

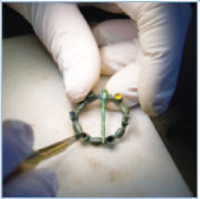
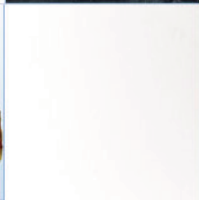
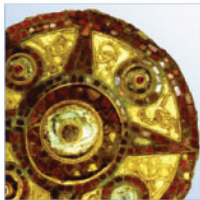
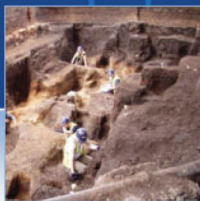
TROUT ROAD/ HIGH STREET, YIEWSLEY, LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Planning Application Number: 60929/APP/2007/3744

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 0583 8067

AOC Project no: 30204

Date: October 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

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

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	Capita Symonds 1 Procter Street London WC1V 6DW
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 0583 8067
AOC Project No:	30204
Prepared by:	Ian Hogg
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Dates of Excavation	1st October 2008 – 13th October 2008
Date of WSI:	October 2008

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

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Non-Technical Summary

Between 1st October 2008 and 13th October 2008 AOC Archaeology Group conducted an archaeological evaluation at Trout Road / High Street, Yiewsley, London Borough of Hillingdon on behalf of Capita Symonds. The evaluation consisted of the excavation two 20m x 2m trenches, one 24m x 2m, one 26m x 2m, and one 31m x 2m trench.

The evaluation revealed a series of post-medieval brick walls exceeding 2.00m in depth relating to structures seen on the 1896 Ordnance Survey Map. Also revealed were layers of demolition material and re-deposited natural up to 3.60m in depth in the area of a canal dock, also seen on the 1896 Ordnance Survey Map.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is a report on an Archaeological Evaluation undertaken at Trout Road / High Street, Yiewsley, London Borough of Hillingdon (Figure 1). The work was undertaken on behalf of Capita Symonds.
- 1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 0583 8067 and is within land bounded by Trout Road to the south and east, the Grand Union Canal to the west, and derelict land to the north.
- 1.3 The site is irregular in shape and covers approximately 2.4 hectares in size.
- 1.3 The site was occupied by derelict industrial buildings, demolished at the time of investigation. The proposed development is for a retail foodstore, car park and 90 residential dwellings.

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Hillingdon. Archaeological advice is provided by the Kim Stabler of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 Planning permission to undertake the development was granted under the Town & Country Planning Act (1990) (Application No 60929/APP/2007/3744). GLAAS recommended that an archaeological condition was placed on any planning permission to secure a programme of archaeological work.
- 2.3 The condition stated 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.”
- 2.4 The first stage in the Archaeological Investigation was the production of a Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2007).
- 2.5 Further to the results of the Desk Based Assessment an Archaeological Evaluation was recommended to inform on a suitable mitigation strategy and carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008).
- 2.6 This report details the results of the Archaeological Evaluation.

3. Geology & Topography

- 3.1 Yiewsley is situated within the Colne Valley. The British Geological Survey maps (Sheet 259 and 269) shows the superficial geology underlying the application site as being alluvium. The bedrock comprises London Clay.
- 3.2 Geotechnical investigation was carried out in March 2001 by Environmental Resources Management Ltd. across the central and northern parts of the site. The results from the excavation of 22 boreholes indicated made ground across the site to a maximum depth of 3m below ground level. Beneath the hardstanding, which covers 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 indicated a potentially 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, and the borehole was terminated due to refusal). It does not indicate the presence of significant Holocene alluvial deposit sequences within the application site boundary.

4. Archaeological & Historical Background

The following information is drawn from the previous Desk-based Assessment (AOC 2007).

The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BP – AD 43)

- 4.1 Archaeological evidence from early prehistoric periods is patchy in the records for the immediate vicinity of the site, consisting of just one piece of worked flint recovered from a spoil heap during archaeological evaluation at Warwick Road and a layer of alluvium containing some charcoal and burnt flint.
- 4.2 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.
- 4.3 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 date to this period, below which was found well preserved roundwood, interpreted as a collapsed hurdle or trackway.

The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

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

The Early Medieval (AD 410-1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066-1550)

- 4.5 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.

Post-Medieval (c. AD 1550 – 1900)

- 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 (Figure 3).
- 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.

5. Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the evaluation were:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - 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 requirement for further mitigation 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 Evaluation were:

- To determine the presence of any remains of Prehistoric date on site.
- To determine the presence of any remains of Roman date on site.
- To determine the presence of any remains of structures seen on the 1896 OS Map.

5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6. Methodology

6.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two 20m x 2m trenches, one 24m x 2m, one 26m x 2m, and one 31m x 2m trench. These trenches were located over buildings and a canal dock as seen on the 1896 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 3). No evaluation trenches were excavated in the northern part of the site due to the excessive depth of made ground over this area.

6.2 The trenching defined in the WSI (AOC 2008) was five trenches measuring 28.00 x 2.00m at base, but practical constraints on site forced the trenches to be moved slightly, and in some cases shortened. The constraints were live services and the presence of a substantial fence and a large heap of material.

6.3 All machining during the evaluation was carried out using a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the Archaeological Project Supervisor.

6.4 The site code **TUT 08** was obtained for the project, and used for all fieldwork.

6.5 All evaluation trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a temporary benchmark with a value of 33.15mOD.

6.6 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).

6.7 All of the work was carried out in line with:

- *Archaeological Guidance Paper (AGP): 3, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork* (English Heritage June 1998)
- *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. (IFA 1995, revised 2001).

6.8 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated.

6.9 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.

7. Results

Trench 1



Plate 1. Trench 1 from the south

- 7.1 Trench 1 measured 20.00 x 2.00m at base, was aligned northwest – southeast and was located in the southeast of the site (Figure 2). The trench contained a series of brick walls and floors.
- 7.2 The alluvial layer (1/17) consisted of light grey blue heavy clay 3.60m below the current ground surface. This was overlain by a layer of dark grey blue heavy clay (1/16) which was 2.48m thick and probably associated with the canal dock. Overlying the clay was a 0.80m thick layer of rubble (1/15). These layers were present in a sondage at the northern end of Trench 1. Layer (1/15) was overlain by demolition layer (1/02) which was 0.25m in thickness. This was overlain by layers (1/01) and (1/00) which were a bedding layer of yellow sand and a concrete surface respectively.

