



**British Solar Renewables Ltd.**

**Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth**

**Archaeological & Heritage Desk-Based  
Assessment**

**November 2015**

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## 1.0 Introduction

This Archaeological and Built Heritage Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by Dr Rebecca Aroon Enlander, Consultant Archaeologist, WYG on behalf of British Solar Renewables Ltd. to inform a planning application for a proposed solar farm at Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth, within the London Borough of Hillingdon. The site is presently under crop and is located in close vicinity to an active landfill and waste site.

### 1.1 Aims and Objectives

This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standard definition of a desk-based assessment (Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, 2014):

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context, desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary and assess its heritage significance/value;
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site;
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and
- Make recommendations for further work where required.



Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area.

This baseline assessment considers the cultural heritage potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely impact of the development proposals upon those remains.

## 2.0 Site and Development Description

The development site is located immediately to the north of Heathrow Airport and east of Harmondsworth village within the London Borough of Hillingdon. Harmondsworth was formerly a small lowland historic village located to the west of London in the historic County of Middlesex; it now forms part of the western suburbs of the capital, but retention of green space in the area and its green belt location has allowed it to retain some of its village character. The site is centred on grid reference TQ 0651 7796 and is approximately 28m above Ordnance Datum. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A.

The proposed development site extends to 7.82 hectares, of which 4.11 hectares forms the proposed solar farm, and currently comprises a single field, presently under crop. The site is bounded by Harmondsworth Lane to the south, a garden centre and nursery and Holloway Lane to the north, while there is an active landfill site and former gravel quarry to the east, and a second field and residential development to the west. The eastern boundary of the Harmondsworth Conservation Area borders the western boundary of the site. The boundary of the site is illustrated at Appendix A. The planning application seeks planning permission for a new development, which comprises a new solar farm and associated fencing, infrastructure and sub-station. The reader is referred to the submitted planning application for full details of the development site and proposed development

## 3.0 Methodology

### 3.1 Assessment Methodology

Impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the



existing environmental conditions, and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice, this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the appraisal of impact significance upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment. The full assessment methodology can be seen in Appendix C. English Heritage Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008) and more recent Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015) has also been employed, where relevant.<sup>1</sup>

### 3.2 Sources Consulted

A study area of a 1 km radius from the approximate centre of the development site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding heritage sites, and to place these recorded sites within their context. In addition to the sites which fall within the survey radius, a number of other sites which fall outside of this area, but are relevant to the assessment have been considered to provide a wider local and regional context.

This study has been undertaken taking into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources consulted were:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Historic England and Local Planning Authority for designated sites;
- National Record of the Historic Environment;

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<sup>1</sup> It is noted that English Heritage separated into two organisations on 1 April 2015 and that Historic England is now the body responsible for listing, planning, grants and heritage research and advice. As many of their publications have yet to be rebranded, this report continues to refer to English Heritage in relation to some publications.





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- The Hillingdon Local Studies and Archives, and the London Metropolitan Archives;
- Historic mapping including pre-Ordnance Survey maps; and
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals.

In addition to the above sources, a site walkover survey was undertaken on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2015 to identify potential unrecorded heritage assets within the development site. Additionally, the walkover survey served to place the development site within its wider context, and address the potential impact of the development upon local heritage assets, including the setting of the Harmondsworth Conservation Area and associated built heritage. Assessment of the potential impacts upon the setting of designated and locally designated built heritage assets was provided by Rebecca Harfield, Senior Built Heritage Consultant, WYG.

### 3.3 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), a division of Historic England, which provides historic environment advice to London's local planning authorities and to the Greater London Authority, as well as providing the Historic Environment Record for London. In addition, the Hillingdon Local Heritage and Archives Service in Uxbridge Library, and the London Metropolitan Archives were consulted for the provision of data for this report.

The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) also provided comment on an earlier version of this report. The response noted that the extent of recent mineral extraction within the site was unclear, and that supplementary assessment, including the review of aerial photographs, should be undertaken. The report has been updated to provide additional assessment to identify the extent of previous mineral extraction within the site and further assessment of the extent of the impact from the proposed development. A phase of targeted geophysical survey has also been recommended, and this will be implemented following further consultation with GLAAS and following the approval of a Written Scheme of Investigation. The final geophysical report will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority once it becomes available.



## 4.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

### 4.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage, as selective examples of nationally important archaeological and historical remains. Under the terms of Part 1, Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground, without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

### 4.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

### 4.3 National Planning Policy Framework, 2012

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies, including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, economic benefits and place-making (Para 126). NPPF replaces PPS5 (2010), which had already replaced PPG16 (1990), both of which dealt with planning and the historic environment in England and Wales. Section 12 of the NPPF addresses 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. Although slimmer than PPS5, the current professional opinion is that the objective of the document is very similar in intention (English Heritage 2012).

The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The planning



application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed. Therefore, where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest, field evaluation may also be required. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their significance and the potential impact (Para 128).

The NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications, for development of both designated and non-designated assets. Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets and harm or loss to significance through alteration or destruction should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to, or loss of, a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to, or loss of, designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (Para 132). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (Para 138).

Where there is substantial harm to, or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, a number of criteria must be met alongside achieving substantial public benefits (Para 133). Where there is less than substantial harm, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the development (Para 134). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that affect non-designated heritage assets (Para 134). The NPPF also makes provision to allow enabling developments (Para 140) and allowing developments which act to enhance World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (Para 127).

Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost, in a manner proportionate to its importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publically accessible. The ability to record evidence should not, however, be a factor in deciding whether loss should be permitted (Para 141).

## **4.4 Regional and Local Policy and Guidance**

### **4.4.1 Local Plan: Part 1 – Strategic Policies**

The site lies in the local authority area of the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Hillingdon Local Plan document was adopted in November 2012 and contains a strategic objective, policy and mechanisms for implementation and monitoring relevant to development and heritage assets. The Local Plan details a



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number of strategic objectives, one of which is particularly relevant to the historic environment and the proposed development:

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

The following policy addresses historic environment issues relevant to the proposed development site and an extract is included here:

- **Policy HE1: Heritage**

"The Council will:

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

### 4.4.2 Draft Local Plan: Part 2 – Development Management Policies

The draft Local Plan Part 2 contains Development Management Policies, Site Allocations and Designations and Policies Map and is intended to deliver the that strategic policies in the adopted Local Plan Part 1. The draft Local Plan Part 2 was published for public comment in 2014.

Of relevance to the proposed development are the following emerging policies:



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- Policy DMHB1: Heritage Assets;
- Policy DMHB3: Archaeological Priority Areas and Archaeological Priority Zones;
- Policy DMHB4: Listed Buildings;
- Policy DMHB5: Locally Listed Buildings; and
- Policy DMHB6: Conservation Areas.

### 4.4.3 Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies (2007)

Until such time as the Local Plan Part 2 is adopted, a number of saved Unitary Development Plan policies are used to inform planning decisions, including the following built environment policies:

- **BE1** only in exceptional circumstances will the local planning authority allow development to take place if it would disturb remains of importance within the archaeological priority areas.
- **BE3** the local planning authority will ensure whenever practicable that sites of archaeological interest are investigated and recorded either before any new buildings, redevelopment, site works, golf course or gravel extraction are started, or during excavation and construction. Development which would destroy important archaeological remains will not be permitted.
- **BE4** new development within or on the fringes of conservation areas will be expected to preserve or enhance those features which contribute to their special architectural and visual qualities; development should avoid the demolition or loss of such features. There will be a presumption in favour of retaining buildings which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area. Applications for planning permission should contain full details, including siting and design, or replacement buildings. Applications for consent for demolition will depend upon the submission and approval of such details.
- **BE10** planning permission or listed building consent will not normally be granted for proposals which are considered detrimental to the setting of a listed building.
- **BE12** statutory listed buildings and others of architectural or historic interest such as those on the local list should, preferably remain in their historic use. Where planning permission is required, an alternative use will be permitted if it is appropriate to secure the renovation and subsequent preservation of the building, features of architectural or historic interest and setting.



The full text of the relevant policies can be seen in Appendix D.

## 5.0 Baseline Data

### 5.1 Designated Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the study area.

The Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area falls within the western portion of the study area, and the southwest corner of the development site is bounded by the most easterly boundary of the Conservation Area. The Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area is characterised by its historic core, which grew up in the medieval period, and subsequent residential development.

There are 20 Listed Buildings within the study area, most of which are located within the historic core of Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area to the west of the development site. The Listed Buildings range from medieval to 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date, and reflect the early core and later development of the settlement. The earliest Listed Building is the Grade II\* Parish Church of St Mary (1080201), which dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards and retains many original and early features, including a fine Norman door contained within timber porch and detailed with chevron moulding and beaked heads. The Grade I Listed Manor Farm Barn (1194332) also dates from the medieval period, and was constructed from oak as a large tithe barn in approximately c. 1426-7. The remaining Listed Buildings within the study area are Grade II Listed: post-medieval timber framed houses include the 16<sup>th</sup> century Howecroft House (1080200); 'The Sun House', a 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house with brick facade (1358366); and 25 Holloway Lane, a timber framed cottage dating to c. 1600 (1358410).

Further Listed post-medieval buildings within Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area include red brick built Acacia House (1080199); 'The Five Bells Inn' brick built public house (1194343); and two 17<sup>th</sup> century walls, one to the east of the Grange (1358414), and one to west and north of the Grange (1080125), both with high sloped coping. There are also a number of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Listed Buildings, including Harmondsworth Hall, an early 18<sup>th</sup> century house (1080123) and associated wall and wrought iron gates (1080124); 'The Lodge', an early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century yellow brick house (1080217) and associated wall to the east (1080218); Manor Farmhouse, a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century stock brick villa (1358367); the Tower House and the Vicarage, a early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century range in yellow brick building of two parts (1194310); and a mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century 3-gabled building known as 'The Gable Stores' (1358368). There are also two Listed Buildings



within the eastern portion of the study area, located in the small village of Sipson: Lanz Farmhouse, a timber framed house of 17<sup>th</sup> century date (1080219); and The King William IV Public House, which is of late medieval date (1080164).

There are a number of Locally Listed Buildings within Harmondsworth and Sipson, which fall within the study area; these sites are located within the respective settlement cores and away from the proposed development site. The most easterly of the Locally Listed Buildings within Harmondsworth are Home Farm, which includes a landmark range of farm buildings of Victorian or earlier date; and 39-43 Holloway Lane, which is a short terrace of 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages. As these Locally Listed Buildings are located within the Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area, they have not been considered separately within this assessment, with the exception of the potential impact of the proposed development on their overall settings, which is considered in Section 10.

Details of the designated heritage sites can be seen in the table in Appendix E and their locations of the assets are indicated in Appendix E Figure 2. Bracketed numbers within the text refer to the identifier in the Appendix E table and Figure 2.

## 5.2 Archaeological Priority Areas and Zones

A total of three Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) and two Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) fall within the study area; while the Heathrow APZ wraps around the south and west boundaries of the proposed development site, the site itself does not fall within an APA or APZ. The Harmondsworth APA is located to the west of the development site and centres on the historic core of Harmondsworth. The nature of the archaeological resource within the APA is described as Saxon, medieval and earlier remains. Previous work in the area has shown this area to be regionally, if not nationally significant, due to the density of early Saxon settlement. The Sipson APA is centred on the Sipson Road, and the nature of the archaeological resource is prehistoric. To the northwest of the development site, the West Drayton APA is described as Saxon and medieval in nature.

The two APZs within the study area reflect the extensive prehistoric landscape in the Hillingdon borough. The Colne Valley APZ, which falls within the northwest portion of the study area, includes the APAs of West Drayton and parts of Uxbridge. It is particularly significant for remains dating from the prehistoric periods, particularly the early prehistoric period (Palaeolithic) for which it could provide information on the use and exploitation of riverine environments in the area. The Heathrow APZ reflects the extensive archaeological work that has taken place in this area, and demonstrates the significant and prolonged use of an entire



landscape from the prehistoric era onwards. The Neolithic and Late Bronze Age landscapes are particularly significant in the zone (London Borough of Hillingdon 2015). The relative locations of the APAs and APZs within the study area are shown on Figure 6, Appendix E.

### 5.3 Archaeological and Historic Background

The Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment hold details for 78 recorded heritage sites (excluding designated sites) and 38 archaeological events within the study area. Details of the heritage assets which fall within the study area can be seen in the table in Appendix E and their locations can be seen on Figures 3 and 4 and bracketed numbers within the text refer to the Appendix E table. While many of these sites are discussed in this section, the assessment does not attempt to consider every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence to provide a context for assessment of archaeological potential within the proposed development site.

#### 5.3.1 Palaeolithic to Mesolithic (From approximately 800,000 to 6,000 BP)

The main evidence for this early period of prehistory are stone tools and typically, 'sites' are recognised from lithic scatters, often found within river gravels and terraces. Hand axes and other lithic tools of Lower Palaeolithic date are fairly common within the Thames terrace gravels; however, much of the Heathrow landscape, including the development site, is characterised by the Taplow Gravels, which are a superficial Quaternary river terrace deposit. The surface of the Taplow gravels was occupied from the late Lower Palaeolithic (300,000 BC) and has been overlain by local slit (brick earth) deposits (Framework Archaeology 2006, 13; British Geological Survey 2015); *in situ* Lower Palaeolithic material is uncommon in the area. Within the study area, Palaeolithic material has been located from three sites (1, 2 and 3), including a mid Acheulian (Lower Palaeolithic) pointed handaxe and 2 Levallois flakes found at a gravel pit to the east of the development site; an axe found near Holloway Lane to the north of the site; and Palaeolithic flints found within a large, multi-period flint scatter to the southeast respectively.

Further to the northwest, there are a number of Palaeolithic findspots, most significantly at the site of Three Ways Wharf, which produced evidence of both *in situ* Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic occupation, and forms part of the River Colne Valley APZ, a long-established area for Mesolithic occupation. The Three Ways Wharf site contains evidence for Upper Palaeolithic occupation, characterised by a long blade assemblage associated with reindeer and horse, and early Mesolithic assemblages with broad, flint points predominantly associated with red and roe deer (Framework Archaeology 2006, 39; MOLA 2000, 49). The





site illustrates the transition from the Late glacial to the Holocene period, and has recently been the subject of an extensive monograph by MOLA (2011).

Like the preceding Palaeolithic period, the Mesolithic is characterised by seasonal transhumance processes, and sites are principally recognised from concentrations of lithics, as the temporary settlements used by these hunter gatherer communities left little trace in the landscape. Mesolithic evidence within the survey area is limited to isolated flints, including a microlith and axe within a larger multi-period flint scatter to the southeast of the site (3), and a core from a larger scatter identified through fieldwalking to the northwest of the site (22). This type of discrete activity is typical of the wider area, with concentrations of Mesolithic remains more common in the Colne Valley. Mesolithic activity is also known from below one of the Stanwell Cursus banks, to the southwest of the study area, and includes a number of small pits filled with burnt flint and stone during the mid 7th millennium BC, close to the remains of a small stream (now marked by the remains of a palaeochannel), which may represent the ritual marking of the landscape and deposition of culturally derived material (Framework Archaeology 2006, 43-44).

### **5.3.2 Neolithic (approximately 4000 – 2000 BC)**

The Neolithic was a period of increasingly permanent human occupation, although seasonal mobility and the exploitation of wild resources continued throughout the period. Mortuary monuments, along with the introduction of pottery and domesticates, and arable farming practices traditionally mark the beginning of the Neolithic period. The construction of large ceremonial monuments mark a clear change in ideology from the preceding Mesolithic period, and such monuments arguably indicate increasing stratification within society. Common Neolithic ceremonial monuments in the region include linear cursus monuments as well as smaller circular or sub-circular enclosures. Earthen long-barrows of the early 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC are notably absent from the known archaeological record of the region (Framework Archaeology 2006, 13).

The Heathrow APZ, which extends to the south of the study area, contains a significant scale and range of Neolithic evidence, with forest clearance making space for a complex monumental landscape. The Stanwell Cursus complex is one such example, and was identified from cropmarks which indicated that the monument ran for over 3 km from the Colne Valley in the northwest to Stanwell in the southeast. It has been argued that the construction of the cursus took the form of a number of relatively short connected lengths, possibly each having been excavated by a different team or kin-group (ibid. 58; MOLA 2000).

Within the study area, Neolithic activity is common, and includes a range of cut-features, field monuments and occupation evidence. Recorded Neolithic evidence includes evidence for an occupation site at Holloway Lane, to the northeast of the site, where pits, clearance hollows, an enclosure and large quantities of



grooved ware pottery (over 500 sherds), flint scrapers and polished flint axes were recorded during the 1980s (7). Further Neolithic features within the study area include ditches (4 and 6), postholes (5), a ring ditch of potential late Neolithic date (8), and a narrow double-ditched trackway running N-S to the northeast of the site (9). Many of the features were also found in association with diagnostic artefacts including worked flint, pottery and a polished axe head (the latter at site 6).

