

**ST. ANTHONY'S HOUSE, 25 BOW ROAD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS**

(NGR: 536845 182700)

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

**Commissioned by
CgMs Consulting**



**Site Code: BWR13
Project No. 6019
Report No. 2013066**

March 2013

Prepared by Amy Williamson

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SUMMARY

In March 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of locally listed St. Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road, London Borough of Tower Hamlets prior to its demolition. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in accordance with a condition placed on Conservation Area Consent by Tower Hamlets Council.

The house, which was constructed in the early-19th century, is illustrative of the rapid development of the London suburbs for the wealthy middle class professionals and businessmen at the time. A fairly modest house, it had two reception rooms and two bedrooms, and accommodation for servants on the upper floor; services would have been located in the basement. Its original layout is largely preserved, and a number of original fixtures and fittings which are characteristic of the Regency period survive including the staircase, first floor fireplace, cornices, door architraves and some shutters.

It is known from Ordnance Survey mapping that the building was extended to the north at some point between 1869-76 and 1896. This addition no longer survives, though some of the windows appear to date from this broad period.

Later alterations within the building can largely be associated with its conversion to use as offices, and include the insertion of a WC on the first floor, partitioning to enclose the staircase, the replacement of the doors with fire-doors and the addition of the fire-escape.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of locally listed St. Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road, London Borough of Tower Hamlets (NGR: 536845 182700; Figs. 1 & 2) prior to its demolition. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in accordance with a condition placed on Conservation Area Consent (ref. PA/10/02289) by Tower Hamlets Council.

1.2 Condition 4 of the consent states:

Prior to the commencement of the development a scheme for recording the historic features of No. 25 Bow Road shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Once recorded the final scheme shall be submitted to the Local Bancroft Library for storage.

Reason: In order that the special architectural and historical interest of the locally listed building is recorded in accordance with policy SP10 of the Core Strategy.

1.3 The requirement for work was made under Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), but is in accordance with the requirements of the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which superseded the PPS on 27th March 2012.

1.4 A methodology for an English Heritage Level-3 historic building record (Nathaniel Litchfield & Partners 2011) was submitted to, and approved by Tower Hamlets Council and the condition discharged.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation produced for the work by Archaeology South-East, dated March 2013, which follows the previously approved methodology. The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant IfA standards and guidance.

2.2 The building was recorded to English Heritage Level 3 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). A Level 3 record is essentially an analytical record.

2.3 The site was visited by Amy Williamson and Guy Hopkinson on the 18th March 2013 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes and a photographic record, as well as the verification of existing measured survey drawings and the production of a supplementary elevation drawing.

- 2.4 The drawn record comprises plans of each floor of the building to illustrate its layout, together with external elevation drawings. These are largely based on existing measured drawings supplied by CgMs Consulting, which have been verified for their accuracy, and amended and annotated where necessary. An additional elevation drawing was produced on site as a dimensioned sketch. The resulting scaled drawings are included within the report as Figs. 8 and 9.
- 2.5 The photographic record was made using 35mm black and white film, duplicated with digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the digital photography and location plots (Appendix 3; Fig. 8). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.
- 1.5 The site has been subject to a previous heritage assessment by Nathaniel Litchfield and Partners (January 2011). The report includes, as an appendix, an English Heritage advice report examining its eligibility for listing. For the purposes of this historic building record, cartographic sources were consulted in order to understand the historic context of the building. Selected sources are reproduced as Figs. 3-7 and listed in Section 7.

3.0 THE SITE

- 3.1 No. 25 lies within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets at the junction of Bow Road and Coborn Street; the building occupying a corner plot on the north-eastern side of the junction (NGR: 536845 182700; Figs. 1 & 2). It forms part of the Central Foundation School, and has until recently served as the administrative offices for the school.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Continuing north-eastwards from Mile End Road, Bow Road forms part of the main historic route leading out of London towards Essex. Horwood's map of London (Fig. 3) which is dated 1792-9 gives the impression that Bow Road remained, at that time, semi-rural in character, particularly in comparison with Mile End Road to the south-west which had become substantially built-up by this point. This was soon to change however, and by the early 19th century speculative development along Bow Road had begun in earnest. Greenwood's map of 1827 (Fig. 4) shows extensive new development along the main road, in addition to several new roads aligned perpendicular to it on the north side. To the east of Coborn Street the map shows a short row of modest villa properties, at the west end of which is a small square property in the location of No. 25.
- 4.2 By 1869-76 (Fig. 5) Ordnance Survey mapping shows the building to form one of a semi-detached pair of houses (Nos. 25 and 27). The pair are of unequal size, No. 25 forming the smaller of the two. The map shows the building to conform to its present footprint, with the exception of a small projection at the rear in the location of the existing rear doorway. There is a small garden to

the Bow Street frontage, with turning circle for carriages and a long and narrow formal garden laid out at the rear. By 1896 (Fig. 6), the building had been extended at the rear with a long addition which encompassed almost the full width of the plot.

- 4.3 In 1897 the Coborn Grammar School for girls was constructed a little to the east of the site (English Heritage, National Heritage List; ref. 1065268), resulting in the loss of two of the villas shown on the historic mapping. The other villa properties in this row were demolished before the Second World War as the school expanded, with the exception of No. 27 which survived until the 1950s, when it too was demolished to make way for a further addition to the school (Fig. 7). The site now forms part of the premises of the Central Foundation Girls' School.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING (FIGS. 8 & 9)

Exterior

- 5.1 The building extends south-south-east to north-north-west (hereafter simplified south to north). Located at the junction of two roads, the building presents two key elevations: that to the west which faces onto Coborn Street and which contains the principal entrance to the building; and that to the south, which faces onto Bow Road (Fig. 9; Plate 1).
- 5.2 The house is constructed over three storeys plus basement. It is built in Flemish-bonded yellow stock bricks, laid in a lime mortar, though with a cement-based mortar to the exterior, and later repointing in cement. A slight offset which extends up to the ground floor level preserves original ashlar-lined render, which is now mostly concealed beneath a later cement render. Except where noted to the contrary, the windows have stone sills and flat voussuired heads, those to the south and west elevations being of gauged brickwork with fine lime-putty joints.
- 5.3 The principal, west elevation comprises a three-window range, with the main entrance and windows above it being located slightly to the north of centre (Fig. 9; Plate 2). The entrance is reached by a flight of stone steps guarded by a modern iron balustrade. It has a wide doorcase with a bracketed shallow hood (apparently a replacement) and a rectangular overlight, with circular pattern to the glazing (Plate 3). The door is of four panels, the lower two being flush and with a reeded moulding; the upper two being recessed and with a more chunky moulding. There is also a reed-moulding to the rail. On the right-hand side of the door is a full-height side panel with the same mouldings. The doorway has a stone threshold, which on the left-hand side retains part of an iron boot scraper.
- 5.4 To the south of the entrance steps there is a small fixed basement light with security bars. The windows to the north of the entrance are blind and mark the location of the staircase. The remaining windows are mid- to late-19th century 2/2 pane double-hung horned sashes, except those on the second

floor which are modern two-light casements. Above the second floor windows the brickwork of the gable forms a triangular pediment.

