

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**72-76 Bromley High Street,
London Borough of Tower Hamlets**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Jamie Williams

**Site Code: BHS 17/264
(MOL code BYH20)**

(TQ 3786 8289)

**72-76 Bromley High Street,
London Borough of Tower Hamlets**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Poplar HARCA**

by Jamie Williams

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code BHS 17/264

February 2020

Summary

Site name: 72-76 Bromley High Street, London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Grid reference: TQ 3786 8289

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 3rd-5th February 2020

Project coordinator: Danielle Milbank

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor and Jamie Williams

Site code: BHS 17/264

Area of site: c. 300 sq m

Summary of results: Three trenches were eventually opened. These located two medieval pits (one certain, one probable) cutting the natural gravel geology in one trench, with a wall tentatively date to the 16th/17th century at a higher level in a second trench. The site is therefore considered to have archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at the Museum of London in due course, with accession code BYH 20.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 17.02.20
	Steve Preston ✓ 17.02.20

72-76 Bromley High Street, London Borough of Tower Hamlets An Archaeological Evaluation

by Jamie Williams

Report 17/264

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at 72-76 Bromley High Street, London Borough of Tower Hamlets (NGR TQ 3786 8289) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Wesley East of Thomas Sinden Ltd, 137-145 Church Road, Harold Wood, Romford, RM3 0S4 on behalf of Poplar HARCA, 167a East India Dock Road, Poplar, London E14 0EA.

Planning permission (PA/18/01973/A1) has been granted by Tower Hamlets Borough Council for the construction of 13 new dwellings on the site at 72-76 High Street, Bromley, (TQ 3786 8289). The consent is subject to a condition (19) which requires a programme of archaeological work on the site.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by development, an archaeological field evaluation has been requested, to form part of a staged programme of archaeological investigation in order to determine the appropriate mitigation that may be required. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Adam Single, Archaeology Adviser for Historic England, the archaeological adviser to the Borough. The fieldwork was undertaken by Jamie Williams and Andy Taylor between 3rd and 5th February 2020, and the site code is BHS 17/264. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at the Museum of London in due course with accession code BYH20.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the East End of London in a built-up, mostly residential area of Bromley High Street (Figs 1 and 2). It comprises a rectangular parcel of land covering an area of *c.* 300 sq m and is centred on NGR TQ 3786 8289 at a height of *c.* 10.3m aOD. The site is bounded by Bromley High Street to the north, two residential properties and a public house to the east, Old Palace Primary School to the south and Sadler House, a block of flats, to the west.

The site lies at a height of approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum, on Taplow Gravel (BGS 2006) which was observed in all three trenches. Buildings formerly on the site have recently been demolished and the site has been levelled.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been summarized in a desk-based assessment (Baljkas 2018). The site lies within Bow Archaeological Priority Area (APA), and is adjacent to Lea Valley APA and the River Lea APA. Medieval and early post-medieval archaeology is well-represented in the immediate area, with remains relating to the medieval settlement of Bromley and activity connected to the priory potentially on the site. Recent archaeological investigation on the north side of Bromley High Street unearthed a sequence of 17th century dump deposits along with 18th- to 19th-century masonry structures possibly both industrial and residential in form. Archaeological investigations at 96-98 Bromley High Street revealed a series of buildings, including a mid-19th century building on top of an earlier 16th- or 17th-century one, alongside a late 19th-century brick vault. On the north side of St Mary le Bow seventeenth and eighteenth century remains have been recorded. Evidence of activity relating to the 17th- and 18th century Bromley-by-Bow Palace may also be encountered if further archaeological investigation is to be undertaken.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to allow the preparation of a mitigation strategy if necessary.

Two trenches were proposed to be dug, each 10m long and 1.6m wide. They were to be excavated by machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped area was to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed would

be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief, without compromising the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

Both trenches were dug in the intended position however unforeseen services and foundations led to the trenches at the level of the natural geology to be significantly shorter than planned. After consultation with Mr Adam Single (Archaeology Adviser for Historic England), a third trench was agreed and dug to a length of 6.15m (Fig. 3). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The features excavated are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pl. 1)

Trench 1 was aligned south west – north east and was 9.1m long, 2.4m wide at the top and stepped in at 0.6m depth to be 1.6m wide at the base and 1.4m deep. Numerous unexpected live services were revealed and only a 3m length of natural geology was exposed.

The stratigraphy consisted of 1.07m of heterogeneous made ground deposits (56, 57, 58) with modern brick and tile inclusions in (56,57), and 0.33m of a mid reddish-grey silty-clay buried subsoil overlying clean light orange-grey sand and gravel, natural geology. A wall (55) (Fig. 6) was found in the step to the south-west and north-east of the trench, sitting stratigraphically on top of deposit (58), truncated by multiple services at ~0.5m which are cutting through deposit (57). Animal bone, a nail and several bricks have been recovered from the wall (55) and its mortar (70). The wall is believed to be 16th or early 17th century in date due to the brick assemblage. No additional archaeological features were present.

