



Archaeological Impact Assessment

In support of an application
for a docking station on the
footway adjacent to:

The Bishopsgate Tower on Norton Folgate

Reference Number: 00/610001
Status: FINAL
Date: 27 May 2009





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Archaeological Impact Assessment is provided in support of a full planning application for the installation of a Cycle Hire docking station on the footway adjacent to The Bishopsgate Tower on Norton Folgate, City of London.

The general principles of the docking station design have been developed in consultation with the boroughs, Royal Parks and other key stakeholders. Pre-application advice has been sought from the Senior Planning and Archaeology Officer at City of London. This Assessment includes an appraisal of the recorded archaeological remains in the area and the extent to which the docking station would impact on any significant archaeological remains. The groundworks for the docking station will not penetrate deeper than 450mm below the current ground surface.

It is proposed that an archaeological site investigation be undertaken at an early stage of the construction process to ascertain if there are any archaeological remains on the Site. If archaeological remains are identified all groundworks will be undertaken archaeologically and by hand. A written scheme of investigation is appended.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement Overview

Cycling within London has experienced rapid growth. It is estimated that there has been a 91 percent increase in the number of cycling trips within London since the year 2000 with around 500,000 cycle trips currently taking place every day. In 2006/07 cycling accounted for 1.6 percent of all modal trips in London and 3.7 percent of all journeys to work within inner London. The Mayor's aspiration is to increase the modal proportion of cycling trips within London to 5 percent and more generally, improve conditions for cyclists. The Mayor has set Transport for London (TfL) a target to increase cycle trips by 400 percent by 2025.

To help achieve this growth TfL has been tasked with implementing the Cycle Hire Scheme within central London by May 2010. The Scheme will deliver around 6,000 bicycles across approximately 400 sites.

The Scheme will allow people to hire a bicycle from a docking station, use it as desired and return it to either the same or another docking station. To ensure the adequate availability of docking points and bicycles for those hiring and returning bicycles, approximately 10,200 docking points at around 400 sites at a density of approximately nine sites per square kilometre are required.

The Scheme has been developed in collaboration with the Royal Parks and the following nine London Boroughs:

- London Borough of Camden;
- London Borough of Hackney;
- London Borough of Islington;
- Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea;
- London Borough of Lambeth;
- City of London;
- London Borough of Southwark;
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets; and
- City of Westminster.

1.2 Purpose of the Document

TfL wish to apply for planning permission for a Cycle Hire docking station, comprising a terminal and 23 docking points adjacent to The Bishopsgate Tower in the City of London.

Following discussions with the Senior Planning and Archaeology Officer at the City of London, this Site has been identified as requiring further archaeological intervention.

The document

- describes the archaeological background to the area;
- describes the proposal;
- assesses the likely impact of the scheme on the basis of the available information; and

- provides a written scheme of investigation for further archaeological intervention.

1.3 Methodology

A list of cultural heritage sites has been compiled (Appendix 1) through consultation carried out by Hyder Consulting in April 2009.

The Assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site.

The Assessment comprises of an examination of evidence in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). It considers the results of nearby archaeological investigations, incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through examination of any readily available historic maps.

Clearly, any information on the depth of overburden for the archaeological assets would be a key consideration in determining whether the construction of the docking station would be likely to impact on archaeology. Detailed discussions to establish the nature of the archaeological potential have been undertaken with Ms Kathryn Stubbs, the Senior Planning and Archaeology Officer at City of London.

2 ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL S BACKGROUND

2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

Opposite the Site on the east side of Bishopsgate and Norton Folgate lies the scheduled site of the priory and hospital of St Mary Spital founded for the Austin Canons in 1197. The proposals will not affect the setting since the remains are buried and the current townscape is modern and well-developed.

2.2 Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Archaeological Advisor

Ms Kathryn Stubbs has commented on the archaeological implications of the development.


Ms Stubbs identified the Site as being in an area of general archaeological potential.

Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and unpublished archaeological sources

The SMR identifies a number of assets within 50m of the Site and these are listed in Appendix 1.

Of particular note is the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital (or St Mary's Without Bishopsgate) lies on the opposite (eastern) side of the street. The area has been the subject of a series of archaeological interventions which have revealed remains of the Priory and Hospital, its associated cemetery and earlier Roman remains including a cemetery.

At the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII in the 16th century, the area of land occupied by the inner precinct of St Mary Spital became the Liberty of Norton



Folgate. This was a distinct administrative area separate from the Bishopsgate Ward of the City to the south and the parish of St Leonard Shoreditch to the north. It was dissolved in 1900.

Many French protestants, or Huguenots, settled in the area, following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and Spitalfields became a centre of the silk weaving trade.

2.3 Historic Maps

Rocque's 1746 map and Horwood's map of 1799 show a terrace of properties along Bishopsgate/Norton Folgate in the block north of the junction with Primrose Street.

Individual properties that were indicated in the 18th century no longer exist. The Site was re-developed in the second half of the 20th century.

3 THE PROPOSALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACT

3.1 Site Description

The Site lies on the footway on the west side of Norton Folgate.

Please refer to the Planning Design and Access Statement (PDAS) for further information.

3.2 Docking Station

The development comprises terminal and 23 docking points. The foundations would be no deeper than 450mm below the current ground level. The form that the foundations will take has not been finalised. Further information regarding the docking station can be found in the PDAS.


3.3 The Potential Impact

The Site lies in an area that has been in continuous occupation since Roman times. There has been a considerable build up ground through demolition, levelling and re-building. It is noteworthy that excavations in basements have discovered Roman cemetery remains and other features and that some modern test pits investigation have not been able to reach sufficient depth to locate Roman levels. The proposed works will not penetrate Roman levels and, similarly, it seems very unlikely that the proposed works will penetrate medieval levels. It is conceivable, however, that the frontages of the post-medieval properties shown on the 18th century maps will have survived re-development and may be revealed by the proposed works.

4 CONCLUSIONS

This Assessment has revealed that there is potential for significant archaeological remains associated with the former post-medieval street frontage on Norton Folgate, City of London.

On the precautionary principle, it seems sensible to investigate the Site in case significant archaeological remains exist and, if they do, to undertake all the groundworks under archaeological supervision. A method statement for this investigation is attached in Appendix 2. If initial investigation fails to reveal any



significant archaeological remains, there will be no need for further archaeological intervention.



Appendix 1
Consultation response from the Greater London Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record.

GLSMR Report 8256
Cycle Hire Scheme
Opp 4 Norton Folgate
TQ 33384 81988
50m radius search

Print Date: 20 May 2009

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building
-  Listed Building
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Event Location (Archaeology)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale: 1:700

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Notes:
Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s).
Any archaeological priority area(s) shown on this map extract are those used by the English Heritage archaeology advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.



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Contact: Stuart Cakebread
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Date: 20/05/2009

Greater London Sites and Monuments Record - Search Report

Enquiry: Report 8256 Cycle Hire Scheme Opp 4 Norton Folgate TQ 33384 81988 50m radius search

Thank you for your enquiry to the GLSMR. Please find below all records held on the GLSMR database within the area specified in your request. Please note that there is a backlog of listed buildings and archaeological reports awaiting entry into the system and we cannot guarantee that the information supplied is fully up to date.

*** GLSMR NEWS ***

3-Aug-2006 *Record Sort Order Changed*

The records within the SMR search report are now sorted by 'Name' (and then by 'MonUID') rather than 'MonUID' as this should display multiple records for a single site together in the indexes and report. However, many site names begin with numbers from the address and so records from same street will not necessarily appear together. All new records added to the GLSMR, and those altered during data rationalisation and other projects, are being named with the street name before the number (for example The Street (No. 1), London) so that in future results from the same street will appear together.

31-July-2006 *Full Address Data Added*

The HTML report and XML data file have been altered to include the full address which was perviously missing.

25-Jan-2006 *Listed Building Data and Designations Updated*

All of the Listed Buildings entries within the GLSMR have been updated using the latest dataset from the National Monuments Record and the GLSMR search report (the document you are reading now) has been updated to display the full designation description for the listed buildings encountered within your search area.

*** END ***

NOTE: Please ensure you read this document from a saved version and not directly from the e-mail as this may cause problems with the displayed data and hyperlinks.

If you have any further enquiries, or if you have any problems interpreting the data, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours Sincerely,

The Greater London SMR Team

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service
English Heritage - London Region
1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn, London EC1N 2ST
smr@english-heritage.org.uk

Note: Commercial SMR search requests are charged at a cost of 35 pounds plus VAT each and collected via invoice

Monument Index:

(Click on the MonUID to view full details for each record)

Archaeology

<i>MonUID</i>	<i>Pref. Ref.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument Types</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
MLO66288	083412/00/00	29-33 FOLGATE ST	DUMP	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
MLO63435	083046/00/00	38 NORTON FOLGATE	UNASSIGNED, BUILDING	Unknown (Unknown)
MLO1692	080119/00/00	BISHOPSGATE	SETTLEMENT	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval (1000 AD to 1539 AD)
MLO71909	MLO71909	Folgate Street [cable trench in road], Spitalfields {post medieval dumping and levelling deposits}	DUMP LAYER, DEMOLITION LAYER	18th Century to 19th Century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)
MLO1865	080108/00/00	KINGSLAND RD	ROAD	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MLO3752	MLO3752	Norton Folgate, Nos 1 & 2, Spitalfields, London {early medieval ditches}	DITCH, GULLY	Medieval (1066 AD to 1200 AD)
MLO25731	MLO25731	Norton Folgate, Nos 4-12, Spitalfields, London {Roman ditches}	DITCH	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MLO68609	044588/00/00	PRIMROSE ST EC2	PIT	Unknown (Unknown)
MLO8185	MLO8185	Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity}	BRICKEARTH PIT, QUARRY, RUBBISH PIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MLO58823	MLO58823	Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}	INHUMATION, CEMETERY, TOMB, COFFIN	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MLO3913	MLO3913	Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}	HOSPITAL, RELIGIOUS HOUSE, PRIORY, CHURCH, WALL, PRECINCT WALL, GATEHOUSE, ROAD, CELLAR, BUILDING, INFIRMARY, YARD	Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)

Listed Buildings

<i>MonUID</i>	<i>Pref. Ref.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument Types</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
MLO92812	MLO92812	6 Folgate Street	TERRACE, TERRACED HOUSE	18th Century to 19th Century (1800 AD to 1899 AD)
MLO83656	MLO83656	POST AT CORNER OF WORSHIP STREET	BOLLARD	18th Century to 19th Century (1800 AD to 1866 AD)

Maritime

<i>MonUID</i>	<i>Pref. Ref.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument Types</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
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Other

<i>MonUID</i>	<i>Pref. Ref.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument Types</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
MLO3826	080791/00/00	NORTON FOLGATE	FINDSPOT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)

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Event Index:

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
ELO1072	280 Bishopgate and the Spitalfields Ramp, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E1	<p>Between November 1998 and November 1999 Museum of London Archaeology Service excavated a large portion of the Spitalfields redevelopment in the roads of Stewart Street, Spital Square and Lamb Street and in the Stewart Street car park. The area excavated covered 8,000m sq (3.25 acres). The majority of the site lies within Scheduled Ancient Monument GL 162 and was excavated in advance of redevelopment in accordance with 3 separate project designs. The site was split up into 13 areas: Areas 1, 7, 8, 9 and the southern part of Area 6 have yet to be excavated; Areas 2, 3, 4, 5 and the northern part of Area 6 lay in the area covered by the new LIFFE trading building and the Spitalfields Ramp; Area 10 lay within the new 208 Bishopgate; Areas 11 and 12 formed evaluation trenches for the new Common Area Basement and Area 13 comprised the unexcavated area of the Common Area Basement. The data recovered from this site is of extremely high value and has enormous research potential. The excavation yielded the largest number of skeletons excavated in the country. The assemblage will have great potential for the understanding of the medieval population, people who were admitted to a medieval hospital and who were active at a monastic house and also for the interpretation, phasing and development of the cemetery. The medieval hospital is now by far the most understood in the country; indeed few monastic houses have been so comprehensively excavated. The road and tenements throw a new light on the development of hospital precincts. A Roman cemetery of major importance was also found, including a sarcophagus with its artefacts, the adjacent mausoleum, a sizable skeletal assemblage and other finds groups. The survival of post-medieval strata was also exceptional, including 16th, 17th and 18th century houses, an Artillery ground and a 'fort' dating to around the English Civil War.</p> <p>Location: Centroid TQ 3348 8189 (MBR: 10m by 10m) (Centred on)</p>
<i>Associated Monuments</i>		
MLO3913	- Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}	- [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]
MLO58823	- Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}	- [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
ELO4149	38 NORTON FOLGATE	<p>There is no description for this event</p> <p>Location: Centroid TQ 3340 8200 (MBR: 10m by 10m)</p>

Associated Monuments

[MLO63435](#) - 38 NORTON FOLGATE - [Unknown (Unknown)]

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
ELO8339	Archaeological Evaluation: Spitalfields Market, Tower Hamlets	<p>An archaeological evaluation as undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1998 in the 1928 extension of Spitalfields Market (the western section). Site code SPM96. Twelve trenches were excavated in the basement. Roman and medieval finds had been recorded when the basement was constructed and some 950 human skeletons removed from the northwest corner. Evidence for quarrying for the natural gravels and brickearth was located in five trenches: one of the quarries had been revetted. Five trenches contained no archaeological remains. Three of the four trenches dug in the northwest corner of the market located human skeletons. These were not removed but parts of at least 33 skeletons were uncovered; some graves contained single burials, some appeared to contain multiple burials. Dating evidence and similarity to the skeletal material excavated to the west of Stewart Street suggests that these skeletons form a continuation of the medieval hospital cemetery.</p> <p>Location: Centroid TQ 33544 81846 (MBR: 87m by 101m)</p>

Associated Monuments

[MLO58823](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
ELO8503	Bishopsgate (280) and the Spitalfields Ramp: Post-excavation assessment	<p>Post excavation assessment for archaeological excavations carried out at Spitalfields Market by the Museum of London Archaeology Service between 1998 and 2001. The report deals primarily with work carried out at 280 Bishopsgate, but also assesses previous excavations in the vicinity, which took place between 1982 and 1985. The earliest use of the site was during the Roman period, when it was used for quarrying, agriculture and as part of a major Roman cemetery from which about 150 graves were excavated. In the 12th century, tenements were probably constructed alongside Bishopsgate and a water supply system was constructed along the edge of the road. In 1197, the priory and hospital of St Mary-without-Bishopsgate (commonly known as St Mary Spital) was founded. The excavations have located: the eastern end of the church with a later Lady Chapel and south aisle, probably constructed in c1400, a cloister to the north, the south end of the canon's dormitory, a kitchen to the east, the canon's infirmary and a number of other structures. The medieval cemetery was located to the south of the priory and hospital, of which about 10,5000 skeletons have been excavated. The cemetery covered an area of c5500m². The foundations of an open air pulpit and the well-preserved remains of a charnel house were recorded in the centre of the cemetery. Evidence for burial practice was recovered. A medieval road that entered the precinct from the south and west of the cemetery through a gatehouse. A row of tenements consisting of chalk and tile foundations, probably supporting timber-framed structures was located on the outside of this road. After the dissolution in 1539, two aristocratic mansions were built on the land. The medieval infirmary range was converted into tenements and, in the 17th century, a new street was laid eastwards. The southern part of the precinct was converted into an artillery ground in 1538, used for cottage industries and for artillery practice. A high brick wall surrounded the artillery ground and the multi-roomed residence of the Master Gunner of England. A star-shaped fort, comprising a ditch and possible bank was built during the English Civil War within the artillery ground. From the late 17th century onwards Spitalfields was developed for suburban housing. The cellars of these houses and associated cess pits were found across the site together with numerous finds and environmental samples.</p> <p>Location: not specified</p>
Associated Monuments		
MLO3913	- Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}	- [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]
MLO58823	- Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}	- [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
ELO1078	Evaluation at 298-306 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E1	<p>An Archaeological Open Area Excavation was carried out by MoLAS at 298-306 Bishopsgate. The address has since change to No 288, and further excavation on the site has been undertaken under BGE98. A number of Roman features including drainage ditches and quarry pits were recorded. Early medieval ditches were located with stake and wattle fences forming part of a water supply system. Four burials, probably associated with the 1197 foundation of the Priory were also located. During the medieval period the northern part of this site lay within the precinct of the Priory of St Mary Spital. A building lay at the northern end and may have formed the southern tenement of the gatehouse. Modifications within it included partition walls subdividing the structure into separate rooms and the insertion of a chalk-lined cesspit. Reuse of this building during the post medieval period was also found.</p> <p>Location: Centroid TQ 3339 8190 (MBR: 17m by 21m) (Centred on)</p>
Associated Monuments		
MLO58823	- Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}	- [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
ELO4600	Evaluation at Central Foundation Girls School site, Spital Square, Spitalfields	<p>An excavation was carried out by the Inner London Archaeological Unity in 1982. 111 medieval burials were recorded, along with a number of Iron Age pottery sherds.</p> <p>Location: Centroid TQ 3345 8190 (MBR: 30m by 80m) (Centred on)</p>

Associated Monuments

[MLO58823](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO8344	Evaluation at Spital Square, Spitalfields Market, London (SPI91 trenches 6-7)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between in late 1991 and early 1992 by the Museum of London as part of the Spitalfields Residential Development project. Traces of one of the monastic buildings were found in Trench 6. The robbed out east-to-west wall may have been part of the stables of possibly the Canon's Infirmary. A brick-lined double cess pit and brick drain dating to the 16th century were also uncovered. Location: Centroid TQ 33499 81942 (MBR: 31m by 36m)

Associated Monuments

[MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO1018	Evaluation at St Botolph's Hall and the Curate's House, 35 Spital Square	An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by MoLAS at St Botolph's Hall and the Curate's House in 2001-2002. Site code SSA01. Eight test pits within and immediately outside of the existing St Botolph's Hall were used. Only one test pit was excavated to a sufficient depth to encounter Roman deposits. A burial of a young adult was recorded, which aligned north-south. The medieval period was represented by a north-south chalk, tile, and ragstone structure, identified as the east wall of the southern wing of St Mary Spital hospital. An associated yard was found and to the north of this were at least two tenements, which are shown on the Copperplate map of the 1950's surrounding a courtyard. Post medieval structures were also found, including masonry structures belonging to the 16th century Spital House (including internal walls and partition walls). Two cesspits were excavated containing high quality domestic material. The was also post medieval surfacing of the yard. *natural brickearth at 10.77m- 11.32m OD*. Location: Centroid TQ 3343 8189 (MBR: 26m by 24m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

[MLO3913](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO1064	Evaluation on Areas 27-29 (Cable Trench), Spitalfields Residential Development	An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in Dec 1997 to Jan 1998. The evaluation was the second on a cable trench passing to the north, east and west of the main site, and consisted of a further three evaluation trenches were excavated in areas 27-29 (to the northwest of the main site). No medieval remains were encountered. The majority of the deposits recorded were levelling layers dumped, probably, in the early 18th century when the ground was raised around the new houses. Demolition material, possibly from a 17th century building, was recorded at the east end of the street in Trench 27. Location: Centroid TQ 3344 8198 (MBR: 76m by 20m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

[MLO71909](#) - Folgate Street [cable trench in road], Spitalfields {post medieval dumping and levelling deposits} - [18th Century to 19th Century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO4165	Excavation at 1 & 2 Norton Folgate, Spitalfields, London	An excavation by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology was undertaken at 1&2 Newton Folgate in 1985. Site code NRT85. Medieval drainage ditches and gullies that predated the 12th century hospital of St Mary Spital were recorded. In addition excavations found a cemetery, substantial medieval building and the west side of a north-to-south wall, possibly the precinct wall. Roman quarrying activity and 2m of backfilled domestic building debris and clay were also recorded. Fifty-two inhumations related to the cemetery of the 12th century priory hospital at St Mary Spital were recorded. Location: Centroid TQ 3340 8193 (MBR: 24m by 22m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO3752](#) - Norton Folgate, Nos 1 & 2, Spitalfields, London {early medieval ditches} - [Medieval (1066 AD to 1200 AD)]
- [MLO3913](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]
- [MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
ELO4534	Excavation at 15 Spital Square, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken in 1988 at 15 Spital Square. Site Code SIN88. The site was within the former precinct of the priory and hospital of St Mary without Bishopsgate and revealed a medieval wall aligned east to west, partially robbed at its west end, crossing the north side of the site. To its south lay a series of dumped soil layers, perhaps representing an open space. No evidence was found of the Roman cemetery in the area, though many Roman pottery sherds were recovered. Location: Centroid TQ 3347 8196 (MBR: 9m by 11m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO3913](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
ELO8343	Excavation at 274-280 Bishopsgate, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken by the Department for Urban Archaeology in 1990 at 274-280 Bishopsgate. Site code PSO90. Extensive truncation from modern basements led to almost no survival of archaeological deposits. In the north-eastern corner of the site, however, a narrow strip of archaeological deposits survived. These contained a very large Roman quarry pit at the base of the sequence. Further smaller quarry pits to the south were deliberately sealed by Roman levelling layers. Into a large Roman quarry pit had been cut a timber-lined well, probably dating of the 12th century, some pits and postholes. Location: Centroid TQ 33405 81840 (MBR: 49m by 37m)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
ELO1075	Excavation at 282-294 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E1	An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by MoLAS at 292-296 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in 1987. This involved the excavation of a single trench, measuring approx 8m x 2m, in the southern part of the site. The address has since change to 288 Bishopsgate. A number of Roman features and six burials were excavated on this site. The features included ditches, quarries, pits and a road which appeared to be aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The ditches appear to have been the boundaries to plots with burials occurring to the south but not to the north. Medieval ditches, pits and traces of a chalk cellar were located. Post medieval features and buildings were also located. In the northern trench part of a post medieval cesspit was excavated, the remainder of which was excavated during BGE98. Location: Centroid TQ 3339 8187 (MBR: 23m by 40m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO3913](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]
- [MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
ELO1079	Excavation at 288 Bishopsgate, Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets, E1	An Archaeological Open Area Excavation was carried out by MoLAS at 288 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in 1998. Prior to this intervention MoLAS had undertaken an open area excavation on the site in 1989 (BOG89) and an evaluation in 1987 (BOS87). Excavation in 1998 under the site code BGE98 excavated the remaining deposits. Evidence for Roman use of the site comprised a series of stakeholes probably representing late 1st or 2nd century boundary fences, a timber lined well, several brickearth excavation pits and a north-south ditch dating to the 3rd century. A medieval ditch dating to the 12th century was probably part of a water system. A small part of the early cemetery of the 13th century Priory and Hospital of St Mary was also excavated and there was evidence of a surrounding road network. A north-south boundary ditch which may represent the

western boundary of the priory was also recorded. Post medieval yards with brick-lined cesspits and soakaways were excavated to the south. *brickearth overlay natural gravels at 9.1mOD*

