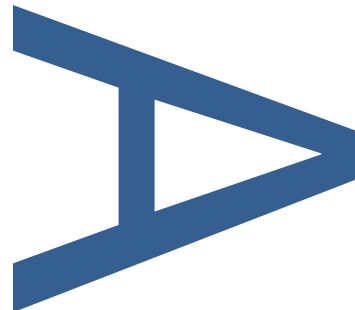


**Morrisons Supermarket, 41-67
Yiewsley High Street, London UB7
7QQ**



An Archaeological Evaluation



<i>Planning reference</i>	2370/APP/2018/2793		
<i>Local planning authority</i>	London Borough of Hillingdon		
<i>PCA report no.</i>	R14818	<i>Site Code</i>	YSL21
<i>PCA project no</i>	K6938	<i>Date</i>	January 2022

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	Morrisons Supermarket, 41-67 Yiewsley High Street, London UB7 7QQ
Project type	Evaluation
Site address	Morrisons Supermarket, 41-67 Yiewsley High Street, London UB7 7QQ
NGR	TQ 06054 80331
Local planning authority	London Borough of Hillingdon
Planning reference	2370/APP/2018/2793
Commissioning client	RPS Group
Project dates	22 nd – 26 th November 2021
Archive site code	YSL21

PCA Information			
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Reissued report version:		
Reason for reissue:		
Project Manager approval:		



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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Morrisons Supermarket, 41-67 Yiewsley High Street, London UB7 7QQ . A total of four trenches were excavated over five days between the 22nd and 25th November 2021.
- 1.2 The work was carried out in response to planning condition attached to the permission for store replacement and residential development on the site.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered during the evaluation was the drift geology composed of a layer of friable, orangey mid-brown silty clay tentatively identified as a brickearth, which was present at the base of all four trenches. It was recorded at its highest in Trench 1 at 28.46m OD and lowest at 27.96m OD in Trench 3 which may suggest a gentle downward slope from west to south-east.
- 1.4 Late post-medieval cut features were recorded on the site showing two phases of activity between mid 19th and early 20th century. This was followed by construction of two structures between early and mid-20th century and shown on relevant maps.
- 1.5 The first phase of cut features consist of a possible brickearth quarry pit, an oval refuse pit, a boundary ditch and a tree throw - which were subsequently sealed by a number of make-up layers. The two pits contained what appeared to be curated 19th century ceramics which suggested that they were domestic refuse pits. The cut features were recorded at between 27.96 and 28.46m OD. The later phase of development was represented by a series of minor features truncating the made ground consisting of a ditch and possible pit. The second phase of activity was recorded at between 28.69 to 28.98m OD.
- 1.6 Remains of modern, 20th century outbuildings were also found in all of the trenches and identified on historic maps dated between 1935 and 1966.
- 1.7 The foregoing layers and structures were sealed by modern made ground under a tarmac surface.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological evaluation at Morrisons Supermarket, 41-67 Yiewsley High Street, London UB7 7QQ (Figure 1). The work was carried out between the 22nd and 25th November 2021 and it consisted of four trenches, two measuring 10m by 1.80m and two measuring 5m x 1.80m (Figure 2). The site is centred at NGR TR 06054 80331
- 2.2 The work was undertaken in response to planning condition attached to the permission for construction of the commercial and residential redevelopment of the site (LB Hillingdon Council Planning Ref. 2370/APP/2018/2793).
- 2.3 The archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared for the site (CgMs 2018) and it indicated generally low specific archaeological potential of the site, although the site is located within Colne Valley Archaeological Priority Zone, as designated by LB Hillingdon, which encompasses area with rich evidence of prehistoric activity has been reported.
- 2.4 The work was supervised by Stacey Harris and the project was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski, both of PCA. The work was commissioned by the RPS Group and overseen by Sandy Kidd of Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) acting as archaeological advisor for the London Borough of Hillingdon.
- 2.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- *Morrisons Supermarket, 41-67 Yiewsley High Street, London UB7 7QQ: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation* (PCA 2021)
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2015
 - Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (HE GLAAS 2015);
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020)
 - *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, PCA
- 2.6 The completed archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA), identified by the unique site code YSL21.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of the existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site to provide a part 4 to part 8 storey building comprising a replacement Class A1 1,643sq.m (GIA) food store, 144 residential units, basement car parking and associated works (London Borough of Hillingdon Council Planning Ref. 2370/APP/2018/2793)
- 3.2 Planning decision issued on 21st August 2019 contains archaeological planning condition (20) and it reads as follows:

20. No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works

B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. this part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

Reason

To safeguard any archaeological interest on the site, in accordance with the NPPF (July 2018), Policy 7.8 of the London Plan, Policy HE1 of the Hillingdon Local Plan: Part One - Strategic Policies (November 2012) and Policy BE3 of the Hillingdon Local Plan: Part Two - Saved UDP Policies (November 2012).

- 3.3 Consultation by RPS with Sandy Kidd of GLAAS, archaeological advisor to LB Hillingdon, confirmed that an archaeological evaluation should be implemented on the site. Details of the scheme have been subsequently agreed and relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (specification; PCA 2021) for the project prepared and approved by GLAAS.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local geology of the site consists of London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay are clay and silt of the Langley Silt Member.
- 4.1.1 The site is situated on a land at height of c. 30.50m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The Grand Union Canal is just 40m south-west of the site and Fray's River flows 300m to the south-west boundary of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The site lies within Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ): Colne Valley which encompasses area of multiperiod prehistoric activity. The APZ includes Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) of Harefield North, West Drayton and parts of Uxbridge. The APZ has been designated following this reasoning (after CgMs 2014):

“The Colne Valley has been designated as an APZ because the main geological deposit for this area is heavy gravel. Such geological deposits are known to have been favourable areas for past settlers, and as such tend to be rich in archaeological deposits. The north of this area is particularly rich in silts and alluvium. The silts and alluvium are excellent preservers of archaeological deposits such as environmental and ecological evidence. The area will include the site of Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge. This site revealed the important ‘long blade’ site and was vital in providing regional evidence for the climate transition between the Late Glacial and the Flandrian transgression. The Uxbridge site has ‘in situ’ early Mesolithic material that has provided lithic, faunal and environmental data. To the west of the Borough at Sandy Lodge, Rickmansworth there is an Upper Palaeolithic site, which indicated the underlying importance of the Colne valley.”

- 5.2 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared for the site (CgMs 2018) and it provided detailed background for the site. In summary:
- 5.2.1 Archaeological watching brief and evaluation undertaken at 70 Station Road showed parallel Neolithic ditches, a Middle Bronze Age enclosure which continued into the Late Bronze Age, and later prehistoric activity were also identified. Also Mesolithic findings are known from the wider area.
- 5.2.2 A Bronze Age trackway was identified c. 400m to the south-west and various Palaeolithic and
- 5.2.3 No Roman or Anglo-Saxon remains are known in vicinity.
- 5.2.4 At 70 Station Road the early medieval to post-medieval remains survived on the site where ditches and timber structures of a medieval date were excavated, and the site appears to have been used for farming in the 13th century. Occupation of the site continued into the post-medieval period.
- 5.2.5 Works at the former Padcroft Works, c. 75m south-west of the study site, revealed brickearth at between 25.92m and 26.64m OD. Probable ploughsoil dating to the 15th-16th centuries overlain most likely refuse material in the gardens to the rear. Overlying this were two probable demolition horizons composed of subsequent post-medieval buildings.
- 5.2.6 The maps of 1797 and 1811 show the site within undeveloped land and between 1828 and 1864 the site appears to be contained within larger field enclosure.
- 5.2.7 By 1894 at least eight separate dwelling have been constructed in the eastern part of the site. The site has gone through gradual development with various buildings being added and changed but the western part of the site remained open, in general.