- 7.3 Layer (1/14), an orangey brown clay present in the southern sondage in Trench 1 was observed at a depth of 1.20m and was tipping southwards, this is similar to the tipping of the layers at the southern end of Trench 4. Layer (1/14) was overlain by a layer of orange brown gravels (1/13), probably used as ballast, this layer was 0.80m thick and was overlain by the same sequence of modern layers seen in the northern sondage.
- 7.4 Cut into the clay were a series of brick walls. Wall (1/12) was aligned northwest-southeast, measured 2.00m+ long, 0.20m wide and exceeded 3.60m in depth. It was constructed from yellow brick and bonded with cement mortar. Wall (1/10) ran parallel to Wall (1/12) and measured 1.80m+ long, 0.20m wide and also exceeded 3.60m in depth, was constructed in the same way as wall (1/12). Walls (1/10) and (1/12) may form a corridor.
- 7.5 Abutting Wall (1/12) to the north were the remains of a red brick floor surface (1/11) which measured 1.50m x 1.10m.
- 7.6 Wall (1/09) measured 2.00m+ long, 3.60m+ deep and 0.10m wide and aligned southeast-northwest. It was constructed from yellow, frogged bricks and abutted Walls (1/10) and (1/12).
- 7.7 Wall (1/08) was on the same alignment as Wall (1/09) and measured 1.20m+ long, 0.23m wide and 3.60m+ deep. It was constructed from grey concrete. This was associated with a red brick floor surface (1/07) to the north which was stained with black soot in a linear pattern 0.60m wide. This was interpreted as a channel for industrial works.
- 7.8 At the northern end of Floor (1/07) was Wall (1/06) on the same alignment as Wall (1/08). It was constructed from red and yellow frogged bricks bonded with light grey mortar and measured 1.40m long, 0.20m wide and exceeded 3.60m in depth. Together with Wall (1/08) and Floor (1/07) this appears to form a room.
- 7.9 Probable floor (1/04) was constructed from red and yellow frogged bricks bonded with light grey mortar. It was aligned north-south and measured 3.60m long, 1.20m wide and was not fully excavated. It was truncated by a concrete foundation and may have originally abutted Floor (1/05) to the west which was constructed from red brick.
- 7.10 Wall (1/03) was a small stub of wall in the trench measuring 0.50m wide, 0.40m+ long and exceeded 3.60m in depth. It was constructed from red and yellow unfrogged brick.
- 7.11 Overlying the floor surfaces and present between the walls was a rubble layer (1/02) which consisted of mid grey compact brick and rubble in a silt matrix, 0.40m thick. This was overlain by layer (1/01), a loose orange yellow sand used as a levelling layer for the concrete surface (1/00) which was 0.24m thick.

Trench 2



Plate 2. Trench 2 from south.

- 7.12 Trench 2 measured 36.00 x 2.00m at base including a 5m gap left unexcavated due to a manhole, the trench was aligned northeast – southwest and was located in the southeast of the site (Figure 2).
- 7.13 The natural geology, (2/10), consisted of soft yellow orange sandy clay with gravel patches and was located 1.60m below the present ground surface. This was overlain by (2/09), a 0.43m thick layer of soft yellow grey sandy clay with occasional degraded CBM and charcoal inclusions. A series of brick walls were cut into the natural clay at the southern end of the trench.
- 7.14 Wall (2/06) was constructed from red and yellow brick, aligned east-west and measured 2.50m long and 0.20m wide. Wall (2/07) was aligned southwest-northeast and measured 0.80m+ long and 0.20m wide. It was constructed from red and yellow brick. Between these walls was a concrete floor surface (2/08). These walls and floor are all associated and probably represent a modern building.
- 7.15 A pit or ditch (2/05) was also cut into the natural clay (2/10) at the northern end of the trench and measured 1.00m long, 0.75m wide and 1.10m deep, extending beyond the limits of the trench. It contained two fills. The lower fill (2/04) was a soft yellow sand with grey flecking which contained pottery and CBM. The upper fill (2/03) consisted of gravel and cobbles in an orange sandy matrix.

- 7.16 The walls and ditch / pit were sealed by a layer of demolition (2/02) 1.83m thick which consisted of brick rubble in a dark black grey silty matrix. This in turn was sealed by (2/01), a 0.30m thick layer of hardcore which consisted of yellow sand with brick rubble inclusions. This formed a levelling layer for the present concrete ground surface (2/00), which was 0.44m thick.

Trench 3



Plate 3. Trench 3 from east.

- 7.17 Trench 3 measured 24.00 x 2.00m at base, was aligned northeast-southwest and was located in the east of site (Figure 2). The trench contained a series of brick walls.
- 7.18 The natural geology (3/03) consisted of firm mid grey blue clay, and was present 2.60m below the present ground surface. Cut into the clay were a series of brick walls.
- 7.19 Wall (3/04) was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 7.50m+ in length, 0.24m in width and 1.50m+ in depth. It was constructed from red and yellow unfroged bricks, bonded with grey cement mortar and was overlain by demolition layer (3/02) to the northeast.
- 7.20 Wall (3/05) was on virtually the same alignment and was constructed from the same materials as Wall (3/04). It measured 4.00m long, 0.24m wide and exceeded 1.50m in depth. This wall was overlain to the west by demolition layer (3/02) and is a continuation of Wall (3/04).

- 7.21 Wall (3/06) butted Wall (3/05) to the west. It was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 8.50m long, 0.48m wide and exceeded 2.90m in depth. It was constructed from red and yellow unfrogged brick, bonded with light grey mortar in rough English coursing.
- 7.22 Overlying Walls (3/04) & (3/05) and present between the walls was a layer of demolition material (3/02), which consisted of dark grey brown silt with frequent wood and metal inclusions, and was 2.00m thick. This was truncated along the south-eastern edge of trench by a modern service filled with mid grey gravel. The modern service and demolition layer (3/02) was sealed by a 0.40m thick layer of hardcore (3/01) which consisted of compact pink-grey gravel. This acted as a levelling layer for the concrete car park surface (3/00), which was 0.20m thick.

Trench 4



Plate 4. Trench 4 from south.

- 7.23 Trench 4 measured 26.00 x 2.00m, was aligned northeast – southwest and was located in the south of the site. The trench was located over the dock which had previously occupied this area of site.
- 7.24 The deposits within the trench are detailed in the table below.