- 5.5 The south elevation has the appearance of a two-window range, though this is misleading as the right-hand windows, which are blind, are located on the line of the party wall between No. 25 and its now-demolished neighbour (Fig. 9; Plate 4). The left-hand end of the elevation has a brick pilaster, which is matched at the right-hand end in modern brickwork.
- 5.6 The true basement window has a light-well, though the window itself is now boarded over. On the ground floor the windows are set within round-arches of gauged brickwork, with semi-circular stucco patterns to the tympana. The ground and first floor windows comprise 2/2 pane sashes as those on the west elevation, while the second floor windows contain modern casements. The second floor window heads are formed of flat soldier arches, the brickwork at second floor level having been rebuilt at some point in the 20th century. The wall head forms a simple parapet, with a central rectangular pediment.
- 5.7 The north elevation bears evidence of modification (Plate 5), largely in connection with the former extension recorded on the Ordnance Survey mapping (Figs. 6 & 7). Where it has been removed, the exposed area has been finished with cement render, which now conceals the underlying brickwork. On the right-hand side, at ground floor level, is a rear entrance approached by three modern steps and containing a modern fire door. To the left there is a single original window aperture to each floor: at basement level the window is concealed by boarding; at ground and first floor levels the windows are 20th century 3/3 pane double-hung horned sashes; while at second floor level the window is a modern casement as elsewhere. An additional, small, iron-framed window with top-hung light window has been inserted on the first floor to serve a WC. The eaves over-hang on this side of the building.
- 5.8 Following the removal of its neighbour, the east side of the building was rendered. The wall is essentially plain, with the exception of a modern fire escape flanked on either side by a projecting chimney stack (Plate 6).

Interior

- 5.9 At the time of recording stripping-out works had already commenced, and as such, as thorough a record as possible was made of the surviving historic features.
- 5.10 The main entrance leads directly into a small hallway (Room 1), from which doorways south and east lead into Rooms 2 and 3 (Fig. 8). The staircase occupies the north-west corner of the building, while to the east of it a passage leads to the rear entrance. This layout is repeated on the first floor where there are two rooms served by a small landing; the second floor comprises a landing and single large room (Fig. 8). The basement is served by a stair located beneath the main staircase, but this was not accessible at the time of the survey.

Ground Floor

- 5.11 The hallway (Room 1) is small – the main partition wall which divides the house north and south rather oddly bisecting the entrance between doorway and side-panel (Fig. 8; Plate 7). Within the hallway, the wall is finished with vertical bead-moulded boarding, to the east of which a doorway leads into Room 2. A further door within the east wall leads into Room 3. Both doorways retain their original moulded architraves. The room has a simple moulded skirting, and a 'flat' cornice of paired modillions with inset oval (Plate 8). The cornice is interrupted in the north-west corner by modern partitioning which now encloses the staircase.
- 5.12 The staircase is of dog-leg form with winders. Between ground and first floor level it consists of an open string, with simple bracket decoration to the tread-ends (Plate 9); while the upper flight is a closed string. The balustrade is formed of slender stick balusters, linked by a simple ramped handrail. Two column newel posts are left visible on the upper flight/landing (Plate 10), and there is also a single pendant with roundel decoration. The stair terminates at ground floor level with a curtail step, which protrudes through the modern partition wall.
- 5.13 Rooms 2 and 3 would have formed the principal reception rooms of the house, and are linked by a double-width doorway with original moulded architrave. Room 2 occupies the southern half of the building and has a 2/2 pane sash window on each the south and west walls (Plate 11). The south window has splayed reveals which house folding shutters with recessed moulded panels. The west window sits within a segmental-arched recess and has vertical sliding shutters contained within a panelled shutter-box below. The east wall has a projecting chimney breast with blocked fireplace. A cupboard has been inserted to the south of the chimney, and to the north there is a doorway to the fire-escape. The room is encircled by a high moulded skirting and a reeded cornice. There is also an ornate ceiling rose.
- 5.14 Room 3 has a single 3/3 pane sash window on the north wall; it has splayed reveals, but no shutters (Plate 12). A chimney breast with blocked fireplace projects forwards from the east wall. The room has the same high skirting, moulded cornice (Plate 13) and ceiling rose as Room 2.

First Floor

- 5.15 Room 4 comprises the first floor stair landing. Like the entrance hall below, the principal partition wall dividing the north and south rooms rather clumsily bisects the window located on the west wall (Plate 14). Some of the plasterwork has been stripped from the west wall revealing poor quality place bricks, laid haphazardly in a lime mortar. Toothed into this brickwork at irregular intervals is a pilaster buttress formed of similar brickwork, which receives the west end of the partition wall. The landing has a simple moulded skirting as the ground floor hallway and stair, but no cornice. As below, the stair has been enclosed by modern partitioning.

- 5.16 Room 5 would have originally formed the principal bedroom. There is a single window opening on the south and west walls; each has slightly splayed reveals and a 2/2 pane sash window, though vertically-sliding shutters have recently been removed (Plate 15). A fireplace is located on the east wall, though its chimney-piece has also been removed. Fragments lying nearby suggest that it was of similar form to that still surviving in Room 6 adjacent (see Section 5.18). A door to the fire-escape is located on the north side of the chimney breast. The north and east walls retain a high moulded skirting, and a moulded cornice as Rooms 2 and 3 below.
- 5.17 The north (partition) wall contains the doorway from the landing, plus another doorway which leads directly into Room 6. The composition of the partition wall on the north side of the room has been exposed by the removal of the doorway architraves, plus a few small investigation holes. It is of primary-braced stud construction, in Baltic softwood (a fragment of a Baltic merchant's mark is visible on one of the studs), and has a lath and plaster finish. The doorway from the landing is original and is neatly jointed and pegged; the doorway to Room 6 on the other hand is clearly a later insertion, as it truncates a brace, the ends of which are visible on either side of the doorway (Plate 16).
- 5.18 Room 6, originally a second bedroom, has latterly been used as a staff kitchen. A WC has been inserted in the north-west corner of the room. The north wall has a 3/3 pane sash window, west of which is a small iron-framed window with wired glass inserted to light the WC. The east wall contains a fireplace with timber chimney-piece: it has a lozenge to the lintel and corner paterae with roundels (Plate 17). There is a cupboard located within the recess on either side of the fireplace. The room has a simple, moulded skirting.

