

**FORMER INFANT SCHOOL,
BULLIVANT STREET, BLACKWALL REACH, LONDON E14**

(NGR: 538201 180973)

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



**Commissioned by
CgMs Consulting**

Report No. 2013089

FORMER INFANT SCHOOL
BULLIVANT STREET, BLACKWALL REACH, LONDON, E14

(NGR: 538201 180973)

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
(English Heritage Level 2)

Commissioned by
CgMs Consulting

Site Code: BVT13

Project No. 5852

Report No. 2013089

Prepared by Guy Hopkinson

April 2013

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SUMMARY

In March 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of a former infant school fronting the western side of Bullivant Street (formerly Union Street). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, prior to the demolition of the building in connection with residential redevelopment of the wider site.

Stylistically, the building is of the early-20th century, this confirmed by the historic map evidence which indicates a date for its construction somewhere between 1896 and 1916. The school is known to have opened in 1914 and closed in 1983 (Hobhouse, 1994) after which date it served as a community centre and mosque.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of a single building, formerly an infant school, located on Bullivant Street, Blackwall Reach, London (NGR - site centre: 538201 180973; Figure 1 and Figure 2). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, prior to the demolition of the building in connection with residential redevelopment of the wider site.
- 1.2 The requirement for the work was made in accordance with the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF took effect on the 27th March 2012.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 CgMs Consulting, following discussion with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), has requested that the building be subject to recording at English Heritage Level 2. A Level 2 record is essentially a descriptive record, and is defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).
- 2.2 The recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced for the work by CgMs Consulting, dated January 2013, as well as the IfA's *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA, last updated 2008).
- 2.3 Due to health and safety considerations it was agreed that the recording should be limited to the exterior of the building.
- 2.4 The site was visited by Jane Briscoe and Guy Hopkinson on the 27th March 2013 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes and the production of a photographic record. The drawn record comprises a site plan of the building and its immediate area produced by CgMs Consulting which has been annotated to illustrate photograph location points and included within the report as Figure 2 and Figure 5. No floor plans or elevation drawings were available, and the building record was limited to the exterior. Illustrative (unmeasured) sketch elevations were made, and are included as Figure 6 and Figure 7.
- 2.5 The photographic record was made using 35mm black and white photography, duplicated with digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the digital photography and location plots (Appendix 3 and Figure 5). A full catalogue of all the photographs is included in the archive.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site, centred at NGR: 538201 180973, comprises a roughly rectangular area, and is bounded by East India Dock Road to the north, Cotton Street to

the west, Bullivant Street to the east and Woolmore Street to the south (Figure 1). The former school building itself lies in the northeast corner of this area, facing east onto Bullivant Street, and is aligned on a north-northwest to south-southeast axis (hereafter simplified as north to south) (Figure 2).

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The earliest school in this area was known as Poplar and Blackwall Free (British) School, later to become Woolmore Street School, located immediately to the southeast of the site under consideration here. The building of that school started in 1815, and it was officially established in April 1816 “for the education of poor children of both sexes of every denomination of christians” (Hobhouse, 1994). Like many schools of the time it was funded through philanthropic donations by both individuals (most notably George Green who donated two thirds of the £6,000 invested as its endowment) and companies such as the West India Dock Company, East India Company and East India Dock Company. This early school comprised a small central block with a boys’ wing to the east and girls’ wing to the west and was later rebuilt in two phases, the first being between 1875-7, the second between 1887-8 (Hobhouse, 1994).
- 4.2 Following the London County Council’s (LCC) clearance of the Providence Place area, Union Street was extended south to join Woolmore Street (the 1896 Ordnance Survey depicts Union Street ending just to the south of Ashton Street, while the 1916 map shows it extending to Woolmore Street). With more land now available, in 1909-10 the LCC erected a manual training centre on the west side of Union Street. This was followed in 1912 by plans to rebuild the Woolmore Street School, providing places for 392 boys and 392 girls, and to erect a new infants’ school with places for 432 children on Union Street, immediately to the north of the manual training centre (Hobhouse, 1994). It is this latter building, designed by the LCC’s Architect’s department, which is the subject of this Historic Building Record.
- 4.3 The school was built by Patman and Fotheringham of Islington, based on a tender submission of £7,283, though by the time it was completed in 1914 furniture and incidental costs had brought the total budget to £7,981 (Hobhouse, 1994).
- 4.4 The Woolmore Street building was badly damaged during World War II, as were many of the surrounding buildings. The bomb damage map of 1946 shows a strike some 75 metres to the northeast of the infants’ school, and another approximately 200 metres to the west, but both the manual training centre and the infants’ school escaped the worst of the bombing. It is around this time that Union Street was renamed as Bullivant Street, appearing as the former on the 1916 Ordnance Survey map, and as Bullivant Street on the 1946 Bomb Damage map.
- 4.5 The school was reinstated after the war, subsequently being occupied by the St Matthias Church of England School, and closed in 1983.

4.6 After closing as a school the building served as a community centre and mosque.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

5.1 GENERAL

5.1.1 In plan the building is symmetrical along its short axis and comprises three main units; a central block (which projects from the western façade) with wings to the north and south. The north and south end blocks project to the east resulting in the central part of the eastern façade being slightly recessed (Figure 5). The roof of the western projection is hipped and that of the two wings is pitched with gabled ends. These sections have a slate covering. The two blocks projecting from both north and south wings have flat roofs which were not accessible at the time of recording. The building measures approximately 49m by 18m (Figure 2).

