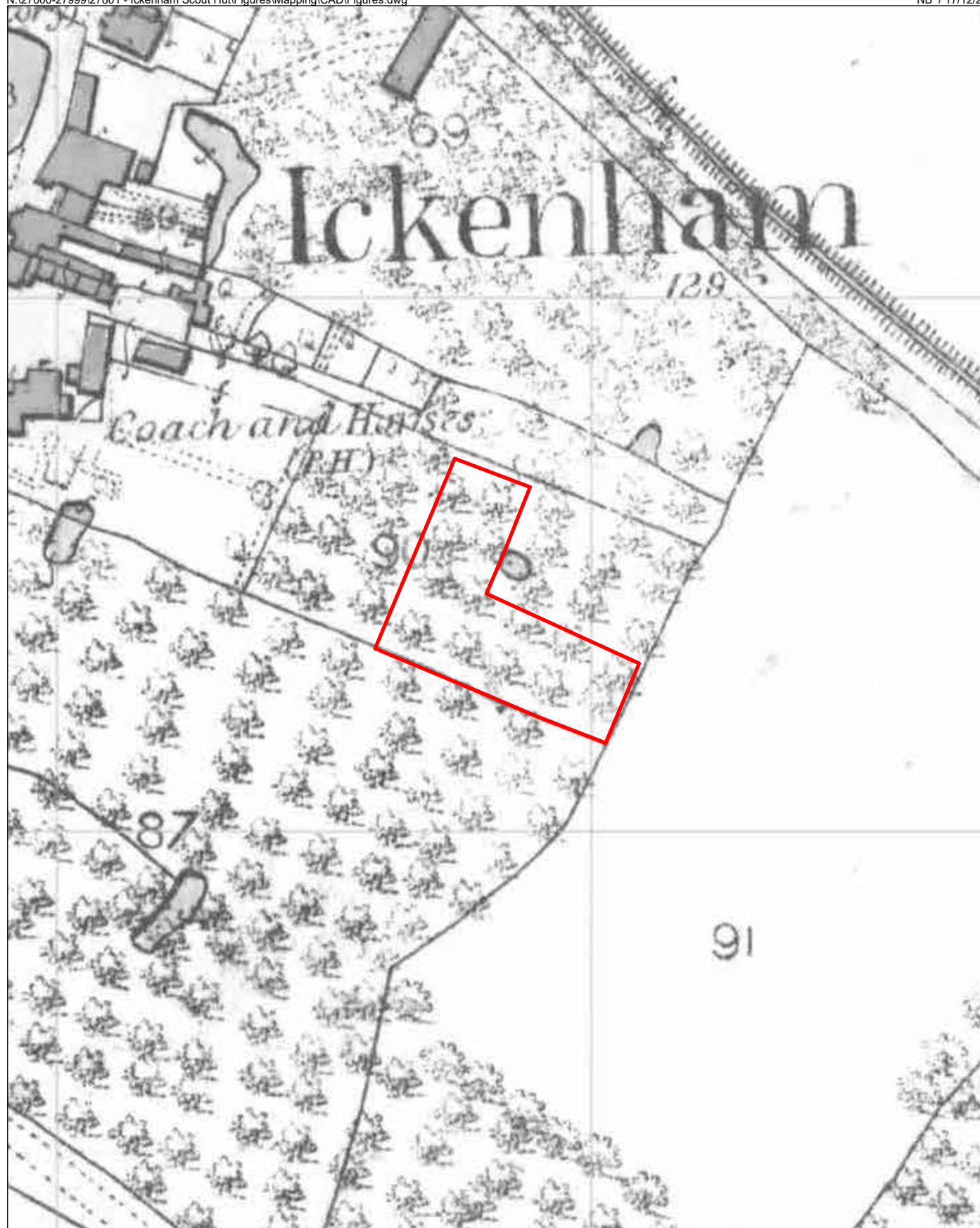


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 7

1839 Ickenham Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