5.2.8 By 1930s a large rectangular building appeared in the eastern part of the site and later a bakery.

5.2.9 The current superstore was built in the 1990s

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in the WSI for the site (PCA 2021), which is summarised below.
- 6.2 The broad aims of the evaluation were to identify, excavate and record the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains on the site which are likely to be threatened by the proposed development, and to identify their significance in a local, regional and national context, as appropriate, with reference to regional research agendas.
- 6.3 The excavation consisted of four trenches; two measuring 10m in length and two measuring 5m in length by 1.8m by 1.8m wide.
- 6.4 During excavation a vertical pipe was discovered to the south of Trench 3 and a live telecoms cable was identified to the north of Trench 4, limiting excavation within these areas.
- 6.5 All trenches were CAT scanned by the site supervisor prior to excavation.
- 6.6 The ground reduction process was undertaken by mechanical excavator under the supervision of the PCA Supervisor. The ground was reduced in horizontal spits of 100mm. Once the archaeological/geological horizon was reached it was cleaned by hand. Representative sections were hand-excavated and drawn, and the base of the trench cleaned in order to define any archaeological layers or features. Where these were identified, localised excavation took place in an attempt to characterise the features and recover dating evidence.
- 6.7 All features and deposits were recorded using Geomax GPS equipment. Sections were recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 for each trench. Where possible, artefacts were recovered for specialist dating. All archaeological deposits were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets and a full photographic record was compiled.
- 6.8 The recording system adopted during the investigations was fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented within PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009, updated 2018). The site archive was organised to be compatible with most widely used elsewhere in London Borough of Hillingdon.
- 6.9 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with MLAA under the site code YSL21.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 The natural comprising the drift geology was composed of a friable, orangey mid-brown silty clay, tentatively identified as a brickearth, present at the base of all four trenches as [5], [17], [23] and [30]. It was recorded at its highest in Trench 1 at 28.46m OD and lowest at 27.96m OD in Trench 3 which may suggest a gentle downward slope west to south-east.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval (mid – late 19th century)

Trench 1

- 7.2.1 In Trench 1 pit [4] was 5.8m wide and 0.42m deep, irregular in plan with step-to-vertical sides and flat base which contained two fills. Primary fill [3] was composed of fragmentary crushed red brick in a matrix of friable, clayey silt which also included fragmentary ceramic, glass clay tobacco pipe and glass. The top of the feature was recorded at 28.46m OD. Ceramics included mid-to-late pearl and creamware suggested a largely domestic assemblage of the mid/late 19th century.
- 7.2.2 Secondary fill [2] was composed of a friable, greyish mid-brown clayey silt containing clay tobacco pipe fragments of 18th/19th century date.

Trench 2

- 7.2.3 In Trench 2 a linear [29] – possibly a ditch – was recorded and it had near vertical sides with a flat (if undulating) base. It was 1.84m+ long, 1.55m wide and 0.33m deep. The basal fill [27] composed of a firm, pinkish dark orange sandy gravel was archaeologically sterile but secondary fill [28] of fragmentary brick rubble contained fragments of clay tobacco pipe and CBM which, placed the deposit mid 19th century. The top of the feature was recorded at 28.26m OD.

Trench 3

- 7.2.4 In Trench 3 a large oval pit [22] with concave sides and base measured 1.49m by 0.59m and was 0.25m deep. It contained one fill [21] composed of a firm, greyish dark brown sandy silt which contained frequent sherds of pottery, clay tobacco pipe and occasional glass shards. All dates for the finds lay between the mid and late 19th century. The pit was recorded at 27.96m OD.

Trench 4

- 7.2.5 In Trench 4 a tree-throw [20] was identified which was irregular in plan with sloping, undulating sides and an irregular base. It measured 1.28m by 0.56m and was 0.20m deep. It contained backfill [19], composed of friable brownish mid grey clayey silt with fragments of pottery, CBM and clay tobacco pipe. As with pit [22] above, all finds fell into the mid-to-late 19th century bracket. The feature was recorded at 28.18m OD.
- 7.2.6 The tree-throw feature [20] had been sealed by a layer of trample composed of brownish mid grey clayey-silt [18], crushed CBM rubble [16]. A demolition layer [31] of CBM rubble 0.15 m thick in a matrix of firm greyish light brown clayey silt was also encountered. Dating of the fragmentary CBM

recovered from the three layers gave mixed dates but were consistent of re-deposited and re-sorted materials.

7.3 Phase 3: Post medieval (Late 19th to early 20th Century)

Made Ground & Levelling Layers

7.3.1 Layers [26], [10], [11] and [15] - from Trenches 2, 3 and 4 respectively – were all made ground layers. Layer [26] was composed of a friable, dark grey silty clay 0.23m thick; layer [11] was composed of re-deposited natural (friable, brownish mid-orange clayey silt) 0.29m thick. Layer [10] was a friable orangey mid brown sandy silt and [15] was a moderately soft brownish mid orange silty clay 0.21m thick. Fragmentary dating material recovered from these layers was mixed including sherds of a shouldered stoneware jar and CBM, dated, in general, to the 19th century.

7.3.2 Trench 1

7.3.3 Layer [6] was a moderately soft greyish mid brown clayey silt containing flecks of charcoal, fragmentary CBM as well as rounded and sub angular stones. The layer was 0.22m thick sealing pit [4] below. It was recorded at 28.68m OD.

7.3.4 It was, in turn, sealed by layer [1] of a friable reddish-brown clayey silt containing fragmentary oyster shell, chalk flecks and crushed CBM which was 0.35m thick. It was recorded at 28.98m OD. The ensemble was sealed by modern made ground and a tarmac surface.

Trench 2

7.3.5 A possible buried soil or re-deposited soil layer [25] was 0.26m thick and composed of a friable, reddish mid brown silty clay. It was recorded at 28.74m OD.

7.3.6 This was sealed by a made ground layer [24] of a firm, brownish dark grey clayey sand which was 0.13m thick and recorded at 28.85m OD. It was then sealed by modern made ground and tarmac surface.

7.3.7 Trench 3

7.3.8 Cut feature [9] was only partially revealed at the end of the trench so it is uncertain as to whether it represented a pit or a section of ditch. It had almost vertical sides with a flat base and was 1.64m long, 0.40m wide and 0.39m deep. It contained one fill [8] of a friable, orangey mid-brown clayey silt with frequent fragments of CBM, occasional oyster shell and a fragment of peg tile generally dated to c.AD 1700-1900, the latter likely to have been residual. The feature was recorded at 28.47m OD.

7.3.9 The cut feature was sealed by a layer of made ground 0.31m thick composed of a firm, greyish mid brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. A fragment of frogged brick recovered from the layer was dated between c. AD 1875-1925.

Trench 4

- 7.3.10 In Trench 4, pit [14] had cut the made ground layer [7] below. It was not visible in plan and only seen in section, but it had vertical sides with a flat base. It measured 1.06m by 0.29m. The feature contained one fill [13] composed of a moderately soft greyish mid brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks, frequent fragments of CBM and occasional flecks of chalk. A fragment of frogged brick gave a later date of c. AD 1850-1900. The top of the feature was recorded at 28.68m OD.
- 7.3.11 The pit was sealed by a made ground layer [12] 0.31m thick, from which sherds of pottery and fragments of CBM were recovered. Ceramics included sherds of a pudding basin, saucers and plate; some with the 'ubiquitous' willow pattern (Appendix 4). Sherds of a chamber pot, a metal key, clay tobacco pipe fragments and CBM were all dated to around the end of the 19th century c.AD 1877-1900.