Location: Centroid TQ 3339 8189 (MBR: 14m by 35m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO3913](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]
- [MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO3305	Excavation at 29-33 Folgate Street, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken by the Inner London Archaeological Unit in 1977 at 29-33 Folgate Street. FOL 77. No evidence of St Mary Spital structures was found, but 17th century dumping layers were recorded. Location: Centroid TQ 3349 8197 (MBR: 105m by 40m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO3913](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO4623	Excavation at 38 Spital Square, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken in 1988 by the Museum of London's Department of Greater London Archaeology (SSQ88) at 38 Spital Square. Roman rubbish pits were found, along with part of the church and large medieval walls. Location: Centroid TQ 3341 8190 (MBR: 9m by 12m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO3913](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO4599	Excavation at 4 Spital Square, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken by the Museum of London Department for Greater London Archaeology (north) in 1988 in 4 Spital Square. Site code SPQ88. A Roman ditch was found in the brickearth, overlain by 'dark earth'. The site was probably within the north transept of the church to the hospital of St Mary Without Bishopsgate. Construction layers of crushed stone, overlain by layers of clay, were cut by five medieval burials. Two pier bases were located, together with much worked stone, including column drums, which had been re-used in post-medieval features. Location: Centroid TQ 3342 8193 (MBR: 12m by 24m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO3913](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]
- [MLO58823](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO4597	Excavation at 6-13 Spital Square, Spitalfields Market, London (SPI91 trenches 8-11)	In 1991-1992 an excavation was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Trenches 1-5 of SPI91 fell within SRP98, and trenches 6-7 fell within an area later excavated under SQU94. However trenches 8-11 were on the site of Eden House, at 6-13 Spital Square. The basement of Eden House had removed all horizontal archaeology, however the bottoms of features cut into the brickearth did survive. Roman quarry pits were found as were other features including a ditch. The lowest course of a chalk foundation arch was thought to be the south wall of the medieval Priory refectory. This was cut into an earlier pit that had been backfilled with waste peg tile. A garden soil was cut by a north-south medieval wall of ragstone and greensand with a chalk core, peg tile and flint coursing. Sealing the footings were domestic rubbish dumps. The wall had been partially robbed out, and a brick wall built over it. Beneath the basement of the former No 5 Spital Square site walls associated with the northeast corner of the 13th century church and the east aisle of the infirmary were recorded. North of the basement, walls and floors of the infirmary were excavated. At the end of the 13th century the infirmary was converted into a large chapel within which

chantry chapels and tombs were built. One such chantry chapel surrounded by stone walls and with a tiled floor was recorded. A 17th century pit, probably of 17th century date was recorded, backfilled with refuse dumps. There was also a brick wall which was probably the 18th century west wall of the basement of No 14 Spital Square. Floors and walls relating to the re-use of the former No 5 area as the 'Principal Tenement' were recorded, along with evidence of an open yard between two buildings. The northern room had a tiled floor whilst the southern a brick floor. Cesspits were excavated cutting through the buildings with a new brick building constructed in the 17th century.

Location: Centroid TQ 3345 8194 (MBR: 50m by 44m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO3913](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]

- [MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID

ELO3304

Event Name

Excavation at 6-8 Folgate Street, Spitalfields, London

Event Description

An excavation was undertaken by the Inner London Archaeological Unit in 1977 at 6-8 Folgate Street. FOL77. The clunch rubble foundations of a wall, probably of medieval date, were recorded. As this site lies within the precinct of St Mary Spital it is probably related to this. It ran parallel to the west wall of No 6.

Location: Centroid TQ 3343 8197 (MBR: 14m by 14m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO3913](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]

Event ID

ELO8353

Event Name

Excavation at Area 14, Spitalfields Market, London, E1

Event Description

An archaeological excavation was carried out in 2002-2003 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in area 14. Site code SRP98. Little activity was observed. It is possible that an uncultivated soil horizon observed may date to this period. To the north several features were interpreted as brickearth extraction pits, one of which was definitely Roman. No definite medieval evidence was recorded. Some of the pits without finds could be medieval, although the contractors believed them to be post medieval in date. The bulk of activity recorded was post medieval. Development of the area began in the early to mid 17th century. In the north a dumped deposit and subsequent building was recorded, along with pits dating to the end of the 17th century. Following this the construction of brick terraced houses occurred, with dumped layers used to level the area. It is thought that a gap visible between a range to the north and one to the south is the location of West Street which originally led into the market. These buildings were then turned into cellars and the ground level raised. These were domestic, though one may have had an industrial function. Cesspits and wells were recorded dating to the mid 18th to the early 19th century.

Location: Centroid TQ 33587 81837 (MBR: 19m by 114m)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID

ELO8352

Event Name

Excavation at Area 8, Spitalfields Market, London, E1

Event Description

An archaeological excavation was conducted by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2002 in area 8 of Spitalfields Market. Site code SRP98. Severe truncation by the market basement was recorded. Roman features were recorded, though these were predominantly quarry pits, probably for the extraction of brickearth. Pottery dated this activity to the 2nd century AD. Several ditch features on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment were recorded, though these may be natural. In addition, two cuts which may have held burials were also found, along with a possible un-urned cremation burial of likely early 3rd century date. Few medieval features were recorded, the majority of which were quarry pits. Most were dated to the mid 11th to the end of the 12th century, with two appearing to date to the late 13th to mid 14th century. A large ditch running slightly off north-south along the eastern limit of the area was also recorded. It's original cut was undated but the fill of a recut was dated to AD 1270-1350. Three brick-lined post medieval wells were excavated

and dated to the 17th century. A possible artificial pond shown on the Artillery Ground maps of 1681/2 was also recorded, perhaps constructed in case of fire. It was backfilled during the development of the area. Fragments of crucible were recorded, as was a complex timber raft and brick footing dated to the 18th century.

Location: Centroid TQ 33516 81816 (MBR: 42m by 53m)

Associated Monuments

[MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO8347	Excavation at Areas 1 and 2, Spitalfields Market, Tower Hamlets	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2001 in Area 1 and Area 2 of Spitalfields Market by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. The earliest deposits were Roman, and consisted of quarry pits and 14 skeletons. Two of these were buried with grave goods: one with a copper alloy object and one with five ceramic vessels. Two skeletons were laid in chalk. Early medieval activity consisted of quarry pits. From 1235 the area formed part of the precincts of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital. At the northern end at least two phases of stone and timber buildings were found, constructed from chalk and tile and presumably once having timber superstructures above. These contained earth floors and pitches tile hearths. There were also two cellars, one in chalk and another in brick. South of these buildings lay a ditch which divided them from the 'outer precinct'. Here postholes forming a timber structure, a chalk building, a timber building, a pond, quarry pits and various other features were found. The area seems to have been subdivided by ditches. At the extreme northern end of the site about 130 further burials were excavated from the medieval cemetery. From 1538-1692 the site formed part of the 'Old Artillery Ground' and evidence for bedding trenches for the growing of plants and a row of posts which may have formed a covered walkway were found. In 1692 the site was sold for housing and the cellars, cesspits, and wells of houses dating from this period up until the 19th century were found, fronting onto Steward Street and Fort Street.</p> <p>Location: Centroid TQ 33478 81802 (MBR: 56m by 94m)</p>

Associated Monuments

[MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO8350	Excavation at Charnel House (area 2), Spitalfields Market, London, E1	<p>An archaeological excavation was carried out in 2002 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service at the site of a Charnel House. Site code SRP98. Two Roman quarry pits were located, mainly for quarrying brickearth. No Roman burials were identified, though pottery sherds were found redeposited in other contexts. Excavation of the cemetery took place on the south side of the Charnel House. Remains of 70 skeletons were excavated. Nine graves were multiple burials and 16 were single burials. Further burials were found adjacent to the walls, a number pre-dating the construction of the current Charnel House walls. A large number of burials were extracted from multiple burial pits. The area near to the eastern buttress of the south face of the building was densely packed with skeletons. The excavators believe that the mass burial pits uncovered on the site, some containing up to 50 people, were dug between 1280 and 1310, and that the Charnel House was built shortly afterwards. The large number of deaths may have been the result of famine, and it may have been the act of digging the mass burial pits which prompted the need for a Charnel House.</p> <p>Location: not specified</p>

Associated Monuments

[MLO58823](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]

[MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO4601	Excavation at former Central Foundation Girls School site, Spital Square	<p>An excavation was carried out by the Inner London Archaeological Unity in 1985. The site lies entirely within the precinct of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital and both within and without its medieval cemetery. It also lies within the area of the extra-mural Roman cemetery outside Bishopsgate. The excavation recorded 295 burials associated with the medieval hospital and four burials and one cremation associated</p>

with the Roman cemetery. One of the Roman burials was in a wooden coffin with lead corners. In addition numerous other features including ditches, pits and quarry pits of Roman and medieval date were excavated. A medieval tenement with a hearth, floor and other associated features was excavated in the area to the west of the cemetery and there were possibly remains of a second boiling. These are probably similar tenements or houses as those found at 280 Bishopsgate and the Spitalfields Ramp.

Location: Centroid TQ 3345 8187 (MBR: 59m by 42m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO58823](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]
- [MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO2545	Excavation in Area 7, Spitalfields Market Basement, London, E1	<p>During 2000 and 2001 the Museum of London Archaeology Service excavated beneath the north-west corner of Spitalfields Market in the 'Area 7' section. The construction of the present market caused considerable damage to the archaeological deposits, removing most of the stratified deposits - over 950 skulls were examined at the time. However some stratigraphy and deeply cut features did survive beneath the basement floor. The earliest features consisted of Roman and early medieval quarry pits. These were cut by a group of linear features and two large north-south aligned ditches, one of which formed the eastern boundary to the precincts of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital, founded in 1197 and refounded in 1235 on the current site. Almost 1700 medieval skeletons were excavated, some in individual graves and some in mass burial pits. A few postmedieval features were found including two pits probably associated with housing from the late 17th and 18th centuries.</p> <p>Location: Centroid TQ 33523 81866 (MBR: 53m by 65m)</p>

Associated Monuments

- [MLO58823](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]
- [MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO8351	Excavation in Area 7, Spitalfields Market, London, E1	<p>An archaeological excavation was carried out by the Museum of London in 2002. Site code SRP98. Pits with a high density of skeletons were recorded on the western side of this area. A number of multiple burial pits were recorded, and associated evidence suggested a burial date of between 1180-1210. The excavators considered it possible that they might be evidence of a famine. In total some sixty-one burials were excavated.</p> <p>Location: Centroid TQ 33519 81870 (MBR: 45m by 58m)</p>

Associated Monuments

- [MLO58823](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO4160	Excavations at 4-12 Norton Folgate, Spitalfields, London	<p>The Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology conducted an excavation in 1988 at Nos 4-12 Newton Folgate (NRF88). Roman ditches were recorded below the remains of St Marys Priory. They recorded a rectangular hall built against the west wall of the church over the earlier hospital cemetery (MLO58823). This was built of ragstone on large foundation arches, and had four rectangular pier bases dividing it into two aisles. It was thought to be of two storeys, with a latrine to the north. This was supported by a drain aligned east-west to the north of the infirmary. This may have been used by other buildings in the priory and would have run out into a ditch on the east side of Bishopsgate. A sluice gate with a stone floor was also recorded, and finds included wooden bowls and plates. The drain was probably contemporary with the infirmary wall. A well was found to the north of the latrine. In addition evidence of an early cemetery to the west of the church, which was partially built over later by the infirmary wall. They recorded that 103 burials were excavated in 1937, 1985 and 1988.</p> <p>Location: Centroid TQ 3341 8196 (MBR: 36m by 46m) (Centred on)</p>

