

**61-63 GREAT EASTERN STREET &
95 LEONARD STREET, LONDON, EC2A 3HS**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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95 LEONARD STREET, LONDON, EC2A 3HS**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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NGR: TQ 3317 8241	Report No. 3545
Borough: Hackney	Site Code: N/A
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P3888
Signed:	Date: July 2011 Revised Jan 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	61 – 63 Great Eastern Street & 95 Leonard Street, London EC2A 3HS		
Project description (250 words)			
<p><i>In May 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at 61-63 Great Eastern Street & 95 Leonard Street, London, EC2A 3HS (NGR TQ 3317 8241) to support a planning application for the redevelopment of the site for a hotel and restaurant.</i></p> <p><i>The site location shows sparse evidence of archaeological remains prior to the 19th century, though prehistoric and Roman activity is known from the area, and the medieval Holywell Priory lay close to the east, closer to the area of medieval settlement along Shoreditch High Street. The area was primarily used for market gardening until the 19th century when development along the former road of Willow Walk began. The replacement of Willow Walk with Great Eastern Street, which follows a parallel course but is located slightly further south, as well as the redevelopment of both the Great Eastern Street and Leonard Street frontage of the site in the late 19th century, are likely to have caused substantial truncation to any archaeological deposits which were present resulting in only a moderate to low potential for post-medieval archaeology to remain on the site.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	n/a		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	3888	Site code	-
Type of project	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment		
Site status	None		
Current land use	Disused commercial properties and car parking		
Planned development	Hotel and Restaurant		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Greater London	London Borough of Hackney	Shoreditch
HER/ SMR for area	GLHER		
Post code (if known)	EC2A 3HS		
Area of site	1000m ²		
NGR	TQ 3317 8241		
Height AOD (max/ min)	54m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	N/A		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Seven Capital Hotels (Shoreditch)		
Full title	61-63 Great Eastern Street & 95 Leonard Street, London, EC2A 3HS. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment		
Authors	Hannah Tweedie		
Report no.	3545		
Date (of report)	July 2011; Revised Jan 2012		

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

In May 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at 61-63 Great Eastern Street & 95 Leonard Street, London, EC2A 3HS (NGR TQ 3317 8241) to support a planning application for the redevelopment of the site for a hotel and restaurant.

The site location shows sparse evidence of archaeological remains prior to the 19th century, though prehistoric and Roman activity is known from the area, and the medieval Holywell Priory lay close to the east, closer to the area of medieval settlement along Shoreditch High Street. The area was primarily used for market gardening until the 19th century when development along the former road of Willow Walk began. The replacement of Willow Walk with Great Eastern Street, which follows a parallel course but is located slightly further south, as well as the redevelopment of both the Great Eastern Street and Leonard Street frontage of the site in the late 19th century, are likely to have caused substantial truncation to any archaeological deposits which were present resulting in only a moderate to low potential for post-medieval archaeology to remain on the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2010, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at 61-63 Great Eastern Street, Shoreditch, EC2A 3HS (NGR TQ 3317 8241; Figs 1 & 2). The assessment was carried out in support of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site to construct a hotel and restaurant. The assessment was conducted according to a specification prepared by AS (dated 19th April 2010). The project also followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008) and the guidelines of English Heritage (London Region) *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs) (revised 1998) (in particular AGP1; *Desk-based Assessments*).

1.2 The archaeological desk-based assessment aimed to identify areas of archaeological potential within the site. It also considered the site within its wider archaeological context. The likely extent, nature, condition and importance of the archaeology were described and the context of future development proposals for the site were examined and areas of significant previous ground disturbance were identified.

1.3 The report was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. Of particular relevance was Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) (2010) the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment. PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

1.4 The principal objectives of the archaeological desk-based assessment were:

- to collate, verify and assess all information relevant to presence, survival and character of archaeological remains/ structures within the study area;
- to provide a predictive model of the sub-surface deposits likely to be present on the site and assess their archaeological significance; and
- to assess the impact of development proposals on any identified archaeological remains

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located in Shoreditch, close to the southern extent of the London Borough of Hackney, and to the north of the City. The site is located at 61-63 Great Eastern Street, which lies on the southern side of Great Eastern Street, and is enclosed by 95 Leonard Street to the south (Fig. 1). The eastern boundary of the site is demarcated by No. 59 Great Eastern Street, a commercial property, and the western boundary is demarcated by No. 93 Leonard Street which is occupied by The Griffin Public House and the remains of 65 Great Eastern Street. 65 Great Eastern Street currently comprises only a few standing ground floor brick piers on the street frontage, the basement of the previous building means that ground level here is significantly reduced in comparison with the rest of the surrounding area.

2.2 The site occupies an irregularly shaped plot of land covering an area of 1000m² (Fig. 2). It is currently occupied by the disused buildings of 61 and 63 Great Eastern Street, which appear to have been fire damaged. The southern area of the site is concreted over and is currently in use for car parking.

2.3 The proposed development will comprise the redevelopment of the site to construct a hotel and restaurant, retaining the front facades of the buildings fronting Great Eastern Street.

3 METHOD OF WORK

3.1 Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the Institute of Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (1994, revised 2008) and the guidelines of English Heritage (London Region) *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs) (revised 1998) (in particular AGP1; *Desk-based Assessments*). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment:

Archaeological databases

3.2 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds in the surrounding area is the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the GLHER database was searched for all known entries within a 500m radius of the site. Entries within this approximate 500m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1, and plotted in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Sections 5 & 6 (below).

Historical & cartographic documents

3.3 The principal sources for historical and cartographic documents was Hackney Archives (formerly the Rose Lipman Library). Relevant cartographic sources are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs 6-15.

Secondary sources

3.4 The principal sources of secondary material was Hackney Archives, as well as AS's own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

Geological/geotechnical information

3.5 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). A detailed geotechnical and geoenvironmental report for the site was not available for consultation at the time of writing.

Site inspection

3.6 In the course of the archaeological desk-based assessment, a physical walkover of the site was undertaken on Thursday 13th May 2010 (DPs. 1 - 9). The inspection had the following purposes:

- to examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the impact assessment, in particular, with a view to gauging likely survival or condition of the archaeological remains, and
- to consider the significance of the above ground structures, historic buildings and historic landscape features, their settings and potential impacts for the proposed development.

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

4.1 The site lies within an urban location, to the north of the City of London (Fig. 1), and c.1.9km north of the River Thames. The site is located on flat land which rises very gradually towards the north and is at a height of c. 54m AOD.

4.2 The site is located on geology of London Clay, capped by Thames gravels and localised deposits of brickearth, but given the urban location of the site, its soil types remain unsurveyed (SSEW 1983).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Prehistoric remains within the wider area are rare, and only four entries relating to prehistoric remains are recorded on the GLHER within a 500m radius of the site. These are primarily chance find spots including a find of a bronze chisel c.360m west of the site (MLO1885; Fig. 3, 3). To the south of the site, an archaeological evaluation recorded a small remnant of an isolated cut feature which contained burnt flint, a flint scraper and a blade (MLO77265; Fig. 3, 1) suggesting low level prehistoric activity in the area. A chipped flint tranchet axe was found at the eastern periphery of the site (MLO11626; Fig. 3, 4).

5.2 Romano-British

5.2.1 Shoreditch is believed to have originated as a settlement focussed at the junction of two important Roman roads, following the courses of the modern Kingsland Road (which formed part of Ermine Street) and Old Street, which linked Ermine Street with Watling Street (Bird,1922). Few Romano-British remains have been recorded in the area, although c.1km to the south-west along the line of Old Street an armlet, coin and a pot thought to have been an item of grave goods have been recorded (MLO532700, MLO532650, MLO532600). The main Roman remains found in the area of the site are located c.450m to the south-east of the site, where the remains of a number of

early Roman buildings were recorded, some of which had been destroyed when the area was quarried for gravel and brickearth following the Hadrianic fire of London (MLO77270; Fig 3, 6). Later remains recorded included a 4th century mosaic (MLO77272; Fig 3, 8), and a bowl furnace (MLO77267; Fig. 3, 10) and the remains of a cellar cut into the brickearth (MLO77269; Fig. 3, 12).

5.2.2 The area of Moorfields Marsh c.150m to the west of the site is thought to have become partially flooded during the late Roman period following the blocking of the River Walbrook and its tributaries as part of the process of consolidating the city defences. The area was not completely drained until the 18th century and a large quantity of well preserved archaeological remains including organic materials have been recovered from the area including a number of Romano-British burials and cremations which were probably located within a cemetery (MLO62880; Fig. 3, 19).

5.3 Anglo-Saxon

5.3.1 Roman Londinium seems to have been abandoned soon after the Roman withdrawal from Britain and it seems that the area remained largely unoccupied until the beginning of the 7th century. The hypothesis that a British enclave survived within the region has now largely been discredited and it seems that any remaining indigenous population either abandoned the Londinium region or adopted the customs and material culture of the Germanic immigrants. It seems that the first Germanic settlers arrived in the London area in the late 4th or early 5th century, and that early Saxon settlement was concentrated in the river valleys of the Thames and its tributaries (Cowie & Harding 2000). The name of Shoreditch is believed to be Saxon in origin, early forms including 'Sordig' and 'Sordich', and may come from "Sewerditch" referring to a stream which ran to the east of St Leonard's Church to near Holywell Lane. No archaeological remains of Anglo-Saxon date of importance have been recorded in the area.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 The Augustinian priory of Holywell was established between 1152 and 1158 (MLO12164; Fig. 3, 58) and lay to the immediate east of the site, covering an area of around 8 acres, it was the richest Augustinian nunnery in the country (Bird 1922; Owen 1991, Weinreb & Hibbert 1995). The nunnery was established close to the location of the holy well of St Agnes Le Clare which was located c.200m to the north-west of the site. The well must have been of some antiquity as Foord noted that whilst digging foundations for repairs to the well towards the end of the 18th century "*many copper coins, lachrymatories and other antiquities were discovered, probably votive offerings in earlier times to the guardian spirits of the well*" (MLO3753; Fig. 3, 63). The priory is thought to have featured the Prioress's garden with dovecote (MLO56500, Fig.3, 40), an infirmary (MLO28171, Fig. 3, 42) and an orchard (MLO98708; Fig. 3, 44) all of which so far remain unknown archaeologically. The Priory also featured a cemetery (MLO39076, Fig. 3, 68) and the 'Greate Barn', which survived into the 16th century and is documented in legal records as being in such a bad state in the mid 16th

century that it had to be propped up by The Theatre (MLO28160, Fig.3, 59). Archaeological excavations have revealed the chalk foundations of the perimeter wall of the priory (MLO77477; Fig. 3, 48) and a probable boundary ditch which was over 7.5m wide and nearly 1.5m deep which probably formed the northern boundary of the priory (MLO98708; Fig. 3, 44). The Priory was dissolved during the Reformation around 1539 and seems to have been speedily demolished due to pressure of buildings in the area; those buildings which remained were known as 'King John's Palace', but by the end of the 18th century almost all traces of the priory had gone.

5.4.2 A number of religious foundations endowed by the city merchants and gentry were located in the area including the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital which was founded in 1197 for Austin Canons by Walter and Rosia Brune and then later refounded in 1235 as a hospital (MLO3913; Fig. 3, 70). Other similar institutions in the area included a chapel built by The Merchant Taylors (MLO77275, Fig. 3, 40), a Hospital of Lesser Augustinian Canons located to the north of the site (MLO11642; Fig.3, 61), and a row of almshouses in Norton Folgate (MLO299; Fig. 3, 60).

5.4.3 Other significant remains in the area of the site include the site of Holywell Mount, may have been used as a plague body dump or might have constituted part of London's Civil War defences (due to this uncertainty of purpose the site is listed by GLHER as medieval although the Civil War falls into the later post-medieval period). It is known that by 1777 the site was definitely in use as a burial ground and included chapels, but it was levelled to enable building to take place c.1787 (MLO10297; Fig.3, 49).

5.5 Post-medieval & later

5.5.1 During the medieval period the area became increasingly developed and in 1598 Stow recorded in his *Survey of London* that there were houses along Shoreditch High Street and along Old Street as far as Golden Lane (Weinreb & Hibbert 1995). Cartographic evidence suggests that much of the area closest to the site was devoted to market gardening and archaeological evidence also supports this with garden soils having been recorded during several episodes of archaeological investigation (MLO75689; Fig. 4, 88; MLO73385; Fig. 4, 119).

5.5.2 The site of "The Theatre" was located to the east of the site; the theatre was founded in 1576 by James Burbage, the head of the Earl of Leicester's Company of Players, and was the first purpose-built playhouse in England (MLO73235; Fig. 4, 79; Weinreb & Hibbert 1995). Contemporary panoramic evidence shows the theatre as a polygonal structure. The theatre lasted until 1598 when it was dismantled due to a dispute over the lease of the land and its timbers were transported across the Thames to be used in the construction of the Globe. The area was popular for theatres as it lay just outside the City and therefore outside the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor who had issued an edit banning plays from being performed within the City; another theatre known as The Curtain was founded to the south-east of the site in 1577

(MLO1612; Fig. 4, 142), but became disused by 1625 and was then destroyed in the Great Fire of London. The structure of The Curtain is unknown although one source suggests that it was either identical to or adjacent to a house called The Curtain. Many actors lived in the Shoreditch area, often being buried at St Leonard's Church (Weinreb & Hibbert 1995), and is thought that William Shakespeare came to Shoreditch as an actor and that the earliest performances of his first plays might have been in Shoreditch (Owen 1991).

5.5.3 During the 16th century prominent citizens responded to the need for a number of new almshouses necessitated by the dissolution of the monasteries and the end of their charitable activities. R Aske founded an almshouse for 20 poor members of the Haberdashers Company and 20 of their sons in 1695, it was located c.800m to the north-west of the site and the original building was designed by Robert Hooke and featured a chapel in the centre. This building was later demolished in 1822 and a new building erected in 1825-7 (MLO10404, MLO31536, MLO31564; Fig. 4, 162-164).

5.5.4 A number of defences built during the English Civil War (1642-1651) are located in the area including in Kingsland Road where defences were constructed to protect the road north (MLO11104; Fig. 4, 155) and a ditch and bank defence which was constructed along the Whitechapel and Kingsland Roads (MLO10365; Fig. 4, 178). Located to the south-west of the site is the headquarters of the Honourable Artillery Company who settled in Finsbury Fields from 1641. Several of the buildings there are listed as of historical or architectural significance (MLO85958 & MLO86370; Fig. 5, 36 & 50).

5.5.5 A foundry was also located in Finsbury Fields, where from the time of the Civil War until after the Restoration cannons were made (Weinreb & Hibbert 1995). This was taken over by John Wesley in 1739 and converted into a Methodist chapel, preachers house, school and classrooms. The area holds an important within the history of Methodism and George Whitefield and John Wesley often preached in the surrounding fields to crowds of 10,000 people. Wesley's Chapel was later rebuilt in 1778 to a design by George Dance the Elder and its buildings are today listed as being of particular architectural and historic significance (MLO85960, MLO86634, MLO85955, MLO85953, MLO85954, MLO85959; Fig. 5, 41,49, 53, 55, 61 & 103). Bunhill Row, which is located c.400m to the south-west of the site derives its name from the title '*Bonehill Fields*' which was given to the site following the deposition of wagonloads of bones from the Charnel House at St Paul's in 1549. In 1655 the site became a designated dissenters burial ground and many notable dissenters are buried here including John Wesley and Daniel Defoe (MLO5937, MLO85962; Fig. 4, 132, Fig. 5, 100). The parish church of St Leonard's, c.350m north-east of the site, and famous for its bells which feature in the nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons", was also rebuilt during the 18th century. The previous church had consisted of four aisles and a seventy-foot high tower (MLO1630; Fig. 3, 66; Owen 1991), but it had fallen into disrepair and in 1716 some of it actually fell down during a service. The new church was built in 1736-40 to a design by George Dance the Elder (MLO83697; Fig. 5, 42). It is believed to have been the first church in London, and probably the country to be lit by gas (Owen 1991).

5.5.6 Great Eastern Street was constructed parallel to the line of the previous road of Willow Walk but slightly further to the south between 1872-6. Its construction necessitated the demolition of a number of properties and it was stated by Sir Walter Besant that the new Great Eastern Street “*cut through a number of slums and courts to the great benefit of the neighbourhood*” (Besant *et al.* 1908). The area was certainly noted for its poverty and slums with the Old Nichol district, c.500m east of the site, as recorded in Arthur Morrison’s novel “A Child of the Jago”, being particularly notorious prior to its demolition and replacement by the Boundary Estate in 1894-99 which focused around Arnold Circus and the elevated bandstand which was constructed from the rubble of the slums and was the first council housing in London (MLO25186; Fig. 5, 39).