7.4 Phase 4: Modern (20th Century)

- 7.4.1 A series of modern walls was seen in all the trenches. The remains in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 appeared to have formed parts of the same structure which used to stand in the western part of the site whilst Trench 4 revealed north-west to south-east aligned wall of the building in the northern part of the site. The walls were mostly built of frogged bricks joined by cement mortar, laid over concrete base, and thought to have been erected between 1930s and 1960s. A section of an earlier phase of the western structure, likely of the early 20th century origin, was found in the northern end of Trench 2, made of red unfrogged bricks with yellow sandy mortar.

8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

8.1 General Aims and Objectives

- 8.1.1 The written scheme of investigation (PCA 2021) highlighted a set of general aims and objectives of the evaluation:

What are character and levels of natural deposits on the site?

- 8.1.2 The natural deposits comprised of a friable, orangey mid-brown silty clay, which has been identified as a possible brickearth. It was recorded at its highest in Trench 1 at 28.46m OD and lowest in Trench 3 at 27.96m OD. The levels suggest a gentle slope west and north-west to south-east.

Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity at the site, and if so, what is the nature of this activity and how it relates to the evidence found in the wider area?

- 8.1.3 No archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity on the site was found during the evaluation.

Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site?

- 8.1.4 No medieval features, deposits or find were located during the investigation.

Are post-medieval remains present related to the earlier phases of development on the site?

- 8.1.5 Two phases of late post-medieval occupation on the site were recorded. The earliest remains dated to mid 19th century with evidence of ground levelling and later activity in the late 19th and early 20th century. Brick walls of early but mostly mid 20th century buildings were also present on the site.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The results of the evaluation demonstrated the presence of natural layers in the form of brickearth. It was found between 28.46m OD and 27.96m OD demonstrating a gentle slope of land from west/north-west to south-east.
