LAND AT BREAM STREET AT THE JUNCTION OF STOUR ROAD & DACE ROAD, FISH ISLAND, LONDON

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND DEPOSIT MODELLING EXERCISE

PLANNING REFERENCE: 15/00278/FUL

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON LEGACY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SITE CODE: BMT17

PCA REPORT NO: R12931

JULY 2017

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND AT BREAM STREET AT THE JUNCTION OF STOUR ROAD & DACE ROAD, FISH ISLAND, LONDON

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND DEPOSIT MODELLING EXERCISE

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K4645
Report Number	R12931

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Przemek Polakiewicz		July 2017
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley		July 2017
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown	Josephine Brown	July 2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		July 2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

LAND AT BREAM STREET AT THE JUNCTION OF STOUR ROAD & DACE ROAD, FISH ISLAND, LONDON

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND DEPOSIT MODELLING EXERCISE

Site Code:	**BMT17**
Local Planning Authority:	**London Legacy Development Corporation**
Planning Application Number:	**15/00278/FUL**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TQ 37300 84035**
Written By:	**Przemek Polakiewicz** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited** **June 2017**
Project Manager:	**Chris Mayo**
Commissioning Client:	**Orion Heritage Limited**
on behalf of:	**Quadrant Construction**

Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited** **Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre,** **96 Endwell Road, Brockley** **London, SE4 2PD.**
Tel:	**020 7358 8954 | 020 7358 8950**
E-mail:	**cmayo@pre-construct.com**
Web:	**www.pre-construct.com**

PCA Report Number: R12931

CONTENTS

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Orion Heritage Limited on behalf of Quadrant Construction to carry out an archaeological watching brief during a geotechnical site investigation to monitor sixty-six test pits on land at Bream Street at the junction of Stour Road and Dace Road, Fish Island in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The results have been used to model the below ground sequence.

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 Ground investigation was undertaken by the geotechnical contractor Celtic enGlobe Ltd and monitored by PCA. This fieldwork was executed at various dates in April and May 2017, due to the high number of test pits in total as well as the ongoing last stage of demolition works. The data was compiled in order that surface levels of a number of stratigraphic units could be correlated across the study area. Five broad units or phases have been identified, comprising natural gravel, lower alluvium, peat, upper alluvium and made ground. 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 predict the potential survival of archaeologically significant deposits.

1.4 The alluvial deposits have been laid down in a riverine environment, with obvious evidence of a developing land surface, which found upper alluvial materials overlying peat and peat-like deposits. Numerous test pits across the site show deep truncation mostly caused by intensive industrial activity during the post-medieval period. Nevertheless, there is evidence of intact lower alluvium, represented by peat, lower clays, gravel and interfaces in between those layers.

1.5 Previous geotechnical investigations on the site (Card Geotechnics 2014) found between 2.00m and 4.80m of made ground throughout the investigations. The made ground was thicker towards the Lea Navigation, indicating ground raising in this area to consolidate the site (Card Geotechnics 2014). The archaeological watching brief during this phase of work confirmed the above sequence, however in the north-east part of study site (within grid squares I02 – I04 and J02) possible undisturbed, greenish grey upper alluvial materials were identified.

1.6 A thick sequence of made ground dated by archaeological objects from the late 18th to early or even the mid-20th century represented ground raising sequences, which enabled land transformation from marshy grounds to a relatively stable surface. The development of the study area in the late post-medieval period and in the 19th century was facilitated by the improvement works carried out to the Lea Navigation from the late 18th century onwards (Sulikowska 2015).

1.7 Although the site lies relatively close to areas which have produced archaeological materials from Roman, medieval and prehistoric periods (Sulikowska 2015), no evidence was found of such activity during the investigations.

1.8 The work has identified the presence of elevated gravel within the centre and centre-north of the

site, and again at the eastern side; these areas are considered to warrant further investigation, perhaps by means of 2 or 3 evaluation trenches, once the significantly contaminated made ground has been remediated.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was commissioned by Orion Heritage Ltd. on behalf of Quadrant Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief during a geotechnical site investigation on land at Bream Street, at the junction of Stour Road and Dace Road, Fish Island, London, E3 2NP in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

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 an archaeological watching brief which monitored the excavation of sixty-six out of seventy-nine test pits conducted across the site primarily for geotechnical and environmental purposes. Other data sources have also been used to support the dataset.

2.4 The site was centered at TQ 37300 84305 and measured approximately 0.85 ha in area. It was bordered by the River Lea Navigation (Hackney Cut) to the east, Dace Road to the south, Bream Street to the west, and Stour Road and buildings associated with H. Forman & Sons to the north. The site was irregular in shape. The majority of the site was vacant at the time of the work, covered by mostly tarmac and concrete slabs. In the southern, eastern and central parts of the site, remains of former industrial buildings and installations were visible.

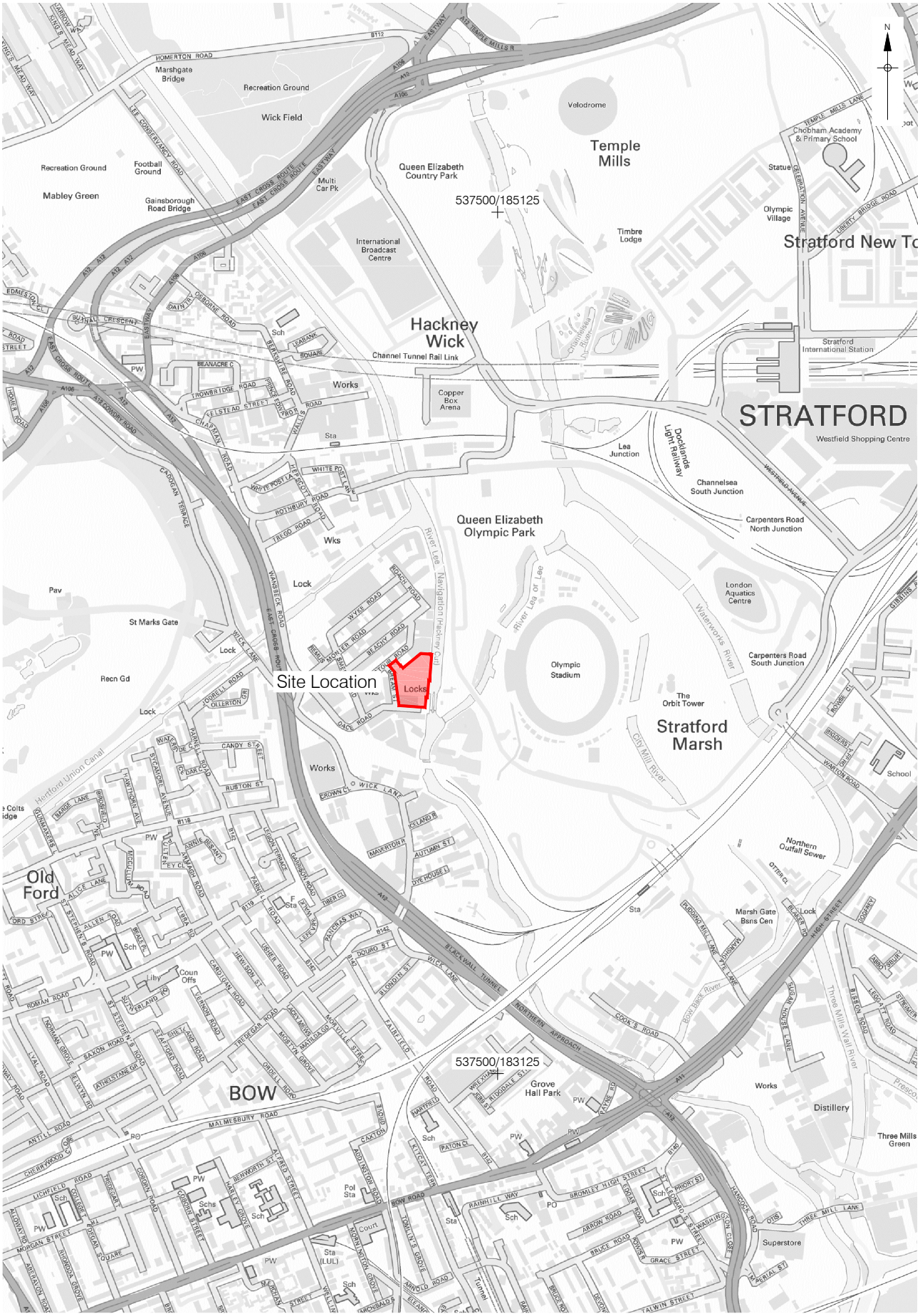
2.5 The site is known from previous site investigations to include substantive thicknesses of made ground and alluvium overlying terrace gravels; significant ground contaminants (including asbestos containing materials, ACMs) within all deposits at the site; contaminated ground and perched water. These hazards derive from the industrial usage of the site in the 20th century.