5.5.7 The London furniture trade was focused in South Shoreditch; Curtain Road, Old Street and Great Eastern Street forming the centre of the trade. A number of specialist workshops were located in the area with the various stages of construction and finishing carried out in different premises. The earliest directory entry for the site dating to 1890 records that 63 Great Eastern Street was occupied by Michael Hart, Cabinet Maker (Kelly’s, 1890). Later occupiers of the premises were mainly not involved in the furniture trade and included Staines and Son Builders at No. 63 (Kelly’s 1901) and Lee Brothers Ltd, Fine Art Publishers at 63 (Kelly’s 1901, 1911). Probably the longest occupiers of the site were Natelys Ltd, rope, line and twine manufacturers who occupied 61 Great Eastern Street from 1940 until 1968 (Kelly’s 1940, 1968). Salins Ltd, upholsterers warehouse occupied 61 Great Eastern Street from 1973 until 1976 (Kelly’s 1973, 1976) while in 1981 63 Great Eastern Street became known as Valiant House and was occupied by Priestley and Moore, Cutlery Wholesale Distributors until at least 1991 (Kelly’s 1981, 1991). 61 Great Eastern Street was not listed in the London Directories after 1976.

5.5.8 During World War II Shoreditch was affected by German bombing and the total destruction of 64 Great Eastern Street, to the immediate north of the site was recorded (Saunders, 2005); no other bomb damage in the immediate vicinity of the site was recorded. More recently Shoreditch has increasingly been subject to new development particularly office developments associated with the City of London due to pressure of space nearer the city and the lower overheads available in Shoreditch.

6 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

6.1 An Actual Survey of the Parish of St Leonard in Shoreditch surveyed by Peter Chafsereau 1745 (Fig. 6)

The earliest cartographic source to depict the site comprises a map which depicts the parish of St Leonard in Shoreditch, surveyed by Peter Chafsereau and dating to 1745. The map shows that Holywell High Street (later known as Shoreditch High Street) and Old Street Road (later known as Old Street) were already in place by this date and that Holywell High Street (later known as

Shoreditch High Street) was already subject to a high degree of roadside development. A tenter ground, an area where woven cloth was washed and then stretched over frames called tenters to dry, is marked to the south of Holywell Lane, and would have been one of a number of businesses in the area. Old Street Road has been subject to less development and to its southern side very few buildings are in place, the area being used primarily for market-gardening. Willow Walk which loosely followed the line of the modern Great Eastern Street, is depicted on the map and has been subject to a low level of development with one large building and two smaller buildings marked on the southern side of the road. The larger building lies close to the modern site under investigation, but probably lay just to the north of the current site in the area which now forms the road of Great Eastern Street.

6.2 Stow's Survey of London 1755 (Fig. 7)

Stow's Survey of London broadly reflects the pattern of the previous map of 1745, showing development along both sides of Shoreditch High Street, and a limited amount of development at the eastern end of Old Street, primarily on its northern side. Some new industries in the area are depicted on this map including a *Vinegar Yard* to the west of Shoreditch High Street. Almshouses are marked at the eastern end of Old Street, and an early Methodist Meeting House is marked to the east of City Road in the location which later became known as Wesley's Chapel, which is now known as 'the Mother Church of World Methodism'. The line of Willow Walk is less clearly depicted in this cartographic source, appearing more as a footpath than a road and follows a very different route, this is presumably an error of this cartographic source as it contradicts all the other available cartographic material, and may result from poor quality surveying techniques or a lack of importance assigned to Willow Walk by the surveyor. No buildings are marked along the line of Willow Walk.

6.3 A New and Correct Plan of London 1761 (Fig. 8)

This map of unknown authorship dates to 1761 and shows the area to have been subject to increased development, particularly to the east of Shoreditch High Street, where the later infamous Old Nichol Street area has been increasingly developed. Some roads in the area have also become more firmly established, for example Windmill Hill (later known as Tabernacle Street) is clearly demarcated on this cartographic source for the first time. Willow Walk is clearly marked and towards its southern end, close to the site of the modern 61-63 Great Eastern Street two buildings are marked along with an enclosed yard. To both the north and south of Willow Walk the area continues to be dominated by market gardening.

6.4 Map of Unknown Authorship 1799 (Fig. 9)

The next available cartographic source was a map of unknown authorship dating to 1799. This source shows a much higher level of detail than any of the previous sources and includes the numbering of many of the streets. A large amount of development has occurred since the previous cartographic source notably Tabernacle Walk and Tabernacle Place (previously known as

Windmill Hill) have been developed along both sides. New roads of Leonard Street, Paul Street, John Street, Willow Street, Charles Street and (another) John Street are marked for the first time. To the south of Leonard Street a large area has been left blank on this cartographic source, although the reason for this is unknown it might suggest that the area was under development at the time the map was drawn. A large new business is marked to the north of Old Street Road (later known as Old Street) which is marked as *Mr Champion's Vinegar Manufactory*. Willow Walk has been developed on both sides, and the area is now dominated by dwellings, although an area to the north of Willow Walk continues to be occupied by market gardens. The buildings located on Willow Walk lie at the northern boundary of the site, along the line of the modern Great Eastern Street.

6.5 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1870 (Fig. 10)

The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1870 shows the area to now be almost entirely developed for both domestic and commercial purposes. The street pattern remains largely unchanged from the previous cartographic source although the new road of Bath Street has been put in place. Substantial development has occurred to the north of Bath Street. The area to the south of Leonard Street which was blank on the previous cartographic source has now been developed and is marked as containing St Michael's Church and Vicarage and a National School (for boys and girls) as well as a number of domestic and commercial premises. To the north-east of the site a large area to the south of Willow Walk remains undeveloped with a single building located towards its centre, it is unclear why this area remains undeveloped. The area of the site is occupied by a series of residential properties fronting onto Willow Walk, these properties lie mainly just to the north of the current site on the line of Great Eastern Street. Fronting onto Leonard Street are a number of large properties which may have been put to commercial usage. The property now known as The Griffin Public House which is located just outside the boundaries of the site fronting onto Leonard Street and Charles Street (now known as Ravey Street) appears to be in place by this date, although it is not marked as a public house.

6.6 Ordnance Survey Map 1894-96 (Fig. 11)

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1894-96 shows no substantial changes to the area. The area to the north-west of the site to the south of Willow Walk, remains undeveloped as in the previous cartographic source, although a small pond is now marked in the area. The area of the site continues to be occupied by a number of residential properties fronting onto Willow Walk, which lie primarily just to the north of the modern site along the line of the new Great Eastern Street. A number of larger probably commercial properties are depicted fronting onto Leonard Street.

6.7 Ordnance Survey Map 1913 (Fig. 12)

The next available cartographic source is the Ordnance Survey Map of 1913. This map shows some substantial changes to the area, notably the

appearance of Great Eastern Street which provides a new straight route connecting Old Street with Commercial Street and running north-west to south-east across the area. The road is marked as a Tramway. As a result of the construction of the new road a large amount of redevelopment has occurred along its length. The small domestic buildings which formerly fronted onto Willow Walk have now been removed and in their place a number of larger commercial properties have been constructed fronting onto the new Great Eastern Street. The buildings fronting onto Leonard Street appear to be largely unchanged, although the eastern most building at the junction of Leonard Street and Great Eastern Street has been subject to rebuilding due to the new alignment of Great Eastern Street. The Griffin Public House remains unchanged and is now marked as a public house for the first time. The only other major change is the development of an area to the south-west of the site between Mark Street and Ravey Street which has now been developed into what appear to be two large commercial properties.

6.8 Ordnance Survey Map 1915 (Fig. 13)

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1915 shows no substantial changes from the previous cartographic source. The only change has been the extension of a building within the centre of the site.

6.9 Ordnance Survey Map 1953 (Fig. 14)

By 1953 no substantial changes had occurred in the area. The site continued to be occupied by a series of commercial buildings, with The Griffin Public House fronting onto Leonard Street and Ravey Street.

6.10 Ordnance Survey Map 1957 (Fig. 15)

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1957 shows some changes to the site. The Griffin Public House remains in position and the buildings fronting onto Leonard Street remain largely unchanged although they are now marked as the *Albert Buildings*, and have presumably been converted to apartments. 63 Great Eastern Street appears to have been subject to some changes, and an entranceway between 59 and 61 Great Eastern Street is now evident. A building to the south of 63 Great Eastern Street has now been removed leaving a yard to the rear of 1-14 Albert Buildings. 65 Great Eastern Street is now marked as a *Ruin*, suggesting WWII bomb damage, despite not being shown as such on the 1953 version.

7 SITE VISIT

7.1 A physical walkover of the site was undertaken on Thursday 13th May 2010 as part of the archaeological desk based assessment, in order to examine the areas of archaeological potential within the site and to consider the significance of the above ground structures. The site is located within a roughly triangular parcel of land bounded by Great Eastern Street to the north-east, Ravey Street to the west and Leonard Street to the south. The Great

Eastern Road frontage of the site comprises the derelict remains of 61 and 63 Great Eastern Street, which appear to have been damaged by fire. The foundations of this building will have caused disturbance to the underlying stratigraphy and potential archaeological remains on the site.

7.2 61 Great Eastern Street (DP 2-4) is brick built and features painted signage above the first floor level which describes the premises business as "Upholsters' Sundries". Another line of text was painted just below the roofline but this is now largely illegible, it appears to begin "TARR....". The building also features a more recent sign at the top of its ground floor storey which describes the premises as "SALINS LTD" providing "upholsters' sundries" and "platform cloths". The south-eastern gable of the building (DP 6) features a hoist and doors on the first and second floors for using this machinery. 63 Great Eastern Street (DP 1 & 3-4) is also brick built and of four storeys. It features signage describing the building as "Valiant House" the premises of "Priestley and Moore". The foundations of these buildings will have caused disturbance to the underlying stratigraphy and archaeological remains, if present, on the site.

7.3 To the north of the standing structures and just outside the site boundaries the location of 65 Great Eastern Street (DP 5) was found to be in ruin with only a few standing ground floor brick piers remaining on the street frontage. The site appears as a large depression in the ground due to the remains of the basement of the previous building. Although this will have removed much of the stratigraphy and archaeology (if present) in the area of 65 Great Eastern Street it is unlikely to have had a significant impact upon the adjacent site.

7.4 The southern half of the site, 95 Leonard Street (DP 7-8), was found to comprise a large concreted area which is currently being used for car parking. This area was formerly the site of the Albert Buildings whose foundations will have caused disturbance to any underlying stratigraphy and archaeological remains.

7.5 The south-western boundary of the site is formed by The Griffin Public House (DP 9), a Grade II Listed buildings which dates to c.1889 and is built of red brick with extensive stucco dressings and encaustic tile decoration.

8 CONSTRAINTS

8.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) –The site does not incorporate any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

8.2 Archaeological Priority Zones - The site lies within a Archaeological Priority Zone of the Borough of Hackney.

8.3 Listed Buildings - There are no Listed Buildings located within the site. The Griffin Public House which lies just outside the south-western corner of the site is Grade II Listed (MLO 83974; Fig 5, 63)

8.4 Conservation Areas (CA) - The site is within the South Shoreditch Conservation Area.

8.5 Historic Parks & Gardens –The site does not lie within a designated historic park and garden.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Archaeological potential

9.1.1 The archaeological impact assessment of land at 61-63 Great Eastern Street, Shoreditch, London was undertaken to support a planning application for the redevelopment of the site to provide a combination of commercial units and residential accommodation. The development proposals will cause extensive disturbance to the underlying stratigraphy, and thus it is necessary to consider the extent of archaeology that will be revealed by associated groundworks. Based on the known archaeological data, the site has a potential for archaeological remains as follows:

- *Prehistoric – low.* Although a find of a flint tranchet axe has been recorded to the immediate south-east of the site no stratified archaeological remains have so far been recorded in the area, suggesting that few remains of this date exist in the area. Alternatively this lack of prehistoric evidence might be the product of the limited evidence available to date from archaeological investigations. Later construction on the site is likely to have substantially truncated any stratigraphic remains which were present.
- *Romano-British - low.* Shoreditch developed at the junction of two important Roman roads but no substantial evidence of Romano-British occupation has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- *Anglo-Saxon – low.* Anglo-Saxon remains are so far unrecorded within the area.
- *Medieval – low.* The main medieval remains in the area are of Holywell Priory whose location has been accurately established to the east of the site, though it is possible that outlying features associated with the site may have extended further west. Medieval settlement seems to have been focussed around Shoreditch High Street to the east.
- *Post-medieval & later – low to moderate.* The area of the site was dominated by market gardening until the beginning of 19th century when the former road of Willow Walk began to be subject to ribbon development. The later removal of Willow Walk and its replacement by Great Eastern Street which was located slightly further south means that the site is likely to contain only 'back yard remains' from the former buildings which lined Willow Walk. The construction of new buildings along the Great Eastern Street frontage and the redevelopment of 95 Leonard Street in the late 19th century are likely to have caused substantial disturbance to underlying stratigraphy and the potential

archaeological remains of any former buildings fronting onto Leonard Street.

9.2 The Impact of the Proposed Development

9.2.1 The proposed development has a footprint that covers the entire site at ground level, including a restaurant, bar, kitchen, foyer and service areas (Fig.16). Beneath this it is proposed to install two basement levels (Fig.17), the first of which occupies the same footprint as the ground level, and the second (lowest level) that occupies the western half of the assessment area.

9.2.2 The excavation of the proposed basements will have a limited impact on any archaeological remains, if present. The historic excavation of the basement of 65 Gt. Eastern Street, and potentially of basements beneath adjacent buildings also within the assessment site will have significantly truncated any archaeological remains, if present. However, the excavation of the lowest basement level of the proposed development may truncate previously undisturbed deposits of Thames gravels and brickearth, which may preserve prehistoric archaeological remains, although to date no stratified prehistoric archaeology has been recorded in the vicinity of the site.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 On the basis of the known archaeological evidence, the site has a low potential for archaeological remains dating from prior to the post-medieval period. Few prehistoric remains have been recorded in the area to date, and although a find of a chipped flint tranchet axe was recorded to the immediate east of the site, little other prehistoric archaeology has been recorded suggesting a lack of substantial prehistoric settlement in the area. No Romano-British remains have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site and no Anglo-Saxon remains have been recorded in the area. During the medieval period the area seems to have been predominantly used for market gardening, with the main settlement area to the east along Shoreditch High Street, though the site of Holywell Priory lay close by to the east. It was not until the beginning of the 19th century when the former road of Willow Walk began to be subject to significant development. The replacement of Willow Walk with Great Eastern Street which follows a parallel course but is located slightly to the south as well as redevelopment of both the Great Eastern Street and Leonard Street frontages of the site in the late 19th century are likely to have caused substantial truncation to any archaeological deposits which were present resulting in only a moderate to low potential for archaeological remains of post-medieval archaeology to remain on the site.