Trench 2 (Figs 6; Pls 2)

Trench 2 was aligned north-west to south-east and was 6.1m long, 2.4m wide at the top and stepped in at 0.6m depth to be 1.6m wide at the base and 1.69m deep - the trench bends in the middle to avoid a concrete pile. The stratigraphy consisted of 1.48m of heterogeneous made ground deposits (59, 60, 61, 67, 68), with the latest three deposits overlying the remnants of a post- medieval truncation (3); glass and 'china' were observed and noted in deposits (62) and modern bricks within (66) but not retained. A further 0.21m of a mid reddish-grey subsoil overlay clean natural geology. A wall discovered at the north-west end of the trench was observed and

determined to be modern due to its position on top of deposit (61) which in turn was on top of the modern truncation [3]. No archaeological features were present.

Trench 3 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 3 and 4)

Trench 3 was aligned south-west to north-east and was 6.15m long, 2.4m wide at the top and stepped in at 0.6m depth to be 1.6m wide at the base and 1.6m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.64m of made ground comprising modern brick rubble (69), 0.5m of dark brown-grey clay silt buried topsoil and 0.46m of light reddish-grey subsoil overlying clean natural geology. At the north-east end of the trench a small segment of a possible feature, 2, was uncovered but could not be investigated further. A sherd of medieval pottery dating from the late 13th to 15th-century was collected from the exposed surface of the pit.

A square pit (1) (Pl. 4), was 1.95m wide by 0.5m deep. This feature was excavated sampled for environmental remains. Medieval pottery and tile, of late 13th- to 14th-century date was retrieved from both fills. The pit was made up of a light grey-brown sandy-clay fill overlying a dark blue-brown silty-clay primary fill. An additional small rectangular feature was located which yielded 'china' and modern glass and was subsequently not investigated further.

Finds

Pottery by Sue Anderson

Thirty sherds of pottery weighing 315g were collected from five contexts. Appendix 3 shows the quantification by fabric and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 5.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE). Where possible, sherd families were recorded, and a minimum number of vessels (MNV) was recorded for each context. Cross-fitting was only attempted where particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned based on the MOLA post-Roman fabric series (MOLA 2014). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (MPRG 1998). |

Pottery by period

The earliest pottery in this group was a sherd of Essex-type early medieval ware in a micaceous coarse sandy oxidized fabric, recovered from subsoil fill (51). In this group, however, it was likely to be contemporary with some of the high medieval wares with which its date range overlaps.

London-type wares, including coarse and calcareous variants, were relatively infrequent. These were more common in the lowest fill of pit 1 than in the later fills of that feature. One small undecorated sherd was found, but the others were all glazed body sherds of jugs, some of which had all-over white slip or white slip line decoration. Coarsewares of broadly contemporary date comprised two sherds of South Hertfordshire-type greyware.

Mill Green wares were particularly common in this assemblage. A few sherds were present in the coarseware fabric, all heavily sooted, including a jar rim of cavetto type. A number of body sherds with all-over white slip and green glaze were also found.

Two fragments of a Kingston-type ware base had spots of glaze internally, and there were three fragments of Coarse Border ware, including a rod-shaped jug handle and a base fragment with internal green glaze. One body sherd in a buff sandy fabric with internal apple-green glaze may also be a product of the Surrey-Hampshire industry, but is likely to be of post-medieval date.

Two sherds, recovered from a sample from pit 1, had no surviving original surfaces but were in a fine sandy fabric and may be further examples of Mill Green ware.

Summary

The pottery in this assemblage is dominated by Essex wares, particularly Mill Green ware, supplemented by a few Surrey-Hampshire and London-type wares and occasional sherds from the Hertfordshire area. This is a typical range of wares for London generally, although the balance of sources is probably related to the position of the site towards the east of the city. Most of the sherds were recovered from a single feature of late 13th to 14th-century date, and one other feature in the same trench contained a single large sherd of similar date.

Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

A single ferrous nail was recovered from the soil of wall 55. The nail is complete with only a small amount of corrosion. It is 63mm in length discounting corrosion on the amorphous head. The shaft is tapered and is square sectioned with a width of 4mm. Such nails are common throughout all time periods from the Roman to the Post medieval period. They are general use nails used for all types of wood-based construction.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

Eight pieces of ceramic building material were recovered from four contexts, with a total weight of 5590g. These were examined under x10 magnification and categorised where possible according to Harley 1974.

Two fragments of tile recovered from deposit 51 comprise pieces of tile in a fairly fine fabric, with a thickness of 11mm and a slightly uneven finish. One fragment is a light orange red, and the second is a light orange red with a reduced (grey) core. Both pieces have thickened edges and uneven faces, one has a very small amount of glaze on the upper surface, while the other is pierced with a circular hole, showing it represents a fragment of a peg tile. The thickness and form suggest a medieval or very early post-medieval date.

A tile fragment in a hard, fine fabric was recovered from pit 1 (52), of which the full thickness is not present, and which can only be broadly dated as medieval or post-medieval.