2.6 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The desk-based assessment (Sulikowska 2015) highlighted two horizons of archaeological potential: an upper industrial horizon (within the made ground) dating from the 19th – 20th centuries and a lower horizon (within the alluvium) where palaeo-environmental, prehistoric and Roman remains may be expected. The archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC), formerly John Gould of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England, required that the site be subject to an evaluation to investigate the archaeological potential. The level of ground contaminants at the site rendered such an approach unsafe to implement satisfactorily, and therefore a strategy was agreed whereby a planned site investigation would be archaeologically monitored to allow the buried topography to be mapped, and allow a better prediction about where within the site archaeological potential was strongest, within the lower archaeological strata. Then, a planned site wide remediation programme of the made ground deposits would be monitored by archaeologist to allow a record to be made of the upper potential horizon. At that stage, with the bulk of the contaminated material removed, it was planned that evaluation trenches could be executed in a safer manner (excavating to a lower depth) and targeting areas of potential rather than simply using a scatter-gun approach. This strategy was detailed within a

Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) which was approved by GLAAS.

2.7 The first stage watching brief which monitored the initial site investigation was undertaken in April / May 2017, and is reported within this document.

2.8 The site was located at a height of c.5.5m OD in the south, sloping up to 7.7m OD in the north. The site was located directly adjacent to the River Lea Navigation and was built on reclaimed land from the river flood plain.



0 500m

06/06/17 MR

Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4

H02 Boreholes monitored

B04 Boreholes not monitored/ Insufficient data

0 25m

01/06/17 MR

Figure 2
Borehole Location Plan
1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Full details of planning national, regional and local planning policies which are relevant to the site are detailed within the DBA.

3.2 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

3.3 An application to redevelop the site was made to the LLDC in May 2015 under number 15/00278/FUL. The application is for:

> *Demolition of existing building, existing structures, removal of existing trees and associated site clearance to enable a mixed use development of 7 buildings and basement to provide up to 24,989m2 of floorspace (GIA) comprising employment (Use Classes B1-B8), residential (Use Class C3) (up to 204 units), retail (Use Classes A1 and A3) and exhibition/leisure uses (Use Class D1/D2), parking and servicing space, hard and soft landscaping, public realms, creation of new vehicular access and other associated works.*

3.4 Planning permission has been granted, subject to a number of conditions. Condition 15 states:

> *A) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until (i) a programme of archaeological evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing (ii) the approved archaeological evaluation programme has been implemented and (iii) a report on that evaluation has been submitted to the Local Planning Authority.*
>
> *B) If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by the evaluation under Part A, then before development, other than demolition to existing ground level, commences (i) a Written Scheme of Investigation shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing.*
>
> *C) No development or demolition other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B) and archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.*
>
> *D) The development shall not be occupied until a 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 Consultation between John Gould of GLAAS and Orion Heritage Limited led to a requirement for a trial-trench evaluation to ascertain the site's archaeological and geoarchaeological potential.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The underlying geology of the site comprises clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group, overlain by Quaternary alluvial deposits comprising silty, peaty and sandy clay. Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels are recorded just to the west. The site sits at an elevation of approximately 5m above OD (Sulikowska 2015).

4.2 Nearby site investigations at the Crown Works to the south have revealed a sequence of approximately 1.9m of made ground and levelling layers, overlying a number of alluvial deposits (at c 2.6m OD) which were approximately 1-1.2m thick. The alluvium overlay the gravel geology, encountered at an elevation between 1m and 1.7m OD. Test pits excavated in Stour Wharf to the north revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence: made ground (c1.0m thick) over alluvium (c 3.9m thick) above natural gravel deposits, which were encountered at around 1m-1.6m OD) (Sulikowska 2015)

4.3 Geotechnical investigations on the site (Card Geotechnics 2014) found between 2.0m and 4.8m thickness of made ground throughout the investigations. The made ground was thicker towards the Lea Navigation, indicting ground raising in this area to consolidate the site. A layer of alluvium was encountered in all but one of the investigations. The alluvium was between 0.20 and 1.00m thick in all except WS2 where it was 2.2m thick. WS 3, in the north-east of the site, encountered a layer of peat 0.20m thick below the made ground. Kempton Park Gravel was present in all the interventions.

4.4 A further SI has recently been completed (Tweedie Evans Consulting Limited 2016) which has confirmed the 2014 deposit model. Both datasets have revealed the following site profile:

Depth (mbgl)				**Deposit**
from		to		
Min	Max	Min	Max	
0.0	0.0	1.9	4.9	Made Ground
1.9	4.9	2.9	4.4	Alluvium (clay with localised pockets of peat)
2.9	4.4	>5.0	10.5	Kempton Park Gravel (fine to medium sand and sandy gravel)

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background is summarised from the desk-based assessment (Sulikowska 2015), which considered a study area within 300m of the site.

Prehistoric

5.2 During the prehistoric period, the drier and higher ground overlooking the River Lea valley would have provided land suitable for settlement. The marshland located in the valley bottom, however, is unlikely to have been permanently settled, but the river environment would have provided varied resources and would have been utilised for hunting, fishing, stock grazing, with clay used for pottery manufacture and reeds for basketry etc.

5.3 There is evidence for Mesolithic activity in the wider area from worked flints recovered from the Olympic Park. Within 300m of the site an archaeological evaluation carried out in Crown Road, to the north, revealed peat dated to the Mesolithic period. The peat samples, which had not been previously been encountered for this area, were identified as being part of a prehistoric watercourse. Another former watercourse has been identified c. 180m to the south of the site, which now flows below ground, however it may have formed part of the River Lea valley landscape in the prehistoric period.

5.4 There is no evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within 300m of the site but such evidence was revealed during the Olympic Park investigations to the east.

5.5 The Lea Valley was settled during the Bronze Age and the Iron Age and well-preserved timber structures and trackways have been found in the valley, providing the local communities with access to and across the low-lying marshland. During the investigations to the east of the site within Olympic Planning Delivery Zone 3, a possible field boundary or drainage ditch of Late Iron Age or Romano-British origin was revealed. Further afield, the Olympic Park investigations revealed Iron Age settlements with roundhouses, pits and associated structures.

Roman

5.6 There are no recorded Romano-British remains within the site, but in the wider vicinity there is extensive archaeological evidence for Romano-British activity.

5.7 The study area is crossed by two postulated lines of the Roman Road from London to Chelmsford, located approximately 110m and 240m to the south-east of the site, respectively. A third Roman Road, from Holborn to the crossing at the River Lea is thought to have been located approximately 230m to the south of the site. Archaeological investigations in Wick Lane revealed a metalled surface, which has been interpreted as the remains of the later of these roads.

5.8 The rural surroundings of the Roman town would have comprised small settlements and larger villa estates alongside the major roads, with cemeteries also alongside the roads and there is evidence for settlement and funerary activity within the study area.