### 5.3.3 Bronze Age (approximately 2200 to 750 BC)

The Bronze Age period is characterised by significant changes in material culture, and domestic and ceremonial architecture. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC, the monumental landscape characteristic of the preceding Neolithic period was transformed into one of fields, settlements and trackways. Unlike much of Britain and Ireland at this time, features traditionally associated with Beaker culture are largely absent from West London and the Heathrow landscape, and may have been focused on the floodplains of the Thames and its tributaries (Framework Archaeology 2006, 13). The north and west areas of the Heathrow APZ are particularly characterised by substantial areas of Bronze Age field systems, many of which linked discrete settlement areas across the whole Heathrow landscape, and evidence for Early to Late Bronze Age activity is well represented within the study area. The Bronze Age is locally characterised by features concerned with agriculture, contrasting with the highly ritualised landscape of the Neolithic period.

Early Bronze Age sites include a kill or burial site to the northeast of the site, where the quartered carcass of a young aurochs was found in a vertical sided pit, accompanied by six barbed and tanged arrowheads (10). This large pit cut an earlier pit containing Grooved Ware and may be representative of 'structured pit deposition' (MOLA 2000, 86).

Bronze Age field systems have been recorded during excavations to the south and west of the site. Excavations at Home Farm (12/ ELO3641) undertaken by MOLA (2010) revealed elements of an extensive later prehistoric droveway and a complex of field systems, comprising a series of smaller track ways, enclosures, boundary ditches, fences/palisades, drainage ditches, and livestock control features, as well as associated cooking pits, water holes/wells, and cremations or deposits of cremated remains including human and pyre debris. The enclosure system appears to date from the Bronze Age, and may have been abandoned in the later Iron Age. The Prospect Park site, to the west of the site, included similar remains, as well as a cultivation layer containing abraded Late Bronze Age pottery, and two urns containing cremation burials, which were located close to the remains of a ring ditch (11).

Further Bronze Age features within the study area include a substantial double-ditched track or drove-way running for a recorded length of 600m near Holloway Lane (13), evidence for Late Bronze Age settlement



to the east of the site, including pits, hearths and a rectangular enclosure with opposed entrances (14), and a number of late prehistoric features, which are likely to be of Bronze Age or early Iron Age date (15, 19, 20 and 21).

#### **5.3.4 Iron Age (approximately 750 BC – 43 AD)**

By the Iron Age period, the regional landscape saw increasing evidence for field systems and enclosures and the period is also marked by evidence for the appearance of iron technology in the archaeological record. These changes are reflected throughout much of southern Britain, and the increased appearance of agricultural remains was prefigured in the late Bronze Age landscape in many regions. Defended sites and hillfort settlements have been the major focus of research within southern Britain over a number of years. However, while non-hillfort settlements are less well characterised, settlements focused on agriculture are more distinctive of regional Iron Age settlement. By the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC, middle Iron Age settlements comprising roundhouses, pits and four-post structures were spread across the landscape (Framework Archaeology 2006, 13). The domestic and agricultural evidence of the preceding period continued into the Iron Age. Settlement sites within the Heathrow region included the enclosed settlement of 'Caesar's Camp', which is located to the south of the study area and comprised a number of early Iron Age roundhouses within a defensive rampart, and a large rectilinear building interpreted as a temple or shrine (Pastscape 394619). A roundhouse settlement of middle Iron Age date has also been found at Perry Oaks, to the southwest of the study area (Framework Archaeology 2006, 171).

Iron Age activity in the study area includes pits and a ditch excavated at Home Farm (27) associated with Iron Age pottery and worked flints, and a site at Holloway Lane, which included pits and ditches containing Iron Age pottery, slag, and a number of fine ware bowls (29). Across the study area, Iron Age and late prehistoric/ potential Iron Age pottery has been identified from excavations and fieldwalking activities (including 11, 15, 22, 26, 28). Often Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery fabrics are indistinguishable in the region, and un-diagnostic body sherds can only be broadly dated. However, concentrations of pits and pottery indicate a number of sites scattered across the terrace gravels of the local landscape. A brooch of probable Late Halstatt date (25) was also uncovered from a secondary fill of the double-ditched track or drove way to the northeast of the site (13).

#### **5.3.5 Roman/Romano British (43AD to c.450AD)**

Britain was occupied during Claudius' successful invasion of 43 AD, and the region witnessed extensive Roman activity and influence in the cultural landscape of the London area, central to which was the foundation of the town 'Londinium' itself, which became the largest and most significant town in the Roman



province. The lower Thames Valley subsequently became the economic and political heart of Britain (MOLA 2000, 120). The study area itself was located away from the main settlement and infrastructure of London, and recorded features within the area suggest that the local landscape was characterised by continued agriculture and small-scale settlement based around farming practices. Within the Heathrow APZ, Roman settlement seems to be represented by continued activity in areas such as Home Farm, Harmondsworth, and Perry Oaks.

Roman activity within the study area includes an enclosure, delimiting an area of intercutting pits and hollows (30); the remains of a rectilinear field system (31); and an oven and possible windbreak structure (33) at Holloway Lane, to the northeast of the site. A Romano-British cemetery was recorded during excavations at Prospect Park, to the northwest of the site, where cremations, possible pyre debris, pottery jars and two inhumations were present (32). Artefacts including Roman pottery, coins and building material (including CBM) are also present within the study area (16, 22, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46), and indicate a general presence of Roman material across the local landscape. Interestingly, at Perry Oaks, the system of small co-axial fields seem to have been largely replaced or cleared in the Roman period, superseded by a field system aligned roughly northeast to southwest (Framework Archaeology 2006, 202). In contrast, at Holloway Lane, to the north of the proposed development site, the pattern of small rural settlements and field systems is little changed from that of the later Iron Age, indicating some continuity in the alignment of field boundary ditches (31).

### **5.3.6 Anglo Saxon/ Early Medieval (450AD to 1066AD)**

Early Saxon settlement in the Greater London region was largely concentrated along the Thames and its tributaries, frequently in areas farmed during the Roman period. By the 7<sup>th</sup> century, London re-emerges as a trade centre and port to the west of the former Roman town (MOLA 2000, 198). There is a significant amount of early medieval activity recorded in the Heathrow APZ, contrasting with much of Britain, where domestic remains are largely poorly represented, due in part to material culture being less visible in the archaeological record. Typically Anglo-Saxon pottery was handmade and fired at relatively low temperatures, leading to its poor survival and likewise, houses were timber-framed and often comprised sunken-features, which do not survive as above ground features today.

However, both domestic structures and pottery have been recorded from the Heathrow and Harmondsworth APAs. Within the local area, much of the evidence for Saxon occupation is located close to Harmondsworth, suggesting that the medieval and present-day village developed from its Saxon predecessor. This is certainly supported by research presented by Sherwood (2002), who indicates that



Harmondsworth village was mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon charter of c. 780 AD, when 'land in a place called Harmonds [sic] was granted by Offa, King of Mercia, to his servant Aeldred', and it is referred to in the Domesday Book as 'Hermodesworde', meaning 'the homestead of Hermode's [an Anglo-Saxon personal name] people' (ibid. 9).

Some of the most significant early medieval activity in the region is associated with Harmondsworth, including the remains of isolated or small concentrations of sunken-featured buildings, also known as Grubenhäuser. Throughout the village and around Harmondsworth, there have been various Saxon finds that together with the occupation evidence, are considered to be of national significance (Harmondsworth APA description, assigned 24<sup>th</sup> January 2014). These include two sunken structures and associated grass-tempered pottery found during the M4 widening scheme (41); an enclosure and Grubenhäuser to the north of Holloway Lane (42); a Grubenhäuser and associated pottery at 15 Holloway Lane (44); and a Grubenhäuser and ditch feature at Manor Farm (45).

Further evidence for early medieval occupation comes from Prospect Park to the west of the site, where archaeological excavations have revealed an early Saxon landscape covered with extensive evidence of Saxon occupation (46). The site included 11 Grubenhäuser with adjacent postholes, two potential timber halls, early-middle Saxon pottery, pits and a potential hearth base. One of the Grubenhäuser appears to have been used as a weaving shed, due to the presence of 23 loom weights; but evidence for craft industry is relatively rare in the region (MOLA 2000, 181).

### **5.3.7 Medieval Period (1066AD-c.1540AD)**

The Norman Conquest of c. 1066 provides a firm date for the commencement of the medieval period across England. The origin of the social and physical structure of the landscape is rooted in the early medieval period with the rise of feudal estates, ecclesiastical power, both spiritual and temporal, and the development of nucleated settlement of villages and small towns. The local region is a particularly rich area for studying the medieval period, including activity related to agricultural practices. A number of churches in the area have existing medieval fabric and may have been established in the Saxon period, including the parish church of St. Mary (Listed Building 1080201). These churches would have had settlements linked to them, including settlement at Harmondsworth. Harmondsworth was mentioned in the Domesday Book c. 1086 and a Priory was constructed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (54) under the Abbot of Rouen to manage the manorial estate.

Sherwood notes that the people of Harmondsworth had a hostile relationship with the Abbot and his predecessors, with the men making frequent complaints at the Royal Courts of Justice over the imposition



of manorial duties, and occasionally gaining some relief from the Abbot's reputed tyranny. The men also resorted to rebellious activities and were accused of beating the prior and assistant priests (1993, 5 and 2002, 13) and of arson and murder (English Heritage 2015).

Within the study area, the majority of the medieval activity is located within Harmondsworth, reflecting the early occupation of the village, especially around Manor Farm to the west of the development site including evidence for occupation and building remains (49, 50, 56, 57 and 58). More extensive medieval remains were excavated from two sites to the north of Home Farm, including 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century pits, postholes and a cess pit at 15 Holloway Lane (59), and a number of brick earth quarry pits, further cut features and associated finds (48). Remains of a ridge and furrow field system have also been recorded to the south of Holloway Lane and northeast of the site (51).

Elements of the medieval manor are reflected in a moated site (53) and the Great Harmondsworth barn at Manor Farm (Grade I Listed Building 1194332), which dates from the early 15th century, though is likely to have been built on earlier foundations. The barn is the largest intact medieval timber-framed example in England and was an important feature of everyday life as a grain and goods storage facility, which was a stronghold of economic activity in the period. Manor Farm (1358367) dates from the early 19th century, but probably stands on the site of the priory house and its 15th-century successor (61), built by Winchester College (English Heritage 2015).

### **5.3.8 Post-Medieval Period (c.1540AD to 1750AD), Industrial (1750 to 1900AD) and Modern (1900AD to present)**

The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Industrial and Agricultural revolutions of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest map coverage of the study area consulted is Rocque's map of c. 1754 (Section 7), which demonstrates the extent of Harmondsworth at the close of the post-medieval period. Although the scale is small, the nucleated settlement at Harmondsworth is shown within the core of the present village, surrounded by large, open common fields. During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, Harmondsworth and the study area was characterised by agricultural activities, with little industrial development in the area until the inter-war period.

Prior to enclosure in c. 1819, the parish was involved in open field farming, with mixed farming gradually giving way to fruit growing and market gardening, which remained a major activity in West Middlesex until the post-Second World War period (Sherwood 1973, 4). The Harmondsworth Enclosure Map (discussed in section 6.0) shows houses clustered around the centre of the village with enclosed fields surrounding them and larger open fields beyond that. By the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey, and while development had



extended beyond the old centre, the village still remained nucleated around the church and green, with some ribbon development along Hatch Lane in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (ibid. 10).

Post-medieval and Industrial period sites within the study area include a range of built structures and archaeological remains. Post-medieval evidence within the study area is largely characterised by the built heritage of Harmondsworth, which includes several designated timber-framed buildings at Howcroft House (1080200), 'The Sun House' (1358366), and 25 Holloway Lane (1358410). Two brick built buildings at Acacia House (1080199), and 'The Five Bells Inn' public house (1194343) are also Post-Medieval in date. Post-medieval features recorded during excavations in the area include a range of pits and post holes (67, 68, 69); a well at Wall Garden Farm (66); a post-medieval field system at Home Farm (65); and features including a bedding trench, well, building material and animal remains from Harmondsworth High Street (70).

There are also a number of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Listed and Locally Listed buildings within Harmondsworth. The most easterly of these sites (and closest to the proposed development site) include 'The Lodge' and associated wall to the east (1080217 and 1080218), which is an early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century yellow brick house and 18<sup>th</sup> century wall located close to the junction with Harmondsworth Lane and Holloway Lane; and Home Farm itself, which includes a landmark range of farm buildings of Victorian or earlier date.

Historic mapping indicates expansion of Harmondsworth during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the establishment of a number of detached dwellings along Harmondsworth Lane during the inter-war period. In the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, mineral extraction was undertaken in the land immediately to the east of the site, and within areas of the site itself. Aerial coverage of the site from the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century provides evidence for mineral extraction within the northern part of the proposed development site; aerial photography and a discussion on the known extent of workings are discussed in Section 9 (below).

## 6.0 Historic Landscape Characterisation

Figure 5 can be seen in Appendix E and depicts the Historic Character Type of the landscape within the study area. Much of the study area, including the development site, fall within a large character area described as Harmondsworth Farmland, which includes open countryside and farmland with attributes including small elements of inter-war suburbs. The Harmondsworth Core character area falls within the western portion of the study area, centred on Harmondsworth High Street. It is described as a medieval settlement core, with attributes including a street, church and plots.



Sipson Core character area, which falls within the eastern part of the study area, is described as an early modern settlement core. The character areas of West Drayton Expansion and Heathrow Fringe fall within the northern and southern portions of the study area respectively, and are both described as former farmland.

## 7.0 Historic Mapping Survey

A selection of historical maps were viewed at the Hillingdon Local Studies and Archives at Uxbridge Library, and the London Metropolitan Records Office; a number of maps are presented in Appendix F.

The earliest map available of the study area was Rocque's map of Middlesex, published in c. 1754. Detail of this map is included in Sherwood's History and Guide to Harlington and Harmondsworth (2002, Figure 1 page 9). Rocque's map was the first large scale map of Middlesex to show parish boundaries and the layout of settlements and it includes detail of the Harmondsworth Parish prior to enclosure in c. 1819. The development site formed part of a large open field at this time, bounded by the settlements of Harmondsworth and Sipson, and associated roads to the east and west. The northern part of the open field was known as Sipson Field, and the southern part was known as Harmondsworth Field. Based on the subsequent description of land parcels in the enclosure award the development site was located in Harmondsworth Field, although it is later referred to as Sipson Field in c. 1892 (see below).

The bill for the enclosure of Harmondsworth parish was presented to parliament in c. 1801, but was not enforced until c. 1819. The enclosure award and accompanying map generally depicted quite large areas of land across the parish in the ownership of a small number of landowners, and there is little evidence for pre-enclosure strip fields within the area (Sherwood 2002, 64). The c. 1819 enclosure map for Harmondsworth Parish indicates that the development site was formed of several plots of enclosed land numbered 245, 245, 247, and a small section of a larger plot labelled 244, with 'Public Road no. 3' bounding the site to the south (Harmondsworth Lane). The plots are recorded as originally forming part of Harmondsworth Field.

Details of the landowners are indicated on the enclosure map and accompanying schedule, and are summarised in the table below (Harmondsworth Enclosure Map Hillingdon Local Studies ref: 543; Harmondsworth enclosure schedule London Metropolitan Archives ref: ACC/1273/021). The owner of plots 245 and 246, Thomas Weekley, is also mentioned in a slightly earlier document 'Harmondsworth Allotment under enclosure c. 1807' (London Metropolitan Archives ref: ACC/ 526/ 27), where his name appears on a small indicative plan showing the eastern part of the development site alongside the owner of plot 247,





James Tillyer. The document is a lease dating from 24<sup>th</sup> March c. 1807 of five allotments under the Inclosure Act, and indicates that the land within the development site was attributed to Thomas Weekly from at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Plot	Type	Owner	Additional Information
244	Copyhold Allotment	Elizabeth Weekley	
245	Copyhold Allotment	Thomas Weekley	
246	Freehold	Thomas Weekley	
247	Unknown	James Tillyer	Recorded as an old enclosure and named in the 'Harmondsworth Allotment under enclosure c. 1807'

The first edition 6" Ordnance Survey (Middlesex Sheet XIX surveyed c. 1865 Published c. 1868) depicts the development site as one large rectangular plot of land, with a smaller orchard plot in the northwest corner (corresponding with plot 247 in the enclosure map). Harmondsworth Lane formed the southern boundary of the site, while further fields were recorded to the west, north and east, illustrating the landscape prior to the realignment of Harmondsworth Lane during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. One single detached property was recorded along Harmondsworth Lane, with development limited to the core of Harmondsworth at this time. The properties along Harmondsworth Lane which extend to the western boundary of the proposed development site are of inter-war date. No discernible changes were recorded in the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 6" coverage (Buckinghamshire Sheet LVII surveyed c. 1862 Published c. 1881).

