

**LAND AT CANARY GATEWAY,  
ST ANNE'S QUAY, LIMEHOUSE,  
LONDON E14 7HG  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF  
TOWER HAMLETS**

**REPORT NO: R11813**

**AUGUST 2014**



**Land at Canary Gateway, St Anne's Quay, Limehouse, London E14 7HG  
An Archaeological Evaluation**

**Site Code:** SAW14

**Central NGR:** TQ 3686 8117

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

**Planning Reference:** PA/11/01120

**Commissioning Client:** CgMs Consulting

**Written/Researched by:** Paw Jorgensen  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

**Project Manager:** Helen Hawkins (MIfA)

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

**Tel:** 020 7732 3925

**Fax:** 020 7732 7896

**E-mail:** [hhawkins@pre-construct.com](mailto:hhawkins@pre-construct.com)

**Web:** [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)

---

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
August 2014**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**


**Site Name**

**Land at Canary Gateway, St Anne's Quay, Limehouse, London E14 7HG  
An Archaeological Evaluation**

**Type of project**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K33626
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	P Jorgensen		1.08.14
Graphics Prepared by:	J Simonson		1.08.14
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	5.08.14
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins		5.08.14

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1 (GLAAS Comments)	14.08.2014	HH	HH

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

## CONTENTS

1	Abstract .....	3
2	Introduction.....	4
3	Planning Background .....	5
4	Geology and Topography.....	6
5	Archaeological and Historical Background .....	7
6	Archaeological Methodology .....	8
7	Phased Archaeological Sequence .....	9
8	Conclusions.....	13
9	Acknowledgements .....	14
10	Bibliography.....	15

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Context register .....	24
APPENDIX 2: Site Matrix .....	27
APPENDIX 3: Ceramic Building Material.....	28
APPENDIX 4: Animal bone .....	30
Appendix 5: Pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass .....	32
Appendix 6: The Slag and Metal Finds .....	41
Appendix 7: Oasis form.....	42
APPENDIX 8: Archaeological Sequence by Trench.....	45

## PLATES

Plate 1: Overview of Trench 1, Facing Northeast.....	16
Plate 2: Overview of Trench 2, Looking North.....	16
Plate 3: Overview of Trench 4, Looking West.....	17
Plate 4: Section of Prehistoric Pit [123], 0.5m Scale, Looking North.....	17

## FIGURES

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION .....	18
FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION.....	19
FIGURE 3: PHASE 2 PREHISTORIC.....	20
FIGURE 4: PHASE 4 18 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.....	21
FIGURE 5: 19 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY .....	22
FIGURE 6: SECTIONS 100-104.....	23



## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 Between 7th and 18th July 2014 an archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the redevelopment of the St Anne's Quay site located at 28 St Anne's Street, Limehouse, E14 7HG in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 1.2 The site is located at 28 St Anne's Street, Limehouse, London. It is bordered to the south by St Anne's Row, to the north by the tow path of the Limehouse Cut and to the east and west by commercial properties.
- 1.3 During the evaluation prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval features were recorded. The vast majority of the archaeological sequence was dominated by archaeological structures, features and deposits dated to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century although earlier features survived in truncated form below these.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 In 2014 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was approached by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at St Anne's Quay, 28 St Anne's Street, Limehouse, E14 7HG in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets (Figure 1). The evaluation was carried out between 7th and 18th July 2014.
- 2.2 The work was commissioned in advance of the redevelopment of the site (planning application number PA/11/01120) in order to satisfy the archaeological condition attached to the planning permission.
- 2.3 The evaluation was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Helen Hawkins and the fieldwork was supervised by the author. Adam Single (GLAAS), Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, monitored the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.4 The site is located at 28 St Anne's Street, Limehouse, London. It is bordered to the south by St Anne's Row, to the north by the tow path of the Limehouse Cut and to the east and west by commercial properties.
- 2.5 Prior to the archaeological work commencing a non-intrusive desk based assessment of the archaeological potential of the area was carried out by Duncan Hawking of CgMs Consulting (Hawkins, D 2014). Following this a written scheme of investigation was produced outlining the working methods of the archaeological investigation (Hawkins, H 2014).
- 2.6 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by PCA during geotechnical works on the site prior to the evaluation (Cipin 2014). The watching brief found a sequence of natural deposits across the site at depths of between 2 and 3 metres below ground level. Possible agricultural silts and clays, occasionally with organic content, sealed the natural gravel in WS01, WS02, WS04, TP01 and BH03. In all other locations observed during the investigation, late post-medieval made ground directly sealed the natural deposits. This is likely to have been laid down in advance of the extensive development of the area in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The remains of the wall recorded in TP04 are likely to relate to one of the terraced properties fronting onto St Anne's Row in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Later industrial activity was also recorded on the site in the form of a basement wall, a surface of granite setts, and the probable construction cut of the Limehouse Cut. No evidence of archaeological activity predating the later post-medieval period was recorded during the investigations.
- 2.7 The maximum depth of proposed ground reduction on the site was 2.4m below current ground level. All archaeological deposits were recorded and are discussed later in this report.
- 2.8 The site was assigned the code SAW14. Upon conclusion of all stages of the work the completed archive will be submitted for deposition with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The planning background of the site along with all relevant planning policies have been discussed in detail in the Desk Based Assessment (Hawkins, D 2014). Therefore only the site specific planning background is discussed below.

#### 3.2 Site Specific

- 3.2.1 On 26 March 2012 conditional permission for development was granted by the Local Planning Authority for the redevelopment of the study site. This included an archaeological condition, condition 31, designed to ensure an appropriate level of archaeological mitigation relative to the importance and survival of archaeological remains which may exist on this site.

##### **Condition 31**

*No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly, the planning authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development in accordance with PPG16; SP10 of the Core Strategy (2010) and policy DM27 of the Managing Development DPD (Proposed submission version 2012) protect archaeological remains and heritage assets.*

- 3.2.2 An archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Chandler and Stump 2008) had already been produced by the Museum of London Archaeological Service and submitted in association with a previous unrealised planning application for the study site (Planning Application No: PA/08/00042). The Desk Based Assessment concluded that the site had an uncertain but possibly low potential for archaeological remains related to the prehistoric period, low potential for remains dating to the Roman and medieval periods and high potential to contain archaeological remains dating to the post-medieval period.
- 3.2.3 A second archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Hawkins, D 2014) was produced in association with the current planning application. This assessment was carried out by CgMs Consulting following an archaeological watching brief carried out during geotechnical investigations on the site. The second Desk Based Assessment concluded that the study site had a low potential for all past periods of human activity.
- 3.2.4 Consultation with the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Mr Adam Single, has confirmed that in order to comply with the archaeological planning condition imposed on the site, an archaeological evaluation should be carried out in the first instance. Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation which was approved by Mr Single. The Written Scheme of Investigation proposing the excavation of four evaluation trenches (Hawkins, H 2014).

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS 1993) 1:50,000 scale geology map shows the site as overlying Taplow Gravels of Anglian to Devensian date, which are in turn capped by a remnant deposit of Langley Silt (or 'brickearth'). The BGS map depicts the current site as lying very close to the southern edge of this brickearth deposit and to the boundary between the Taplow and Kempton Gravel terraces.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 Two archaeological Desk Based Assessments have previously been carried out for the study site (Chandler and Stump 2008; Hawkins, D 2014). These provide an extensive review of the archaeological and historical background of the development site. The following is predominantly a summary of the background presented in these documents.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 There is limited evidence for activity within the area during the prehistoric period. The only recorded prehistoric finds consist of a flint blade, possibly of Mesolithic date, found c 850m to the southwest of the study site and Neolithic or Bronze Age worked flints recovered during an excavation located c 520m to the southwest of the development site (Chandler and Stump 2008). Evidence for an Early Bronze Age field system consisting of a series of intercutting ditches and gullies was recorded during an excavation at 43-53 Narrow Street c 720m to the southwest of the site. These features yielded struck flints and Early Bronze Age pottery (Killock 2000).

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 Approximately 470m to the south of the study site an excavation recorded pottery and possible linear features dated to the Roman period (Chandler and Stump 2008). Another Roman ditch was recorded during excavations at 43-53 Narrow Street (Killock 2000). Although no physical evidence has been found of it, it has also been suggested that a Roman settlement existed on the Thames at Radcliff between 550m and 1000m to the southwest of the site (Chandler and Stump 2008).

### **5.4 Early medieval**

5.4.1 While no sites or find spots of early medieval date have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, documentary evidence suggests that a settlement developed during this period at Radcliff c 900m to the southwest of the study site. Additionally, the etymology of some of the place names such as Stepney (from *Stybbanhythe*) in the vicinity can be traced back to the early medieval period (Chandler and Stump 2008).

### **5.5 Later medieval period**

5.5.1 A number of cut features and deposits dated to this period were recorded during excavations at 43-53 Narrow Street. In addition to these, residual late medieval bricks and tiles recovered from later features alluded to the presence of a late medieval high status building (Killock 2000).

5.5.2 Documentary evidence attests to medieval roads linking the settlements at Radcliff, Poplar and Limehouse. The closest of these settlements to the current site is Limehouse c 100-400m to the south. By the 14<sup>th</sup> century Limehouse included four tenements, six cottages, five lime kilns and a mill for chalk grinding (Chandler and Stump 2008).

### **5.6 Post-medieval**

5.6.1 Cartographic evidence show the study area located within an area of open fields until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century although development had started to encroach on the site by this date. This can clearly be seen on Rocque's *Exact Survey of the City of London Westminster and Southwark and the Country 10 Miles Round* (not reproduced here) dated 1746, which shows St Anne's Church to the southwest of the site as well as development along Three Colts Street to the south. Horwood's 1799 *Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark* (not reproduced here) shows St Anne Street bisecting the middle of the site with the western part of the site almost entirely built up with houses fronting the street. St Anne's Row defining the southern boundary of the site can also be seen on Horwood's map with the very southern part of the site occupied by buildings fronting this street. In addition to this a large building is shown in the northeast corner of the site fronting the tow path of the Limehouse Cut, which had been established by this time (Chandler and Stump 2008).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1.1 The written scheme of investigation for the archaeological evaluation proposed the excavation of four evaluation trenches. However, on site it became evident that the area of the proposed Trench 3 had been truncated deep into the natural gravel by a former basement. This trench was therefore abandoned in favour of two smaller test pits designed to determine the depth of the basement truncation. The following table shows the proposed and achieved size of the trenches.