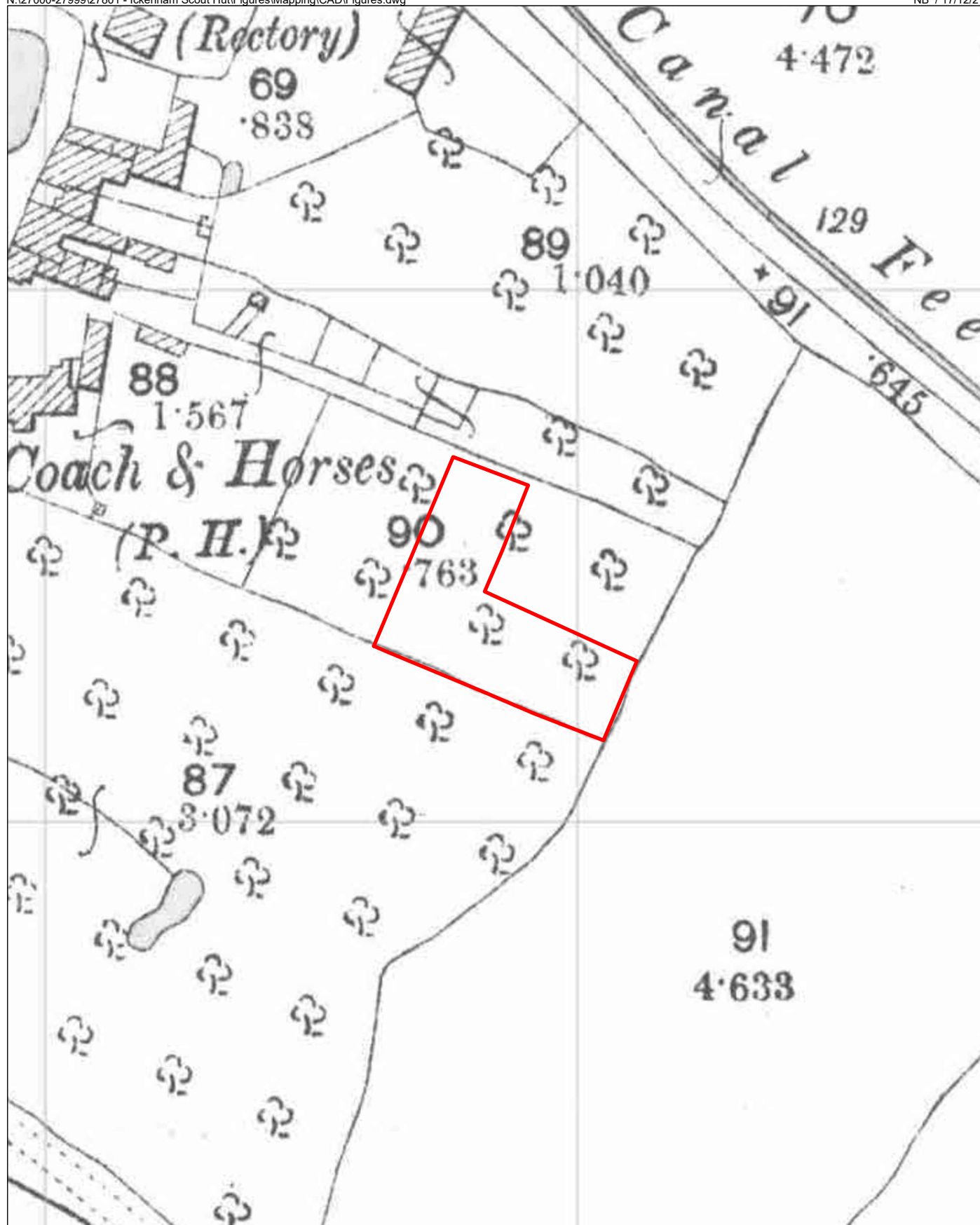


0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 8

1866 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

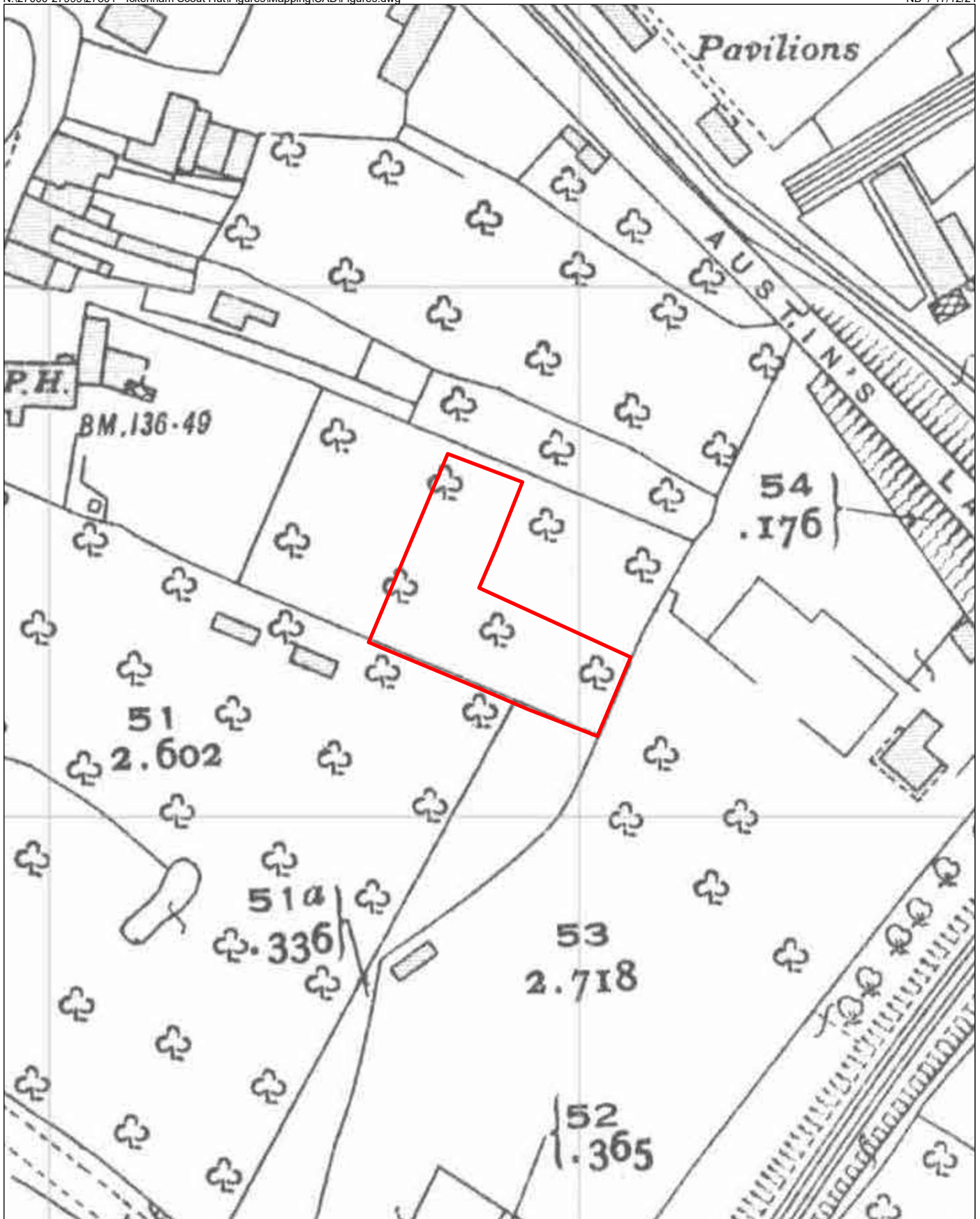


