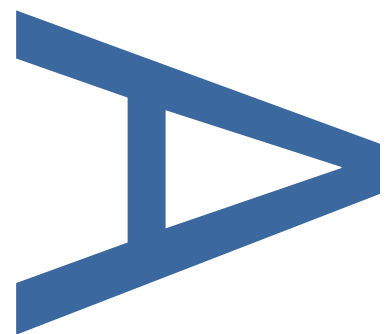
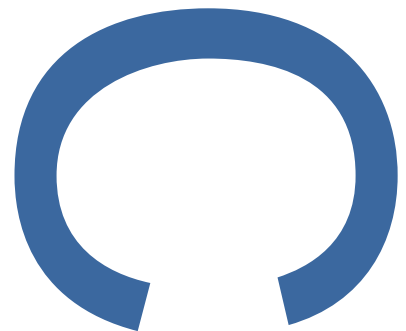


**LAND AT BARRATT INDUSTRIAL
ESTATE, GILLENDER STREET,
LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER
HAMLETS E3 3JX
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: GND19

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER
HAMLETS**

MARCH 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**Site Name**

**LAND AT BARRATT INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GILLENDER STREET,
LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS E3 3JX**

Type of project

An Archaeological Evaluation

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	Name	Signature	Date
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Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley	M Roughley	25.3.19
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins	H Hawkins	25.3.19

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

**LAND AT BARRATT INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GILLENDER STREET, LONDON
BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS E3 3JX
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: GND19

Central NGR: TQ 38186 82146

Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

Planning Reference:

Rev 1: CGMS Comments

Commissioning Client: CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group)

Written/Researched by: Neil Hawkins MCIfA
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: Helen Hawkins (MCIfA)

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

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7732 7896

E-mail: HHawkins@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	4
2	INTRODUCTION	5
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES	6
4	GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND.....	7
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
6	METHODOLOGY.....	10
7	PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	11
8	CONCLUSIONS.....	16
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	18
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	19
	PLATES.....	20
	Plate 1: Trench 1 facing north, 1m scale.....	20
	Plate 2: Trench 2 facing south, 1m scale	21
	Plate 3: Sondage within Trench 2 showing masonry remains [41], facing north, 1m scale	22
	Plate 4: Western end of Trench 3 facing west, 1m scale	22
	Plate 5: Eastern end of Trench 3 facing east, 1m scale.....	23
	Plate 6: Brick-lined structure [48] in Trench 3 facing south, 1m scale	23
	Plate 7: Trench 4 facing north	24
	Plate 8: Trench 5 facing north, 1m scale.....	24
	Plate 9: Sondage showing masonry features [15], [16] and [17] in Trench 5 facing north, 1m scale	25
	Plate 10: Test Pit 1 facing north 1m scale.....	25
	Plate 11: Test Pit 2 facing east.....	26
	Plate 12: Test Pit 3 facing west	27
	Plate 13: Test Pit 4 facing north, 1m scale.....	28
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX.....	41
	APPENDIX 2: MATRIX	44
	APPENDIX 3: BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATES.....	45
	APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM	47

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location	29
Figure 2: Trench Location	30
Figure 3: Trench 1	31
Figure 4: Trench 2	32
Figure 5: Trench 3	33
Figure 6: Trench 4	34
Figure 7: Trench 5	35
Figure 8: Test Pits 1 to 4	36
Figure 9: Sections	37
Figure 10: Overlay of masonry features on Horwood's map of 1819	38
Figure 11: Overlay of masonry features on 1869-70 OS map	39
Figure 12: Overlay of masonry features on Goad Insurance map 1894	40

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Barratt Industrial Estate, Gillender Street, London Borough of Tower Hamlets E3 3JX. The central grid reference for the site was TQ 38186 82146. The field work was undertaken between 13th February and 7th March 2019. The work was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group) on behalf of Gillender 2 LLP.
- 1.2 Five evaluation trenches were excavated on the site. Four test pits, which were excavated to insert thrust blocks to support the listed wall to the south of the site, were also monitored archaeologically.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation recorded two phases of masonry structures dating from the early 19th century to the early 20th century. The initial phase identified comprised a brick wall foundation and associated brick floor surfaces dated to the early to late 19th century recorded in evaluation Trench 5.
- 1.4 The next phase of activity comprised a number of brick wall foundations and brick-lined structures which dated to the late 19th century onwards and were recorded throughout all five of the evaluation trenches and in Test Pits 3 and 4.
- 1.5 Cartographic evidence illustrates the area of the site was occupied from at least the early 19th century by a distillery, as seen on Richard Horwood's map of 1819 and by the second edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1869-70 labelled as 'Four Mills Distillery'. This distillery complex was extant on the site into the 20th century. The multi-phase masonry remains recorded throughout the evaluation trenches therefore clearly represent differing elements of the distillery complex which was rebuilt and altered during the 19th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Barratt Industrial Estate, Gillender Street, London Borough of Tower Hamlets E3 3JX (Figure 1) in advance of redevelopment of the site.
- 2.2 The site was centred at TQ 38186 82146 and was roughly rectangular in shape encompassing an area approximately 5330m² and is bounded to the west by Gillender Street, to the north by new flats, to the east by the River Lea and to the south by factory buildings. The site is currently occupied by the Barratt Industrial Estate, principally comprising buildings of mostly later twentieth century date, save for Magnolia House within the southwestern corner, which was constructed c.1867-1896, and extended in the early twentieth century.
- 2.3 The evaluation methodology was outlined in a site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018) which was prepared prior to the fieldwork and was approved by Adam Single, Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) on behalf of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The site lies within an 'Archaeological Priority Zone' as defined in the LPA's Unitary Development Proposals Map.
- 2.4 The fieldwork consisted of five evaluation trenches and four test pits (Figure 2); these were intended to assess the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures or deposits within the development area and also more specifically targeting buildings of a historic distillery, known to have been extant on the site from 1759 onwards.
- 2.5 The evaluation was instructed by CgMs Heritage on behalf of Gillender 2 LLP. The project was managed for PCA by Helen Hawkins and supervised by Ireneo Grosso and was monitored for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets by Adam Single Archaeological Advisor (GLAAS).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Site Specific Planning Background

3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was designed to discharge an archaeological planning condition which has been attached to the site.

3.1.2 There are no World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, registered battlefields or registered parks and gardens within the site.

3.1.3 The site lies within an 'Archaeological Priority Zone' as defined in the LPA's Unitary Development Proposals Map.

3.1.4 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in line with an archaeological planning condition for trial trenching issued by Historic England/GLAAS. The work was designed within a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Hawkins 2018) which was approved by the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Adam Single (GLAAS).

3.2 Project aims and objectives

3.2.1 The following general objectives and site specific aims were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018);

3.2.2 Aims and Objectives

- To establish the presence or absence of the distillery buildings and assess the level of survival of these buildings.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods in the upper levels of the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource in the upper levels of the site.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions.
- 4.2 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 256 *North London* 1994) shows the site to lie at the interface of two geological horizons: Kempton Park Gravels to the west, and alluvium to the east. Kempton Park Gravels have been categorised as part of the Devensian Stage, the last glacial stage of the British Pleistocene epoch.
- 4.3 Site specific geotechnical information indicates deposits of made ground 4.9m-7.1m thick (where the full profile was identified), above deposits of Kempton Park gravels (BH02b in the centre of the site; BH03 towards the centre of the eastern boundary), and London Clay (BH01 towards the centre of the western boundary). No alluvial or peat deposits were identified. A deposit model was produced by Quest based on their monitoring of geoarchaeological boreholes on the site (Quest 2018). The deposit model, based on a west-south/centre east alignment shows the site in profile, and demonstrates both the absence of natural gravels beneath the western part of the site, together with a complete absence of alluvial/peat deposits.
- 4.3.1 The current ground level of the site was roughly level at 4-5m OD.
- 4.3.2 The River Lee or Lea flows from Leagroave Marsh near Luton in Bedfordshire to its confluence with the River Thames at Bow Creek. The Lee Navigation is a canalised river constructed during the 18th century, incorporated into the existing River Lea. The canalised element runs from Hertford in the north, to Bow Creek, and flows along the site's eastern boundary. The manmade elements of the river are referred to as Lee, as named by an Act of Parliament, and the natural features are referred to as Lea.
- 4.4 The eastern end of the Limehouse Cut, the canal linking the Lee Navigation with the Regent's Canal, constructed 1766-1770, runs around the northern boundary of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following is summarised from the detailed archaeological and historical background which was included within the archaeological desk-based assessment (CGMS Heritage 2018).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site consists of a Palaeolithic handaxe identified 'in ballast' within the general Bromley area, a Neolithic axehead found at Gillender Street, mid-late Bronze Age features, an associated palaeochannel and burnt flint within peat deposits found during an evaluation at the Aberfeldy Estate to the south and a hoard of metalwork including socketed axes, spearhead and copper ingots, dated to the Bronze Age, was found at Devons Road/Brickfield Road to the west of the site.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The sole record of archaeological remains dated to the Roman period within the area of the site comprises a ditch containing pottery of 1st Century date, identified during evaluation at 46-51 Gillender Street, to the south of the site.

