

1 BISHOPSGATE GOODS YARD, LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY AND TOWER HAMLETS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ADDENDUM TO MOLA TECHNICAL APPENDIX 2015

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- 1.1.1 This addendum forms an updated archaeological and historical background for the Bishopsgate Goods Yard site, appended to the previous Technical Appendix produced by MOLA in 2015. The updated GLHER search was required to enable the ES chapter produced in 2019 to comply with GLAAS¹ and CIFA² guidance. The addendum covers the updated archaeological and historical background only and uses the previous background (MOLA 2015) as a base. The conclusions of the Technical Appendix and ES chapter are not materially affected by the updated baseline and therefore have not been updated.

1.2 Introduction

- 1.2.1 In order to reassess the potential of the archaeology within the development area, an updated examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) has been made within a 250m radius from the site boundary, which has a central point at TQ 33692 82214 (report number 15349). The search area is defined as the 'study area' for the purposes of this assessment. A complete listing of these entries is provided in Appendix 1 and is presented in Addendum Figure 1.
- 1.2.2 The purpose of the GLHER search is to identify known archaeological sites and finds in the vicinity in order to predict the likely archaeological conditions within the development area itself. It is important to understand that many of the entries in the GLHER result from chance discoveries and may therefore represent a small and unrepresentative sample of the total buried heritage.
- 1.2.3 The information derived from the GLHER is supplemented by other archaeological, documentary, and cartographic resources.

1.3 Prehistoric

- 1.3.1 Modern humans are known to have occupied the Thames valley by approximately 40,000 BC. At this time, Britain had a fluctuating climate, warming and cooling between different periods of glaciation and inter-glaciation. These earliest humans were hunter-gatherers, following herds such as horses, rhinoceros, straight-tusked elephants and red deer, which grazed on the river

¹ ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists), (updated Jan 2017); Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment,

² Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, (2015); Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London.

margins. These hunters only appear to have been present within Britain on and off, as the intermittent colder weather proved to make the area inhospitable. However, humans were present within the Thames valley more permanently around 13,000 BC, after the last glaciation. They made their camps close to rivers, lakes and springs, although evidence of Palaeolithic settlement is rare. Most of the evidence from this earliest period is limited to cut marks found on animal bones and stone tools, often recovered from secondary contexts (Ross and Clark 2008).

- 1.3.2 There is one record of Palaeolithic date within the study area which has been recorded in the GLHER. This relates to the horn of a water buffalo and the fossilized jawbone of a sheep, which were found below the main drainage level along Busby Street in 1935 (Addendum Figure 1: 2).
- 1.3.3 Warmer weather continued into the Mesolithic period, which can be characterized by the continuation of transient hunter-gatherer communities, who followed herds of animals across a largely wooded environment, with settlement sites largely on a seasonal or temporary basis. Rivers and coasts would still have been preferred as settlement locations, as they would have provided water sources, acted as a means of transportation and communication, and provided the opportunity for fishing and fowling, alongside the hunting of larger game (Ross and Clark 2008).
- 1.3.4 Within the study site, the 2006-2007 excavation recovered a Mesolithic transept axe, dated to between 8000-6000 BC. This flint tool was also residual in nature, being recovered from a later medieval pit. Additional flint tools, of a broadly prehistoric date, were also recovered from the study site during this excavation (Museum of London Archaeology Service 2007).
- 1.3.5 The later Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age are characterized by the gradual clearance of woodland and the gradual establishment of settled agricultural communities, as well as the introduction of new technologies, including pottery production and metalworking, and an influx of new populations into Britain from abroad. This transition to a more settled, agricultural lifestyle, has been recorded within pollen analysis, such as that seen within the nearby Lea River valley, where forested areas were seen during the Neolithic period, which gradually transferred towards more grassland and pasture during the Bronze Age and Iron Age, as agricultural practices began to predominate (Huggins 1998, Ross and Clark 2008).
- 1.3.6 A large amount of Neolithic material has been recovered from Principal Place, which is located within the study area, although is not yet recorded within the GLHER. Pottery analysis from this excavation has identified a large Early Neolithic pottery assemblage from five features, four of which contained solely prehistoric material. While the pottery assemblage is still being studied at the moment, the possibility has been raised that several of the recovered vessels represent "placed deposits," possibly associated with burnt bone and charcoal, and raises an exciting potential to learn more about local prehistoric contexts, of which there are markedly few in the City and its environs (Daykin 2017).

1.3.7 Residual prehistoric flint artefacts, including a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age black flint dagger, were recovered from excavations at Holywell Lane. These flints, although residual, were found near to the course of the tributary of the Walbrook, which may well have been a focal point during the prehistoric period, and suggest prehistoric activity within the area (Lewis 2010, Addendum Figure 1: 3 & 4). Finally, Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from Spital Square in 1982 (Addendum Figure 1: 1).

1.4 **Roman**

1.4.1 The study site would have been located approximately 1km to the northeast of the Roman capital of Londinium. Although outside of the focus of settlement, the surrounding hinterland was still being used by the Romans at this time. Much of the area would have been agricultural in nature, supplying the capital of Londinium with agricultural produce. The forested areas to the east of London are also believed to have been exploited. Small settlements in the area would have also existed, such as scattered farmsteads, posting stations and villas (McDonnell 1978, Ross and Clark 2008).

1.4.2 Several Roman roads ran through this agricultural hinterland, connecting Londinium with the surrounding settlements. The line of one such Roman road, known as Ermine Street, is believed to have bounded the study site to the west, running north to south more or less along the course of the present-day A10. Sections of this road, which connected Londinium with Braughing, have been uncovered in several places, such as at Edmonton and Ware, and show that this road was constructed of gravel and was between 20-25 feet in width, with side-tracks seen in several locations (Gillam 1968, Merrifield 1983, Addendum Figure 1: 6).

1.4.3 Evidence for Ermine Street from within the study area comes from an excavation in 2007 in which a large cut feature was found, which was interpreted as a potential roadside ditch associated with the line of Ermine Street. 2nd to 3rd century pottery and possible road gravels were recovered from the fill of this ditch (Addendum Figure 1: 28).

1.4.4 Numerous findspots of Roman material within the study area attest to Roman activity within the vicinity. A possible amphora sherd and a piece of ceramic building material were recovered from a watching brief undertaken at 14-20 New Inn Broadway & 17-25 New Inn Yard (Mayo 2003, Addendum Figure 1: 5). Tegula fragments and sherds of Roman coarseware have also been recovered from an excavation at 183-5 Shoreditch High Street (Addendum Figure 1: 8). At 179 Shoreditch High Street, more Roman pottery sherds and pieces of ceramic building material were found during an evaluation in 2004 (Edwards 2005, Addendum Figure 1: 10). Roman pottery is also known to have been recovered from the location of the Spitalfields Auction Market in the late 19th century, although the exact provenance is unknown (Addendum Figure 1: 17). Finally, a large number of Roman pottery sherds were recovered from an excavation at 15 Spital Square, although no Roman features were discovered (Addendum Figure 1: 29).

- 1.4.5 Several Roman features have also been recorded within the study area. Many of these relate to drainage ditches and give evidence for rural land management, through the draining of the marshy landscape. Excavations from nearby Holywell Lane recovered a drainage ditch or gully, which was interpreted as having channeled water from the course of a tributary of the Walbrook. Assemblages of pottery, tile and brick from the same excavation area suggest the close proximity to an early Roman settlement or building (Bull et al. 2011, Lewis 2010, Addendum Figure 1: 21). Further Roman ditches have been discovered during an evaluation at 13-20 Shoreditch High Street (Museum of London Archaeology 2006b, Addendum Figure 1: 9) and during an excavation at 4 Spital Square (Addendum Figure 1: 26). Roman ditches have also been found at 4-12 Norton Folgate, underneath the levels associated with the Priory of St Mary Spital (Addendum Figure 1: 23).
- 1.4.6 Additional features of Roman date recorded within the study area include a culvert and a drain, which were recorded at Spital Square, along with several Roman finds, including pottery (Thomas 1998, Addendum Figure 1: 11). Roman rubbish pits were recorded during an excavation at 38 Spital Square (Addendum Figure 1: 25). Finally, there is also evidence for a Roman dump layer from an excavation at New Inn Yard (Bazley 2004, Addendum Figure 1: 18).
- 1.4.7 As Roman law prohibited the burial of their dead within the city limits, cemeteries were often laid out just outside of the boundaries of settlements, often alongside the roads leading out of them, as well as being located near to property or field boundaries. One such cemetery is known to have been located to the north of Londinium, around the area of Spitalfields and Bishopsgate, approximately 300m to the south of the study site (Bull et al. 2011).
- 1.4.8 Evidence for this northern cemetery is recorded within the study area in the GLHER. Extensive excavations in the Spitalfields area, just outside of one of the city gates, have recovered a large number of inhumation burials. Skeletons have been recovered, as well as wood and other evidence for coffins, funerary urns and grave goods such as vials and other glass objects, lamps and figurines (Douglas 2005, Thomas et al. 2003, Addendum Figure 1: 16, 20, 24, 27 & 33). Two additional Roman burials, as well as Roman pits and ditches, were seen during an excavation at Spital Square (Addendum Figure 1: 12). Two glass urns were reportedly discovered in a decayed cist in the Bishopsgate area in the 19th century (Addendum Figure 1: 14) and a Roman burial urn was also found at Norton Folgate (Addendum Figure 1: 7). Finally, there is mention of Roman coffins, urns and grave goods being discovered c 1576 in brick pits, located to the east of St Mary Spital (Addendum Figure 1: 15).
- 1.4.9 In addition to the evidence for the northern cemetery within the Spitalfields area, Roman burials have also been recovered much closer to the study site. Excavations at Holywell Lane, approximately 100m to the northwest of the study site, recovered evidence for Roman burials. The four late Roman burials which were recovered were located near to a north-south oriented

boundary ditch. These burials have been interpreted as a small burial ground, as one burial truncated another skeleton. These burials are interpreted as either representing a gradual thinning of funerary activity away from the centre of Londinium, or alternatively as burials associated with a rural settlement, as suggested by their proximity to a field or property boundary (Bull et al. 2011, Lewis 2010).

- 1.4.10 The excavation at Principal Place has also recovered evidence for Roman burials. 25 inhumations, as well as evidence for cremations and a bustum burial were found, as well as a large hoard of late Roman coins. Early Roman ditches and quarry pits were also seen (Daykin 2017).
- 1.4.11 Roman burials were also found at 8-10 Cobb Street (PCA in prep, not on GLHER) west of Commercial Street, south of Spitalfields. Numerous Roman burials were cut into an intact brickearth surface. The burials undoubtedly lie at the northern edge of the eastern Roman cemetery, which developed along the road to Colchester. The burials are notably simple with very little adornments. Their date is still to be determined, but initial finds appraisal suggests an early Roman date, 1st-2nd century.
- 1.4.12 Further evidence for the quarrying of brickearth can also be seen throughout the study area. Excavations in the Spitalfields area, while important largely for revealing evidence for the northern Roman cemetery, also revealed evidence for extensive brickearth quarrying, which largely dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries (Douglas 2005, Thomas et al. 2003, Addendum Figure 1: 19, 22, 27, 30, 31 & 33). As well, a series of archaeological investigations at 288 Bishopsgate also uncovered evidence for Roman brickearth quarrying, alongside stakeholes which were interpreted as representing the line of a fence, a votive well and further Roman burials (Addendum Figure 1: 20).
- 1.4.13 Within the study site itself, the excavations between 2006 and 2007 revealed a small group of pits of Roman date within the northern part of the site. They have been interpreted as potentially having been created by the quarrying for brickearth (Museum of London Archaeology Service 2007).

1.5 **Saxon**

- 1.5.1 Following the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain, the transition into the Saxon period can be characterized by chaotic upheaval and instability, along with new waves of immigrants arriving from the European mainland. Londinium was abandoned and a new settlement, known as Ludenwic, was established alongside the Strand, although the old Roman capital was re-settled during the late 9th century. Additional Saxon settlements were also set up, often within or near to their Roman predecessors. A settlement pattern can be seen following along the line of Ermine Street, likely due to the fact that the area had already been cleared during the Roman period.

Saxon settlements are known along the line of this Roman road from Hoxton, Haggerston, Tottenham, Edmonton and Enfield (Huggins 1998, Ross and Clark 2008).

- 1.5.2 During the Saxon period, the study site would likely have been located within a rural area that was included within the manor of Stepney, then known as Stebenhythe. This manor is believed to have been a part of the original foundation endowment of the Bishopric of London in 604 and was controlled by the Bishop until the Dissolution (Baker 1998, McDonnell 1987).
- 1.5.3 The Domesday Book records Stepney as a settlement under the control of the Bishop of London (St Paul), comprising of 60 villagers and 45 cottagers. Resources included 25 ploughlands worth of arable land, enough meadow for 25 ploughs, enough woodland to sustain 500 pigs and 4 mills, with a value of 4 pounds 15 shillings and 7 pence (www.opendomesday.org).
- 1.5.4 The name Shoreditch is Anglo-Saxon in origin and is believed to have been a part of the manor of Stepney by the 11th century. A settlement is known to have developed in Shoreditch by the late 11th/early 12th century, with a focus around the church of St Leonard, which was located at the junction of Ermine Street and Old Street (Bull et al. 2011, Addendum Figure 1: 36).
- 1.5.5 Another settlement within the study area is known to have existed at Bishopsgate. The Domesday Book records a small settlement under the control of the Canons of St Paul, which was comprised of 10 cottagers (www.opendomesday.org, Addendum Figure 1: 37).
- 1.5.6 There are two references within the GLHER which refer to the chance finds of Saxon material within the study area. The first refers to the chance discovery of two coloured-glass beads, which were recovered from Brick Lane in 1906 (Addendum Figure 1: 35). The second describes a bronze stirrup, originally believed to have been of Roman date, recovered from Spital Square in 1815 (Addendum Figure 1: 13).
- 1.5.7 Further evidence for Saxon activity within the study area was recorded during an excavation at Holywell Lane. This came from an east to west oriented ditch, which contained medieval pottery in its fill, although radiocarbon dating suggests the feature may have been constructed between 990-1160. The presence of medieval pottery from the fill suggests that the ditch may have been in use by Holywell Priory, for waste disposal. From the same excavation, a residual Saxon bone antler comb fragment and a Saxon bone pin were also recovered (Lewis 2010, Addendum Figure 1: 38).
- 1.5.8 Another feature, a steep-sided cut, was discovered within a test pit at Brick Lane and is believed to have been of either Saxon or medieval date (Addendum Figure 1: 34).
- 1.5.9 Finally, an excavation at 4 Spital Square discovered Roman features which were sealed with a "dark earth" soil horizon, often associated with the Saxon period (Addendum Figure 1: 26).
- 1.6 **Medieval**

- 1.6.1 The settlements of Bishopsgate and Shoreditch continued to develop into the medieval period, the latter of which radiated along Shoreditch High Street, which bounded the study site to the west. Several aspects of this urban area are recorded in the GLHER within the study area. A pit containing medieval pottery and building material was discovered during an evaluation at 179 Shoreditch High Street (Edwards 2005, Addendum Figure 1: 46). Cut features possibly representing drainage or water supply, as well as the foundations and occupation deposits of medieval date were found during an evaluation at 13-20 Shoreditch High Street (Museum of London Archaeology 2006b, Addendum Figure 1: 76). Finally, a medieval hearth was discovered at 196-200 Shoreditch High Street, alongside later post-medieval features (Addendum Figure 1: 78).
- 1.6.2 At 8-10 Cobb Street (PCA in prep) the Roman burials were sealed by medieval and post-medieval dumping, cut by horn-core lined soakaways, tanning pits, rubbish pits, stake-holes, post-holes and then a well-preserved sequence of 17th to 19th century buildings.
- 1.6.3 There is also documentary evidence which suggests that this urban area extended into the study site itself. On the western boundary of the study site, which fronted Shoreditch High Street, a residential property known as "The Great House," which was leased by St Mary Spital to William Goddard in 1535, is known to have been located. The Bell Inn, which was described as a tenement or Brew House is also believed to have been located in this area (Addendum Figure 1: 49).
- 1.6.4 The study site is bounded to the north by Bethnal Green Road, which is known to have been in existence in the medieval period, linking the settlement of Bethnal Green with Shoreditch High Street (Addendum Figure 1: 48). A tenement is believed to have been located along this road, just to the north of the study site (Addendum Figure 1: 50). An additional road, Brick Lane, is known to have bounded the study site to the east, linking Bethnal Green Road to Whitechapel (Addendum Figure 1: 55).
- 1.6.5 Between 1152 and 1158, the Priory of St John the Baptist at Holywell was founded across three acres of moor, in which a natural spring known as Haliwell was located. This priory, which was located approximately 100m to the northwest of the study site, prospered through many grants of land and through monetary gifts from various benefactors. By 1535, Holywell Priory possessed holdings in 41 parishes across the City of London and several counties (Bull et al. 2011, Lewis 2010, Addendum Figure 1: 58).
- 1.6.6 Numerous archaeological investigations within the precinct of Holywell Priory have identified various features and structures related to the complex. The perimeter wall for the priory was discovered during an excavation at 86-90 Curtain Road, as well as the foundations of both the Great Barn and the theatre (Bowsher 2003, Addendum Figure 1: 59). An evaluation at 22-24 Bateman's Row found a boundary ditch, believed to be the northern boundary of the priory

(Mulligan 2007, Addendum Figure 1: 68). Finally, re-cut streams and a pond discovered at Holywell Lane are believed to be the remains of the water supply leading to the priory (Lewis 2010, Addendum Figure 1: 73).

