

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT ROYAL
WHARF, SILVERTOWN,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
NEWHAM E16 1TD**

**SITE CODE: RLW15
REPORT NO: R11970**

JANUARY 2015



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

An Archaeological Evaluation at Royal Wharf, Silvertown, London Borough of Newham E16 1TD

Site Code: RLW 15
Central NGR: TQ 4085 7990
Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Newham

Planning Reference:

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

Royal Wharf, Silvertown, London Borough of Newham E16 1TD

**Type of project
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K3818
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on behalf of CgMs Consulting at Royal Wharf, Silvertown, London Borough of Newham E16 1TD (Figure 1). The archaeological investigation was conducted between 8th – 15th January 2015 in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by English Heritage.
- 1.2 No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the evaluation, however Trench 1 did help refine the geo-archaeological mapping of the natural gravels across the study area.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation commissioned by CgMs Consulting was undertaken on land at Royal Wharf, Silvertown, E16 1TD in the London Borough of Newham, between 8th and 15th January 2015, centred at TQ 4085 7990.
- 2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2014) detailed the methodology by which the archaeological investigation was undertaken. The WSI followed the English Heritage guidelines (GLAAS 2014) and those of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA, 1993). The evaluation was supervised by Guy Seddon, project managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and monitored by Adam Single of English Heritage on behalf of the London Borough of Newham.
- 2.3 The site of the proposed development is bounded by North Woolwich Road (A10020) to the north, the River Thames to the south, Deanston Wharf to the west and Barrier Point Road to the east. The Royal Wharf site is approximately 4 hectares in size.
- 2.4 The site was given the Museum of London site code RLW 15. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning Policy

3.1.1 The proposed development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The London Plan and policies of the London Borough of Newham which fully recognise the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians.

3.2 Local Policy

3.2.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Newham, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. These objectives are summarised in the Borough's draft "Unitary Development Plan", 2001 (<http://apps.newham.gov.uk/environment/udp/Chapters%20PDF/%203%20Environment%20Quality.pdf>), which states:

Archaeology: Investigation, Excavation and Protection

Para. 3.114

"Archaeological remains often provide the only evidence of the Borough's past. These are a finite and fragile resource very vulnerable to modern development and land use. The archaeology of the Borough is a community asset which should be preserved and the needs of the development balanced and assessed against this. Early considerations of and consultation on archaeological issues will maximise preservation in accordance with 'PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning'. The destruction of such remains should be avoided if possible and either left in situ if the remains are of national, or particular local interest, or excavated and recorded prior to development where remains are of lesser importance. Site layouts designed to retain archaeological features intact will be considered favourably by the Council."

Para. 3.115

"The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS-part of English Heritage) provides impartial advice to Newham Council. Sites of potential archaeological importance, to which this policy relates, can be defined as any site within and Archaeological Priority Area (APA). APAs are defined by GLAAS as areas having particular interest or value (please refer to Map EQ6), or as sites where it can be reasonably shown from existing sources of information (most notably the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record) that some remains of archaeological importance may survive. For further information please refer to the SPG Note No. 19 'Archaeological Code of Practice'. An archaeological assessment (either a desktop or a primary field investigation) will normally be required for any development involving a site more than 0.4 acres within an APA. The Council's The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS-part of English Heritage) provides impartial advice to Newham Council."

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POLICY EQ43:

THE COUNCIL WILL PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE BOROUGH. DEVELOPERS OF SITES OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A WRITTEN REPORT, AS PART OF THE APPLICATION FOR PLANNING PERMISSION, ON THE RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OR FIELD EVALUATION CARRIED OUT BY A SUITABLY QUALIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR; AND WHEN REMAINS OF IMPORTANCE ARE IDENTIFIED, THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK PRESERVATION OF THE REMAINS IN SITU. ON OTHER IMPORTANT SITES, WHERE THE BALANCE OF OTHER FACTORS IS IN FAVOUR OF GRANTING PLANNING PERMISSION BY MEANS OF THE IMPOSITION OF CONDITIONS ON THE GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION, AND POSSIBLY BY LEGAL AGREEMENTS, THE COUNCIL WILL ENSURE THAT ADEQUATE PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE PROTECTION, EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF REMAINS, AND THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATION OF THE RECORDS OF EXCAVATION, PROVIDING A WRITTEN ACCOUNT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION, INCLUDING RECORDS OF FINDS.