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

No. on Fig. 3	HER	NGR TQ	Description
Prehistoric (before AD 43)			
1	MLO77265	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate; A small remnant of an isolated cut feature survived in an area of unusually high brickearth content. It contained some burnt flint, a flint scraper and blade, and very degraded undiagnostic pottery fragments.
2	MLO98710	33068 81941	Crown Place, 30, A probable Holocene palaeochannel was recorded on this site during an archaeological excavation in 2007. It is known that a complex series of channels were present during this period, and this probably forms part of that network, related to the Walbrook.
3	MLO1885	3277 8250	Findspot; Bronze Chisel
4	MLO11626	3320 8240	Findspot: Chipped flint tranchet axe
5	MLO318	3277 8250	Old Street; Pointed Handaxe found in 1896.
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)			
6	MLO77270	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate; Following the Hadrianic fire of AD 120-125 the site was comprehensively quarried for gravel extraction as well as brickearth. The quarry fills were extensive and included a few sherds later than AD 140.
7	MLO77271	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate; To the south of the road were the scattered remains of buildings destroyed by later quarrying. During the period AD 70-120 was a building lying above the cellar mentioned previously. This was burnt during the city wide Hadrianic fire. During the period AD 120-200 the quarry fills were backfilled and built over them were timber framed buildings, utilising a combination of groundbeams and earthfast posts which survived well where they had slumped into backfilled quarries. Under the walls were votive pots. The main surviving wing was a series of rooms with corridors to the south and north, facing a courtyard and set back from the road. Building 7, Room I had a phosphate content of 4085ppm (high) that resembles a crust. This may be compared with the almost identical Room C, the floor of which yielded mallow, clover and sedge (matting?). On this floor was a group of Samian cups and bowls with a terminus ante quem of AD 175. It is thought that the most likely date for destruction of these buildings was around AD 200 or sometimes in the late 3rd century, dated by black burnished ware with the samian that supports the latter date. Two copper alloy Balsamariam, one in the form of an African youth emerging from Calyx were found as well.
8	MLO77272	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate; A mosaic was uncovered, although heavily truncated, within building 10. The mosaic is dated to the 4th century and large tile tesserae at the border are aligned with the cellar.
9	MLO77266	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate; These two ditches are the earliest features within the Roman phase of activity on site. The two large parallel ditches aligned E-W are 2m apart, 1.4m deep and 2m wide. The ditches were not adequately dated but may form part of the FOSSA FASTIGATA
10	MLO77267	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate; Some other initial Roman activity found within the area was a bowl furnace. This suggests some degree or indication of

			industrial activity in the area.
11	MLO77268	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate; An east-west orientated road was built immediately north of the parallel ditches mentioned previously. It was the first east west DECUMANUS north of the Forum. The road surface was at 13.2m AOD and is a useful guide to the contemporary ground level. To its north and south were associated drains.
12	MLO77269	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate To the south of the road was a 5m wide, square cellar with stairs cut into brickearth. The walls were made of earthfast close timber studs supporting a wattle frame daubed and painted white set into a 400m wide trench. The cellar was cut into c 1m into natural gravels and was 2m deep. The cellar was divided into 2 by a sleeper beam, the side nearest the stairs had a concrete floor set on 400m layer of brickearth whilst the far side of the beam had natural gravels that had been left to floor height and had a series of depressions. The later cellar was severely truncated but on the same alignment as the earlier cellar. Significantly the floor level was 1.3m higher than the earlier cellar and may indicate that the contemporary ground level was also higher and above the limit of later truncation.
13	MLO329	3218 8230	Clerkenwell Road; suspected line of Roman Road and possible Iron Age trackway.
14	MLO7905	329 819	Findspot; Biconical buff urn containing burn bones and traces of cloth wrapping.
15	MLO78153	3336 8240	New Inn Yard, Shoreditch; Roman dump layers were recorded below the basement slab of the modern building.
16	MLO25731	3341 8196	Norton Folgate, Nos 4-12; Roman ditches were recorded below the remains of St Marys Priory during an excavation in 1988.
17	MLO11637	3313 8259	G. Black's "Archaeology of Hackney" refers to the finding of a road near to the Kingsland Road Junction. Possible pre-Roman origins.
18	MLO97866	33463 82368	179 Shoreditch High Street; archaeological evaluation. Little stratigraphy remained due to previous basementing on the site. A single trench revealed several medieval features, medieval worked soil and residual Roman pottery and building material.
19	MLO62880	330 824	Moorfields Marsh is an area of considerable size, extending from at least the line of present day Wilson Street, south to approximately the line of the City, north to at least the northern limit of the HAC grounds, and westward again at least to the line of Bunhill Row. It is thought to have originated during the late Roman period after the blocking up of the River Walbrook and its tributaries as part of the series of works associated with the consolidation of the city defences. Archaeologically, the earliest traces of activity comprise quarry pits, burials and cremations (probably within a cemetery) in the Roman period. During the medieval and later periods, considerable efforts were made to reclaim and drain the area. At this time large quantities of refuse were dumped in the marsh, much of which has been preserved by the waterlogged nature of the area. The marsh therefore contains a great diversity of artefactual material including well-preserved organic remains. Other activities undertaken on the marsh during the medieval period include bell making, archery and artillery practice. The area was finally completely reclaimed during the C18.
20	MLO62753	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; A large C17 quarry pit was sampled, the bottom of which contained residual medieval pottery and one Roman pot sherd.
21	MLO1670	3290 8215	Bunhill Street; Roman potsherds recorded during excavation.
22	MLO77416	3336 8240	New Inn Yard; 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.
23	MLO3826	3339 8198	Norton Folgate; Urn of greyish brown ware decorated with diagonal lines crossing each other on body.

24	MLO24832	3270 8245	Old Street; 4 bronze armlets
25	MLO331	3265 8245	Coin of the Roman Emperor Nero (54-68 AD) found in 1941.
26	MLO1679	3300 8230	Paul Street; Head of terracotta figurine, female with turreted crown.
27	MLO1877	3314 8221	Findspot: Roman bone piercer
28	MLO97868	33463 82368	179 Shoreditch High Street; Excavation revealed an abraded piece of terra sigillata, and fragments of Roman brick and tile thought to date to between AD 50 - 160.
29	MLO22768	3344 8234	183-5 Shoreditch High Street, Excavation; unabraded tegula fragments and coarseware potsherds, but no discernable features
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1150)			
30	MLO77273	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate; A substantial layer of 'dark earth' lay below the mosaic and on many other sites this has been mis-interpreted as a Late Roman deposit but consistent sampling on site indicated that despite the predominance of Roman finds, relatively late medieval finds were recovered from fairly low down the sequence. The presence of crystalline phosphate (vivianite Fe ₃ {PO ₄ }, . 8H ₂), is characteristic of soils saturated with urine. This would seem to indicate that the 'dark earth' is the truncation of the earlier deposits by medieval rubbish pits filled with nightsoil. Finds included a carved soapstone and Saxon shell-tempered pottery.
31	MLO1692	3340 8200	Domesday Book record; At Bishopsgate Canons of St Paul have 10 Cottagers with 9 acres who pay 18s6d a year. Possibly refers to the manor of Norton Folgate held by Dean and Chapter of St Pauls.
32	MLO1648	3350 8250	Shoreditch is a Saxon placename Sordig, Sordich
Medieval (AD 1150 – 1500)			
33	MLO75247	3287 8235	18-30 Leonard Street; Watching brief revealed redeposited brickearth deposits contained fragments of what may be medieval peg tile.
34	MLO76995	32866 82350	18-30 Leonard Street; The disturbed brickearth yielded probable medieval finds
35	MLO19478	3290 8211	19-23 Worship Street; Archaeological watching brief in 1988. Groundworks revealed a probable watercourse, backfilled in the late 16 th century.
36	MLO76269	3294 8197	27-30 Finsbury Square; Twelve Medieval quarry pits of brickearth and gravel were found although some of the cuts may well be extensions to existing pit cuts already. Residual medieval finds were recorded. This quarrying was to provide bricks for the funded repairs to the city wall by the mayor Ralph Jocelin in 1477. A rare collection of 'tudor' style leather footwear was found
37	MLO74325	3335 8273	3-5 Drysdale Street;. Residual medieval finds were recovered from post-medieval contexts.
38	MLO57916	3304 8211	67-73 Worship St; Pits excavated containing domestic refuse including animal bone, shell and ceramics. The upper fill of one contained the remains of moulds from an industrial process. A redbrick drain was laid across the site in the post-medieval period.
39	MLO77274	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate; It has been observed that successive and fairly intensive medieval pitting occurred on site. This may well have caused much of the truncation of any remains.
40	MLO77275	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate; The Merchant Taylor's built a chapel on the west boundary, the foundations of which were exposed as was some of the superstructure. The property later consisted of shops and messuages of which only cess pits and wells remain.
41	MLO56500	3342 8240	15 Anning Street, possible site of the Prioress's Garden, part of Holywell Priory. 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.
42	MLO28171	3340 8244	The Infirmary to the Holywell Priory. Its approximate location has been deduced from the schedule of portions of the priory given to Henry Webb by Henry VIII in 1544. A one metre trench was excavated in the area of the infirmary in December 1984, but nothing was found.
43	MLO28164	3333 8244	Batemans Row; One acre orchard, belonging to Holywell Priory, including a well, 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.
44	MLO98708	33408 82475	22-24 Bateman's Row, A probable medieval boundary ditch, over 7.5m in width and nearly 1.5m deep, was discovered during an evaluation in 2007. This ditch was probably the northern boundary ditch of the Holywell Prior of the Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist. Further evidence was found during a watching brief in 2008.
45	MLO3894	3420 8270	Bethnal Green Road, linked Bethnal Green with the main road north. Dates to the medieval period.
46	MLO295	3310 8280	Bowling Green Walk; 1745 survey records the site of the Royal Oak Bowling Green.
47	MLO421	330 821	Site of Finsbury Manor, shown as Finsbury Court on a survey of 1567, described as consisting of a great barn, gatehouse and stables, cort and orchard. It is shown on Aga's map as moated and walled with moat, barn, gatehouse and bridge.
48	MLO77477	33290 82380	86-90 Curtain Road; A chalk foundation revealed below the basement slab was almost certainly the base of the perimeter wall of the Holywell Priory, Other features found in the basement included a foundation almost certainly associated with the Great Barn. Considerable dump deposits of the 15th to late 17th centuries may be associated with post Dissolution demolition or construction. There were fragmentary structural remains of the late 17th century but all sealed by extensive dumps of the mid 18th century.
49	MLO10297	3325 8228	This is the site of Holywell Mount, possibly the remains of Civil War defences. Possibly a plague body dump. Known as Holywell Mount by 1760, and it was used as a burial ground with chapels by 1777. Levelled for building in 1787, when it is known to have been a dangerous place, with numerous report or robbery and rape having taken place here in the mid 18th century.
50	MLO10500	3415 8299	Rocque's Map marks the line of a road, probably of medieval date.
51	MLO53635	3325 8246	A possible post medieval re-cut of the medieval boundary ditch of Holywell Priory was uncovered at 87-95 Curtain Road during a watching brief in 2009. No cuts were visible for the deposits but as their levels were consistent with the lower fills of an east-west aligned ditch at 22-24 Batemans Row, it is thought that these deposits are a post medieval re-cut of the original ditch, or a later post medieval cut feature.
52	MLO24824	3277 8212	Honourable Artillery Company Ground; Watching brief revealed medieval archaeological deposits in test pits.
53	MLO59976	3312 8264	Evaluation in 1992. Natural brickearth was cut by possible quarry pits containing medieval pottery.
54	MLO1572	3330 8375	Line of medieval road which follows the line of the modern roads of De Beauvoir Road, Hoxton Street, Whitmore Road.
55	MLO76453	3333 8241	New Inn Broadway, Shoreditch; 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
56	MLO77361	3334 8243	New Inn Street and New Inn Broadway Junction; A vertical shaft, approximately 3.5m deep and 2.5m square was dug at the junction of New Inn Street and New Inn Broadway by a utilities company. The southern side of the shaft cut through what appeared to be an earlier

			trench that had been backfilled with sand and gravel. The northern side cut through a dark deposit that seemed to extend to the base of the shaft. 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.
57	MLO38738	3340 8236	New Inn Yard Church of the Holywell Priory. Construction date is not clear, but it was demolished to make way for houses in 1540; Some remains were uncovered during excavation in 1989.
58	MLO12164	3337 8237	Holywell Priory, Priory of Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist, founded between 1133 and 1150 for Augustinian nuns on land granted by Robert Fitz Gerna. It was dissolved around 1539 and seems to have been speedily demolished due to pressure of buildings in area. What remained was known as 'King Johns Palace', but had mostly gone at least by end of the 18th century. Excavations, since the 1970's have located parts of the priory including; the priory chapel and burial ground, the Great Barn, and parts of the surrounding boundary ditch and wall.
59	MLO28160	3329 8236	This is the approximate site of the Greate Barn, part of the Holywell Priory. 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 Theater.
60	MLO299	3345 8205	Norton Folgate; row of almshouses of St Mary Spital. Leased to W Sherland 1536. Marked on Stow's map as 'Rotten Row'.
61	MLO11642	3334 8270	Hospital of Lesser Augustinian Canons between Old Street and Drysdale Street until 1500.
62	MLO1573	3313 8259	Old Street, Road in position since medieval period.
63	MLO3753	3305 8253	Site of Well of Saint (or Dame) Agnes Le Clare described by Stow as a square curbed with stone. Sol quotes Foord "In digging foundations for repairs towards the end of the 18 th century, many copper coins, lachrymatories and other antiquities were discovered, probably votive offerings in earlier times to the guardian spirits of the well".
64	MLO18463	3268 8255	Large Pond that was fed by a clear spring. It was closed as being too dangerous; enlarged as swimming bath in 1743 by William Kemp. and fishponds were added. Fishponds drained and Baldwin St built on part of the site in 1805. The pond was closed in 1850 and soon built over.
65	MLO10231	3343 8264	Site of smith in late 16 th century.
66	MLO1630	3348 8263	The medieval church of St Leonard's , Shoreditch was demolished in 1736. A church is thought to have existed on the site from the 12th century. A church measuring 75 feet in length and 66 feet in breadth was recorded in 1708. The floor of the church was 7 feet below street level. Some fittings in later church. The medieval church was demolished after a storm in 1734, which destroyed the steeple and rendered the rest of the fabric unsafe.
67	MLO97866	33463 82368	Shoreditch High Street (No. 179) An archaeological evaluation in December 2004, revealed several medieval features, medieval worked soil and residual Roman pottery and building material. The finds generally suggest that Roman and medieval remains were present on site, but were removed by the existing basement.
68	MLO39076	3344 8234	183-185 Shoreditch High Street, Site of the cemetery of the Holywell Priory, to the south of the priory church. A small number of burials, as well as two lead coffins have been found over the years. In an excavation in 1989, a robbed out wall trench was though to possibly to mark the position of the cemetery wall.
69	MLO58823	3347 8191	Spitalfields, London, this is the approximate site of the cemetery associated with the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital. The cemetery was intensively used during the medieval period and excavations over the last couple of hundred years have removed

			thousands of bodies from the site.
70	MLO3913	3342 8193	Spitalfields, London, E1 { This is the site of the buildings of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital. Founded 1197 for Austin Canons by Walter & Rosia Brune, refounded in 1235 as a hospital. After reformation the land was held by Stephen Vaughan then St Johns (Earls of Bolingbroke). The 1st major reshaping took place at the end 17th century
71	MLO12083	3300 8215	2-3 windmills marked on map of 1559.
72	MLO1560	3310 8208	Worship Street; road in place in the medieval period, known from cartographic sources.
73	MLO48543	3290 8211	19-23 Worship Street; Many leather objects were found in the fill of a stream.
74	MLO62752	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; large C17 quarry pit was sampled, the bottom of which contained residual medieval pottery sherds. These have a broad date range of c1200-1500 and include sherds of Kingston ware, Mill Green ware, Coarse Border ware, Tudor Green ware, and Langerwehe stoneware.
75	MLO63394	3276 8219	City Road; 14th and 18th c. pottery was noted in the spoil. The evaluation recorded a clay deposit, cut by a 17th c. arched brick drain sealed by a metalled road or yard surface
76	MLO59978	3312 8264	Hoxton Market, Evaluation; Natural brickearth was cut by possible quarry pits containing medieval pottery.
77	MLO77825	3336 8240	New Inn Yard; A layer of material containing a sherd of Cheam Ware pottery was excavated from above the Roman layers. A patch of mortar above this layer could represent a structural or demolition activity.
Post-medieval / Early modern (AD 1500 – 1900)			
78	MLO98738	33250 82418	77-81 Curtain Road; A series of watching brief operations revealed the presence of a post medieval brickearth pit at this site, with infilling nightsoil, midden and clinker deposits dated to the early 19th century.
79	MLO73235	3330 8238	Site of 'The 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 as a result of a dispute over the lease of the land and transported across the Thames to be used in the construction of the Globe. The Theatre was used to perform the plays of Shakespeare, Marlow, Greene, Wilson and Lodge and it may have been Shakespeare's first London venue. The Theatre was built on this site as it lay just outside the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, who had issued an edit banning the performance of plays within the City.
80	MLO75959	33160 82740	11 Hoxton Square; evaluation revealed evidence of post medieval buildings and a post medieval pit cut into the natural sand. The late 17th century/early 18th century walls probably represent part of the original buildings in Hoxton Square. These had been truncated horizontally by modern levelling activity and modern foundations.
81	MLO72391	3283 8216	11-23 City Road; Evaluation Ditches were recorded in the NW and SW portions of the site.
82	MLO72392	3283 8216	11-23 City Road; Evaluation. A post-medieval pit was recorded in the NW of the site.
83	MLO72393	3283 8216	11-23 City Road; Evaluation To the E of the site, a sequence of rubbish and brickearth dumps were used to consolidate the marshy ground in the area. One organic rubbish dump contained a large amount of artefacts including a pewter spoon, tokens, leather and textiles of early to mid C16th date.
84	MLO72394	3283 8216	11-23 City Road; Evaluation. To the SW of the site a post-medieval post hole was recorded.
85	MLO72395	3283 8216	11-23 City Road. Evaluation. A quarry pit was recorded to the SW of site. It had been backfilled with rubbish containing several decorated