- 1.6.7 The possible locations of several of the buildings have been identified, even though they have not yet been located through archaeological investigations. The possible location of the Prioress's Garden, which is believed to have contained a dovecote, were investigated at 15 Anning Street, although no traces of the garden were found (Addendum Figure 1: 42). Bateman's Row is believed to be the location of an orchard associated with the priory (Addendum Figure 1: 60), as well as the infirmary (Addendum Figure 1: 66). Finally, the site of the Priory Church is believed to have been located at New Inn Yard/King John Court (Addendum Figure 1: 62).
- 1.6.8 A burial ground was associated with Holywell Priory, located to the south of the priory church, along Holywell Lane and Shoreditch High Street. Numerous archaeological investigations have recorded a number of burials associated with this cemetery, as well as a robber trench believed to relate to the position of the cemetery wall (Lewis 2010, Addendum Figure 1: 70). Human remains have also been uncovered during sewer works at New Inn Broadway and are believed to be related to the Holywell Priory burial ground (Addendum Figure 1: 39). Current works at the Priory (PCA 2019/2020) have identified the wall of the Priory Church and medieval burials as well as a possible Roman building.
- 1.6.9 An additional priory was located approximately 100m to the southwest of the study site. Known as the Priory of St Mary, it was founded in 1197 to care for the sick and the poor and was then refounded in 1235 as a hospital complex. The substantial remains of this hospital and priory are presently preserved as a scheduled ancient monument (Thomas et al. 1997, Addendum Figure 1: 61 & 63).
- 1.6.10 Many aspects of this priory have been discovered during archaeological investigations that have taken place within the study area. Sections of the chalk walls believed to be a part of the priory have been uncovered, from various archaeological investigations at Spital Square (Addendum Figure 1: 41 & 74). An evaluation at Spital Square uncovered the east wall of the southern arm of the infirmary, as well as a remnant of the south wall of the widened aisle of the church of St Mary Spital (McKenzie 2004, Addendum Figure 1: 43 & 75). The northeastern section of the precinct has also been excavated, revealing features including gardens and fields, a possible latrine, a stable and a possible section of the infirmary (Addendum Figure 1: 79 & 83). In addition, the site of a row of almshouses belonging to the priory, later known as "Rotten Row," are known to have been located along Norton Folgate (Addendum Figure 1: 45) and the location of the medieval gatehouse has been located at 228 Bishopsgate (Addendum Figure 1: 64).
- 1.6.11 The cemetery associated with the Priory of St Mary Spital has been located to the southeast of the priory church. In the 1980s, 406 burials were found, along with the chalk boundary wall for

the cemetery. Further excavations from the Spital Square area have uncovered more of this cemetery, leading to thousands of bodies being recovered (Thomas 1998, Thomas et al. 2003, Addendum Figure 1: 41, 47, 65, 67 & 71). A further burial, discovered along with a section of wall at 12 Folgate Street, is also believed to belong to this same burial ground (Addendum Figure 1: 44).

- 1.6.12 Further medieval features have been located within the precinct of the Priory of St Mary Spital, which do not relate to the priory itself. Medieval drainage ditches were found during an excavation at 1 & 2 Norton Folgate, which were found to pre-date the priory (Addendum Figure 1: 67). Additional medieval ditches, as well as quarry pits and the walls, hearth and floor of a medieval tenement were also recovered from Spital Square (Addendum Figure 1: 72).
- 1.6.13 In c 1392, the Hospital and Priory of St Mary Spital acquired the lease of Lollesworth field, putting it to agricultural usage and leasing parts of it as gardens. This field, as well as another field to the west, known as Lomspitte, are believed to have been located across the study site during the medieval period. A spring called Snekockeswell or Simcocks Well is believed to have been located within Lollesworth field, in the centre of the study site. It was granted to the hospital by the Bishop of London in 1278, with the right to pipe water under his land along the bend of an old ditch westward almost to the south corner of the hospital garden. This supply was known to have still been in operation in 1540 (Baker 1998, McDonnell 1987, Thomas et al. 1997, Addendum Figure 1: 51).
- 1.6.14 The agricultural nature of much of the study site during the medieval period can also be attested from archaeological investigations across the study site, which encountered agricultural soils dating from the medieval period until the 16th century across the central and eastern parts of the study site (Museum of London Archaeology Service 2006a).
- 1.6.15 There is also evidence from within the study site for medieval quarrying. Medieval pits, which have been interpreted as small-scale brickearth extraction pits have been found, along with other medieval features including rubbish pits and wells. These features were more concentrated along the western end of the study site, alongside Shoreditch High Street, becoming less frequent towards the eastern end of the study site, nearer to Brick Lane (Museum of London Archaeology 2007, Addendum Figure 1: 80, 82 & 84).
- 1.6.16 Further evidence for medieval brickearth quarrying comes from other locations within the study area. An evaluation at 35 Spital Square recorded two late 12th century quarry pits, which were truncated by a north-south ditch, which may represent the western boundary of the Priory of St Mary Spital (Addendum Figure 1: 77). Medieval quarry pits were also recorded during an excavation at Spitalfields Market (Thomas et al. 2003, Addendum Figure 1: 81).
- 1.6.17 The remaining entries of medieval date recorded in the GLHER from within the study area relate

to the location of an orchard (Addendum Figure 1: 54), the potential location of a medieval building on Corbett Place (Addendum Figure 1: 53), an unclassified deposit discovered along Brick Lane (Addendum Figure 1: 56) and several findspots. The findspots relate to a sherd of Cheam ware recovered from 14-20 New Inn Yard (Addendum Figure 1: 40), a bone implement for making pins found in Spitalfields in the 19th century (Addendum Figure 1: 52) and the findspot of several ceramic vessels, recovered from the Spitalfields area (Addendum Figure 1: 57).

1.7 Post-Medieval

- 1.7.1 Following the Dissolution, both the Priory of Holywell and the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital were dissolved, partially demolished and large areas were sold off. At Holywell Priory, the Earl of Rutland constructed a mansion complex, which was joined to a chapel within the Priory Church. Excavations at Holywell Lane have uncovered structures related to this red-brick mansion (Lewis 2010, Addendum Figure 1: 69). Other buildings within the priory complex were repurposed or demolished and rows of tenements were constructed along Shoreditch High Street during the later 16th century (Lewis 2010, Addendum Figure 1: 131). Additionally, The Theatre, London's first Elizabethan playhouse, was established within the former priory grounds in 1576 (Lewis 2010, Addendum Figure 1: 121).
- 1.7.2 Within the precinct of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital, 16th and 17th century dumping layers were seen, to level the area in preparation for further construction (Addendum Figure 1: 133). Buildings were constructed in the western part of the precinct, near to the former priory buildings, while areas within the east of the complex remained in use as gardens and open land, although they were subsequently built upon as the post-medieval period progressed (Thomas et al. 1997, Addendum Figure 1: 143 & 148).
- 1.7.3 Further evidence for the growth and development of the study area at the start of the post-medieval period has been recorded in several entries within the GLHER. 16th and 17th century buildings, with associated urban features such as cesspits, wells and gardens, have been found during archaeological investigations on Steward Street (Addendum Figure 1: 96) and from an excavation at 3A-17 Grimsby Street (Sparey-Green 1993, Addendum Figure 1: 112). 16th and 17th century ponds fishponds were located during an excavation at 183-185 Shoreditch High Street (Addendum Figure 1: 91). A series of 16th and early 17th century floors, walls and foundations, as well as two barrel-lined wells and a cess pit, relate to the occupation of properties fronting onto Norton Folgate and Shoreditch High Street (Museum of London Archaeology 2006b, Addendum Figure 1: 129). Finally, an additional Elizabethan theatre, The Curtain Playhouse, was constructed within the study area around 1577, the remains of which have been preserved as a scheduled ancient monument (Addendum Figure 1: 118).
- 1.7.4 Within the study site itself, evidence for post-medieval brickearth extraction and production continued to be seen, in the area near to Sclater Street and Shoreditch High Street (Museum of

London Archaeology 2007, Addendum Figure 1: 152). Urban development continued along the line of Shoreditch High Street as well. Excavation within the study site revealed late 16th century urban features which relate to this ribbon development. These included a brick drain and a shallow ditch, infilled with dump layers which preceded the 17th century development of the area. A 16th century building with a cellar, set back from the frontage of Shoreditch High Street was also seen, which may represent the Stone House, which is marked on the Agas Map of 1562 (Museum of London Archaeology 2007, Addendum Figure 1: 145).

- 1.7.5 The Agas Map of 1562 (Figure 5) shows the ribbon development along Shoreditch High Street, which runs through the western portion of the study site and north to the church of St Leonard Shoreditch. The Stone House, as mentioned above, can be seen just east of this line of development along Shoreditch High Street. To the south of the study site, the grounds of the former Hospital and Priory of St Mary Spital can be seen. Open fields and agricultural land can be seen across the central and eastern portion of the study site.
- 1.7.6 During the Civil War, the study site was located just inside of the large defences of London, which consisted of 18 miles of trenches that were linked by several forts and completely encircled the city. 100,000 people are said to have worked on the construction of these defences, which closed shops and caused trade to suffer. One of these forts is believed to have been located to the east of Brick Lane, either under the railway line or on Cheshire Street, approximately 100m to the east of the study site (Sturdy 1975, Addendum Figure 1: 156). An additional part of the Civil War defences may have been located approximately 250m to the west of the study site, on an area known as Holywell Mount, which was later used as an 18th century burial ground, before being levelled for construction (Addendum Figure 1: 85).
- 1.7.7 Additional entries of 17th century date that have been recorded in the GLHER from within the study area attest to the amount of development that was taking place across the area at the time. Dumping layers have been recorded at 29-33 Folgate Street (Addendum Figure 1: 89, 102 & 104), 42-47 Bethnal Green Road (Addendum Figure 1: 109), the Great Eastern Buildings off Brick Lane (Addendum Figure 1: 110) and along the western edge of Spitalfields market (Thomas et al. 2003, Addendum Figure 1: 149). These levelling layers would have prepared the areas for further development and construction, evidence of which is also recorded within the study area. At Spital Square, parts of a 17th century brick structure were discovered, which was believed to have been associated with the redevelopment of the area in the period following the Dissolution (Addendum Figure 1: 90). Evidence for 17th century residential houses was discovered at 280 Bishopsgate (Thomas 2000, Addendum Figure 1: 97) and a 17th century foundation was discovered at 22-24 Bateman's Row (Mulligan 2007, Addendum Figure 1: 127). 17th to 19th century yard surfaces have also been found at 4-6 New Inn Broadway (Addendum Figure 1: 123). The construction cut for the Truman Brewery, which was founded in 1683, along with a well, were

discovered during testpit monitoring which took place along Brick Lane (Addendum Figure 1: 111). Finally, a 17th century plague pit was discovered at 21 Curtain Road (Addendum Figure 1: 116).

- 1.7.8 The study site can also be seen to have undergone much development during the 17th century. 17th century levelling layers covered the earlier brickearth quarries and additional features, raising the ground level by around a metre in height. This was followed by 17th century urban development, such as buildings that included cellars, with brick, wood and stone floor surfaces, alongside ancillary structures such as drains and cesspits. In addition, evidence for small-scale industrial practices were also seen, such as sugar refining vessel fragments uncovered in a primary waste deposit and a possible late 17th century furnace and coal store (Museum of London Archaeology 2007, Addendum Figure 1: 145 & 157).
- 1.7.9 Morgan's map of 1682 (see Figure 6, MOLA 2015) gives further evidence for the urban development of the surrounding area, which can be surmised from the entries within the GLHER. New residential development can now be seen across the study site, along the lines of newly constructed roads such as King Street and Phoenix Street. However, large areas of land can still be seen to remain undeveloped at this time, such as to the south of the study site and to the northeast, across an open area labelled as Swan Close.
- 1.7.10 Urban development of the surrounding area continued to intensify into the 18th century. More levelling layers of 18th century date can be seen, at 17 Old Nichol Street (Addendum Figure 1: 105), Worship Street (Museum of London Archaeology 2008, Addendum Figure 1: 125) and Folgate Street (Addendum Figure 1: 128, 136 & 139). 18th century rubbish pits were discovered during an evaluation at Worship Street (Museum of London Archaeology 2008, Addendum Figure 1: 87) and cess pits and rubbish pits were recorded at 46-58 Quaker Street (Addendum Figure 1: 108). An early 18th century brick wall was discovered during a watching brief at Blossom Street (Addendum Figure 1: 94) and 18th and 19th century cellars were discovered during a watching brief at 35-41 Folgate Street (Addendum Figure 1: 103). An 18th century brewhouse known as the Bell, where porter is said to have first been invented, is known to have been located along Shoreditch High Street (Addendum Figure 1: 99). Two 18th century terraces were discovered along Shoreditch High Street (Addendum Figure 1: 130 & 134) and evidence for 18th century houses were recorded during an excavation at Spital Square/Folgate Street (Addendum Figure 1: 140, 144, 146, 147 & 151). Two cemeteries were also known to have been located within the study site during the 18th century (Addendum Figure 1: 153 & 158).
- 1.7.11 Further urban development can be seen across the study site which dates to the 18th century. This takes the form of additional buildings and wall footings, floor surfaces, cess pits, soakaways and drains (Museum of London Archaeology 2007, Addendum Figure 1: 145).
- 1.7.12 Gascoyne's Map of 1703 (Figure 7 MOLA 2015) shows the additional urban development that

has taken place across the study area at this time. More infilling of the area can be seen to have taken place, especially between Phoenix Street and Westbury Street and the area to the south of the study site.