Second Floor

- 5.19 Room 7 comprises the second floor landing. The west wall contains a small modern casement window, while the east wall contains a doorway into Room 8. The area is encircled by a plain skirting. There is a hatch to the roof adjacent to the window.
- 5.20 Room 8 forms one large open room, which originally would have been intended to accommodate servants (Plate 18). A small investigation hole located within the partition wall between this room and the landing suggests that the wall is of modern construction, though not enough was visible to confirm whether elements of it are original. The north, south and west walls each contain a single modern two-light casement window. The two chimney-breasts project into the room on the east side, between which is located an inserted doorway to the fire-escape.

Roof

5.21 The roof was viewed from the hatch in the ceiling of Room 7. It comprises rafter couples to a ridge board which is interrupted by the principal rafters (Plate 19). Secondary collars have been nailed to each couple, and the slate roof covering and battens have been replaced. The gable end walls are of poor quality place bricks, laid in lime mortar, as observed on the west side of Room 4.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 The house, which was constructed in the early-19th century, is illustrative of the rapid development of the London suburbs for the wealthy middle class professionals and businessmen at the time. A fairly modest house, it had two reception rooms and two bedrooms, and accommodation for servants on the upper floor; services would have been located in the basement. Its original layout is largely preserved, and a number of original fixtures and fittings which are characteristic of the Regency period survive including the staircase, first floor fireplace, cornices, door architraves and some shutters.

6.2 There is a disparity between Greenwood's map of 1827 (Fig. 4) and the surviving fabric of the building, in that the map does not depict the building's former semi-detached neighbour. However, the composition of the surviving portion of the south elevation, with the blind windows straddling the party wall, and no evidence of a break in the brickwork at this point indicates that the building was of semi-detached form from the outset, and the incongruity is probably to be explained by an inaccuracy in the mapping.

6.3 In terms of the layout of the building, an interesting, but rather anomalous feature is the location of the partition wall between the two main rooms on the ground and first floors. In bisecting the main entrance and central first floor window it gives the impression of being an inserted partition. However, this does not appear to be the case as the surviving fixtures and fittings, such as the characteristically Regency cornices which delineate the extent of the original rooms, and other elements of the building's layout, such as the positioning of the fireplaces, which are central to the rooms, dictate otherwise. The construction of the partition wall itself, as viewed on the first floor, is consistent with an early-19th century date. Having said this, the positioning of the doorway and windows on the west elevation, slightly off-centre to the north, appears to have been done so as to allow for a partition wall to be located to the right-hand side of them. The most likely explanation is that there was a miscalculation in the original design, or else modification to the original design during construction work.

6.4 It is known from the Ordnance Survey mapping that the building was extended to the north at some point between 1869-76 and 1896 (Figs. 5 & 6). This addition no longer survives, though the 2/2 pane sashes appear to date from this broad period.

6.5 Later alterations within the building can largely be associated with its conversion to use as offices, including the insertion of the WC on the first floor,

partitioning to enclose the staircase, the replacement of the doors with fire-doors and the addition of the fire-escape. At some point in the 20th century the roof covering has been replaced and the structure strengthened by the insertion of high-set collars. The brickwork of the south elevation has also been rebuilt at second floor level.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

English Heritage, The National Heritage List for England
<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1065268>
Accessed: 22nd March 2013

Nathaniel Litchfield & Partners 2011 *Heritage Impact Assessment Addendum: Central Foundation Girls' School.*

Cartographic Sources

Horwood's map, 1792-9
<http://www.motco.com/map/81005/imageone-a.asp?Picno=81005000#click>
Accessed: 22nd March 2013

Greenwood's map, 1827
<http://users.bathspa.ac.uk/greenwood/>
Accessed 22nd March 2013

1869-73 Ordnance Survey map at 1:2500 scale (Promap)

1896 Ordnance Survey map at 1:2500 scale (Promap)

1951-63 Ordnance Survey map at 1:2500 scale (Promap)

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with the Bancroft Library (Local History and Archives) has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code BWR13. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the *General Standards for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives Deposited with the Museum of London* (edition of October 1998 and any relevant supplements). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Kate Falconer-Hall of CgMs Consulting for commissioning this Historic Building Record.



Plate 1 West and south elevations of the building, looking north-east (1)



Plate 2 West elevation of the building, looking east (32)



Plate 3 Main entrance, looking north-east (3)



Plate 4 South elevation, looking north-west (4)



Plate 5 North elevation, looking south-east (2)



Plate 6 East and north elevations, looking south-west (29)



Plate 7 Entrance hall (Room 1) showing partition wall bisecting main entrance, looking west (6)



Plate 8 Cornice in Room 1 (7)



Plate 9 Ground to first floor flight of staircase, looking south-east (16)



Plate 10 Staircase as seen from second floor landing (Room 7), looking north-west (25)



Plate 11 Room 2, looking south-west (8)



Plate 12 Room 3, looking north-east (12)



Plate 13 Cornice in Room 3 (14)



Plate 14 First floor landing (Room 4) showing window bisected by partition wall, looking west (18)



Plate 15 Room 5, looking south-east (21)



Plate 16 Stud exposed on west side of inserted doorway between Rooms 5 and 6. Shows small section of a Baltic merchant's mark (top) and truncated brace (covered by modern timber) (22)