			Penn tiles.
86	MLO75958	33150 82780	14-15 Hoxton Square Following the recommendations of English Heritage (GLAAS) Archaeological Advisor to Hackney a single evaluation trench was excavated, but only survived between or below successive subsequent truncations by modern groundbeams. 17th century truncation and landfill may indicate previous quarrying for brickearth. The pit cutting through the gravels (truncation) had no finds and lay beneath modern foundations which had severed any stratigraphic association.
87	MLO76845	3315 8278	14-15 Hoxton Square A 17th century well, cess pit and rubbish pits were recorded, truncated by modern foundations. Finds from here included Chinese Porcelain, Tin-glazed wares, bottle glass and tobacco pipes. The pipes were dated to 1710-1760, the rest of the finds to the late 17th or early 18th century.
88	MLO75689	3329 8263	152-154 Curtain Road Single machine dug trench, 5m x 8m. Low grade deposits post-medieval date, garden soils and 18th century buildings the garden soil spread across the whole site and is probably related to the use of the area as a market garden, shown on Rocque's map of 1746. This contained a clay tobacco pipe dated 1680-1710. This was sealed by a layer of made ground upon which rested a wall without footings of later 18th century date. The area at this time is shown to be built up on Horwood's map of c1800
89	MLO74456	3360 8239	17 Old Nichol Street Watching brief Dumps of silty clay (probably late C18th) sealed natural deposits.
90	MLO74457	3360 8239	17 Old Nichol Street; Watching brief. A 19th century pit was recorded cutting into dumps recorded in test pit 1
91	MLO75248	3287 8235	18-30 Leonard Street; Watching brief undertaken Thick homogenous deposits of dark silty material containing post-medieval artefacts were recorded and interpreted as dump deposits.
92	MLO76996	32866 82350	18-30 Leonard Street The lowest deposit in the dumping sequence was Medieval, there was a substantial number of post-medieval date, containing stratified finds
93	MLO22769	3344 8234	183-185 Shoreditch High Street, Possible Remains of the Earl of Rutland's Mansion; Excavation found portions of brick walls and associated floor/occupation surfaces probably belonging to the Earl of Rutlan's house (1530 foundation). His mansion, possibly on land initially leased from Holywell Priory was connected to the Priory church via gallery which lead to the chapel and the tomb of Sir Thomas Lovell. This gallery may have been found in one of the trenches excavated. One of the trenches uncovered what seemed to be a long hall with a brickwork floor covered with demolition debris. In places, brickwork was seen to re-use medieval chalk and ragstone foundations. Also evidence was found of a boundary wall (10m long and 2.7m high)
94	MLO35016	3347 8233	186 Shoreditch High Street; Terraced House.
95	MLO62751	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; A large C17 quarry pit was sampled, the bottom of which contained residual medieval pottery and one Roman pot sherd The quarry backfill was cut by numerous features and structures, including wells walls, pits, cellars, and a drain, all of which were of post-Medieval date.
96	MLO62754	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; An C18 well was recorded, the fill of which contained prestige imported porcelain and tin glazed wares. Thought to be within St Luke's Workhouse
97	MLO62755	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; An C18 pit was recorded, believed to be contemporary with the well
98	MLO62756	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; Numerous walls were recorded during the investigations, some of which were undoubtedly C18, other definitely C19
99	MLO62757	3266	198-208 Old Street; Numerous features and structures were recorded

		8244	cut into a C17 quarry (SMR ref: 082804), including two C19 cellars
100	MLO62758	3266 8244	198-208 Old Street; Numerous features and structures were recorded cut into a C17 quarry including a post-Medieval drain
101	MLO15588	3353 8210	2 Elder Street; Terraced House.
102	MLO62611	3315 8270	2-4 Hoxton Square; Watching brief No archaeological features were recorded in the watching brief; undifferentiated rubble fill material, probably 20th century, was present over natural gravels. However, geotechnical prospecting revealed possible evidence for part of a Civil War defensive ditch which surrounded London and a culvert in 33 Coronet Street.
103	MLO75019	3294 8197	27-30 Finsbury Square; Evaluation: Backfilled post-medieval pitting was recorded and possibly represented brickearth extraction to make bricks to repair the City Wall in the late C15th.
104	MLO76269	3294 8197	27-30 Finsbury Square; Twelve Medieval quarry pits of brickearth and gravel were found although some of the cuts may well be extensions to existing pit cuts already. The finds were dated to the medieval period yet they all came from contexts with a post-medieval date range, and therefore are residual. This quarrying was to provide bricks for the funded repairs to the city wall by the mayor Ralph Jocelin in 1477. A rare collection of 'tudor' style leather footwear was found
105	MLO66288	3340 8200	29-33 Folgate Street; Two trenches produced no evidence for archaeological activity earlier than 17th century dumping.
106	MLO74326	3335 8273	3-5 Drysdale Street; Post-medieval rubbish pits were recorded.
107	MLO74327	3335 8273	3-5 Drysdale Street; Post-medieval boundary ditches were recorded.
108	MLO74328	3335 8273	3-5 Drysdale Street; Post-medieval cellared buildings were recorded.
109	MLO74385	3297 8212	43-51 Worship Street; The tarmac was broken out and the backfill of a 20th century basement removed. The basement extended to 2.7m below the present ground surface and was filled with gravel and sand. The basement floor was removed to reveal a substantial brick and concrete footing on the eastern side of the trial pit. The footing extended beyond the limit of excavation on three sides. To the W of the concrete was a dark grey silty dump deposit approximately 1m wide which contained frequent bone, charcoal and oyster shell fragments. Pottery, leather, textile and CBM fragments were also present. These have been found to date from the first quarter of the 17th century. The layer was found to be approximately 1m thick. Below this layer were natural silts.
110	MLO75209	3288 8231	45 Tabernacle Street; Watching brief A brick lined soakaway of possible 17th century date lay to the rear of the site and was probably associated with an earlier building on the site. No finds were recovered from the backfill. A heavily truncated undated deposit, probably the basal fill of a pit, survived to a depth of 0.1m.
111	MLO6817	3318 8267	49 & 50 Hoxton Square; Post medieval house.
112	MLO76100	3280 8235	54-56 Compton Street. All three test pits exhibited a dark grey sandy silt with occasional cbm fragments. This is likely to represent a deposit of nineteenth century occupation debris or a back-filled post-medieval quarry.
113	MLO57918	3304 8211	67-73 Worship Street; Excavation revealed a red brick drain running across the site. A late medieval quarry was found on the same site.
114	MLO77276	33130 81990	7-11 Bishopsgate; The site became developed as a property during the medieval period and carried on into the post-medieval period. The property consisted of two messuages and nine shops but mostly survives in the form of cess pits and wells, although cellars were present on the Bishopsgate frontage and on the north boundary.

			Successive 'great privies' were excavated on the south side of the site, successors to that of Ralf de Alegate and others mentioned in the accounts of 1444-5. The basic form remained the same throughout the 15th and 16th centuries being used by some major bourgeois merchants of the period including Lord Mayor Sir Thomas Rowe. A Mercury jar was found and building material relating to these features. The site was remodelled under the tenancy of Sir Abraham Reynardson in the 1640's.
115	MLO75678	3334 8273	7-27 Drysdale Street; These deposits consisted entirely of post-medieval inter cutting features(pits) (late 16th-18th century) which had entirely removed all original land surfaces. These have been interpreted as large scale-quarrying for natural gravel and brickearth
116	MLO76847	3334 8273	7-27 Drysdale Street; Within evaluation trench B, underneath backfill were the bases of two earlier features identified cutting through the truncated natural sandy gravels. One was a ditch running north-south and containing pottery dated to c1580-1650. The other feature may originally have been a parallel ditch being backfilled with a clayey gravelly material. No finds were present in this feature.
117	MLO77826	3329 8238	86-90 Curtain Road; A chalk foundation revealed below the basement slab was almost certainly the base of the perimeter wall of the Holywell Priory, Other features found in the basement include a foundation almost certainly associated with the Great Barn,. Further foundation deposits have been tentatively associated with the shoring of the Barn and the foundation of the Theatre of 1576.
118	MLO71306	3318 8205	9 Appold Street; Evaluation 17th century, 18th century and 19th century landfill dumps were recorded filling the N limit of the Moorgate Marsh or a Walbrook tributary.
119	MLO73385	3325 8248	97-113 Curtain Road; A sequence of soils probably relating to the use of the area as a market garden in the 17th century-C18th was recorded. These were cut by large brickearth pits
120	MLO73386	3325 8248	97-113 Curtain Road; Evaluation To the W of the site were large brickearth quarry pits backfilled with cess, presumably imported onto the site from the clearance of domestic cess pits by nightsoil men in the C18th.
121	MLO73387	3325 8248	97-113 Curtain Road; Evaluation. Brickearth pits were sealed by general make-up dumped deposits into which were cut 19th century brick foundations.
122	MLO25724	3325 8205	Appold Street Chapel and Burial Ground. Shown on A-Z of Regency London.
123	MLO75348	3329 8245	1-6 Bateman's Row There seems to be two phases of post-medieval cultivation. The first phase of cultivation in the 16th century (recovered fragment of pottery) had associated drainage features in the form of three shallow channels, and a north-south ditch. The second phase, dated to the 17th century via residual pottery remains, is characterised by a water channel and a series of wooden stakes that may be the remains of a boundary fence. During the 18th century the area continued its existence as a market garden (Rocque's Map 1746-7).
124	MLO75349	3329 8245	1-6 Bateman's Row A thick deposit of domestic ash and nightsoil dating to the 18th century was present across the site. Its formation relates to the dumping of domestic refuse, a trend which has been recorded at 97-113 Curtain Road, to the west of the site. This follows on from the sites use as a market garden as identified on Rocque's Map of 1746- 7
125	MLO75350	3329 8246	1-6 Bateman's Row (No.1-6) Victorian walls were revealed in two of the trenches associated with a cobbled surface (contemporaneous) that had been built on top of a N-S ceramic drain. This highlights the interpretation of the structures as a cellar feature although whether for living use is unknown.

126	MLO98709	33406 82471	22-24 Bateman's Row, 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. A number of these features were confirmed by a watching brief in 2008, which also recorded an early 18th century well. These features were likely to be part of the same phase of activity.
127	MLO314	3355 8227	Bethnal Green Road Swan Yard, Customary Tenement
128	MLO16273	3290 8210	Excavations in 1976 recorded deposits of c.10m depth from large scale consolidation of Moorfields March preceding the construction of many buildings. The deposits contained leather and 16 th to 17 th century pottery as well as organic matter.
129	MLO99024	33686 82243	Prior to its development for the railway, this site was occupied during the 17th to 19th centuries by domestic and industrial properties, evidence for which was recorded in 2005-6. There was also small scale quarrying for brick manufacture in the 17th century, as well as earlier agricultural deposits and medieval pits.
130	MLO70364	3292 8274	Chart Street; Noted on the Holmes annotated 1st edition os map, but details could not be located in the text. Current os map shows that full development has taken place and Chart House has now been built on the site.
131	MLO31849	3288 8228	City Road; Previously listed wall/ gate.
132	MLO5947	3270 8225	Bunhill Row; The name derives from Bonehill Fields, where in 1549 wagonloads of bones from the Charnel House at St Pauls were deposited. In 1655 it became a Dissenters burial ground. John Wesley and Daniel Defoe are buried here. It closed in 1852.
133	MLO61086	3276 8219	Finsbury Barracks, City Road; Watching brief A large unlined refuse pit was thought to date from the first 50-70 years of the Honourable Artillery Company's occupation of the site .
134	MLO61087	3276 8219	Finsbury Barracks, City Road; Watching brief A possible brick ice-house was thought to date from the first 50-70 years of the Honourable Artillery Company's occupation of the site.
135	MLO61089	3276 8219	Watching brief. Slight occupation surfaces, and a brick-lined drain, were thought to date from the first 50-70 years of the Honourable Artillery Company's occupation of the site
136	MLO63389	3276 8219	Evaluation at Finsbury Barracks, City Road, 17th c. arched brick drain which cut the earliest recorded clay deposits and was in turn sealed by a metalled yard or road
137	MLO99144	32714 82198	Medieval quarry pits reused during the 16-17th century as rubbish pits and dumps were recorded during a watching brief in 2006. These contained evidence of ironworking, as well as coal and fire ash. The remains of a 19th century brick cess pit or soakaway, several brick walls, a capped well and two culverts were also recorded
138	MLO97900	32711 82192	An archaeological evaluation indicated that there was no evidence for human activity at the site before the late medieval/post-medieval period. Evidence for activity from the 16th century onwards was recorded in deposits overlying natural gravel (3m below present ground level). The construction cut for a subsequently infilled late post-medieval cellar was recorded.
139	MLO99137	32810 82413	An archaeological evaluation. Ten evaluation trenches were excavated, five of which contained post medieval archaeological deposits. The remaining five contained no archaeological deposits. The deposits probably represented the backfill of large quarries dating to the second half of the 18th century.
140	MLO65190	3310 8271	Coronet Street; Assessed for MPP Electric Power Generation; site number 5. 1896 datestone with 'Vestry of St Leonard Shoreditch Electric Lighting Station' over door. Access difficult, but appears to

			retain offices, power hall, boiler house block with destructor to rear. Plain red brick. Much of surrounding municipal services buildings demolished with modern housing replacing. in 1995 being refurbished as a circus rehearsal studio. Moderately intact survival of municipal station combined with destructor, although integrity of site compromised by destruction of contemporary buildings for redevelopment.
141	MLO98238	33087 81945	30 Crown Place, Post medieval refuse, including pottery, brick, tiles, animal bone and clay pipes fragments, was recorded during an archaeological evaluation in 2006.
142	MLO1612	3330 8220	Curtain Theatre; Site of One of London's earliest playhouses. The builder is unknown but Henry Lanham owned it in 1582. It was disused by 1625 and destroyed in the Great Fire. The location of the Curtain is not known with any certainty although maps and documents appear to provide a general vicinity for the playhouse. Apparently located within the Liberty of Holywell, nothing is known about the structure of the Curtain although one source suggests that the playhouse was either identical with or adjacent to a house called The Curtain. The Curtain's relationship with the nearby theatre is not properly understood. Its date of demise has been put at 1627 and 1660.
143	MLO97864	33351 82515	8-15 Dereham Place, An archaeological evaluation. Ploughsoil layers of 17th and late 18th/ early 19th century were encountered. An 18th century pit was located cutting the natural gravel in one trench. Two circular brick lined soakaways/wells and a small ovoid pit that was filled almost completely with butchered animal bones. Sealing these features was modern made ground
144	MLO23783	3270 8220	Finsbury Fields; Three windmills were built on top of an earlier re-burial area. Tabernacle Street was formerly known as Windmill Street.
145	MLO71909	3344 8198	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.
146	MLO66182	3330 8210	The foundations of the Hearn Street/Worship Street gas works were identified in recent work. These are of the earlier 19th century and of significance as an industrial site, thought it is noted that the presence of the gas works will have removed, earlier, remains if previously present.
147	MLO98244	33452 82309	2-4 Holywell Lane An archaeological evaluation. Two rubbish pits of post medieval date and a 19th century well and cellar were recorded. Post medieval pottery was also recorded.
148	MLO10267	3340 8230	Holywell Lane, {Site of Printing Works} Works of William Follingham at Holywell, one of few print works outside the city at this period
149	MLO25725	3320 8220	Holywell Row, Site of burial ground marked on A-Z Regency London.
150	MLO59979	3312 8264	Hoxton Market; evaluation Natural brickearth was cut by possible quarry pits containing medieval pottery. Above lay Post-Medieval ploughsoil. Nothing was found during subsequent watching
151	MLO59980	3312 8264	Hoxton Market; An evaluation. A brick basement floor and wall of late 18th/early 19th tenement. Nothing was found in subsequent watching brief
152	MLO8214	3315 8275	Hoxton Square: Church
153	MLO98235	33249 82723	An archaeological evaluation Post medieval deposits were recorded along with post medieval soakaway, cellar and pottery.
154	MLO83900	3317 8267	This was the site of an early 18th century house which had been altered and modernised in the 19th century and later. It has of two storeys and attic, constructed of red brick with finely gauged brick arches around the ground floor windows. It was demolished in, or after, 1977.
155	MLO11104	3342	Kingsland Road; Civil War defence to protect road north.