Para. 3.116

The council will promote co-operation between land owners, developers and archaeological organisations in accordance with the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group Code.

3.2.2 The site is located within an 'Archaeological Priority Area' as defined by the London Borough of Newham. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development area.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the geological and topographical background cited below was obtained from the WSI prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Hawkins, 2014).

4.2 Geological and Topographical Background

4.2.1 The Royal Wharf site is approximately 4 hectares in size, and lies on the floodplain of the Lower Thames where the Woolwich Reach of the river forms a broad southward bend. The ground across the area originally formed part of the natural floodplain of the Thames, and is underlain by Holocene alluvial deposits (British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 Sheets 257 Romford 1996), sand and gravel assigned by Gibbard (1994) to the Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel, and Lower Tertiary Lambeth Group bedrock.

4.2.2 Deposit modelling at the site (Batchelor *et al.*, 2014) demonstrated that the full sequence of sediments recorded in the boreholes comprises:

- Made Ground
- Upper Alluvium – widely present
- Peat – only locally present
- Lower Alluvium – only locally present, occasionally peaty
- Gravel (Shepperton Gravel)

5 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 A full palaeo-environmental background is given in Batchelor *et al.*, 2014.
- 5.1.1 The terrace gravels and the overlying silts, clays and peats of the Rivers Thames and Lea represent a series of palaeoenvironments that possessed considerable biodiversity, capable of providing rich resources to past populations. Characterised by relatively dry gravel eyots interspersed with channels and marshes, this environment provided areas of dry land suitable for settlement in close proximity to the bountiful plant and animal life that could be found in the adjacent wet areas. The archaeological record suggests that environments of this nature were often exploited by man throughout prehistory and it is therefore not surprising that evidence of Bronze and Iron Age activity has been found near the site. Notable structures include several timber trackways, which were presumably constructed across the marshes for ease of access, perhaps to fishing and hunting grounds.
- 5.1.2 Excavations in east London, primarily by the former Newham Museum Service shows that there was Neolithic occupation in the vicinity of the study site including a trackway consisting of wooden planks anchored by vertical posts.
- 5.1.3 Throughout the medieval period the area would have lain within the large tracts of marshland which dominated the area at this time.
- 5.2 Post-Medieval and Modern
- 5.2.1 The site lay in open marshland until 1894 when Brunner, Mond and Co established their chemical works on the study area. Initially the plant was constructed to manufacture soda crystals and caustic soda but in 1915, under pressure from the government they began producing high-grade TNT. On the evening of 19th January 1917 a fire broke out and just before 7 p.m. a huge explosion, the largest ever in London, ripped through the works and the Silvertown area. More than 900 homes in the area were destroyed or badly damaged with a total of between 60,000 - 70,000 buildings damaged to some extent. Shockwaves could be felt in Essex and the blast was heard as far away as Southampton and Norwich.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.2 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2014) aimed to address the following objectives:
- To determine the natural topography of the site and establish the palaeo-environmental potential;
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity;
 - To establish the presence or absence of peat at the site and to sample the peat for C14 dating if present;
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 6.3 Three trenches were proposed for excavation, located on the higher gravel terrace indicated by the geo-archaeological modelling exercise, with five 1.2m high steps each in order to safely reach the top of the natural gravel. The tops of the trenches measured c. 16m square in order to allow a size of 5m x 5m at base at an expected depth of up to 6m, based on the results of the geo-archaeological modelling exercise.
- 6.4 The excavation of the trenches was undertaken using a 13 ton tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern overburden under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded a safe distance from the edges of the trench.
- 6.5 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata were found or natural ground exposed.
- 6.6 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was carried out by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.7 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures was developed by PCA as necessary, in consultation with our in-house specialists.
- 6.8 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods.

