



## **HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT**

**Spitalfields Rapid Survey  
Tower Hamlets  
London E1**

**1993**

**Crown Copyright**

**Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 2JQ  
tel: (071) 973-3080 fax: (071) 494-3998**

## SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY

### INTRODUCTION

Spitalfields is an area of great historic interest that has been characterised over three centuries by frequent changes of habitation and use. Already partly built up by the 1680s, the area came to be well known for its large Huguenot population as well as for the local silk industry. Traces of weaving workshops survive in the attics of some early-18th-century houses. In the 19th century Spitalfields became a largely Jewish community, and more recently it has been settled by Bengali immigrants. Throughout, the rag trade has been a dominant feature of the local economy. In the 1980s the City fringes of Spitalfields were extensively adapted and redeveloped as offices, many of which are vacant in the early 1990s. There has also been gentrification, with building conservation as leading concern.

The *Survey of London* published a thoroughgoing history of the development of Spitalfields in 1957 (volume 27), with detailed accounts of many of its most important buildings. However, no historical record is definitive or final, so, in 1993, the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England took another look at Spitalfields, taking a completely different approach. In a rapid survey the area's streets were photographed using roll film, as opposed to the Commission's usual practice of large-format photography. The coverage in about 400 photographs is of 54 streets taking in 4 conservation areas and 160 listed buildings of which 39 were designated as buildings-at-risk in 1993. The photographs include views of every building of even passing distinction. Interiors, though of great interest, were ignored. This approach was adopted to concentrate on the streetscape, that is, on the grouping of buildings and the features on and around them that convey much about the public life of an area and which are so quick to change.

The National Monuments Record has thus gained a homogeneous body of photographs that illustrates Spitalfields as it was in the summer of 1993. The value of this record lies not only in the fact that the area has changed a great deal since 1957, as have public perceptions as to what constitutes historic fabric, but also in that it cannot be long before Spitalfields will be transformed again.

The attached report is a written guide to the photographic survey. It is arranged alphabetically by street with brief summaries characterising the street and notes identifying the sites photographed. The photographs are publically available through the National Monuments Record where they are filed with these notes and other supporting documentation including maps.

## Spitalfields Rapid Survey - Streets Surveyed

Artillery Lane  
Artillery Passage  
Bell Lane  
Bishopsgate  
Blossom Street  
Brick Lane  
Brune Street  
Brushfield Street  
Buxton Street  
Calvin Street  
Cobb Street  
Commercial Street  
Corbet Place  
Crispin Street  
Elder Street  
Fashion Street  
Fleur de Lis Street  
Flower and Dean Walk  
Folgate Street  
Fort Street  
Fournier Street  
Frying Pan Alley  
Gun Street  
Hanbury Street  
Heneage Street  
Jerome Street  
Lamb Street  
Leyden Street  
Middlesex Street  
Norton Folgate  
Parliament Court  
Princelet Street  
Puma Court  
Quaker Street  
Sandy's Row  
Shoreditch High Street  
Spelman Street  
Spital Square  
Spital Yard  
Steward Street  
Strype Street  
Tenter Ground  
Thrawl Street  
Toynbee Street  
Wentworth Street  
Wheler Street  
White's Row  
Widegate Street  
Wilkes Street  
Woodseer Street



WELL  
ETT  
PLOUGH  
S. FAIRCHILD  
NORION  
EDGATE  
SHOREDITCH

SCYLATER  
Shoreditch  
WHELER ST.  
ST. WILKSS  
SHEBA ST.

BACON  
GRIMS  
not included  
copies of the  
report which were  
sent out  
WEAVER

SHOREDITCH  
BLOSSOMS  
FIR-DE-LIS  
FOLGATE ST  
SPITAL  
SO HANS  
LAMB ST

SPITALFIELDS  
WOOD  
SEER  
DAPLYN ST  
DEAL ST  
ERLEY  
GUN

Spitalfields  
Mkt  
STEWARD  
BRUSHFIELD  
ARTILLERY  
WIDEGE  
SANDS  
VICTORIA  
NEW

THANBURY  
WILKES  
PRINCELET  
Mosque  
FOURNIER  
ST. Sch.  
FASHION ST.  
HENEAGE  
CHICKSAND  
SCASSON  
MONTAGUE

MIDDLESEX  
PETTICOAT  
HARRIS  
ST. BOTOLPH  
ALDGATE  
HIGH ST.