- 9.2 The lack of structures earlier than 19th century is not surprising as the cartographic sources suggested the land under investigation remained undeveloped until mid/late 19th century (CgMs 2018). The map analysis shows that it was always outside and to the rear of the main concentration of historic settlement, to the west and north-west of the occupation fronting the road.
- 9.3 The archaeological background of the area also indicated relatively low potential for earlier remains with prehistoric remains most likely present but also not recorded during the evaluation.
- 9.4 The modern masonry found on the site related to two structures depicted on 1935 – 166 maps. The outbuilding in the west part of the site was located in three evaluation trenches and another narrow building located to the north was also found. The structures were removed prior to construction of the supermarket building and creation of the car park within the investigated area.
- 9.5 Upon approval of this report and with confirmation that this project is complete the archive identified with the unique site code YSL21, will be deposited with the relative institution.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank RPS Group for commissioning the work on behalf of WM Morrison Supermarket, and Sandy Kidd of Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service for monitoring the archaeological work on behalf of London Borough of Hillingdon Council.
- 10.2 The author would also like to thank Zbigniew Pozorski of Pre-Construct Archaeology for managing the project and editing this report and Diana Valk for the illustrations, as well as Chris Jarrett, Marit Gaimster, Karen Deighton and Amparo Valcarcel for their specialist reports.

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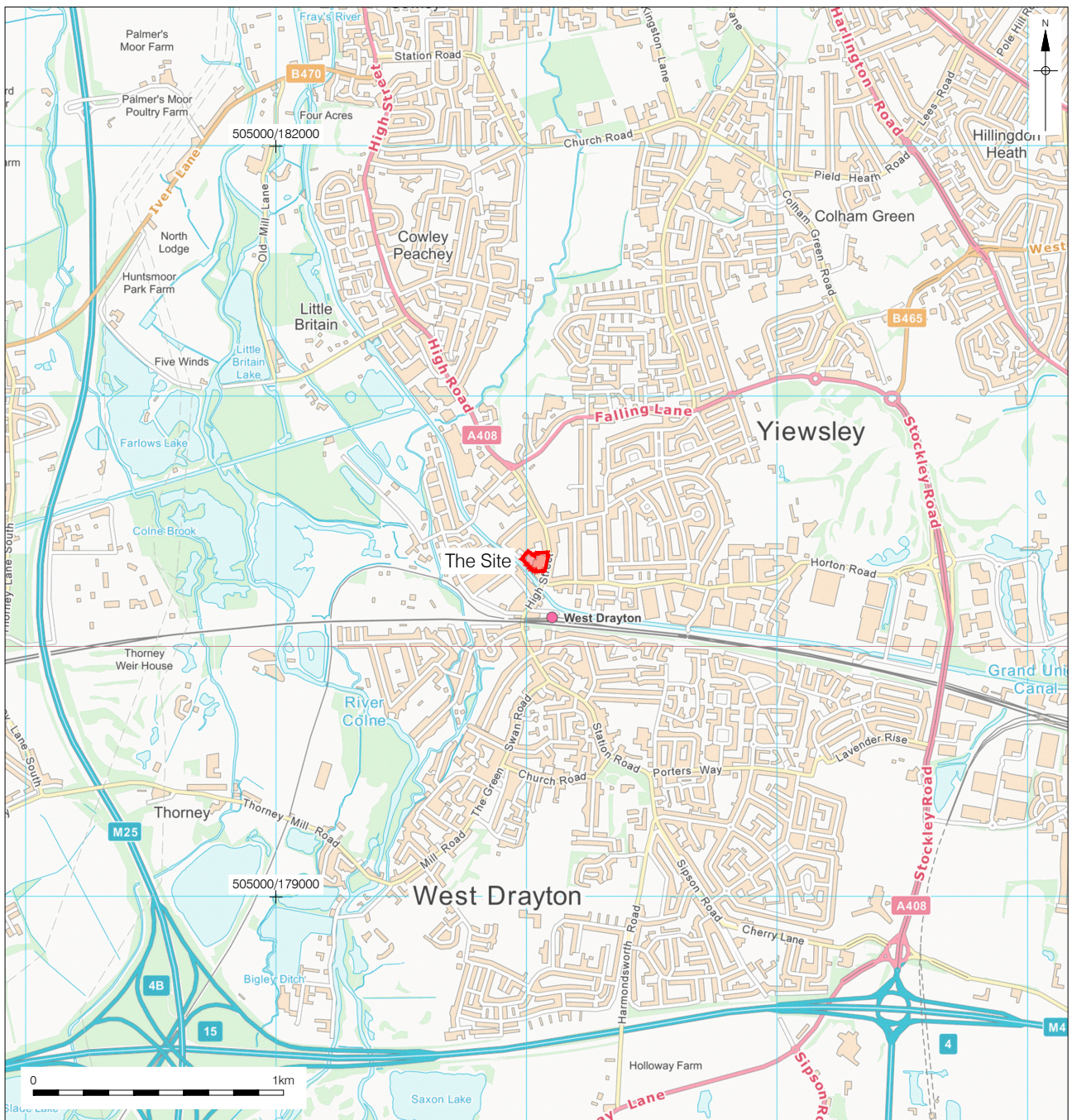
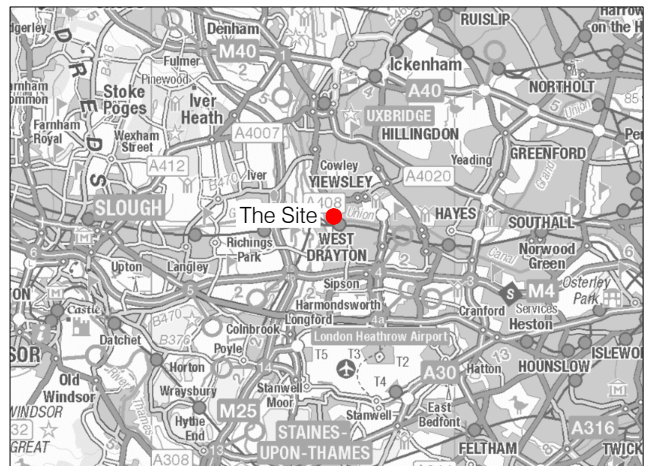
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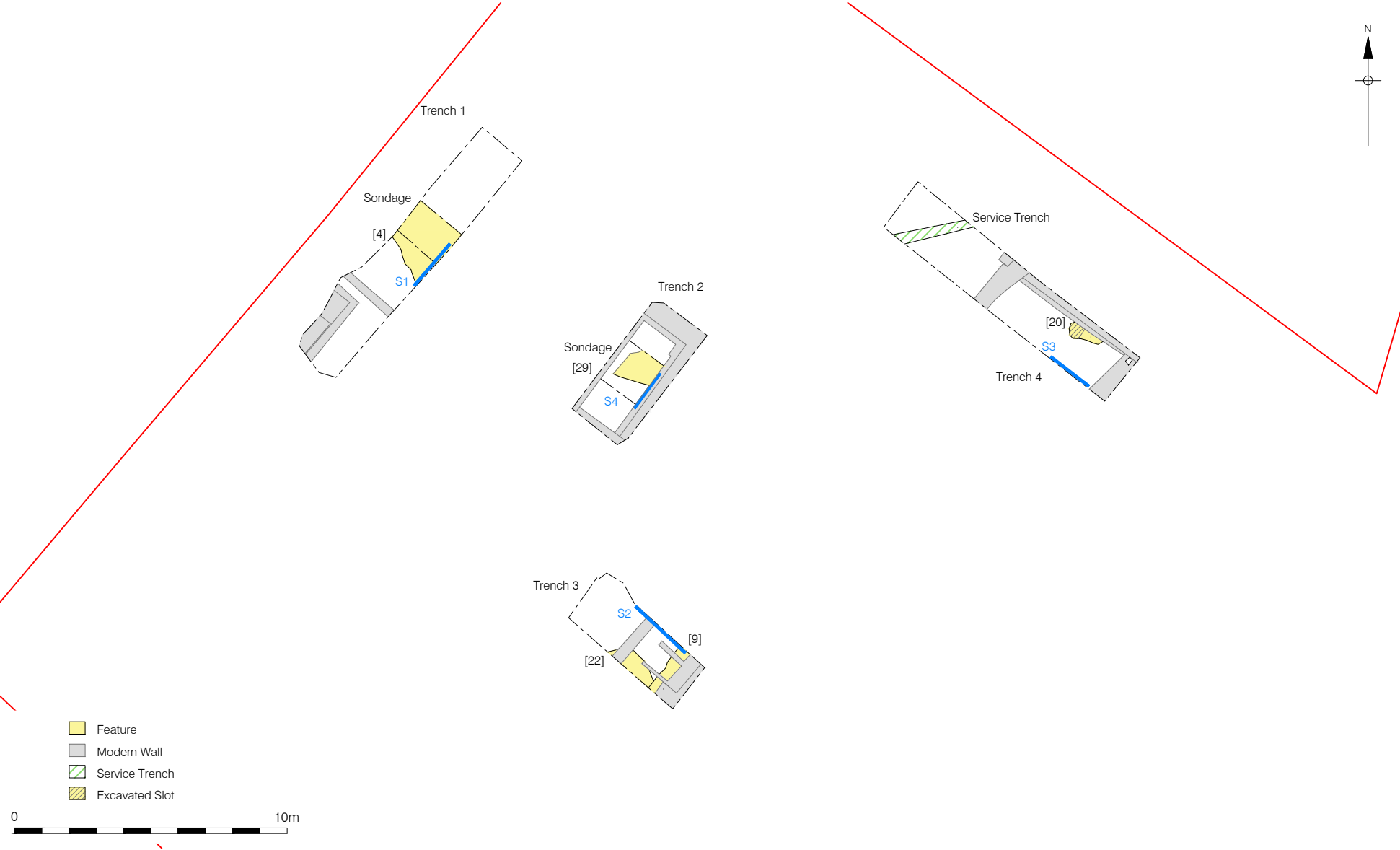
Online Resources

