

**HAREFIELD HOSPITAL,
HILL END ROAD
HAREFIELD,
UXBRIDGE**

NEW CARDIAC CATHETER LABORATORY

LB Hillingdon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**Prepared for
Guys and St. Thomas NHS Foundation Trust**

**Mills Whipp Projects,
40, Bowling Green Lane,
London EC1R 0NE
020 7415 7000
contact@millswhipp.com**

**February 2026
(Revised May 2026)**



HAREFIELD HOSPITAL, HILL END ROAD, HAREFIELD, UXBRIDGE

LB Hillingdon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Geology and Topography
3. Prehistoric
4. Roman
5. Saxon
6. Mediaeval
7. Post Mediaeval
8. Archaeological Assessment
9. Proposed Development
10. Archaeological Strategy
11. Conclusions

Appendix 1 Archaeological Gazetteer

Appendix 2 Sources Consulted

Appendix 3 Planning Background

Figures

- Fig.1 Subject Site
- Fig.2 Archaeological Background
- Fig.3 Norden 1600
- Fig.4 Speed 1610
- Fig.5 Morden 1700
- Fig.6 Rocque 1754
- Fig.7 Enclosure Map 1813
- Fig.8 Ordnance Survey 1874
- Fig.9 Ordnance Survey 1895
- Fig.10 Ordnance Survey 1916
- Fig.11 Ordnance Survey 1934
- Fig.12 Ordnance Survey 1938
- Fig.13 Ordnance Survey 1959
- Fig.14 APA North Harefield
- Fig.15 Historic Landholdings
- Fig.16 Proposed Development

HAREFIELD HOSPITAL, HILL END ROAD, HAREFIELD, UXBRIDGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Mills Whipp Projects has been commissioned by Guys and St. Thomas NHS Foundation Trust to prepare an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the subject site to accompany a planning submission.
- 1.2 The proposed development consists of the refurbishment of the existing Cardiac Catheter Laboratory (Cath Lab) and the construction of a small extension 5.4m by 2.3m on the north side of the existing structure. The foundations will be a slab and footings. The footings will be c.1m deep.
- 1.3 The subject site is centred on TQ 0523 9087 and lies in an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined by Historic England / LB Hillingdon. The APA is called '*Harefield North*'. The documentary evidence shows that the supposed historical basis for this APA is mistaken. This is discussed in Chapter 8.
- 1.5 The planning policy of LB Hillingdon (see Appendix 3) requires a Desk-Based Assessment to accompany any planning application within an APA.
- 1.6 The Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) has been consulted for an area 1000m in radius centred on the site with relevant data drawn from a wider area. The chief map sources have been used and a selection of these is appended as illustrations. Printed primary and secondary sources for the history of the area have been employed, and the research pursued in online collections.
- 1.7 Dates used:

Palaeolithic c 700,000–
12,000 BC
Mesolithic c 12,000–4000
BC
Neolithic c 4000–2000 BC
Bronze Age c 2000–600
BC
Iron Age c 600 BC–43 AD
Roman 43–410
Saxon 410–c 1000
Mediaeval c 1000–1500
Post mediaeval–modern
(1500–present)



February 2026 (minor revision May 2026)

Author	PM	20.02.26
Checked By	MH	20.02.26
Revision	1	Harerep2

2. GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY and PREHISTORIC

- 2.1 To the west of Harefield Hospital runs the multi-branched River Colne which has formed a wide valley. Harefield Hospital lies on the eastern slopes of the valley at c. 90m OD. To the east lies Rickmansworth Road and to the south lies Park Lane.
- 2.2 According to the British Geological Survey the Hospital lies on Gerrards Cross Gravels over the junction of London Clay and Lambeth Group deposits.
- 2.3 A few prehistoric tools have been reported from the study area. Some Lower Palaeolithic material and Upper Palaeolithic / Mesolithic material has been reported together with a possible Neolithic axe in the wider area of the subject site (Gaz.refs.1 - 4).
- 2.4 None of these stray finds are indicative of prehistoric occupation. No definitive later prehistoric material has been reported from the study area.
- 2.5 The pollen record indicates the landscape was covered with dense woodland until gradual clearance in the Roman period. This would deter any long term settlements in the prehistoric periods.
- 2.6 The archaeological potential of the subject site for any of the prehistoric periods is very low.

3. ROMAN

- 3.1 The Roman invasion in 43 AD heralded some 50 years of steady expansion north and west. However, the forests around Londinium were used as a resource for lumber and fuel rather than occupation.
- 3.2 In 1818 at Breakspear House (Gaz.ref.5), some 1.5 km south-east of the site, purportedly Roman '*sepulchres*' were reported by the owner (Redford and Riches 1818 70). No further details are available and it is not possible to gauge the validity of the claim¹.
- 3.3 No other Roman material has been reported and the site has low potential for this period.

¹ The findspot is incorrectly located in the HER. The correct findspot is given in the Gazetteer and on Fig.2.

4. SAXON

- 4.1 The name Harefield comes from the Old English *here* (army) and *feld* (field). There is no explanation for the name.
- 4.2 The 11th century description of the settlement of Harefield includes reference to a priest which presupposes a church. This probably lay near the existing mediaeval church of St Mary's and would have formed the centre of the village. The Saxon settlement, therefore, lay about 1km south of the subject site.
- 4.3 No Saxon material has been found in the area and the site has low potential for this period.

5. MEDIAEVAL

- 5.1 The first mention of Harefield is *Herefelle* in 1086 (Domesday Book), subsequently called *Herrefeld* 1115, *Herefeld* 1206, *Harefeld* 1223.
- 5.2 The church (Gaz.ref.6) of St Mary's contains 12th century work and probably had a timber predecessor in the late Saxon period. The settlement of Harefield would have centred on the church. The main road of the village ran north – south just to the west of the church and is now represented by a path (see Fig.15). To the west ran a back lane, which is common feature of mediaeval villages. The vestiges of the settlement are visible on Roque's map 1754 (Fig.6).
- 5.3 The manor house of Harefield (Gaz.ref.7) was located just to the south of the church. About 1350 the lord of the manor created a Park, called Harefield Park in 1440. This was an enclosed area for hunting game. It was recorded in 1593 as comprising 72 acres (VCH 243). This early **Harefield Park 1** lay about 1km south of the subject site (see Fig.15).
- 5.4 At this period the subject probably lay in forest. The site has low potential for this period.