- 6.9 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with the PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.10 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.11 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code RLW 15.
- 6.12 All survey was carried out by GPS.
- 6.13 Trench 2 was abandoned after excavation to a depth of c.1.50m below the current ground surface, due to the presence of intensive large wooden piles across the area. The piles were 0.50m square on the top and were spaced with 0.50m – 1.00m intervals between them. The locations of the piles and heights OD were recorded and the trench was backfilled. The locations of the piles throughout the site had been marked out by the ground remediation team, Cognition Land and Water, on site and the results of their survey are shown in Figure 2. The piles were of probable 19th century date, and Cognition confirmed that they were of such a size that they were immovable with a large machine.
- 6.14 Trench 3 was also abandoned, this time prior to any excavation. The location of the trench made it impossible to provide the initial 16m/16m outline as the DLR ran east-west across the northern limit of excavation. The DLR carries a compulsory 5m exclusion zone on either side of the upper carriageway. To the immediate south and west of the trench were standing buildings which would have been undermined and made unstable by an excavation of such depth and the land directly to the east was outside the client's land. It was proposed to excavate a much smaller trench, going straight down without any steps and recording from the surface but a CAT and genny survey showed that pipes and cables supplying mains water, electric, gas and a fire hydrant all ran across the area.
- 6.15 Trench 1 was fully excavated down to the level of the natural gravels, at a final depth of 6.25m below the current ground surface. The unexpected depth of the gravels meant that the final step in the trench was three metres deep in itself and unsafe to enter. The deposits were recorded and a section was drawn and photos taken before backfilling.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following text is an overview of the archaeological sequence recorded during the evaluation. Full individual context description and Ordnance Datum levels are detailed in Appendix 1 and stratigraphic relationships are shown in Appendix 2. Figure 1 shows the site locations, Figure 2 shows the locations of evaluation Trenches 1 to 3 and the pile locations across the site as encountered by Cognition Land and Water, Figure 3 shows Trench 3, and a section of Trench 1.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural Gravels

7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered on site during the archaeological investigation was firmly compacted, dark grey small - medium sized rounded and sub-rounded stones in a sandy matrix. This layer was recorded at -3.25m OD and interpreted as the Shepperton Gravels [3]. These date to the Pleistocene and originate from c.1/2 million years BP, when the River Thames moved to its present position.

7.3 Phase 2: Alluvial Deposits

7.3.1 Sealing the Shepperton Gravels was a 3.85m thick layer of compact mid-dark grey inorganic clayey alluvium, [2] in Trench 1 and [4] in Trench 2. The layer was located at 0.68m OD. It is probable that in ideal circumstances this deposit could be split into Upper and Lower Alluvium, however as noted in the report produced by C. Batchelor for Quest a peat band that splits the layers in other areas around the study area was not present which generally prevents definitive distinction between the layers.

7.4 Phase 3: 20th Century

7.4.1 Overlying the alluvium was a 0.39m thick layer of cinder [1], at 1.07m OD. It contained small, burnt fragments of cbm and slag and was probably related to the Silvertown explosion of 1917.

7.4.2 This was in turn overlain by 1.75m of modern made ground, taking the trench up to the current ground surface of 3.02m OD.

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Interpretation

8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation (Hawkins 2014) prepared before archaeological work commenced at Royal Wharf, Silvertown highlighted specific primary objectives to be addressed by the archaeological investigation.

8.2 To determine the natural topography of the site and establish the palaeo-environmental potential.

8.2.1 The only trench which reached full depth was Trench 1. The natural Shepperton Gravels were recorded at -3.25m OD

8.3 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.

8.3.1 No prehistoric activity was observed during the evaluation. However in only one trench was it possible to examine the full alluvial and gravel sequence. In this case it was evident that the alluvium was in direct contact with the surface of the gravel indicating the potential for fluvial erosion of the gravel surface as indicated in the geo-archaeological borehole investigations. One trench was aborted through the presence of 19th century foundation piles and the furthest trench will be deferred until such time as demolition works are complete.