Aldgate  
East  
WHITECHAP  
HIGH  
ST. COLCHET  
ST. GOODMANS  
STILE

MINOR  
ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE

WHITECHAP  
ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE

ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE

ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE  
ST. ALDGATE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3345 8170

Tower Hamlets/City of London

NBR No: 92617

Artillery Lane

**SUMMARY**

The west end of Artillery Lane may have 16th-century origins as the route that linked Bishopsgate to the Old Artillery Ground. The street's centre section was laid out in 1682 in the development of the Old Artillery Ground by Nicholas Barbon, George Bradbury, Edward Noell and John Parsons. The east end, formerly known as Smock Alley then Raven Row, antedates development of the Old Artillery Ground. There are three houses and a chapel with 18th-century origins, otherwise there is no fabric datable to earlier than c1870 and much of the street is lined with former workshops and warehouses. In the 1980 it was largely colonised as offices in overspill from the City (Survey of London, pp. 24-34).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

North Side (west to east)

Nos 1-9 - 1980s offices behind 4-storey 19th-century brick fronts.

Nos 11 (Tower House) and 13 (London Yacht Centre) - Late-19th-century warehouse with shop windows, 4 storeys, 5 bays, converted to offices with a marine equipment shop.

Nos 15, 17 and 19 - Warehouse of c1870, polychrome brick, 4 storeys, 9 bays in 3s, each section with a central loophole bay and wall crane, central pediment, stuccoed ground floor for former showrooms, converted in mid-late 1980s with Bunge House (see below), largely empty in 1993.

Nos 21, 23 and 25 (Bunge House) - Mid-late 1980s office block, brown-brick and stone elevations in a loosely Post-Modern style with a glazed angle 'turret' and green window frames; empty in 1993.

Bishop's Court - Office block, c1982, 6 storeys, Modernist steel and glass elevations with oversailing upper storey, internal atrium.

No. 35 (Artillery House) - Workshop/warehouse block of c1900, 4 storeys and attic, 3:4 bays, converted to offices in 1980s, empty in 1993.

No. 37 (Dragoon House) - 1980s Post-Modern solicitors' offices, 4 storeys, 4 bays divided 3:1, 3 tall bays faced with lined stucco have ground-floor pilotis to a recessed revolving-door entrance and a gabled parapet over an upper round-headed window, lower east bay is brick-faced.

No. 41 - Mid-18th-century double-fronted house on an irregular corner plot, remodelled c1800; 3 storeys, 5

bays to Artillery Lane with a panelled door and round-headed fanlight to a central entrance, early sash window to west on upper storey, mid-19th-century shopfront to east; 1:4 bays to Gun Street with centre-bay entrance; converted to use as estate agents' office in 1982-6. Grade II listed (The Saving of Spitalfields, 1899, pp. 31-4, 158, 161-2).

South Side (west to east)

Nos 4-10 (even) - 1980s offices, Post-Modern revival of the local warehouse/workshop 'style', 6-bay brick facade, 4 storeys, part empty in 1993.

Nos 12-18 (P & P Training Services) - Early-20th-century printing works, converted to office use in 1982-3; brick front with shop windows and loophole bay; 3 storeys, 5 bays.

Nos 20 (Cranbrook Business Training Centre) and 22-4 (Williams Wine and Ale House - formerly The Ship P.H.) - Late-19th-century public house and shop with dwelling (now offices); 4 storeys, 2:3 bays.

No. 30 (Paxton House) - Large warehouse of 1884, BJW on datestone; 6:6 bay corner block, 5 storeys with ground-floor shop fronts, loophole bays; converted to office use in 1980s with attic addition, part empty in 1993.

