



**LAND AT BURY STREET,
RUISLIP,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON**

NGR: TQ 0880 8770 (Centred)

LAARC CODE: MWK10

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, EXCAVATION AND
MONITORING**

May 2011

Report No. 735



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SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out on land at Bury Street, Ruislip (centred on NGR: TQ 0880 8770) between in April and May 2010 by Foundations Archaeology. As part of the programme of archaeological work, an open-area excavation, was undertaken within an area at the site frontage, which had been identified as of archaeological importance during an earlier evaluation by AoC (2009). The evaluation and excavation were commissioned by Linden Homes (Chiltern) Ltd.

No archaeological features were identified in any of the evaluation trenches and there was clear evidence for truncation in several of the trenches.

The excavation area (Area 1) contained a number of early medieval and medieval features dating between c. AD 1000 and 1250. Few contexts yielded datable material, but the finds which were recovered suggest that occupation was relatively continuous between these two dates. The earliest feature appears to pre-date the Conquest, but the date rests upon only a single sherd, which may easily represent a pot that stayed in use beyond AD1050 and suggests it is more likely that the occupation relates to the founding of Ernulf de Hesdin's motte and bailey castle, than to the replacement of the castle with a religious house after AD 1097.

The majority of the dated early medieval and medieval features, with the exception of ditch [1025] and pit [1067], were located partly beneath the northern edge of the excavation area, which strongly supports the likelihood that the settlement activity lies immediately to the north of the site. The nature of the deposits identified during the excavation and 2009 evaluation suggests that Bury Street was narrower during the medieval period and that early-medieval and medieval structures were present on the southern side of the road, probably beneath the modern pavement and south side of the present carriageway.

The excavation evidence suggests that after AD 1250 there was a hiatus in occupation until at least the 17th century. This would not be commensurate with the general contraction of settlement that occurred after the mid-1350's and there is no suggestion in the historical record as to what may have caused the abandonment of the site.

Excavation of the 17th century structure has provided additional data with regard to the layout, including identification of the return postulated in the 2009 evaluation indicating strongly that it does relate to the rectangular structure shown on the Ordnance Survey plan of AD 1896.

The area identified in 2009 as containing early medieval archaeological settlement remains was located within a Tree Protection zone and could not, therefore, be excavated during the course of the current project. Development impact was limited to a replacement of the existing tarmac surface. These works were archaeologically monitored to confirm that the removal of the existing tarmac did not expose any underlying archaeological deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation and open-area excavation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in April-May 2010 on land at Bury Street, Ruislip, London Borough of Hillingdon (NGR: TQ 0880 8770). The remaining area of the frontage was subject to archaeological monitoring during the excavation of footings associated with two new houses (Plots 3 and 4) and during the removal and replacement of a tarmac surface in the northwestern half of the frontage in January and February 2011.
- 1.2 The project was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which complied with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (rev. 2008) and GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers 2 (*Written Schemes of Investigations*), 3 (*Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*), 4 (*Reports*) and 5 (*Evaluations*) issued by English Heritage.
- 1.3 Foundations Archaeology is certified to BS/EN/ISO 9001: 2008 for quality assurance in the provision of archaeological services. The company is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and subscribes to that organisation's Code of Conduct. All relevant IfA Codes of Practice were adhered to throughout the course of the project.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The study area comprised a disused factory complex with associated yards and hardstandings. Planning Permission (6157/APP/2009/2069) had been granted for the redevelopment of the site for residential usage. Condition 26 of the planning permission required the implementation of a programme of archaeological works.
- 2.2 The study area covers an area of approximately 1.2ha and is located on the west side of Bury Street at NGR: TQ 0880 8770. The northwestern boundary is formed by a youth centre and the northeastern boundary is formed by Bury Street itself. The southern boundary is formed by the rear gardens to residential properties fronting onto Sharps Lane, while the western boundary is formed by an area of open grassland.
- 2.3 The site is located within the Ruislip Conservation Area and lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan (1998).
- 2.4 A limited archaeological evaluation, comprising three evaluation trenches, was undertaken within the site frontage to Bury Street in 2008; in particular, the project sought to identify whether the leat of Manor Farm Moat (Scheduled Ancient Monument 29) ran through the northern corner of the site and whether any evidence survived for structures previously noted on an 1896 OS map in the eastern corner (AOC 2009).

- 2.5 The northernmost trench revealed a series of postholes indicative of a medieval structure and a pit. Pottery sherds dating between AD 1050 and 1150 were recovered from the pit and two similar sherds were recovered from the postholes, suggesting that the remains relate to occupation following either the construction of the motte and bailey castle by Emulf de Hesdin after the Norman Conquest, or the acquisition of the manor by the Abbey of Bec in 1097 and the replacement of the castle with a religious house. No evidence was identified for the presence of the leat (AOC 2009).
- 2.6 The brick foundations of a heavily truncated 17th century structure were identified in the eastern corner, along with two Roman artefacts (AOC 2009).
- 2.7 The main archaeological potential of the site was therefore for the presence of early medieval occupation, along with 17th century structures and possible Roman activity. This did not prejudice the evaluation against features and finds relating to other periods

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation and excavation are to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary. In turn this will allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2 These aims will be achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
 - iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples.
 - iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.
 - v) to attempt to characterise and ascertain the full extent of the early medieval activity identified in the northern corner of the site and the known 17th century activity.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A series of 2m wide trenches were excavated across the available study area in the form of one 50m trench, five 20m trenches and two 10m trenches (Figure 1). Archaeological excavation of the available areas of site frontage (approximately 0.1ha) was also undertaken as part of this project.
- 4.2 All non-significant overburden was removed to the top of archaeological deposits or natural, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through use of a mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, working under constant archaeological supervision. Thereafter cleaning and excavation was conducted by hand.
- 4.3 All archaeological deposits and features were subjected to appropriate levels of investigation as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 4.4 Each excavation context was excavated, wherever possible, in such a way as to produce at least one representative cross-section of the deposit.
- 4.5 Decisions about the relative value of archaeological deposits and features were made in consultation with Kim Stabler of GLAAS.
- 4.6 All artefactual and ecofactual remains, whether stratified or not, were collected, bagged and labelled. All artefactual and ecofactual evidence was treated in accordance with the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 4 (Finds Manual).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Evaluation

- 5.1.1 All trenches were highly disturbed by modern in-fill pits, pipe-lines, and brick wall foundations and structures which cut into the alluvial layer or into the natural gravels in the shallower trenches.
- 5.1.2 Trenches 1-4 all evinced hydrocarbon contamination which had dyed the deposits a uniform mid-green colour.
- 5.1.3 Trench 1 measured 10m long by 2m wide and was orientated approximately northeast-southwest. Natural clays were present at an average depth of 0.88m (41.14m OD) from the modern ground surface. The clays were sealed beneath a layer of green/grey silt clay (104) averaging 0.47m thick. This layer was itself overlain by modern makeup layers associated with the construction and use of the industrial buildings previously occupying the site. A large concrete encased service pipe was present within the southwestern end of the trench. No archaeological features were present within the trench.
- 5.1.4 Trench 2 measured 20m long by 2m wide and was orientated approximately northeast-southwest. Natural clays were present at an average depth of 1.18m

(41.46m OD) from the modern ground surface. The clays were sealed beneath a layer of green/grey silt clay (204) averaging 0.44m thick. This layer was itself overlain by modern makeup layers associated with the construction and use of the industrial buildings previously occupying the site. Two parallel service pipes were present towards the southwestern end of the trench. No archaeological features were present within the trench.