5.1.2 From an external examination the majority of the building appears to be single storeyed, though a small dormer window is evident at the east of the northern wing and at least part of the southern wing is two storeyed (see below).

5.1.3 The structure is brick built in English bond throughout, the lower 1.30 metres being of reddish pink brick set in a very gritty, sandy yellow-brown mortar. Above this the walls are constructed in yellow-brown brickwork to the eaves. The brickwork at the corners of the building above the initial 1.30 metres of reddish pink brick employs alternating bands of two courses of reddish pink and three courses of yellow-brown bricks to give a decorative effect. At all the building corners the lower bricks are bull nosed, rising to the first course of banding where a triangular stop marks the change to right-angled corners above. Queen closers have been employed at the corners and window jambs.

5.1.4 The damp proof course is of unknown material, not being visible in any of the elevations.

5.2 WEST ELEVATION

5.2.1 The west elevation (Figure 7), approximately 49m in length, is set back from Cotton Street with an area of garden/shrubbery between the road and building. It is single storeyed over its full length and comprises three main units: a central block (approximately 16m in length) projecting some 3m in front of wings on either side (Plate 1).

5.2.2 Central Block

5.2.3 Five windows are located in the central block, the three central windows rising above the eaves as lucarnes, flanked by smaller windows at either end of the façade (Plate 2). The cills to all five windows are formed by a single course of reddish pink header bricks laid on edge, as are the heads of the two smaller windows.

- 5.2.4 The heads of the lucarne windows have timber surrounds where they rise above the brickwork with moulded heads. Between the window heads are decorative timbers which continue the moulding of the heads and have an arched cutaway in the lower sections (Plate 2).
- 5.2.5 All the openings are currently fitted with UPVC casement windows with metal fittings for the hanging of shutters (now removed) are evident to the sides.
- 5.2.6 Roof drainage is through very large boxed eaves constructed in plywood with cast iron downpipes, of which only one survives.
- 5.2.7 The central block holds three paired sets of vents in the lower brickwork. These each have three large angle-ended bricks laid directly above to form the opening.
- 5.2.8 *Wings*
- 5.2.9 The two wings to the western façade are of the same wall design as the central block, each with seven openings. In the façade of both wings two tall windows rise above eaves height with brick built parapeted gables in front of dormer roofs (Plate 3). The gable edges have the same banding of reddish pink and yellow-brown bricks used to decorate the building corners, and are finished with a plain coping of headers laid on edge. Above the window heads within the brickwork of the gable ends are semi-circular arches of headers laid on edge. The dormer roofs are finished in slate.
- 5.2.10 Between the tall gable windows are two smaller windows finishing just below the eaves, and two similar windows are located between the central block and the first gable window of both wings. All the windows have cills formed of edge laid header bricks.
- 5.2.11 Roof drainage on both wings is via the same large plywood box eaves described above with cast iron downpipes.
- 5.2.12 *Northern Wing*
- 5.2.13 At the northern end of the north wing lies a door with fanlight above (Plate 3). The current door has a modern timber frame, but this opening would originally have been wider as is clearly evidenced by the surrounding brickwork. Where this has been narrowed, the jambs have been keyed in to match the walls on either side.
- 5.2.14 Between the two gabled lucarnes a tall chimney stack rises flush with the western façade (approximately 5.75m in height). This is an 'L' plan stack, the face flush with the wall being wider than that at the rear. The stack is topped with a course of headers laid on edge. The 15 courses below this are of yellow brick, and the stack was probably extended after its initial construction, presumably to improve its draw, and would initially have been approximately 4.50m high.

5.2.15 A second chimney stack lies at the junction of the northern wing and central block, this time set back from the western façade and not extended. This is of plain rectangular section, approximately 4.00 metres high, and topped with a similar course of edge laid headers.

5.2.16 A third chimney, in the gable end of the northern wing, is described below (5.3).

5.2.17 In front of the northern wing is a flight of stone steps leading down to the basement, with two openings in the wall (Plate 4). Below the southern lucarne is a window to the basement, and to the south of that a door. Both of these have rubbed-brick voussoirs, and the door has a modern timber frame. The revetment wall to the steps is of brick with bull nosed coping and a metal balustrade.

5.2.18 Southern Wing

5.2.19 The southern wing is of similar design to its northern counterpart, mirroring the same arrangement of gabled lucarne windows with two smaller windows between. Unlike the northern wing, however, it originally had a doorway where it meets the central block, though this has subsequently been partially blocked and now forms a window replicating the style of the other small windows (Plate 1). The southern end of the façade has a further small window in the equivalent position to the doorway in the northern wing.

5.3 NORTH ELEVATION

5.3.1 The northern elevation (Figure 6) comprises the projecting section of the central block, a parapeted gable end to the north wing, and continues to the east at a height of approximately 3.30m.

5.3.2 The north elevation of the western central block is as described above, holding a single window. The cill and head to the window are formed of edge laid header bricks (Plate 5).