6. POST MEDIAEVAL

Harefield Park 2

- 6.1 In late 16th century and early 17th century England a significant number of common land enclosures took place, largely to allow the lord of the manor to enlarge the grounds around the manor house and to seize valuable farmland. As the manor house, church and village were often close together this meant displacing the village to a new location, often out of sight from the manor house.
- 6.2 Harefield is an example of this expropriation. In 1608 the old manor house of Harefield was demolished and a new '*mansion-house*' erected (VCH 243). Harefield Park was significantly enlarged at this date from 72 acres to 234 acres (VCH 243).
- 6.3 This formed a new large Park (**Harefield Park 2**) in which the church and manor house stood (see Figs.5 and 14). In 1660 the Park was stocked with pheasants, partridges and hares. (VCH 243).
- 6.4 As a result of this enlargement of the Park, the village of Harefield was relocated. What had previously been the main street was swallowed by the new Park and the main road was pushed westwards to the old back lane, becoming the principal north – south route. The villagers were forced northwards.
- 6.5 The new 17th century village of *Harefield / Harvill Street* is clearly shown as a ribbon development and small cross roads north of the Park (Fig.5). A few buildings from this period have survived, notably The Kings Head Public House (Gaz.ref.10) and Harefield House (Gaz.ref.17), to the south-east of the Hospital. The vestiges of the earlier settlement and landuse pattern were visible into the mid 18th century (Fig.6).
- 6.6 In 1686 permission was given to dispark the Harefield Park 2 estate (VCH 243), allowing the area to revert to farmland. The enclosure of the Park apparently still existed in 1700 (Fig.5) indicating the process was gradual. However, by 1754 the area had changed (Fig.6). The fence of Harefield Park had been removed and the manor house was simply called *The Place*.
- 6.7 The manor house, sometimes called *Harefield Place*, was gradually demolished during the course of the 18th century so by 1813 it was virtually gone (VCH 245).

Harefield Park 3

- 6.8 The Breakspear family had been in Harefield since the 14th century. By the late 15th century the Breakspears were Crown employees and had accrued a scattered estate around Harefield. In 1545 this included a number of houses called *Breakspears*, *Belhacketts* and *Belhammond*. All these properties lay about 1km north of Harefield Park 1 and 2.
- 6.9 In the approximate location of the modern Harefield Park house a building called *Breakspear* is shown in 1600 (Fig.3, Gaz.ref.9), about 1km north of the mediaeval church and Harefield Park 2. *Breakspear* is shown again in 1610 (Fig.4) in the same area. The subject site lay in open ground to the east of the house.
- 6.10 In 1625 it seems the general landholding was called *Breakspears* but the house was called *Belhammonds* (VCH 246). In 1700 (Fig.5) the area was still called *Breakspears*.
- 6.11 Harefield Park estate (**Harefield Park 3**) was created about 1720 by George Cooke who settled at Harefield, after his marriage. He created the estate after buying an ancient house called *Ryes*, or *Rythes*, and about 700 acres of land, from John Stanyan, Gent, in February 1704.
- 6.12 Amongst his purchases in 1713 was a small tenement, with stables and orchards, with three acres of land, called *Belhammonds*. He then gave that name to his own house when he built the present house about 1718. The house is Grade II* listed. He planted ornamental timber, made the garden, and added about 200 more acres of land, bought at different times.
- 6.13 In 1750, his son, George Cooke, M.P. for Middlesex, added several farms, about 400 acres in total. Details of the estate are shown by Rocque in 1754 (Fig.6) where it is called *Belhammonds*. The house was flanked by two pavilions and an avenue of trees gave a prospect to the east. The subject site lay north of the avenue. Fish ponds lay west of the house and other small plantations were arranged around the estate.
- 6.14 In 1758, the younger Cooke bought the *Evesden Farm* and fishery from William Ashby, of *Breakspears*. In 1824, further farm land was added. The family kept the estate until c.1820 by which time it was called *Harefield Park*. (VCH 246).
- 6.15 The house was still called *Belhammonds* in 1813 (Fig.7) and the surrounding land, *Harefield Park*. By that time the avenue leading to the house had been cut down and after 1820 the estate '*fell to ruin*' (VCH 246).

- 6.16 In 1862 the estate was purchased by William Vernon who restored the property and 1871 it amounted to 872 acres (VCH 246). At that time the house and estate were called *Harefield Park* (Fig.8). The name *Harefield Park* is the name of the Listed Building but the estate has been called *Harefield Hospital* since the First World War (Fig.9 and Fig.10).
- 6.17 This 18th century **Harefield Park 3** was entirely separate from the mediaeval and early post mediaeval **Harefield Park 1 & 2** centred on the manor house and church about 1km to the south (VCH 243) and described above (see Fig.15).

Harefield Hospital

- 6.18 From 1915, the house became the *No.1 Australian Auxiliary Hospital*, the grounds around the mansion arranged with many huts, in all accommodating about two thousand men.
- 6.19 In 1919, Middlesex County Council bought Harefield Park to provide additional sanatorium accommodation for the Middlesex County Hospital for the use of tuberculosis patients. The buildings from 1915 were still in use in 1934 (Fig.11). The site lay within the footprint of the central block.
- 6.20 Work started on a more permanent structure in 1935 and the new building was opened in 1937 (Fig.12). The subject site lay south of the main northern block. From the 1970s onwards a number of additional buildings have been erected. The site now consists of a small yard between other buildings. A manhole cover indicates the present of a drain.
- 6.21 After becoming part of the NHS in 1948, Harefield first became a general hospital and then a specialist heart and lung centre. Ground-breaking work included the first successful heart transplant in 1980 followed by the world's first combined heart and lung transplant in 1983.
- 6.22 This led to Harefield Hospital having the largest transplant programme of its kind anywhere in the world and being the world leader in this field.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Archaeological Priority Area: Harefield North (Fig.14)

- 7.1 A review of the Archaeological Priority Areas in LB Hillingdon was undertaken in 2014 (CGMS 2014) for the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service. The review is the online source for the justification and explanation of the APA. In that report the existing APA was recommended for enlargement. The enlargement included Harefield Hospital.
- 7.2 The review quoted but did not query an earlier assessment of the area:
- 2.4.1.2 The following reasoning was given in 2003: *"The current boundary of this APA is very limited and does not include the village green or any of the adjacent Green Belt land. As the village has a Medieval origin, there is merit in protecting the undeveloped areas as they may reveal further sites. The site of **Harefield Hospital is on the site of an ancient hunting park** and has also been included in the new Area. Future development may occur on the site, and **being so close to the medieval village centre** it may yield archaeological remains.*
- 7.3 The argument for the enlargement concluded
- 2.4.3 **Significance of the APA**
- 2.4.3.1 *The APA has the potential to provide evidence on the development of a **late Medieval/post-Medieval village and Park.***
- 2.4.4.3 *This extension could help illustrate the nature and development of **a Medieval/post-Medieval Park.***
- 7.4 However, the research undertaken for this report clearly shows these assertions are mistaken. On the basis of maps and documentary evidence an indicative plan of landuse in the area has been prepared (Fig.15).
- 7.5 Firstly, the mediaeval village centre lay around the church, 1km south of the cross-roads in the modern village. The APA Harefield North only encompasses the village from the 17th century onwards.
- 7.6 Secondly, the mediaeval and post mediaeval Harefield Park also lay 1km south of the present village (**Harefield Park 1 & 2**). It appears the 2014 review has accepted the apparent confusion in 2003 between **Harefield Park 1& 2 (1350 to 1720)** and **Harefield Park 3 (1720 to 1915)**.