Material recovered from deposit (70) in Trench 1 comprised two pieces of tile which are intact across their width. The first of these is a fine, fairly hard fabric with no visible inclusions and a light red colour with a dark grey (reduced) core. The thickness is 11mm and the width 140mm, with a fairly even upper surface with striations, and slightly thickened edges. The second is a similar fine fabric with occasional small voids and sparse groggy inclusions. The surfaces are grey, with a red core, and the form is fairly even, again with some edge-thickening. A piece of brick from this context is a slightly soft, evenly fired sandy fabric in a dark red colour with rounded arrises and a thickness of 51mm, Harley type 4, with a likely 16th or early 17th century date.

Brick sample from structure 55

Two brick samples were recovered from structure 55. The first is a complete brick, of a medium hard, medium coarse sandy fabric in a mid orange red colour. The brick is unfroged and has an uneven, rough finish and thickness of 50-55mm, and has a slight taper, from 104mm wide at one end to 100mm wide at the other, and a length of 224mm. Based on the dimensions, form and finish, it can be broadly categorised as Harley type 4, and is likely to date to the period from the early 16th century to mid 17th century. It has traces of two slightly different mortars, one very light pink grey and a combination of very fine sand and occasional larger stones, and a coarser sandy mortar with a yellow colour and occasional small angular flint. The two mortars and the slightly abraded condition of the brick are suggestive of re-use.

The second sample from the structure is incomplete, and a medium hard, evenly fired brick in a fine to medium sandy fabric with a slightly rough texture and a mid to dark orange red colour. The width is 101mm, the thickness is 55mm to 60mm and is also Harley type 4. It has several striations (possibly strawmarks) on the base,

and two large fingertip imprints. The brick is overall fairly uneven and it is likely to be of similar or slightly later date as the first brick sample.

Summary

The modest range of material on the site is indicative of medieval and later activity on the site, with the brick samples suggesting a 16th or early 17th century date for the wall (55). The tile pieces from deposit (70) are both fairly narrow, which is more typical of tile produced in Kent and to the south-east of London in the later medieval period, however this is not conclusive.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A total of three pieces of non-human bone were recovered from two contexts within the investigated area. Weighing 211g (Appendix 7), the bones displayed generally good surface preservation, however, patches of weathering and cracking of the cortical bone were noted, as well as post-mortem damage to the edges of the fragments.

All three fragments were of a “large” sized animal. The minimum number of individuals present was found to be one: a cow. A nearly complete right metatarsal of a cow was present in the earliest made ground deposit (58) (Figs 6) excavated in trench 1. The anterior surface of the distal end of the metatarsal displays a small area of green-staining, indicating the bone was in contact with a metallic element in the burial environment. The two fragments recovered from the mortar of wall (55) in trench 1 were non-descript in appearance, and not identifiable to species of origin, although were likely portions of scapula.

Environmental sampling by Joanna Pine

One sample was processed from pit 3. The samples were floated and wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. No charred plant macrofossils were identified but a variable amount of charcoal was present, weighting 6g. This charcoal is available for future analysis for species identification if required.

Conclusion

The evaluation was completed as intended with the digging of an additional trench to compensate for the loss of length due to services and modern foundations encountered. Two components of archaeological interest were revealed. Firstly, at relatively shallow depth, a wall (55) was uncovered in Trench 1 which is tentatively considered to be 16th or early 17th century in date. Secondly, two features were uncovered in trench 3 cutting the natural gravel geology, one certainly and one probably of medieval date. The site is therefore considered to have archaeological potential.

References

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- MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.
- MPRG, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occ. Paper 2.

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	9.1	1.6	1.4	0-1.07m heterogeneous made ground, 1.07-1.4m subsoil, >1.4m light grey-orange sand and gravel (natural geology) at 8.93mAOD [PI. 1] .
2	6.1	1.6	1.69	0-1.48m heterogeneous made ground, 1.48-1.69m subsoil, >1.69m light grey-orange sand and gravel (natural geology) at 8.80mAOD [PI. 2] .
3	6.15	1.6	1.6	0-0.64m made ground, 0.64-1.14m buried topsoil, 1.14-1.6m subsoil, >1.6m light grey-orange sand and gravel (natural geology) at 8.67mAOD [PIs 3 and 4] . Pit 1 and Possible Pit 2.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
3	1	52-3	Pit	Late 13th to 14th century	Pottery
3	2	54	Possible Pit	Late 13th to 15th century	Pottery
1	3	62-6	Modern truncation	Early 20th century	Glass, 'China', Modern Brick and Tile
3		50	Buried Topsoil	Mid-14th century to Modern	Stratigraphically above (51)
1-3		51	Subsoil	Late 13th to Mid 14th century	Pottery
1		55	Wall	16th or early 17th century	Modern Brick and Tile
1		56	Made ground	Modern	Modern Brick, Tile, Glass
1		57	Made ground	Modern	'China' and Modern Brick
1		58	Made ground	16th to 18th century	Pottery
2		59	Made ground	Modern	Modern Brick
2		60	Made ground	Modern	Modern Brick
2		61	Made ground	Modern	Modern Brick and Tile
2		67	Made ground	Modern	Modern Brick, Tile and Glass
2		68	Made ground	Unknown	N/A
2		69	Made ground	Modern	Modern Brick, Tile, 'China', Glass
1		70	Mortar from wall (55)	16th or early 17th century	Brick and tile