5.3.3 The gable end of the northern wing is approximately 6.80m wide and square shouldered at a height of approximately 5.00m, the middle section then rising to a central chimney stack, and is topped with a course of headers laid on edge. The stack is of rectangular section, built in the same banding pattern as used at the building corners although here the banding extends the full width of the stack. As with the other chimney stacks, it is topped with a single course of edge laid headers. The gable end has no other features within its façade (Plate 6).

5.3.4 To the east of the gable end is a lower flat roofed parapeted section, extending approximately 11.30m. At its western end, adjacent to the gabled wing, is a doorway and associated boot-scraper. The boot-scraper is set within a semi-circular brick arch. The doorway is now blocked, leaving only a high window with a tiled cill and utilising the original door head of a single course of on edge headers beneath a semi-circular arch. The brickwork within

this arch is recessed. The door jambs are banded with the same decorative brickwork described previously (Plate 7).

- 5.3.5 To the east of the blocked door the elevation holds a row of six windows, all of the same design. These are all flat topped windows, but are set beneath semi-circular relieving arches formed from on edge pinkish red headers within the yellow-brown brickwork. All have cills of on edge headers (Plate 6).
- 5.3.6 Two water outlets within the parapet allow drainage of the flat roof. Both have cast iron downpipes, but the hoppers have been removed.
- 5.3.7 The parapet has a coping of edge laid headers.

5.4 SOUTH ELEVATION

- 5.4.1 The south elevation (Figure 6) comprises the southern face of the western central block, a parapeted gable to the southern wing, and continues to the east
- 5.4.2 The southern face of the central block holds a door, approached by a concrete ramp.
- 5.4.3 The gable of the southern wing, like its northern counterpart, is square shouldered before the middle section rises beyond the apex of the roof (Plate 8). Directly beneath the apex of the gable is a louvred vent with a timber louvre formed of seven slats. The top and bottom of this opening are defined by reddish-pink on edge headers. Below and immediately to the east of the vent is a window set beneath a relieving arch of alternating reddish pink and yellow-brown headers. The cill to the window is of reddish-pink on-edge headers, and the window jambs are undecorated. The window is set high in the wall, its cill being approximately 2.60m above the current ground level.
- 5.4.4 A straight joint runs between the end of the gabled wing and the continuation of this elevation to the east, which is initially quite high (approximately 4.70m) before dropping to a height of around 3.40m. The break in levels is marked by a quarter-circle transition in the coping, which is of headers laid on edge above a projecting tile course (Plate 8 and Plate 9).
- 5.4.5 At the west end of the higher section, a chimney stack rises some 1.80m above the parapet, its western edge flush with the straight joint to the southern wing. The stack is topped with a single course of headers laid on edge, and the upper section is constructed in alternating bands of two courses of reddish-pink and three courses of yellow-brown brick.
- 5.4.6 The higher section of wall holds a central first floor window opening with cill and head of edge laid pinkish-red headers, fitted with a replacement UPVC casement (Plate 9). At the ground floor is a door at the west and to the east of the door are two small windows. The doorway has a segmental-arched head comprising two courses of headers on edge, these alternating between reddish-pink and yellow-brown, and the door itself is deeply recessed. The

two windows have semi-circular relieving arches of pinkish red headers on edge (Plate 9). A vent lies beneath the windows and large section service pipes rise to the east, along with a heating pipe. A water outlet with cast iron downpipe exists at the junction of the southern wing and the higher wall.

5.4.7 The lower section of wall has two large windows with both cills and heads of on edge pinkish-red headers. Between and above these windows a single water outlet in the parapet wall allows drainage from the roof via a cast iron downpipe.

5.5 EAST ELEVATION

5.5.1 The east elevation (Figure 7), fronting Bullivant Street, is formed by a long central section with projecting blocks at the north and south ends (Plate 10). Both these blocks are flat roofed, the southern being taller (approximately 4.50m) than that at the north (approximately 3.30m). Both have a coping of headers laid on edge, but the southern block has a projecting tile course beneath the headers (Plate 11). Both are approximately 7.30m wide and project some 2.00m from the main façade.

5.5.2 Both blocks have doorways set in their inner faces, both of which are approached by concrete ramps, and both doorways have semi-circular arches of alternating pinkish red and yellow-brown headers above recessed brickwork. Within the recessed brickwork the doors have flat heads formed by on edge pinkish-red headers. The decorative banding at the building corners continues to the door jambs, and both doors have boot-scrapers set in the eastern elevation of the building along the approach ramps (Plate 11).

5.5.3 The east elevation of the northern block has three identical windows, each with semi-circular relieving arches of alternating pinkish red and yellow-brown on edge headers above.

5.5.4 The east elevation of the southern block again holds three windows with the same relieving arches as the northern block. Here, however, the central window is much taller than those flanking it, making use of this block's greater height (Plate 12). Immediately to the south of the central window a vertical chase has been cut into the full height of the brickwork. This is filled with putty and its function is unknown.

5.5.5 Between the two blocks, the central range extends approximately 34.40m. This holds a total of 15 window openings. Five lucarnes with parapeted gables to dormer roofs are equally spaced along the elevation (Plate 13). The gable edges have alternating bands of two courses of reddish pink and three courses of yellow-brown brickwork and are capped with a coping of on-edge reddish pink headers. The windows within the gables are flat-headed and set below semi-circular arches of on-edge headers. The jambs of these tall windows are highlighted with alternate reddish pink and yellow-brown bricks (Plate 14). The northern lucarne has an area of repair to the brickwork below the window.