Nos 32 and 34 - c.1900 shops and dwellings, 3 storeys and attics, 2:2 bays, polychrome brick with ornamental terracotta in tympana of first-floor window arches; part offices, part empty in 1993.

Nos 38 and 40 - c.1900 commercial premises, 3 storeys and attic, 6 bays, shopfronts and white-tiled facade; in use as solicitors' offices in 1993.

No. 42 - 19th-century house with shop, 3 bays, 3 storeys and attic, converted to office use.

Nos 44-8 - c.1900 warehouse on an irregular plot; 4 storeys, 5:1 bays with 3 loopholes; converted to office use in 1980s with addition of lantern and flèche; part empty in 1993.

Dome House (formerly Artillery Lane Chapel, then Synagogue) - Chapel of mid-18th-century origins, altered and refronted 1950, converted to office use in 1980s with 18th-century facade reconstructed, empty in 1993 (Survey of London, pp. 37-8).

No. 50 (Eat & Drink Chinese Restaurant) - (see Artillery Passage)

Nos 52 and 54 - Office building of c.1980, 3 storeys, 5 bays; replacing two 18th-century buildings, that at No. 52 Grade II listed (Survey of London, pp. 226-7).

Nos 56 and 58 - Pair of houses of c.1715; 4 storeys, 7 bays; refronted and remodelled in 1750s with shopfront

as surviving to No. 56; early-19th-century shopfront to No. 58; latterly converted to office use, empty in 1993.

No. 56 is Grade I listed and No. 58 Grade II listed (Survey of London, pp. 227-236).

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5297-5300, 5302, 5304-6, 5316-5327

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

May 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3350 8166

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92618

Artillery Passage

### SUMMARY

Artillery Passage marks the southern boundary of the Old Artillery Ground, formed in the 16th century. Built up in the 17th century the street was formerly known as Smock Alley. Redevelopment as a part of the Wheler estate followed the development of the Artillery Ground from 1682. Most of the street was rebuilt in the mid/late 19th century, but without significantly altering its scale and general aspect. There is a broad mix of commercial use in 1993 (Survey of London, pp. 24-34, 226-7).

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### South Side (west to east)

Nos 1-4 (Gun House) - Offices with shops; No. 1 is a 20th-century rebuild, 2:2 bays on the corner with Sandy's Row, 4 storeys; No. 2 has an early/mid-19th-century facade with margin-glazed sash windows; No. 3 has a recently rebuilt facade replicating its c1700 predecessor; No. 4 has a mid/late-19th-century facade. All have been recently refurbished or rebuilt. Nos 2, 3 and 4 are Grade II listed (Survey of London, pp. 226-7).

No. 5 (Jarnail Food Store) - Mid-19th-century, 2 bay, 3 storey shop and dwelling, fragments of original shopfront survive. Grade II listed.

Nos 6 and 7 - Office conversion of mid-19th-century shops and dwellings, each 2 bays and 3 storeys; facade of No. 6 recently rebuilt. Grade II listed.

No. 8 - Late-19th-century 2-bay, 3-storey shop and dwelling; empty in 1993. Grade II listed.

No. 9A - Late-17th-century house, 3 storeys and 3 bays, facade heavily restored or rebuilt c1980. Grade II listed. (Survey of London, pp. 226-7).

Three bollards at east end of Artillery Passage - 19th-century cast-iron cannon bollards. Grade II listed.

#### North Side (east to west)



Nos 9 and 10 - Mid-19th-century shops and houses, converted to use as Eat and Drink Chinese Restaurant and offices. Grade II listed.

No. 11 (Eat and Drink Chinese Restaurant) - Late-19th-century shop and dwelling, 3 storeys, 3 bays.

Nos 12 and 12A - Mid/late-19th-century shops and dwellings, each 2 bays, 2 storeys; empty in 1993.

No. 13 (Turner Court Business Bureau) - Offices with mid-19th-century brick front. Grade II listed.

No. 14 (Eastglow Ltd, Indian and West Indian Grocers) - Mid-19th-century facade. Grade II listed.

Nos 15 and 16 - Dental practice and offices behind mid-19th-century brick fronts. Grade II listed.