0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,000

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Figure 9

1896 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

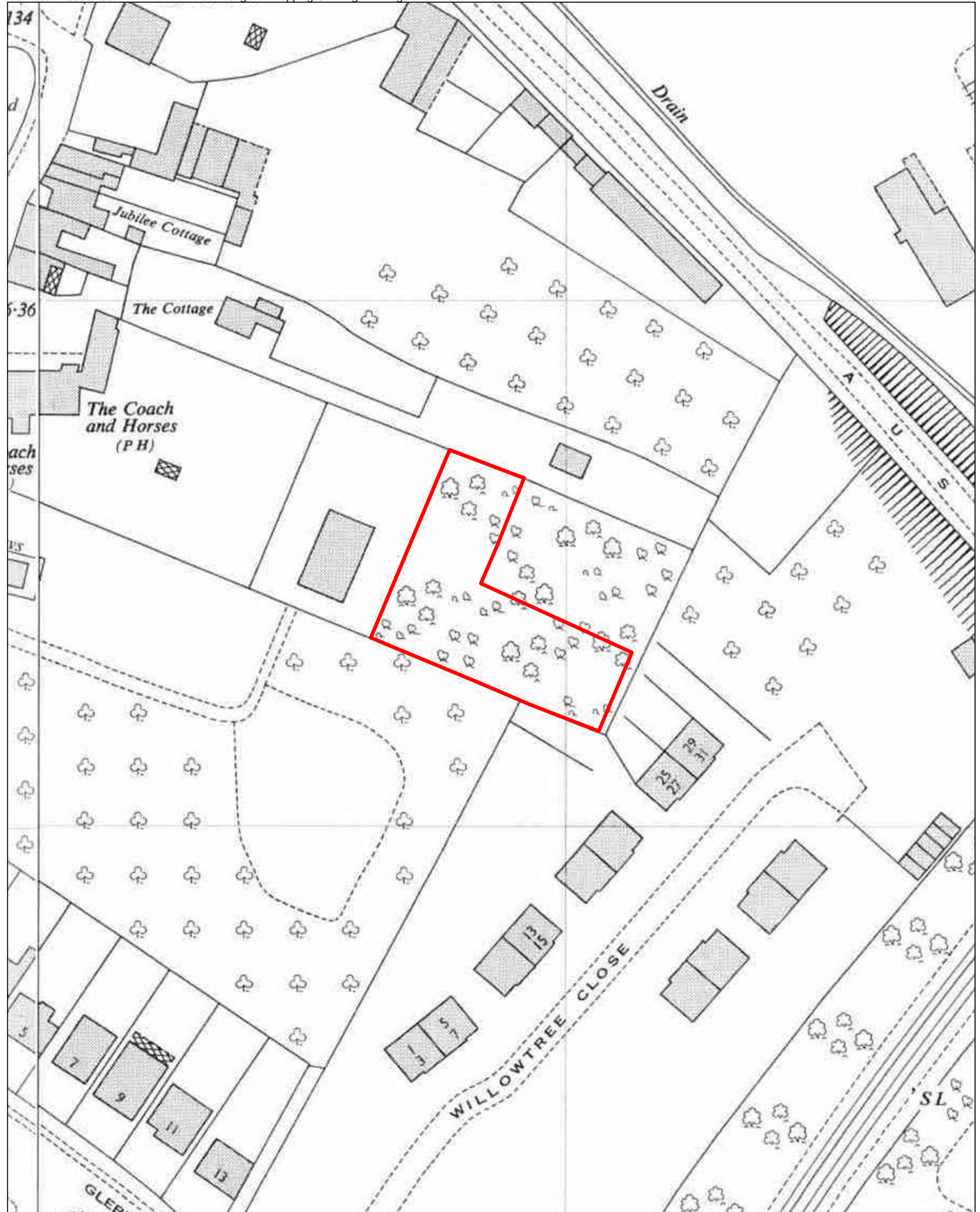


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Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 10

