

WALLIS ROAD SOUTH

**80-84 AND 88 WALLIS ROAD,
HACKNEY, LONDON, E9 5LW**

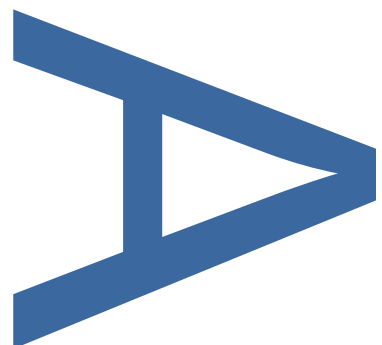
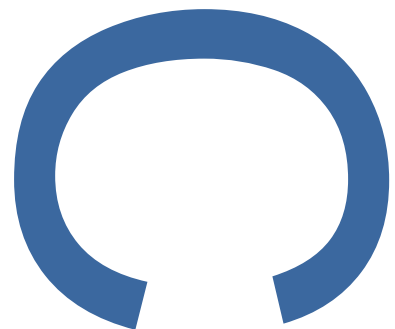
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF AND DEPOSIT MODELLING
EXERCISE**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
14/00387/FUL**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON LEGACY DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION**

PCA REPORT NO: 12693

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

80-84 AND 88 WALLIS ROAD, HACKNEY,
LONDON, E9 5LW

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND DEPOSIT MODELLING EXERCISE

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND DEPOSIT MODELLING EXERCISE

Site Code: WRD16

Local Planning Authority: London Legacy Development Corporation

Planning Application Number: 14/00387/FUL

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November 2016**

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1 ABSTRACT

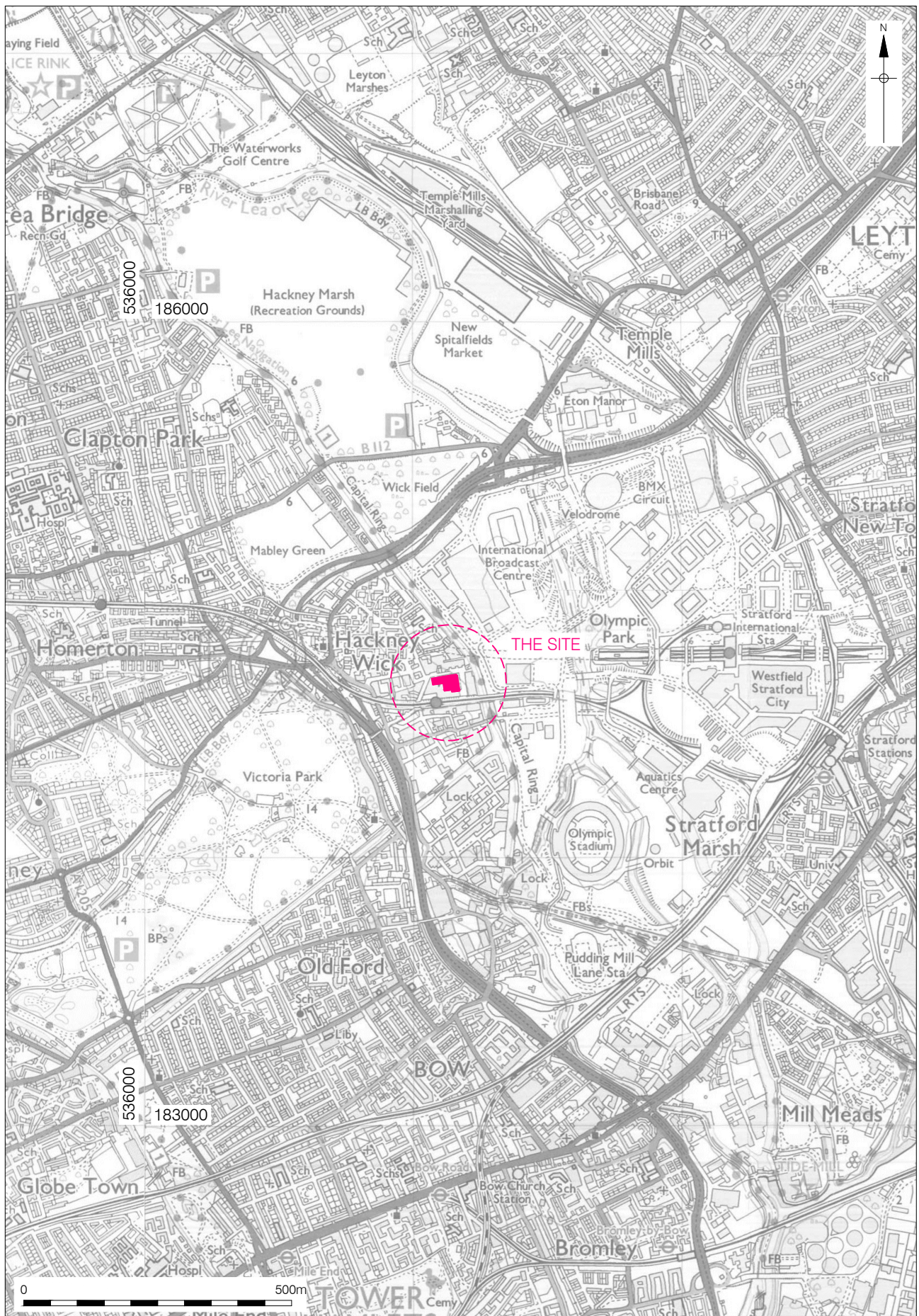
- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Groveworld Limited on behalf of East London Regeneration (Wallis Road South) Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief during a geotechnical site investigation followed by a deposit modelling exercise on land at 80-84 and 88 Wallis Road, Hackney, London, E9 5LW in the London Borough of Hackney.
- 1.2 The aim of the deposit modelling exercise was to produce a predictive model for levels of ground disturbance and the possible extent of any surviving deposits of archaeological interest.
- 1.3 A number of investigations were undertaken by the geotechnical contractor RSA Geotechnics Ltd and monitored by PCA. This fieldwork was executed at various dates in July and August 2016, due to the fact that the site is still tenanted. The complete data was compiled in order that surface levels of a number of stratigraphic units could be correlated across the study area. A number of stratigraphic units were recorded and five broad units or phases identified. Transects across the site were also produced to illustrate a cross section of the underlying deposits. These have been used to interpret the variation in elevation of the different units across the site and therefore predict the potential survival of archaeologically significant deposits.
- 1.4 The sequences recorded from the site data have provided information concerning patterns of buried deposits across the study area. There are a number of broad conclusions that can be drawn from the deposit modelling exercise.
- 1.5 The site investigation recorded some evidence for the development of the upper parts of the underlying geology of the area. These consisted of The Thanet beds and Lambeth group formation.
- 1.6 Above these deposits, natural terrace gravels are extant across the study area and show some variations in surface elevation. The relatively thin deposit of alluvium overlying the gravels across the site suggests that the site is located towards the western edge of the River Lea's natural course, and it is suggested that the variations in the surface elevation of the gravel has been caused by riverine erosion. This gravel is part of the Taplow gravel unit. The natural terrace gravels were overlain by an alluvial deposit of blue – grey silt clay, this deposit generally being around 1.1m to 1.5m thick.
- 1.7 The alluvial deposits appear to have been laid down in a riverine environment, with no obvious evidence of a developing land surface, which would most likely have indicated by a peat, or humic, rich deposit. The only possible indication of such a deposit was a very thin (100mm thick) light brown silty clay layer at the very top of the alluvial sequence in WS 10. This, however, was extremely tenuous and cannot be relied upon.
- 1.8 Given the generally wet nature of the environment suggested by these deposits, it is unlikely that there would have been significant human occupation within the study area during later prehistory, though evidence of marginal activity at the edges of channels may be extant. Anthropogenic materials were not recovered from this deposit from any of the window samples

and late industrial materials observed in the boreholes are likely to be the product of contamination from higher levels above.

