

**WATT'S GROVE, POPLAR,
LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER
HAMLETS, E3 3RH
A GEO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION**

**SITE CODE: WGR 15
REPORT NO: R12061**

APRIL 2015



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

Watt's Grove, Poplar, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E3 3RH

A Geo-Archaeological Investigation

Site code: WGR 15

Central NGR: TQ 37536 81932

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Site Name

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A Geo-Archaeological Investigation

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Between 1st and 3rd April 2015 a geo-archaeological test pit survey was carried out prior to the redevelopment and demolition of all building and structures on the Watts Grove Depot Site. The investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 1.2 The site was located at Watt's Grove Depot, Poplar, London. It is bounded by Watt's Grove to the west, Yeo Street to the south and Glaucus Street to the East.
- 1.3 Six geo-archaeological test pits were excavated down into the gravel terrace. The gravel and the soils above it were examined for any material of Palaeolithic date and/or surviving palaeo-environmental deposits. The sediments above the gravels contained large amounts of modern archaeological remains: bricks, walls, etc and they were heavily contaminated. No early archaeological remains were found in the test pits.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Mulalley & Company Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Watt's Grove Depot, Poplar, London E3 3RH, in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The evaluation was carried out between 1st and 3rd April 2015.

2.2 Planning permission (Ref. No: PA/14/02585) was granted by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets for the 'Complete redevelopment consisting of the demolition of all buildings and structures on the Watts Grove Depot Site and associated areas of hardstanding to provide 148 new homes (flats and houses) in buildings of varied heights ranging from three storeys to seven storeys'. An archaeological condition (10) was attached to the consented scheme. The wording of the condition was as follows:

Condition 10:

Prior to the commencement of works on the substructure, the following shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Council as Local Planning Authority.

a) The implementation of a programme of archaeological and historic building recording in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation to be submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

No development or demolition shall take place other than that which has been approved in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation as above.

b) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation Written Scheme of Investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (as approved) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: The development of this site is likely to damage heritage assets of archaeological interest that may survive in this area. These measures should be taken to ensure the preservation of any finds or remains, in situ or by record, and subsequent analyses and dissemination of the results. This is in accordance with the recommendations of the NPPF 2012, policy SP10 of the Adopted Core Strategy 2010, policy DM27 of the Managing Development 2013.

2.3 It was agreed with the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Adam Single, that a geo-archaeological test pit survey should be carried out on the site to assess the potential for the gravel terrace to contain Palaeolithic material and to assess any palaeo-environmental deposits above the gravel terrace. An archaeological watching brief and historic building recording are also required for the site but are not discussed here.

2.4 The evaluation was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Helen Hawkins and the fieldwork was carried out by the author and Paw Jorgensen.