8.4 To establish the presence or absence of peat at the site and to sample the peat for C14 dating if present.

8.4.1 No peat was encountered during the evaluation.

8.5 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

8.5.1 No archaeological activity was observed during the evaluation.

8.6 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

8.6.1 Within the area of Trench 1 the depth of the archaeological horizon below the current ground surface had protected it from past post-depositional impacts. However it is most probable that the piles located across the area of Trench 2, (and elsewhere across the study site) have impacted severely on the archaeological resource. The density of the piles would make it virtually impossible to excavate to the archaeological horizon without their removal which would destroy it in the process.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs for commissioning the archaeological work. Thanks also to Adam Single of English Heritage, who monitored the site and to Robert Fox of Cognition Land and Water who provided us with the machines, survey data, water pumps and welfare during the evaluation.
- 9.2 Furthermore the author would also like to thank: Helen Hawkins for project managing and editing this report; Hayley Baxter for the illustrations; Przemek Polakiewicz for his work on site; Richard Archer for the surveying and Chris Cooper for the logistics.

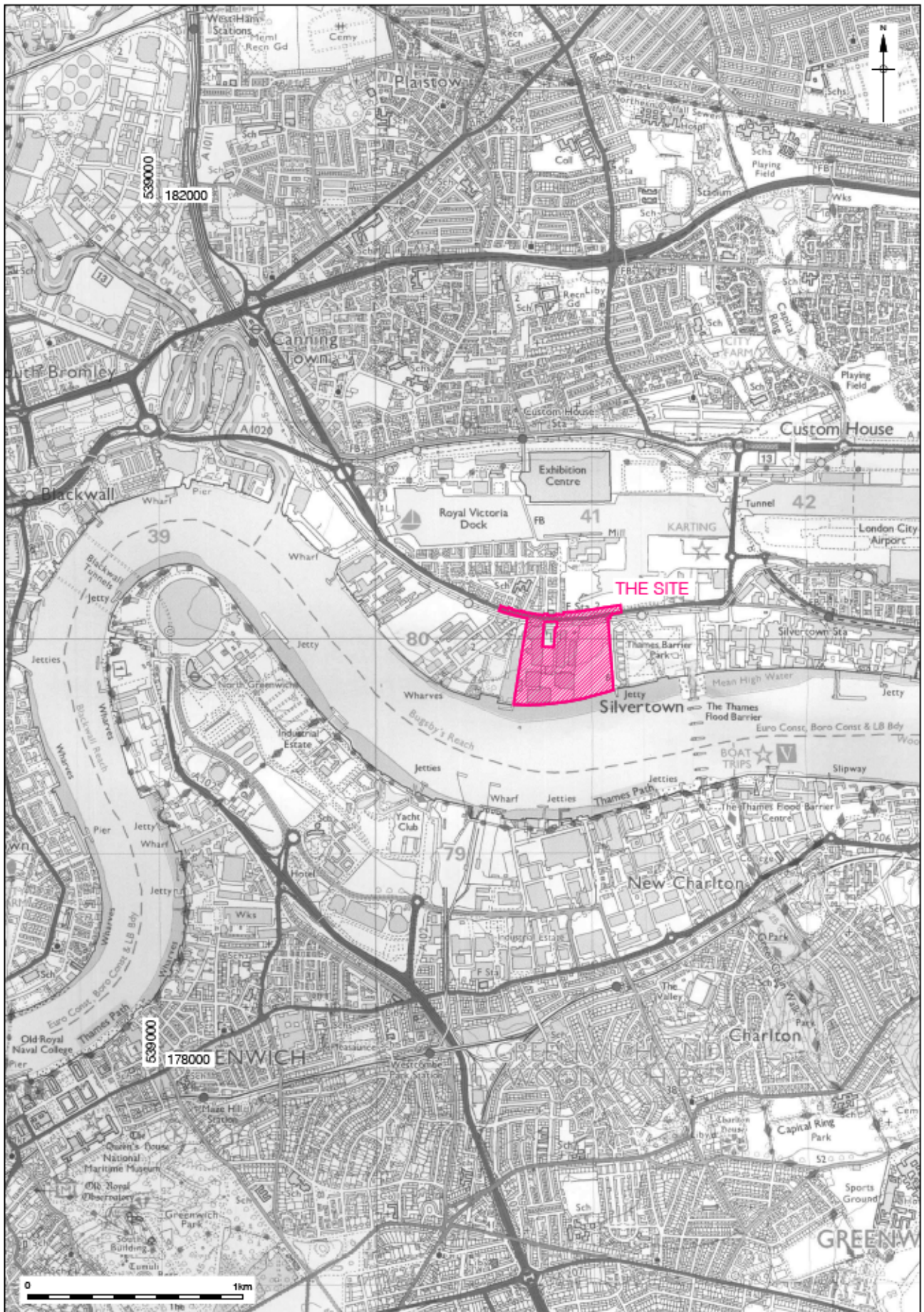
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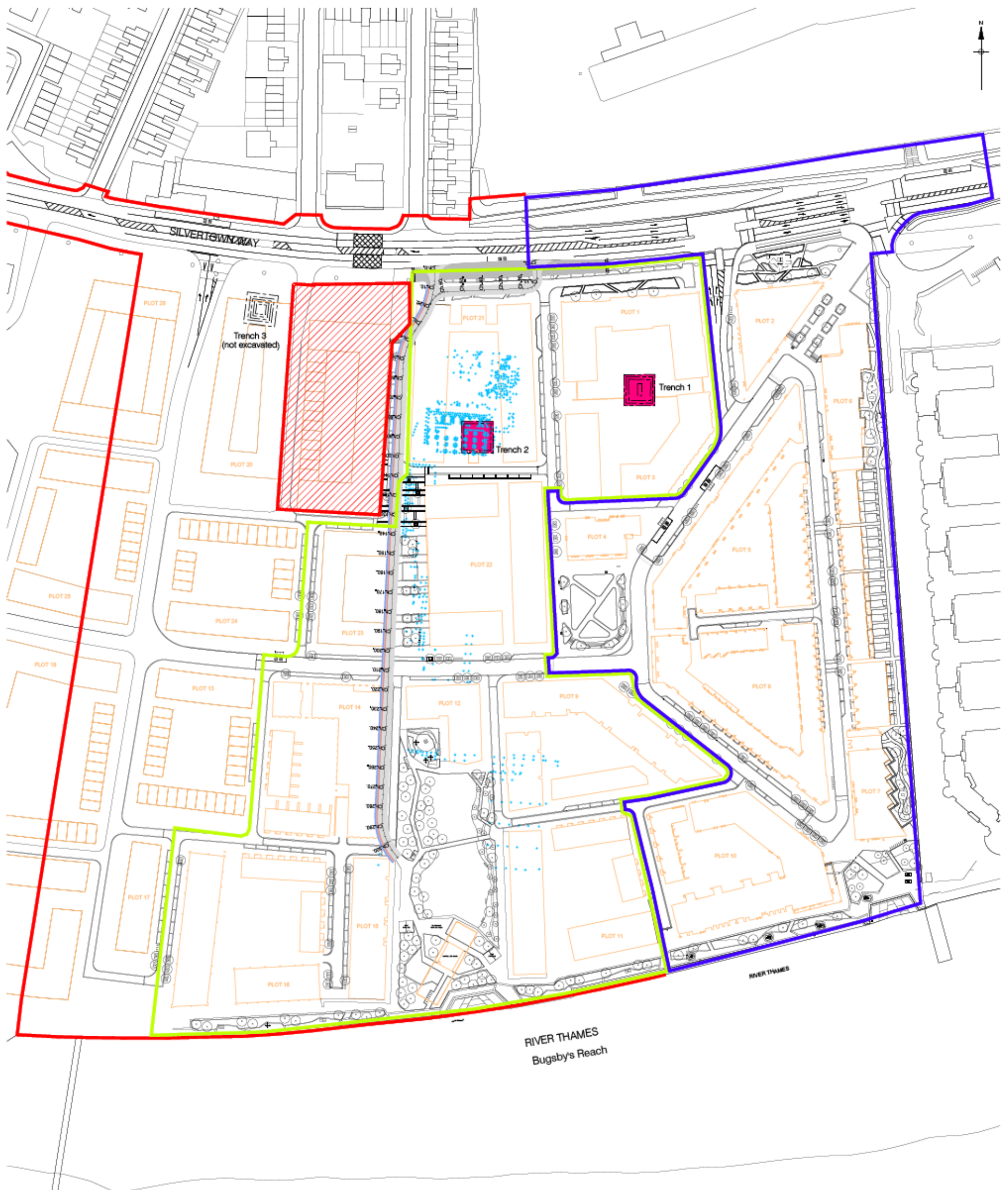
Oxford Archaeology, 2004. Silvertown Quays, Newham, London; Archaeological Watching Brief Report, unpublished client report