1934-1935 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

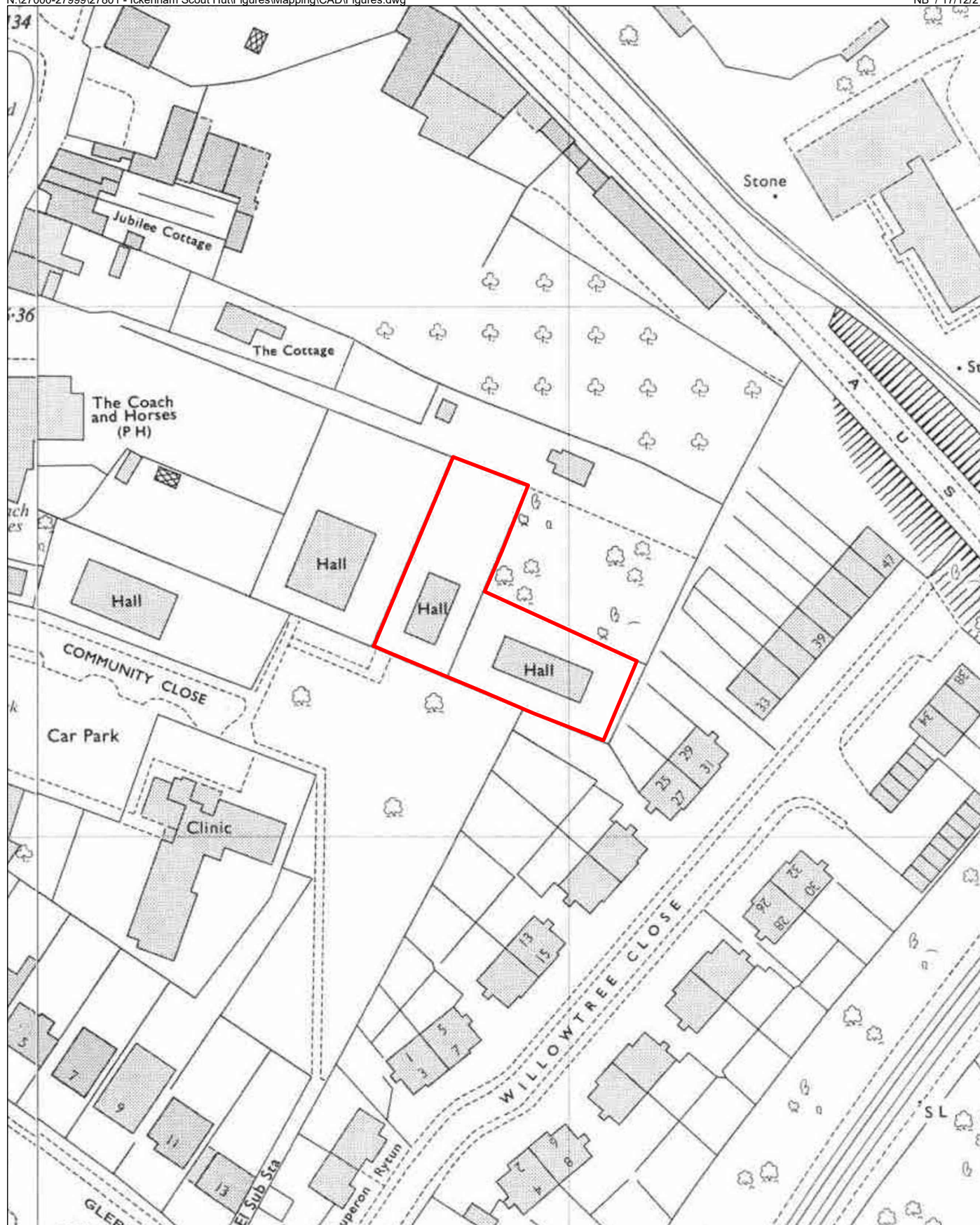


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Scale at A4: 1:1,000

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Figure 11