By 1895, the Ordnance Survey 25" series (Middlesex Sheet XIX Published c. 1895) recorded a rise in the number of orchards in the area, with the land to the immediate north and east of the site (including the eastern corner of the site) all planted with trees. This reflects the rise in fruit growing in the region, and a slightly earlier plan of the site, dating to c. 1892, also indicates the rise in fruit orchards. The plan of the site forms part of an auction document (London Metropolitan Archives ref: ACC/ 531/ 36) and the site forms plot three of a number of freehold properties for sale. The plot is described as including Grove Orchard, a fully mature orchard (corresponding with plot 247 in the enclosure map), and Sipson Field, 'a most valuable and highly cultivated field of rich open Market Garden land and Fruit Plantation with considerable frontage to the said Sipson and Harmondsworth Road'. The occupant of the land is recorded as Mr. James Bateman, and the plot is further described as 'containing considerable depth of brick earth with a surface loam of very nice quality'.

The c. 1900 Ordnance Survey 6" edition (Buckinghamshire Sheet LVII.NW) and Ordnance Survey 25" series (Middlesex Sheet XIX.4) c. 1914 show no changes within the site or immediate area, with the exception of the loss of the small orchard in the northwest corner of the site by c. 1914. Sherwood indicates that market gardening was a major activity in West Middlesex until 1944, and that the parish had become a fruit



growing area during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with gravel digging and the expansion of land for Heathrow Airport causing farming to decline during the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (1973, 4 and 10). Later 20<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey map coverage of the site (viewed via Old-maps.co.uk) show the establishment of the present nursery and garden centre to the north of the site, and a number of gravel pits to the east of the site by c. 1989 (1:10,000 series). However, no development or extraction activities are indicated within the development site boundary.

## 8.0 Site Walkover Survey

A site walkover was undertaken on Monday 29<sup>th</sup> June 2015 by Dr Rebecca Enlander, WYG. The weather was bright and dry with excellent visibility. A selection of photographs of the site has been included in Appendix B.

The site was assessed via an active landfill site off Holloway Lane, and the development site is not accessible to the general public. The proposed development site is a roughly rectangular plot of farmland presently planted with crops and surrounded by mature hedgerows and trees. The topography of the site is characterised by a slight ridge running on a roughly east to west axis through the site, with the land falling to the north (photograph 1). The site falls steeply beyond its eastern boundary towards an area of former extraction pits and landfill, now defined by ponds. There is a small compound on the southeast corner of the site, which houses a landfill gas power generator and associated plant (photograph 2).

Due to the presence of crops across the field, the site walkover was restricted to assessment from the verges. However, the entire perimeter of the site was walked, allowing a thorough inspection of the site. No obvious earthworks or features of archaeological interest were noted and, although their presence cannot be ruled out, it is probable that any above surface indication of features and earthworks are likely to have been ploughed out or possibly removed during potential mineral extraction within the site. Throughout the site, a general presence of flint nodules, flakes and chips was noted, although no distinctive pieces of anthropomorphic character were identified.

The low-lying nature of the site and the mature hedgerows and trees that form the field boundaries allow limited opportunities for views in or out of the site to the north, west and south. Only tall buildings were visible in the distance in views from within the site to the north and south (photographs 1, 2 and 3). The Harmondsworth Conservation Area extends to the western boundary of the site and includes a row of early 20<sup>th</sup> century houses along the north of Harmondsworth Lane, which face open farmland to the north of Heathrow Airport. There are no opportunities for views into the site from Harmondsworth Lane.



## 9.0 Aerial Photograph Evidence

Copies of a number of oblique and vertical aerial photographs dating from between the 1970's to the 1990's were provided by the Historic England Archives Enquiry Service in order to establish the extent of potential mineral extraction between these dates within the proposed development site.

The search returned four runs of aerial photographs with coverage of the site dating from 15<sup>th</sup> January 1969 (reference: MAL\_69002\_V\_199 and \_200), 21<sup>st</sup> May 1971 (reference: MAL\_71074\_V\_115 and \_116), 15<sup>th</sup> June 1986 (reference OS\_86094\_V\_029), and 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1995 (OS\_95058\_V\_106 and \_107). Due to copyright restrictions, these aerial photographs cannot be reproduced within this report.

The 1969 and 1971 coverage of the site show the proposed development site as one portion of a large area of pasture or agricultural land, with no evidence for mineral extraction either within the site itself, or within the area to the east, now characterised by the former gravel quarry. The 1986 coverage of the site shows extraction and stripping across the northern part of the site; however, the image shows the southern part of the site as undisturbed farmland with a series of land drains also visible. The subsequent 1995 coverage shows the site as a single open field, where remediation works are likely to have taken place within the northern part of the site to revert the ground back to pasture or agricultural land. While the available aerial coverage of the site does not provide conclusive evidence for mineral extraction within the southern portion of the site, it should be remembered that the photographs show a snapshot in time, and this doesn't mean that the southern part of the site was never subjected to extractive works. The extent of the area shown as disturbed ground on the 1986 coverage is indicated on Figure 7, Appendix E.

## 10.0 Heritage Potential and Impact Assessment

### 10.1 Potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains

The Environment Agency classify the site as forming part of Holloway Lane Quarry, where landfill historically took place between 1983 and 1994, and included deposition of inert, industrial, commercial and household waste ([Environment Agency 2015](#)), and formed part of the land restoration of the site. In addition the area is shown as consented for minerals working, as part of a 1979 planning appeal, in a Design and Access Statement for the adjacent waste reclamation facility in 2000 (SITA, 2000). However, whilst the extent of land within the north of the site used for gravel extraction and landfill has been determined from aerial photography, the extent and nature of mineral extraction and subsequent landfill



activities within the southern part of the development site remains unclear, based on the available information.

Therefore, there is potential that the southern part of the development site has not been subject to extraction and there is a residual potential for archaeological remains and deposits to be present here. Where extraction may not have occurred, there is a potential for archaeological remains to be present.

**10.1.1 Impacts in Areas of Previous Extraction – North portion of site**

The northern portion of the site has been subject to clearance, areas of definite mineral extraction, landfill and restoration; these activities will have completely removed or truncated any archaeological features or deposits present. The nature of the development proposal will include limited groundworks associated with the establishment of the compound, fencing, cable trenching and solar panel supports to secure the installed solar panels. Within the northern part of the site, the construction works associated with the use of solar panel supports, compound, fencing and cable trenching will remain within the depth of the restored land, and as such, the development proposals will not impact potential archaeological remains or deposits. Therefore, it is expected that the development proposals will not impact upon any archaeological levels.

**10.1.2 Impacts in Areas of No Previous Extraction – South portion of site**

While mineral extraction at Holloway Lane Quarry extended within the northern part of the site boundary, the extent and nature of mineral extraction within the southern part of the site is unknown, based on the available information. Therefore, there is potential for archaeological remains and deposits to be present within areas not previously affected by mineral extraction.

While there are no recorded heritage assets within the site boundary, the development site is located in a rich multi-period archaeological landscape. Historic mapping suggests that the site formed part of a large common field prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Harmondsworth field), and was used for cultivation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, as an orchard and market garden field. It is likely that the repeated cultivation of the site, including ploughing activity, will have resulted in some limited disturbance or localised truncation of any potential archaeological remains within the site.

The southern part of the site has potential for a range of multi-period features and deposits to be present, and the character, potential and expected significance of each potential period is discussed below.

Character of archaeological period	Potential for archaeological remains	Anticipated heritage value
------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------





Lower Palaeolithic material has been identified in close proximity to the site (1 and 3).	The site is characterised by Quaternary period brick earth deposits overlying Taplow Gravels, and are known to contain ex-situ Lower Palaeolithic remains. It is unlikely that farming practices will have acted to disturb any gravel deposits potentially containing Palaeolithic material.	If present, Palaeolithic material could be of regional to inter-regional heritage value, depending on the character and survival of any remains.
Recorded archaeological remains in the immediate area include Bronze Age field systems, associated features and finds (12) and Neolithic, Late Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation evidence (6, 7, 14, 27 and 29).	The site is situated in a rich landscape of late prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval features, with further elements of medieval and post-medieval heritage focused to the west within Harmondsworth. Despite probable disturbance and truncation of remains through cultivation, there is still potential for archaeological remains and deposits of prehistoric date to be present within the site, and the field systems identified to the south of Harmondsworth Lane may extend within the site boundary.	If present, these remains could be of local to regional heritage value, depending on their extent, character and survival.
Saxon remains in the area, including Prospect Park, are focused away from the site, particularly to the north of Harmondsworth; medieval evidence is focused on the village core.	Despite probable disturbance and truncation of remains through cultivation activity, it is possible that Saxon settlement could be present within the site, and the presence of agricultural remains of the early medieval to post-medieval period cannot be ruled out.	Early medieval settlement remains could be of local to regional heritage value, depending on their extent, character and survival, while agricultural remains are likely to be of local heritage value.
Potential for remains associated with post-medieval and Industrial era fruit plantations and market gardening	The site was historically the used for fruit growing and produce, which was a major industry in the region	If present, these remains could be of local heritage value, depending on their extent, character and survival.

The nature of the development proposal will include limited groundworks associated with the establishment of the compound, fencing, cable trenching and the insertion of supports which form the solar panel framework used to secure the installed solar panels. The final form of the solar framework supports will be dependent upon the final design of the installed panels but are typically c. 7cmx7cm (c. 3"x3") in diameter and either L-shaped or square in plan, tapering to a point. They are typically driven into the ground between 1m and 1.3m in depth.

The solar framework supports are driven directly into the ground in a minor piling procedure without prior excavation, and cause minimal disturbance of surrounding soils. If archaeological remains are present within the southern portion of the site, these will be impacted upon by the proposed development. However, the degree of disturbance will be extremely limited as a proportion of the overall extent of the development site area (typically less than 0.5% of the development area). Therefore, while the solar



framework supports may act to disturb any potential archaeological remains or deposits within the affected parts of the site, this will result overall in isolated disturbance and a slight (negative) unmitigated impact.

Groundworks associated with the construction of the compound, service cabling and fencing will act to disturb or truncate any potential archaeological remains or deposits within the south of the site; however, it is anticipated that the cable trenching will be shallow in depth, and will only impact upon the upper stratigraphy of the site (potentially confined to topsoil). Overall, it is anticipated that the groundworks will result overall in isolated disturbance and a slight (negative) unmitigated impact in areas of residual archaeological potential. As the local context of the site means that there is potential for a wide range of archaeological remains or deposits to be present, this could result in an overall minor-neutral to minor adverse significance of effect, depending upon the nature of the affected remains.

Excavations at Home Farm (12/ ELO3641) undertaken by MOLA (2010) to the south of the proposed development site included evidence for a field system and settlement features, as well as several Bronze Age cremation burials. While the main focus of the remains was further to the south, the cremations were recorded within the northern extent of the excavated area, immediately to the south of Harmondsworth Lane. Therefore, there is a possibility that cremations or burial evidence could be present within the southern portion of the proposed development site. Further assessment is required to definitively establish the potential for human remains to be present (see section 12); however, if present, the proposed development, including the insertion of solar framework supports, could have a moderate to substantial (negative) impact upon any cremations or burials present.

## 11.0 Potential Setting Impacts

The proposed development site will not have any direct physical impacts upon designated and locally designated built heritage assets in the surrounding area. However, given the close proximity of the development site to the Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area, potential impacts on the setting of this Conservation Area and on the setting of important historic buildings within it have been considered.

### 11.1 Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area

The Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area was designated in 1970. A Conservation Area Appraisal has been prepared by the London Borough of Hillingdon to define the Area's special architectural and historic character, and is intended to assist in the consideration of planning applications (London Borough of Hillingdon 2007, 4). The Appraisal states that the Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area is



characterised by its historic medieval core, which developed at the gate of the Benedictine Priory. Medieval and post-medieval buildings survive in the village today, and still reflect the historic street layout centred on the village green. Many of these older buildings are Listed or Locally Listed. Beyond this core residential development followed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with some interwar and further 1960s-1970s development, with some more recent additions. The Appraisal, however, does not mention the housing development along Harmondsworth Lane at the far northeast of the village, which is the part of the Conservation Area closest to the application site (*ibid.* 5, 11- 13).

### 11.1.1 Listed Buildings

Three listed buildings are located in the eastern/north-eastern side of the Conservation Area, which is closest to the application site, and include:

- 25 Holloway Lane: Grade II listed building (1358410) located on the north side of Holloway Lane. It is a two-storey, timber-framed cottage dating from c.1600, overlaid externally in part by 20<sup>th</sup> century cement render and panels, and timber battens. The buildings gabled end fronts almost directly onto Holloway Lane, with a substantial red brick chimney stack. The building is separated from the footpath by a low, yellow brick, front wall with a small section of railing.
- The Lodge: Grade II listed building (1080217) on the south side of Harmondsworth Lane, close to its junction with Holloway Lane. It is an early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century 2-storey yellow brick house with a hipped slate roof and recessed main entrance porch, wrought iron railings and gates. A footpath and small grassed area are located immediately in front of its frontage.
- A separately listed grade II listed wall survives to the immediate east of The Lodge (1080218), and this wall forms an important part of The Lodge's setting.

Despite being prominent in the street scene and making an important contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, as well as being of architectural and historic interest in their own right, the settings of these Listed Buildings would be unaffected by the proposed development. This is due to a combination of the distance between the Listed Buildings and the application site, the residential development and trees located between them, and the bend in Holloway Road leading out of Harmondsworth towards the application site.



### 11.1.2 Unlisted Buildings/Locally Listed Buildings

A number of key unlisted buildings are identified within the Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area.

Of all the heritage assets within the Conservation Area, 39-43 Holloway Road is located closest to the application site. It is comprised of a row of three, late Victorian two-storey cottages with red tiled roofs, half-timbered first floors and yellow stock brick ground floors (London Borough of Hillingdon, 2007 14). Subsequently, these became Locally Listed for their architectural and townscape values (London Borough of Hillingdon, 2010, Ref: 061). The setting of 39-43 Holloway Road would, however, be unaffected by the proposed development. This is due to its physical separation from the application site by the building to its immediate northeast (45 Holloway Lane), existing hedges and trees between the properties, a bend in Holloway Lane that prevents direct public views, and by the relatively low height of the proposed solar panels.

Home Farm buildings are also identified in the Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area Appraisal as key unlisted buildings that make a special contribution to the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area (ibid. 2007 14). This complex of Victorian or earlier barns is located at the junction of Holloway Lane with Hatch Lane to the south and High Street to the west, at the entrance to the historic core of Harmondsworth. This grouping is also a Locally Listed Building (ibid. 2010 Ref: 059). These buildings are located too far from the application site and separated by residential development, road and vegetation, for their setting to be affected by the proposed development. Important views east along High Street towards Home Farm and Holloway Lane would also be unaffected by the proposed development (ibid. 2007, 9).

### 11.1.3 Views, Vistas and Rural Setting

The Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area Appraisal describes key views and vistas within the Conservation Area, both inwards and outwards. However, these are all focussed within the historic core of the village, which is located at its western end. No views or vistas are identified involving the north-eastern end of the village, which is closest to the application site (London Borough of Hillingdon 2007, 9-10).

Finally the Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area Appraisal considers the contribution of green spaces and landscapes to its character and appearance. The village's and hence the Conservation Area's setting is rural, with fields and open land, despite its proximity to Heathrow Airport and major roads. This is largely





the result of its green belt location (London Borough of Hillingdon 2007, 5). Open land to the northeast of the village off Holloway Lane is not identified as contributing to the Conservation Area's special interest. Large green space to the east of Home Farm is identified as an important feature of the Conservation Area in helping identify its rural setting, providing attractive views into and out of the village, and creating a definable boundary (London Borough of Hillingdon 2007 16). However, this would be unaffected by the proposed development, which will be located further north.

#### **11.1.4 Overall Assessment of Effects**

The application site is located on land to the immediate northeast of the boundary of the Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area. Residential development in northeast of Harmondsworth is located at the opposite end of the significant medieval core of the village, and is not identified in the Appraisal as making even a neutral contribution to the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area. The exception to this is the Locally Listed Building at 39-43 Holloway Lane, which is identified as making a positive contribution to the special interest of the Conservation Area. However, the setting of this Locally Listed Building would be unaffected by the proposed development.

The open land further northeast beyond the village extent and outside of the Conservation Area boundary, within which the application site sits, is also not identified as making a positive contribution to the setting of the Conservation Area in the Appraisal. Overall, therefore, the proposal is considered to preserve the settings of nearby Listed Buildings and Locally Listed buildings as well as the Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area itself.

### **11.2 Sipson**

#### **11.2.1 Listed Buildings**

To the east of the application site lies the linear village of Sipson. There are two Listed Buildings within Sipson with the potential for settings to be affected by the proposed development.