Trench number	Proposed size		Achieved size	
	East-west	North-south	East-west	North-south
Trench 1	4.80m	22.40m	4.38m	17.60m
Trench 2	4.80m	22.40m	5.20m	22.79m
Trench 3	6.60m	24.80m	N/A	N/A
Trench 4	22.40m	4.80m	26.30m	5.40m
Test Pit 1	N/A	N/A	2.40m	3.00m
Test Pit 2	N/A	N/A	2.40m	3.00m
Test Pit 3	5.00m	5.00m	5.00m	5.00m

Table 1: Proposed and achieved trench sizes

- 6.1.2 While the written scheme of investigation stipulated that UXO attendance was maintained during the excavation it was decided instead to carry out a full UXO survey prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation. The UXO survey was carried out the week commencing Monday, 30th June 2014.
- 6.1.3 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation the proposed trench locations were cleared and then CAT scanned by the principal contractor. The trench outlines were then set out and excavation of the evaluation trenches commenced. Removal of the modern made ground deposits were carried out using a 20 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavation was carried out in spits of 100mm under constant archaeological supervision. Excavation by machine carried on until the top of the archaeologically significant deposits or features was reached where after these were examined by hand. The trenches were periodically CAT scanned by a trained and competent operative as the excavation progressed.
- 6.1.4 The recording systems adopted during the investigations was fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994).
- 6.1.5 The site archive was organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto prepared *pro-forma* recording sheets which include the same fields of entry as are found on the recording sheets of the Museum of London.
- 6.1.6 A unique-number site code, SAW14, was obtained from the Museum of London and notified to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of works.

## **7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit reached during the evaluation was a deposit of natural gravel consistent with the British Geological Survey's description of the Taplow Gravels shown to underlie the site.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric**

- 7.2.1 In Trench 4 the natural gravel was cut by a series of features. The earliest of these was a sub-rounded pit, [123] in the eastern half of the trench. It measured 1.18m north-south by 0.96m east-west by 0.21m in depth. However, it had been truncated horizontally by three later pits, [105], [111] and [144], and therefore only the basal portion of pit [123] survived. While the maximum height to which the pit survived was 3.75m OD it is probable that it was originally cut from at least the height of the untruncated natural gravels at 4.38m OD. Therefore the pit is likely to have originally measured at least 0.84m in depth. As it survived the pit had moderately steep sides with a sharp break of slope at the top and bottom. The base of the feature appeared relatively flat at 3.54m OD. A single fill, [122], was contained within the pit. This comprised loose to friable reddish brown silty sand to sandy silt reminiscent of redeposited brickearth. It contained frequent fine to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones as well as very occasional charcoal flecking. Excavation of the fill produced a few pieces of burnt flint suggesting a prehistoric date for the pit.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Late medieval to early post-medieval (Mid-14<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> Century)**

- 7.3.1 In Trench 4, the prehistoric pit was partially truncated to the south by pit [111], which had in turn been truncated to the west by pit [105]. Despite the truncation on its western side it could be determined that pit [111] had likely been sub-circular in shape. The surviving portion of the pit measured 1.26m north-south by 0.88m east-west by 0.53m deep and was first seen at a height of 4.15m OD. It had steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope at both the top and bottom and the base of the pit was slightly concave. The pit contained a single fill [110], comprising loose reddish brown silty sand with frequent fine sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecking. When excavated the fill yielded a single sherd of pottery dated 1350-1500.
- 7.3.2 The natural gravel in Trench 4 was also cut by an isolated roughly square posthole [146]. It survived to a maximum height of 4.13m OD, although this is likely to be a result of horizontal truncation caused by pit [144] rather than being reflective of the level from which the posthole had originally been cut. The top of the untruncated natural gravel in this area was recorded at 4.38m OD and the posthole would have been cut from at least this height. As it survived the posthole measured 0.40m north-south by 0.38m east-west by 0.35m in depth. The sides were near vertical with a sharp break of slope at both the top and bottom and the base of the feature was flat. Posthole [146] contained a single fill comprising friable mid-yellowish brown sandy silt [145], with moderately frequent vertical streaks of iron staining and occasional inclusions of fine sub-angular stones. Excavation of the fill produced a single sherd of Raeren stoneware dated 1480-1610 as well as a small piece of burnt flint.
- 7.3.3 In Trench 2 the earliest feature was a circular or sub-circular posthole cut into the natural gravel. It extended east beyond the limits of the trench and it had been truncated horizontally by a north-south aligned linear feature, [153]. As seen posthole [155] measured 0.75m north-south by 0.20m east-west by 0.16m deep and it was first encountered at a height of 3.41m OD. The sides of the cut were near vertical with a sharp break of slope at the top and the base. Filling the post hole was a deposit of soft mid-greyish brown silty sand, [154], with occasional charcoal flecks. Excavation of the posthole fill produced pieces of burnt flint and possible slag fragments. While the fill contained no datable finds the fact that its fill had been truncated by a feature dated 1480-1600 must mean that the posthole had been abandoned by this time.

- 7.3.4 Posthole [155] was truncated horizontally by a north-south aligned linear feature [153], which had in turn been truncated to the south by a later pit, [151]. To the east the feature extended beyond the limits of the trench and to the north it appeared to reach its terminus. It was first seen at a height of 4.00m OD. The sides of the linear feature were near vertical with a sharp break of slope at the top and base and the base itself sloped gently down towards the south. As seen, the feature measured 2.50m north-south by 0.55m east-west by 0.63m in depth. The linear feature contained a single fill [152], which comprised firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with moderately frequent charcoal flecks and occasional shell flecks. A sondage measuring 1.00m north-south by 0.55m east-west was excavated through the fill in order to retrieve artefactual evidence and to define the characteristics of the fill and cut. The excavation of the sondage produced a single sherd of pottery dated 1480-1600 as well as a fragment of ceramic building material dated 1480-1700.
- 7.3.5 Truncating the linear feature to the south was a large albeit shallow pit [151]. It extended beyond the eastern, western and southern limits of the trench and to the south the central portion of the pit had been truncated by the construction cut [149], for a later soakaway [148]. As seen, pit [151] measured 1.96m north-south by 1.89m east-west by 0.29m in depth and it was first seen at a height of 3.82m OD. The sides of the pit were moderately steep with a sharp break of slope at the top. At the bottom of the cut the break of slope was more gradual forming a more gentle transition from the sides to a slightly concave base. The pit contained a single fill [150], which comprised friable mid- to light brownish grey slightly clayey sandy silt with moderately frequent fine to medium sub-angular stones. Excavation of the deposit produced a single sherd from a mug of Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze (1580-1700) as well ceramic building material dated 1500-1800 and ferrous metal objects.

#### **7.4 Phase 4: 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 7.4.1 In the eastern part of Trench 4 the natural gravel was cut by a linear feature [103], probably a field or boundary ditch, aligned along a roughly north-south axis. It extended across the entire width of the trench and continued beyond the northern and southern limits of the trench. The eastern side of the feature was near vertical while the western side sloped more gently. Both sides had a sharp break of slope at the top while the break of slope at the bottom was more gradual. As seen the ditch measured 5.00m north-south by 1.60m east-west by 0.30m deep. The top of the feature had been truncated horizontally by a later rubbish pit, [101], so the recorded depth of the ditch is less than it would have been originally. Filling the ditch was a deposit of friable dark grey sandy silt, [102], with moderately frequent fine sub-rounded stones and shell flecks as well as very occasional charcoal flecks. A single slot measuring 1.30m north-south by 1.60m east west was hand excavated through the fill in order to retrieve artefactual evidence and determine the characteristics of the feature. Excavation of the fill produced pottery that could securely date the backfilling of the ditch to between 1740 and 1780. Clay tobacco pipe fragments were also recovered from the fill of the ditch. These could be more closely dated to 1760-1780 suggesting that the ditch was backfilled sometime between 1760 and 1780.
- 7.4.2 To the west of the ditch were two contemporary gravel or sand extraction pits, [105] and [144]. These truncated the earlier pit, [111], and posthole [146] respectively. Pit [105] was square or rectangular in plan, measuring 1.76m north-south by 1.94m east-west by 0.46m in depth. It was filled with firm greyish brown silty clay, [104], which was first seen at a height of 4.25m OD. Excavation of the fill produced pottery sherds dated 1740-1770 as well as ceramic building material fragments dated 1700-1850 and clay tobacco pipe fragments dated 1730-1780.
- 7.4.3 The second pit, [144], was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 1.10m north-south by 1.68m east-west by 0.52m in depth and was first encountered at a height of 4.38m OD. It had steep sides with a sharp break of slope at the top and bottom and the base itself sloped down from west to east. The fill of the pit comprised friable mid-grey fine grained very sandy silt, [143], with occasional fine sub-angular stones and very occasional charcoal flecks. Excavation of the fill produced sherds of pottery dated 1740-1780, shards of glass and fragments of ceramic building material dated 1664-1900. In addition to these finds the deposit also yielded a residual vitrified Roman tile fragment.



- 7.4.4 In Trench 2 the natural gravel was cut by the construction cut, [166], for soakaway [164]. The construction cut was circular in plan and measured 3.60m in diameter and survived to a depth in excess of 0.56m. Built within the cut was soakaway [164]. It had been constructed of unfrogged red bricks measuring 220mm x 100mm x 70mm laid in regular courses with the headers facing towards the centre of the circular soakaway. The bricks appeared to have been dry laid and the silt between them a result of natural silting rather than deliberately used as a bonding agent. While the diameter of the construction cut was 3.60m the external diameter of the brick soakaway was 1.50m. The gap between the edge of the external face of the soakaway and the edge of the construction cut had been filled with a deposit of firm mid-yellowish brown silty sand, [165] containing moderately frequent charcoal flecks. After the soakaway fell out of use it was backfilled with a deposit of loose to soft dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt, [163], with moderately frequent fine sub-angular stones. Pottery recovered from the backfill suggested that the soakaway fell out of use between 1740 and 1780.
- 7.4.5 Both the backfill of the construction cut and the backfill within the soakaway were cut by a possible quarry pit, [162]. Only a small portion of this was contained within Trench 4 with the rest extending beyond the western limits of the trench. The portion of the pit contained within the trench measured 5.00m north-south by 0.30m east-west by at least 0.20m in depth. At the highest point the pit was recorded at 3.71m OD. The pit contained a single fill, [161], comprising moderately firm dark greyish brown silty ash rich sand with occasional shell flecks. Unfortunately the excavation of the fill did not produce any finds.
- 7.4.6 Pit [162] was in turn cut to the northeast by another quarry pit, [160]. The fill, [159], of the second pit, [160], was almost identical to that of [162] although this did produce pottery dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, ceramic building material dated 1630-1850 and clay tobacco pipe fragments dated 1730-1780. Pit [160] was rectangular in plan, although it was not wholly contained within the trench. As seen the pit measured 7.50m north-south by 2.00m east-west by 0.76m thick and it was first seen at 4.04m OD.