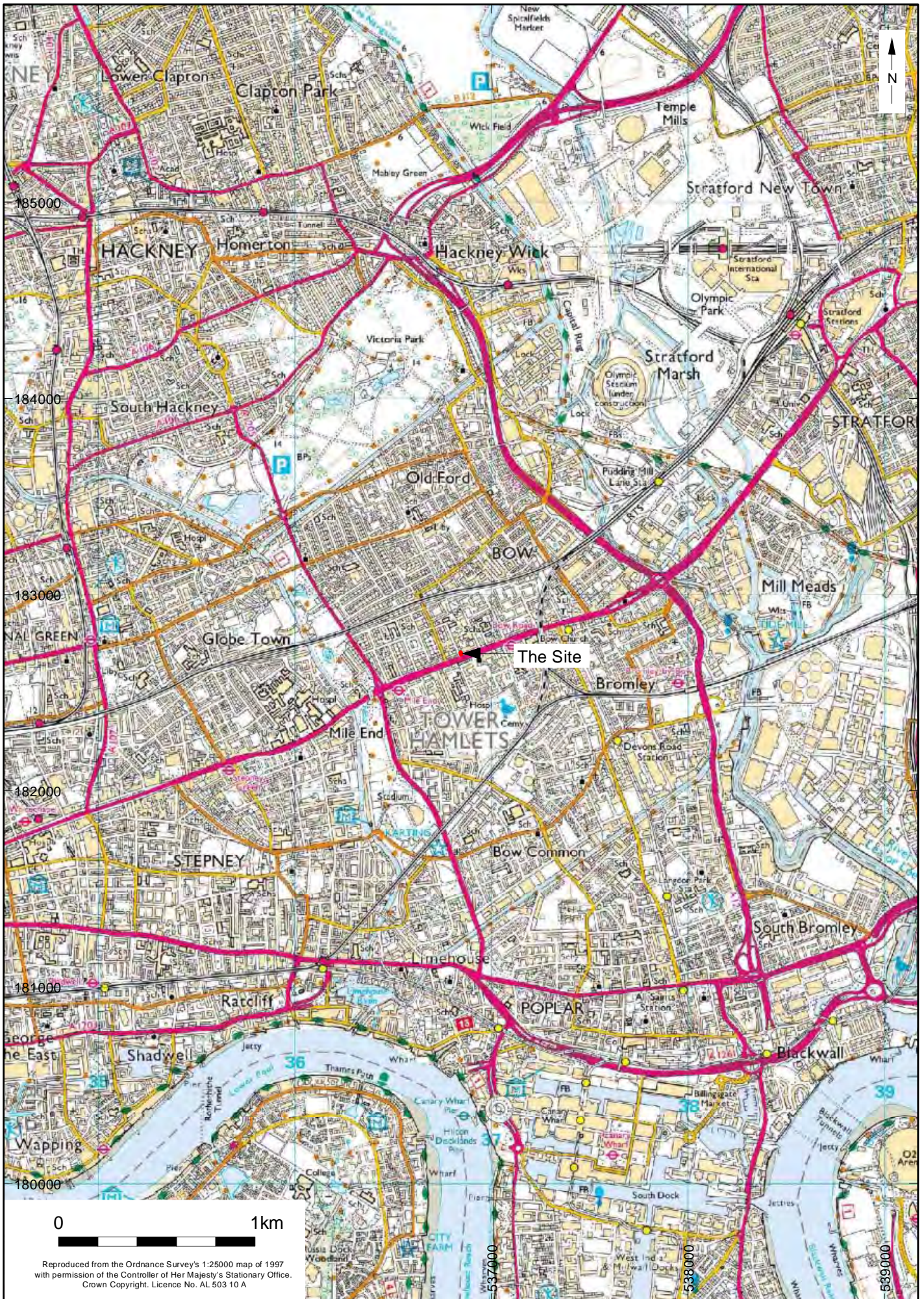
Plate 17 Room 6, looking north-east (24)



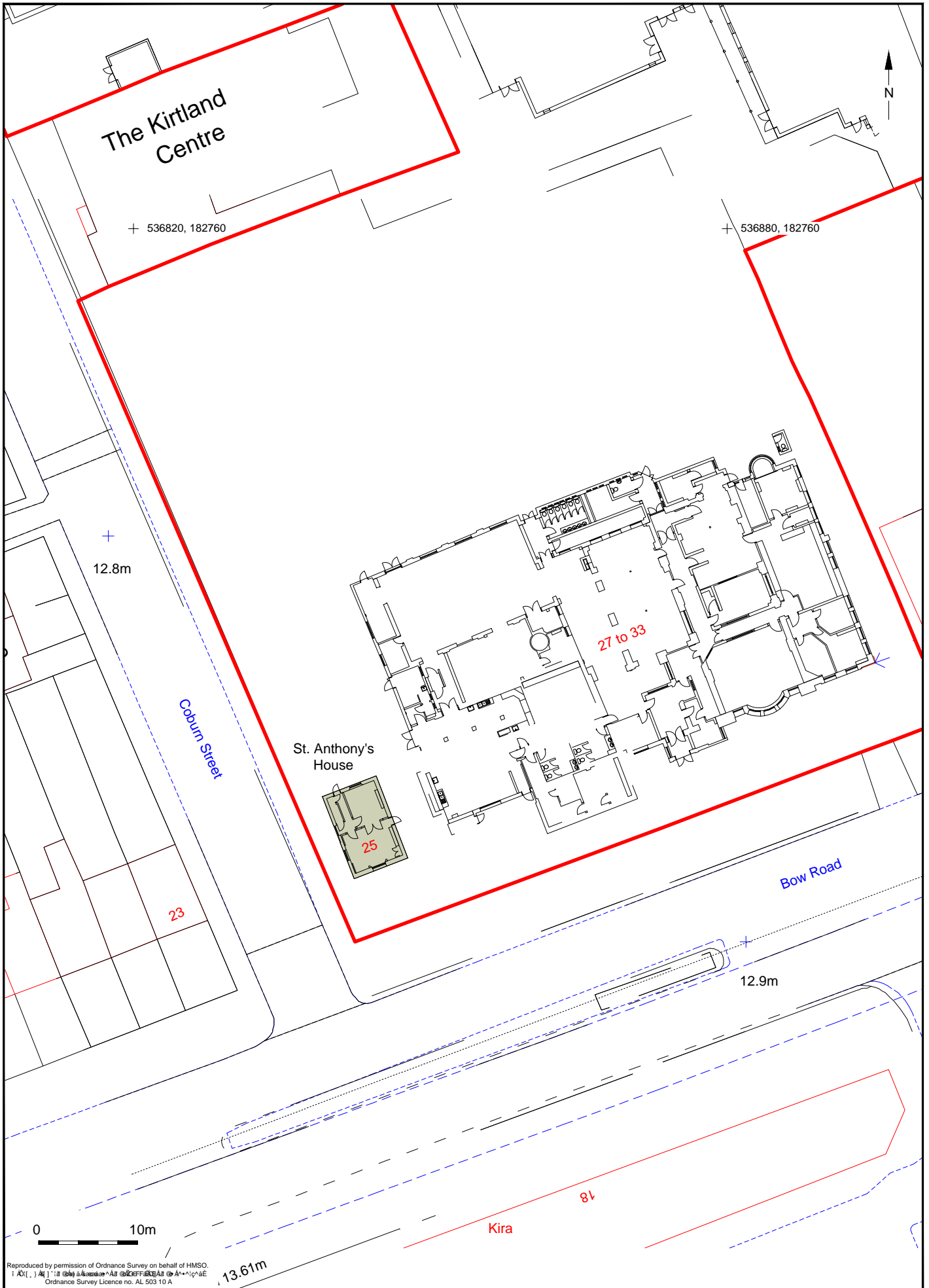
Plate 18 Room 8, looking south-west (27)