5.5.6 Each lucarne is flanked by smaller windows to either side. These lack the decoration to the jambs, and have flat heads and cills of on edge pinkish red headers. They lie below large plywood boxed eaves.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 The building was purpose-built as a school, opening in 1914, and appears to have undergone little if any modification since that date. Its layout, with symmetrical wings to either side of a central block suggests that the building was, like the junior school on Woolmore Street, divided on gender lines with separate blocks for boys and girls.

6.2 Without having had access to the interior of the building, however, any further discussion is limited.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

7.1 BIBLIOGRAPHIC

Meager, R. 2011. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Land at Blackwall Reach, London, E14. CgMs Consulting, RM/11522

Hobhouse, H. (ed). 1994. 'Between Poplar High Street and East India Dock Road: Bazely, Wells, Woolmore, Cotton and Ashton Streets', *Survey of London: volumes 43 and 44: Poplar, Blackwall and Isle of Dogs* (1994), pp. 188-199.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=46486> (accessed: 10 April 2013)

7.2 CARTOGRAPHIC

1896 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map

1916 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map

1946 Bomb Damage Map

1949-50 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive has been prepared in accordance with the principals of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) for deposition with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC). The archive has been assigned the site code BVT13, and comprises a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting and Countryside Properties for commissioning this Historic Building Record.



Plate 1. West elevation, oblique view showing central block projecting beyond southern wing. Facing north



Plate 2. West elevation (central block), showing lucarne windows rising above the eaves. Facing east.



Plate 3. West elevation (northern wing). Facing east.



Plate 4. West elevation, view down basement steps. Facing south.



Plate 5. North elevation, north face of central block. Facing south.



Plate 6. North elevation, oblique view, showing gable end of north wing and parapeted wall to flat roof behind. Facing west-southwest.



Plate 7. North elevation, blocked door and boot scraper. Facing south.



Plate 8. South elevation, oblique view. Facing east-northeast.



Plate 9. South elevation (central section). Facing north.



Plate 10. East elevation, oblique view. Facing southwest.



Plate 11. East elevation, north face of southern block. Facing south.



Plate 12. East elevation (southern section). Facing west.



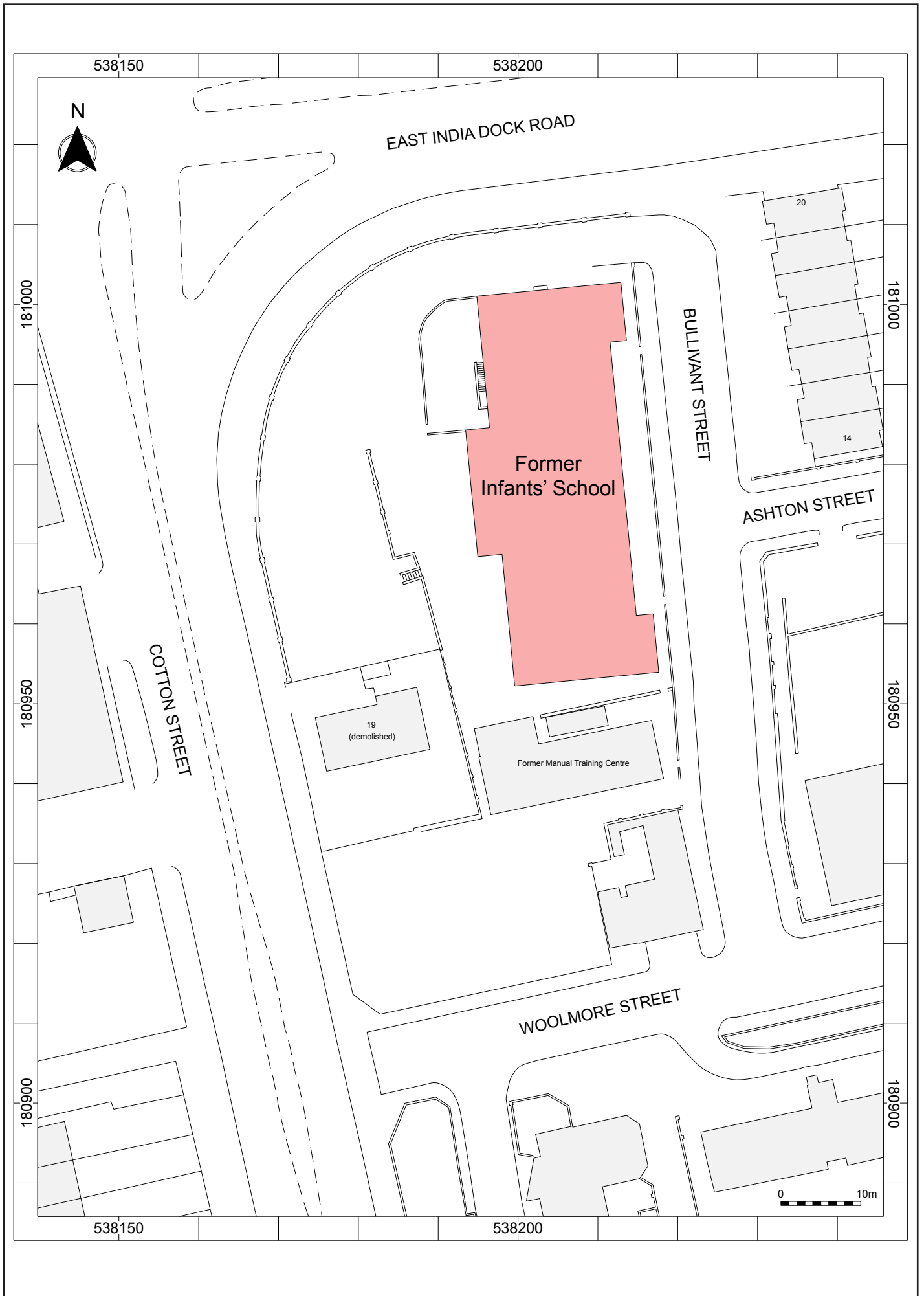
Plate 13. East elevation (central section). Facing west.