5.4 Saxon/Medieval

5.4.1 The name Poplar [sic] (dated 1327) is thought to derive from the poplar trees growing in the area. A dock is known from the medieval period at Poplar, used by fishermen. The historic core is understood to have developed to the south of the site. Roads linking Poplar High Street to Bromley are known to have existed during the medieval period. Documentary evidence indicates four watermills at the Four Mills site, to the north of the site, in existence by 1227.

5.4.2 During the medieval period the River Lea was a navigable river used for transhipments to points along the river, and southwards to the Thames. Works to improve the navigation are known to have taken place from the late twelfth century onwards.

5.4.3 A medieval boundary ditch was identified during evaluation at Saint Andrew's Hospital, Bromley-by-Bow to the north of the site. Evaluation at Three Mills, Bromley By Bow to the north of the site revealed late medieval pottery contained within a waterlain alluvial layer.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 Cartographic evidence from the 18th century, 1702 Gascoyne Map of Stepney and 1745 Rocque Map of London, show the site to lie in open land, adjacent to the River Lee, to the north of Bromley Hall, and within the southern area of the Bromley Mills complex.

5.5.2 The Richard Horwood map of 1819 shows the site occupied by buildings around the southern, western and northern boundaries, with open space in the centre. The eastern boundary appears to project into the River Lea. The configuration of buildings within the

site has changed on the 1827 Greenwood map. The Weller Map of 1862 shows the site occupied by buildings.

- 5.5.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the site occupied by buildings associated with the Four Mills Distillery. The full extent of the site now appears to have been reclaimed from the River Lea.
- 5.5.4 The Four Mills distillery was established in 1759 on the Middlesex side of the River Lea at Bromley by John and Peter Lefevre, nephews of Peter Lefevre who was involved in the Three Mills distillery, the buildings of which were first insured by 1732 (Strong 2016, 12).
- 5.5.5 The 1894 Goad Insurance Plan shows the site occupied by, from north to south, a four storey granary building across the northern boundary, a grains yard to the west/centre, a four storey mill building to the east, and a 1-3 storey brewhouse projecting towards the southern boundary. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1895 shows no significant changes within the site; the 1921-2 Ordnance Survey shows minor changes to the buildings.
- 5.5.6 The 1948 Ordnance Survey map shows the buildings within the site as a single mass. On the 1953 Ordnance Survey the site is labelled as South Wharf. The 1967 Ordnance Survey map shows an area of glazing projecting towards the southern boundary.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 A detailed methodology for the archaeological evaluation is set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018). The original methodology consisted of five evaluation trenches; Trench 1 measured 5m x 1.8, Trench 2 measured 12m x 3m, Trench 3 measured 25m x 1.8m, Trench 4 measured 12m x 3m and Trench 5 measured 10m x 1.8m. The trenches were carried out pre-demolition of the current buildings. The trenches were located at least 10m from the edge of the River Lea, in accordance with Environment Agency guidelines. These trenches were targeted on the remains of the former distillery known to be extant on the site from the second half of the 18th century onwards. Four test pits were also monitored as a watching brief for the installation of thrust blocks to support the listed wall in the south of the site. These test pits measured c. 2m square.
- 6.2 During the excavation, where spatial constraints allowed, machine dug sondages were undertaken to investigate the earlier stratigraphic sequence. The trenches were not designed to target the natural layers on the site as these had already been discussed by Quest (Quest 2018).
- 6.3 Prior to, and during, excavation of the evaluation trenches the locations were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT). The evaluation was undertaken using 9 and 21 tonne mechanical excavators which initially broke and removed the concrete. Following breaking of the concrete, a toothless bucket was utilised, under the supervision of an attendant archaeologist, to remove the modern overburden and continued in spits until archaeological horizons were revealed. The evaluation trenches were located with a GPS survey instrument, which was also used to install a temporary benchmark within the site.
- 6.3.1 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A full photographic record was taken in the digital format.
- 6.3.2 The complete site archive include site records and photographs will be deposited at the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA) under the unique site code GDN19.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Early to Late 19th Century

Trench 5 (Figure 7, Plates 8 & 9)

7.1.1 The earliest deposits recorded during the evaluation consisted of a series of made ground levelling layers within Trench 5, contexts [22] and [23]. These deposits were recorded at a highest level of 3.18m OD and had a combined thickness of 0.69m. These deposits contained no dating evidence but most likely relate to later post-medieval levelling of the site.

7.1.2 Sealing made ground deposits [22] and [23] were a series of bedding layers, contexts [18], [19] and [21], upon which a brick wall foundation and associated brick floor surfaces, contexts [16], [15], [17] and [20], were installed. Brick wall foundation [16] was aligned north-south, with a recorded length of 1.45m continuing south beyond the excavation limit. This brick wall was recorded at 3.28m OD, was 0.46m wide by at least 0.10m deep and continued below the excavated sondage. At least two courses of brickwork survived which comprised post-Great Fire deep frogged bricks which provide a date range of 1800-1875 (Appendix 3). Located to the east and north of brick wall [16] were two elements of probably the same brick floor surface, contexts [17] and [15]. These brick surfaces had recorded dimensions of 0.54m by 0.50m and 0.54m by 0.64m respectively and were located at 3.28m OD and 3.30m OD. Both floors comprised a single layer of post-medieval sandy red bricks which provide a date range of 1800-1900 (Appendix 3).

7.1.3 A third area of brick surface, context [20], was also recorded within a sondage in Trench 5. Located at the same height, 3.30m OD, and composed of the same post-medieval sandy red bricks (Appendix 3), this surface may have represented a continuation of surfaces [15] and [17].

Test Pit 2 (Figure 8)

7.2 Recorded within the base of Test Pit 2 was a brick wall foundation [3]. This brick wall was aligned east-west with recorded dimensions of 1.25m long by 0.65m wide and was recorded at 4.60m OD. At least two courses of this wall survived to a depth of 0.15m and it was composed of post-Great Fire deep frogged bricks which provided a date range of 1800-1875 (Appendix 3).

7.3 Phase 2: Late 19th to 20th Century

Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plate 1)

7.3.1 Located within Trench 1 was a series of masonry wall foundations, contexts [35], [36], [37], [38] and [39]. Brick wall [35] ran north-south through the western side of Trench 1 for a distance of 2.40m and was 0.75m wide. The wall, which was recorded at 4.80m OD, was composed of post-Great Fire and yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks and survived to a height of 0.50m.

- 7.3.2 Projecting east from wall [35] were two further walls, foundations [36] and [37]. Both these walls ran for a length of 1.25m to the east, both continuing east beyond the limit of excavation, and were 0.24m and 0.46m wide respectively. Wall [37] was recorded at a height of 4.72m OD and wall [36] was recorded at 4.43m OD. These two walls were composed of post-Great Fire and yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks which provides date ranges of 1850-1900 and 1850-1925 (Appendix 3). Both walls [36] and [37] were installed on concrete foundations, contexts [38] and [39].

Trench 2 (Figure 4, Plates 2 & 3)

- 7.3.3 Recorded within Trench 2 was a series of brick walls and brick structures, contexts [26], [27], [28] and [41]. At the southern end of Trench 2 brick wall [26] ran east-west through the trench for 1.50m and continued both east and west beyond the excavation limit. This wall was located at 4.43m OD, was 0.34m wide and had at least two courses of brickwork surviving.
- 7.3.4 Located approximately 0.70m north of wall [26] in Trench 2 was brick structure [27]. Brick structure [27] consisted of an 'L' shaped brick wall, aligned east-west which returned to the north at the western end, which encompassed an area which measured 1.40m by 1.10m. This structure was recorded at 4.27m OD, the brickwork was generally 0.25m wide throughout and survived to a height of at least 0.15m. This brick structure was composed of yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks which suggest a date range of 1850-1925 (Appendix 3).
- 7.3.5 Located 2.30m north of brick structure [27] was rectangular brick structure [28]. This brick structure was generally aligned east-west and north-south and had recorded dimensions of 2.00m by 1.50m. The structure was recorded at a highest level of 4.27m OD, the brickwork was generally 0.22m wide throughout and survived to a height of at least 0.32m. This brick structure was composed of yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks which suggest a date range of 1850-1925 (Appendix 3).
- 7.3.6 Located north of brick structure [28] was a brick wall foundation, [41]. This brick wall ran north-south from the northern side of structure [28], to which it was probably associated, for a distance of 1.60m. This brick foundation was recorded at 3.37m OD and was 1.08m wide. Only a single course of this foundation was exposed within a deeper sondage but it continued deeper below the excavation limit. This foundation was composed of a mixture of both post-Great Fire and yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks.