		8270	
156	MLO99494	33316 82397	4-6 New Inn Broadway, 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
157	MLO98706	33315 82716	335-337 Old Street, Land at the Rear of Old Street Magistrates' Court, 18th to 19th century dumping, occurring over roughly contemporary pitting, was recorded during an archaeological evaluation in 2007. 19th to 20th century structural remains, dumps and pits were also recorded. Documentary evidence suggests that there were no buildings on this site until after 1872.
158	MLO76273	32800 82292	Oliver House, 51-53 City Road Large Post- Medieval pits were recorded in two out of three evaluation trenches These are likely to relate to the period of quarrying in the late 15th century, for the purpose of manufacturing bricks to maintain the city wall. The pits were backfilled in the 16th and 17th centuries with rubbish from the city. They also contained occasional residual Roman and Medieval pottery
159	MLO74766	3280 8234	Olivers Yard; Watching brief The edge of a truncated gravel quarry pit 1.7m in depth was recorded below the basement floor. The only dating evidence to come out of this feature was a sherd of post-medieval redware and London Stock Brick which are likely to be no older than 1800AD.
160	MLO98728	33196 82282	2-16 Phipp Street,, This area was subject to industrial and domestic dumping from the 17th to mid 18th century, when the first residential dwellings were constructed along the Phipp Street frontage. Remnants of the late 18th century buildings include a brick cellar wall and an overlying brick wall or footing
161	MLO98727	33201 82289	This is the site of an undated alluvial deposit which was recorded during an archaeological evaluation in 2007. It may be a tributary of the Walbrook stream, or the north end of the Moorfield marsh.
162	MLO10404	3297 8277	Pitfield Street; Founded by R Aske for 20 Poor members of Haberdashers Co & 20 of their sons. With Chapel in the middle. Built 1695 designed by Robert Hooke and demolished in 1822. A new building was erected 1825-7.
163	MLO31536	3300 8280	Pitfield Street; Founded by R Aske for 20 Poor members of Haberdashers Co & 20 of their sons. With Chapel in the middle. Built 1695 designed by Robert Hooke and demolished in 1822. A new building was erected 1825-7.
164	MLO31564	3300 8276	Pitfield Street; Almshouse.
165	MLO10405	3350 8225	Shoreditch High Street; Murderer put up at Bell Inn 1543 (Ellis). In 1653 is described as a messuage, tenement or brew house (Sol).
166	MLO24371	3350 8220	Shoreditch High Street, 'The Great House' Leased 1535 by St Mary Spital to William Goddard. Occupied the southern part of the goods yard.
167	MLO24392	3343 8264	Shoreditch High Street; Smithy on former site of Cross (Stow)
168	MLO64054	3375 8230	Shoreditch High Street; 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.
169	MLO64055	3375 8230	Shoreditch High Street; Undercroft relating to goods depot opened in 1881.
170	MLO64056	3375 8230	Shoreditch High Street; Single surviving hydraulic wagon hoist on the site. Used to move wagons between the two levels of the goods depot.
171	MLO64057	3375 8230	The gate mechanism on Shoreditch High Street is unusual. The wrought iron gates survive.
172	MLO70394	3348 8263	Holmes identifies this churchyard in her 1896 study. Covering 1.5 acres, it was maintained as a public garden by the Shoreditch Vestry.

173	MLO294	3350 8240	Site of small brewhouse, Bell Brewhouse owned by Ralph Harwood in the 18th century who is said to have invented the drink Porter.
174	MLO97867	33463 82368	179 Shoreditch High Street An archaeological evaluation Due to the high level of truncation caused by the current basement, little stratigraphy remained. A single trench revealed several medieval features, medieval worked soil and residual Roman pottery and building material. The finds generally suggest that Roman and medieval remains were present on site, but were removed by the existing basement.
175	MLO22770	3344 8234	183-185 Shoreditch High Street, Excavation located possible evidence for 16th - 17 th century ponds or fishponds
176	MLO9331	3367 8222	Shoreditch High Street and Brick Lane, site of Bishopsgate Goods Yard This is the site of the former Bishopsgate Goods Yard, which began life as Shoreditch Station in 1839 and was renamed before being replaced by Liverpool Street Station in 1875. From 1878 the buildings were almost complete rebuilt and the area acted as a Goods Yard until a fire destroyed the majority of the platforms and warehousing in 1964. The area is being redeveloped as part of the East London Line Northern Extension.
177	MLO64049	3375 8230	Shoreditch High Street, {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, but rebuilt as a goods depot in 1881. The goods depot was on two levels, the wagons being moved by hydraulic hoists. The cavernous ground level still contains its platforms and wagon turntable pits. A hydraulic pumping station existed near Wheler St, beneath the viaduct. On the upper floor are some remains of signal posts and hydraulic capstans and fairleads. The goods warehouse on the upper floor was destroyed by fire in 1964.
178	MLO10365	3403 8223	Civil War Ditch and Bank along the Whitechapel and Kingsland Roads.
179	MLO98086	33071 82469	1-7 Willow St, Watching brief A possible ditch from the 16th-17th century and wall foundations from the 18th century were recorded.
180	MLO98490	32919 82114	An undated pit, a late 15th to early 16th century pit, a series of mid 16th century dumped deposits and an early 17th century well were recorded during a watching brief on this site in 2007.
181	MLO98735	33360 82109	Worship Street; A series of 19th century remains have been recorded across the Bishops Place development area off Worship Street in Hackney by evaluation trenches dug by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. These 19th century features included further levelling layers, cut features and constructed features- some associated with the gas works attested by documentary sources
182	MLO98732	33360 82109	Worship Street; 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 material, mortar, wood and pebbles. The use of midden material is hinted at - though it is unknown if this was the original place of deposition for that domestic refuse. These deposits were not found in all of the trenches excavated.
183	MLO98733	33385 82123	Worship Street; pair of Post Medieval refuse pits were found by in a series of evaluation trenches These contained pottery broadly dated between 1570 and 1700 AD, and also 16th-17th century finds. The extent of these rubbish pits is not know, though they were only located within a small evaluation trench.
184	MLO98737	33326 82103	A railway viaduct was recorded in detail for its architectural and engineering style prior to its demolition by the Museum of London Archaeology Service during proposed redevelopment works of the

			area. The viaduct ran North to South, with 12 shallow segmentally-arched vaults and with original from and additional features to its 1865 construction.
185	MLO71305	3318 8205	9 Apold Street, Archaeological Evaluation; Fragments of moulded Caen limestone from a C16th building were re-used in a 19th century foundation.
Modern (AD 1900 - present)			
186	MLO75771	32866 82350	18-30 Leonard Street; The first trench had to be abandoned due to the depth of the modern basement (1.5m below the current surface) which had truncated any archaeological features which may have been present. A thin band of mortar, overlaid by modern levelling deposits was in the upper sections of trench two.
187	MLO77567	32828 82116	Lowndes House is Grade II Listed; historic building assessment found that architecturally the building exterior is its most significant element, however internally the building is disappointing. It is the context which makes the house a significant building, the architect was of some ability and it is a good example of a 1920s commercial London office block.
188	MLO366	3333 8237	New Inn Yard, Shoreditch; Suggested site of World War Two light anti-aircraft position
Undated			
189	MLO75700	3329 8263	152-154 Curtain Road A borehole was taken 3m east of the trench encountered natural geology at 3.4m below modern ground surface. The upcast was a dark sandy silt, probably from a backfilled quarry pit.
190	MLO63435	3340 8200	38 Norton Folgate; Traces of a possible chalk raft were observed.
191	MLO63387	3276 8219	Earliest recorded clay deposit cut by a 17th c. arched brick drain. 14th and 18th c. pottery noted in the spoil.
192	MLO68609	3338 8199	Primrose Street; Pits had been dug into natural brickearth, but there was no dating evidence
193	MLO98731	33360 82109	Worship Street, A sequence of the natural gravels and soils were identified across the areas evaluated
194	MLO67373	3294 8248	5-7 Singer Street, Watching brief; No archaeological deposits were extant although occasional charcoal and tile flecks were observed in the upper 10mm of (probably truncated) brickearth. The only finds recovered were a few residual oyster shells and a single clay tobacco pipe (type 28 of the London series with pierced star makers mark, 1820-1840).
195	MLO65912	3298 8215	Bunhill Street, Watching brief; The area was visited on several occasions during excavations for the installation of BT cable ducts; the trenches cut through modern road surfacing and associated make up dumps. The trench was a maximum of 0.5-1m deep and did not reach any significant archaeological deposits.
196	MLO76010	33178 82472	The Derby Houses, 9-11 Garden Walk; No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered. Natural geological clay was reached a t a depth of 2m above which lay a context of firm to stiff, light olive brown silty clay containing moderate fine flint pebbles.

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS ENTRIES

No. on Fig. 4	HER	NGR TQ	Description
1	MLO83545	33176 82526	Shoreditch electricity generating sub-station. Built 1905-7 by LCC architects (probably Vincent Harris) to serve LCC tramway system. Brown stock brick with stone cornices and parapet copings, Mannerist classical style.
2	MLO83776	33486 82567	1 Calvert Avenue, Grade II Listed Tenement Block 1895-9. Architect Reginald Minton Taylor of London County Council. Red brick with some grey brick banding
3	MLO83816	33428 82224	8 Great Eastern Street, Grade II Listed; Warehouse and offices, c.1882. Red brick with stone dressings.
4	MLO99079	3313 8253	Rivington Street (No.18 – 26) Grade II Listed, Terrace of 5 purpose-built workshops, now offices and shops. 1897 with some late 20th century alterations. 3 storeys of stock brick.
5	MLO83560	33160 82742	10 Hoxton Square, Grade II Listed, Circa 1874 probably by R W Drew. Gothic building, probably once the vicarage of St Peter's Church, now demolished
6	MLO83837	33208 82101	103 & 105 Worship Street, Grade II Listed, Probably early C18 with early-mid C19 fronts.
7	MLO83510	33285 82574	128 – 130 Curtain Road, Grade II Listed; No 128 incorporates No 130. late C18 or early C19 houses, each 3 storeys and attic,
8	MLO83698	33404 82641	125 - 130 Shoreditch High Street; Grade II Listed, Late C19 building in Italian Gothic style. 2 narrow outer pavilions each of 4 storeys with 3 narrow windows on upper floors and a broad semicircular window framed in ornamental arch on 1st floor. Modern shop on ground floor of No 130 but No 125 retains the pilasters of its original shop front.
9	MLO83480	33027 82014	15-17 Christopher Street, Grade II Listed; Early C19 terrace, each 4 storeys and basement, 2 windows except No 23, 4 windows. Stock brick with reddened brick dressings. Stuccoed frieze, cornice and blocking course. Banded rusticated stuccoed groundfloor
10	MLO83943	32940 82635	16 Charles Square, Grade II* Listed; Handsome early-mid C18 building of 3 storeys and basement, 5 windows. Red brick with heavy entablature with dentil cornice at 2nd floor level and smaller cornice and parapet above.
11	MLO83650	33020 82639	Pitfield Street 17-19 (odd), Grade II Listed, Early C19 front with an older building behind. 3 storeys and attic, 4 windows in all.
12	MLO83686	33468 82324	186 – 189 Shoreditch High Street (consec), Grade II Listed; Terrace row. Early C18 with later alterations
13	MLO83959	33472 82316	188 Shoreditch High Street, Grade II Listed; Early C18 house with well preserved front of 4 storeys, 2 windows, the top storey being an addition. Red brick.
14	MLO83859	33466 82311	191 Shoreditch High Street, Grade II Listed; Early C19 front to building with older core. 4 storeys, 2 windows
15	MLO83699	33463 82281	196 Shoreditch High Street, Grade II Listed; Early C18 building of 4 storeys, 5 windows. Painted brick with 2nd floor band and parapet. Segmental brick arches to replaced sash windows in flush box frames.
16	MLO83648	33013 82106	2 Paul Street; Mid C19 building in Italianate style, Main front to Worship Street, 3 storeys, 5 well spaced windows in left part, 5 windows close together and one separated in right, Stucco.
17	MLO83631	33326 82364	2 Posts at either side of Entrance to King John's Court. Grade II Listed; 2 slender early-mid C19 cast gunposts, the western one with maker's mark: "Baileys of Bankside."
18	MLO83687	33422 82115	2 Posts at entrance to Bowl Court. Grade II Listed Pair of early-mid C19 cast iron gunposts. Inscription of maker, UNGAR & CO
19	MLO83508	32739	1 Cranwood Street, at junction with City Road; Grade II Listed 2 early-mid

		82596	C19 cast gunposts, one inscribed on base: "S.L.S Vestry". The other is sunk too deeply for inscription to be visible.
20	MLO83918	33405 82498	French Place, 2 Posts at west end of north part, Grade II Listed; 2 early-mid C19 cast gunposts, one inscribed in plinth: "St. L-S." the other sunk too deeply for inscription to be visible.
21	MLO83847	33349 82557	74 Rivington Street, posts outside, Grade II Listed; Early-mid C19 cast gunposts inscribed: "St. L.S. 1836
22	MLO83856	33239 82544	2 Posts to west of Curtain Road. Early-mid C19 cast gunposts with no visible inscription
23	MLO83495	33269 82177	24 & 26 Curtain Road, Grade II Listed; early C18, 3 storeys and attic, 2 windows. Rounded gambrel roof, tiled, with dormer. Painted brick with parapet front
24	MLO83450	33517 82397	3 Posts about 20 yards east of Shoreditch High Street; Grade II Listed; 3 early-mid C19 cast iron gunposts in a row, 2 stout ones flanking a thinner one marked "S.L.S." These marked the entrance to the notorious Old Nichol district recorded in Arthur Morrison's novel, "A Child of the Jago."
25	MLO83496	33248 82145	3 posts to the north of Hearn Street; Grade II Listed; Early-mid C18 cast gunposts, the northern one inscribed "S.L.S.," the southern with an illegible maker's name
26	MLO83561	33238 82731	32 Hoxton Square, Grade II Listed; . Late C17 or early C18 house of 2 storeys and attic, 3 windows. C19 stuccoed front with incised lines, bands at 1st floor and eaves level and parapet.
27	MLO83643	33158 82570	326-328 Old Street, Grade II Listed; Congregational chapel, now in other use. 2 storeys, 3 windows facing front. Stock brick with stuccoed entablature and pediment
28	MLO83475	32924 82675	4 Posts on pavement opposite Prince Arthur Public House. Grade II Listed; 4 early-mid C19 cast gunposts, uninscribed
29	MLO83757	33007 82078	44 Worship Street, Grade II Listed; Early C19 house of 3 storeys, 3 windows. Stock brick with stone-coped parapet.
30	MLO83905	33146 82670	56 Hoxton Square, Grade II Listed; Early-mid C18 front on possibly older house. 3 storeys, 2 windows. Stock brick with moulded brick cornice and plastered parapet.
31	MLO83661	33046 82613	8 & 10 Pitfield Street, Grade II Listed; No 8: 4-storey, 2-window early C19 building of stock brick with stucco frieze and cornice. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars in stucco-lined reveals, those on 2nd floor in square recessed panels, those on 1st floor in round-arched recesses. Near-contemporary shop front on ground floor. Possible early C18 core, as side wall is of that date. No 10: 3 storeys, 2 windows, early C19 possibly with older core. Stock brick with parapet, some patching in red brick. Altered contemporary shop on ground floor
32	MLO83901	33062 82491	87 Great Eastern Street, Grade II Listed; Third quarter of C19 building, office and possibly warehouse. 5 storeys, 2 windows. Stock brick with stone dressings. Ground floor defaced by modern shop but has at left a Gothic doorway with pointed arch, 3 orders of colonnettes and hoodmould.
33	MLO83746	33175 82098	Worship Street Nos 91 to 101 (odd); Grade II* Listed; 1862 by Philip Webb. Row of shops with dwellings above. Each 3 storeys and attic, 3 windows on 2nd floor, 2 together on 1st. Very high pitched tiled roofs with dividing walls, each having a very tall hipped gabled dormer with oversailing gable end.
34	MLO93425	33546 82410	Abingdon House; Grade II Listed, 1899. Red brick with tiled mansard roof, pitched over gables, conical over corner towers. Heavy, bracketed wooden eaves cornice. 4 storeys and dormers, 5 under gables and corner towers.
35	MLO83788	33164 82793	Academy Fitness Centre (formerly St. Monica's School), Grade II Listed; Former school, now fitness centre, c.1865-70 as part of the Augustinian Fathers' Mission centre in Hoxton. Stock brick with red brick bands and some stone dressings; flat roof set behind railings originally serving as playground.