- 1.9 Overall, the modelling exercise has shown that the study area is underlain by natural terrace gravels incised by the River Lea. For most of the history of this natural channel, and that for much of the period from the Bronze Age, if not earlier, until the late post medieval period, the site has been susceptible to frequent flooding, as the alluvial formation suggests. After the land surface had consolidated an area of water meadows would have been available for exploitation, typically used for grazing, though often this may have been restricted to the summer months.
- 1.10 The waterlogged environment, combined with the risk of flooding, will have restricted human occupation of the area and, as a result, any activity would be of a marginal nature.
- 1.11 There is some evidence to show that the alluvial deposits may dip somewhat towards the north east of the site, with the highest deposits being found on the southern edge of the site. However, it should be noted that it is also possible that construction works associated with the development of the site during the late 19th and 20th centuries may have redeposited some material to a higher level in the location around TP7 and BH 03.
- 1.12 The lack of any peat or humic rich soil deposits suggest that any natural surface that may have developed is likely to have been largely destroyed by the development of industry in the area during the latter half of the 19th century and throughout the sites use in the 20th century.
- 1.13 Although the site lies relatively close to areas which have produced archaeological materials from Roman, medieval and prehistoric periods, no evidence was found dating from these periods.
- 1.14 The site investigation has identified elevated arsenic, lead, naphthalene, TPH, VOC and SVOCs within the made ground and natural soils, with elevated heavy metals, PAH, TPH, VOC and SVOCs within the groundwater beneath the site (RSA Geotechnics Ltd 2016, 131). In two instances planned geotechnical works were aborted due to the contamination encountered (RSA Geotechnics Ltd 2016, 40)
- 1.15 As a consequence of this and the limited archaeological potential observed during the deposit modelling exercise, no further archaeological works are recommended.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was commissioned by Groveworld Limited on behalf of East London Regeneration (Wallis Road South) Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief during a geotechnical site investigation followed by a deposit modelling exercise on land at 80-84 and 88 Wallis Road, Hackney, London, E9 5LW in the London Borough of Hackney.
- 2.2 The aim of the deposit modelling exercise was to produce a predictive model for levels of ground disturbance and the possible extent of any surviving deposits of archaeological interest.
- 2.3 The model was created using data gathered by PCA during the watching brief, which monitored the excavation of a series of boreholes, window samples and test pits conducted primarily for geotechnical and environmental purposes. Other data sources have also been used to support the dataset.
- 2.4 The area of investigation measures approximately 0.43 hectares and is located slightly to the west of the Hackney Cut, which forms part of the River Lea Navigation, on the eastern side of the Olympic Park (Figure 1).
- 2.5 The site is bounded to the west by light industrial buildings similar to those which currently occupy the site itself, to the north by Wallis Road, to the east by the open area known as the Main Yard, and to the south by more light industrial buildings which are located immediately to the north of the London Overground railway (Figures 1 & 2).
- 2.6 The site is predominantly occupied by low-rise structures which were originally designed for industrial use. There are at present two separate, though adjoining, sets of buildings. The centre of the site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 37120 84667.
- 2.7 A number of investigations were undertaken by the geotechnical contractor RSA Geotechnics Ltd and monitored by PCA. This fieldwork was executed at various dates in July and August 2016, due to the fact that the site is still tenanted. The complete data was compiled in order that surface levels of a number of stratigraphic units could be correlated across the study area. A number of stratigraphic units were recorded and five broad units or phases identified. Transects across the site were also produced to illustrate a cross section of the underlying deposits. These have been used to interpret the variation in elevation of the different units across the site and therefore predict the potential survival of archaeologically significant deposits.
- 2.8 This report has been made with reference to an archaeological desk-based assessment for the site, previously prepared by PCA (Killock, 2014).

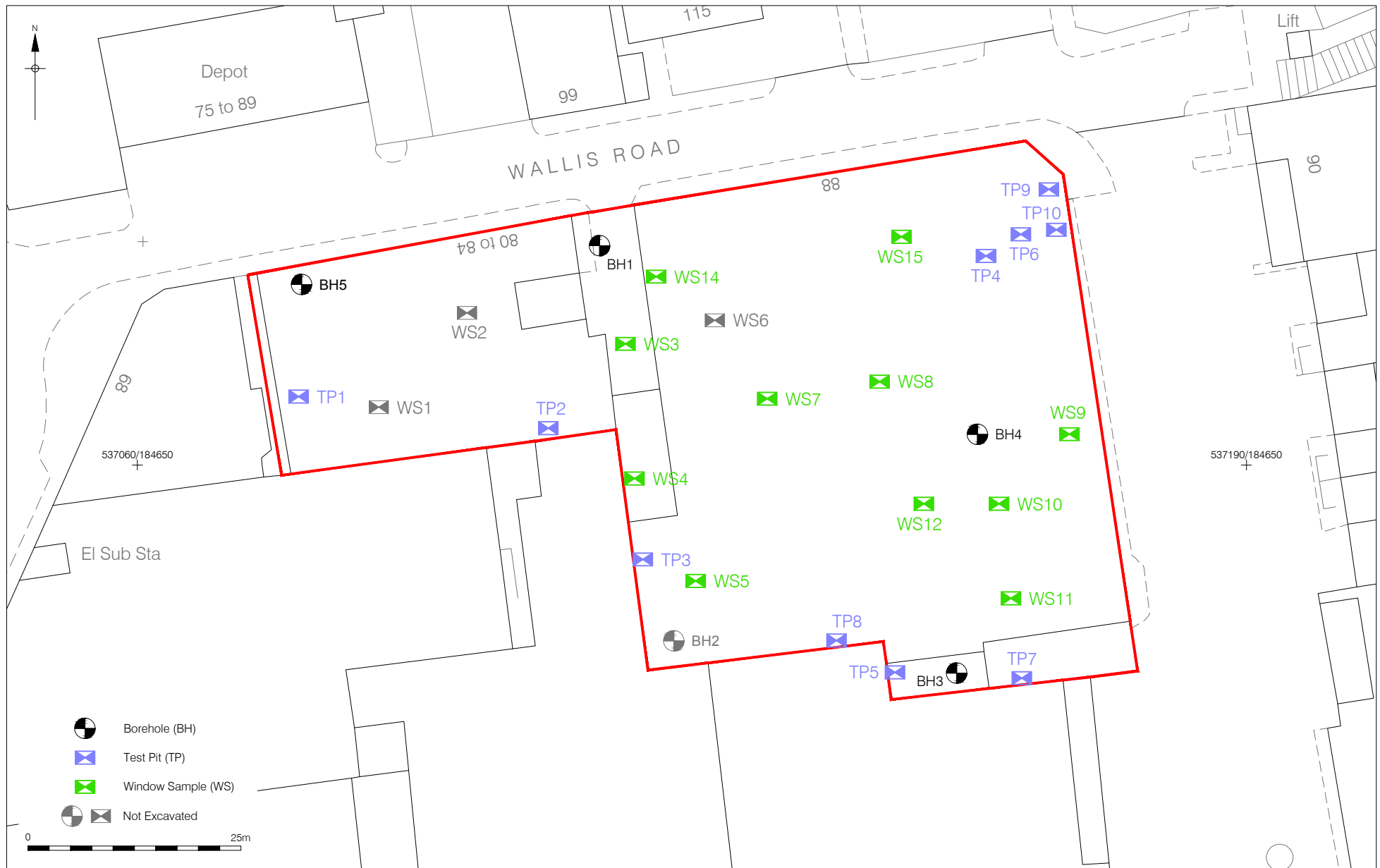


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26/09/16 HB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Locations of Geotechnical Testpits, Boreholes and Window Samples
1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A planning application for the redevelopment of the site was made by East London Regeneration (Wallis Road South) Ltd in 2014 for the: -

‘proposed demolition of all existing buildings at the site (other than the north eastern corner building at no. 88 Wallis Road) and redevelopment with a mixed use development composed of 5,365sqm (GEA) of flexible commercial floor space (Use Class B1/A1/A2/A3/D1) and 120 residential units (Use Class C3) as well as new areas of public realm, landscaped amenity space and car/cycle parking (the retained corner building at no. 88 Wallis Road is to be converted/extended)’

The application was supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) prepared by Pre Construct Archaeology Limited (Killock 2014).

- 3.2 Full details of planning national, regional and local planning policies which are relevant to the site are detailed within the DBA.
- 3.3 The site lies within an archaeological priority area as defined by the London Borough of Hackney. The site is also located within the Hackney Wick Conservation Area.
- 3.4 Planning permission has now been received for the scheme from the local planning authority, the London Legacy Development Corporation, under application number 14/00387/FUL. The following condition relates to archaeology:

24 Securing Archaeological Works

A. No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a written scheme which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to the local planning authority.

B If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified under the evaluation in Part (A) no development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

C No development shall take place other than that in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B).