- 5.1.5 Trench 3 measured 20m long by 2m wide and was orientated approximately northwest to southeast. Natural clays were present at an average depth of 0.98m (42.26m OD) from the modern ground surface. The clays were sealed beneath a layer of green/grey silt clay (303) averaging 0.52m thick. This layer was itself overlain by modern makeup layers associated with the construction and use of the industrial buildings previously occupying the site. Two parallel service pipes were present towards the northwestern end of the trench. No archaeological features were present within the trench.
- 5.1.6 Trench 4 measured 20m long by 2m wide and was orientated approximately northeast to southwest. Natural clays were present at an average depth of 0.9m (42.20m OD) from the modern ground surface. The clays were sealed beneath a layer of green/grey silt clay (403) averaging 0.52m thick. This layer was itself overlain by modern makeup layers associated with the construction and use of the industrial buildings previously occupying the site. No archaeological features were present within the trench.
- 5.1.7 Trench 5 measured 50m long by 2m wide and was orientated approximately east-northeast to west-southwest. Natural clays were present at an average depth of 0.33m (44.29m OD) from the modern ground surface. The clays were sealed beneath modern makeup layers associated with the construction and use of the industrial buildings previously occupying the site. No archaeological features were present within the trench.
- 5.1.8 Trench 6 measured 10m long by 2m wide and was orientated approximately east-northeast to west-southwest. Natural clays were present at an average depth of 0.29m (44.64m OD) from the modern ground surface. The clays were sealed beneath modern makeup layers associated with the construction and use of the industrial buildings previously occupying the site. No archaeological features were present within the trench.
- 5.1.9 Trench 7 measured 20m long by 2m wide and was orientated approximately northeast to southwest. Natural clays were present at an average depth of 0.29m (44.07m OD) from the modern ground surface. The clays were sealed beneath modern makeup layers associated with the construction and use of the industrial buildings previously occupying the site. No archaeological features were present within the trench.
- 5.1.10 Trench 8 measured 10m long by 2m wide and was orientated approximately northwest to southeast to form a 'T'-shape with Trench 7. Natural clays were present at an average depth of 0.35m (43.93m OD) from the modern ground surface. The clays were sealed beneath modern makeup layers associated with

the construction and use of the industrial buildings previously occupying the site. No archaeological features were present within the trench.

5.2 Excavation

- 5.2.1 Area 1 measured approximately 40m by 13m and was orientated northwest-southeast in the southern half of the site frontage against Bury Street. The area had suffered considerable modern disturbance associated with its use as an industrial site, but contained significant areas of intact archaeology. Natural clays were identified at an average depth of 0.35m (41.5m OD).
- 5.2.2 The archaeological resource comprised parts of the 17th century structure first identified during the 2009 evaluation, along with a number of postholes, gullies, ditches and pits. All of the archaeological features were located within the northern half of the excavation area, closest to the modern road. Each archaeological feature is described in Appendix 1; Stratigraphic Data for Area 1. Phases given in this table follow those given in the Pottery Report (Appendix 2).
- 5.2.3 The dating evidence from the excavations was extremely sparse and was restricted to only seven features. These comprised two early medieval pits and one early medieval ditch, two medieval pits, one 19th century pit and a cobbled surface associated with the 17th century structural remains. None of the postholes, the most common feature type, contained any dating evidence.
- 5.2.4 The earliest feature identified during the course of the project consisted of pit [1057] located partly beneath the northern edge of the excavation area. This pit contained pottery dating between AD 1000 and 1050. It was cut by pit [1059] from which no dating evidence was recovered.
- 5.2.5 Feature [1053], located partly beneath the northern edge of the excavation area, comprised a pit, which contained pottery dating between AD 1050 and 1080. An adjacent northeast-southwest aligned ditch [1025] contained pottery with the same date range. Both features were located immediately northwest of the 17th century structure.
- 5.2.6 Pit [1067] contained pottery dating between AD 1170 and 1230. It was cut by one of a cluster of nine postholes predominantly located between it and 11th century pit [1057].
- 5.2.7 Feature [1050] was either a large pit or a linear feature lying predominantly beneath the northern edge of the excavation area, it and contained pottery dating between AD 1230 and 1250. It was cut by pit [1048] which contained 19th century pottery.
- 5.2.8 The 17th century structure (Structure 1) survived as an 'L'-shaped section of walling with the long axis aligned northwest-southeast and a return running northeast-southwest. The wall was set on a footing of flint nodules in a clay silt matrix (1020) within a foundation trench [1019]. The wall itself (1021) comprised orange hand-made bricks set in a variant of English Garden Wall

bond, with two layers of headers overlain by one of stretchers interspersed with a few beige-orange tile fragments bonded with a soft lime mortar. A modern buttress (1023) comprising frogged was present on the northwest side of the wall. A slab of compacted flint, chalk and ceramic building material (1022) partly overlay the wall at the southwest corner.

- 5.2.9 The wall was associated with a cobbled surface (1024) which was present within and without the structure. The cobbles were not cut by the wall and appeared to be contemporary with it.
- 5.2.10 Pit [1048] was located in the northwest corner of the excavation area and cut the mid-13th century pit [1050]. Pottery recovered from this feature suggested a date in the 19th century. Pit [1069], located within the interior of the structure, was also dated to the modern period through the presence of bottle glass.
- 5.2.11 A number of other features were present within the excavation area in the form of postholes, a pit and two gullies. None of these yielded any dating evidence and stratigraphic relationships were also rare.
- 5.2.12 Gully [1028] was located to the northwest of the structure and yielded no dating evidence. Stratigraphically it was cut by posthole [1030] and a modern feature, which had destroyed any possible relationship with pit [1059].
- 5.2.13 Pit [1059] post-dated 11th century pit [1057] but is likely to be of considerably later date. The earlier dated features all contained a variant of a leached light grey or grey-green fill, whereas pit [1059] contained a dark brown fill more akin to the fill of 19th century pit [1048].
- 5.2.14 It is important to note that, with few exceptions, almost all of the post-holes contained leached grey-green fills – although the smaller size of these features would result in more rapid leaching. A number of these, however, were demonstrably of post-medieval date and could not be differentiated from earlier features on the basis of fill colour alone.
- 5.2.15 The postholes were predominantly located in two discrete foci. The main group, consisting of nine postholes [1030, 1032, 1034, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046 and 1065] was located to the northwest of the structure. One of these features was stratigraphically later than pit [1067], which was dated c. AD 1170-1230, while another was later than undated gully [1028]. No dating evidence was recovered from these postholes and it is not, therefore possible to ascertain whether they are of medieval origin, or, indeed, whether they are in fact contemporary with each other. The postholes do not appear to have any clear relationships or alignments.
- 5.2.16 Two other undated postholes [1055] and [1061] were also present in the northwestern part of the site.
- 5.2.17 The second focus of postholes [1005], [1008], [1011], [1014] was located within the interior of the structure. All of these contained post-medieval