2.5 The site is located at Watt's Grove Depot, Poplar, London Borough of Tower Hamlets. It is bordered by Watt's Grove to the west, Yeo Street to the south and Glaucus Street to the east.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 Published British Geology Survey (BGS) mapping and the Envirocheck report indicates the site is underlain by the London Clay Formation which comprises clay, silt and sand. This sedimentary bedrock formed in the Palaeogene Periods. The superficial deposits underlying the site are the Kempton Park Gravel formation which was formed in the Quaternary Period. These comprise gravels and sands.
- 3.2 The gravel formation in this area has the potential to contain remains dating to the Palaeolithic period. Palaeo-environmental remains may also be present above the gravel which have the potential to provide information on the use and nature of the land during the early prehistoric period.
- 3.3 Previous geotechnical investigations found that the gravel was encountered between 1.6m and 4.6m below ground level. However, the deeper level was found in an isolated area in the north-east of the site and may relate to bomb damage or some other localised truncation of the gravel. Generally, the gravel was located between 1.5 and 2.5m below ground level. The made ground was described as a grey brown clayey sandy gravel with the gravel being described as angular to sub-rounded fine to coarse flint, brick and clinker. No peat or alluvial layers were noted.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A Heritage Assessment was carried out for the site (Squire Heritage Consulting, 2014) and a summary of the historical background is taken from that document.
- 4.2 The area was marshland and rough grazing until the 16th century when it was drained. It then became rich meadow and garden ground until it was acquired for the London Docks.
- 4.3 By the 16th century, both sides of the river were lined with wharf buildings, serving the business needs of merchants. By the end of the 16th century, there were wharves and a road along the Thames; The Limehouse Cut from Limehouse Lock on the River Thames to Bromley Lock on the River Lea was opened on 17th September 1770. Its construction coincided with London's industrial growth.
- 4.4 Originally only wide enough for a Lea Barge of 13ft beam, this narrow width was soon determined to be a disadvantage and by 1772 a passing place had been introduced. This was swiftly followed in 1773 by the decision to widen the whole canal allowing barges to move freely in both directions.
- 4.5 By 1807 most of the canal had been widened to about 55 ft. At this time, apart from the several late eighteenth century pot ash works, and a limekiln near Bow Common Bridge and various timbers yards and works at the Limehouse end of the canal, most of the canal still passed through fields.
- 4.6 Towards the end of the 18th century, pressure to re-organise the port grew when the existing wharves were unable to support its demand. The construction of the West India Docks brought with it a monopoly of trade, prompting competing merchants to form the London Dock Company.
- 4.7 When in the 1820s many docks companies lost their import monopolies, there was an increased number of ships unloading their cargo into riverside wharves and warehouses. This area was prospering due to location.
- 4.8 This was compounded by the additional railway link in 1865 to the East Smithfield goods depot of the great Eastern Railway Company. After East London and its docks suffered widespread destruction during the Second World War, the London County Council developed plans for post-war redevelopment and by 1959, a post-war recovery had taken place. At this point, London's five dock groups handled a third of all of Britain's sea- borne trade.
- 4.9 Development and redevelopment continued along the canal into the 1950s with the Festival of Britain at Lansbury influencing the style of building along the canal. The buildings are a physical reminder of the industrial history of this part of the East End. The buildings include the enclave of Victorian factories and warehouses along Dod Street, together with the industrial buildings at Barchester Street, Lusty's buildings on the north side of the Cut and the industrial and public buildings on Gillender Street which back on to Bow Street.
- 4.10 A number of industrial activities were carried out on the site in the post-medieval period, so contamination is expected on the site. The site was also subject to direct bomb attack during WWII.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 A UXO briefing was provided by EOD Contracts before the test pits were carried out. This was due to the risk of UXO on the site.
- 5.2 The written scheme of investigation for the geo-archaeological investigation proposed the excavation of six test pits measuring 1.5m by 1.5m at top. However, when the excavation started it was clear that those dimensions were too small for the mechanical excavator to reach as deep as the gravels. The test pits needed to be extended. The following table shows the proposed and achieved size of the test pits.

Table 1: Proposed and achieved test pit sizes.

Test pit number	Proposed size		Achieved size		Total Depth
	East-West	North-South	East-West	North-South	
Test pit 1	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	2.30m	3.10m
Test pit 2	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	2.30m	2.50m
Test pit 3	1.5m	1.5m	1.50m	2.30m	2.50m
Test pit 4	1.5m	1.5m	1.50m	2.30m	2.00m
Test pit 5	1.5m	1.50m	2m	2m	2.50m
Test pit 6	1.5m	1.5m	2.30m	1.50m	1.80m

- 5.3 The test pits were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). All the trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a JCB wheeled excavator. The machine used a toothed ditching bucket (the sediments proved too compact and hard for a toothless bucket) to removed modern overburden under the supervision of an archaeologist and a geoarchaeologist. The test pits were periodically CAT scanned as the excavation progressed. The sections of the trenches were observed and their stratigraphy recorded. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually for the presence of any artefacts.
- 5.4 The excavation was taken in spits of no more than 100mm from the top down to the top of the first significant geo-archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural'. The test pits were excavated straight down to the gravel deposits, except in Test Pit 6, where a lower concrete slab was identified. All the sediments found were described and recorded. The recording systems was fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS, 1994). The sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10, deposit colours were verified by visual inspections. A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits was kept.
- 5.5 A unique number site code, WGR 15, was obtained from the Museum of London and notified to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of works.