36	MLO85958	32714 82186	Armoury House, Grade II * Listed; Headquarters of the Honourable Artillery Company. Central block of 1734-6; flag-tower of 1806; wings to either side of 1828, raised from two to three storeys in 1894; gabled two-storey wing to left of late C19 or early C20 date in its present form; one- and two-storey wings to right of very late C19 or early C20.
37	MLO86378	32837 82287	Benson Building, abutting Wesley's Chapel; Grade II Listed; Reading room, parlour, library etc. 1880, presumably by Charles Bell. The building abuts the single-storey wing north of the Chapel, and presents only a range of windows to the forecourt.
38	MLO91606	33566 82414	Benson House; Grade II Listed; 1899. Red brick with tiled roof and bracketed eaves cornice. 4 storeys and dormers. 5 storeys under gables and centre 2 bays under hipped roof. 18 windows in all, sashes, 1, 2 and 3 lights, mostly with segmental arches.
39	MLO25186	3365 8251	Boundary 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 known as the Old Nichol. The estate is designed following a centralised plan with the main blocks radiating from a central raised bandstand. It provided not only cultural stimulation with regular concerts held on the bandstand, but also schools, a laundry, shops & workshops.
40	MLO86881	32893 82438	Central Foundation School for Boys; Grade II Listed; Charitable school, with attached railings. 1866-7, with extension for science 1894; assembly hall remodelled mid C20. Gault brick, with stone porch to main entrance and to arcaded ground-floor of science wing. Slate roofs.
41	MLO85960	32825 82255	Chapel Keeper's House, Wesley's Chapel, Grade II Listed House; Late C18, altered. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond, stucco dressings, roof of slate. Three storeys, three-window range and double-fronted; the corners of the building marked with stucco chamfered quoins.
42	MLO83697	33480 82632	Church of St Leonard, Shoreditch High Street; Grade I Listed; 18th century church built between 1736 and 1740 by George Dance the Elder.
43	MLO83872	33095 82352	Church of St Michael, Grade II Listed; 1863-5 by James Brooks, large church of stock brick with dressings of red and blue brick and stone. Tall slated roofs. High, wide nave with low, narrow aisles and south porch. Chancel and south transept chapel. Octagonal bellcote at east end of nave. Early English style with plate tracery. Rhythm of clerestory and aisle windows subtly varied. Brick interior with stone arcade. East window glass by Clayton and Bell. Church now disused.
44	MLO83821	33487 82548	Cleeve Workshops, Rear of Cleeve House, Boundary Street Estate; Grade II Listed; Row of workshops. 1895-8. Architect, Reginald Minton Taylor of London County Council. Yellow brick. Low pitched roofs to eaves. 1 storey. Each workshop has wide door to right, planked with upper part glazed; small panes; glazing bars.
45	MLO83618	33061 82357	Clergy House to West of Church of St Michael, Grade II* Listed; 1870 by James Brooks. 2 storeys and attic, 4 bays varying slightly in width. High pitched slated roof. Stock brick with stone dressings.
46	MLO83683	33445 82605	Clerks House 118 Shoreditch High Street; Grade II Listed; Probably former Watch house. Early C18 building. Main north front of 2 storeys, 4 windows. Brown brick with parapet partly rebuilt.
47	MLO83972	33310 82693	Court House and Police Station, Grade II Listed; 1903-8 by John Dixon Butler. Edwardian Baroque style. Red brick with Portland stone dressings and the third floor and ground floor are stone fronted. The base is constructed of worked granite blocks. Four storeys and nine window bays wide.
48	MLO83533	33012 82505	Drinking Fountain; Grade II Listed; Columnar drinking fountain. 1880 by A Nicholson
49	MLO86634	32791 82266	Entrance Gates to Wesley's Chapel; Entrance gates and railings. Late C18. Wrought iron. The wrought-iron gate piers with panels of scrolling ornament to the street, and cornices; the gates and railings with vase and

			pinched spike finials.
50	MLO86370	32777 82178	Finsbury Barracks and attached railings; Grade II listed: Barrack buildings for the Honourable Artillery Company. 1857. By Joseph A. Jennings. Dressed stone with ashlar dressings, roof obscured by parapet.
51	MLO83682	33490 82216	Forecourt Wall and Gates to Old Bishopsgate Goods Station; Grade II Listed, Late C19. At east side a red brick wall having wide entrance with stone entablature and tall panelled parapet over holding elliptical oriel bay with 3 sash windows.
52	MLO83574	33171 82742	Forecourt Walls and Railings to Number 10; Grade II Listed; Low rendered front wall with wrought iron railings, alternately plain and spearhead standards. Stock brick side walls, the north one with similar railings.
53	MLO85955	32711 82555	Former Methodist Leysian Mission. Grade II Listed; 1901-6, and dated 1903 in left-hand pediment; right-hand pediment has date 1955 referring to restoration work following bomb damage. By Bradshaw and Gass. Red terracotta with polished granite piers to ground floor, rear elevations of white brick, and mansard roofs of Welsh slate; internal construction partly of steel.
54	MLO83651	33024 82796	Front wall and Piers to London College of Furniture, Grade II Listed; Low granite wall, originally with railings now lost. 10 tall square granite piers with Portland stone cornice and blocking course. 2 pairs at either side and a single pier to mark outer corners. Circa 1825
55	MLO85953	32793 82253	Gates to John Wesley's house, Grade II Listed; Gates. c.1770. Cast iron. Gates with side framing, scrolled overthrow and lampholder.
56	MLO83926	33390 82489	Gunpost at north corner of French Place, by railway; Grade II Listed, Slender C19 cast gunpost inscribed: "St. L.S. 1841.
57	MLO93128	33587 82417	Boundary Estate; Hedsor House, Grade II Listed; 1899. Red brick with brown brick and yellow stocks. Colours used to form geometric designs. Tiled roof with wide eaves soffit. 4 storeys and dormers, 33 windows including 7 advanced single bays along facades which terminate in hipped roofs and carry chimneys on one side.
58	MLO92909	33618 82512	Iffley House, Grade II Listed; 1899. Red brick, ground floor of glazed brick. Heavy stucco eaves cornice. Slate mansard roof. 4 storeys and dormers.
59	MLO92903	33556 82405	Iron Railings and Overthrows at Boundary Street Garden; Grade II Listed; 1899. Central raised 2 tiered park has surrounding iron railing with decorative interval panels and wrought iron overthrow at each of 4 entrances.
60	MLO92732	33598 82411	Iron Railings, Gate and Gate Piers between Laleham House and Hedsor House; 1899. Iron railings with spear head finials. Angular iron gate piers with rounded heads. Iron gate.
61	MLO85954	32810 82254	John Wesley's House and attached railings, Grade I Listed; The residence of John Wesley 1779-1791 (LCC plaque between ground floor windows), and now the Wesley Museum. 1779, with extensive reconstruction in the 1890s, when the building became a museum.
62	MLO93330	33611 82426	Laleham House Camlet Street, Grade II Listed; 1899. Red brick and stock brick with some Geometric designs. 4 storeys and dormer rank which is rendered between windows. Mansard tiled roof with wide eaves soffit. Gables and towers of 5 storeys.
63	MLO83974	33154 82401	The Griffin, Leonard Street, Grade II Listed; C.1889, designer unknown. Red brick with extensive stucco dressings and encaustic tile decoration, glazed ground floor front, ornamental cast iron window boxes to second floor windows.
64	MLO83869	32966 82778	London College of Furniture (Formerly listed as the Shoreditch Training College), Grade II Listed; 1825 by D R Roper, originally the Haberdashers' Almshouses. 2 storeys attic and basement. Central projecting tetrastyle portico with pediment, wreaths in frieze and fluted Doric columns. Central entrance doors in moulded architrave.
65	MLO86802	32826	Lowndes House, Grade II Listed; Early C20. Portland stone, roofs of

		82118	slate. Seven storeys; the building occupies a wedge shaped site between City Road and Tabernacle Street, with a five-window range to the corner, six-window range to City Road, and eight-window range to Tabernacle Street
66	MLO92911	33568 82581	Marlow House, Grade II Listed; 1899. Red brick, glazed on ground floor, above, red brick with orange brick banding, increasing in width to top of building. Slate roof
67	MLO93068	33583 82594	Marlow Workshops, Grade II Listed; 1899. At rear of Marlow House (qv). Red brick, slate roofs with skylights. 2 storeys, 2 windows and central door on each floor to each of 5 blocks except No 1 which is of 1 storey only.
68	MLO92865	33635 82443	Molesey House, Grade II Listed; . Red brick, ground floor forms plinth to building. Tiled mansard roof with wide eaves soffit. Towers flank central gable which is rendered and painted cream.
69	MLO83642	33230 82640	323 Old Street; Early C19 building of 3 storeys and attic, 2 windows. Stock brick with stone-coped parapet.
70	MLO83868	33051 82740	Passmore Edwards Free Library, Grade II Listed; 1897-9 by H T Hare in modified Renaissance style. Red brick with terracotta dressings. 2 main storeys, basement and tall double attic storey.
71	MLO83675	33406 82566	Post about 8 yds west of High Street , Grade II Listed; C19 cast gunpost inscribed "Borough of Shoreditch."
72	MLO83656	33390 82029	Post at corner of Worship Street, Grade II Listed; Stout early-mid C19 cast gunpost.
73	MLO83556	33341 82120	Post at east side of corner to Plough Yard , Grade II Listed; Early-mid C19 cast iron gunpost with "S.L.S." on the plinth (the mark for the parish of St Leonard, Shoreditch), and also inscribed "Faversham."
74	MLO83660	33004 82241	Post at north corner of Scrutton Street, Grade II Listed. Early-mid C19 cast gunpost with maker's name, "BAILEY AND PEGG, 81 BANKSIDE" on collar
75	MLO83509	33245 82130	Post at South corner of Hearn Street, Grade II Listed; Early-mid C19 cast gunpost inscribed: "S.L.S."
76	MLO83756	33068 82094	Post at west corner of Clifton Street , Grade II Listed; Cast gunpost inscribed: "St. L.S. 1841."
77	MLO83674	33163 82535	Post at west corner of Garden Walk, Grade II Listed; Early-mid C19 cast gunpost with no visible inscription
78	MLO83870	33401 82168	Post on east side of entrance to Bowl Court, Grade II Listed; Uninscribed slim cast iron gunpost, probably early-mid C19.
79	MLO83921	33270 82220	Post on North corner of Hewett Street, Grade II Listed; Cast gunpost inscribed: "St. L.S. 1845."
80	MLO83474	32921 82682	Post on pavement in front of Prince Arthur Public House, Grade II Listed; Early-mid C19 cast gunpost, inscribed: "St.L.S."
81	MLO83622	33339 82366	Post opposite east entrance of New Inn Broadway, Grade II Listed; Early-mid C19 cast gunpost, uninscribed.
82	MLO83632	33418 82374	Post outside central entrance of Nos 36-46, Grade II Listed; Tall early C19 cast gunpost inscribed: "S.L.S. Vestry."
83	MLO83663	33362 82158	Plough Yard, Post outside door of No 11, Grade II Listed; Early-mid C19 cast iron gunpost. "S.L.S." inscribed on shaft.
84	MLO83623	33446 82378	New Inn Yard, Post outside east corner of entry opposite Anning Street , Grade II Listed; Early-mid C19 cast gunpost
85	MLO83691	33344 82566	Post to east of corner of Rivington Place, Grade II Listed; 9 cast gunpost with no visible inscription.
86	MLO83811	33197 82795	Priory of the Augustinian Fathers, Grade II Listed; 1862-4 by E W Pugin. Stock brick with stone and red brick dressings, slate roof with brick stacks to right. Deep rectangular plan with three-bay front, three storeys and attics.
87	MLO92858	33537 82589	Public Control Department of London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Grade II Listed; 1899. Red brick with white stone banding, slate roof, wide eaves cornice. 2 storeys and basement.
88	MLO83845	33446	191 Shoreditch High Street, Grade II Listed; tall, thin wrought iron railings

		82627	with lampholders at corners and gate with spiked overthrow, probably imported. Short C18 brick wall to east.
89	MLO92910	33596 82543	Shiplake House, Grade II Listed; 1899. Red brick, glazed ground floor. Upper storeys banded with orange brickwork, bands increase in width towards top of building. Slate roof.
90	MLO86169	32842 82394	Shoreditch County Court and attached railings (Former Finsbury Technical College), Grade II Listed; 1881. Designed by Edward Clifton. White brick set in Flemish bond, stone dressings, roof of slate. Three storeys over basement
91	MLO83685	33459 82350	180-182 Shoreditch High Street; Listed (Grade II) four storey building in Italianate style. The building was erected between 1865 and 1880 and is partly of steel frame construction.
92	MLO83644	33345 82647	Shoreditch Town Hall, Grade II Listed; Originally vestry hall, later Shoreditch Town Hall, more recently Borough Health Department but latterly owned by a trust. Building of four phases. Eastern five bays was originally built as a vestry hall in 1866 by C A Long. Between 1898 - 1902 W C Hunt incorporated the earlier vestry hall into a monumental Shoreditch Town Hall, following on from the local Government Act of 1899 when the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch was created.
93	MLO83587	33046 82368	St Michael's Church School, Grade II* Listed, 1870 by James Brooks. Stock brick with dressings of red and blue brick and stone. High pitched slated roof. 3 storeys, 3 bays, very irregular. Gothic style, with large traceried window under central gable breaking eaves. Pointed relieving arches to windows. Continuous hoodmoulds and bands unify the facade. At right a chimney (partly taken down) rests on a corbel supported by long attached stone shaft.
94	MLO83787	33180 82796	St. Monica's Church GV II Mission church. 1865-6 by E W Pugin for the Augustinian Fathers, extended 1880. Stock brick with some stone dressings, slate roof supported on timber arcade. Eight-bay nave with aisles and western gallery, has timber arcade with bracing and chamfers, supporting trusses with cross braces; exposed rafters over rose-window clerestory, leads to two-bay chancel with paired arcade and lancets.
95	MLO85961	32800 82267	Statue of John Wesley in the forecourt of Wesley's Chapel, Grade II Listed; Statue. 1891 by Adams Acton. Bronze on a granite base. Plinth of grey granite, square in plan, inscribed 'WESLEY'; base of pink polished granite, square in plan with curved apsidal ends, inscribed 'Erected with funds collected by the Children of Methodism'; bronze statue inscribed 'The world is my parish'.
96	MLO83754	32996 82078	The Cock & Magpie Public House, Grade II Listed; Early-mid C19. Stucco with parapet. Recessed sash windows with glazing bars, those on 1st floor with margin lights also.
97	MLO92707	33613 82350	The Crown Public House, Grade II Listed; Early C19 facade to probably C18 building. Stucco facade with quoins.
98	MLO86803	32806 82281	The Manse, Grade II Listed; Manse. 1898. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond, stucco, roof obscured by parapet. Three storeys, five-window range, with two-storey extension to the east; pedimented centrepiece of one-window range.
99	MLO86372	32869 82279	Tomb of John Wesley in the burial ground of Wesley's Chapel, Grade II* Listed; Tomb. 1791. Stone. Table tomb with curved apsidal ends resting on two granite steps and surmounted by a plinth, square in plan, carrying an obelisk topped by an urn.
100	MLO85962	32689 82329	Tombs, boundary walls, gates & railings, Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, Grade II Listed, About 1600 tombs and gravestones, the earliest burials dating from 1666 and the last in 1854;
101	MLO83684	33461 82661	Walls, gates & railings to St Leonard's Churchyard, Grade II Listed.
102	MLO93309	33556 82506	Wargrave House, Grade II Listed; 1899. Red brick with tiled roof and wide eaves soffit. 4 storeys and dormers
103	MLO85959	32810	Wesley's Chapel, Grade I Listed; Methodist chapel; 'The Mother Church

		82253	of World Methodism'. 1777-1778; the portico 1814-15; the rusticated piers, quoins, cornice to the outer bays, and stone architraves to the upper windows of 1891 by Elijah Hoole; the single-storey wings to either side probably of 1899 by Hoole. Brown brick laid in Flemish bond with dressings of yellow brick and stone, portico of stone, hipped roof of Welsh slate. Two storeys, five-window range.
104	MLO86371	32797 82259	Wesley's Chapel: memorial to Susannah Wesley in the forecourt, Grade II Listed; Memorial. 1870. By Albert Dunkley. Portland stone obelisk on a square base with carved foliage ornament.
105	MLO99023	33736 82209	Braithwaite Railway Viaduct, Grade II Listed; 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.