ceramic building material and are likely to be contemporary with Structure 1. The postholes may conceivably represent a four post structure.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation proved to be entirely negative. Trenches 1-4 identified a layer of green-grey silt clay overlying the natural clays, although these showed evidence of considerable disturbance from use of the area as an industrial site. The areas around Trenches 5-8 had clearly been terraced into the natural slope which rises to the south and the natural clays were directly sealed beneath modern hardcore layers. It is likely that some significant truncation has taken place in this area and the potential for archaeological survival may be considered negligible.
- 6.2 The excavation area (Area 1) contained a number of early medieval and medieval features dating between c. AD 1000 and 1250. Although few contexts yielded dateable material, the finds which were recovered suggest that occupation was relatively continuous between these two dates. The earliest feature appears to pre-date the Conquest, but the date rests upon only a single sherd, which may easily represent a pot that stayed in use beyond AD1050 and suggests it is more likely that the occupation relates to the founding of Ernulf de Hesdin's motte and bailey castle, than to the replacement of the castle with a religious house after AD 1097.
- 6.3 The majority of the dated early-medieval and medieval features, with the exception of ditch [1025] and pit [1067] were located partly beneath the northern edge of the excavation area, which strongly supports the likelihood that the settlement activity lies immediately to the north of the site. The nature of the deposits identified during the excavation and 2009 evaluation suggests that Bury Street was narrower during the medieval period and that early-medieval and medieval structures were present on the southern side of the road, probably beneath the modern pavement and south side of the present carriageway.
- 6.4 The excavation evidence suggests that after AD 1250 there was a hiatus in occupation until at least the 17th century. This would not be commensurate with the general contraction of settlement that occurred after the mid-1350's and there is no suggestion in the historical record as to what may have caused the abandonment of the site.
- 6.5 Excavation of the 17th century structure has provided additional data with regard to the layout, including identification of the return postulated in the 2009 evaluation indicating strongly that it does relate to the rectangular structure shown on the Ordnance Survey plan of AD 1896.
- 6.6 The area identified in 2009 as containing early medieval archaeological settlement remains was located within a Tree Protection zone and could not, therefore, be excavated during the course of the current project. Development impact was limited to a replacement of the existing tarmac surface. These

works were archaeologically monitored to confirm that the removal of the existing tarmac did not expose any underlying archaeological deposits.

- 6.7 The finds assemblage from the site was generally disappointing and comprised a small pottery assemblage, including a small number of residual Roman sherds, along with a very small assemblage of animal bone, all associated with post-medieval contexts. Palaeoenvironmental samples were taken from three of the least disturbed early-medieval/medieval features but did not contain any environmentally significant evidence.
- 6.8 An indexed and internally consistent archive has been prepared in accordance with MoRPHE and Foundations Archaeology's internal quality control systems which are certified to BS EN ISO 9001: 2008. These standards comply with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1994). Arrangements have been made for the deposition of the finds and the site archive with the LAARC under site code MWK10.
- 6.9 Publication of the results will take the form of a note in the appropriate journal.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Nick Ashcroft of Linden Homes (Chiltern) Ltd and Kim Stabler of GLAAS for their assistance with the smooth running of this project.

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data for Area 1

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN	FINDS	Phase	TPQ
				Area 1 - approx. 40m long by 14m wide. The natural was encountered at a depth of 0.3m to 0.4m (41.5m OD) across the site with the exception of the northwest corner which was 0.8m (41.2m OD) deep.					na
				Natural deposits comprised light orange brown clay.					na
1001	na	na	0.1	Topsoil - mid brown soft clay sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions, within the northeast half of the area only.	1002	na			Modern
1002	na	na	0.09	Mixed modern overburden of stone and brick in a gritty soil matrix with occasional green staining.	natural	1001			Modern
1003	na	na	0.48-0.65	Topsoil - mid brown soft clay sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions, within the northeast half of the area only.	natural	1063			P-Med/Modern
1004	na	na	0.16	Layer - patches of green stained silt clay	natural	1002			P-Med
[1005]	0.35	0.4	0.13	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with steep sides and flattened base. Contained fills 1006 and 1007.	natural	1003			P-Med
1006	0.35	0.4	0.13	Fill of post-hole [1005]. Grey clay silt with frequent CBM fragment inclusions and post packing material in the form of flint nodules.	na	1007, 1003			P-Med
1007	0.14	0.14	0.13	Fill of post-hole [1005]. Post-pipe comprising dark brown crumbly silt.	1006	1003			P-Med
[1008]	0.4	0.4	0.14	Post-hole, sub-square in plan with steep sides and flat base. Contained fills 1009 and 1010.	natural	1003			P-Med
1009	0.4	0.4	0.14	Fill of post-hole [1008]. Grey green clay silt with frequent CBM fragment post packing.	na	1010, 1003			P-Med
1010	0.15	0.15	0.14	Fill of post-hole [1008]. Post-pipe comprising dark brown crumbly silt.	1009	1003			P-Med
[1011]	0.3	0.36	0.22	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with steep sides and flat base. Contained fills 1012 and 1013.	natural	1003			P-Med
1012	0.3	0.36	0.22	Fill of post-hole [1011]. Soft beige plastic clay with post packing of frequent CBM fragments and occasional flint nodules.	na	1013, 1003			P-Med
1013	0.12	0.12	0.16	Fill of post-hole [1011]. Post-pipe comprising soft dark brown clay silt.	1012	1003			P-Med
[1014]	0.4	0.51	0.24	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with steep sides and flat base. Contained fills 1015, 1016, 1017 and 1018.	natural	1003			P-Med
1015	na	0.4	0.06	Fill of post-hole [1014]. Bedding for a post comprising bricks and other CBM.	na	1016, 1017			P-Med
1016	na	0.15	0.11	Fill of post-hole [1014]. Decayed vertical, wooden post.	1015	1017, 1018			P-Med
1017	na	0.51	0.24	Fill of post-hole [1014]. Grey green grey post packing with occasional CBM fragments and flint nodule inclusions.	1015, 1016	1018, 1003			P-Med
1018	na	0.18	0.04	Fill of post-hole [1014]. Visually identical to 1017.	1016, 1017	1003			P-Med