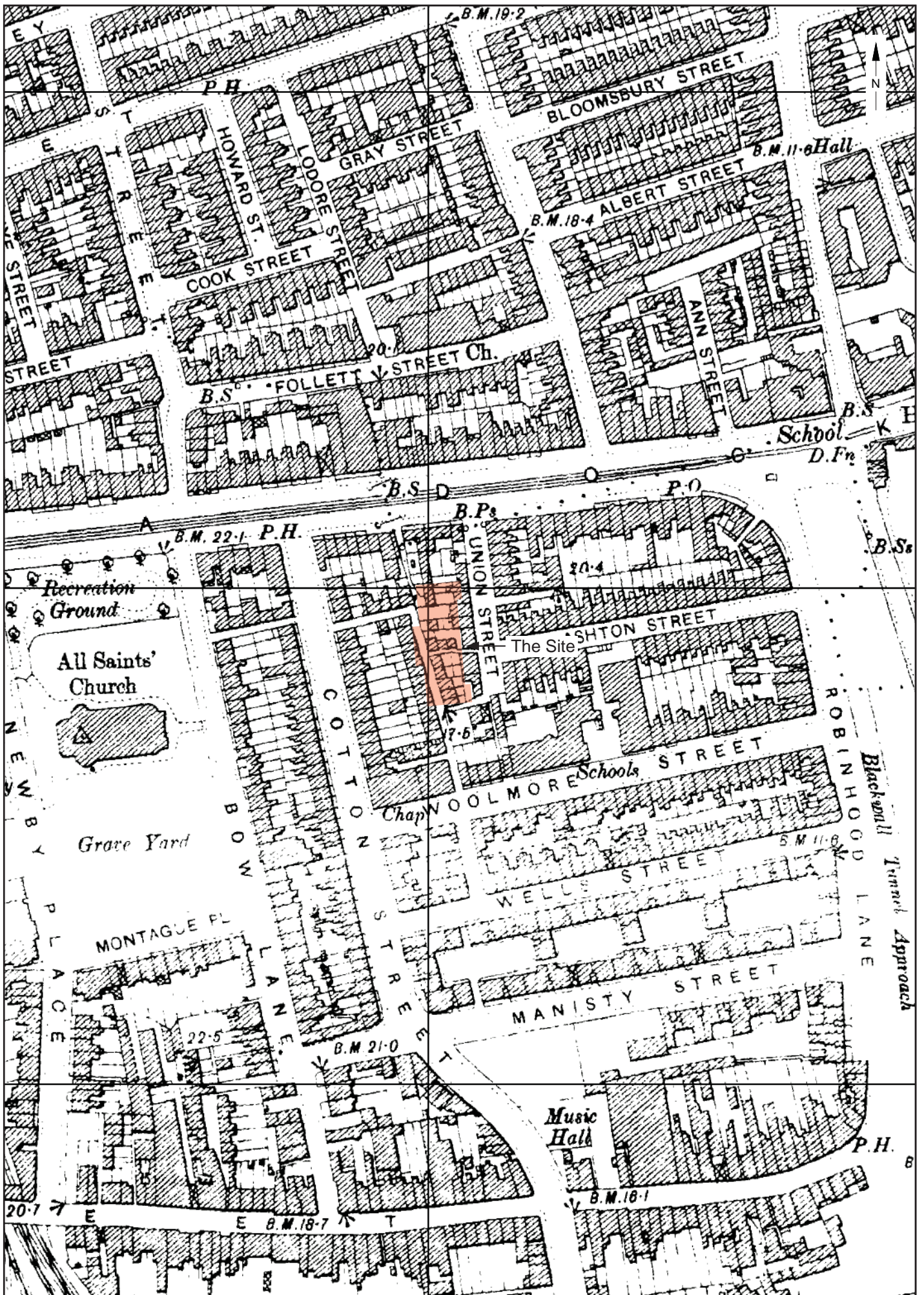
Plate 14. East elevation, detail of brickwork showing alternating red and yellow bricks at window jambs. Facing west.



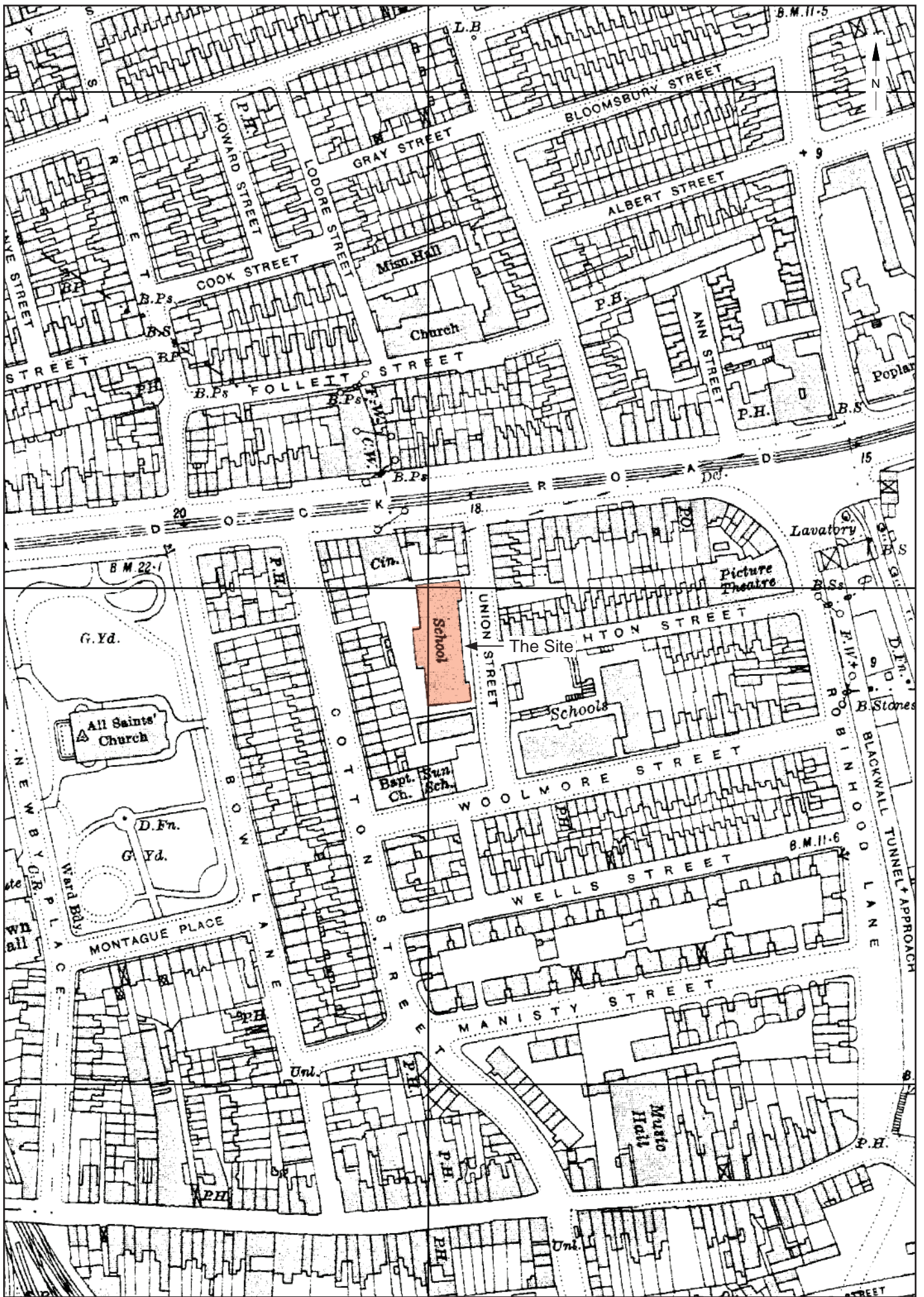
© Archaeology South-East		Former infant school, Bullivant Street, Blackwall Reach, London		Fig 1.
Project Ref: 5852	April 2013	Site Location		
Report Ref: 2013089	Drawn by: GH			



