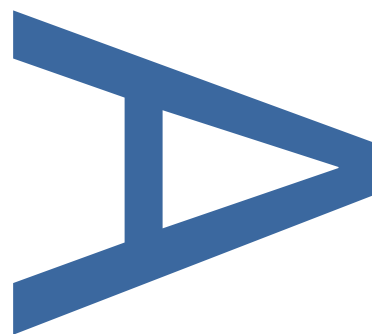
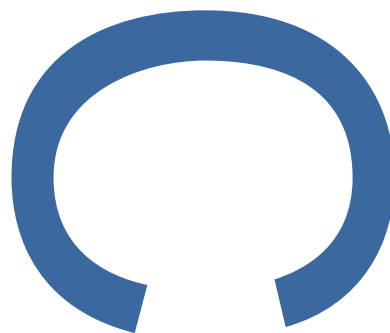


**14 FOURNIER STREET,
LONDON,
E1 6QE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: FON19

APRIL 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY


DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

14 FOURNIER STREET, LONDON, E1 6QE

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**14 FOURNIER STREET, LONDON, E1 6QE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: FON19

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 33819 81763

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

PLANNING REFERENCE: PA/18/01284

WRITTEN/RESEARCHED BY: TANYA JONES
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

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COMMISSIONING CLIENT: ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTIVE

VERSION: 2.0 WITH ARCHEOLOGY COLLECTIVE COMMENTS

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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT.....	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	6
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	7
6	METHODOLOGY.....	9
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	10
8	INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	13
9	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	14
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	14

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	15
FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION	16
FIGURE 3: PLAN OF EXCAVATION PIT 1	17
FIGURE 4: SECTIONS	18

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	19
APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX.....	20
APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST REPORTS	21
APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM.....	23

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief that took place on the site at 14 Fournier Street, London, E1 6QE. The monitoring took place at the south end of the site's garden. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 33819 81763.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigation was conducted on 16th February and 14th – 15th March 2019 and comprised the inspection and recording of a pit excavated to expose foundations of the existing boundary wall allowing it to be rebuilt and ground reduction within the rear part of the property. The aim of the project was to record and assess any archaeological remains observed within the groundworks as well as record the exposed sections of the wall.
- 1.3 The natural geology was not seen during the monitoring.
- 1.4 The archaeological deposits encountered related to the post-medieval development of the site, specifically to the mid-ate 18th century when the properties and their boundaries were established. Substantial section of the rear boundary wall was also exposed. The terrace of houses fronting Fournier Street are shown on Rocque's map of 1746 and so presumably had been built by that date.
- 1.5 The completed archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive (LAA) under site code FON19.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at 14 Fournier Street, London, E1 6QE (Figure 1). The site is in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 33819 81763. The monitoring area was located to the rear of the property occupied by a terrace building with a rear garden (Figure 2).
- 2.2 The archaeological monitoring took place on 16th February and 14th – 15th March 2019 within the rear garden on the site.
- 2.3 The site is located just 60m to the east of the Christ Church built between 1714 and 1729 and adjacent to the church's grounds containing remains of post-medieval cemetery associated with the early 18th century church. The burial ground extended to the immediate south and south-east of the site and recent works to the south-east of the site revealed human remains associated with the cemetery.
- 2.4 The site also had a potential to contain burials of the Roman date. Extensive excavations around the Christ Church and Spitalfields to the west revealed large part of a main cemetery for Londinium located along Ermine Street and the Colchester Road.
- 2.5 The site lies within Brick Land and Fournier Street Conservation Area. 14 Fournier Street is a Grade II Listed building erected in 1726.
- 2.6 The project was supervised by James Langthorne and Pat Cavanagh of PCA and managed by Zbigniew Pozorski (PCA). The project was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of the overall client and it was overseen by Adam Single of Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.7 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared for the project (PCA 2019) which defined a pro-active programme of observation and recording during the groundworks.
- 2.8 The site was allocated the unique site code FON19. The complete archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.9 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*.
 - Historic England, 2016, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
 - Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, 2015, *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*

- Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Planning consent (PA/18/01284) was determined as 'permit' by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, the local planning authority on 27th July 2018 for the dismantling, re-construction and extension of the existing party wall which occupies the boundary of 14 Fournier Street to the south and Christ Church Primary School to the north. The wall is to be rebuilt with salvaged bricks, additional matching bricks and hydraulic lime mortar. The works are intended to provide a stronger foundation, replace defective bricks and remove former pointing and weatherproofing of the coping (London Borough of Tower Hamlets Planning Ref. PA/18/01284). 14 Fournier Street is a listed building and so the existing boundary wall at the south end of the site, the wall in question, is 'curtilage listed'.
- 3.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology are working on behalf of Archaeology Collective (AC). On 25th January 2019, AC were contacted by the project architect as a wall of significant (over 2m) depth had been encountered. Joe Abrams (AC) then agreed with the development team that the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) should be contacted to discuss archaeological implications. GLAAS are the advisors (on archaeology) to LB Tower Hamlets. Between 25th and 31st January 2019 GLAAS and AC agreed a strategy for the appropriate research and investigation of the site. This agreed strategy was laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project (PCA 2019).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local geology consists of London Clay overlain by Langley Silt deposits (commonly referred to as 'brickearth').
- 4.2 Past investigations by PCA at nearby sites have recorded natural brickearth at 10.50m to 11.00m OD at Crispin Street, approximately 250m to the west. The brickearth was around 300-500mm thick on top of gravels. The brickearth at Spitalfields area was recorded at c. 12m OD, in general. Just 25m to the east, natural deposits were almost reached below 11.20m OD.
- 4.3 The site lies on predominately level ground at approximately 14.50m OD. The site lies c. 1.4km north of the River Thames.
- 4.4 The site is located on the southern side of Fournier Street (Figure 2). The area of the investigation is located within the rear part of the property at No 14 and comprises a boundary wall and its imminent surroundings.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Prior to the preparation of the WSI for the project, the Greater London Historic Environment Record database was consulted (Search Ref 14674).
- 5.2 The site is located within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Archaeological Priority Area, with Roman burial ground and road, and medieval and post-medieval burial grounds and settlement identified in close vicinity of the site.
- 5.3 No prehistoric activity has been unearthed in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 5.4 A Roman cemetery is located in the area, concentrated around Liverpool Street Station and Spitalfields market, to the west of the site. Excavated sections of this include Cutler Street, 110-116 Middlesex Street, 109-115 Middlesex Street, 20-26 Cutler Street and 58-60 Houndsditch. The cemetery was located just outside one of the Roman gates to the city of Londinium (MLO98944). The site itself was probably situated in undeveloped land to the east of the city and the outlying burial ground in the Roman period; however, the cemetery may have extended further east from Spitalfields. An archaeological desk-based assessment prepared in 2010 by Museum of London Archaeology for the site at Christchurch Spitalfields CE Primary School to the south of the site, indicated moderate potential for Roman remains as it concluded that the Roman cemetery may extend into the area but may have been truncated by quarry pits (ELO19180, 11928).
- 5.5 The Roman road (MLO12949) was present along modern Whitechapel High Street c. 450m south-east of the site. A well was recorded near the road (MLO24360). In addition, a quarrying activity was recorded in the area of the cemetery (MLO8185).
- 5.6 No evidence indicating Saxon activity has been found in the area, which probably remained undeveloped during this time. During medieval times Spitalfields lay within the parish of St Dunstan's, Stepney. The Roman road at Whitechapel High Street to the south/south-east continued in use during the medieval period. No settlement was located in the immediate area, the nearest known site of activity being at the religious centre of Bishopsgate. Mary Spital, a medieval hospital founded in 1197 (MLO58823), was found to the north on the modern site of Spitalfields Market (MLO77968). It was run by Austin canons with the help of lay brothers until the Reformation. The hospital, one of the largest in England, had a cemetery located to the south of the priory and hospital with charnel house and mortuary chapel. Archaeological works in and around Spitalfields Market uncovered nearly 11,000 burials alongside Roman remains and medieval and post-medieval quarry pits. Medieval axe head (MLO23248) and bone implement (MLO11243) were also found. The works were carried out in 1996 (ELO8339), 2001 (ELO2545, 8503) and 2002 (ELO8351, 8352).
- 5.7 The hospital of Bethlehem Royal, also known as Bedlam, lay on the west side of Bishopsgate at this time. It became a lunatic asylum in the 14th century, continuing to be used for this purpose until 1675, when it was moved to Moorfields. The site itself probably remained undeveloped