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

- 3.5 As part of the application process the local planning authority undertook consultation with their heritage advisors, the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England (HE). The case officer at the time, Mr Adam Single, wrote an advisory letter stating that the developments impact upon the buildings and any potential buried heritage at the site should be mitigated by Historic Building Recording (HBR), in advance of demolition work, and by an archaeological field evaluation to investigate the below ground potential of the site.
- 3.6 PCA was instructed separately to undertake HBR work and this will be undertaken shortly.
- 3.7 PCA subsequently undertook further consultation with the current GLAAS officer, Mr John Gould, to agree an appropriate scheme of evaluation works. The site is currently tenanted and will be until the point at which the development starts; the presence of the substantive buildings at the site makes implementing a pre-demolition evaluation impossible, given the expected depth at which the natural ground is expected, in excess of 3.0m BGL (see Killock 2014, 14). Additionally, the site has had a long history of industrial usage which gives rise to a strong likelihood for the presence of ground contaminants which could pose a significant risk to the health of archaeological staff if not mitigated properly.
- 3.8 A suitable approach was agreed whereby a planned Site Investigation would be subject to close archaeological supervision to record the exposed stratigraphic sequence and allow the construction for a deposit model for the site. Better understanding the risk of ground contaminants was one of the key objectives of the proposed site investigation.
- 3.9 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016) was prepared to design the watching brief and approved by Mr Gould of GLAAS on behalf of the local planning authority.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The following is summarized from the site specific DBA prepared by Pre Construct Archaeology Limited (Killock 2014).

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey has recorded that the site is underlain by alluvium which consists of clay which could be silty, peaty or sandy. The sedimentary bedrock consists of clay, silt and sand. Essentially all of these deposits form part of the Lea Valley which cuts through elements of the Taplow Gravel Terrace which lie to both the east and west.
- 4.2 The alluvial deposits represent a range of different wetland and dryland environments existing on the valley floor of the Lea from the Mesolithic period onwards.
- 4.3 The most reliable and recent borehole data available for the vicinity of the site comes from drilling carried out to the east of the Main Yard just south of Wallis Road. The borehole log records 6ft (c. 2m) of made ground above grey silty clay alluvium. The latter capped riverine gravels and sand which occurred at a height of 1.76m OD, approximately 3.5m BGL.
- 4.4 A large amount of detailed deposit modelling was carried out prior to the construction of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. The Lea Valley Mapping Project reconstructed the topography of the valley at the start of the Holocene (in the Early Mesolithic). This demonstrated that the natural course of the Lea passed northwest-southeast some distance to the east of the subject site which would have lain on or westward of the higher ground which formed the west bank of the river.
- 4.5 The site and the surrounding area is generally flat with ground level falling between 4.70m and 5.00m OD. Ground level increases gradually to the east but in all probability this is a result of the construction of the canal and the associated bank. Ground levels do increase further to the east but these levels incorporate considerable depths of modern made ground.
- 4.6 Modern ground level in the north east of the site on Wallis Road, directly to the north of 80—84, is at around 4.80m OD. Ground level increases slightly to the east and lies at c 5.20m OD on the road immediately to the north of the Main Yard entrance. The ground surface then falls gently to the south and lies at c. 4.80m in the south of the main yard.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is summarized from the site specific DBA prepared by Pre Construct Archaeology Limited (Killock 2014).

- 5.1 The site will almost certainly contain alluvial deposits above the natural geology which have palaeoenvironmental potential; a borehole installed approximately 20m to the east of the site in 1967 recorded alluvium approximately 1.7m thick below made ground and above gravel. The palaeoenvironmental potential of the site is considered to be high; such deposits would be considered to have only a local significance, however, given the studies which have been undertaken to date.
- 5.2 Evidence for a prehistoric presence in the vicinity of the study site is largely limited to a few antiquarian finds such a Palaeolithic and Mesolithic handaxes which are generally very poorly provenanced. These finds represent the best documented archaeological presence in the area but the discovery of artefacts of this type in situ is extremely rare. It is therefore considered that the archaeological potential is low for prehistoric remains on the site; however such evidence if found in situ at the site could be of local or regional importance.
- 5.3 A Roman road and settlement located to the south at Old Ford are well documented and further evidence of Roman activity is known from the Temple Mills area to the north-east. However, there is no evidence for Roman activity within 500m of the site and therefore it is considered that the site has a low potential for Roman remains; however such evidence if found in situ at the site could be of local or regional importance.
- 5.4 The Roman road located to the south at Old Ford was probably utilised into the post-Roman era, though there are no records of a Saxon settlement at Hackney and no archaeological evidence of early medieval activity in the vicinity of the study site. The potential for early medieval remains on the site is therefore considered to be low; however such evidence if found in situ at the site could be of local or regional importance.
- 5.5 Hackney was not recorded individually in Domesday Book but rather was a part of the manor of Stepney. A settlement is known to have developed in the Mare Street area from at least the 13th century and the manor of Hackney Wick is attested from medieval documents. However, the site remained part of the agricultural hinterland of these settlements during this period. For these reasons it is considered that the archaeological potential for this period is low; however such evidence if found in situ at the site could be of local or regional importance.
- 5.6 Early maps of the area suggest that the study site was not developed until at least the second half of the 19th century. Foundation and below-ground structures which relate to the industrial development of the site will almost certainly be present on the site. It is therefore thought that the potential for any archaeological remains on the site dating to the post-medieval period is moderate to high. Such remains would be considered to have only a local significance.
- 5.7 The site and immediate area can be seen from cartographic sources to have formerly contained

a Button factory, Parksine Works, Waterproof Cloth Works, Dyeworks, Varnish Works, Starch Works, Blood Manure works, Tar and Chemical Works, Chemical Works, Ironworks, Rubber works. The nature of this activity is such that significant ground contaminants are expected to be present.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 A geotechnical investigation of the site was undertaken by RSA Geotechnics Ltd discontinuously between 11th of July and 19th August 2016. This comprised of nine hand excavated test-pits (TP 01-09), eight window samples (WS 03-05 & 07-11) and three boreholes (BH 03-05). These investigations were monitored by PCA as a watching brief (Figure 2).
- 6.2 Some of the test-pits and window samples have not been included in the production of the deposit model and transect as they did not penetrate the ground to sufficient depth to reach the low-lying alluvium and river terrace gravels, and therefore do not contribute anything of relevant use to the deposit model. However the data produced from these interventions has been referred to in the text as it provided useful information about the deposits which make up the upper sequence of the site.
- 6.3 In addition, further data was collected from the British Geological Survey website which had available data logs for surrounding boreholes.
- 6.4 The stratigraphic sequence from within the site and adjacent interventions has been assessed, and led to the identification of five broad units or phases.
- 6.5 It was possible to identify several broad deposits that could be correlated across different sequences. Data from cores and interventions that did not contain relevant sequences, and layers that could only be identified in a very small number of sequences, were ignored order to prevent distortions in the deposit model and transect. This data was, however, included in the in the relevant appendix of this report.
- 6.6 Having isolated the data from the five broad phases the main relevant units of the alluvium and the gravel were correlated and transect sections created (Figures 3 and 4) using the three-dimensional location data (easting, northing and elevation).

7 DEPOSIT MODEL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 – Thanet Formation

- 7.1.1 These sedimentary deposits were laid down towards the end of the Palaeocene Epoch, during the Palaeogene Period and as such have no archaeological interest. These beds were encountered in BH 03 at depths below 18.5m below ground level (BGL), estimated to be approximately -13.77m OD. These deposits largely consisted of sands and pebbles.

7.2 Phase 2 – Lambeth Formation

- 7.2.1 These sedimentary deposits were laid down near the beginning of the Eocene Epoch, during the Palaeogene Period and as such have no archaeological interest. These beds were encountered in BH 03 at depths below 7.9m BGL, estimated to be around -3.17m OD, and in BH4 at approximately -3.0m OD. These deposits largely consisted of a complex mixture of sandy clay and sands.

7.3 Phase 3 – River Terrace Gravels

- 7.3.1 These deposits were recorded in all the boreholes and window samples, save one in WS 05 which was to a reduced depth due to an obstruction to drilling. These deposits largely consisted of clay bound sandy flint gravels, which varied a little in colour from light grey to greyish yellowish brown. This colour variation may be indicative of the window sample rig in particular just hitting the upper boundary of the gravels, rather than penetrating into them. The upper deposits of the river terrace gravels may have become slightly reworked in this location, as the River Lea scoured into them.
- 7.3.2 The flint gravels were generally founded to have an angular appearance at the top of this sequence, tending to more well-rounded at depth.
- 7.3.3 In all the locations where these deposits were identified a strong hydrocarbon odour was present, this being the product of high levels of contamination throughout the sites' use during the industrial period.
- 7.3.4 These deposits ranged in thickness from 7.8m in BH 03 m to 4.7m in BH 04 (the only two interventions where the base of the deposit was reached) and were found at heights between 2.50m OD in BH5 and 1.70m OD in BH4. The OD-height for BH4 is considered to be an oddity compared to the remainder, where the average height of the gravel was at about 2.30m OD.