- Lanz Farmhouse: Grade II listed building (1080219) is located on the south side of Harmondsworth Lane on the eastern edge of Sipson. It is late 17<sup>th</sup> century or early 18<sup>th</sup> century two-storey, timber-framed house. It faces gable end onto Harmondsworth Lane and is set behind a modern front boundary wall. Not mentioned in the list description are two large, timber barns within its curtilage, one which fronts directly onto the pavement and a second positioned centrally between the house and the first barn, but set further back. The building's primary relationships are with each other and



to the former farmland. The application site is not visible from these buildings and its setting would be unaffected by the proposed development.

- The King William IV Public House: Grade II listed building (1080164) located in Sipson on the southern side of the roundabout at Sipson Road and Harmondsworth Lane. It is a late medieval, former hall house of two-stories with modern roughcast over timber framing and a red tiled, hipped roof with gablets. The building fronts directly onto the pavement and its main, front elevation faces north addressing Sipson Road. The application site cannot be seen from this listed building and its setting would be unaffected by the proposed development.

### 11.2.2 Locally Listed Buildings

There are two Locally Listed Buildings in Sipson with the potential for their settings to be affected by the proposed development:

- The Former Baptist Church (London Borough of Hillingdon 2010 Ref: 224) is located at 228 Sipson Lane, to the southeast of the junction with Harmondsworth Lane. The Church was originally built as a Gospel Mission Hall in 1891 and subsequently enlarged; its principal frontage faces south and addresses Sipson Road and a yellow brick boundary wall forms the building's western side along Sipson Road. The building's setting is almost entirely formed by surrounding residential properties of Sipson. The setting of this Locally Listed Building would be unaffected by the proposed development due to the distance and the existing development located between them.
- The Plough Public House is located at the north end of Sipson at 289 Sipson Road (ibid Ref: 223). It is a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century building comprised of a main two-storey section and later single-storey addition. The building's exterior is white render with a slate roof and prominent chimney stacks. The main, front elevation faces west and addresses Sipson Road, and is set behind a low picket fence containing a beer garden. From the front of this pub, there are no direct views of the application site and the setting of this Locally Listed Building would be unaffected by the proposed development.



## 12.0 Proposed Mitigation Measures

### 12.1 Archaeology

It is recommended that the full extent of intrusive mineral extraction within the southern part of the site is defined through a programme of geophysical survey. This will provide a rapid and cost-effective means of identifying previous extraction and truncation within the site boundary. It is proposed that the geophysical survey be undertaken across the entire southern portion of the site, and that the survey area extends slightly to the north, within the area of known extraction; this will allow the limit of extraction to be clearly identified. The geophysical survey will also serve to identify the presence, or otherwise, of previously unrecorded archaeological remains which may be present in unworked areas of the site. The anticipated area for the geophysical survey to be undertaken is illustrated in Figure 7, Appendix E. This survey is intended to be completed prior to determination of the planning application and will include consultation with GLAAS to agree on the full scope of the works; additionally, these works will be undertaken in line with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation.

Depending on the results of the geophysical survey, further archaeological works or design mitigation may be required. Further archaeological investigation may include targeted evaluation trenching to further define any archaeological features or anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. If evaluation excavations are required, it is anticipated that these could be carried out at the reserved matters stage.

If the geophysical survey indicates the presence of particularly complex or significant remains, including settlement or mortuary features, it is recommended that design mitigation, including ensuring that the solar panels are secured by concrete pads in areas of elevated survival/potential to avoid significant impacts, is implemented. This will result in no impact on the archaeological remains and a neutral effect. Where the geophysical survey and/or further evaluation identifies archaeological remains of limited significance, archaeological monitoring could also be undertaken in any residual areas of potential, likely to be located around the margins of the site, during groundworks associated with the erection of fencing, compounds, and service trenches.

Where the further assessment identifies archaeological remains of limited significance, the use of solar framework supports can be maintained. The insertion and removal of these supports results in minimal disturbance to the surrounding area and when compared to the effects of ploughing and other truncation it will not visibly alter the baseline conditions. The overall legibility and integrity of any buried archaeological remains should remain unaffected by the insertion and removal of these supports. Whilst small impacts



would occur across the whole area the effect on the key characteristics of any archaeological remains present would not be discernible for the majority of features. Monitoring of the insertion of these supports is not considered to be necessary.

Any further mitigation should be undertaken in agreement with the Greater London Planning Authority, under an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation, and in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidance.

## **12.2 Built Heritage Settings**

Given no impacts or effects have been identified on the settings of built heritage assets, no mitigation is considered necessary.

## **13.0 Conclusion**

Overall the proposed development is considered to be in accordance with the relevant NPPF policies for heritage assets of archaeological interest and for the significance and settings of designated and non-designated built heritage assets, as well as to comply with adopted and emerging Local Plan Policies and saved Unitary Development Plan policies for the London Borough of Hillingdon. The proposal is also considered to preserve the setting of the Listed Buildings and Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area in accordance with sections 66 and 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.



## 14.0 References

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### **Historic Mapping and Archives**

Detail from Rocque's map of Middlesex, published in c. 1754 (after Sherwood 2002, figure 1 page 9).  
Hillingdon document ref: 942-19.

c. 1819 enclosure map for Harmondsworth Parish. Hillingdon Local Studies ref: Harm Encl. Map 543

Ordnance Survey 6" Middlesex Sheet XIX surveyed c. 1865 Published c. 1868 (First Edition)

Ordnance Survey 6" Buckinghamshire Sheet LVII surveyed c. 1862 Published c. 1881 (Second Edition)

Ordnance Survey 25" series Middlesex Sheet XIX Published c. 1895 (Second Editions)

Ordnance Survey 6" Buckinghamshire Sheet LVII.NW surveyed c. 1898 Published c. 1900 (Third Edition)

Ordnance Survey 25" series Middlesex Sheet XIX.4 Published c. 1914 (Third Editions)

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Archaeological Assessment



## Appendices

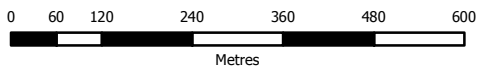
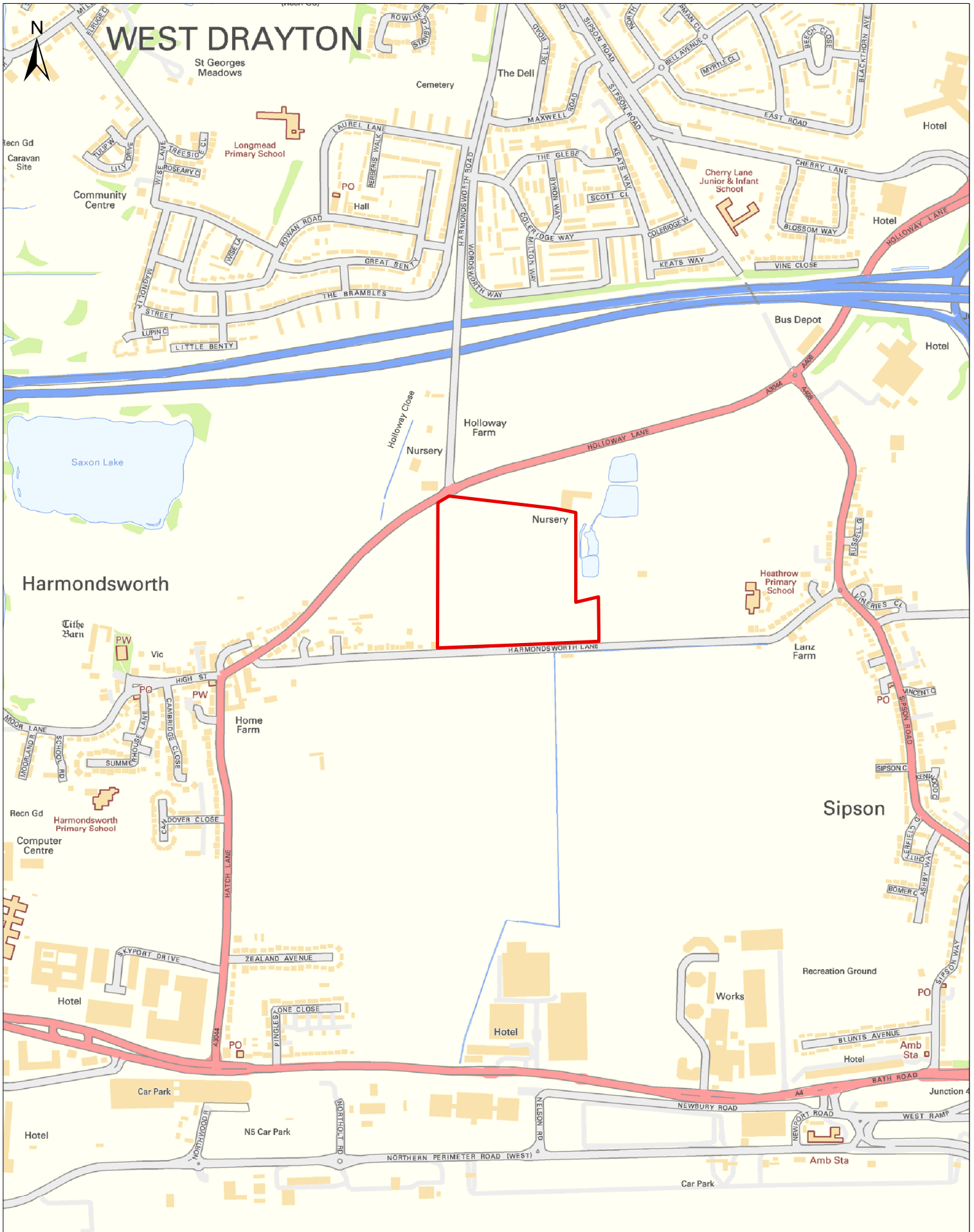
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## **Appendix A – Site Location Plan**





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Project: **Holloway Lane Solar Farm,  
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Title:

**Site Location Plan**

Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A091557</b>	Figure No: <b>1</b>
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## **Appendix B – Site Photographs**



Photograph 1: View from the southern portion of the site, facing northeast, with the rise of the ridge visible in the midground, treeline visible along the northern boundary of the field, and a hotel visible in the distance, at the junction 4 of the M4 services north of Sipson.



Photograph 2: View from the southern portion of the site, facing east, with the landfill gas power generator visible to the left, and vehicles associated with the landfill site visible beyond the field boundary.



Photograph 3: View from the northern portion of the site, facing southwest, with the rise of the ridge visible in the midground; the treeline visible along the western boundary of the field marks the eastern extent of the Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area from which there are limited opportunities for direct views into the site due to the mature treelines and hedges.



## **Appendix C – Assessment Methodology**



**Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology**

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of significance of effects upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State’s criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment.

**Value**

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of cultural heritage value on all archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site such as battlefields, parks and gardens, not just those that are statutorily designated.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives. Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality. Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives. Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives. Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association. Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with



Value	Examples
	reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s). Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low	Undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

**Magnitude**

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its archaeological or historical value. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	Impacts will damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative). The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation





Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
	and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive).
Moderate	Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative). Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use. (Positive).
Slight	Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative). Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive).
Negligible / No Change	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative). Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

During the assessment any embedded mitigation has been considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described herein will be stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into consideration.



Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

**Significance**

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the effect can be determined. This is undertaken following the table below. The significance of effects can be beneficial or adverse.

Significance of Effects	Magnitude of Impact			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible / no Change
Very High	Major	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor
High	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Neutral
Medium	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Neutral
Low	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Minor – Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Minor-Neutral	Minor-Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Significance should always be qualified as in certain cases an effect of minor significance could be considered to be of great importance by local residents and deserves further consideration. The significance of effect is considered both before and after additional mitigation measures proposed have been taken into account.

Effects of intermediate significance or greater are considered to be significant effects within the context of planning policy and Environmental Impact Assessment.

Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth

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## **Appendix D – London Borough of Hillingdon Heritage Policies**



## **The Hillingdon Local Plan adopted in November 2012**

### **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.

### **Draft Local Plan: Part 2 – Development Management Policies**

The draft Local Plan part contains Development Management Policies, Site Allocations and Designations and Policies Map and is intended to deliver the that strategic policies in the adopted Local Plan Part 1. The draft Local Plan Part 2 was published for public comment in 2014.

Of relevance to the proposed development are the following emerging policies:



- **Policy DMHB1: Heritage Assets**

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

- i. it sustains and enhances the significance of the heritage asset and supports viable uses which add to the local character of an area and are appropriate to the conservation value of the asset; and
- ii. it does not result in harm or loss of significance of the heritage asset.
- iii. Any extensions or alterations should be designed in sympathy, without detracting from, or competing with, the heritage asset. Proposals should relate appropriately in terms of siting, style, scale, massing, height, design and materials.
- iv. New buildings and structures within the curtilage of a heritage asset, or in close proximity to it, should not compromise its setting. Opportunities should be taken to preserve or enhance the setting, so that the significance of the asset can be appreciated more readily.

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

- **Policy DMHB3: 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.

- **Policy DMHB4: Listed Buildings**

A. Applications for listed building consent and planning permission to alter, extend, or change the use of a statutorily listed building will only be permitted if they are considered appropriate in terms of the fabric, historic integrity and layout of the building and do not detract from its special architectural or historic interest. Any additions or alterations to a listed building should be sympathetic in terms of scale, proportion, detailed design, materials and workmanship. Applications



should include a Statement of Significance which demonstrates a clear understanding of the impact of proposals on the significance of the listed building.

- B. The demolition of a statutorily listed building will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances when every option for a viable future use has been exhausted. Full archaeological recording will be required as a condition of demolition.
- C. Planning permission will not be granted for proposals which are considered detrimental to the setting of a listed building.

- **Policy DMHB5: Locally Listed Buildings**

Extensions and alterations to locally listed buildings will be expected to preserve their local identity and character. They should be of appropriate design, scale and materials. Their replacement will only be considered if it can be demonstrated that the community benefits of such a proposal significantly outweigh those of retaining the locally listed building. Applications should include a Statement of Significance which demonstrates a clear understanding of the impact of the proposals on the significance of the locally listed building.

- **Policy DMHB6: Conservation Areas**

New development, including alterations and extensions to existing buildings, within a Conservation Area or on its fringes, will be expected to preserve or enhance its significance by making a positive contribution to its character and appearance. In order to achieve this, the Council will:

- A. require proposals for new development, including any signage or advertisement, to be of a high quality contextual design. Proposals should exploit opportunities to restore any lost features and/or introduce new ones that would enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.
- B. resist the loss of buildings, street patterns, views, trees, open spaces or other features that make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the Conservation Area; any such loss will need to be supported with a robust justification.
- C. Require planning applications to include a Design and Access Statement. This should demonstrate a clear understanding of the impact of the proposals on the significance of any heritage assets that are affected. Proposals will be required to support the implementation of improvement actions set out in relevant Conservation Area appraisals and management plans.



## Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies (2007)

Until such time as the Local Plan Part 2 is adopted, a number of saved Unitary Development Plan policies are used to inform planning decisions, including the following built environment policies:

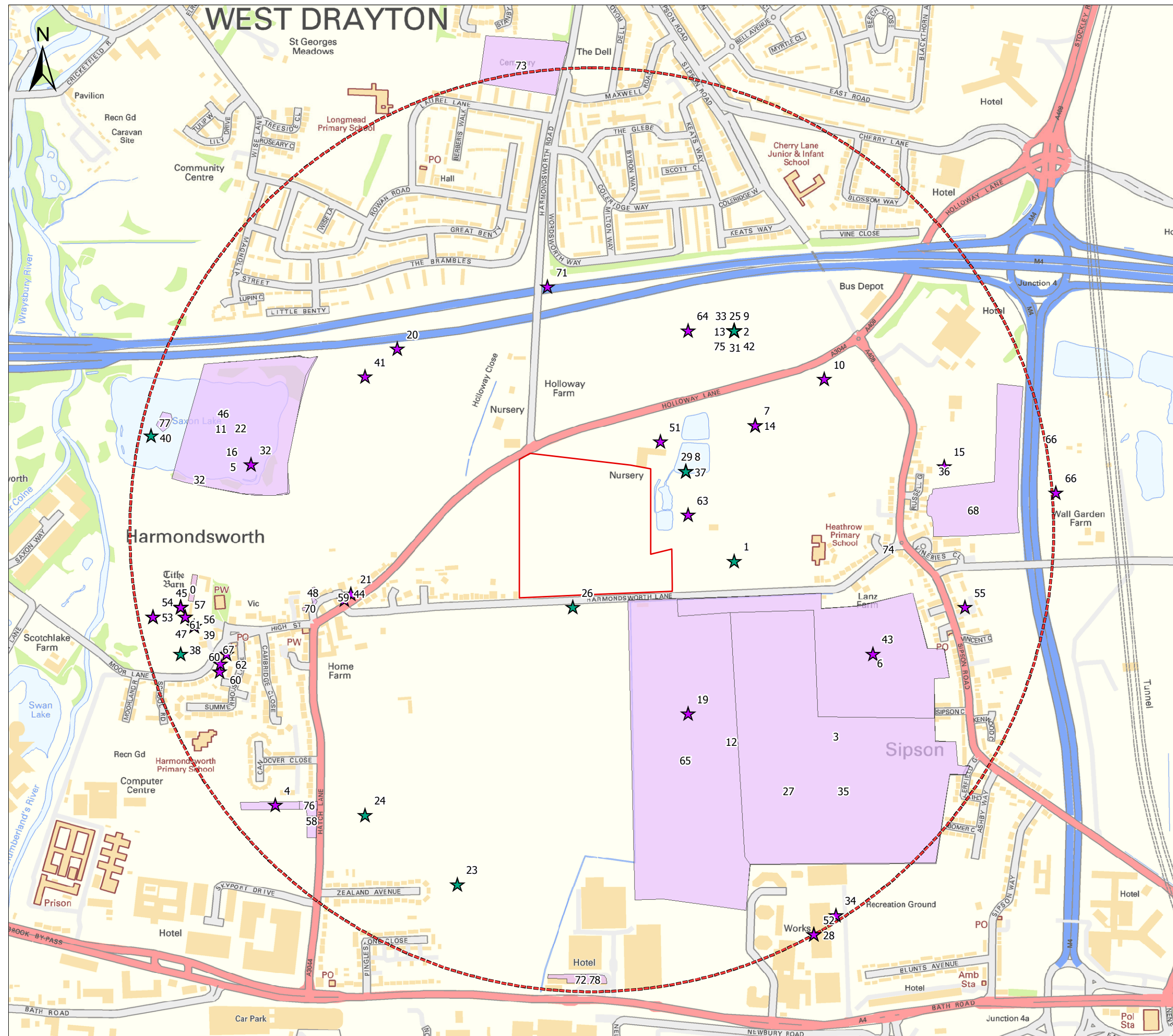
- **BE1** only in exceptional circumstances will the local planning authority allow development to take place if it would disturb remains of importance within the archaeological priority areas.
- **BE3** the local planning authority will ensure whenever practicable that sites of archaeological interest are investigated and recorded either before any new buildings, redevelopment, site works, golf course or gravel extraction are started, or during excavation and construction. Development which would destroy important archaeological remains will not be permitted.
- **BE4** new development within or on the fringes of conservation areas will be expected to preserve or enhance those features which contribute to their special architectural and visual qualities; development should avoid the demolition or loss of such features. There will be a presumption in favour of retaining buildings which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area. Applications for planning permission should contain full details, including siting and design, or replacement buildings. Applications for consent for demolition will depend upon the submission and approval of such details.
- **BE10** planning permission or listed building consent will not normally be granted for proposals which are considered detrimental to the setting of a listed building.
- **BE12** statutory listed buildings and others of architectural or historic interest such as those on the local list should, preferably remain in their historic use. Where planning permission is required, an alternative use will be permitted if it is appropriate to secure the renovation and subsequent preservation of the building, features of architectural or historic interest and setting.

# Appendix E – Recorded Heritage Sites



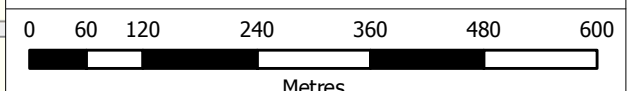






**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Greater London HER**
- ★ Findspots
- ★ Monuments
- Monument polygons



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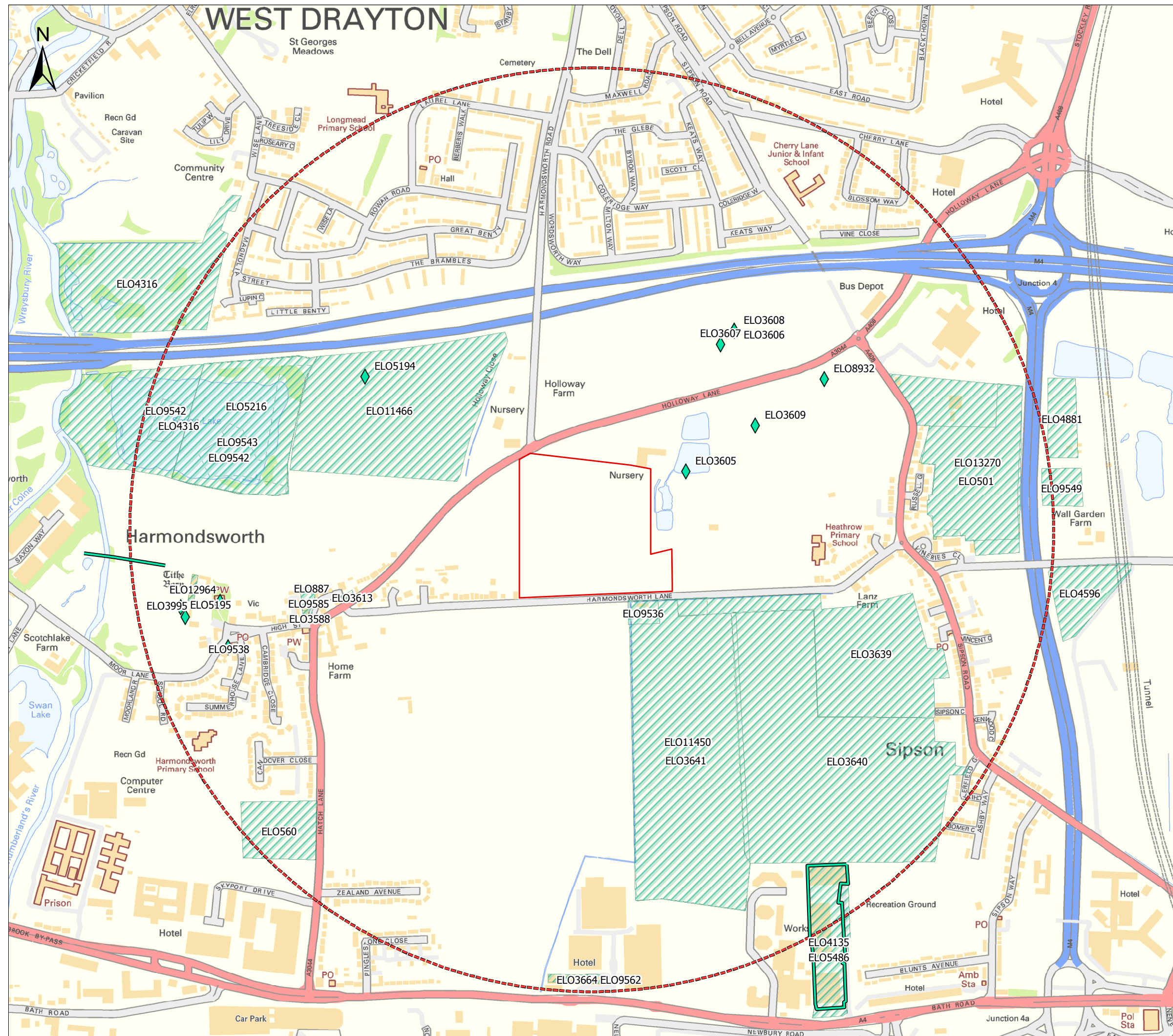
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Client: **British Solar Renewables Ltd.**






Project: **Holloway Lane Solar Farm, Harmondsworth**

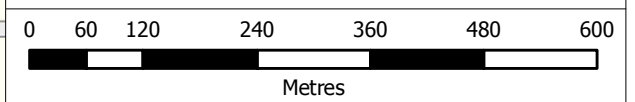
Title: **Recorded Heritage Assets**

Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A091557</b>	Figure No: <b>3</b>
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**Legend**

-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area
-  Greater London HER Archaeological Event points
-  Archaeological Events Polyline
-  Archaeological Events Polygon



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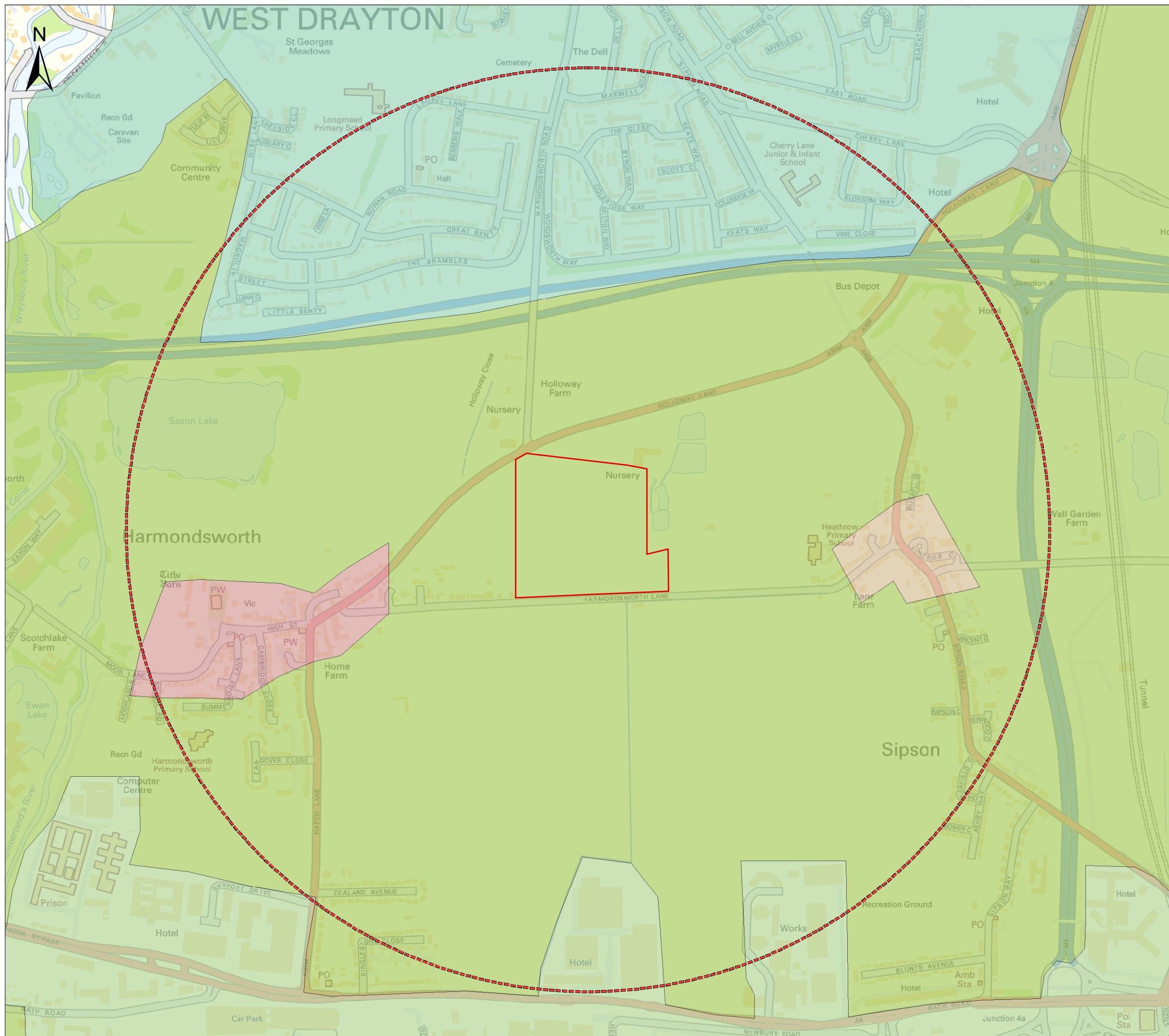
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Client: **British Solar Renewables Ltd.**



Project: **Holloway Lane Solar Farm, Harmondsworth**

Title: **Recorded Archaeological Events**



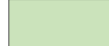
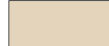
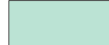
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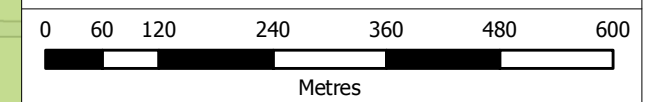


**Legend**

-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area

**Greater London HER**

- Historic Landscape Characterisation**
-  Harmondsworth Settlement Core
  -  Harmondsworth Farmland
  -  Heathrow fringe (former farmland)
  -  Sipson Settlement Core
  -  West Drayton Expansion (former farmland)



<b>RAE</b> Created:	<b>KH</b> Checked:	<b>July 2015</b> Date:	<b>V1</b> Version:
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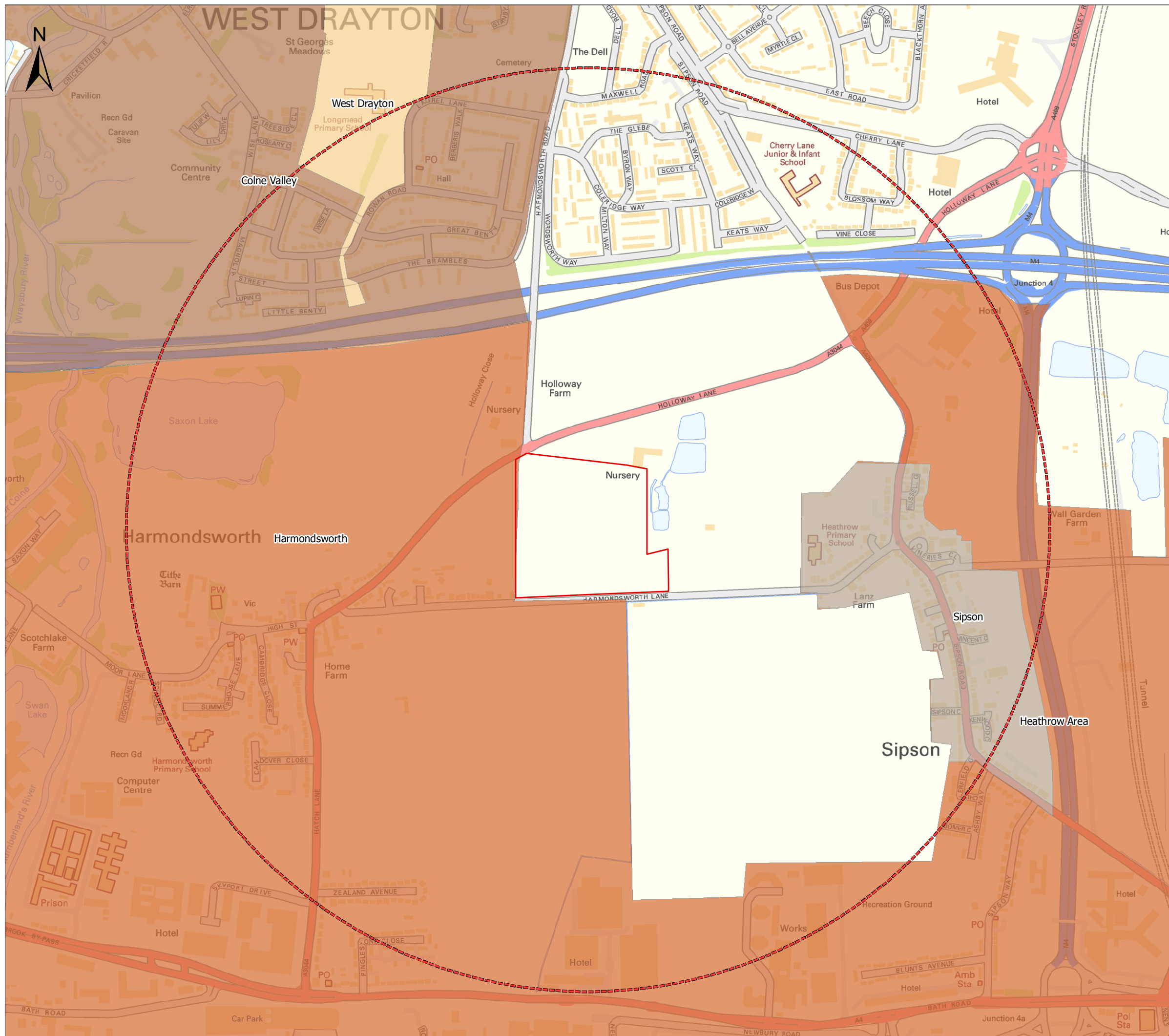
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Client: **British Solar Renewables Ltd.**

Project: **Holloway Lane Solar Farm, Harmondsworth**

Title: **Historic Landscape Characterisation**

Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A091557</b>	Figure No: <b>5</b>
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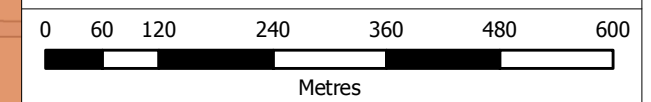
**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Study Area