1961-1962 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

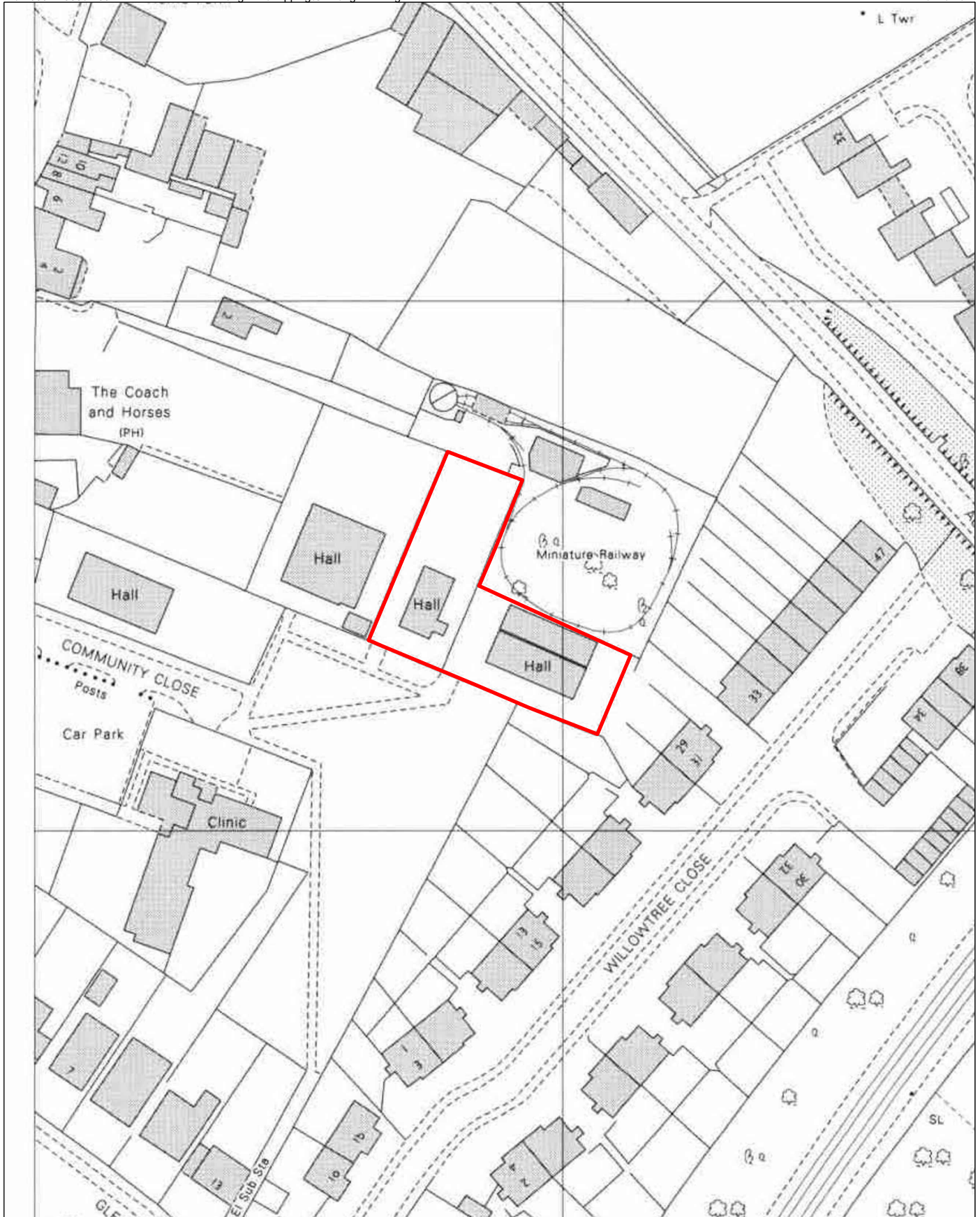


0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 12

1968-1972 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 10 20m
Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 13