5.9 The archaeological investigations at Wick Lane, close to the Roman road and in proximity to the

presumed Lea crossing, revealed the remains of a large Roman building. This building, which appears to have been in use in from the 1st to the 3rd century AD, is thought to represent a probable mansio or stopping house, associated with the crossing of the River Lea.

5.10 During the Romano-British period, the rural settlement within the valley of the River Lea would have supplied *Londinium* with agricultural produce, as the valley would have been utilised as farmland for arable cultivation or marshland, providing grazing areas for animals.

5.11 Evidence for Romano-British activity alongside the river was revealed during the recent investigations at Crown Wharf Ironworks, immediately to the south of the site. Within a number of trenches, deposits were recorded which appear to have been laid in order to consolidate the alluvial material below and are thought to represent several phases of activity throughout the 3rd to 4th century AD. These deposits were recorded at a depth of approximately 2.5m below ground level (1.75m OD). During the fieldwork, approximately 40 timber piles and two substantial timber posts set on plank baseplates were recorded. These remains were sealed by the abovementioned layers and were also dated to the Romano-British period; they may have comprised a bridge or jetty or a similar structure associated with the management and utilisation of the riverside.

Saxon and Medieval

5.12 The River Lea is thought to have been navigable in the early medieval period as Danish raids are mentioned in a late 9th century AD Chronicle. In order to draw the water away from the main river, and thus prevent further Danish excursions inland, King Alfred is believed to have commanded the excavation of a number of channels running from the River Lea, however, these may have been originally constructed as millstreams rather than as a defence measure (AOC Archaeology Group 2009). These channels, known as Bow Back Rivers, are located c. 150m east of the site.

5.13 There is evidence of Saxon activity at Old Ford, which is first recorded in the 13th century as Oldeford. Old Ford and the crossing would have been associated in the medieval period with a road linking the village to Bethnal Green. The ford would have provided the main crossing place until the early 12th century when Bow Bridge, was built about half a mile downstream.

5.14 The bottom of the river valley to the north of Old Ford would have comprised a marshy flood plain, which is likely to have been utilised as little more than seasonal pastures but with some localised water management such as the timber revetment structures found at the Olympic Park.

Post Medieval and Modern

5.15 Throughout the post-medieval period, the bottom of the River Lea valley continued to be occupied by the marshy floodplain. Historic maps of the site and wider area from the 18th century show marshy pastures, divided by numerous drainage channels.

5.16 The development of the study area in the late post-medieval period and in the 19th century was

facilitated by the improvement works carried out to the Lea Navigation from the late 18th century onwards. The canals cut in the late 18th century to improve the navigation include the Hackney Cut, opened in 1769, which marks the eastern boundary of the site. The canal lock on the Hackney Cut, known as the Old Ford Locks (immediately to the east of the site), was built c. 1865 as a pair of locks allowing two-way working

5.17 By the time of the 1894-1896 Ordnance Survey maps the part of Fish Island between the Hertford Union Canal to the north and the Hackney Cut to the east appears to have been developed. This included the construction of terraced housing to the north of this area and industrial works. Investigations carried out within the study area revealed remains associated with post-medieval and 19th-century riverside activities.

5.18 The investigations at Crown Wharf Ironworks just to the south of the site revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits from the post-Roman to the post-medieval period, providing evidence that this area of landscape comprised a marshy floodplain. A number of post-medieval timber conduits and tanks were investigated, perhaps part of a waste management scheme; they were encountered at a depth of c. 1.75m below the ground level (2.65m OD).

5.19 Ordnance Survey maps of 1867-1870 show the site to be devoid of any structures although a number of drainage ditches likely to have been associated with the management of the marshland may have extended into the western part of the site. By the time of the 1894-1896 Ordnance Survey maps, Dace Road and Stour Road to the south and north of the site, respectively, appear to have already been laid out. However, Bream Street marking the western edge of the site is not depicted on the map and the only evidence for development within the site itself is a small canal-side building at the wharf associated with the Old Ford Lock.

5.20 Industrial development within the site commences in 1898 with the construction of factory buildings for Barrett and Elers Limited. The building constructed in 1898 was a two-storey gas purification building, the factory structure of which was located in the central part of the site with the building demolished only recently. Brick footings are visible across the site and some of these could be associated with the late 19th-century structure.

5.21 Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps (1916 and 1937 and 1948-1951) show in detail the development within the site during the first half of the 20th century, including the laying out of Bream Street and the construction by 1916 of terraced housing fronting onto Bream Street and Stour Road. The houses within the site appear to have survived the Second World War bombings until their demolition c. 1970.

5.22 The gas purification company prospered in the early 20th century and the works expanded following the construction of a building for the production of ebonite screw stoppers c. 1924. This plain and simple single storey building was located along the Hackney Cut and was characterised by tall windows facing the waterside. Another building for the production of gas from magnesium was constructed c. 1933 within the works, which are labelled as Carbonic Acid Gas Works on the 1937 Ordnance Survey map.

5.23 The factory buildings, as shown on the 1948-1951 Ordnance Survey map, comprised the abovementioned buildings and a number of associated smaller structures scattered within the site. In the later 20th century, the buildings became amalgamated, with the majority of the site built-up and the existing building at the corner of Dace Road and Bream Street constructed.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 A geotechnical investigation of the site was undertaken by Celtic enGlobe Ltd. intermittently between 3rd April and 24th May 2017. Eighty-five test pits were originally proposed, of which seventy-nine were actually completed for various reasons. The proposed pits were set out on a grid-arrangement represented by lateral gridlines B-J and longitudinal gridlines 1-13. Of those, sixty-six test-pits (TPs C08 – J07) were monitored by PCA as a watching brief. Some removal of concrete obstructions in the ground was also monitored, although this was done from a distance for safety reasons.

6.2 Due to the ground contaminants PCA were not be able to retain any soil samples from the made ground. Finds recovered were cleaned and processed on site.

6.3 The stratigraphic sequence from within the site identified five broad units or phases, comprising gravel, lower alluvium, peat, upper alluvium and made ground.

6.4 Having isolated the data from the five broad phases the main relevant units of the alluvium, peat and the gravel were correlated and transect sections created (Figure 3) using the three-dimensional location data (easting, northing and elevation). The height of the top of the gravel was also mapped (Figure 4).

7 DEPOSIT MODEL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 – Gravel

7.1.1 Sedimentary deposits of gravel were encountered at varying heights across the site, ranging from 1.10m OD to 4.00m OD (Figure 4, Appendix 1). The gravel largely consisted of greyish sands and small to middle sized pebbles.

7.1.2 Isolated islands of higher gravel are suggested in Figure 4, located in the north, centre and centre east of the site. In some cases, the gravel was directly overlain by made ground, suggesting some level of truncation, and across the site the gravel was contaminated throughout by hydrocarbons.

7.1.3 No evidence for prehistoric activity was identified within the gravels in any of the test pits.

7.2 Phase 2 – Lower Alluvium

7.2.1 The top of the lower alluvium was located at levels between 1.80m OD and 4.53m OD and it was between 0.30m and 1.30m thick. The deposits largely consisted of a complex mixture of silty yellowish light grey clay with inclusions of shell. The lower alluvium was not present in some of the interventions, where either peat or made ground directly overlay the gravel.

7.2.2 The lower alluvium was contaminated throughout by hydrocarbons.

7.3 Phase 3 – Peat

7.3.1 The peat found at the site had a firm to spongy compaction appearing in mid brown to dark brownish colour with frequent inclusions of plant remains, often as thin fragile wooden branches.

7.3.2 The thickness of the formation varied from approximately 1.00 m to 0.20 m and the top of the layer was located between 4.11m OD and 2.16m OD. The highest OD value was roughly 2.40m BGL at 4.11m OD, in TP J07. The peat was concentrated in the central east and in the south-west parts of the site.

7.4 Phase 4 – Upper Alluvium

7.4.1 The upper intact alluvial deposits were seen in various locations throughout the site. The material mostly consisted of stiff to firm dark bluish grey silty clays. Thick to mid sized wooden branches were seen as inclusions in the upper alluvium, as well as occasional lenses of rounded gravel pebbles. In deeper parts of the layer, concentrations of small shells appeared.