7.4 Phase 4 – Alluvium

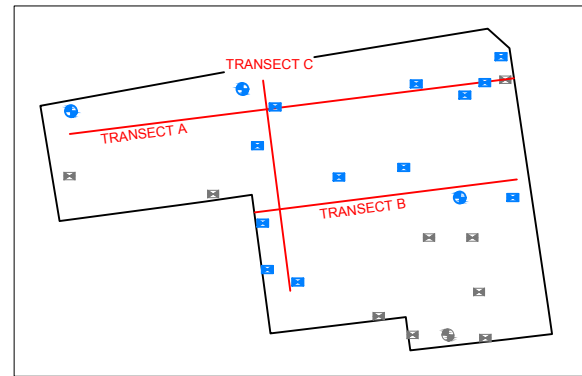
- 7.4.1 The alluvial deposits largely consisted of blue grey silty clay, with frequent lenses of silty clay bound gravels being noted. The gravels generally appeared to have a sub- rounded to sub-angular appearance, indicative of having been abraded in a riverine environment.
- 7.4.2 There is some evidence to show that the alluvial deposits may dip somewhat towards the north east of the site, with the highest deposits being found on the southern edge of the site. However, it should be noted that it is possible that construction works associated with the

development of the site during the late 19th and 20th centuries may have redeposited some material to a higher level in the location around TP7 and BH 03.

- 7.4.3 In all the locations where these deposits were identified a strong hydrocarbon odour was present and this is recorded by the geotechnical engineers as being the result of 'gross contamination' (RSA Geotechnics Ltd 2016, 40).
- 7.4.4 These deposits ranged in thickness from 0.60m in BH05 to 1.8m in BH03 and were found at heights between 4.33m OD in TP7 and 3.1m OD in BH5. The average surface height for the alluvium was 3.42m OD across 16 occurrences. These alluvial deposits have clearly been impacted from above by land use and development from the late 19th through to the late 20th century.

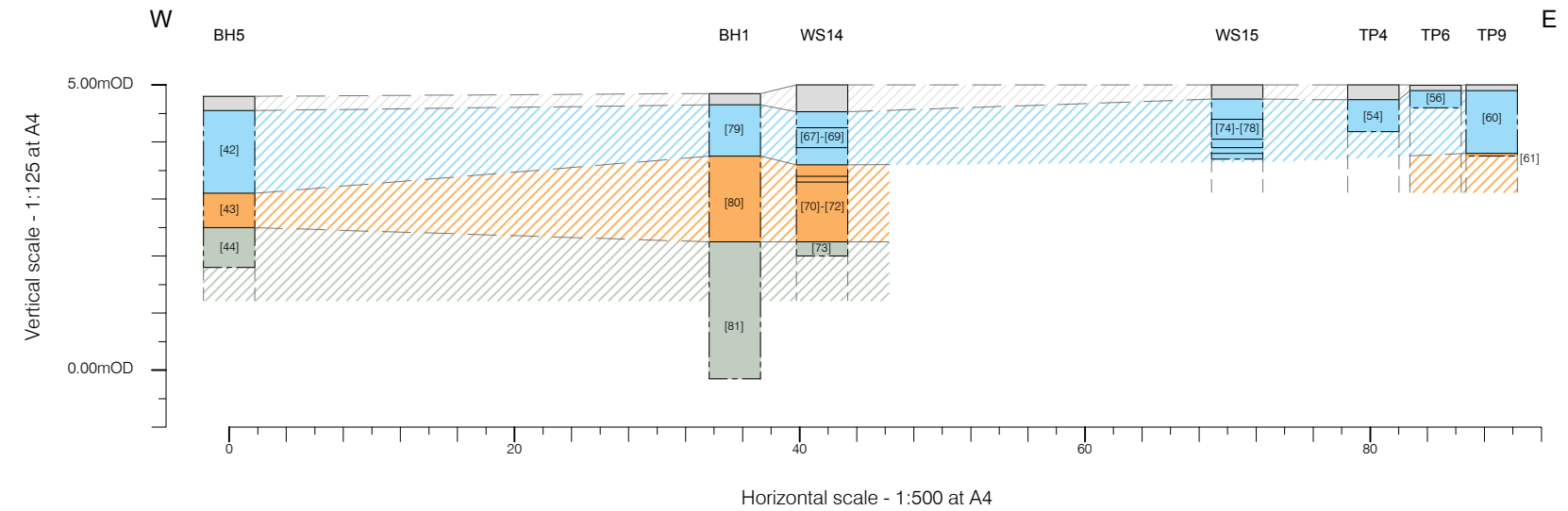
7.5 Phase 5 – Made Ground

- 7.5.1 The alluvium was in all locations overlaid by deposits of made ground, of varying thickness. These appeared to be entirely related to the sites industrial use during the late 19th and 20th centuries. Observation during the excavation of the test pits largely appear to show that these deposits were dumped against foundations, rather than having been cut through by them, suggesting they represent reworked demolition material, probably used as make up for the modern surfacing.
- 7.5.2 The Site Investigation report states that "Visual and olfactory evidence of contamination was recorded in the soils on site, with strong chemical and hydrocarbon odours noted in boreholes BH1, BH3, BH4 and BH5, window samples WS3, WS4, WS7, WS8, WS10, WS12 and WS14 and trial pits TP1, TP6, TP7 and TP10" (RSA Geotechnics Ltd 2016, 53).
- 7.5.3 These deposits ranged in thickness from 0.15m in TP07 to 1.53m in WS11, and were found at a height of between 4.90m OD in TPs 6, 9 and 10, and 4.44m OD in WS12.
- 7.5.4 The made ground was overlain by a variety of concrete surfaces which all appear to date from the 20th century. All the buildings on the site appear to have been much altered and modified during their use and nothing obvious remains of any 19th century industrial surfaces.
- 7.5.5 These modern surfaces varied in thickness from 0.18m to 0.5m and were found at approximate heights of between 4.72m OD and 5.00m OD.