Trench 3 (Figure 5, Plates 4, 5 & 6)

- 7.3.7 Recorded throughout evaluation Trench 3 were a number of brick wall foundations and brick structures. Located at the eastern end of Trench 3 was extensive brick wall foundation [29]. This wall was aligned north-south with recorded dimensions of 1.8m in length by 1m wide, however, neither of these represented true original dimensions as the wall continued both north, south and east beyond the excavation limit. The brick wall was

recorded at 4.50m OD, with six courses surviving to a height of 0.70m, the bottom five courses stepped out continually and the brick wall was set upon a concrete foundation. This foundation was composed of a mixture of both post-Great Fire and yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks.

- 7.3.8 Located approximately 3m to the west of wall [29] was another large brick wall foundation, [32]. This wall was again aligned north-south and had a recorded length of 1.8m but continued both north and south beyond the trench limit. Recorded at 4.34m OD the wall had a width of 1.70m and had six courses of brickwork surviving to a height of 0.5m, the lowest five courses stepped out continually and was set upon a concrete foundation. This foundation was composed of a mixture of both post-Great Fire and yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks.
- 7.3.9 Located abutting the eastern side of wall [32] was a brick column base, [31]. This square brick feature had recorded dimensions of 0.35m by 0.40m and a height of 0.10m but continued deeper beyond the limit of excavation. This brick column base was recorded at 3.90m OD and its exact function in relation to other structural elements in Trench 3 is unclear.
- 7.3.10 Located in the centre of Trench 3 was a rectangular brick-lined structure [49]. This brick-lined structure was generally aligned east-west by north-south with dimensions of 2.20m by 1.12m, with the brickwork being 0.24m wide throughout, and survived to a height of 0.42m, five courses of brickwork. Projecting south from the main rectangular structure was a north-south brick-lined feature gully which was part of the same overall structure, feeding into the rectangular area. These combined brick features were recorded at a highest level of 4.55m OD. A brick surface, [48], was recorded in the base of the rectangular brick-lined chamber, located at 4.02m OD. These brick features were composed of yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks which provide a date range of 1850-1925 (Appendix 3).
- 7.3.11 Projecting west from brick-lined structure [49] was a brick wall foundation, [46]. This wall was aligned east-west and ran between brick-lined structure [49] to extensive wall foundation [44] to the west, for a distance of 2.44m. This wall was recorded at 4.10m OD and was 0.38m wide but continued north beyond the trench limit. Only two courses of the wall were exposed but it continued deeper. This wall was composed of post-Great Fire deep frogged bricks which provide a date range of 1800-1875 (Appendix 3).
- 7.3.12 Located east of brick-lined structure [49], beyond a concrete intrusion was another probable brick-lined feature [33]. This brick-lined feature was generally aligned east-west by north-south and was only partially exposed with the recorded brickwork being 'L' shaped and representing one corner of another rectangular brick-lined structure. Recorded at a highest level of 4.14m OD, the structure had surviving dimensions of 1.10m by 1.10m and survived to a height of 0.25m, but these did not represent the original full dimensions.

- 7.3.13 Recorded to the east of brick-lined feature [33] was a concrete surface of unknown function [34]. Located at 3.91m OD this surface had recorded dimensions of 0.84m by 0.92m and was 0.07m thick.
- 7.3.14 Recorded in the western half of Trench 3 was an extensive brick wall foundation [44]. This wall was aligned north-south with recorded dimensions of 1.70m in length but continued both north and south beyond the excavation limit by 1.35m wide. Recorded at 4.57m OD, eight courses survived to a height of 0.79m, the lowest six courses stepped out continually and were installed upon a concrete foundation.
- 7.3.15 Recorded in the western end of Trench 3 was a brick pillar or column base, [43]. Located at 4.53m OD this rectangular structure had recorded dimensions of 0.74m by 0.60m and was 0.34m high but continued deeper beyond the excavation limit. The exact function of this feature in relation to other structural elements in Trench 3 is unclear.

Trench 4 (Figure 6, Plate 7)

- 7.3.16 Recorded in evaluation Trench 4 was a layer of 19th century made ground [25] which was cut by an extensive brick wall foundation, [24]. Brick wall foundation ran north-south throughout Trench 4 for a length of 11.70m and was 1.18m wide, although this was not the full width as it continued west beyond the excavation limit. Recorded at 4.68m OD, twelve courses of brickwork for the wall survived to a height of 0.82m, the bottom seven courses continually stepped out and formed the foundation element of the wall. This wall was composed of a mixture of both post-Great Fire and yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks which provide a date range of 1825-1900 (Appendix 3).

Trench 5 (Figure 7, Plates 8 & 9)

- 7.3.17 Recorded running through the western side of Trench 5 was brick wall foundation, [12]/[13]. This wall ran on a north-south alignment for a total length of 7.65m, punctuated in the centre by a modern concrete intrusion, and had a recorded width of 0.43, which did not represent the full width as it continued beyond the excavation limit. Recorded at 4.54m OD, nine courses of brickwork survived to a height of 0.74m, the bottom four courses stepped out continually and formed the foundation element of the wall. This wall was composed of a mixture of both post-Great Fire and yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks which provide a date range of 1825-1900 (Appendix 3). The brickwork was installed upon a concrete foundation located at 3.81m OD.

Test Pit 1 (Figure 8)

- 7.3.18 Recorded in the base of Test Pit 1 was a layer of late 19th century made ground cut by a late 19th century concrete foundation, contexts [2] and [1] respectively. This concrete foundation, possibly upon which a brick wall would have been installed, was located at 4.66m OD.

Test Pit 3 (Figure 8)

- 7.3.19 Recorded within Test Pit 3 was a brick wall [5], laid upon a concrete foundation [4]. This wall was aligned east-west and had recorded dimensions of 0.34m in length and was 0.74m wide, although neither represented its true dimensions as the wall continued beyond the excavation limit. The wall was recorded at 4.78m OD and had at least thirteen courses of brickwork surviving to a height of 0.95m, the lowest five courses stepped out continually and were installed upon concrete footing [4]. This wall was composed of a mixture of both post-Great Fire and yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks which provide a date range of 1825-1900 (Appendix 3).

Test Pit 4 (Figure 8)

- 7.3.20 Recorded within Test Pit 4 was a brick wall foundation, [8], installed upon a concrete foundation, [7]. This wall was aligned east-west and had recorded dimensions of 0.62m in length by 0.78m wide, neither of which represented the true dimensions as the wall continued beyond the excavation limit. The wall was recorded at 4.74m OD and had eleven courses surviving to a height of 0.85m, the lowest four courses stepped out continually and were installed upon concrete footing [7]. This wall was composed of a mixture of both post-Great Fire and yellow stock unfrogged bricks which provide a date range of 1800-1900 (Appendix 3).

7.4 Phase 4: Modern

- 7.4.1 All the evaluation trenches and watching brief test pits recorded modern intrusions of various types along with 20th century deposits sealing the 19th century masonry remains. These 20th century deposits were capped in all locations by modern concrete which represented the current ground level. This was recorded between 5.02m OD and 5.21m OD

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation did not encounter any underlying natural deposits. A deposit model for the site (Quest 2018) illustrated that made ground was between 4.90m and 7.10m deep and therefore it is unsurprising the evaluation trenches did not record natural deposits as they were not designed to be excavated to this depth. The evaluation was designed to target potential post-medieval/modern remains associated with former industrial use, as discussed with GLAAS.
- 8.2 The earliest phase of activity, dated to the early to late 19th century, recorded during the evaluation appeared to relate to a series of masonry features within a deeper sondage within Trench 5. These masonry features represented a brick wall and associated brick floor surfaces; the wall being composed of post-Great Fire deep frogged bricks and the floors of post-medieval sandy red bricks which suggest date ranges of 1800-1875 and 1800-1900 respectively (Appendix 3). A small section of wall recorded in Test Pit 2, which was also composed of post-Great Fire deep frogged bricks, may also relate to this initial phase of recorded activity. This cannot be determined precisely due to the small area of the wall exposed within the test pit.
- 8.3 The next phase of activity dates from the late 19th to 20th century and comprises a number of brick wall foundation and brick-lined structures recorded in a number of the evaluation trenches. This consisted of brick wall foundations in Trench 1, a brick wall foundation and two brick-lined structures in Trench 2, a number of brick wall foundations and brick-lined structures in Trench 3 and brick wall foundations in Trenches 4 and 5 and Test Pits 3 and 4. The majority of these walls and structures were constructed using the same post-Great Fire and yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks which suggest date ranges of 1850-1900 and 1850-1925 (Appendix 3).
- 8.4 Cartographic evidence illustrates the site to have been potentially occupied by buildings by the mid 18th century, as illustrated by Rocque's map of 1745, on the eastern side of the town of Bromley, just west of the River Lea. By Horwood's map of 1819 (Figure 10) however a number of buildings can clearly be seen to occupy the site, one of which is labelled as 'still house' illustrating the buildings to be a distillery. This distillery complex is illustrated on a number of maps including the first and second edition Ordnance Survey (1869-70 and 1895) and Goad Insurance Plan of 1895 (Figures 11 and 12) on both of which it is known as the 'Four Mills Distillery' and remained on the site into the 20th century. Documentary evidence illustrates that Four Mills distillery was established in 1759 (Strong 2016, 12) and the cartographic evidence illustrates that the distillery underwent a number of alterations and rebuilds during its life particularly during the 19th century. The constituent parts of the Four Mills Distillery are still intact on the 1914 map although on this map the Site is no longer annotated as a 'Distillery'. An early 20th century London General Omnibus Company Limited plan shows that the buildings of the Four Mills Distillery within the site

had been converted for use by the London General Omnibus Company Limited (Garwood 2019).