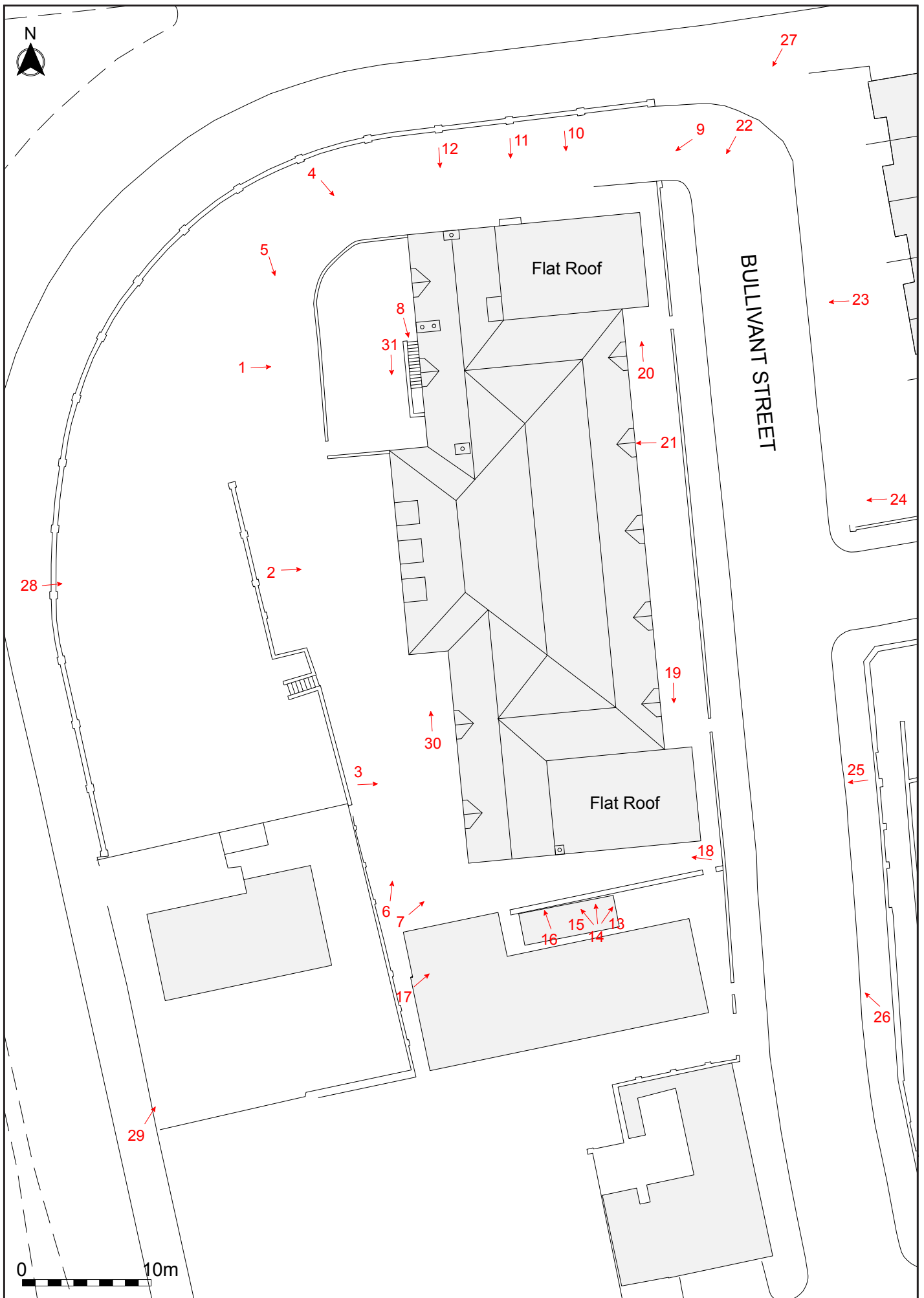
© Archaeology South-East		Former infant school, Bullivant Street, Blackwall Reach, London	Fig 2.
Project Ref: 5852	April 2013	Building Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2013089	Drawn by: GH		



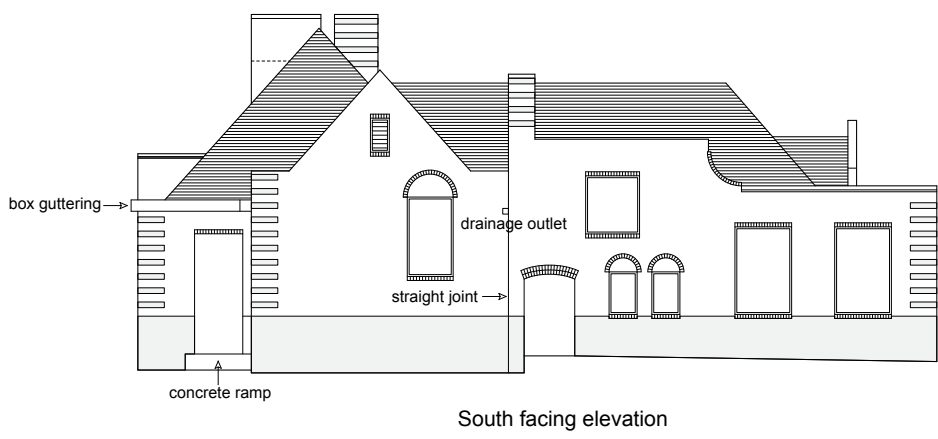
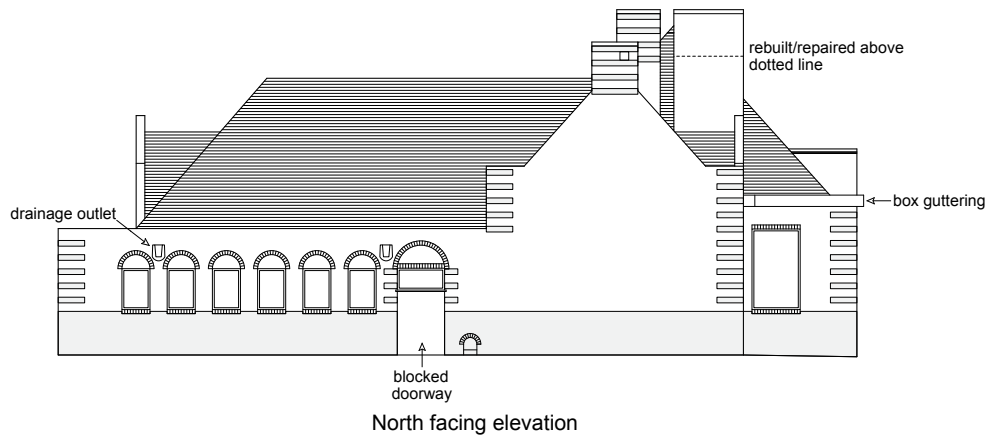
© Archaeology South-East		Former infant school, Bullivant Street, Blackwall Reach, London		Fig 3.
Project Ref: 5852	April 2013	Ordnance Survey map, 1896		
Report Ref: 2013089	Drawn by: GH			