Plate 19 Roof, looking east (28)

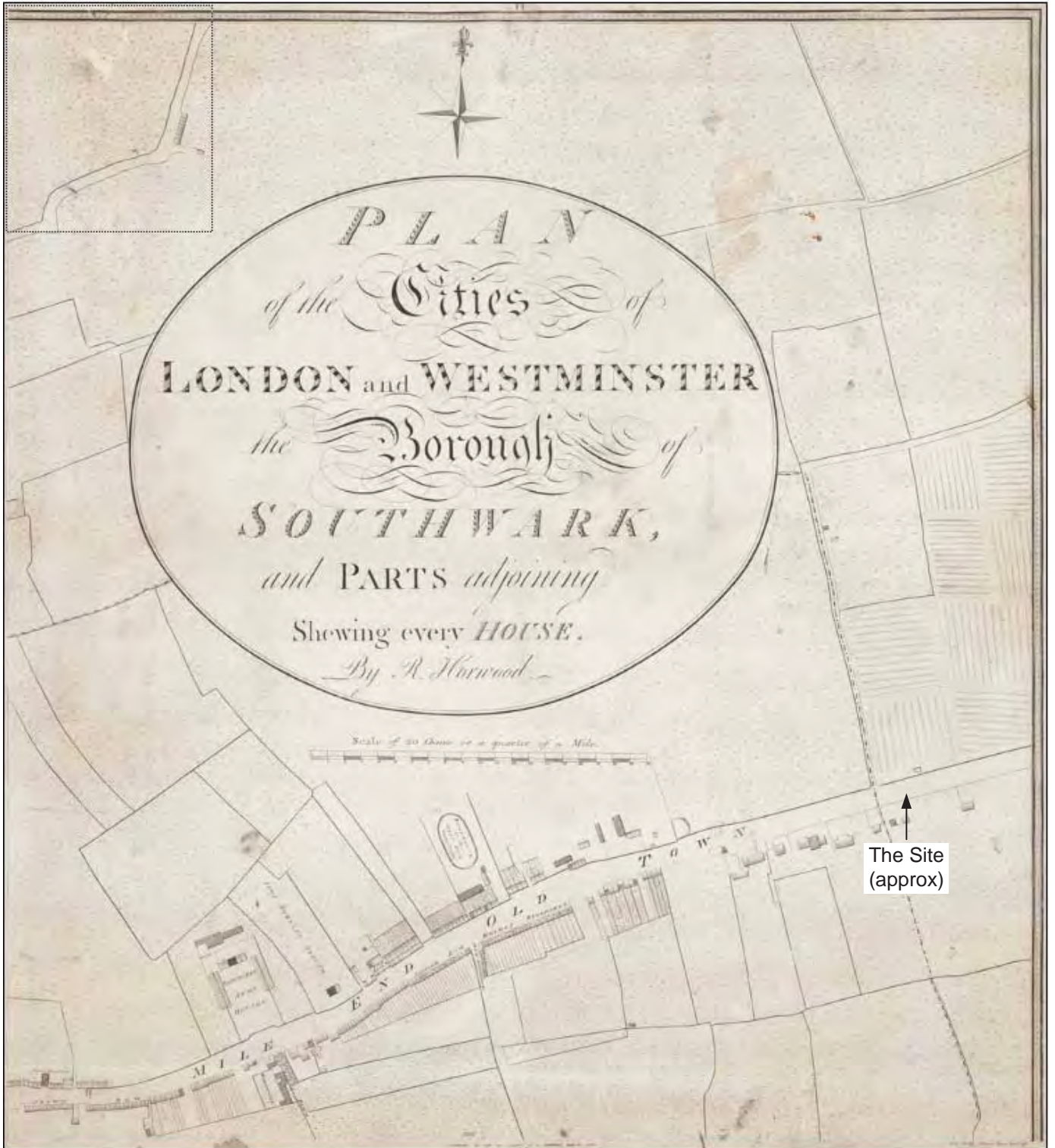
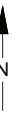


© Archaeology South-East		St. Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road, Tower Hamlets	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6019	March 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013066	Drawn by: JLR		