**Greater London HER**

**Archaeological Priority Areas and Zones**

- APZ Colne Valley
- Harmondsworth
- APZ Heathrow Area
- Sipson
- West Drayton



<b>RAE</b> Created:	<b>KH</b> Checked:	<b>July 2015</b> Date:	<b>V1</b> Version:
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Client: **British Solar Renewables Ltd.**

Project: **Holloway Lane Solar Farm, Harmondsworth**

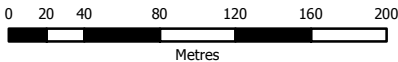
Title: **Archaeological Priority Areas and Zones**

Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A091557</b>	Figure No: <b>6</b>
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**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Area of mineral extraction identified from c. 1986 APs
- Area for geophysical survey



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Client: **British Solar Renewables Ltd.**

Project: **Holloway Lane Solar Farm, Harmondsworth**

<b>RAE</b> Created:	<b>KH</b> Checked:	<b>November 2015</b> Date:	<b>V1</b> Version:
Title: <b>Areas of mineral extraction and truncation and anticipated area for geophysical survey.</b>			
Office: <b>4154</b>	Project No: <b>A091557</b>	Figure No: <b>7</b>	



### Recorded Heritage Sites (Greater London Historic Environment Service)

ID	HER number	TYPE	Description	Period
<b>Designated Heritage Assets</b>				
Harmondsworth Conservation Area		CA	The Conservation Area is characterised by its historic core which grew up in the Medieval period at the gate of the Benedictine Priory. The earliest building to survive is the Listed Grade II* St Mary's Church, parts of which date from the 12 <sup>th</sup> century. The village centre, around The Green, has a mixture of medieval and post medieval buildings, with more recent development beyond this central core. Harmondsworth has retained much of its historic street layout.	Medieval to modern
1194332		LB	Grade I Listed Manor Farm Barn. Aisled barn, threshing barn. The great tithe barn at Manor Farm, Harmondsworth was built in 1426-7, and most of the fabric that survives is of this date. The barn is of oak frame and exterior cladding; clay tile roof, sill walls of ferricrete (a local iron-rich conglomerate), flint, brick and some Reigate stone. Also abundant post-medieval ironwork of many periods.	Medieval
1080201		LB	Grade II* Listed Parish church of St Mary. 12 <sup>th</sup> century south arcade and doorway and 13 <sup>th</sup> century north arcade. The chancel was rebuilt c. 1396-98 attributed to the mason William Wynford. North chancel aisle and brick tower added c. 1500. Further additions include a 19 <sup>th</sup> century porch and modern vestry. Flint, conglomerate and rubble walls with stone dressings; upper stages of tower are of brick, with rendered quoins, moulded courses, battlements and angle pedestals with cupola carried on cast-iron columns; tiled roofs. The south door contained within timber porch is of 12 <sup>th</sup> century date and is detailed with chevron moulding and beak heads. This is the chief of the many fine features of this church.	Medieval
1080118		LB	Grade II Listed Telephone box K6 telephone kiosk. Cast iron, designed c. 1935.	Modern
1080123		LB	Grade II Listed Harmondsworth Hall House, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century brown brick with red dressings.	Industrial?
1080124		LB	Grade II Listed Wall and gates to south of Harmondsworth Hall: short length of pinkish brick 18 <sup>th</sup> century wall. 2 tall square stone-coped brick piers and wrought iron gates.	Industrial
1080125		LB	Grade II Listed Wall to west and north of the Grange: 17 <sup>th</sup> century red brick wall with high sloped coping	Post-medieval
1080164		LB	Grade II Listed hall house, public house: The king William IV public house, formerly a hall house of late	Medieval



ID	HER number	TYPE	Description	Period
			medieval date. 2 storeys, modern colour-washed roughcast and short timber framing.	
1080199		LB	Grade II Listed Acacia house: dated c. 1725 on brick. 2-storey, 5-window house in light red brick with 1st floor band.	Post-medieval
1080200		LB	Grade II Listed timber framed house: Howcroft (rear part only). Part of a 16 <sup>th</sup> century timber framed house. Rear elevation shows exposed stout timber framing with filling of plaster and a little painted brick.	Post-medieval
1080202		LB	Grade II Listed Public house: The Crown public house, 18 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier 2-storey building. Fairly high pitched tiled roof hipped at road end.	Post-medieval - Industrial
1080217		LB	Grade II Listed house, railings and gate. 'The Lodge', an early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century yellow brick house of 2 storeys, 3 windows, of large proportions.	Industrial
1080218		LB	Grade II Listed wall to east of the Lodge. 18th century red brick wall sloped up to an early 19th century upper part in stock brick. Returned southwards along eastern edge of orchard.	Industrial
1080219		LB	Grade II Listed timber framed house: Lanz farmhouse, a late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house with high pitched tiled roof and sash windows in exposed frames.	Post-medieval
1194310		LB	Grade II Listed vicarage, house: early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century range in yellow brick with slated roofs. Left part of 2 storeys, 5 windows, of which 4 comprise the Vicarage. The right bay of this part plus a 3-storey, 1-window right wing under a gable form Tower House. Upper windows of Tower House are large with stone Gothic tracery. Tower House, the Vicarage and the Sun House form a group with the Five Bells Inn.	Industrial
1194343		LB	Grade II Listed Inn 'The five bells inn'. Probably 17 <sup>th</sup> century with late 18 <sup>th</sup> century extension, of brownish brick with brick dentil cornice. Steeply pitched roof with hipped end to road and compound stack of old brick. The Five Bells Inn forms a group with Tower House, The Vicarage and the Sun House.	Post-medieval
1358366		LB	Grade II Listed Timber framed house: The Sun House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century timber framed house with brick facade. Tower House, the Vicarage and the Sun House form a group with the Five Bells Inn.	Post-medieval?
1358367		LB	Grade II Listed Villa 'Manor Farmhouse'. A mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century stock brick villa of 2 builds: at left, 2-storey, 3-window symmetrical part, and at right a tower of 3 storeys with one window. Hipped slated roofs.	Industrial
1358368		LB	Grade II Listed shop 'The Gable Stores'. Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century 3-gabled building. Tiled roof with fancy bargeboards to gables, painted brick walls and Gothic windows, all with pointed arches and fancy glazing. At ground floor left an altered 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop front.	Industrial





ID	HER number	TYPE	Description	Period
1358410		LB	Grade II Listed Timber framed house: 25 Holloway Lane. Timber framed cottage with brick base c. 1600 with a small 19 <sup>th</sup> century rear extension (scullery).	Post-medieval
1358414		LB	Grade II Listed Wall to east of the Grange: 17 <sup>th</sup> century red brick wall with high sloped coping	Post-medieval
<b>Undesignated Heritage Assets</b>				
1	MLO68486	FS	Findspot of pointed handaxe at gravel pit of late or mid Acheulian (Palaeolithic) date at Holloway Lane	Palaeolithic
2	MLO17551	FS	A Palaeolithic axe was found near Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth.	Palaeolithic
3	MLO58506	MON	Flint scatter a prehistoric flint scatter was found at Home Farm, Harmondsworth during an evaluation in 1988 and 1991 by Museum of London Archaeology Service. Microlith (Mesolithic), worked flint (early Neolithic to late Bronze Age), axe (tool) (Mesolithic), struck flint (Palaeolithic)	Lower Palaeolithic to late Neolithic
4	MLO76056	MON	A Neolithic ditch was located at Tarmac Way, Hillingdon during an evaluation by foundations archaeology in 2001. Blade (Neolithic), flake (prehistoric).	Neolithic
5	MLO60272	MON	Hollow, post hole, and of Neolithic activity was located at Prospect Park, Moor Lane, Harmondsworth during an evaluation by Wessex Archaeology in 1993. Worked flint (Neolithic), pottery (Neolithic)	Neolithic
6	MLO13794	MON	Neolithic pits and ditches were excavated at Home Farm, Harmondsworth during an evaluation in 1988 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Pottery (late Neolithic), polished axe head (Neolithic)	Neolithic
7	MLO18873	MON	Neolithic settlement, occupation site, Holloway Lane. Earliest features on this site include series of Late Neolithic pits and clearance hollows, some appearing to be cut by a narrow double-ditched trackway running north-south. Notable finds include: c.800 sherds of Late Neolithic grooved ware with a series of flint scrapers found during 1982 excavations. Also a series of polished flint axes found during 1984 watching brief. Part of rectangular enclosure found 1985.	Late Neolithic
8	MLO22668	MON	Ring ditch, pit, Holloway Lane	Late Neolithic?
9	MLO3009	MON	Trackway, Holloway Lane: a narrow double-ditched trackway running N-S	Late Neolithic
10	MLO22669	MON	Kill site: large vertical-sided oval pit, in which was found the dismembered carcass of a young aurochs accompanied by 6 barbed and tanged arrowheads. Currently dated on the basis of the arrowheads to the Early Bronze Age. Pottery (early medieval, medieval and post-medieval), and animal remains (late Neolithic)	Early Bronze Age



ID	HER number	TYPE	Description	Period
			to early bronze age), Holloway Lane.	
11	MLO60270	MON	A Bronze Age field system was located at Prospect Park, Moor Lane, Harmondsworth, during investigations by Wessex Archaeology in 1993-4. The evaluation produced evidence for an agricultural soil, ditch, post built structure, post holes, pits, beam slot, cremation, ring ditch and gully. Burial urns (middle bronze age), human remains (middle Bronze Age), pottery (early Bronze Age to early Iron Age) were also identified. Within the cultivation soil deposit was a number of abraded Late Bronze Age sherds, and thus it is thought to indicate a widespread agricultural surface of this date. Further features were thought to represent the remains of a Bronze Age agricultural system. The postholes are believed to be associated with the Bronze Age field system. In the south of the site two cremations were located. The cremations were 6.5m apart and are possibly that of female burials. They were both located within urns which had been heavily truncated. Around 25m north of these burials was a ring ditch with a central pit which contained Bronze Age pottery.	Bronze Age
12	MLO73505	MON	Evidence for a field system, fence, ditch, post hole, stake hole, drove road, cooking pit, rubbish pit, cremation, pit, well, settlement a late Bronze Age settlement and field system was located at Home Farm, Harmondsworth during an evaluation carried out by museum of London archaeology service in between 1988 to 1998. Finds included pottery (late Bronze Age), burial urn (middle Bronze Age), bowl (Neolithic), human remains (middle Bronze Age to late Bronze Age), flake (prehistoric), burin spall (prehistoric), core (prehistoric), blade (prehistoric), burnt flint (prehistoric)	Bronze Age
13	MLO17992	MON	Trackway, Holloway Lane: substantial double-ditched track or drove-way running E-W with a recorded length of 600m.	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
14	MLO22048	MON	Late Bronze Age settlement, Holloway Lane. Evidence of Late Bronze Age occupation revealed during excavations in 1982-7. Features included: pits, hearths and a rectilinear enclosure with opposed entrances.	Late Bronze Age
15	MLO75991	MON	A Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age ditch was located at Sipson Road during an evaluation by Wessex Archaeology in 2001-2. Finds included pottery (late bronze age to early iron age and medieval)	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
16	MLO60274	MON	Undated features (post hole, ridge and furrow? pit) were located at Prospect Park, Moor Lane, Harmondsworth during an excavation by Wessex archaeology in 1994. Pottery of early medieval, Bronze Age and Roman date was also uncovered.	Early Bronze Age to early medieval/Dark Age
17	MLO71276	MON	An undated ditch was located at Moyson's yard, Harmondsworth during investigations by Museum of	Early Neolithic to



ID	HER number	TYPE	Description	Period
			London Archaeology Service in 1997 and 1998. Animal remains (undated), were found but an early Neolithic to medieval date was suggested.	medieval
18	MLO22688	MON	Prehistoric pit at Manor Farm	Prehistoric
19	MLO68516	MON	Ring ditch near Harmondsworth Lane	Prehistoric
20	MLO8067	MON	Prehistoric pit identified during the M4 road widening scheme	Late Bronze Age
21	MLO23946	MON	Pit, ditch a bronze age pit was located at 15 Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth during excavations in 1989 by the Department of Greater London Archaeology. Finds included pottery (middle bronze age).	Prehistoric
22	MLO60268	MON	Artefact scatter a prehistoric artefact scatter was recovered during field walking and test pitting at Prospect Park, Moor Lane, Harmondsworth by Wessex Archaeology in 1993. Finds included a flake (prehistoric), burnt flint (prehistoric), pottery (late Bronze Age, Roman, Iron Age, medieval), core (Mesolithic), scraper (tool) (prehistoric), arrowhead (prehistoric), Microlith (Mesolithic).	Prehistoric
23	MLO2679	FS	Findspot in a field to the north of Bath Road, Hillingdon where prehistoric flint and pottery was recovered.	Prehistoric
24	MLO2680	FS	Findspot of flint and pottery (prehistoric) material	Prehistoric
25	MLO53343	FS	Findspot of brooch (late Bronze Age to early Iron Age) Holloway Lane, of late Halstatt type	Iron Age
26	MLO1704	FS	Findspot of pottery (late Bronze Age to late Iron Age) Harmondsworth Lane	Iron Age
27	MLO58490	MON	Iron age pits and a ditch were located at Home Farm, Harmondsworth during an evaluation by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1991. Finds included pottery (Iron Age), worked flint (Iron Age)	Iron Age
28	MLO71677	MON	Pottery (Roman), burnt flint (late prehistoric) found at a probable prehistoric ditch located at Bath Road.	Late prehistoric
29	MLO22050	MON	Iron Age site at Holloway Lane including a number of pits and ditches containing Iron Age pottery and slag, and fine ware bowls.	Iron Age
30	MLO10495	MON	Roman enclosure at Holloway Lane, delimiting an area of inter-cutting pits and hollows.	Roman
31	MLO17552	MON	Rectilinear field system at Holloway Lane	Roman
32	MLO60275	MON	A Romano-British cemetery was located at Prospect Park, Moor Lane, Harmondsworth during an excavation by Wessex Archaeology in 1995. The cemetery was located to the southwest of the site and contained five cremations, although one may represent pyre debris rather than a burial. The cremated bone had been	Roman



ID	HER number	TYPE	Description	Period
			placed in small shallow pits, in three of the burials the remains were placed in or accompanied by pottery jars. Two inhumations were also present.	
33	MLO22670	MON	Oven and possible windbreak structure at Holloway Lane	Roman
34	MLO71678	MON	Ditch a possible Roman or Saxon ditch was located at Bath Road, Harmondsworth during an evaluation by Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1997. CBM (Roman to early medieval/Dark Age)	Roman to early medieval
35	MLO58492	MON	Artefact scatter a scatter of Roman to medieval finds was located at Home Farm, Harmondsworth during an evaluation by the museum of London Archaeology Service in 1991. Unidentified object (Roman to medieval)	Roman to medieval
36	MLO76934	MON	Ditch, animal burial, post hole, pit, ditch a number of undated features, one of which may be Roman, were located at Sipson Road, Hillingdon during an evaluation by Wessex Archaeology in 2001-2.	Roman
37	MLO68531	FS	Findspot of pottery (Roman) at Holloway Lane	Roman
38	MLO243	FS	Findspot of coins (Roman) at Harmondsworth, along the suggested line of a Roman Road	Roman
39	MLO3768	FS	Findspot of building material (Roman) at Harmondsworth	Roman
40	MLO60266	FS	Findspot a single sherd of roman pottery was recovered from Prospect Park, Harmondsworth during an evaluation in 1993 by Wessex archaeology.	Roman
41	MLO14464	MON	Saxon occupation found during the M4 widening scheme including Grubenhau (2 sunken structures were present) and quantities of grass-tempered pottery	Early medieval
42	MLO22671	MON	Enclosure, Grubenhau at Holloway Lane. Large-scale excavation revealed a sequence of features, chiefly belonging to the Saxon period. There was no evidence for late roman occupation in the area, but area was reoccupied in middle Saxon period with a small enclosure, within which was a hut, constructed on edge of a Roman field system.	Early medieval
43	MLO22674	MON	An unidentified cut feature of Anglo-Saxon date was located at Home Farm during an evaluation in 1988 by museum of London archaeology service. Finds included a loom weight (early medieval)	Early medieval
44	MLO23947	MON	A Saxon Grubenhau was excavated at 15 Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth during investigations by the department of greater London archaeology in 1989. Finds included pottery (early medieval)	Early medieval
45	MLO53345	MON	Grubenhau and ditch at Manor Farm	Early medieval
46	MLO60273	MON	Evidence for a Saxon settlement, including Grubenhau and a post-built structure was uncovered during an excavation at prospect park, moor lane, Harmondsworth by Wessex archaeology in 1994. Finds included	Early medieval