Context	Depth	Extent	Description	Interpretation
4/01	0.10m	26.00 x 2.00m	Concrete	Car Park
4/02	0.40m	26.00 x 2.00m	Firm pink-grey gravel and rubble	Hardcore
4/03	0.30m	6.00 x 2.00m	Soft orange sand with occasional charcoal	Demolition Layer
4/04	0.30m	26.00 x 2.00m	Firm grey-black sandy silt	Made Ground
4/05	0.08m	26.00 x 2.00m	Mid brown sandy silt with rubble	Made Ground
4/06	1.20m	2.10 x 2.00m	Loose red brown rubble and sand	Made Ground
4/07	1.10m	6.00 x 2.00m	Dark black blue clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Made Ground
4/08	0.40m	4.00 x 2.00m	Grey brown clay with charcoal inclusions	Made Ground
4/09	0.30m	3.00 x 2.00m	Firm orange gravel	Made Ground
4/10	1.20m	3.00 x 2.00m	Dark grey blue clay with frequent charcoal	Alluvial clay
4/11	1.30m	3.00 x 2.00m	Loose purple-brown rubble	Made Ground
4/12	0.50m	26.00 x 2.00m	Firm mid grey blue clay	Alluvium
4/13	0.30m	1.50 x 2.00m	Firm orange gravel	Made Ground
4/14	0.20m	5.00 x 2.00m	Grey brown clay with occasional charcoal inclusions	Made Ground
4/15	0.10m	1.20m x 2.00m	Mid grey blue clay	Alluvial Clay

- 7.25 Natural was not located in this trench despite sondages being excavated at both ends of the trench. Alluvial clays (4/12) were observed at the base of both sondages at a depth of 3.70m. This is likely to be associated with the dock feature. This was overlain at the northern end of the trench by (4/07) and at the southern end by (4/11) a layer of rubble.
- 7.26 Layer (4/07) was overlain by layer (4/06); both of these layers could be seen tipping to the north in section. (4/06) was overlain by (4/13) a modern layer of ballast, probably to make the ground firmer for later buildings. This was overlain by a sequence of modern layers of made ground and concrete.
- 7.27 In the sondage at the southern end of the trench layer (4/11) was overlain by a blue clay layer (4/10) this is probably equivalent to layer (4/15) visible in the middle of the trench, this layer seems to be tipping away to the south, this would explain why (4/15) is only visible briefly before sloping down to the south. Layer (4/10) was overlain by a layer of ballast (4/09); this may be equivalent to layer (4/13). Layer (4/09) was also overlain by a sequence of modern layers.
- 7.28 It appears from the section that the layers are dipping down at both the northern and southern ends of the trench, this may indicate different phases of the dock or two docks.

Trench 5



Plate 5. Trench 5 from south.

- 7.29 Trench 5 measured 20.00 x 2.00m at base, was aligned northwest-southeast and was located in the southwestern part of the site. The trench contained two brick structures.
- 7.30 The natural geology (5/05) consisted of mid orange yellow sandy clay and was present 2.70m below the present ground surface. This was overlain by a 0.40m layer of made ground (5/04) which consisted of orange brown gravel with occasional degraded brick inclusions.
- 7.31 Near the centre of the trench, cut into (5/04), was a square yellow brick structure (5/03) which measured 2.00m long, 1.75m+ wide and was at least 0.92m deep. The north-east wall was outside the extent of the trench. The walls were placed on a concrete foundation, were constructed from frogged yellow brick laid in English courses and bonded with a light yellow sandy mortar. The interior of the structure was backfilled with rubble in a matrix of re-deposited natural blue clay and dark brown silt (5/06).
- 7.32 At the south-east end of the trench was a square brick built structure measuring 2.50m long, 2.30m wide and approximately 0.75m in depth. The walls were constructed from red bricks, bonded with pale grey mortar and were reinforced with upright iron bars. A concrete ramp extended into this structure from the southwest (Figure 8).

- 7.33 These structures were overlain by a layer of mid orange brown clay silt (5/01) which contained frequent rubble inclusions and was 1.30m thick. This was sealed by the concrete car park surface (5/00) which was up to 1.00m in depth.
- 7.34 The northern end of Trench 5 was heavily truncated by 2.00m of reinforced concrete.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

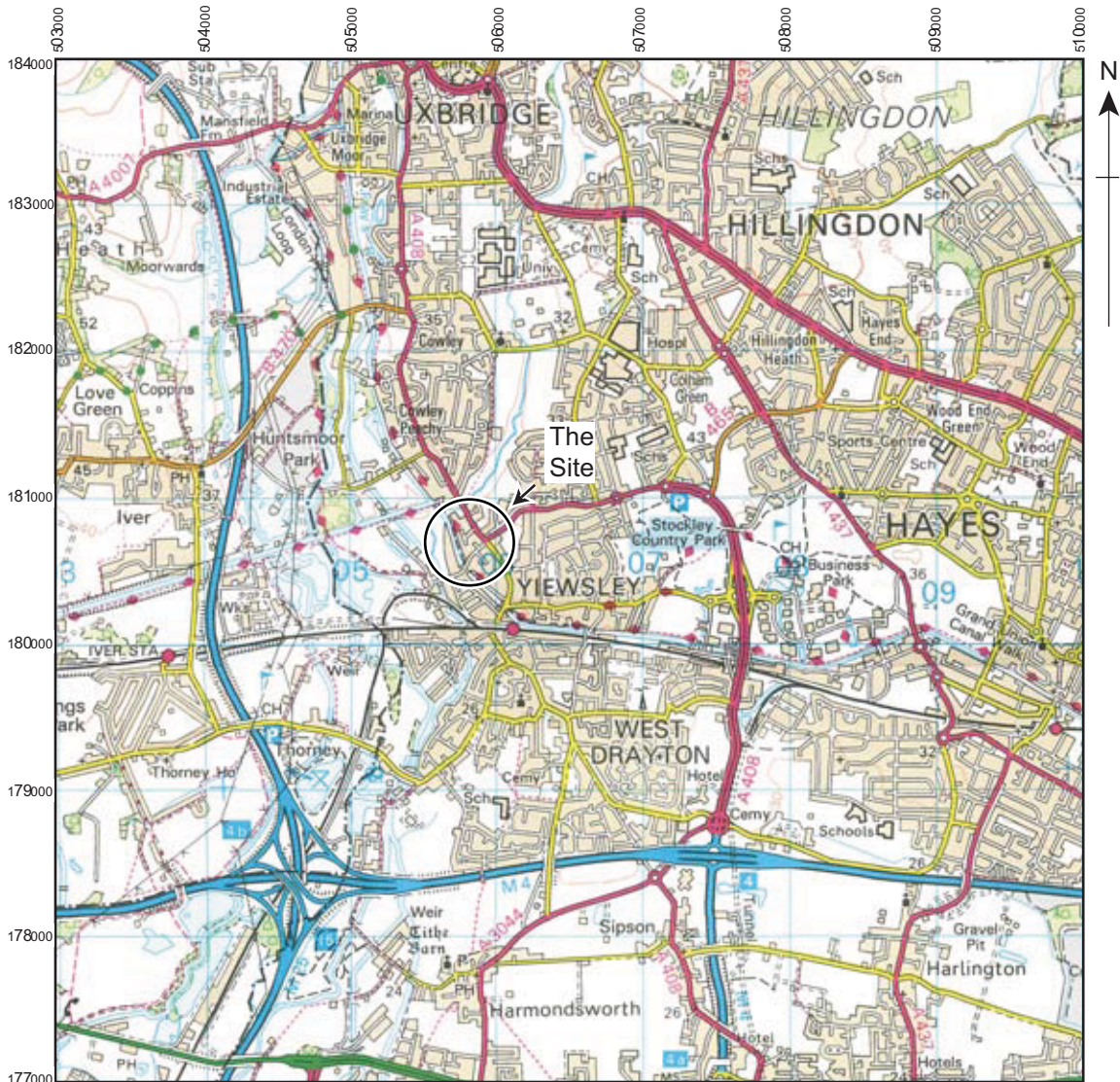
- 8.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence of any Prehistoric and Roman remains, and the presence of remains of structures seen on the 1896 OS Map.
- 8.2 No finds or features of Prehistoric or Roman date were present.
- 8.3 The archaeological investigation did reveal, however, several post-medieval brick walls and structures across the site. These are likely to be remains of the structures seen on the 1896 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 3), or successor buildings. These features appear to be late 19th or early 20th century in date.
- 8.4 The evaluation also revealed a sequence of made ground up to 3.60m in depth in Trench 4. These layers are likely to be material backfilled into the canal dock which could be seen on the 1896 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 3). The desk based assessment (AOC 2007) indicates that the design of the dock was altered a number of times during its life, this may explain why parts of the dock are overlain by some of the brick features in trench 1.
- 8.5 Later activity on the site has in some places heavily truncated earlier deposits, as seen at the northern end of Trench 5 where reinforced concrete was present up to 2.00m in depth. In other areas of the site the preservation of post-medieval deposits is quite good, with walls exceeding 2.60m in depth. The post-medieval walls have, however, truncated any earlier deposits.
- 8.5 Further works on site would allow a more complete plan of the post-medieval structures to be made. However, the final decision will rest with the London Borough of Hillingdon and its archaeology advisor, Kim Stabler of GLAAS.
- 8.6 If no further fieldwork is undertaken, publication of the results will be through the ADS OASIS form (Appendix B) with a short summary submitted to the *London Archaeologist* roundup 2008.