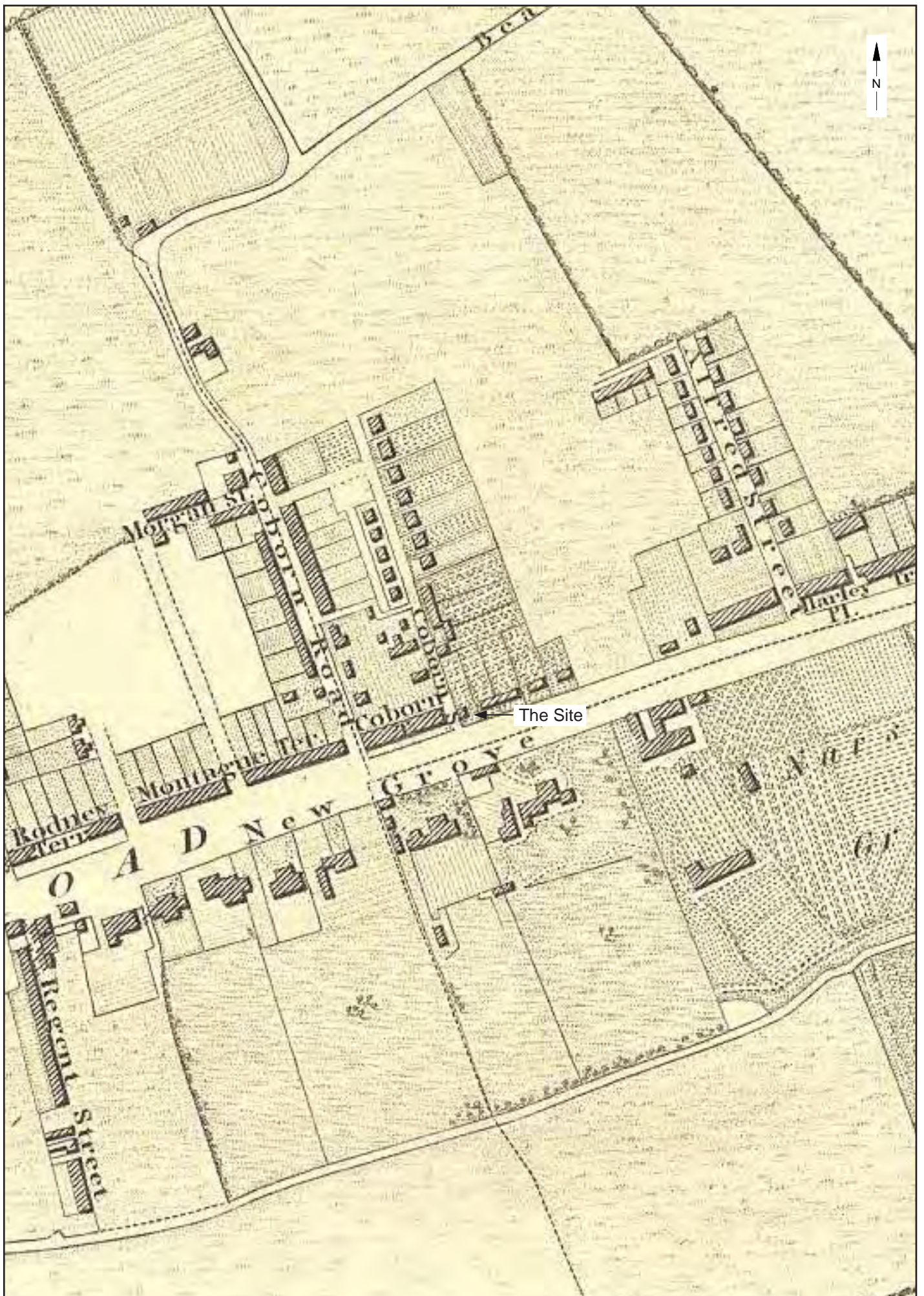


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		St. Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road, Tower Hamlets	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6019	March 2013	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2013066	Drawn by: JLR		



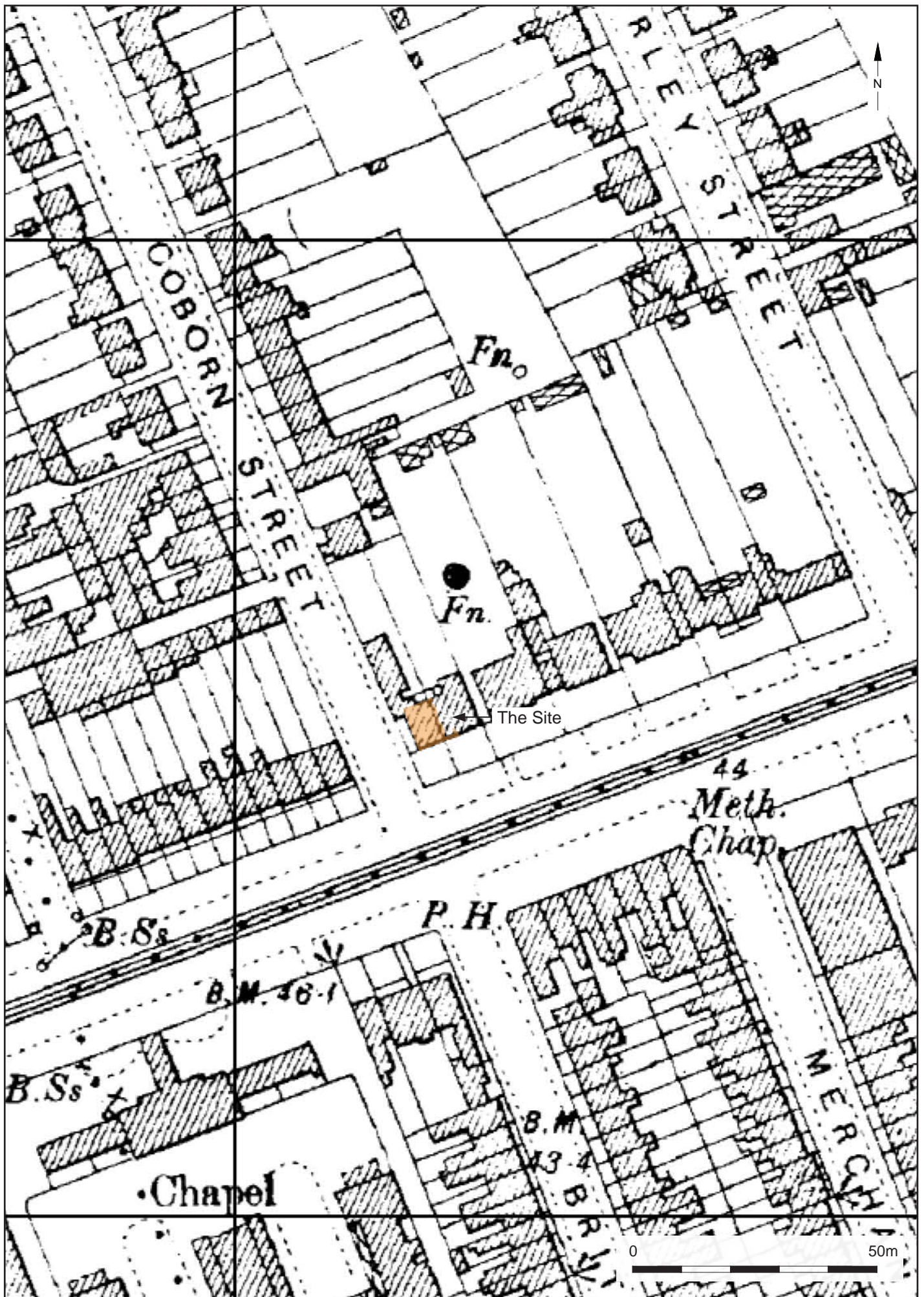
© Archaeology South-East		St Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road, Tower Hamlets	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6019	March 2013	Horwood's map, 1792-9	
Report Ref: 2013066	Drawn by: GH		