- 7.7 **Harefield Park 3** was never a mediaeval hunting Park but was a collection of landholdings combined in the early 18th century to form an attractive landscape for a reasonably modest house.
- 7.8 Documentary evidence suggests a sequence of significant buildings occupied the site of *Harefield Park* from 1600 onwards. The surrounding area has been too badly damaged to consider as an historic garden. An argument could be made for a small, tightly defined APA around Harefield Park (the house itself).
- 7.9 **However, the broader extent of the APA is based on the fundamental mistake that the Harefield Park 1 and 2 and Harefield Park 3 are the same: they are not.**

Archaeological Investigations

- 7.10 Numerous archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the area. Some of these have revealed minor features including to the east of the site, a possible post mediaeval ditch and undated shallow gullies (Gaz.ref.13). The HER states: *These may form a boundary or represent drainage systems relating to the previous arable nature of the land. Tree throws (Trench 2 and 4) relating to the rural nature of the site were also found.* (HER 2026 14)
- 7.11 Within the post mediaeval village lining the High Street a pit and hearth have been recorded (Gaz.ref.14) and traces of a kitchen garden (Gaz.ref.17). In the area of a documented farm tentatively connected with a late mediaeval house fragments of a flint wall were recorded (Gaz.ref.8). Part of the perimeter 18th century park were represented by a bank and ditch (Gaz.ref.12).
- 7.12 Other investigations (Gaz.refs.10, 11, 15, 16 and 18) revealed no archaeological features at all.

Archaeological Significance

- 7.13 There is no evidence that significant archaeological deposits are present on or near the subject site.
- 7.14 The site has very low archaeological potential.

Archaeological Survival

- 7.15 The subject site has undergone considerable disturbances.
- 7.16 It is likely that potential archaeological survival on the subject site would be very poor.

8. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 8.1 The proposed development consists of the refurbishment of the existing Cardiac Catheter Laboratory (Cath Lab) and the construction of a small extension 5.4m by 2.3m on the north side of the existing structure (Fig.16). The foundations will be a slab and footings. The footings will be c.1m deep.
- 8.3 New ground disturbance caused by the proposals will be minimal.

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATEGY

- 9.1 The site lies in an Archaeological Priority Area. As discussed above, the APA around Harefield Hospital is based on a misreading of documentary and cartographic evidence. Harefield Hospital does not lie within the mediaeval and early post mediaeval Harefield Park.
- 9.2 The site has very low archaeological potential and survival is likely to be extremely poor.
- 9.3 It is suggested that the APA for Harefield is heavily revised or entirely removed reflecting the actual historical evidence.
- 9.4 Under these circumstances it is proposed that the submission of this Desk-Based Assessment fulfils the planning requirements and no further archaeological works are necessary.

10. CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area, *North Harefield*. However, this designation it is based on an erroneous identification of **Harefield Park 1 and Harefield 2 (1350 – 1700)**, which lay 1km to the south by St Mary's Church, with **Harefield Park 3 (1720 – 1915)**, now the estate of Harefield Hospital.
- 10.2 The archaeological and historical records show no evidence for significant prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, mediaeval or post mediaeval occupation in the area of the proposed development. The site is likely to have been disturbed during adjacent groundwork for a series of hospital buildings.
- 10.3 The proposed development comprises the construction of a small extension 5.4m by 2.3m. The ground disturbance will be minimal.
- 10.4 It is proposed that the submission of this Desk-Based Assessment fulfils the planning requirements and no further archaeological works are necessary.

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL GAZETTEER

Gaz.ref.1

Address: Dower House Harefield

HER: MLO2915/050014

NGR: TQ 0550 9050

Description: Lower Pal handaxe

Gaz.ref.2

Address: Colne Farm

HER: 050134

NGR: TQ 0471 9050

Description: Upper Pal / Meso Flint HL13

Gaz.ref.3

Address: St Mary's Church

HER: 050150

NGR: TQ 0523 8952

Description: Upper Pal / Meso Flint HL1

Gaz.ref.4

Address: Colne Valley

HER: MLO25622/050162

NGR: TQ 0500 9100

Description: Neo roughout handaxe

Gaz.ref.5

Address: Breakspear House

HER: MLO390/050450

NGR: TQ 0603 8968 [corrected NGR]

Reportedly Roman sepulchres found 1818

Gaz.ref.6

Address: St Mary's Church Harefield

HER: 210052

NGR: TQ 0535 8960

Description: Med Church with 12th cent work

Gaz.ref.7

Address: Harefield

HER: 050500

NGR: TQ 0535 8952

Description: Med Moated Manor House, Balding's Hall.

Gaz.ref.8

Address: Harefield Hosp Hill End Rd

HER: MLO68599/052931

NGR: TQ 0514 9120

Description: Baldwin's Hall Farm, poss connected with Baldwin's Hall. Nearby geophys identified undated hard features (ELO15264). MOLA eval revealed 3m length of flint and chalk wall, poss related to the structure ELO15267

.

Gaz.ref.9

Address: Harefield Hospital Park Lane

HER: MLO108715

NGR: TQ 0493 9100

Description: Breakspears / Belhammonds Mansion. Existing from 16th cent onwards. Built in 1718 as Belhammonds, becoming Harefield Park by early 19th century.

Gaz.ref.10

Address: Post Med King's Arms 17th cent Kings Arms Garage, Rickmansworth Rd

HER: ELO12400

NGR: TQ 0523 9065

Description: Eval revealed PM made ground.

Gaz.ref.11

Address: Harefield Jnr Sch Park Lane

HER: ELO12970

NGR: TQ 0515 9051

Description: Eval revealed no archaeological finds or features.

Gaz.ref.12

Address: Medi-Parc Hill End Rd

HER: ELO15266

NGR: TQ 0520 9109

Description: WB revealed bank and ditch. Probably part of 18th c park boundary.