Associated Monuments

- [MLO25731](#) - Norton Folgate, Nos 4-12 , Spitalfields, London {Roman ditches} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]
- [MLO3913](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval to 17th Century (1066 AD to 1700 AD)]
- [MLO58823](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO8336	Excavations at Artillery Lane, Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets	Two phases of archaeological excavation and a watching brief were carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 2001-2005. Elements of the northern Roman cemetery along Ermine Street outside the Roman city defences were identified, as were remains of the outer precinct of a medieval hospital. Features linked to the 16th century Artillery Ground, which was located in the area following the dissolution including parts of the boundary wall, were found. The latter appeared to be on a similar alignment and parallel to the early medieval precinct boundary ditch. Evidence of 17th, 18th and 19th century residential developments and craft activities were also uncovered.*Taplow gravels at 10.02m to 10.76m OD* Location: Centroid TQ 33526 81712 (MBR: 32m by 59m)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	Location: not specified

Associated Monuments

- [MLO1865](#) - KINGSLAND RD - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]
- [MLO3826](#) - NORTON FOLGATE - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]
- [MLO66288](#) - 29-33 FOLGATE ST - [Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)]
- [MLO68609](#) - PRIMROSE ST EC2 - [Unknown (Unknown)]
- [MLO83656](#) - POST AT CORNER OF WORSHIP STREET - [18th Century to 19th Century (1800 AD to 1866 AD)]
- [MLO92812](#) - 6 Folgate Street - [18th Century to 19th Century (1800 AD to 1899 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO7353	Spitalfields Ramp, 280 Bishopsgate, Tower Hamlets, Human Remains Radiocarbon Dating	Radiocarbon dating of twenty-two medieval burials. Lab numbers: AA51525 to 33, AA-51361 to 8, AA-52357 and AA-52500. Location: TQ 33486 81886 (point)

Associated Monuments

- [MLO58823](#) - Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital} - [Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO5059	VCH Middlesex Vol I	There is no description for this event Location: not specified

Associated Monuments

- [MLO1692](#) - BISHOPSGATE - [Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval (1000 AD to 1539 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO8342	Watching Brief and Evaluation at Stothard Place, Spitalfields, London, E1	An excavation and watching brief was undertaken by the Department for Urban Archaeology in 1986. The earliest activity was represented by a shallow brickearth quarry containing 2nd century material. To the west of this there were three wood-lined tanks containing occupation debris dating to the 2nd century. A least four phases of ditches dating to the late 3rd of 4th century were recorded bounding to the north and east a Roman cemetery which contained between seven and nine extended and orientated inhumation burials in wooden coffins, buried in a group. These dated to the late 3rd or 4th centuries. One burial contained thirteen glass beads. For more information see (1-4).An excavation and watching brief was undertaken by the Department for Urban Archaeology in 1986. The earliest activity was represented by a shallow brickearth quarry containing 2nd century material. To the west of this there were three wood-lined tanks containing occupation debris dating to the 2nd century. A least four phases of ditches dating to the late 3rd of 4th century were recorded bounding to the north and east a Roman cemetery

which contained between seven and nine extended and orientated inhumation burials in wooden coffins, buried in a group. These dated to the late 3rd or 4th centuries. One burial contained thirteen glass beads.

Location: Centroid TQ 33413 81866 (MBR: 28m by 21m)

Associated Monuments

[MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO1059	Watching brief and excavation of Area 20, Retaining Wall Trench, Spitalfields Residential Development	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in October 1996. These interventions were on the retaining wall trench in area 20, located in the south-southwest corner of the site. A brickearth extraction pit was recorded. Medieval agricultural soil was revealed, as well as a possible wall foundation and post holes that seemed indicative of a structure rather than a fence. This was followed by a late medieval or 16th century wall foundation, followed by construction layers, coke and ash layers, and dumping layers. There was an additional possible 16th century brick and chalk wall, followed by further dumping in the 16th to 17th centuries, and dumping of brick rubble in the 18th to 19th centuries. Location: Centroid TQ 3352 8192 (MBR: 45m by 12m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

[MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO1067	Watching Brief and Excavation on Area 32 (Phase IV), Spitalfields Residential Development	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in Feb to April 1998. The interventions were phase IV of archaeological works on the site and were carried out in area 32, located in the western end of the site (the junction of Folgate Street and Spital Sq). This area was hand excavated to a greater depth to avoid existing services. Location: Centroid TQ 3349 8194 (MBR: 29m by 48m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

[MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO1058	Watching Brief and Excavation on Areas 11-19, Spitalfields Residential Development	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in July/ August 1996. These interventions were a part of phase II. The 17th and 18th century material was removed under Watching Brief conditions in area 11, towards the north-northwest part of the site. The pile foundations were hand excavated because they were earlier, in areas 12-19 also in the north-northwest part of the site. Location: Centroid TQ 3353 8195 (MBR: 46m by 23m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

[MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO1056	Watching Brief at Areas 9-10, Spitalfields Residential Development, Spitalfields	An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in April 1996. This was Phase I of archaeological works on the site and was carried out in areas 9- 10, located in the north and centre of the site. The general principal defined by the evaluations was that material relating to the 17th and 18th century uses of the site was recorded in watching briefs whilst the earlier material was hand excavated. Location: Centroid TQ 3358 8194 (MBR: 72m by 32m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

[MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
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ELO1055 Watching Brief of Area 8, Market Garage,
Lamb Street, Spitalfields, London

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in March 1996. This Watching Brief involved the removal of petrol tanks from the former Market Garage, located in area number 8, in the southern part of the site, towards the west. A horn lined pit was excavated, probably dated to the 16th century.

Location: Centroid TQ 3352 8191 (MBR: 24m by 11m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

[MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
ELO1062	Watching Brief on Area 26, Phase III of Spitalfields Residential Development	An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in May 1997. The Watching Brief is Phase III of archaeological work at the site and it was carried out in area 26, in the north-east part of the site.

Location: Centroid TQ 3363 8193 (MBR: 47m by 19m) (Centred on)

Associated Monuments

[MLO8185](#) - Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity} - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]

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Record Details - Archaeology:

Start of record

MonUID	MLO66288
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	083412/00/00
Name	29-33 FOLGATE ST
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3340 8200 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Summary	
Description	Trial trenching by I Schwab for ILAU, 1977; site code not known. Two trenches produced no evidence for archaeological activity earlier than 17th century dumping. No further periods.

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO62481	Article in monograph: RICHARDSON B (ED). EXCAVATION ROUND-UP 1977, LONDON ARCH VOL 3 NO 6, P 162,

Location

Administrative Area
- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address
- 29-33 FOLGATE ST

Monument/Component Types

- DUMP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	083412/00/00

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	

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End of record

[Export generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM](#)

Start of record

MonUID	MLO63435
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	083046/00/00
Name	38 NORTON FOLGATE
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3340 8200 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Summary	
Description	Observation by R. Whytehead for ILAU, 1982; site code NOF82. Traces of a possible chalk raft were observed. No further periods recorded under same site code.

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO57562	Excavation archive: Inner London Archaeological Unit. 38 NORTON FOLGATE, E1, SITE CODE NOF82,

Location

Administrative Area
- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address
- 38 NORTON FOLGATE
- E1

Monument/Component Types

- BUILDING (Unknown date)
- UNASSIGNED (Unknown date)

Find Types**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	083046/00/00
Site Code	NOF82

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
ELO4149	38 NORTON FOLGATE	There is no description for this event

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End of record

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Start of record

MonUID MLO1692
Monument Type Archaeology
Preferred Ref. 080119/00/00
Name BISHOPSGATE
Map Sheet TQ38SW
Grid References Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3340 8200 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Summary
Description AT BISHOPSGATE CANONS OF ST PAUL HAVE 10 COTTAGERS WITH 9 ACRES WHO PAY 18S6D A YEAR (DOMESDAY BK). POSSIBLY MANOR OF NORTON FOLGATE HELD BY DEAN & CHAPTER OF ST PAULS ACCORDING TO REFERENCES FROM C15TH & WHICH FORMED THE LIBERTY OF NORTON FOLGATE? WHEN ABOLISHED LIBERTY CONTAINED 8.37 ACRES (SOL)

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO2504	Article in monograph: Survey of London. SPITALFIELDS AND MILE END NEW TOWN, VOL 27, P 15,
SLO2505	Unpublished document: Inner London Archaeological Unit. INDEX, HK MED 2,
SLO2506	Article in monograph: Victoria County History. MIDDLESEX, VOL 1, P 122,
SLO2507	Article in monograph: MORRIS J (ED). DOMESDAY BOOK MIDDLESEX, P 3,27,

Location

Administrative Area
- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address
- BISHOPSGATE
- NORTON FOLGATE

Monument/Component Types

- SETTLEMENT (Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval - 1000 AD to 1539 AD)

Find Types**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	080119/00/00

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
ELO5059	VCH Middlesex Vol I	There is no description for this event

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End of record

Export generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM

Start of record

MonUID	MLO71909
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	MLO71909
Name	Folgate Street [cable trench in road], Spitalfields {post medieval dumping and levelling deposits}
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3344 8198 (MBR: 76m by 20m) (Centred on) Bounding Point: TQ 33406 81994 Bounding Point: TQ 33455 81981 Bounding Point: TQ 33477 81977

Summary 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.

Description An evaluation undertaken by the Museum of London in 1997-1998 on the path of a prospective cable trench as part of the Spitalfields Residential Development project. Site Code SQU94. No medieval deposits were encountered. The majority of deposits recorded were levelling layers probably dumped in the early 18th century when the ground was raised around the new houses. Demolition material, possibly from a 17th century building, was recorded at the east end of the street in trench 27. For more information see (1-4).

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO70359	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 1998. Folgate Street, London E1: An Archaeological Evaluation, [An archaeological evaluation was conducted in 1997-1998 by the Museum of London on three trenches in the path of a proposed cable trench in Folgate Street. No medieval remains were encountered. The majority of the deposits recorded were levelling layers
SLO56497	GLSMR recording form: Museum of London Archaeology Service. LAMB STREET, SPITALFIELDS MARKET E1, SITE CODE SQU 94,
SLO56492	Excavation archive: Museum of London Archaeology Service. ARCHIVE, SITE CODE SQU 94,
SLO56488	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. LAMB STREET, SPITALFIELDS MARKET..EVALUATION, SITE CODE SQU 94,

Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address

- Folgate Street Spitalfields Tower Hamlets, London, E1

Monument/Component Types

- DEMOLITION LAYER (18th Century to 19th Century - 1701 AD? to 1900 AD?)
- DUMP LAYER (18th Century to 19th Century - 1701 AD? to 1900 AD?)

Find Types**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Previous SMR reference	084248/00/00
LAG number (GLAAS Ref)	30/298
Site Code	SQU94
Sites & Monuments Record	MLO71909

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
ELO1064	Evaluation on Areas 27-29 (Cable Trench), Spitalfields Residential Development	An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in ...

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End of record

Export generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM

Start of record

MonUID	MLO1865
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	080108/00/00
Name	KINGSLAND RD
Map Sheet	TQ38NW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3355 8501 (MBR: 320m by 6130m) (Centred on)
	Bounding Point: TQ 33390 81950
	Bounding Point: TQ 33700 88070

Summary

Description PART OF LINE OF ERMINE ST RUNS THROUGH HACKNEY FOLLOWED BY KINGSLAND RD ETC.080333 = ERMINE ST IN HARINGEY, 080717 = ERMINE ST IN ENFIELD.