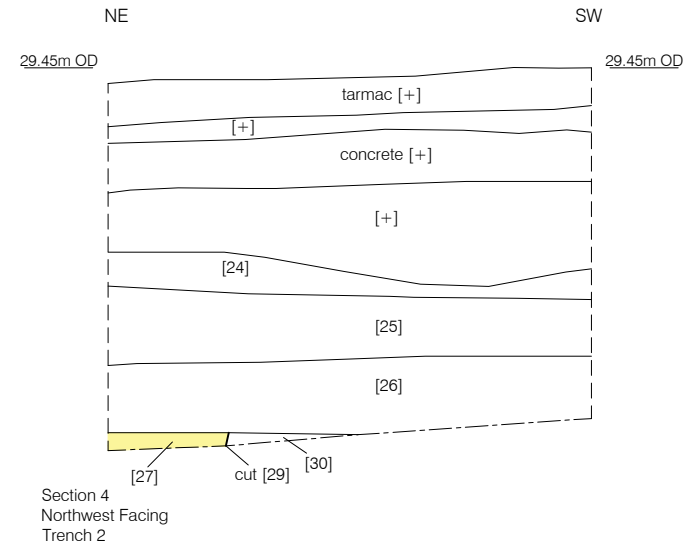
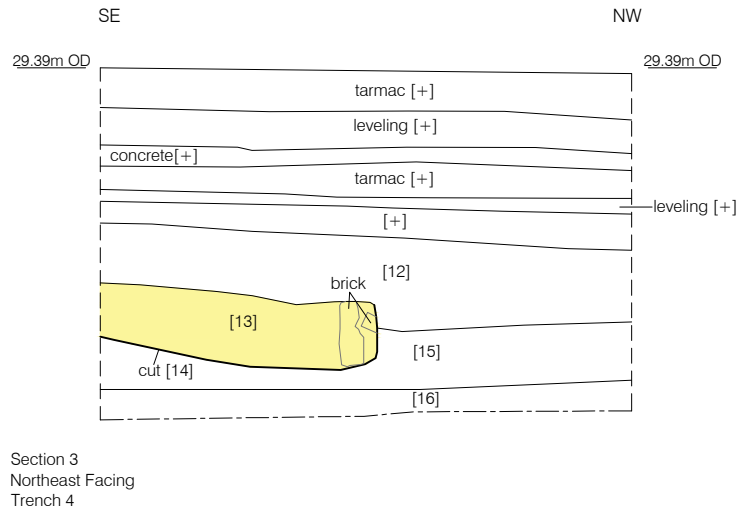
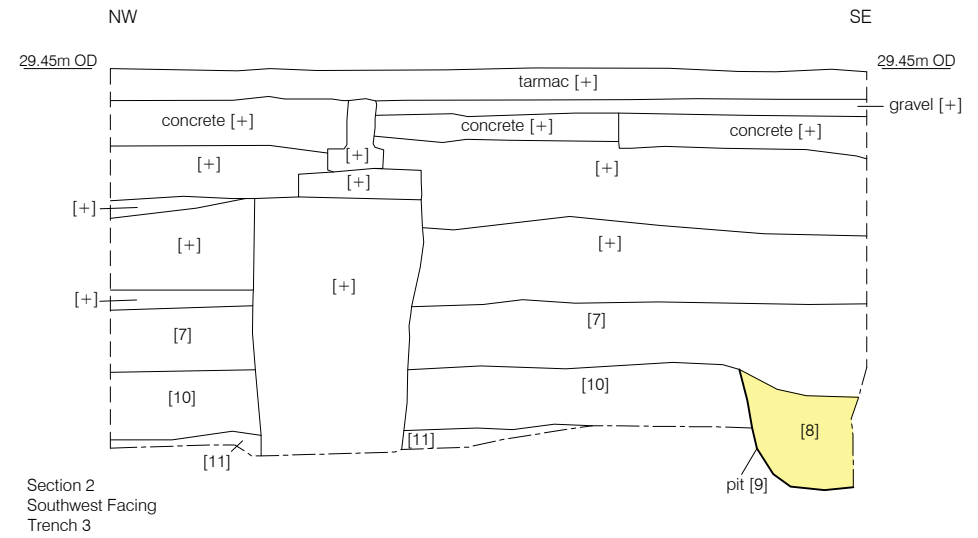
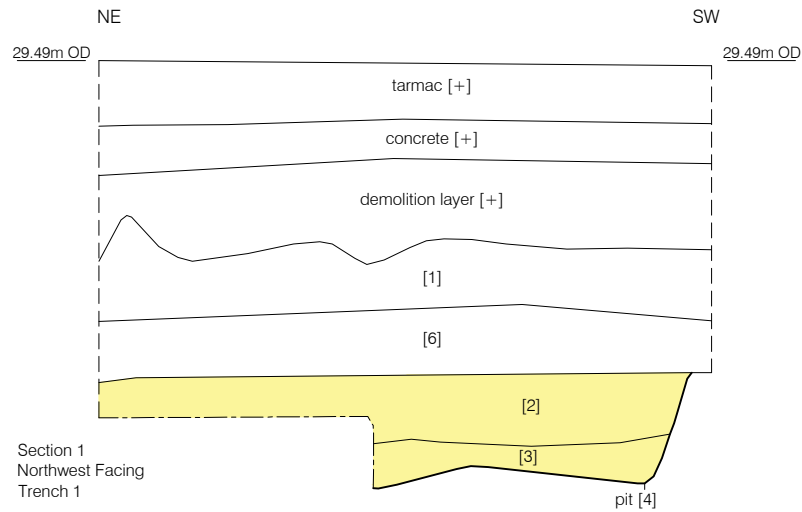
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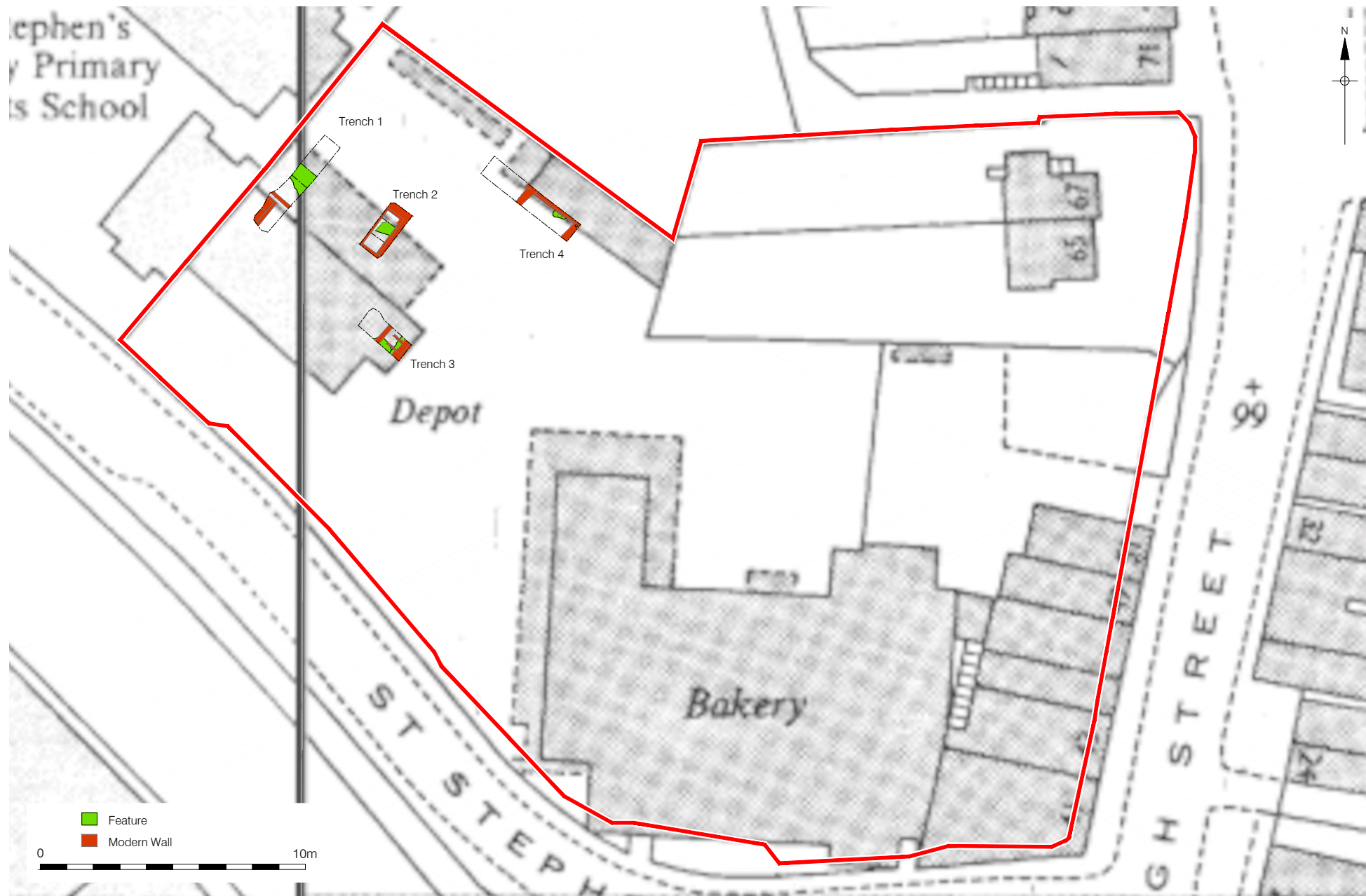
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>











PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north-east.



Plate 2: Trench 1: Masonry. Looking north-east.



Plate 3: Trench 1, Section 1. Looking south-east.



Plate 4: Trench 2, looking north-east.



Plate 5: Trench 2, Masonry. Looking east.



Plate 6: Trench 2, Section 4. Looking south-east.



Plate 7: Trench 3, looking south-east.



Plate 8: Trench 3, Masonry. Looking north-west.



Plate 9: Trench 3, Section 2. Looking north-east.



Plate 10: Trench 4, looking south-east.

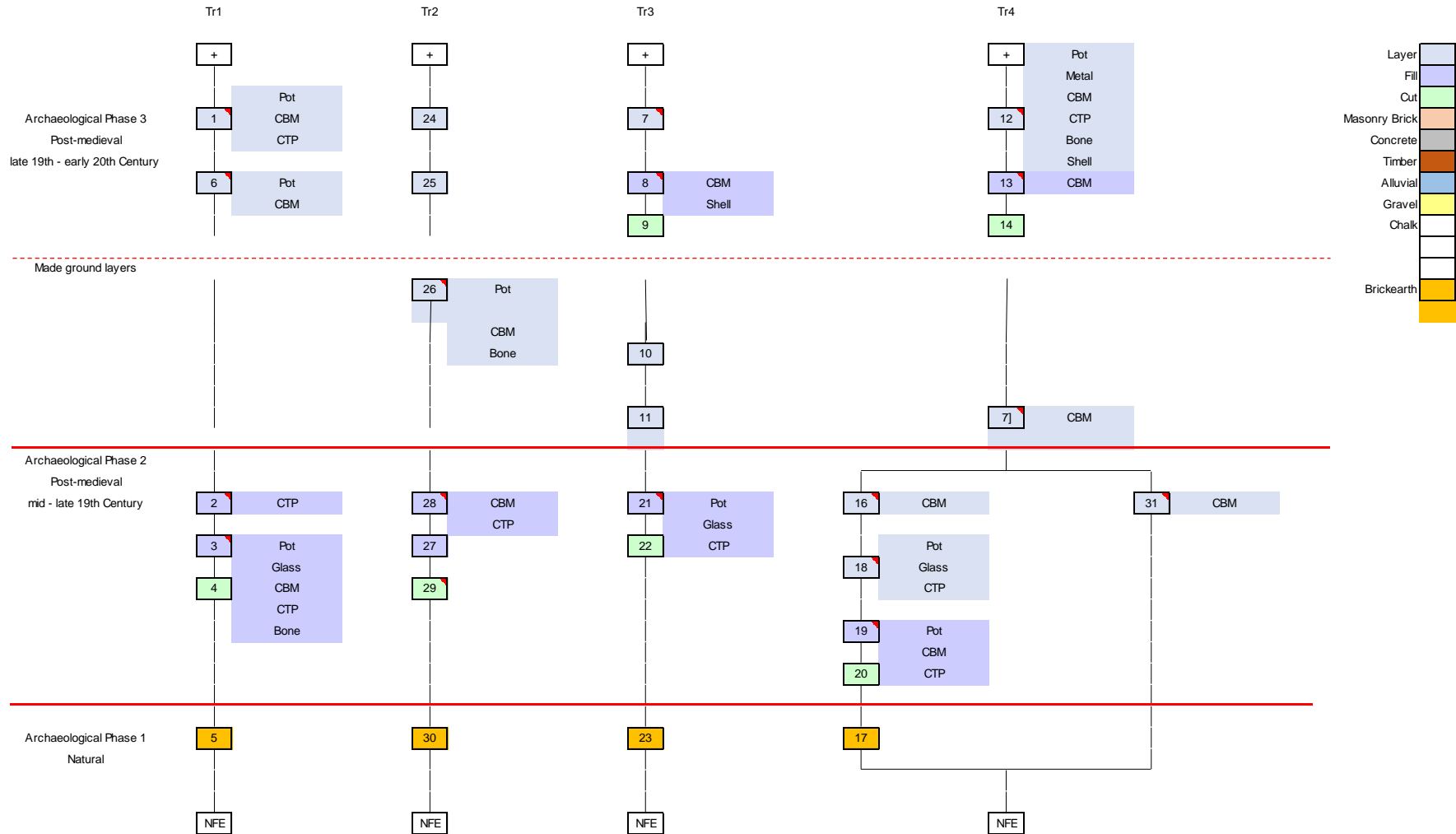


Plate 11: Trench 4, Section 3. Looking south-west.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	Fill_of	Phase	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low
YSL21	1	Layer	1		3	Post-medieval make up	Make-up	10	1.8	0.35	28.98	28.83
YSL21	2	Fill	1	4	2	Upper fill of large cut	Backfill	5.8	1.8	0.3	28.46	28.43
YSL21	3	Fill	1	4	2	Lower fill of large cut	Backfill	5.8	1.1	0.21	28.26	28.22
YSL21	4	Cut	1		2	Large cut across NE of Trench 1	Other	5.8	1.8	0.42	28.46	28.04
YSL21	5	Layer	1		1	Natural Brickearth	Natural	10	1.8	0.38	28.46	28.04
YSL21	6	Layer	1		3	Post-medieval make up	Make-up	10	1.8	0.22	28.68	28.63
YSL21	7	Layer	3		3	Post-medieval make up	Make-up	4.17	1.8	0.31	28.69	28.65
YSL21	8	Fill	3	9	3	Fill of cut to SE of Trench 3	Backfill	1.64	0.4	0.39	28.47	28.37
YSL21	9	Cut	3		3	Cut to SE of Trench 3	Pit	1.64	0.4	0.39	28.47	28.07
YSL21	10	Layer	3		3	Made ground	Agricultural	3.8	1.64	0.22	28.48	28.45
YSL21	11	Layer	3		3	Redeposited Brickearth	Make-up	3.8	1.64	0.29	28.25	28.23
YSL21	12	Layer	4		3	Post-medieval make up	Make-up	10	1.8	0.31	28.88	28.8
YSL21	13	Fill	4	14	3	Fill of cut to SE of Trench 4	Backfill	1.06	1.8	0.29	28.68	28.62
YSL21	14	Cut	4		3	Cut to SE of Trench 4	Other	1.06	1.8	0.29	28.62	28.4
YSL21	15	Layer	4		3	Post-medieval make up	Make-up	10	1.8	0.21	28.55	28.34
YSL21	16	Layer	4		2	Broken CBM	Make-up	2	1.8	0.1	28.36	28.33
YSL21	17	Layer	4		1	Natural Brickearth	Natural	4.4	1.8	0.2	28.26	28.23
YSL21	18	Layer	4		2	Trample layer	Occupation	1.9	1.8	0.07	28.23	28.2
YSL21	19	Fill	4	20	2	Backfill of pit	Backfill	1.28	0.56	0.2	28.18	
YSL21	20	Cut	4		2	Cut of shallow irregular pit	Pit	1.28	0.56	0.2	28.18	27.99
YSL21	21	Fill	3	22	2	Backfill of pit	Backfill	1.49	0.59	0.25	27.96	
YSL21	22	Cut	3		2	Oval pit	Pit	1.49	0.59	0.25	27.96	27.71
YSL21	23	Layer	3		1	Natural Brickearth and gravel	Natural	2.01	1.64	0.25	27.96	27.71
YSL21	24	Layer	2		3	Post-medieval make up	Make-up	4.11	1.71	0.13	28.85	28.74
YSL21	25	Layer	2		3	Agricultural layer	Agricultural	4.11	1.71	0.26	28.74	28.7
YSL21	26	Layer	2		3	Make up	Make-up	4.11	1.71	0.23	28.51	28.48
YSL21	27	Layer	2		2	Lower fill of cut	Backfill	1.84	1.58	0.33	28.26	27.97
YSL21	28	Fill	2	29	2	Upper fill within cut	Backfill	1.55	0.87	0.23	28.2	
YSL21	29	Cut	2		2	Cut of E-W pit/ditch	Pit	1.55	1.84	0.33	28.26	27.93
YSL21	30	Layer	2		1	Natural Brickearth	Natural	3.2	1.71	0.33	28.26	27.93
YSL21	31	Layer	2		2	Broken CBM	Make-up	0.8	0.6	0.15	28.32	

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

by Amparo Valcarcel

Introduction

A small quantity of building material was retrieved from fourteen contexts, totalling 19 fragments, weighing 217158g. The assemblage dates to the late post-medieval/modern period. A small number of complete bricks were recovered from different layers.

The assemblage was examined under magnification (x20) and quantified by number, weight and dimension. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) and compared with Pre-Construct Archaeology's stone and ceramic building material reference collection. The appropriate Museum of London building material fabric code is then allocated to each item.

