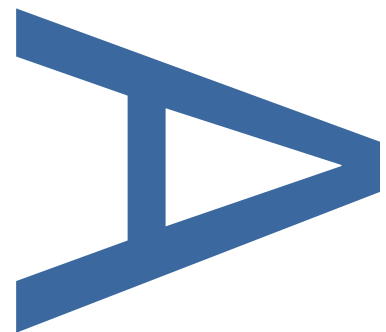
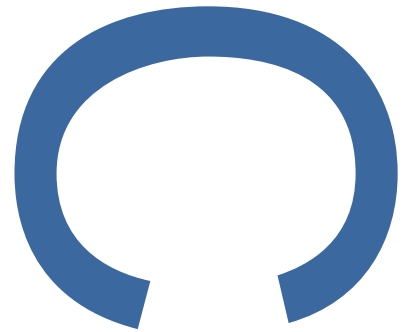


**JOLLES HOUSE, BROMLEY HIGH
STREET, POPLAR, LONDON
BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS,
E3 3BL
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: JLS18

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

JULY 2019



**JOLLES HOUSE, BROMLEY HIGH STREET, POPLAR, LONDON BOROUGH OF
TOWER HAMLETS, E3 3BL**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (Phase 1 and Phase 2)

Site Code: JLS18

Central NGR: TQ 37751 82891

Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

**Commissioning Client: HILL PARTNERSHIPS LIMITED ON BEHALF OF POPLAR
HARCA**

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July 2019

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

JOLLES HOUSE, BROMLEY HIGH STREET, POPLAR, LONDON

BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS, E3 3BL

Type of project

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5050
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd for Hill Partnerships Ltd on behalf of Poplar Harca at Jolles House, Bromley High Street, Poplar in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E3 3BL.
- 1.2 The previous archaeological investigation, carried out between 19th-23rd November 2018, consisted of three trenches (Phase 1). An additional phase of work saw the excavation of two more trenches carried out between 24th-27th June 2019 after the demolition of the buildings on the site (Phase 2). Excavation and recording was conducted in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 A sequence of 17th century dumped deposits as well as 18th and 19th century masonry structures potentially relating to both residential and industrial buildings, 20th century made ground deposits, and other features and deposits that overlaid or truncated natural gravelly clay were found in the course of the archaeological investigation. No archaeological evidence that pre-dated the 17th century was found in any of the five trenches indicating that any potential earlier archaeological deposits had been entirely truncated by landscaping works during the post-medieval period. There was no evidence for the churchyard or cemetery that was situated to the north of the Jolles House site extending onto the site.
- 1.4 Natural gravelly clay was encountered only within Trench 1 at a maximum height of 8.87m OD and a maximum height of 6.33m OD in Trench 5. Natural clay was encountered in Trench 4 at 7.74m OD. The presence of structures and other constraints prevented natural gravel deposits being found in the other trenches.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation commissioned by Hill Partnerships Ltd on behalf of Poplar Harca was undertaken at Jolles House, Bromley High Road, Poplar, E3 3BL in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, TQ 37751 82891 (Figure 1), between 19th–23rd November 2018. Further work which included additional evaluation trenches was carried out between 24th-27th June. The boundaries of the entire site were defined by Bromley High Street to the north and west, Bow Road to the north, and the A12 Blackwall Tunnel Northern Approach to the east. The Jolles House site encompassed an area of 1246 square metres.
- 2.2 The archaeological evaluation consisted of three trenches in the first phase of works: Trenches 1-3 and a further two trenches during the second phase of works: Trenches 4-5 (Figure 2).
- 2.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation (Hawkins 2018) detailed the methodology by which the archaeological investigation was undertaken. The WSI followed Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2015) and those of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014). The Phase 1 evaluation was supervised by James Langthorne and the Phase 2 Evaluation by Matt Edmonds. The site was managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and monitored on behalf of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets by Adam Single the Historic England/Greater London Archaeology Advice Service (GLAAS) Archaeology Advisor to the local planning authority.
- 2.4 The Jolles House site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Core Strategy, and The Blue Anchor Public House previously located in the south-east corner of the site has been subject to a historic building assessment (Garwood 2018)
- 2.5 The site was given the site code JLS18. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted in 2012 and updated in 2018. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. Chapter 16 of the NPPF 2018 concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

3.1.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The Draft London Plan, published March 2016. Specifically, Policy HC1 is of relevance to archaeology within Greater London.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets

3.3.1 Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within Policy SP10 of the Tower Hamlets Core Strategy 2010 and Policy DM27 of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Managing Development Document 2013.

3.3.2 The Jolles House site does not contain Listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments, nor does it form part of or lie within a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area. The site does lie within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined on the Proposals Map.

3.4 Site Specific Background

3.4.1 A planning application has been submitted for redevelopment of the site. The specifics of the application indicated that following demolition of Jolles House a new apartment block will be constructed which would include extensive landscaping, two attenuation tanks, and associated services. The permission includes the following archaeological condition:

Development shall take place according to the written scheme of investigation (WSI) titled, JOLLES HOUSE, POPLAR, BROMLEY HIGH STREET, BOW, LONDON, E3 3BL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION written by Pre-Construct Archaeology November 2018 which accompanies the application. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the submitted WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

a) *The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works*

b) *The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. this part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.*

Written schemes of investigation will need to be prepared and implemented by a suitably qualified professionally accredited archaeological practice in accordance with Historic England's Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London. This condition is exempt from deemed discharge under schedule 6 of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

Reason: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development, in accordance with Policy SP10(2) of the Council's adopted Core Strategy (2010), Policy DM27 of the Council's adopted Managing Development Document (2013) and government guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (2018).

3.4.2 The Archaeological Advisor for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets recommended that the site be subject to an archaeological trial trench evaluation.

3.4.3 The work herein reported comprised that evaluation and was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation which was prepared by PCA (Hawkins 2018) and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales defined the local geology of the site as being the clay of the London Clay Formation with superficial deposits of sand and gravel belonging to the Taplow Gravel Formation.

4.1.2 A geo-environmental survey carried out at the site in confirmed the presence of London Clay below made ground at depths between 1.85-3.5m below existing ground level (RSA Geotechnics 2017).

4.2 This evaluation identified natural deposits such as natural gravelly clay within Trench 1 at a maximum height of 8.87m OD in the southern end of the site and a maximum height of 6.33m OD in Trench 5 towards the northern end of the site. This change in the height of the natural may represent a fall towards the various water courses to the east of the site (River Lea and Bow Creek).

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The site was on ground that was generally level at a height of approximately 11m OD

4.3.2 The closest natural watercourse was Bow Road Creek, the mouth of the River Lea, approximately 250m to the east of the Jolles House site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background in this section has been summarized from the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Themeli 2018).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 With the exception of two Neolithic stone implements, there was no evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the Jolles House site. The site was considered to lie outside of the floodplain of the Lea during this period.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Three Roman roads are considered to have crossed Tower Hamlets during the Roman period: a road that followed the line of the current Old Street/ Shoreditch High Street, the London to Colchester road, and a third that ran Highway leaving London by the gate at the Tower of London. There has been little evidence of activity or settlement dating to the Roman period in the vicinity of the Jolles House site.

5.4 Saxon & Medieval

5.4.1 The first major development at the site is conjectured to have occurred during the medieval period when the site was likely to have been situated on the alignment of the medieval highway known as Bow Road and partially within the medieval core of Bromley-by-Bow.

5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

5.5.1 Cartographic evidence indicated that site and the surrounding area was developed extensively from the 18th century onwards. By the middle of the 19th century the Jolles House site was occupied by Albert Terrace, Walter Court and an Engine Works, a situation which remained unchanged until the clearance of buildings in the northern part of the site resulting from second World War bomb damage, The site was completely redeveloped in the 1960s with the construction of Jolles House along with other structures; only the Blue Anchor pub remained unchanged. .

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018) defined the aims of the archaeological evaluation as:

- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and Roman activity, and allow the design of a suitable mitigation strategy if appropriate
- To establish the presence or absence of evidence relating to medieval and post-medieval activity, and record it as appropriate if present; is there any evidence for the churchyard to the north extending into the site?
- To establish the presence or absence of evidence relating to late post-medieval and modern industrial activity, and record it as appropriate if present
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

6.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

6.3 The works consisted of the excavation of three trenches during the Phase 1 works. Trenches 2 and 3 were located at the northern end of the site, Trench 1 was located in the garden area immediately fronting Jolles House while both Trenches 2 and 3 were to the rear of Jolles House in the north-eastern area of the site (Figure 2). Two trenches were excavated during the Phase 2 works and were located in the north of the site to the west of Trench 2 and Trench 3 (Figure 2). The dimensions of each trench are detailed in the following table:

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Width at top (m)	Depth (m)	Upper height at top (m OD)
1	NE-SW	14.20	4.30	1.93	10.49
2	E-W	5.40	3.20	1.11	9.96
3	E-W	12.70	4.80	2.22	9.69
4	E-W	12.00	4.40?	1.90	9.81
5	E-W	8.50?	4.40?	2.07	9.94

6.4 The tarmac surface and associated concrete slab or concreted bedding layer, that capped Trenches 2 and 3 was broken out by a JCB. Following the removal of these hard-standing surfaces the homogenous deposits revealed in all three trenches were excavated either

by a JCB or an 8 ton 360° machine under archaeological supervision. The phase 2 works were carried out by a 16 ton 360° machine and required the removal of the modern piling mat in Trenches 4 and 5 before homogenous deposits could be further excavated by machine. These two trenches were designed to be stepped once to safely reach archaeological deposits, to a maximum depth of 2.4m BGL. Sondages below this depth were excavated where necessary.