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO2927	Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card: Ordnance Survey. LINEAR FILE, RR 2A,
SLO2928	Unpublished document: Inner London Archaeological Unit. INDEX, HK ROM 1A,
SLO2929	Article in monograph: GUEST E. THE FOUR ROMAN WAYS, ARCH J VOL 14 3RD SERIES, P 99,
SLO2930	Article in monograph: MARGARY ID. ROMAN ROADS OF BRITAIN VOL 1, P 50 ROUTE 2A,

Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] HACKNEY
- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address

- KINGSLAND RD
- STAMFORD HILL
- STOKE NEWINGTON RD

Monument/Component Types

- ROAD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	080108/00/00

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	

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End of record

[Export generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM](#)

Start of record

MonUID	MLO3752
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	MLO3752
Name	Norton Folgate, Nos 1 & 2, Spitalfields, London {early medieval ditches}
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3340 8193 (MBR: 24m by 22m)
Summary	Medieval drainage ditches and gullies that predated the 12th century hospital of St Mary Spital were recorded during an excavation in 1985.
Description	An excavation by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology was undertaken at 1&2 Newton Folgate in 1985. Site code NRT85. Medieval drainage ditches and gullies that predated the 12th century hospital of St Mary Spital were recorded. For more information see (1-3),

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO5731	Excavation archive: DGLA ELLIS R. 1-2 NORTON FOLGATE SITE RECORDS, SITE CODE NRT85,
SLO5732	Article in monograph: EXCAVATION ROUND-UP 1985, LONDON ARCH VOL 5 NO 6,
SLO5733	Unpublished document: RCHM NMR. EXCAVATIONS INDEX, PRN 23646,

Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address

- 1&2 Newton Folgate Spitalfields, London, E1

Monument/Component Types

- DITCH (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1200 AD?)
- GULLY (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1200 AD?)

Find Types**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
-------------------	------------------------	--------------------

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Previous SMR reference	081096/00/00
Site Code	NRT85
Sites & Monuments Record	MLO3752

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
ELO4165	Excavation at 1 & 2 Norton Folgate, Spitalfields, London	An excavation by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology was undertaken at 1&2 Newton Folgate in 1985. Site ...

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End of record

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Start of record

MonUID MLO25731
Monument Type Archaeology
Preferred Ref. MLO25731
Name Norton Folgate, Nos 4-12 , Spitalfields, London {Roman ditches}
Map Sheet TQ38SW
Grid References Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3341 8196 (MBR: 36m by 46m)
Summary Roman ditches were recorded below the remains of St Marys Priory during an excavation in 1988.
Description The Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology conducted an excavation in 1988 at Nos 4-12 Newton Folgate (NRF88). Roman ditches were recorded below the remains of St Marys Priory. For more information see (1-2).

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO46096	Article in monograph: EXCAVATION ROUND-UP 1988 PT 2, LONDON ARCH VOL 6 NO 3, P 79,
SLO46097	Excavation archive: DGLA THOMAS C & SLOANE B. 4-12 NORTON FOLGATE SITE RECORDS, SITE CODE NRF88,

Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address

- 4-12 Norton Folgate Spitalfields, London, E1

Monument/Component Types

- DITCH (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Find Types**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Previous SMR reference	082271/00/00
Site Code	NRF88
Sites & Monuments Record	MLO25731

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
ELO4160	Excavations at 4-12 Norton Folgate, Spitalfields, London	The Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology ... conducted an excavation in 1988 at Nos 4-12 Newton Folgate (NRF88).

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End of record

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Start of record

MonUID	MLO68609
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	044588/00/00
Name	PRIMROSE ST EC2
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3338 8199 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Summary	
Description	L Dunwoodie for DUA; site code: BGA90. Pits had been dug into natural brickearth, but there was no dating evidence. No further periods recorded under this site code.

Sources

Number	Reference
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Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] CITY OF LONDON

Address

- PRIMROSE ST EC2

Monument/Component Types

- PIT (Unknown date)

Find Types**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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Sites & Monuments Record	044588/00/00
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Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
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Not Applicable	No Associated Event	
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Start of record

MonUID	MLO8185
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	MLO8185
Name	Spitalfields, London {1st/2nd century Roman quarrying activity}
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3348 8182 (MBR: 216m by 289m)

Summary Extensive brickearth quarrying has been recorded across the Spitalfields area by excavations and evaluations from the 1980s to the present day. It is thought that this area was quarried during the late 1st and 2nd centuries, though there is also evidence of uncultivated soil horizons to the east, where activity drops off.

Description An excavation by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology was undertaken at 1&2 Newton Folgate in 1985. Site code NRT85. Roman quarrying activity and 2m of backfilled domestic building debris and clay were recorded. See (1-3). An excavation and watching brief was undertaken by the Department for Urban Archaeology in 1986. Site Code STO86. The earliest activity was represented by a shallow brickearth quarry containing 2nd century material. To the west of this there were three wood-lined tanks containing occupation debris dating to the 2nd century. For more information see (9-12). An excavation was carried out by the Inner London Archaeological Unity in 1985. Site code SPT85. The site lies within the area of the extra-mural Roman cemetery outside Bishopsgate. Numerous other features including ditches, pits and quarry pits of Roman and medieval date were excavated. For more information see (7). An excavation was undertaken by the Department for Urban Archaeology in 1990 at 274-280 Bishopsgate. Site code PSO90. Extensive truncation from modern basements led to almost no survival of archaeological deposits. In the north-eastern corner of the site, however, a narrow strip of archaeological deposits survived. These contained a very large Roman quarry pit at the base of the sequence. Further smaller quarry pits to the south were deliberately sealed by Roman levelling layers. For more information see (10, 14-15). In 1991-1992 an excavation was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Trenches 1-5 of SPI91 fell within SRP98, and trenches 6-7 fell within an area later excavated under SQU94. However trenches 8-11 were on the site of Eden House, at 6-13 Spital Square. The basement of Eden House had removed all horizontal archaeology, however the bottoms of features cut into the brickearth did survive. Roman quarry pits were found as were other features including a ditch. For more information see (4-7). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1998 in the 1928 extension of Spitalfields Market (the western section - area 7). Site code SPM96. Twelve trenches were excavated in the basement. Roman and medieval finds had been recorded when the basement was constructed. Evidence for quarrying for the natural gravels and brickearth was located in five trenches: one of the quarries had been revetted. For more information see (16). An archaeological excavation was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service at 288 Bishopsgate in 1998. Site code BGE98. Evidence for quarrying during the late 1st to early 2nd century was recorded. One large quarry pit had been partially backfilled and used as a pond during the 2nd century. For more information see (18). In 1994-1999 watching briefs, evaluation and excavations were undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. This included all trenches of SQU94 as well as trenches 6-7 of SPI91, and was conducted in an area immediately south of Folgate Street between Spital Square and Commercial Street. A few features relating to Roman land use were recorded. These comprised two ditches, a pit, a possible buried soil horizon, a possible quarry all from the western most part of the site (area 32), and a group of 'small features' which may or may not have been Roman from central part of the site. There was no evidence of Roman burials apart from some burnt human bone and copper alloy fragments found in a medieval layer which is likely to be redeposited from its original context. For more information see (15). During 2000 and 2001 the Museum of London Archaeology Service excavated beneath the north-west corner of Spitalfields Market in the 'Area 7' section. The construction of the present market caused considerable damage to the archaeological deposits, removing most of the stratified deposits - over 950 skulls were examined at the time. However some stratigraphy and deeply cut features did survive beneath the basement floor. The earliest features consisted of Roman quarry pits. For more information see (17). An archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2001 in Area 1 and Area 2 of Spitalfields Market by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. The earliest deposits were Roman, and included quarry pits. It was extensively quarried along the western side of the site. For more information see (19). An archaeological excavation was carried out in 2002 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service at the site of a Charnel House. Site code SRP98. Two Roman quarry pits were located, mainly for quarrying brickearth. No Roman burials were identified, though pottery sherds were found redeposited in other contexts. For more information see (20). An archaeological excavation was conducted by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2002 in area 8 of Spitalfields Market. Site code SRP98. Severe truncation by the market basement was recorded. Roman features were recorded, though these were predominantly quarry pits, probably for the extraction of brickearth. Pottery dated this activity to the 2nd century AD. For more information see (8). An archaeological excavation was carried out in 2002-2003 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in area 14. Site code SRP98. Little activity was observed. It is possible that an uncultivated soil horizon observed may date to this period. To the north several features were interpreted as brickearth extraction pits, one of which was definitely Roman. For more information see (20). Two phases of archaeological excavation and a watching brief were carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 2001-2005. Site code CPN01. A possible ditch on a southwest-northeast orientation was present on the north side of the site, predating the Roman cemetery. It may have been dug to demarcate a land property or as a ritual/sacred boundary. To the south of the ditch, also predating the cemetery, was a possible quarry pit. These features dated to the 1st or 2nd century. There was no evidence that the Roman land use patterns were influenced by earlier patterns of human activity. By the 3rd century the ditch and quarry pit appeared to have been filled in and the area of the site laid out as a cemetery. *Taplow gravels at 10.02m to 10.76m OD* For more information see (8).

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO5733	Unpublished document: RCHM NMR. EXCAVATIONS INDEX, PRN 23646,
SLO5732	Article in monograph: EXCAVATION ROUND-UP 1985, LONDON ARCH VOL 5 NO 6,
SLO5731	Excavation archive: DGLA ELLIS R. 1-2 NORTON FOLGATE SITE RECORDS, SITE CODE NRT85,
SLO51920	Excavation archive: THOMAS C. EXCAVATION ARCHIVE, SITE CODE SPI 91, Unpublished document: THOMAS C. AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE SCHEDULED ANCI, SITE

SLO51919	CODE SPI 91,
SLO51918	GLSMR recording form: THOMAS C. 6-13 SPITAL SQUARE, TOWER HAMLETS, SITE CODE SPI 91,
SLO80052	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2000. St Botolph's Hall and the Curate's House, Spitalfields, E1, [A desk based assessment was carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2000 in advance of redevelopment of the site. St Botolph's Hall is a Grade II listed building, and this site lies entirely inside Scheduled Ancient Monument GL162. T
SLO80047	Unpublished document: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2005. Phased Summary and Assessment Document of the Excavations at Artillery Lane, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, [Two phases of archaeological excavation and a watching brief were carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 2001-2005. Elements of the northern Roman cemetery along Ermine Street outside the Roman city defences were identified, as were remains o
SLO76659	Unpublished document: Nick Holder and Chris Thomas. 2000. An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment for 288 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E1,
SLO80052	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2000. St Botolph's Hall and the Curate's House, Spitalfields, E1, [A desk based assessment was carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2000 in advance of redevelopment of the site. St Botolph's Hall is a Grade II listed building, and this site lies entirely inside Scheduled Ancient Monument GL162. T
SLO59834	Article in monograph: RICHARDSON B. EXCAVATION ROUND-UP 1986, LONDON ARCH VOL 5 NO 10, PP 273-274,
SLO59835	Article in monograph: SCHOFIELD J. DUA ARCHIVE GUIDE, P 193,
SLO15456	Excavation archive: DUA ROYCROFT N. EXCAVATION RECORDS 274-280 BISHOPSGATE, PSO 90,
SLO15457	Article in monograph: FILER J. EXCAVATION ROUND-UP, LONDON ARCH VOL 6 NO 10, P 272,
SLO76648	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 1999. An Archaeological Post- Excavation Assessment for Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, [A range of watching briefs, evaluations and excavations were conducted by Museum of London Archaeology Service between 1994 and 1999 as part of the Spitalfields Residential Development. This document is a post-excavation assessment which described the
SLO80064	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 1996. Spitalfields Market, Steward Street, London E1: An Archaeological Evaluation, [An archaeological evaluation as undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1998 in the 1928 extension of Spitalfields Market (the western section). Twelve trenches were excavated in the basement. Roman and medieval finds had been recorded
SLO77305	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2001. Excavation in Spitalfields Market Basement, Area 7, London, E1, [During 2000 and 2001 the Museum of London Archaeology Service excavated beneath the north-west corner of Spitalfields Market in the 'Area 7' section. The construction of the present market caused considerable damage to the archaeological deposits, remo
SLO76659	Unpublished document: Nick Holder and Chris Thomas. 2000. An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment for 288 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E1,
SLO80065	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2001. Spitalfields Market, Areas 1 and 2, E1: End of Fieldwork Report, [An archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2001 in Area 1 and Area 2 of Spitalfields Market by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. The earliest deposits were Roman, and consisted of quarry pits and 14 skeletons. Two of these were buried with
SLO76905	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2003. Spitalfields Market, Areas 6,7,8,8,14 and the Charnel House, London, E1: A post-excavation Assessment Report, [This report summarises the work in 2000-2002 on SRP98 at a select number of areas of the Spitalfields Market development. It includes a breakdown of features by site, as well as a full finds list and a map of the sites.]

Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address

- 1 & 2 Norton Folgate Spitalfields, London, E1
- 274-280 Bishopsgate Spitalfields, London
- 288 Bishopsgate Spitalfields, London, E1
- Artillery Lane Spitalfields Tower Hamlets, E1
- Central Foundation Girls School site, Spite Square Spitalfields, London, E1
- Charnel House site, Spitalfields Tower Hamlets, London
- Eden House, 6-13 Spital Square Spitalfields, London, E1
- Steward Street (southern end) Tower Hamlets, London
- Stothard Place (now 288 Bishopsgate), Spitalfields, London, E1

Monument/Component Types

- BRICKEARTH PIT (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)
- QUARRY (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)
- RUBBISH PIT (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Find Types

- POT (Unknown) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- TILE (Unknown) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Designations

<i>Type/Grade</i>	<i>Reference/Title</i>	<i>Description</i>
Other Statuses and References		
<i>Type/Grade</i>	<i>Reference/Title</i>	
Previous SMR reference	081095/00/00	
Site Code	NRT85	
Monument Protection Program	Y	
Sites & Monuments Record	MLO8185	
Site Code	SPI91	
Site Code	SPT85	
Site Code	CPN01	
LAG number (GLAAS Ref)	30/184	
OASIS record number & status	preconst1-9284	
Site Code	SRP98	
Site Code	SPM96	
Site Code	SRP98	
Associated Activities/Events		
<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Name/Ref</i>	<i>Brief Description (click Event ID for details)</i>
ELO1055	Watching Brief of Area 8, Market Garage, Lamb Street, Spitalfields, London	An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets
ELO1056	Watching Brief at Areas 9-10, Spitalfields Residential Development, Spitalfields	An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets
ELO1058	Watching Brief and Excavation on Areas 11-19, Spitalfields Residential Development	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough o
ELO1059	Watching brief and excavation of Area 20, Retaining Wall Trench, Spitalfields Residential Development	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough o
ELO1062	Watching Brief on Area 26, Phase III of Spitalfields Residential Development	An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough of Tower Hamlets
ELO1067	Watching Brief and Excavation on Area 32 (Phase IV), Spitalfields Residential Development	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation was carried out by MoLAS at Spitalfields Residential Development, London Borough o
ELO1075	Excavation at 282-294 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E1	An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by MoLAS at 292-296 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in 1987. This invo
ELO1079	Excavation at 288 Bishopsgate, Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets, E1	An Archaeological Open Area Excavation was carried out by MoLAS at 288 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in 1998. Prio
ELO2545	Excavation in Area 7, Spitalfields Market Basement, London, E1	During 2000 and 2001 the Museum of London Archaeology Service excavated beneath the north-west corner of Spitalfields Market in th
ELO4165	Excavation at 1 & 2 Norton Folgate, Spitalfields, London	An excavation by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology was undertaken at 1&2 Newton Folgate in 1985. Site
ELO4597	Excavation at 6-13 Spital Square, Spitalfields Market, London (SPI91 trenches 8-11)	In 1991-1992 an excavation was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Trenches 1-5 of SPI91 fell within SRP98, an
ELO4601	Excavation at former Central Foundation Girls School site, Spital Square	An excavation was carried out by the Inner London Archaeological Unity in 1985. The site lies entirely within the precinct of the
ELO8336	Excavations at Artillery Lane, Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets	Two phases of archaeological excavation and a watching brief were carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 2001-2005. Ele
ELO8342	Watching Brief and Evaluation at Stothard Place, Spitalfields, London, E1	An excavation and watching brief was undertaken by the Department for Urban Archaeology in 1986. The earliest activity was represe
ELO8343	Excavation at 274-280 Bishopsgate, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken by the Department for Urban Archaeology in 1990 at 274-280 Bishopsgate. Site code PSO90. Extensive tru
ELO8344	Evaluation at Spital Square, Spitalfields Market, London (SPI91 trenches 6-7)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between in late 1991 and early 1992 by the Museum of London as part of the Spitalfield
ELO8347	Excavation at Areas 1 and 2, Spitalfields Market, Tower Hamlets	An archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2001 in Area 1 and Area 2 of Spitalfields Market by the Museum of London Archaeolog
ELO8350	Excavation at Charnel House (area 2), Spitalfields Market, London, E1	An archaeological excavation was carried out in 2002 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service at the site of a Charnel House. S

ELO8352	Excavation at Area 8, Spitalfields Market, London, E1	An archaeological excavation was conducted by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2002 in area 8 of Spitalfields Market. S	...
ELO8353	Excavation at Area 14, Spitalfields Market, London, E1	An archaeological excavation was carried out in 2002-2003 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in area 14. Site code SRP98.	...

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End of record

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Start of record

MonUID	MLO58823
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	MLO58823
Name	Spitalfields, London, E1 {cemetery of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3347 8191 (MBR: 159m by 153m) (Centred on)
	Bounding Point: TQ 33430 81850
	Bounding Point: TQ 33430 81960
	Bounding Point: TQ 33470 81850
	Bounding Point: TQ 33500 81850
	Bounding Point: TQ 33520 81960

Summary 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.

Description During the mid 1930s 15th century tomb fragments, windows, and floor tiles were recovered at 6-13 Spital Square. These were given to Im by Co-Operative Wholesale Society Ltd. An evaluation was carried out by the Inner London Archaeological Unit in 1982 at Central Foundation Girl's School (SPT82). 111 medieval burials were recorded. See (8). An excavation was carried out by the Inner London Archaeological Unity in 1985 at Central Foundation Girl's School (site code SPT85). The site lies entirely within the precinct of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital and both within and without its medieval cemetery. It also lies within the area of the extra-mural Roman cemetery outside Bishopsgate. The excavation recorded 295 burials associated with the medieval hospital and four burials and one cremation associated with the Roman cemetery. Further medieval features recorded fully under MLO23820. For more information see (8). An excavation by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology was undertaken at 1&2 Newton Folgate in 1985. Site code NRT85. Fifty-two inhumations related to the cemetery of the 12th century priory hospital at St Mary Spital were recorded. (See 4-7). In 1988 the Museum of London excavated the site of 4-12 Newton Folgate. Site code NRF88. Much evidence of the priory was found, as well as evidence of an early cemetery to the west of the church, which was partially built over later by the infirmary wall. They recorded that 103 burials were excavated in 1937, 1985 and 1988. An excavation was undertaken by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology (north) in 1988 at No 4 Spital Square. Site code SPQ88. The site was probably within the north transept of the church to the hospital of St Mary Without Bishopsgate. Construction layers of crushed stone, overlain by layers of clay, were cut by five medieval burials. For more information see (9-10). Archaeological excavation at 298-306 Bishopsgate by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Site code BOG89. A row of four east-west inhumations lat immediate east of a ditch. This part of the cemetery dated to the early 13th century, had only two rows containing up to 35 burials, and did not use up all the available space. For more information see (13). Evaluation by Museum of London Archaeology Service, in 1991 to 1992 at 6-13 Spital Square. Site code SPI91. Six burials within the known cemetery of the medieval church and hospital were found, with further burials immediately south of the church. This confirms that the cemetery ran right up to the church. For more information see (1-3). An archaeological evaluation as undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1998 in the 1928 extension of Spitalfields Market (the western section). Site code SPM96. Twelve trenches were excavated in the basement. Three of the four trenches dug in the northwest corner of the market (within the known area of the cemetery) located human skeletons. These were not removed but parts of at least 33 skeletons were uncovered; some graves contained single burials, some appeared to contain multiple burials. Dating evidence and similarity to the skeletal material excavated to the west of Steward Street suggests that these skeletons form a continuation of the medieval hospital cemetery. The contractor indicated that whilst it was impossible now to refute morant's description of the 950skeletons recorded during the 1929 construction of this part of the Market as being disordered and lying in pits, the burials seen during this project were clearly laid in graves. However the burials were dug so closely together that the edges of the graves are often entirely destroyed by other graves and the skeletons were also badly truncated. The exact bounds of the burial ground cannot be stated for certain. For more information see (11). Between 1998 and 2001 the Museum of London Archaeology Service excavated at the site of 280 Bishopsgate and the Spitalfields Ramp, in the roads of Steward Street, the Steward Street car park, Spital Square and Lamb Street and encountered the cemetery associated with St Mary Spital (site code SRP98). The medieval cemetery was located to the south of the priory and hospital, of which about 10,5000 skeletons have been excavated. The cemetery covered an area of c5500m? . The foundations of an open air pulpit and the well-preserved remains of a charnel house were recorded in the centre of the cemetery. Evidence for burial practice was recovered. The cemetery lay to the north and east of a north-south oriented road. A very large number of burials were excavated, some in burial pits, including: 77 in Area 10 in the west of the site; 3680 in Area 2 to the south of the Charnel House of St Mary Spital; 3213 in Area 3 to the north of the Charnel House. (14, 15) During 2000 and 2001 the Museum of London Archaeology Service excavated beneath the north-west corner of Spitalfields Market in the 'Area 7' section. The construction of the present market in 1929 caused considerable damage to the archaeological deposits, removing most of the stratified deposits - over 950 skulls were examined at the time. However some stratigraphy and deeply cut features did survive beneath the basement floor. Almost 1700 medieval skeletons were excavated. Some of these, particularly on the eastern side at eh souther end were aligned west-northwest to east-northeast, at right angles to the boundary ditch. Later burials were buried on a more true west-east alignment, suggesting they were interred after the infilling of the ditch. The earliest burials were laid in single graves, but cutting through these were a large number of mass burial pits. These fell into three basic categories. The majority along the southern side of the site were deliberately dug pits of the exact dimensions to fit the required number of bodies, and these pits were laid out in rows. The second type of pits were quarry pits that had been left partially open and then used for burial, and three of these were also used for disposal of rubbish. They were situated in the northern third of the site, and the quarryign pits were monastic in date as they cut through earlier burials. It was suggested that whilst the pits were a response to a necessity to bury quickly, perhaps in response to an epidemic, the authorities used the opportunity to quarry brickearth. The third tpe of mass brual involved the vertical stacking of burials in a deep shaft. Both examples of this type were found towards the northwest corner of the site. High numbers of remains exhibiting symptoms of tuberculosis were recorded, one example of a hunchback, and one example of amputation. Information from (12). An

archaeological excavation was carried out by the Museum of London in 2002 in the area 7 site. Site code SRP98. Pits with a high density of skeletons were recorded on the western side of this area. A number of multiple burial pits were recorded, and associated evidence suggested a burial date of between 1180-1210. The excavators considered it possible that they might be evidence of a famine. In total some sixty-one burials were excavated. For more information see (16).

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Location

Administrative Area

- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address

- 4-13 Newton Folgate Spitalfields, London, E1

- Spitalfields Market, London, E1

Monument/Component Types

- CEMETERY (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- INHUMATION (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- TOMB (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- COFFIN (Medieval - 1197 AD? to 1539 AD?)