## 7.5 Phase 5: 19<sup>th</sup> Century

- 7.5.1 At the eastern end of Trench 4 a clay lined square or rectangular pit, [142], was cut into the natural gravel. Only a small portion of the pit was located within the trench; to the north, south and east it extended beyond the limits of the trench. The portion of the pit contained within the trench measured 2.00m north-south by 0.32m east-west by 0.30m in depth and it was first seen at 4.36m OD. The sides of the cut were near vertical with a sharp break of slope at the top and bottom and the base of the feature, as far as could be determined, was flat. Three fills were contained within the pit. These consisted of a clay lining, [140] and [141] and the backfill, [139]. Unfortunately none of these produced any finds. However, the sealing deposit could securely be dated to 1800-1820, so this can be seen as the *terminus ante quem* of pit [142].
- 7.5.2 The upper fill of pit [142] was cut by the shallow cut of rubbish pit [101]. Only the western part of the pit was contained within the trench and even so the pit extended beyond the northern, southern and eastern limits of the trench. As seen the pit measured 5.00m north-south by 2.40m east-west by 0.24m deep. However, only a representative sample of the deposit, [100], contained within the pit was excavated by hand. The hand excavated part of the deposit comprised a sondage measuring 1.30m north-south by 1.68m east-west by 0.24m in depth. At its highest point the pit was recorded at a height of 4.55m OD. Pit [101] had steep sides with a sharp break of slope at both the top and base and the base of the feature was somewhat irregular. The fill, [100], of the pit comprised loose dark grey silty sand with frequent mid-grey lime mortar patches, moderately frequent fine to medium sub-angular stones, occasional clinker and coal fragments. Pottery and clay pipe fragments recovered from the deposit securely dated the pit to 1800-1820. In addition to the pottery and clay pipe fragments animal bone fragments and ferrous metal objects (mostly nails) were produced by the deposit.

- 7.5.3 Sealing the fill of pit [101] were a series of dump/levelling layers extending across the entire trench. The dump sequence comprised contexts [109], [125]-[128], [131], [132], [140], [175], [178], [179], [181], [183], [187], [191] and [194]. Deposition of the dump deposits raised the ground level of this part of the site to approximately 4.80m OD. The top of the dump sequence had been cut by the construction cuts [121] and [189] for walls [120] and [176] respectively. Both of these walls formed part of the same mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century building with wall [120] constituting the east wall and [176] the south. These two walls had been constructed from a variety of reused brick and even incorporated reclaimed blocks of brickwork into their design. While the bricks ranged in date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century/early 19<sup>th</sup> century to the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century the mortar, with the exception of the recycled blocks of masonry, was consistently dated to the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. To the south, wall [120] had been partially rebuilt in yellow stock bricks. This later phase of the wall, likely dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, was assigned context number [133].
- 7.5.4 To the north of wall [120] the fill, [119], of the construction cut, [121], for the wall was sealed by two successive dump layers, [118] and [124]. The two dump layers were virtually identical in compaction and colour consisting of friable dark grey soil. However, the composition of the two deposits was different with [118] comprising fine silt while [124] varied from silty clay to clayey silt. While neither deposit produced any datable finds the fact that they sealed the construction cut for wall [120] means that they must post date the construction of the wall in the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.5.5 On the eastern side wall [120] was abutted by a 70mm thick compacted layer of crushed brick and mid grey silty clay, [130]. The top of this deposit was roughly level at 5.35m OD. This layer was sealed by a 0.13m thick dump layer, [129], comprising moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay.
- 7.5.6 Wall [176], which formed the southern wall of the building, had been truncated to the west by a modern intrusion. To the west of this intrusion dump layer [109] was sealed by the heavily truncated remains of a metalised surface, [186]. The surface extended beyond the southern limits of Trench 4 and it had been truncated to the east, west and north. As it was seen it measured 0.25m north-south by 1.25m east-west by 0.18m thick. It was sealed by successive dump layers [180], [182], [184] and [185] all of late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 7.5.7 In the northern part of Trench 4 dump layer [109] was cut by a shallow oval pit, [113], measuring 1.08m north-south by 1.48m east-west by 0.10m deep and first seen at a height of 4.40m OD. The pit contained a single fill, [112], comprising loose dark grey slightly silty sand with frequent horizontal lenses of charcoal and ash as well as occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. It also contained a relatively large quantity of clay tobacco pipe fragments as well as two fragments of tobacco pipe kiln furniture suggesting that manufacturing of clay tobacco pipes took place in the vicinity. The datable pipe fragments could securely be dated to between 1760 and 1780.
- 7.5.8 The construction cuts, [108] and [117], for two brick box drains, [107] and [116] respectively, were also cut into the dump layer, [109]. Both of these drains were dated to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The walls of the drains had been constructed using poorly made red bricks or brick fragments while the base had been created using curved ceramic roof tiles. Both of the drains were filled with dark grey homogenous fine sandy silt, [106] and [115], with virtually no inclusions.
- 7.5.9 In Trench 2, pit [150] had been truncated by the construction cut, [149], for a mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century circular soakaway, [148]. This had been backfilled with a deposit of loose mid- to dark yellowish grey silty sand, [147]. A second contemporary and similar soakaway was located roughly in the middle of the trench. The construction cut, [158], for the second soakaway, [157], had been cut into the natural gravel.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 General**

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that while the site had been heavily truncated in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century during the development of the area, pockets of earlier archaeology did survive, at least in the southeast corner of the site. This earlier activity was represented by the basal portion of a prehistoric pit as well as by late medieval and early post-medieval features.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consultants for commissioning the work and Adam Single for monitoring the work on behalf of English Heritage and the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.
- 9.1.2 The author would like to thank John Joyce, Ian Cipin, Jim Heathcote and Paul McGarrity for their hard work on site. In addition the author would like to than Kevin Reilly for the assessment of the animal bone, Chris Jarrett for the assessment of the pottery, clay tobacco pipe and the glass, Kevin Hayward for the ceramic building material assessment and Märit Gaimster for the assessment of the metal finds. Thanks also to Chris Cooper for logistic support, Richard Archer for surveying the trenches, Jennifer Simonson for the AutoCAD illustrations, Helen Hawkins for project management and editing this report.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ian Cipin, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, February 2014 *Summary Of Window Samples, Boreholes And Trial Pits At St Anne's Quay, Limehouse, London, E14* Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Report
- Hawkins, H. 2014. *Land at Canary Gateway, St Anne's Quay, Limehouse, London E14 7HG Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. PCA Unpublished Manuscript.
- Hawkins, D. 2014. *Archaeological Impact Assessment: Land At Canary Gateway, St Anne's Quay, Limehouse, London E14 7HG*, unpublished report for CgMs Consulting
- Killock, D. 2000. *An Archaeological Excavation at 43-53 Narrow Street, Limehouse Basin, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E14*. PCA Unpublished Manuscript.

**Plates:**



Plate 1: Overview of Trench 1, Facing Northeast.



Plate 2: Overview of Trench 2, Looking North.





Plate 3: Overview of Trench 4, Looking West.

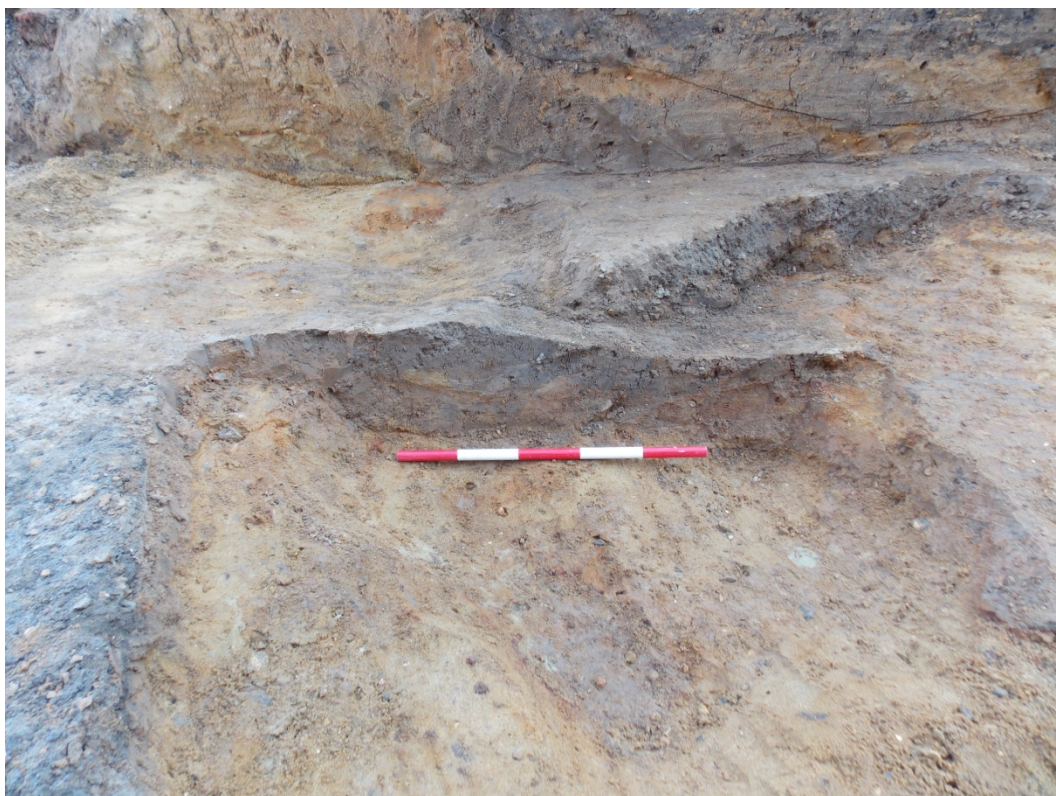
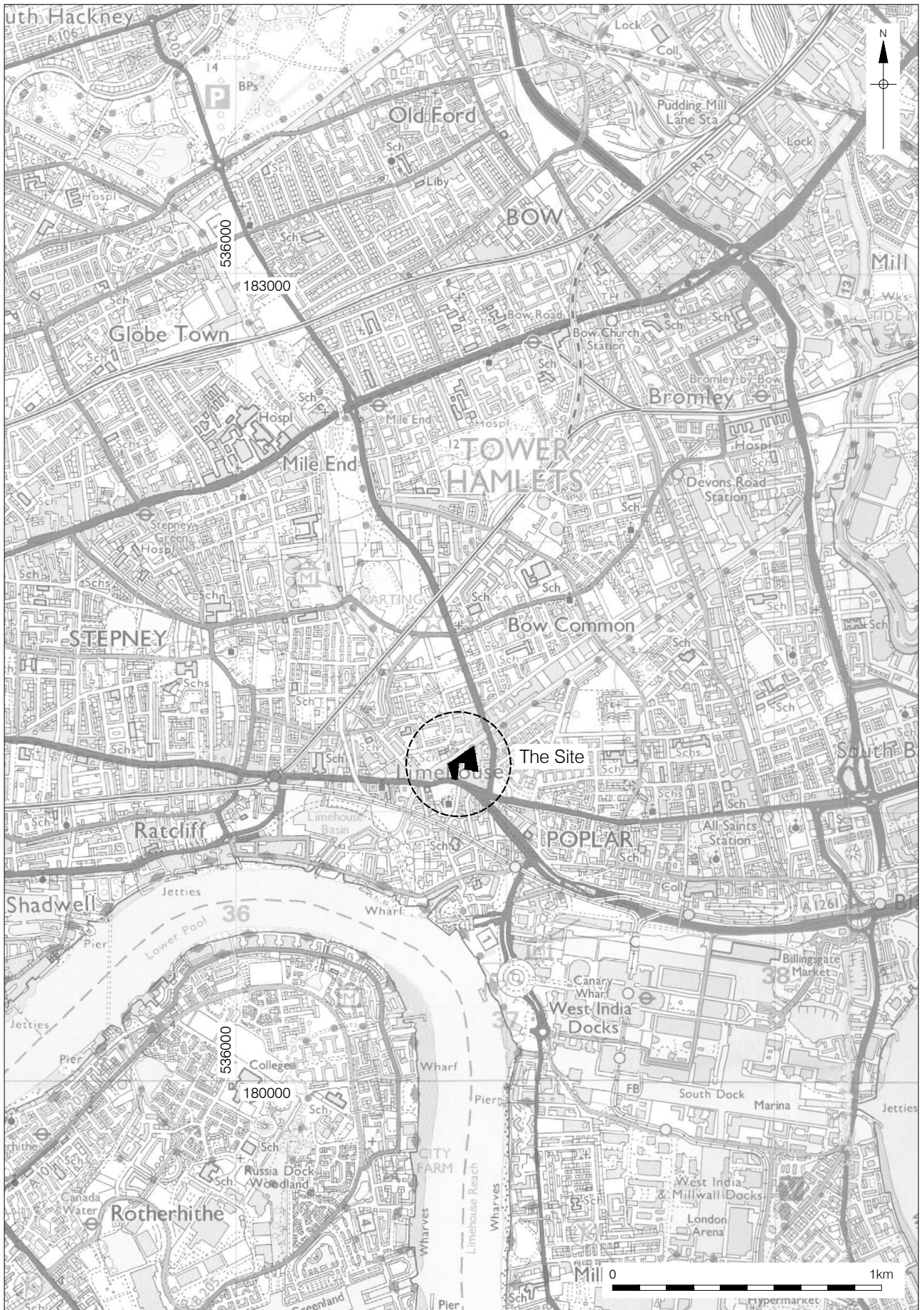