Gaz.ref.13

Address: Harefield Hosp Hill End Rd

HER: ELO15523

NGR: TQ 0525 9088

Description: Eval revealed PM ditch and gullies.

Natural was observed at in Trenches 1 to 4 at 87.72m OD, 87.59mOD, 87.53mOD, 87.43mOD respectively. The eval revealed evidence of a post-medieval ditch (Trench 1) and two undated gully's (Trench 4). These may form a boundary or represent drainage systems relating to the previous arable nature of the land. Tree throws (Trench 2 and 4) relating to the rural nature of the site were also found. A small assemblage of finds in the form of post-medieval building materials were recovered.

Gaz.ref.14

Address: 14-16 High St Harefield

HER: ELO3581

NGR: TQ 0518 9054

Description: Eval revealed PM pit and hearth.

Gaz.ref.15

Address: Harefield Sports Academy Northwood Way

HER: ELO6303

NGR: TQ 0562 9104

Description: Eval revealed topsoil over nat at 85.30m.

Gaz.ref.16

Address: Dairy Farm Breakspear Rd

HER: ELO6644

NGR: TQ 0546 9038

Description: Eval revealed ploughsoil over nat at 87.75m OD.

Gaz.ref.17

Address: Harefield House Harefield High St

HER: ELO9539

NGR: TQ 0521 9033

Description: Eval revealed PM kitchen garden.

Gaz.ref.18

Address: Medi-Parc Hill End Rd

HER: 159600

ELO: 15269

NGR: TQ 0500 9131

Description: Evaluation of 6 trenches in 1991 found no archaeological features.

APPENDIX 2 SOURCES CONSULTED

CGMS, 2014, *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment London Borough of Hillingdon*

Greater London Historic Environment Record 2026

LB Hillingdon, 2020, *Local Plan Part 2 Development Management Policies*

National Policy Planning Framework 2025

Poole, D., 2018, *Harefield Park*

Redford, G., and Riches, T., 1818, *History of Uxbridge*

VCH, 1962, *A History of the County of Middlesex Vol 3*

Weinreb B. & Hibbert C., 1985 *The London Encyclopaedia*

APPENDIX 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework 2025

The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in February 2025 and replaces the previous NPPF. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

Chapter 16 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

202. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value⁷³. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

203. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: d) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; e) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; f) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and g) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

204. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

205. Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to: a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

206. Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.

Regional Policy: The London Plan 2021

The London Plan, updated and published in March 2021, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and 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 conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.*

LOCAL PLAN PART 2 LB Hillingdon

Jan 2020

Archaeology

- 5.21 Hillingdon is rich in archaeology and its archaeological remains are an important and valuable local and national resource. Archaeology contributes positively to the quality of life, character and distinctiveness of local communities and as such can attract interest, promote community involvement and provide a sense of local and national identity.*
- 5.22 Significant prehistoric sites at Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge and more recently at Heathrow Terminal Five have been excavated. The excavations at Heathrow have highlighted the Borough's potential for providing important information about the changing landscape of London from prehistory through to modern times.*

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

- 5.23 There are currently five Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Borough as shown on Map 7.1 of the Local Plan Part 1. These comprise three mediaeval moated sites (Ickenham Manor, Pynchester Moat and Brackenbury Farm), an early mediaeval motte and bailey castle (Ruislip) and Park Pale (Ruislip), an earthwork forming the boundary of the mediaeval deer park. These sites will be protected in accordance with national guidance.*

London Borough of Hillingdon Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management Policies 44

Archaeological Priority Areas and Archaeological Priority Zones

- 5.24 *An Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is an area, designated by the Council to protect buried archaeological remains from the adverse affects of development. All applications in APAs are referred to the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) which is part of Historic England's London office.*
- 5.25 *The Council has also designated a number of Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) through its Local Plan. APZs are used as a tool for identifying the potential need for archaeological assessment and consultation with GLAAS at the pre-application stage rather than necessarily asserting that archaeology will take priority. This means that larger sites such as those APZs at Heathrow are highlighted so that archaeology can be considered in advance of an application.*
- 5.26 *APAs and APZs will be regarded by the Council as a material consideration when determining planning applications. **Applicants submitting proposals for development in these areas will be expected to assess the archaeological implications of these proposals, submitting where appropriate, a desk based assessment with their planning application.** Ground workings should not take place without appropriate archaeological investigation and the recording and archiving of archaeological remains, all of which should be carried out to meet the requirements of GLAAS.*
- 5.27 *In the event that the Council is minded to grant planning permission, developers or landowners should be prepared to enter into a planning agreement to ensure that the funding, completion and reporting of archaeological investigations take place. Copies of archaeological reports are deposited with the Council's Local Studies, Archives and Museum Service and with the Greater London Historic Environment Record, held by Historic England.*

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.