- 1.7.13 The next consulted cartographic source to show the study site is Rocque's Map of 1746 (Figure 8, MOLA 2015). This map shows a further increase in the level of urbanisation across the study site and the surrounding area, although the level of detail seen in this source make details difficult to discern. The surrounding area can now be seen to be completely developed, with the remaining open spaces to the north of the study site now covered with residential or industrial properties.
- 1.7.14 The next consulted cartographic source is Horwood's map of 1799 (Figure 9, MOLA 2015). This map suggests that not a great deal of change has taken place across the study site by the end of the 18th century. However, further construction, notably between Wheeler Street and Webb Square, does appear to have taken place.
- 1.7.15 The 19th century saw further developments within the study area, including an increase in the industrial usage of the area. A gasworks is known to have been located on Hearn Street (Addendum Figure 1: 86) and a printing works was seen on Holywell Lane (Addendum Figure 1: 88). However, further residential development was also seen within the study area. A 19th century basement was discovered during an evaluation at 25 Wheeler Street (Addendum Figure 1: 107), and a 19th century wall and cellar was recorded during an evaluation at 2-4 Holywell Lane (Addendum Figure 1: 135). A 19th century housing estate replaced the notorious slum known as Old Nichol (Addendum Figure 1: 137). A few 19th century road surfaces have also been uncovered from within the study area (Addendum Figure 1: 92, 100 & 141). Additional entries of 19th century date describe the Curtain Road Board School, which was established in 1878 (Addendum Figure 1: 119, 122, 126 & 159) and Arnold Circus, a 19th century garden, laid out as formal terraces (Addendum Figure 1: 150). Finally, there are several 19th century railway viaducts that are located within the study area (Addendum Figure 1: 117, 124 & 154).
- 1.7.16 The next consulted cartographic source to show the study site is Stanford's map of 1862 (Figure 10). This map shows that large changes have taken place across the study site. Much of the residential development previously seen across the centre of the study site has now been demolished to make way for Shoreditch Station, a terminus for the Eastern Counties Railway. This station, originally known as London Terminus, was constructed in 1839. The original two lines of tracks leading into this station were built by John Braithwaite and are known as the Braithwaite Viaduct. The surviving section of this viaduct is important as an early and rare example of railway viaduct associated with a first-generation London Terminus. Its unusual design, with a Gothic style of cross vaulting, also sets it apart from more standard forms of railway architecture. It is presently preserved as a Grade II listed building (Museum of London

Archaeology 2007, Addendum Figure 1: 142).

- 1.7.17 The next consulted cartographic source is the Ordnance Survey Map of 1872 (Figure 12, MOLA 2015). This map shows Shoreditch Station just before its closure. Additional railway lines can be seen to the north and south of the original Braithwaite Viaduct, which were added when Shoreditch Station was expanded during the 1850s and 1860s. While residential properties are still located along the north of the study site, the southern part of the study site can be seen to have been cleared of any buildings by this time. Shoreditch Station remained in operation until 1875, at which point it was replaced by Liverpool Street Station (Museum of London Archaeology 2007, Addendum Figure 1: 142).
- 1.7.18 In 1881, Shoreditch Station was extensively remodelled and reopened as a goods depot known as the Bishopsgate Goods Yard. This Goods Yard consisted of three main levels. The Low Level Station (a plan of which is reproduced in Figure 11, MOLA 2015) was located below the street level and provided access to passenger services. At ground level, the Braithwaite Viaduct was encased between extensive vaults to the north and the south, which supported a warehouse on the upper level. Wagons were moved between the upper two levels by means of hydraulic hoists, one of which is still known to survive within the study site (Museum of London Archaeology 2007, Addendum Figure 1: 98 & 155). A nearby stable, known to have been located on Cheshire Street, is believed to have been used in conjunction with Bishopsgate Goods Yard (Addendum Figure 1: 115).
- 1.7.19 The final consulted cartographic source for the post-medieval period is the Ordnance Survey Map of 1892 (Figure 13, MOLA 2015). This map shows the newly remodelled Bishopsgate Goods Yard, now covering the entire footprint of the study site. Bethnal Green Road can now be seen to the north of the study site. To the south of the study site, the previously empty land appears to have been infilled once again, with what appears to be warehouses or factories as well as additional railway lines.
- 1.7.20 There are several entries recorded in the GLHER from within the study area which have only been assigned a broadly post-medieval date. They include a rubbish pit encountered during an evaluation at 179 Shoreditch High Street (Edwards 2005, Addendum Figure 1: 93), a pit and a cess pit seen during an evaluation at Spital Square (Thomas 1998, Addendum Figure 1: 95), a terraced house at 2 Elder Street (Addendum Figure 1: 101) and a market at Lamb Street (Addendum Figure 1: 106). A court house is known to have been located on Hanbury Street (Addendum Figure 1: 113), a brick cellar was encountered during a watching brief at Spital Street (Addendum Figure 1: 114), post-medieval dump layers were seen during a watching brief at 19-27 Folgate Street (Addendum Figure 1: 138) and post-medieval deposits and features were found during a watching brief at Folgate Street (Addendum Figure 1: 160).
- 1.7.21 A number of listed buildings are also recorded within the study area which are post-medieval in

date. These include a showroom/warehouse from Curtain Road, which was constructed in 1861 (Addendum Figure 1: 163), a four storey residential building with a ground floor shop (Addendum Figure 1: 168 & 173) and a late 19th century corner building used as a showroom and warehouse for Abraham Lazarus, a tailor and gentleman's outfitter (Addendum Figure 1: 170 & 175). An 1870s public house known as the Last (Addendum Figure 1: 120 & 172), a 19th century house with ground floor shop (Addendum Figure 1: 174), a short terrace of three houses built in the 18th century (Addendum Figure 1: 176) and a 19th century house with a ground floor shop at 223 Shoreditch High Street (Addendum Figure 1: 132) are also preserved as listed buildings within the study area.

1.8 **Modern**

- 1.8.1 Bishopsgate Goods Yard continued to function into the 20th century, although the Low Level Station was closed in 1916. Another stables building was constructed on Quaker Street in the early 20th century, which was believed to have been associated with the Bishopsgate Goods Yard (Addendum Figure 1: 162).
- 1.8.2 The Second World War is known to have had an impact on the Shoreditch area, as it did the rest of London. At least five high explosive are recorded as having stuck near to the study site, however, the Bishopsgate Goods Yard is not known to have suffered any damage due to the Second World War (www.bombsight.org). A Second World War light anti-aircraft gun post is also believed to have been located within the study area, somewhere along New Inn Yard (Addendum Figure 1: 161).
- 1.8.3 The final consulted cartographic source to show the study site is the Ordnance Survey Map of 1948-51 (Figure 14, MOLA 2015). No major changes can be seen to have taken place across the study site at this time. This map shows Bishopsgate Goods Yard near to the end of its usage, as the goods warehouse on the upper floor was destroyed by a fire in 1964. The study site is presently in use as a box park to the north and open land to the south.
- 1.8.4 The remaining entry of modern date which is recorded in the GLHER from within the study area relates to a listed building. This describes a 1950s office block, with a shop front on the ground floor, which is located at 2-4 Great Eastern Street (Addendum Figure 1: 171).

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2 APPENDIX 1: THE GREATER LONDON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

PCA NUMBER	EASTING	NORTHING	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
Prehistoric												
1	533465	181885	26242	MLO3228	FS	MLO3228	Spital Square, [former Central Foundation Girls School site], Spitalfields {Iron Age pot sherds}	FINDSPOT	-700 to 42	Iron Age	POT (Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age)	Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from this site in 1982.
2	534055	182405	19835	MLO1652	FS	080727/00/ 00	BUSBY ST	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	- 50000 0 to - 10001	Palaeolithic	ANIMAL REMAINS (Palaeolithic); ANIMAL REMAINS (Unknown)	HORN OF WATER BUFFALO AND FOSSIL JAWBONE OF A SHEEP FOUND BELOW OLD MAINDRAINAGE LEVEL IN 1935. ILAU GIVES NO OTHER REFERENCES.
3	533422	182321	16403	MLO1084 32	FS	MLO108432	Holywell Lane/Shoreditch High Street, Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2 {Prehistoric finds}	FINDSPOT	- 50000 0 to 42	Prehistoric	FLAKE (Prehistoric); BLADE (Prehistoric); CORE (Prehistoric); SIDE SCRAPER (Prehistoric); END SCRAPER (Prehistoric); DAGGER (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age)	Residual prehistoric finds were recovered during excavations on the site of Holywell Priory in 2006-7 by Museum of London Archaeology. Although residual the finds indicate human activity in the area.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
4	533443	182278	16404	MLO1084 32	FS	MLO108432	Holywell Lane/Shoreditch High Street, Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2 {Prehistoric finds}	FINDSPOT	- 50000 0 to 42	Prehistoric	FLAKE (Prehistoric); BLADE (Prehistoric); CORE (Prehistoric); SIDE SCRAPER (Prehistoric); END SCRAPER (Prehistoric); DAGGER (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age)	Residual prehistoric finds were recovered during excavations on the site of Holywell Priory in 2006-7 by Museum of London Archaeology. Although residual the finds indicate human activity in the area.
Roman												
5	533358	182413	43437	MLO7741 6	FS	MLO77416	New Inn Broadway 14-20, New Inn Yard 17 - 25, Shoreditch {Roman Disturbance}	FINDSPOT	43 to 409	Roman	SHERD (Roman); CBM (Roman)	Three greenish layers were revealed below a layer containing a possible amphora sherd and a piece of clay building material. The layers were perhaps a process of ground levelling/raising.
6	533390	181950	20810	MLO1865	MON	080108/00/ 00	KINGSLAND RD	ROAD	43 to 409	Roman		PART OF LINE OF ERMINE ST RUNS THROUGH HACKNEY FOLLOWED BY KINGSLAND RD ETC.080333 = ERMINE ST IN HARINGEY, 080717 = ERMINE ST IN ENFIELD.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
7	533395	181985	26849	MLO3826	FS	080791/00/ 00	NORTON FOLGATE	FINDSPOT	43 to 409	Roman	BURIAL URN (Roman)	URN OF GREYISH- BROWN WARE DECORATED WITH DIAGONAL LINES CROSSING EACH OTHER ON BODY
8	533422	182328	22772	MLO2276 8	FS	MLO22768	Shoreditch High Street, (No 183-5) {Roman Finds}	FINDSPOT	43 to 409	Roman	TEGULA (Roman); SHERD (Roman)	Excavation by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1989 (Site Code HLP89) found unabraded tegula fragments and coarseware potsherds, but no discernable features.
9	533446	182061	63138	MLO1070 01	MON	MLO107001	Shoreditch High Street (Nos 13- 20)/Folgate Street (Nos 5- 11a)/Blossom Street (Nos 10 & 11-17) Shoreditch Tower Hamlets E1 {Roman Features}	DITCH	43 to 409	Roman		A probable ditch cut feature of Roman date was excavated during an evaluation by Museum of London Archaeology Services at The Nichols & Clarke and Depot sites in 2006.
10	533458	182365	61464	MLO9786 8	FS	MLO97868	Shoreditch High Street (No. 179) {Roman Finds}	FINDSPOT	43 to 409	Roman	SHERD (Roman); BUILDING MATERIAL (Roman)	An archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology December 2004. During the excavation an abraded piece of

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												terra sigillata, and fragments of Roman brick and tile were recovered. It is though t the finds date to between AD 50 - 160.
11	533465	181895	40496	MLO7349 1	MON	084597/00/ 00	SPITAL SQ E1	CULVERT; DRAIN	43 to 409	Roman		Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98. A post-medieval brick culvert was recorded. Periods recorded under this site code: Roman (084589), medieval (084590-3), post-medieval (084594-7).
11	533465	181895	40488	MLO7348 3	FS	084589/00/ 00	SPITAL SQ E1	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	43 to 409	Roman	FIND UNCLASSIFIED (Roman); POT (Roman)	Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98. Roman finds including pottery were recovered. Periods recorded under this site code: Roman

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												(084589), medieval (084590-3), post-medieval (084594-7).
12	533475	181905	30661	MLO5883 9	MON	080934/15/ 00	6-13 SPITAL SQ	CEMETERY; BUILDING; STRUCTURE	43 to 1539	Roman to Medieval		Two Roman burials with a probable third grave. Ten burials from S aisle of church. HER backlog reports relate to other work in 2001 and 2011. "SPI91: Evaluation carried out by the DGLA in 1991. Roman features including pits and ditches were revealed. Medieval remains included pits and ditches from gardens, as well as burials to the south of the church of St Mary Spital and burials and a structure within the main cemetery walls of the church, and tiled floors within other structures. Post- medieval pits, ditches and

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												quarrying were found in gardens and waste land. 16/17th century tenements from rebuilt monastic structures were also found. Some had substantial walls, and included 3 tile-floored brick structures from the Old Artillery Ground.
13	533495	181925	27379	MLO4000	FS	081071/00/00	SPITAL SQ	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	43 to 1900	Roman to Post Medieval	Horse Harness (Early Medieval/Dark Age)	BRONZE STIRRUP ACC. GUILDHALL MUSEUM 1815 AND CLAIMED TO BE ROMAN BUT STIRRUPS NOT USED UNTIL 10th century
14	533590	181950	44750	MLO7918	MON	040280/00/00	BISHOPSGATE STEC2	CREMATION	43 to 409	Roman		2 GLASS URNS (ONE COVERED WITH A SAMIAN CUP) ASSOCIATED WITH 2 BOTTLES & ANALABASTRON FOUND 1873.NOTED BY MAYHEW AS BEING FOUND IN A DECAYED CIST

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
15	533705	181905	23328	MLO2351 5	MON	080809/00/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	CEMETERY	43 to 409	Roman		Many Roman urns, coffins & grave goods found c.1576 in brick pits east of St. Mary Spital. Mentioned were:- urns containing burnt bone & coins of Claudius to Antonius Pius, stone sarcophagus, skeletons, some with evidence of nails & vestiges of wood from
16	533950	182150	27319	MLO3981 6	MON	080809/02/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	INHUMATIO N; COFFIN	43 to 409	Roman		SKELETONS, SOME WITH EVIDENCE OF NAILS AND VESTIGES OF WOOD FROM COFFINS
16	533950	182150	26882	MLO3839	FS	080812/00/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	43 to 409	Roman	JAR (Roman); VESSEL (Roman)	COARSE BLACK GREY WARE VASE WITH BROAD RIM
16	533950	182150	27164	MLO3908 0	FS	080809/03/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	FINDSPOT	43 to 409	Roman	FUNERARY FINDS (Roman)	REPORTS SUGGEST SAMIAN FOUND AND POTS 'OF WHITE EARTH, WITH LONG NECKS ANDHANDLES ; DIVERSE VIALS & OTHER FASHIONED GLASSES' CLAIMED TO CONTAIN FRESHWATER &