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

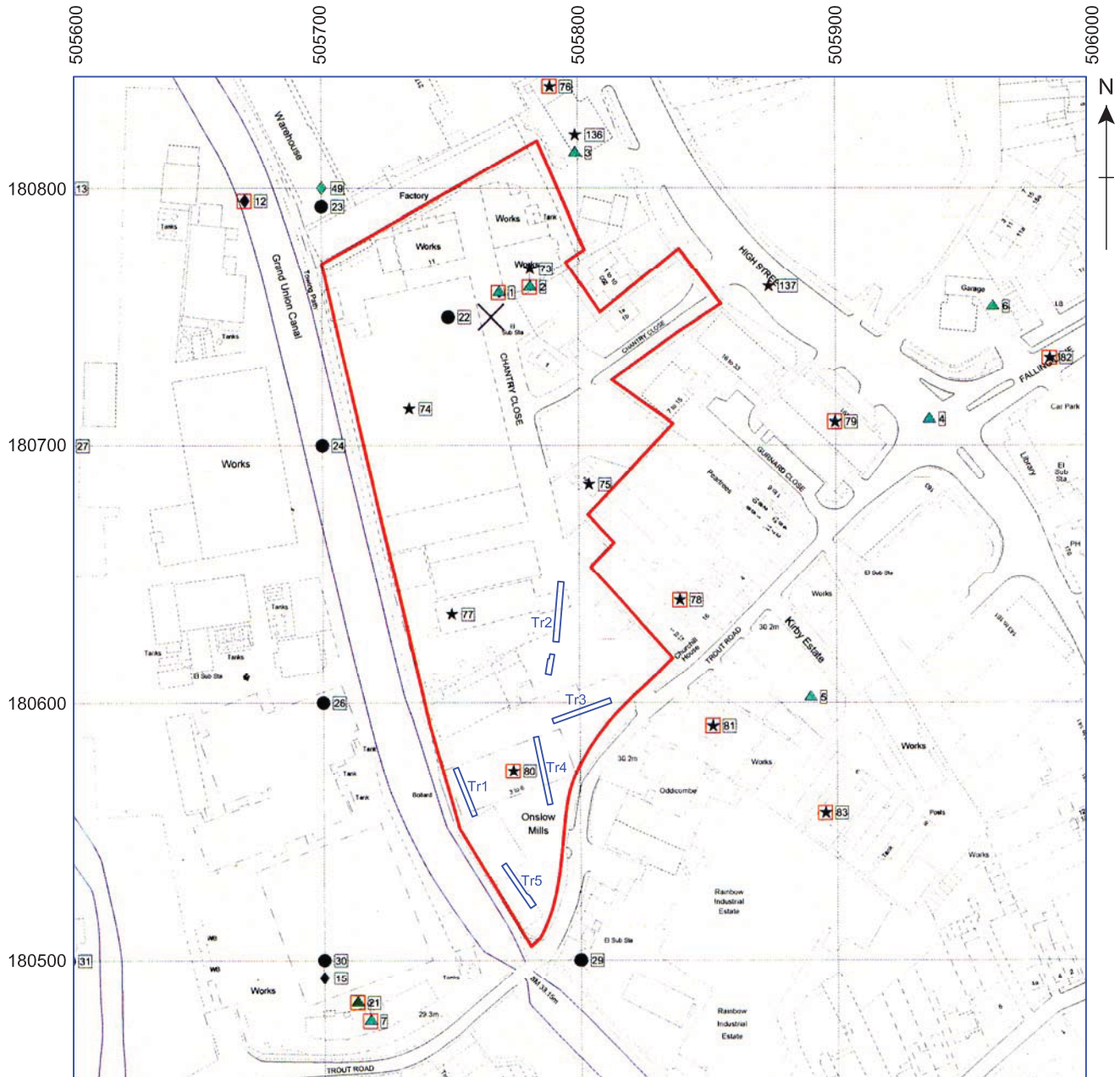


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Figure 1. Site Location

TROUT ROAD/HIGH STREET, VIEWSLEY, LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON: AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



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□ Site Outline □ Evaluation Trench