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN	FINDS	Phase	TPQ
[1019]	7.8 NW/SE and 4.4+ NE/SW	up to 0.55	0.20-0.36	Wall foundation cut of Structure 1. Edges vertical, although indistinct within sections 002 and 004 with a flattened base. The southwest edge was cut away by the previous evaluation trench along the majority of the NE-SW branch of the cut, as seen in sections 002 and 003. Contains fills 1020, 1021, 1022.	natural, 1024	1003, 1001			17th C
1020	as [1019]	0.32-0.50	0.10-0.26	Wall foundation in cut [1019] comprised irregular flint nodules in a clay silt matrix.	na	1021			17th C
1021	5.8 NW/SE and 4.4+ NE/SW	0.3	up to 0.55	Brick wall in cut [1019]. Orange red hand made bricks (0.22m x 0.11m x 0.05m) set in a variant of English Bond interspersed with a few beige orange tile fragments bonded with a light beige soft, friable lime mortar. Up to 3 courses in height.	1020	1022, 1001, 1003			17th C
1022	2.7	0.6	0.3	Slab of compacted flint, chalk and CBM partly overlying wall 1021. In cut [1019].	1021	1001, 1003			17th C
1023	0.6	0.38	0.21	Modern buttress bonded to the northwest side of wall 1021. Comprised modern, frogged bricks of a yellow beige colour, bonded with a cement mortar. In possible construction cut [1071].	[1071], 1021	1001, 1003			Late P-Med/Modern
1024	7.5	4.3+	0.08-0.20	Cobbled surface which consisted of flint pebbles, CBM fragments and grit present to the NW and SE of Structure 1 and abutt the structure.	natural	1019, 1003	1x late 17th C		17th-19th
[1025]	11.5+ 0.4-0.7		0.22-0.34	NE-SW aligned linear ditch/gully. Irregular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base, becoming deeper towards the SW. Contained fill 1026.	natural, 1024	[1052], 1003		2	mid-late 11th C
1026	11.5+ 0.4-0.7		0.22-0.34	Fill of [1025]. Green grey compact clay sand with occasional stone and flint pebbles, frequent charcoal flecks and fragments.	na	1003	16 x 11th-12th C sherds, 3 x 11th-13th C sherds, 6 x mid 11th to late 12th C.	2	mid-late 11th C
1027	4.7+	0.29-0.38	0.2-0.25	Fill of [1052]. Flint pebbles, large stones and CBM fragments in a hard grey brown soily matrix.	natural, [1025], 1053, 1003	turf			Modern
[1028]	2.1	0.31	up to 0.13	NE-SW aligned gully which terminated at its SW end within the site. Sloping sides and a rounded base with a rounded terminal. Fades out towards the NE.	natural	[1030], 1003			no date
1029	2.1	0.31	up to 0.13	Fill of gully [1028]. Grey green compact clay silt with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions.	na	1003			no date
[1030]	0.4	0.3	0.14	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and flat base. Contained fill 1031.	natural, [1028]	1003			no date

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN	FINDS	Phase	TPQ
1031	0.4	0.3	0.14	Fill of [1030]. Light brown compact clay silt sand with frequent flint and chalk fragment inclusions possibly representing post packing.					
[1032]	0.28	0.27	0.14	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and rounded base. Contained fill 1033.	natural	1003			no date
1033	0.28	0.27	0.14	Fill of [1032]. Grey green compact clay sand with rare charcoal flecks.	na	1003			no date
[1034]	0.38	0.3	0.14	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and rounded base. Contained fill 1035.	natural	1003			no date
1035	0.38	0.3	0.14	Fill of [1034]. Grey green compact clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	natural	1003			no date
[1036]	0.27	0.23	0.26	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and rounded base sloping down to the east. Contained fill 1037.	natural	1003			no date
1037	0.27	0.23	0.26	Fill of [1036]. Grey green compact clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	na	1003			no date
[1038]	0.3	0.44	0.13	Post-hole, sub-oval in plan with steep sides and flattened baset. Contained fill 1039.	natural	1003			no date
1039	0.3	0.44	0.13	Fill of [1038]. Grey green compact clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions.	na	1003			no date
[1040]	0.3	0.25	0.11	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with steep sides and rounded base. Contained fill 1041.	natural	1003			no date
1041	0.3	0.25	0.11	Fill of [1040]. Grey green compact clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions.	na	1003			no date
[1042]	0.35	0.35	0.1	Post-hole, shallow and sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a wide flattened, sloping base. Root disturbed. Contained fill 1043.	natural	1003			no date
1043	0.35	0.35	0.1	Fill of [1042]. Brown green compact clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions.	na	1003			no date
[1044]	0.39	0.4	0.08	Possible post-hole, very shallow and sub-circular in plan with sloping sides and a wide flattened base. Contained fill 1045.	natural	1003			no date
1045	0.39	0.4	0.08	Fill of [1044]. Mid brown compact clay sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	na	1003			no date
[1046]	0.2	0.2	0.22	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and rounded, narrow base. Contained fill 1047.	natural	1003			no date
1047	0.2	0.2	0.22	Fill of [1046]. Grey green compact clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	na	1003			no date
[1048]	1.5+	0.6+	0.21	Pit, sub-circular in plan, although only a portion of the feature fell within Area 1, with sloping sides and a flat base.	natural, [1050]	1003			19th C
1049	1.5+	0.6+	0.21	Fill of [1048]. Dark Grey brown friable clay silt with occasional small cobbles.	na	1003	1 x 11th-13th C, 1 x 19th C		19th C

[1050]	1.9+	0.74+	0.28+	Possible WNW-ESE linear feature, only partially within Area 1. Sloping WNW edge which was very diffuse; base not exposed. Root disturbed. Filled with 1051.	natural	[1048], 1003		5	13th C
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN	FINDS	Phase	TPQ
1051	1.9+	0.74+	0.28+	Fill of [1050]. Mid Grey compact silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	na	1003	1 x late 12th to early 13th, 1 x 13th	5	13th C
[1052]	4.7+	0.29-0.38	0.2-0.25	NNW-SSE aligned ditch which terminated at its SSE end within the site. Near vertical sides and a flattened base with a rounded terminal. Filled with (1027).	natural, [1025], [1053]	turf			Modern
[1053]	1.1+	0.4+	0.2	Possible pit only partially within Area 1. Sloping sides and a wide, flattened base. Filled with (1054).	natural	[1052], 1003		2	11th C
1054	1.1+	0.4+	0.2	Fill of [1053]. Soft grey brown clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks, small stones and frequent tile and CBM fragments.	na	1003	1 x sherd of mid 11th C to early 13th C.	2	11th C
[1055]	0.46	0.2+	0.12	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and flat base. Truncated by a modern service. Contained fill 1056.	natural	1003			no date
1056	0.46	0.2+	0.12	Fill of [1055]. Grey green friable silt clay.	na	1003			no date
[1057]	0.9+	0.8+	0.2	Possible pit feature only partially within Area 1. Sub-circular southern edge with sloping sides and a wide, irregular base. Filled with 1058.	natural	[1059], 1003		1	early to mid 11th C
1058	0.9+	0.8+	0.2	Fill of [1057]. Light grey green compact sand clay with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions.	na	1003	1 x early 11th C to mid 12th C	1	early to mid 11th C
[1059]	1.8	1.2+	0.38	Pit or linear feature terminus, only partially within Area 1. The feature had a sub-square western side and gently stepped edges and a rounded base. Contained fill 1060.	natural, [1057]	1003			no date
1060	1.8	1.2+	0.38	Fill of [1059]. Dark brown friable clay sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	na	1003			no date
[1061]	0.28	0.26	0.14	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with sloping, irregular profile and narrow, rounded base. Contained fill 1062.	natural	1002			no date
1062	0.28	0.26	0.14	Fill of [1061]. Grey green compact clay sand with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions.	na	1002			no date
1063	na	10	0.15	Layer present in Area section to the northeast of Structure 1. Flint and chalk fragments and pebbles with a few tile fragments in a soily matrix.	1003	1064			Modern
1064	na	10	0.18	Layer present in Area section to the northeast of Structure 1. Grey brown topsoil.	1063	na			Modern
[1065]	0.44	0.41	0.17	Post-hole, sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and wide, flat base. Contained fill 1066.	natural	[1067]			no date
1066	0.44	0.41	0.17	Fill of [1065]. Grey green compact clay sand with frequent charcoal flecks and possible red daub flecks.	na	[1067]			no date