Find Types

- HUMAN REMAINS (Large quantity) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- POTTERY (Large quantity) (Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval - 410 AD to 1539 AD)

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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Previous SMR reference 080934/18/00
 Site Code SPI91
 Sites & Monuments Record MLO58823
 Site Code FRF88
 Site Code SPQ88

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
ELO1072	280 Bishopsgate and the Spitalfields Ramp, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E1	Between November 1998 and November 1999 Museum of London Archaeology Service excavated a large portion of the Spitalfields relevel
ELO1078	Evaluation at 298-306 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E1	An Archaeological Open Area Excavation was carried out by MoLAS at 298-306 Bishopsgate. The address has since change to No 288, an
ELO2545	Excavation in Area 7, Spitalfields Market Basement, London, E1	During 2000 and 2001 the Museum of London Archaeology Service excavated beneath the north-west corner of Spitalfields Market in th
ELO4160	Excavations at 4-12 Norton Folgate, Spitalfields, London	The Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology conducted an excavation in 1988 at Nos 4-12 Newton Folgate (NRF88).
ELO4599	Excavation at 4 Spital Square, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken by the Museum of London Department for Greater London Archaeology (north) in 1988 in 4 Spital Square.
ELO4600	Evaluation at Central Foundation Girls School site, Spital Square, Spitalfields	An excavation was carried out by the Inner London Archaeological Unity in 1982. 111 medieval burials were recorded, along with a n
ELO4601	Excavation at former Central Foundation Girls School site, Spital Square	An excavation was carried out by the Inner London Archaeological Unity in 1985. The site lies entirely within the precinct of the
ELO7353	Spitalfields Ramp, 280 Bishopsgate, Tower Hamlets, Human Remains Radiocarbon Dating	Radiocarbon dating of twenty-two medieval burials. Lab numbers: AA51525 to 33, AA-51361 to 8, AA-52357 and AA-52500.
ELO8339	Archaeological Evaluation: Spitalfields Market, Tower Hamlets	An archaeological evaluation as undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1998 in the 1928 extension of Spitalfiel
ELO8350	Excavation at Charnel House (area 2), Spitalfields Market, London, E1	An archaeological excavation was carried out in 2002 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service at the site of a Charnel House. S
ELO8351	Excavation in Area 7, Spitalfields Market, London, E1	An archaeological excavation was carried out by the Museum of London in 2002. Site code SRP98. Pits with a high density of skeleto
ELO8503	Bishopsgate (280) and the Spitalfields Ramp: Post-excavation assessment	Post excavation assessment for archaeological excavations carried out at Spitalfields Market by the Museum of London Archaeology S

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End of record

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Start of record

MonUID	MLO3913
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	MLO3913
Name	Spitalfields, London, E1 {site of medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital}
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3342 8193 (MBR: 95m by 118m)

**Summary
Description**

This is the site of the buildings of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital. Founded 1197 for Austin Canons by Walter & Rosia Brune, refounded in 1235 as a hospital. After reformation the land was held by Stephen Vaughan then St Johns (Earls of Bolingbroke). The 1st major reshaping took place at the end 17th century (sol). During the mid 1930s 15th century tomb fragments, windows, and floor tiles were recovered at 6-13 Spital Square. These were given to Im by Co-Operative Wholesale Society Ltd. During the FOL76 excavations they found a foundation wall parallel to the west wall of no 6 Folgate Street. However FOL77 and FLG77 excavation at 29-33 Folgate St found no evidence of pre-17th century dumping. Excavations in 1985 at 1-2 Norton Folgate found cemetery, substantial medieval building & west side of north-to-south wall, possibly the precinct wall. An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by MoLAS at 292-296 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in 1987. Site Code BOS87. This involved the excavation of a single trench, measuring approx 8m x 2m, = in the southern part of the site. The address has since change to 288 Bishopsgate. Medieval ditches, pits and traces of a chalk cellar were located. An excavation was undertaken in 1988 at 15 Spital Square. Site Code SIN88. The site was within the former precinct of the priory and hospital of St Mary without Bishopsgate and revealed a medieval chalk wall aligned east to west, partially robbed at its west end, crossing the north side of the site. Another wall lay to the north. To its south lay a series of dumped soil layers, perhaps representing an open space. The Museum of London excavation Nos 4-12 Newton Folgate in 1988. Site Code NRF88. They recorded a rectangular hall built against the west wall of the church over the earlier hospital cemetery (MLO58823). This was built of ragstone on large foundation arches, and had four rectangular pier bases dividing it into two aisles. It was thought to be of two storeys, with a latrine to the north. This was supported by a drain aligned east-west to the north of the infirmary. This may have been used by other buildings in the priory and would have run out into a ditch on the east side of Bishopsgate. A sluice gate with a stone floor was also recorded, and finds included wooden bowls and plates. The drain was probably contemporary with the infirmary wall. A well was found to the north of the latrine. For more information see (47-48). Excavations at 4, 15 & 38 (No 38 excavations were SSQ88) Spital Square found part of the church & large medieval walls. An excavation was conducted by the Museum of London's Department for Greater London Archaeology (north) in 1988. Site Code SPQ88. The site was probably within the north transept of the church to the hospital of St Mary Without Bishopsgate. Construction layers of crushed stone, overlain by layers of clay, were cut by five medieval burials (MLO58823). Two pier bases were located, together with much worked stone, including column drums, which had been re-used in post-medieval features. North transept & adjoining chapels of the priory church of St Mary Spital found in excavations by Cottrill 1935 & Inner London Archaeological Unit/Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1982-88 around Spital Square. Church may have also been used as first infirmary of hospital. 17th century cesspits, a late medieval doorway and re-use of stone suggests that a ruinous part of the church remained in use for many years. Evidence of robbing of walls suggests a careful reduction rather than destruction around 1538. Scheduled area covers most of north part of priory precinct, excluding excavated areas fronting Norton Folgate (1-2 & 4-12), listed building at 17-27 Bolgate Street, 32-34 Elder Street & the Central Foundation Girls School. In 1991-1992 an excavation was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Site Code SPI91. Trenches 1-5 of SPI91 fell within SRP98, and trenches 6-7 fell within an area later excavated under SQU94. However trenches 8-11 were on the site of Eden House, at 6-13 Spital Square. The lowest course of a chalk foundation arch was thought to be the south wall of the medieval Priory refectory. This was cut into an earlier pit that had been backfilled with waste peg tile. A garden soil was cut by a north-south medieval wall of ragstone and greensand with a chalk core, peg tile and flint coursing. Sealing the footings were domestic rubbish dumps. The wall had been partially robbed out, and a brick wall built over it. Beneath the basement of the former No 5 Spital Square site walls associated with the northeast corner of the 13th century church and the east aisle of the infirmary were recorded. North of the basement, walls and floors of the infirmary were excavated. At the end of the 13th century the infirmary was converted into a large chapel within which chantry chapels and tombs were built. One such chantry chapel surrounded by stone walls and with a tiled floor was recorded. Part of the refectory was recorded, which had also been located by Cottrill in the 1930s. One wall displayed a very high level of craftsmanship, and may have been part of the prior's lodging. In addition a number of ditches of unclear purpose were recorded. A chapel at the east end probably datable to 1235-1250, various floors including an unusual one made of roof tiles, and robbed walls. See (46). A series of excavations on land now referred to as 288 Bishopsgate was conducted in the 1980s-1990s by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Site codes BGE 98, BOG89, BOS87. There was some evidence of the surrounding road network dating from the 12th century onwards. By the 14th century part of the gatehouse of the expanded Priory lay at the north of the site and a north-south boundary ditch may represent the western boundary of the Priory. Fragments of walls and features were recorded on both side of this ditch. For more information see (49). EHRO/SAM REPORT/FORM T: The site lies in the east side of Bishopsgate, south of Folgate Street and west of the old fruit and vegetable market. The Priory of St Mary was founded in 1197 for the care of the sick poor. The area lies within the former Priory precinct, and includes the Hospital Complex to the north. In 1985 numerous medieval walls of a substantial 13th or 14th century building were discovered on the north side of Spital Square and Norton Folgate. These overlay an earlier medieval cemetery containing 60 individuals. In 1985/6 the principal Hospital burial ground was located to the West of Spital Square and Steward Street and 420 individuals were recovered. Excavation in 18th and 19th centuries recorded Roman burials, and in 1926, 950 individuals were removed during the construction of an extension to the market. A further 10 burials were found in 1985-6. Although foundations and basements of recent buildings will have caused some destruction, excavations have demonstrated that deposits have survived below basement levels to some 4-5m, and areas occupied by roads in 18th and 19th centuries, may be less disturbed. Records indicate that the medieval cemetery and buildings including the possible Hospital Chapel may be present in the area. Site is at present covered by lorry and car parks to east and buildings of various periods to west. Many of the older houses are now empty and some becoming derelict. A new block is under construction to northwest of Spital Square and some evidence of preliminary building work south of the square (1986). See (1-45) Features associated with the medieval priory

and hospital of St Mary-without-Bishopsgate were encountered during excavations carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service between 1998 and 2001 (site code SRP 98). The excavations have located: the eastern end of the church with a later Lady Chapel and south aisle, probably constructed in c1400, a cloister to the north, the south end of the canon's dormitory, a kitchen to the east, the canon's infirmary and a number of other structures. To the south and west of the cemetery lay a medieval road that entered the precincts through a gatehouse (where Spital Square now lies). A row of tenements consisting of chalk and tile foundations, probably supporting timber-framed structures was located on the outside of this road. A number contained hearths and some had associated cesspits, yards and gardens. The outer precinct lay to the south of the tenements and appears to have been used for ponds, quarrying and rubbish disposal and corralling of animals. (51-52)

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Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address

- 15 Spital Square Spitalfields, London, E1
- 288 Bishopsgate Spitalfields, London, E1
- 4 Spital Square Spitalfields, London, E1
- 6-13 Norton Folgate Spitalfields, London, E1
- Eden House, 6-13 Spital Square Spitalfields, London, E1
- Spital Square - north and eastern sides Spitalfields, London, E1
- St Botolph's Hall and the Curate's House, 35 Spital Square Spitalfields, London, E1

Monument/Component Types

- CELLAR (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- CHURCH (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- HOSPITAL (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- PRIORY (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- RELIGIOUS HOUSE (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- WALL (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- BUILDING (Medieval - 1101 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- PRECINCT WALL (Medieval - 1101 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- ROAD (Medieval - 1101 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- INFIRMARY (Medieval - 1197 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- YARD (Medieval - 1197 AD? to 1539 AD?)
- GATEHOUSE (Medieval to 17th Century - 1301 AD? to 1700 AD?)