ID	HER number	TYPE	Description	Period
			pottery (early medieval), pottery (prehistoric), CBM (roman), unidentified object (early medieval), bead (early medieval), spearhead (early medieval), coin (roman), spindle whorl (early medieval), loom weight	
47	MLO22686	FS	Findspot of pottery (early medieval) at Manor Farm	Early medieval
48	MLO74998	MON	Quarry pit, post hole, rubbish pit, ditch, and fence? Medieval activity was located on the site of the former Radley's garage during investigation by the museum of London archaeology service in 1999. The main feature was a large number of inter-cutting pits that were believed to be quarry pits for brick earth. Finds included pottery (early medieval to medieval), animal remains (medieval), CBM (medieval), struck flint (early Neolithic to late bronze age), knife (medieval)	Medieval
49	MLO22690	MON	Beam slot, building and post hole at Manor Farm	Medieval
50	MLO22691	MON	Ditch at Manor Farm	Medieval
51	MLO22884	MON	Ridge and furrow south of Holloway Lane	Medieval
52	MLO71680	MON	Gully, post hole a medieval gully and postholes were located at Bath Road, Harmondsworth during an evaluation by museum of London archaeology service. Pottery (medieval)	Medieval
53	MLO4548	MON	Moated site at Manor Farm at Manor Farm	Medieval
54	MLO6614	MON	Religious house at Manor Farm: a priory cell of the Holy Trinity/ St Catherine's Rouen from c. 1090	Medieval
55	MLO68635	MON	Settlement at Sipson Road	Medieval
56	MLO68644	MON	House near High Street, Harmondsworth	Medieval
57	MLO8068	MON	Ditch at Manor Farm	Medieval
58	MLO76926	MON	Ditch, pit medieval ditches dating to the 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> centuries were located at Tarmac Way, Hillingdon during evaluation foundations archaeology in 2001. Finds included pottery (medieval), flake (prehistoric)	Medieval
59	MLO64495	MON	A 12 <sup>th</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup> century occupation site, located at 15 Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth during excavation by the department of greater London archaeology in 1989. The futures included a series of pits, postholes and a cess pit, and may have been associated pottery (medieval), unidentified object (medieval), coin (medieval), animal remains (medieval)	Medieval
60	MLO32465	MON	Wall at Moor Lane	Post medieval



ID	HER number	TYPE	Description	Period
61	MLO4547	MON	Manor Farm: 15 <sup>th</sup> century manor house	15 <sup>th</sup> century
62	MLO68561	MON	House on High Street: Timber-framed building at W end of Harmondsworth village.	Post medieval
63	MLO72578	MON	Landfill site south of Holloway Lane – date of infill is unknown	Post medieval
64	MLO72579	MON	Landfill site south of Holloway Lane – date of infill is unknown	Post medieval
65	MLO73506	MON	Field system, ditch, pit, animal burial a post medieval field system was identified at Home Farm, Hillingdon during an evaluation by Museum of London Archaeological Service in 1998.	Post medieval
66	MLO63843	MON	A number of post medieval, probable rubbish pits and a well were located at wall garden farm, Sipson lane, during an evaluation by Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1995. Finds included pottery (post medieval), wall plaster (post medieval), tile (post medieval), animal remains (post medieval), clay pipe (smoking) (post medieval).	Post medieval
67	MLO76531	MON	Three post medieval pits and a pond were excavated at Moyson's Yard, Moor Lane, Harmondsworth during investigations by Museum of London Archaeology Service in 199 and 1998.	Post medieval
68	MLO76933	MON	Ditch, post hole, fence post medieval features were located at Sipson Road, Hillingdon during an evaluation by Wessex archaeology in 2001-2; the features mainly consisted of postholes and ditches.	Post medieval
69	MLO64497	MON	Post-medieval features were found at 15 Holloway Lane during excavations by the department of greater London archaeology in 1989, including a path, post hole and quarry.	Post medieval
70	MLO74999	MON	Post-medieval activity was located at the site of the former Radley's garage, High Street Harmondsworth, during investigation in 1999 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Features included post hole, rubbish pit, ditch, well, bedding trench, and finds included pottery (early medieval to medieval), pottery (16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> century), animal remains (post medieval), roof tile (medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> century), burnt flint (early Neolithic to late bronze age), unidentified object (17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> century)	Post medieval
71	MLO105601	MON	Pillbox site recorded as part of the Defence of Britain project from field and documentary work carried out between April 1995 and December 2001.	World War Two to modern
72	MLO68118	MON	Evidence for 19 <sup>th</sup> century market gardening was located at the grove, Bath Road, Harmondsworth during an evaluation in 1996 by AOC Archaeology. Finds of pottery (19 <sup>th</sup> century), clay pipe (smoking) (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	19 <sup>th</sup> century
73	MLO103966	MON	Cemetery lodge opened in c. 1939. It lacks a chapel, but has a war memorial and a small lodge near the entrance.	WWII



ID	HER number	TYPE	Description	Period
74	MLO85042	MON	Site of an 18 <sup>th</sup> century villa/ house which was in a prominent position on a corner plot at Sipson Road, Wykeham Close.	18 <sup>th</sup> century
75	MLO10507	MON	Quarry at Holloway Lane	Unknown
76	MLO76927	MON	Undated gullies were located at Tarmac Way, Hillingdon during an evaluation by Foundations Archaeology in 2001. Tile (undated)	Unknown
77	MLO60267	MON	Ditch two undated ditches were located during an evaluation at Prospect Park, Moor Lane, Harmondsworth in 1993 by Wessex Archaeology. Further excavations in 1994 showed them to be natural features.	Unknown
78	MLO68121	MON	An undated boundary ditch located at the grove, Bath Road, Harmondsworth during investigations by AOC Archaeology in 1996-8.	Unknown

ID	Type	Name	Description	Associated Mon. ID
ELO11450	Excavation	Harmondsworth Lane, Home Farm	An excavation was carried out at Home Farm by Museum of London Archaeology between 1999 and 2002. The excavation found traces of Neolithic activity and remains of an enclosure system which dates to the Bronze Age and may have been abandoned in the later Iron Age. An undated sunken feature was identified which appeared to be Saxon while elements of Post Medieval and possibly Medieval field boundaries and trackway ditches were also found.	
ELO11466	Assessment	Holloway Close [Land adjacent to the M4]	DBA by Cotswold Archaeology in 2010 identified potential for Mesolithic to Saxon period remains	
ELO12534	Survey	St Mary the Virgin, Harmondsworth	Digital Report: Council for the Care of Churches. 2008. Heathrow Survey Report: Harmondsworth, St Mary.	LB 1080201
ELO12964	Survey	Moor Lane, Great Barn	An architectural survey was undertaken on the Harmondsworth Great Barn. The survey looks at the structural elements to the hall particularly the timber joints.	
ELO13270	Assessment	Sipson Lane [Heathrow Garden	A heritage statement was undertaken for the Heathrow Garden Centre, Sipson in April 2012 by Cotswold Archaeology. The site has been previously evaluation and remains of a Late Bronze	



ID	Type	Name	Description	Associated Mon. ID
		Centre]	Age to Early Iron Age were identified.	
ELO3588	Evaluation	High Street, [Former Radley's Garage]	The site comprised four trial trenches, which revealed the remains of a medieval and post medieval date which represented small scale industry. The activity took the form of quarry pits ditches, post holes, pits and a well.	48, 70
ELO3605	Evaluation	Holloway Lane	Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief	8
ELO3606	Evaluation	Holloway Lane	Archaeological Intervention / Excavation / Area Excavation	29
ELO3607	Evaluation	Holloway Lane	Archaeological Intervention / Excavation / Area Excavation	7, 9, 13-14, 29-31, 42, 75
ELO3608	Evaluation	Holloway Lane	No further information	13, 14, 33
ELO3609	Evaluation	Holloway Lane	Archaeological Intervention / Excavation / Area Excavation	7, 14
ELO3613	Excavation	Holloway Lane (15)	The site comprised of four areas of excavation and produced a small amount of prehistoric evidence. The main period represented was the 12 <sup>th</sup> and 13 <sup>th</sup> centuries, indicating the evolution of a Saxon settlement.	21, 44, 59, 69
ELO3639	Evaluation	Harmondsworth Lane [Home Farm]	Immediately prior to the evaluation field walking recovered a number of prehistoric flints. The site comprised of 11 trenches located across the site and produced prehistoric flints and Neolithic ditches and pits. Part of a Bronze Age field system was also located and a single Anglo-Saxon feature was also located.	3, 6, 12, 43
ELO3640	Evaluation	Harmondsworth Lane [Home Farm]	The site comprised of 15 trial trenches located evenly across the site. The site recovered a number of prehistoric flints scattered across the site, Bronze Age pits and post holes were found in association with cooking pits. The Iron Age was represented by pits and a ditch, and a large number of un-stratified finds of a Roman to medieval date were recovered.	3, 12, 27, 35
ELO3641	Evaluation	Harmondsworth Lane, [Home Farm]	The site comprised 129 trial trenches located across the site, which uncovered stake and post holes, pits, a cremation and ditches. The features were of a Bronze Age and post medieval date.	12, 65
ELO3664	Evaluation	Bath Road, [HAS Site - The Grove]	The site comprised five trial trenches of which two showed evidence of an early north south boundary ditch and two contained evidence of 19 <sup>th</sup> century market gardening.	72, 78
ELO3995	Evaluation	Manor Farm	Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief	57, 47





ID	Type	Name	Description	Associated Mon. ID
ELO4029	Evaluation	Moor Lane [Moyson's Yard]	The site comprised a single trench located in the centre of the development area and included a ditch that was not datable and post medieval pits.	17, 67
ELO4135	Evaluation	Bath Road [Airport Gate - Norman Hay Site]	The site comprised nine trial trenches which revealed a probable prehistoric ditch, A medieval gully and postholes, and a possible Roman or Saxon ditch. Three Saxon pits were also identified.	28, 34, 52
ELO4316	Evaluation	Moor Lane, [Prospect Park - British Airways Combined Business Centre]	The test pitting, trenching and field walking of a third field revealed the presence of Late Bronze Age agricultural activity, along with localised evidence for a Neolithic settlement	5, 11, 22, 40, 77
ELO4596	Evaluation	Sipson Lane, [Imperial College Sports Ground]	The evaluation comprised 20 trenches and produced evidence for activity manly to the north and central area of the site. The features include postholes, ditches and a possible structure, whilst most of the features contained no dating evidence results from other excavations suggests that they are of a Bronze Age to Romano-British date. The structure has been dated by finds to the Saxon period.	
ELO4881	Evaluation	Sipson Lane, [Wall Garden Farm]	A single large trench was opened this revealed several rectangular pits containing post medieval waste and a possible prehistoric pit which contained flints in the upper fill.	66
ELO501	Evaluation	Sipson Road, [International Business Training Centre]	The evaluation comprised 24 machine excavated trenches, which revealed postholes and ditches, most of which dated to the post medieval period. One ditch was date to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age, and maybe associated with features to the southwest at Imperial Collage.	15, 36, 68
ELO5194	Evaluation	M4 WIDENING SCHEME	Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief	41
ELO5195	Evaluation	MANOR FARM	Excavation in 1988 uncovered several small pits and scoops, probably prehistoric, cut into the natural brickearth. A right-angled ditch, possibly part of a rectangular enclosure, and a shallow rectangular scoop, thought to be part of a two-post sunken building, can be dated to the Early/Middle Saxon period. A series of post-holes and possible beam slots appears to represent the remains of rectangular buildings of probably 11th-/early 12th-c date. Several of the beam	45



ID	Type	Name	Description	Associated Mon. ID
			slots had been cut by a substantial 12th-c ditch, an apparent change of use which may be associated with the acquisition of the site by the Norman abbey of St Catherine, Rouen, in 1069, and with the subsequent foundation of a non-conventual priory during the late 11th/early 12th c.	
ELO5216	Field Walking	Moor Lane, [Prospect Park - British Airways Combined Business Centre],	The survey recovered a large number of worked and burnt flint, Bronze Age to Roman pottery and some un-diagnostic pottery. No significant distribution of the flints could be found, whilst the pottery showed localised distribution along the southern and eastern margins of the field.	22
ELO5486	Watching Brief	Bath Road [Airport Gate - Norman Hay Site]	The investigations comprised the monitoring of a foundation trench for the construction of a perimeter wall.	
ELO560	Watching Brief	Tarmac Way, [Sewage Treatment Decommissioning]	The excavation revealed archaeological features consisting of three ditches, two gullies and a pit. One ditch appeared to be of Neolithic date while the other two and the pit were of 12th and 13th century date. Both gullies contained only very small un-diagnostic fragments of tile and may equally be of Roman, or post medieval date.	4, 58, 76
ELO8241	Assessment	Green Lane [London School Of Economics]	The assessment showed that there was little evidence for occupation of the site prior to the 13th century, and it was at this time that a monastic grange was established immediately adjacent to the site.	
ELO887	Excavation	High Street, [Former Radley's Garage]	The site revealed evidence for medieval quarry pits. Also uncovered were the remains of a medieval, field system, a well and several post holes.	48, 70
ELO8932	EVT	Holloway Lane	Excavation and watching brief	10
ELO9536	Watching Brief	Harmondsworth Lane, [Home Farm]	The site revealed no archaeological features or finds, indication survival is better to the south of the development area.	
ELO9538	Watching Brief	Moor Lane, [Moyson's Yard]	The monitoring saw the uncovering of the remains of the 19th century buildings that had previously stood on the building.	17, 67
ELO9542	Excavation	Moor Lane, [Prospect Park - British Airways]	The excavations were carried out after an evaluation had occurred in the same site in 1993, trial trenching of one of the fields which contained undated ditches (MLO60627) showed that they	11, 16, 32, 46, 77



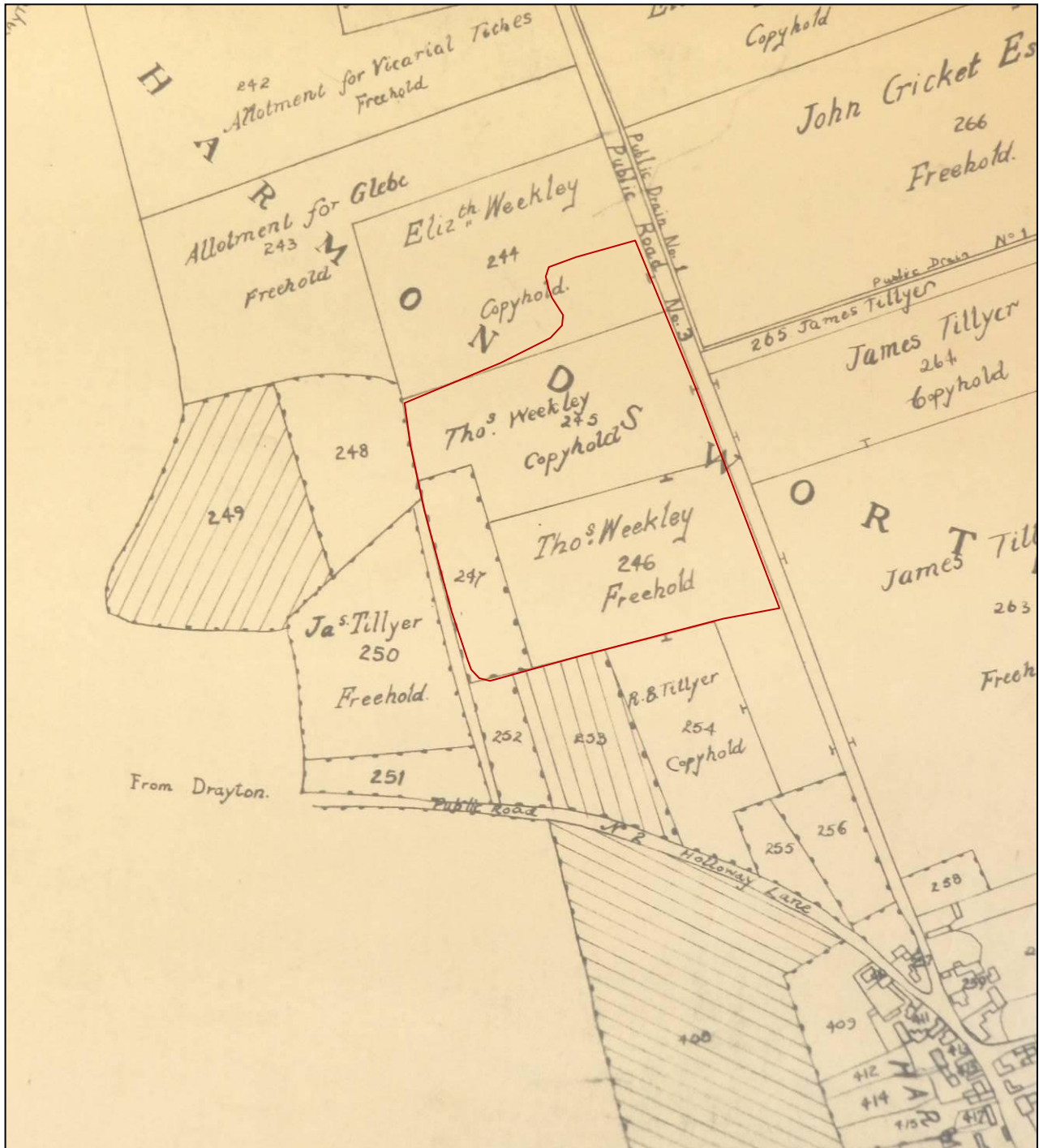
ID	Type	Name	Description	Associated Mon. ID
		Combined Business Centre]	were more likely to be natural in origin. Excavations to the east of the development area produced localised evidence for Later Neolithic settlement, although not greatly expanding on the evaluation results (ELO4316). The presence of Bronze Age activity was confirmed, and the presence of a dispersed Saxon settlement was revealed.	
ELO9543	Excavation	Moor Lane, [Prospect Park - British Airways Combined Business Centre]	The area excavated was significantly larger than the 1994 excavations (ELO9542) in order to expand upon the information gathered from previous investigation. This phase of excavations revealed further remains of the Bronze Age field system and related post built structure, which extended across two-thirds of the site. Traces of a small Romano-British cremation cemetery were found to the south of the site. The Saxon settlement was shown to be significantly larger than previously thought with the uncovering of seen sunken featured buildings.	11, 32, 46
ELO9549	Evaluation	Sipson Lane, [Wall Garden Farm]	The site comprised seven trial trenches of which one uncovered the remains of a post medieval brick lined well.	66
ELO9562	Watching Brief	Bath Road, [HAS Site - The Grove]	A linear feature identified in the evaluation (ELO3664) was seen as was an intersecting gully. Both were undated.	72, 78
ELO9585	Assessment	High Street, [Former Radley's Garage]	The assessment concluded that while there was potential for remains surviving from the middle Bronze Age through to the post medieval period, however, truncation would probably be very heavy.	