- 8.5 It can therefore be concluded that the two phases of masonry features recorded during the evaluation relate directly to the Four Mills Distillery complex from the early 19th century onwards with the different phases identified relating to rebuilding and alterations during the 19th century and into the early 20th century (Figures 10, 11 & 12). The possibility also exists that more than two phases of activity were represented by the masonry remains within the evaluation, but this is difficult to ascertain from the area of the evaluation trenches and broad nature of the dating of the bricks. No remains predating 1800 were recorded, and therefore none of the original distillery structures were encountered, during the evaluation.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Heritage for commissioning the work on behalf of Gillender 2 LLP and Adam Single of GLAAS for monitoring the work.
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PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1 facing north, 1m scale



Plate 2: Trench 2 facing south, 1m scale



Plate 3: Sondage within Trench 2 showing masonry remains [41], facing north, 1m scale



Plate 4: Western end of Trench 3 facing west, 1m scale



Plate 5: Eastern end of Trench 3 facing east, 1m scale



Plate 6: Brick-lined structure [48] in Trench 3 facing south, 1m scale



Plate 7: Trench 4 facing north



Plate 8: Trench 5 facing north, 1m scale



Plate 9: Sondage showing masonry features [15], [16] and [17] in Trench 5 facing north, 1m scale



Plate 10: Test Pit 1 facing north 1m scale



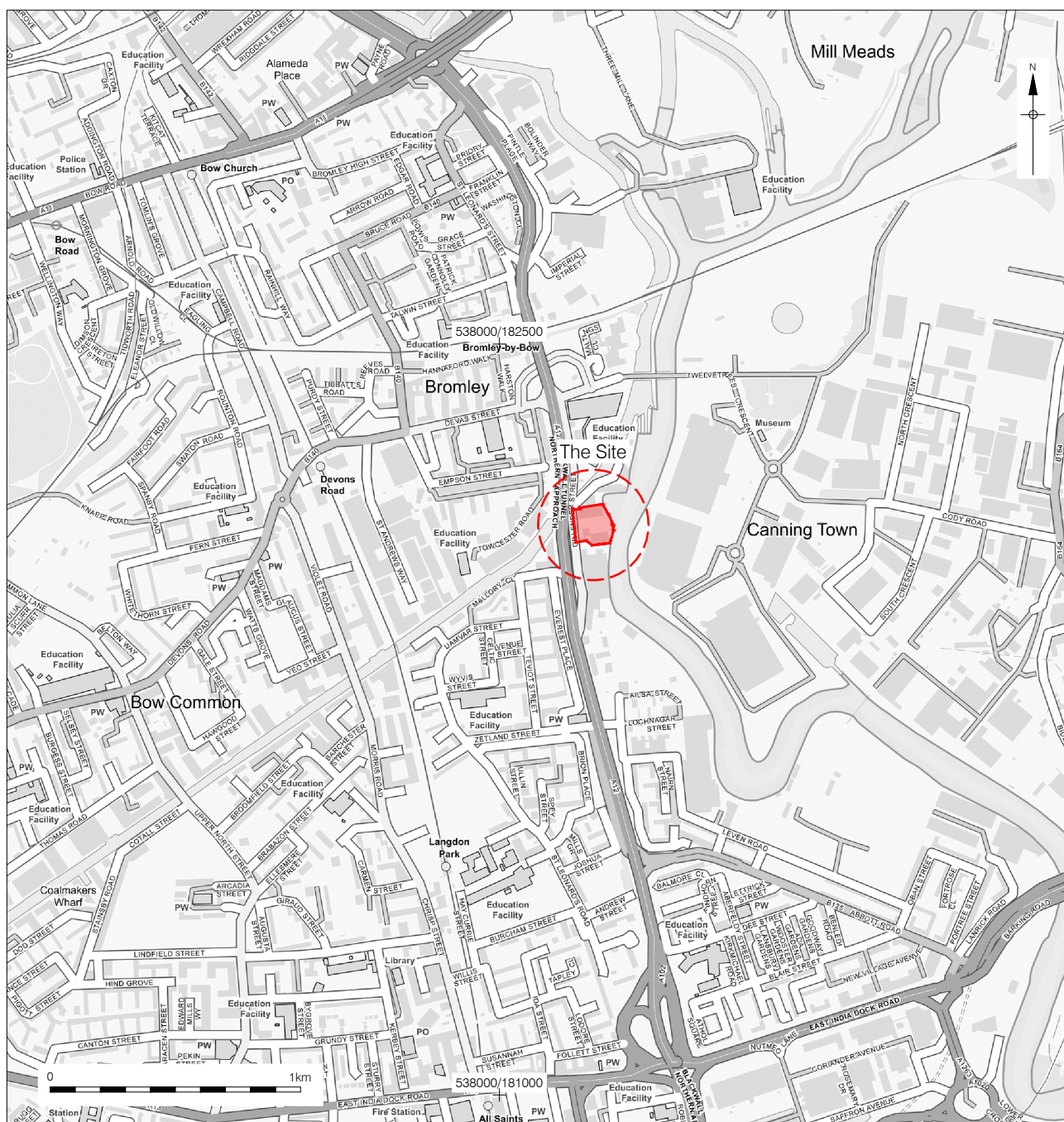
Plate 11: Test Pit 2 facing east

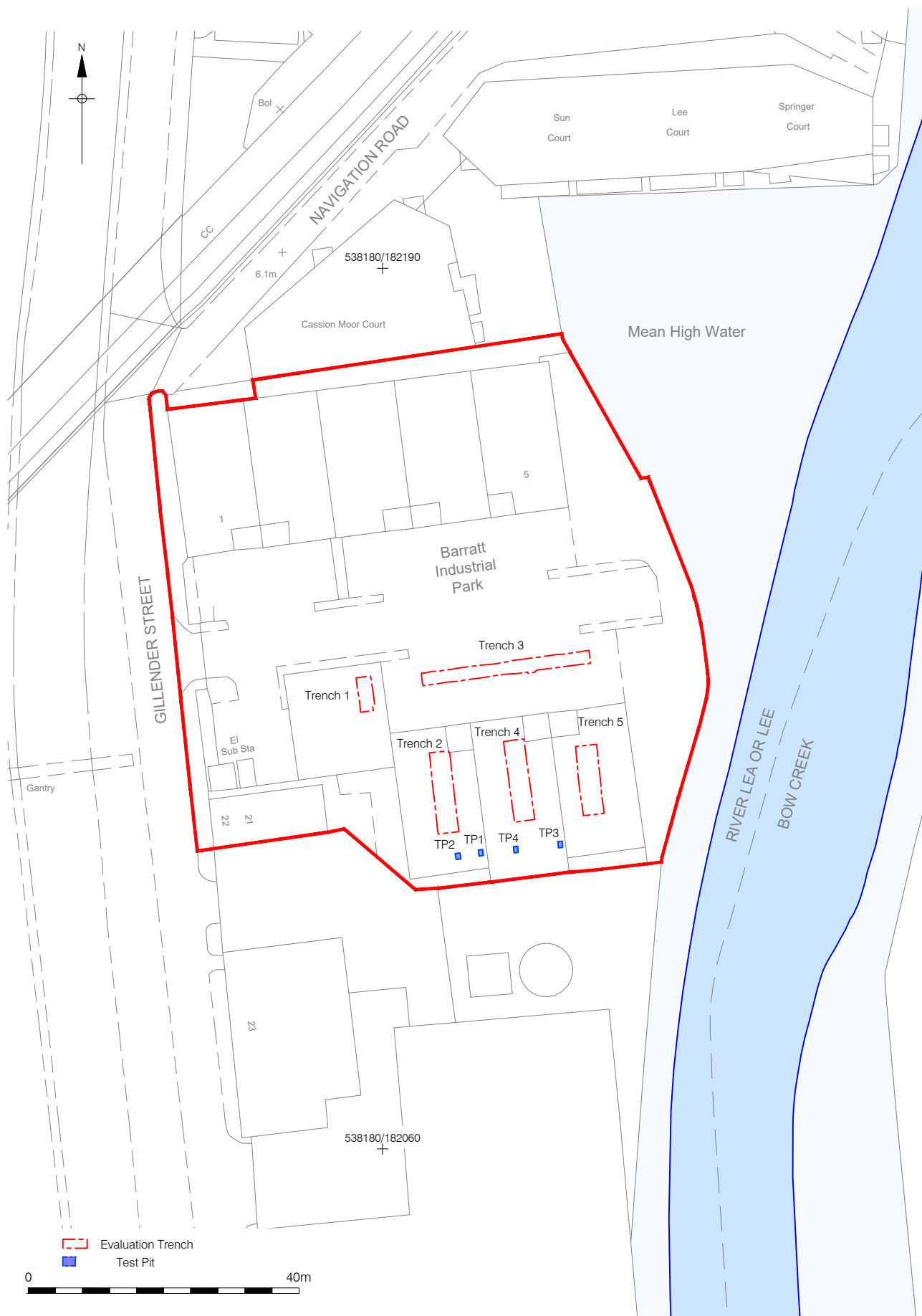


Plate 12: Test Pit 3 facing west



Plate 13: Test Pit 4 facing north, 1m scale





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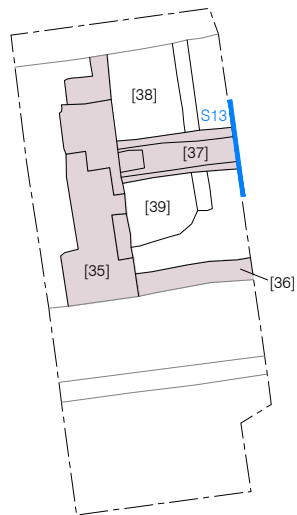
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21/03/19 RM

Figure 2
Trench Location Plan
1:800 at A4



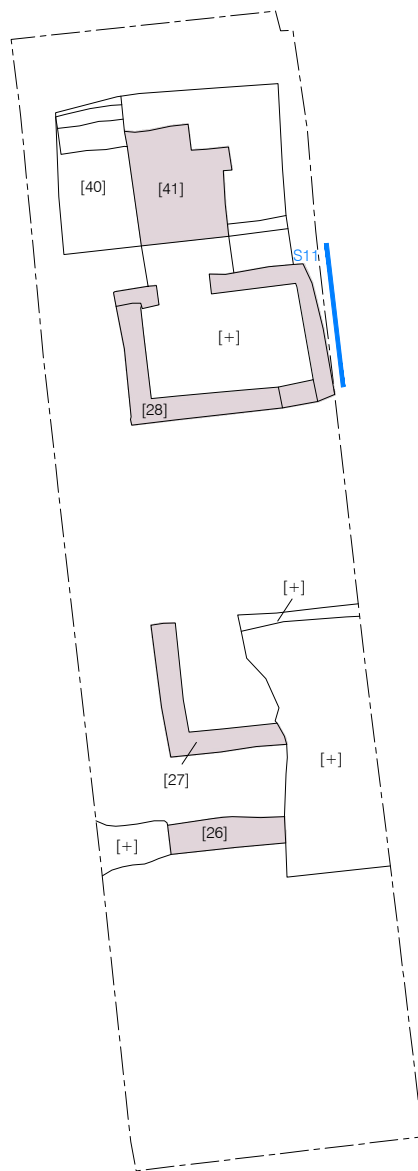
Trench 1



Walls



Trench 2



Walls

0 4m

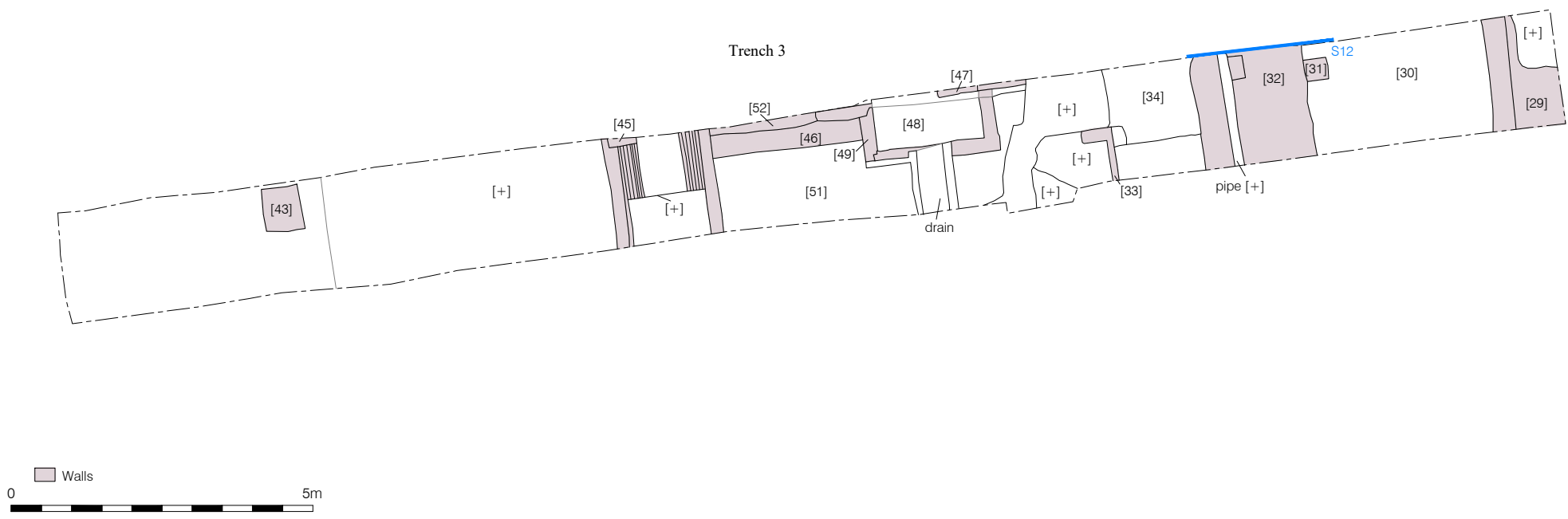
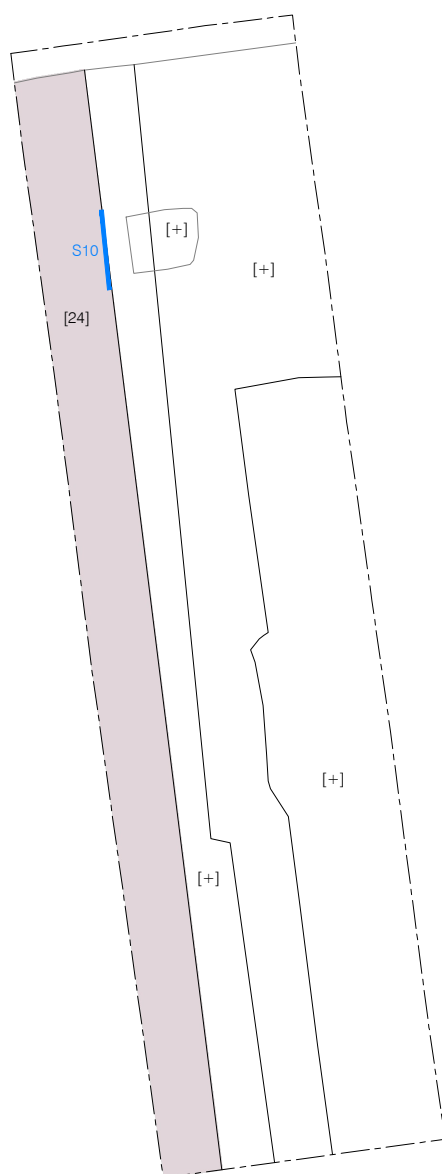