Figure 2: Detailed Site/Trench Location Plan

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

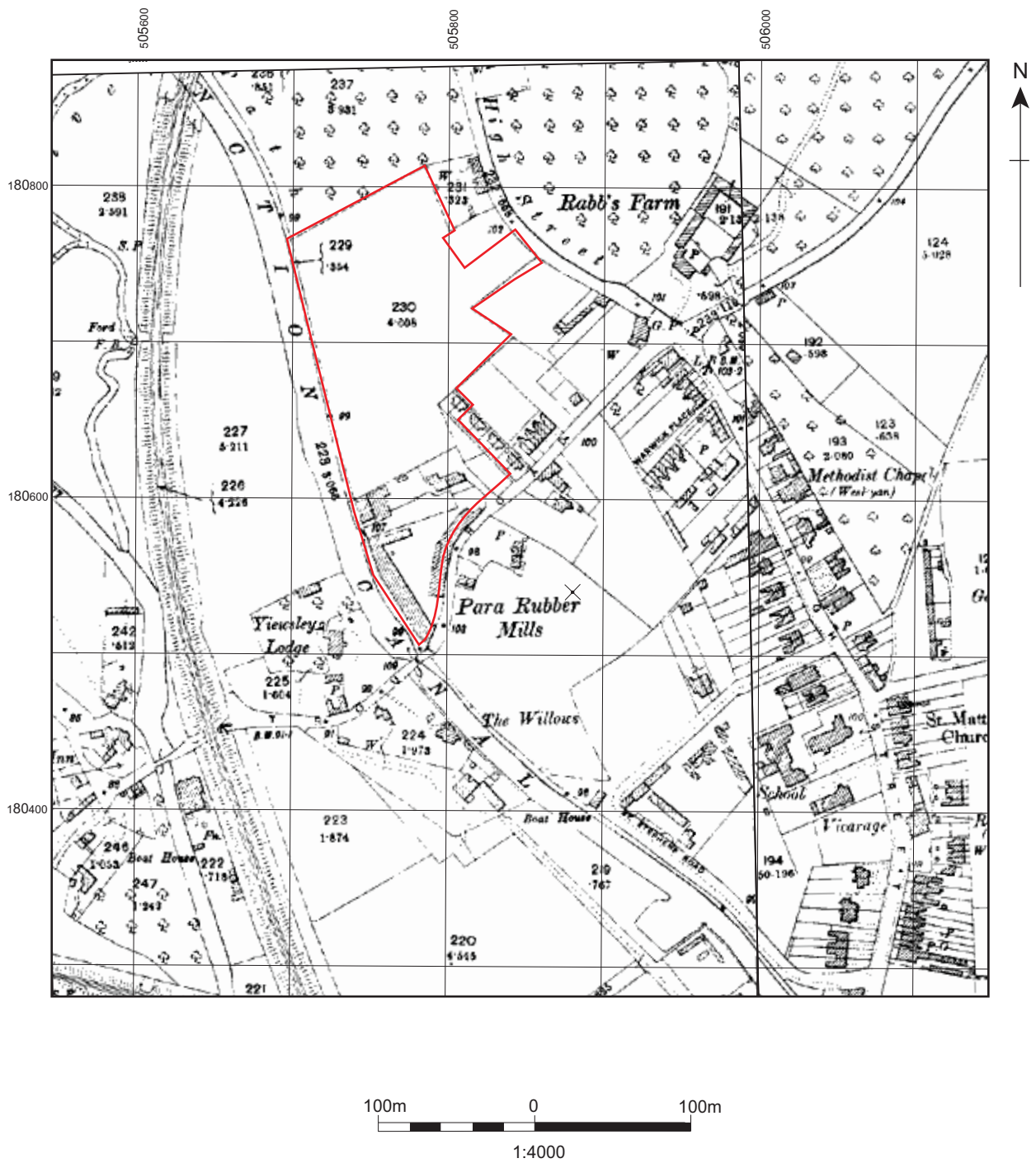


Figure 3: 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map of 1896

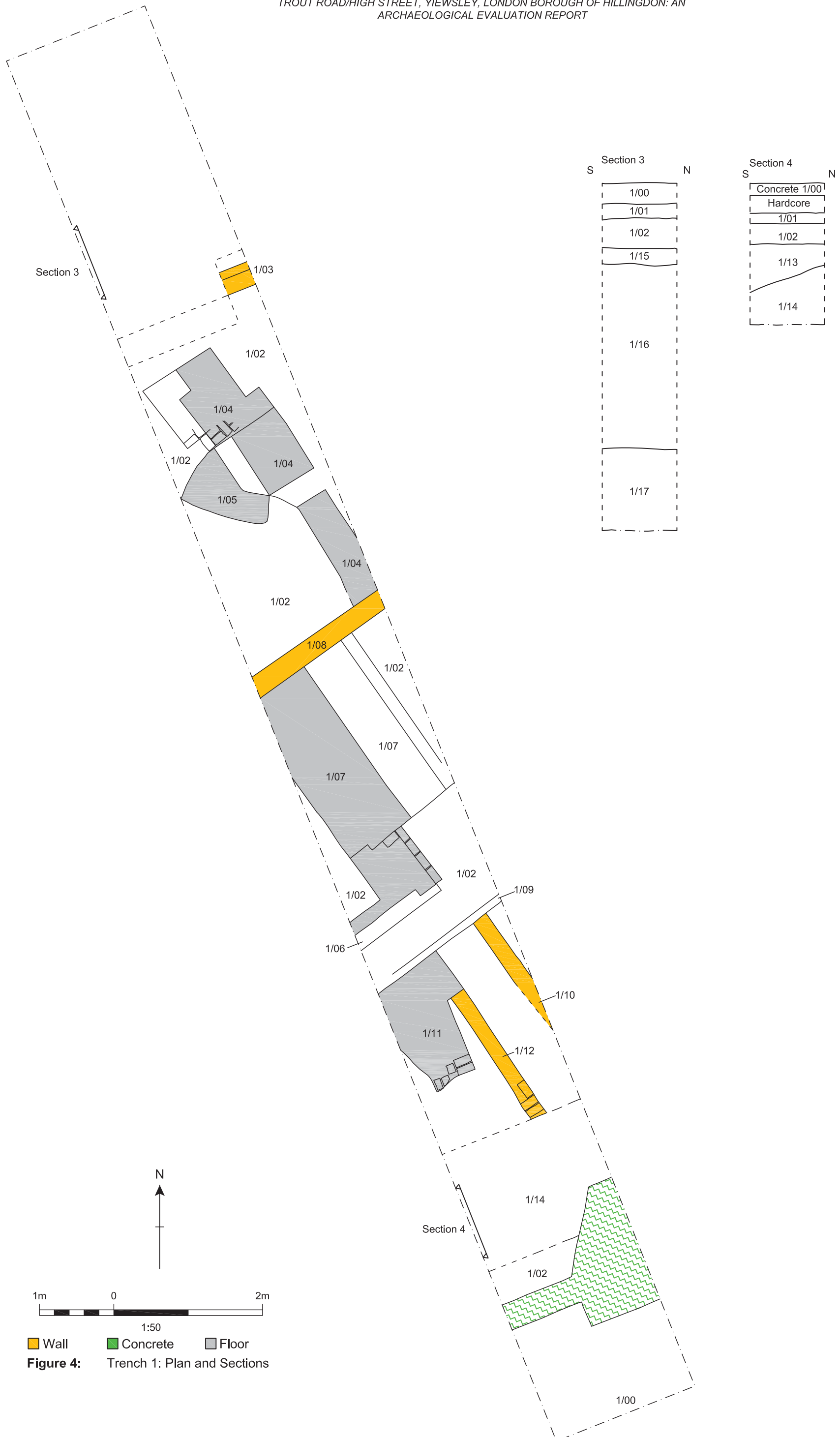