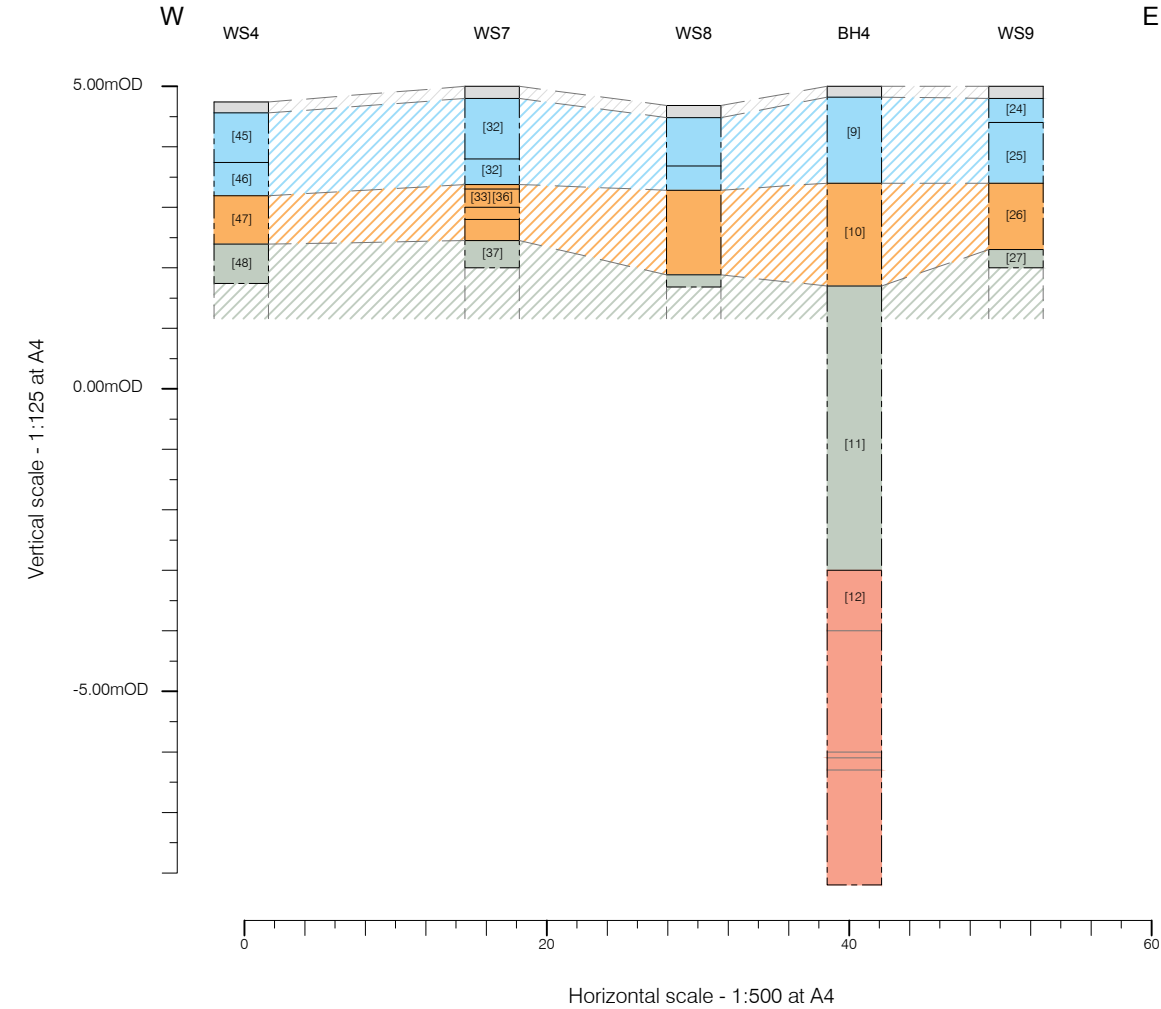


- Concrete
- Made Ground
- Alluvium
- River Terrace Gravel
- Lambeth Beds
- Thanet Beds

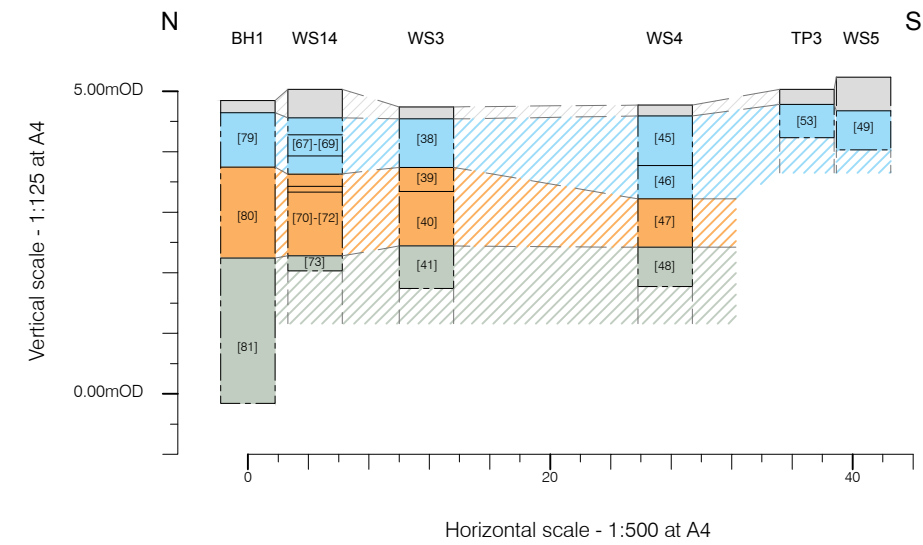
TRANSECT A



TRANSECT B



TRANSECT C



TRANSECT D

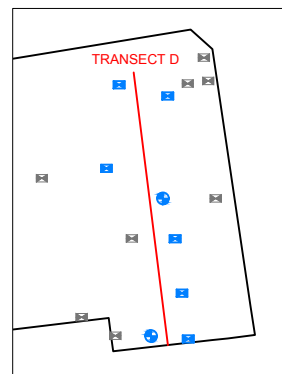
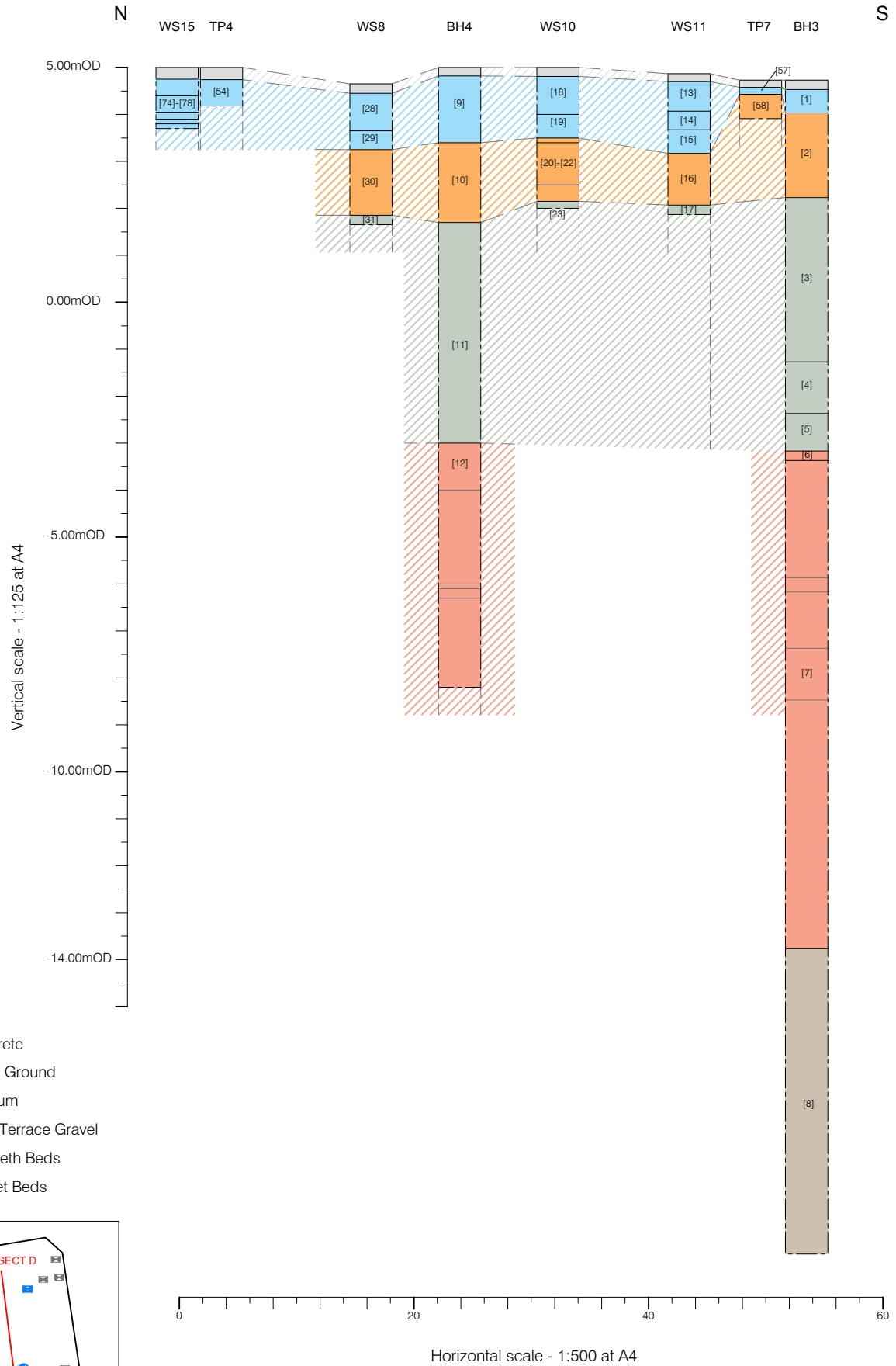


Figure 4
Transect D
Scales as indicated on the drawing at A4

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The sequences recorded from the site data have provided information concerning patterns of buried deposits across the study area. There are a number of broad conclusions that can be drawn from the deposit modelling exercise.
- 8.2 The site investigation recorded some evidence for the development of the upper parts of the underlying geology of the area. These consisted of The Thanet beds and Lambeth group formation.
- 8.3 Above these deposits, natural terrace gravels are extant across the study area and show some variations in surface elevation. The relatively thin deposit of alluvium overlying the gravels across the site suggests that the site is located towards the western edge of the River Lea's natural course, and it is suggested that the variations in the surface elevation of the gravel has been caused by riverine erosion.
- 8.4 The geological survey of Great Britain records the deposits underlying the alluvium in the locale as being part of the Taplow gravel unit, which is formed of river terrace sands and gravels. These were deposited in the local environment by rivers, and are believed to have formed up to 2 million years ago, in the Quaternary Period.
- 8.5 The natural terrace gravels were overlain by an alluvial deposit of blue – grey silt clay, this deposit generally being around 1.1m to 1.5m thick. Although, in places, lenses of gravel were observed in the alluvial deposits, it was not possible to satisfactorily sub-divide this unit any further than this.
- 8.6 The alluvial deposits appear to have been laid down in a riverine environment, with no obvious evidence of a developing land surface, which would most likely have indicated by a peat, or humic, rich deposit. The only possible indication of such a deposit was a very thin (100mm thick) light brown silty clay layer at the very top of the alluvial sequence in WS 10. This, however, was extremely tenuous and cannot be relied upon.
- 8.7 Given the generally wet nature of the environment suggested by these deposits, it is unlikely that there would have been significant human occupation within the study area during later prehistory, though evidence of marginal activity at the edges of channels may be extant. Anthropogenic materials were not recovered from this deposit from any of the window samples and late industrial materials observed in the boreholes are likely to be the product of contamination from higher levels above.
- 8.8 As mentioned above, there are discrepancies in the illustrated patterns of upper alluvium and later post-medieval made ground as a result of variable levels of later truncation over relatively small spatial distances. However, the broad model for the surface of post-medieval made ground gives a general indication for the level at which deposits of potential archaeological interest may be encountered, though much of this evidence is likely to be associated with development of industry in the area during the latter half of the 19th century. This material is

- likely to be encountered at a broad level of c. +5m OD and beneath approximately 1m to 1.5m of modern deposits.
- 8.9 Overall, the modelling exercise has shown that the study area is underlain by natural terrace gravels incised by the River Lea. For most of the history of this natural channel, and that for much of the period from the Bronze Age, if not earlier, until the late post medieval period, the site has been susceptible to frequent flooding, as the alluvial formation suggests. After the land surface had consolidated an area of water meadows would have been available for exploitation, typically used for grazing, though often this may have been restricted to the summer months.
- 8.10 The waterlogged environment, combined with the risk of flooding, will have restricted human occupation of the area and, as a result, any activity would be of a marginal nature.
- 8.11 There is some evidence to show that the alluvial deposits may dip somewhat towards the north east of the site, with the highest deposits being found on the southern edge of the site. However, it should be noted that it is also possible that construction works associated with the development of the site during the late 19th and 20th centuries may have redeposited some material to a higher level in the location around TP7 and BH 03.
- 8.12 The lack of any peat or humic rich soil deposits suggest that any natural surface that may have developed is likely to have been largely destroyed by the development of industry in the area during the latter half of the 19th century and throughout the sites use in the 20th century.
- 8.13 Although the site lies relatively close to areas which have produced archaeological materials from Roman, medieval and prehistoric periods, no evidence was found dating from these periods.
- 8.14 The site investigation work, and off-site analysis, has revealed significant levels of contamination to be present. Numerous potential sources of on-site contamination were identified by the desk study and site reconnaissance. These include the historic industrial uses of the site, the existing buildings and substation, made ground associated with the redevelopment history of the site, the car park area and associated vehicular movement, the presence of a large fuel tank as well as the presence of numerous off-site industries, a railway line and canal. The historical industrial activities on site including the chemical works and metal stamping works were considered to constitute potential sources of contaminants including heavy metals, PAH (especially naphthalene), TPH, solvents and lubricating oils, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) and asbestos (RSA Geotechnics Ltd 2016, 30).
- 8.15 Due to the gross contamination encountered, two of the cable percussion boreholes (BH1 and BH5) had to be terminated short of their target depths on Health and Safety grounds, due to the high concentrations of VOC vapours emitted (RSA Geotechnics Ltd 2016, 40).
- 8.16 As a consequence of this and the limited archaeological potential observed during the deposit modelling exercise, no further archaeological works are recommended.
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9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 PCA would like to thank East London Regeneration (Wallis Road South) Limited for funding the monitoring exercise and Mr John Gould of Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) for monitoring the project.
- 9.2 We also thank RSA, and their sub-contractors and workforce for their assistance on site.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Mark Roughley of PCA's CAD office for the illustrations and Chris Mayo for project management and editing.

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11 APPENDIX 1: DEPOSIT M ODEL DATA

Pit / Borehole No.	Surface Level (m AOD)	Made Ground Level (m AOD)	Alluvium Level (m AOD)	River Terrace Level (m AOD)	Lambeth Level (m AOD)	Thanet Level (m AOD)	Depth of Hole (m bgl)
WS 3	4.72	4.52	3.52	2.42	n/a	n/a	3
WS 4	4.74	4.56	3.19	2.39	n/a	n/a	3
WS 5	5.2	4.66	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2
WS 7	5	4.8	3.38	2.45	n/a	n/a	3
WS 8	5	4.8	3.6	2.2	n/a	n/a	3
WS 9	5	4.8	3.4	2.3	n/a	n/a	3
WS 10	5	4.81	3.5	2.15	n/a	n/a	3
WS 11	4.87	4.7	3.17	2.07	n/a	n/a	3
WS 12	5	0.56	1.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.4
WS 14	5	4.44	3.6	2.25	n/a	n/a	3
WS 15	5	4.75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.3
BH1	4.72	4.5	3.75	2.25	n/a	n/a	>5
BH3	4.73	4.53	4.03	2.23	-3.17	-13.77	25
BH4	5	4.82	3.4	1.7	-3	n/a	13.2
BH5	4.8	4.55	3.1	2.5	n/a	n/a	3
TP 1	5	4.79	3.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.5
TP 2	5	4.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6
TP 3	5	4.75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.8
TP 4	5	4.74	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.82
TP 5	5	4.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5
TP 6	5	4.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.4
TP 7	4.73	4.58	4.33	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.82
TP 8	5	4.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6

Pit / Borehole No.	Surface Level (m AOD)	Made Ground Level (m AOD)	Alluvium Level (m AOD)	River Terrace Level (m AOD)	Lambeth Level (m AOD)	Thanet Level (m AOD)	Depth of Hole (m bgl)
TP 9	5	4.9	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.25
TP 10	5	4.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.8

12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Pit / Borehole No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
WRD 16	1	BH 03	Layer	Loose, sandy silt rubble, brick and concrete fragments, Made Ground	0.2	0.5	4.53	5
WRD 16	2	BH 03	Layer	Soft, blue grey silt clays, with fine sub - angular gravel inclusions, Alluvium	0.7	1.8	4.03	4
WRD 16	3	BH 03	Layer	Compact, grey clay - silt -gravels, River Terrace Deposit	2.5	3.5	2.23	3
WRD 16	4	BH 03	Layer	Compact, grey sandy flint gravels, River Terrace Deposit	6	1.1	-1.27	3
WRD 16	5	BH 03	Layer	Compact, black sandy flint gravels, River Terrace Deposit	7.1	0.8	-2.37	3
WRD 16	6	BH 03	Layer	Stiff, blackish grey brown, sandy clay, Lambeth Group Deposit	7.9	0.2	-3.17	2
WRD 16	7	BH 03	Layer	Stiff, bluish grey brown sandy silt clay, Lambeth Group Deposit	8.1	10.6	-3.37	2
WRD 16	8	BH 03	Layer	Very stiff, green grey sandy clay, marine shell inclusions, Thanet Beds	18.5	6.5	-13.77	1
WRD 16	9	BH 04	Layer	Loose, dark blackish brown, silt sand rubble, red and yellow brick fragments, Made Ground	0.18	1.42	4.82	5
WRD 16	10	BH 04	Layer	Soft to firm, blue grey silt clays, with fine sub - angular gravel inclusions, Alluvium	1.6	1.7	3.4	4
WRD 16	11	BH 04	Layer	Compact, yellowish brown clay sand gravel, River Terrace Deposit	3.3	4.7	3.3	3
WRD 16	12	BH 04	Layer	Various dep. of stiff blue clay, green sands & clay sands with a distinct calcareous band, Lambeth Group Dep.	8	5.2	-3	2
WRD 16	13	WS 11	Layer	Compact, brown clay silt sand, inc clinker concrete & glass fragments, Made Ground	0.17	0.63	4.7	5
WRD 16	14	WS 11	Layer	Compact, brown silt sand clay, occasional clinker fragments & flint gravels, Made Ground	0.8	0.4	4.07	5
WRD 16	15	WS 11	Layer	Compact, dark brown silt sand clay, clinker, concrete & glass fragments, Made Ground	1.2	0.5	3.67	5