Figure 5
Plan of Trench 3
1:100 at A4

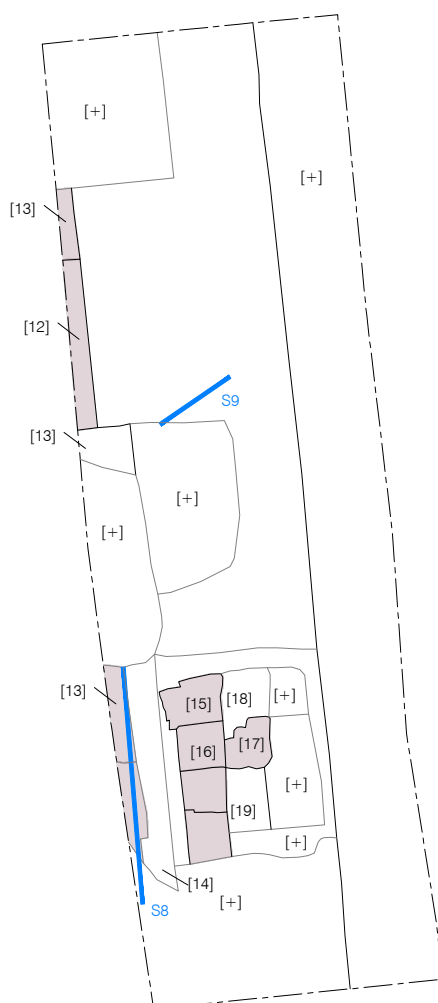


Trench 4





Trench 5



Wall

0 4m

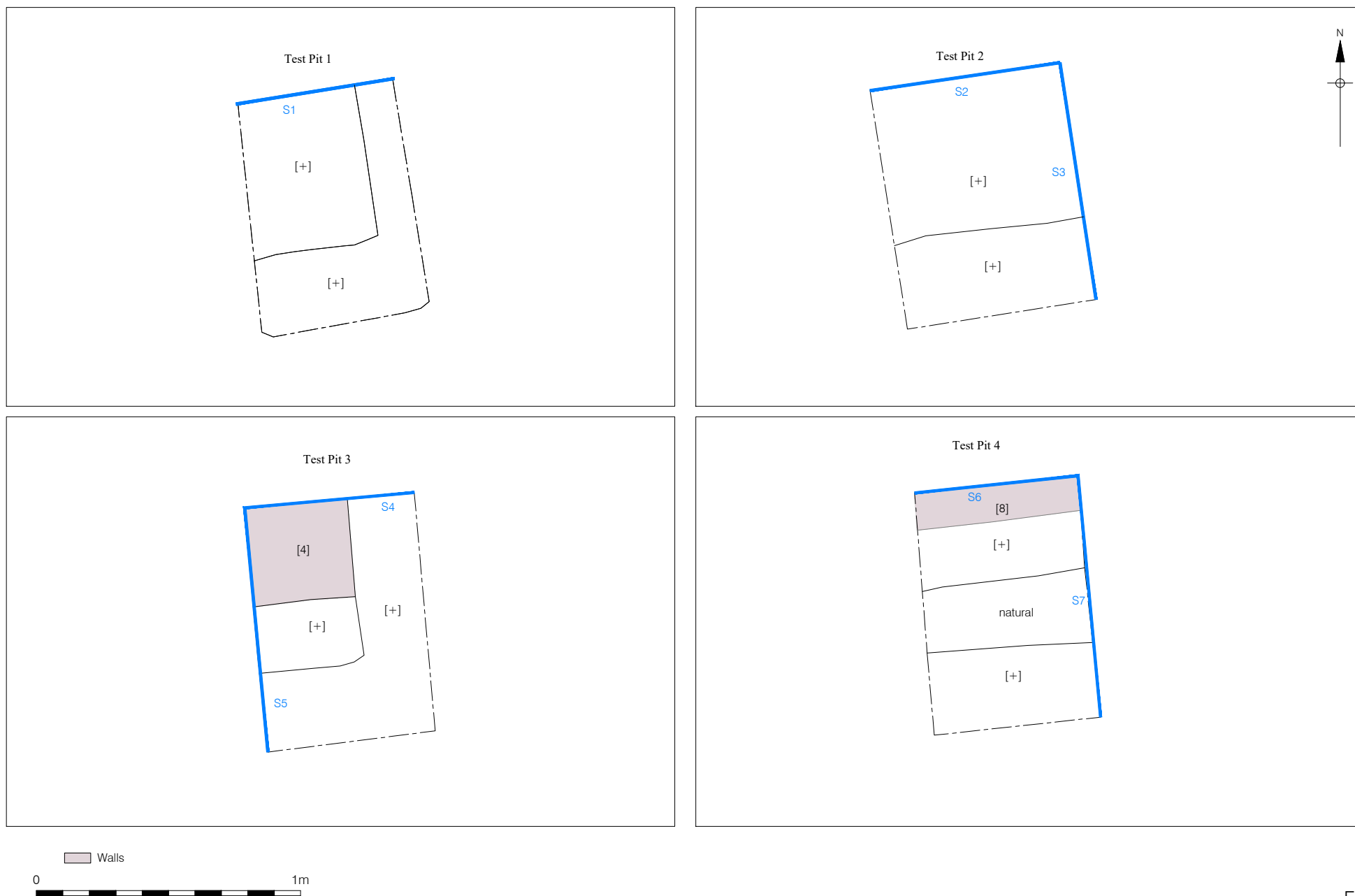
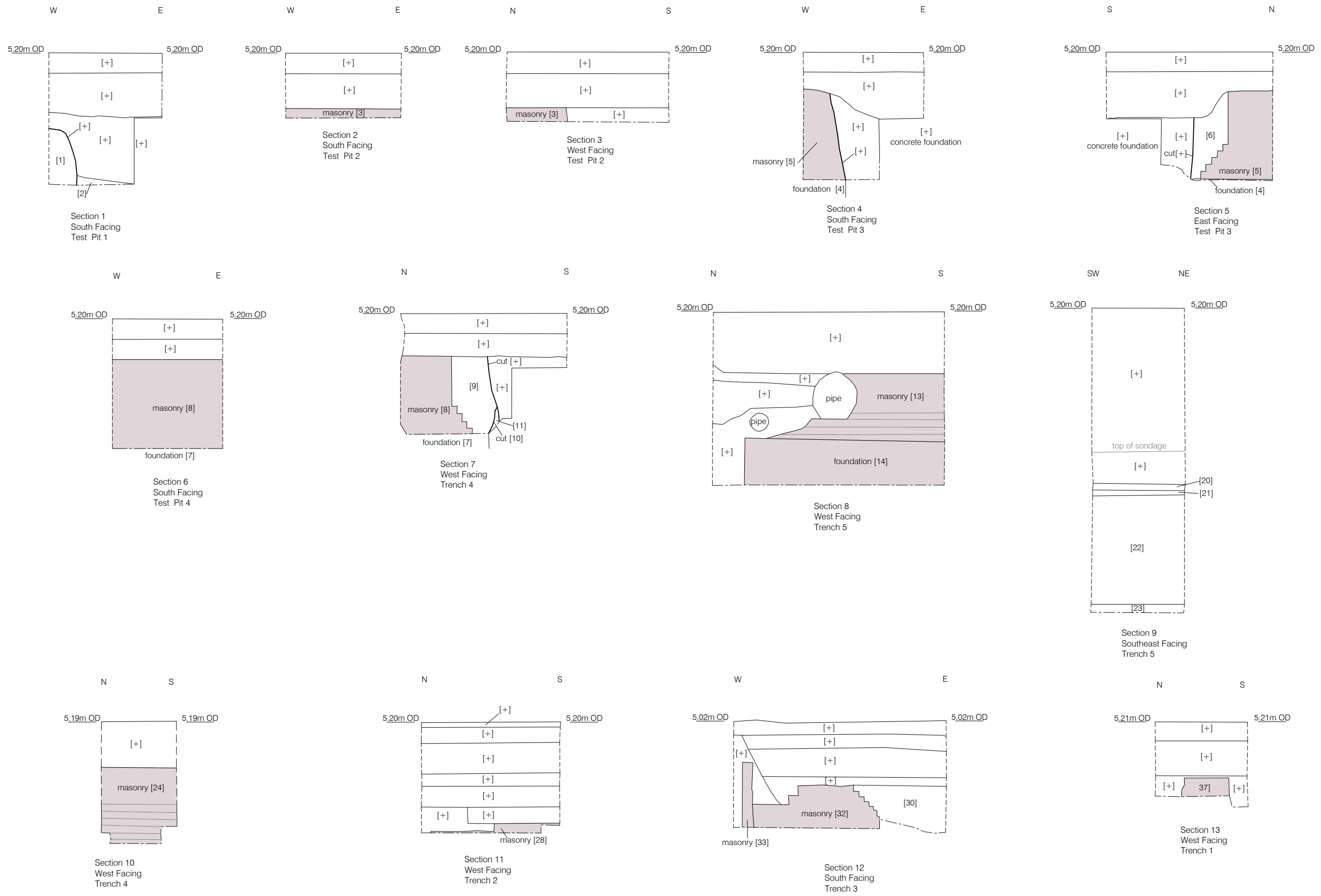
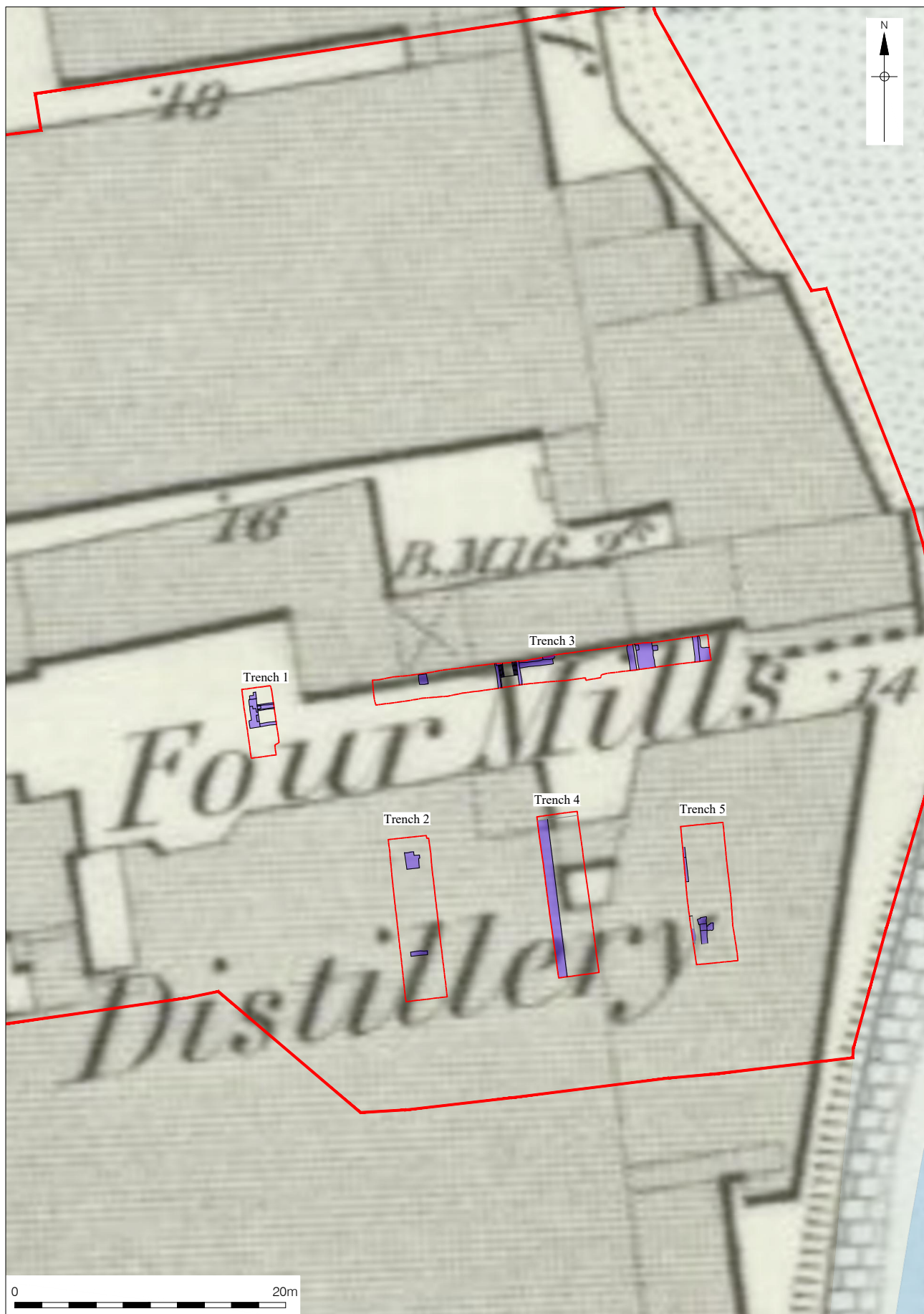