- 6.5 Following the cessation of excavation all deposits were cleaned by the archaeological team using hand tools and then recorded.
- 6.6 In Trench 2, a solid concrete layer was present at 8.85m OD across the base of the trench. Given that the concrete was thick and located at the same height at the top of the truncated gravel in Trench 1, the slab was left in situ.
- 6.7 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994), and with the PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown 2009).
- 6.8 The locations of the trenches were set out using a GPS. The same device was also used to establish a temporary benchmark on the site at a height of 10.10m OD by Trench 1, 10.02m OD by Trenches 2 and 3 and 9.48m OD by Trenches 4 and 5.
- 6.9 A full photographic record was taken, specifically a digital photographic archive maintained throughout the archaeological investigation.
- 6.10 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA).

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Archaeological Phase 1: Natural (Figures 3 & 6 and Plates 1 & 2)

7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 1 was fairly firm mid reddish brown naturally deposited clay, sand and gravel [10] and it was encountered within the northern and southern sondages at heights between 8.82-8.87m OD.

7.1.2 Limitations caused by structures in Trench 2 and the reach of the mechanical excavator in Trench 3 prevented natural deposits being found in either of these trenches.

7.1.3 Natural deposits were recorded in Trench 4 with the earliest deposit recorded being a firm mid yellowish brown clay [49] and [48]. This layer was encountered within the eastern and western sondages at heights of between 7.25-7.75m OD.

7.1.4 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 5 was soft mid reddish brown naturally deposited clay and gravel [47] and it was encountered at a height of 6.33m OD. Overlaying this gravel was a layer of naturally deposited firm mid yellowish brown clay [46] which was encountered at 6.83m OD. Both of these natural deposits were encountered in a sondage in the eastern end of the trench.

7.2 Archaeological Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.3 Phase 2.1: 17th Century

7.3.1 A mixed clay layer [29] was identified overlaying the natural in the eastern sondage of Trench 4. This layer was located at an excess of 2.20m BGL and therefore could not be investigated by hand. Another dump deposit [19] was encountered in the western end of the trench overlaying the natural clay. This layer was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with mixed inclusions of coal fragments, flecks of mortar and CBM fragments, encountered at 8.25m OD. Pottery dated to AD 1550-1700 was recovered from this deposit.

7.3.2 Dump layer [33] was recorded overlaying natural deposits in Trench 5. Dump layer [33] was a firm mid grey brown clay silt with frequent fragments of CBM, occasional flecks of mortar, occasional coal fragments, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, it was recorded at 8.53m OD. Pottery dated to 1580-1650 was recovered from this layer along with Clay Tobacco Pipe (CTP) fragments also dated to the 17th century.

7.4 Phase 2.2: 18th century (Figures 3 & 7 and Plates 1 & 2)

7.4.1 Layer [13] was present overlying the natural in the southern sondage of Trench 1. The layer was located 2.4m BGL and therefore could not be excavated. No finds were present in the top of the layer but given its stratigraphic location it was presumed to be of c. 18th century date. Truncating layer [13] in the southern sondage of Trench 1 was construction cut [16] containing the remains of a wall foundation [14]. Wall foundation [14] was built of sandy red bricks and sandy yellow mortar, dated to 1700-1800, and was encountered at a maximum height of 8.63m OD.

- 7.4.2 The remains of a sandy layer [24] which contained several CTP fragments dated to between AD 1730-1780 was seen in Trench 4, overlaying deposit [29] from Phase 2.1. A fragment of glass was also recovered which was dated to between c. 1680-1730. This trench contained mixed dump deposits from the 18th century. The sandy layer in the western end of the trench could be the remains of fill from a truncated cess/rubbish pit but without any structural elements it was difficult to propose anything other than a suggested function.
- 7.4.3 Trench 5 had two layers of made ground and dump deposits [42] and [43] potentially dated to the 18th century, given their position in the stratigraphic sequence. Located at the southern half of the trench layer [42] was described as firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional fragments of CBM and was encountered at a height of 8.53m OD. Levelling layer [43] was located in the northern half of the trench and was described as soft dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate amounts of rounded stones and occasional coal fragments. This layer was encountered at 8.11m OD. CTP fragments dated to between 1730-1780 were also recovered from this deposit.
- 7.4.4 The remains of a small brick east-west wall [36] was also recorded, constructed on dump deposit [43]. This brick wall was used in a later structure possibly associated with a later 19th century drainage system or part of an ancillary building [34 and [35]. Running east west the wall consisted of dark red unfrogged bricks with a mid yellow sandy mortar, with a recorded maximum height of 8.40m OD. The wall had dimensions of 1.68m in length, 0.20m wide and a height/depth of 0.06m.
- 7.5 **Archaeological Phase 3: 19th-20th century (Figures 3, 4, 5, 6 & 8 and Plates 1, 2, 3 & 4)**
- 7.5.1 The corner of a further construction cut [6] was recorded at a maximum height of 8.17m OD truncating natural gravel [10] in the northern sondage of Trench 1. Measuring 1.54m north-south by 1.08m east-west, cut [6] was filled by firm, dark brownish grey clay silt with moderate CBM fragments and a fragment of willow pattern pottery.
- 7.5.2 Wall foundation [10] was sealed by a 0.54m thick layer of fairly loose, light grey brown silt and sandy mortar with frequent CBM fragments [9]. This deposit was found at a maximum height of 9.20m OD.
- 7.5.3 A further layer of made ground [18] was the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 3, a loose, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent flecks of CBM and gravel extended over 1.50m deep and was encountered at a maximum height of 8.39m OD.
- A series of masonry structures including wall foundations and a manhole were found in all three trenches: [11] and [12] in Trench 1, [2] in Trench 2, and [17] in Trench 3. The structures were composed of type 3032 and 3034 post-Great Fire frogged brick and concreted grey mortar dating to the 19th century and, in the case of [2] and [17], concrete slabs. The dimensions of these structures are delineated in the table below:
-

Context no.	Type	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
2	Wall foundation with associated concrete floor	1.70	0.60	8.92
11	Manhole	1.32	1.08	9.64
12	Wall foundation	2.35	1.82	9.75
17	Wall foundation with associated concrete slab	3.66	2.40	8.61

7.5.4 Remains of a brick foundation [21] and a brick drain [20] were encountered and recorded in Trench 4. Running north-south brick wall foundation [21] was constructed out of dark orangey red unfrogged bricks with a soft yellowish white lime mortar and was encountered at a maximum height of 8.14m OD. This drain had overall dimensions of 2.00m in length, 0.40m wide and a height of 0.52m. The bricks used in the construction of this wall foundation were dated to between 1780-1850.

7.5.5 Running parallel with this brick foundation was a brick drain / culvert [20] constructed from dark orangey red 3032 unfrogged bricks with a soft yellowish white lime mortar, which was recorded at a maximum height of 8.15m OD. This wall had recorded dimensions of 2.00m in length, 0.40m wide and a height of 0.52m. The bricks used in the construction of this drain were dated to between 1780-1850.

7.5.6 Sealing these structures in Trench 4 were various layers of made ground [27], [31] and [32] which were recorded in section. Dump layer [27] was described as a friable light whiteish brown sandy silt with frequent fragments of CBM, mortar flecks and occasional stones, with an overall thickness of 0.50m and a maximum recorded height of 8.55m OD. Made ground [31] was described as friable dark greyish brown silty sand, with an overall