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 HB 30/01/15

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4

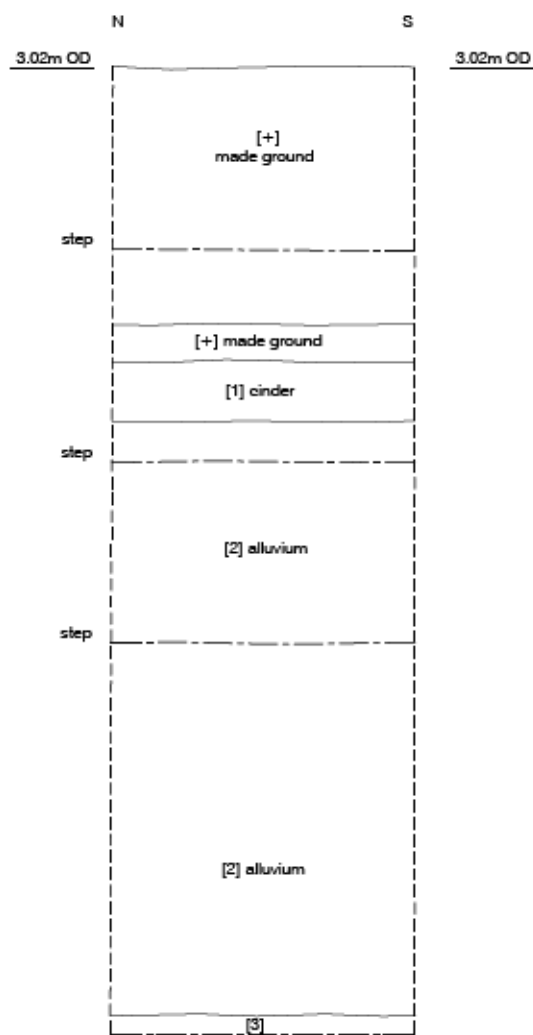
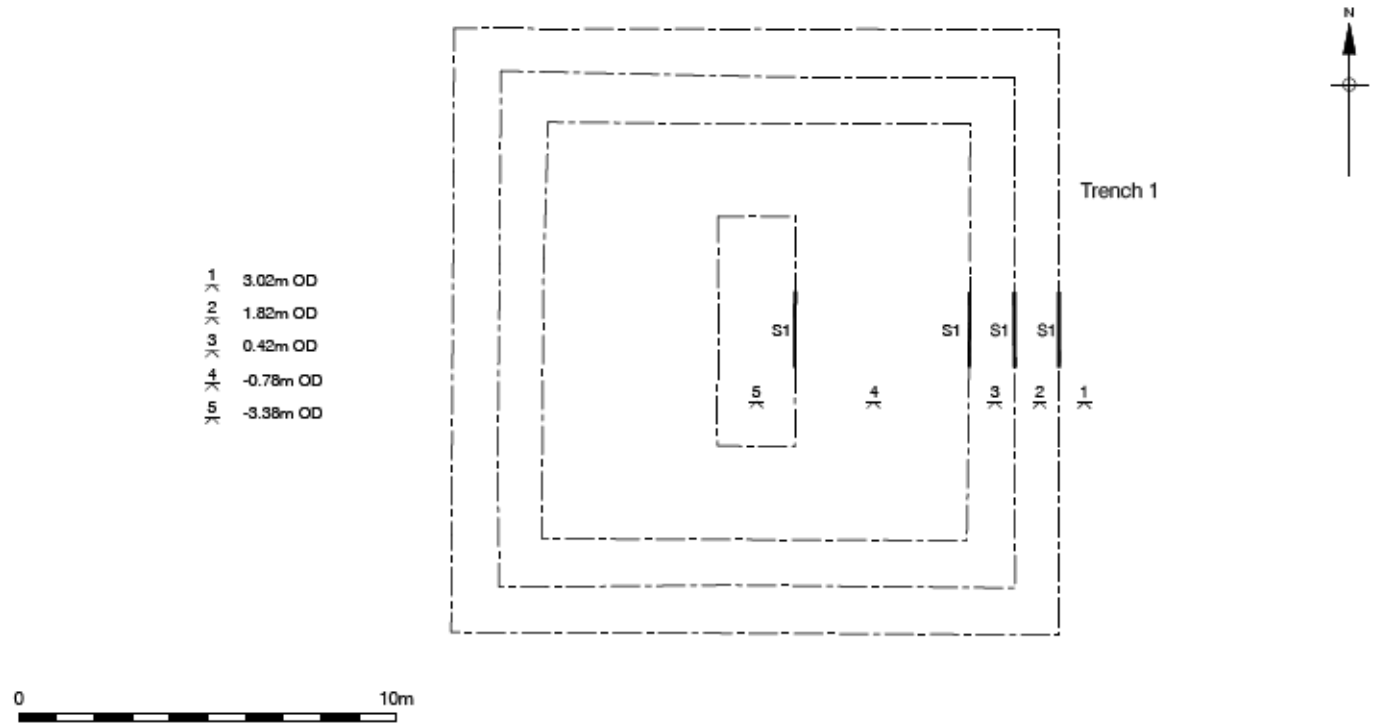