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												OIL; LAMP; 3-4 FIGURINES, POSSIBLY INCLUDING ONE OF PALLAS.
16	533950	182150	27168	MLO3908 4	FS	080809/01/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	FINDSPOT	43 to 409	Roman	BURIAL URN (Roman)	URNS EACH SAID TO HAVE CONTAINED BURNT BONE & COIN
17	534050	182050	27001	MLO3865	FS	080852/00/ 00	SPITALFIELDSAUC TION MART (UNLOCATED)	FINDSPOT	43 to 409	Roman	POT (Roman)	FRAGMENT OF FLAT STAND OF SAMIAN FOUND 1865, AT AUCTION MART (UNLOCATED)
18	533344	182398	8167	MLO7815 3	MON	MLO78153	New Inn Yard, Shoreditch {Roman dump layers}	RUBBISH LAYER	43 to 409	Roman	SHERD (Roman)	Excavation and watching brief during the refurbishment of early 20th century building on site of Medieval Holywell Priory (MLO12164). No evidence of the priory was set to survive, but Roman dump layers were recorded.
19	533389	181878	8669	MLO8185	MON	MLO8185	Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity}	BRICKEARTH PIT; QUARRY; RUBBISH PIT	43 to 409	Roman	TILE (Roman); POT (Roman)	Extensive brickearth quarrying has been recorded across the Spitalfields area by excavations and evaluations from the 1980s to the present

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												day. It is thought that this area was quarried during the late 1st and 2nd centuries, though there is also evidence
19	533381	181821	8664	MLO8185	MON	MLO8185	Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity}	BRICKEARTH PIT; QUARRY; RUBBISH PIT	43 to 409	Roman	TILE (Roman); POT (Roman)	Extensive brickearth quarrying has been recorded across the Spitalfields area by excavations and evaluations from the 1980s to the present day. It is thought that this area was quarried during the late 1st and 2nd centuries, though there is also evidence
20	533389	181878	7874	MLO75190	MON	MLO75190	Bishopsgate, No 288, Tower Hamlets, E1 {Roman votive well and features}	FENCE; DITCH; STRUCTURE? ; WELL; RITUAL SHAFT?; POND; BURIAL; CEMETERY?	43 to 409	Roman	LIBATION CONTAINER (Roman); TANKARD (Roman)	Roman use of this site was recorded in a series of investigations in the 1990s. During the late 1st to early 2nd centuries a number of stakeholes related to fencing of the area were recorded. Brickearth quarrying occurred, and

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												later in the second century
20	533389	181878	11993	MLO9894 4	MON	MLO98944	Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets {part of the northern Roman cemetery}	ANIMAL BURIAL?; INHUMATIO N CEMETERY; COFFIN; BURIAL	180 to 300	Roman	HUMAN REMAINS (Roman); COFFIN (Roman); COFFIN (Roman); VESSEL (Roman); ROD (Roman); RING (Roman); DRESS PIN (Roman); CANISTER (FOOD) (Roman); SARCOPHAGUS (Roman); FUNERARY FINDS (Roman); CERAMIC (Roman); COIN (Roman); ANIMAL REMAINS (Roman); POTTERY (Rom	Extensive excavations of the Spitalfields area during the 1980s-2000s has recorded the presence of a large number of Roman inhumation burials. This area lies just outside one of the city gates and appears to have been the site of a cemetery during the

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
21	533390	182293	5537	MLO1084 33	MON	MLO108433	Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2 {Roman ditches and burials}	DRAINAGE DITCH; GULLY; STREAM; MAKEUP LAYER; BOUNDARY DITCH; BURIAL; INHUMATIO N	43 to 409	Roman	CBM (Roman); POTTERY (Roman); HANDLE (Roman); HUMAN REMAINS (Roman)	A number of ditches and three burials all of a Roman date were identified during excavation on the site of Holywell Priory in 2006-7 by Museum of London Archaeology.
22	533393	181924	8671	MLO8185	MON	MLO8185	Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity}	BRICKEARTH PIT; QUARRY; RUBBISH PIT	43 to 409	Roman	TILE (Roman); POT (Roman)	Extensive brickearth quarrying has been recorded across the Spitalfields area by excavations and evaluations from the 1980s to the present day. It is thought that this area was quarried during the late 1st and 2nd centuries, though there is also evidence
23	533394	181942	6026	MLO2573 1	MON	MLO25731	Norton Folgate, Nos 4-12, Spitalfields, London {Roman ditches}	DITCH	43 to 409	Roman		Roman ditches were recorded below the remains of St Marys Priory during an excavation in 1988.

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
24	533399	181855	11996	MLO9894 4	MON	MLO98944	Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets {part of the northern Roman cemetery}	ANIMAL BURIAL?; INHUMATIO N CEMETERY; COFFIN; BURIAL	180 to 300	Roman	HUMAN REMAINS (Roman); COFFIN (Roman); COFFIN (Roman); VESSEL (Roman); ROD (Roman); RING (Roman); DRESS PIN (Roman); CANISTER (FOOD) (Roman); SARCOPHAGUS (Roman); FUNERARY FINDS (Roman); CERAMIC (Roman); COIN (Roman); ANIMAL REMAINS (Roman); POTTERY (Rom	Extensive excavations of the Spitalfields area during the 1980s-2000s has recorded the presence of a large number of Roman inhumation burials. This area lies just outside one of the city gates and appears to have been the site of a cemetery during the
25	533407	181899	6027	MLO2573 2	MON	MLO25732	Spital Square, No 38, Spitalfields, London {Roman rubbish pits}	RUBBISH PIT	43 to 409	Roman		An excavation in 1988 recorded some Roman rubbish pits.
26	533420	181924	6024	MLO2572 9	MON	MLO25729	Spital Square, No 4, Spitalfields {Roman ditch and buried soil horizon}	DITCH; BURIED SOIL HORIZON?; BURIED SOIL HORIZON?	43 to 1065	Roman to Early Medieval/D ark Age		A Roman ditch was found in the brickearth during an excavation in 1988. It was overlain by the 'dark earth' associated with the Saxon period.

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
27	533427	181920	11991	MLO98944	MON	MLO98944	Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets {part of the northern Roman cemetery}	ANIMAL BURIAL?; INHUMATION CEMETERY; COFFIN; BURIAL	180 to 300	Roman	HUMAN REMAINS (Roman); COFFIN (Roman); COFFIN (Roman); VESSEL (Roman); ROD (Roman); RING (Roman); DRESS PIN (Roman); CANISTER (FOOD) (Roman); SARCOPHAGUS (Roman); FUNERARY FINDS (Roman); CERAMIC (Roman); COIN (Roman); ANIMAL REMAINS (Roman); POTTERY (Roman)	Extensive excavations of the Spitalfields area during the 1980s-2000s has recorded the presence of a large number of Roman inhumation burials. This area lies just outside one of the city gates and appears to have been the site of a cemetery during the th
27	533427	181920	8665	MLO8185	MON	MLO8185	Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity}	BRICK EARTH PIT; QUARRY; RUBBISH PIT	43 to 409	Roman	TILE (Roman); POT (Roman)	Extensive brick earth quarrying has been recorded across the Spitalfields area by excavations and evaluations from the 1980s to the present day. It is thought that this area was quarried during the late 1st and 2nd centuries, though there is also evidence

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
28	533460	182262	5541	MLO108437	MON	MLO108437	Shoreditch High Street (No 196-200) Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2 {Roman Roadside ditch}	DITCH; PIT?	43 to 409	Roman	POTTERY (Roman)	A Roman roadside ditch, possibly associated with Ermin Street was found during excavations in 2007 by Museum of London Archaeology.
29	533468	181962	6025	MLO25730	FS	MLO25730	Spital Square, No 15, Spitalfields, E1 {large number of Roman pottery sherds}	FINDSPOT	43 to 409	Roman	POT (Roman)	A large number of Roman pottery sherds were recovered from this site during an excavation in 1988, although no features were recorded.
30	533483	181916	8670	MLO8185	MON	MLO8185	Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity}	BRICKEARTH PIT; QUARRY; RUBBISH PIT	43 to 409	Roman	TILE (Roman); POT (Roman)	Extensive brickearth quarrying has been recorded across the Spitalfields area by excavations and evaluations from the 1980s to the present day. It is thought that this area was quarried during the late 1st and 2nd centuries, though there is also evidence

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
31	533495	181789	8663	MLO8185	MON	MLO8185	Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity}	BRICKEARTH PIT; QUARRY; RUBBISH PIT	43 to 409	Roman	TILE (Roman); POT (Roman)	Extensive brickearth quarrying has been recorded across the Spitalfields area by excavations and evaluations from the 1980s to the present day. It is thought that this area was quarried during the late 1st and 2nd centuries, though there is also evidence
32	533559	181893	11994	MLO9894 4	MON	MLO98944	Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets {part of the northern Roman cemetery}	ANIMAL BURIAL?; INHUMATIO N CEMETERY; COFFIN; BURIAL	180 to 300	Roman	HUMAN REMAINS (Roman); COFFIN (Roman); COFFIN (Roman); VESSEL (Roman); ROD (Roman); RING (Roman); DRESS PIN (Roman); CANISTER (FOOD) (Roman); SARCOPHAGUS (Roman); FUNERARY FINDS (Roman); CERAMIC (Roman); COIN (Roman); ANIMAL REMAINS (Roman); POTTERY (Rom	Extensive excavations of the Spitalfields area during the 1980s-2000s has recorded the presence of a large number of Roman inhumation burials. This area lies just outside one of the city gates and appears to have been the site of a cemetery during the th

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
33	533578	181779	8668	MLO8185	MON	MLO8185	Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity}	BRICKEARTH PIT; QUARRY; RUBBISH PIT	43 to 409	Roman	TILE (Roman); POT (Roman)	Extensive brickearth quarrying has been recorded across the Spitalfields area by excavations and evaluations from the 1980s to the present day. It is thought that this area was quarried during the late 1st and 2nd centuries, though there is also evidence
Saxon / Early Medieval												
34	533885	182025	35569	MLO6704 7	MON	083526/00/ 00	BRICK LA (TRUMAN BREWERY)	FEATURE	410 to 1065	Early Medieval/D ark Age		Testpit monitored by Museum of London Archaeology Service staff, 1992; site code XRB92 (test pit TP53). A steep sided cut feature with a brown- grey silty-clay fill was found sealed by a medieval layer (SMR ref: 083525) and was thought to be either Saxon or medieval in date. Periods recorded on site: post-medieval 083523-4), medieval

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												(083525), ?Saxon/medieval (083526).
35	533875	182105	17910	MLO1293 7	FS	080897/00/ 00	BRICK LA	FINDSPOT	410 to 1065	Early Medieval/D ark Age	BEAD (Unknown)	TWO COLOURED GLASS BEADS FOUND 1906
36	533505	182505	19828	MLO1648	PLA	MLO1648	Shoreditch	PLACENAME	410 to 1065	Early Medieval/D ark Age		Shoreditch is a Saxon placename Sordig, Sordich etc.
37	533405	182005	20013	MLO1692	MON	080119/00/ 00	BISHOPSGATE	SETTLEMENT	1000 to 1539	Early Medieval/D ark Age to Medieval		AT BISHOPSGATE CANONS OF ST PAUL HAVE 10 COTTAGERS WITH 9 ACRES WHO PAY 18S6D A YEAR (DOMESDAY BK). POSSIBLY MANOR OF NORTON FOLGATE HELD BY DEAN & CHAPTER OF ST PAULS ACCORDING TO REFERENCES FROM C15TH & WHICH FORMED THE LIBERTY OF NORTON FOLGATE?

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												WHEN ABOLISHED LIBERTY CONTAINED 8.37 ACRES (SOL)
38	533433	182273	5538	MLO1084 34	MON	MLO108434	Holywell Lane/Shoreditch High Street, Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2 {Probable Saxon ditch}	DITCH	990 to 1350	Early Medieval/D ark Age to Medieval	COMB (Early Medieval/Dark Age); PIN (Early Medieval/Dark Age)	A probable Saxon ditch was identied during excavations in 2006-7 by Museum of London Archaeology.
Medieval												
39	533335	182415	42641	MLO7645 3	MON	MLO76453	New Inn Broadway, Shoreditch {Possible Medieval Burials}	HUMAN REMAINS	1066 to 1539	Medieval	HUMAN REMAINS (Medieval)	Human bones uncovered by sewer works 3m from ground level. Human remains identified by the police. Assumed to be from medieval burials associated with Holywell Priory.(1)
40	533357	182413	43753	MLO7782 5	FS	MLO77825	New Inn Broadway, 14-20 New Inn Yard, Shoreditch,17-25 {Medieval Material}	FINDSPOT	1066 to 1539	Medieval	SHERD (Medieval)	A layer of material containing a sherd of Cheam Ware pottery was excavated from above the Roman layers (MLO77416). A patch of mortar above this layer could represent a structural or

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												demolition activity.
41	533415	181905	29084	MLO55691	MON	080934/06/00	38 SPITAL SQ	INHUMATIO N; CEMETERY	1066 to 1539	Medieval		EXCAVATIONS BY Department of Greater London Archaeology 1988 (SSQ88) FOUND FURTHER BURIALS RELATING TO ST MARYSPITAL
41	533415	181905	29083	MLO55690	MON	080934/05/00	38 SPITAL SQ	WALL	1066 to 1539	Medieval		EXCAVATION BY Department of Greater London Archaeology 1988 NOTED A MAJOR WALL ALIGNED NORTH-SOUTH DURING UNDER-PINNING WORKS, PRESUMED TO BE PART OF ST MARY WITHOUT BISHOPGATE (ST MARYSPITAL) SEE 082272 FOR OTHER FINDS ON SITE.
42	533425	182405	29311	MLO56500	MON	MLO56500	Anning Street, 15 {Holywell Priory Prioress's Garden, Possible Site Of}	GARDEN?; DOVECOTE?	1133 to 1539	Medieval		Possible site of the Prioress's Garden, part of Holywell Priory (SMR MLO12164). It was thought to have contained a Dovecote. An

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												excavation in 1976, for a lift shaft, found 18th century dumping and possible cultivation soil, but no trace of the Prioress
43	533442	181907	43830	MLO77948	MON	MLO77948	ELECTRICITY ROUTE, SPITAL SQUARE, E1	WALL	1066 to 1539	Medieval		The east wall of the southern arm of the medieval infirmary, together with a remnant of the south wall of the widened south aisle of the church of St Mary Spital was recorded at the base of test pit 2 during the evaluation.
44	533450	181978	23415	MLO23813	MON	082217/00/00	12 FOLGATE ST	WALL	1066 to 1539	Medieval		ILAU RECORDED WALLS & BURIAL (SEE 082218) DURING BUILDING WORK. SEE 22239602FOR RECORD OF LISTED BUILDING. POS RELATED TO ST MARY SPITAL 080934 ?
44	533450	181978	23416	MLO23814	MON	082218/00/00	12 FOLGATE ST	INHUMATIO N	1066 to 1539	Medieval		ILAU RECORDED BURIAL in 1982 DURING BUILDING WORK ON LISTED BUILDING (SEE

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												22239602)WALL ALSO RECORDED (SEE 082217). POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH ST MARY SPITAL(SEE 080934).
45	533455	182055	25914	MLO299	MON	080215/00/ 00	NORTON FOLGATE	ALMSHOUSE; HOUSE; HOUSE; ALMSHOUSE	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval		ROW OF ALMSHOUSES OF ST MARY SPITAL. LEASED TO W SHERLAND 1536. KNOWN TO STOW AS 'ROTTEN ROW'
46	533458	182365	61462	MLO9786 6	MON	MLO97866	Shoreditch High Street (No. 179) {Medieval Pit}	PIT	1066 to 1539	Medieval	SHERD (Medieval); BUILDING MATERIAL (Medieval)	An archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology in December 2004.
47	533465	181885	28856	MLO5403 3	MON	080934/03/ 00	SPITAL SQ	CEMETERY	1066 to 1539	Medieval		MEDIEVAL CEMETERY TO SOUTH EAST OF PRIORY CHURCH FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS BY ILAU/Departmen t of Greater London Archaeology SITE CODES SPT82, SPT85. 406 BURIALS EXAMINED, BOUNDED BY A CHALK WALL TO THE WEST. THIS AREA OF CEMETERY KNOWN TO

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												HAVE CONTAINED THE SPITALCROSS & LATE C14TH CHARNEL HOUSE CHAPEL OF ST MARY & ST EDMUND BUT THESE WERE NOT FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS. EVALUATIONS BY DOGLA/Museum of London Archaeology Service, OCT 1991-JAN 1992, SITE CODE SPI 91, INCLUDED THIS AREA. SIX MEDIEVAL GRAVES WERE FOUND, AND A CHALK STRUCTURE SUGGESTED TO BE THE MEDIEVAL PULPIT CROSS DESCRIBED IN STOW'S SURVEY OF LONDON. (IT IS NOT CLEAR FROM THE EVALUATION REPORT WHETHER THIS IS THE SAME AS THE SPITALCROSS DESCRIBED ABOVE).