FIG.1 SUBJECT SITE



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No.100049254

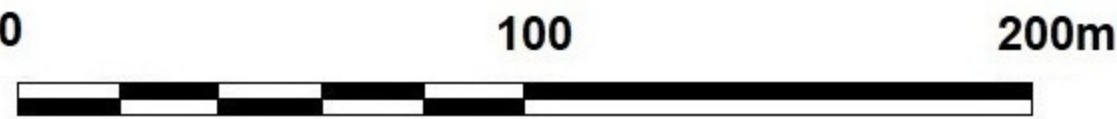


FIG.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No.100049254



FIG.3 NORDEN 1600

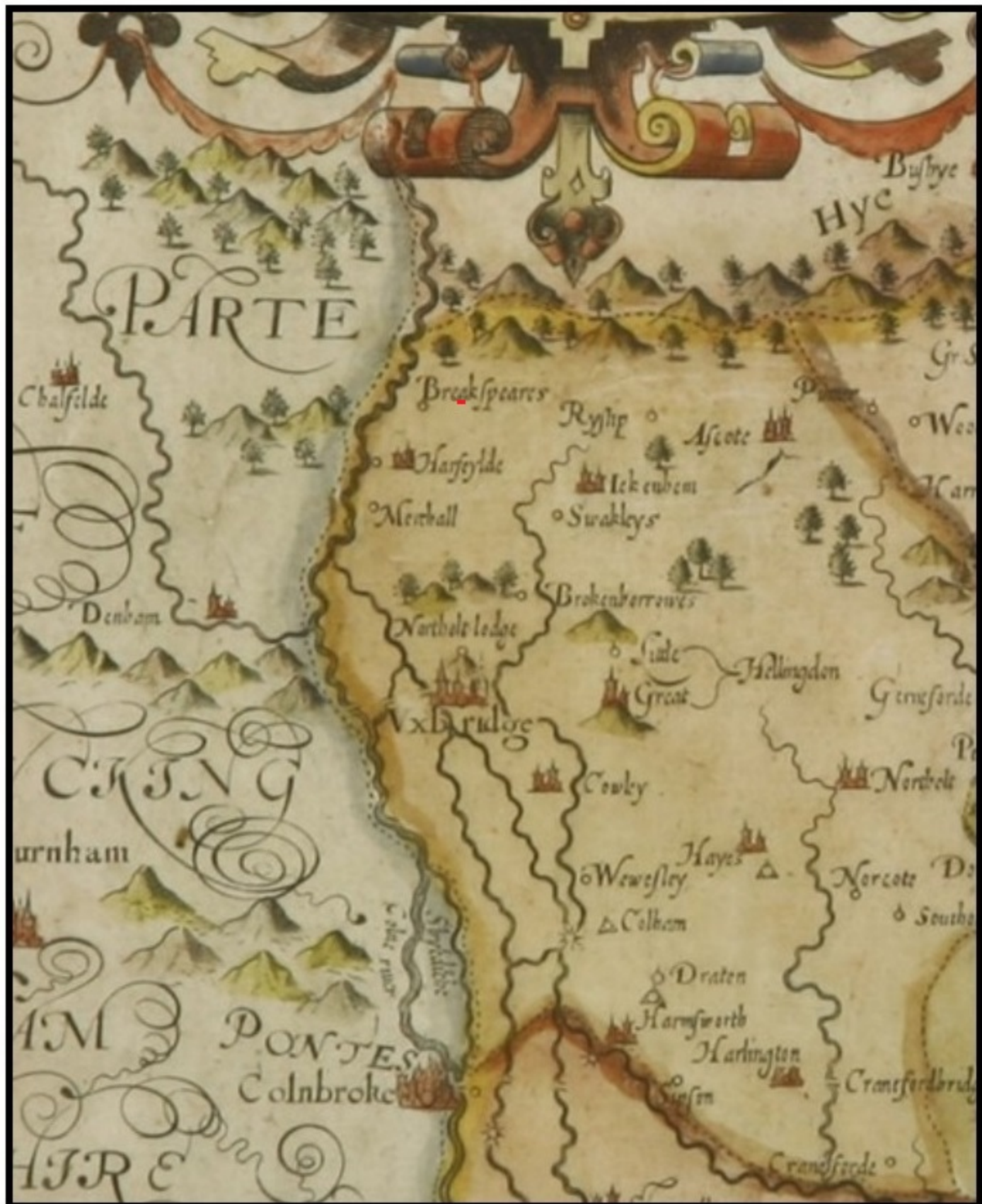


FIG.4 SPEED 1611



FIG.5 MORDEN 1700