Plate 4: Section of Prehistoric Pit [123], 0.5m Scale, Looking North.





© Crown copyright 2005. All rights reserved. License number 36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
 05/08/14 JS

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:25,000 at A4



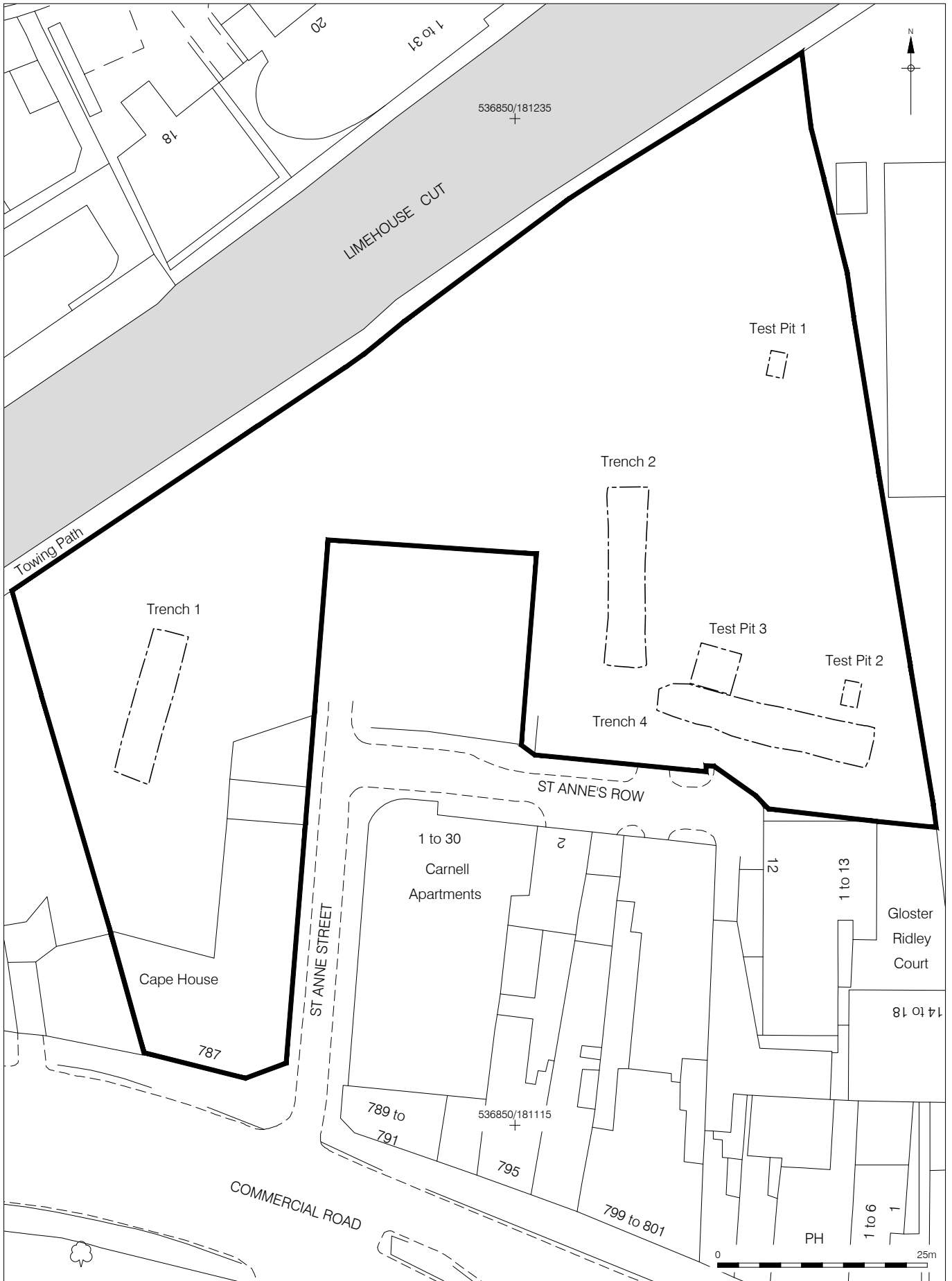
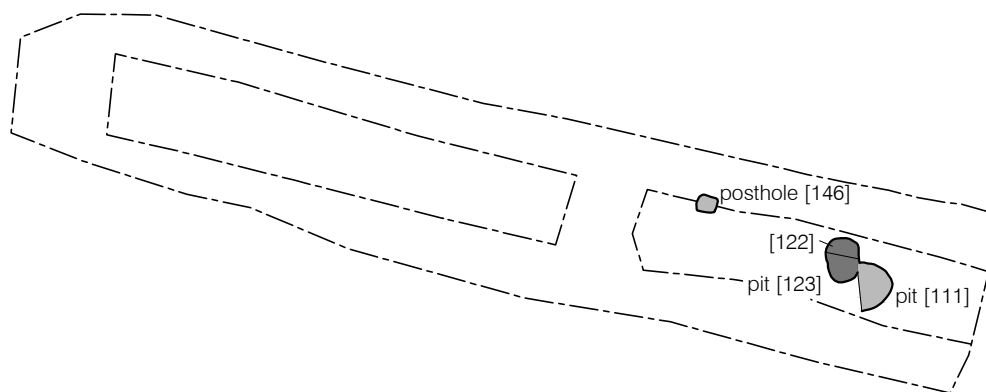
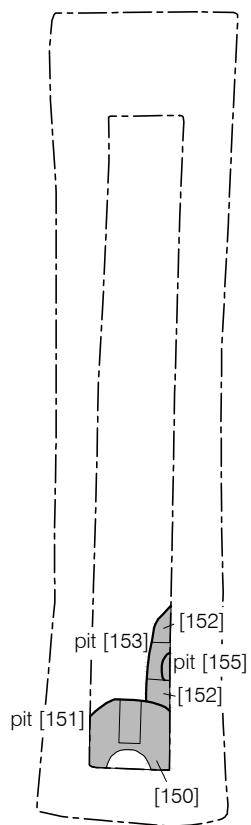




Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:625 at A4

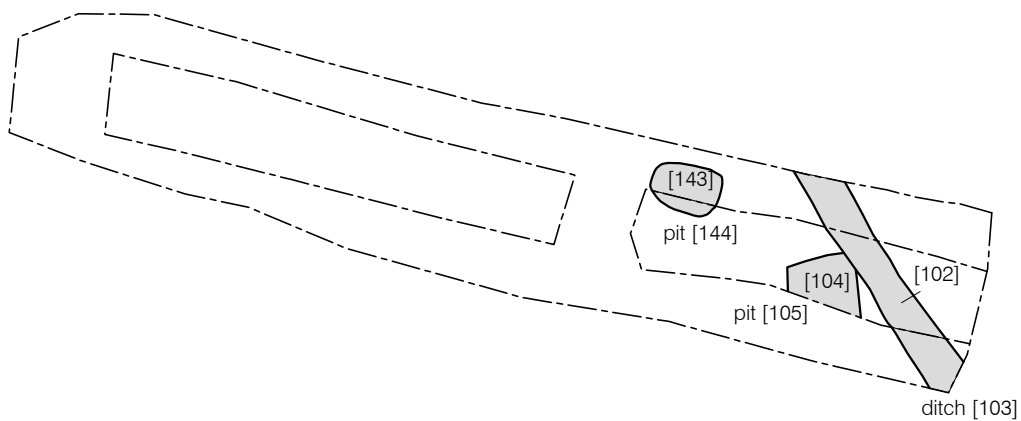
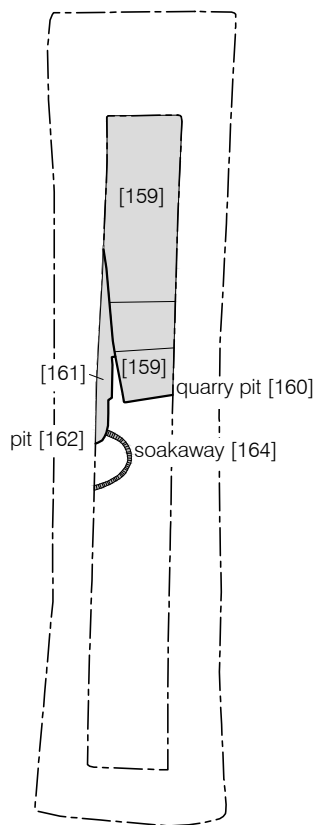