Figure 8
Plan of Test Pits
1:20 at A4







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24/01/19 HB

Figure 11
Walls overlain on Ordnance Survey, 1869
1:400 at A4

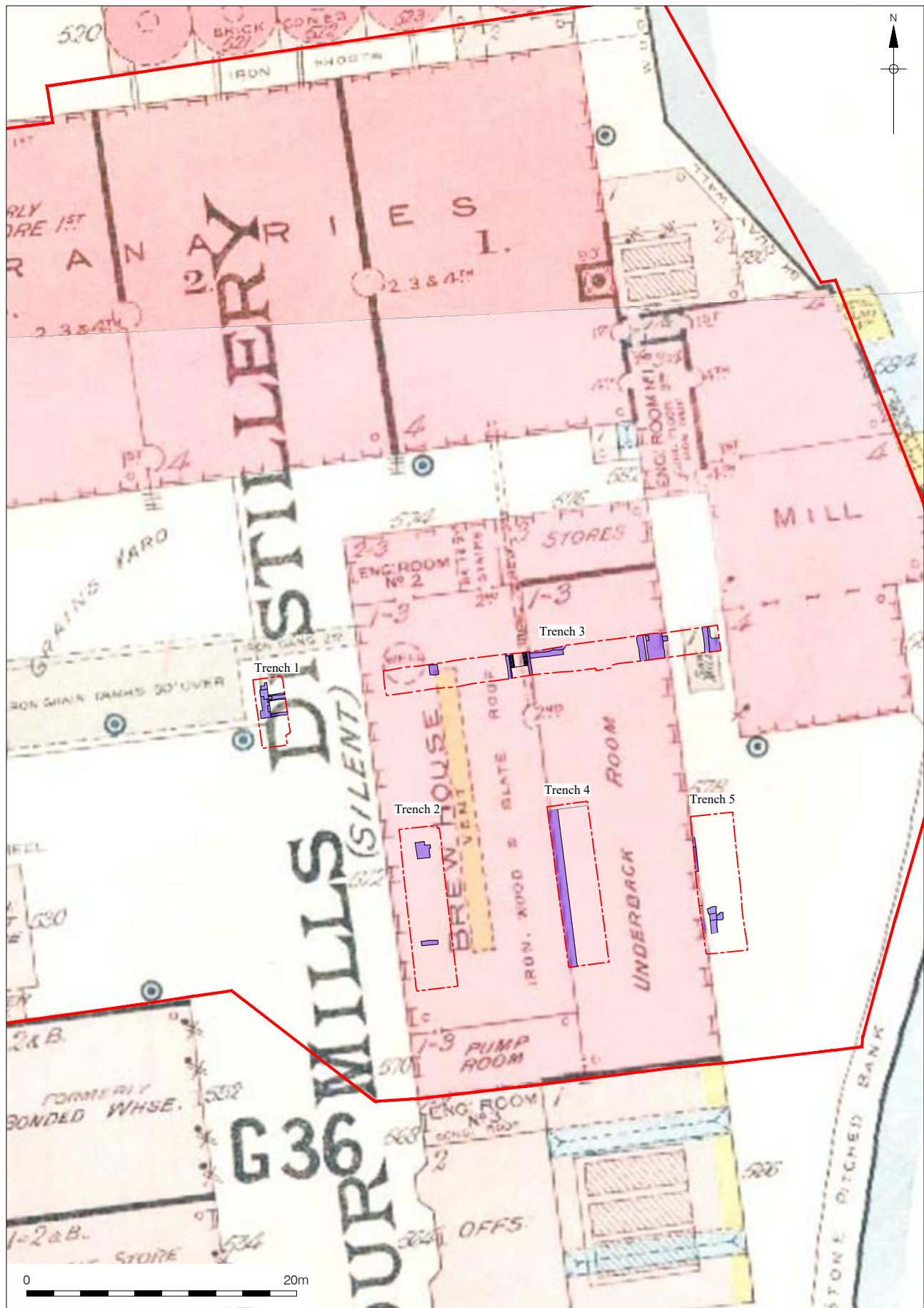


Figure 12
Walls overlain on Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1894
1:400 at A4

