



# HPS

Professional Archaeological Services



St. Richard's Church & Northolt Park Social Club, Sussex Crescent,  
Northolt, Ealing, UB5 4DR

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

06 November 2020

Client: HSP Consulting  
Project Site: St. Richard's Church & Northolt Park Social Park, Sussex Crescent,  
Northolt, Ealing, UB5 4DR  
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## Summary

Heritage Planning Services Ltd were commissioned by HSP Consulting to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for St. Richard's Church & Northolt Park Social Park, Sussex Crescent, Northolt, Ealing, UB5 4DR (the Project Site). The report is required in order to assess the archaeological potential of the Project Site and the impact of development plans for the demolition of the existing buildings and replacement with a residential and community development.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Project Site was located on agricultural land and there is no evidence to suggest that the flanking Medieval settlements of Wood End Lane or Northolt extended to the location of the site. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the land was levelled and landscaped, being incorporated into Northolt Racecourse. The site was redeveloped following the decline of the racecourse in the 1940s. Shortly after, St. Richard's Church was developed to the north of the plot and Northolt Park Social Centre followed, to the south.

The report has shown that the Project Site appears to be situated within an area of low archaeological potential. However, the area was largely developed within the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and therefore very little archaeological investigation has been carried out within the immediate environs. Despite this, it is considered that the levelling of the site for the racecourse and subsequent redevelopment will have had a detrimental impact the potential of the site to preserve archaeological deposits.

Due to the low archaeological potential of the Project Site and the extent of development in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, no further archaeological investigation is recommended in line with development plans.

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Heritage Planning Services Ltd were commissioned by HSP Consulting to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for St Richards Church & Northolt Park Social Park, Sussex Crescent, Northolt, Ealing, UB5 4DR (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. The report is required in order to assess the archaeological potential of the Project Site and the impact of development plans for the demolition of the existing buildings and replacement with residential and community development.
- 1.3. The report has been prepared by Sam Driscoll MCIfA, Director, Heritage Planning Services and completed under HPS project reference HPS-353/20.

### The Project Site

- 1.4. The Project Site is located within the Northolt ward and parish of Ealing. The plot comprises two standing buildings: St. Richard's Church (north) and the Northolt Park Social Centre (south). St. Richard's Church was completed in 1956, with a small chapel added in the 1980s (<https://northolt.org/history/>). Northolt Park Social Club was built in 1975. The area is characterised by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century suburban development of Northolt.
- 1.5. St. Richard's Church is accessed east off Sussex Crescent and north off Southwell Avenue. Northolt Park Social Centre is accessed off Sussex Crescent to the south.
- 1.6. Geologically the site is defined by London Clay Formation comprising clay, silt and sand; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. No superficial deposits are recorded. The site is c. 47 m aOD.

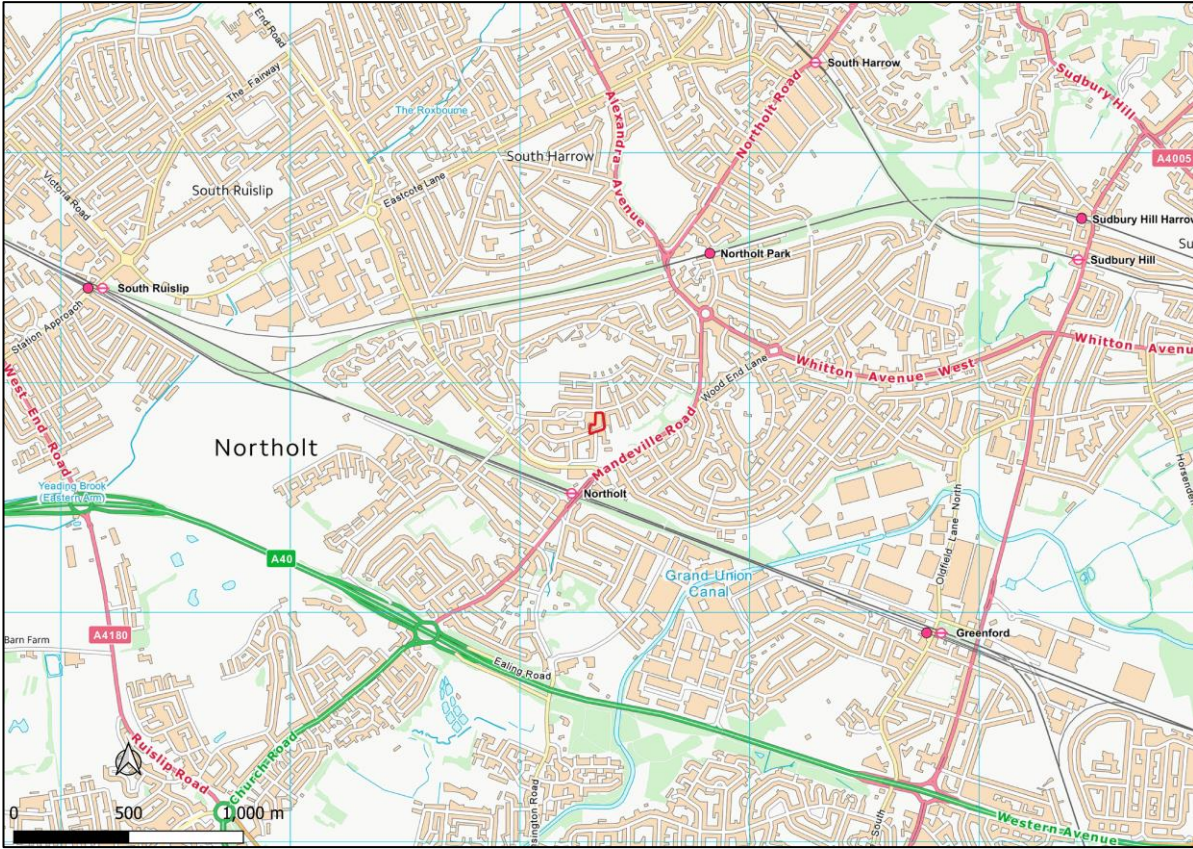


Figure 1: General Site Location. Project Site outlined in red.

