

BISHOPSGATE GOODS YARD, LONDON BOROUGHS OF HACKNEY AND TOWER HAMLETS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT ADDENDUM TO MOLA TECHNICAL APPENDIX 2015

Pre-Construct Archaeology September 2023

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology has been commissioned by Temple, on behalf of their client, Bishopsgate Goods Yard Regeneration Limited ('the Applicant') to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment addendum ('ADBAA') to support a forthcoming reserved matters application ('RMA') for a mixed-use redevelopment ('the Proposed Development') of Bishopsgate Goodsyards ('the Site'). The determining authority for the RMA is the Greater London Authority (GLA).
- 1.1.2 The RMA will be for Plot 1 (**Addendum Figure 3**), partly within the administrative area of the London Borough of Hackney ('LBH') and partly within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets ('LBTH').
- 1.1.3 Previously, the Applicant has sought hybrid planning permission for the Proposed Development, with identical planning applications submitted on 21 July 2014 to both LBH (planning reference 2014/2425) and LBTH (planning reference PA/14/02011) for determination. Following consultation, amended planning applications were submitted to LBH and LBTH in August 2015. On 23 September 2015, the Mayor notified LBH and LBTH that he would act as the local planning authority for the purposes of determining the planning applications (Greater London Authority ('GLA') reference D&P/1200c&d). An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced by MOLA in 2015 as a Technical Appendix to the Environmental Statement.
- 1.1.4 Subsequently, the Applicant made amendments to the applications for which an ES Addendum ('ESA') was produced to reflect these, submitted in 2019 ('the 2019 ESA'). Following further information submitted in 2020, planning permissions for this hybrid application were issued by the GLA in March 2022. In 2020, PCA produced an Archaeological and Historical Background Addendum to the MOLA Technical Appendix 2015.
- 1.1.5 This addendum forms an archaeological desk-based assessment addendum for the Bishopsgate Goods Yard site to support a forthcoming reserved matters application ('RMA') for Plot 1. It is appended to the previous Technical Appendix produced by MOLA in 2015 and the PCA's 2020 Archaeological and Historical Background Addendum.

1.1.6 An updated GLHER search was carried out in February 2023 in order to comply with GLAAS¹ and CIFA² guidance to provide an updated archaeological and historical background uses the previous background (MOLA 2015) as a base. In addition, Policy and Guidance have been updated. The conclusions of the Technical Appendix and ES chapter are not materially affected by the updated baseline and therefore have not been updated.

¹ ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists), (updated in 2020); Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment,

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

2 UPDATED POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

2.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF was most revised in September 2023. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

2.1.2 Chapter 16 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

189. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

190. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;

b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and

d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

191. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

192. Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and

b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

193. Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.

2.1.3 Additionally:

194. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

195. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

196. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

197. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;

b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

198. In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.

2.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the updated policy framework set by the NPPF.

199. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

200. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

201. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

202. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

203. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

204. Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

205. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated)

publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

206. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

207. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 200 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 201, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

208. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

2.2 The London Plan

- 2.2.1 The London Plan, updated and published in March 2021, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth

- A. *Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.*
- B. *Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London's heritage in regenerative change by:*
- 1) setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making*
 - 2) utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process*
 - 3) integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place*
 - 4) delivering positive benefits that conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.*

- C. *Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.*
- D. *Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.*
- E. *Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use.*

2.3 **Regional Guidance: Hackney's Local Plan**

2.3.1 Hackney Council's Local Plan was adopted on 22 July 2020 and contains the following policies of relevance to the study site.

LP6 Archaeology

- A. *All new development must protect, or enhance, and promote archaeological heritage (both above and below ground). The interpretation and presentation of archaeological heritage to the public will be encouraged. Proposals that would adversely affect nationally important archaeological remains or their setting will be refused.*
- B. *Where development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or potential significance, desk-based assessments and, where necessary, archaeological field evaluation, will be required before development proposals are determined.*
- C. **Scheduled Monuments (Designated Heritage Assets)**
 - i. *Works affecting Scheduled Monuments (including repair works) are subject to a statutory consent regime administered by Historic England on behalf of the Secretary of State.*
 - ii. *Scheduled Monuments are also Designated Heritage Assets and the Council will apply the relevant national planning policies, particularly in relation to development affecting the setting of a monument.*
- D. **Non-designated Heritage Assets**
 - i. *Where non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, the Council will regard them as Designated Heritage Assets and apply the relevant national planning policies.*

5.34 The Borough's Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) were reviewed in 2017 by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) as part of a rolling programme of reviews across London. The Council will therefore provide a link to the latest available APA's map. APA's are now divided into four tiers (1-4) indicating different degrees of sensitivity to groundworks. Tier 1 is defined as an area containing or strongly suspected to contain a heritage asset of national significance. Hackney contains all 3 tiers in key locations across the Borough and the whole Borough is Tier 4.

5.35 Historic England's GLAAS is the Borough's archaeological adviser. Prospective applicants should make an initial assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of a site and the likely impact of the proposed development by consulting the Hackney Archaeological Priority Area Review and GLAAS published guidelines. If a potential archaeological interest is identified, then GLAAS should be consulted with regard to archaeological matters. If a Scheduled Monument or its setting is affected, then Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments should be consulted.

3 UPDATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In order to reassess the potential for archaeological features and deposits 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**.

3.1.2 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.

3.1.3 The information derived from the GLHER is supplemented by other archaeological, documentary, and cartographic resources.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 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 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).

3.2.2 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**).

3.2.3 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).

- 3.2.4 Within the study site, the 2006-2007 excavation recovered a Mesolithic tranchet axe, dated to between 8000-6000 BC. This flint tool was 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).
- 3.2.5 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).
- 3.2.6 A large amount of Neolithic material has been recovered from Principal Place, during excavations undertaken between 2011 and 2015. 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 of London and its environs (Daykin 2017, **Addendum Figure 1: 4**).
- 3.2.7 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**). Finally, Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from Spital Square in 1982 (**Addendum Figure 1: 1**).

3.3 Roman

- 3.3.1 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).

- 3.3.2 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**).
- 3.3.3 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: 27**).
- 3.3.4 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: 28**).
- 3.3.5 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**).
- 3.3.6 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**).

- 3.3.7 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).
- 3.3.8 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**). 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**).
- 3.3.9 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).
- 3.3.10 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, **Addendum Figure 1: 22**).
- 3.3.11 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.

3.3.12 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**). 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**).

3.3.13 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).

3.4 **Saxon**

3.4.1 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).

3.4.2 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).

3.4.3 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).

3.4.4 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: 32**).

3.4.5 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: 31**).

- 3.4.6 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: 29**). The second describes a bronze stirrup, originally believed to have been of Roman date, recovered from Spital Square in 1815 (**Addendum Figure 1: 13**).
- 3.4.7 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: 33**).
- 3.4.8 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: 30**).
- 3.4.9 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**).

3.5 **Medieval**

- 3.5.1 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: 37**). 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: 75**). Finally, a medieval hearth was discovered at 196-200 Shoreditch High Street, alongside later post-medieval features (**Addendum Figure 1: 105**).
- 3.5.2 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.
- 3.5.3 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 (**Addendum Figure 1: 50**). 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: 51**).

- 3.5.4 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: 40**). A tenement is believed to have been located along this road, just to the north of the study site (**Addendum Figure 1: 41**). 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: 43**).
- 3.5.5 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: 76**).
- 3.5.6 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: 63**). 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: 59**). 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: 70**).
- 3.5.7 The possible locations of several of the priory buildings have also 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, was investigated at 15 Anning Street, although no traces of the garden were found (**Addendum Figure 1: 36**). Bateman's Row is believed to be the location of an orchard associated with the priory (**Addendum Figure 1: 72**), as well as the infirmary (**Addendum Figure 1: 64**). New Inn Yard is believed to be the approximate location of the 'Greate Barn' associated with the priory (**Addendum Figure 1: 74**). Finally, the site of the Priory Church is believed to have been located at New Inn Yard/King John Court (**Addendum Figure 1: 73**).
- 3.5.8 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: 58**). 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: 47**). 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.

- 3.5.9 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: 68**).
- 3.5.10 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: 39**). 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: 45 & 71**). 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: 78**). 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: 48**) and the location of the medieval gatehouse has been located at 228 Bishopsgate (**Addendum Figure 1: 60**).
- 3.5.11 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: 39, 52, 56, 62 & 67**). 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: 34**).
- 3.5.12 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: 57**). 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: 66**).
- 3.5.13 *Circa* 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: 55**).

- 3.5.14 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).
- 3.5.15 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: 65 & 69**).
- 3.5.16 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: 61**). Medieval quarry pits were also recorded during an excavation at Spitalfields Market (Thomas et al. 2003, **Addendum Figure 1: 77**).
- 3.5.17 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: 49**), the potential location of a medieval building on Corbett Place (**Addendum Figure 1: 44**), a late medieval drain (**Addendum Figure 1: 79**), an unclassified deposit discovered along Brick Lane (**Addendum Figure 1: 42**) and several findspots. The findspots relate to a sherd of Cheam ware recovered from 14-20 New Inn Yard (**Addendum Figure 1: 35**), a bone implement for making pins found in Spitalfields in the 19th century (**Addendum Figure 1: 54**) and the findspot of several ceramic vessels, recovered from the Spitalfields area (**Addendum Figure 1: 53**).

3.6 **Post-Medieval**

- 3.6.1 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: 103**). 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: 124**). Additionally, The Theatre, London's first Elizabethan playhouse, was established within the former priory grounds in 1576 (Lewis 2010, **Addendum Figure 1: 109**).

- 3.6.2 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: 120**). 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: 132**).
- 3.6.3 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: 100**) and from an excavation at 3A-17 Grimsby Street (Sparey-Green 1993, **Addendum Figure 1: 85**). 16th and 17th century fishponds were located during an excavation at 183-185 Shoreditch High Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 38**). 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: 128**). A Tudor hearth, along with later post-medieval cellars and drains was discovered during archaeological investigations at 196-200 Shoreditch High Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 105**). 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: 131**).
- 3.6.4 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: 111**). 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: 112**).
- 3.6.5 The Agas Map of 1562 (see **Figure 5**, MOLA 2015) 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.

- 3.6.6 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 (**Addendum Figure 1: 116 & 136**). 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: 115**). A second fort is believed to have been located in the area of Cheshire Street and Grimsby Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 117**). 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: 46**).
- 3.6.7 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: 83**), 42-47 Bethnal Green Road (**Addendum Figure 1: 86**), the Great Eastern Buildings off Brick Lane (**Addendum Figure 1: 90**) and along the western edge of Spitalfields market (Thomas et al. 2003, **Addendum Figure 1: 133**). 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: 97**). Evidence for 17th century residential houses was discovered at 280 Bishopsgate (Thomas 2000, **Addendum Figure 1: 82**) and a 17th century foundation was discovered at 22-24 Bateman's Row (Mulligan 2007, **Addendum Figure 1: 108**). 17th to 19th century yard surfaces have also been found at 4-6 New Inn Broadway (**Addendum Figure 1: 107**). The construction cut for the Truman Brewery, which was founded in 1683, along with a well, were discovered during test pit monitoring which took place along Brick Lane (**Addendum Figure 1: 89**). Finally, a 17th century plague pit was discovered at 21 Curtain Road (**Addendum Figure 1: 125**).
- 3.6.8 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: 112 & 119**).

- 3.6.9 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 across the northern end of the study site. 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.
- 3.6.10 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: 80**), Worship Street (Museum of London Archaeology 2008, **Addendum Figure 1: 137**) and Folgate Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 122**). 18th century rubbish pits were discovered during an evaluation at Worship Street (Museum of London Archaeology 2008, **Addendum Figure 1: 101**) and cess pits and rubbish pits were recorded at 46-58 Quaker Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 87**). An early 18th century brick wall was discovered during a watching brief at Blossom Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 99**) and 18th and 19th century cellars were discovered during a watching brief at 35-41 Folgate Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 84**). 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: 95**). Finally, evidence for 18th century houses were recorded during an excavation at Spital Square/Folgate Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 121**).
- 3.6.11 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: 112**).
- 3.6.12 Gascoyne's Map of 1703 (see **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.
- 3.6.13 The next consulted cartographic source to show the study site is Rocque's Map of 1746 (see **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.
- 3.6.14 The next consulted cartographic source is Horwood's map of 1799 (see **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.

- 3.6.15 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: 92**) and a printing works was seen on Holywell Lane (**Addendum Figure 1: 93**). However, further residential development was also seen within the study area. A 19th century wall and cellar were recorded during an evaluation at 2-4 Holywell Lane (**Addendum Figure 1: 106**) and a 19th century housing estate replaced the notorious slum known as Old Nichol (**Addendum Figure 1: 114**). Additional entries of 19th century date describe the Curtain Road Board School, which was established in 1878 (**Addendum Figure 1: 127**), a Victorian granary located on Pedley Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 129**) and Arnold Circus, a 19th century garden, laid out as formal terraces (**Addendum Figure 1: 110**). Shoreditch Underground Station opened in 1876 (**Addendum Figure 1: 130**) and there are several 19th century railway viaducts that are located within the study area (**Addendum Figure 1: 96, 126 & 134**).
- 3.6.16 The next consulted cartographic source to show the study site is Stanford's map of 1862 (see **Figure 10**, MOLA 2015). 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: 113, 123 & 253**).
- 3.6.17 The next consulted cartographic source is the Ordnance Survey Map of 1872 (see **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: 96**).
- 3.6.18 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: 96**).

- 3.6.19 The final consulted cartographic source for the post-medieval period is the Ordnance Survey Map of 1892 (see **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.
- 3.6.20 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: 81**), pits and cess pits seen during archaeological investigations at Spital Square (Thomas 1998, **Addendum Figure 1: 88 & 97**), a wrought iron gate on Shoreditch High Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 96**) and a market at Lamb Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 94**). A court house is known to have been located on Hanbury Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 91**), a brick cellar was encountered during a watching brief at Spital Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 98**), post-medieval dump layers were seen during a watching brief at 19-27 Folgate Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 104**) and post-medieval deposits and features were found during a watching brief at Folgate Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 102**).
- 3.6.21 Numerous listed buildings of post-medieval date are also recorded in the GLHER from within the study area. These include residential properties (**Addendum Figure 1: 118, 152, 161, 166, 168, 173-175, 178-182, 186-192, 194, 196-198, 202, 204, 206-208, 216-218, 220-231, 234, 245-250, 252, 256, 257 & 259**), public houses (**Addendum Figure 1: 135, 185, 200, 203, 213 & 260**), road surfaces (**Addendum Figure 1: 144, 145, 147 & 251**), a showroom-warehouse (**Addendum Figure 1: 146**), bollards (**Addendum Figure 1: 148-151, 153-160, 163, 164, 167, 183 & 184**), a lamp post (**Addendum Figure 1: 162**), an office and warehouse (**Addendum Figure 1: 165**), a bank (**Addendum Figure 1: 169**), gate piers and walls (**Addendum Figure 1: 170 & 177**), shops (**Addendum Figure 1: 171, 172, 205, 236, 242, 243 & 255**), a railway bridge (**Addendum Figure 1: 176**), a police station (**Addendum Figure 1: 193**), railings (**Addendum Figure 1: 195, 199, 219, 238 & 239**), a mission hall (**Addendum Figure 1: 201**), a Victorian playground (**Addendum Figure 1: 209**), a boundary wall (**Addendum Figure 1: 210**), schools (**Addendum Figure 1: 211 & 214**), a clinic (**Addendum Figure 1: 212**), a laundry and porter's lodge (**Addendum Figure 1: 215**), a vat house (**Addendum Figure 1: 232**), a stable (**Addendum Figure 1: 233**), a brewery (**Addendum Figure 1: 235**), a vicarage (**Addendum Figure 1: 237**), a watch house (**Addendum Figure 1: 240**), a church (**Addendum Figure 1: 241**) and a clothing workshop (**Addendum**

Figure 1: 258).

3.7 **Modern**

3.7.1 Bishopsgate Goods Yard continued to function into the 20th century, although the Low Level Station was closed in 1916. A stables building was constructed on Quaker Street in the early 20th century, which was believed to have been associated with the Bishopsgate Goods Yard.

3.7.2 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 explosives 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: 138**).

3.7.3 The final consulted cartographic source to show the study site is the Ordnance Survey Map of 1948-51 (see **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.

3.7.4 The remaining entries of modern date which are recorded in the GLHER from within the study area relate to listed buildings. The first describes a public house known as the Golden Heart (**Addendum Figure 1: 244**), and the second records a 1950s office block, with a shop front on the ground floor, which is located at 2-4 Great Eastern Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 254**).

3.8 **Unknown**

3.8.1 There are also several entries of an uncertain date recorded in the GLHER from within the study area. These refer to a pit encountered at Primrose Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 139**), human remains discovered in New Inn Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 140**), layers discovered at both Buxton Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 141**) and Worship Street (**Addendum Figure 1: 143**) and a chalk raft found at 38 Norton Folgate (**Addendum Figure 1: 142**).

4 IMPACTS ON BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

4.1 Previous Land Use

4.1.1 The study site is believed to have been utilised for the extraction of brickearth during the medieval period and the early post-medieval period. Layers of dumped ground were then observed, to raise the ground level in preparation for its development, as London continued to expand. Evidence for the urban development from the 17th and 18th centuries has been discovered from within the boundaries of the study site.

4.1.2 The 19th century saw an increase in the industrial usage of the surrounding area. Within the boundaries of the study site, much of the residential development was demolished to make way for Shoreditch Station, which opened in 1839. In 1881, Shoreditch Station was extensively remodelled and reopened as a goods depot known as the Bishopsgate Goods Yard. Bishopsgate Goods Yards continued to operate into the 20th century, finally closing due to a fire on the upper levels in 1964.

4.1.3 Details regarding the foundation types or sub-surface elements associated with the 17th and 18th residential properties and the 19th century goods yard are unknown. These are likely to have had an impact upon the underlying potential archaeological horizons, perhaps reaching as far as natural geological deposits. However, there is a possibility that archaeological remains and horizons may have survived below their footprints.

4.1.4 The known truncations resulting from the existing railway piers, the demolished and extant viaducts associated with Bishopsgate Goods Yard and the site of Shoreditch Station have been plotted across the study site, in relation to the approximate extent of clay extraction and the potential survival of Roman, medieval and 17th and 18th century remains (**Addendum Figure 4**).

4.1.5 The installation of any existing or prior services through the area is also likely to have had a truncating effect upon the deposits through which the service trenches were cut. However, it is possible that archaeological deposits and remains may survive in un-truncated areas, or beneath the services.

4.1.6 Previous impact on the site is therefore considered to be **moderate**.

4.2 Impact of the Proposed Development

4.2.1 An outline application for the entirety of the proposed development was granted in 2022. Across Plot 1, a new 17-storey commercial building is proposed to be constructed, providing 51,821 m² GEA of commercial floor space in a building of up to 71 m AOD in height. The building will have a basement across its footprint, which is proposed to remain within the parameters assessed in 2019 (**Addendum Figure 2**).

4.2.2 Extensive areas of potential survival of Roman, medieval and 17th and 18th century remains can

be seen to remain between the known truncations located across the study site (**Addendum Figure 4**). These areas of potential archaeological remains are expected to be impacted by any below ground work undertaken in these areas. The study site also has the potential to contain below ground remains of the Shoreditch Station and the Bishopsgate Goodsyards, which may also be impacted by the proposed development.

4.2.3 It is anticipated that any work which extends below the existing ground levels, e.g. ground reduction and excavations for the foundations of the proposed development, plus any associated ground beams, pile caps and services, risks the localised disturbance of any surviving archaeological deposits. The basement proposed for Building 1 is likely to remove all surviving archaeological deposits across its footprint (**Figure 2**).

4.2.4 The impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits is therefore considered to be **high** across Plot 1.

4.3 **Ground Soil Contamination**

4.3.1 A land quality desktop study was undertaken across the study site, which indicated that there was a risk of hydrocarbons, including poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, metals and metalloids and asbestos containing materials from the site's previous use as a railway goods yard. The report also indicated that the risk of UXO across the study site is high (Temple Group Ltd 2023).

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6 APPENDIX 1: THE GREATER LONDON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
Prehistoric										
1	533467	181885	Central Foundation Girls School site (Early Iron Age Findspot)	Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from this site in 1982., An evaluation was conducted by the Inner London Archaeological Unit in 1982 on the Central Foundation Girls School site. SPT82.	TQ3346581885	Findspot	[17325] Early Iron Age, [17385] Late Iron Age	-700	42	MLO3228
2	534057	182405	Busby Street (Palaeolithic Findspot)	HORN OF WATER BUFFALO AND FOSSIL JAWBONE OF A SHEEP FOUND BELOW OLD MAINDRAINAGE LEVEL IN 1935. ILAU GIVES NO OTHER REFERENCES.	TQ3405582405	Findspot, Findspot	[17288] Palaeolithic, [17369] Uncertain	-500000, None	-10001, None	MLO1652
3	533424	182279	Holywell Lane (Prehistoric Findspot)	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.	TQ3343282299	Findspot	[17277] Prehistoric	-500000	42	MLO108432
4	533355	182121	Principal Place (Early Neolithic Pits)	Four shallow cut features, excavated at Principal Place, Worship Street by MOLA during excavations between 2011-2015, were found to contain sherds of Early Neolithic pottery from at least 24 separate vessels	TQ3337582135	Pit, Lithic Working Site	[17322] Early Neolithic	-3700	-3500	None
Roman										
5	533359	182413	14-20 New Inn Broadway (Roman Findspot)	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.	TQ3335782413	Findspot	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO77416

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
6	533392	181950	Kingsland Road (Roman Road)	PART OF LINE OF ERMINE ST RUNS THROUGH HACKNEY FOLLOWED BY KINGSLAND RD ETC.080333 = ERMINE ST IN HARINGEY, 080717 = ERMINE ST IN ENFIELD.	TQ3354585010	Road	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO1865
7	533397	181985	Norton Folgate (Roman Findspot)	URN OF GREYISH-BROWN WARE DECORATED WITH DIAGONAL LINES CROSSING EACH OTHER ON BODY	TQ3339481985	Findspot	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO3826
8	533423	182329	183-185 Shoreditch High Street (Roman Findspot)	Excavation by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1989 (Site Code HLP89) found unabraded tegula fragments and coarseware potsherds, but no discernible features., Excavation by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1989	TQ3342182328	Findspot	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO22768
9	533448	182061	Nicholls & Clarke and Depot Sites (Roman Ditch)	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	TQ3344582060	Ditch	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO107001
10	533459	182365	179 Shoreditch High Street (Roman Findspot)	An archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology December 2004. During the excavation an abraded piece of terra sigillata, and fragments of Roman brick and tile were recovered. It is though the finds date to between AD 50 - 160.	TQ3345782364	Findspot	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO97868
11	533467	181895	Spital Square (Roman Culvert & Drain)	Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98. A Post Medieval brick culvert was recorded.	TQ3346581895	Culvert, Drain	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO73491

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
11	533467	181895	Spital Square (Roman Findspot & Findspot)	Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98. Roman finds including pottery were recovered.	TQ3346581895	Findspot, Findspot	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO73483
12	533477	181905	6-13 Spital Square (Medieval Building & Structure)	EVALUATIONS BY C. THOMAS FOR DGLA/Museum of London Archaeology Service, OCT 1991 - JAN 1992; SITE CODE SPI 91. VARIOUS PARTS OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES WERE LOCATED WITHIN THE AREA OF THE OUTER PRECINCT.	TQ3347581905	Cemetery, Building, Structure	[17260] Roman, [17296] Medieval	0043, 1066	0409, 1539	MLO58839
13	533497	181925	Spital Square (Early Medieval Findspot)	BRONZE STIRRUP ACC. GUILDHALL MUSEUM 1815 AND CLAIMED TO BE ROMAN BUT STIRRUPS NOT USED UNTIL 10th Century	TQ3349481925	Findspot, Findspot	[17260] Roman, [17390] Early Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	0043, 0410	0409, 1900	MLO4000
14	533592	181950	Bishopsgate St (Roman Cremation)	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.	TQ3359081950	Cremation	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO7918
15	533707	181905	Spitalfields (Roman Cemetery)	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.	TQ3370481905	Cemetery	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO23515
16	533952	182150	Spitalfields (Roman Findspot & Findspot)	COARSE BLACK GREY WARE VASE WITH BROAD RIM	TQ3394982150	Findspot, Findspot	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO3839

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
16	533952	182150	Spitalfields (Roman Findspot - Burial Urn)	URNS EACH SAID TO HAVE CONTAINED BURNT BONE & COIN	TQ3394982150	Findspot	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO39084
16	533952	182150	Spitalfields (Roman Inhumation & Coffin)	SKELETONS, SOME WITH EVIDENCE OF NAILS AND VESTIGES OF WOOD FROM COFFINS	TQ3394982150	Inhumation, Coffin	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO39816
16	533952	182150	Spitalfields (Roman Findspot - Assemblage)	REPORTS SUGGEST SAMIAN FOUND AND POTS 'OF WHITE EARTH, WITH LONG NECKS AND HANDLES ; DIVERSE VIALS & OTHER FASHIONED GLASSES' CLAIMED TO CONTAIN FRESHWATER & OIL; LAMP; 3-4 FIGURINES, POSSIBLY INCLUDING ONE OF PALLAS.	TQ3394982150	Findspot	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO39080
17	534052	182050	Spitalfields Auction Mart (Roman Findspot - Pot)	FRAGMENT OF FLAT STAND OF SAMIAN FOUND 1865, AT AUCTION MART (UNLOCATED)	TQ3404982050	Findspot	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO3865
18	533345	182398	New Inn Yard (Roman Waste Disposal Site)	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 seen to survive, but Roman dump layers were recorded.	TQ3335582410	Waste Disposal Site	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO78153
19	533383	181679	Spitalfields Area (Roman Brickearth Pit, Quarry & Rubbish Pit)	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	TQ3348881823	Brickearth Pit, Quarry, Rubbish Pit	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO8185

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
20	533391	181878	288 Bishopsgate (Roman Pond)	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.	TQ3339681895	Fence, Ditch, Structure, Well, Ritual Shaft, Pond, Burial, Cemetery	[17260] Roman, [17260] Roman, [17260] Roman, [17260] Roman, [17260] Roman, [17346] 2nd Century, [17260] Roman, [17248] 3rd Century, [17260] Roman, [17248] 3rd Century	0043, 0043, 0045, 0069, 0069, 0101, 0201, 0201	0200, 0409, 0200, 0120, 0200, 0200, 0300, 0300	MLO75190
21	533391	182293	Holywell Lane (Roman Cemetery)	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.	TQ3341282313	Drainage Ditch, Gully, Boundary Ditch, Layer, Inhumation Cemetery, Stream, Palaeochannel	[17260] Roman, [17260] Roman, [17260] Roman, [17260] Roman	0043, 0043, 0043, 0043	0409, 0409, 0409, 0409	MLO108433
22	533321	182054	Principal Place (Roman Cemetery)	The remains of a Roman cemetery, in use throughout the Roman occupation but most heavily during the 3rd-4th Centuries, were found in the eastern part of the Principal Place development, Hackney by MOLA between 2011-2016	TQ3337782130	Inhumation, Cemetery, Cremation Burial, Cremation Pit, Drainage Ditch, Boundary Ditch	[17260] Roman	50	410	None
23	533396	181943	4-12 Norton Folgate (Roman Ditch)	Roman ditches were recorded below the remains of St Marys Priory during an excavation in 1988., The Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology conducted an excavation in 1988 at Nos 4-12 Newton Folgate (NRF88).	TQ3341281965	Ditch	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO25731

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
24	533385	181679	Spitalfields Area (Roman Animal Burial)	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	TQ3348581821	Animal Burial, Inhumation Cemetery, Coffin, Burial	[17260] Roman, [17260] Roman, [17248] 3rd Century, [17260] Roman, [17248] 3rd Century	0180, 0201, 0201	0300, 0300, 0300	MLO98944
25	533409	181900	38 Spital Square (Roman Rubbish Pit)	An excavation in 1988 recorded some Roman rubbish pits., An excavation was undertaken in 1988 by the Museum of London's Department of Greater London Archaeology (SSQ88) at 38 Spital Square.	TQ3341181905	Rubbish Pit	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO25732
26	533422	181924	4 Spital Square (Early Medieval Buried Soil Horizon)	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., An excavation in 1998 by the Department of Greater London (north) at No 4 Spital Square. Site Code SPQ88.	TQ3342681935	Ditch, Buried Soil Horizon, Buried Soil Horizon	[17260] Roman, [17390] Early Medieval	0043, 0410	0409, 1065	MLO25729
27	533462	182263	196-200 Shoreditch High Street (Roman Ditch & Pit)	A Roman roadside ditch, possibly associated with Ermin Street was found during excavations in 2007 by Museum of London Archaeology., A Roman roadside ditch, possibly associated with Ermin Street was found during excavations in 2007 by Museum of London Archaeology	TQ3346482269	Ditch, Pit	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO108437
28	533470	181963	15 Spital Square (Roman Findspot)	A large number of Roman pottery sherds were recovered from this site during an excavation in 1988, although no features were recorded., An excavation was undertaken in 1988 at 15 Spital Square. Site Code SIN88.	TQ3347281967	Findspot	[17260] Roman	43	409	MLO25730
Saxon										

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
29	533877	182105	Brick Lane (Early Medieval Findspot)	TWO COLOURED GLASS BEADS FOUND 1906 (1-4)	TQ3387482105	Findspot	[17390] Early Medieval	410	1065	MLO12937
30	533887	182025	Brick Lane (Early Medieval Feature)	Test pit 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)	TQ3388482025	Feature	[17390] Early Medieval	410	1065	MLO67047
31	533407	182005	Bishopsgate (Pre-Conquest Settlement)	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?	TQ3340482005	Settlement	[17320] Pre-Conquest, [17340] Tudor	1001	1539	MLO1692
32	533507	182505	Shoreditch (Early Medieval Settlement)	Shoreditch is a Saxon placename Sordig, Sordich etc., Shoreditch is a Saxon placename Sordig, Sordich etc. (1-5)	TQ3350482504	Settlement	[17390] Early Medieval	410	1065	MLO1648
33	533435	182273	Holywell Lane (Pre-Conquest Ditch)	A probable Saxon ditch was identified during excavations in 2006-7 by Museum of London Archaeology., A probable Saxon ditch was identified during excavations in 2006-7 by Museum of London Archaeology.	TQ3344382280	Ditch	[17320] Pre-Conquest, [17358] Late Medieval	990	1350	MLO108434
Medieval										

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
34	533452	181978	12 Folgate Street (Medieval Wall)	ILAU RECORDED WALLS & BURIAL (SEE 082218) DURING BUILDING WORK. SEE 22239602 FOR RECORD OF LISTED BUILDING. POS RELATED TO ST MARY SPITAL 080934 ?	TQ3344981977	Wall	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO23813
34	533452	181978	12 Folgate Street (Medieval Inhumation)	ILAU RECORDED BURIAL in 1982 DURING BUILDING WORK ON LISTED BUILDING (SEE 22239602) WALL ALSO RECORDED (SEE 082217). POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH ST MARY SPITAL (SEE 080934).	TQ3344981977	Inhumation	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO23814
35	533359	182413	14-20 New Inn (Medieval Findspot)	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 demolition activity.	TQ3335782413	Findspot	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO77825
36	533427	182405	15 Anning Street (High Medieval Garden)	Possible site of the Prioress's Garden, part of Holywell Priory (SMR MLO12164). It was thought to have contained a Dovecote. An excavation in 1976, for a lift shaft, found 18th Century dumping and possible cultivation soil, but no trace of the Prioress's Garden.	TQ3342482405	Dovecote, Garden	[17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor	1139, 1133	1539, 1539	MLO56500
37	533459	182365	179 Shoreditch High Street (Medieval Pit)	An archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology in December 2004.	TQ3345782364	Pit	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO97866
38	533447	182345	183-185 Shoreditch High Street (Tudor Fishpond & Pond)	Excavation by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1989 (SITE CODE HLP89) located possible evidence for 16th - 17th Century ponds or fishponds., Excavation by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1989 (SITE CODE HLP89)	TQ3344582344	Fishpond, Pond	[17340] Tudor, [17289] Restoration	1540	1699	MLO22770

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
39	533417	181905	38 Spital Square (Medieval Inhumation & Cemetery)	EXCAVATIONS BY Department of Greater London Archaeology 1988 (SSQ88) FOUND FURTHER BURIALS RELATING TO ST MARYSPITAL	TQ3341481905	Inhumation, Cemetery	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO55691
39	533417	181905	38 Spital Square (Medieval Wall)	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.	TQ3341481905	Wall	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO55690
40	533502	182300	Bethnal Green Road (Medieval Road)	LINKED BETHNAL GREEN WITH MAIN ROAD NORTH	TQ3420082699	Road, Road	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO3894
41	533557	182275	Bethnal Green Road (Medieval Tenement)	Customary tenement'. Swan Yard, 'Customary tenement'. Swan Yard (SOL)(1)	TQ3355582275	Tenement, Tenement	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO314
42	533887	182025	Brick Lane (Medieval Layer)	Test pit 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.	TQ3388482025	Layer	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO67046
43	533862	181480	Brick Lane (Medieval Road)	ROAD WHITECHAPEL TO BETHNAL GREEN RD	TQ3394481950	Road, Road	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO9192
44	533737	181975	Corbet Place (Medieval Building)	OAK TRUSS CARVED AS SATYR GIVEN AS FROM CORBET COURT, SPITALFIELDS 1902SUGGESTS LOCATION OF MEDIEVAL BUILDING, ALTHOUGH THERE IS ANOTHER CORBET COURT IN THE CITY.	TQ3373581975	Building	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO11255

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
45	533444	181907	Electricity Route (Medieval Wall)	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.	TQ3344281907	Wall	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO77948
46	533257	182285	Junction of Curtain Road and Scrutton Street (Tudor Mound)	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 defenses.	TQ3325582285	Mound, Plague Cemetery, Siegework	[17340] Tudor, [17367] Georgian, [17256] Elizabethan, [17285] Stuart, [17308] 17th Century, [17342] Caroline, [17333] Interregnum	1540, 1601, 1642	1800, 1700, 1651	MLO10297
47	533337	182415	New Inn Broadway (Medieval Human Remains)	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), Human bones uncovered by sewer works 3m from ground level.	TQ3333482414	Human Remains	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO76453
48	533457	182055	Norton Folgate (Medieval Almshouse & House)	ROW OF ALMSHOUSES OF ST MARY SPITAL. LEASED TO W SHERLAND 1536. KNOWN TO STOW AS 'ROTTEN ROW'	TQ3345582054	Almshouse, House, Almshouse, House	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO299
49	533827	182365	Sclater Street (Medieval Orchard & Unassigned)	NEAR SWAN	TQ3382582365	Orchard, Unassigned, Orchard, Unassigned	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO3986
50	533507	182205	Shoreditch High Street (Medieval House)	'THE GREAT HOUSE' LEASED 1535 BY ST MARY SPITAL TO WILLIAM GODDARD OCCUPIED THE SOUTH PART OF THE GOODS YARD.	TQ3350482205	House, House, House	[17296] Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1485, 1540	1539, 1600, 1900	MLO24371

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
51	533507	182255	Shoreditch High Street (Medieval Inn, Tenement & Brewhouse)	MURDERER PUT UP AT BELL INN 1514 (ELLIS). 1653 DESCRIBED AS MESSUAGE, TENEMENT OR BREW HOUSE (SOL)	TQ3350482254	Inn, Tenement, Brewhouse, Inn, Tenement, Brewhouse, Inn, Tenement, Brewhouse	[17296] Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1485, 1540	1539, 1600, 1900	MLO10405
52	533467	181895	Spital Square (Medieval Drain)	Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98. An undated linear feature, possibly a Medieval drain was recorded.	TQ3346581895	Drain	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO73485
52	533467	181895	Spital Square (Medieval Wall)	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.	TQ3346581895	Wall	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO73486
52	533467	181895	Spital Square (Medieval Human Remains, Burial & Inhumation)	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.	TQ3346581895	Human Remains, Burial, Inhumation	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO73484
52	533467	181895	Spital Square (Medieval Waste Disposal Site)	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.	TQ3346581895	Waste Disposal Site	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO73487

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
53	534052	182050	Spitalfields (Medieval Findspot - Jug)	STONEWARE JUG DECORATED WITH MEDALIONS ON BLUE GROUND	TQ3404982050	Findspot, Findspot	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO3978
53	534052	182050	Spitalfields (Medieval Findspot & Findspot)	CUP OR VASE, WHITE GLAZE WITHIN AND BROWN GLAZE WITHOUT	TQ3404982050	Findspot, Findspot, Findspot, Findspot	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO3981
53	534052	182050	Spitalfields (Medieval Findspot - Pot)	GREYISH CLAY WITH MOTTLED BROWN GLAZE	TQ3404982050	Findspot, Findspot	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO3976
53	534052	182050	Spitalfields (Medieval Findspot - Pot)	RED WARE, BROWN GLAZE WITH LOOP HANDLES	TQ3404982050	Findspot, Findspot	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO8225
53	534052	182050	Spitalfields (Medieval Findspot - Spittoon)	COARSE RED WARE WITH RED GLAZE, DESCRIBED AS SPITTOON	TQ3404982050	Findspot, Findspot	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO3977
53	534052	182050	Spitalfields (Medieval Findspot - Jar)	BROWN GLAZED WARE WITH NARROW NECK	TQ3404982050	Findspot, Findspot	[17296] Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1066, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO3975
54	533707	181905	Spitalfields (Medieval Findspot - Worked Object)	A bone implement for making pins was found in 1851, A bone implement for making pins was found in 1851	TQ3370481905	Findspot	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO11243
55	533692	182200	Spitalfields (Medieval Fountain, Well & Water Pipe)	SPRING CALLED SNEKOCKESWELL OR SIMCOCKS WELL IN A FIELD CALLED LOLLSEWORTHEIN THE PARISH OF STEPNEY WAS GRANTED TO THE HOPITAL BY THE BISHOP OF LONDONIN 1278	TQ3369082199	Fountain, Well, Water Pipe	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO38587

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
56	533467	181885	St Mary Spital (Medieval Cemetery)	MEDIEVAL CEMETERY TO SOUTH EAST OF PRIORY CHURCH FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS BY ILAU/Department of Greater London Archaeology SITE CODES SPT82, SPT85. 406 BURIALS EXAMINED, BOUNDED BY A CHALK WALL TO THE WEST.	TQ3346581885	Cemetery	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO54033
57	533395	181924	1&2 Newton Folgate (High Medieval Ditch & Gully)	Medieval drainage ditches and gullies that predated the 12th Century hospital of St Mary Spital were recorded during an excavation in 1985.	TQ3340581934	Ditch, Gully	[17301] High Medieval	1066	1200	MLO3752
58	533411	182312	183-185 Shoreditch High Street (High Medieval Inhumation Cemetery)	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.	TQ3342982330	Inhumation Cemetery	[17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor	1133	1539	MLO39076
59	533403	182474	22-24 Bateman's Row (Medieval Boundary Ditch)	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.	TQ3340882475	Boundary Ditch	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO98708

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
60	533391	181878	288 Bishopsgate (Late Medieval Gatehouse)	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.	TQ3339781895	Gatehouse, Building, Yard, Soakaway, Cess Pit	[17358] Late Medieval, [17285] Stuart, [17293] 14th Century, [17308] 17th Century, [17256] Elizabethan, [17285] Stuart, [17308] 17th Century, [17256] Elizabethan, [17367] Georgian, [17308] 17th Century, [17364] 18th Century	1301, 1601, 1601	1700, 1700, 1800	MLO75193
61	533443	181892	35 Spital Square (High Medieval Quarry)	Two late 12th Century quarry pits were recorded during an evaluation in 1993 by the Museum of London Archaeology 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.	TQ3344681897	Quarry, Ditch, Rubbish Pit	[17301] High Medieval, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17358] Late Medieval, [17340] Tudor	1150, 1201, 1230	1200, 1539, 1500	MLO64352
62	533392	181835	4-13 Newton Folgate (Medieval Inhumation, Cemetery & Tomb)	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.	TQ3346981911	Inhumation, Cemetery, Tomb, Coffin	[17296] Medieval, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor	1066, 1197	1539, 1539	MLO58823
63	533282	182375	86-90 Curtain Road (Late Medieval Structure)	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).	TQ3328282378	Structure, Boundary Wall	[17358] Late Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17358] Late Medieval, [17340] Tudor	1401, 1467	1539, 1539	MLO77477

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
63	533282	182375	86-90 Curtain Road, 3-15 New Inn Yard, Ec2 (Late Medieval Structure)	Foundations associated with Holywell Priory and its associated buildings., 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.	TQ3328282378	Structure	[17358] Late Medieval, [17256] Elizabethan, [17324] 15th Century, [17386] 16th Century	1401	1600	MLO77826
64	533392	182433	Batemans Row (High Medieval Infirmary)	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., The Infirmary to the Holywell Priory (MLO12164).	TQ3340382445	Infirmary	[17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor	1133	1539	MLO28171
65	533492	182225	Bishopsgate Goods Yard (Medieval Brickearth Pit, Rubbish Pit & Well)	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.	TQ3364182243	Brickearth Pit, Rubbish Pit, Well	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO101180
66	533417	181862	Central Foundation Girls School site (Medieval Ditch, Pit, Tenement, Hearth, Floor & Building)	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.	TQ3344481883	Ditch, Pit, Tenement, Hearth, Floor, Building, Quarry	[17296] Medieval, [17296] Medieval	1066, 1066	1539, 1539	MLO23820
67	533471	181854	Charnel House site (Late Medieval Burial Pit & Burial)	These are the remains of the Medieval Charnel House of St Mary Priory which is believed to have been constructed around 1310-1320, following a period of mass burial on and near this site.	TQ3348181861	Burial Pit, Burial, Charnel House	[17358] Late Medieval, [17358] Late Medieval, [17285] Stuart	1280, 1310	1310, 1700	MLO98978

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
68	533388	181873	Eden House (Medieval Church)	site of Medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital, This is the site of the buildings of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital.	TQ3343481931	Gatehouse, Hospital, Religious House, Priory, Church, Wall, Cellar, Road, Building, Precinct Wall, Infirmary, Yard	[17358] Late Medieval, [17285] Stuart, [17293] 14th Century, [17308] 17th Century, [17296] Medieval, [17296] Medieval, [17296] Medieval, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor	1301, 1066, 1066, 1066, 1101, 1101, 1197	1700, 1539, 1539, 1539, 1539, 1539, 1539	MLO3913
69	533499	182217	Former Bishopsgate Goods Yard site (Medieval Buried Soil Horizon)	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.	TQ3368582242	Pit, Buried Soil Horizon, Drain, Metal Working Site, Pit, Waste Disposal Site, Brickearth Pit, Soakaway, Cess Pit, Drain, Well, Building, Yard	[17296] Medieval, [17296] Medieval, [17256] Elizabethan, [17340] Tudor, [17386] 16th Century, [17340] Tudor, [17386] 16th Century, [17340] Tudor, [17367] Georgian, [17256] Elizabethan, [17285] Stuart, [17308] 17th Century, [17256] Elizabethan, [17367] Ge	1066, 1066, 1501, 1501, 1540, 1601, 1601, 1601, 1601, 1601, 1601	1539, 1600, 1600, 1600, 1800, 1700, 1830, 1830, 1830, 1830	MLO99024

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
70	533422	182273	Holywell Lane (Medieval Ditch & Pond)	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., Evidence of the water supply and an area of dumping were identified to the south	TQ3343782289	Ditch, Pond, Stream	[17296] Medieval, [17296] Medieval	1066, 1066	1539, 1539	MLO108435
71	533428	181909	In the road footings (High Medieval Church, Wall & Infirmary)	An excavation in 2004 recorded the walls of the infirmary and church of St Mary Spital., An Archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service	TQ3342981912	Church, Wall, Infirmary, Waste Disposal Site	[17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17257] Post Medieval	1197, 1540	1539, 1900	MLO77526
72	533341	182376	New Inn Street (Medieval Orchard)	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.	TQ3335682401	Orchard	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO28164
73	533374	182333	New Inn Yard (Medieval Church)	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 had been dissolved.	TQ3339482356	Church, Burial, Wall, Church, Floor, Robber Trench	[17296] Medieval, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17296] Medieval, [17358] Late Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17340] Tudor, [17256] Elizabethan	1066, 1133, 1133, 1133, 1401, 1539	1539, 1539, 1539, 1540, 1539, 1580	MLO38738

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
74	533283	182361	New Inn Yard (High Medieval Barn)	This is the approximate site of the Greate Barn, part of the Holywell Priory (SMR MLO12164). It survived into the 16th Century, as 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	TQ3329482365	Barn	[17301] High Medieval, [17256] Elizabethan, [17357] Mid 12th Century, [17270] Late 16th Century	1133	1600	MLO28160
75	533431	182051	Nicholls & Clarke and Depot Sites (Medieval Structure)	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.	TQ3343782061	Structure	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO107002
76	533275	182279	Priory of Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist, Holywell Priory (High Medieval Priory)	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	TQ3337882371	Gatehouse, Monastic Precinct, Chapter House, Nunnery, Priory, Cloister	[17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor	1133, 1133, 1133, 1133	1539, 1540, 1540, 1540	MLO12164

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
77	533497	181787	Spitalfields Market Basement (High Medieval Brickearth Pit)	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	TQ3354181843	Brickearth Pit, Quarry, Gravel Pit, Ditch, Garden Feature, Ditch, Boundary Ditch, Brickearth Pit, Well, Pit, Sewer	[17301] High Medieval, [17358] Late Medieval, [17296] Medieval, [17301] High Medieval, [17358] Late Medieval, [17347] 12th Century, [17380] 13th Century, [17301] High Medieval, [17358] Late Medieval, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17257] Post Med	1066, 1066, 1101, 1201, 1201, 1540, 1601, 1601, 1801	1350, 1539, 1300, 1350, 1539, 1900, 1700, 1900, 1900	MLO77968
78	533472	181911	Spitalfields Residential Development (Medieval Buried Soil Horizon)	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	TQ3356581944	Buried Soil Horizon, Water Channel, Drain, Dam, Terraced Ground, Garden Feature, Brickearth Pit, Boundary Bank, Stake Hole, Waste Disposal Site, Drain, Building, Infirmary, Revetment, Stable, Cistern, Bowl Furnace	[17296] Medieval, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17301] High Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17358] Late Medieval, [17293] 14th Century, [17358] Late Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17358] Late Medieval, [17340] Tudor, [17358] Late Medieval, [17340] Tudor	1066, 1201, 1201, 1301, 1301, 1350, 1401	1539, 1539, 1539, 1400, 1539, 1539, 1539	MLO77573

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
79	533427	181882	St Botolph's Hall (Late Medieval Drain)	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 levelling deposits were also found, along with 'cut features'.	TQ3343381893	Wall, Drain, Demolition Layer, Archaeological Feature	[17358] Late Medieval, [17333] Interregnum, [17358] Late Medieval, [17333] Interregnum, [17257] Post Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1450, 1450, 1540, 1540	1650, 1650, 1900, 1900	MLO63379
Post-Medieval										
80	533607	182395	17 Old Nichol Street (Post Medieval Pit)	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).	TQ3360482395	Pit	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO74457
80	533607	182395	17 Old Nichol Street (Post Medieval Waste Disposal Site)	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.	TQ3360482395	Waste Disposal Site	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO74456
81	533460	182365	179 Shoreditch High Street (Post Medieval Rubbish Pit)	An archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology in December 2004.	TQ3345782364	Rubbish Pit	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO97867

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
82	533487	181895	280 Bishopsgate And The Spitalfields Ramp (Elizabethan House)	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 at the site of 280 Bishopsgate and the Spitalfields Ramp.	TQ3348581895	House	[17256] Elizabethan, [17344] Interwar	1601	1922	MLO75446
83	533607	182005	29-33 Felgate Street (Post Medieval Waste Disposal Site)	Trial excavation undertaken by I Schwab for ILAU, (undated, site code not known) found 17th Century dumps. No further periods recorded on site.	TQ3360482005	Waste Disposal Site	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO66613
83	533542	181985	29-33 Folgate Street (Elizabethan Waste Disposal Site)	No evidence of St Mary Spital was found, but 17th Century dumping was recorded during an excavation in 1977., An excavation was undertaken by the Inner London Archaeological Unit in 1977 at 29-33 Folgate Street. FOL77.	TQ3353981985	Waste Disposal Site	[17256] Elizabethan, [17285] Stuart, [17308] 17th Century	1601	1700	MLO23815
83	533407	182005	29-33 Folgate Street (Post Medieval Waste Disposal Site)	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.	TQ3340482005	Waste Disposal Site	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO66288
84	533577	181995	35-41 Folgate Street (Post Medieval Cellar)	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.	TQ3357581995	Cellar	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO74992

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
85	533907	182205	3a-17 Grimsby Street (Post Medieval Building)	Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93.	TQ3390482205	Building	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64349
85	533907	182205	3a-17 Grimsby Street (Post Medieval Cellar)	Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93.	TQ3390482205	Cellar	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64348
85	533907	182205	3a-17 Grimsby Street (Post Medieval Garden)	Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93.	TQ3390482205	Garden	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64344
85	533907	182205	3a-17 Grimsby Street (Post Medieval Gully)	Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93.	TQ3390482205	Gully	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64346
85	533907	182205	3a-17 Grimsby Street (Post Medieval Pit)	Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93.	TQ3390482205	Pit	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64347
85	533907	182205	3a-17 Grimsby Street (Post Medieval Wall)	Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93.	TQ3390482205	Wall	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64343
85	533907	182205	3a-17 Grimsby Street (Post Medieval Well)	Excavation undertaken by C Sparey-Green for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb'93; site code GRT93.	TQ3390482205	Well	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64345

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
86	533797	182385	42-47 Jenice Building (Post Medieval Layer)	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 17th dumping layer, suggesting post medieval made ground.	TQ3379482385	Layer	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO75447
87	533757	182125	46-58 Quaker Street (Restoration Drain, Rubbish Pit & Cess Pit)	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.	TQ3375582124	Drain, Rubbish Pit, Cess Pit	[17257] Post Medieval, [17364] 18th Century, [17326] 19th Century	1701	1900	MLO77439
88	533477	181905	6-13 Spital Square (Post Medieval Cess Pit)	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).	TQ3347581905	Cess Pit	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO58855
89	533887	182025	Brick Lane (Post Medieval Structure)	Test pit 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.	TQ3388482025	Structure	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO67044

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
89	533887	182025	Brick Lane (Post Medieval Well)	Test pit 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	TQ3388482025	Well	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO67045
90	533837	182145	Great Eastern Buildings (Post Medieval Cess Pit)	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	TQ3383582144	Cess Pit	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO68912
90	533837	182145	Great Eastern Buildings (Post Medieval Wall)	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.	TQ3383582144	Wall	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO68911
90	533837	182145	Great Eastern Buildings (Post Medieval Waste Disposal Site)	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.	TQ3383582144	Waste Disposal Site	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO68910
91	533907	181985	Hanbury Street (Post Medieval Court House & House)	OS CARD MARKS SITE OF THE COURT HOUSE, NO REFS GIVEN.	TQ3390481985	Court House, House	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO3995

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
92	533307	182105	Hearn Street (Post Medieval Gas Works)	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	TQ3330482105	Gas Works	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO66182
93	533407	182305	Holywell Lane (Post Medieval Printing Works)	The site of a Post Medieval printing works, Works of William Follingham at Holywell, one of few print works outside the city at this period.(1-2)	TQ3340482305	Printing Works	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO10267
94	533607	181925	Lamb Street (Post Medieval Market)		TQ3360481925	Market	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO30604
95	533507	182405	Shoreditch High Street (Post Medieval Brewhouse)	Site of small brewhouse, Bell Brewhouse owned by Ralph Harwood in the 18th Century who is said to have invented the drink Porter.	TQ3350482405	Brewhouse	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO294
96	533502	182300	Shoreditch High Street (Post Medieval Gate)	The gate mechanism on Shoreditch High Street is unusual. The wrought iron gates survive.	TQ3375082299	Gate	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64057
96	533502	182300	Shoreditch High Street (Post Medieval Lift)	Single surviving hydraulic wagon hoist on the site. Used to move wagons between the two levels of the goods depot.	TQ3375082299	Lift	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64056

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
96	533502	182300	Shoreditch High Street (Post Medieval Railway Viaduct)	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.	TQ3375082299	Railway Viaduct	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64054
96	533502	182300	Shoreditch High Street (Post Medieval Undercroft)	Undercroft relating to goods depot opened in 1881.	TQ3375082299	Undercroft	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64055
96	533502	182300	Shoreditch Station (Victorian Railway Station)	Bishopsgate Goods Station, 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	TQ3375082299	Railway Station, Goods Yard	[17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian	1840, 1881	1874, 1900	MLO64049
97	533467	181895	Spital Square (Post Medieval Pit & Cess Pit)	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.	TQ3346581895	Pit, Cess Pit	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO73489
97	533467	181895	Spital Square (Post Medieval Wall)	Evaluation undertaken by Chris Thomas for Museum of London Archaeology Service, December 1998; site code SRP98. A Post Medieval brick wall was recorded. This may have formed the E wall of Spittle House, a 16th Century mansion.	TQ3346581895	Wall	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO73490

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
97	533467	181895	Spital Square (Post Medieval Waste Disposal Site)	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.	TQ3346581895	Waste Disposal Site	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO73488
97	533437	181915	Spital Square (Elizabethan Demolition Layer)	A thin layer of crushed charcoal and a deposit of brown sandy silt overlay the demolition rubble and is assumed to be post-Dissolution. This, in turn, was sealed by a thick layer of brick rubble. Some of the bricks appeared to date from the 17th Century	TQ3343581915	Demolition Layer, Structure	[17256] Elizabethan, [17285] Stuart, [17308] 17th Century, [17266] Early 20th Century	1601, 1901	1700, None	MLO78202
98	533926	182090	Spital Street [Truman's Brewery] (Post Medieval Cellar)	During an archaeological watching brief by L-P Archaeology between May 2011 and Jan 2012 a brick feature was recorded., Feature interpreted as the roof of a cellar. The brickwork covered with a rough mortar	TQ3392482089	Cellar	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO107245
99	533465	182005	St Mary Spital (Post Medieval Layer)	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.	TQ3346382005	Wall, Layer	[17257] Post Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1540, 1540	1900, 1900	MLO106991

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
100	533477	181905	Steward Street (Post Medieval House & Building)	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	TQ3347581905	House, Building	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO58853
101	533387	182123	Worship Street (Post Medieval Rubbish Pit)	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.	TQ3338482122	Rubbish Pit	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO98733
102	533404	181970	St Mary Spital (Post Medieval Layer)	Features and structures were uncovered in a widespread deposit of Post Medieval date during a watching brief on 18 trenches at Folgate Street, E1.	TQ3346381981	Layer	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO106990
103	533406	182293	183-185 Shoreditch High Street (Tudor Manor)	The remains of the Earl of Rutland's mansion have been discovered through a number of investigations in the area.	TQ3344082321	Manor, Wall, Floor, Pit, Post Hole	[17340] Tudor, [17256] Elizabethan, [17257] Post Medieval	1530, 1540	1600, 1900	MLO22769

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
104	533478	181976	19-27 Blossom Street (Post Medieval Waste Disposal Site)	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., A watching brief was carried out by the Inner London Archaeological Unit in 1977 at 19-27 Folgate Street.	TQ3349381986	Waste Disposal Site	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO63386
105	533459	182263	196-200 Shoreditch High Street (Tudor Hearth)	Post Medieval drains, cellars and a hearth were recorded during investigations in 2007 by Museum of London Archaeology., Post Medieval drains, cellars and a hearth were recorded during investigations in 2007 by Museum of London Archaeology.	TQ3346382269	Hearth, Cellar, Drain, Floor, Structure, Pit	[17340] Tudor, [17257] Post Medieval, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victori	1501, 1701, 1701, 1801	1900, 1800, 1800, 1900	MLO108438
106	533444	182302	2-4 Holywell Lane (Post Medieval Rubbish Pit)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Museum of London Archaeological Services between in July 2006. Two rubbish pits of Post Medieval date and a 19th Century well and cellar were recorded. Post Medieval pottery was also recorded.	TQ3345182309	Rubbish Pit, Well, Cellar	[17257] Post Medieval, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1540, 1801	1900, 1900	MLO98244

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
107	533312	182390	2-4 New Inn Broadway (Elizabethan House)	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.	TQ3331682396	Yard, Structure, House, Buried Soil Horizon, Fence	[17256] Elizabethan, [17285] Stuart, [17308] 17th Century, [17256] Elizabethan, [17285] Stuart, [17308] 17th Century, [17256] Elizabethan, [17367] Georgian, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgia	1601, 1601, 1601, 1701, 1701	1700, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1800	MLO99494
108	533403	182465	22-24 Bateman's Row (Tudor Buried Soil Horizon)	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.	TQ3340582471	Buried Soil Horizon, Robber Trench, Well, Wall, Waste Disposal Site	[17340] Tudor, [17285] Stuart, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1540, 1660, 1701, 1801, 1801	1700, 1800, 1750, 1900, 1900	MLO98709

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
109	533299	182370	3-5 New Inn Broadway (Elizabethan Theatre)	The Theatre is widely quoted as being the first of London's pre-Restoration purpose-built theatres. Contemporary panoramic evidence shows the theatre as being a polygonal structure. The timbers of The Theatre were dismantled in late 1598	TQ3331382386	Theatre, Yard	[17256] Elizabethan, [17256] Elizabethan	1576, 1576	1598, 1598	MLO73235
110	533617	182521	Arnold Circus (Victorian Garden)	A central open space, laid out as formal terraces, which acts as the focus of a late 19th Century housing improvement scheme.	TQ3364382548	Garden	[17314] Victorian	1893	1900	MLO59815
111	533672	182226	Bishopsgate Goods Yard (Tudor Brickfield)	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.	TQ3373082242	Brickfield, Brickworks, Clamp	[17340] Tudor, [17285] Stuart, [17340] Tudor, [17285] Stuart, [17333] Interregnum, [17289] Restoration	1550, 1550, 1650	1700, 1700, 1700	MLO101185
112	533492	182225	Bishopsgate Goods Yard (Tudor Cess Pit)	Evidence of the suburban development along Shoreditch High Street and to the east from the late 16th Century, was found through excavation of the northern area of Bishopsgate Goods Yard by the Museum of London Archaeology Service	TQ3364182243	Drain, Cess Pit, Pit, Ditch, Trackway, House, Industrial Building, Backyard, Layer	[17340] Tudor, [17256] Elizabethan, [17340] Tudor, [17289] Restoration, [17340] Tudor, [17289] Restoration, [17340] Tudor, [17367] Georgian, [17256] Elizabethan, [17367] Georgian, [17256] Elizabethan, [17367] Georgian, [17333] Interregnum	1550, 1550, 1550, 1601, 1601, 1650	1600, 1699, 1699, 1830, 1830, 1700	MLO101193

PCA Number	Eastings	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
113	533483	182159	Bishopsgate Goods Yard (Victorian Railway Station & Railway Stable)	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.	TQ3371482215	Railway Station, Railway Stable, Warehouse, Railway Platform, Railway Siding, Goods Yard, Goods Station	[17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17314] Victorian, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17314] Victorian, [17294] 21st Century, [17314] Victorian, [17294] 21st Century	1839, 1878, 1878, 1878, 1878	1878, 1964, 1964, 2003, 2003	MLO9331
114	533460	182361	Boundary Estate (Victorian Housing Estate)	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	TQ3362482523	Housing Estate	[17314] Victorian	1894	1894	MLO25186
115	533834	182167	Brick Lane Fort (Caroline Artillery Fort)	Site of an English Civil War (1643-1647?) fort at Brick Lane. The fort is thought to lie on the eastern side of Brick Lane. The fort formed part of the defences constructed to defend London during the first English Civil War (1642 - 1646).	TQ3388982222	Artillery Fort, Artillery Fort	[17342] Caroline, [17342] Caroline	1643, 1647	1643, 1647	MLO118473

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
116	533377	182128	Brick Lane Fort (Caroline Trench)	Approximate site of the English Civil War Lines of Communication between Brick Lane Fort and Shoreditch Fort. During the first English Civil War (1642-1646) the Lines of Communication protected eastern London and enabled men to move between forts.	TQ3368082492	Trench, Trench	[17342] Caroline, [17342] Caroline	1643, 1647	1643, 1647	MLO118479
117	533939	182220	Cheshire Street (English Civil War Battery, Fort & Siegework)	Around the area of Grimsby Street and Cheshire Street is the site of a 17th Century civil war fortification., The line of the civil war defences ran to a fort or battery located under the modern railway near Cheshire Street to the east of Brick Lane.	TQ3398382263	Battery, Fort, Siegework	[17278] English Civil War	1642	1651	MLO23207
118	533687	182335	Club Row (Nos. 3 and 5)/ Whitby Street (No. 31) Bethnal Green London E1 6JX (Georgian Tenement House & Weavers Cottage)	3 and 5 Club Row with 31 Whitby Street are two terraced tenement houses, which are listed at Grade II. Built in 1764-65 as occupation for weavers, the houses were formerly part of a group of 6.	TQ3369282340	Tenement House, Weavers Cottage	[17367] Georgian	1764	1765	MLO109385
119	533985	182200	East London Line Extension (Post Medieval Layer)	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.	TQ3399782203	Layer	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO99022

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
120	533422	181920	Eden House (Post Medieval Ditch)	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 recorded.	TQ3344881941	Garden, Waste Disposal Site, Garden Wall, Boundary Wall, Buried Soil Horizon, Pit, Well, Rubbish Pit, Tenement, Ditch, Building, Wall, Floor, Cess Pit	[17340] Tudor, [17256] Elizabethan, [17340] Tudor, [17285] Stuart, [17340] Tudor, [17367] Georgian, [17257] Post Medieval, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century	1540, 1540, 1540, 1701	1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 1800	MLO58859
121	533479	181924	Folgate Street (Elizabethan Road)	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	TQ3356481948	Road, Waste Disposal Site, Cess Pit, Horncore Pit, House	[17256] Elizabethan, [17367] Georgian, [17308] 17th Century, [17364] 18th Century, [17256] Elizabethan, [17367] Georgian, [17308] 17th Century, [17364] 18th Century, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century	1601, 1601, 1701, 1701	1800, 1800, 1750, 1800	MLO68922

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
122	533406	181972	Folgate Street (Restoration Waste Disposal Site & Demolition Layer)	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., An evaluation undertaken by the Museum of London in 1997-1	TQ3344181982	Waste Disposal Site, Demolition Layer	[17257] Post Medieval, [17364] 18th Century, [17326] 19th Century	1701	1900	MLO71909
123	533607	182193	former Bishopsgate Goods Yard (Victorian Railway Viaduct)	This viaduct was originally around 2km long and was built in 1839 to a design by John Braithwaite, the Eastern Counties Railway Company architect. It was modified heavily in 1878, and is not approximately 250m long.,	TQ3374282208	Railway Viaduct, Viaduct	[17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian	1839, 1839	1839, 1839	MLO99023
124	533415	182273	Holywell Lane (Post Medieval Cess Pit)	Post Medieval re-development of the site of Holywell Priory was investigated in 2006-7 by Museum of London Archaeology., Post Medieval re-development of the site of Holywell Priory was investigated in 2006-7 by Museum of London Archaeology.	TQ3343382303	Wall, Floor, Drain, Cellar, Cess Pit	[17257] Post Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1540, 1540	1900, 1900	MLO108436
125	533157	182131	Holywell Mount Burial Ground (Elizabethan Cemetery)	17th Century cemetery, closed some time in the mid-19th Century. Used as a plague pit. Currently a car park., This cemetery was located behind St. James's Church, Curtain Road. It was described by Holmes as being very old	TQ3319882175	Cemetery	[17256] Elizabethan, [17314] Victorian	1601	1872	MLO25725

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
126	533316	182056	King John Court (Victorian Railway Viaduct)	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	TQ3344983232	Railway Viaduct, Stable, Railway Station, Workshop, Warehouse, Factory, Goods Station	[17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17295] Second World War, [17314] Victorian, [17294] 21st Century, [17314] Victorian, [17395] Late 20th Century	1862, 1865, 1865, 1865, 1880	1862, 1900, 1945, 2007, 1969	MLO101176
127	533280	182420	London College of Fashion (Victorian Boundary Wall)	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.	TQ3330582438	Boundary Wall, School, School, Technical College, College	[17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17395] Late 20th Century, [17395] Late 20th Century	1878, 1878, 1914, 1920, 1967	1878, 1913, 1920, 1967, None	MLO103555
128	533407	181985	Nicholls & Clarke and Depot Sites (Post Medieval Archaeological Feature)	A number of features dating to throughout the Post Medieval period were uncovered during an evaluation by Museum of London Archaeology Services at The Nichols & Clarke and Depot sites in 2006.	TQ3343982030	Structure, Structure, Archaeological Feature	[17257] Post Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval, [17257] Post Medieval	1540, 1540, 1540	1900, 1900, 1900	MLO107003

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
129	533883	182163	Pedley Street (Victorian Granary)	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.	TQ3403882203	Granary, Horse Hospital, Railway Viaduct, Railway Bridge, Waterworks, Air Raid Shelter	[17314] Victorian, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17314] Victorian, [17344] Interwar, [17314] Victorian, [17294] 21st Century, [17314] Victorian, [17294] 21st Century, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17295] Second World War	1840, 1860, 1860, 1880, 1930, 1939	1964, 1930, 2007, 2007, 1964, 1945	MLO101195
130	533914	182176	Shoreditch Underground Station (Victorian Underground Railway Station)	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.	TQ3394882189	Underground Railway Station	[17314] Victorian, [17294] 21st Century	1876	2007	MLO101194
131	533257	182167	Site of The Curtain Theatre (Land bounded by Curtain Road (Post Medieval Theatre)	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 structures are also scheduled.	TQ3327482186	Theatre	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO1612

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
132	533485	181911	Spitalfields Development Site (Tudor Building)	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	TQ3357181939	Building, Waste Disposal Site, Building, Floor, Garden, Revetment, Boundary Wall, Brickearth Pit, Cess Pit, Drain, Horncore Pit, Well	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17340] Tudor, [17256] Elizabethan, [17340] Tudor, [17285] Stuart, [17340] Tudor, [17285] Stuart, [17340] Tudor, [17367] Georgian, [17256] Elizabethan, [17256] Elizabethan, [17285] Stuart, [172	1701, 1540, 1540, 1540, 1540, 1575, 1575, 1575, 1601, 1601	1800, 1600, 1700, 1700, 1800, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1700	MLO77575
133	533579	181779	Spitalfields Market (Elizabethan Waste Disposal Site)	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.	TQ3358781835	Waste Disposal Site, Well, Cess Pit, Terrace	[17257] Post Medieval, [17308] 17th Century, [17364] 18th Century, [17326] 19th Century, [17289] Restoration, [17314] Victorian, [17257] Post Medieval, [17364] 18th Century, [17326] 19th Century	1601, 1701, 1701	1900, 1850, 1900	MLO98979

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
134	533239	182054	The former railway viaduct (Victorian Coal Drop)	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.	TQ3331582111	Railway Viaduct, Coal Drop, Crane, Sports Building	[17314] Victorian, [17294] 21st Century, [17314] Victorian, [17294] 21st Century, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17395] Late 20th Century, [17294] 21st Century	1865, 1865, 1916, 1986	2007, 2007, 1916, 2007	MLO98737
135	533284	182345	The Old Blue Last (Victorian Public House)	An 1870's public house on the site of a former public house called The Last., This building is included on the Hackney Local List.	TQ3328982352	Public House	[17314] Victorian	1876	1876	MLO106312
136	533789	181476	Whitechapel Fort (Caroline Trench)	Approximate site of the English Civil War Lines of Communication between Whitechapel Fort and Brick Lane Fort. During the first English Civil War (1642-1646) the Lines of Communication defended the eastern side of London	TQ3404481900	Trench, Trench	[17342] Caroline, [17342] Caroline	1643, 1647	1643, 1647	MLO118478
137	533317	182055	Worship Street (Georgian Coal Depot)	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.	TQ3335482112	Coal Depot, Gas Works, Coal Bunker, Layer	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian	1801, 1813, 1813, 1813	1900, 1900, 1900, 1900	MLO98735

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
137	533317	182055	Worship Street (Tudor Layer)	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 materials.	TQ3335482112	Midden, Layer	[17340] Tudor, [17367] Georgian, [17340] Tudor, [17367] Georgian	1540, 1540	1750, 1750	MLO98732
Modern										
138	533332	182370	New Inn Yard (Second World War Gunpost)	Suggested site of World War Two light anti-aircraft position. No further details., Suggested site of World War Two light anti-aircraft position. No further details.	TQ3333082369	Gunpost	[17295] Second World War	1939	1945	MLO366
Unknown										
139	533387	181995	Primrose St (Pit of Uncertain Date)	L Dunwoodie for Department of Urban Archaeology; site code: BGA90. Pits had been dug into natural brickearth, but there was no dating evidence.	TQ3338581995	Pit	[17369] Uncertain	None	None	MLO68609
140	533337	182415	New Inn Street (Human Remains of Uncertain Date)	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.	TQ3333582414	Human Remains	[17369] Uncertain	None	None	MLO77361
141	533987	182105	Buxton Street (Layer of Uncertain Date)	Test pit monitored by Museum of London Archaeology Service staff, site code XRB92 (test pit 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	TQ3398482105	Layer	[17369] Uncertain	None	None	MLO67048

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
142	533407	182005	38 Norton Folgate (Unassigned & Building of Uncertain Date)	Observation by R. Whythead for ILAU, 1982; site code NOF82. Traces of a possible chalk raft were observed.	TQ3340482005	Unassigned, Building	[17369] Uncertain	None	None	MLO63435
143	533317	182055	Worship Street (Layer of Uncertain Date)	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.	TQ3335482112	Layer	[17369] Uncertain	None	None	MLO98731
Listed Buildings										
144	533527	182013	Road Surface (From The Junction with Folgate Street, to The North Side of The Junction with Fleur De Lis Street <excluding Present Side Pavement Surface (Georgian Road)	19th Century road surface of granite setts, ELDER STREET E1 1.	TQ3352482012	Road	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1801	1900	MLO92833
145	533537	182061	Road Surface (From The Junction with Commercial Road to The West Side of The Junction with Elder Street and Blossom Street) (Georgian Road)	19th Century surface of granite setts., FLEE DE LYS STREET E1 1. 1.+1+51 (South Side) Road Surface	TQ3353482061	Road	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1801	1900	MLO93468

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
146	533238	182165	13-21 odd Curtain Road	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	TQ3323682165					MLO106346
147	533454	181982	Road Surface (From The Junction with Norton Folgate to The East Side of The Junction with Elder Street) (Georgian Road)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. FOLGATE STREET E1 4431 Road Surface	TQ3345281982	Road	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1801	1900	MLO93319
148	533273	182139	Hearn Street (Restoration Bollard)	18th-19th Century iron gunpost/bollard in the form of a cannon., This building is included on the Hackney Local List.	TQ3327182139	Bollard	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century	1701	1800	MLO106313
149	533364	182158	11 Plough Yard (Georgian Bollard)	The site of a 19th Century gunpost., Outside 11 Plough Yard is an early-mid 19th Century cast iron gunpost. 'S.L.S.' inscribed on shaft.	TQ3336282157	Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century, [17375] 20th Century	1801	2000	MLO83663
150	533247	182130	Curtain Road (Georgian Cannon Bollard)	19th Century cannon style bollards., This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.	TQ3324582130	Cannon Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1801	1900	MLO83509

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
151	533250	182145	Curtain Road (Restoration Cannon Bollard)	18th Century gunpost style bollards., This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.	TQ3324782144	Cannon Bollard	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century	1701	1800	MLO83496
152	533271	182177	24-26 Curtain Road (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. CURTAIN ROAD EC2 5013 (East Side)	TQ3326882176	Shop, House, Shop, House, House	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17393] Mid 19th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17393] Mid 19th Century, [17334] Late 19th Century, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century, [17367]	1801, 1833, 1701, 1750	1866, 1900, 1732, 1832	MLO83495
153	533272	182220	128-130 Curtain Road (Victorian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. CURTAIN ROAD EC2 5013 (East Side)	TQ3326982220	Bollard	[17314] Victorian	1845	1845	MLO83921

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
154	533328	182364	2 Posts At Either Side of Entrance to King John's Court (Georgian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. NEW INN YARD EC2 5013 (South Side)	TQ3332582364	Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17393] Mid 19th Century	1801	1866	MLO83631
155	533341	182366	Post Opposite East Entrance of New Inn Broadway (Georgian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, NEW INN YARD EC2 1. 5013 (South Side)	TQ3333882366	Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17393] Mid 19th Century	1801	1866	MLO83622
156	533343	182120	Post At East Side of Corner of Plough Yard (Georgian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. HEARN STREET EC2 5013 (North Side)	TQ3334182120	Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17393] Mid 19th Century	1801	1866	MLO83556
157	533392	182029	Post At Corner of Worship Street (Georgian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, NORTON FOLGATE E1 1. 5013 (West Side)	TQ3339082029	Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17393] Mid 19th Century	1801	1866	MLO83656
158	533392	182489	Gunpost At North Corner of French Place, By Railway (Georgian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, DEREHAM PLACE EC2 1. 5013 (North Side)	TQ3339082489	Bollard, Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century, [17314] Victorian	1801, 1841	1900, 1841	MLO83926

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
159	533403	182168	Post on East Side of Entrance to Bowl Court (Georgian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, PLOUGH YARD EC2 1. 5013 (East Side)	TQ3340182167	Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17393] Mid 19th Century	1801	1866	MLO83870
160	533407	182498	2 Posts At West End of North Part (Georgian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. FRENCH PLACE E1 5013 ----- -----	TQ3340482498	Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17393] Mid 19th Century	1801	1866	MLO83918
161	533420	181902	15 Spital Square (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, SPITAL SQUARE E1 1. 4431 (South Side)	TQ3341881902	House, House, Railings	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17393] Mid 19th Century, [17369] Uncertain	1701, 1833, None	1800, 1866, None	MLO93172
162	533420	181910	15 Spital Square (Edwardian Lamp Post)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. SPITAL SQUARE E1 4431 (South Side)	TQ3341881909	Lamp Post	[17274] Edwardian	1908	1908	MLO92683
163	533420	182374	Post Outside Central Entrance of Numbers 36 to 46 (Georgian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, NEW INN YARD EC2 1. 5013 (South Side)	TQ3341882374	Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17338] Early 19th Century	1801	1832	MLO83632

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
164	533424	182115	191 Shoreditch High Street (Georgian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, SHOREDITCH HIGH STREET E1 1. 5013 (West Side)	TQ3342282115	Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17393] Mid 19th Century	1801	1866	MLO83687
165	533430	182224	6-8 Great Eastern Street (Victorian Office & Warehouse)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, In the entry for: GREAT EASTERN STREET TQ 3382 788-1/8/10005	TQ3342782223	Office, Warehouse	[17314] Victorian, [17274] Edwardian	1862	1902	MLO83816
166	533433	181976	6 Folgate Street (Georgian Terrace & Terraced House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, FOLGATE STREET E1 1. 4431 (South Side)	TQ3343181975	Terrace, Terraced House	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1801	1900	MLO92812
167	533448	182378	Post Outside East Corner of Entry Opposite Anning Street (Georgian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. NEW INN YARD EC2 5013 (South Side)	TQ3344682377	Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17393] Mid 19th Century	1801	1866	MLO83623
168	533459	181969	16-18 Folgate Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, FOLGATE STREET E1 1. 4431 (South Side)	TQ3345781969	House, Shop	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17369] Uncertain	1704, None	1744, None	MLO93470
169	533461	182350	Victorian Metal Framed Building & Bank (Financial)	Listed (Grade II) four storey building in Italianate style. The building was erected between 1865 and 1880 and is partly of steel frame construction., Four storey building in Italianate style having a heavy cornice with modillions and long brackets inter	TQ3345882350	Metal Framed Building, Bank (Financial)	[17314] Victorian	1865	1865	MLO83685

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
170	533461	181902	15 Spital Square (Georgian Gate Pier & Wall)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, SPITAL SQUARE E1 1. 4431 (South Side)	TQ3345881902	Gate Pier, Wall, Plaque	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century, [17369] Uncertain	1801, None	1900, None	MLO93174
171	533465	182281	196 Shoreditch High Street (Restoration Building)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, SHOREDITCH HIGH STREET EI 1. 5013 (West Side)	TQ3346382280	Building, Shop	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century, [17369] Uncertain	1701, None	1732, None	MLO83699
172	533468	182311	191 Shoreditch High Street (Post Medieval Building)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, SHOREDITCH HIGH STREET EI 1. 5013 (West Side)	TQ3346682310	Building, Building, Shop	[17257] Post Medieval, [17367] Georgian, [17367] Georgian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17314] Victorian, [17334] Late 19th Century	1540, 1801, 1867	1800, 1832, 1900	MLO83859
173	533470	182324	188-189 Shoreditch High Street (Restoration Terrace & Terraced House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details	TQ3346882323	Terrace, Terraced House, Terraced House, Shop	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17375] 20th Century	1701, 1733, 1901	1732, None, 2000	MLO83686
174	533474	182316	188 Shoreditch High Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, SHOREDITCH HIGH STREET EI 1. 5013 (West Side)	TQ3347182316	House, House, Shop	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17395] Late 20th Century	1701, 1733, 1900	1732, None, 1975	MLO83959

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
175	533488	181987	17-21 Folgate Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, FOLGATE STREET E1 1. 4431 (North Side)	TQ3348681986	House, House, Shop	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17369] Uncertain	1701, 1801, None	1732, 1801, None	MLO93469
176	533492	182164	803 Commercial Road (Georgian Railway Bridge)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 788/17/908 COMMERCIAL ROAD E1 27-SEP-73 (South side)	TQ3349082163	Railway Bridge	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17393] Mid 19th Century	1833	1866	MLO93446
177	533492	182216	191 Shoreditch High Street (Victorian Wall, Gate Pier & Gate)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, SHOREDITCH HIGH STREET E1 1. 5013 (East Side)	TQ3349082216	Wall, Gate Pier, Gate, Wall, Gate, Gate Pier, Lamp Bracket	[17314] Victorian, [17334] Late 19th Century, [17314] Victorian, [17369] Uncertain	1867, 1884, None	1900, 1884, None	MLO83682
178	533506	182017	24 Elder Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ELDER STREET E1 1. 4431 (West Side) No	TQ3350382017	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century	1701	1732	MLO92797
179	533509	181982	27 Folgate Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, FOLGATE STREET E1 1. 4431 (North Side)	TQ3350781982	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian	1705	1745	MLO93117
180	533514	181993	32-34 Elder Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ELDER STREET E1 1. 4431 (West Side) 29.12.50 Nos	TQ3351281993	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian	1701	1740	MLO93464

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
181	533515	181981	36 Elder Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ELDER STREET E1 1. 4431 (West Side)	TQ3351381981	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian	1701	1740	MLO92799
182	533516	182004	30 Elder Street (Restoration House & Railings)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ELDER STREET E1 1. 4431 (West Side)	TQ3351382004	House, Railings	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian	1701	1720	MLO92798
183	533518	181974	27 Folgate Street (Georgian Cannon Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, FOLGATE STREET E1 1. 1d+51 2 Bollards	TQ3351581974	Cannon Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1801	1900	MLO92811
184	533519	182397	3 Posts About 20 Yards East of Shoreditch High Street (Georgian Bollard)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. BOUNDARY PASSAGE 5013 SHOREDITCH HIGH STREET	TQ3351682397	Bollard	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17338] Early 19th Century, [17393] Mid 19th Century	1801	1866	MLO83450
185	533531	181982	23 Elder Street (Georgian House & Public House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ELDER STREET E1 1. 4431 (East Side)	TQ3352881982	House, Public House, House, Public House	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17393] Mid 19th Century, [17369] Uncertain, [17367] Georgian	1833, None	1866, 1731	MLO92793
186	533532	181982	23 Elder Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ELDER STREET E1 1. 4431 (East Side)	TQ3353081982	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian	1701	1740	MLO93462

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
187	533533	181993	19-21 Elder Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ELDER STREET E1 1. 4431 (East side)	TQ3353181993	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian	1701	1740	MLO92796
188	533534	182001	17 Elder Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ELDER STREET E1 1. 4431 (East side) No 17	TQ3353282000	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian	1701	1740	MLO92795
189	533536	182018	Nos. 9-13 Elder Street (Odd) (Restoration House & Railings)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ELDER STREET E1 1. 4431 (East Side) 29.12.50	TQ3353482018	House, Railings	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian	1701	1740	MLO92794
190	533538	182005	15 Elder Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ELDER STREET E1 1. 4431 (East Side)	TQ3353582005	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian	1701	1740	MLO93461
191	533541	182037	5-7 Elder Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ELDER STREET E1 4431 (East Side)	TQ3353882037	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian	1701	1740	MLO93460

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
192	533548	182410	Abingdon House (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, BOUNDARY STREET E2 1. 4431 BOUNDARY ESTATE	TQ3354682410	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO93425
193	533555	182075	43a Commercial Street (Victorian Police Station)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, COMMERCIAL STREET E1 1. 4431 (West Side)	TQ3355382075	Police Station	[17314] Victorian	1874	1875	MLO92822
194	533557	182048	Philip Blairman House (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. FLEUR DE LYS STREET E1 4431 (South Side)	TQ3355582048	House, House, Shop	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17393] Mid 19th Century, [17369] Uncertain	1701, 1833, None	1732, 1866, None	MLO93116
195	533558	182405	Virginia Road (Victorian Railings, Arch & Garden)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ARNOLD CIRCUS E2 4431 BOUNDARY ESTATE I	TQ3355682405	Railings, Arch, Garden, Gate	[17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17395] Late 20th Century	1899, 1900	1899, 1973	MLO92903
196	533558	182506	Wargrave House (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, NAVARRE STREET E2 1. 4431 (North Side)	TQ3355682506	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO93309

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
197	533568	182414	Benson House (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. LIGONIER STREET E2 4431 (West Side)	TQ3356682413	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO91606
198	533589	182417	Hedsor House (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, LIGONIER STEEET E2 1. 4431 (East Side)	TQ3358782417	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO93128
199	533600	182411	Laleham House (Victorian Gate & Railings)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, OLD NICHOL STREET E2 1. 4431 (North Side)	TQ3359882411	Gate, Railings	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO92732
200	533605	182054	142 Commercial Street (Victorian Public House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, COMMERCIAL STREET E1 1. 4431 (East Side)	TQ3360282053	Public House	[17314] Victorian	1845	1885	MLO92820
201	533607	182092	Bedford House, Formerly The Bedford Institute Association (Victorian Mission Hall)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, The following building shall be added:	TQ3360482092	Mission Hall, Railings	[17314] Victorian, [17369] Uncertain	1894, None	1894, None	MLO93395
202	533613	182426	Laleham House (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, CAMLET STREET E2 1. (West Side) 4431 BOUNDARY ESTATE	TQ3361182425	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO93330

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
203	533615	182350	34 Redchurch Street (Restoration Public House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, REDCHURCH STREET E2 1. 4431 (South Side)	TQ3361382350	Public House, Public House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17338] Early 19th Century	1701, 1801	1800, 1832	MLO92707
204	533620	182512	Iffley House (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ARNOLD CIRCUS E2 1. 4431 BOUNDARY ESTATE	TQ3361782511	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO92909
205	533624	181986	135-153 Commercial Street (Georgian Shop)	Artisans' flats, now shops and flats, designed in 1863-4 by Henry Darbishire for the Peabody Trust.	TQ3362281986	Shop, Apartment, Lodging House, Apartment	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17393] Mid 19th Century, [17314] Victorian, [17395] Late 20th Century	1833, 1863, 1999	1866, 1864, None	MLO93376
206	533637	182443	Molesey House (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, CAMLET STREET E2 1. 4431 (East Side) BOUNDARY ESTATE Molesey House TQ 3382 8/76	TQ3363582443	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO92865
207	533650	182505	1 Sandford House Arnold Circus (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, RFNOLD CIRCUS E2 1. 4431 BOUDARY ESTATE	TQ3364782504	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO92908

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
208	533661	182453	Clifton House (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, CLUB ROW E2 1. 4431 (West Side) BOUNDARY ESTATE	TQ3365882453	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO92877
209	533671	182493	School House (Victorian Childrens Playground & Wall)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ARNOLD CIRCUS E2 1. 4431 BOUNDARY ESTATE	TQ3366982492	Childrens Playground, Wall	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO92907
210	533677	182473	Wall At London Clinic Centre (Victorian Boundary Wall)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. CLUB ROW E2 4431 (East Side)	TQ3367582473	Boundary Wall	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO93094
211	533682	182523	School House (Victorian School House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. ARNOLD CIRCUS E2 4431 BOUNDARY ESTATE	TQ3368082522	School House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO92906
212	533687	182479	London Clinic Centre (Victorian Clinic)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, CLUB ROW E2 1. 4431 (East Side) BOUNDARY ESTAT	TQ3368482478	Clinic	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO92876
213	533698	182321	27 Bethnal Green Road (Victorian Public House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, BETHNAL GREEN ROAD E1 1. 4431 (North Side)	TQ3369582321	Public House	[17314] Victorian	1880	1880	MLO92880

PCA Number	Eastings	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
214	533703	182521	School House (Victorian Elementary School)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. ARNOLD CIRCUS E2 4431 BOUNDARY ESTATE	TQ3370182521	Elementary School	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO93399
215	533718	182496	Walton House (Victorian Laundry & Porters Lodge)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, MONTCLARE STREE E2 (West Side) 1. 4431	TQ3371582496	Laundry, Porters Lodge	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO93473
216	533732	182440	Cookham House (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, MONTCLARE STREET E2 1. 4431 (West Side)	TQ3372982440	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO92744
217	533754	182447	Walton House (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, MONTCLARE STREET E2 1. 4431 (East Side)	TQ3375182446	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO93512
218	533761	182522	Henley House (Victorian House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. SWANFIELD STREET E2 4431 (West Side)	TQ3375982522	House	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO92693
219	533767	182442	Walton House (Victorian Railings)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, OLD NICHOL STREET E2 1. 4431 (North Side)	TQ3376582442	Railings	[17314] Victorian	1899	1899	MLO93306

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
220	533779	181903	18 Hanbury Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. WILKES STREET E1 4431 (East Side) No 18	TQ3377781903	House, Shop	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century, [17369] Uncertain	1701, None	1732, None	MLO93366
222	533784	181874	3-5 Princelet Street (Restoration Terraced House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, THE FOLLOWING BUILDING SHALL BE ADDED:	TQ3378181874	Terraced House, Terraced House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17334] Late 19th Century	1701, 1867	1740, 1900	MLO93378
223	533796	181870	9 Princelet Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, PRINCELET STREET E1 1. 4431 (North Side) No	TQ3379381870	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century	1701	1732	MLO92702
226	533841	181903	34-36 Hanbury Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, HANBURY STREET E1 1. 4431 (south Side) N	TQ3383881903	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century	1701	1732	MLO92792
227	533843	181872	21-25 Princelet Street (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, PRINCELET STREET E1 1. 4431 (North Side) 29.12.50.	TQ3384081872	House, Shop	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century, [17314] Victorian, [17395] Late 20th Century	1701, 1900	1732, 1973	MLO92705

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
228	533867	182073	149 Brick Lane (Georgian Managers House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, BRICK LANE E1 TQ3382 (west side)	TQ3386582073	Managers House, Office, Function Room	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17369] Uncertain	1814, None	1854, None	MLO93055
229	533871	182352	149 Brick Lane (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, BRICK LANE E1 1. 4431 (West Side) TQ 3382 SE	TQ3386982352	Shop, House	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century	1801, 1701	1900, 1732	MLO93161
230	533880	182287	125 Brick Lane (Restoration House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, The following item shall be added: BRICK LANE TQ 3382 788-/8/10033	TQ3387882287	House, Road Sign, House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17282] Early 18th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17369] Uncertain	1701, 1717, 1733	1732, 1717, None	MLO92939
231	533885	182044	149 Brick Lane (Georgian Engineers House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, BRICK LANE E1 TQ3382 (east side)	TQ3388282043	Office, Engineers House	[17369] Uncertain, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian	None, 1830	None, 1839	MLO93056
232	533890	182028	149 Brick Lane (Georgian Vat Hall)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, In the entries for:	TQ3388882028	Vat Hall, Vat Hall, Office, Storehouse	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17369] Uncertain	1780, 1840, None	1820, 1849, None	MLO93428

PCA Number	Eastings	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
233	533895	182075	149 Brick Lane (Victorian Stable)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, In the entry for:	TQ3389382075	Stable, Boiler House, Boiler House, Music Hall, Office	[17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17369] Uncertain	1837, 1838, 1929, None	1837, 1838, 1930, None	MLO92895
234	533907	182475	123-159 Bethnal Green Road (Georgian Terraced House, Shop, Public House & Terrace)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, BETHNAL GREEN ROAD E2 1. 4431 (North Side)	TQ3390482475	Terraced House, Shop, Public House, Terrace	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17393] Mid 19th Century, [17334] Late 19th Century	1833	1900	MLO92881
235	533912	182027	Black Eagle Brewery (Georgian Brewery)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, BRICK LANE E1 and E2 1. 4431 (East Side)	TQ3391082027	Brewery	[17367] Georgian, [17335] Mid 18th Century, [17279] Late 18th Century	1733	1800	MLO93085
236	533961	182270	8-38 Cheshire Street (Victorian Terraced House, Shop & Terrace)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, CHESHIRE STREET E2 1. 4431 TQ 3382 Nos 2 to 38 (even) 8/1 II	TQ3395982269	Terraced House, Shop, Terrace	[17314] Victorian	1850	1890	MLO92979
237	534033	182103	35 Buxton Street (Georgian Vicarage)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. BUXTON STREET E1 4431 (North Side)	TQ3403082103	House, Vicarage	[17369] Uncertain, [17367] Georgian, [17338] Early 19th Century	None, 1801	None, 1832	MLO93432
238	534146	182462	Railings, Wall, Gate Piers to Churchyard of St Matthew's Church (Restoration Gate Pier, Railings & Wall)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ST MATHEWS ROW E2 1. 4431 (East Side)	TQ3414482462	Gate Pier, Railings, Wall	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century	1701	1800	MLO93518

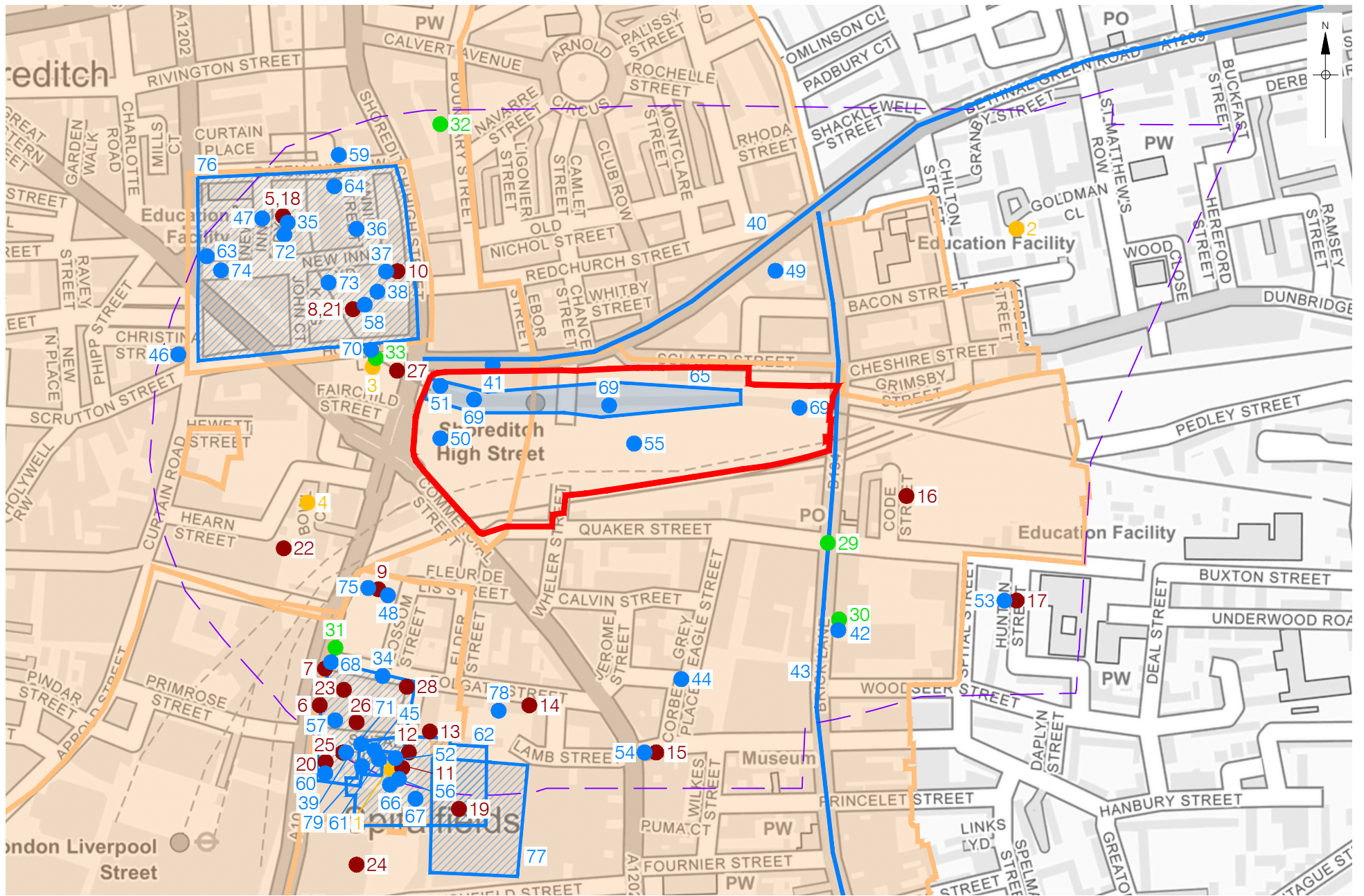
PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
239	534149	182518	Area Railings At No 20 (Georgian House & Railings)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, ST MATHEWS ROW E2 1. 4431 (East Side)	TQ3414782518	House, Railings	[17367] Georgian, [17338] Early 19th Century	1801	1832	MLO92677
240	534163	182391	Parish Watch House At South West Corner of Churchyard (Georgian Plaque & Watch House)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. WOOD'S CLOSE E2 4431 Parish Watch House	TQ3416182390	Plaque, Watch House	[17367] Georgian	1826	1826	MLO93198
241	534185	182462	St Matthew's Church (Georgian Church)	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details, 1. ST MATHEWS ROAD E2 4431 (East Side) St Matthew's Church TQ 3482 9/156 18.7.49	TQ3418382462	Church, Church, Church, Church	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17332] Mid 20th Century	1740, 1861, 1940, 1961	1740, 1861, 1940, 1961	MLO92676
242	533405	182189	11-15 Great Eastern Street (Victorian Building)	Former shops, dwellings and bank premises for the National Penny Bank, now office and residential accommodation with cafe. 1878 with some late-C20 alterations. Temple & Forster, architects., PLAN: 5-storey building with 6-window bay to Great Eastern Street	TQ3341082200	Building, Bank (Financial), Post Office, Cafe	[17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17314] Victorian, [17395] Late 20th Century, [17395] Late 20th Century	1878, 1878, 1896, 1984	1878, 1916, 1984, 1984	MLO102594

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
243	533703	181852	Former Stapleton's Horse and Carriage Repository (Victorian Repository and Office)	The former Stapleton's Horse and Carriage Repository is grade II listed as it is a rare example of a multi-storey repository for the sale of horses and carriages., This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)	TQ3372281870	Repository, Office, Garage, Warehouse	[17314] Victorian, [17332] Mid 20th Century, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17332] Mid 20th Century	1890, 1915, 1959	1890, 1953, 1959	MLO118608
244	533703	181889	Golden Heart Public House (Interwar Public House)	The Golden Heart, a Grade II listed building, was completed in 1936 in a neo-Georgian style by A E Sewell for Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co Ltd, and occupies a prominent corner plot at the junction of Commercial Street and Hanbury Street.	TQ3371081894	Public House	[17344] Interwar	1936	1936	MLO107342
245	533744	181860	17-25 Wilkes Street (Restoration Terraced House)	17-25 Wilkes Street is a row of terraced houses dating to the 18th Century., This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.	TQ3375281873	Terraced House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century	1701	1800	MLO93367
246	533773	181875	10 Wilkes Street (Restoration House)	An 18th Century house in Spitalfields., This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.	TQ3377681877	House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century	1701	1800	MLO92985

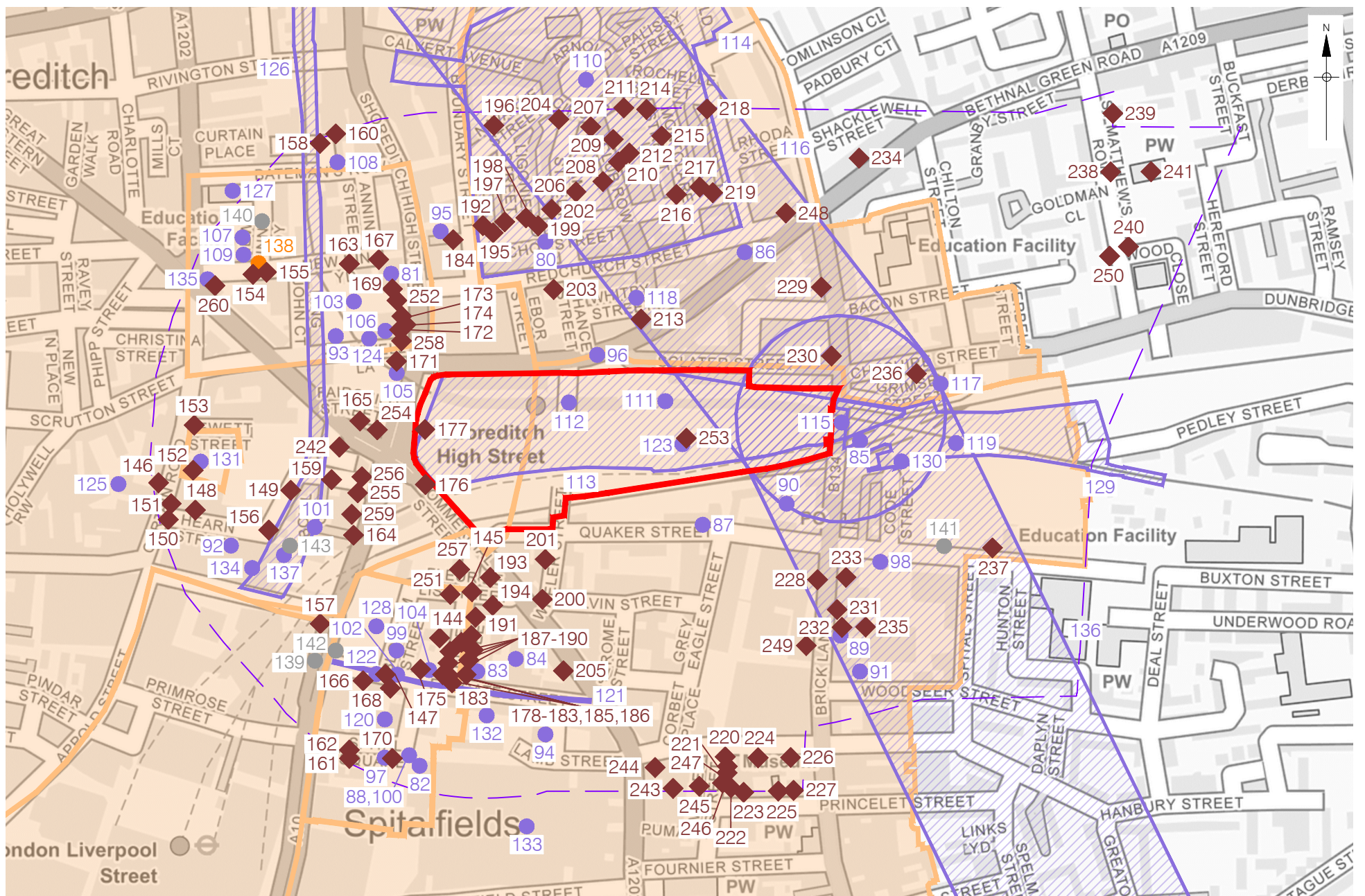
PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
247	533774	181886	Wilkes Street, (No.14), Bethnal Green (Georgian Terraced House)	Terraced house. 1724-25. Built by James Pitman, carpenter. Refaced in the late 19th Century.	TQ3377981888	Terraced House, Terraced House, Terraced House	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17393] Mid 19th Century, [17314] Victorian, [17334] Late 19th Century	1724, 1840, 1867	1724, 1849, 1900	MLO100979
248	533834	182418	113 Redchurch Street (Georgian Weavers Cottage)	113 Redchurch Street is a Grade II listed former Weavers' tenement house. It is dated to c.1735 and was built by a local builder., 788/0/10272 REDCHURCH STREET 22-OCT-09 113	TQ3383582422	Weavers Cottage, Shop	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17367] Georgian	1735, 1801	1890, None	MLO102920
249	533837	181994	149 Brick Lane (Restoration Counting House)	The Directors' House is part of the remarkably complete group of buildings which was once Truman, Hanbury and Buxton's Black Eagle Brewery. The buildings lie on either side of Brick Lane, the Directors' House being on the west side.	TQ3385182009	Counting House, Managers House, Managers House, Managers House	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17367] Georgian, [17367] Georgian, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1701, 1740, 1770, 1801	1745, 1750, 1779, 1900	MLO93084
250	534141	182378	St Matthew's Row (No.35), Tower Hamlets (Restoration House)	Originally an house built in the 18th Century, now divided into three flats. A three storey brick built house, with bays and stucco plinth and architraves., ST MATHEWS ROW E2 1. 4431 (West Side)	TQ3414482381	House	[17289] Restoration, [17294] 21st Century	1701	2010	MLO92678
251	533482	182052	Fleur De Lys Street (Georgian Road)	The 19th Century road surface of Fleur de Lys Street., The 19th Century road surface of Fleur de Lys Street comprised granite setts. (1)	TQ3353082059	Road	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1801	1900	MLO3470

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
252	533441	182331	Shoreditch High Street (Restoration Terrace)	An 18th Century terrace of houses which has since been demolished., An early 18th century terrace of three houses with alterations. There were modern shops to the ground floor and the interiors are not recorded. The houses are thought to have been demolished	TQ3345682339	Terrace	[17289] Restoration, [17344] Interwar	1701	1930	MLO35016
253	533607	182193	former Bishopsgate Goods Yard (Victorian Railway Viaduct)	This viaduct was originally around 2km long and was built in 1839 to a design by John Braithwaite, the Eastern Counties Railway Company architect. It was modified heavily in 1878, and is not approximately 250m long.	TQ3374282208	Railway Viaduct, Viaduct	[17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian	1839, 1839	1839, 1839	MLO99023
254	533433	182206	2-4 Great Eastern Street (Mid 20th Century Office)	A 1950's office block with the ground floor in use as a shop., This building is included on the Hackney Local List.	TQ3344282215	Office, Shop	[17332] Mid 20th Century, [17332] Mid 20th Century	1950, 1950	1950, 1950	MLO106311
255	533420	182151	225 Shoreditch High Street (Victorian Building)	(Old List suggested redevelopment, original building still there)	TQ3342582155					MLO106490
256	533417	182166	223 Shoreditch High Street (Georgian Terraced House)	A 19th Century house with a shop to the ground floor., This building is included on the Hackney Local List.	TQ3342682170	Terraced House	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1801	1900	MLO106363
257	533513	182064	2 Elder Street (Georgian Terraced House)	Three-storey Georgian houses., Georgian three storey brick houses. The street was first developed in 1722. (1-2)	TQ3352182080	Terraced House	[17367] Georgian	1722	1722	MLO15588

PCA Number	Easting	Northing	Name	Summary	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
258	533459	182299	192-193 Shoreditch High Street (Victorian Clothing Workshop)	Corner building, built as showrooms, storerooms and workshops for Abraham Lazarus, tailor and gentlemen's outfitter, in 1889., Corner building, built as showrooms, storerooms and workshops for Abraham Lazarus, tailor and gentlemen's outfitter, in 1889. I	TQ3346782303					MLO106362
259	533410	182127	227-230 Shoreditch High Street (Restoration Terraced House)	A short terrace of three houses built in the 18th Century with shops to the ground floor., These buildings are included on the Hackney Local List.	TQ3341882135	Terraced House, Shop	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century, [17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century	1701, 1701	1800, 1800	MLO106364
260	533284	182345	The Old Blue Last (Victorian Public House)	An 1870's public house on the site of a former public house called The Last., This building is included on the Hackney Local List.	TQ3328982352	Public House	[17314] Victorian	1876	1876	MLO106312

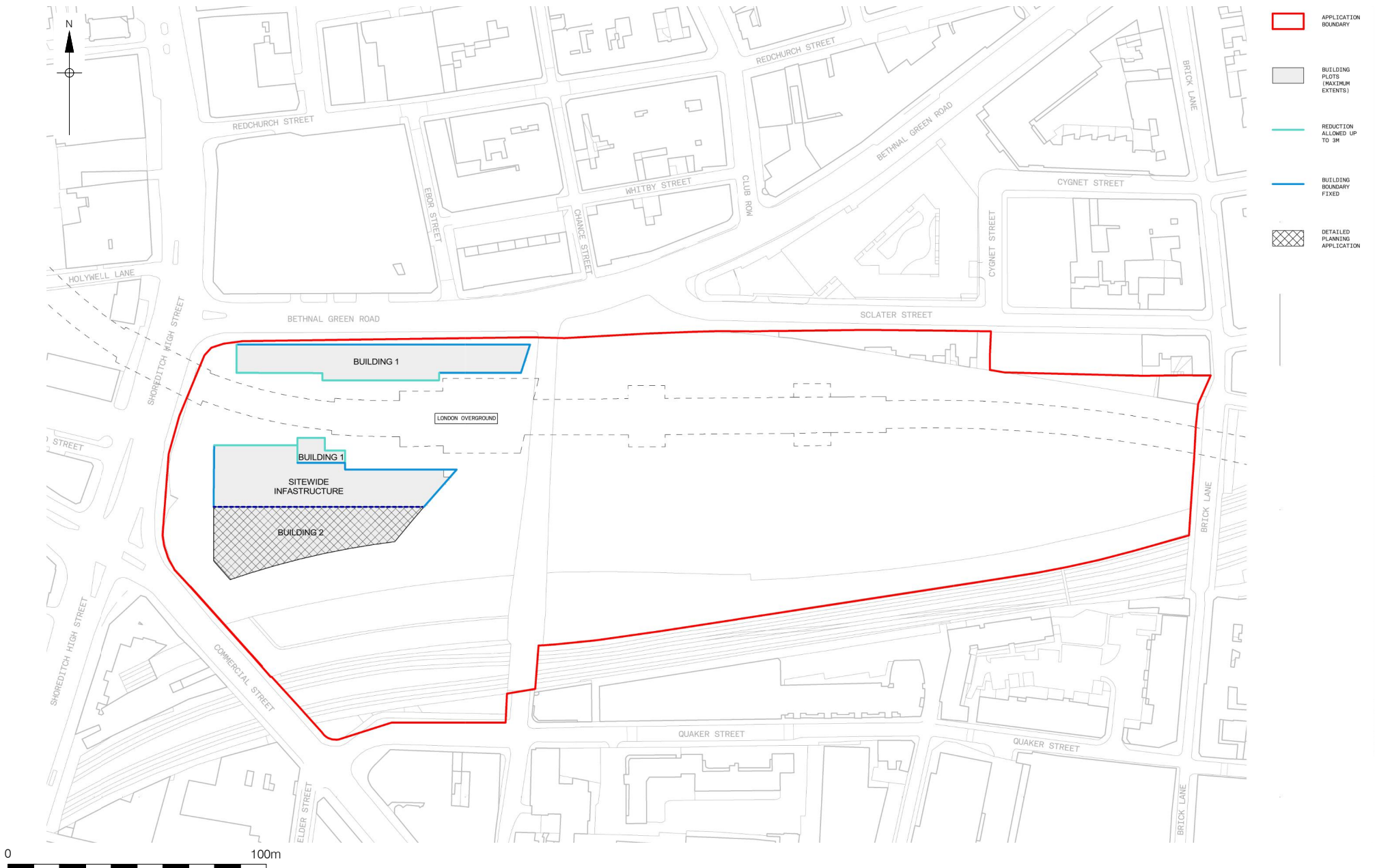


● Prehistoric (1-4) ● Roman (5-28) ● Saxon (29-33) ● Medieval (34-79) ■ Archaeological Priority Area - - - 250m Buffer Search Area



■ Post-Medieval (80-137) ● Modern (138) ● Unknown (139-143) ◆ Listed Buildings (144-260) ■ Archaeological Priority Area - - - 250m Buffer Search Area

0 250m



Proposed Development Basement Plots based on drawing no: BGY-FBA-00-00-DR-A-00-0022 Rev P1 supplied by Faulkner Brown Architects (October 2023)

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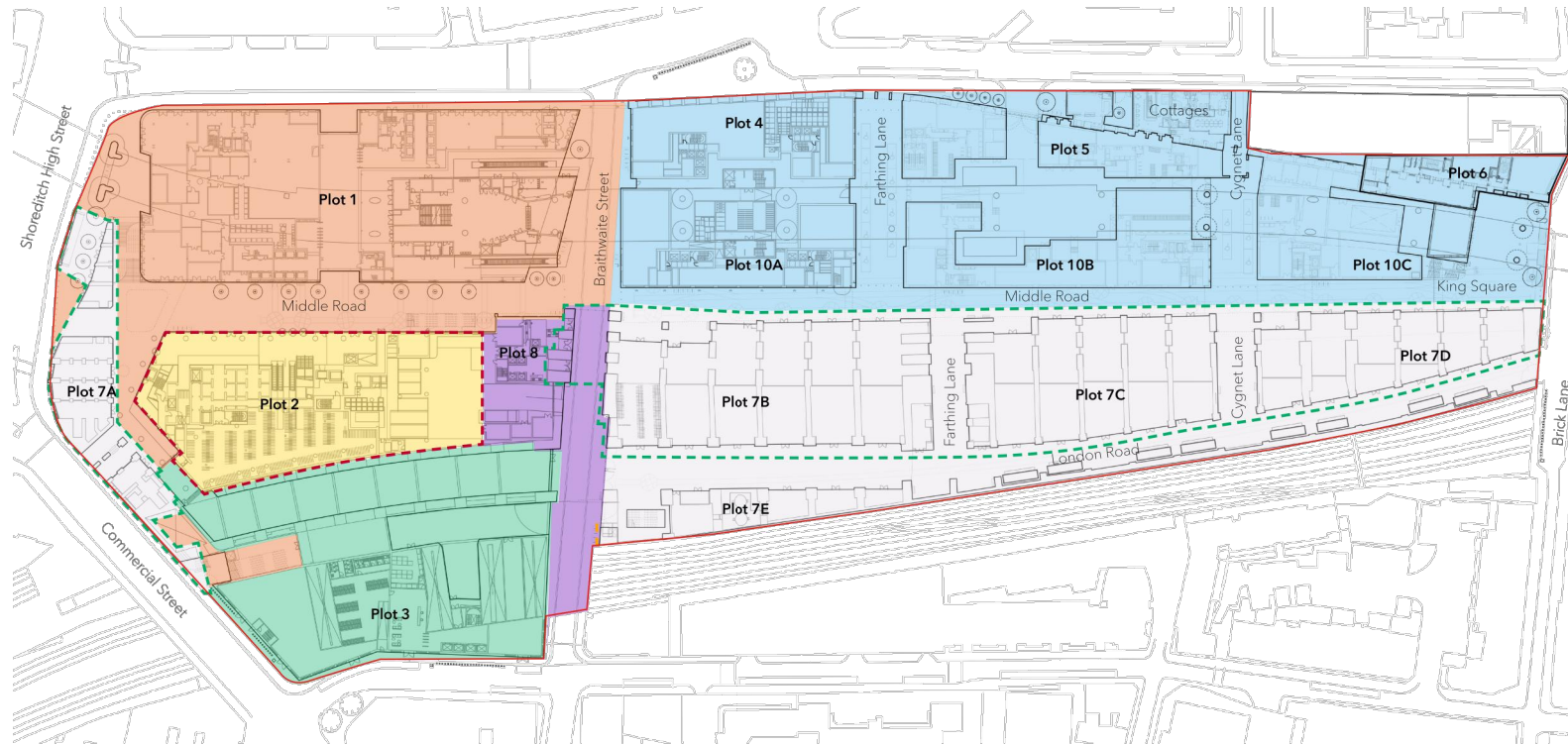
Figure 2
Proposed Development Basement Plots
1:2,000 at A4

Planning Boundaries - Ground Level



LEGEND

- Site boundary
- Reserved Matters Application 1**
Plots 4, 5, 6, and 10; Middle Road East; Farthing Lane and Cygnet Lane north; King Square
- Reserved Matters Application 2**
Plot 1; Middle Road West; Braithwaite Street North; and the Commercial Street Stair
- Reserved Matters Application 3**
Plot 8 and Braithwaite Street South
- Reserved Matters Application 4**
Plot 3; London Road West Gallery Space; Commercial Street Public Realm.
- Plot 2 (Detailed Component)
- Plot 7 (Listed Building Consent Component)



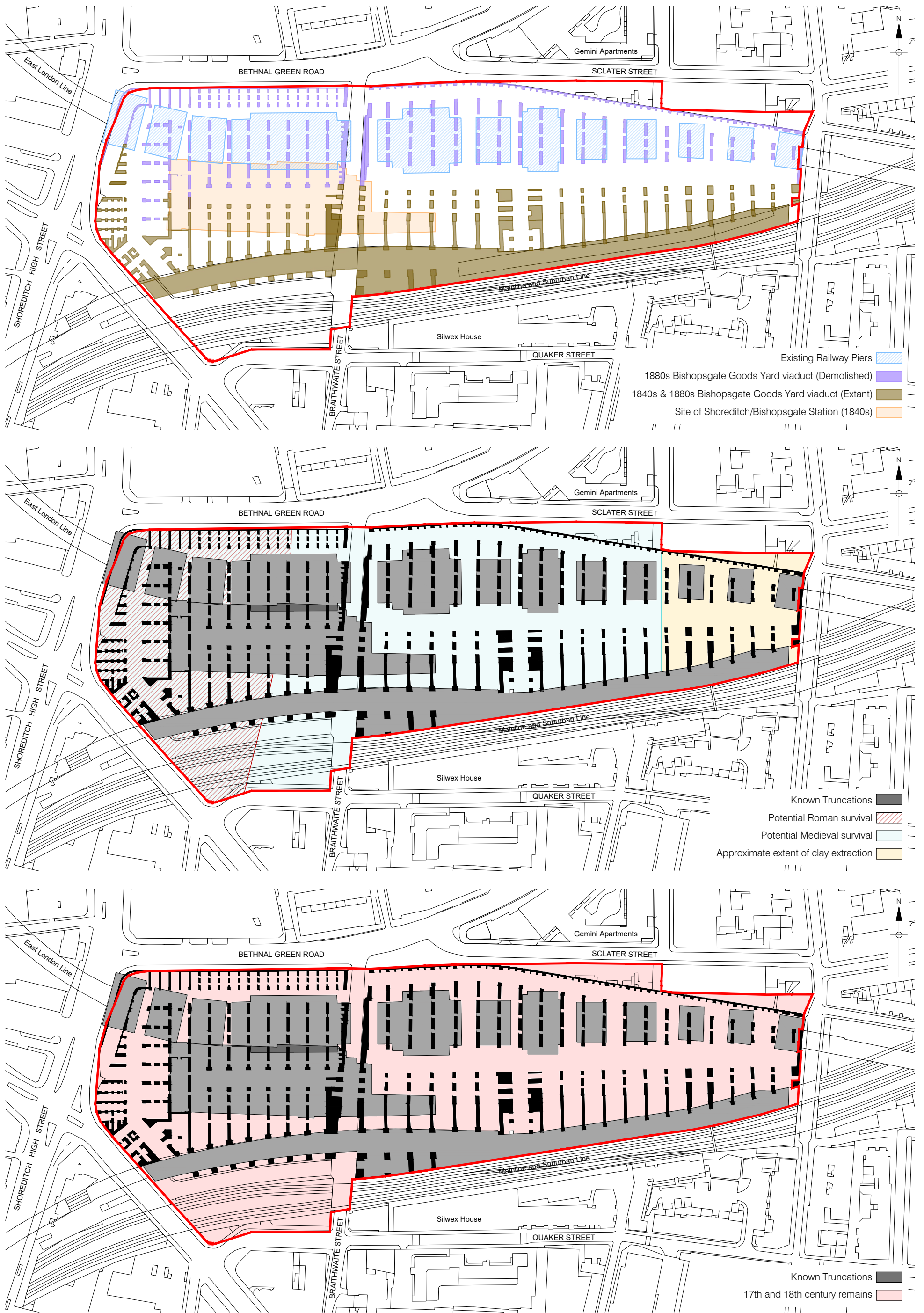
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Proposed Development planning Boundaries supplied by the client (October 2023)

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Figure 3
Proposed Development Planning Boundaries
1:2,000 at A4



0 100m