### **NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5631-5

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 3360 8160

Tower Hamlets NBR No: 92619

Bell Lane

### SUMMARY

Bell Lane divided the Halifax estate, to the west, from the tenter ground, to the east. The west side was built up in the late-16th/early-17th century, the east side had sheds for the tenter ground which gave way to houses. The west side has varied buildings of differing 20th-century dates. The east side was redeveloped in 1927-36 for the London County Council's Holland estate (Survey of London, pp. 237-43).

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### West Side (south to north)

Nos 11-17 - Shops and dwellings of 1899-1904 erected as part of Sir Algernon Osborn's redevelopment of the southern part of the former Halifax estate; 3 storeys, 7 bays; part vacant in 1993.

Nos 19-21 (Brody House) - c1960 Modernist commercial block; offices of 2 storeys, 2 bays; warehouse of 6 storeys (see Leyden Street).

Rodwell House - see Middlesex Street

No. 39 - Mid/late 1980s office block with returns to Artillery Lane and Frying Pan Alley; 6 storeys, red-brick and stone wall cladding with mirror glass.

#### East Side (south to north)

Brune House - Public housing, 1927-36 as part of the LCC Holland estate; very large neo-Georgian block with ranges running back onto what was the tenter ground; 4 storeys and attics, 78 bays, yellow-stock bricks with red-brick dressings.

Barnett House - Public housing, 1927-36 as part of the LCC Holland estate; simple neo-Georgian block, 3 storeys, 5 bays.

No. 68 - c1900-10 offices or flats erected by Stepney Borough Council (SBC monogram); 3 storeys, 3:4 bays in a free classical style; stock brick with stuccoed upper storey, irregular fenestration; vacant and derelict in 1993.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5660-1, 5668, 5670

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 3336 8180

City of London NBR No: 92620

Bishopsgate

**SUMMARY**

Bishopsgate, one of the ancient thoroughfares leading to and from the City of London, is considered here only in so much as the properties on its east side at its northern end adjoin Spitalfields. Early fabric here has vanished, displaced by large commercial and institutional buildings of the 1890s and later.

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

East Side (south to north)

No. 212 (Woodin's Shades) - Public house of 1893 (date in pediment) at corner with Middlesex Street as remade in 1892-6; 4 storeys, 2:7 bays, red brick with profuse stone dressings.

Nos 214 and 216 (National Westminster Bank) - Bank of 1906 (date in gable) at corner with Artillery Lane; 3 storeys and attics; 2:4 bays, brick with stuccoed Giant Order, shaped gables.

Nos 218-226 (even) - 1970s office block with shops, 5 storeys, 11 bays with return to Artillery Lane, plain brick-faced elevations, stuccoed ground floor; largely vacant in 1993.

No. 228 (Bishopsgate Framing Gallery) - 19th-century dwelling and shop; 4 storeys, 2 bays, flat stuccoed facade.

No. 230 (Bishopsgate Institute and Library) - 1891-4, C. Harrison Townsend, architect; free-style terracotta facade. Grade I\* listed (see Brushfield Street and Fort Street) (Bishopsgate Foundation Centenary History, 1991).

Nos 232-8 (Thackers Wine Bar) - Former bank, 'Rebuilt 1894' in medallion; 5 storeys, 5:6 bays returning to Brushfield Street; entirely stone faced, 1960s sculpted panel on ground floor; upper-storey offices vacant in 1993.

Nos 246 and 266 - Large speculative office and shop block of c1970, partly on site of George and Catherine Wheel Alley; Knapton, Deane and Thompson, architects, Ashby and Horner Ltd, builders; 2-storey podium with 3-, 7- and 9-storey blocks irregularly disposed, framing is concrete horizontally and steel vertically with some mosaic and marble facings at lower levels with shop units.