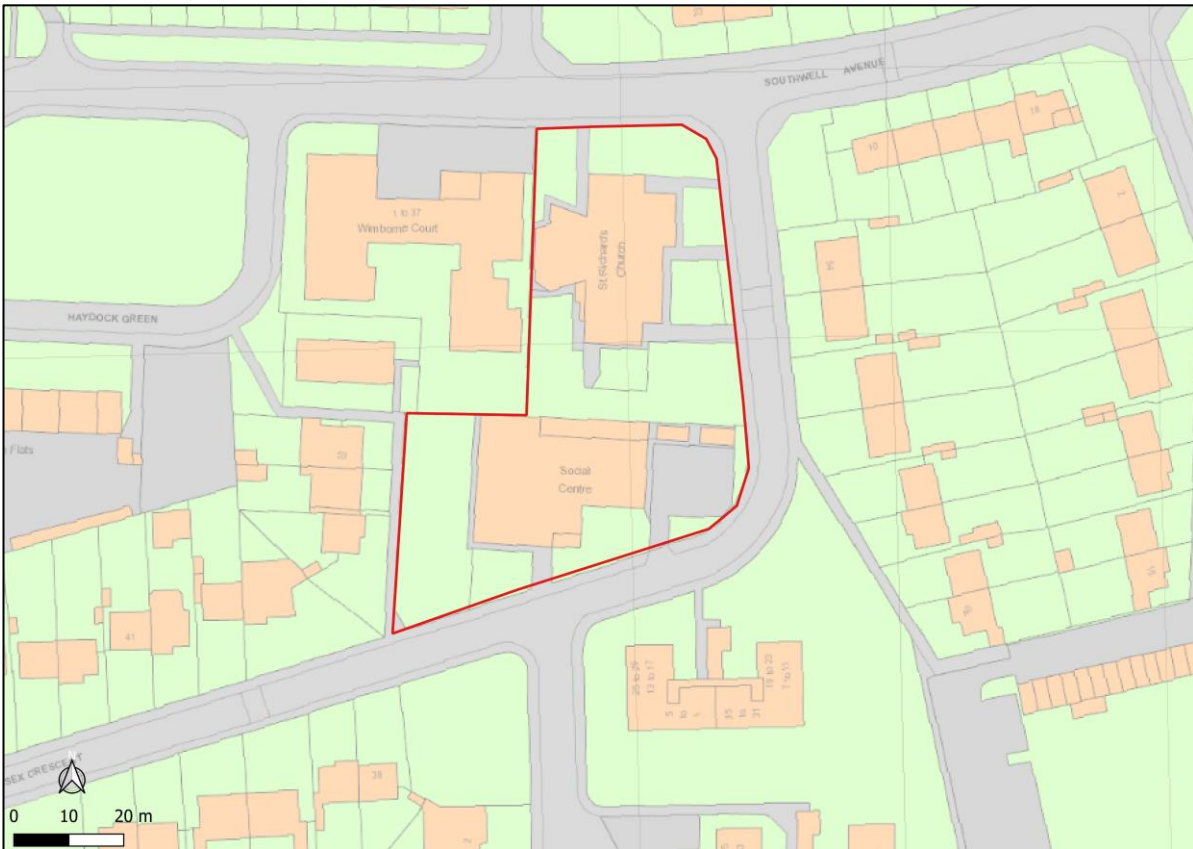


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location. Project Site outlined in red.

- 1.7. A site visit was carried out on the 29<sup>th</sup> November 2020. The Project Site comprises the semi derelict Northolt Park Social Centre to the south and St. Richards Church, to the north. The site is largely open and both buildings are surrounded by a landscaped grassed area.



*Photo 1 Northeast facing view of Northolt Park Social Centre from Sussex Crescent.*



*Photo 2 Southeast facing view of St. Richard's Church from Southwell Avenue.*





*Photo 3 Northwest facing view of St. Richard's Church from Sussex Crescent.*

## **2. Planning Policy and Developmental Framework**

2.1. With regards to the relevant policy and development framework, the following are considered appropriate to the current proposal. Draft policies concerning Greater London are also included here as they may carry weight in the decision-making process.

### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2019;**

"189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to

submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

196. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

200. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.”

### **The London Plan. The Spatial Development Strategy For London Consolidated with Alterations Since 2011 (March 2016);**

#### **Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology:**

A London’s heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should

be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

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

Planning decisions

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

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

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

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, 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.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area."

**The London Plan. Intend to Publish Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London December (2019):**

## 2.2. Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth

"A Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.

B Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London's heritage in regenerative change by:

- 1) setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making
- 2) utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process
- 3) integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place
- 4) delivering positive benefits that conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.

C Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.

D Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.

E Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use."

## Ealing Development Strategy 2026 Development Plan Document

### 2.3. Policy 1.1 Spatial Vision for Ealing 2026

(h) To care for the borough's historic character and enhance the significance of heritage assets in regeneration proposals, ensure excellence in urban design and design out crime to make Ealing's environment safe, attractive and accessible for all.

### 2.4. Policy 1.2: Delivery of the Vision for Ealing 2026.

2.5. 1.2 (g) To support the proactive conservation and enjoyment of Ealing's heritage assets and their significance. In this regard the Council will continue to update and revise its evidence relating to the Borough's designated and undesignated heritage assets. In particular, we will regularly review our conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and review and update our Register of Local Heritage Assets to ensure that local assets are identified and their significance properly understood during the planning process. In addition to promote heritage led regeneration, ensure a balanced approach to climate change measures, encourage greater understanding and access to heritage assets and reduce the number of assets at risk.

### **3. Archaeological Baseline Survey**

- 3.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England National Monuments Record database (PastScape), the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), the Historic England Archive, and surviving cartographic resources, along with other published or documentary sources.
- 3.2. Due to COVID-19 restrictions it was not possible to view collections pertaining to the site held in The National Archives.
- 3.3. A radius of 1km from the Project Site has been established as the Study Area.

#### **Nationally Designated Assets**

- 3.4. There are no nationally designated assets on the Project Site.
- 3.5. There are two Listed Buildings within the Study Area (see Appendix 1). The nearest is the Grade I Church of St. Mary (NHLE 1079414), c. 800 m south of the Project Site. St. Barnabas' Church (NHLE 1263486) is located c. 935 m east of the Project Site.