Find Types**Designations**

<i>Type/Grade</i>	<i>Reference/Title</i>	<i>Description</i>
Scheduled Monument	GL162 Title not entered	

Other Statuses and References

<i>Type/Grade</i>	<i>Reference/Title</i>
Previous SMR reference	080934/00/00
Site Code	FLG77
Site Code	FOL76
Site Code	FOL77
Site Code	NRF88
Site Code	NRT85
Site Code	SIN88
Site Code	SPI91
Site Code	SPQ87
Site Code	SPQ88
Site Code	SPT82
Site Code	SPT85
Site Code	SSQ88
Monument Protection Program	Y
Sites & Monuments Record	MLO3913
Site Code	SSA01

Associated Activities/Events

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Name/Ref</i>	<i>Brief Description (click Event ID for details)</i>
ELO1018	Evaluation at St Botolph's Hall	An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by MoLAS at St ...

	and the Curate's House, 35 Spital Square	Botolph's Hall and the Curate's House in 2001-2002. Site code SSA01. E	
ELO1072	280 Bishopsgate and the Spitalfields Ramp, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E1	Between November 1998 and November 1999 Museum of London Archaeology Service excavated a large portion of the Spitalfields relevel	...
ELO1075	Excavation at 282-294 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E1	An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by MoLAS at 292-296 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in 1987. This invo	...
ELO1079	Excavation at 288 Bishopsgate, Spitalfields, Tower Hamlets, E1	An Archaeological Open Area Excavation was carried out by MoLAS at 288 Bishopsgate, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, in 1998. Prio	...
ELO3304	Excavation at 6-8 Folgate Street, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken by the Inner London Archaeological Unit in 1977 at 6-8 Folgate Street. FOL77. The clunch rubble found	...
ELO3305	Excavation at 29-33 Folgate Street, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken by the Inner London Archaeological Unit in 1977 at 29-33 Folgate Street. FOL 77. No evidence of St Ma	...
ELO4160	Excavations at 4-12 Norton Folgate, Spitalfields, London	The Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology conducted an excavation in 1988 at Nos 4-12 Newton Folgate (NRF88).	...
ELO4165	Excavation at 1 & 2 Norton Folgate, Spitalfields, London	An excavation by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology was undertaken at 1&2 Newton Folgate in 1985. Site	...
ELO4534	Excavation at 15 Spital Square, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken in 1988 at 15 Spital Square. Site Code SIN88. The site was within the former precinct of the priory a	...
ELO4597	Excavation at 6-13 Spital Square, Spitalfields Market, London (SPI91 trenches 8-11)	In 1991-1992 an excavation was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Trenches 1-5 of SPI91 fell within SRP98, an	...
ELO4599	Excavation at 4 Spital Square, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken by the Museum of London Department for Greater London Archaeology (north) in 1988 in 4 Spital Square.	...
ELO4623	Excavation at 38 Spital Square, Spitalfields, London	An excavation was undertaken in 1988 by the Museum of London's Department of Greater London Archaeology (SSQ88) at 38 Spital Squar	...
ELO8503	Bishopsgate (280) and the Spitalfields Ramp: Post-excavation assessment	Post excavation assessment for archaeological excavations carried out at Spitalfields Market by the Museum of London Archaeology S	...

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End of record

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Record Details - Listed Buildings:

Start of record

MonUID	MLO92812
Monument Type	Listed Building
Preferred Ref.	MLO92812
Name	6 Folgate Street
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: TQ 33431 81976 (point)
Summary	Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details

Description

Sources

Number	Reference
--------	-----------

Location

Administrative Area

- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address

- 6 Folgate Street, London, E1 6BX

- 6 Folgate Street, London, E1 6BX

Monument/Component Types

- TERRACE (18th Century to 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
- TERRACED HOUSE (18th Century to 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
Listed Building (II)	205990	FOLGATE STREET E1 1. 4431 (South Side) Nos 6 and 8 TQ 3381 14/438 II GV 2. C19 early terrace houses, stock brick, roof not visible. 3 storeys and basement. 2 windows each. 2nd floor windows have gauged flat arches, those of 1st floor have rectangular sashes set in round headed recessed arches. All sash windows with glazing bars. Ground floors have later round headed sash windows without glazing bars. Plain band course at 1st floor sill level. Doorways have shallow arches with fanlights (that of No 6 has decorative ironwork) and panelled pilasters. The road surface of Folgate Street, Nos 5 to 11 (odd) & 11A, Nos 17 to 21 (odd), No 27 and Nos 6 to 18 (even) form a group. Listing NGR: TQ3343181976

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
------------	-----------------

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	

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End of record

[Export generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM](#)

Start of record

MonUID MLO83656
Monument Type Listed Building
Preferred Ref. MLO83656
Name POST AT CORNER OF WORSHIP STREET
Map Sheet TQ38SW
Grid References Centre Point: TQ 33390 82029 (point)
Summary Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details

Description**Sources**

Number	Reference

Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] HACKNEY

Address**Monument/Component Types**

- BOLLARD (18th Century to 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1866 AD)

Find Types**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
Listed Building (II)	425847 POST AT CORNER OF WORSHIP STREET	NORTON FOLGATE EI 1. 5013 (West Side) Post at corner of Worship Street TQ 3382 35/449 II 2. Stout early-mid C19 cast gunpost. Listing NGR: TQ3339082029

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	

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End of record

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Record Details - Maritime:**Record Details - Others:****Start of record**

MonUID	MLO3826
Monument Type	Find Spot
Preferred Ref.	080791/00/00
Name	NORTON FOLGATE
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3339 8198 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Summary	
Description	URN OF GREYISH-BROWN WARE DECORATED WITH DIAGONAL LINES CROSSING EACH OTHER ON BODY

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO5905	Unpublished document: Museum of London. MOLLM AG, F298,
SLO5906	Article in monograph: GUILDHALL MUSEUM CATALOGUE, ROMAN.11.118 P 84,
SLO5907	Artifact: CREMATION URN, ACC NO 2817,
SLO5908	Unpublished document: Inner London Archaeological Unit. INDEX, TH ROM 49,

Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] HACKNEY
- [Borough] TOWER HAMLETS

Address

- NORTON FOLGATE
- SPITALFIELDS BURIAL GROUND

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

- BURIAL URN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	080791/00/00


Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	

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End of record

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Appendix 2
Written Scheme of Investigation



Written Scheme of Investigation

In support of applications
for docking stations

Status: Final
Date: 06 May 2009





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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Document

This document sets out the method for undertaking archaeological investigations on the Sites of docking stations associated with Transport for London's Cycle Hire Scheme.

An Archaeological Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the Site to which this document is attached.

1.2 Planning Background

A planning application is to be submitted for a bicycle docking station as part of Transport for London's (TfL) Cycle Hire Scheme. An Archaeological Impact Assessment has been undertaken to which this generic written scheme of investigation has been attached. Any planning permission is likely to include a condition requiring that no development take place until a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority. This archaeological work should consist of the investigation of whether there are any archaeological remains within the footprint of the groundworks for the docking station. If the results of the Site investigation are positive then any archaeological features, deposits or finds which lie within the footprint of the docking station groundworks should be preserved by record.

1.3 Specific Aims of the Archaeological Work

The objectives of this archaeological investigation are (not exclusively):

To understand the character, form, function and date of past activities indicated in this area by the archaeological remains;

To record and consider the evidence of the activities present on the Site within the wider context of finds in the area; and

To investigate and record the spatial distribution of activities across the Site in terms of the distribution of features, artefacts and environmental evidence

Although it is usual to include more specific aims than the above, in this instance there is no evidence of any specific remains. However, should these emerge during the works specific project aims shall be formulated and adopted as part of the project design at the start of the post-excavation process.

2 SITE INVESTIGATION

2.1 Methodology

Site Investigation

On the Site, the area of the groundworks will be marked out and the carriageway/roadway/footway surface together with any levelling material shall be lifted by the main works contractor.

An archaeologist shall then investigate the area by hand. This will involve the excavation of small investigative trenches by hand with a mattock and/or trowel. The area of these trenches in plan may vary but should be of sufficient size to determine the presence/absence of any archaeological remains on the Site. On some Sites it may be immediately obvious that the whole area consists of undifferentiated rubble and small holes to confirm this every 5m or so would suffice; on others the Site may consist of more complex deposits which require a more sophisticated approach which investigates the nature of the different features which have been revealed.

Excavations will proceed down to the maximum depth of foundations, however this will be no deeper than 450mm.

Any human remains must be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Burials Act 1957.

Where no significant archaeological remains are revealed, no further archaeological intervention shall be undertaken.


Further Investigation

Those areas of the Site where initial investigation suggests the presence of features or possible features shall, if necessary, be hand-cleaned to ensure features are properly defined and sufficient information is available to produce a base plan.

Once a Site grid has been established using an EDM or theodolite and this has been converted into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, the stripped surface shall be accurately planned at an appropriate scale (1:50 or 1:100 depending on complexity). Some hand cleaning may be necessary and the archaeological team shall be structured to ensure that the hand cleaning and planning operations run in close sequence. The exposing and planning of the archaeological features shall be undertaken on the same or consecutive days while the uncovered surface is fresh, whether or not those features are exposed by machining or hand cleaning. Should particularly vulnerable deposits be revealed (eg graves or cremations) these shall be given priority.

Where initial data is captured electronically, the archaeologist shall ensure that sufficient points are taken to provide a true reflection of its form in plan. A print out of the plan shall be checked for accuracy on Site.

In addition to capturing plan data, sufficient levels shall be taken across the Site and within any features to support future topographic modelling of the Site.



Large homogenous linear features shall be sampled (a minimum of 10%) and the intersections of features shall be investigated so that their stratigraphic relationships may be recorded. Discrete features, such as pits and postholes, shall be investigated with a minimum sample of 50% (unless it is agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the Planning Authority that a smaller sample is adequate).

Excavation shall proceed down to the maximum depth of foundations or the undisturbed natural substratum, whichever is encountered first.

Reasonable access to the Site is to be arranged for the Planning Authority's Archaeological Advisors, who may wish to make Site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigation is progressing satisfactorily.

2.2 Site Recording

Context sheets shall include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram shall be employed. This matrix shall be fully checked during the course of the investigation.

The Site archive shall be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in Greater London. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed shall be entered using a continuous numbered context system onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards shall also be used.

Plans of archaeological features on the Site shall be drawn at a minimum scale of 1:20. Sections shall be drawn at a minimum scale of 1:20.

All archaeological plans and sections shall be on drawing film and would include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.

Other plans shall include a Site location plan, a general plan (e.g. OS 1:1250) showing investigation area and development Site in relation to surrounding locality. These shall be supplemented by trench plans at 1:500 (or 1:200), which shall show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area, OS grid and Site grid (if any). The locations of the OS bench marks used and Site temporary bench marks (TBMs) shall also be identified.

A photographic record of the project shall be provided. This would illustrate in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record would also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

2.3 Site Reporting and Archiving

Site Investigation only

In the event of the Site investigation being negative the archaeologist shall produce a report stating that there were no findings, one unbound, six bound hard copies and one digital copy. Four copies shall be provided to Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service.

Should the Site investigation prove positive, a further investigation will be carried out.

Further Investigations

Depending on the outcome of the Site investigation, a further Site investigation will be carried out and this will be proportionate to the findings recovered.

A research archive for the Site shall be produced in accordance with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006). Within 3 months of completion of field work, the archaeologist shall produce a report, one unbound, six bound hard copies and one digital copy. Four copies shall be provided to Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service. A summary report shall be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal(s) within six months of completion of fieldwork.

Specialist assessment reports shall be produced if required. The following external specialist services may be required: osteoarchaeology; animal bone; Roman, medieval and Post-medieval pottery and metalwork; pollen; soil micromorphology; snails; plant macrofossils. Pottery reports shall refer to the appropriate type series.

The archive shall be used to produce a report including narrative, illustrations and plans as appropriate. It shall give details of the background to the project, the archaeological evidence recorded during the excavation and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn.

Following completion of the above, a review of the post-excavation programming shall be held in consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to the Planning Authority and the relevant specialists. At this review stage a timetable including a Critical Path Analysis and the aims of specialist research shall be identified and agreed. This timetable shall also contain agreed monitoring points.

After that review, all specialist reports shall be commissioned and the full post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report and publication.

Data including a copy of the written archive shall be prepared for accession to the Historic Environment Record.

The material archive and one copy of the Site archive shall be prepared for accession to the Museum of London. Agreement for the long-term curation of the archive shall be made with the Museum of London.

3 THE SITE ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The field team deployed shall include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff in supervisory positions should be Members of the IFA.

The project shall comply with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and all relevant Standards and Guidance documents

4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

All archaeological work must be undertaken in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation. It is assumed that CDM regulations will apply.