7.4.2 The upper alluvial deposits ranged in thickness from 0.50m (test pits D08, E13, G06) to 3.80m (I05) and were found at heights between 5.49m OD in TP J04 and 2.10m OD in E06. These alluvial deposits had clearly been impacted and affected by contamination such as asbestos and hydrocarbons, resulting from land use and development from the late 18th century through to the late 20th century.

7.5 Phase 5 – Made Ground

7.5.1 Deposits of made ground, of varying thickness, were found throughout the site. These appeared

to be entirely related to the site's industrial use during the late 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. The made ground deposits were formed of various materials including demolition debris and industrial waste.

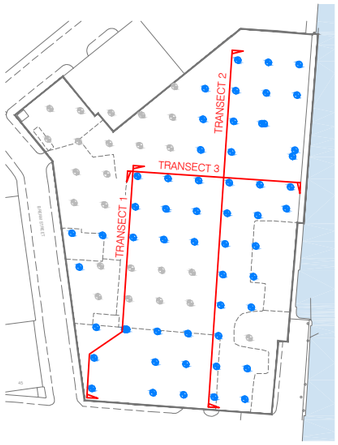
7.5.2 Various interventions on the eastern part of the site (test pits I02, I05, I05 – I07 and J02) suggested that here the made ground was of late 18th century date. Elsewhere in the site the historical maps suggest that late 19th century housing and activity was present (Sulikowska 2015), and the test-pitting unearthed archaeological stratigraphy containing artefacts dating from this period. For example, ebonite screw stoppers were deposited in great quantities in a metal tank recorded in test pit E07. These probably related to a moulding factory built in the central part of the site during the late 19th century (Sulikowska 2015). No structural remains retaining to these buildings were seen.

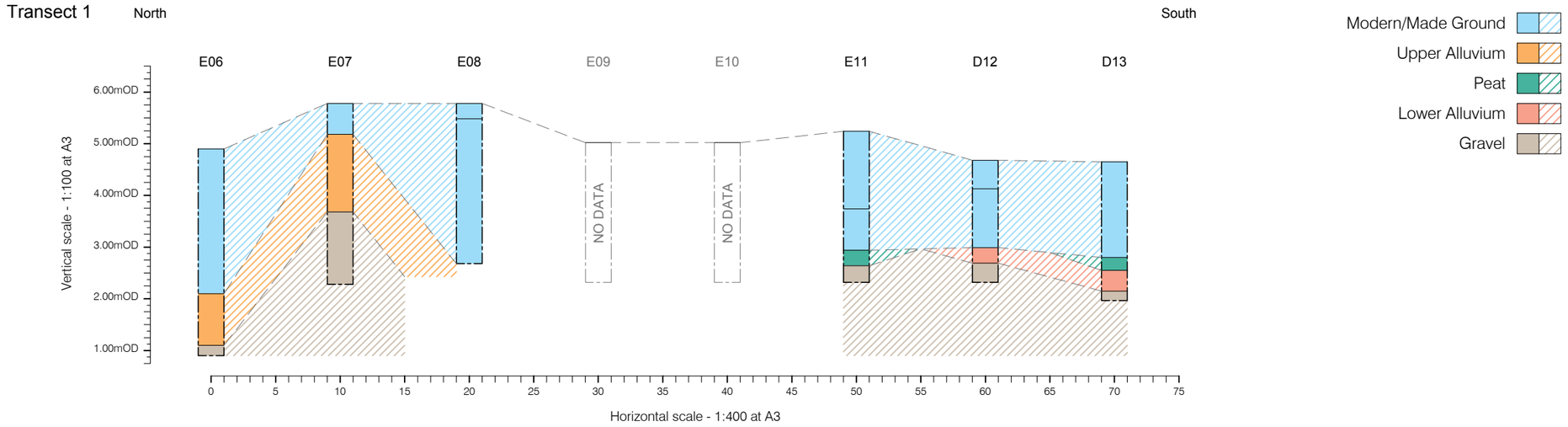
7.5.3 The made ground contained extensive amounts of contamination as was expected from the previous geotechnical investigations (Sulikowska 2015; Card Geotechnics 2014; Tweedie Evans Consulting Limited 2016).

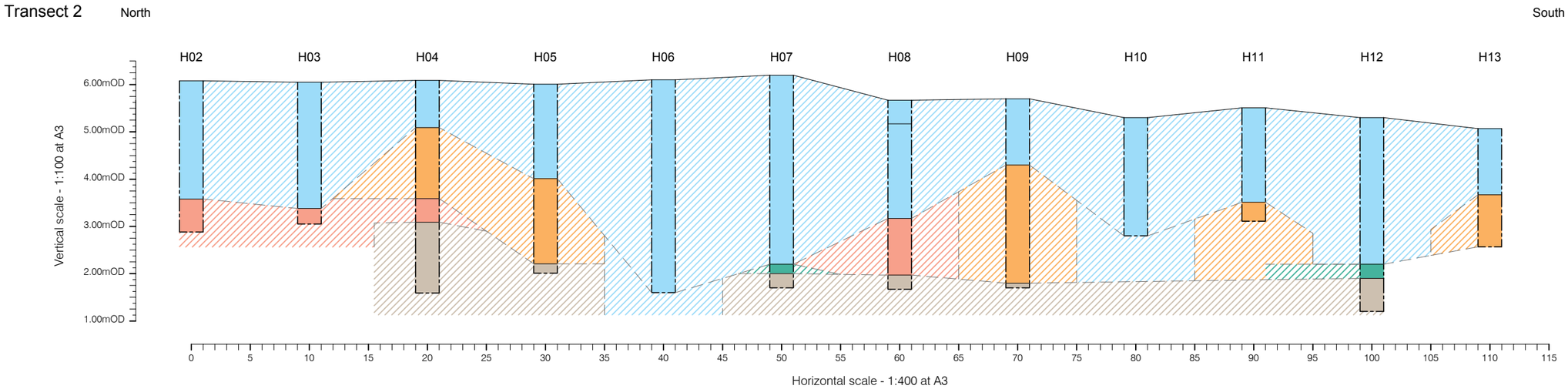
7.5.4 Made ground deposits ranged in thickness from 0.50m in test pits C08, I05 – I06, E12 to 4.50m in H06, and were found at heights between 6.10m OD in test pit H06 and 3.74m OD in E11. In several places, the made ground directly overlay the top of the gravel, suggesting that the natural deposits were truncated in these areas. In H06, the made ground was over 4m thick and natural ground was not reached within the test pit.

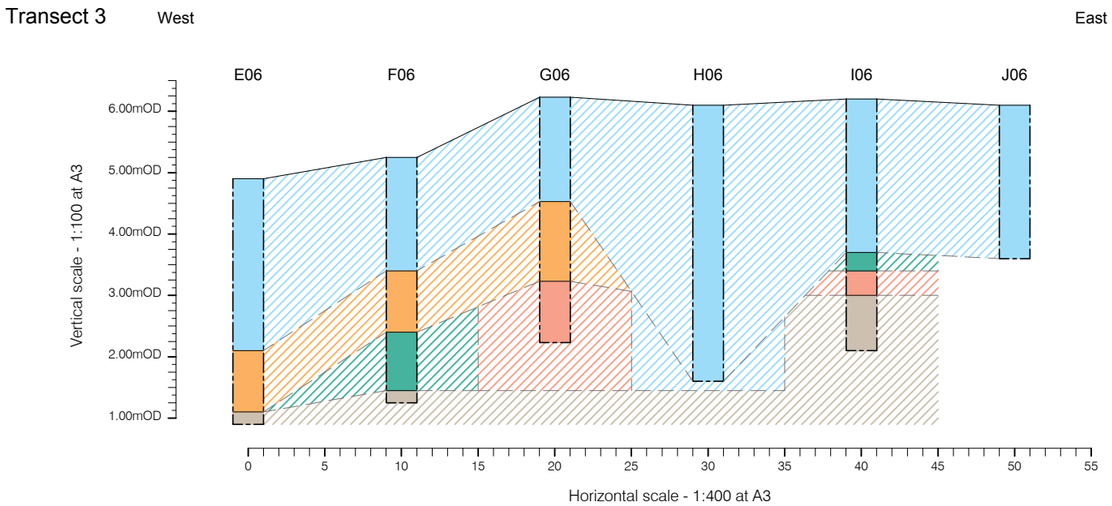
7.5.5 The made ground was overlain by a variety of concrete surfaces which all appeared to date from the 20th century. All the buildings on the site appeared to have been much altered and modified during their use and nothing obvious remained of any 19th century industrial surfaces.