Fatboy's Diner - Portable American-style chrome-faced '1950s' diner sited here in 1993 to occupy part of a large vacant development plot part on site of Stothard Place.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5716, 5718-23

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3347 8205

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92621

Blossom Street

**SUMMARY**

Blossom Street has late-17th-century origins and was developed in the 18th century as part of the St. John and Tillard Estate. The last surviving 18th-century buildings have been demolished since 1957 and the street is now characterised by late-19th-century warehouses. The road surface is 19th-century granite setts (see Survey of London, chapter v, pp. 87-9).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

West Side (north to south)

Nicholls and Clarke Limited Warehouses - Four brick blocks in use as stores for building materials: a six-bay and four-storey late-19th-century warehouse to the north of Fleur de Lis Street with an original wall crane to its north loophole bay; a four-bay and four-storey late-19th-century workshop and warehouse to the south of Fleur de Lis street with a parish boundary stone dated 1863 set into its wall; a three-bay and three-storey early-20th-century workshop and warehouse; a six-bay and four-storey workshop and warehouse dated 1886 in a red-brick panel over a loading bay arch.

No. 17 - 1980s office block, three storeys and stucco fronted in a relatively restrained Post-Modern style.

East Side (north to south)

Nicholls and Clarke Limited Warehouse - A four-storey four-bay early-20th-century brick warehouse in use for ceramic tiles.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5227, 5241, 5244, 5246-7

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

April 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3390 8180

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92732

Brick Lane

### SUMMARY

Brick Lane was partially built and existing under that name by the mid-sixteenth century. The first extensive building works were set in motion by the Fossans in the 1650s and largescale development continued into the late seventeenth century (See Survey of London pp.123-126). Most of the buildings currently have commercial premises on the ground floor. Several of the Truman Brewery buildings have been refurbished or converted in the mid/late twentieth century.

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### West Side (odd numbers, south to north)

Nos. 1-7 (Ellis and Goldstein Ltd) - Large six-storey office (and manufacturing?) block of c1960. Concrete and glass facades. Apparently not in use.

Nos. 9-11 (Spitalfields Health Centre) - White and yellow brick building which opened in 1984 (plaque on front wall). Doctor's surgery and community health services. Architects are Shephard Epstein and Hunter, with J S Allan. Builder J & R Roof Ltd.

No. 13 (Sheraz Restaurant and Hotel) - Formerly known as Ye Frying Pan (terrcotta pedimented panel at corner). Early twentieth century, possibly added to an older building (see return to Thrawl Street). Ground floor facade walls and windows have been replaced, but pilasters survive. Ground floor restaurant, hotel accommodation on two floors above.

Nos. 15-33 - Three-storey terrace of purple-red brick. Shops and police station at ground floor and balcony-access flats/maisonettes at first and second floor. Shops include a chemist and a grocer. Built c1980.

Nos. 35 & 37 - Three storey and attic brick building, stuccoed at first and second floor. Ground floor shop front is a mid/late twentieth century replacement. Ground floor shop at No. 35 is R Halstuk Ltd - "The Fashion House" fabric shop. Ground floor of No.37 is Al-Bads Kebabish - Halal fast food. Upper floors are possibly residential.

No. 39 (Mark's and Mencer Ltd - wholesale textiles) - Three-storey brick corner building, rendered. Upper floors are residential. Name and ground floor shop fascia is a pun on the upmarket chain store Marks and

Spencer -even the colouring is the same.

No. 41 (Brick Lane Fabrics) - Three-storey red brick corner block. Late nineteenth century. First and possibly second floor are the offices of Ahmad and Co, Chartered Accountants. Corner shop at ground floor is Brick Lane Fabrics, previously F Holt, watchmaker and jeweler.

Nos. 43-47 - Three storeys and attics with dormers. Ground floor of No. 43 is a shop - Hana's Fashion Fabrics, currently available to let. Ground floor shop of No. 45 is Azad Book Shop, upper floors are apparently storage or workshops. No. 47 has a textile shop at ground floor - Habib Bros. Textiles.

Christ Church Primary School - School and school house, now entirely converted to school use. 1873 (plaque on north wall). Two storeys and two storey south block with attic. Red brick with stone dressings and blue engineering brick. Designed by James Tolley and Robert Dale. Formerly a Christ Church School, now a Church of England primary school. Listed Grade II in October 1993.