- thickness of 0.78m thick and it was encountered at 8.95m OD. Made ground [32] was described as soft mid greyish brown silty sandy gravel with occasional fragments of natural stone it had an overall thickness 0.37m and was recorded at 8.75m OD.
- 7.5.7 Brick walls [34] and [35] dated to the 19th century and were encountered in Trench 5 constructed above 18th century deposits.
- 7.5.8 The remains of north south aligned wall [34] were constructed out of orange/red unfrogged bricks with a light brownish grey sandy mortar. The wall was recorded at a maximum height of 8.33m OD and had recorded dimensions of 1.34m in length, 0.37m wide and a height of 0.06m.
- 7.5.9 Associated with wall [34] was an east-west aligned wall [35] which was constructed out of orange/red unfrogged bricks with a light brownish grey mortar. This wall was recorded at a height of 8.42m OD and had recorded dimensions of 2.40m in length, 0.35m wide and a height of 0.43m.
- 7.5.10 All of the above masonry remains in Trench 5 were constructed out of post Great Fire bricks dated to between 1780-1850.
- 7.5.11 Sealing these masonry remains were various deposits of made ground. A typical layer such as [37] was described as firm dark greyish brown silt clay with occasional CBM fragments, lenses of decayed wood and mortar flecks and was encountered at 8.32m OD. Pottery dated to 1850-1900 was recovered from this deposit as well as a single glass fragment dated to between c. 1810-1900.
- 7.6 **Archaeological Phase 4: Modern (Figure 6)**
- 7.6.1 All four masonry structures were subsequently backfilled by modern made ground composed of fairly loose, mid brown grey silty sand and frequent brick and mortar rubble recorded as [4] in Trench 1, [1] in Trench 2 and [+] in Trench 3. Made ground [4] was 1.10m thick and encountered at a maximum height of 10.02m OD, layer [1] was 1.00m thick and recorded at a height of 9.74m OD, while the made ground in Trench 3 was 0.90m thick and attained a maximum height of 9.29m OD.
- 7.6.2 In Trench 4 and Trench 5 all post-medieval deposits were sealed by various demolition deposits of 20th century date.
- 7.6.3 Trenches 2 and 3 were sealed by the tarmac and associated bedding layer of the current exterior surfaces of the Jolles House site while made ground [4] in Trench 1 was capped by a 0.94m thick layer of sandy silt garden soil [3] and the slabs forming a pathway through the garden area.
- 7.6.4 In Trench 4 sealing post-medieval deposits from Phase 3 was a 20th century concrete slab which was approximately 0.30m thick. Sealing this was an approximately 0.70m thick layer of mixed modern demolition rubble similar to other demolition deposits seen across the site which was thought to be from demolition that took place in the 20th century.
-

- 7.6.5 Demolition rubble was also seen in Trench 5 sealing post-medieval levelling layers.
- 7.6.6 Trenches 4 and 5 were sealed by a 0.50m thick modern piling mat created during recent activity on site. This formed the current ground level at the time of this stage of the evaluation.

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 No archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the later post-medieval period were encountered in any of the three evaluation trenches, nor was there any evidence of the 19th century churchyard that lay a short distance to the north of the Jolles House site.

Evaluation Phase 1

8.2 Despite extensive modern truncation represented by thick layers of made ground formed of demolition rubble beneath the current land surfaces of the Jolles House site, masonry structures and construction cuts dating to the 18th and 19th centuries were found in all three trenches. The 18th century brick footing and made ground in Trench 1 were recorded partially over natural gravelly clay indicating a strong probability that any deposits or features that pre-dated the later post-medieval period had been truncated by construction works and landscaping. Natural deposits were not reached in Trench 3, with made ground continuing to at least 8.39m OD. Given that natural gravel was present at 8.82m OD in Trench 1, it appeared that Trench 3 was located in an area of extensive truncation of the natural deposits. There was no evidence for brickearth in any of the trenches.

8.3 It was concluded that the building foundations and slab encountered in Trenches 2 and 3 in the northeastern part of the site appeared to be from two small buildings of uncertain function, possibly ancillary buildings associated with the large industrial building that occupied the central part of the site (Figure 7). The footings found in Trench 1 dating to both the 18th and 19th centuries are likely to have been part of or served residential properties (Figure 8).

Evaluation Phase 2

8.4 The trenches carried out in Phase 2 of the evaluation encountered deposits dated to the 17th century which were truncated by later activity. The sequence of 18th and 19th century masonry structures and deposits encountered in the Phase 1 trenches is repeated in both Trenches 4 and 5. Impacts from later construction and demolition into the 20th century were not as great as those seen in Phase 1.

8.5 Natural clay gravel deposits were encountered in Trench 5 at 6.33 m OD. When compared to the level of the natural encountered in Trench 2 this would suggest a fall towards the north-east of the site towards the Lea Valley and its surrounding water courses.

8.6 The remains of building foundations dated to the 18th and 19th century can be aligned on the OS map of 1893 with small buildings and ancillary buildings associated with other structures on the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Hill Partnerships Limited for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of Poplar Harca.
- 9.2 We also thank Adam Single, the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advice Service (GLAAS) Archaeology Advisor for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets for monitoring the site.
- 9.3 Thanks also to Christopher Lowe of Hill for his help on site, and to Ester Capuz Duran, Ellen Green, and Armi Utrainen of PCA for their hard work on site.
- 9.4 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for project managing the site and editing this report, Ray Murphy for CAD illustrations, and John Joyce for logistics.

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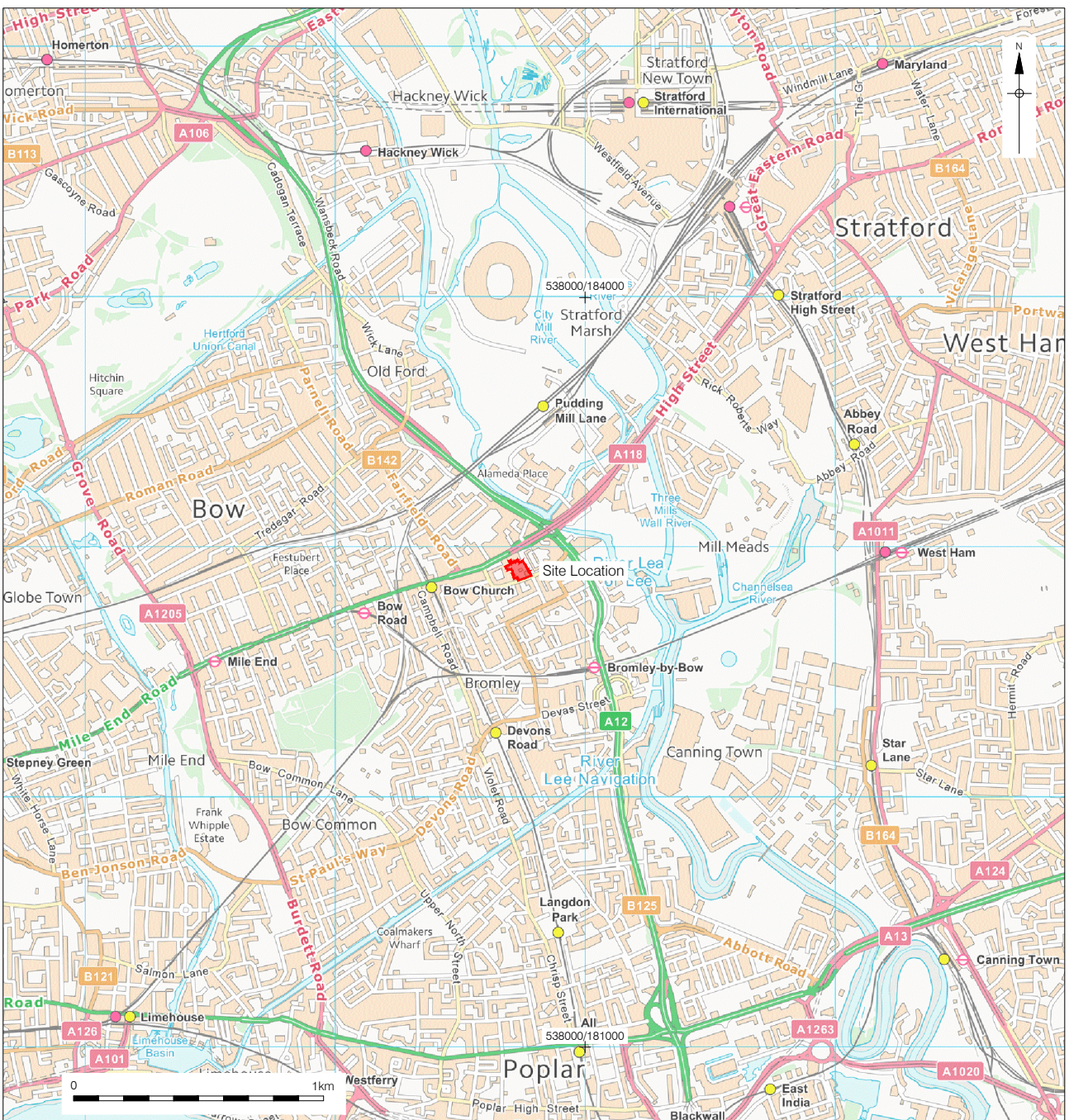
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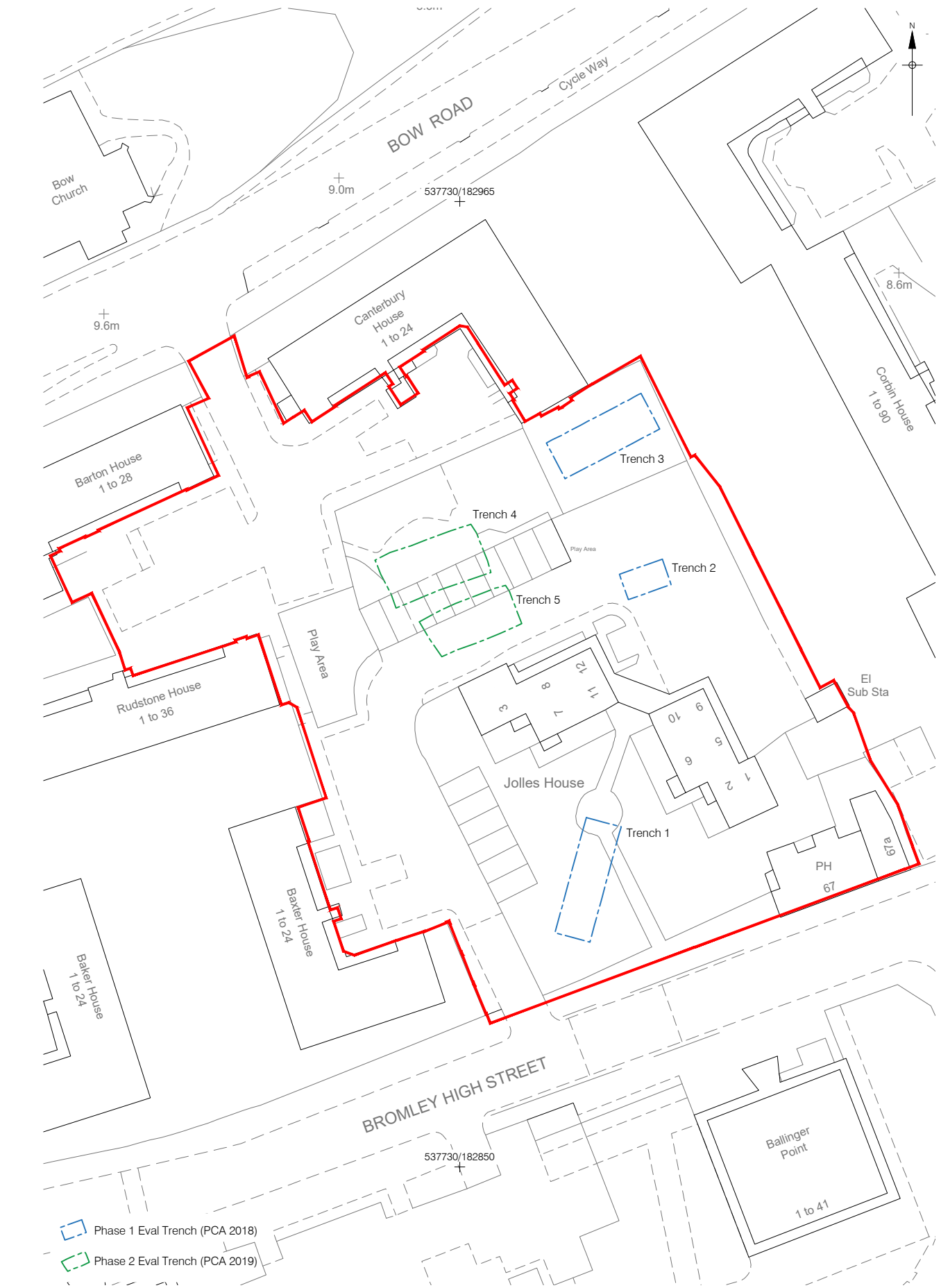
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Website: British Geological Survey www.bgs.ac.uk