- Overall Site Boundary
- ▨ Area not within Site Boundary
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Proposed Building
- Piling Layout
- ▭ Excavated Trench
- ▭ Trench not excavated

0 100m

Map data based on drawing supplied by OCSC Multi Disciplinary Consulting Engineers, October 2014
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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:2,000 at A3



Section 1
West facing
Trench 1

PLATES



Plate 1: Tr1 under excavation, looking SE



Plate 2: Tr1 down to natural gravels, looking N



Plate 3: Tr2 looking SE, tops of wooden piles visible throughout

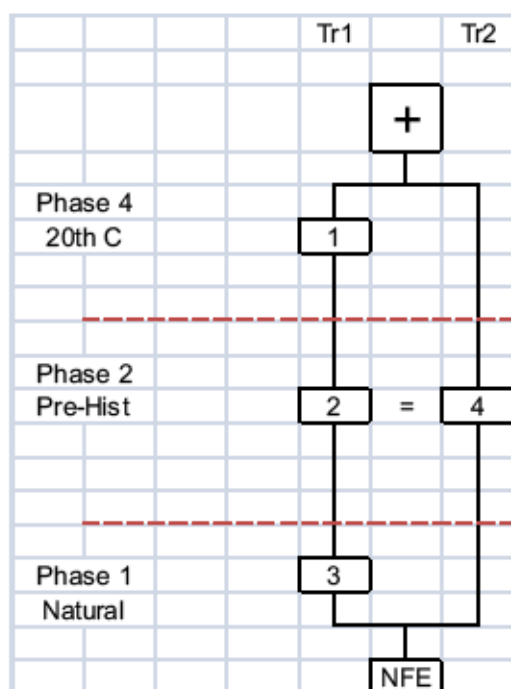


Plate 4: Pile cluster in Tr2

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
RLW15	1	1	TR1	1	Layer	Cinder	20th C	3
RLW15	2	1	TR1	1	Layer	Alluvium	Pre Hist	2
RLW15	3	1	TR1	1	Layer	Natural Gravels	Natural	1
RLW15	4	2	*	*	Layer	Alluvium	Pre Hist	2

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-202028	
Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Royal Wharf, Silvertown London borough of Newham E16 1TD
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation undertaken at Royal Wharf, Silvertown, London Borough of Newham E16 1TD. No Archaeological finds or features were recorded during the evaluation, however Trench 1 did help refine the Geoarchaeological mapping of the natural gravels across the study area.
Project dates	Start: 08-01-2015 End: 15-01-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RLW15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM CANNING TOWN Royal Wharf

Postcode	E16 1TD
Site coordinates	TQ 4085 7990 51.4999609452 0.0294561471077 51 29 59 N 000 01 46 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: -3.26m Max: -3.25m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Project	

bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Royal Wharf, Silvertown, London Borough of Newham E16 1TD
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
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