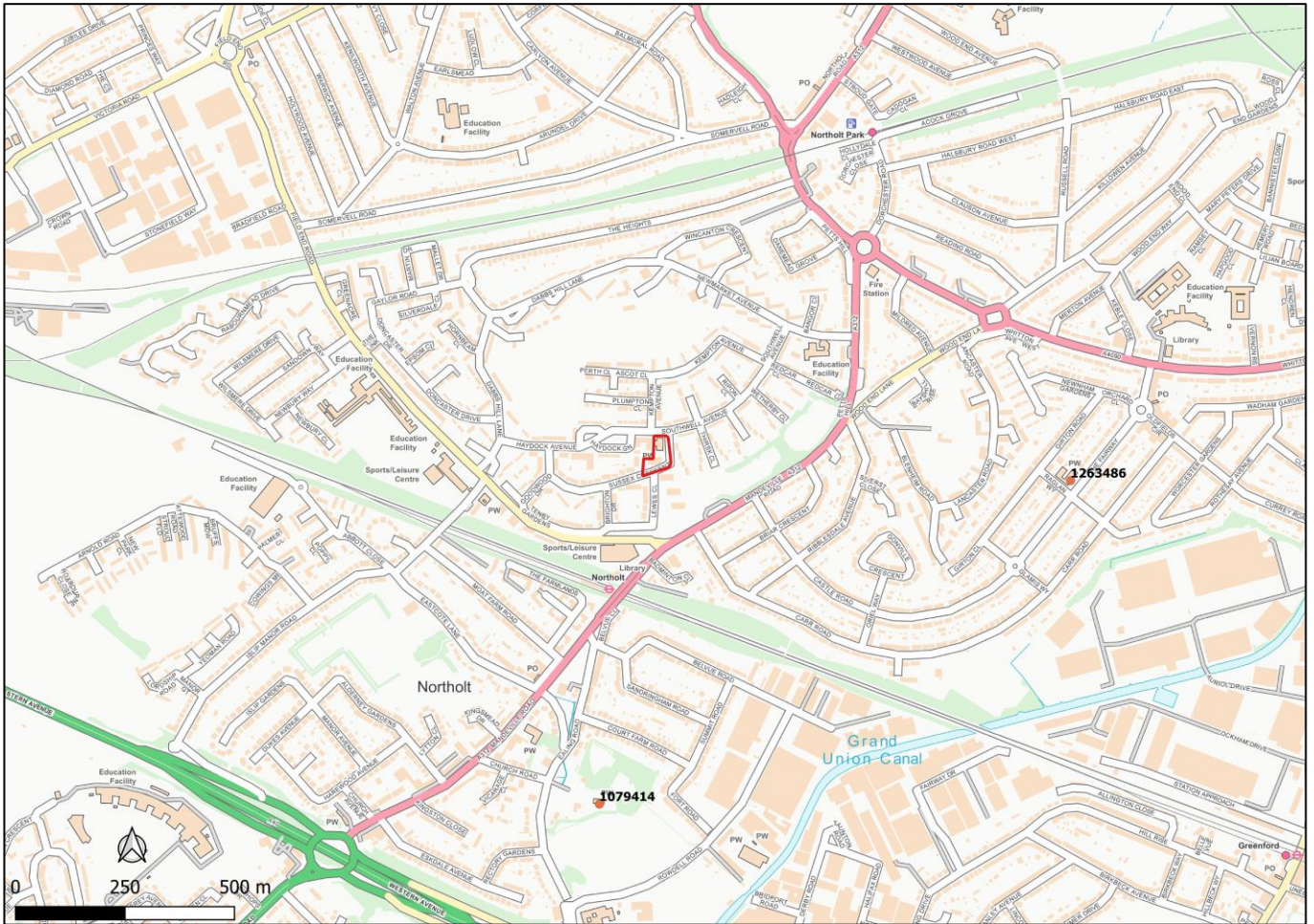


Figure 3: Listed Buildings in the Study Area.

3.6. The Scheduled Monument of Northolt Manor (NHLE 1001978) is located just north of St. Mary's Church and c. 735 m south of the Project Site. The site is separated from the Project Site by extensive urban development and the line of the Great Western Railway. It is considered that the development of the Project Site will have no significant impact upon the heritage assets.

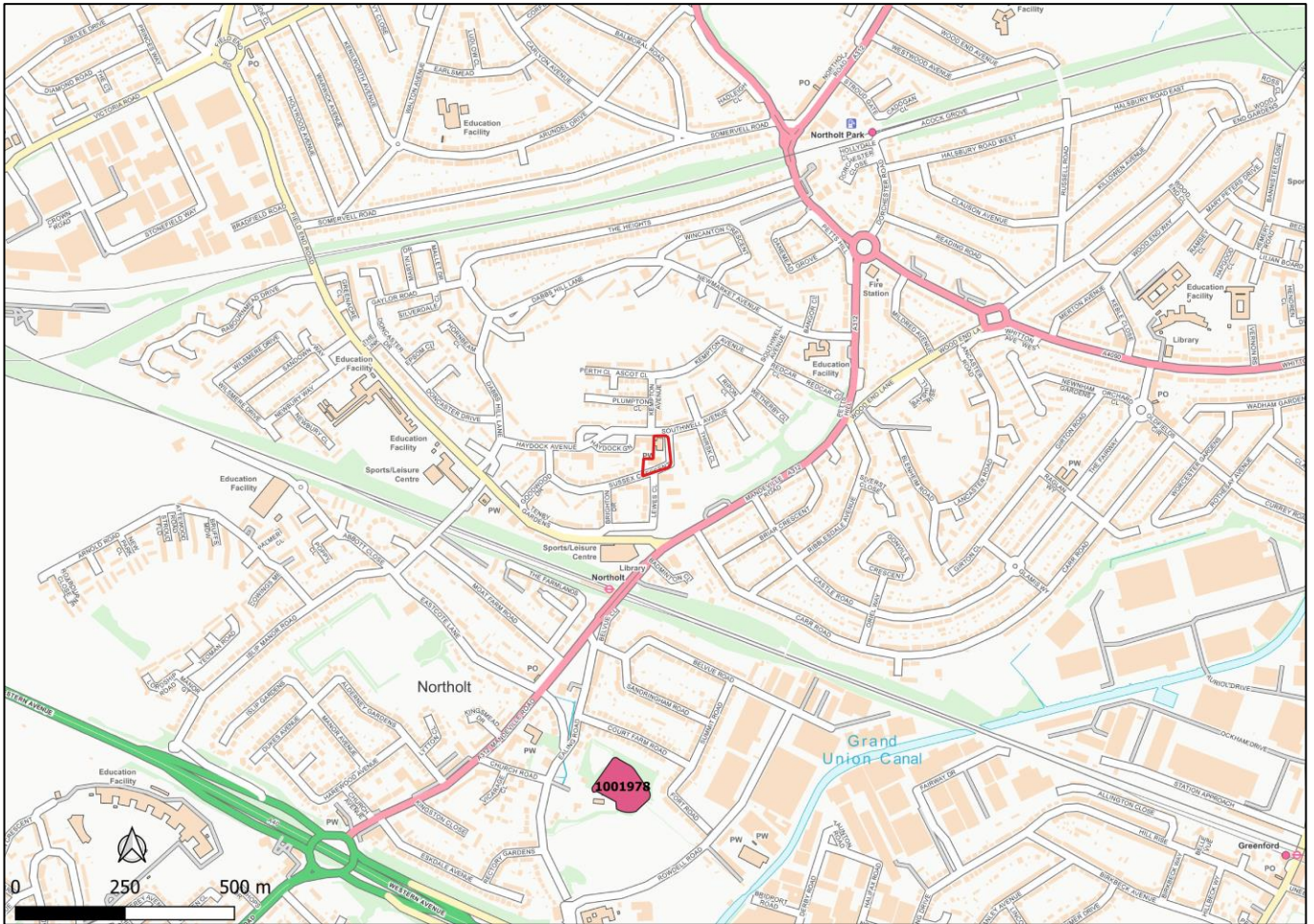


Figure 4: Scheduled Monuments in the Study Area.