throughout the medieval period.

- 5.8 Christ Church was built between 1714 and 1729 and was designed in English Baroque style by Nicholas Hawksmoor as one of the “Commissioners’ Churches”. The church faces Commercial Street to the west. Significant alterations to the building were made in 1850 following the fire. By 1960s the church was nearly derelict, and a restoration effort was made to bring back pre-1850 condition. During the restoration, the vaults (MLO76170) beneath the church needed to be emptied and almost 1000 burials were excavated in 1984-86 (ELO7144), followed by later works in 2003 (ELO708). A fair proportion (c. 40%) of the interments could be identified by name plates on the coffins. The burials dated to between 1729, when the church was consecrated) and 1852.
- 5.9 The church had a large cemetery extending towards the east and south-east. The cemetery is thought to contained c. 67,000 burials interred between 1729 and its closure in 1859. There is no evidence for the exhumation of the remains within the burial ground and therefore most are thought to remain *in situ*. The area of the site was used for quarrying, brick manufacturing and housing in the post-medieval period which very likely disturbed the burials. After the closure of the cemetery a school was built in the eastern end of the graveyard, at Brick Lane, 40m south-east of the site. Modern playing grounds were also established in the post-WWII era. The archaeological work at the extension to the school in 2011 discovered significant quantity of disarticulated human bone (ELO14170). Works at the school’s nursery to the immediate south-east of the site in 2012 unveiled brick burial vaults and human remains were found (Herbert 2019). The remains were re-buried in one of the vaults.
- 5.10 Archaeological evaluation carried out by PCA just 25m to the east, at the rear of Seven Stars Public House, 49-51 Brick Lane (Frickers 2009; ELO8705), revealed a layer of silty clay containing ceramic building materials and present at 3.6m below ground level, sealed by a possible fill of quarry pit of the early post-medieval date and related to the local brick industry. The sequence was overlain by the 18th century soil. The evaluation also recovered a disarticulated fragment of human *humerus* within the 18th century layer. No evidence of *in situ* burials was discovered which may have been a result of a deep truncation by the quarry pit which cut into the brickearth to 11.20m OD. The Roman burials recorded at the eastern edge of Spitalfields Market were cut into the brickearth above this level (above 12m OD).

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological work was detailed in the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2019) and comprised the archaeological monitoring of the excavations to expose foundations of the existing wall allowing it to be rebuilt and, following the piling on the site, a ground reduction associated with the development (Figure 2).
- 6.2 All groundworks were carried out under PCA's archaeological supervision. The work conducted prior to the monitoring revealed an unexpected substantial 2m or more deep red brick wall beneath the structure being re-constructed (Plate 1). The watching brief comprised of recording of the exposed wall, inspection of soils arisings for human remains and artefacts and monitoring of remaining works on the site.
- 6.3 All recording systems adopted during the investigation were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London Borough of Tower Hamlets; presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor & Brown 2009, updated 2018). A selective section of each of four test pits that were open was drawn by hand at a scale of 1:10 in order to illustrate the observed sequences, modern disturbance and current ground level. In addition to a series of digital photographs recording the encountered deposits, a written record of each deposit was also produced. Location of the section drawing was located by offsetting from the internal walls and plotted onto OS mapping data by CAD.
- 6.4 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code FON19.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 7.1 The earliest features encountered on the site were red brick walls [3] and [4] recorded at a height of between 0.56m to 0.90m below ground level. These were substantial walls measuring 2.44m+ in height, and their full extent was not revealed. It is likely they were part of the boundary walls for the property which was built in the mid-late 18th century.