APPENDIX 3: Pottery quantification by fabric.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt/g</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>MNV</i>
Essex early medieval sandy ware	EMSX	1000	1200	1	8		1
Coarse London-type ware	LCOAR	1080	1200	2	4		2
Calcareous London-type ware	LCALC	1080	1200	1	6		1
London-type ware	LOND	1080	1350	2	7		2
South Hertfordshire-type grey ware	SHER	1170	1350	2	10		2
Kingston-type ware	KING	1240	1400	2	16		1
Mill Green ware	MG	1270	1350	9	66		8
Mill Green coarse ware	MG COAR	1270	1400	5	89	0.10	5
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire Border ware	CBW	1270	1500	3	105		3
Border ware	BORD	1550	1700	1	3		1
Unidentified	UNID	-	-	2	1		1
Totals				30	315	0.10	27

Appendix 4: Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery by context.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabrics</i>	<i>Spotdate</i>
1	Made ground	58	BORD	16th-18th c.?
3	Subsoil	51	EMSX SHER KING MG MG-COAR	L.13th-M.14th c.
	Pit 1	52	LCALC LOND SHER KING MG MG-COAR CBW	L.13th-M.14th c.
		53	LCOAR LOND UNID	L.11th-M.14th c.
	Pit 2	54	CBW	L.13th-15th c.

APPENDIX 5: Pottery summary by context

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt/g</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Spot date</i>
3	1	51		EMSX	U	1	8	1			11-12
3	1	51		SHER	U	1	3	1			L.12-M.14
3	1	51		KING	B	1	11	1			M.13-14
3	1	51		MG	D	2	5	1			L.13-14
3	1	51		MG COAR	U	1	7	1			L.13-14
3	1	52		CBW	H	1	47	1	jug		L.12-15
3	1	52		CBW	D	1	24	1			L.12-15
3	1	52		KING	B	1	5				M.13-14
3	1	52		LCALC	D	1	6	1			L.11-12
3	1	52		LOND	D	1	6	1			L.11-M.14
3	1	52		MG	D	1	3	1			L.13-14
3	1	52		MG	D	4	53	4			L.13-14
3	1	52		MG	D	1	4	1			L.13-14
3	1	52		MG	U	1	1	1			L.13-14
3	1	52		MG COAR	B	1	26	1			L.13-14
3	1	52		MG COAR	R	1	28	1	jar	cavetto	L.13-14
3	1	52		MG COAR	U	2	28	2			L.13-14
3	1	52		SHER	U	1	7	1			L.12-M.14
3	1	53	1	LCOAR	D	1	3	1			L.11-12
3	1	53	1	LCOAR	U	1	1	1			L.11-12
3	1	53	1	LOND	D	1	1	1			L.11-M.14
3	1	53	1	UNID	U	2	1	1			
3	2	54		CBW	B	1	34	1			L.12-15
1		58		BORD	D	1	3	1			16-18

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Area</i>	<i>Cu</i> <i>t</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
TR3		50	Buried Topsoil		
TR1-3		51	Subsoil	2	152
TR1		70	Mortar under wall 55	3	1600
TR1		55	Wall	2	3800
TR3	1	52	Pit	1	38
			Total	8	5590

APPENDIX 7: Inventory of animal bone.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No. frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Large Mammal</i>	
1	(58)	1	187	1	-	right metatarsal (cow)
1	Wall (55), from mortar	2	24	-	2	?scapula

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OASIS ID: thamesva1-384041

Project details

Project name	72-74 Bromley High Street, London Borough of Tower Hamlets
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation of 3 trenches was undertaken to examine the potential of the site for archaeological remains. One medieval pit and one possible medieval pit was found in trench 3. The medieval pit was excavated, recorded and sampled, whereas, the possible pit was left as only a small percentage was visible and it was in an inaccessible area of the trench. Natural geology was seen in all three trenches, but were shortened due to the presence of live services and unexpected piles.
Project dates	Start: 03-02-2020 End: 05-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BHS17/264 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	PA/18/01973/A1 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Environmental Sampling", "Photographic Survey", "Sample Trenches", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure", "Targeted Trenches", "Visual Inspection"
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 72-74 Bromley High Street
Postcode	E3 3EG
Study area	481 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3786 8289 51.527571188848 -0.012427984075 51 31 39 N 000 00 44 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.67m Max: 8.93m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Steve Ford
Project director/manager	Steve Ford

Project supervisor Jamie Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Thomas Sinden

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Museum of London
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient Museum of London
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient Museum of London
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