Late post-medieval/Modern

The more complete brick examples are deep frogged, (mostly fabric 3032 and 3046) between 67 and 70mm thick and are usually well-moulded with sharp arises. The fabric and form suggest these bricks are likely to date to the late post-medieval period with a few distinct late 19th beginning 20th century examples (Fletton and fabric Gault). The Gault samples preserved a stamp "IMCHAM, WOR..EY, LEEDS, ENGLAND". Other fragments recovered are made of fabrics (3032R and 3046) and are very abraded, no preserving any dimension.

The roofing tiles are composed by flat peg tiles (2276type). The flat tiles preserved fine moulding sand point out an AD1700-1900 date.

Stone

The slate fragments (5 examples, 100g) have no holes preserved and could not be associated to any use as roofing or levelling, but they are highly burnt.

Distribution

The assemblage represents a late post-medieval/ modern occupation in the site. The majority was derived from the backfill of pit features or from general occupation or dump layers. The majority of the assemblage can be dated to the modern period, probably derived from the buildings depicted in OS MAP 1894 and later buildings. The materials are little intrinsic interest, other than a dating tool. No further work is recommended.

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
1	3046	Deep frogged machine bricks	1	1450	1450	1450	1450	1850-1900
3	3046	Deep frogged machine bricks	1	1450	1450	1450	1450	1850-1900
6	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900
7	3261	Deep frogged machine Gault bricks	2	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925
8	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900
12	3038	Deep frogged machine bricks	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1875-1925
13	3032	Deep frogged machine bricks	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1850-1900
15	3032R	Post-medieval brick	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900
16	3046	Deep frogged machine bricks	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1850-1900
19	3046	Deep frogged machine bricks	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1850-1900
21	2276,3032R; 3115	Post-medieval peg tile, post-medieval brick; highly burnt slate	3	1480	1900	1666	1900	1700-1900
26	3032R	Post-medieval brick	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900
28	3032R	Deep frogged machine bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1850-1900
31	3046	Deep frogged machine bricks	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1850-1900

APPENDIX 4: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery (one box) was recovered from the archaeological work and was solely collected by hand. The pottery dates only to the post-medieval period and more so the 19th century. None of the sherds show evidence for abrasion and none of the finds were deemed to be residual or intrusive and therefore the pottery appears to have been deposited under secondary circumstances. Nine sherds from different contexts, however, appear to be burnt or were subjected to a high temperature heat source. The assemblage is comprised of sherd material, although seven vessels have a complete profile. Pottery was recovered from nine contexts as mostly small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds), except for one medium sized group. The assemblage is homogenous and entirely domestic in nature.

In total the assemblage consists of 85 sherds, 76 estimated number of vessels (ENV), 1.701kg (of which one sherd, 1 ENV, 11g was unstratified). The pottery is discussed by types (The Assemblage) and its distribution.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV), besides weight. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows that of the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) and the assemblages was catalogued according to the guidelines set out by Barclay *et al* (2016).

The assemblage

The range of pottery types and the forms that occur in those wares are shown in Table 1.

The bulk of the pottery recorded in the assemblage consists of factory made twice-fired earthenwares (Hildyard 2005), that came from a general British source (85.9% sherds/84.2% ENV/76.8% weight). Most of this class of pottery consists of refined white earthenware (REFW), either plain or decorated using several different methods (REFW CHROM/PNTD/SLIP, TPW/FLOW/4) and dates mostly from c. 1805 and accounted for 64.7% sherds/60.5% ENV/51.7% weight).

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Bone china	BONE	1794-1900	7	6	118	Tea cup, including porringer shape. Cylindrical mug, saucer
Bone china with lustre decoration	BONE LUST	1794-1900	1	1	78	Dish: large
Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	2	2	24	Bowl: rounded, dish; large

English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGs	1700-1900	4	4	181	Bottle: cylindrical, dwarf ink bottle
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGs BRST	1830-1900	2	2	75	Bottle: cylindrical, jar: shouldered
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	1	1	31	jug
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900-1500	3	3	69	flowerpot
Pearlware	PEAR	1770-1840	2	2	12	Plate
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	3	3	69	Unidentified
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	16	13	353	Bowl: rounded, jar: cylindrical, jug conical, plates: dessert and dinner sizes, Unidentified
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830-1900	2	2	36	Plate; large, saucer,
Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration	REFW PNTD	1805-1900	1	1	11	pedestal salt,
Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	REFW SLIP	1805-1900	1	1	6	bowl
Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	ROCK	1800-1900	1	1	23	Tea pot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	31	25	334	Bowl or dish, bowl, lid: tureen, plates: dessert, dinner and large sizes, rectangular, saucer, tea cup, including porringer shape. Cylindrical mug, unidentified
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830-1900	1	1	78	Chamber pot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825-1900	2	2	39	Plate, tea cup
Yellow ware	YELL	1820-1900	5	5	177	Bowl; rounded
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820-1900	2	2	18	Bowl: flared, jug: small rounded

Table 1. YSL21: post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight and the forms that occur in those pottery types.

The majority of these wares occur in the form of table and tea wares (see Table 1). Additionally, recorded in plain REFW was the rim of a robust squat cylindrical jar used for retailing a food stuff (context [3]) and a pudding basin occurred in context [12]: both vessels date to the late 19th-century. A saucer and a plate have maroon painted (REFW CHROM) band and line decoration dating to after c. 1870 (context [12]). The transfer-printed wares include the ubiquitous Willow pattern, dated from c. 1789 (plates found in contexts [12] and particularly [21]), while dating from the 1830's is the Asiatic Pheasant design (plates found in contexts [2] and [12], and the Wild Rose/Nuneham Courtney pattern (plates noted in contexts [1] and [21]). There are a few late 19th-century dated designs noted and found on a plate with a moulded scallop rim and a sprig of foliage and flowers (context [21], a TPW FLOW chamber pot with an internal lid-seated rim and a bramble design (context [12]) and a teacup with a turquoise (TPW 4) rose design (context [21]). A plate base has either a red (TPW4) armorial design or makers mark consisting of an oval shield with a central horizontal bar with above and below that three Greek crosses (context [21]). A small quantity of creamware (CREA), dated c. 1740–1830, noted as a bowl (context [3]) and a dish (context [21]) and pearlware, fated 1770–1840, as a plate base (deposit [3]), was also recorded.

Bone china (BONE), occurs as mostly tea wares and of note was a saucer with a complete profile and decorated with mid-late 19th-century Chelsea sprigged decoration (context [21]), which was found with a large dish decorated with pink lustre wiry stems and green leaf and red bud enamelled decoration (BONE LUST).

Utilitarian yellow ware (YELL), dated 1820–1900, occurred as plain bowl fragments (contexts [3], [12] and [21]) and the slip-decorated ware (YELL SLIP) occurred as a flared dish and a small rounded jug, both of which were found in deposit [21].

Stonewares (7.7% sherds/8.5% ENV/14.7% weight) occurred mostly as English salt-glazed stoneware and in the form of 19th-century cylindrical bottles and a dwarf ink bottle (unstratified and context [21]). Bristol-glazed stoneware (ENGS BRST), dated 1830–1900, occurred as two vessels in the form of a cylindrical bottle (context [1]) and a shouldered jar (deposit [26]). The strap handle of a London stoneware (LONS) jug came from deposit [21].

Miscellaneous pottery (MISC) occurred as redwares, all of which was in the form of 19th-century dated flowerpot fragments (contexts [3], [6] and [12]), while three unidentified forms made in London area post-medieval redware (PMR), dated 1580–1900 were present in context [21].

Distribution

Table 2 shows the contexts containing pottery and for each deposit is recorded the Trench it occurred in, its phasing, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight in grams (Wt), the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types and forms present and a considered (spot) date for the group. Post-Roman pottery was recovered from Trenches 1-4 and found in layers and the fills of cut ([4]), ditch [29] and pits ([20] and [22]).