© Archaeology South-East		Former infant school, Bullivant Street, Blackwall Reach, London		Fig 4.
Project Ref: 5852	April 2013	Ordnance Survey map, 1916		
Report Ref: 2013089	Drawn by: GH			



© Archaeology South-East		Former infant school, Bullivant Street, Blackwall Reach, London		Fig 5.
Project Ref: 5852	April 2013	Building plan with photograph locations		
Report Ref: 2013089	Drawn by: GH			



© Archaeology South-East		Former infant school, Bullivant Street, Blackwall Reach, London	Fig 6.
Project Ref: 5852	April 2013	Sketch elevations, north and south façades.	
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Former infant school, Bullivant Street, Blackwall Reach, London

Project Ref: 5852

April 2013

Report Ref: 2013089

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Sketch elevations, west and east façades.

Fig 7.

APPENDIX 1. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: [archaeol6-148057](#)

Project details

Project name	Former Infant School, Bullivant Street, Blackwall Reach, London: Historic Building Record
Short description of the project	In March 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of a former infant school fronting the western side of Bullivant Street (formerly Union Street). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, prior to the demolition of the building in connection with residential redevelopment of the wider site. Stylistically, the building is of the early-20th century, confirmed by the historic map evidence which indicates a date for its construction somewhere between 1896 and 1916. The school is known to have opened in 1914 and closed in 1983 (Hobhouse, 1994).
Project dates	Start: 27-03-2013 End: 27-03-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BVT13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	INFANT SCHOOL Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS POPLAR Former infant school, Bullivant Street
Postcode	E14 0ER
Study area	865.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 38201 80973 51 0 51 30 36 N 000 00 29 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting

Project design originator CgMs Consulting

Project director/manager Ron Humphrey

Project supervisor Jane Briscoe

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID BVT13

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID BVT13

Paper Media available "Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Hopkinson, G.

Other bibliographic details 2013089

Date 2013

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Place of issue or publication Portslade, Brighton

Entered by Guy Hopkinson (m.hopkinson@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 17 April 2013

APPENDIX 2. INDEX OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS



5852-001 (1/1)
West elevation (southern wing).
Facing east



5852-002 (1/2)
West elevation (central block).
Facing east



5852-003 (1/3)
West elevation (northern wing).
Facing east



5852-004 (1/4)
West elevation, oblique view.
Facing southeast



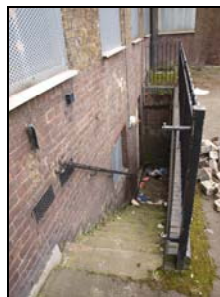
5852-005 (1/5)
West elevation, oblique view.
Facing south-southeast



5852-006 (1/6)
West elevation, oblique view.
Facing north



5852-007 (1/7)
West and south elevations, oblique view.
Facing northeast



5852-008 (1/8)
West elevation, view down basement
steps. Facing south



5852-009 (1/9)
North elevation, oblique view.
Facing west-southwest



5852-010 (1/10)
North elevation (eastern section).
Facing south



5852-011 (1/11)
North elevation, blocked door and boot
scraper. Facing south



5852-012 (1/12)
North elevation (western section).
Facing south



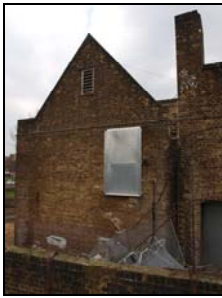
5852-013 (1/13)
*South elevation (eastern section).
Facing northeast*



5852-014 (1/14)
*South elevation (central section).
Facing north-northeast*



5852-015 (1/15)
*South elevation (central section).
Facing north*



5852-016 (1/16)
*South elevation (western section).
Facing north*



5852-017 (1/17)
*South elevation, oblique view.
Facing east-northeast*



5852-018 (1/18)
*South elevation, oblique view.
Facing west*



5852-019 (1/19)
*East elevation, north face of southern
block. Facing south*



5852-020 (1/20)
*East elevation, south face of northern
block. Facing north*



5852-021 (1/21)
*East elevation, detail of brickwork.
Facing west*



5852-022 (1/22)
*East elevation, oblique view.
Facing southwest*



5852-023 (1/23)
*East elevation (northern section).
Facing west*



5852-024 (1/24)
*East elevation (central section).
Facing west*



5852-025 (1/25)
*East elevation (southern section).
Facing west*



5852-026 (1/26)
*East and south elevations, oblique view.
Facing northwest*



5852-027 (1/27)
*East and north elevations, oblique view.
Facing southwest*



5852-028 (1/28)
*East elevation (central section) from
road. Facing east*



5852-029 (1/29)
*East elevation, oblique view from road.
Facing northeast*



5852-030 (1/30)
*East elevation, south face of central
block. Facing north*



5852-031 (1/31)
*East elevation, north face of central
block. Facing south*

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