1990 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

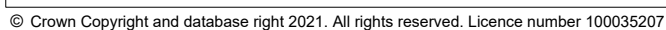


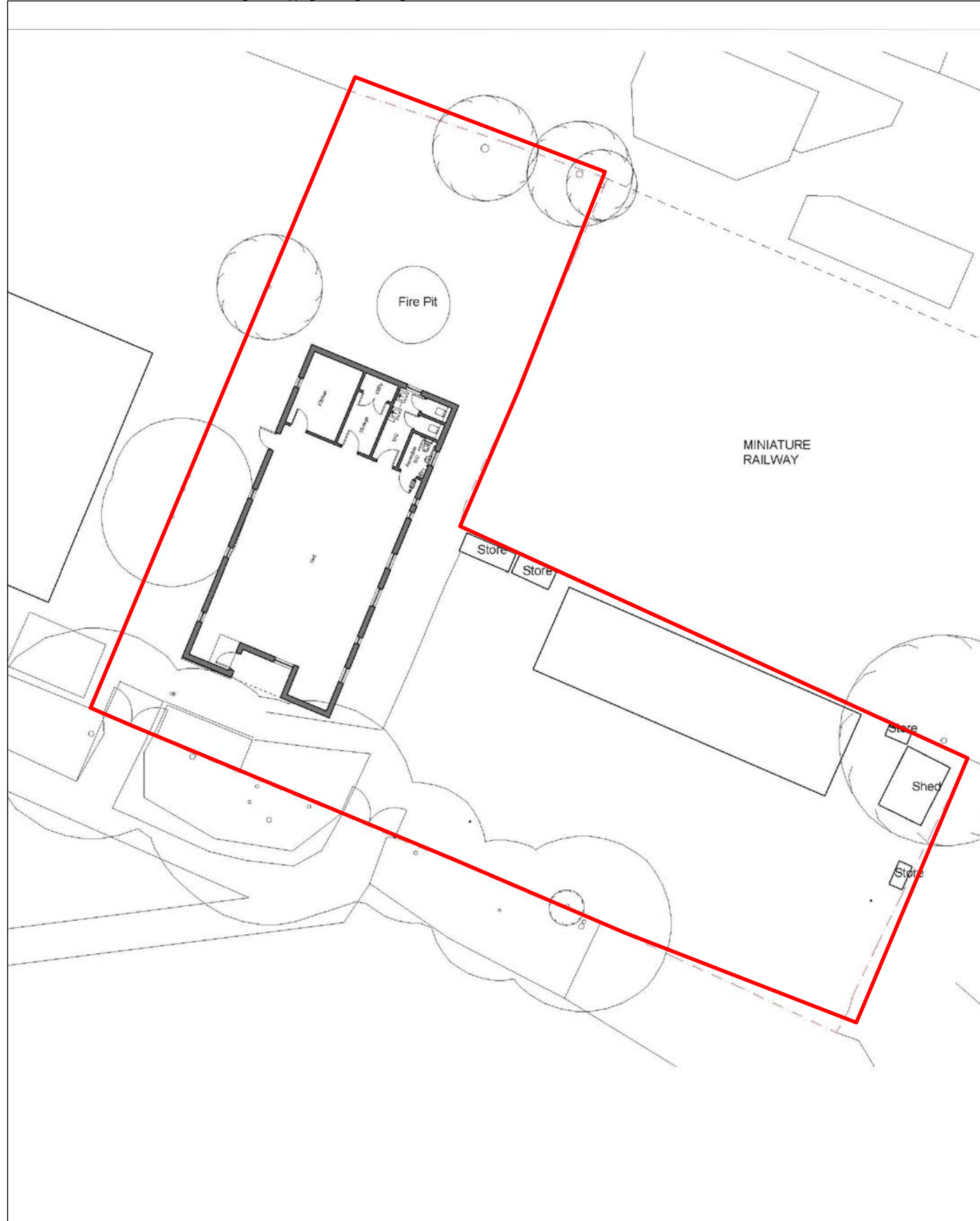
0 5 10m
Scale at A4: 1:500



Figure 14

2021 Aerial Photograph





 Site Boundary



0 2 4m
Scale at A4: 1:300



Figure 16
Redevelopment Proposals



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