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1745	An Actual Survey of the Parish of St Leonard in Shoreditch, Middlesex, taken in the year 1745 by Peter Chafsereau, Surveyor.		-	Hackney Archives
1755	Stow's Survey of London, Shoreditch, Norton folgate and Crepplegate Without. Published according to an Act of Parliament 1755		600 feet	Hackney Archives
1761	A New and Correct Plan of London: Westminster and Southwark. Engraved and printed for R & J Dedsley in Pall Mall		-	Hackney Archives
1799	Map of unknown authorship		-	Hackney Archives
1870	Ordnance Survey London Sheet VII.46		60"	Hackney Archives
1894-6	Ordnance Survey London Sheet V.7		25"	Hackney Archives
1913	Ordnance Survey London Sheet VII.46		60"	Hackney Archives
1915	Ordnance Survey London Sheet L.1		25"	Hackney Archives
1953	Ordnance Survey Map TQ 3382		1:2500	Hackney Archives
1957	Ordnance Survey Map TQ 3382 SW		1:1250	Hackney Archives

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1- 63 Great Eastern Street, looking south-west.



DP 2- 61 Great Eastern Street, looking south-west.



DP 3- 61-65 Great Eastern Street looking south-east



DP 4- 61-63 Great Eastern Street looking north-west



DP 5 Remains of 65 Great Eastern Street and gable end of 63 Great Eastern Street looking south-east



DP 6- Gable end of 61 Great Eastern Street showing hoist. Looking north-west



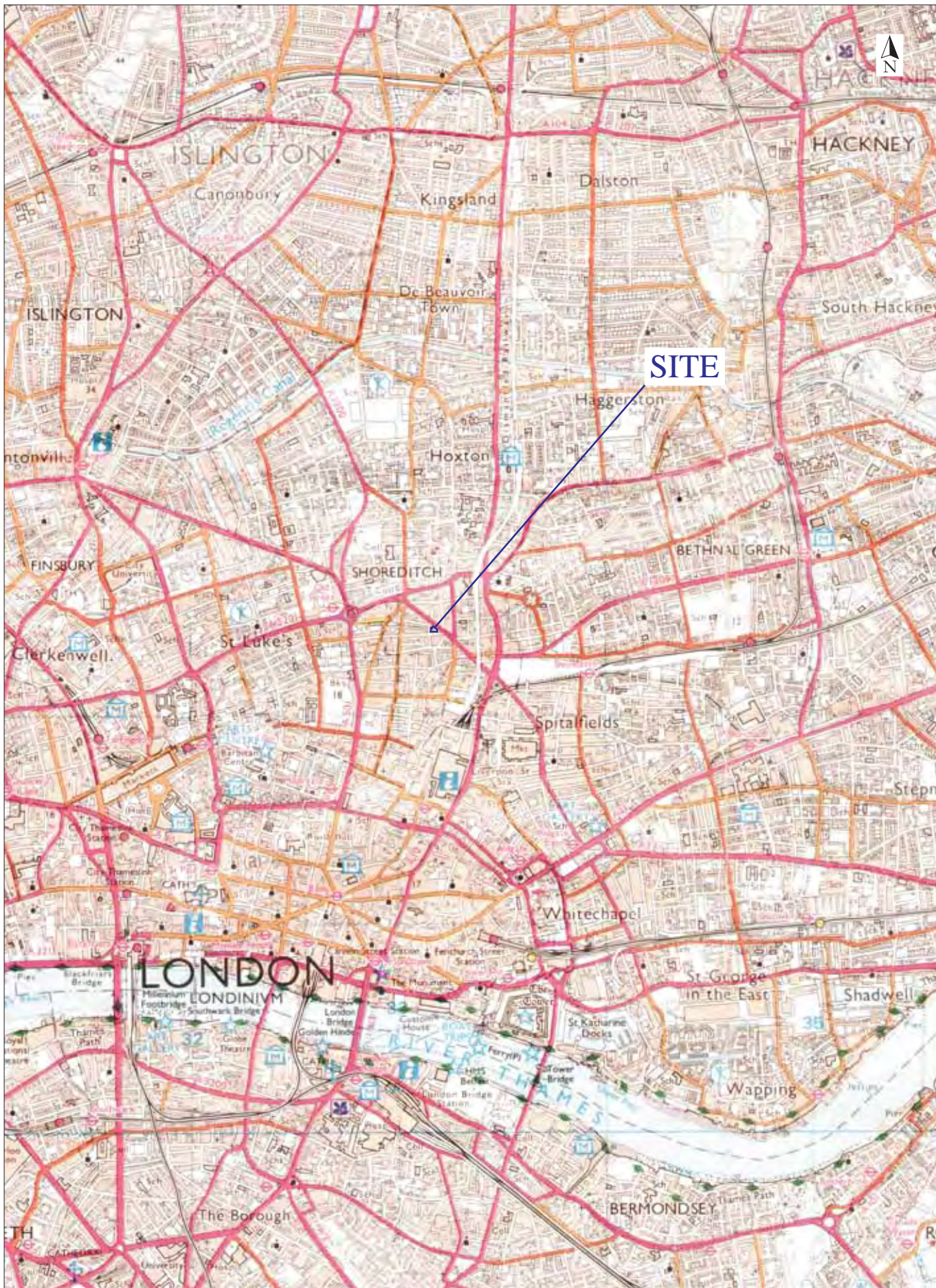
DP 7- View of 95 Leonard Street looking north



DP 8- View of 95 Leonard Street looking north-west

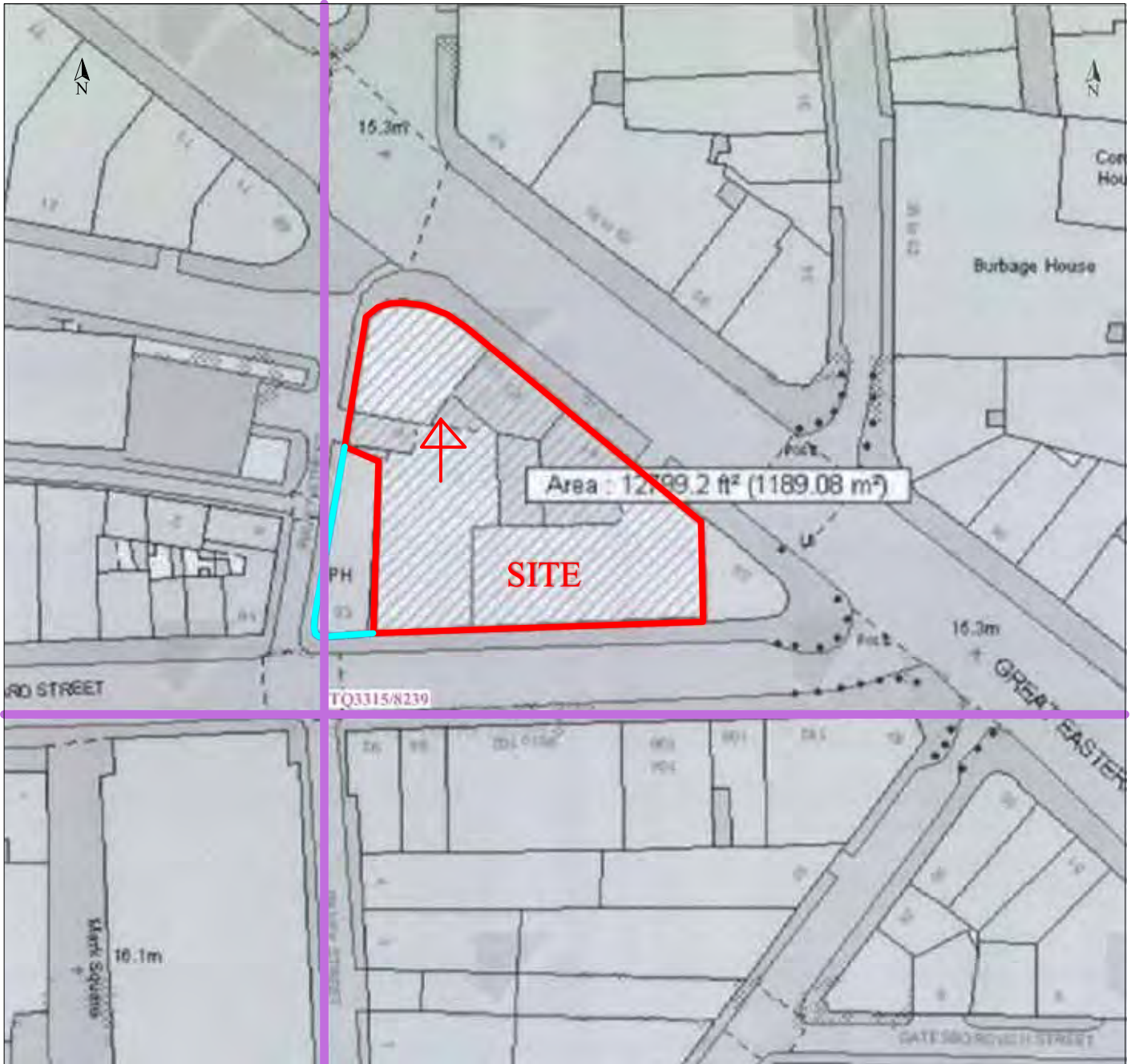


DP 9- The Grade II Listed Griffin Public House adjoining the site to the west.



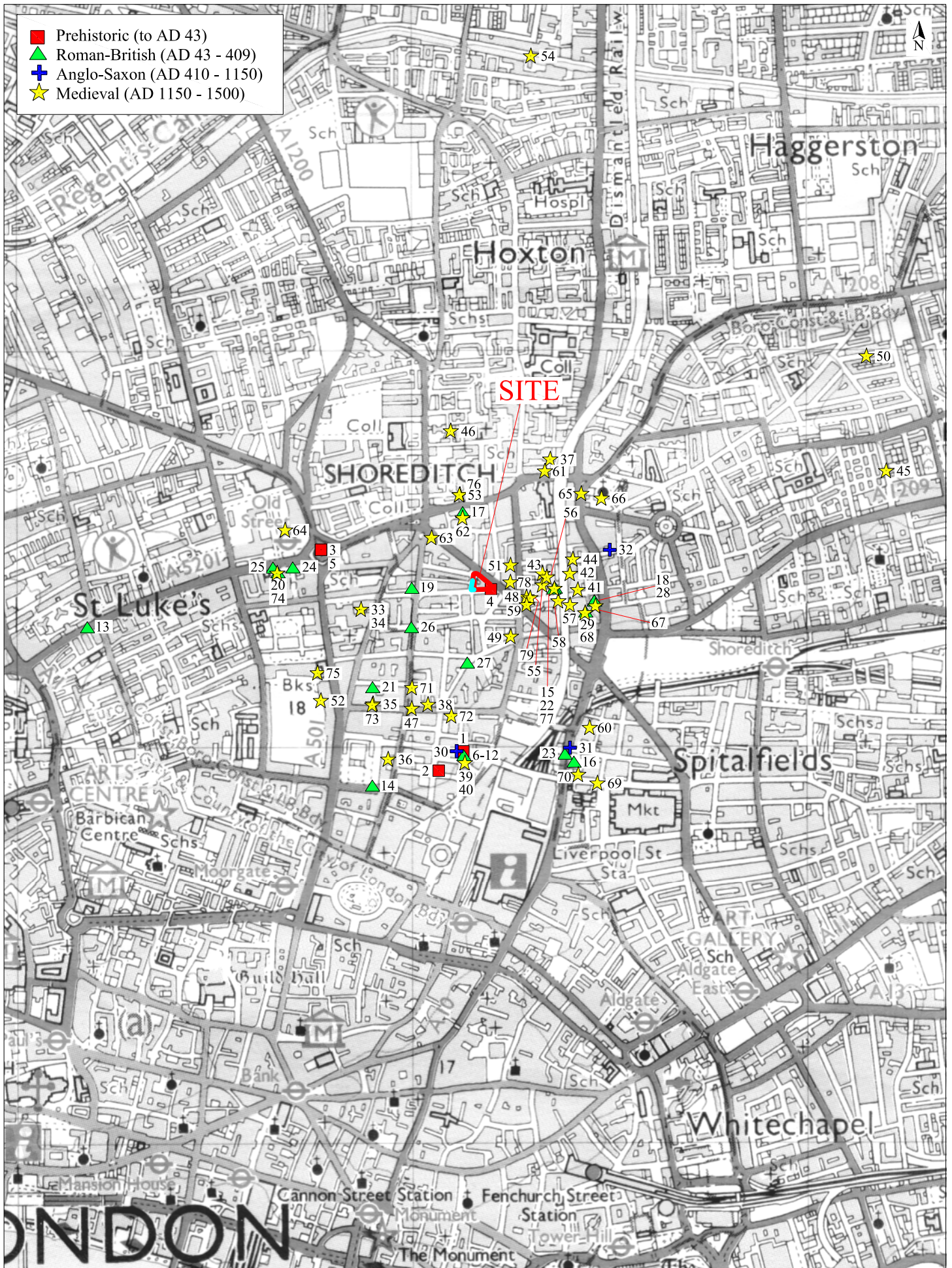
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
Scale 1:25,000 at A4



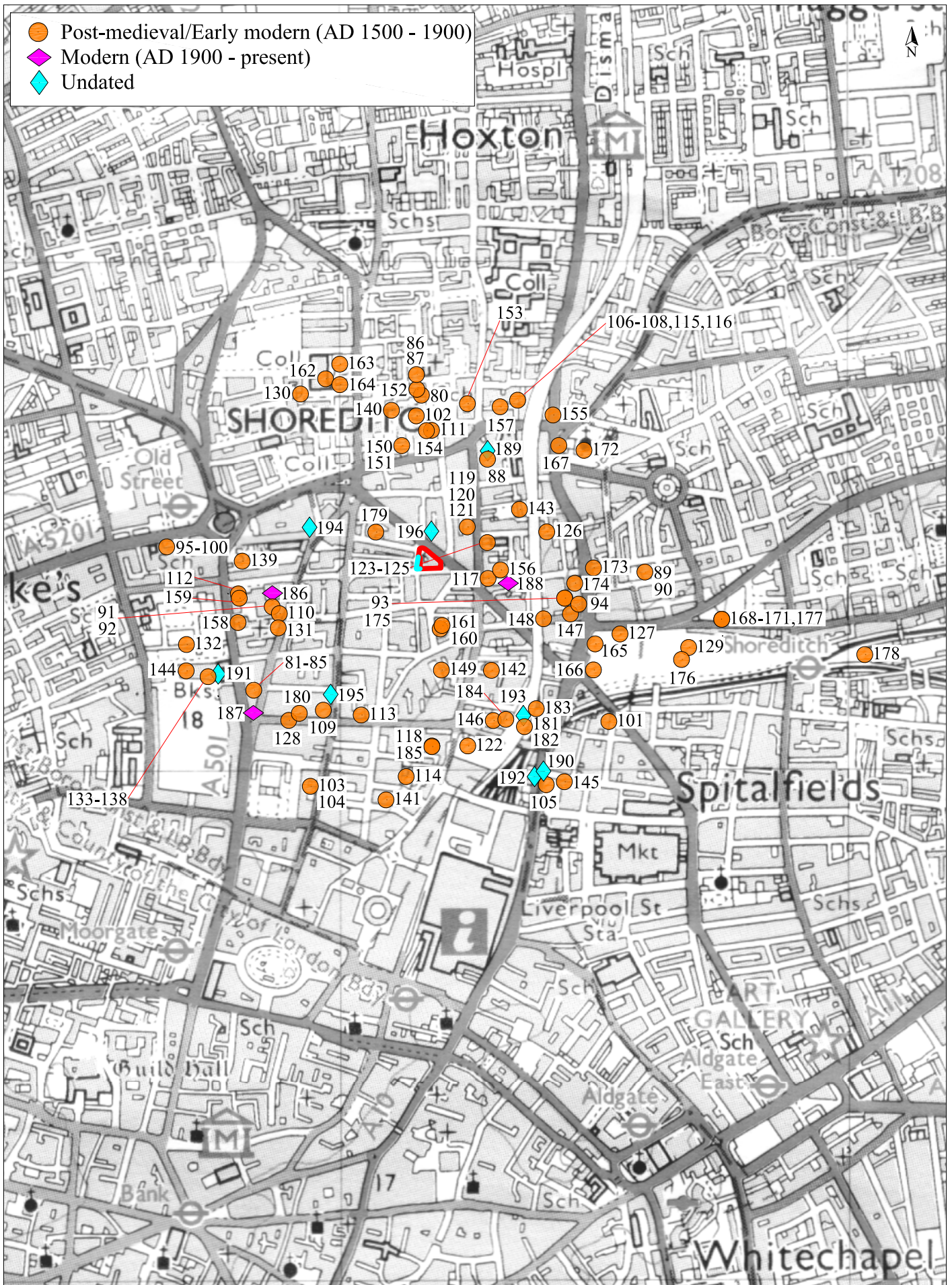
0 50m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4