7.5.6 The modern surfaces varied in thickness from approx. 0.20m to 1.00m (F07, F08) and were found at heights ranging from 4.65m OD to 6.51m OD.



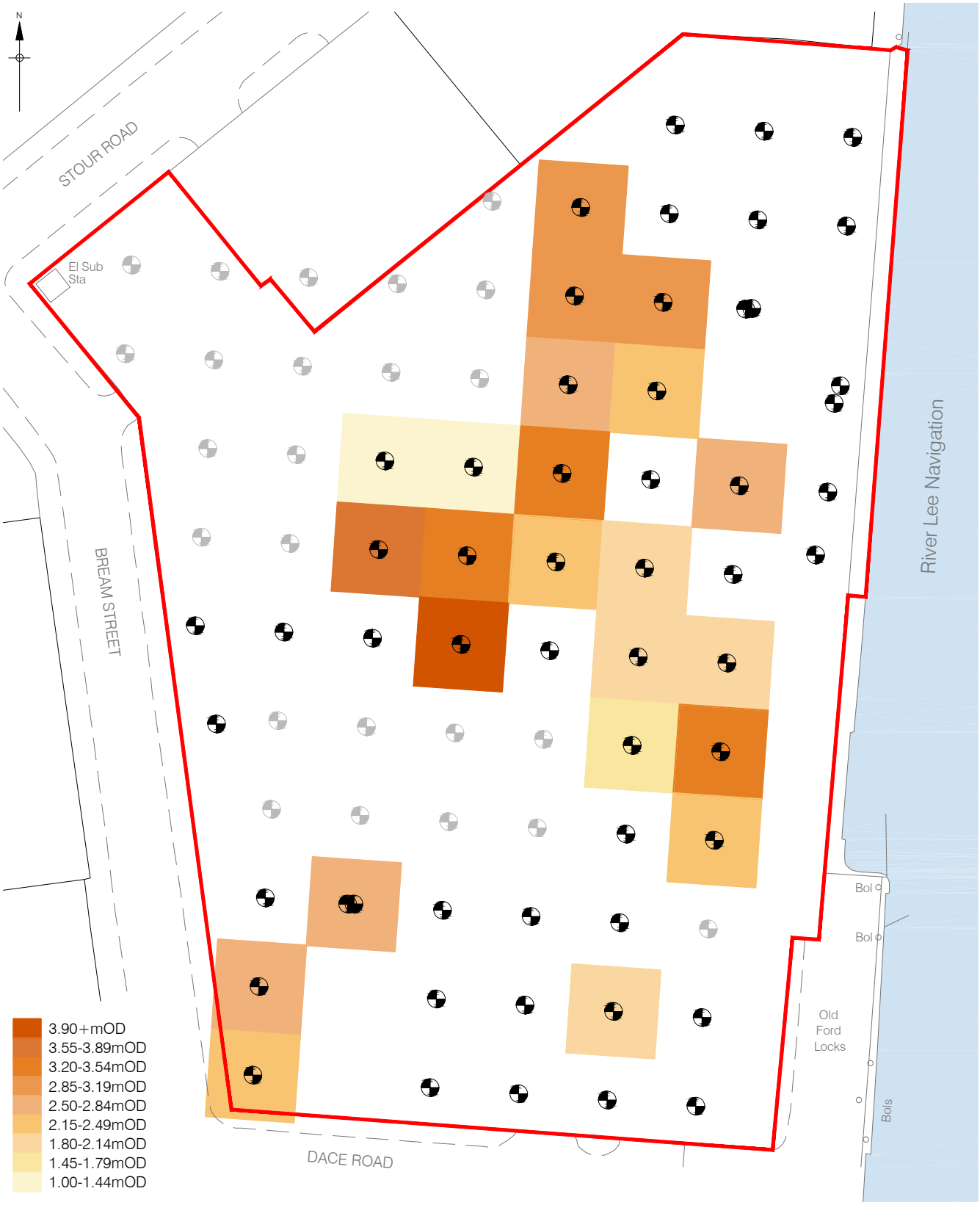






01/06/17 MR

Figure 3
Transects 1-3
(Scales on transects as indicated, Location inset 1:2,000 at A3)



Boreholes monitored

Boreholes not monitored/
Insufficient data

0 25m

01/06/17 MR

Figure 4
Plan showing indicative heights of gravel deposits across the site
1:625 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 top of the natural gravel was identified in the majority of the interventions at depths varying from 3.90m OD to 1.00m OD. The investigations illustrated that the top of the gravel was very varied, perhaps suggesting that there were small eyots within the site, formed between the channels of the Lea. The top of the gravel was clearly truncated in places by made ground and impacts from the 19th and 20th century buildings on the site. The gravel was highest in the centre of the site with another discrete elevated area to the east (Figure 4)

8.3 The natural terrace gravels were in places overlain by a lower 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. Peat was present in several locations, sometimes located directly over the gravel and sometimes located between the lower and upper alluvium or directly below the made ground.

8.4 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 the lower alluvial or peat deposits in any of the test pits, and late industrial materials observed in the boreholes and test pits are likely to be the product of contamination from higher levels above.

8.5 Extensive amounts of made ground on the site illustrate ground raising episodes in the post-medieval and modern periods. The ground raising was carried out to allow the construction of industrial premises on the site.

8.6 It is also possible that consolidation works associated with the development of the site during the late 18th, 19th and 20th centuries may have redeposited some alluvial material to a higher level especially along the eastern edge of the site in proximity to the Lea Navigation.

8.7 The presence of peat and humic rich soil deposits suggest a good survival of the natural deposits, despite the development of industry in the area during the latter half of the 19th century and throughout the sites use in the 20th century.

8.8 Although the site lies relatively close to areas which have produced archaeological materials from Roman, medieval and prehistoric periods, the archaeological watching brief did not identify any cultural material relating to these periods.

8.9 There was no evidence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval structures such as water front revetments or bridges. Land reclamation in the later post-medieval period was identified in the thick sequence of made ground identified throughout the site.

8.10 The site investigation work revealed significant levels of contamination to be present. Numerous

potential sources of on-site contamination were identified by the desk study and previous geotechnical investigations.

8.11 The watching brief indicated that the top of the natural gravel had not been extensively truncated by post-medieval development, other than in discrete areas. A sequence of alluvium and peat was also present, and direct truncation was generally limited to the top part of this sequence. Whilst no archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief, the investigations were limited by the size of the interventions and the access restrictions to the top of the lower deposits for safety reasons. High levels of contamination also limited the archaeological investigation.

8.12 Several areas on the site identified the top of the gravel terrace at a relatively high level (test pits E07, F07 - F08, G03 – G04, I09). These locations, concentrated in the centre, north and east of the site, may be the most lucrative places to locate evaluation trenches once the significant contamination – seen extensively across the site - has been mitigated. As the watching brief demonstrated no significant survival of archaeological material other than cultural finds within the made ground horizons, PCA suggests that extensive monitoring during the remediation process may not justify the significant risks of working within the contaminated made ground. However, 2 or 3 evaluation trenches targeted at the areas of higher gravel would be sensible to better explore the archaeological potential at the surface of the drift geology, and within the alluvium.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 PCA would like to thank Rob Smith of Orion Heritage for commissioning the monitoring exercise on behalf of Quadrant Construction and Mr Adam Single of Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) for monitoring the project.