Plate 1: Wall [4] with [5] on top, looking south

- 7.2 The construction cut of walls [3] and [4] was backfilled with a loose light-mid yellowish brown grey sandy silt [2]. This appeared to be a made ground in order to build the ground back up for use as part of the nearby properties. Small fragments of post-medieval CBM were present in the backfill.



Plate 2: Wall [3], looking east

- 7.3 The made ground [2] was then cut by a linear [6] to enable the construction of wall [5] along the top of wall [4]. This was either a later addition to the existing wall or a repair that was carried out.
- 7.4 The entire site was overlain by a made ground [1] and [7] consisting of a loose mottled mid-light brownish grey sandy silt and brick rubble. A mid to late 18th century glass bottle and a fragment of ceramic chicken feeder (see Appendix 3) were recovered from [7] and both are thought to be residual within the relatively modern made ground.
- 7.5 The made ground was reduced within the rear part of the site (Figure 2; Plate 4) to the depth of c. 0.50m below existing ground level. Four small test pits were also excavated within the site (Figure 2) and they only revealed made ground, as above.



Plate 3: Ground reduction within the site, looking west



Plate 4: Test Pit 4, looking north-west

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The archaeological investigation was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site which may be impacted by the development and, if present, to investigate and record them. The investigation also aimed to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.

8.2 The results of the monitoring have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigations to be addressed as follows:

8.2.1 What is the nature and date of the exposed wall on the site?

The wall exposed on the site along its southern limit appeared to date from the mid-late 18th century and it was most likely the structure marking boundary of the property. Another wall was perpendicular the aforementioned structure and was also dated to the same period.

8.2.2 Is there evidence for burials within the site and are they associated with the post medieval cemetery at the Christ Church?

No evidence was seen of any burials and no human remains were found within monitored area.

8.2.3 Is there evidence for burials dating to the Roman period?

No evidence was seen of burials dating to the Roman period.

8.2.4 What is the nature of ground disturbance on the site and did it affect the burials?

The construction in the mid-late 18th century does appear to have created very deep disturbance that would have likely taken out any surviving archaeology, including any burials; however, no human bone or other evidence of the burials were found.

8.3 Conclusions

8.3.1 The disturbance and walls on the site all appear to relate to the mid-late 18th century development of the site. The substantial character of the walls was possibly a result of the attempt to counterweight instability of the ground which had been disturbed in the area by the cemetery.

8.3.2 Due to the extensive impact that the construction had on the site it would appear very unlikely that any earlier deposits would have survived although the current development, comprising mostly shallow excavations, limited ability to examine lower deposits on the site.

8.3.3 Upon approval of this report and with confirmation that the work is complete, the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre in the unique site code of FON19. The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual London Archaeologist Round-Up.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct would like to thank Joe Abrams of Archaeology Collective for commissioning the work on behalf of the overall client. We also thank Adam Single of GLAAS for his input and advice to the project.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Zbigniew Pozorski for his project management and editing this report, and Diana Valk for the illustrations.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute of Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* ClfA 2014