[1067]	3.1	1.2+	up to 0.15	Possible pit feature truncated by modern disturbance. Sub-circular in plan with sloping sides and a shallow step on the north-east edge and a uneven base. Contained fill 1068.	natural. [1065]	1003		4	Late 12th C to early 13th C
CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN	FINDS	Phase	TPQ
1068	3.1	1.2+	up to 0.15	Fill of [1067]. Grey green compact clay sand with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions.	na	1003	1 x early 11th C to mid 12th C, 3 x late 12th C to mid 14th C.	4	Late 12th C to early 13th C
[1069]	0.89	0.4+	0.3	Cut feature only partially visible within Area 1. The southwest edge was rounded in plan and the edges were steeply sloping and the base wide and rounded. Contained fill 1070.	natural	1003			Modern
1070	0.89	0.4+	0.3	Fill of [1069]. Stone and flint nodules, frogged brick fragments and earlier redeposited brick fragments, concrete and glass inclusions in a soily matrix.	na	1003			Modern
[1071]	0.6	0.5	?	Possible construction cut for brick buttress 1023. Unexcavated. Contained fill 1070.	1021, 1024	1003			Late P-Med/Modern
1072	0.6	0.5	?	Fill of [1071]. Dark brown sand silt with frequent flecks of mortar and charcoal.	na	1003			Late P-Med/Modern

APPENDIX 2: Pottery Report

Pottery from Bury Street Ruislip, Middlesex (Site BSR10ex)

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 43 sherds with a total weight of 617g. It was largely of early medieval date, although two residual sherds (9g) of Romano-British material and three post-medieval sherds were also present. The medieval material indicates that there was activity at the site from the early/mid 11th – early/mid 13th century.

The fabric codes utilized are those of the Museum of London post-Roman type-series (Vince 1985), as follows:

EMSS:	Early Medieval Sand and Shell ware, AD1000-1150. 21 sherds, 320g.
ENGs:	English stoneware, 1700-1900. 2 sherds, 75g.
ESUR:	Early Surrey Coarseware. Mid 11 th – late 12 th century. 6 sherds, 82g.
EYGE:	English yellow-glazed earthenware, 1785-1835. 1 sherd, 4g.
KING:	Kingston-type ware, 1230 – 1400. 1 sherd, 7g.
LOND:	London-type ware, 1080-1350. 1 sherd, 46g.
NMDX:	North Middlesex Ware, 1050-1200. 5 sherds, 29g.
SHER:	S. Herts./Limpsfield grey wares, 1170-1350. 4 sherds, 45g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. All the pottery types are well-known in the region.

The context-specific assemblages are in the main small and fragmented, other than that from (1026), which produced joining sherds from a fairly large fragment of an EMSS jar, including a large area of the rim and shoulder, and a base-sherd. It is worthy of illustration. This was the only rimsherd from the assemblage, other than that from a SHER jar from context (1051). The rest of the medieval pottery is unglazed bodysherds, apart from a single sherd from the body of a glazed KING jug from the same context as the SHER rim, and the base from a LOND jug. This was unstratified.

Each context-specific pottery assemblage was given a ceramic phase (CP) date based on the range of ware-types present. The scheme, and the pottery occurrence per phase, is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Ceramic Phase-Dating Scheme and Pottery Occurrence per Phase

Phase	Date	Defining Wares	No Sherds	Wt Sherds
CP1	1000-1050	EMSS	1	17g
CP2	1050-1080	ESUR, NMDX	26	385g
CP3	1080-1170	LOND	0	0
CP4	1170-1230	SHER	4	22g
CP5	1230-1250	KING	2	35g

The data in Table 1 show that there was more or less unbroken activity at the site from the earlier 11th – earlier 13th century. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the late 17th century at the earliest. The lack of pottery from CP3 is

most likely due to the small assemblage size; certainly, a sherd of LOND which could easily be of that date was noted amongst the unstratified material.

Overall, little further work is required on the assemblage other than to check the pottery dating against the stratigraphic matrix and to adjust that and the data tables as necessary, and also to prepare and catalogue the sherd for illustration. This will take between 2 and 4 hours, or £50 - £100.

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	RB		EMSS		NMDX		ESUR		LOND		SHER		KING		ENGs		EYGE		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
A1 U/S	1	4	3	18					1	46									U/S
104	1	5															1	4	L18thC
1024															1	41			L17thC
1026			16	280	3	17	6	82											CP2
1049					1	6									1	34			19thC
1051											1	28	1	7					CP5
1054					1	6													CP2
1058			1	17															CP1
1068			1	5							3	17							CP4
Total	2	9	21	320	5	29	6	82	1	46	4	45	1	7	2	75	1	4	

Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review
29, 25-93

Medieval Archaeology

APPENDIX 3: Oasis Record

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: foundati1-101446

Project details

Project name	Land at Bury Street, Ruislip
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at a former mill site. The evaluation proved negative, but the excavation revealed 11th-13th century pits and a ditch along with a number of undated features and walls and postholes comprising part of a demolished 17th century structure.
Project dates	Start: 28-04-2010 End: 14-02-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HILLINGDON RUISLIP Land at Bury Street, Ruislip
Study area	1.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 0880 8770 51.5771686396 -0.429715513271 51 34 37 N 000 25 46 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 41.12m Max: 44.65m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Foundations Archaeology
Project brief originator	Contractor (design and execute)
Project design originator	Foundations Archaeology
Project director/manager	Roy King
Project supervisor	Andrew Hood
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Linden Homes (Chiltern) Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	MWK10
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	MWK10
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	MWK10
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Bury Street, Ruislip
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Roy King
Other bibliographic details	735
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Foundations Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Swindon
Description	Client Report
URL	www.foundations.co.uk

Entered by Roy King (r.king@foundations.co.uk)
Entered on 20 May 2011

OASIS:

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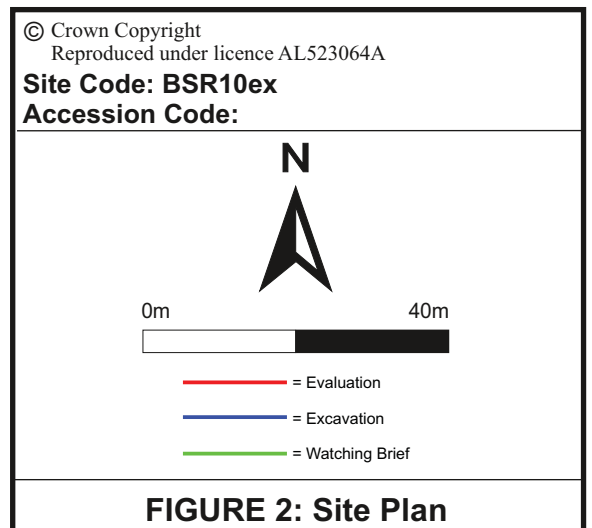
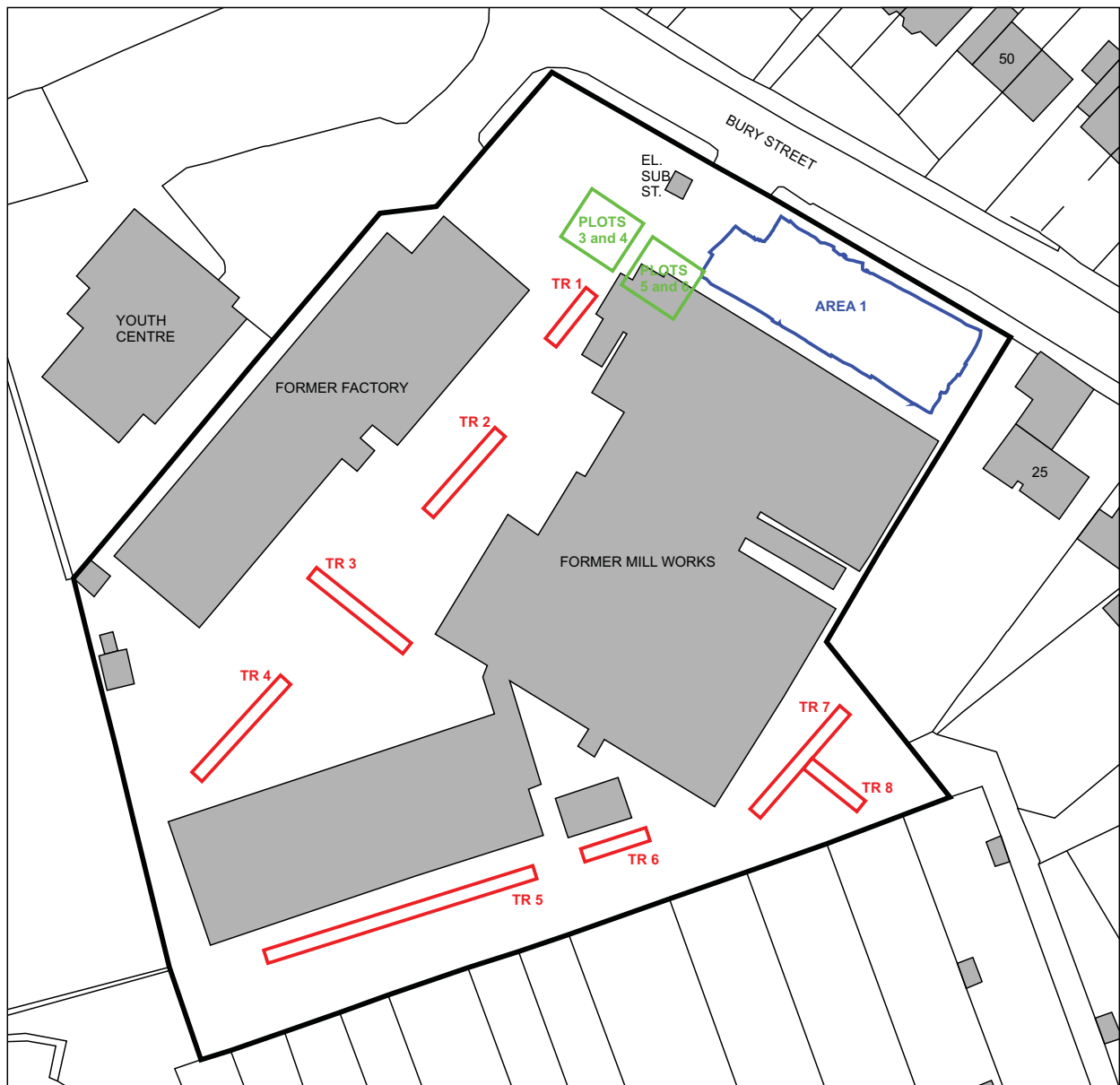
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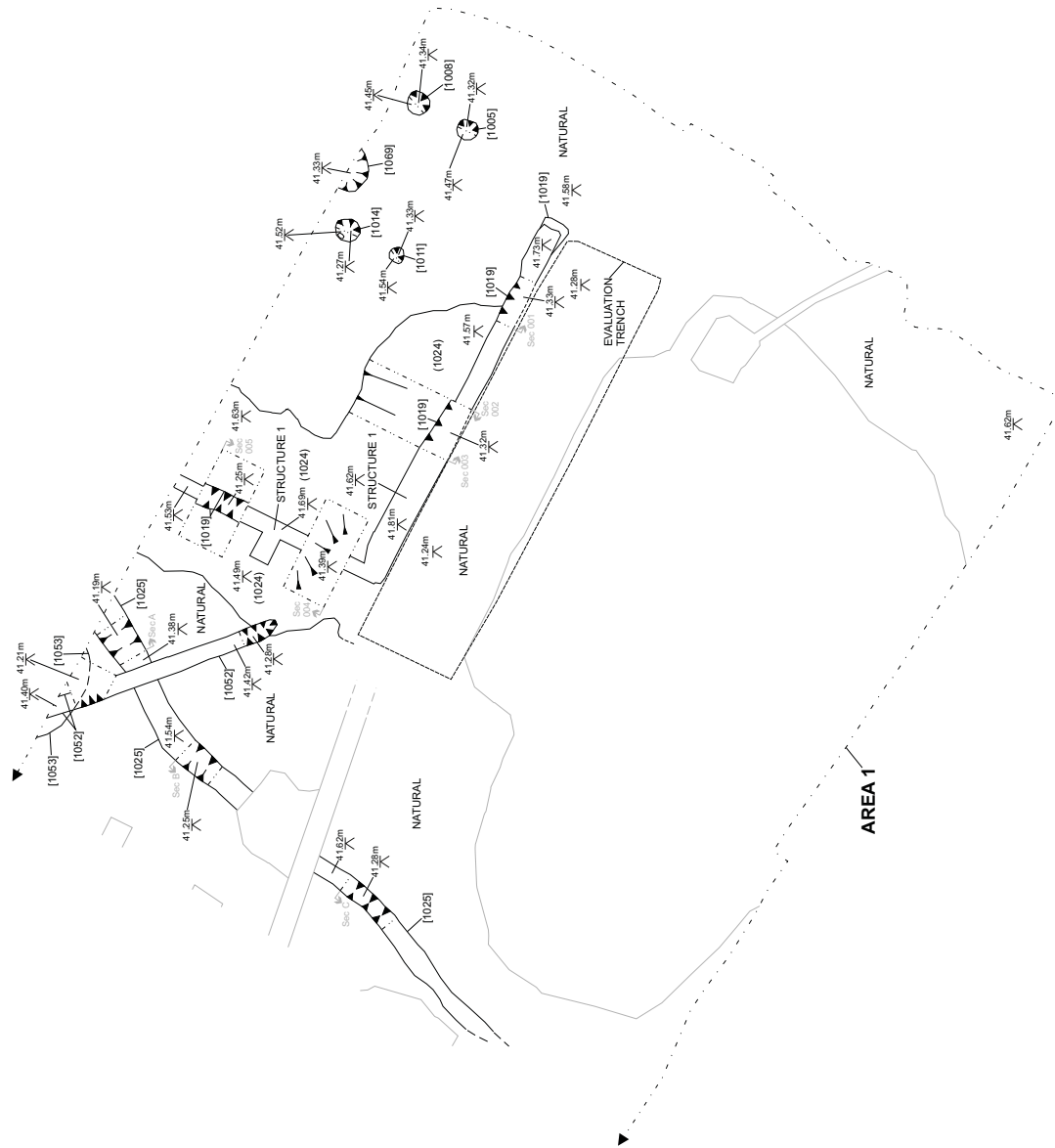
Site Code: BSR10ex