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
47	533465	181895	40489	MLO7348 4	MON	084590/00/ 00	SPITAL SQ E1	HUMAN REMAINS; BURIAL; INHUMATIO N	1066 to 1539	Medieval		Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98. A human skeleton, probably of medieval date and associated with the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital was recorded. It had been laid supine with the left hand beneath the pelvis and the head and legs had been removed by later features. Periods recorded under this site code: Roman (084589), medieval (084590-3), post-medieval (084594-7).
47	533465	181895	40490	MLO7348 5	MON	084591/00/ 00	SPITAL SQ E1	DRAIN	1066 to 1539	Medieval		Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												An undated linear feature, possibly a medieval drain was recorded. Periods recorded under this site code: Roman (084589), medieval (084590-3), post-medieval (084594-7).
47	533465	181895	40491	MLO7348 6	MON	084592/00/ 00	SPITAL SQ E1	WALL	1066 to 1539	Medieval		Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98. To the W of the site was a chalk wall, probably the medieval cemetery boundary wall. Periods recorded under this site code: Roman (084589), medieval (084590-3), post-medieval (084594-7).

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
47	533465	181895	40492	MLO7348 7	MON	084593/00/ 00	SPITAL SQ E1	DUMP	1066 to 1539	Medieval		Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98. Medieval dumping or 'grave soil' was recorded, probably associated with the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital. Periods recorded under this site code: Roman (084589), medieval (084590-3), post-medieval (084594-7).
48	533500	182300	27141	MLO3894	MON	080899/00/ 00	BETHNAL GREEN RD	ROAD; ROAD	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval		LINKED BETHNAL GREEN WITH MAIN ROAD NORTH
49	533505	182205	23652	MLO2437 1	MON	080176/00/ 00	SHOREDITCH HIGH ST	HOUSE; HOUSE; HOUSE	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval		'THE GREAT HOUSE' LEASED 1535 BY ST MARY SPITAL TO WILLIAM GODDARD OCCUPIEDTHE SOUTH PART OF THE GOODS YARD.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
49	533505	182255	14933	MLO1040 5	MON	080232/00/ 00	SHOREDITCH HIGH STREET	INN; TENEMENT; BREWHOUSE ; BREWHOUSE ; TENEMENT; INN; INN; TENEMENT; BREWHOUSE	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval		MURDERER PUT UP AT BELL INN 1514 (ELLIS). 1653 DESCRIBED AS MESSUAGE, TENEMENT OR BREW HOUSE (SOL)
50	533555	182275	26124	MLO314	MON	80231	Bethnal Green Road {Medieval - Post Medieval Tenement}	TENEMENT; TENEMENT	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval		'Customary tenement'. Swan Yard
51	533690	182200	26959	MLO3858 7	MON	080934/01/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	FOUNTAIN; WELL; WATER PIPE	1066 to 1539	Medieval		SPRING CALLED SNEKOCKESWEL L OR SIMCOCKS WELL IN A FIELD CALLED LOLLESWORTHEI N THE PARISH OF STEPNEY WAS GRANTED TO THE HOPITAL BY THE BISHOP OF LONDONIN 1278, WITH THE RIGHT TO PIPE WATER UNDER HIS LAND ALONG THE BED OF AN OLDDITCH WESTWARD ALMOST TO THE SOUTH CORNER OF THE HOSPITAL GARDEN. THE SUPPLYWAS

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												STILL OPERATING IN 1540.
52	533705	181905	16816	MLO1124 3	FS	080933/00/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	FINDSPOT	1066 to 1539	Medieval	WORKED OBJECT (Medieval)	A bone implement for making pins was found in 1851
53	533735	181975	16826	MLO1125 5	MON	081049/00/ 00	CORBET PLACE	BUILDING	1066 to 1539	Medieval		OAK TRUSS CARVED AS SATYR GIVEN AS FROM CORBET COURT, SPITALFIELDS 1902SUGGESTS LOCATION OF MIEVEAL BUILDING, ALTHOUGH THERE IS ANOTHER CORBET COURT IN THE CITY.
54	533825	182365	27331	MLO3986	MON	081046/00/ 00	SCLATER ST	ORCHARD; UNASSIGNED ; UNASSIGNED ; ORCHARD	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval		NEAR SWAN
55	533860	182420	55651	MLO9192	MON	081599/00/ 00	BRICK LANE	ROAD; ROAD	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval		ROAD WHITECHAPEL TO BETHNAL GREEN RD

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
56	533885	182025	35568	MLO6704 6	MON	083525/00/ 00	BRICK LA (TRUMAN BREWERY)	DEPOSIT UNCLASSIFIED	1066 to 1539	Medieval		Testpit monitored by Museum of London Archaeology Service staff, 1992; site code XRB92 (test pit TP53). A preserved soil with no post-medieval inclusions was recorded 2.3m below the ground surface. Periods recorded on site: post-medieval (083523-4), medieval (083525), ?Saxon/medieval (083526).
57	534050	182050	27300	MLO3978	FS	081035/00/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	JUG (Medieval); JUG (Post Medieval)	STONEWARE JUG DECORATED WITH MEDALIONS ON BLUE GROUND
57	534050	182050	27315	MLO3981	FS	081038/00/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	CUP (Medieval); JAR (Medieval); JAR (Post Medieval); CUP (Post Medieval)	CUP OR VASE, WHITE GLAZE WITHIN AND BROWN GLAZE WITHOUT
57	534050	182050	47850	MLO8225	FS	081032/00/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	JAR (Medieval); JAR (Post Medieval)	RED WARE, BROWN GLAZE WITH LOOP HANDLES

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
57	534050	182050	27297	MLO3975	FS	081031/00/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	JAR (Medieval); JAR (Post Medieval)	BROWN GLAZED WARE WITH NARROW NECK
57	534050	182050	27298	MLO3976	FS	081033/00/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	POT (Medieval); POT (Post Medieval)	GREYISH CLAY WITH MOTTLED BROWN GLAZE
57	534050	182050	27299	MLO3977	FS	081034/00/ 00	SPITALFIELDS	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	1066 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	VESSEL (Medieval); VESSEL (Post Medieval)	COARSE RED WARE WITH RED GLAZE, DESCRIBED AS SPITTOON
58	533273	182279	5675			MLO12164	Curtain Road/Bateman's Row/Shoreditch High Street/Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, Hackney,{site of Holywell Priory of Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist}		6			Holywell Priory, Priory of Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist, was founded between 1133 and 1150 for Augustinian nuns on land granted by Robert Fitz Gerna. It was dissolved around 1539 and seems to have been speedily demolished due to pressure of building in the area. What remained was known as 'King

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												Johns Palace', but had mostly gone at least by end of the 18th century. Excavations, since the 1970s have located parts of the priory including; the priory chapel and burial ground, the Great Barn, and parts of the surrounding boundary ditch and wall.
59	533281	182375	8095			MLO77477	Curtain Road (No. 86 - 90), New Inn Yard (No.3 - 15), EC2 {Holywell Priory Curtain Wall}		6		2017:03:08:12:35:32 m1bell	A few residual fragments were found during an excavation in 2003. A chalk foundation revealed was almost certainly the base of the perimeter wall of the Holywell Priory, but dating to the later 15th or earlier 16th century (pre Dissolution).
59	533281	182361	6070			MLO28160	New Inn Yard, Shoreditch, {site of Holywell Priory's Great Barn}		6			This is the approximate site of the Greate Barn, part of the Holywell Priory (SMR MLO12164). It survived into the 16th century, as

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												legal records show it was in such a bad state by the mid 16th century that it had to be propped up against The Theatre (MLO 73235).
59	533281	182375	8143			MLO77826	86-90 CURTAIN ROAD, 3-15 NEW INN YARD, EC2		6		2017:03:08:12:37:40 m1bell	A few fragments were found at the excavation. A chalk foundation revealed below the basement slab was almost certainly the base of the perimeter wall of the Holywell Priory, but dating to the later 15th or earlier 16th century (pre Dissolution). Other features found in the basement include a foundation almost certainly associated with the Great Barn, an integral part of the Priory. Further foundation deposits have been tentatively associated with the shoring of

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												the Barn and the foundation of the Theater of 1576.(1-2)
60	533339	182375	6071			MLO28164	Batemans Row {Priory Orchard Possible Site Of}		6		2017:03:08:11:56:2 6 m1bell	One acre orchard, including well, within the Holywell Priory (SMR No. MLO28164), thought to lie in the north-west corner of the site. It is not known when the orchard was established, or it is survived long after the dissolution of the priory.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
61	533382	181839	20868	DLO1327 1		1001982	Priory and Hospital Of St Mary Spital		6		2010:01:05:12:25:3 7.61 scakebread	The site lies on the E side of Bishopsgate, S of Folgate Street, and W of the old fruit and vegetable market. The Priory of St. Mary was founded in 1197 for the care of the sick & poor. The area lies within the former Priory precinct, and includes the hospital complex to the N. In 1985 numerous medieval walls of a substantial 13th century/C14 building were discovered on the N side of Spital Square and Norton Folgate. These overlay an earlier medieval cemetery containing 60 individuals. In 1985/6, W of Spital Square and Steward Street, the principal hospital burial ground was located and 420

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												<p>individuals recovered. Excavation in 18th century and C19 recorded Roman burials and, in 1926, 950 individuals were removed during the construction of an extension to the market. A further 10 burials were found in 1985-6. Although foundations and basements of recent buildings will have caused some destruction, excavations have demonstrated that deposits have survived below basement levels to some 4m-5m, and areas occupied by roads in 18th century and C19, may be less disturbed.</p>
62	533383	182343	6172			MLO38738	New Inn Yard/King John Court, Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2 {Holywell Priory Church}		6		2017:03:08:12:20:15 m1bell	<p>The construction date of the Church of the Holywell Priory is not clear but it was demolished to make way for houses in 1540, after the Priory</p>

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												had been dissolved
63	533387	181873	6177			MLO3913	Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}		6			This is the site of the buildings of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital. Founded 1197 for Austin Canons by Walter & Rosia Brune, refounded in 1235 as a hospital. After reformation the land was held by Stephen Vaughan then St Johns (Earls of Bolingbroke). The 1st major reshaping took place at the end 17th century (sol).
64	533389	181878	7875			MLO75193	Bishopsgate, No 288, Spitalfields {post medieval features}		6			Excavations in 1980s and 1990s revealed the presence of post medieval yards, cess pits and continued use of the medieval gatehouse. Further structures and features were also recorded.

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
65	533390	181892	6362			MLO58823	Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}		6			This is the approximate site of the cemetery associated with the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital. The cemetery was intensively used during the medieval period and excavations over the last couple of hundred years have removed thousands of bodies from the site.
66	533390	182433	6072			MLO28171	Batemans Row {Holywell Priory Infirmary Possible Site Of}		6		2017:03:08:12:04:3 0 m1bell	The Infirmary to the Holywell Priory (SMR No MLO12164). Its approximate location has been deduced from the schedule of portions of the priory given to Henry Webb by Henry VIII in 1544.
67	533393	181924	6364			MLO58823	Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}		6			This is the approximate site of the cemetery associated with the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital. The cemetery was intensively used

PCA NUMBER	EASTING	NORTHING	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												during the medieval period and excavations over the last couple of hundred years have removed thousands of bodies from the site.
67	533393	181924	6166			MLO3752	Norton Folgate, Nos 1 & 2, Spitalfields, London {early medieval ditches}		6			Medieval drainage ditches and gullies that predated the 12th century hospital of St Mary Spital were recorded during an excavation in 1985.
68	533402	182474	11803			MLO98708	Bateman's Row, 22-24, Hackney {site of northern boundary of Holywell Prior}		6			A probable medieval boundary ditch, over 7.5m in width and nearly 1.5m deep, was discovered during an evaluation in 2007. This ditch was probably the northern boundary ditch of the Holywell Prior of the Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist. Further evidence was found during a watching brief in 2008.

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
69	533404	182293	5904			MLO22769	Shoreditch High Street (No 183-185), Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2 { Site of the Earl of Rutland's Mansion}		6		2017:03:08:12:28:31 m1bell	The remains of the Earl of Rutland's mansion have been discovered through a number of investigations in the area.
70	533410	182312	6176			MLO39076	Shoreditch High Street/Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2 {Holywell Priory's Cemetery}		6		2017:05:03:11:19:44 m1bell	The cemetery of Holywell Priory is located to the south of the priory church. A small number of burials, as well as two lead coffins have been found over the years. In an excavation in 1989, a robbed out wall trench was thought to possibly to mark the position of the cemetery wall.
71	533415	181835	6363			MLO58823	Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}		6			This is the approximate site of the cemetery associated with the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital. The cemetery was intensively used during the medieval period and excavations over the last couple of hundred years

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												have removed thousands of bodies from the site.
72	533415	181862	5961			MLO23820	Spital Square, [site of former Central Foundation Girls School], Spitalfields {probable medieval cemetery}		6			Numerous medieval features including ditches, pits and quarry pits of Roman and medieval date were recorded during an excavation in 1985. A medieval tenement with a hearth, floor and other associated features was also excavated and there were possible remains of a second building.
73	533421	182273	5539			MLO108435	Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2 {Holywell Priory's water supply}		6		2017:05:03:10:55:02 m1bell	Re-cut streams and pond features identified in 2006-7 by Museum of London Archaeology are thought to be the remains of the water supply to the medieval Holywell Priory.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
74	533425	181882	6651			MLO63379	Spital Square, [St Botolph's Hall], Spitalfields, E1 {late medieval/early post medieval and later features}		6			A late medieval or early post medieval chalk wall with a later drain constructed through it were recorded during a watching brief in 1987. Post medieval demolition or leveling deposits were also found, along with 'cut features'.
75	533426	181909	8103			MLO77526	Spital Square, [road footings], Spitalfields, E1 {walls of St Mary Spital Church and infirmary}		6			An excavation in 2004 recorded the walls of the infirmary and church of St Mary Spital.
76	533429	182050	63139			MLO107002	Shoreditch High Street (Nos 13-20)/Folgate Street (Nos 5-11a)/Blossom Street (Nos 10 & 11-17) Shoreditch Tower Hamlets E1 {Medieval Features}		6	7/25/2018	MJones	Features dating to the Medieval period were uncovered during an evaluation by Museum of London Archaeology Services at The Nichols & Clarke and Depot sites in 2006.
77	533441	181892	6746			MLO64352	Spital Square, (No 35), Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets, E1, {early medieval features}		6			Two late 12th century quarry pits were recorded during an evaluation in 1993 by the Museum of London Archaeology

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												Service at 35 Spital Square. These were truncated by a north-to-south ditch, which may have been part of the western boundary of St Mary Spital's priory and hospital.
78	533457	182262	5542			MLO108438	Shoreditch High Street (No 196-200) Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2 {Post medieval activity}		6		2017:05:04:13:05:27 m1bell	Post medieval drains, cellars and a hearth were recorded during investigations in 2007 by Museum of London Archaeology
79	533470	181970	8111			MLO77573	Spitalfields, [area south of Folgate Street between Spital Square and Commercial Street], {north-eastern part of precinct of St Mary Spital}		6			This area contained the north-eastern part of the precinct of St Mary Spital, including the gardens and fields to the east. A large dammed watercourse and associated buildings including a possible latrine, stable, and perhaps part of the infirmary have been recorded.