### Archaeology Priority Areas

- 3.7. There is one Archaeological Priority Area (APA) within the Study Area.
- 3.8. Northolt Village Green, covering the listed building of St. Mary's Church and the Scheduled Monument of Northolt Manor, is located c. 550 m south of the Project Site (GLHER DLO35878) and is regarded as the location of Medieval settlement.
- 3.9. The Project Site is not located within this asset.



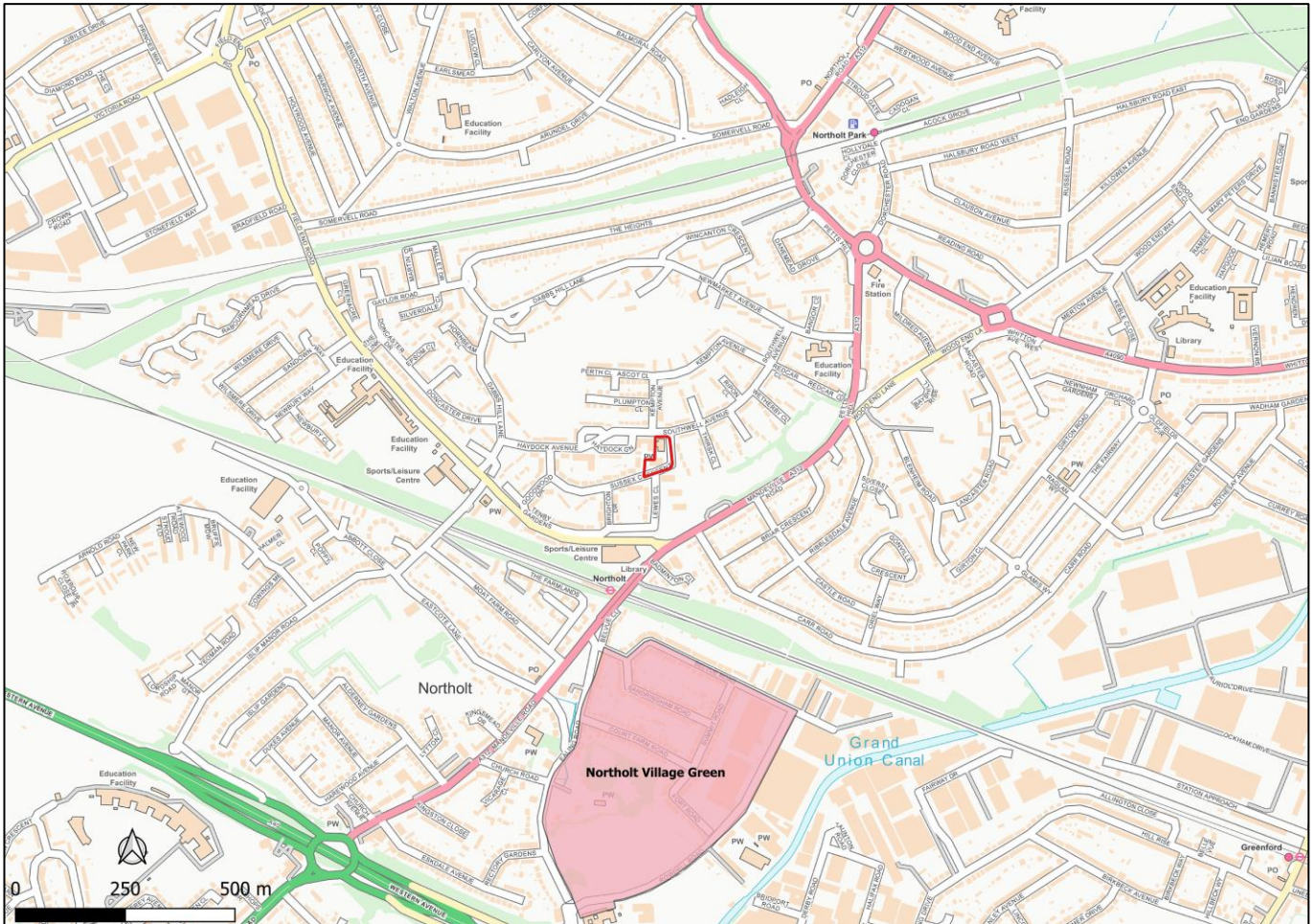


Figure 5: Archaeological Priority Areas within the Study Area. Project Site outlined in red.

## Events

- 3.10. No archaeological investigations have taken place on the Project Site, although several have occurred in the Study Area (see Appendix 3).
- 3.11. The nearest activity was a trial trench evaluation at Haydock Avenue (ELO1319) c. 200 m northwest of the Project Site. No archaeological activity was noted except for elements of landscape relating to the development of Northolt Racecourse in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.12. A watching brief at Islip Manor Road (ELO3733), c. 685 m WSW of the Project Site was negative.
- 3.13. Archaeology has been found to the south, within the Northolt Village Green APA, as would be expected, but little outside of this area.