Accession Code:



FIGURE 1: Site Location





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N

0m 4m

1:100@A3

— = MODERN FEATURE

FIGURE 4: Area 1 Plan B



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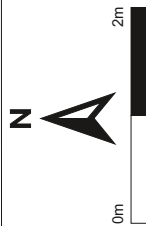
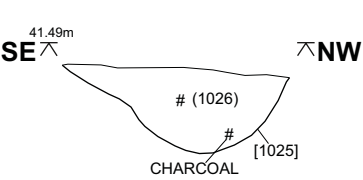
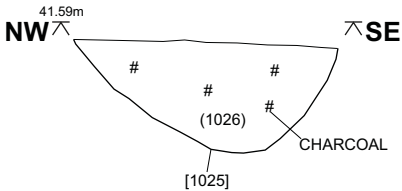


FIGURE 5: Structure 1, Pre-excavation Plan

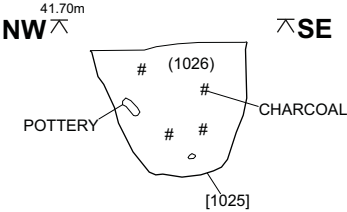
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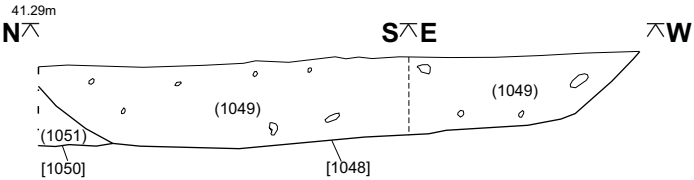
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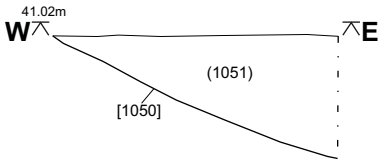
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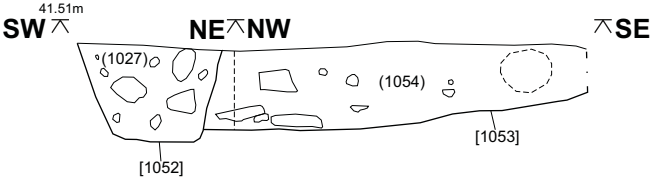
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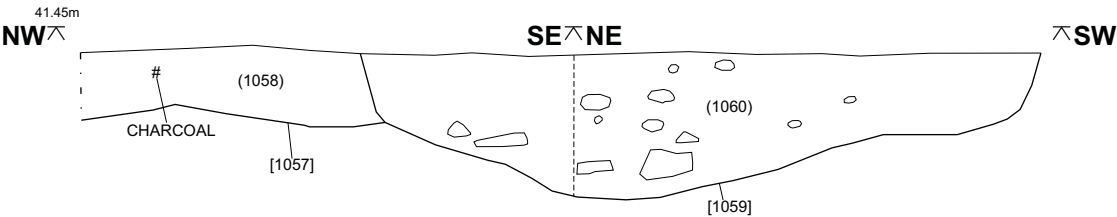
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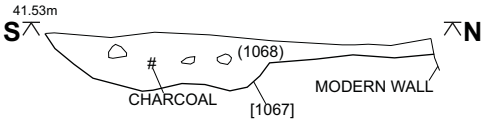
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SOUTHWEST and NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [1057] and [1059]

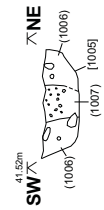


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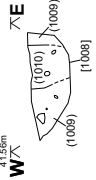


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FIGURE 6: Medieval Sections

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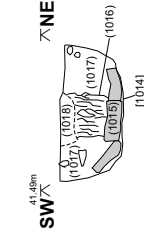
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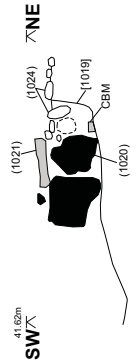
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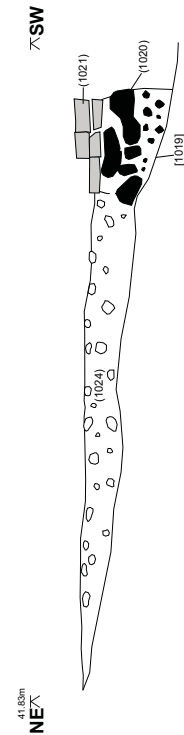
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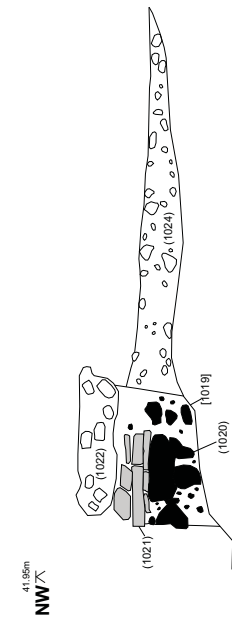
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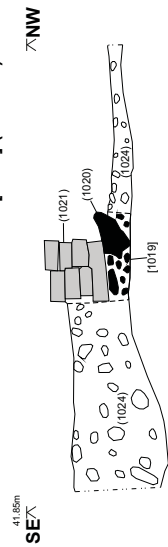
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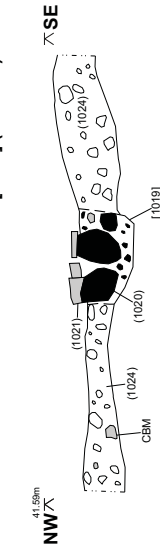
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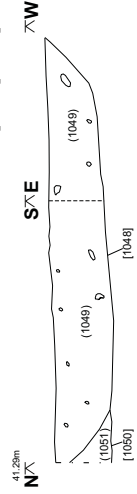
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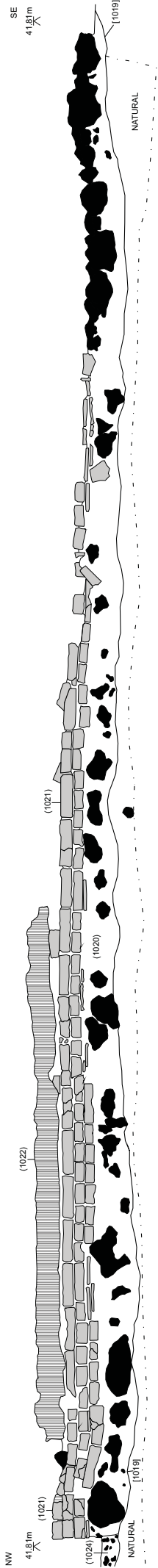