9.2 PCA would like to thank Quadrant Construction, as well as Celtic enGlobe, especially Rhys Davies and Chris Thomson for their helpful and kind assistance on site.

9.3 The author would like to thank Stacey Harris for some of the site supervision, Mark Roughley of PCA's CAD office for the illustrations and data processing and Chris Mayo for project management and editing.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Card Geotechnics 2014 'Bream Street, Fish Island, London: Geotechnical and geoenvironmental interpretive report', unpublished report reference CG/08790

Mayo, C. 2017. *Land At Bream Street at The Junction of Stour Road & Dace Road, Fish Island, London: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief.* Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, unpublished report.

Sulikowska, J 2015 *Bream Street, Fish Island, London: Archaeological Desk – Based Assessment*, unpublished report no 15224 for Cotswold Archaeology

Tweedie Evans Consulting Limited 2016, *Bream Street, Fish Island, Preliminary Geoenvironmental and Geotechnical Assessment* unpublished report reference 160101B.001.01A

11 APPENDIX 1: DEPOSIT MODEL DATA

The deposit model includes data provided by Celtic englobe for locations not archaeologically monitored.

				PHASE 5		PHASE 4		PHASE 3		PHASE 2		PHASE 1	
Test Pit No.	Eastings	Northings	Surface Level (m AOD)	Made Ground Level (m AOD)	Made Ground thickness (m)	Upper Alluv Level (m AOD)	Upper Alluv thickness (m)	Peat Level (m AOD)	Peat thickness (m)	Lower Alluv Level (m AOD)	Lower Alluv thickness (m)	Gravel Level (m AOD)	Depth of Hole (m bgl)
B04	537259.50	184074.49											
B05	537258.80	184064.51											
C04	537269.47	184073.79											
C05	537268.77	184063.81											
C06	537268.08	184053.84	5.10										
C07	537267.38	184043.86	5.10										
C08	537266.68	184033.89	5.15	4.75	1.60	3.15	0.80						2.80
C09	537269.06	184022.84	5.30	5.00	2.50								2.50
D04	537279.45	184073.09											
D05	537278.75	184063.11											
D06	537278.06	184053.14											

				PHASE 5		PHASE 4		PHASE 3		PHASE 2		PHASE 1	
Test Pit No.	**Eastings**	**Northings**	**Surface Level (m AOD)**	**Made Ground Level (m AOD)**	**Made Ground thickness (m)**	**Upper Alluv Level (m AOD)**	**Upper Alluv thickness (m)**	**Peat Level (m AOD)**	**Peat thickness (m)**	**Lower Alluv Level (m AOD)**	**Lower Alluv thickness (m)**	**Gravel Level (m AOD)**	**Depth of Hole (m bgl)**
D07	537277.36	184043.16											
D08	537276.66	184033.19	5.28	4.78	1.50	3.28	0.50						2.50
D09	537275.97	184023.21	5.00										2.50
D10	537275.27	184813.24	5.00										2.50
D11	537274.57	184003.26	5.32	4.78	2.20								3.00
D12	537273.87	183933.29	4.68	4.12	1.20					2.98	0.30	2.68	2.50
D13	537273.17	183983.31	4.65	4.05	1.00			3.05	0.25	2.80	0.40	2.40	2.50
E04	537289.43	184072.39											
E05	537288.73	184062.42											
E06	537288.03	184052.44	4.90	4.90	2.80	2.10	1.00					1.10	4.00
E07	537287.33	184042.47	5.78			5.18	2.00					3.78	3.50
E08	537286.64	184032.49	5.78	5.48	2.80								3.00
E09	537285.94	184022.51	5.02										2.70

				PHASE 5		PHASE 4		PHASE 3		PHASE 2		PHASE 1	
Test Pit No.	**Eastings**	**Northings**	**Surface Level (m AOD)**	**Made Ground Level (m AOD)**	**Made Ground thickness (m)**	**Upper Alluv Level (m AOD)**	**Upper Alluv thickness (m)**	**Peat Level (m AOD)**	**Peat thickness (m)**	**Lower Alluv Level (m AOD)**	**Lower Alluv thickness (m)**	**Gravel Level (m AOD)**	**Depth of Hole (m bgl)**
E10	537285.24	184012.54	5.02										2.70
E11	537284.54	184002.56	5.24	3.74	0.80			2.94	0.30			2.64	2.70
E12	537283.84	184002.56	5.00	4.50	0.50	4.00	1.50						2.50
E13	info awaited	info awaited	5.00	4.20	1.20	3.00	0.50						2.50
F03	537300.10	184081.67											
F04	537299.40	184071.69											
F05	537298.70	184061.72											
F06	537298.01	184051.74	5.25	5.25	1.80	3.40	1.00	2.45	1.00			1.45	4..00
F07	537297.31	184041.77	5.70			4.70	1.00	3.70	0.50			3.20	3.00
F08	537296.61	184031.79	5.76			4.76	0.70					4.00	4.00
F09	537295.91	184021.82											
F10	537295.21	184011.84											
F11	537294.51	184001.87	5.27	5.27	2.10								2.50

				PHASE 5		PHASE 4		PHASE 3		PHASE 2		PHASE 1	
Test Pit No.	**Eastings**	**Northings**	**Surface Level (m AOD)**	**Made Ground Level (m AOD)**	**Made Ground thickness (m)**	**Upper Alluv Level (m AOD)**	**Upper Alluv thickness (m)**	**Peat Level (m AOD)**	**Peat thickness (m)**	**Lower Alluv Level (m AOD)**	**Lower Alluv thickness (m)**	**Gravel Level (m AOD)**	**Depth of Hole (m bgl)**
F12	537293.82	183991.89	5.00	4.70	1.00	3.97							2.50
F13	537293.12	183981.91	4.90	4.10									2.50
G03	537310.08	184080.97	6.05	5.85	3.50							3.00	4.50
G04	537309.38	184071.00	6.05	5.55	3.05							3.00	4.00
G05	537308.68	184061.02	6.21	5.71	1.50	4.21	1.50					2.71	4.50
G06	537307.99	184051.04	6.23	6.23	1.70	4.93	0.50			4.53	1.30	3.23	4.00
G07	537307.29	184041.07	5.75	4.75	1.40	3.35	0.90					2.40	4.00
G08	537306.59	184031.09	5.76	5.76	2.50	3.26							4.00
G09	537305.89	184021.12											
G10	537305.19	184011.14											
G11	537304.49	184001.17	5.27	5.27	0.90	4.37							2.00
G12	537303.80	183991.19	5.07	5.07	2.50	3.07							2.50
G13	537303.10	183981.22	4.90	4.90	1.00	3.50							2.50

				PHASE 5		PHASE 4		PHASE 3		PHASE 2		PHASE 1	
Test Pit No.	**Eastings**	**Northings**	**Surface Level (m AOD)**	**Made Ground Level (m AOD)**	**Made Ground thickness (m)**	**Upper Alluv Level (m AOD)**	**Upper Alluv thickness (m)**	**Peat Level (m AOD)**	**Peat thickness (m)**	**Lower Alluv Level (m AOD)**	**Lower Alluv thickness (m)**	**Gravel Level (m AOD)**	**Depth of Hole (m bgl)**
H02	537320.73	184090.25	6.08	6.08	2.50					3.58			3.20
H03	537320.06	184080.27	6.05	6.05	2.70					3.38			3.00
H04	537319.36	184070.30	6.09	6.09	1.00	5.09	1.25			3.59	0.50	3.09	4.50
H05	537318.66	184060.32	6.01	6.01	2.00	4.01	1.50					2.21	4.00
H06	537317.96	184050.35	6.10	6.10	4.50								4.40
H07	537317.26	184040.37	6.20	6.20	3.50			2.20	0.20			2.00	4.50
H08	537316.56	184030.39	5.67	5.17	2.00					3.17	1.20	1.97	4.00
H09	537315.87	184020.42	5.70	5.70	1.40	4.30	2.50					1.80	4.00
H10	537315.17	184010.44	5.30	4.30	1.50								2.50
H11	537314.47	184000.47	5.51	5.51	2.00	3.51							2.40
H12	537313.77	183990.49	5.30	5.30	3.10	4.10	1.50	2.20	0.30	2.10	0.60	1.90	4.10
H13	537313.07	183980.52	5.07	5.07	1.40	3.67							2.50
I02	537330.73	184089.55	6.09	5.79	2.10	3.99	1.50			3.09			4.20