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:800,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4



- Phase 1 Eval Trench (PCA 2018)
- Phase 2 Eval Trench (PCA 2019)

0 25m

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:625 at A4

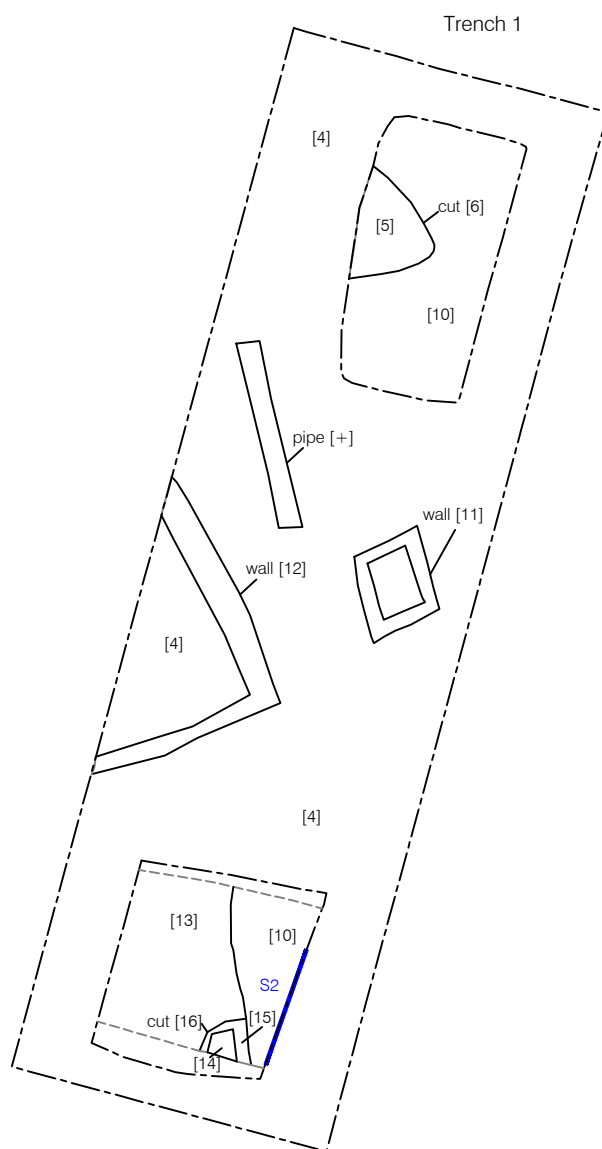
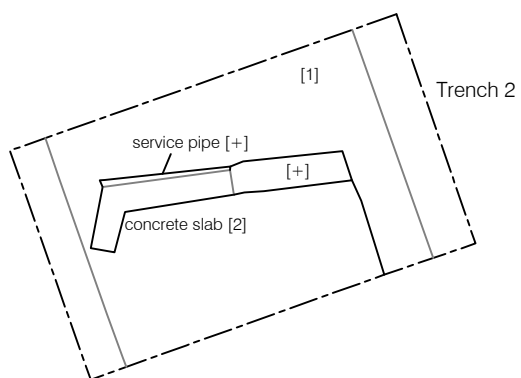
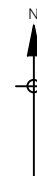
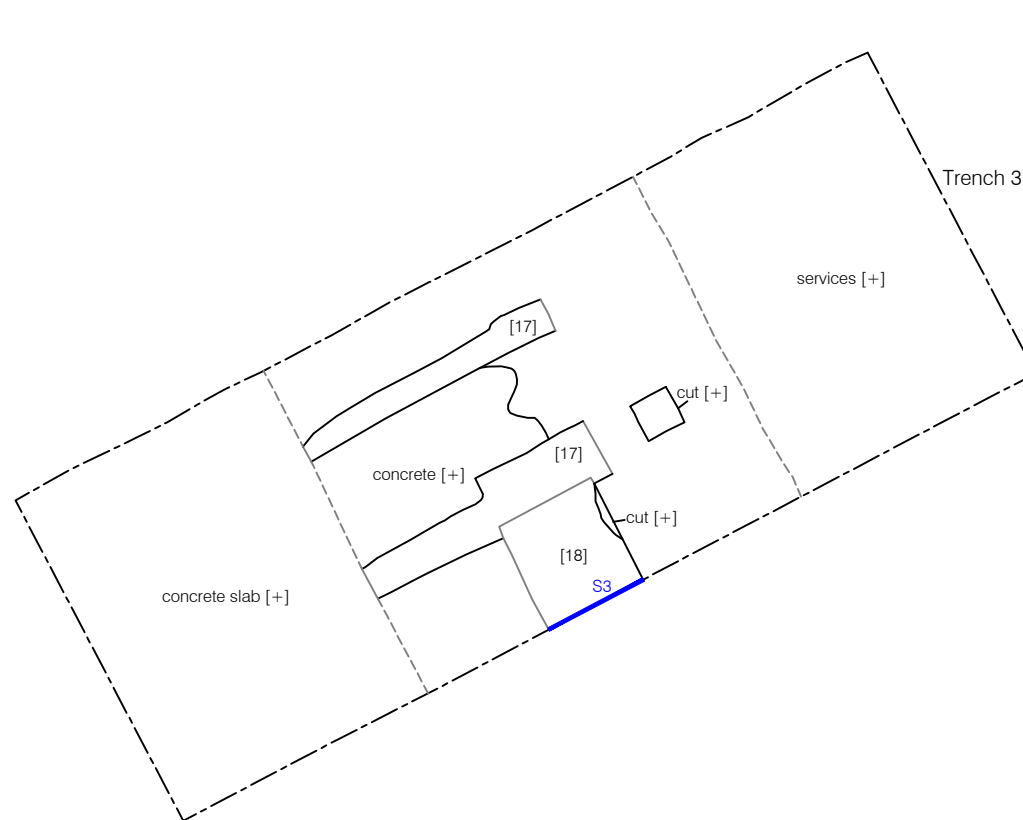


Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1
1:100 at A4





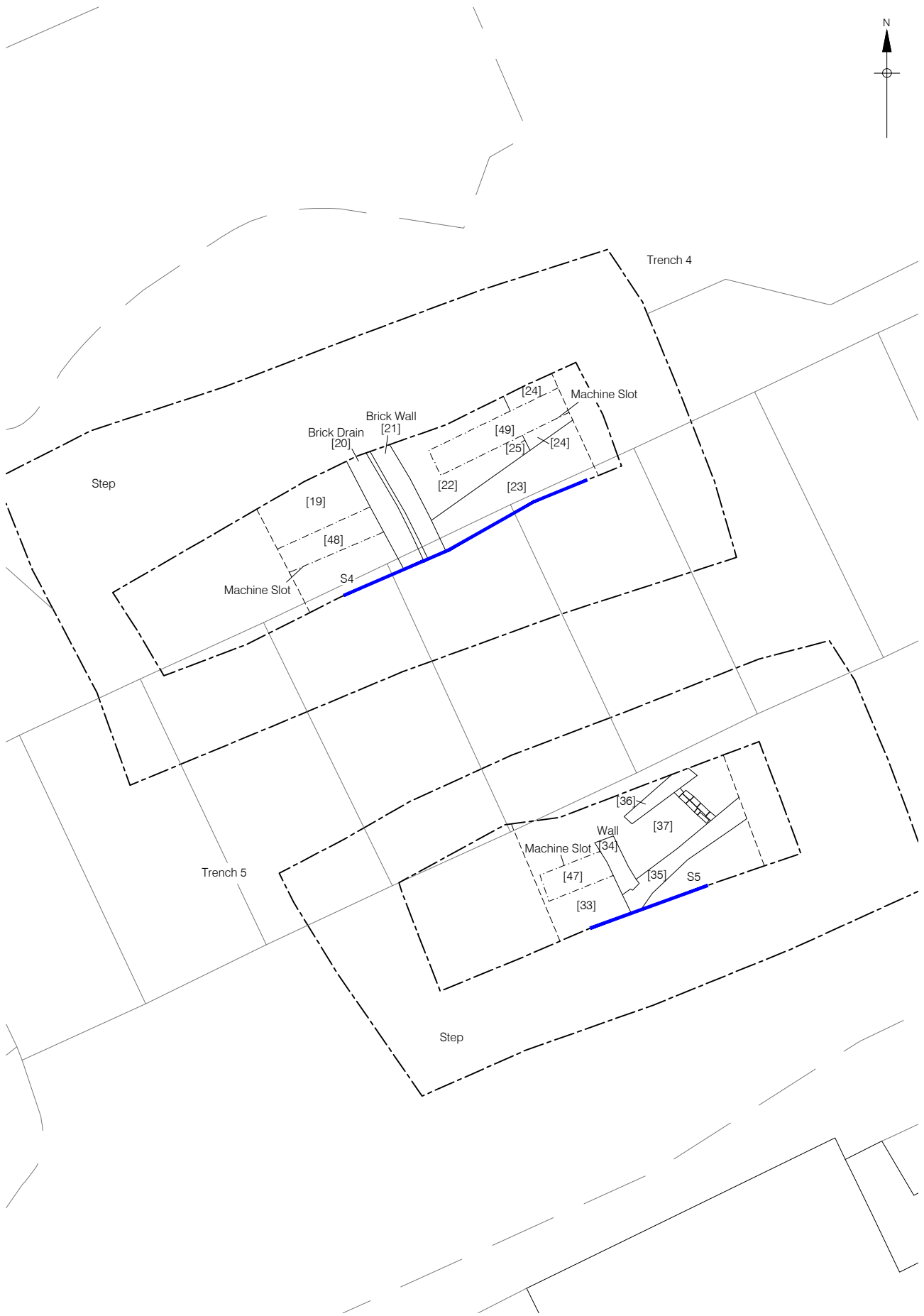
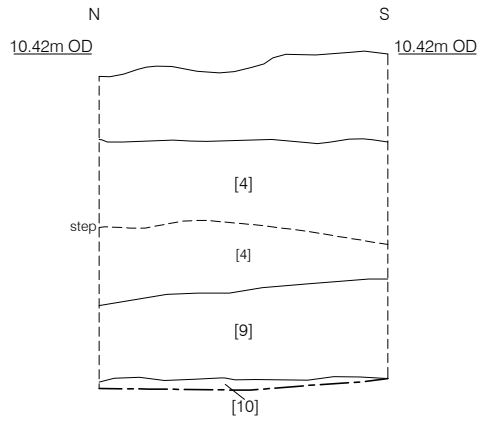
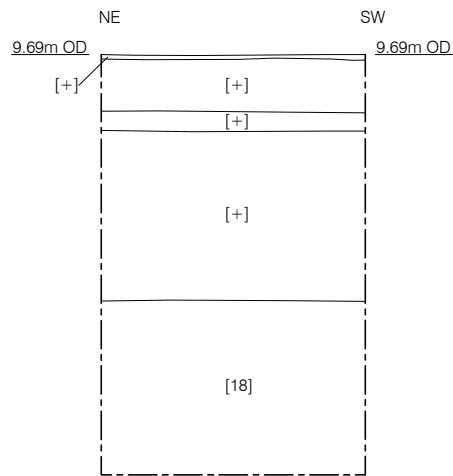