-  Phase 2
-  Phase 3

0  10m

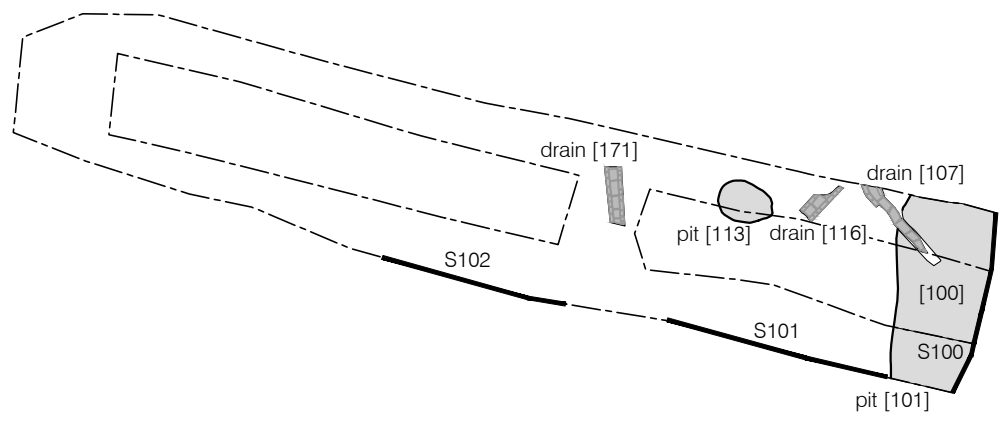
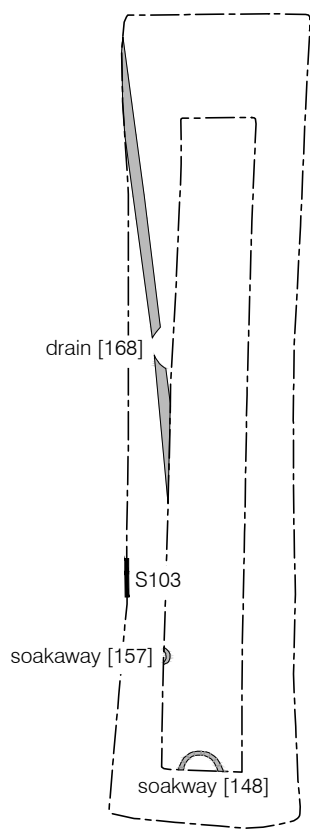
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
05/08/14 JS

Figure 3  
Phase 2: Prehistoric  
and Phase 3: Late Medieval to Early Medieval (Mid 14-17th century)  
1:200 at A4



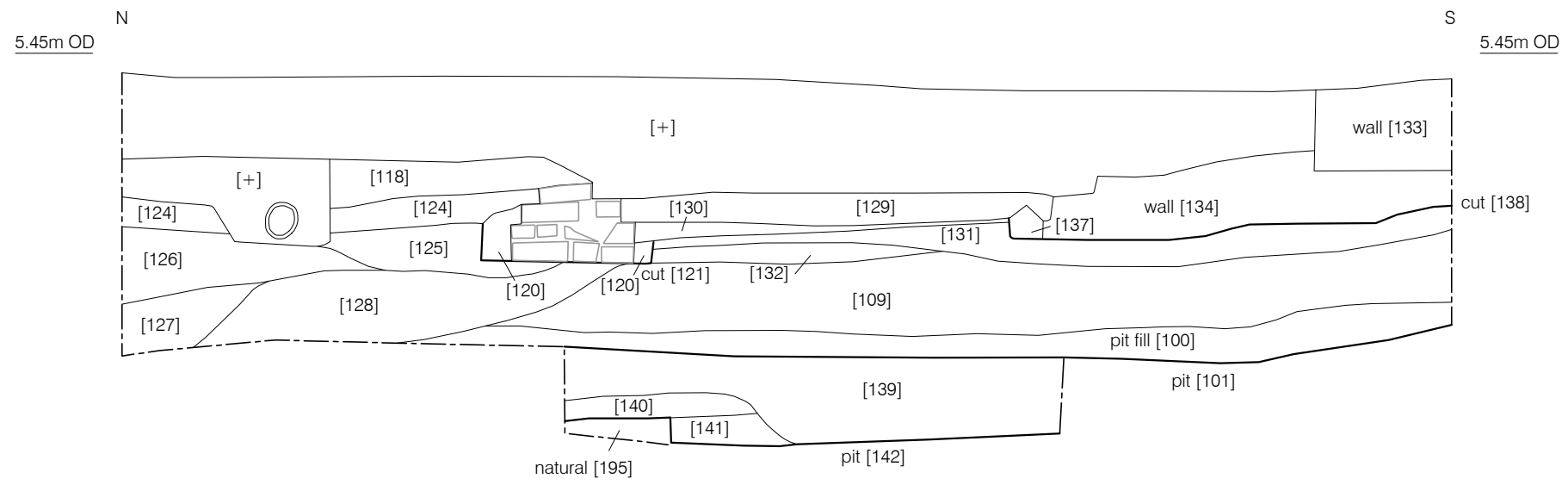
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
05/08/14 JS

Figure 4  
Phase 4: 18th Century  
1:200 at A4

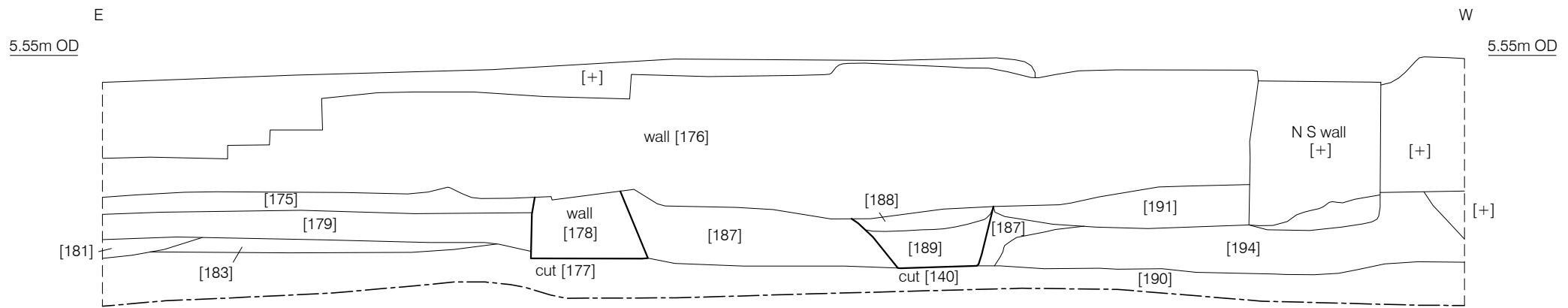


© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
05/08/14 JS

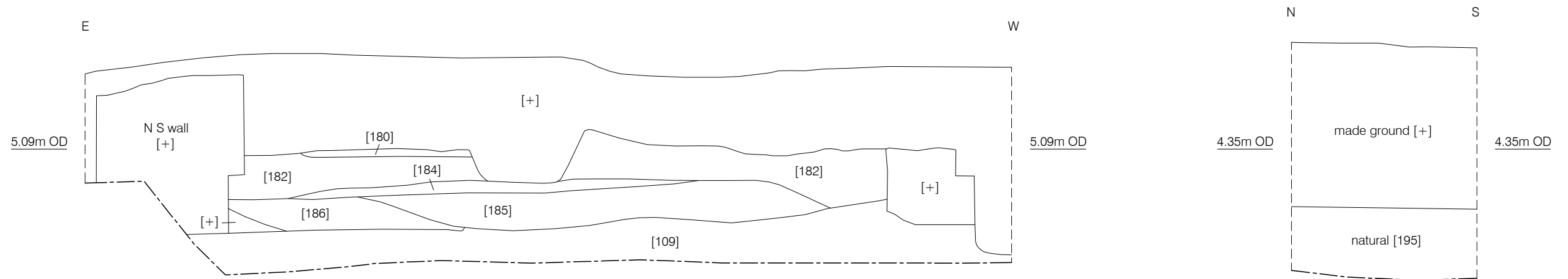
Figure 5  
Phase 5: 19th Century  
1:200 at A4



Section 100  
Trench 4  
West Facing



Section 101  
Trench 4  
North Facing



**APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER**

Site Code	Context	Trench	Type	Description	Phase
SAW14	100	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [101]	5
SAW14	101	Trench 4	Cut	Shallow pit	5
SAW14	102	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [103]	4
SAW14	103	Trench 4	Cut	Pit	4
SAW14	104	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [105]	4
SAW14	105	Trench 4	Cut	Pit	4
SAW14	106	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [108]	5
SAW14	107	Trench 4	Masonry	Brick box drain	5
SAW14	108	Trench 4	Cut	Construction cut for [107]	5
SAW14	109	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	110	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [111]	3
SAW14	111	Trench 4	Cut	Pit	3
SAW14	112	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [113]	5
SAW14	113	Trench 4	Cut	Pit	5
SAW14	114	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [117]	5
SAW14	115	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [116]	5
SAW14	116	Trench 4	Masonry	Brick box drain	5
SAW14	117	Trench 4	Cut	Construction cut for [116]	5
SAW14	118	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	119	Trench 4	Masonry	Brick wall	5
SAW14	120	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [121]	5
SAW14	121	Trench 4	Cut	Construction cut for [119]	5
SAW14	122	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [123]	2
SAW14	123	Trench 4	Cut	Pit	2
SAW14	124	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	125	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	126	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	127	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	128	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	129	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	130	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	131	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	132	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	133	Trench 4	Masonry	Brick wall	5
SAW14	134	Trench 4	VOID	VOID	5
SAW14	135	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [136]	3
SAW14	136	Trench 4	Cut	Pit	3