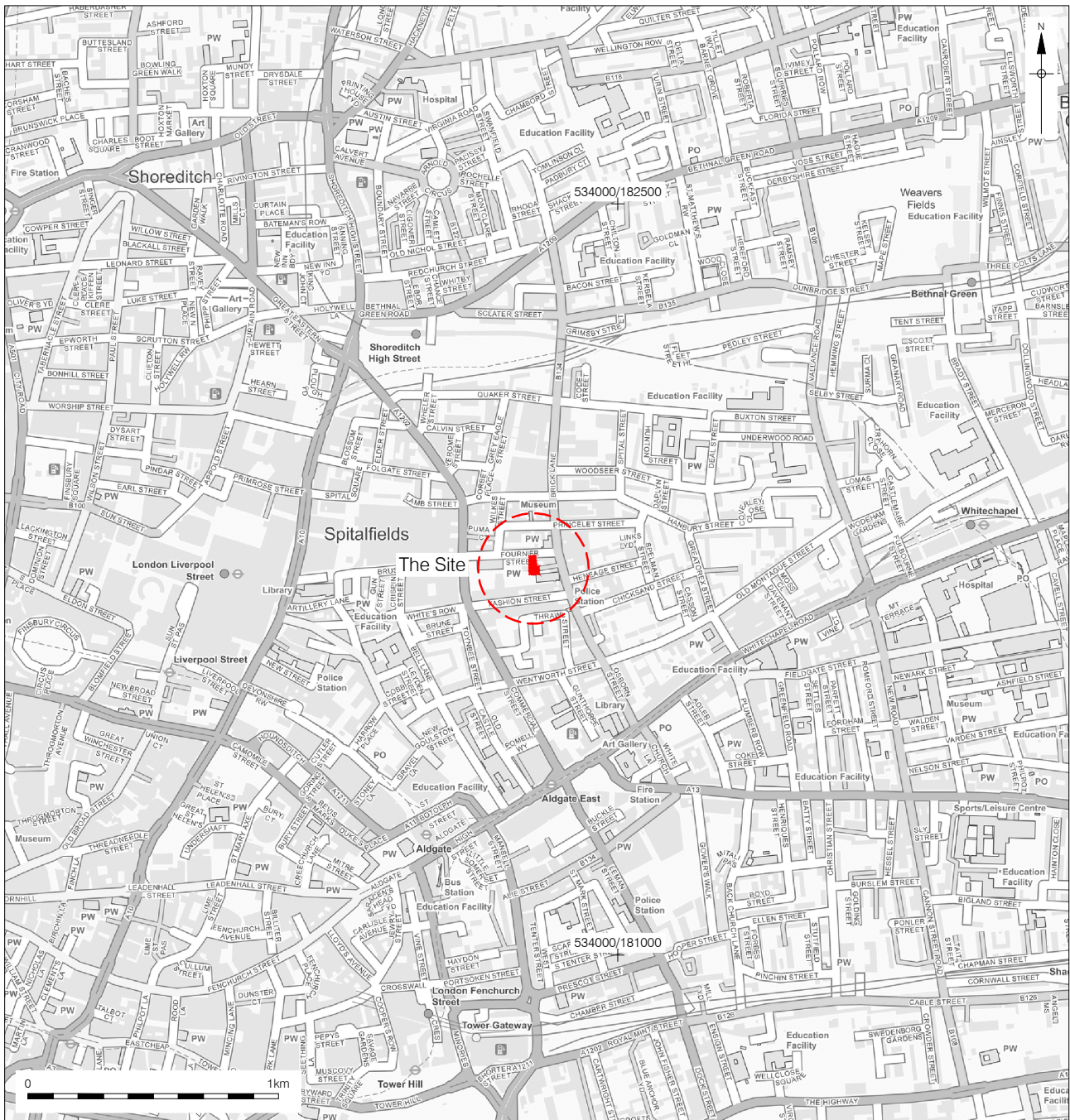
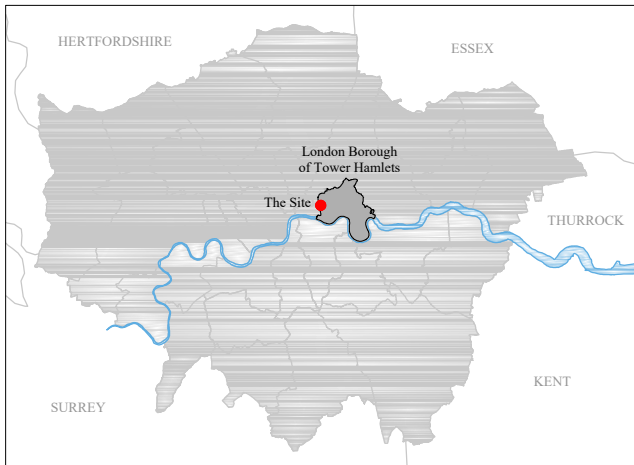
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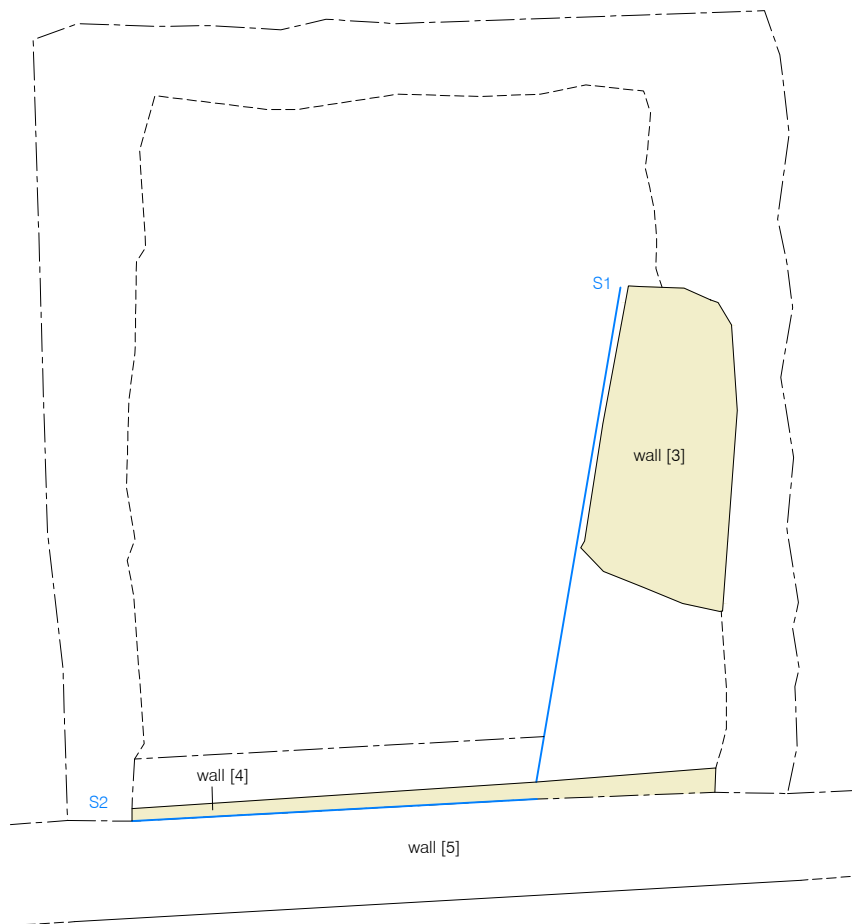