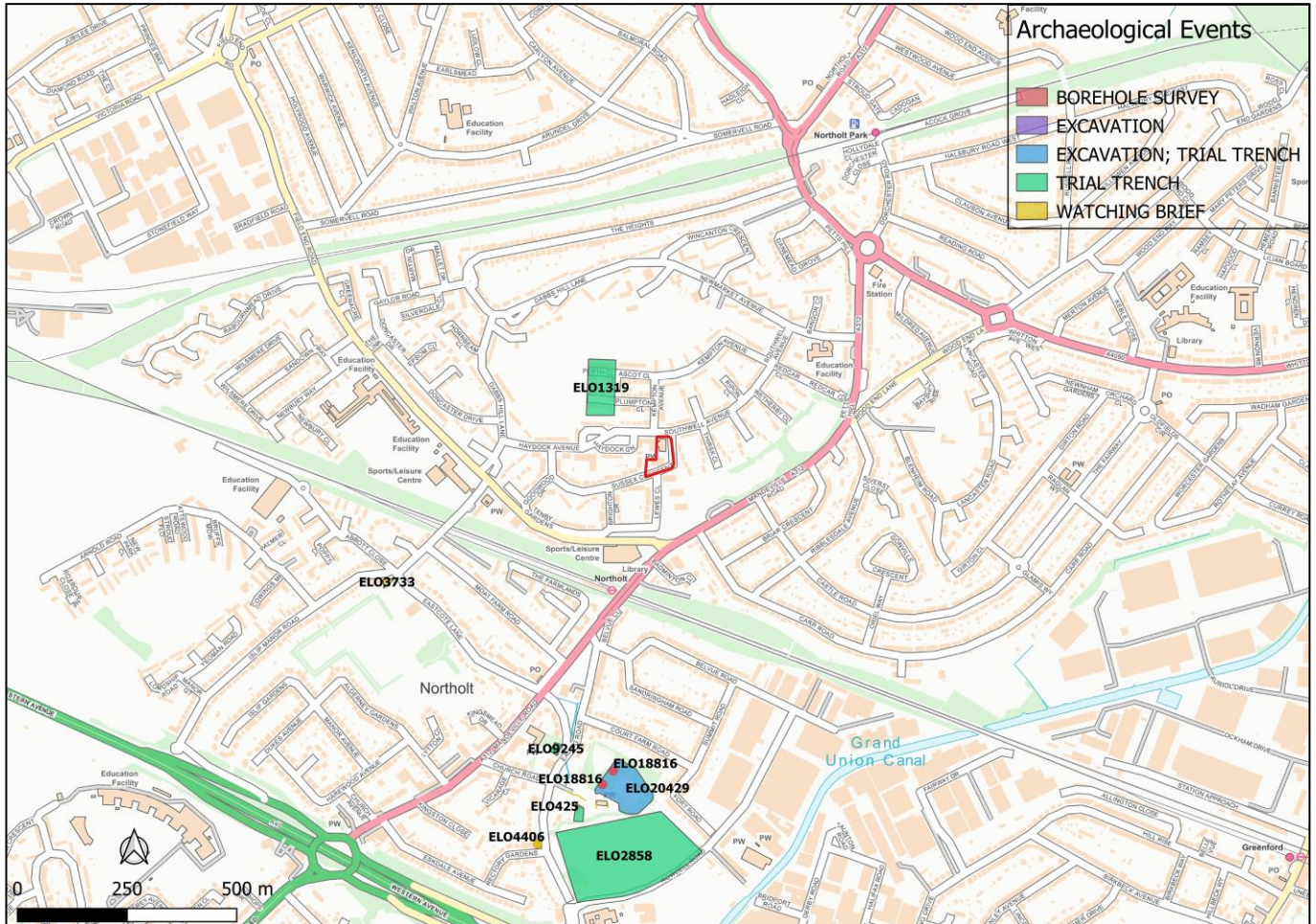


Figure 6: Archaeological events in the Study Area. Project Site outlined in red.

## Archaeological Sites

3.14. There is no recorded archaeology on the Project Site.

### Prehistory

3.15. Apart from a possible (but certainly not confirmed) trackway at Charville Lane (MLO2681), c. 585 m WSW of the Project Site, prehistoric activity is solely focussed within the Northolt Village Green APA to the south, consisting of findspots and pottery.

3.16. The potential for prehistoric activity to occur on the Project Site is considered low.

### Romano-British

3.17. The only evidence for Roman activity in the Study Area is Roman tile found at Northolt Manor (MLO11289) c. 765 m south of the Project Site and within the Northolt Village Green APA.

3.18. The potential for Roman activity to occur on the Project Site is considered low.

### Early Medieval

- 3.19. Evidence for Early Medieval activity in the Study Area is again focussed within the Northolt Village Green APA, where Saxon period inhumations and buildings were located (MLO270 and MLO27239). There is no evidence that similar activity would have extended to the Project Site.
- 3.20. The potential for Early Medieval activity to occur on the Project Site is considered low.

### Medieval

- 3.21. There is a greater concentration of Medieval activity in the Study Area than for earlier periods.
- 3.22. The Project Site is situated between two Medieval settlements/hamlets: Wood End Lane (GLHER MLO73184), c. 410 m east of the Project Site and Northolt North (GLHER MLO 73185) c. 895 m WSW of the Project Site, whilst Northolt Village is located c.700m south of the Project Site.
- 3.23. The Project Site is located between the recorded Medieval settlements and likely comprised agricultural land in this period. The potential for Medieval archaeology to occur on site is considered low.

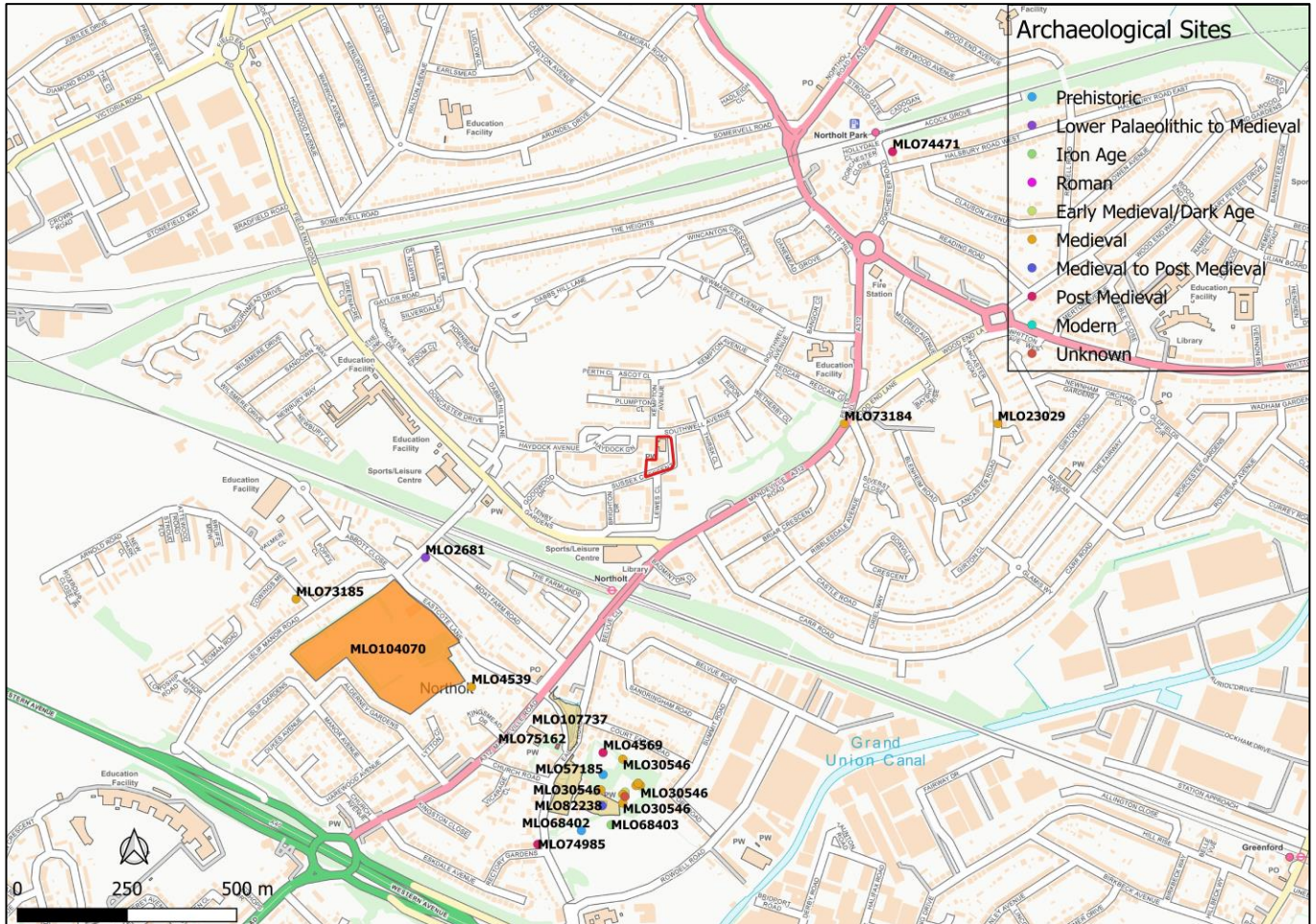


Figure 7: Archaeological Sites in the Study Area. Project Site outlined in red.