Site Code	Context No.	Pit / Borehole No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
WRD 16	16	WS 11	Layer	Soft to firm, blue grey silt clays, with fine sub - angular gravel inclusions, Alluvium	1.7	1.1	3.17	4
WRD 16	17	WS 11	Layer	Compact, grey brown sandy gravels, River Terrace Deposit	2.8	0.2	2.07	3
WRD 16	18	WS 10	Layer	Loose, light grey silt sand rubble yellow brick & concrete fragments, Made Ground	0.19	0.81	4.81	5
WRD 16	19	WS 10	Layer	Loose, dark blackish grey silt sand, inc. charcoal & clinker fragments, Made Ground	1	0.5	4	5
WRD 16	20	WS 10	Layer	Soft, light brown silt clay, could represent original land surface? Top of Alluvium	1.5	0.1	3.5	4
WRD 16	21	WS 10	Layer	Soft, dark blue grey silt clays, highly contaminated; Alluvium	1.6	0.9	3.4	4
WRD 16	22	WS 10	Layer	Firm, dark blue grey clay sand gravel, occasional flint gravel inclusions, Alluvium	2.5	0.35	2.5	4
WRD 16	23	WS 10	Layer	Firm, dark grey clay gravel, occasional flint gravel inclusions, River Terrace Deposit	2.85	0.15	2.15	3
WRD 16	24	WS 09	Layer	Loose, light grey brown sandy silt rubble, brick and concrete fragments, Made Ground	0.2	0.4	4.8	5
WRD 16	25	WS 09	Layer	Compact, light grey brown sandy silt rubble, red brick & lime mortar, slate & flint gravels, Made Ground	0.6	1	4.2	5
WRD 16	26	WS 09	Layer	Soft -firm, light blue grey silt clay, occasional flint gravel inclusions, Alluvium	1.6	1.1	3.4	4
WRD 16	27	WS 09	Layer	Loose - compact, light yellowish grey clay sand gravels, River Terrace Deposit	2.7	0.3	2.3	3
WRD 16	28	WS 08	Layer	Loose, light grey brown sandy silt rubble, brick gravel and concrete fragments, Made Ground	0.5	0.8	4.8	5
WRD 16	29	WS 08	Layer	Loose, dark blackish grey brown, silt sand gravel, probably Made Ground	1	0.4	4	5
WRD 16	30	WS 08	Layer	Soft -firm, light blue grey silt clay, occasional flint gravel inclusions, Alluvium	1.4	1.4	3.6	4
WRD 16	31	WS 08	Layer	Loose - compact, light yellowish grey clay sand gravels, River Terrace Deposit	2.8	0.2	2.2	3

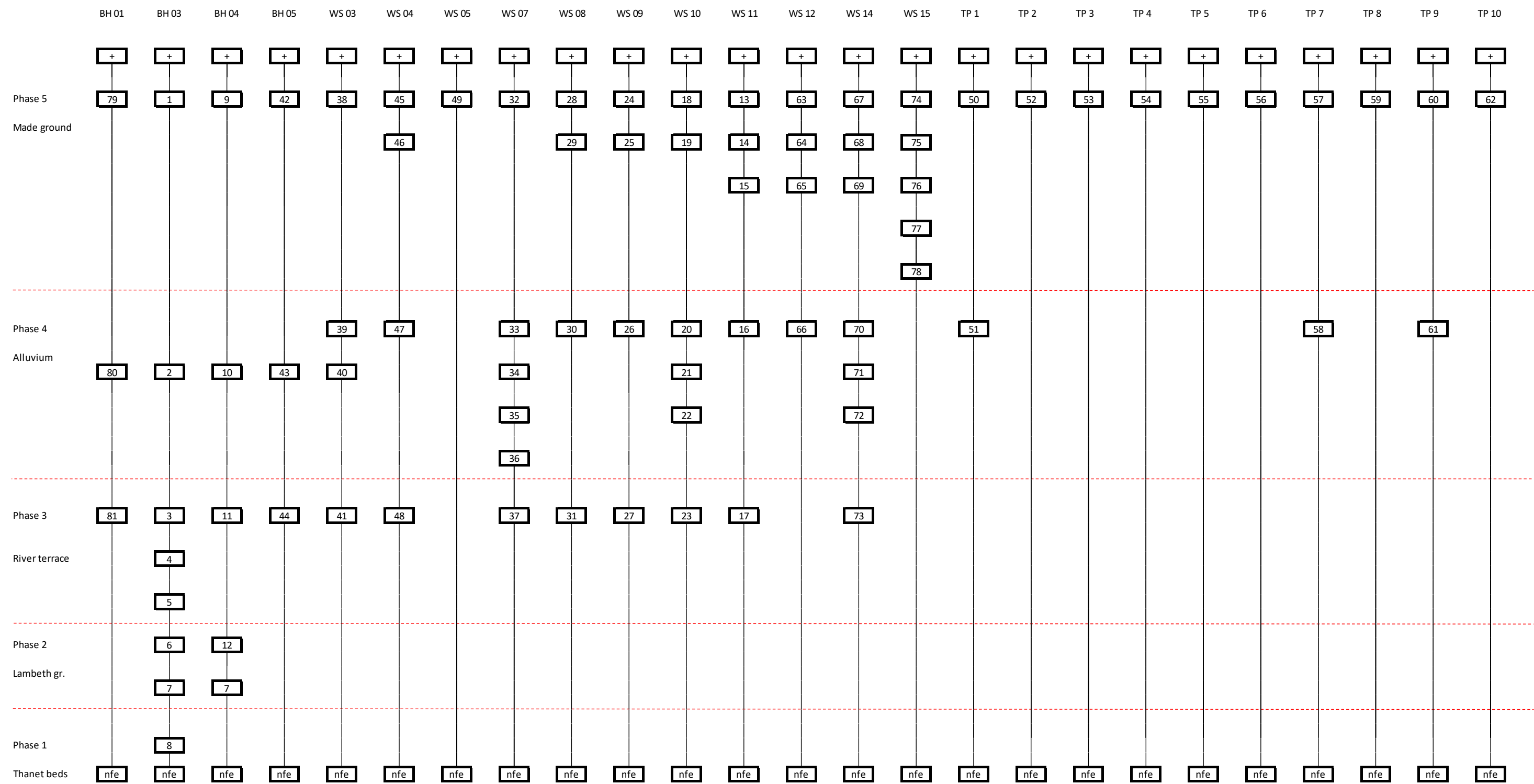
Site Code	Context No.	Pit / Borehole No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
WRD 16	32	WS 07	Layer	Loose, dark blackish grey brown, sand silt rubble, brick, charcoal, clinker and gravel, Made Ground	0.2	1.42	4.8	5
WRD 16	33	WS 07	Layer	Loose, black silty gravels, wet and contaminated, Alluvium	1.62	0.08	3.38	4
WRD 16	34	WS 07	Layer	Firm, light blue grey silt clay, occasional flint gravel inclusions, Alluvium	1.7	0.3	3.3	4
WRD 16	35	WS 07	Layer	Loose, black silty gravels, wet and contaminated, Alluvium	2	0.2	3	4
WRD 16	36	WS 07	Layer	Firm, light blue grey silt clay, occasional flint gravel inclusions, Alluvium	2.2	0.35	2.8	4
WRD 16	37	WS 07	Layer	Loose - compact, light greyish yellow clay sand gravels, River Terrace Deposit	2.55	0.45	2.45	3
WRD 16	38	WS 03	Layer	Loose, dark yellowish grey, silt sand rubble, gravel, sub to well rounded, Made Ground	0.2	0.8	4.52	5
WRD 16	39	WS 03	Layer	Loose black silty gravels, sub rounded to sub angular, wet and contaminated, Alluvium	1	0.4	3.52	4
WRD 16	40	WS 03	Layer	Soft -firm, light blue grey silt clay, occasional flint gravel inclusions, Alluvium	1.4	0.9	3.32	4
WRD 16	41	WS 03	Layer	Loose - compact, light grey clay sand gravels, River Terrace Deposit	2.3	0.7	2.42	3
WRD 16	42	BH 05	Layer	Loose -compact, black silt sand, brick and concrete fragments, Made Ground	0.25	1.45	4.55	5
WRD 16	43	BH 05	Layer	Soft, blue grey silt clays, with occasional fine sub - angular gravel inclusions, Alluvium	1.7	0.6	3.1	4
WRD 16	44	BH 05	Layer	Compact, grey brown clay bound sandy flint gravels, River Terrace Deposit	2.3	0.7	2.5	3
WRD 16	45	WS 04	Layer	Loose light yellowish grey sand rubble, gravel and yellow brick fragments, Made Ground	0.18	0.82	4.56	5
WRD 16	46	WS 04	Layer	Compact, grey brown clay gravels, occasional brick inclusions, Made Ground	1	0.55	3.74	5
WRD 16	47	WS 04	Layer	Soft -firm, light blue grey silt clay, occasional flint gravel inclusions, Alluvium	1.55	0.8	3.19	4