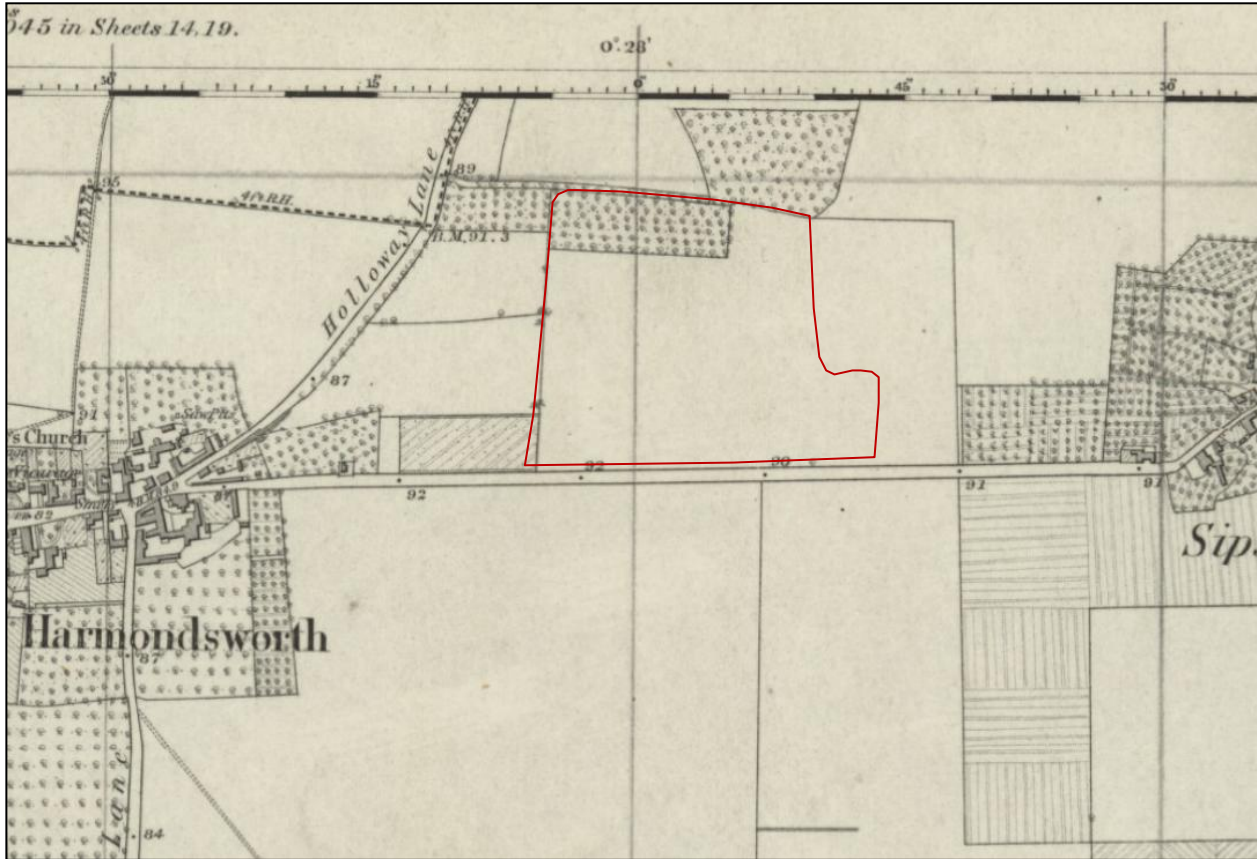
## **Appendix F – Historic Mapping and Images**



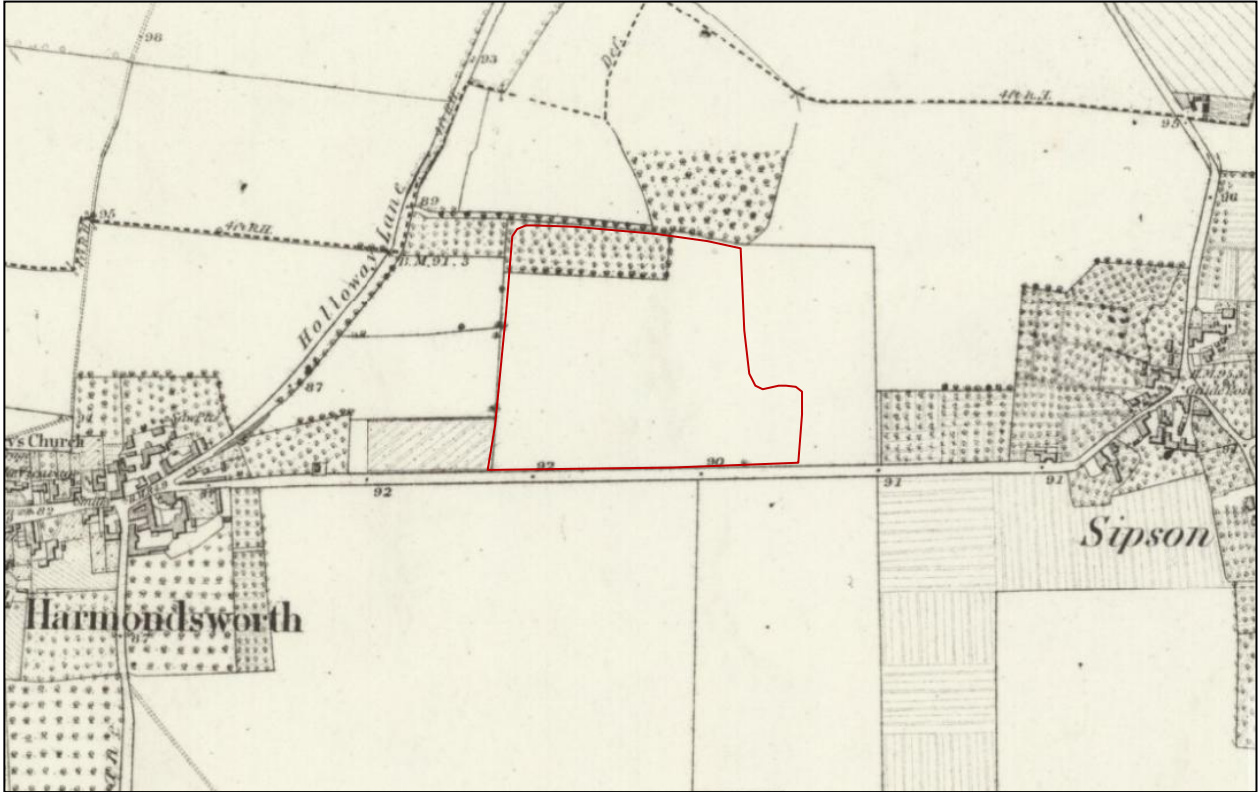
**Detail from Rocque's map of Middlesex, published in c. 1754 (after Sherwood 2002, figure 1 page 9). Hillingdon document ref: 942-19. Shows the development area prior to enclosure.**



**Detail from the c. 1819 enclosure map for Harmondsworth Parish. Hillingdon Local Studies document ref: Harm Encl. Map 543**



**Ordnance Survey 6" Middlesex Sheet XIX surveyed c. 1865 Published c. 1868 (First Edition)**

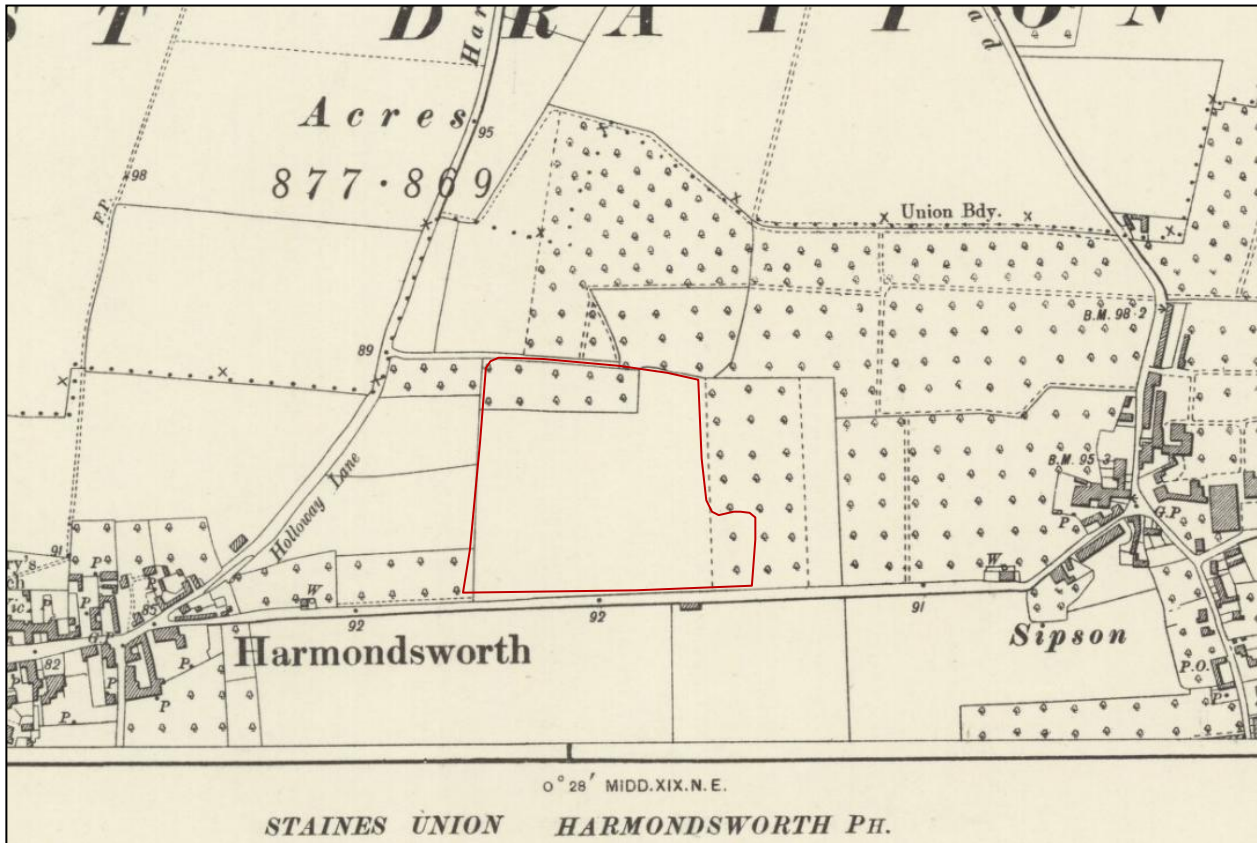


**Ordnance Survey 6" Buckinghamshire Sheet LVII surveyed c. 1862 Published c. 1881 (Second Edition)**

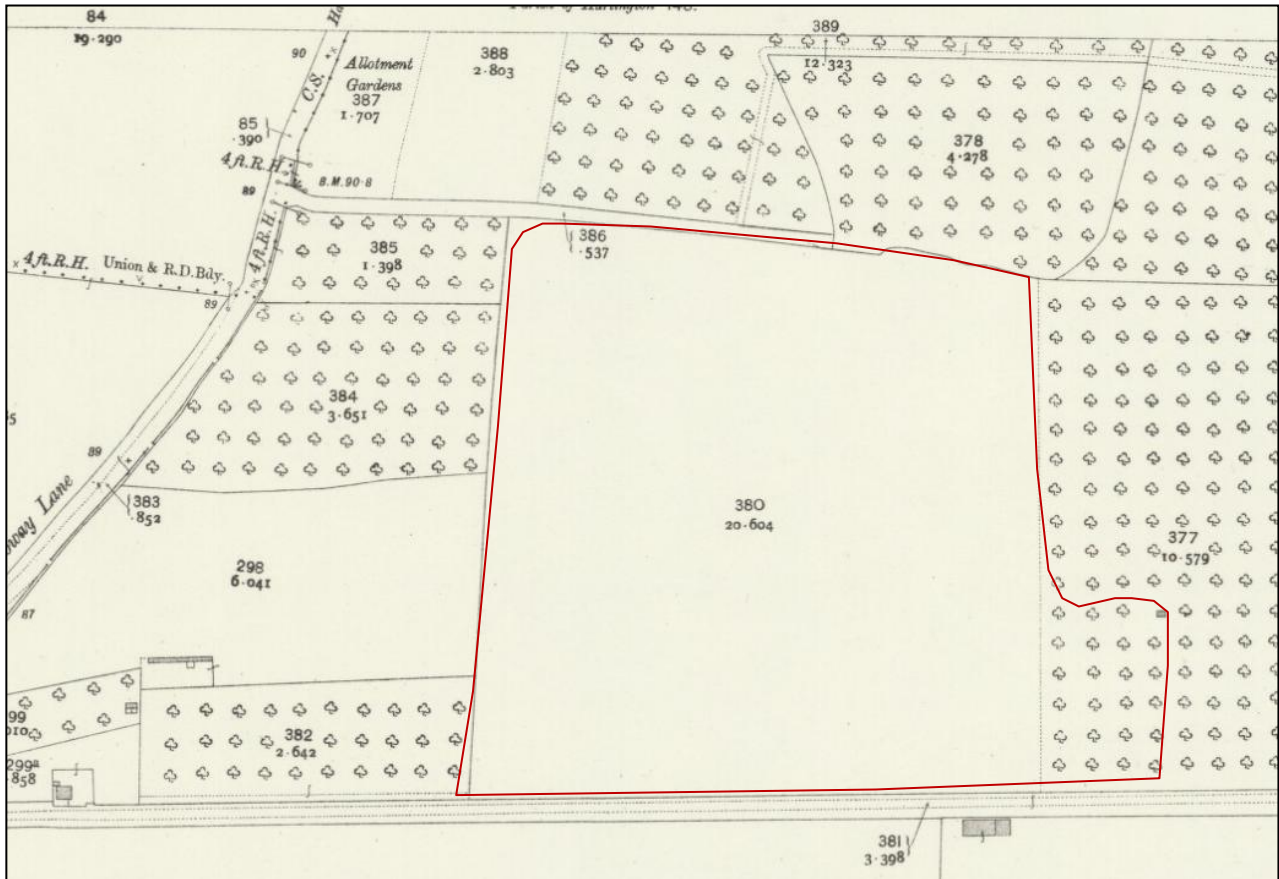




**Ordnance Survey 25" series Middlesex Sheet XIX Published c. 1895 (Second Edition)**



**Ordnance Survey 6" Buckinghamshire Sheet LVII.NW surveyed c. 1898 Published c. 1900 (Third Edition)**



Ordnance Survey 25" series Middlesex Sheet XIX.4 Published c. 1914 (Third Edition)



## **Appendix G - Report Conditions**



**Archaeology and Heritage Assessment, Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth**

This report is produced solely for the benefit of the client, British Solar Renewables and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others, no independent verification of these has been made by WYG and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

July 2015  
WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd

British Solar Renewables Ltd.