				PHASE 5		PHASE 4		PHASE 3		PHASE 2		PHASE 1	
Test Pit No.	Eastings	Northings	Surface Level (m AOD)	Made Ground Level (m AOD)	Made Ground thickness (m)	Upper Alluv Level (m AOD)	Upper Alluv thickness (m)	Peat Level (m AOD)	Peat thickness (m)	Lower Alluv Level (m AOD)	Lower Alluv thickness (m)	Gravel Level (m AOD)	Depth of Hole (m bgl)
I03	537330.03	184079.57	6.09	4.89	1.20	4.89	1.50			3.09			3.40
I04	537329.33	184069.60	6.09	4.89	1.20	4.89	1.50			3.09			3.40
I05	537328.64	184069.52	6.10	6.10	0.50	5.60	3.80			1.80			4.70
I06	537327.94	184049.65	6.20	6.20	0.50	5.80	2.50	3.20	0.50	2.70	0.50	2.30	4.10
I07	537327.24	184839.67	6.15	6.15	3.50					2.65			4.00
I08	537326.54	184029.70	5.76	5.76	1.60	4.16	2.40	2.16	0.30			1.96	4.00
I09	537325.84	184019.72	6.17	6.17	1.30	4.87	1.10	3.57	0.20	3.87	0.30	3.37	3.80
I10	537325.14	184009.75	5.70	5.70	1.60	4.17	1.70	2.57	0.30			2.27	4.00
I11	537324.45	183999.77	5.58	5.58									2.50
I12	537323.75	183989.79	4.55	4.55	2.20			2.35					2.50
I13	537323.05	183979.82	5.12	5.12	2.00	3.12							2.60
J02	537340.71	184088.85	6.05	6.05	1.00	5.05	1.50			3.75			2.50
J03	537340.01	184078.88	6.07	6.07	1.30	4.77	1.00			3.77			2.30

				PHASE 5		PHASE 4		PHASE 3		PHASE 2		PHASE 1	
Test Pit No.	**Eastings**	**Northings**	**Surface Level (m AOD)**	**Made Ground Level (m AOD)**	**Made Ground thickness (m)**	**Upper Alluv Level (m AOD)**	**Upper Alluv thickness (m)**	**Peat Level (m AOD)**	**Peat thickness (m)**	**Lower Alluv Level (m AOD)**	**Lower Alluv thickness (m)**	**Gravel Level (m AOD)**	**Depth of Hole (m bgl)**
J04	537339.31	184060.90	6.09	5.54	1.50	4.04							2.30
J05	537338.61	184058.92	6.09	6.09		5.49							2.50
J06	537337.91	184048.95	6.10	6.10	5.50								2.50
J07	537336.53	184041.86	6.51	6.51	2.40			4.11					2.50

12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Test Pit No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
BMT 17	1	C08 – J17	Layer	Loose to stiff deposit of complex structure formed of various material like demo debris, plastic, glass and metal inclusions	0.00 – 1.50	0.00 - 1. 50	6.30	5
BMT 17	2	E06	Layer	Disturbed, soft brownish light to bluish grey to dark grey alluvial material	2.00	0.50	2.90	4
BMT 17	3	E06	Layer	Silty dark softish alluvial material	2.10	1.00	2.10	4
BMT 17	4	E06, F06, F07,H07,I 10, I 08, D12-13, , F08,E07,E11	Layer	Stiff to slightly compact sandy gravel – natural. Same as 43, 68	3.70	1.30 +	4.00	5
BMT 17	5	F06,F07, I10,I08,	Layer	Deposit of mod. thick brownish dark grey to brown, stiff to soft peat	2.00	App. 0.70	2.16	3
BMT 17	6	F06	Layer	Dark to mid grey stiff clayey alluvial material	1.80	1	3.40	4
BMT 17	7	C09	Layer	Mid to light brownish loose to stiff sands. Sub soil	1.20	0.80	4.10	5
BMT 17	8	C09	Layer	Dark grey silty clayey disrupted deposits. Sub soil	2.00	050 +	3.30	5
BMT 17	9	F07	Layer	Interface between blusih grey silts and peat, disturbed	2.00	App. 0.30	3.70	2
BMT 17	10	I12,I11	Layer	Light yellowish brown coarse/friable sandy clay. Sub soil	0.30	1.50	4.25	5
BMT 17	11	I12,I11	Layer	Mid yellowish brown sandy silts. Made ground	1.70	0.80	2.85	5
BMT 17	12	I12	Layer	Sandy silts of mid brownish colour, not disrupted.	2.20	0.30+	2.35	4
BMT 17	13	I07	Layer	Made ground formed of brownish coarse sandy gravels	0.00	1.5	4.60	5
BMT 17	14	I07,J07,I10	Layer	Loose mid brownish weakly cemented gravels. Made ground	1.50	1.5	3.10	5

Site Code	Context No.	Test Pit No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
BMT 17	15	I07,I10	Layer	Mid brownish grey silty gravels with incl. of 19th cent gravels	3.00	0.50	3.10	5
BMT 17	16	I07	Layer	Soft mid grey silty sands with occasional inclusions of gravel and sweet water snails shells	3.50	0.50+	2.65	2
BMT 17	17	H07	Layer	Thick alluvial deposit with presence of coal and CBM	1.40	App.2.30	4.80	5
BMT 17	18	H07,I10,I08,	Layer	Dark brownish to mid grey with substantial presence of disrupted peat and occ. coal	2.40	App. 0.50	2.70	5
BMT 17	19	H06	Layer	Fairly loose greyish loose disrupted sandy gravels. Made ground	3.00	1.50	3.10	5
BMT 17	20	H06	Layer	Mid greyish brown deposit of over mixed alluvial material with incl. of demo debris, coal, pottery	1.50	1.50	4.60	5
BMT 17	21	J05, J06,J07	Layer	Greyish loose silty sandy gravels	0.40	App.020	5.69	5
BMT 17	22	J05, J06	Layer	Undisturbed silty clayey materials of alluvial origin. Same as 28	0.60	1.90+	5.49	4
BMT 17	23	E06	fill	Fill of 24, formed of coal and ebonite screw stoppers	0.30	1.50	6.00	5
BMT 17	24	E06	structure	Late 19th early 20th metal tank/boiler	0.30	2.00	6.00	5
BMT 17	25	J07	Layer	Dark greyish stiff disturbed alluvial	2.00	0.40	4.51	5
BMT 17	26	J07	Layer	Record of peat layer	2.40	0.10+	4.11	3
BMT 17	27	J03, J04	Layer	Brownish sandy gravel – made ground	0.30	1.00	5.77	5
BMT 17	28	J03, I02,J04,I09, I06,I05,I04,I03,H03 H02	Layer	Mid greyish to light bluish silty clay – no finds. Same as 22	2.00 – 4.50	0.10 – 0.50	4.04	2
BMT 17	29	J03	Layer	Dark greyish to mid bluish silty clays. Natural intact deposit	1.55	App.1.30	4.47	2/4
BMT 17	30	J02	Layer	Mid greyish dark sandy silty gravel. Made ground	0.20	0.80	5.85	5