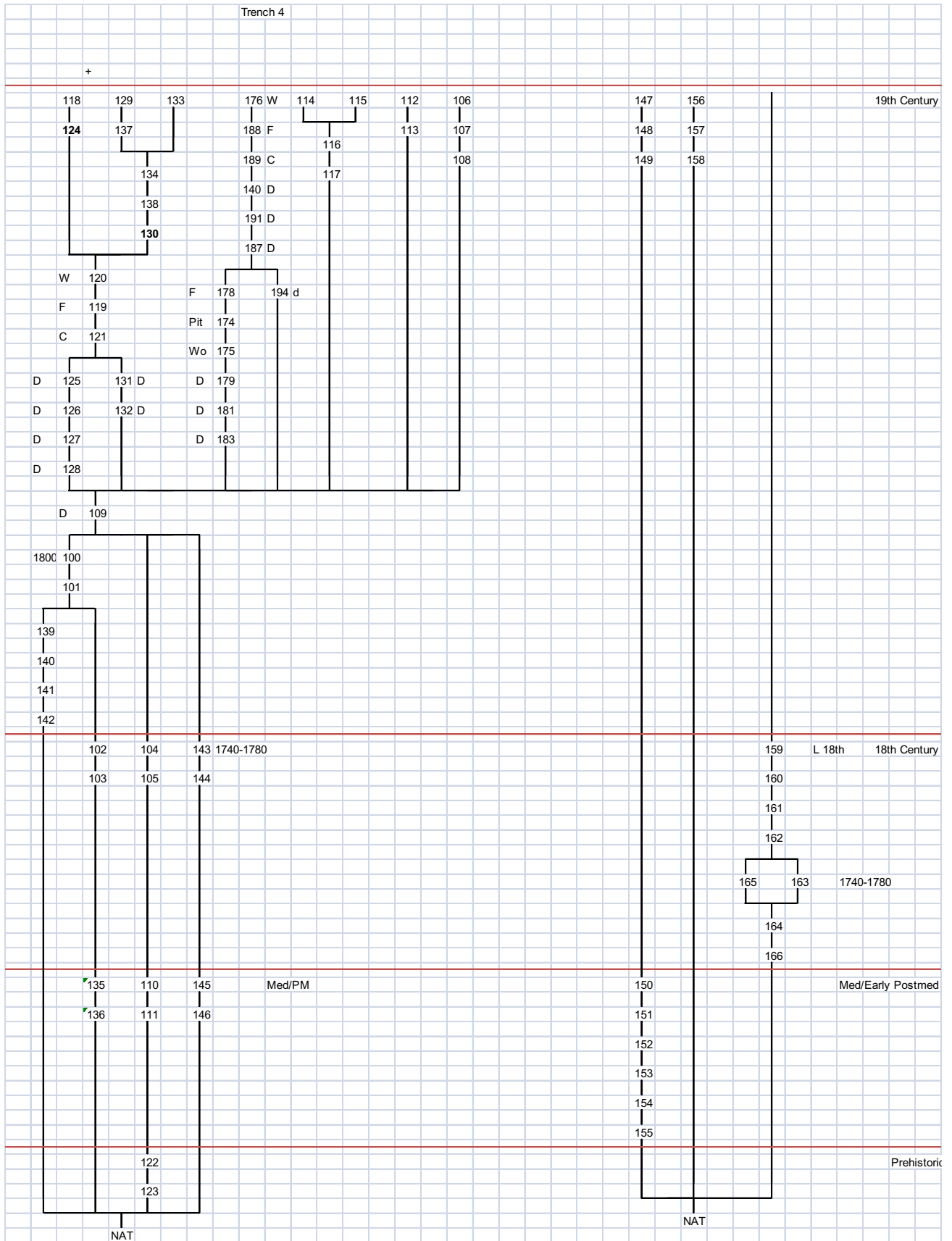
Site Code	Context	Trench	Type	Description	Phase
SAW14	137	Trench 4	VOID	VOID	
SAW14	138	Trench 4	VOID	VOID	
SAW14	139	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [142]	5
SAW14	140	Trench 4	Fill	Lining of [142]	5
SAW14	141	Trench 4	Fill	Clay lining of [142]	5
SAW14	142	Trench 4	Cut	Pit	5
SAW14	143	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [144]	4
SAW14	144	Trench 4	Cut	Pit	4
SAW14	145	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [145]	3
SAW14	146	Trench 4	Cut	Posthole	3
SAW14	147	Trench 2	Fill	Fill of [148]	5
SAW14	148	Trench 2	Masonry	Brick lined soakaway	5
SAW14	149	Trench 2	Cut	Construction cut for [148]	5
SAW14	150	Trench 2	Fill	Fill of [151]	3
SAW14	151	Trench 2	Cut	Pit	3
SAW14	152	Trench 2	Fill	Fill of [153]	3
SAW14	153	Trench 2	Cut	Pit	3
SAW14	154	Trench 2	Fill	Fill of [155]	3
SAW14	155	Trench 2	Cut	Pit	3
SAW14	156	Trench 2	Fill	Backfill of [157]	5
SAW14	157	Trench 2	Masonry	Brick lined soakaway	5
SAW14	158	Trench 2	Cut	Construction cut for [157]	5
SAW14	159	Trench 2	Fill	Fill of [160]	4
SAW14	160	Trench 2	Cut	Quarry pit	4
SAW14	161	Trench 2	Fill	Fill of [162]	4
SAW14	162	Trench 2	Cut	Pit	4
SAW14	163	Trench 2	Fill	Fill of [164]	4
SAW14	164	Trench 2	Masonry	Brick lined soakaway	4
SAW14	165	Trench 2	Fill	Backfill of [166]	4
SAW14	166	Trench 2	Cut	Construction cut for [164]	4
SAW14	167	Trench 2	Fill	Backfill of [168]	5
SAW14	168	Trench 2	Masonry	Brick wall	5
SAW14	169	Trench 2	Cut	Construction cut for [168]	5
SAW14	170	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [171]	5
SAW14	171	Trench 4	Masonry	Brick box drain	5
SAW14	172	Trench 4	Cut	Construction cut for [171]	5
SAW14	173	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [174]	5
SAW14	174	Trench 4	Cut	Pit	5
SAW14	175	Trench 4	Layer	Working surface	5

---

Site Code	Context	Trench	Type	Description	Phase
SAW14	176	Trench 4	Masonry	Brick wall	5
SAW14	177	Trench 4	Cut	Construction cut for [176]	5
SAW14	178	Trench 4	Masonry	Brick wall	5
SAW14	179	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	180	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	181	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	182	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	183	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	184	Trench 4	Layer	Mortar layer	5
SAW14	185	Trench 4	Layer	Crushed brick deposit	5
SAW14	186	Trench 4	Layer	Metalled surface	5
SAW14	187	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	188	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [190]	5
SAW14	189	Trench 4	Fill	Fill of [190]	5
SAW14	190	Trench 4	Cut	Pit	5
SAW14	191	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	192	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5
SAW14	193	Trench 4	Layer	Crushed brick deposit	5
SAW14	194	Trench 4	Layer	Dump layer	5



# APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



## APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES: Dr Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
100	2279; 3032; 3046; 2276 local; 2271; Local sandy post med floor tile; 3101	Well made fragments of post great fire brick Portland mortar;; local 18/19 <sup>th</sup> century red brick; pan tile and local most medieval peg tile; local floor tile	25	1180	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900+	1830-1950+
102	2276 local; 3032; 2279; 3046	Post great fire brick fragments; local late post med red, pan tile and peg tile	9	1450	1900	1480	1900	1750-1900+	No mortar
104	2279	Pan tile	2	1630	1850	1630	1850	1700-1850+	No mortar
116	3032R	Local narrow red post great fire brick	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900+	No mortar
135	2271nr2274; local 2815; local 2587	Abraded Roman brick and medieval peg tile (no glaze)	4	50	1450	1240	1450	1240-1450+	No mortar
143	3032; 2452; local 2276; 3102;	Daub; Post great fire brick fragment; Roman tile vitrified; local peg tile fragments	6	1500bc	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900+	No mortar
150	2271; 2276 local	Abraded late med early post med peg tile and later post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1500-1800	No mortar
152	3102; 2271nr2274; local 2276	Orange daub as [143] medieval peg tile mms/cms local red sandy 2276	4	1500bc	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar

159	2271nr2274; 2279	Local organic core med peg tile and pan tile	3	108 0	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
171	3032R	Narrow whole local red post great fire unfrogged brick	1	166 4	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	No mortar

### Review

This small assemblage (57 fragments 7.8kg) retained at evaluation consists mainly of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century locally produced brick and peg tile (which was also observed on a recent site visit conducted on the 10<sup>th</sup> July 2014). Most of the bricks seen on site and retained conform in size with the brick tax regulations brought in the latter quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in force throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century

<b>1776</b>	Brick size regulation Act: took effect July 1777, first blanket national legislation. Min. size of bricks at 8 ½ x 4 x 2 ½ ". Last legislation on sizes until the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, remained in force until the 19 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>216 x 101.5 x 63.5</b>	Parliament (Act)
-------------	--	---------------------------	------------------

### Summary

Of greater interest is the small medieval and Roman component. Fragments of worn thin roofing peg-tile with the glazed removed are present [135] [152] [159], especially in the organic core 2271nr2274 (1080-1350) common sites beneath modern east London. The small quantity of daub from this part of the site also suggests the presence of some wattle and daub structures of this date (or Roman?) nearby.

Evidence for Roman activity in and around this site as seen in some of the pottery, can also be identified by the building material in a Roman tile [143] and brick [135]. However as this is all intermixed with later materials due to extensive post medieval truncation it is not possible to ascertain whether its presence is significant or merely background or reworked material.

### Recommendations

The value of this small assemblage lies mainly in dating the sequence. There are no individual items of artistic merit but the intermixing of medieval and Roman material would suggest an earlier presence in this part of London and should at least serve as a mark for future excavations in the Limehouse area. No further work recommended.

## APPENDIX 4: ANIMAL BONE

### The animal bone recovered from An Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Canary Gateway, St Anne's Quay, Limehouse, London E14 7HG (SAW14)

Kevin Rielly, July 2014

#### Introduction

The site is bounded to the south by the Commercial Road and to the north by the Limehouse Cut, which drains into the Limehouse Basin some 200m to the south-west. Excavations provided a series of cut features, the earliest dating to the prehistoric era, followed by late medieval and post-medieval ditches and pits. All of the bones were found within some of the latest features, these dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> through to the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, here corresponding to the known period of development of this area. All of the bones described in this report were recovered by hand.

#### Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

#### Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a total of 84 animal bones, as shown in Table 1, with data sorted by phase, context and species. All of these bones were well preserved and minimally fragmented.

Phase:	4	4	4	5
Context:	102	104	143	100
Species				
Cattle	2			11
Cattle-size				13
Sheep/Goat	5			13
Pig	1		1	5
Sheep-size	6	1	1	18
Cat				1
Chicken				3
Goose				1
Mallard				2
Grand Total	14	1	2	67

Table 1. Species abundance by phase and context

Three out of the four deposits with bones have been assigned to Phase 4, dating to the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the other to Phase 5, dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The former include the fill [102] of ditch [103]; [104] the fill of pit [105] and the fill [143] of the sand extraction pit [144]. The phase 5 deposit is the fill [100] of pit [101]. The later date of this feature is confirmed by the presence of notably large cattle and sheep/goat bones. These are likely to represent the remains of improved breeds, these entering the London meat markets from the later part of the 18<sup>th</sup> through to the early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Rixson 2000, 215). In addition this collection also provided a few sawn bones, a method of butchery which is very rarely seen prior to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century in London (see Rielly in prep). None of the other deposits provided evidence for similarly large individuals or the use of the saw.

The bones throughout these deposits clearly represent a mix of processing and consumer waste, several showing signs of butchery and most (the cattle and sheep/goat) derived from adult individuals. This shows the importance of the various secondary products, such as milk and wool, as well as being indicative of the slower maturation of the older compared to modern breeds. There is a single non-food item, an adult cat humerus, from the phase 5 deposit [100].

### Conclusions and recommendations

This site clearly provided some minor concentrations of late post-medieval animal bones, suggesting a good potential for bone recovery if further excavation occurs within the confines of this incursion. The information currently available is perhaps sufficient to allow for a brief description of the major food animals exploited in this area. There are notably few comparable bone collections in this area, these perhaps limited to that recovered from New Providence Wharf, Blackwall Way, which provided a reasonably sized assemblage from deposits dating throughout the post-medieval era (Rielly 2008). Bones were also found at 43-53 Narrow Street, Limehouse Basin, however, most of these were dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (Armitage 2000).

### References

Armitage, P,L, 2000 'Animal bone assessment', in D, Killock, *An Archaeological Excavation at 43-53 Narrow Street, Limehouse Basin, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, London E14*, unpublished PCA report

Rielly, K, 2008 *Assessment of animal bone recovered from Building C at New Providence Wharf, Blackwall Way, Isle of Dogs, London Borough of Tower Hamlets (DPV05)*, unpublished MoLA assessment report for AOC

Rielly, K, in prep 'The animal bones', in A, Haslam, *Excavations at Carroone House, City of London*, Pre-Construct Archaeology

Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press

## APPENDIX 5: POTTERY, CLAY TOBACCO PIPE AND GLASS

### Post-Roman pottery spot dating index (SAW14)

Chris Jarrett

#### Introduction

The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of 340 sherds, representing 159 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 10.2954kg. A single sherd of medieval period (1 ENV, 11g) is recorded and the rest consists of post-medieval types and particularly of an 18th century date. The condition of the pottery is good and comprises sherd material, while vessels with complete profiles are well represented. Very little abraded material was recorded indicating that most of the assemblage was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The pottery was recovered from eleven contexts and found as small sized groups (30 sherds or less), with the exception of one large sized group (over 100 sherds).

#### Spot dating index

Abbreviations used: earliest date: ED, latest date: LD, sherd count: SC,

Context [100], spot date: 1800-1820

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Agate ware	AGAT	1730	1780	5	3	54
Black basalt ware	BBAS	1770	1900	4	2	113
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590	1900	4	4	29
Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720	1800	2	2	9
Creamware	CREA	1740	1830	114	30	1220
Creamware with slip decoration	CREA SLIP	1775	1830	1	1	1
Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	1700	1900	1	1	4
English soft paste porcelain	ENPO SP	1745	1780	5	2	34
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	1	1	18
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval slipware	MISC SLIP	1480	1900	1	1	15
Pearl ware	PEAR	1770	1840	4	2	60
Pearl ware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770	1820	12	6	57
Pearl ware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770	1840	1	1	3
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	64	20	2508
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550	1900	41	11	5223
Refined red earthenware	REFR	1740	1800	1	1	7
Staffordshire-type redware	STRE	1600	1800	1	1	4
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660	1730	1	1	27
Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze	SUND	1775	1850	1	1	8

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
	MOT					
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	10	8	340
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	1	1	3
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630	1846	4	3	60
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680	1800	7	3	98

Total: 286 sherds, 106 ENV, 9.865kg

Context [102], spot date: 1740-170

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Chinese porcelain	CHPO	1580	1900	1	1	1
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590	1900	1	1	1
Creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV	1760	1830	1	1	1
Creamware with green glaze	CREA GRN	1760	1830	1	1	1
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	1	1	1
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900	1500	1	1	3
Nottingham stoneware	NOTS	1700	1800	1	1	2
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	4	4	26
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550	1900	1	1	1
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	10	9	37
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630	1846	3	3	6
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	1590	1900	1	1	21

Total: 26 sherds, 25 ENV, 101g

Context [104], spot date: 1740-1770

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Chinese porcelain with <i>famille rose</i> decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720	1800	1	1	1
Creamware with tortoiseshell glaze	CREA TORT	1740	1770	1	1	11
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550	1700	1	1	4
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630	1846	1	1	6

Total: four sherds, 4 ENV, 22g

Context [110], spot date: 1350-1500

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery	MISC	900	1500	1	1	11

Present as a late medieval cooking pot form

Context [115], spot date: 1720-1780

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	1	1	4
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	1	1	3

Total: two sherds, 2 ENV, 7g

Context [143], spot date: 1740-1780

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Chinese porcelain	CHPO	1580	1900	1	1	1
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590	1900	1	1	1
Chinese porcelain with <i>famille rose</i> decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720	1800	1	1	2
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	2	2	7
Refined red earthenware	REFR	1740	1800	1	1	1
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	3	3	6

Total: nine sherds, 9 ENV, 18g

Context [145], spot date: 1480-1610

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480	1610	1	1	8

Context [150], spot date: 1580-1700

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze	PMFRB	1580	1700	1	1	2

Context [152], spot date: 1480-1600

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
--------------	------	----	----	----	-----	--------



Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480	1600	1	1	27

Context [159], spot date: late 18<sup>th</sup> century

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480	1900	1	1	2
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	2	2	21

Total: three sherds, 3 ENV, 23g

Context [163], spot date: 1740-1780

Pottery type	Code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Creamware	CREA	1740	1830	2	2	47
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	1	1	72
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	1	1	18
Speckle-glazed ware	SPEC	1680	1740	1	1	13
white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	1	1	31

Total: six sherds, 6 ENV, 181g

### Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level for producing an assemblage containing mostly types frequently found in the North East London area. The late medieval jar form recorded in a miscellaneous fabric (MISC) and found in context [110] almost certainly represents an Essex product and would be classified as medieval coarse ware (MEC), under the former Passmore Edwards/Newham Museum Service pottery coding system. One or two sherds recovered from contexts [145] and [152] indicate background 16<sup>th</sup>-century activity, and context [150] infers 17<sup>th</sup> century landuse on or close to the site. The other contexts which produced groups of pottery nearly all date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and were much of a likeness. These contexts are largely exemplified by the large quantity of pottery recovered from context [100], which contained one or two items datable to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This assemblage produced mostly domestic household items with Creamware the main ware represented in a fairly diverse range of forms and includes plates with more unusual moulded borders: one item has a shell edge rococo border, which is very unusually plain (without blue or green glazing). Present in this deposit and of note is an English soft paste porcelain teapot, possibly derived from either the Limehouse or New Canton, Bow porcelain factories. Also recorded is the shoulder of a closed form, possibly a jug made in a slip decorated redware from an unknown source (MISC SLIP) and it has a design of three lines of horizontal white slip dashes and a honey coloured glaze. Post-medieval red earthenwares, mostly from a London or Surrey-Hampshire source, largely occur in the form of kitchen wares. Additionally a sherd of a PMR sugar cone mould is an anomaly in the assemblage, although it probably represents refuse from a nearby sugar house. In total, the pottery derived from context [100] and the other 18<sup>th</sup> century dated groups of pottery, infers refuse derived from middle socio-economic households.

The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from and there are no recommendations for further work.

## **Clay tobacco pipes spot dating index (SAW14)**

Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). The material is largely fragmentary, although it was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in five contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (76 fragments, comprised of sixteen bowls and 58 stems and two nibs (mouth parts), none of which are unstratified) and the bowls were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century bowls are according to Oswald (1975). However, the majority of the bowls recorded in the assemblage appear to be a transitional type (AO27T) between the OS12 and AO27 shapes (Higgins 2004). The clay tobacco pipes date from 1640-1660 and the mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally of note are two fragments of kiln furniture derived from clay tobacco pipe production, although except for one possible stem, none of the other clay tobacco pipes in the assemblage demonstrate evidence for being wasters.

### **SPOT DATING INDEX**

Context [100], spot date: 1770-1800

One AO10 bowl, 1640-1660, three quarters milling and a fair finish

Three AO27T bowls, c.1760-80, one marked I F (possibly Ichabod Fowler, documented 1730, St. George in East), three marked W W, the initials being distinctive by the top bars of the W's being continuous. One bowl has on its back a circular, incuse stamp with the name 'WILD' with a scroll above and below it. This pipe maker is so far not documented.

One AO27 bowl, 1770-1845, initialled I F (see AO27T above for the possible pipe maker)

One nib

Seventeen stems

Total: 25 fragments

Context [2], spot date: c. 1760-1780

One AO27T bowl, initialled T W, the maker is uncertain

One nib

Fourteen stems

Total: sixteen fragments

Context [104], spot date: 1730-1780

One OS12 bowl, 1730-1780, initialled T B. There are no local pipe makers with these initials so far documented, although others are known elsewhere in London (see Oswald 1975, 132).

One bowl fragment, probably of an 18<sup>th</sup> century date

Five stems

Total: seven fragments

Context [112], spot date: 1760-1780

One AO27T bowl, initialled W W, the maker is not yet documented

Nineteen stems, one of which has slag like residues which could be waste from a kiln or the item was burnt in a fire.

Two fragments of kiln furniture (straps: Peacey 1996, 64). The straps both consist of flat oval strips and are possibly of two types, the first being a small straight example (28mm long x 11mm wide x 5mm thick). The second is a serpentine type, being curved and it measures 85mm in length with a maximum width of 8mm and 6mm in thickness, although one end is circular in profile and has a diameter of 8mm. These items were probably used as spacers within the clay tobacco pipe kiln, although there are no clearly defined impressions of the objects they kept separate.

Total: 25 fragments

Context [159], spot date: 1730-1780

One AO22 bowl, 1680-1710 with its rim missing

One OS12 bowl, 1730-1780, initialled W M on the heel with crowns above each letter. Almost certainly made by William Manby (2), 1719-63 and working in the parish of St Anne's, Limehouse (Oswald 1975, 142).

Three stems

Total: five fragments

### **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The assemblage has some significance at a local level and the frequency of late 18<sup>th</sup>-century bowls maker marked W W, one of which additionally has the name Wild stamped on it, indicates a local pipe maker working in the area, despite this individual so far not being identified. The occurrence of two bowls initialled I F also indicates possibly another local pipe maker. The evidence from parish registers indicates that clay tobacco pipe manufacturers were present in the Parish of St Anne's from c. 1714 and were more numerous in the 1740s and declining thereafter (Oswald 1975). Therefore it is not unsurprising that the clay tobacco pipe production waste occurs on the site, although it may have been derived from an offsite source. However, although Greater London was a major centre for the clay tobacco pipe industry, relatively few kilns have been excavated (with only seven excavated as of 2014), while production waste is additionally rare finds. Therefore the two straps are of some significance.

Besides the clay tobacco pipes having the potential to date the contexts they were recovered from, the two small fragments of kiln furniture do provide evidence for clay tobacco pipe production in the area of Limehouse and although this material is minimal, it has not previously been recorded in the locality. It is recommended that a very short note on the clay tobacco pipes and the kiln furniture is published in the The Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter.

### **Reference**

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Higgins, D., 2004, The clay tobacco pipes, in G. Keevill, The Tower of London Moat; archaeological excavations 1995-9, Oxford Archaeology / Historic Royal Palaces Monograph 1, 241-57.