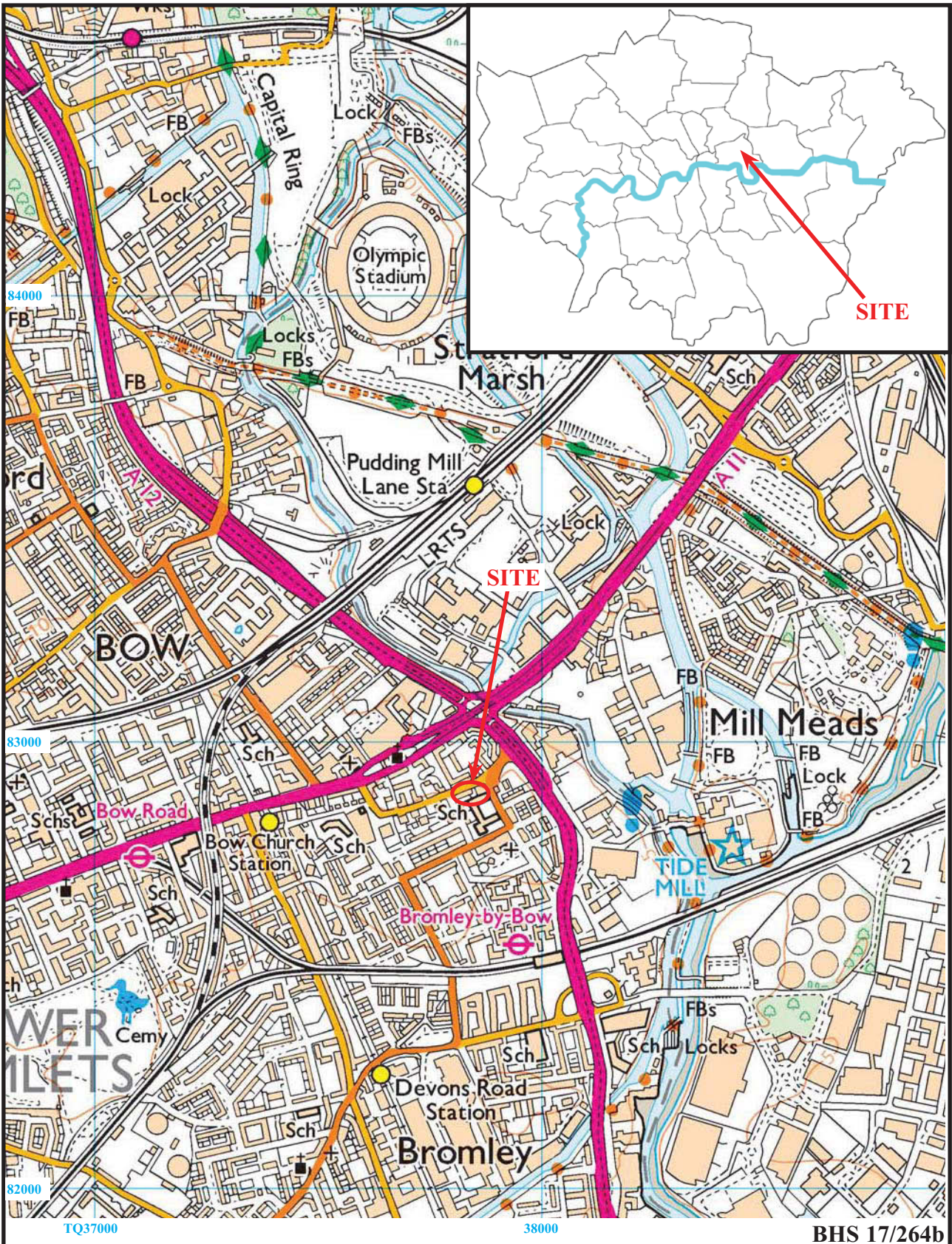
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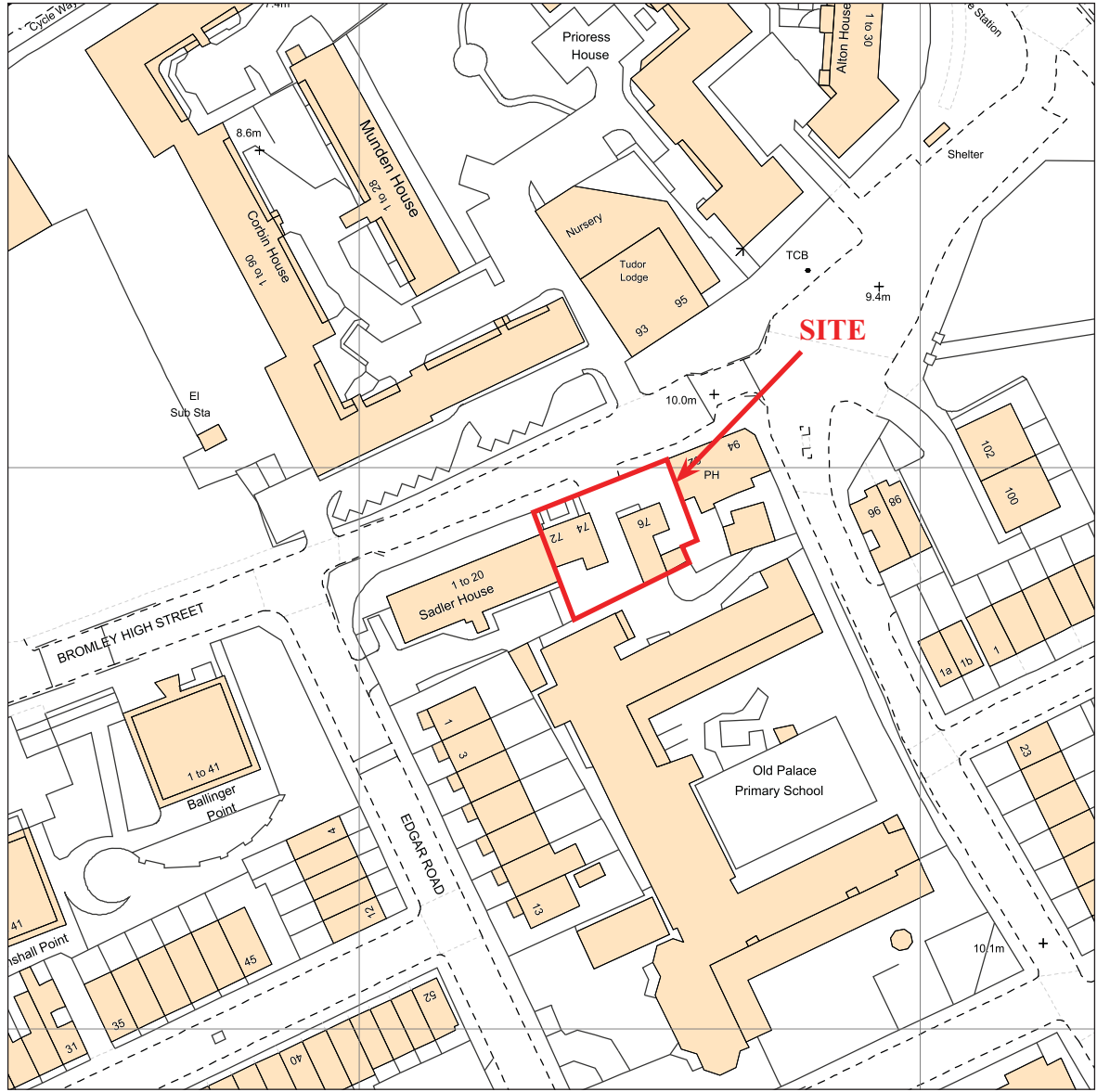