Figure 6
Plan of Trench 4 and 5
1:100 at A4

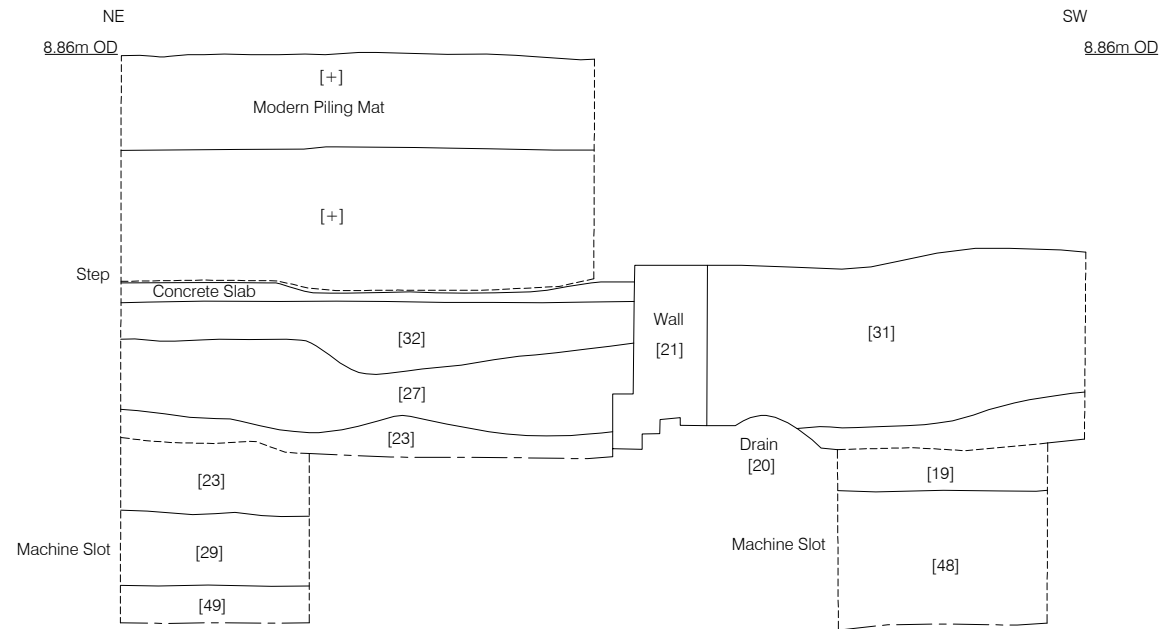


Section 2
Trench 1
West Facing

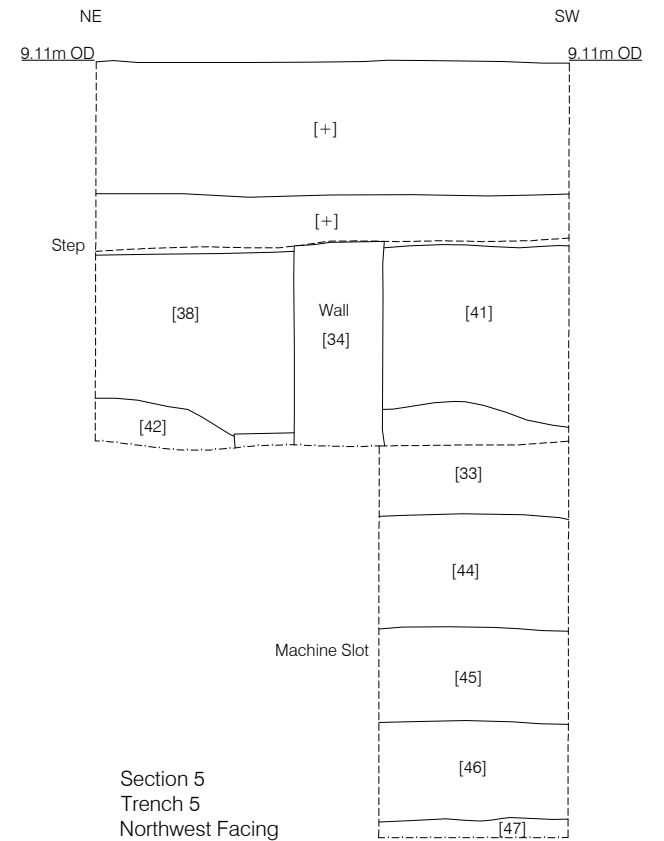


Section 3
Trench 3
Northwest Facing





Section 4
Trench 4
Northwest Facing



Section 5
Trench 5
Northwest Facing



Figure 9
 Masonry overlain on Bowles 1731 Map
 1:800 at A4

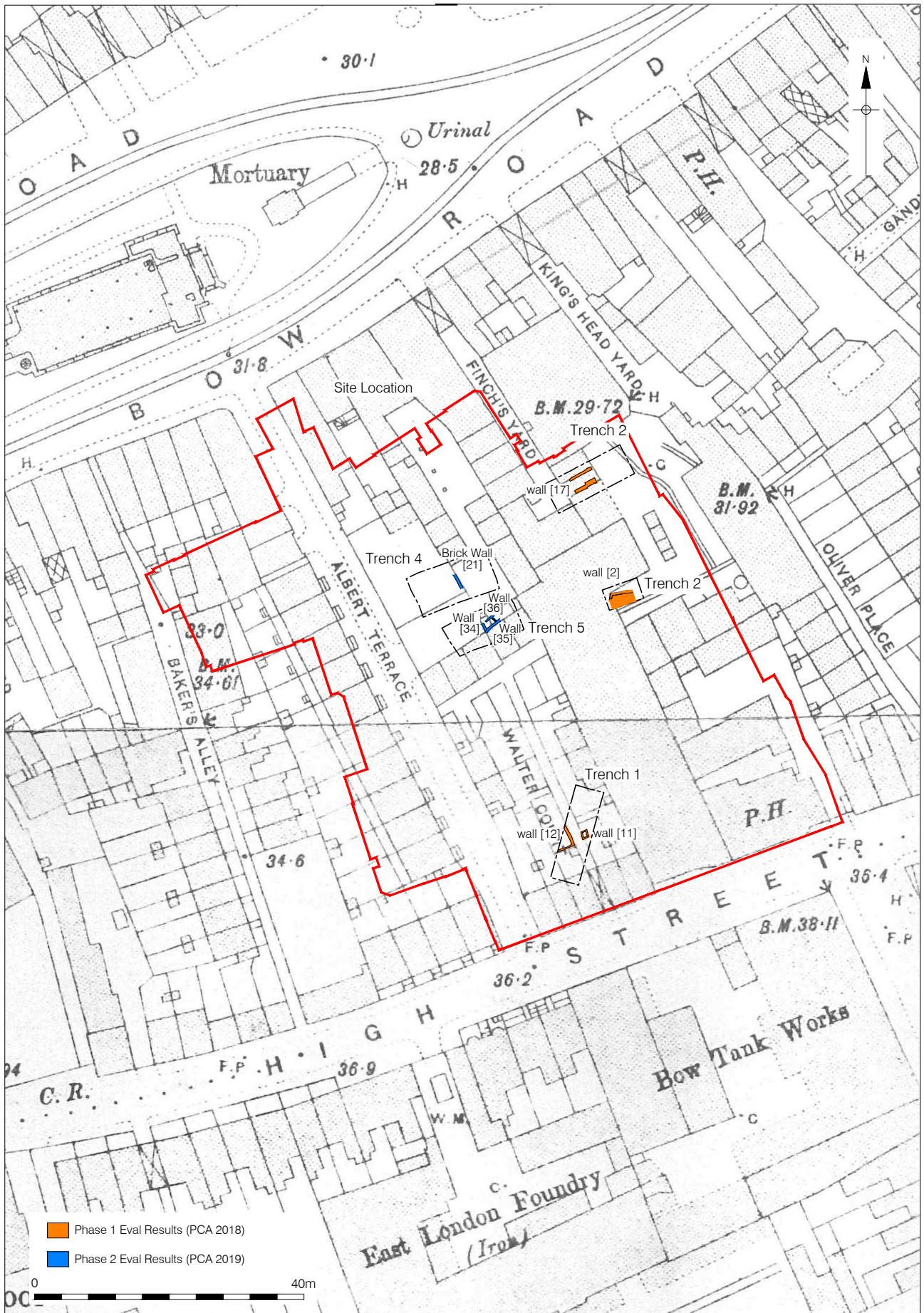


Figure 10
Masonry overlain on Ordnance Survey map, 1893
1:800 at A4

APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: North-East facing view of Trench 1 (1m scale).



Plate 2: North-West facing section in Trench 1 (1m scale)



Plate 3: South facing view of Trench 2 (1m scale).



Plate 4: East facing section in Trench 3.



Plate 5: Trench 4 – Looking East. North-South Brick Culvert [20], (1m Scale)



Plate 6: Trench 5 – Looking East. Post-Medieval Brick Walls [34], [35] & [36], (1m Scale)



Plate 7: Trench 5 – Looking East. Close-up of Brick Walls [34] & [35] and Brick Surface [39], (1m Scale)



Plate 7: Trench 5 – Looking West, Brick Walls [34], [35] & [36], (1m Scale)



Plate 8: Trench 4 – Looking Southeast. Northwest Facing Section showing sequence of modern Made Ground & Post-Medieval dump layers.



Plate 9: Trench 4 – Looking Southeast. Northwest Section showing Machine Slot into Natural Clay [49]



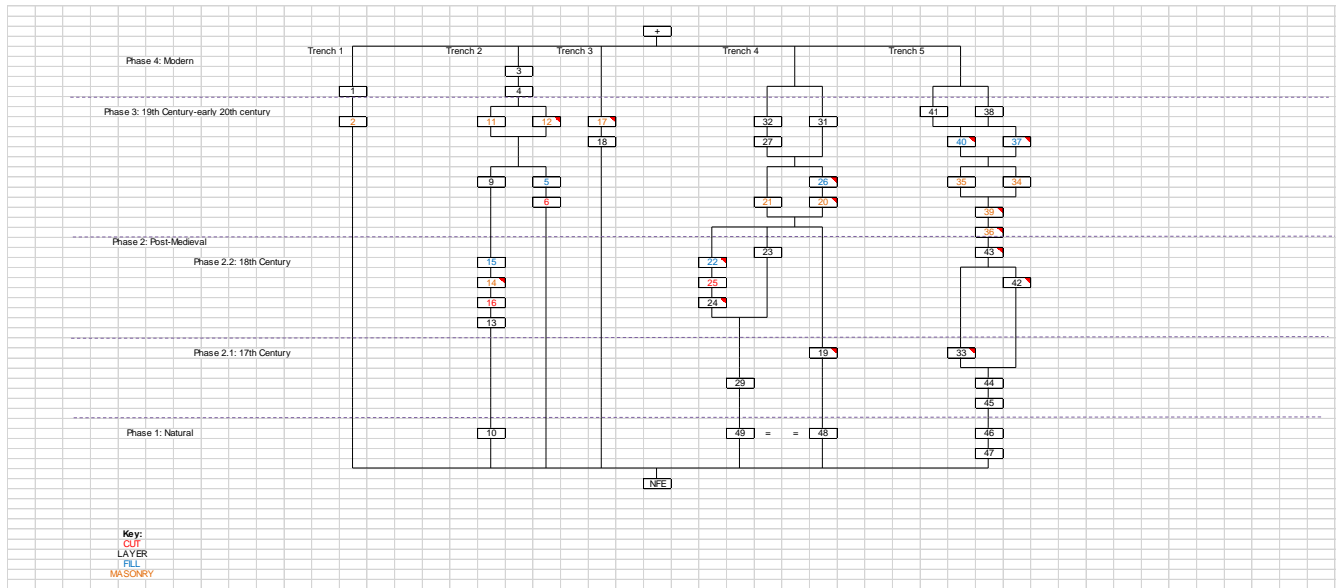
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Interpretation	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
1	Layer	2	Demolition rubble / Made ground	9.74	9.73	4
2	Masonry	2	Wall foundation and concrete surface	8.92	8.85	3
3	Layer	1	Garden soil	10.55	10.43	4
4	Layer	1	Made ground	10.02	9.97	4
5	Fill	1	Fill of possible potential foundation cut [6]	8.17	-	3
6	Cut	1	Potential foundation cut	8.17	-	3
7	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
8	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
9	Layer	1	Demolition rubble/ Made ground	9.2	9.19	3
10	Natural	1	Natural gravel and clay	8.87	8.82	1
11	Masonry	1	Probable manhole	9.64	-	3
12	Masonry	1	Building foundation	9.75	9.74	3
13	Layer	1	Made ground	8.6	-	2.2
14	Masonry	1	Wall foundation	8.63	8.62	2.2
15	Fill	1	Backfill in cut [16]	8.62	-	2.2
16	Cut	1	Construction cut for [14]	8.62	-	2.2