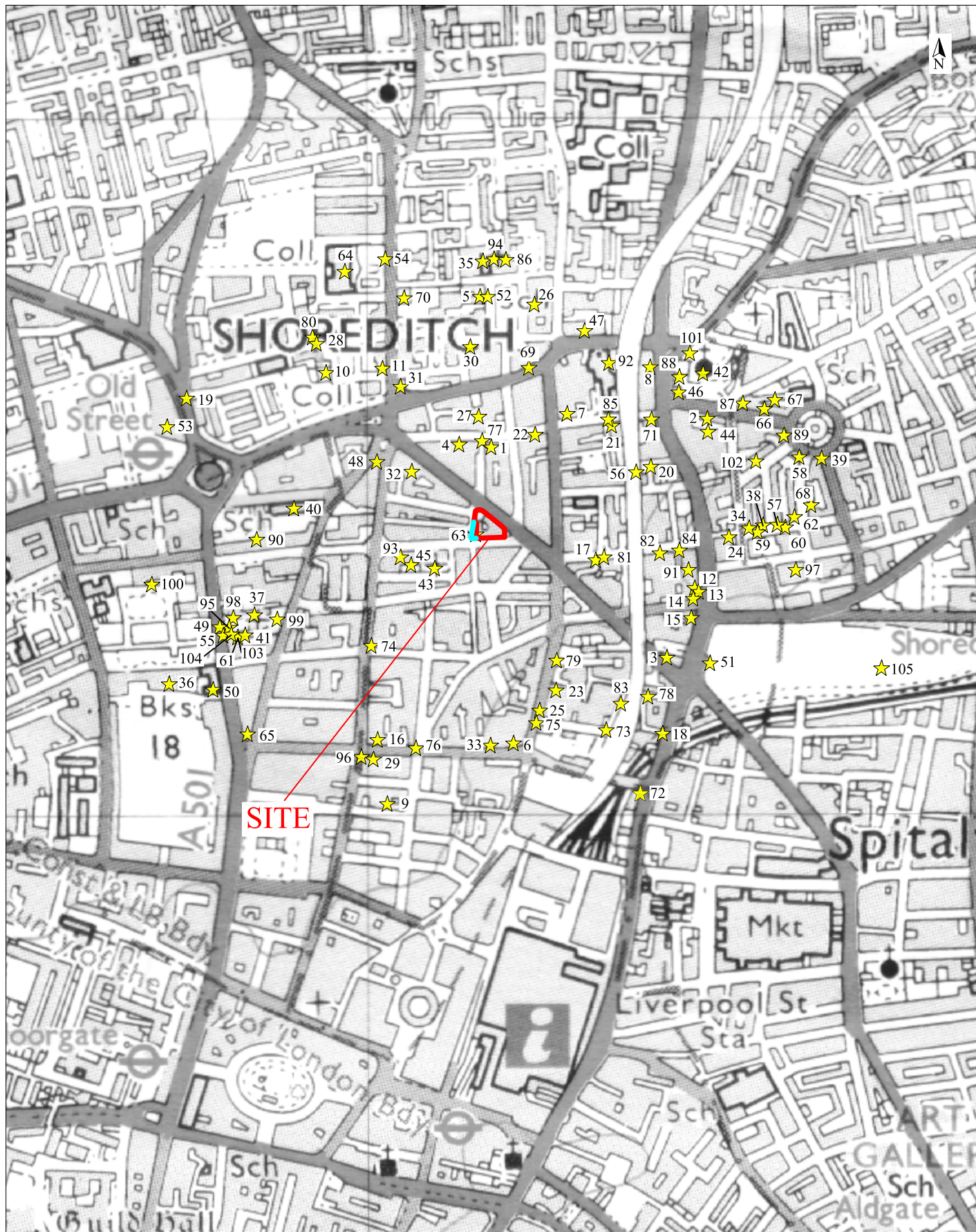
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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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Fig. 4 HER data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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Fig. 5 Listed Buildings
 Scale 1:7,500 at A4



SITE (approx)

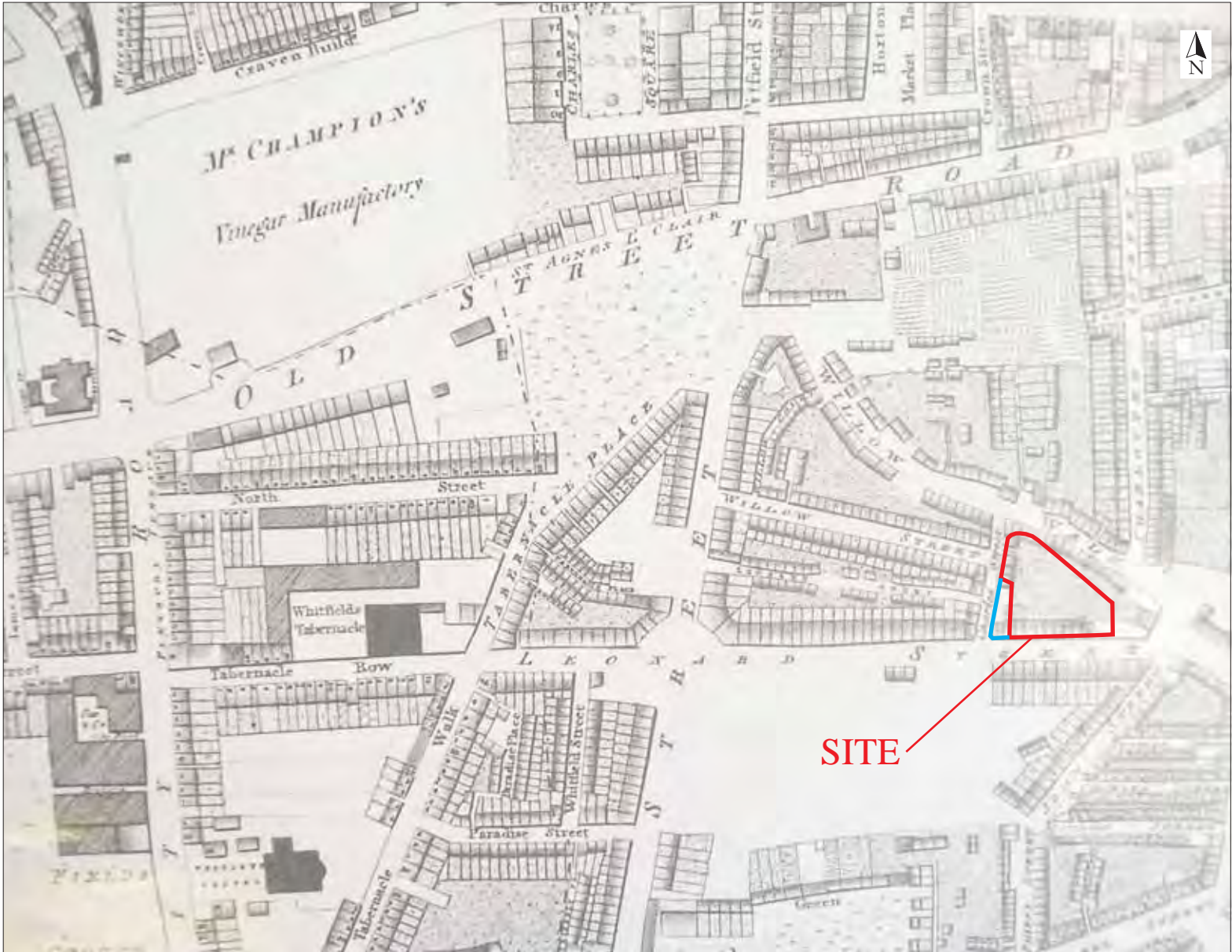
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 An Actual Survey of the Parish of St Leonard in Shoreditch surveyed by Peter Chafsereau, 1745
Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 Stow's Survey of London, 1755
Not to scale



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Fig. 8 A new and correct plan of London, 1761
Not to scale



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Fig. 9 Map, 1799

Not to scale



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 Fig. 10 OS map, 1870
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Fig. 11 OS map, 1894-1896
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Fig. 12 OS map, 1913
Not to scale: reproduced from the 60 inch to 1 mile map



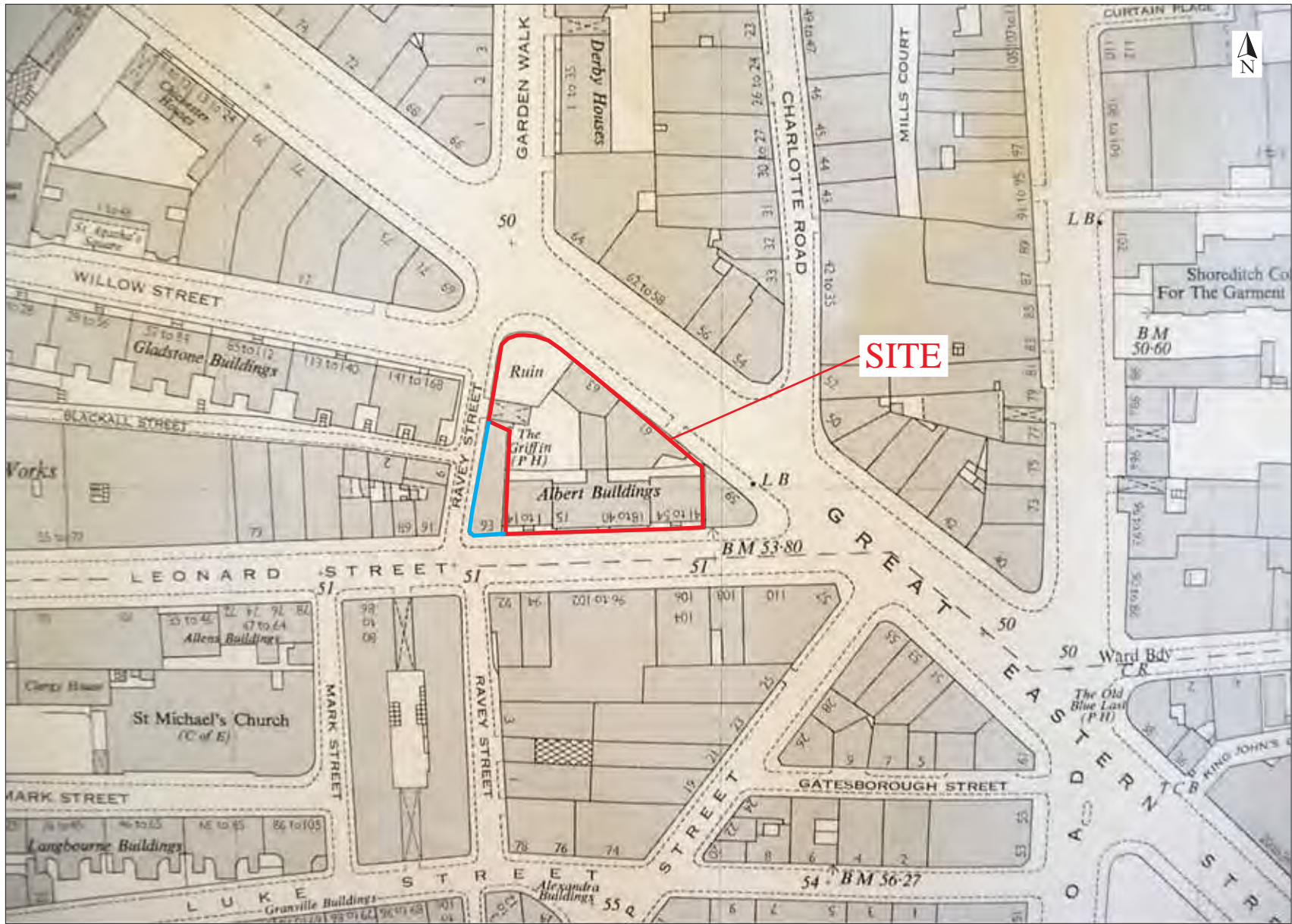
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Fig. 13 OS map, 1915
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Fig. 14 OS map, 1953
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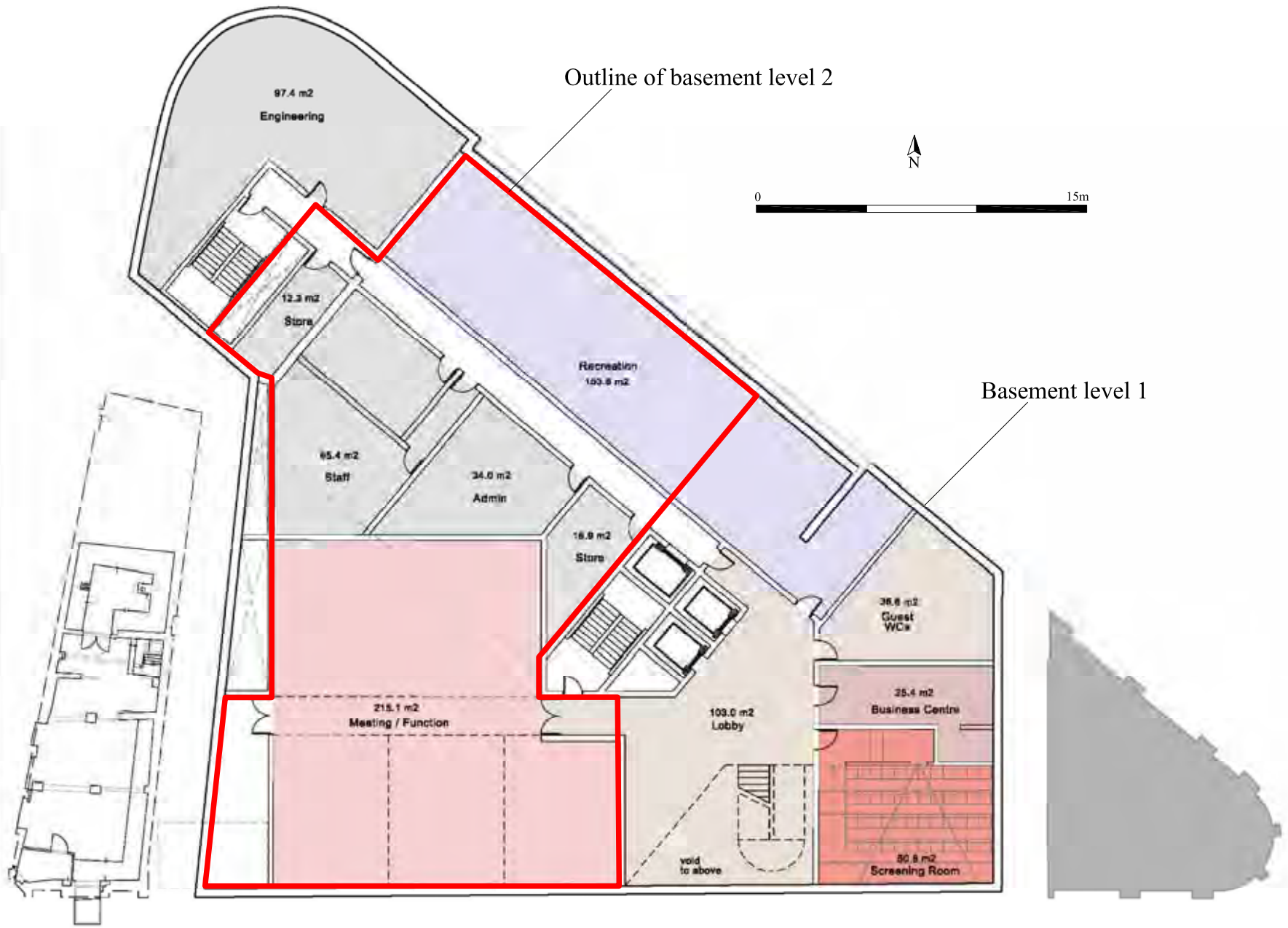


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Fig. 15 OS map, 1957
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Fig. 16 Proposed ground floor plan
 Scale 1:250 at A4



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Fig. 17 Proposed basement plans
 Scale 1:250 at A4