**72-76 Bromley High Street,
London Borough of Tower Hamlets, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Bromley, Tower Hamlets and Greater London.

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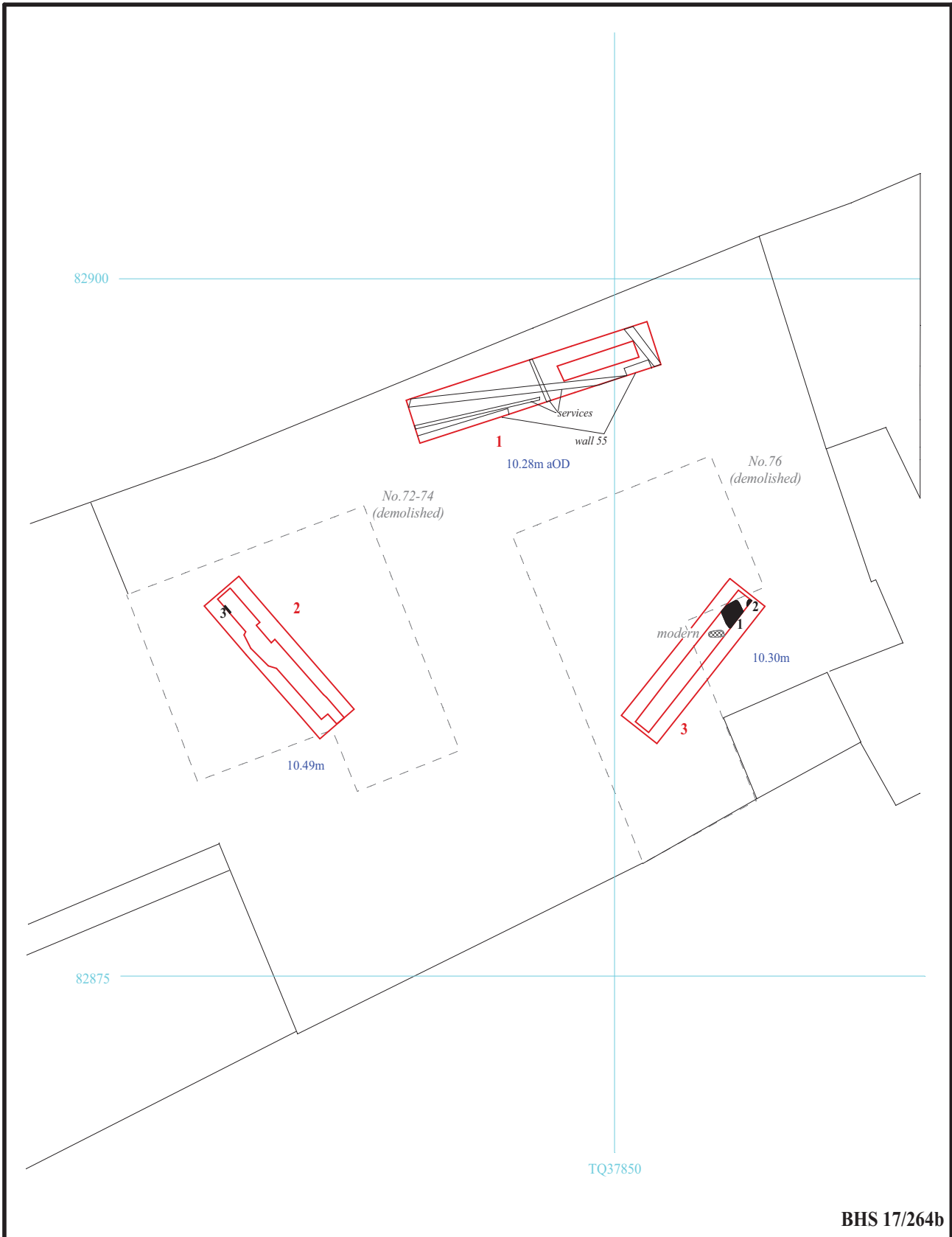
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**72-76 Bromley High Street,
London Borough of Tower Hamlets, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**
Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Bromley High Street.