### Historic Development of the Project Site

- 3.24. The Project Site is situated within the historic parish of Northolt, within the Elthorne Hundred of Middlesex. There appears to have been a settlement at Northolt from the 8<sup>th</sup> century (Bolton *et al.* 1971: 109-113) and it is recorded in Domesday as having 22 villagers, 3 cottagers, 6 slaves and 1 priest and was held by Geoffrey de Mandeville.
- 3.25. The Rocque Map of 1746 (not shown in this document) provides little detail on the Project Site, except to show that the land appears to have been subject to enclosure by this date.
- 3.26. The Project Site is within parcels 115 (called Cains Close and Four Acres) and 118 (Eleven Acres) on the Northolt Tithe Map of 1840. Both are recorded as meadowland at the time of the survey. The two parcels were owned by John Primatt Maud and occupied by William Colley.
- 3.27. The names "Four Acres" and "Eleven Acres" are self-evident representing the size of the fields. Cains Close may refer to infertile ground, although the possibility of a personal name cannot be ruled out.
- 3.28. A list of local field names and ownership is given in Table 1, below:

Number	Owner	Occupier	Name & Description	Cultivation	Acres	Roods	Perches
115	John Primatt Maud	William Colley	Cains Close & Four Acres	Meadow	11	3	16
116	John Primatt Maud	William Colley	Eleven Acres	Meadow	11	3	16
114	John Primatt Maud	William Colley	Nine Acres	Meadow	9	3	7
116	John Primatt Maud	William Colley	Further Rye Grafts Field	Meadow	6	3	25
117	John Primatt Maud	William Colley	Woodend Close	Meadow	2	3	4
113	John Primatt Maud	William Colley	Hither Rye Grafts Field	Meadow	5	3	11

Table 1: Extract from Northolt Tithe Map 1836 (Project Site plots are highlighted in yellow).



Figure 8: 1836 Northolt Tithe map. Project site approximate location outlined in red.

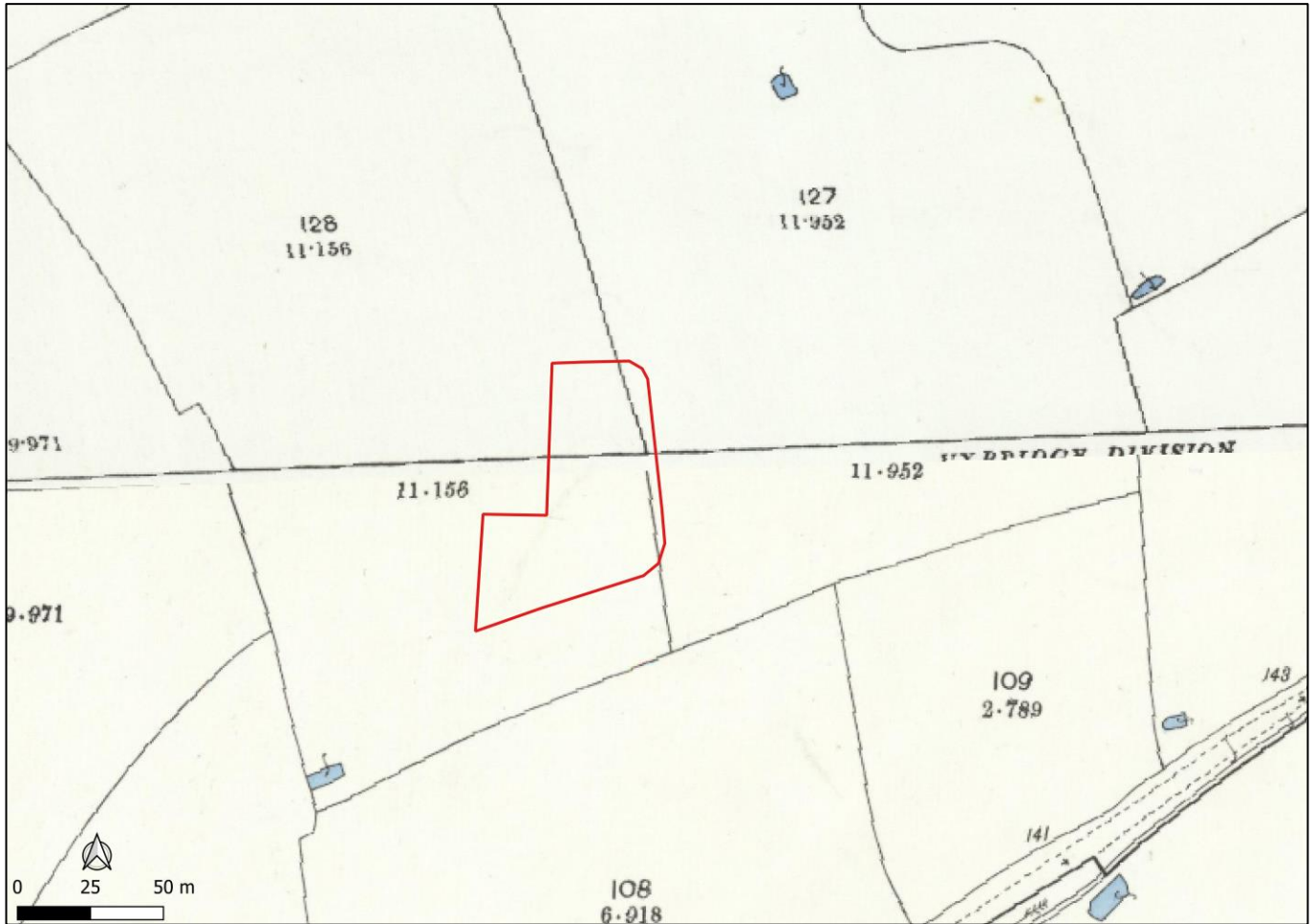


Figure 9: 1896 OS (revised 1894)

- 3.29. There was little discernible change to the Project Site by the time of the 1896 OS map and the land appears to have been agricultural through much of the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, in the 1920s the plot was included in Northolt Park Racecourse and the landscape was significantly altered from its earlier Post-Medieval (and to some extent Medieval) layout.
- 3.30. Northolt Race Course opened for its first race on 18<sup>th</sup> May 1929 (Wordpress.com 2020) but it was a short lived venture. It was already in financial decline by the late 1930s and pony racing ceased throughout most of WWII course (ibid). Following the war, the council compulsory purchased the land for housing and the racecourse was closed.