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
79	533483	181911	8112			MLO77573	Spitalfields, [area south of Folgate Street between Spital Square and Commercial Street], {north-eastern part of precinct of St Mary Spital}		6			This area contained the north-eastern part of the precinct of St Mary Spital, including the gardens and fields to the east. A large dammed watercourse and associated buildings including a possible latrine, stable, and perhaps part of the infirmary have been recorded.
80	533490	182225	628			MLO101180	Sclater Street/Shoreditch High Street, [Bishopsgate Goods Yard], E1 {Medieval pits and stone frieze}		6		2011:03:03:15:27:4 2.43 ktrusco	Medieval cut features were found through excavation at Bishopsgate Goods Yard, E1 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service between 2006 and 2007. The features comprised: rubbish pits, wells and possible small-scale brickearth extraction pits. The features were concentrated at the western end of the excavated

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												area, along the eastern side of Shoreditch High Street, and became more sporadic towards the eastern end of the site, approaching Brick Lane.
81	533495	181786	8157			MLO77968	Spitalfields Market [areas 7, 8, 9], E1, {medieval quarrying and post medieval features}		6			Medieval quarry pits and boundary features were recorded during an excavation on this site in 2000-2002. 17th to 19th century pits containing animal bones and pottery fragments, along with a 19th century sewer, were also recorded, along with seventeen quarry pits, wells and cess pits. The course of the Crispin Street sewer was also seen.
82	533497	182218	12080			MLO99024	Brick Lane, [former Bishopsgate Goods Yard site], {medieval pits and agriculture, post medieval occupation}		6			Prior to its development for the railway, this site was occupied during the 17th to 19th centuries by domestic and

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												industrial properties, evidence for which was recorded in 2005-6. There was also small scale quarrying for brick manufacture in the 17th century, as well as earlier agricultural deposits and medieval pits.
83	533572	181926	8110			MLO77573	Spitalfields, [area south of Folgate Street between Spital Square and Commercial Street], {north-eastern part of precinct of St Mary Spital}		6			This area contained the north-eastern part of the precinct of St Mary Spital, including the gardens and fields to the east. A large dammed watercourse and associated buildings including a possible latrine, stable, and perhaps part of the infirmary have been recorded.

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
84	533826	182223	12081			MLO99024	Brick Lane, [former Bishopsgate Goods Yard site], {medieval pits and agriculture, post medieval occupation}		6			Prior to its development for the railway, this site was occupied during the 17th to 19th centuries by domestic and industrial properties, evidence for which was recorded in 2005-6. There was also small scale quarrying for brick manufacture in the 17th century, as well as earlier agricultural deposits and medieval pits.
84	533638	182216	12082			MLO99024	Brick Lane, [former Bishopsgate Goods Yard site], {medieval pits and agriculture, post medieval occupation}		6			Prior to its development for the railway, this site was occupied during the 17th to 19th centuries by domestic and industrial properties, evidence for which was recorded in 2005-6. There was also small scale quarrying for brick manufacture in the 17th century, as well

PCA NUMBER	EASTING	NORTHING	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												as earlier agricultural deposits and medieval pits.
Post-Medieval												
85	533255	182285	14477	MLO1029 7	MON	MLO10297	Curtain Road, Hackney, {site of Holywell Mount, possible 17th century plague pit or Civil War defences}	MOUND; PLAGUE CEMETERY?; SIEGEWORK?	1540 to 1800	Post Medieval		This area is known to have been called Holywell Mount, and during the 18th century was used as burial ground before being levelled for construction. Prior to this it may have been a plague pit burial ground, and/or may have been part of the Civil War def
86	533305	182105	35017	MLO6618 2	MON	083381/00/ 00	HEARN ST	GAS WORKS	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		The foundations of the Hearn Street/Worship Street gas works were identified in recent work. These are of the earlier 19th century and of significance as an industrial site, thought it is noted that the presence of the gas works will

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												have removed, earli
87	533385	182123	61898	MLO9873 3	MON	MLO98733	Worship Street, Hackney {Mid- 18th century rubbish pits}	RUBBISH PIT	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		A pair of Post Medieval refuse pits were found by in a series of evaluation trenches excavated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. These contained pottery broadly dated between 1570 and 1700 AD, and also 16th-17th century finds. The extent of t
88	533405	182305	14341	MLO1026 7	MON	080214/00/ 00	Holywell Lane, {Site of Printing Works}	PRINTING WORKS	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		The site of a post medieval prinitng works
89	533405	182005	35120	MLO6628 8	MON	083412/00/ 00	29-33 FOLGATE ST	DUMP	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Trial trenching by I Schwab for ILAU, 1977; site code not known. Two trenches produced no evidence for archaeological activity earlier than 17th century dumping. No further periods

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
90	533435	181915	44024	MLO7820 2	MON	MLO78202	ELECTRICITY ROUTE, SPITAL SQUARE, E1	DEMOLITION LAYER; STRUCTURE	1601 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		A thin layer of crushed charcoal and a deposit of brown sandy silt overlay the demolition rubble and is assumed to be postDissolution. This, in turn, was sealed by a thick layer of brick rubble. Some of the bricks appeared to date from the 17th century and may have been once part of structures associated with the redevelopment of the area in the post-dissolution period. Fragments of worked green sandstone, originally associated with the church were recovered from this material.
91	533445	182345	22773	MLO2277 0	MON	MLO22770	Shoreditch High Street (No.183- 185), {Possible Post-Medieval Ponds or Fish Ponds}	FISHPOND?; POND?	1540 to 1699	Post Medieval		Excavation by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1989 (SITE CODE HLP89) located possible evidence for

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												16th - 17th century ponds or fishponds.
92	533452	181982	57041	MLO9331 9	BLD	MLO93319	ROAD SURFACE (FROM THE JUNCTION WITH NORTON FOLGATE TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE JUNCTION WITH ELDER STREET)	ROAD	1800 to 1899	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
93	533458	182365	61463	MLO9786 7	MON	MLO97867	Shoreditch High Street (No. 179) {Post-Medieval Rubbish Pit}	RUBBISH PIT	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval	SHERD (Post Medieval); BUILDING MATERIAL (Post Medieval)	An archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology in December 2004.
94	533463	182005	63181	MLO1069 91	MON	MLO106991	Blossom Street, St Mary's Spital, Tower Hamlets, E1 {Post Medieval features}	WALL; MADE GROUND	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Features of Post Medieval date were uncovered during a watching brief at Blossom Street, Tower Hamlets in 2012; in the form of a possible early 18th Century brick wall and a thick deposit of upcast and made ground.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
95	533465	181895	40493	MLO7348 8	MON	084594/00/ 00	SPITAL SQ E1	DUMP	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98. Post-medieval dumping was found to the E of a brick wall (SMR ref. 084596) which possibly formed the E wall of Spittle House. Periods recorded under this site code: Roman (084589), medieval (084590-3), post-medieval (084594-7).
95	533465	181895	40494	MLO7348 9	MON	084595/00/ 00	SPITAL SQ E1	PIT; CESS PIT	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98. A post-medieval pit was found to the E of a brick wall (SMR ref. 084596) which possibly formed the E wall of Spittle House. A brick cess pit

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												was also found. Periods recorded under this site code: Roman (084589), medieval (084590-3), post-medieval (084594-7).
96	533475	181905	30677	MLO5885 3	MON	081060/01/ 00	STEWARD ST	HOUSE; BUILDING	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		EVALUATION BY C. THOMAS OF THE SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT AT SPITALFIELDS MARKET (SITE OF ST MARY SPITAL, SEE 080934) FOUND A RANGE OF 16th century- 17th century BUILDINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE OLD ARTILLERY GROUND, MUCH OF WHICH SURVIVED ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL. THESE ARE PROBABLY REMAINS OF THE MASTER GUNNER'S HOUSE, SHOWN ON A PLAN FROM THE 1680S. THE ROBBER TRENCH REMOVING THE WEST WALL PROBABLY

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												DATED FROM THE SECOND HALF OF THE C17. THERE WAS AN ASSOCIATED CESS PIT (081060 01 001).
96	533475	181905	30683	MLO5885 5	MON	081060/01/ 001	STEWARD ST	CESS PIT	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		EVALUATION BY C. THOMAS FOR DGLA/Museum of London Archaeology Service, OCT 91 - JAN 92, SITE CODE SPI 91. AT LEAST ONE CESS PIT WAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BUILDINGS PROVISIONALLY INTERPRETED AS THE MASTER GUNNER'S HOUSE (081060 01).
97	533485	181895	41986	MLO7544 6	MON	MLO75446	280 Bishopgate and the Spitalfields Ramp, London E1 {Post medieval housing}	HOUSE; CELLAR	1601 to 1922	Post Medieval to Modern	BONE WORKING DEBRIS (Post Medieval); CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) (Post Medieval); CRUCIBLE (Post Medieval); POTTERY (Post Medieval)	The remains of housing developed in the 17th and 18th centuries were found through excavation by the Museum of London Archaeology Service between 1998 and 2001

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												at the site of 280 Bishopsgate and the Spitalfields Ramp. The development of this area for s
98	533500	182300	33121	MLO6404 9	MON	MLO64049	Shoreditch High Street, {Bishopsgate Goods Station}	RAILWAY STATION; GOODS YARD	1840 to 1900	Post Medieval		Significant for its early sections of railway viaduct and for the surviving hydraulic wagon hoist. Opened as the passenger station of the Eastern Counties Railway, 1st July 1840. Closed in 1874 when Liverpool St Station opened, but rebuilt as a goods depot in 1881. The goods depot was on two levels, the wagons being moved by hydraulic hoists. The cavernous ground level still contains its platforms and wagon turntable pits. A hydraulic pumping station existed near Wheler St,

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												beneath the viaduct. On the upper floor are some remains of signal posts and hydraulic capstans and fairleads. The goods warehouse on the upper floor was destroyed by fire in 1964. The site is now used as a carpark, but is threatened with redevelopment.(1)
98	533500	182300	33125	MLO6405 4	MON	800100/01/ 00	SHOREDITCH HIGH ST	RAILWAY VIADUCT	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Eastern Counties Railway viaduct. Has semi-elliptical arches and approaches the Bishopsgate Goods Depot from the east. Has been successively widened. The early date of sections of the viaduct lends the site its significance
98	533500	182300	33126	MLO6405 5	MON	800100/02/ 00	SHOREDITCH HIGH ST	UNDERCROF T	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Undercroft relating to goods depot opened in 1881
98	533500	182300	33128	MLO6405 6	MON	800100/03/ 00	SHOREDITCH HIGH ST	LIFT	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Single surviving hydraulic wagon hoist on the site. Used to move wagons between

PCA NUMBER	EASTING	NORTHING	MI_PRIMARY	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												the two levels of the goods depot.
98	533500	182300	33130	MLO64057	MON	800100/04/00	SHOREDITCH HIGH ST	GATE	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		The gate mechanism on Shoreditch High Street is unusual. The wrought iron gates survive.
99	533505	182405	25898	MLO294	MON	MLO294	Shoreditch High St {Bell Brewhouse Site Of}	BREWHOUSE	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Site of small brewhouse, Bell Brewhouse owned by Ralph Harwood in the 18th century who is said to have invented the drink Porter.
100	533525	182013	56584	MLO92833	BLD	MLO92833	ROAD SURFACE (FROM THE JUNCTION WITH FOLGATE STREET, TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JUNCTION WITH FLEUR DE LIS STREET & EXCLUDING PRESENT SIDE PAVEMENT SU	ROAD	1800 to 1899	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
101	533537	182100	19432	MLO15588	MON	505015/00/00	2 ELDER ST	TERRACED HOUSE	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		
102	533540	181985	23417	MLO23815	MON	MLO23815	Folgate Street, Nos 29-33 , Spitalfields, London {17th century dumping}	DUMP LAYER	1601 to 1700	Post Medieval		No evidence of St Mary Spital was found, but 17th century dumping was recorded during

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												an excavation in 1977.
103	533575	181995	41653	MLO7499 2	MON	084911/00/ 000	35-41 FOLGATE ST E1	CELLAR	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Watching brief undertaken by Malcolm McKenzie for Museum of London Archaeology Service, May - June 2000; site code FGT00. Back filled cellars were noted, dating from the late 18th century to 19th century onwards. These were observed within three probing pits and a lift pit. No further periods recorded under this site code.
104	533605	182005	35301	MLO6661 3	MON	083438/00/ 00	29-33 FELGATE ST	DUMP	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Trial excavation undertaken by I Schwab for ILAU, (undated, site code not known) found 17th century dumps. No further periods recorded on site.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
105	533605	182395	41195	MLO7445 6	MON	084849/00/ 000	17 OLD NICHOL ST E1	DUMP	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Watching brief undertaken by Geoff Parsons for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 1999; site code: ONT99. Dumps of silty clay (probably late 18th century) sealed natural deposits. Periods recorded under this site code: post-medieval (084849-50).
105	533605	182395	41196	MLO7445 7	MON	084850/00/ 000	17 OLD NICHOL ST E1	PIT	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Watching brief undertaken by Geoff Parsons for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 1999; site code: ONT99. A 19th century pit was recorded cutting into dumps recorded in test pit 1 (SMR ref. 084849). Periods recorded under this site code: post-medieval (084849-50).
106	533605	181925	26080	MLO3060 4	MON	222346/07/ 00	LAMB ST	MARKET	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
107	533630	182100	61561	MLO9802 3	MON	MLO98023	Wheler Street (no. 25)	BASEMENT	1801 to 1900	Post Medieval		An archaeological evaluation carried out by J.G. Perry on behalf of Sutton Archaeological Services on 11th May 2005.
108	533755	182125	43452	MLO7743 9	MON	MLO77439	46-58 QUAKER STREET & 54-62 GREY EAGLE STREET, E1	DRAIN; RUBBISH PIT; CESS PIT	1701 to 1900	Post Medieval		A number of 18th century cess and rubbish pits were recorded with activity continuing through into the 19th century, during which further features, including brick-built soakaways, were constructed. Later 19th and 20th century construction has truncated much of the earlier archaeology.
109	533795	182385	41987	MLO7544 7	MON	MLO75447	42-47 Jenice Building, Bethnal Green Road, London Borough of Tower Hamlets	MADE GROUND	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Monitoring of a borehole found archaeological deposits identified at a depth of 4.3m below ground level on top of natural geology. Mixed deposit of rubble and demolition which overlay a distinct perhaps

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												17th dumping layer, suggesting post medieval made ground.
110	533835	182145	37279	MLO68910	MON	083730/00/00	GREAT EASTERN BUILDINGS	DUMP	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Evaluation and watching brief undertaken by JMC Bowsher for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov'95 and March'96; site code QAT95. 17th century dumps overlay truncated brickearth. Periods recorded under this site code: post medieval (083730-2).
110	533835	182145	37280	MLO68911	MON	083731/00/00	GREAT EASTERN BUILDINGS	WALL	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Evaluation and watching brief undertaken by JMC Bowsher for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov'95 and March'96; site code QAT95. 18th century walls were recorded. Periods recorded under this site code: post-medieval (083730-2).