Context	Type	Trench	Interpretation	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
17	Masonry	3	Building foundation	8.61	-	3
18	Layer	3	Made ground	8.39	8.38	3
19	Layer	4	Dump Layer	8.25	8.1	2.1
20	Masonry	4	Brick Drain	8.15	-	3
21	Masonry	4	Brick Wall	8.14	8.11	3
22	Fill	4	Fill of [25]	7.98	7.88	2.2
23	Layer	4	Dump Layer	7.98	7.93	2.2
24	Layer	4	Dump Layer	7.98	-	2.2
25	Cut	4	Cut of Post-Med. Pit	7.98	7.38	2.2
26	Fill	4	Fill of Brick Drain [20]	8.05	-	3
27	Layer	4	Demolition Deposit	8.55	8.45	3
28	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
29	Layer	4	Clay Layer	7.65	-	2.1
30	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
31	Layer	4	Dump Layer	8.95	-	3
32	Layer	4	Levelling Layer	8.75	-	3
33	Layer	5	Dump Layer	8.53	8.43	2.1
34	Masonry	5	N-S Wall	8.33	-	3
35	Masonry	5	E-W Wall	8.42	8.3	3
36	Masonry	5	E-W Wall	8.4	8.33	3
37	Fill	5	Fill Between Walls	8.32	-	3
38	Layer	5	Dump Layer	9.33	-	3
39	Masonry	5	Brick Surface	8.32	8.28	3

Context	Type	Trench	Interpretation	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
40	Fill	5	Fill between [34] and [39]	8.11	-	3
41	Layer	5	Dump Layer	9.33	-	3
42	Layer	5	Dump Layer	8.53	8.33	2.2
43	Layer	5	Bedding Layer	8.11	-	2.2
44	Layer	5	Mixed Clay Layer	7.93	-	2.1
45	Layer	5	Dirty Clay Layer	7.33	-	1
46	Layer	5	Natural Clay	6.83	-	1
47	Layer	5	Natural Gravel	6.33	-	1
48	Layer	4	Clay Layer	7.75	-	1
49	Layer	4	Natural Clay	7.25	-	1

APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 4: CBM REPORT

Amparo Valcarcel, November 2018

Three samples of ceramic building material and mortar were retained from the Archaeological Evaluation Phase1 at Jolles House, Poplar, Bromley High Street, Bow, London, E3 3BL (JLS18).

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). The appropriate Museum of London building material fabric code was then allocated to each item.

The materials consisted of late post-medieval and modern bricks. Three different fabric types were identified: the very sandy red 3046 from [14], and the post Great fire fabrics 3032 and 3034 from [17] and [12]. The bricks are deep frogged and have sharp arises suggesting machine manufacture, bonded with concrete and dated 1820-1900. Fragments from [14] indicated an earlier date [1750-1850].

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
12	3034	Post Great fire machine frogged brick	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1820-1900	1820-1900
14	3046	Post-medieval sandy red bricks	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1750-1850	1700-1800
17	3032	Post Great fire machine frogged brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1820-1900	1820-1900

Phase 2 Evaluation

The Phase 2 assemblage (15 examples, 27.77 kg) consists of bricks, mortar and a lesser quantity of roofing and floor tiles.

Most of the ceramic building material consisted of whole bricks all of which have a fabric, form and brick stamp consistent with to late 18th to early mid20th centuries. The bricks are principally unfrogged and heavy, with sharp arises that suggests a machine manufacture.

Bricks (12 examples, 27.33 kg)

All the remaining construction bricks examined from the structures consisted of different late post-medieval and modern fabrics, especially post great fire 3032 and yellow stock fabrics. The bricks are mainly unfrogged, with sharp arises manufactured between 1780 and the early-mid 20th century. The bricks are bonded with different mortars.

Post medieval bricks (1450-1900) (9 examples, 22.11kg)

The bricks collected from wall [34] are made of sandy fabric 3046. Although this fabric was first manufactured in 1450, the sharp arises and the regularity in shape indicates a 19th century date.

Post-great fire bricks (1666-1900) (13 examples, 24.16 kg)

3032: post Great Fire purple clinker rich

A large group of purple post great fire bricks were recovered from the site. The largest proportion of bricks is wide. The bricks have sharp arises indicating machine manufacture and dated mainly 1780-1850.

3035: yellow with frequent fine specks of ash and charcoal inclusions (1770-1940) (1 example, 1.14 kg)

One example of frogged yellow stock bricks was collected from brick surface [39]. The shape and frogged suggest a 1850-1925 date.

Floor tile (1 example, 65 g.)

An encaustic floor tile with black and red motifs and two blue circles was found in layer [38]. The decoration indicates a late 19th and early 20th century date.

Roofing tile (3 examples, 369 g.)

2276 Peg tile (1480-1900)

Peg tiles belonging to the very common sandy red fabric 2276, dominate the post-medieval assemblage. The examples preserved fine moulding sand, manufactures commonly between 1700 and 1900.

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
20	3032	Post Great fire unfrogged brick	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
21	3032	Post Great fire unfrogged brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1850	1780-1850
24	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
34	3046	Post-medieval sandy bricks	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
35	3032	Post Great fire unfrogged brick	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
36	3032	Post Great fire unfrogged brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1850	1780-1850
37	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
39	3032;3035	Post great fire and yellow frogged bricks	3	1666	1940	1770	1940	1850-1925	No mortar
38	3064F	Encaustic decorative floor tile	1	1875	1925	1875	1925	1875-1925	No mortar

Recommendations

The site was developed extensively from the 18th century onwards. The most common forms are unfrogged bricks, bonded with hard mortars, dated late 18th and early 20th century. A few examples of roofing and floor tiles were found in different layers. The building material assemblage reflects the post-medieval (18th -20th centuries) development of this site. The encaustic floor tile from context [38] should be retained and the rest of the material should be discarded. No further work is recommended.

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Themeli, K. 2017: *Jolles House Poplar, Bromley High Street, Bow, London, E3 3BL: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, PCA unpublished document.

APPENDIX 5: POTTERY REPORT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered by hand from the site (one box). The pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period. None of the sherds are abraded and residual pottery was not recorded. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from mostly sherd material to four vessels with a complete profile. Therefore, the material appears to have been deposited under mostly secondary conditions.

The assemblage consists of 39 sherds/26 ENV/2.078kg, of which none are unstratified. Pottery was recovered from eight contexts and as only small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds).

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV), besides weight measured in grams. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The pottery is discussed by its types (The Assemblage) and its distribution.

The Assemblage

The range of pottery types and their quantification, besides the forms that occur in the different wares, is shown in Table 1. The assemblage is relatively diverse and contains a small quantity of late 16th-17th century dated wares, although the majority of the pottery consists of 18th- and 19th-century pottery types. The main pottery type recorded is creamware (CREA), dated 1740–1830 and this was found as a total of 14 sherds/6 ENV/718g. Bowls, in a range of pottery types, shapes and sizes are the main form recorded in the assemblage (8 sherds/5 ENV/252g) and these were used in the kitchen for food preparation or serving (red earthenwares), as table wares (creamware (CREA) and refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW)) or for display (majolica).

Distribution

The distribution of the pottery is displayed in Table 2, which shows for each context containing pottery the feature it occurs in (where applicable), the trench location, its phasing, size of the group, the number of sherds (SC) and ENV, besides weight. Additionally, the date range of the latest pottery type is shown (Context ED and LD), the pottery types and forms present, besides a considered deposition date (spot date). The pottery was recovered from Phase 2.1, Phase 2.2 and Phase 3.

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt	Forms
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550–1700	1	1	9	Unidentified
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550–1700	1	1	13	Unidentified

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt	Forms
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	14	6	718	Medium rounded bowl, deep rounded bowl, dinner plate, oval dish, shouldered jug
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550–1700	1	1	65	Bartmannen jug
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	3	2	247	Bellied jug, bottle or jar
Majolica	MAJO	1850–1900	1	1	7	Flared bowl
Nottingham stoneware	NOTS	1700–1800	2	1	20	Unidentified
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580–1700	1	1	27	Unidentified
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	4	3	475	Unidentified
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550–1900	7	5	433	Medium flared bowl, small dish, rounded dish squat rounded jar, medium rounded jar,
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660–1870	1	1	26	Porringer
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce 1984 style H)	TGW H	1680–1800	1	1	6	Plate, Britton (1987) type K
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	1	1	5	Shallow rounded bowl
Werra slipware	WERR	1580–1650	1	1	27	Flared dish

Table 1. Pottery-types and their quantification by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight in grams (Wt) and the forms that occur in those wares.

Context	Fill of	Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types (forms)	Spot Date
19		4		S	2	2	22	1550	1700	BORDG (unidentified), BORDY (unidentified), FREC (bartmannen jug)	1550–1700
22	25	4		S	23	12	1577	1740	1830	CREA (medium and deep rounded bowls, oval dish, shouldered jug, dinner plate) PMR (unidentified), RBOR (medium flared bowl, small and rounded dishes.)	1740–1800
24		4		S	6	4	242	1700	1800	LONS (bellied bottle), NOTS (unidentified), PMR (unidentified), TGW H (plate)	1730–1800
26	20	4		S	2	2	31	1780	1900	STSL (porringer), TPW (small rounded bowl)	Early 19th century
33		5		S	1	1	27	1580	1730	WERR (flared dish)	1580–1650
37		5		S	2	2	83	1850	1900	LONS (bottle or jar), MAJO (flared bowl)	1850–1900
42		5		S	1	1	4	1740	1830	CREA (plate)	1740–1830
43				S	1	1	27	1580	1700	PMFR (unidentified)	1580–1700

Table 2. Distribution of the pottery

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

Generally, the pottery has little significance, although the presence of imported German Werra ware (deposit [33]) and Frechen Stoneware (FREC), besides Surrey-Hampshire border whitewares (context [19]) indicates c. 1550/80–1700 dated activity in the area. The later pottery types recorded indicate that activity is more intensive during the 18th and 19th centuries. The pottery types are consistent with those found in London. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage, which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

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APPENDIX 6: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE REPORT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered solely by hand from the archaeological work. The fragments are not abraded, although a number of bowls are damaged to various extents. The material appears to have been deposited under secondary circumstances. The clay tobacco pipe assemblage consists of 11 fragments, present as two bowls and nine stems. Contexts containing only stems have been broadly dated according to the thickness of the stem and the diameter size of the bore.