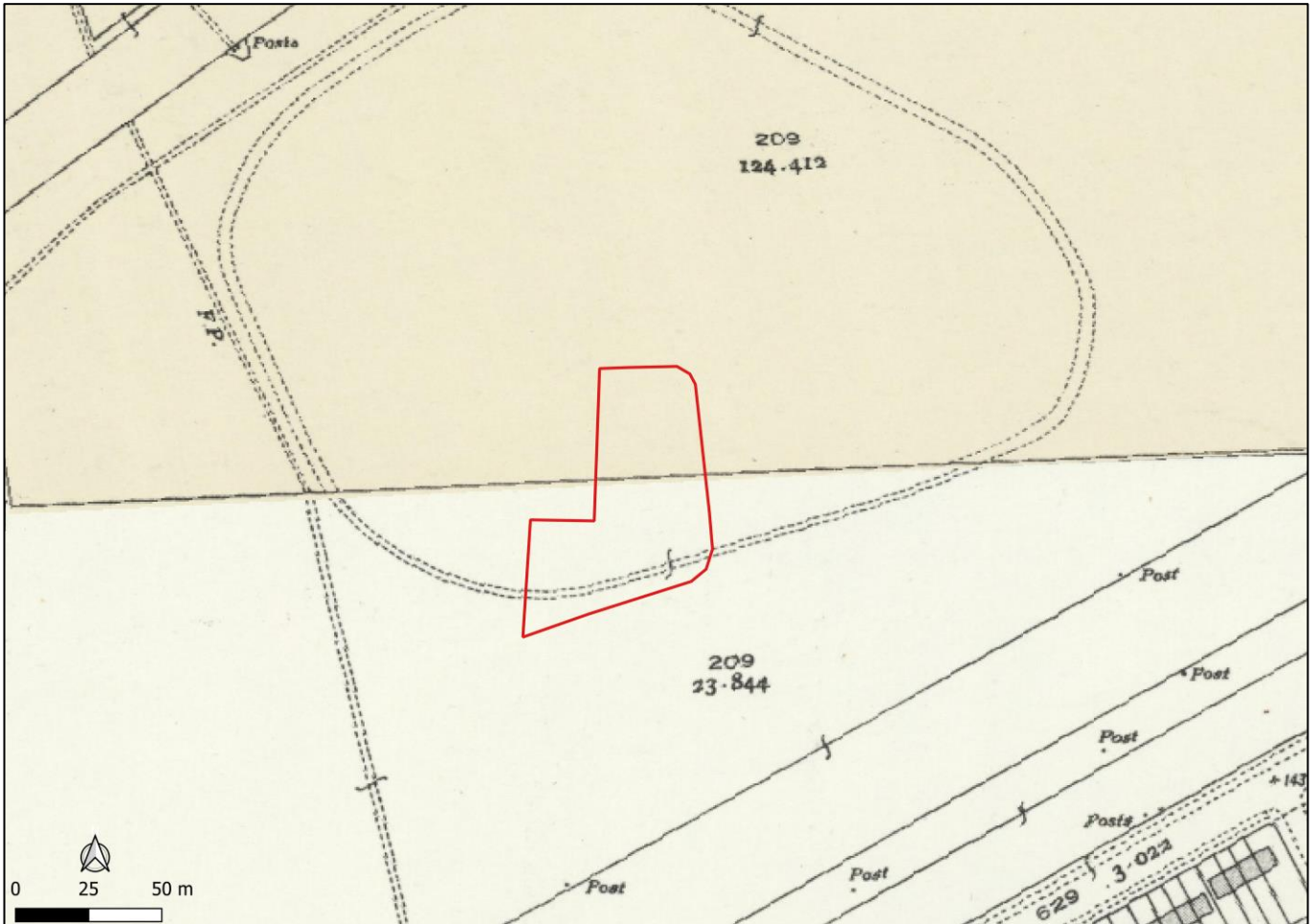


Figure 10: 1937 OS map (revised 1935). Project Site outlined in red.

3.31. St. Richard's Church appears to have been established by 1961. The southern portion of site was developed in the late 1980s / early 1990s.





Figure 11: 1934 aerial photograph of the Project Site (© Historic England EPW044273). Project Site is located within the red circle.

## 4. Summary & Conclusion

- 4.1. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Project Site was located on agricultural land and there is no evidence to suggest that the flanking Medieval settlements of Wood End Lane or Northolt extended to the location of the site. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the land was levelled and landscaped, being incorporated into Northolt Racecourse. The site was redeveloped following the decline of the racecourse in the 1940s. Shortly after, St. Richard's Church was developed to the north of the plot and Northolt Park Social Centre followed, to the south.
- 4.2. The report has shown that the Project Site appears to be situated within an area of low archaeological potential. However, the area was largely developed within the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and therefore very little archaeological investigation has been carried out within the immediate environs. Despite this, it is considered that the levelling of the site for the racecourse and subsequent redevelopment will have had a detrimental impact the potential of the site to preserve archaeological deposits.

- 4.3. Due to the low archaeological potential of the Project Site and the extent of development in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, no further archaeological investigation is recommended in line with development plans.

## 5. Bibliography

Diane K Bolton, H P F King, Gillian Wyld and D C Yaxley, *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 4, Harmondsworth, Hayes, Norwood With Southall, Hillingdon With Uxbridge, Ickenham, Northolt, Perivale, Ruislip, Edgware, Harrow With Pinner*, ed. T F T Baker, J S Cockburn and R B Pugh (London, 1971), *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol4> [accessed 3 November 2020].

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<https://northoltparkracecourse.wordpress.com/> accessed 05/11/2020

## 6. Appendices

### Appendix 1: Listed Buildings Gazetteer

NHLE Ref	Name	Grade	Date Listed	Hyperlink
1079414	Church Of St Mary	I	24/02/1950	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079414">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079414</a>
1263486	Church Of St Barnabas	II	13/01/1994	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1263486">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1263486</a>

### Appendix 2: Archaeological Priority Areas Gazetteer

GLHER DesigUID	Name	Description
DLO35878	Northolt Village Green	Includes the scheduled Ancient Monument, Northolt Moated Manor, St Mary's medieval church; possibly traces of medieval village under Belvue Park and Saxon predecessor on land to the north.

### Appendix 3: Events Gazetteer

GLHER EvUID	Name	Event Types	Organisation
ELO3977	Church Road, [St Mary's Church], Northolt: Watching Brief	Watching Brief	Museum of London Archaeology Service
ELO3977	Church Road, [St Mary's Church], Northolt: Watching Brief	Watching Brief	Museum of London Archaeology Service
ELO3977	Church Road, [St Mary's Church], Northolt: Watching Brief	Watching Brief	Museum of London Archaeology Service
ELO4406	Rectory Gardens (No 2A), Northolt, UB5: Watching Brief	Watching Brief	Compass Archaeology
ELO18816	Court Farm Road [Northolt Manor moated site] Northolt London Borough of Ealing: Borehole Survey	Borehole Survey	Historic England
ELO18816	Court Farm Road [Northolt Manor moated site] Northolt London Borough of Ealing: Borehole Survey	Borehole Survey	Historic England
ELO11398	Rowdell Road [Ealing Driving Range], Northolt, Ealing, UB5 6AG: Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
ELO2858	Ealing Road, [Belvue Park], Northolt, UB5: Evaluation	Trial Trench	Museum of London Archaeology Service
ELO3733	Islip Manor Road (No.1): Watching Brief	Watching Brief	Museum of London Archaeology
ELO9238	Auriol Drive/Grand Union Canal, Greenford: Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	Ove Arup and Partners Ltd
ELO9245	Eastcote Lane, [Land adjacent to The Crown Inn], Northolt: Evaluation	Trial Trench	Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd
ELO9247	Arnold Road, [former Willow Tree School], Northolt: Desk Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	Museum of London Archaeology Service
ELO17820	Ealing Road (No. 213-221) [Garages Rear Off], Northolt, Middlesex, UB5 5HS: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	Archaeological Project Services (APS)
ELO18599	Ealing Road [Land to the rear of 213-221], Northolt, Ealing, London: Archaeological Evaluation Report		KDK Archaeology Ltd
ELO1319	Haydock Avenue [Dabbs Hill] Northolt Ealing: Archaeological Evaluation	Trial Trench	AOC Archaeology Group
ELO425	Ealing Road [Deyntes Cottage] Northolt Ealing: Evaluation	Trial Trench	Museum of London Archaeology Service
ELO18816	Court Farm Road [Northolt Manor moated site] Northolt London Borough of Ealing: Borehole Survey	Borehole Survey	Historic England
ELO5097	Court Farm Road [Site of Northolt Manor] Northolt Greater London: Excavation	Excavation	Ministry of Works
ELO20429	Court Farm Road [Site of Northolt Manor] Northolt Greater London: Evaluation and Excavation	Excavation; Trial Trench	Ministry of Works

## Appendix 4: Archaeological Sites Gazetteer

GLHER MonUID	Name	Monument Type	Period
MLO11289	Northolt Manor	Findspot	Roman
MLO23029	Northolt Wireless Station	Findspot	Medieval
MLO2681	Charville Lane, Hillingdon To Northolt {?Medieval Trackway}	Trackway	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval
MLO2681	Charville Lane, Hillingdon To Northolt {?Medieval Trackway}	Trackway	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval
MLO270	Northolt Manor	Inhumation	Early Medieval/Dark Age
MLO27239	Northolt Manor (Site Of )	Beam Slot; Post Hole; Ditch	Early Medieval/Dark Age
MLO29969	Belvue Park	Bridge	Medieval
MLO30541	Belvue Park	Manor House	Medieval
MLO30542	Belvue Park	Wall	Medieval
MLO30543	Belvue Park	Kitchen	Medieval
MLO30544	Belvue Park	Manor House	Medieval
MLO30546	Belvue Park	Moat	Medieval
MLO30546	Belvue Park	Moat	Medieval
MLO30546	Belvue Park	Moat	Medieval
MLO30546	Belvue Park	Moat	Medieval
MLO30548	Belvue Park	Outbuilding	Medieval
MLO30549	Belvue Park	Hall House	Medieval
MLO38600	Belvue Park	Outbuilding	Medieval
MLO38601	Belvue Park	Outbuilding	Medieval
MLO38602	Belvue Park	Outbuilding	Medieval
MLO4539	Elliot's Green Farm	Findspot	Medieval
MLO4565	Belvue Park	Manor; Moated Site	Medieval
MLO4565	Belvue Park	Manor; Moated Site	Medieval
MLO4566	Belvue Park	Manor; Moated Site	Medieval
MLO4567	Belvue Park	Manor; Moated Site	Medieval
MLO4568	Northolt Manor	Findspot	Post Medieval
MLO4569	Northolt Manor (Immed Nw Of )	Building; Wall	Post Medieval

MLO54501	Belvue Park	Moat	Medieval
MLO56181	Belvue Park	Cellar	Medieval
MLO57185	Northolt Manor	Findspot	Prehistoric
MLO68402	Ealing Road, [Belvue Park], Northolt {Prehistoric Struck Flint}	Findspot	Prehistoric
MLO68403	Ealing Road, [Belvue Park], Northolt {Prehistoric/Roman Pit}	Pit	Iron Age
MLO68420	Belvue Parkmanor Site	Pit	Medieval
MLO68421	Belvue Parkmanor Site	Unassigned	Unknown
MLO73184	Wood End La	Settlement; Hamlet	Medieval
MLO73185	Northolt North Of	Settlement; Hamlet	Medieval
MLO74471	Dabbs Hill La	Windmill	Post Medieval
MLO74985	Rectory Gardens (No 2A), UB5 {Post Medieval Pond}	Pond	Post Medieval
MLO76767	Dabbs Hill, Northolt	Made Ground	Modern
MLO82238	Ealing Road, [Church Of St Mary], Northolt	Church; Commemorative Brass; Commemorative Brass; Commemorative Monument; Commemorative Monument; Church	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLO82549	St Barnabas' Church	Anglican Church; Church	Modern
MLO104070	Eastcote Lane/Mandeville Road/Islip Manor Road/Alderney Gardens, Northolt [Islip Manor Park] Ealing, Ub5 {Public Park }	Landscape Park; Flower Garden; Public Park; Bowling Green; Cricket Pitch	Post Medieval to Modern
MLO107737	Ealing Road, Northolt [Northolt Village Green And Northolt Village Rest Garden], Ealing, UB5 {Village Green}	Common; Flower Garden	Medieval to Modern
MLO107737	Ealing Road, Northolt [Northolt Village Green And Northolt Village Rest Garden], Ealing, UB5 {Village Green}	Common; Flower Garden	Medieval to Modern
MLO107743	Ealing Road, Northolt, [St Mary The Virgin Churchyard], Ealing, UB5 6AA {Medieval Churchyard}	Churchyard	Medieval to Modern
MLO75162	Eastcote Lane, [Land Adjacent To Crown Inn], Northolt {Post Medieval Building}	Building; Agricultural Building; Drain	Post Medieval
MLO108944	Alexandra Avenue/ Northolt Road, South Harrow [Alexandra Park], Harrow, HA2 8PZ (Early 20th Century Public Park)	Public Park; Childrens Playground	Modern



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