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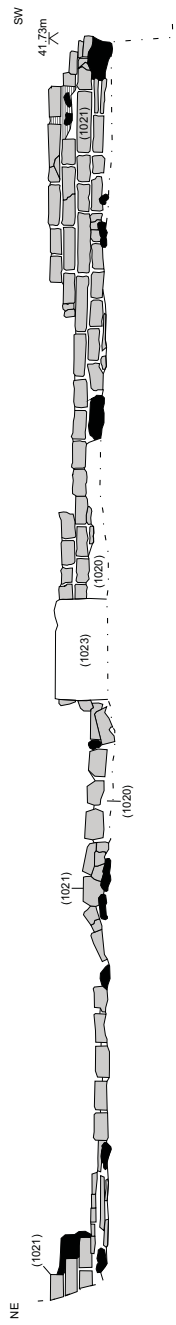


THIS SECTION DOESNT MAKE SENSE WITH REGARD TO THE PLAN

SW FACING ELEVATION OF STRUCTURE 1



NW FACING ELEVATION OF STRUCTURE 1



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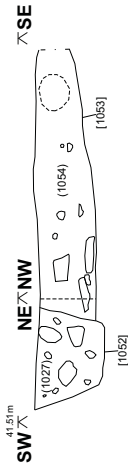
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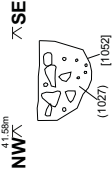
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FIGURE 8: Elevations of Structure 1

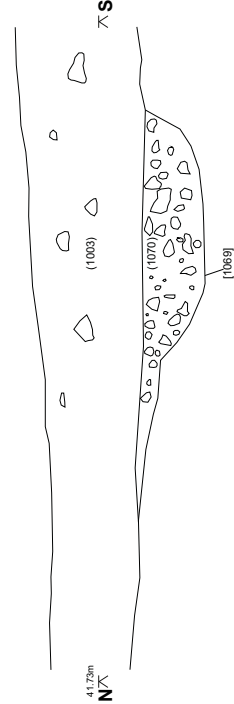
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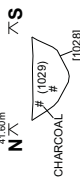
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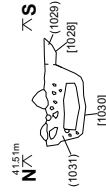
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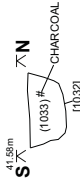
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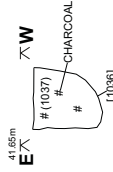
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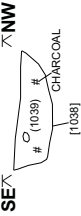
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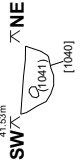
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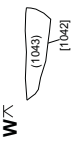
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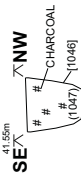
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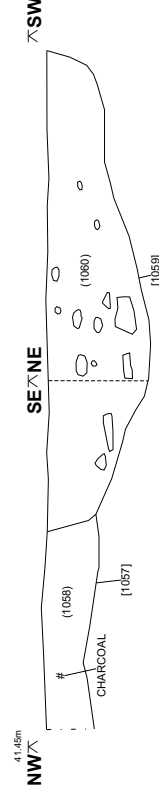
NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [1046]



SOUTH FACING SECTION [1055]



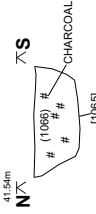
SOUTHWEST and NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [1057] and [1059]



SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [1061]

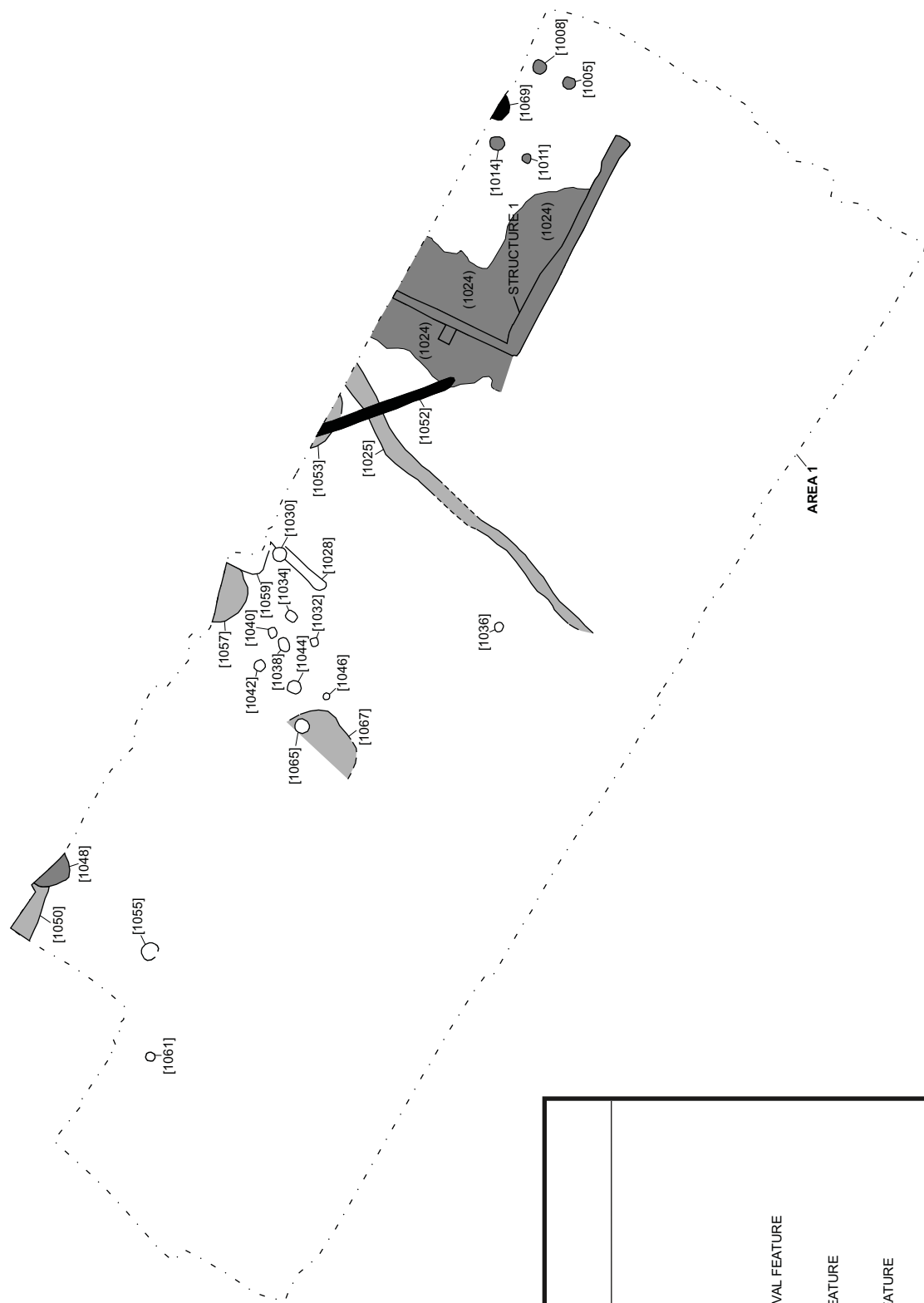


WEST FACING SECTION [1065]



Site Code: BSR10ex
Accession Code:
0m
1m
1:200 @ A3

FIGURE 9: Modern and Undated Sections



Site Code: BSR10ex
Accession Code:



POST-MEDIEVAL FEATURE



MEDIEVAL FEATURE



UNDATED FEATURE



MODERN FEATURE



0m

10m



1:200@A3

FIGURE 10: Phase Plan