No. 51 (The Seven Stars Public House) - Arts and Crafts style pub - early twentieth century. Three storeys, detached. Brown brick, tiled at ground floor. Second floor has stucco panels between windows. Windows at first and second floor are metal casements. Bold rolled roof tiles. Pub still in use, but upper floors look unused.

No. 57 - Three-storey brown brick block with mansard roof with dormers. Early eighteenth century. Ground floor shop has stuccoed facades. Shop - Maywear Leather is empty and entire premises are to let/for sale. Listed Grade II.

Great Synagogue (see 41 Fournier Street)

Nos. 61-63 - Four storey brick block with concrete lintol/string course. Metal casement windows. c1920. Second and third floors are storage/workshops. First floor is occupied by Surma Travels and the Sonali Mini Car Service. Ground floor of No. 61 sells books, clothes, cassettes etc.

No. 63A - Corner block of four storeys. Brick with metal casement windows. Dated 1934 (stone on corner face "I Geller, March 11th 1934, W Barford, builder"). Built as a factory or large workshop. Ground floor is now the Eastern Eye Tandoori Restaurant. Part of the first floor is used by a firm of accountants - Osmani Wiseman and Co. The remaining floors are in use for storage/as workshops, but are available to let as office or light industrial accommodation.

No. 69 - Former public house in an Art Deco style, known as The Laurel Tree (terracotta plaque on the front of the building also gives date of 1901). Four storeys. New shop front at ground floor. Sashes at first, second and third floors are probably original. Current use is as the offices of the Newlon Housing Trust.

No 79 - Three storeys and a workshop attic. Yellow stock brick with red brick dressings, rusticated at the angled corner. Built at the turn of the century as workshop? Current use of upper floors unknown. Ground



floor is the Shampan Indian restaurant. Entrance door to Brick Lane has sign over - "C & S Fur Collection"  
The Black Eagle Brewery (Truman) - Listed Grade II. Eighteenth and nineteenth century blocks of yellow brick. (See Survey of London, pp116-122). Front to courtyard off Brick Lane is a fully-glazed wall enclosing the brewery offices of an earlier date?. It was completed in 1976 and was designed by Arup Associates. The offices are currently available to let.

Temporary tensile canopy at corner of Brick Lane and Quaker Street, on site of demolished terrace.

Erected summer of 1993.

No. 125 - Three-storey corner block at junction with Sclater Street. An early eighteenth century house. The building is rendered and a mid-twentieth century shop front has been inserted at the corner. A plaque on the south side of the building reads, "Here is Sclater Street 1717". The ground floor is in use as a shop, selling groceries. The upper floors are let for storage and workshops.

No. 137 - Three-storey building of the early eighteenth century, re-fronted in the early twentieth century. Facade is tiled to appear as Portland stone. The building is occupied by Dash International Leather. Ground floor has inserted mid-twentieth century shop front. Upper floors are used for storage.

No. 141 - Three-storey yellow brick building on the south corner of Brick Lane and Bacon Street. Probably early eighteenth century. Ground floor in use as a household wares and confectionery shop. Upper floors are residential.

Nos. 143-147 (Ash House) - 1920's/1930's. Corner site. Three and four storeys. Probably originally factory/workshops. Currently in use by a a manufacturer and wholesaler of leather goods. Red brick with concrete banding and parapet. Upper floors are in use as storage space. Ground floor is sales room.

No. 149 - Listed Grade II. Three storeys. Ground floor is a shop. No signs of occupancy of ground floor. shop front is new (c.1990). Upper floors are living accommodation. Early eighteenth century. Stucco has been blasted off to reveal yellow stock brick. New cross-bay window to at second floor. First floor windows are barred inside, possibly indicating commercial use.

No. 157 - Originally the Jolly Butchers public house. (Tile advertisement on front facade reads, "The Jolly Butchers - Truman Hanbury Buxton & Co. Ltd." - gold lettering on blue ceramic tiles). Edwardian Deco/Arts and Crafts design. Slate-covered roof with lead dressings. Shop on ground floor. Some upper storey windows are boarded-up.