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
110	533835	182145	37281	MLO6891 2	MON	083732/00/ 00	GREAT EASTERN BUILDINGS	CESS PIT	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Evaluation and watching brief undertaken by JMC Bowsher for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov'95 and March'96; site code QAT95. A mid 18th century cess pit containing a wealth of important ceramic finds as well as important environmental material was recorded. Periods recorded under this site code: post-medieval (083730-2).
111	533885	182025	35566	MLO6704 4	MON	083523/00/ 00	BRICK LA (TRUMAN BREWERY)	STRUCTURE	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Testpit monitored by Museum of London Archaeology Service staff, 1992; site code XRB92 (test pit TP53). A cut feature thought to be a construction cut for the brewery (founded 1683) was located. Its full extent was not observed. Periods recorded

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												on site: post- medieval (083523-4), medieval (083525), ?Saxon/medieva l (083526).
111	533885	182025	35567	MLO6704 5	MON	083524/00/ 00	BRICK LA (TRUMAN BREWERY)	WELL	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Testpit monitored by Museum of London Archaeology Service staff, 1992; site code XRB92 (test pit TP53). A circular brick feature was observed in the E facing section that had been truncated by modern overburden and the brewery footing construction cut (SMR ref: 083523). It widened towards its base and was thought to be a well. Periods recorded on site: post- medieval (083523-4), medieval (083525), ?Saxon/medieva l (083526).

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
112	533905	182205	33368	MLO6434 9	MON	083243/00/ 00	3A-17 GRIMSBY ST	BUILDING	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93. Foundations of 19th century buildings buried beneath their demolition rubble can be associated with the buildings fronting St Johns St after its realignment to conform with the railway cutting and viaduct constructed in 1874-1881. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (083237-43)
112	533905	182205	33362	MLO6434 3	MON	083237/00/ 00	3A-17 GRIMSBY ST	WALL	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93. The earliest occupation on the site is represented by the brick wall of a building dating

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												to the late 16th centuryth-early 17th century. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (083237-43)
112	533905	182205	33363	MLO6434 4	MON	083238/00/ 00	3A-17 GRIMSBY ST	GARDEN	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93. External surfaces were found and are believed to be associated with the remnants of a late 16th century/early 17th century building (SMR ref: 083237). It is thought that these surfaces would have formed part of a garden to the S of the building. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (083237-43)

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
112	533905	182205	33364	MLO6434 5	MON	083239/00/ 00	3A-17 GRIMSBY ST	WELL	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93. Wells were found which were probably in the gardens of 18th century terraced houses to the N and S of the site. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (083237-43)
112	533905	182205	33365	MLO6434 6	MON	083240/00/ 00	3A-17 GRIMSBY ST	GULLY	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93. Channels/gullys were found which were probably in the gardens of 18th century terraced houses to the N and S of the site. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (083237-43)

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
112	533905	182205	33366	MLO6434 7	MON	083241/00/ 00	3A-17 GRIMSBY ST	PIT	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93. Pits were found which were probably in the gardens of 18th century terraced houses to the N and S of the site. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (083237-43)
112	533905	182205	33367	MLO6434 8	MON	083242/00/ 00	3A-17 GRIMSBY ST	CELLAR	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93. A possible cellar was found which was probably associated with 18th century terraced houses to the N and S of the site. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (083237-43)

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
113	533905	181985	27357	MLO3995	MON	081062/00/ 00	HANBURY ST	COURT HOUSE; HOUSE	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		OS CARD MARKS SITE OF THE COURT HOUSE, NO REFS GIVEN
114	533924	182090	63146	MLO1072 45	MON	MLO107245	Spital Street [Truman's Brewery] Tower Hamlets E1 6QL. {Post Medieval Cellar}	CELLAR	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		During an archaeological watching brief by L-P Archaeology between May 2011 and Jan 2012 a brick feature was recorded.
115	534205	182405	34658	MLO6581 7	MON	800029/00/ 00	CHESHIRE ST	STABLE	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Reported by T Smith for GLIAS, 1995; IRIS number LO/GLIAS/TRS22. Large late 19th century red brick building of two storeys used in conjunction with nearby Bishopsgate Goods Depot. External horse ramp on W side

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
116	533155	182131	6020	MLO25725	MON	MLO25725	Curtain Road (no.21)/Scutton Street (no.38) [Holywell Mount Burial Ground], Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2A {17th century burial ground}	CEMETERY	1601 to 1872	Post Medieval		17th century cemetery, closed some time in the mid-19th century. Used as a plague pit. Currently a car park.
117	533237	182054	11830	MLO98737	MON	MLO98737	Worship Street/Plough Yard {Site of 19th Century railway viaduct}	RAILWAY VIADUCT; COAL DROP; CRANE; SPORTS BUILDING	1865 to 2007	Post Medieval to Modern		A railway viaduct was recorded in detail for its architectural and engineering style prior to its demolition by the Museum of London Archaeology Service during proposed redevelopment works of the area. The viaduct ran North to South, with 12 shallow seg
118	533255	182167	64876	MLO1612	MON	080175/00/00	Hearn Street/ Curtain Road/ Hewett Street [The Curtain Playhouse] Shoreditch London EC2A 3NZ {post-medieval theatre}	HOUSE; THEATRE; TENEMENT	1567 to 1660	Elizabethan to Stuart		The Curtain Playhouse, a Scheduled Monument, was revealed through archaeological excavations in 2011-2016. The playhouse was constructed in around 1577 and was closed in 1625. Associated 17th and 18th century

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												structures are also scheduled.
119	533278	182430	2004	MLO103555	BLD	MLO103555	Curtain Road (Nos 100-102) [London College of Fashion], Hackney, EC2A 3AE {20th century former school}	SCHOOL; BOUNDARY WALL; SCHOOL; TECHNICAL COLLEGE; COLLEGE	1878 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		100 Curtain Road was developed in 1878 as the Curtain Road Board School, it was replaced in 1914-15 by a larger school. Shortly after the school's upper floors were taken over by the Shoreditch Technical Institute. The Institute was amalgamated with the
120	533282	182345	3944	MLO106312	LLB	MLO106312	Great Eastern Street (No 38) [The Old Blue Last Public House], Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2A {1876 Public House}	PUBLIC HOUSE	1876 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		An 1870's public house on the site of a former public house called The Last.
121	533298	182370	7691	MLO73235	MON	MLO73235	New Inn Broadway (Nos 3-5)/New Inn Yard (Nos 5-15)/Curtain Road (Nos 86-96), Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2A {site of 16th	THEATRE; YARD	1576 to 1598	Post Medieval		The Theatre is widely quoted as being the first of London's pre-Restoration purpose-built theatres. Contemporary panoramic evidence shows

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
							century playhouse 'The Theatre'}					the theatre as being a polygonal structure. The timbers of The Theatre were dismantled in late 1598
122	533310	182421	2006	MLO103555	BLD	MLO103555	Curtain Road (Nos 100-102) [London College of Fashion], Hackney, EC2A 3AE {20th century former school}	SCHOOL; BOUNDARY WALL; SCHOOL; TECHNICAL COLLEGE; COLLEGE	1878 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		100 Curtain Road was developed in 1878 as the Curtain Road Board School, it was replaced in 1914-15 by a larger school. Shortly after the school's upper floors were taken over by the Shoreditch Technical Institute. The Institute was amalgamated
123	533310	182390	12731	MLO99494	MON	MLO99494	New Inn Broadway, [Nos 4-6], Shoreditch, {17th to 19th century foundations and gardens}	YARD; STRUCTURE; HOUSE; FENCE; POST HOLE; GARDEN SOIL	1601 to 1800	Post Medieval		A series of 17th to 19th century yard surfaces and walls were recorded during an evaluation in 2008, along with 18th century garden soils. This site seems to have been occupied by domestic structures from the 17th century onwards.

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
124	533314	182056	624	MLO101176	BLD	MLO101176	King John Court, EC2 to Richmond Road, E8 {19th century railway viaduct}	RAILWAY VIADUCT; RAILWAY STATION; WORKSHOP; WAREHOUSE ; FACTORY; STABLE; GOODS STATION	1862 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		The Holywell and Kingsland Viaducts were constructed between 1861 and 1865 to carry a branch of the North London Railway from Dalston Junction to Broad Street Station. Intermediate stations were subsequently opened in Shoreditch and Haggerston
125	533315	182055	11828	MLO98732	MON	MLO98732	Worship Street, Hackney {Mid-18th century levelling deposits}	LEVELLING LAYERS; MIDDEN?	1540 to 1750	Post Medieval		A series of Post Medieval consolidation and levelling dumps of material were found by in a series of evaluation trenches excavated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. These contained only broadly datable materials, including ceramic building ma

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
125	533315	182055	11829	MLO9873 5	MON	MLO98735	Worship Street, Hackney {19th century levelling deposits and remains}	COAL DEPOT; RAILWAY LIFT; LEVELLING LAYERS; GAS WORKS; COAL BUNKER	1800 to 1900	Post Medieval		A series of 19th century remains have been recorded across the Bishops Place development area off Worship Street in Hackney by evaluation trenches dug by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. These 19th century features included further levelling layers
126	533319	182420	2005	MLO1035 55	BLD	MLO103555	Curtain Road (Nos 100-102) [London College of Fashion], Hackney, EC2A 3AE {20th century former school}	SCHOOL; BOUNDARY WALL; SCHOOL; TECHNICAL COLLEGE; COLLEGE	1878 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		100 Curtain Road was developed in 1878 as the Curtain Road Board School, it was replaced in 1914-15 by a larger school. Shortly after the school's upper floors were taken over by the Shoreditch Technical Institute.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
127	533401	182465	11804	MLO98709	MON	MLO98709	Bateman's Row, 22-24, Hackney {post medieval robber trench, walls and dump layers}	BURIED SOIL HORIZON?; ROBBER TRENCH; WELL; DUMP LAYER; WALL	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval	CERAMIC (Post Medieval)	Buried soil indicating possible agricultural activity, along with a late 17th to early 18th century robbed-out wall foundation, were recorded during an evaluation in 2007. A number of 19th century dump layers and walls were also recorded
128	533404	181988	7476	MLO71909	MON	MLO71909	Folgate Street [cable trench in road], Spitalfields {post medieval dumping and levelling deposits}	DUMP LAYER; DEMOLITION LAYER	1701 to 1900	Post Medieval		Levelling layers dumped in this area during the early 18th century were recorded during an evaluation in 1997-1998. Demolition material, possibly from a 17th century building, was also recorded.
129	533405	181985	63110	MLO107003	MON	MLO107003	Shoreditch High Street (Nos 13-20)/Folgate Street (Nos 5-11a)/Blossom Street (Nos 10 & 11-17) Shoreditch Tower Hamlets E1 {Post Medieval Occupation}	FOOTING; CUT; CULVERT; FLOOR; WELL; LEVELLING LAYERS; CESS PIT; CELLAR	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		A number of features dating to throughout the Post Medieval period were uncovered during an evaluation by Museum of London Archaeology Services at The

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												Nichols & Clarke and Depot sites in 2006.
130	533408	182126	3979	MLO106364	LLB	MLO106364	Shoreditch High Street (Nos 227-230 (consec)), Shoreditch, Hackney, E1 {18th century houses with shops}	TERRACED HOUSE; SHOP	1701 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		A short terrace of three houses built in the 18th century with shops to the ground floor.
131	533413	182273	5540	MLO108436	MON	MLO108436	Holywell Lane/ Shoreditch High Street, Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2 {Post Medieval activity}	WALL; FLOOR; DRAIN; CELLAR; CESS PIT	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval	SHOE (Medieval to Post Medieval); WINE GLASS (Post Medieval); ANIMAL REMAINS (Post Medieval); TILE (Post Medieval); POTTERY (Post Medieval); WHETSTONE (Post Medieval); CRUCIBLE (Post Medieval); BUCKLE (Post Medieval); HANDLE (Post Medieval); HORSESHOE (P	Post medieval re-development of the site of Holywell Priory was investigated in 2006-7 by Museum of London Archaeology.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
132	533415	182166	3978	MLO1063 63	LLB	MLO106363	Shoreditch High Street (No 223), Shoreditch, Hackney, E1 {19th century house}	TERRACED HOUSE; SHOP	1801 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		A 19th century house with a shop to the ground floor.
133	533420	181920	6365	MLO5885 9	MON	MLO58859	Spital Square, Nos 4-13 [including Eden House], Spitalfields {post medieval structures}	DUMP LAYER; GARDEN WALL; BOUNDARY WALL; BURIED SOIL HORIZON; PIT; WELL?; RUBBISH PIT?; GARDEN?; DITCH; TENEMENT; CESS PIT; BUILDING; WALL; FLOOR	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		From the closure of the priory this area was subject to dumping which raised the ground layers. A garden was laid out on part of the area, enclosed by walls, during the 16th and 17th centuries. Pits, a well, and refuse dumps from this period were recor
134	533439	182331	6126	MLO3501 6	MON	MLO35016	Shoreditch High Street, Shoreditch, Hackney {site of 18th century terrace}	TERRACE	1701 to 1930	Post Medieval to Modern		An 18th century terrace of houses which has since been demolished.
135	533442	182302	11566	MLO9824 4	MON	MLO98244	Holywell Lane (2- 4), Hackney, London, EC2 {Post-Medieval Deposits}	RUBBISH PIT; WELL; CELLAR	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval	POTTERY (Medieval to Post Medieval)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Museum of London Archaeological Services between in July 2006. Two rubbish pits of

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												post medieval date and a 19th century well and cellar were recorded. Post medieval pottery was also recorded.
136	533453	181978	7475	MLO71909	MON	MLO71909	Folgate Street [cable trench in road], Spitalfields {post medieval dumping and levelling deposits}	DUMP LAYER; DEMOLITION LAYER	1701 to 1900	Post Medieval		Levelling layers dumped in this area during the early 18th century were recorded during an evaluation in 1997-1998. Demolition material, possibly from a 17th century building, was also recorded.
137	533458	182361	5996	MLO25186	BLD	MLO25186	Boundary Estate {Late 19th Century Housing Estate}	HOUSING ESTATE	Undated	Post Medieval to Unknown		London County Council housing estate built between 1894-1899, designed by the London County Council architects department. The boundary estate was the first housing estate built by the London County Council and occupied the site of a notorious slum area

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
138	533476	181976	6652	MLO63386	MON	MLO63386	Folgate Street, Nos 19-27, Spitalfields {post medieval dump layers}	DUMP LAYER	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Layers of post-medieval dumping were recorded over the natural during a watching brief in 1977, but there was no evidence of the medieval priory.
139	533477	181972	7474	MLO71909	MON	MLO71909	Folgate Street [cable trench in road], Spitalfields {post medieval dumping and levelling deposits}	DUMP LAYER; DEMOLITION LAYER	1701 to 1900	Post Medieval		Levelling layers dumped in this area during the early 18th century were recorded during an evaluation in 1997-1998. Demolition material, possibly from a 17th century building, was also recorded.
140	533478	181924	7247	MLO68922	MON	MLO68922	Spital Square/Folgate Street, Spitalfields, E1 {demolition debris, post medieval streets and house structures}	DUMP LAYER; ROAD; CESS PIT; HORNCORE PIT; HOUSE	1600 to 1800	Post Medieval		Substantial deposits of medieval and 16th century demolition debris were recovered during an evaluation in 1997. In addition street surfaces from the post medieval Folgate Street and the walls of houses dating to the early 18th century were also recorded