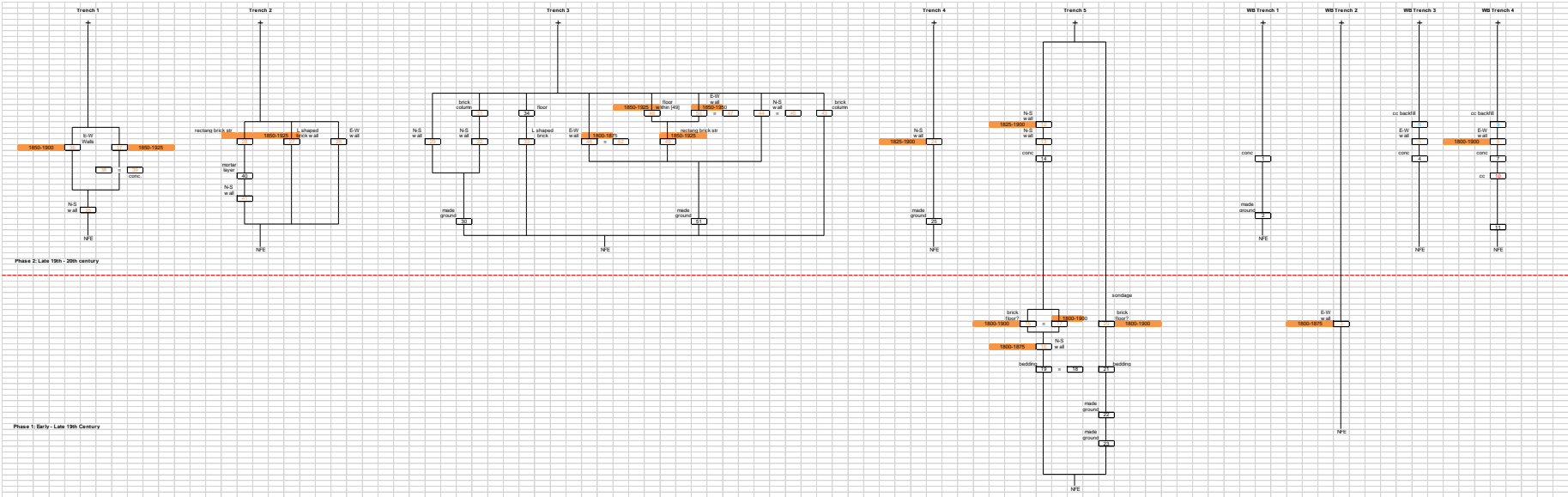
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	Phase
1	Masonry		TP 1	E-W concrete foundation	2	2			2
2	Layer		TP 1	Modern made ground	2	2		3.87	2
3	Masonry		TP 2	E-W brick wall foundation	1.25	0.65	0.15	4.6	1
4	Masonry		TP 3	Modern concrete foundation	0.34	0.74	0.1	3.83	2
5	Masonry		TP 3	E-W aligned brick wall foundation	0.34	0.74	0.95	4.78	2
6	Fill		TP 3	Backfill of construction cut for wall [5]	0.34	0.74	0.95	4.78	2
7	Masonry		TP 4	Modern concrete foundation	0.62	0.78	0.1	3.89	2
8	Masonry		TP 4	E-W aligned brick wall foundation	0.62	0.78	0.85	4.74	2
9	Fill	10	TP 4	Backfill of construction cut [10]	0.62	0.78	0.3	4.74	2
10	Cut		TP 4	Construction cut for brick wall [8]	0.62	0.78	0.85	4.74	2
11	Layer		TP 4	Made ground, only recorded in section			0.3	4.2	2
12	Masonry		5	N-S aligned brick wall foundation	1.8	0.19	0.33	4.36	2
13	Masonry		5	N-S aligned brick wall foundation	7.65	0.43	0.74	4.54	2
14	Masonry		5	Concrete foundation	7.5	0.33	0.5	3.81	2
15	Masonry		5	Possible brick floor surface	0.54	0.64	0.07	3.3	1
16	Masonry		5	N-S aligned brick wall foundation	1.45	0.46	0.07	3.28	1
17	Masonry		5	Possible brick floor surface	0.54	0.5	0.16	3.28	1

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	Phase
18	Layer		5	Bedding layer	0.7	0.54	0.22	3.19	1
19	Layer		5	Bedding layer	0.68	0.44	0.1	3.18	1
20	Masonry		5	Possible brick floor surface	0.5		0.07	3.3	1
21	Layer		5	Bedding layer	0.5		0.05	3.23	1
22	Layer		5	Made ground	0.5		0.59	3.18	1
23	Layer		5	Made ground	0.5		0.1	2	1
24	Masonry		4	N-S aligned brick wall foundation	11.7	1.18	0.82	4.68	2
25	Layer		4	Made ground	0.62	0.46	0.1	3.8	2
26	Masonry		2	E-W aligned brick wall foundation	1.5	0.34	0.12	4.43	2
27	Masonry		2	'L' shaped brick-lined structure	1.4	1.1	0.15	4.27	2
28	Masonry		2	Rectangular brick-lined structure	1.5	2	0.32	4.27	2
29	Masonry		3	N-S aligned brick wall foundation	1.8	1	0.7	4.5	2
30	Layer		3	Made ground	1.8	3	0.62	3.87	2
31	Masonry		3	Brick column base	0.35	0.4	0.1	3.9	2
32	Masonry		3	N-S aligned brick wall foundation	1.8	1.7	0.5	4.34	2
33	Masonry		3	'L' shaped brick-lined structure	1.1	1.1	0.25	4.14	2
34	Masonry		3	Concrete surface	0.84	0.92	0.07	3.91	2
35	Masonry		1	N-S aligned brick wall foundation	2.4	0.75	0.5	4.8	2
36	Masonry		1	E-W aligned brick wall foundation	1.2	0.21	0.08	4.43	2
37	Masonry		1	E-W aligned brick wall foundation	1.15	0.45	0.26	4.72	2
38	Masonry		1	Concrete foundation	1.15	0.45	0.1	4.49	2
39	Masonry		1	Concrete foundation	1.15	0.45	0.1	4.49	2

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	Phase
40	Layer		2	Made ground	0.25	0.3	0.1	3.61	2
41	Masonry		2	N-S aligned brick wall foundation	1.6	1.08		3.37	2
42	Void		2	VOID					2
43	Masonry		3	Brick column base	0.74	0.6	0.34	4.53	2
44	Masonry		3	N-S aligned brick wall foundation	1.7	0.82	0.5	4.57	2
45	Masonry		3	N-S aligned brick wall foundation	0.2	0.43	0.1	4.57	2
46	Masonry		3	E-W aligned brick wall foundation	2.44	0.38		4.1	2
47	Masonry		3	E-W aligned brick wall foundation	1	0.1	0.1	4.55	2
48	Masonry		3	Brick surface within brick-lined structure [49]	2.2	1.12	0.07	4.02	2
49	Masonry		3	Rectangular brick-lined structure	2.2	1.12	0.42	4.55	2
50	Masonry		3	E-W aligned brick wall	1	0.1	0.1	4.55	2
51	Layer		3	Made ground	25	2		4.55	2
52	Masonry		3	E-W aligned brick wall foundation	2.44	0.38		4.1	2

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATES

SPOT DATES CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, BARRATT INDUSTRIAL ESTATE GILLENDR STREET LONDON E3 3JX (GND19)

Amparo Valcarcel, February 2019

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3	3032	Post Great fire deep frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1800-1875	1800-1875
8	3035	Yellow stock unfrogged bricks	2	1740	1950	1740	1950	1800-1900	1800-1900
12	3035	Yellow stock deep frogged bricks	2	1740	1950	1740	1950	1825-1900	1825-1900
15	3046	Post-medieval sandy red bricks	14	1450	1900	1450	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
16	3032	Post Great fire deep frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1800-1875	1800-1875
17	3046	Post-medieval sandy red bricks	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
20	3046	Post-medieval sandy red bricks	14	1450	1900	1450	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
24	3035	Yellow stock bricks	2	1740	1950	1740	1950	1825-1900	1825-1900
27	3035	Yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks	2	1740	1950	1740	1950	1850-1925	1850-1925
28	3035	Yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks	2	1740	1950	1740	1950	1850-1925	1850-1925
36	3032;3035	Post Great fire and yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1850-1900	1850-1900
37	3035	Yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks	2	1740	1950	1740	1950	1850-1925	1850-1925
46	3034	Post Great fire deep frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1800-1875	1800-1875
49	3035	Yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks	2	1740	1950	1740	1950	1850-1925	1850-1925

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
48	3035	Yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks	2	1740	1950	1740	1950	1850-1925	1850-1925
49	3035	Yellow stock stamped deep frogged bricks	2	1740	1950	1740	1950	1850-1925	1850-1925
50	3261	Fire bricks	2	1800	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	1850-1950

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-346618

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Barratt Industrial Estate, Gillender Street, Tower Hamlet E3 3JX
Short description of the project	An Archaeological Evaluation at Barratt Industrial Estate, Gillender Street, Tower Hamlet E3 3JX. Five evaluation trenches and four test pits recorded masonry remains of the Four Mills Brewery dated to the 19th and 20th century
Project dates	Start: 13-02-2019 End: 07-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GND19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS BOW Barratt Industrial Estate, Gillender Street
Postcode	E3 3JX
Study area	5330 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 38186 82146 51.520804980267 -0.008022865669 51 31 14 N 000 00 28 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	Richard Von Kalinowski Meager
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Gillender 2 LLP

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	MLAA
Digital Media available	"Survey", "Text", "Database"

Paper Archive recipient MLAA

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Barratt Industrial Estate, Gillender Street, Tower Hamlet E3 3JX
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawkins, N.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London

Entered by	Neil Hawkins (nhawkins@pre-construct.com)
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Entered on	22 March 2019
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PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