6 GEO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

- 6.1 The test pits are shown in plan on Figure 2 and sections are on Figure 4.
- 6.2 Given that the site was known to overlay gravel deposits, consideration was given to the possibility that sands and gravels from the Quaternary Period might contain archaeology or palaeo-environmental remains relating to this period.
- 6.3 Geoarchaeological assessment methodology
- 6.3.1 Tarmac, concrete and Made Ground of recent origin was removed by machine. The excavation was taken in spits down to the first significant geoarchaeological horizon. Each test pit (except Test Pit 6) was excavated at least 300mm into the gravels to determine if any archaeological remains were found within them.
- 6.3.2 No sediment columns or samples were taken from the sections as it was not safe to enter the pits and all the soil was heavily contaminated. All the sections were recorded in order to obtain detailed sediment logs.
- 6.4 Test Pit 1**
- 6.4.1 Test Pit 1 measured 2.30m North-South x 1.50m East-West and the top of the pit was located at a level of 7.46m OD. The top of the test pit was formed by Tarmac, about 150 mm thick, following this was 0.3m of modern concrete. Immediately below was the Made Ground.
- 6.4.2 The Made Ground [1] consisted of very dark grey/black clay mixed with frequent large stones, red bricks and occasional light grey ash pockets. There was some contamination and the sediment produced a strong smell of hydrocarbons. The made ground was about 2m thick. Within this sediment at 1.75m below the surface was a layer of oyster shell [3] mixed with brick and pottery. This layer was quite uniform across the test pit, between 50 and 100mm thick. It comprised very dark silty/sand clay mixed with medium to large sub-rounded stones. There was some degraded chalk mixed with this soil. Context [3] produced three sherds of pottery and two of the sherds consist of plain refined whiteware (REFW), dated 1805-1900 in the form of either a bowl or a dish and the footring of a robust saucer. The third sherd from context [3] consists of bone china with over-glaze brown geometrical transfer-printed decoration and it is most likely to date to the later 19th century and so dates the deposit (Appendix 1).
- 6.4.3 The made ground below the oyster layer [2] contained larger stones and larger brick fragments than the soil above. Context [2] produced two sherds of pottery consisting of a sherd of English stoneware with a Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), dated 1830-1900 and a sherd of a refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (TPW4), dated 1825-1900 and later. The latter survives as the rim of a robust mug with a mulberry geometrical pattern of a late 19th or early 20th century date.
- 6.4.4 The natural gravel [4] was found at 2.50m below the ground surface at 5.57m OD, directly under the made ground. At the top of the gravels, there was a fine layer (only a few centimetres thick) of dark orange/brown sandy clay, with occasional small to medium very round gravel pebbles and eroded chalk. This could be an eroded layer of alluvial clay. The rest of the sediment was a yellowish/brown sandy clay, with abundant medium to large rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. No archaeology or any environmental remains were found in this sequence.



Plate 1: East facing section of Test Pit 1

6.5 Test Pit 2

- 6.5.1 Test Pit 2 measured 2.30m North-South and 1.50m East-West, and the top of the pit was at 7.37m OD. The top of the test pit was formed by 0.23m of Tarmac, followed by 0.23m of modern concrete.
- 6.5.2 Below the concrete was a layer of made ground [1] with made ground [2] below. This was about 1.74m thick and it was formed by black silty clay with frequent large stones and brick fragments. This sediment was heavily contaminated, it had a strong smell of hydrocarbons, and there were patches where the sediment was very dark and wet.
- 6.5.3 The top of the gravel [4] was located at 2.20m below the ground surface at 5.08m OD. The top 100mm of the gravels were dark orange silty/sandy clay, with medium to large sub-rounded inclusions. After this initial layer the sediments became sandier and the inclusions smaller and less abundant. No archaeology or environmental remains were recovered from this sequence.



Plate 2: East facing section of Test Pit 2, with scale

6.6 Test Pit 3

- 6.6.1 Test Pit 3 measured 1.50m East-West and 2.30m North South and the top of the pit was at 7.28m OD. The top of the test pit was formed by 60mm of Tarmac, followed by 0.46m of modern concrete.
- 6.6.2 Below the concrete were Made Ground layers [1] and [2]. A thin layer of crushed chalk [5] was present between Layer [1] and [2]. The chalk was 0.10m thick and probably represented a floor surface. The made ground consisted of dark brown/black silty clay with abundant inclusions: large stones and brick fragments. Below layer [2] was Layer [6], at 1.4m below ground level, consisting of a very fine light grey ash mixed with clay, with a very loose sediment, probably a product of furnace waste.
- 6.6.3 The top of the natural gravels [4] was at 1.9m below ground level (5.40m OD). The first 150mm were formed by yellowish brown sandy gravel with alternate lenses of sand and grey clay. The gravels below were formed of orange sandy clay with medium to small size rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. No archaeological or palaeo-environmental remains were recovered from this layer.



Plate 3: Test Pit 3 facing north-east

6.7 Test Pit 4

- 6.7.1 This test pit measured 2.30m North South and 1.50m East West and the top of the pit was at 7.28m OD. The top of the test pit was formed by 200mm of Tarmac and 200mm of Concrete.
- 6.7.2 Below the concrete was about 0.70m of made ground [1]. This layer was formed of dark brown/black silty clay with abundant inclusions: stones and bricks. It was very contaminated and with a strong smell of hydrocarbons.
- 6.7.3 Below made ground [1] at 1.10m below ground level there was layer [7], which was 0.40m thick and comprised possible alluvium clays. This layer was formed by very stiff compact dark grey/brown clay, with occasional small rounded pebbles, and some orange oxidised bands. No organic or archaeological remains were recovered from this layer. It had some contamination from the soil above.
- 6.7.4 The gravels [4] were located under the clay band at 1.50m below ground surface (5.29m OD). The gravel was formed of orange sandy clay with frequent medium to large sub-rounded pebbles, poorly sorted. It could have been part of a river or stream bed.