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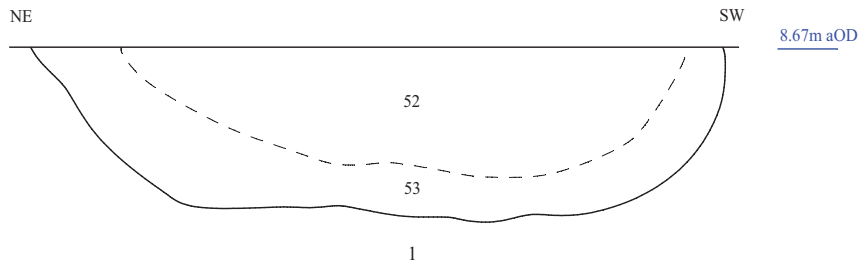
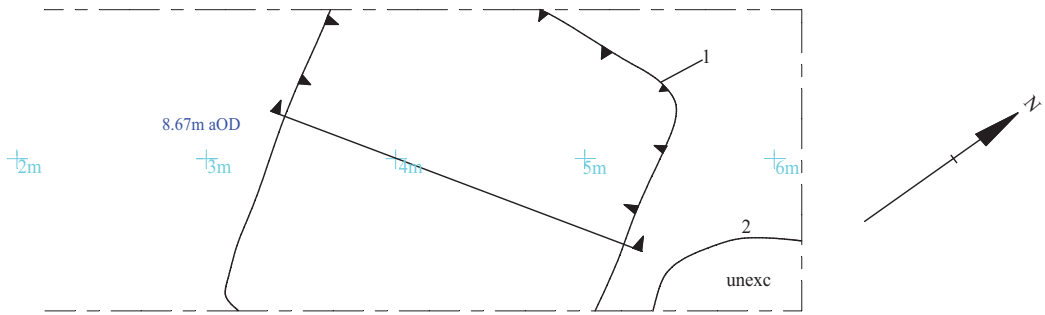
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Figure 3. Location of trenches.