Oswald, A. 1975, Clay pipes for the Archaeologist, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

Peacey, A. 1996. The development of the clay tobacco pipe kiln in the British Isles. The archaeology of the clay tobacco pipe, Peter Davey (Ed), XIV. BAR British Series 246.

## **Glass spot dating index (SAW14)**

**Chris Jarrett**

### **Introduction**

The glass recovered from the archaeological investigation consists of twenty fragments. The glass dates solely to the post-medieval period. The condition of the glass is good, although in a fragmentary state and some items are naturally weathered, resulting from the burial conditions. The material appears to have been deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The glass was recovered from four contexts as small groups (under 30 fragments).

### **Spot dating index**

Context [100], spot date: late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century

Bottle: flat octagonal section, aquamarine soda glass, optically blown, base and wall, narrow, concave corners, no seam marks, concave base with pontil scar, very slightly weathered, one fragment. Late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Bottle: square section, olive green soda glass, optically blown, wall fragment, very slightly weathered, one fragment. 18<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Bottle or phial: aquamarine soda glass, free-blown, prescription finish rim, slightly down turned, short cylindrical neck with twisting marks, slightly weathered, one fragment. Late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

English cylindrical wine bottles: natural olive green glass, free-blown, shoulder and wall fragments, ten fragments, c. 1740-1900.

Vessel glass: natural with a pale green tint, free-blown, wall sherd, weathered, one fragment. Post-medieval.

window pane: high lime low alkali clear glass, uncertain manufacturing technique, thin walled, one fragment. Post-medieval.

Window pane: pale green soda glass, cylinder made, edge, thin walled, weathered, one fragment. Post-medieval.

Context [102], spot date: post-medieval

Window pane: pale green soda glass, cylinder made, thin walled, weathered, one fragment. Post-medieval.

Context 143], spot date: post-medieval

Vessel glass: natural pale olive green, free-blown, wall sherd, weathered, one fragment. Post-medieval.

Window pane: pale green soda glass, cylinder made, thin walled, weathered, one fragment. Post-medieval.

Context [153], spot date: post-medieval

Window pane: pale green tint soda glass, crown made, the edge is turned down, slightly weathered, one fragment. Post-medieval.

### **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The assemblage has no significance at a local level as the glassware is of types and forms frequently found in the London region. The material occurs in small groups that adds very little meaning to the different activities on the site. The main potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work.

## APPENDIX 6: THE SLAG AND METAL FINDS

By Märit Gaimster

Ten finds consist of lumps of slag and iron objects; they are listed in the table below. The iron finds consist of incomplete and heavily corroded nails, with the exception of an incomplete cast-iron drop handle from context [173]. The sturdy handle, which would have had short outward-turning arms, is a type normally associated with coffin fittings in the late 18th and 19th centuries (cf. Reeve and Adams 1993, 144 and microfiche M3 Type 2a).

### Significance of the assemblage

The small group of slag and metal finds from St Anne's Quay have a very limited potential for furthering any understanding of the site, with odd bits of slag and iron nails ubiquitous and non-specific finds from many different locations. The iron drop handle may be the product of a furniture maker or funerary trade supplier.

### Recommendations for further work

In the case of any further publication of the site, the cast-iron grip should be x-rayed and fully identified. The two lumps of slag and the incomplete iron nails do not require any further work; following publication they may be discarded.

### References

Reeve, J. and Adams, M., 1993. *The Spitalfields. Project. Volume 1 - The Archaeology. Across the Styx*, Council for British Archaeology Research Report 85, CBA.

context	description	pot date	recommendations
100	iron nails; four incomplete	1800-1820	discard
	slag; 50 x 70mm lump	1800-1820	discard
135	iron nails; two incomplete	n/a	discard
150	iron nail; incomplete	1580-1700	discard
154	slag; 35 x 40mm lump	n/a	discard
173	sturdy cast-iron drop handle; incomplete and gently curved; W 130mm	n/a	x-ray

**SAW14: slag and metal finds**

## APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-186489

---

### Project details

Project name St Anne's Quay, Limehouse, London E14 7HG

Short description of the project Between 7th and 18th July 2014 an archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the redevelopment of the St Anne's Quay site located at 28 St Anne's Street, Limehouse, E14 7HG in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. During the evaluation prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval features were recorded. The vast majority of the archaeological sequence was dominated by archaeological structures, features and deposits dated to the second half of the 19th century although earlier features survived in truncated form below these.

Project dates Start: 07-07-2014 End: 18-07-2014

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes SAW14 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed use

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Monument type PIT Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds CLAY PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric

Investigation type "Test-Pit Survey"

Prompt Planning condition

### Project location



Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS POPLAR St Anne's Quay Limehouse, E14 7HG

Postcode E14 7HG

Study area 1500.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3686 8117 51.5123571628 -0.0275042261571 51 30 44 N 000 01 39 W Point

Height OD / Min: 4.38m Max: 4.38m  
Depth

**Project creators**

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Organisation

Project brief CgMs Consulting  
originator

Project design Duncan Hawkins  
originator

Project director/manager  
Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor  
Paw Jorgensen

Type of House builder  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name of O' Shea  
sponsor/funding  
body

**Project archives**

Physical Archive LAARC  
recipient

Physical Archive SAW14  
ID

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"

Digital Archive LAARC recipient

Digital Archive SAW14 ID

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Survey","other"

Digital Media "Database","Spreadsheets","Survey" available

Paper Archive LAARC recipient

Paper Archive SAW14 ID

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Drawing","Manuscript","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text" available

### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land at Canary Gateway, St Anne's Quay, Limehouse, London E14 7HG

Author(s)/Editor(s) Jorgensen, P.

Date 2014

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or publication London

## **APPENDIX 8: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE BY TRENCH**

### **Introduction**

The following is a trench by trench summary discussion of the archaeological sequence. As the deposits, structures and features have been discussed in full during the phased discussion the discussion here does not go into great depth about the characteristics of the archaeological remains, but rather seeks to present a brief account of the archaeological sequence by trench.

### **Trench 1**

Excavation of Trench 1 revealed that the trench was positioned almost entirely over a large modern disturbance. Truncation to the natural gravels had been less severe at the southern extreme of the trench where they were encountered at a maximum height of 4.65m OD. At the northern end, and indeed throughout the vast majority of the trench, the gravels were first encountered at a height of 3.64m OD. Across the entire trench the natural deposit was sealed by modern made ground and ultimately the current concrete and tarmac surface which was located at a height of 5.86m OD.

### **Trench 2**

In Trench 2 the truncation to the natural gravel had been a lot less severe. Here the natural gravel survived to a maximum height of 4.06m OD. The earliest cultural feature in Trench 2 was a circular or sub-circular posthole, [155], towards the southern end of the trench. This was truncated by a north-south aligned linear feature, [153], which had in turn been truncated by a large albeit shallow pit, [151]. All of these features belonged to the Phase 3, late medieval to early post-medieval, activity on site. In the northern part of the trench the gravels were cut by the construction cut, [166], for brick soakaway [164]. Artefactual evidence suggests that the soakaway fell out of use sometime between 1740 and 1780. The soakaway had been partially truncated by a quarry pit, [162], which had in turn been truncated by a second quarry pit, [160]. Both of these could be dated to the mid- to late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The soakaway and the two quarry pits formed part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century activity on the site (Phase 4). In Trench 2 the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 5) was represented by two circular brick lined soakaways, [148] and [157]. Soakaway [148] truncated the earlier pit, [150], while the second soakaway had been cut into the natural gravels.

### **Trench 3**

This trench was situated within the footprint of a modern basement, which had caused deep truncation to the gravels. The truncation caused by the basement extended below the water top of the water table. For these reasons the trench was not excavated. However, two test pits measuring roughly 2.40m east-west by 3.00m north-south were excavated in its place.

### **Test Pit 1**

This test pit was located along the northern wall of the basement and was excavated by machine to a depth of roughly 2.42m OD. In the southern part of the test pit the construction cut for the basement was seen. This extended to a level of approximately 3.00m OD. In the northern part of the test pit the natural gravel was recorded at a maximum height of 4.03m OD. This was sealed by modern made ground.

### **Test Pit 2**

The second test pit showed an identical sequence to the one seen in Test Pit 1 with the construction cut for the modern basement occupying almost the entire trench.

### **Trench 4**

In this trench the natural gravel survived to a maximum height of 4.38m OD. In the western end of the trench the gravel had been truncated by a large modern intrusion occupying almost the entire western half of the trench. At the eastern end a prehistoric pit, [123], had been cut into the natural gravel. This pit was the only evidence for prehistoric (Phase 2) activity seen on the site. It had been partially cut to the south by a sub-circular pit [111], which produced pottery sherds dated 1350-1500. To the north west of the prehistoric pit a posthole [146], had been cut into the gravel. Excavation of this produced pottery sherds dated 1480-1610. Together with pit [111] the posthole represented the Phase 3 activity within the trench.

The medieval pit [111], had been truncated to the west by an 18<sup>th</sup> century pit [104], while the posthole [146], had been truncated by another 18<sup>th</sup> century pit, [144]. To the north of these two pits were another shallower pit, [113], which contained a relatively high quantity of clay pipe fragments as well as two clay tobacco pipe kiln furniture which could all be dated to between 1760 and 1780. In addition to these three pits the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 4) activity within the trench was represented by a roughly northeast-southwest aligned ditch [103], cut into the natural gravel at the eastern end of the trench.

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century a large shallow rubbish pit, [101], was excavated in the eastern part of the trench. This partially truncated the 18<sup>th</sup> century ditch. After the rubbish pit had been filled in the ground level was raised through the deposition of several dump layers upon the top of which was built a building. Only the south and east walls of the building survived. These were recorded as [176] and [120] respectively.

### **Test Pit 3**

This test pit was excavated to the north of Trench 4 in order to determine the level of archaeological survival within this area. The sequence recorded within the test pit consisted of natural gravel at approximately 4.40m OD to the west although only a small sliver along the western edge of the test pit survived untruncated. To the east the gravel had been truncated by the construction cut for the basement seen in the other two test pits.

# PCA

---

## **PCA SOUTH**

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

---

## **PCA NORTH**

UNIT 19A  
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
TEL: 0191 377 1111  
FAX: 0191 377 0101  
EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA CENTRAL**

7 GRANTA TERRACE  
STAPLEFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL  
TEL: 01223 845 522  
FAX: 01223 845 522  
EMAIL: [info.central@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.central@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA WEST**

BLOCK 4  
CHILCOMB HOUSE  
CHILCOMB LANE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB  
TEL: 01962 849 549  
EMAIL: [info.west@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.west@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA MIDLANDS**

17-19 KETTERING RD  
LITTLE BOWDEN  
MARKET HARBOROUGH  
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN  
TEL: 01858 468 333  
EMAIL: [info.midlands@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.midlands@pre-construct.com)

---