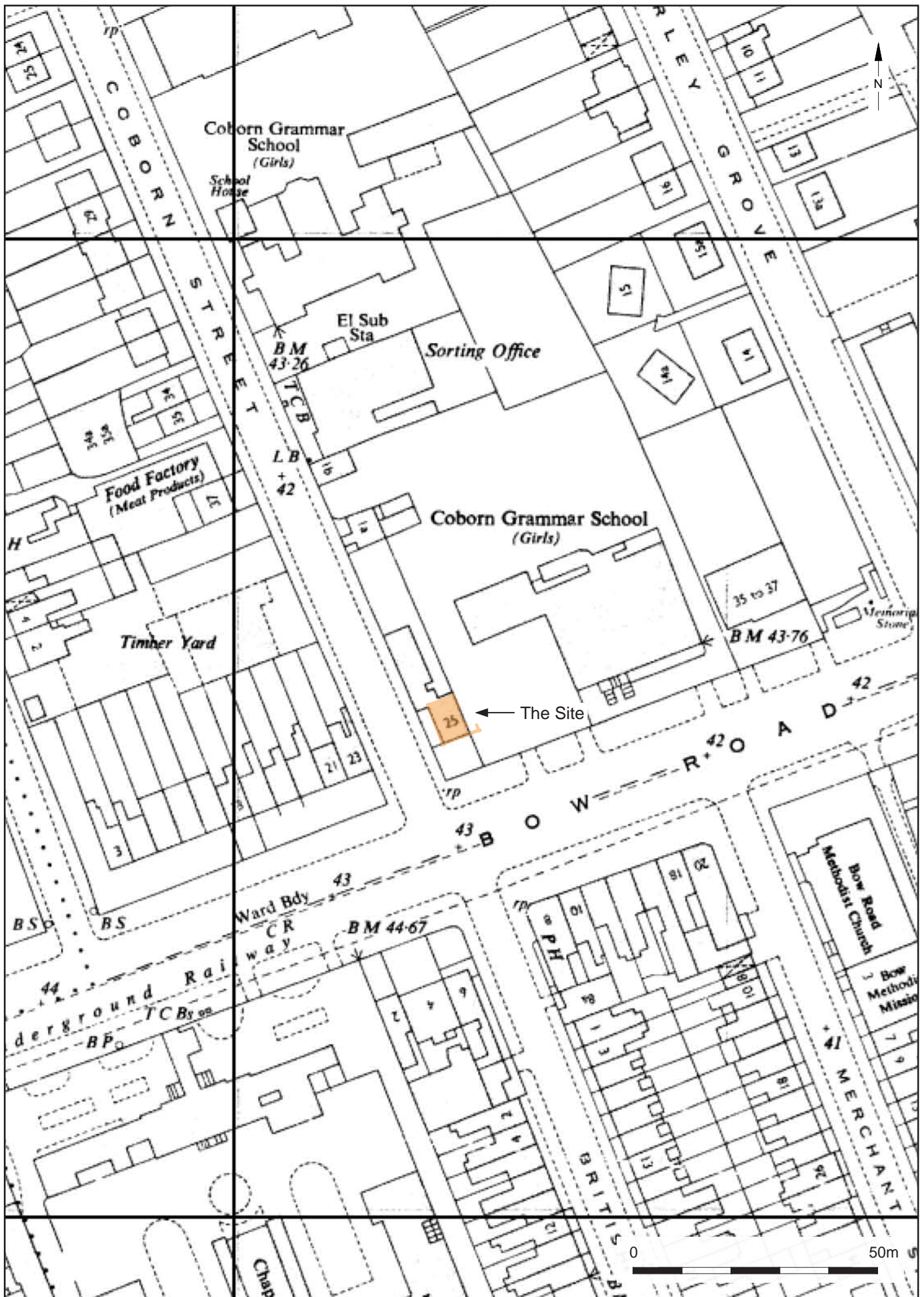
© Archaeology South-East	St Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road, Tower Hamlets	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 6019	March 2013	Greenwood's map of London (extract), 1827
Report Ref: 2013066	Drawn by: GH	



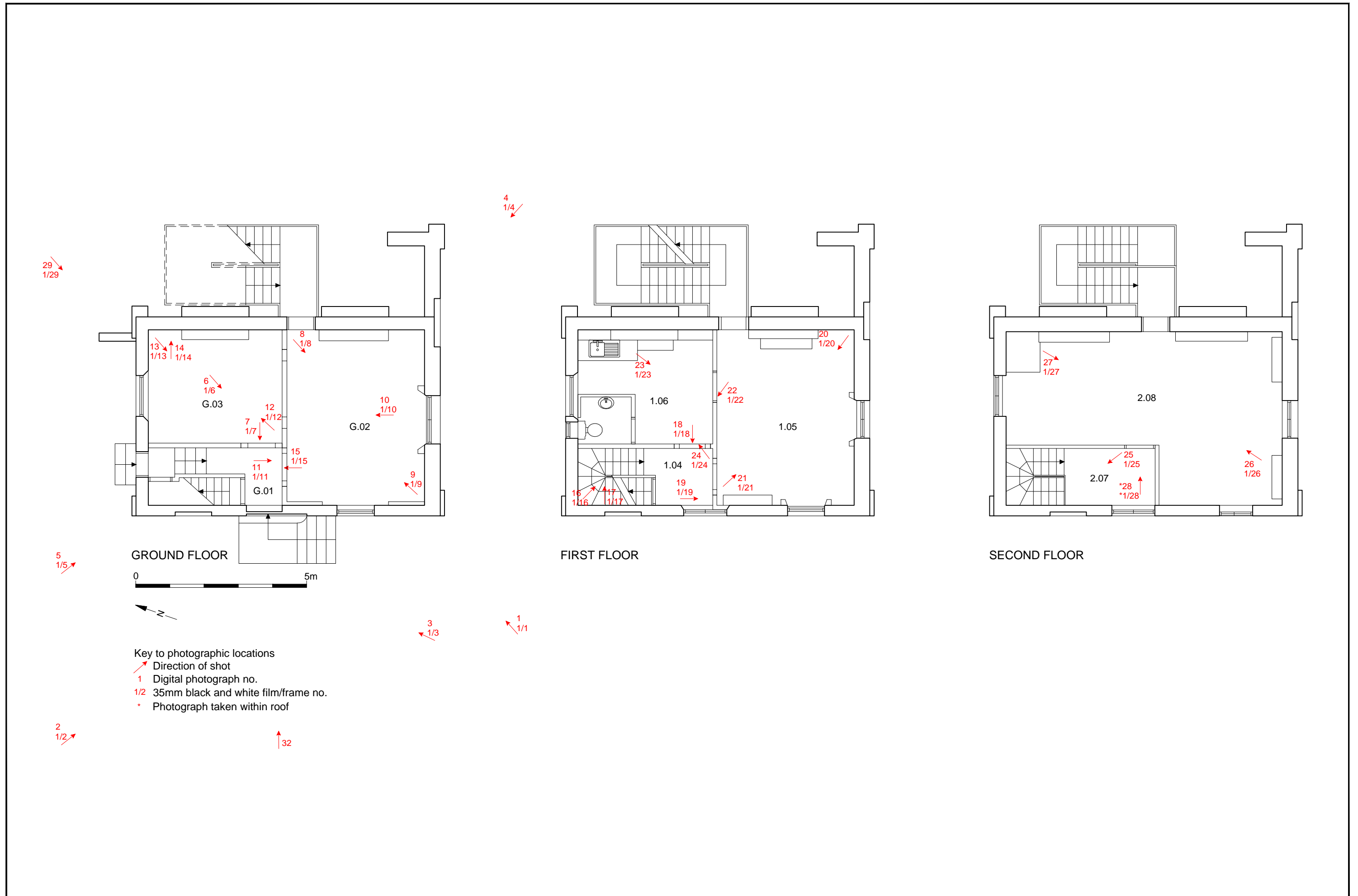
© Archaeology South-East		St Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road, Tower Hamlets	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 6019	March 2013	Ordnance Survey map, 1869-76	
Report Ref: 2013066	Drawn by: GH		