The assemblage consists of 29 fragments of clay tobacco pipes: eight bowls and 22 stems. The assemblage is not very diverse and consists of only two bowl types, dated either 1640-1660 or 1730–1780 the latter all being maker marked and indicates that these bowls form a consistent group. The finds occur in only four contexts and as only small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The clay tobacco pipes are discussed by their bowl types, etc.

Methodology

The bowls were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO), and the sole 18th-century type was recorded according to Oswald (1975) and prefixed OS. The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count and the data was entered into a database format.

The Assemblage

The bowl types

All of the bowl fragments have been smoked.

1640–1660

AO9: one spurred rounded profile bowl. The rim is mostly missing although what survives of the milling indicates that this was carelessly done and the surviving end curls down on to the top of the left side of the bowl, which is also poorly punished or burnished. The AO9 bowl was found in context [40] and appears to be residual with a c. 1730–1910 dated stem.

1730–1780

OS12: six heeled, upright heeled bowls with a round front and a slightly angled back. All of the bowls are initialed on the sides of the heel:

R B: the majority of the bowls have a trait whereby the underside of the heel is angled downwards from the smoker. The bowls appear to have been made in five different moulds. Three bowls have just the initials R B (one from deposit [43] and two from context [24]), while another three examples, found only in context [24], additionally have a crown over the letters. The fact that this is the only pipe maker

recorded in the assemblage and noted as multiple occurrences indicates that the manufacturer of these pipes worked locally. However, the master pipe maker cannot be actually identified. One possible individual was Richard Bryant, working in an unknown area of London during the period c. 1733-40 (Oswald 1975, 132). Another possible pipe maker for these bowls was Robert Baldwin, working in 1749 at Chymister Alley, St. Martins Westminster (Ibid). As the area of Tower Hamlets was the most prolific centre for clay tobacco pipe makers in London then it would seem unlikely that pipes made in Westminster were marketed in such a notable quantity to the study area.

Stems

All of the stems were plain (i.e. they have no makers marks) and can be broadly dated either to the 17th century or the period c. 1730–1910 (see Table 1 for their distribution). An 18th-century stem fragment, just missing the mouthpiece, is noted for being dipped in red wax (context [24]).

Distribution

The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Table 1. Where a wide date was assigned to the context then this reflects that only stems were present and were dated according to the size of the bore.

Context	Fill of	Trench	Phase	No. of frags	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl form (maker) etc	Spot date
24	-	4		14	1730	1780	x 6 bowls: OS12 (R B), x9 stems	1730–1780
33	-	5		3	1580	1910	Stems	17th century
40	-	5		9	1580	1910	x1 residual bowl AO9, x 8 stems	1730–1910
43	-			3	1730	1780	x1 bowl: OS12 (R B), x2 stems	1730–1780

Table 1. Distribution of the tobacco pipes showing the number of fragments, the size of the assemblage, the date range of the latest clay tobacco pipe bowl, etc. (Context ED and LD), the bowls/material present and a context considered date (spot date) for each context clay tobacco pipes occurred in.

Significance

The clay tobacco pipes have some interest at a local level and demonstrate by their frequency that the R B made OS12 bowls was a local mid 18th-century pipe maker and who appears to have exclusively supplied clay tobacco pipes to the inhabitants of the site during a certain, but unspecific, time frame. Other R B marked bowls have been recorded as a small elsewhere in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Narrow Street (NHU99) found as two examples and Crispin Street (CPN01) recorded as one example with a Prince of Wales's feathers armorial design (PCA clay tobacco pipe database).

Potential

The pipes have the potential to date the contexts they were recovered from and informs something about the local clay tobacco pipe industry in the mid-18th century. There are no recommendations, however, for further work on the assemblage as it occurs in such a small quantity and it would be difficult to find a venue and justification for their publication. It is further recommended that the assemblage is

donated to the National Pipe Archive, Liverpool on completion of the site archive, rather than being discarded. The assemblage may aid any synthetic study of the local or London tobacco pipe industry.

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APPENDIX 7: GLASS REPORT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (less than one box) and all of the material was collected by hand. The glass dates entirely to the post-medieval period and consists of mostly wine bottles. The fragments show no evidence for abrasion. The assemblage consists of fragmentary items that mostly appear to have been discarded soon after it was broken. The glass was recovered from three contexts as only small sized (fewer than 30 fragments) groups.

The assemblage consists of 6 fragments, representing 5 ENV or items and weighing 672g, of which none are unstratified. The assemblage is discussed by its types and distribution.

Methodology

The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and was recorded in a database format, by type, colour, form and its method of manufacture.

The assemblage

The range of forms are as follows:

English wine bottle, cylindrical early-type, c. 1740–1850

The vessel type survives as a free-blown dark olive-green glass slightly splayed heel with a rounded basal kick and was found in context [22]

2 fragments, 1 ENV, 468g

English wine bottle, cylindrical late-type, c. 1810 onwards

1 fragment, 1 ENV, 17g

The vessel type is only represented by a moulded rounded shoulder made in dark olive-green glass and was recovered from deposit [37].

English wine bottle, onion-type, c. 1680–1730

2 fragments, 2 ENV, 173g

The free-blown form was identified by two rim sherds which are continuous with conical necks. One made in dark olive-green glass has a pronounced, relatively deep everted rim finish and an uneven cordon attached at the base of the everted rim (context [22]). The second example is made in pale olive-green glass and is similar to the example above except that the everted rim is short (context [22])

Oil lamp chimney, late 18th century onwards

1 fragment, 1 ENV, 14g

This example survives as a free-blown conical fragment with a fire rounded simple rim made in clear glass with slightly weathered surfaces (context [22]).

Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1, which shows for each context containing glass, the cut it fills, the trench it is located in, the size of the assemblage, what phase it occurs in, the quantification by fragment count, ENV and weight in grams (Wt), the forms present and a suggested deposition date (spot date).

Context	Fill of	Trench	Phase	Size	No. frags	ENV	Wt	Form	Spot date
22	25	4		S	4	3	579	English wine bottles: onion type and cylindrical, early, type, oil lamp chimney	Late 18th- early 19th century
24	-	4		S	1	1	76	English wine bottle, onion-type	C. 1680–1730
37	-	5		S	1	1	17	English wine bottle, cylindrical, late-type	C. 1810–1900

Table 1. Distribution of the glass

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has no significance at a local level as the assemblage consists of frequently excavated post-medieval forms and occurs in such a small quantity that the material has little meaning. The main potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, which as it has been fully catalogued, can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-357999

Project details

Project name	Jolles House, Bromley High Street, Poplar
Short description of the project	This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd for Hill Partnerships Ltd on behalf of Poplar Harca at Jolles House, Bromley High Street, Poplar in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E3 3BL. The archaeological investigation, carried out between 19th-23rd November 2018, consisted of three trenches. An additional phase of work saw the excavation of two more trenches carried out between 24th-27th June 2019 after the demolition of the buildings on the site. A sequence of 17th century dumped deposits as well as 18th and 19th century masonry structures potentially relating to both residential and industrial buildings, 20th century made ground deposits, and other features and deposits that overlaid or truncated natural gravelly clay were found in the course of the archaeological investigation. No archaeological evidence that pre-dated the 17th century was found in any of the five trenches indicating that any potential earlier archaeological deposits had been entirely truncated by landscaping works during the post-medieval period. There was no evidence for the churchyard or cemetery that was situated to the north of the Jolles House site. Natural gravelly clay was encountered within Trench 1 at a maximum height of 8.87m OD and a maximum height of 6.33m OD in Trench 5. The presence of structures and other constraints prevented natural gravel deposits being found in the other trenches. However, natural clay was encountered in Trench 4.
Project dates	Start: 24-06-2019 End: 27-06-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	JLS18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-335370 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYERS Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Monument type	BRICK SURFACE Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAINAGE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS POPLAR Jolles House Bromley High Street
Postcode	E3 3BL
Study area	1246 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 37751 82891 51.527606839367 -0.013998065933 51 31 39 N 000 00 50 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.33m Max: 7.75m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Matt Edmonds
Type of sponsor/funding body	House Builder
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hill Partnerships Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	JLS18
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	JLS18

Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	JLS18
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Jolles House, Bromley High Street, Poplar, London Borough of Tower Hamlets: An Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1 and 2)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Edmonds, M.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London

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