Figure 4: Trench 1: Plan and Sections

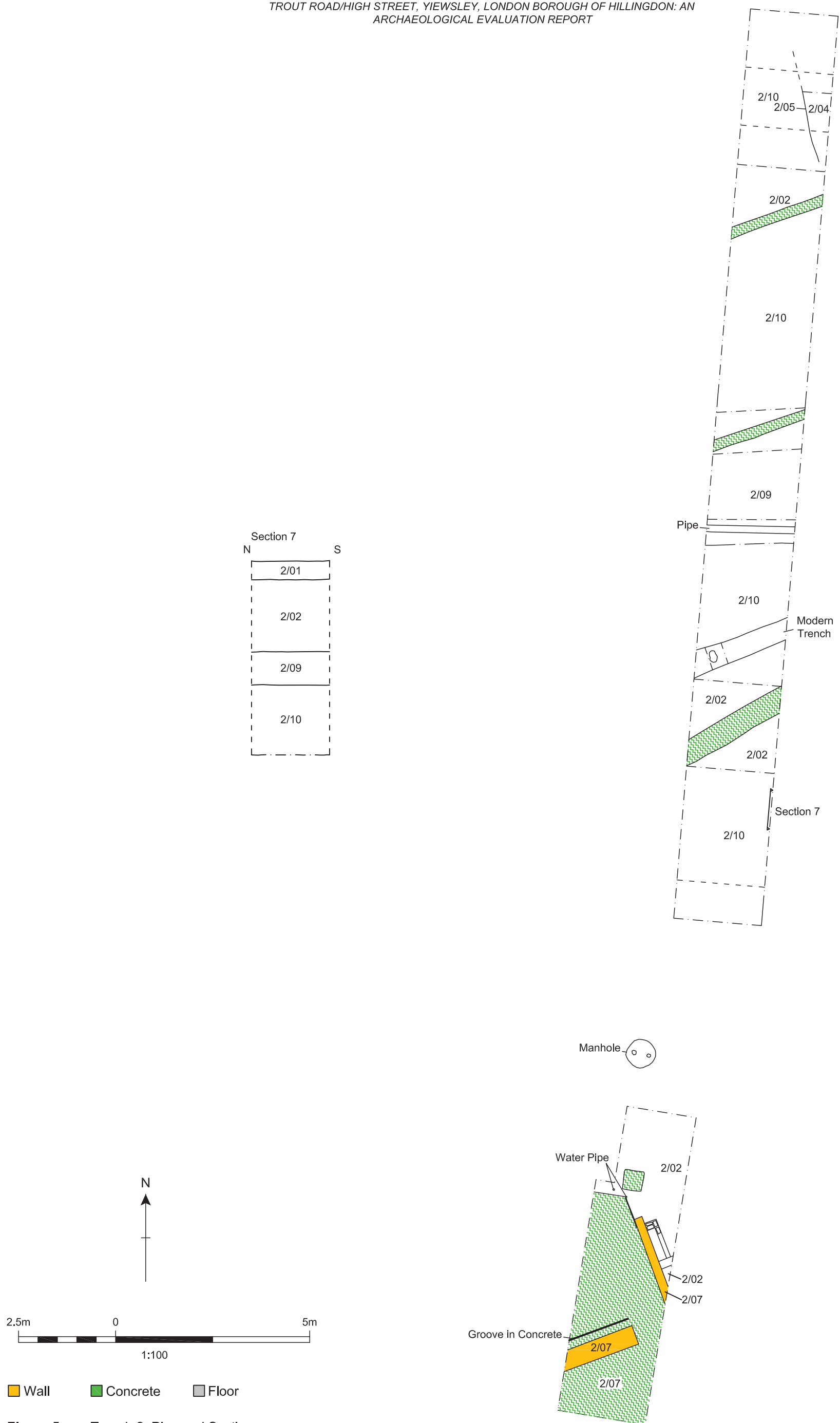


Figure 5: Trench 2: Plan and Sections

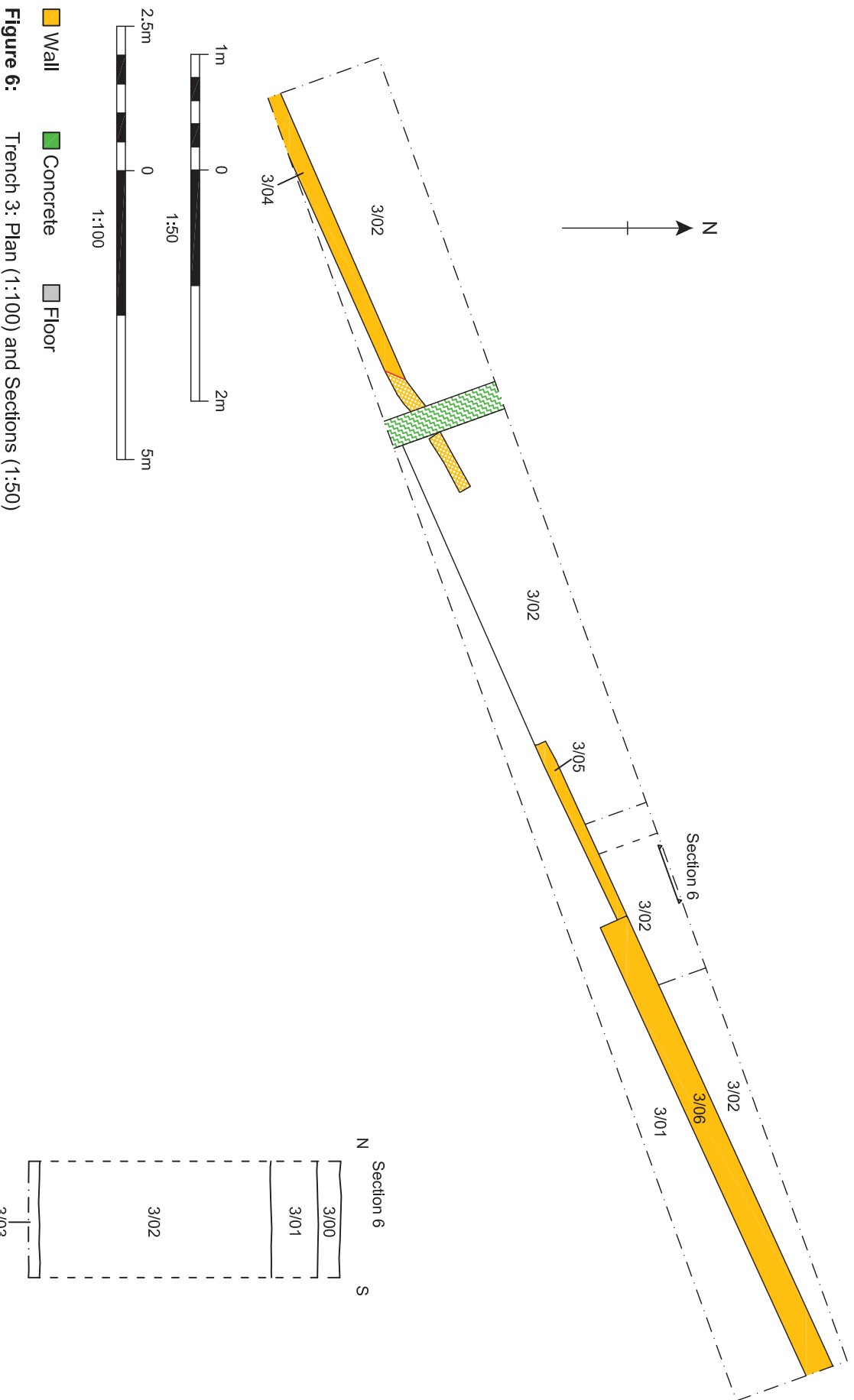


Figure 6: Trench 3: Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:50)