© Archaeology South-East		St Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road, Tower Hamlets	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 6019	March 2013	Ordnance Survey map, 1896	
Report Ref: 2013066	Drawn by: GH		



© Archaeology South-East		St Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road, Tower Hamlets	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 6019	March 2013	Ordnance Survey map, 1951-63	
Report Ref: 2013066	Drawn by: GH		



GROUND FLOOR

0 5m

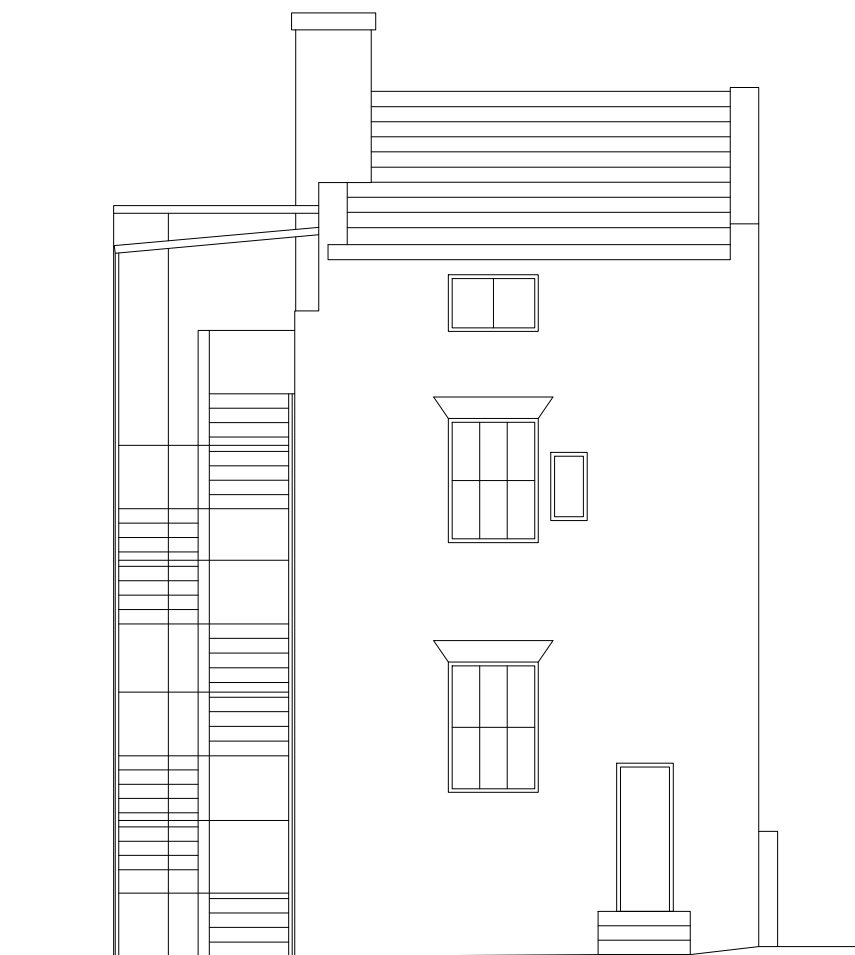
North arrow pointing towards the top-left.

Key to photographic locations

- ↗ Direction of shot
- 1 Digital photograph no.
- 1/2 35mm black and white film/frame no.
- * Photograph taken within roof



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

Appendix 1 OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-146165

Project details

Project name ST. ANTHONY'S HOUSE, 25 BOW ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

Short description of the project In March 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of locally listed St. Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road, London Borough of Tower Hamlets prior to its demolition. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in accordance with a condition placed on Conservation Area Consent by Tower Hamlets Council. The house, which was constructed in the early-19th century, is illustrative of the rapid development of the London suburbs for the wealthy middle class professionals and businessmen at the time. A fairly modest house, it had two reception rooms and two bedrooms, and accommodation for servants on the upper floor; services would have been located in the basement. Its original layout is largely preserved, and a number of original fixtures and fittings which are characteristic of the Regency period survive including the staircase, first floor fireplace, cornices, door architraves and some shutters. It is known from Ordnance Survey mapping that the building was extended to the north at some point between 1869-76 and 1896. This addition no longer survives, though some of the windows appear to date from this broad period. Later alterations within the building can largely be associated with its conversion to use as offices, and include the insertion of a WC on the first floor, partitioning to enclose the staircase, the replacement of the doors with fire-doors and the addition of the fire-escape.

Project dates Start: 18-03-2013 End: 25-03-2013

Previous/future work No / No

Type of project Building Recording

Site status (other) Locally listed

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type HOUSE Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS BOW St. Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road

Postcode E3 2AD

Study area 100.00 Square metres

Site coordinates 536845 182700 536845 00 00 N 182700 00 00 E Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Amy Williamson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bouygues UK

[Project archives](#)

Digital Archive recipient	Bancroft Library
Digital Archive ID	BWR13
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Bancroft Library
Paper Archive ID	BWR13
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Plan","Report"

[Project bibliography 1](#)

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St. Anthony's House, 25 Bow Road, London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Historic Building Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Williamson, A.
Other bibliographic details	2013066
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East

Entered by	Amy Williamson (amy.williamson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	16 April 2013

Appendix 2 Historic Building Record - Index of Digital Photographs



6019 (1)



6019 (2)



6019 (3)



6019 (4)



6019 (5)



6019 (6)



6019 (7)



6019 (8)



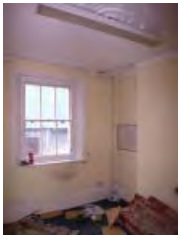
6019 (9)



6019 (10)



6019 (11)



6019 (12)

Appendix 2 Historic Building Record - Index of Digital Photographs



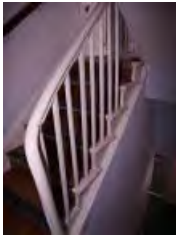
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6019 (14)



6019 (15)



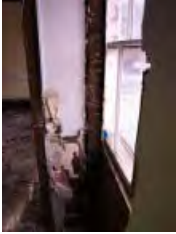
6019 (16)



6019 (17)



6019 (18)



6019 (19)



6019 (20)



6019 (21)



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6019 (23)



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Appendix 2 Historic Building Record - Index of Digital Photographs



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6019 (27)



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6019 (30)



6019 (31)



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6019 (35)



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Appendix 2 Historic Building Record - Index of Digital Photographs



6019 (37)

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