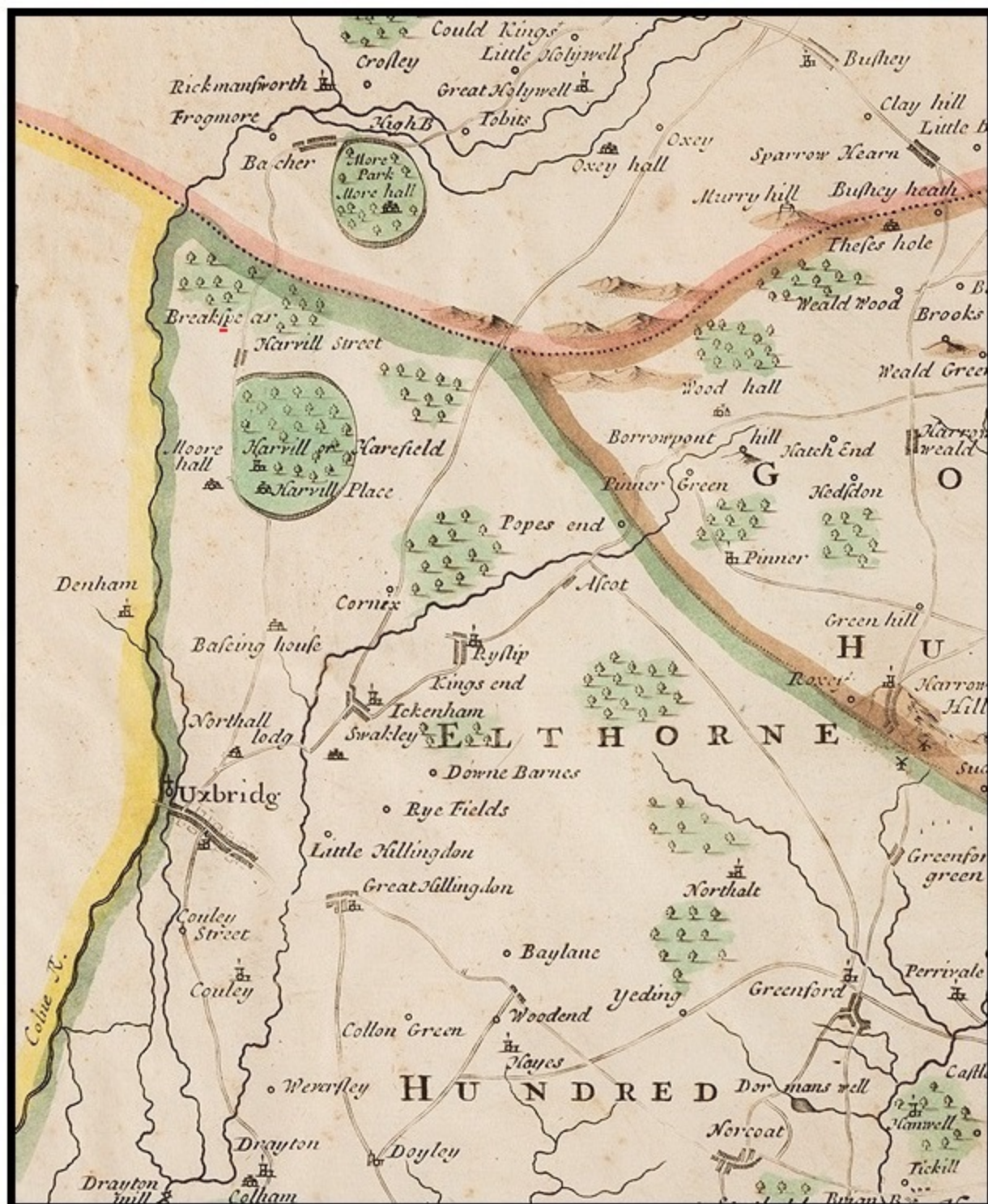


FIG.6 ROCQUE 1754



FIG.7 ENCLOSURE MAP 1813



FIG.8 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1874



FIG.9 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1895

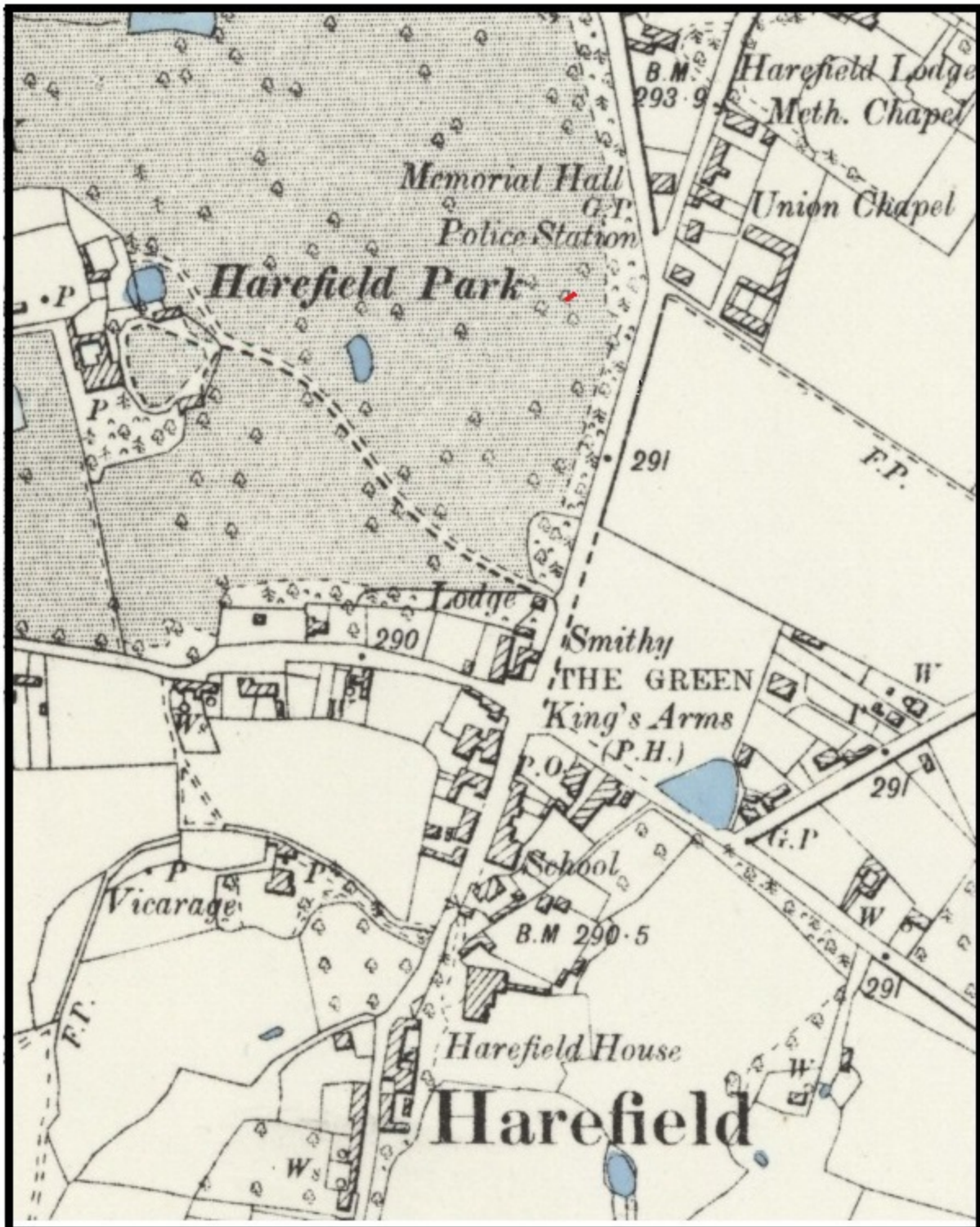


FIG.10 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1912