Plate 4: East facing section of Test Pit 4

6.8 Test Pit 5

- 6.8.1 This test pit measured 2m North-South and 2m East-West and was at a level of 7.45m OD. The top of the test pit was formed by 200mm of Tarmac and 160mm of concrete. Under this was a concrete slab of concrete mixed with orange and yellow brick. This slab was about 160mm thick.
- 6.8.2 Below the concrete slab it was made ground [1] and [2], this was less than 1m thick and was divided into two different layers. The upper layer [1] was formed of dark brown/black silty clay with abundant inclusions: bricks, stones, pottery etc. Below tlayer [1] was a layer of dark brown/black clay [2] mixed with large coal fragments.
- 6.8.3 Under the coal and clay layer there was an irregular band of industrial ash [6], this was about 0.62m thick in parts. The ash was mixed with clay and coal fragments.
- 6.8.4 The top of the gravels [4] was 2.10m below ground level (5.28m OD). The gravels consisted of silty sand with abundant medium to large size rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. The upper parts of the natural gravels seemed to be contaminated by the oils from above. From the whole test pit there was a strong diesel and hydrocarbon smell. No archaeological or palaeo-environmental remains were recovered from this layer.
- 6.8.5 On one side of the test pit running North South it was a wall, this started at 0.36m below ground level and stopped at the top of the gravels. The wall was formed by yellow brick.



Plate 5: East facing section of Test Pit 5, with scale

6.9 Test Pit 6

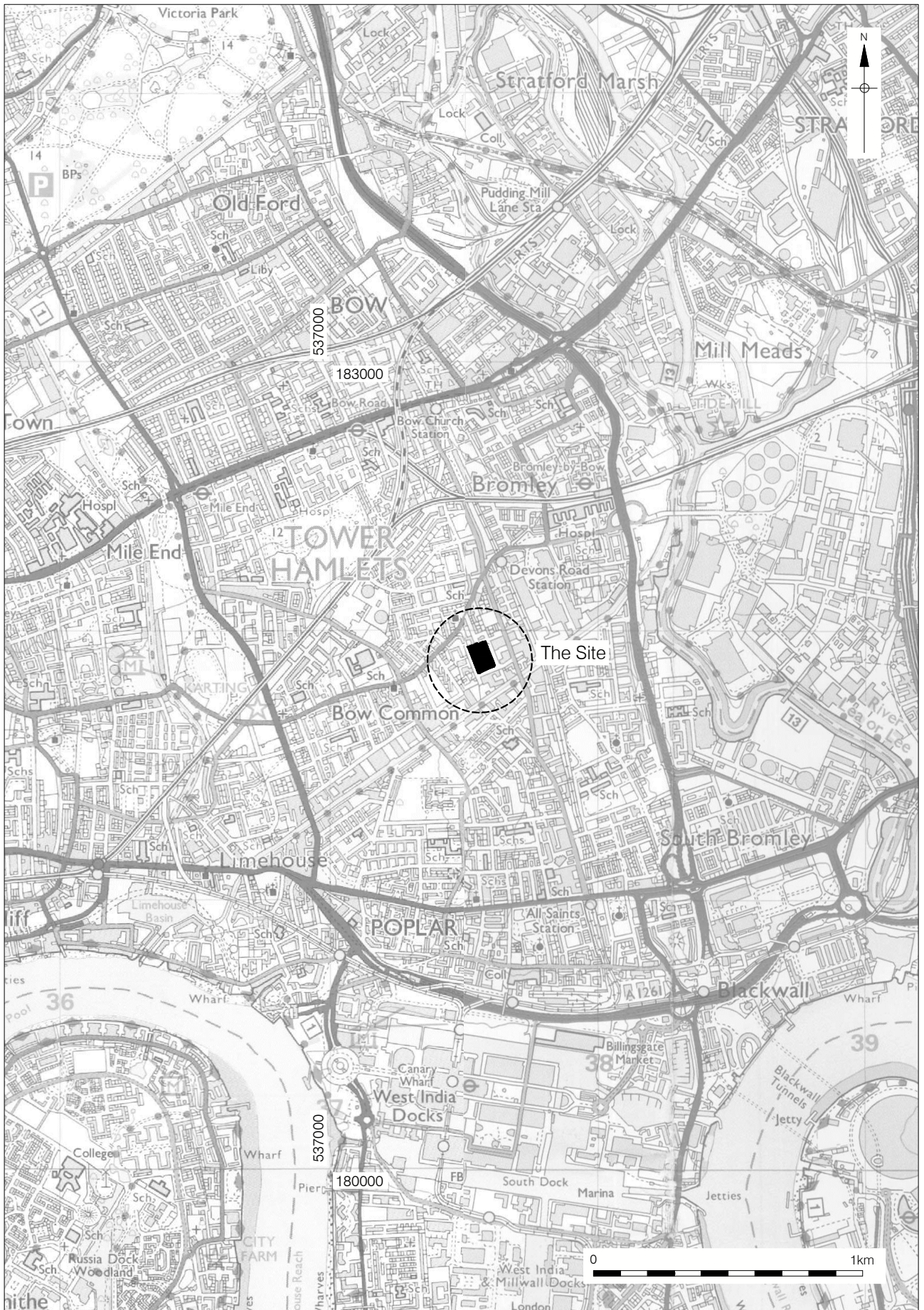
- 6.9.1 This test pit measured 1.50m North-South and 2.30m East-West and the top of the pit was at 7.42m OD. The top of the test pit was formed by 0.30m of concrete.
- 6.9.2 Below the concrete was Made Ground [1]. This consisted of dark brown/black silty clay mixed with sand, stones and red and yellow bricks. There were patches of brown clay and sand within the sediment. This sediment was heavily contaminated and it had a very strong smell of diesel and hydrocarbons. Another layer of concrete was present below layer [1] and below this concrete was made ground layer [2].
- 6.9.3 At 1.80m below ground level and under made ground [2] was another layer of concrete. The excavation stopped here as the machine could not break through the concrete at this depth