- Wall
- Concrete
- Floor

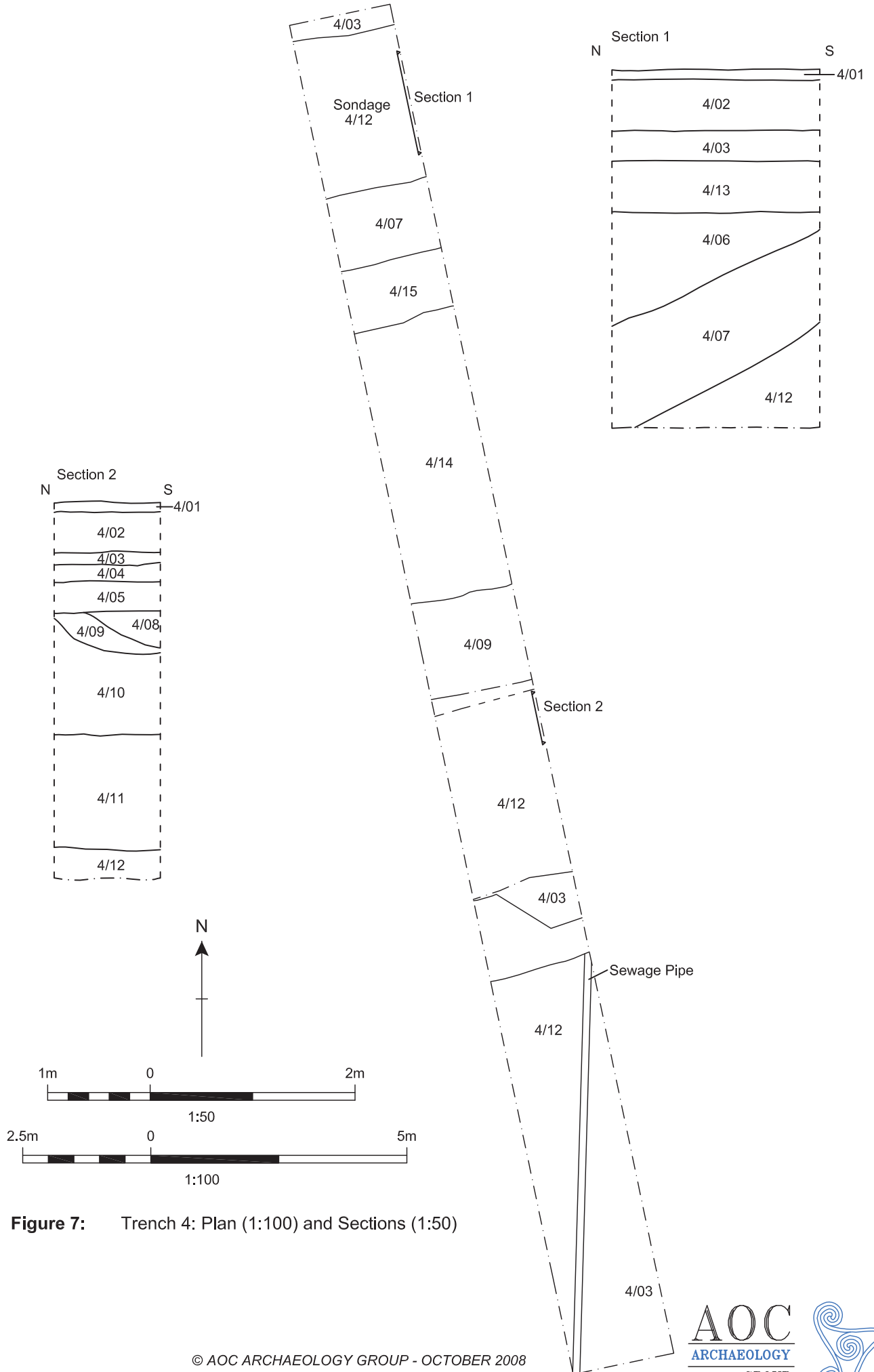
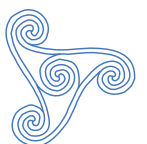


Figure 7: Trench 4: Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:50)