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
141	533480	182052	6125	MLO3470	BLD	MLO3470	Fleur de Lys Street, Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets {19th century road}	ROAD	1801 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		The 19th century road surface of Fleur de Lys Street.
142	533481	182159	11060	MLO9331	MON	MLO9331	Shoreditch High Street and Brick Lane, {site of Bishopsgate Goods Yard}	RAILWAY STATION; RAILWAY STABLE; WAREHOUSE ; RAILWAY PLATFORM; RAILWAY SIDING; GOODS YARD; GOODS STATION; BOMB SITE	1839 to 2003	Post Medieval to Modern		This is the site of the former Bishopsgate Goods Yard, which began life as Shoreditch Station in 1839 and was renamed before being replaced by Liverpool Street Station in 1875. From 1878 the buildings were almost completely rebuilt
143	533483	181911	8114	MLO77575	MON	MLO77575	Spitalfields, [Area south of Folgate Street between Spital Square and Commercial Street], {post medieval land use and buildings}	GARDEN; DUMP LAYER; BUILDING; FLOOR; REVETMENT; BOUNDARY WALL; BRICKEARTH PIT; CESS PIT; DRAIN; HORNCORE PIT; WELL; BUILDING	1540 to 1800	Post Medieval	POTTERY (Post Medieval); CRUCIBLE (Post Medieval); SPOON (Post Medieval); BEAKER (Post Medieval); COMB (Post Medieval); BOTTLE (Post Medieval)	Following the dissolution of the priory, buildings were first constructed in the western area closest to the old priory buildings, whilst areas to the east remained in use as gardens. Further structures grew in the 17th century

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
144	533484	181958	7245	MLO6892 2	MON	MLO68922	Spital Square/Folgate Street, Spitalfields, E1 {demolition debris, post medieval streets and house structures}	DUMP LAYER; ROAD; CESS PIT; HORNCORE PIT; HOUSE	1600 to 1800	Post Medieval		Substantial deposits of medieval and 16th century demolition debris were recovered during an evaluation in 1997. In addition street surfaces from the post medieval Folgate Street and the walls of houses dating to the early 18th century were also recorded
145	533490	182225	641	MLO1011 93	MON	MLO101193	Shoreditch High Street [Bishopsgate Goods Yard], London, E1 {17th/18th century occupation}	HOUSE; PIT; DRAIN; CESS PIT; DITCH; TRACKWAY; CELLAR; BACKYARD; INDUSTRIAL BUILDING; LEVELLING LAYERS	1550 to 1830	Post Medieval	POTTERY (Medieval to Post Medieval); BUTCHERED ANIMAL REMAINS (Post Medieval); VESSEL (Post Medieval); SUGAR MOULD (Post Medieval); BOX (Post Medieval); ANIMAL REMAINS (Post Medieval); CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) (Post Medieval to Modern)	Evidence of the suburban development along Shoreditch High Street and to the east from the late 16th century century, was found through excavation of the northern area of Bishopsgate Goods Yard by the Museum of London Archaeology Service

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
146	533500	181968	7243	MLO6892 2	MON	MLO68922	Spital Square/Folgate Street, Spitalfields, E1 {demolition debris, post medieval streets and house structures}	DUMP LAYER; ROAD; CESS PIT; HORNCORE PIT; HOUSE	1600 to 1800	Post Medieval		Substantial deposits of medieval and 16th century demolition debris were recovered during an evaluation in 1997. In addition street surfaces from the post medieval Folgate Street and the walls of houses dating to the early 18th century were also recorded
147	533561	181960	7244	MLO6892 2	MON	MLO68922	Spital Square/Folgate Street, Spitalfields, E1 {demolition debris, post medieval streets and house structures}	DUMP LAYER; ROAD; CESS PIT; HORNCORE PIT; HOUSE	1600 to 1800	Post Medieval		Substantial deposits of medieval and 16th century demolition debris were recovered during an evaluation in 1997. In addition street surfaces from the post medieval Folgate Street and the walls of houses dating to the early 18th century were also recorded

PCA NUMBER	EASTING	NORTHING	MI_PRIX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
148	533572	181926	8113	MLO77575	MON	MLO77575	Spitalfields, [Area south of Folgate Street between Spital Square and Commercial Street], {post medieval land use and buildings}	GARDEN; DUMP LAYER; BUILDING; FLOOR; REVETMENT; BOUNDARY WALL; BRICK EARTH PIT; CESS PIT; DRAIN; HORNCORE PIT; WELL; BUILDING	1540 to 1800	Post Medieval	POTTERY (Post Medieval); CRUCIBLE (Post Medieval); SPOON (Post Medieval); BEAKER (Post Medieval); COMB (Post Medieval); BOTTLE (Post Medieval)	Following the dissolution of the priory, buildings were first constructed in the western area closest to the old priory buildings, whilst areas to the east remained in use as gardens. Further structures grew in the 17th century
149	533578	181779	12024	MLO98979	MON	MLO98979	Spitalfields, [western edge of market], Tower Hamlets {post medieval terraced houses and features}	DUMP LAYER; TERRACE; WELL; CESS PIT	1601 to 1900	Post Medieval		Development of this area began in the 17th century, but intensified in the 18th and 19th centuries when terraced houses were built in two ranges and West Street laid down. Cesspits, wells and dump layers have also been recorded.

PCA NUMBER	EASTING GS	NORTHING GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
150	533615	182520	6531	MLO59815	PK	MLO59815	Arnold Circus, E2 {Late 19th century garden}	GARDEN	1893 to 1900	Post Medieval	ANIMAL REMAINS (Post Medieval); HUMAN REMAINS (Post Medieval); POTTERY (Post Medieval); JAR (Post Medieval); HEARTH TILE (Post Medieval); HANDLE (Post Medieval); RIVET (Post Medieval); CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) (Post Medieval); HARNESS (Post Medieval); BUTTON	A central open space, laid out as formal terraces, which acts as the focus of a late 19th century housing improvement scheme. An archaeological evaluation carried out by Museum of London Archaeology in 2009 showed that the garden mound had been formed
151	533645	181949	7246	MLO68922	MON	MLO68922	Spital Square/Folgate Street, Spitalfields, E1 {demolition debris, post medieval streets and house structures}	DUMP LAYER; ROAD; CESS PIT; HORNCORE PIT; HOUSE	1600 to 1800	Post Medieval		Substantial deposits of medieval and 16th century demolition debris were recovered during an evaluation in 1997. In addition street surfaces from the post medieval Folgate Street and the walls of houses dating to the early 18th century were also recorded

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
152	533670	182226	633	MLO1011 85	MON	MLO101185	Sclater Street/Shoreditch High Street, [Bishopsgate Goods Yard], E1 {Medieval pits and stone frieze}	BRICKFIELD; BRICKWORKS ; CLAMP	1550 to 1700	Post Medieval		Evidence of early post medieval brickearth extraction and brick production were found through excavation at Bishopsgate Goods Yard, E1 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service between 2006 and 2007.
153	533870	182508	2731	MLO1043 24	MON	MLO104324	Equity Square [Gibraltar Walk Burial Ground] Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets, E1 {19th century cemetery}	CEMETERY	1796 to 1855	Post Medieval		Founded around 1796 and fell out of use by 1855. The site is now covered by the courtyard of a local health centre.
154	533881	182162	643	MLO1011 95	MON	MLO101195	Pedley Street/Grimsby Street [Bridge GE19], E1/E2 {19th century railway bridge}	GRANARY; HORSE HOSPITAL; RAILWAY VIADUCT; RAILWAY BRIDGE; WATERWOR KS; AIR RAID SHELTER	1840 to 2007	Post Medieval to Modern		Bridge GE19 and the Pedley Street and Grimsby Street viaducts were constructed in the late 19th century and formed part of the railway infrastructure of the Eastern Counties Railway. Documentary research and a historic building survey of the bridge were also carried out

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
155	533912	182176	642	MLO1011 94	BLD	MLO101194	Pedley Street, [Shoreditch Station], E1 {19th century underground station}	UNDERGROU ND RAILWAY STATION	1876 to 2007	Post Medieval to Modern		Shoreditch Underground Station was opened on 10 April 1876, on an extension of the East London Railway. A historic building survey of the station and documentary research was carried out by Museum of London Archaeology between 2006 and 2007.
156	533937	182220	5923	MLO2320 7	MON	MLO23207	Chilton Street/Grimsby Street, Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets {site of 17th Century Fortification}	BATTERY?; FORT?; SIEGEWORK	1642 to 1651	Post Medieval		Around the area of Grimsby Street and Cheshire Street is the site of a 17th century civil war fortification.
157	533984	182200	12078	MLO9902 2	MON	MLO99022	Brick Lane, [East London Line Extension Bridge GE19 site], London {post medieval layers}	MADE GROUND	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Surviving made ground sequences were present in the central and northern part of this area when observed in 2007. These probably dated to the post medieval period.

PCA NUMBER	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	MILITARY PRINCIPAL	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
158	534136	182386	7344	MLO70428	PK	MLO70428	St Matthew's Row/Wood Close/Hereford Street [St Matthew's Church Garden] Bethnal Green, Tower Hamlets, E2 {18th century churchyard, 19th century park}	CHURCHYARD; PARK	1746 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		Consecrated in 1746, this site quickly became full and was closed in 1853. It was reopened as a public park in 1896.
159	533278	182420	12883	MLO103555	BLD	MLO103555	Curtain Road (Nos 100-102) [London College of Fashion], Hackney, EC2A 3AE {20th century former school}	SCHOOL; BOUNDARY WALL; SCHOOL; TECHNICAL COLLEGE; COLLEGE	1878 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		100 Curtain Road was developed in 1878 as the Curtain Road Board School, it was replaced in 1914-15 by a larger school. Shortly after the school's upper floors were taken over by the Shoreditch Technical Institute. The Institute was amalgamated
160	533402	181970	13005	MLO106990	MON	MLO106990	Folgate Street, St Mary Spital, Tower Hamlets, London, E1, {Post Medieval Deposits}	DEPOSIT	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		Features and structures were uncovered in a widespread deposit of post medieval date during a watching brief on 18 trenches at Folgate Street, E1.
Modern												

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
161	533330	182370	26702	MLO366	MON	MLO366	New Inn Yard, Shoreditch {WW2 Gunpost Site Of}	GUNPOST	1939 to 1945	World War Two		Suggested site of World War Two light anit-aircraft position. No further details.
162	533650	182121	6796	MLO6581 6	MON	MLO65816	Quaker Street, Tower Hamlets, {Quaker Street railway stables}	RAILWAY STABLE; STABLE	1901 to 1995	Modern		This is the site of Quaker Street stables, a set of stables reported in 1995 and probably associated with Bishopsgate Goods Yard.
Unknown												
163	533236	182165	64327	MLO1063 46	LLB	MLO106346	Curtain Road, (Nos.13-21 odd), EC2A		Undat ed	Unknown		This is the earliest surviving example of a showroom- warehouse in Shoreditch. It was built in 1861 as a manufactory and showroom for J B Richards, who supplied Maples in Tottenham Court Road. The building was an impressive structure for its time, dictated by increased mechanisation within the furniture trade and an expanding product range. The ground floor contained a counting house and splendid

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												showrooms for finished goods, while the first floor was devoted to the display of cabinet and upholstered furniture. The cabinet-making workshops occupied the third and fourth floors, the latter also containing the polishing, upholstery and carving departments. From 1881 it was long occupied by B Cohen and Sons as showrooms and offices.
164	533335	182415	43393	MLO77361	MON	MLO77361	New Inn Street and New Inn Broadway Junction {Human Remains}	HUMAN REMAINS	Undated	Unknown	HUMAN REMAINS (Unknown)	The discovery of human remains was mentioned by workman following the excavation of the shaft and may have come from the dark deposit observed in the north section.
165	533385	181995	37000	MLO68609	MON	044588/00/00	PRIMROSE ST EC2	PIT	Undated	Unknown		L Dunwoodie for Department of Urban Archaeology; site code: BGA90. Pits had been dug into

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
												natural brickearth, but there was no dating evidence. No further periods recorded under this site code.
166	533405	182005	32557	MLO6343 5	MON	083046/00/ 00	38 NORTON FOLGATE	UNASSIGNED ; BUILDING	Undat ed	Unknown		Observation by R. Whytehead for ILAU, 1982; site code NOF82. Traces of a possible chalk raft were observed. No further periods recorded under same site code
167	533985	182105	35570	MLO6704 8	MON	083527/00/ 00	BUXTON ST	DEPOSIT UNCLASSIFIE D	Undat ed	Unknown		Testpit monitored by Museum of London Archaeology Service staff, site code XRB92 (testpit TP54). Only two layers were recorded in detail, one a brown silty-clay with burnt clay, brick and tile fragments which sealed a silty- clay with burnt clay and chalk lumps. No further periods recorded on site.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
168	533419	182151	64797	MLO106490	LLB	MLO106490	No.225 Shoreditch High Street, E1		Undated	Unknown		This is an attractive 2-bay, 4-storey high street building in stock brick. It has a ground floor shop front which is in part 19th century. On 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors are pairs of 12 light wood-framed windows.
169	533315	182055	11827	MLO98731	MON	MLO98731	Worship Street, Hackney {Possible stream course}	ALLUVIUM; WATERLAIN SILT	Undated	Unknown		A series of waterborne and waterlaid sediments have been identified by the Museum of London Archaeology Service during 2007 evaluation work in advance of development. A sequence of the natural gravels and soils were identified across the areas evaluated.
170	533457	182299	64798	MLO106362	LLB	MLO106362	No.192-193 Shoreditch High Street		Undated	Unknown		Corner building, built as showrooms, storerooms and workshops for Abraham Lazarus, tailor and gentlemen's outfitter, in 1889.
Listed Buildings												

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
171	533431	182206	3943	MLO1063 11	LLB	MLO106311	Great Eastern Street (No 2-4), Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2A {1950's Office block}	OFFICE; SHOP	1950 to 2050	Modern		A 1950's office block with the ground floor in use as a shop.
172	533282	182345	3944	MLO1063 12	LLB	MLO106312	Great Eastern Street (No 38) [The Old Blue Last Public House], Shoreditch, Hackney, EC2A {1876 Public House}	PUBLIC HOUSE	1876 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		An 1870's public house on the site of a former public house called The Last.
173	533419	182151	64797	MLO1064 90	LLB	MLO106490	No.225 Shoreditch High Street, E1		Undat ed	Unknown		This is an attractive 2-bay, 4-storey high street buidng in stock brick. It has a ground floor shop front which is in part 19th century. On 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors are pairs of 12 light wood- framed windows.
174	533415	182166	3978	MLO1063 63	LLB	MLO106363	Shoreditch High Street (No 223), Shoreditch, Hackney, E1 {19th century house}	TERRACED HOUSE; SHOP	1801 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		A 19th century house with a shop to the ground floor.
175	533457	182299	64798	MLO1063 62	LLB	MLO106362	No.192-193 Shoreditch High Street		Undat ed	Unknown		Corner building, built as showrooms, storerooms and workshops for Abraham Lazarus, tailor and gentlemens outfitter, in 1889.

PCA NUMB ER	EASTIN GS	NORTHIN GS	MI_PRI NX	MonUID	RecordTy pe	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
176	533408	182126	3979	MLO1063 64	LLB	MLO106364	Shoreditch High Street (Nos 227- 230 (consec)), Shoreditch, Hackney, E1 {18th century houses with shops}	TERRACED HOUSE; SHOP	1701 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		A short terrace of three houses built in the 18th century with shops to the ground floor.