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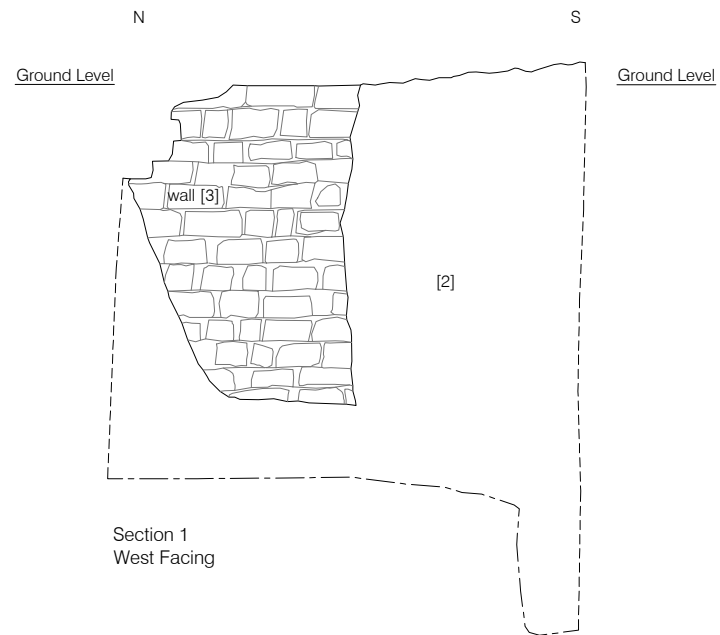
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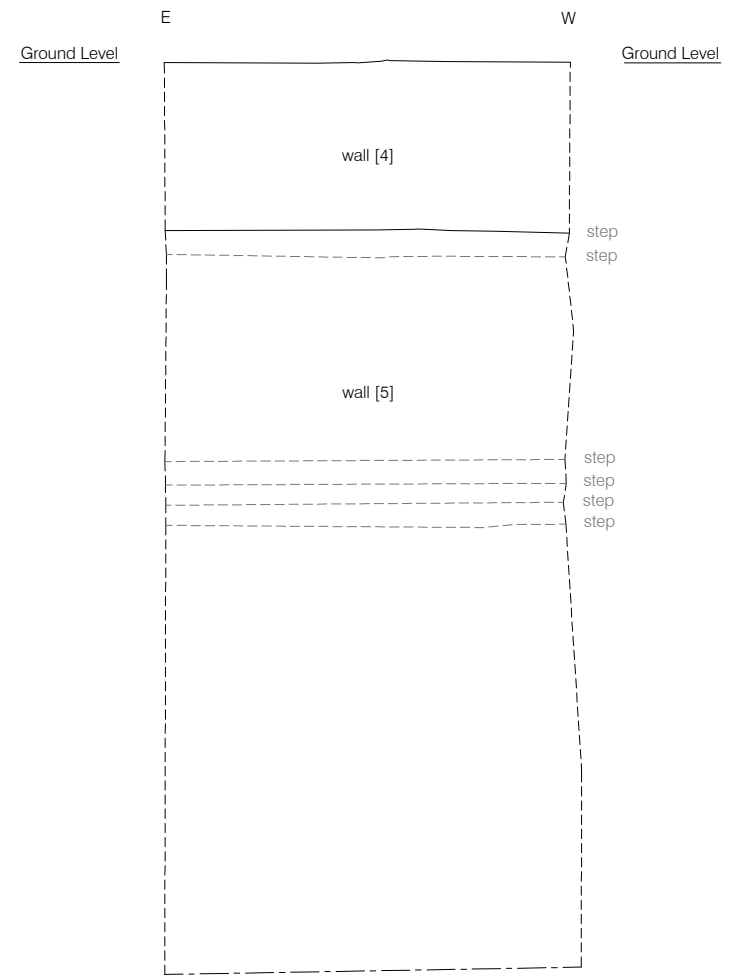