Site Code	Context No.	Test Pit No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
BMT 17	31	J02	Layer	Dark grey to mid bluish green silty clays – intact. Same as 33.	0.80 – 1.00	1.30 – 1.50	4.89	4
BMT 17	32	J02	Layer	Dark alluvial deposit with peat incl. – interface layer	2.30	0.20+	3.75	4/3
BMT 17	33	I02	Layer	Same as 31	1.20	1.20	4.89	4
BMT 17	34	I02	Layer	Dark greyish sandy silts	2.10	0.30	3.99	4
BMT 17	35	I02	Layer	Silty sands with low amount of gravel and organic matter. Intact	2.30	App.1.80	3.59	4/2
BMT 17	36	H02	Layer	Mid brownish clayey stiff material, with incl. Of CBM, crashed concrete – Made ground	0.00-0.80	0.80	6.05	5
BMT 17	37	H02	Layer	Deposit beneath 36. Dark grey to mid blackish blue silts	0.80	1.50	5.25	5
BMT 17	38	H02,H03,I04,I03,	Layer	Dark grey to blackish blue silts with incl of gravel, coal, string. Made ground	2.00	0.50	4.05	5
BMT 17	39	I01	Layer	Mid darkish grey silty clayey alluvial material. W and E foundation test pit in N of the site	0.50	050+	4.60	5
BMT 17	40	I05,I06	Layer	Blackish silty layer partly over mixed with gravel from 41	0.50	App.1.50	5.60	5
BMT 17	41	I05,I06,	Layer	Blackish intensive darkish grey loose small to mid sandy gravel with slate frags, fabric,oyster shell, - made ground	2.00	0.50 – 1.00	5.10	5
BMT 17	42	I05, I09,H12,I06,	Layer	Silts below 41 with sights of truncation. Approx. End of 18th cent	1.00 – 2.00	0.50 – 1.00	4.87	5
BMT 17	43	I06,I09,H12	Layer	Mid greyish light compacted gravel. Same as 4	3.80 – 4.20	0.30+	3.37	1
BMT 17	44	I09,H12	Layer	Brown yellowish firm to friable clayey gravels	App.0.40	0.50-0.80	5.87	5
BMT 17	45	H12	Layer	Mid greyish light silts with inlc. of CBM, redeposit of 28 and 31	2.70	0.60	2.10	5
BMT 17	46	C10	layer	Dark brown to mid grey silty material with at least 30% of gravel	0.50	0.70	4.51	5

Site Code	Context No.	Test Pit No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
BMT 17	47	C10	Layer	Mid brownish yellow layer of clayey loose gravels	1.20	0.40	5.31	5
BMT 17	48	C10	Layer	Mid bluish dark grey alluvial deposits. Lover made ground/upper alluvial	1.50	1.00	3.51	4/5
BMT 17	49	C10	Layer	Light greyish stiff silts no peat. Lower alluvial	2.60	0.40	2.61	3
BMT 17	50	I13, H12,H13	Layer	Dark brown , mid brownish grey loose coarse silty sands. Damp layer	0.00	0.80 – 1.20	5.51	5
BMT 17	51	I13, H12,H13	Layer	Bluish grey stiff to firm silty clays	1.40 – 2.00	1.20+	3.67	5
BMT 17	52	H11	Layer	Distinguish ashy loose material	1.40	0.20	4.31	5
BMT 17	53	H11	Layer	Brownish brick earthy gravels	1.40	0.30	4.11	5
BMT 17	54	H11,E12,E13,F12	Layer	Brownish mid grey silty deposits – CTP, pot, CBM	1.50	1.00	3.91	5
BMT 17	55	H11	Layer	Dark grey silty alluvial deposits	2.50	0.25+	3.51	4
BMT 17	56	E13,F12	Layer	Mid bluish to light bluish grey alluvial clays – intact?	1.00	1.50+	4.00	4?
BMT 17	57	D12,D13	Layer	Dark blue, grey blue slity clays with shell inclusions	0.40	0.60	4.12	4?
BMT 17	58	D12,D13	Layer	Organic stiff peat like interface	1.60	0.25	3.05	2/3
BMT 17	59	D13	Layer	Mid grey silt. Upper alluvial	1.85	0.25	2.75	4
BMT 17	60	D13	Layer	Gravely formation, same as 4, 43	2.30	0.25+	2.68	1
BMT 17	61	D11, E11, F11	Layer	Dark blue/blue grey stiff silt clay of moist conditions with inclusions residual remains, leathe, glass, CTP, CBM,	2.00	0.30	2.32	5
BMT 17	62	D11	Layer	Light bluish grey stiff clayey silts	2.30	0.50	2.00	5

Site Code	Context No.	Test Pit No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
BMT 17	63	F08	Layer	Mid grey light brown stiff silty clay	1.00	0.70	4.76	4?
BMT 17	64	E07	Layer	Stiff dark bluish grey alluvial silty clay	0.60	1.20 – 2.00	5.18	4?
BMT 17	65	GO3	Layer	Very dark grey brown sandy silts	0.20	0.50	5.85	5
BMT 17	66	GO3	Layer	Mod brown silty clay	0.70	1.30	5.10	5
BMT 17	67	GO3,G08	Layer	Dark grey clayey silts	2.00	1.50	2.95	5
BMT 17	68	GO3,G06,G07,G08, H08, H09	Layer	Mid sandy gravel. Partly contaminated by hydrocarbons (G03)	2.5-4.00	1.00	1.20	1
BMT 17	69	D12	Layer	Brown alluvial deposit	2.70	0.30	2.98	4
BMT 17	70	F11	Layer	Friable mid pale yellow silty sand – screed?	0.40	0.60	3.87	5
BMT 17	71	F11	Layer	Pale mid brown silty clay	0.15	1.00	3.60	4
BMT 17	72	G07	Layer	Loose brown pink sand with rubble inclusions	1.00	1.40	4.75	5
BMT 17	73	G06	Layer	Firm mid yellow gravelly sandy deposit.	1.30	0.50	4.93	5
BMT 17	74	H04	Layer	Dark red grey gritty friable sand with yellow stock brick incl.	0.50	0.50	5.59	5
BMT 17	75	C08, D08,E08	Layer	Grey brown sandy silt	0.30	1.10	5.48	5
BMT 17	76	C08, D08	Layer	Dark brown sandy silts	0.50	0.80	4.08	5
BMT 17	77	C08, D08,E08	Layer	Mid blue grey gravely clay	2.00	2.00+	3.28	4
BMT 17	78	E08	Layer	Darkish black blue clay	1.20	1.00	4.58	5

Site Code	Context No.	Test Pit No.	Type	Description	Depth BGL (m)	Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Phase
BMT 17	79	H08, H09	Layer	Grey orange silty clay	0.50 - 1.00	1.00	5.17	5

13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-289032

Project details	
Project name	Land at Bream Street at the junction of Stour Road and Dace Road, Fish Island, London
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out on a geotechnical site investigation carried out at Bream Street, Fish Island in April and May 2017. Sixty six test pits were monitored. The test pit sequence revealed that natural gravel survived at varying depths below the ground, perhaps indicating scouring of the gravel by the River Lea, or small eyots within the Lea. Above the gravel was a sequence of lower alluvium, peat and upper alluvium. All interventions were sealed by post-medieval and modern made ground, mostly created by ground raising episodes to allow development on the site in the post-medieval and modern periods.
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2017 End: 31-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BMT17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	15/00278/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	'Test-Pit Survey"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS BOW Bream Street, Fish Island
Postcode	E3 2NP
Study area	0.85 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 37300 84305 51.540424646125 -0.019944619431 51 32 25 N 000 01 11 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.1m Max: 4m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Przemek Polakiewicz
Project supervisor	Stacey Harris
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Quadrant Construction
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BMT17
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC

Paper Archive ID	BMT17
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	'Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Bream Street, Fish Island: An Archaeological Watching Brief and Deposit Modelling Exercise
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Polakiewicz, P.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12931
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature client report with PCA covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	19-Jul-17

P C A

PCA SOUTH
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST
BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS
17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA