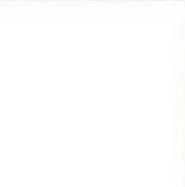
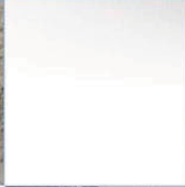
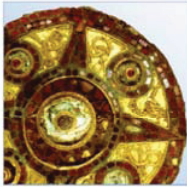


Trout Road/High Street, Yiewsley, London Borough of Hillingdon: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Planning Ref: 60929/APP/2007/3744
National Grid Reference: TQ 0583 8067
AOC Project No: 30204
Site Code: TUT 08
Date: October 2011



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Trout Road/High Street, Yiewsley, London Borough of Hillingdon: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

On Behalf of: Barr Construction,
100 Inchinnan Road,
Paisley
PA3 2RE

National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 0583 8067

AOC Project No: 30204

Prepared by: Ian Hogg

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Date of Document: October 2011

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief on remediation works undertaken at Trout Road and High Street, Yiewsley, London Borough of Hillingdon (National Grid Reference TQ 0583 8067) on behalf of Barr Construction on the 18th May 2010.

The monitoring focussed on a trench excavated to remove contaminated material. Natural clays were observed at a height of 27.85mOD; they were sealed by deposits of contaminated clay (0.30m thick) and modern made (2.00m thick) ground sealed by a concrete slab (0.50m thick).

The investigation achieved its aims in establishing the absence of archaeological features in the trench monitored and no further works are recommended.

The results of fieldwork will be published via the ADS website and the archive will be deposited with the LAARC, Museum of London.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief at Trout Road and High Street, Yiewsley, London Borough of Hillingdon (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 0583 8067 and is within land bounded by the Trout Road to the southeast, the Grand Union Canal to the west, warehouses to the north and the High Street and residential properties to the northeast (Figure 2). The site is irregular in shape and roughly 2.4 hectares in size.
- 1.3 Currently the site contains a number of derelict industrial buildings. The proposed development is for a retail foodstore, car park and 90 residential dwellings.
- 1.4 Works comprised the monitoring a single trench targeted to remove an area of contaminated ground. The watching brief took place on the 18th May 2011 and was undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists.

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Hillingdon. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by the Kim Stabler of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). The site does not lie within an Area of Archaeological Significance Priority Zone
- 2.2 The proposed scheme involves the construction of a retail foodstore and associated car park, as well as 90 residential dwellings built by Bellway Homes.
- 2.3 Planning permission (Application No.: 60929/APP/2007/3744) was granted to undertake the development of Site 1 under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (Ref No.: LAG 01/215), subject to conditions. The archaeology condition states that:

"No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority."

"Reason: To ensure that the future development of this site does not impact upon archaeological remains in accordance with Policy BE3 of the Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies September 2007. This condition has been required in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990), and was recommended by the archaeology advisor to the LPA."

At the time of the watching brief PPG16 had been superseded by Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5).

- 2.3 The first stage in the archaeological investigation was the production of a desk-based assessment (AOC 2007). On the basis of that document a programme of archaeological trial trenching was required. Accordingly a Written Scheme of Investigation was produced (AOC 2008a) and subsequently a report on the findings (AOC 2008b).
- 2.4 Having considered the findings of the evaluation report, archaeological mitigation works were required in the form of an archaeological watching brief. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared to satisfy the requirement within the conditional planning permission for a detailed project design for the archaeological watching brief (AOC 2010).
- 2.5 A watching brief was conducted by Wessex Archaeology, on the south of the site on the area developed by Bellway homes (Wessex 2010). AOC Archaeology undertook a watching brief only on the area of site developed by Barr Construction.

- 2.7 The watching brief conformed with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2008c).
 - Department for Communities and Local Government (2010), *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*.

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 Geological formations, natural topography, flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of past human activity. It should not be assumed that these factors have been constant, nor therefore had a predictable influence through time. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) on site.
- 3.2 Yiewsley is situated within the Colne Valley. The British Geological Survey map (BGS 1993) shows the superficial geology underlying the application site as being alluvium. The bedrock comprises London Clay.
- 3.3 Geotechnical investigations were carried out in March 2001 by Environmental Resources Management Ltd. across the central and northern parts of the site. The results from the advancement of 22 boreholes indicate made ground across the site to a maximum depth of 3m below ground level. Beneath the hardstanding which covered all parts of the site not occupied by buildings, the made ground comprised typically either brown silty clay or loose silty, sandy gravelly fill often containing clinker and/or brick fragments. Below this, natural deposits were encountered (with the exception of borehole SB9) comprising layers of orange brown silty clay (or clayey silt), sometimes containing flint gravels and layers of orange brown flint gravels in a sandy, silty matrix. These deposits were underlain by London Clay (Ridge 2001, 4).
- 3.4 The geotechnical information indicates a potential high degree of truncation, particularly in the north of the site (e.g. borehole SB9 where made ground was encountered to 3m below ground level where the borehole was terminated due to refusal) and does not indicate the presence of significant Holocene alluvial deposit sequences within the application site boundary.

4. Archaeological And Historical Background

- 4.1 The following information is drawn from the previous desk-based assessment (AOC 2007).

Prehistoric (before c. AD 43)

- 4.2 Archaeological evidence from early prehistoric periods is patchy in the records for the immediate vicinity of the site, consisting only of one piece of worked flint recovered from a spoil heap during archaeological evaluation at Warwick Road and a later of alluvium containing some charcoal and burnt flint.
- 4.3 Yiewsley, however, is well known for significant lower Palaeolithic archaeological remains identified during gravel extraction in the 19th and early 20th centuries. These remains constitute a large percentage of the overall material recovered for this period in Middlesex (e.g. Collins 1978). Further excavations in the 1980s and 1990s established the presence of rare later Palaeolithic long-blade and early Mesolithic technologies within the Colne floodplain.
- 4.4 Archaeological evaluations undertaken at Colham Mill Road in 1996 revealed the only evidence for Bronze Age activity within the study area. This consisted of a layer of peat thought to relate to this

period below which were found well preserved roundwood interpreted as a collapsed hurdle or trackway.

Roman (c. AD 43 – 410)

- 4.5 No evidence of Roman activity has been noted in the area around the site.

Anglo-Saxon (c.410 – 1066) and Medieval (c. 1066 – 1538)

- 4.6 There is little direct archaeological evidence of early medieval and medieval activity within the study area. The only exception to this is a single sherd of pottery recovered from a spoil heap during archaeological evaluations at Warwick Road. Other evidence for medieval settlement is indirect coming solely from published sources. These include a reference to the settlement of Colham, centred near Colham Bridge and a *Victoria County Histories* reference to a small hamlet, established c. AD1600 centred near the current High Street (Reynold 1962).

Post-Medieval (c.1538 – modern)

- 4.6 Settlement and industrial growth in Yiewsley resulted in the rapid expansion of the town, with the building of the canal and later of the railway. The area of the site itself was largely open fields until the building of the Grand Junction Canal in 1796. At this time, a dock was built at the southern part of the site in order to take the Paddington to Uxbridge Packet boat service. It is not clear why the packet boat stopped at this location, which is only a very short distance from its final destination. The location of the dock is shown clearly a century later (AOC 2007).
- 4.7 The number of post-medieval remains and buildings constitute the bulk of the GLSMR record for the study area. Sites near the site include:
- An outbuilding located off the High Street in the vicinity of Philpots Bridge;
 - A water channel located very near to the application site's northern boundary;
 - The site of the Town Hall at 106 High Street;
 - A bridge over the Grand Union Canal noted in Ordnance Survey Maps and now under Trout Road;
 - A bridge over the Grand Union Canal noted in Ordnance Survey Maps and now marked as Colham Bridge;
 - A large 3-storey brick wharf warehouse dating to 1796;
- 4.8 The dock itself was infilled by 1986 (AOC 2007), however it is likely to have gone out of use somewhat earlier. Industrial buildings were being constructed next to the dock until the 1960's (AOC 2007) so it is possible that it was still in use until relatively recently.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.9 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site in October 2008 (AOC 2008b). The results are summarised below.
- 4.10 Five trenches were excavated in the southern part of the site, located primarily to determine the presence of the buildings and canal dock depicted on the 1896 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 2). The north part of the site was not evaluated due to the level of truncation proved by the previous geotechnical works (Ridge 2001).

- 4.11 The evaluation revealed several late post-medieval (late 19th/early 20th century) brick walls and structures across the evaluated area, thought to be the remains of the structures observed on the 1896 OS map.
- 4.12 In Trench 4 the sequence of made ground was up to 3.60m thick and probably represents layers of material backfilled into the canal dock noted on the 1896 OS map. The desk-based assessment (AOC 2007) indicates that the design of the dock was altered a number of times during its lifespan.
- 4.13 Later activity on the site has, in some places, heavily truncated earlier deposits, such as at the north end of Trench 5. In other areas of the evaluated area preservation of the post-medieval deposits was good with walls exceeding 2.60m in height.
- 4.14 Any earlier archaeological remains appear to have been truncated by the post-medieval or later activity.
- 4.15 A watching brief was conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2010 on the southern portion of site during groundworks associated with the construction of 90 residential buildings. Made ground deposit were recorded to a depth of 1.10m, with no areas excavated any deeper (Wessex 2010).

5. Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological watching brief were defined as being:
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable GLAAS to make an informed decision on the status of the archaeology condition and any specific requirements for post-excavation work.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the watching brief were:
- To record the extent of the canal dock and associated industrial structures.
 - To establish the phases of construction/demolition that occurred on the site in relation to the canal dock and associated structures.
 - To record any remains predating the post-medieval structures already encountered.
- 5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 Site procedures were defined in the written scheme of investigation (AOC 2010). The Trench was targeted to remove an area of contaminated ground identified during ground investigations (Delta-Simmons, 2010).

- 6.2 The site code TUT 08 was obtained from the LAARC prior to start of works, and was used for all fieldwork.
- 6.3 All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines:
- Archaeological Guidance Paper (AGP) 3: *Standards and Practises in Archaeological Fieldwork* (English Heritage 1998)
 - Institute for Archaeologists – *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. (IfA 2009).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010).
 - Museum of London’s *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 1994).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – *Conservation Guidelines No.2* (UKIC 1983).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – *Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice* (UKIC 1990).
- 6.4 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each test pit/trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated.
- 6.5 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.
- 6.6 The monitoring was undertaken by Project Supervisor Ian Hogg under the overall direction of Melissa Melikian, Operations Director. Kim Stabler of GLAAS was notified of the commencement of work.

7. Results of the Watching Brief

Trench 6

The watching brief was conducted on an area targeted for removal due to the presence of contaminated material. This was the only part of the groundworks which fell within the watching brief area around the former canal dock in the south of the site.

Context	Depth (BGL)	Thickness	Description/Interpretation
601	0.00m	0.50m	Concrete Slab
602	0.50m	2.00m	Made Ground
603	2.50m	0.30m	Contaminated clay
604	2.80m	0.40m	Natural Deposit

- 7.1 Trench 6 was located in the south of the site (Figure 2); it was square (7.00m x 7.00m) in plan and was targeted on an area of contamination as identified in a previous investigation (Delta-Simmons 2010).
- 7.2 Natural firm mid greenish grey sandy clay (604) was observed at a height of 27.85mOD, this was overlain by between 0.10m and 0.30m of dark greyish black sandy clay (603), interpreted as contaminated natural. This deposit was overlain by a 2.00m deposit of very loose greyish black gravelly silt (602), this deposits contained significant amounts of petrol contamination and iron engine parts. The made ground was overlain by a 0.50m thick slab of pale grey concrete (601). No archaeological features or finds were encountered in this trench.

8. Finds

- 8.1 No finds were retrieved from the watching brief; the only artefacts observed were modern fragments of vehicle engines.

9. Conclusions and Interpretation

- 9.1 The watching brief revealed no archaeological activity; natural deposits were directly overlain by modern contaminated made ground and significant truncation seems to have previously taken
- 9.5 No evidence of the canal dock or associated structures was observed; the area excavated contained only modern contaminated remains. No remains of Medieval or earlier date were recorded.
- 9.6 The investigation achieved its aims in establishing the absence of archaeological features in the foundation trenches associated with the proposed development.

10. Publication

- 10.1 Due to the nature of the project and the limited results, publication is expected to be limited to publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).

11. Archive Deposition

- 11.1 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs from the watching brief and evaluation, will be deposited with the receiving local museum (LAARC).

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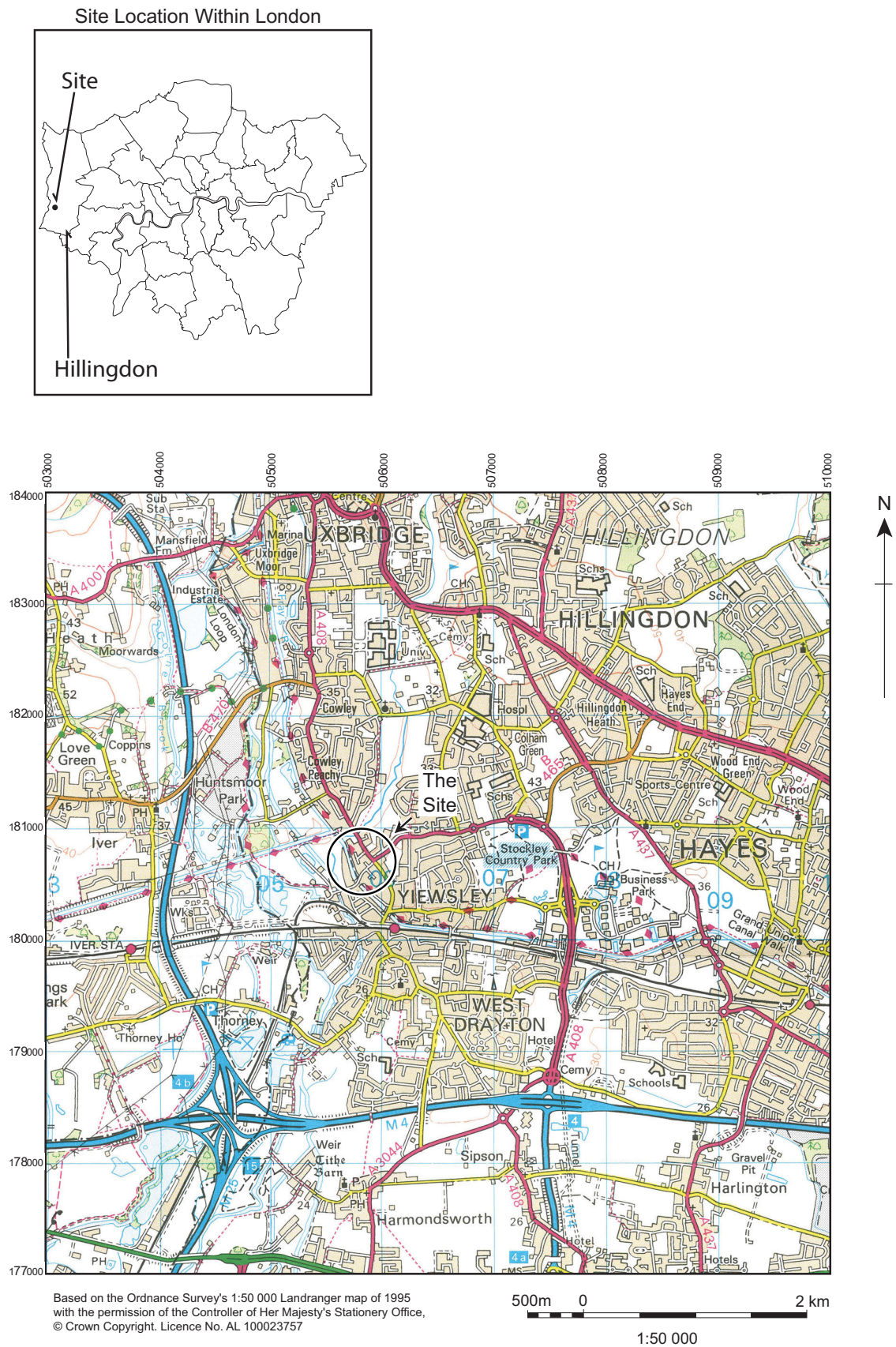
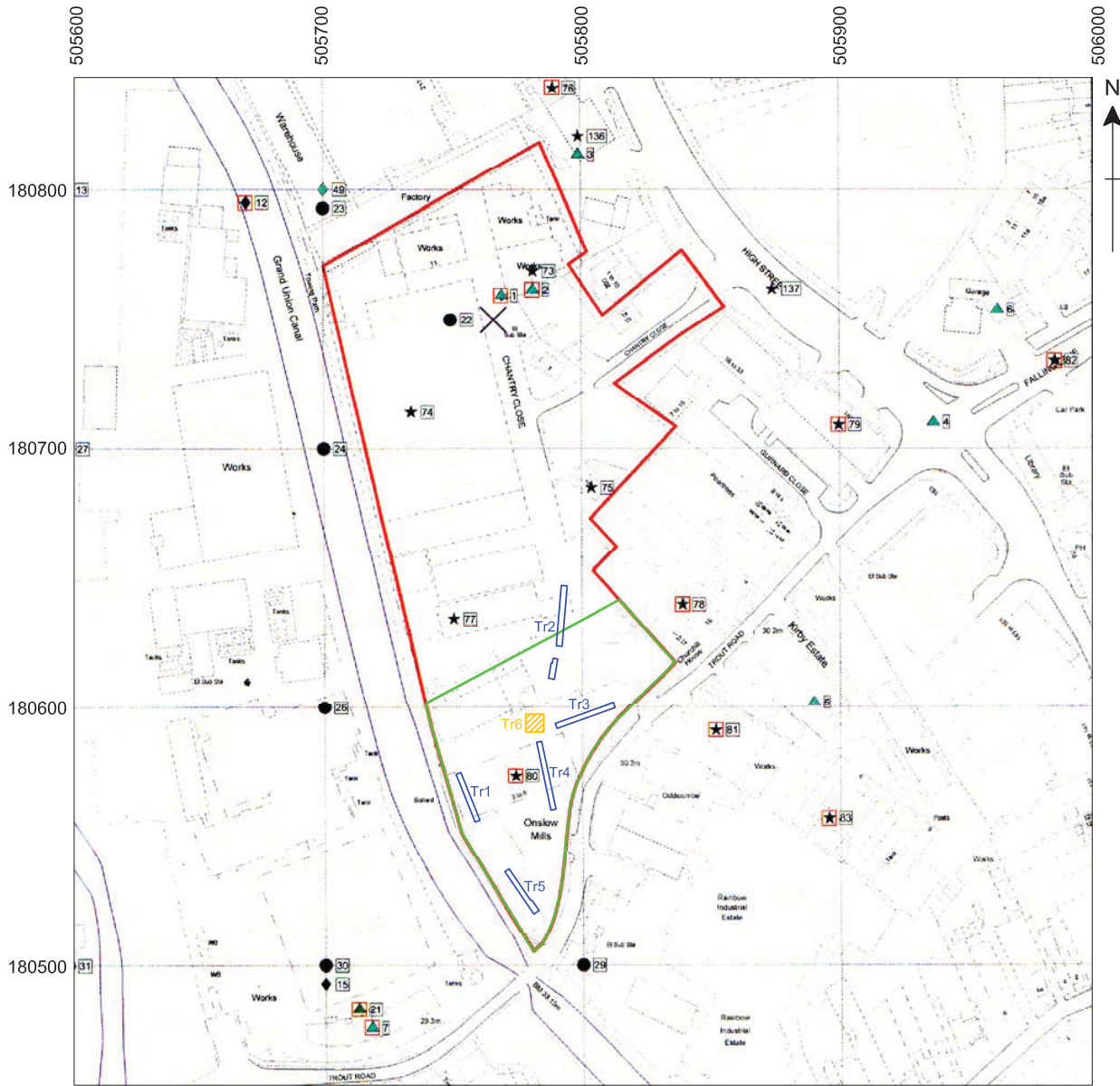


Figure 1: Site Location

TROUT ROAD/HIGH STREET, YIEWSLEY, LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT



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- Site Outline
- Evaluation Trench
- Watching Brief Area
- Watching Brief Trench

Figure 2: Detailed Site/Watching Brief Area Location

TROUT ROAD/HIGH STREET, YIEWSLEY, LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

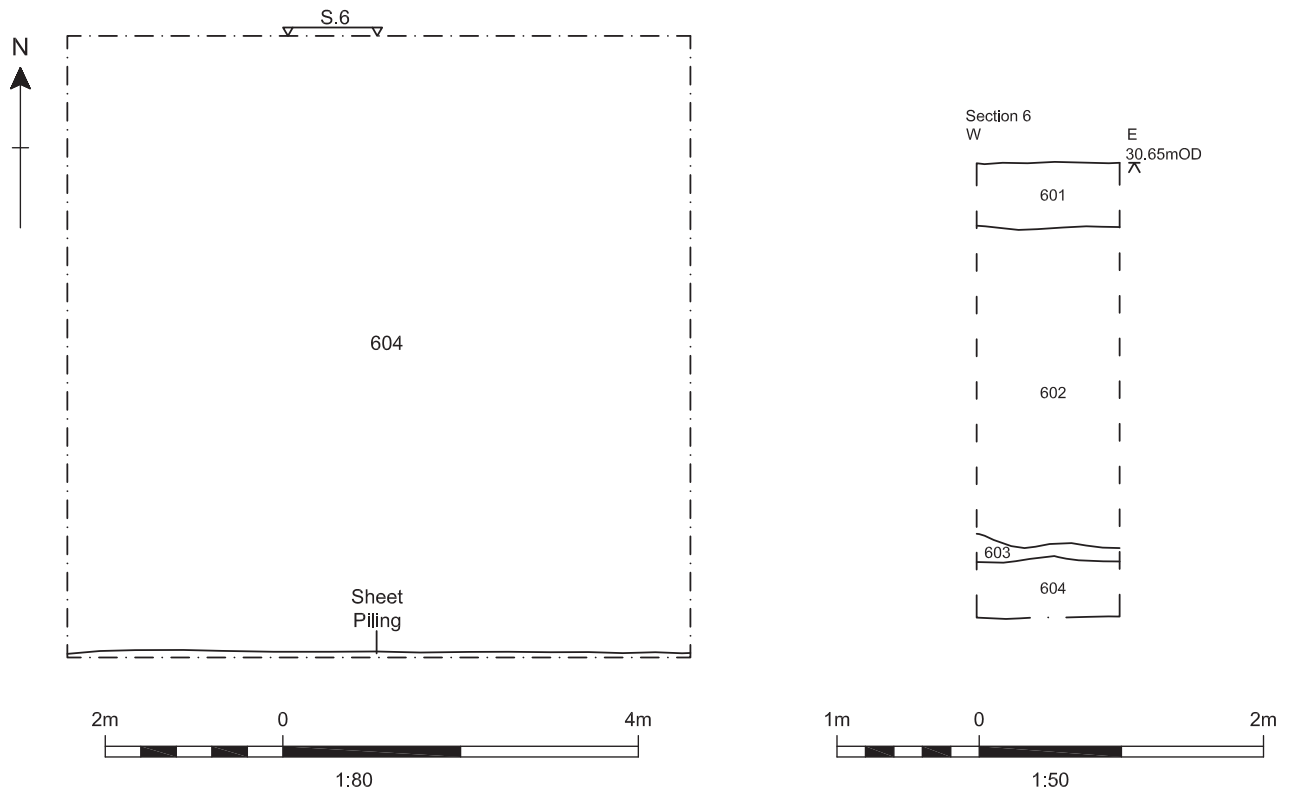


Figure 3: Watching Brief Area Plan and Sample Section

Appendices

Appendix A- Context Register

Context	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
101	Concrete Slab	7.00m	7.00m	0.50m	-
102	Very Loose, Modern contaminated Made ground	7.00m	7.00m	2.00m	-
103	Contaminated Natural Clay	7.00m	7.00m	0.30m	-
104	Natural Clay	7.00m	7.00m	0.40m	-

Appendix B – OASIS Form

Printable version

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-112521

Project details

Project name Trout Road / High Street, Yiewsley, London Borough of Hillingdon

Short description of the project A watching brief took place on remediation works at the Tesco site in Yiewsley. A single trench was excavated, natural deposits were overlain by contaminated made ground and concrete. No archaeology was observed.

Project dates Start: 18-04-2010 End: 18-04-2010

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project codes reference TUT 08 - Sitecode

Any associated project codes reference 30204 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project codes reference 1533870 - NMR No.

Any associated project codes reference 49936 - OASIS form ID

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HILLINGDON YIEWSLEY AND WEST DRAYTON
Trout Road / High Street, Yiewsley

Postcode UB7 7

Study area 2.40 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 0583 8067 51.5145406320 -0.474679191853 51 30 52 N 000 28 28 W
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 27.85m Max: 27.85m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation AOC Archaeology Group

Project brief
originator EH GLAAS

Project design
originator AOC Archaeology Group

Project
director/manager Melissa Melikian

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Type of
sponsor/funding Developer
body

Name of Barr Construction

sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID TUT 08

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID TUT 08

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Microfilm','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'
available

Project bibliography
1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title TROUT ROAD/HIGH STREET, YIEWSLEY, LONDON BOROUGH OF
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Author(s)/Editor(s) Ian Hogg

Date 2011

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

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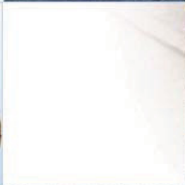
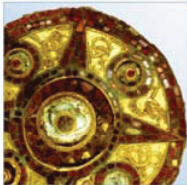
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