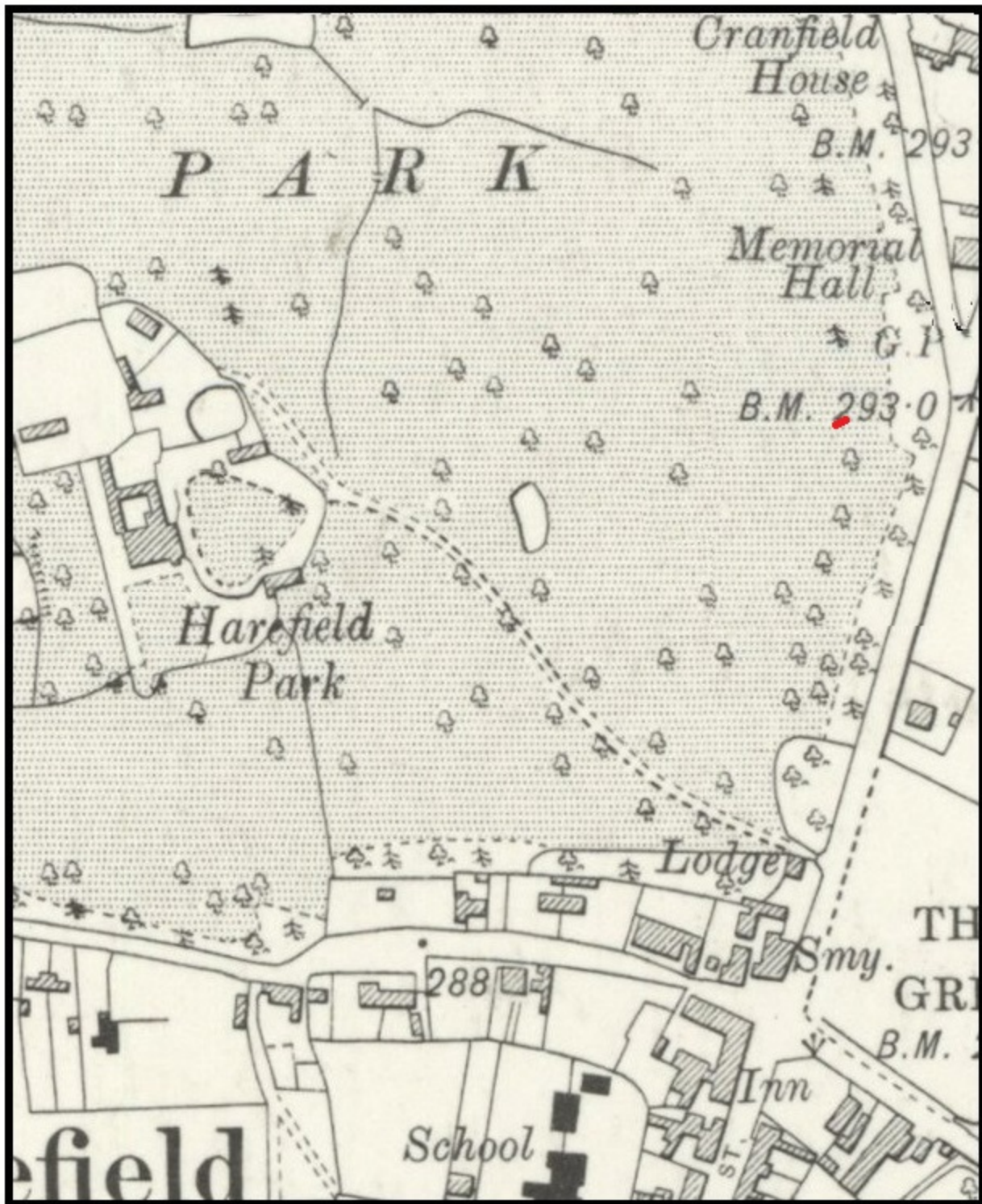


FIG.11 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1934

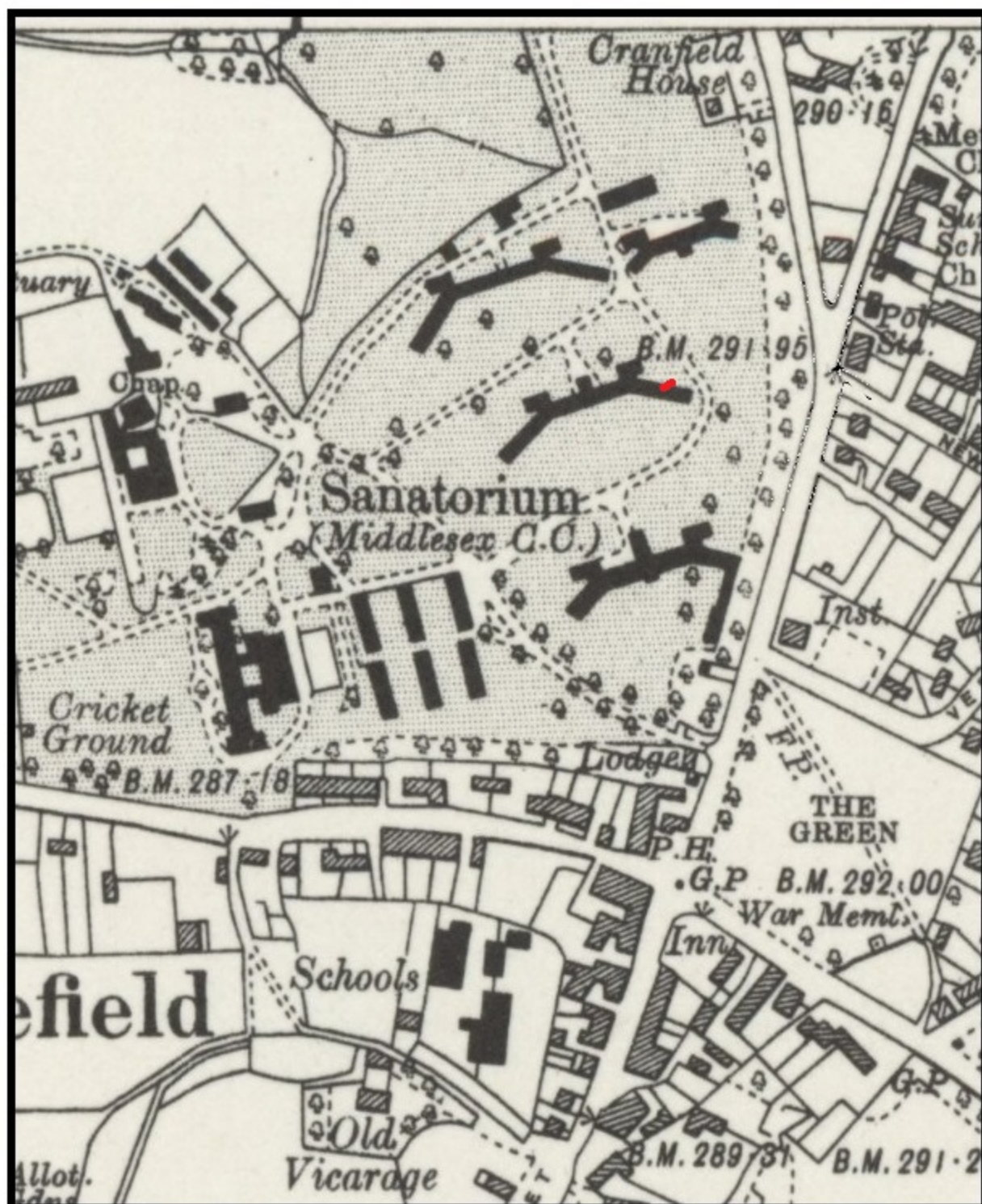


FIG.12 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1938



FIG.13 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1959