Plate 6: Test Pit 6, with scale, facing north

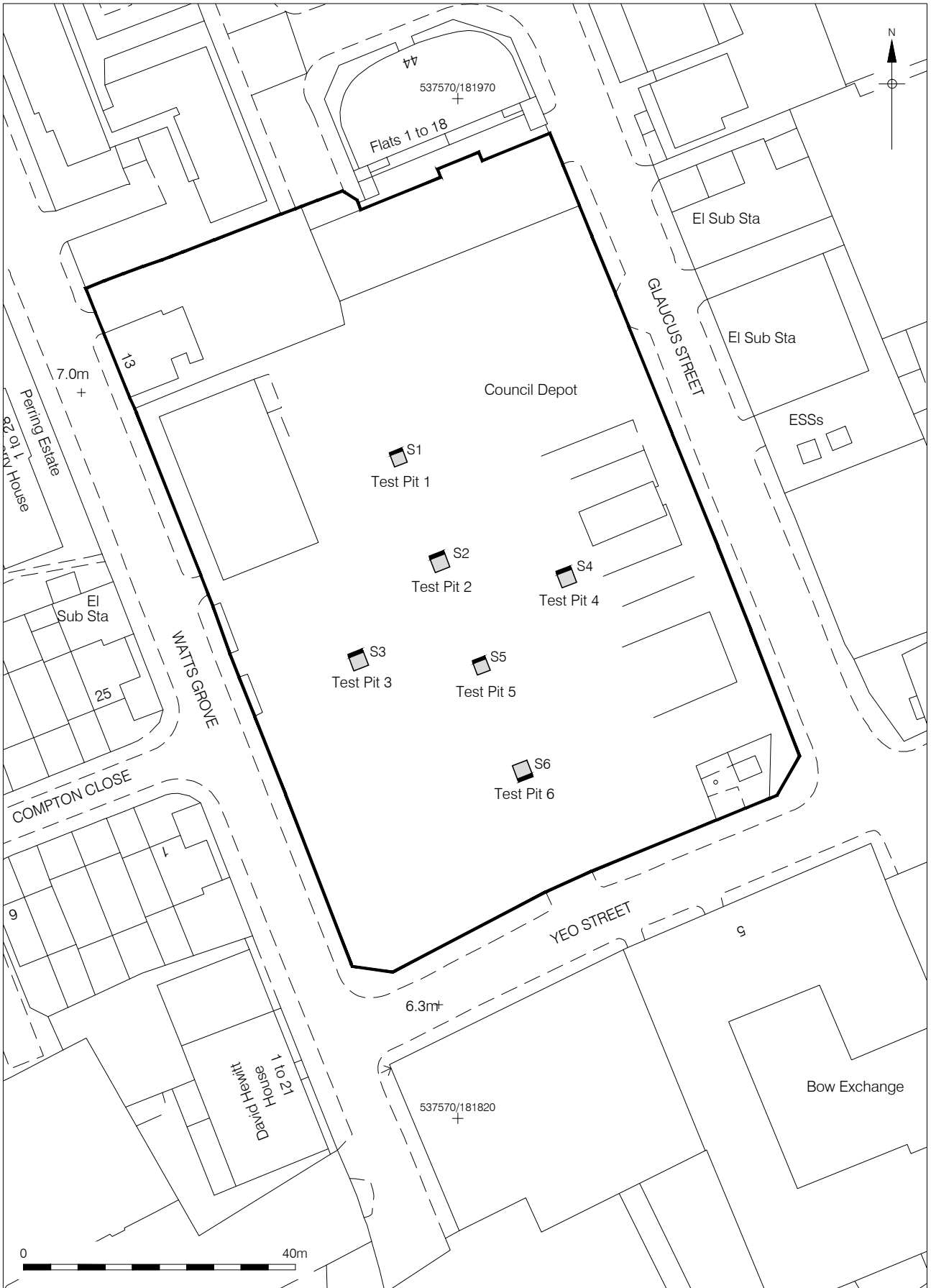
7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The test pits revealed a remarkably consistent sedimentary sequence across the entire site in line with expectations. The archaeological excavation shows that below the concrete there is a very thick layer of Made Ground of 19th and early 20th century date. The composition of this soil was very uniform along the site. Contamination was widespread across the site.
- 7.2 Only in Test Pit 4 was a layer of alluvial clay found above the gravels. These could have been the focus of archaeology in the past but the layer proved to be sterile of finds and environmental remains and it was contaminated by the soil above. In some of the other test pits it was possible to note a thin lamination of alluvium above the gravels, this could reflect variations in the site topography or truncation.
- 7.3 The natural gravels were found in all the test pits, with the exception of Test Pit 6, between 1.50m and 2.50m below ground surface. The gravels were held in a matrix of clay silt and sand. The gravels were found at a consistent depth of between 5.08m OD and 5.57m OD which does not suggest that a channel or eyot was present on the site.
- 7.4 No evidence of archaeological activity has been found within the gravels in any of the test pits.



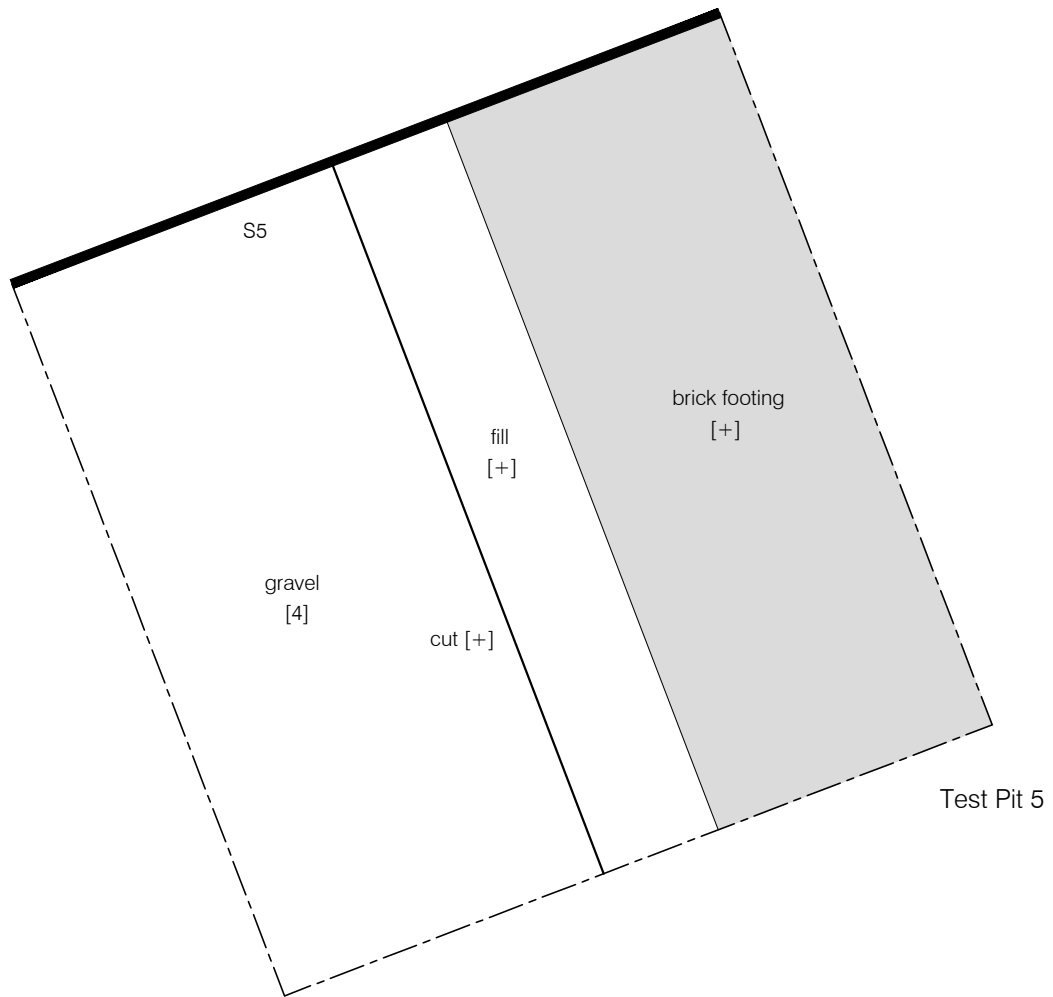
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



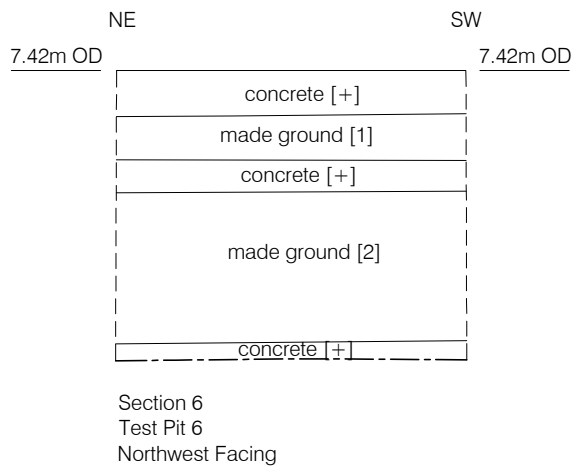
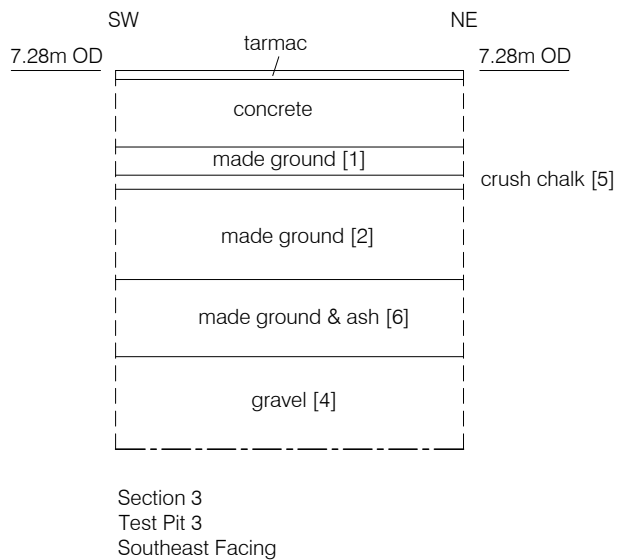
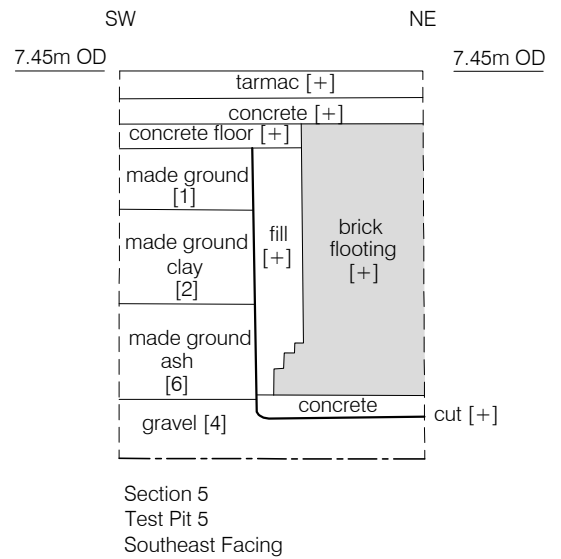
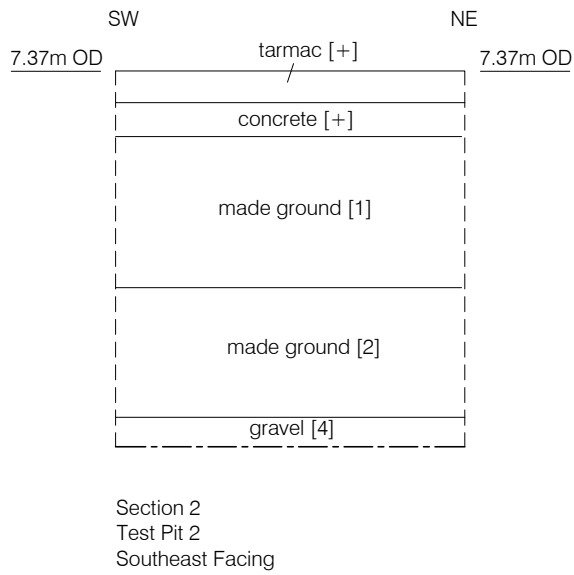
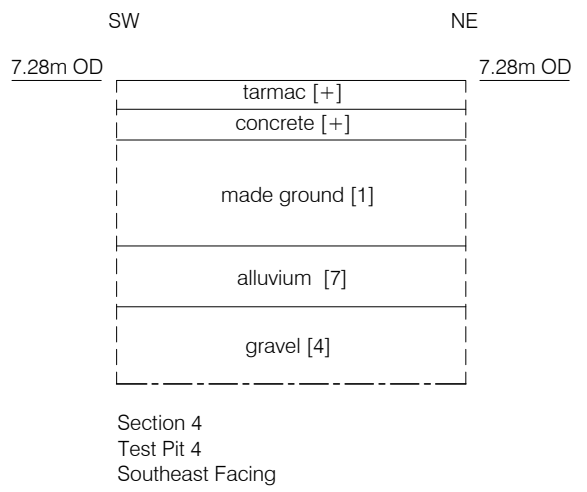
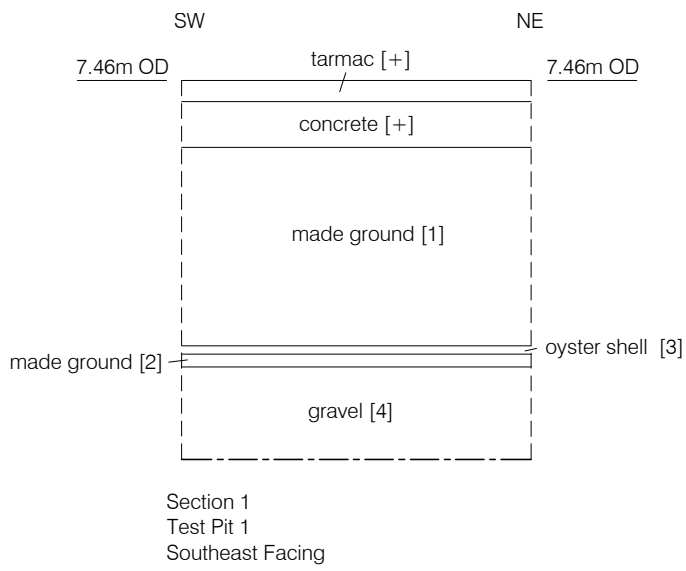
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Figure 2
 Test Pit Location
 1:800 at A4



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Figure 3
Test Pit 5 Plan
1:20 at A4



Appendix 1: Pottery assessment

WGR15

Chris Jarrett

A total of five sherds of pottery were recovered from two contexts. All of the pottery dates to the 19th century or later and it is in a good condition and therefore likely to have been deposited soon after being discarded. Context [2] produced two sherds of pottery consisting of a sherd of English stoneware with a Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), dated 1830-1900 and a sherd of a refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (TPW4), dated 1825-1900 and later. The latter survives as the rim of a robust mug with a mulberry geometrical pattern of a late 19th or early 20th century date and dates the context it was found in. Context [3] produced three sherds of pottery and two of the sherds consist of plain refined whiteware (REFW), dated 1805-1900 in the form of either a bowl or a dish and the footring of a robust saucer. The third sherd from context [3] consists of bone china with over-glaze brown geometrical transfer-printed decoration and it is most likely to date to the later 19th century and so dates the deposit.

The pottery has no significance and it is recorded as typical types of wares found in London during the 19th and 20th century. Its only potential is to date the context it was found in and there are no recommendations for further work.

Appendix 2: Context Register

Context	Type	Comments	Phase
1	Layer	made ground	late post medieval
2	Layer	made ground	late post medieval
3	Layer	Oyster shell layer	late post medieval
4	Layer	Gravel	Natural
5	Layer	Crushed chalk	late post medieval
6	Layer	Ashy layer	late post medieval
7	Layer	Alluvium	Natural

Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-208730

Project details

Project name	Watt's Grove, Poplar: A Geo-Archaeological Investigation
Short description of the project	Between 1st and 3rd April 2015 a geo-archaeological test pit survey was carried out prior to the redevelopment and demolition of all building and structures on the Watts Grove Depot Site Six geo-archaeological test pits were excavated down into the gravel terrace. The gravel and the soils above it were examined for any material of Palaeolithic date and/or surviving palaeo-environmental deposits. The sediments above the gravels contained large amounts of modern archaeological remains: bricks, walls, etc and they were heavily contaminated. No early archaeological remains were found in the test pits.
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2015 End: 03-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WGR15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
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 TOWER HAMLETS POPLAR Watt's Grove
Postcode	E3 3RH

Study area 1.00 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 375360 819320 51.5190407758 -0.017470233974 51 31 08 N 000 01 02 W Point

Height OD /
Depth Min: 5.09m Max: 5.57m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief
originator GLAAS

Project design
originator Helen Hawkins

Project
director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Marta Perez

Type of
sponsor/funding
body House builder

Name of
sponsor/funding
body Mulalley

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient LAARC

Physical Archive
ID WGR15

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive
recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID WGR15

Digital Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Media
available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive
recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID WGR15

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Manuscript", "Map", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

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