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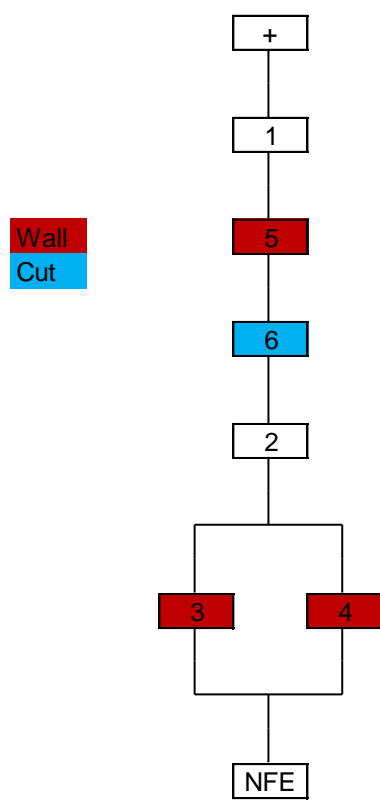
Section 2
North Facing

Figure 4
Sections
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth
FON19	1	Layer	1	Made ground	Make-up	2.6	2.4	0.36
FON19	2	Layer	1	Made ground backfilling of walls [3] and [4]	Dump	2.6	2.4	1.94
FON19	3	Masonry	1	Wall Foundation	Foundation	1.04	0.48	1.06
FON19	4	Masonry	1	Wall Foundation	Foundation	1.34		2.44
FON19	5	Masonry	1	Wall Foundation	Foundation	0.32	1.34	0.56
FON19	6	Cut	1	Construction cut for wall [5]	Construction Cut	0.32	2.6	0.56
FON19	7	Layer	1	Made ground	Levelling	7.5	5.2	0.5

APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST REPORTS

Pottery Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

A single fragment (354g) of pottery was recovered from the archaeological work and this was recovered by hand from context [7]. The sherd of pottery is in a good condition and survives with a complete profile and was therefore likely to have been deposited soon after breakage. The fragment of pottery survives in the form of a 'chicken feeder': a shallow dish shaped vessel with internal equally spaced concentric rings. The example here has only two additional internal rings, while other examples mostly have three rings (Pearce 1992, 44). The vessel is made in Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), dated 1550-1900, although the form is dated in London from c. 1580 (Pearce 2007, 140). It is possible, however, that this example dates to the mid-late 18th century as it was found with a largely complete early-type of a glass cylindrical wine bottle (see Glass Assessment).

Although 'chicken feeders' are relatively rare finds in London post-medieval pottery assemblage and indicates that sometime during the 17th-18th century poultry was kept on the study area, the item, because it occurs on its own, has little significance. The chicken feeder does have the potential to broadly date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the vessel and it is recommended that the item, because it is a variant of the norm, is retained.

References

- Pearce, J. 1992. *Border Wares, Post-Medieval Pottery in London, 1500-1700*. Vol. 1, London HMSO.
- Pearce, J. 2007 *Pots and potters in Tudor Hampshire*. Guildford Museum, Guildford Borough Council and Museum of London Archaeology Service.

Glass Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

A single fragment (711g) of glass was recovered from the archaeological work and was collected by hand. The glass vessel was found in context [7] and it is almost intact, except that it is missing its rim and appears to have been deposited soon after breakage. The vessel consists of a pale olive-green glass free-blown early type of cylindrical English wine bottle, dated c. 1740–1850 and probably more so of a mid-late 18th-century date. The vessel has a naturally weathered external surface.

The wine bottle has little significance as it occurs on its own and has little meaning. The type of wine bottle is a frequently recorded vessel shape found in post-medieval dated London archaeological deposits. The only potential of the wine bottle is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass vessel.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-349112

Project details

Project name	14 Fournier Street, London E1 6QE: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 14 Fournier Street, London E1 6QE. The natural geology was not seen during the works. The archaeological deposits encountered related to the post medieval development of the site, specifically from the mid-18th century when the properties and their boundaries were established.
Project dates	Start: 16-02-2019 End: 15-03-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FON19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS TOWER HAMLETS 14 Fournier Street, London
Postcode	E1 6QE
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33819 81763 51.518416805085 -0.071080492021 51 31 06 N 000 04 15 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project design originator	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski

Project supervisor James Langthorne and Patrick Cavanagh
 Type of sponsor/funding body Consultancy
 Name of sponsor/funding body Archaeology Collective

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAA
 Physical Archive ID FON19
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass"
 Digital Archive recipient LAA
 Digital Archive ID FON19
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey"
 Paper Archive recipient LAA
 Paper Archive ID FON19
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

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