Context	Fill of	Trench	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
0				1	1	11			ENGS	
1		1	S	64	64	1352	1830	1900	BONE, ENGS BRST, REFW, REFW PNTD, TPW	1830–1900
3	4	1	S	110	100	1920	1820	1900	CREA, MISC, PEAR, REFW, REFW SLIP, TPW, YELL	Late 19th century
6		1	S	1	1	31	1480	1900	MISC	19th century
12		4	S	252	196	4340	1830	1900	BONE, REFW, REFW CHROM, TPW, TPW FLOW, YELL	C. 1870–1900
18		4	S	1	1	3	1794	1900	BONE	1794–1900
19	20	4	S	4	4	6	1780	1900	REFW, TPW	1780–1900
21	22	3	S	1287	1155	31383	1825	1900	BONE, BONE LUST, CREA, ENGS, LONS, PMR, REFW,	Mid-19th century

Context	Fill of	Trench	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
									ROCK, TPW, TPW4, YELL, YELL SLIP	
26		3	S	9	9	81	1830	1900	ENGs BRST, REFW, YELL	1830–1900
28	29	2	S	1	1	4	1780	1900	TPW	Mid-19th century

Table 2. YSL21. Distribution of pottery showing individual contexts containing pottery, the phase the deposit occurs in the size of the group, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types and forms present and a suggested deposition date (spot date).

Significance of the collection

The assemblage is of no significance as it occurs as a largely domestic group of pottery with very little research potential. The pottery types recorded in the assemblage are frequently recovered in other 19th-century London assemblages.

Potential of the collection

The pottery has only the potential to date the contexts the finds were found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

References

- Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P. Evans, J, Brown, D. H. and Wood, I. 2016, *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group.
- Hildyard, R. 2005, *English Pottery 1620-1840*. London: V & A publications.
- Museum of London Archaeology 2014, Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
- <http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed 29 September 2020.

APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A total of three fragments (31g) of glass was recovered from the archaeological work solely by hand. The glass dates solely to the 19th-20th century and is in a fragmentary, unabraded state and was most likely to have been discarded under secondary circumstances. All of the glass has unweathered surfaces. One fragment is unstratified and the other two pieces were found in different contexts. The glass is discussed by its distribution.

Distribution

Trench 1

The large cut [4] contained in its fill [3] a small fragment (1g) of clear window glass (1mm thick) that can only be broadly dated to the 19th-20th century,

Trench 3

An unstratified green-tinted moulded bottle base (21g) has embossed around the edge of the base '[L]ONDON', while on the underside of the concave base is embossed '.... B 848 B...' around the edge. The two letter 'B' could be in a cross formation for the name BATEY. This is probably a bottle for the soft drinks company of William Batey who founded his ginger beer factory on the east side of Kingsland Road, Hackney around 1853. Richard James Alabaster bought the company after Batey became bankrupt in 1881 and Bateys was established as a limited company in 1887 and continued as an independent company until sold to Charrington & Co Ltd in 1952 (D/B/BAT).

The oval pit [22] contained in its fill [21] a wall fragment (9g) of a dark olive-green cylindrical wine bottle and although the manufacturing technique is uncertain, the bottle is likely to date to the 19th-20th century.

Significance and potential

The glass assemblage has no significance as the finds are fragmentary with little meaning. The only potential of the glass is to broadly date the contexts the finds were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass which can be discarded

References

D/B/BAT: Batey & Co Ltd Records & Estate of R.J. Alabaster. Hackney Archives.
<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/f4daea4f-d957-4d3a-a1af-ea1479b84543>. Accessed 09 December 2021.

APPENDIX 6: METAL ASSESSMENT

By Märit Gaimster

Two metal objects were retrieved from the excavations, along with a small lump of slag; they are all catalogued in the table below. All objects came from Phase 2 post-medieval contexts. They include an incomplete and heavily corroded iron rotary key from make-up layer [12] in Trench 4. The key belongs to the most frequent post-medieval form, with symmetrical bits for use on either side of the door. An incomplete iron nail came from the fill of Pit [29] in Trench 2; the curved shaft shows the nail was extracted in antiquity from its original position. The small lump of slag was recovered from the backfill of Pit [22] in Trench 3.

Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work

The two metal finds from Yiewsley, beyond reflecting the presence of buildings and households on or near the site in the mid- to late 19th century, are of little interest or significance. No further work is recommended for these objects and, having been catalogued, they and the lump of slag may be discarded.

Catalogue

context	description	pot date	recommendations
12	Iron rotary key; incomplete and heavily corroded; solid stem with projecting tip and symmetrical 20 x 22mm bit; L 100mm+	1870–1900	discard
21	Slag; irregular 35 x 60mm lump only	mid-19th century	discard
28	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; shank curved from extraction	mid-19th century	discard

YSL21: metal finds and slag

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Karen Deighton

Introduction

A small quantity of animal bone was collected from 3 post Medieval contexts and an unstratified context during evaluation.

Method

Material was analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods (see references) and recorded onto an access database.

Condition of bone

Fragmentation was fairly heavy with all bone 50% or less complete. Bone surface condition is reasonable was only a small of erosion noticed. No evidence of canid gnawing was observed. Saw marks were noted on a sheep/goat tibia from an unstratified context.

The taxa present.

Table1: The taxa present by context (fragment count)

Context	0	3	12	26	Total
Cattle size		1	1		2
Sheep/goat	3				3
rabbit				1	1
Total	3	1	1	1	6

Potential significance and Recommendations

The potential and significance of the assemblage is severely limited due to its and small size. No further work is recommended on the current assemblage. Should further work take place at the site any bone should be collected, and the situation reviewed.

References

- Binford, L. 1981 Bones ancient man and modern myths. New York: Academy Press
- Schmid, E 1972 Atlas of animal bones London: Elsevier press

APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

Summary for preconst1-503934

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-503934
Project Name	Evaluation at Morrisons Supermarket, 41-67 Yiewsley High Street, London UB7 7QQ
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	Morrisons Supermarket, 41-67 Yiewsley High Street, London UB7 7QQ
Planning Id	2370/APP/2018/2793
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	22-Nov-2021 - 25-Nov-2021
Location	Morrisons Supermarket, 41-67 Yiewsley High Street, London UB7 7QQ NGR : TQ 06054 80331 LL : 51.5119621289014, -0.473121579286989 12 Fig : 506054,180331
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Greater London District : Hillingdon Parish : Hillingdon, unparished area
Project Methodology	A total of four trenches were excavated over five days between the 22nd and 25th November 2021.
Project Results	<p>Late post-medieval cut features were recorded on the site showing two phases of activity between mid 19th and early 20th century. This was followed by construction of two structures between early and mid-20th century and shown on relevant maps.</p> <p>The first phase of cut features consist of a possible brickearth quarry pit, an oval refuse pit, a boundary ditch and a tree throw - which were subsequently sealed by a number of make-up layers. The two pits contained what appeared to be curated 19th century ceramics which suggested that they were domestic refuse pits. The cut features were recorded at between 27.96 and 28.46m OD. The later phase of development was represented by a series of minor features truncating the made ground consisting of a ditch and possible pit. The second phase of activity was recorded at between 28.69 to 28.98m OD.</p> <p>Remains of modern, 20th century outbuildings were also found in all of the trenches and identified on historic maps dated between 1935 and 1966.</p> <p>The foregoing layers and structures were sealed by modern made ground under a tarmac surface.</p>
Keywords	
HER	Greater London HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Museum of London

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