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Trench 3



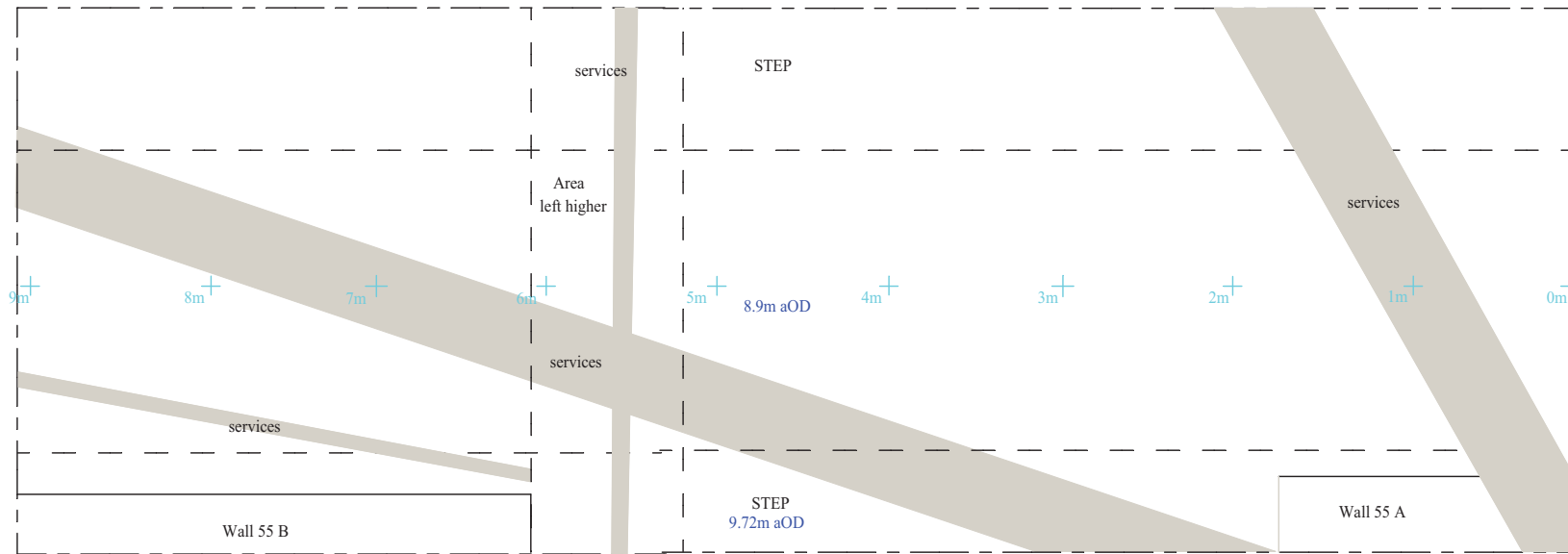
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Figure 3. Detail of Trench 3.

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Trench 1



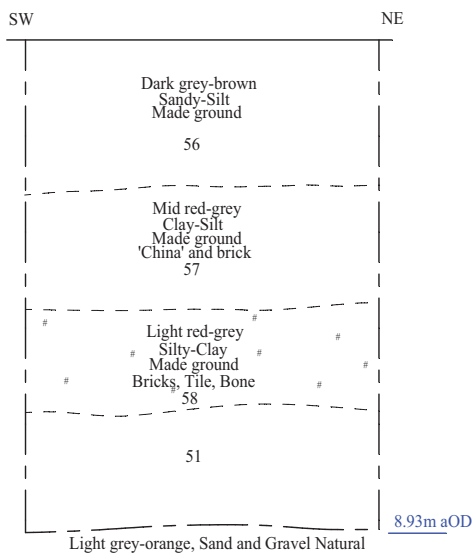
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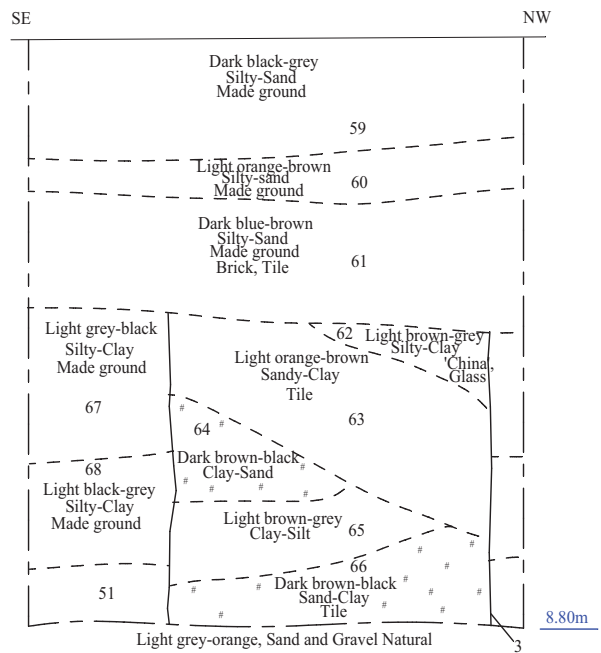
Figure 5. Trench 1 plan



Trench 1



Trench 2



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Figure 6. Sections.



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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking West, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking South East, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 3. looking South West, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Feature 1, looking South East, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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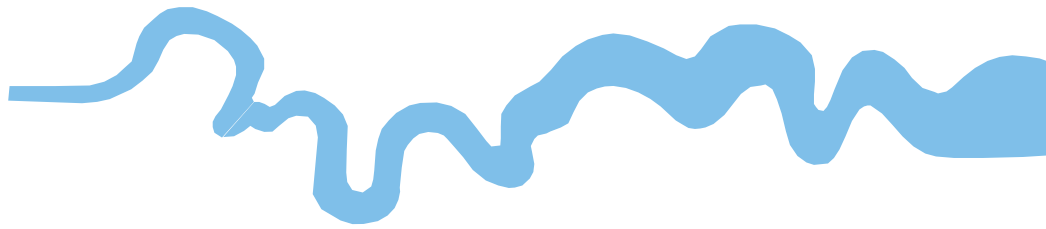
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Plates 3 and 4.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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