FIG.14 APA NORTH HAREFIELD

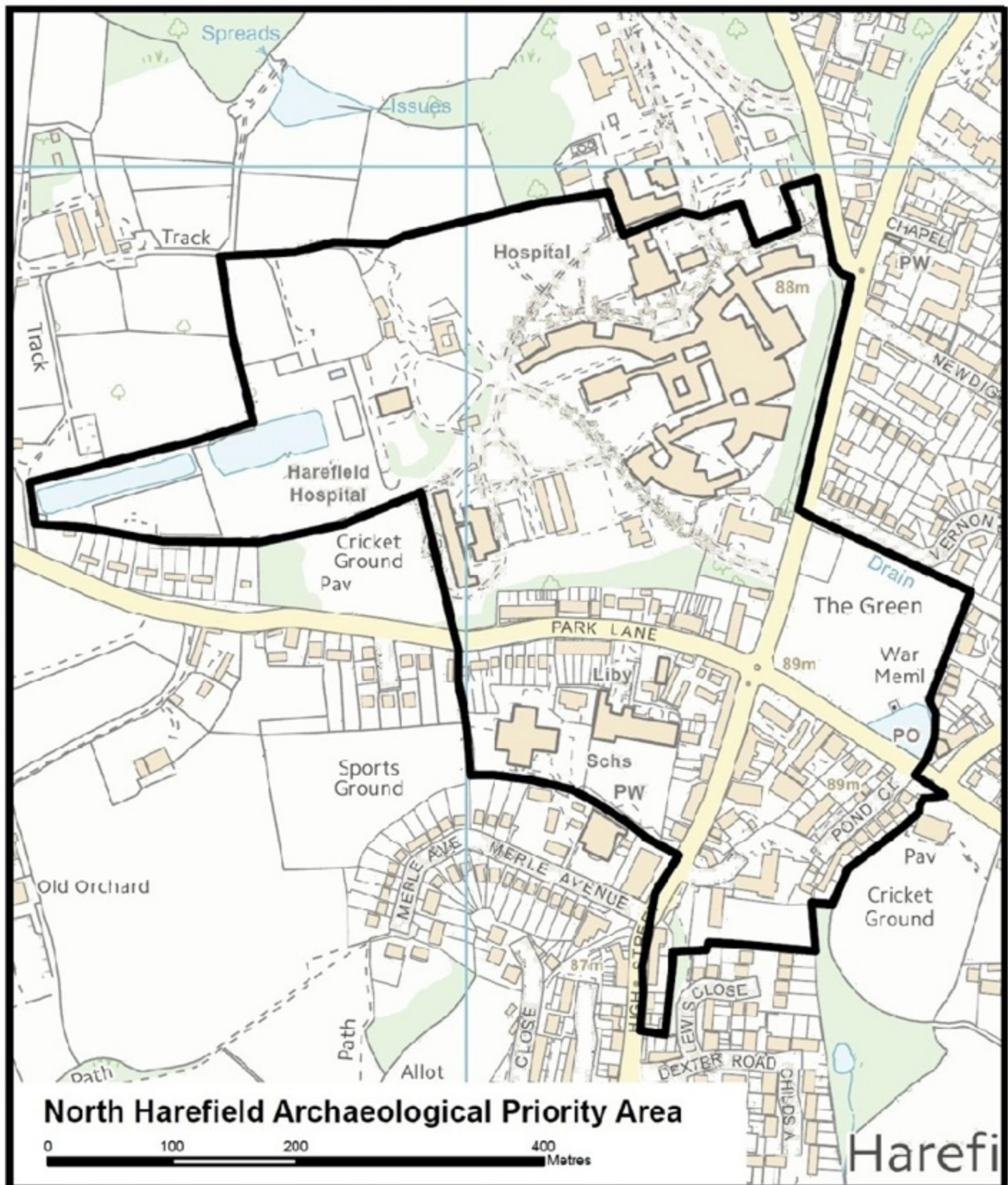
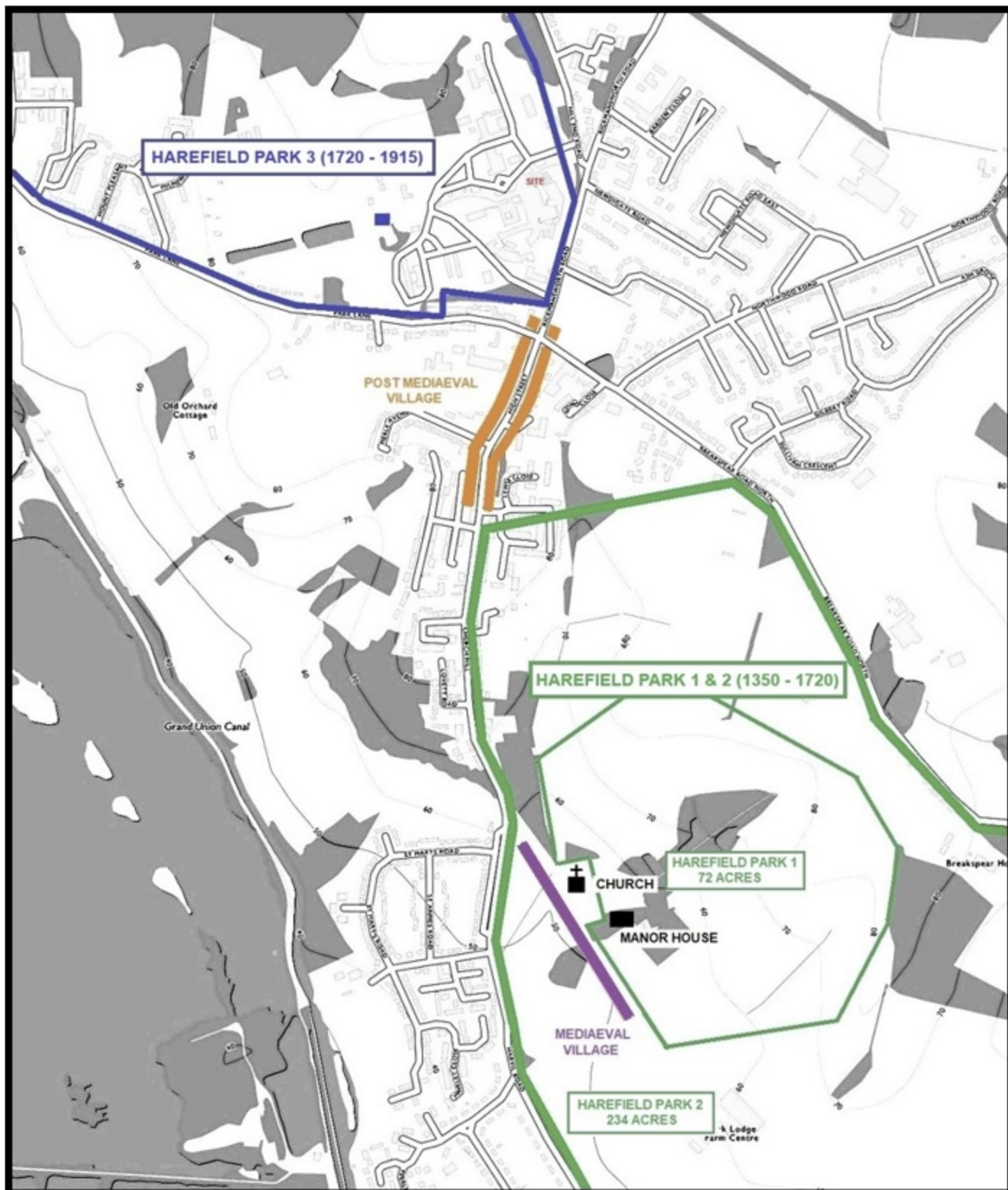


FIG.15 HISTORIC LANDHOLDINGS



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No.100049254

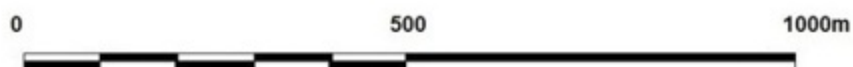


FIG.16 PROPOSED EXTENSION TO CATH LAB