Site Code	Context No.	Pit / Borehole No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
WRD 16	48	WS 04	Layer	Compact, grey clay bound sandy flint gravels, River Terrace Deposit	2.35	0.65	2.39	3
WRD 16	49	WS 05	Layer	Loose, light grey brown silt sand rubble, yellow brick and concrete fragments, Made Ground	0.54	0.66	4.66	5
WRD 16	50	TP 01	Layer	Loose, light grey brown clay silt sand rubble, yellow & red brick and concrete fragments, Made Ground	0.21	1.29	4.79	5
WRD 16	51	TP 01	Layer	Soft -firm, dirty light blue grey silt clay, occasional flint gravel inclusions, prob. Top of Alluvium	1.5	n/a	3.5	4
WRD 16	52	TP 02	Layer	Loose light brown clay silt sand rubble, yellow & red brick fragments, Made Ground	0.3	0.3	4.7	5
WRD 16	53	TP 03	Layer	Loose, dark grey silt sand, inc. brick, charcoal & clinker fragments, Made Ground	0.25	0.55	4.75	5
WRD 16	54	TP 04	Layer	Loose light brown clay silt sand rubble, yellow & red brick fragments, Made Ground	0.26	0.56	4.74	5
WRD 16	55	TP 05	Layer	Compact, grey brown clay gravels, occasional brick inclusions, Made Ground	0.1	0.4	4.9	5
WRD 16	56	TP 06	Layer	Loose, light brown clay silt sand rubble, yellow & red brick fragments, Made Ground	0.1	0.3	4.9	5
WRD 16	57	TP 07	Layer	Compact, brick sandy silt rubble, concrete fragments, Made Ground	0.15	0.15	4.58	5
WRD 16	58	TP 07	Layer	Soft -firm, dirty light blue grey silt clay, occasional flint gravel inclusions, prob. Top of Alluvium	0.6	0.52	4.33	4
WRD 16	59	TP 08	Layer	Loose, dark blackish brown, clay silt sand, clinker and charcoal, concrete, Made Ground	0.3	0.3	4.7	5
WRD 16	60	TP 09	Layer	Loose, light brown clay silt sand rubble, yellow & red brick fragments, Made Ground	0.1	1.1	4.9	5
WRD 16	61	TP 09	Layer	Soft -firm, dirty light grey silt clay, occasional flint gravel inclusions, prob. Top of Alluvium	1.2	0.5	3.8	4
WRD 16	62	TP 10	Layer	Loose, rubble and concrete fragments, concrete dust, Made Ground	0.1	0.7	4.9	5
WRD 16	63	WS 12	Layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, sandy clay, occasional brick fragments, Made Ground	0.56	0.32	4.44	5

Site Code	Context No.	Pit / Borehole No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
WRD 16	64	WS 12	Layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, sandy clay, occasional brick fragments, Made Ground	0.88	0.42	4.12	5
WRD 16	65	WS 12	Layer	Loose, dark blackish grey, gravelly sandy clay, occasional brick fragments, contaminated, Made Ground	1.3	0.3	3.7	5
WRD 16	66	WS 12	Layer	Soft, dark blue grey silt sand clay, stained by contaminants near top, Alluvial Deposit.	1.6	0.8	3.4	4
WRD 16	67	WS 14	Layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, sandy clay, Made Ground	0.47	0.28	4.53	5
WRD 16	68	WS 14	Layer	Loose, dark grey brown, sandy clay, mod brick fragments and occasional gravels, v. occasional chalk and slate fragments, Made Ground	0.75	0.35	4.25	5
WRD 16	69	WS 14	Layer	Soft, mid brown, sandy clay, mod brick and ceramic fragments, Made Ground	1.1	0.3	3.9	5
WRD 16	70	WS 14	Layer	Soft, blue grey, peaty clay sand silt, occasional wood fragments and organic matter, Alluvium	1.4	0.2	3.6	4
WRD 16	71	WS 14	Layer	Soft, blue grey, peaty clay sand silt, frequent roots and organic matter, Alluvium	1.6	0.1	3.4	4
WRD 16	72	WS 14	Layer	Stiff, blue grey, silt sand clay, Alluvium	1.7	1.05	3.3	4
WRD 16	73	WS 14	Layer	Loose, dark yellowish brown, sandy gravel, River Terrace Deposit	2.75	0.25	2.25	3
WRD 16	74	WS 15	Layer	Soft, dark brown, sandy clay, occasional red brick and coal fragments, Made Ground	0.25	0.35	4.75	5
WRD 16	75	WS 15	Layer	Loose, brick rubble, Made Ground	0.6	0.35	4.4	5
WRD 16	76	WS 15	Layer	Soft, dark brown sandy clay, occasional brick fragments, Made Ground	0.95	0.15	4.05	5
WRD 16	77	WS 15	Layer	Loose, yellow brown, silt sand rubble, Made Ground	1.1	0.1	3.9	5
WRD 16	78	WS 15	Layer	Loose, mid brown, sand gravel, occasional brick fragments, Made Ground	1.2	0.1	4.8	5
WRD 16	79	BH 01	Layer	Loose light yellowish grey sand rubble, gravel and red and yellow brick fragments, Made Ground	0.3	0.9	4.65	5

Site Code	Context No.	Pit / Borehole No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
WRD 16	80	BH 02	Layer	Stiff, blue grey, sand silt clay, frequent angular flint gravels, Alluvium	1.1	1.5	3.75	4
WRD 16	81	BH 03	Layer	Loose - compact, light grey sand gravels, River Terrace Deposit	2.6	2.4	2.25	3

13 APPENDIX 3: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



14 APPENDIX 4: OASIS DATA FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-263050

Project details

Project name	80-84 and 88 Wallis Road, Hackney, London, E9 5LW: An Archaeological Watching Brief and Deposit Modelling Exercise
Short description of the project	PCA undertook a watching brief during a geotechnical site investigation to produce a deposit model of buried strata at the site. Overall, the work has shown that the study area is underlain by natural terrace gravels incised by the River Lea. For most of the history of this natural channel, and that for much of the period from the Bronze Age, if not earlier, until the late post medieval period, the site has been susceptible to frequent flooding, as an alluvial formation suggests. After the land surface had consolidated an area of water meadows would have been available for exploitation, typically used for grazing, though often this may have been restricted to the summer months. There is some evidence to show that the alluvial deposits may dip somewhat towards the north east of the site, with the highest deposits being found on the southern edge of the site. However, it should be noted that it is also possible that construction works associated with the development of the site during the late 19th and 20th centuries may have redeposited some material to a higher level in these locations. The lack of any peat or humic rich soil deposits suggest that any natural surface that may have developed is likely to have been largely destroyed by the development of industry in the area during the latter half of the 19th century and throughout the sites use in the 20th century. Although the site lies relatively close to areas which have produced archaeological materials from Roman, medieval and prehistoric periods, no evidence was found dating from these periods. The majority of deposits exposed during the duration of the watching brief were found to emit a strong hydrocarbon based odour and other contaminants are believed to be present.
Project dates	Start: 11-07-2016 End: 19-08-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WRD16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	14/00387/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY 80-84 AND 88 WALLIS ROAD, HACKNEY
Postcode	E9 5LW
Study area	0.43 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 37120 84667 51.543721823788 -0.022397737889 51 32 37 N 000 01 20 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.7m Max: 2.5m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Aidan Turner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	East London Regeneration (Wallis Road South) Ltd.
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	WRD16
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	WRD16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Wallis Road South: An Archaeological Watching Brief and Deposit Modelling Exercise
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Turner, A.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12693
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Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
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