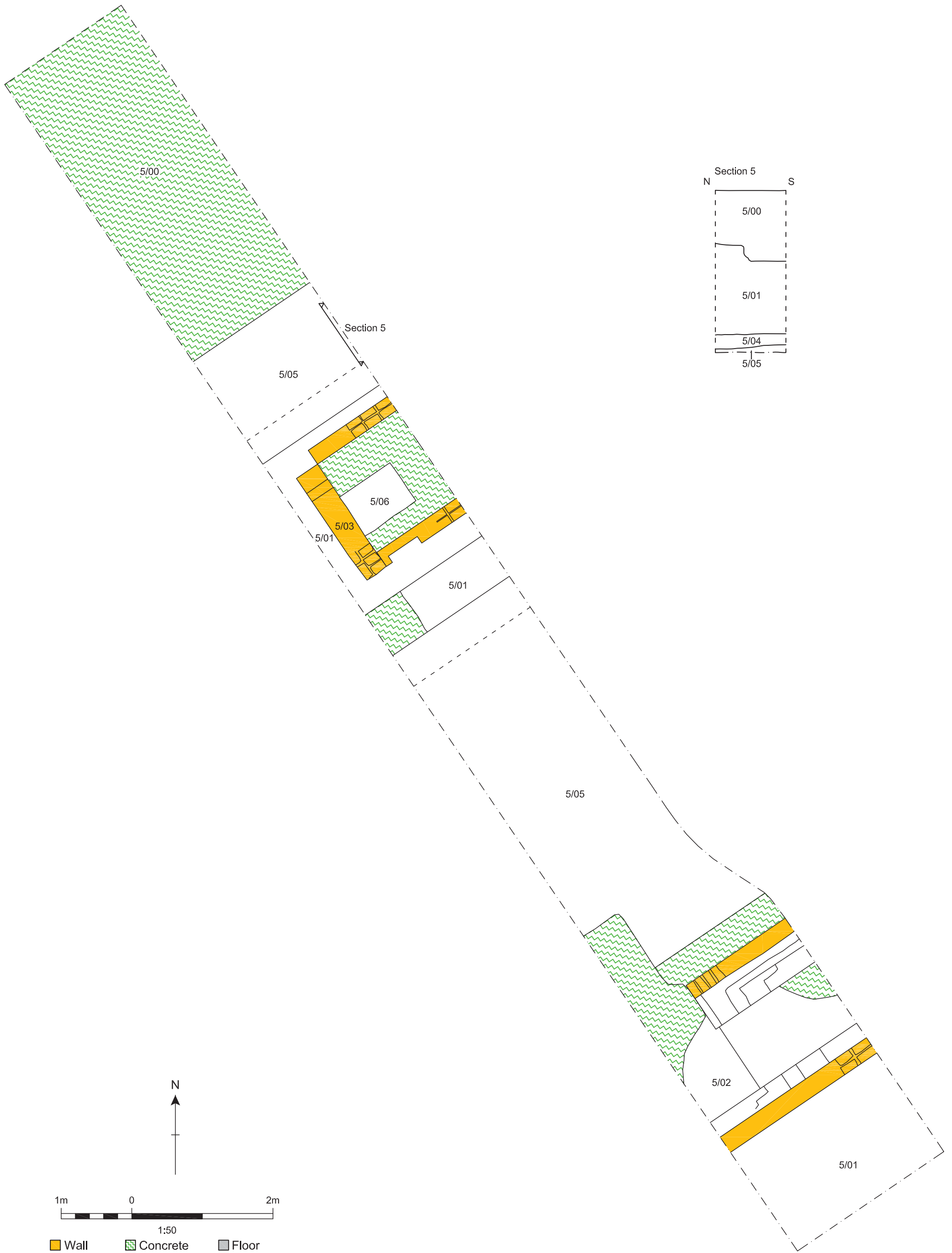


Figure 8: Trench 5: Plan and Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Index

Context	Depth	Extent	Interpretation
100	0.24m	20.00 x 2.00m	Car Park
101	0.20m	20.00 x 2.00m	Leveling Layer
102	0.40m	20.00 x 2.00m	Demolition Layer
103	3.60m	0.50 x 0.40m	Brick Wall
104	3.60m	3.60 x 1.20m	Brick Surface
105	NFE	1.25 x 0.75m	Brick Surface
106	3.60m	1.40 x 0.20m	Brick Wall
107	NFE	3.60 x 2.00m	Brick Surface
108	3.60m	1.20 x 0.26m	Brick Wall
109	3.60m	2.00 x 0.10m	Brick Wall
110	3.60m	2.00 x 0.10m	Brick Wall
111	NFE	1.50 x 1.10m	Brick Surface
112	3.60m	2.00 x 0.20m	Brick Wall
113	0.80m	20.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
114	NFE	20.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
115	0.22m	20.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
116	2.48m	20.00 x 2.00m	Re-deposited Clay
117	1.10m	20.00 x 2.00m	Natural Alluvial Clay
200	0.44m	36.00 x 2.00m	Car Park
201	0.30m	36.00 x 2.00m	Leveling Layer
202	1.83.	36.00 x 2.00m	Demolition Layer
203	0.80m	1.00 x 0.75m	Secondary Fill Ditch [205]
204	0.30m	1.00 x 0.75m	Primary Fill Ditch [205]
205	1.10m	1.00 x 0.75m	Ditch / Pit?
206	NFE	5.50 x 2.00m	Brick Wall
207	NFE	0.80 x 0.20m	Brick Wall
208	NFE	2.50 x 0.20m	Concrete Floor
209	0.43m	36.00 x 2.00m	Re-deposited Natural
210	NFE	36.00 x 2.00m	Natural Alluvial Clay
300	0.20m	24.00 x 2.00m	Car Park
301	0.40m	24.00 x 2.00m	Hardcore
302	2.00m	24.00 x 2.00m	Demolition Layer
303	NFE	24.00 x 2.00m	Natural Alluvial Clay
304	1.50m	7.50 x 0.20m	Brick Wall
305	0.50m	4.00 x 0.24m	Brick Wall
306	2.90m	8.50 x 0.48m	Brick Wall
401	0.10m	26.00 x 2.00m	Car Park
402	0.40m	26.00 x 2.00m	Hardcore
403	0.30m	6.00 x 2.00m	Demolition Layer
404	0.30m	26.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground

405	0.08m	26.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
406	1.20m	2.10 x 2.00m	Made Ground
407	1.10m	6.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
408	0.40m	4.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
409	0.30m	3.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
410	1.20m	3.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
411	1.30m	3.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
412	0.50m	26.00 x 2.00m	Natural
413	0.30m	1.50 x 2.00m	Made Ground
414	0.20m	5.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
415	NFE	26.00 x 2.00m	Natural
500	1.00m	20.00 x 2.00m	Car Park
501	1.30m	20.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
502	0.75m	2.50 x 2.30m	Brick Structure
503	0.92m	2.00 x 1.75m	Brick Structure
504	0.40m	20.00 x 2.00m	Made Ground
505	0.21m	20.00 x 2.00m	Natural Alluvial Clay
506	0.90m+	1.25 x 1.50m	Backfill into Structure (503)

Appendix B - Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-49936

Project details

Project name	Trout Road / High Street, Yiewsley, London Borough of Hillingdon
Short description of the project	The evaluation, consisting of five 28.00 x 2.00m trenches revealed a series of post-medieval brick walls exceeding 2.00m in depth relating to structures seen on the 1896 Ordnance Survey Map. Also revealed were layers of demolition material and re-deposited natural up to 3.60m in depth in the area of a canal dock, also seen on the 1896 Ordnance Survey Map.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2008 End: 13-10-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any project codes associated with reference	TUT08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Methods techniques	& 'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Project location

Country England

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

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: 23.13m Max: 28.45m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group
Organisation

Project brief EH GLAAS
originator

Project design Ian Hogg, AOC Archaeology Group
originator

Project Andy Leonard
director/manager

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Capita Symonds
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Museum of London
recipient

Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Digital recipient Archive Museum of London

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

Paper recipient Archive Museum of London

Paper available Media 'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Microfilm','Plan','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Trout Road / High Street, Yiewsley, London Borough of Hillingdon: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pole, C

Date 2008

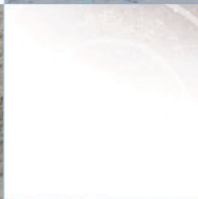
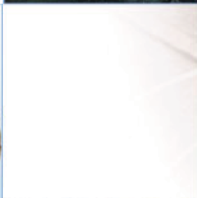
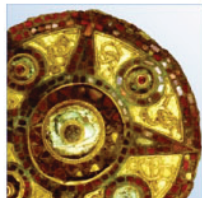
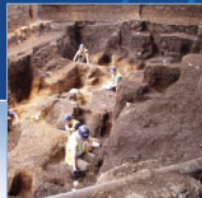
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