No. 159 - 1920s/1930s. Red brick with brick banding in relief. Upper storeys are used for storage. Ground floor is a 24-hour beigel shop. (Bakery to rear).

East Side (even numbers, south to north)

Nos. 2-12 - Three storeys. Purple-red brick. Concrete picture frame windows. Shops with offices and living accommodation above. Late 1960s/1970s. Nos. 2 & 4 are clothing wholesalers - S Karir & Sons. No. 6 is occupied by a travel agency. Nos. 8 & 12 are restaurants and No. 10 is a betting shop.

Nos. 14-38 - Three-storey red brick block of flats and shops, built in the 1970s/1980s. The flats are numbered 1-18. Access to them is via the rear of the building. The shops include a supermarket, a textile merchants and a newsagent.

Nos. 46 & 48 - 1930s cinema building. Tiled facade in the Moderne style. Brick Lane frontage is divided. No. 46 is a clothing shop. No. 48 is empty but was last used as an amusement arcade. The ground floor facade has been extensively altered although above the facade remains unchanged.

Nos. 50-56 - Three-storey grey brick terrace with red brick window dressings. Ground floor shops are in use by fabric/haberdashery wholesalers - M Courts and Son Ltd - zips, cottons and buttons (No. 50) and Epra Fabrics Ltd (Nos. 52-56). First and second floors are residential. Shopfronts are twentieth-century replacements.

No. 64 (Gallia Textile Merchants) - Single-storey to Brick Lane, rising to two storeys on Heneage Street. Corner site. Fabric wholesalers.

Nos. 68-84 - Terrace of houses. 3 storeys with attics. Ground floors have had new shopfronts inserted. Shops include suppliers of sarees, music and Indian sweets. Some first floors are in use as offices, including an employment agency (No. 84) and M A Rouf and Co. - accountants (No. 68).

Nos. 88-104 - Terrace of 9 houses, of one build. Brick, four storeys. No. 92, the premises of Ch N Katz, supplier of "string, twine, cord and paper bags, brown paper, corrugated, waterproof, tissue and gum" (enamel signs).

Nos. 106-112 - Terraced houses built in one block which also extends down Princelet Street. Red brick with red and yellow brick banding. Three and four storeys, three-storey properties have attics. Some upper floors are in residential use. Ground floor occupants include a haberdashery wholesaler (No. 106), a restaurant (No. 108), a casino (No. 110) and a grocery store (No. 112).

Nos. 114-122 - Terrace of three-storey houses with weavers attics. Ground floors are occupied by shops - tobacconist at No. 114 (upper floors are residential), cab company at No. 116, sweetmart at No. 118. The shop units at Nos. 120 and 122 are empty and the upper floors are disused and verging on derelict. Nos. 116 and 118 have apparently been fire-damaged and patchily rebuilt. All five properties were included in the 1993 Buildings at Risk Register.

Nos. 124-138 - Terrace of red brick, three-storey houses, built in 1903 (date stone at each corner), with attics which make reference to the weavers attics of earlier times. Ground floors all have commercial occupants

e.g. No. 124 is a chinese restaurant and No. 128 is occupied by Coral Bookmakers. All the other ground floor units are occupied by Indian restaurants. Upper floors are used for residential and business purposes.

Truman Brewery building - Currently occupied by the artists' supply shop, Atlantis. Yellow brick building of two storeys and a basement.

No. 148 (The Globe Centre) - Former Vat House, c.1805 (See Survey of London, pl.53b)

Nos. 150 & 150a - Three-storey building and carriage entrance to Truman Brewery (see Survey of London, pp.116-122). Formerly the engineer's house.

Brick Lane Music Hall - Former stabling for the Truman brewery. Refurbished and converted to use as a music hall.

Spitalfields Access Centre (Job Club) - Former public house, c.1860, on the north corner with Buxton Street. Three storey brick building with canted corner and stone dressings in a classical style. Name of the public house was The Old Two Brewers. First and second floor in use as offices. Stone on the south elevation reads "S ARMO 1860".

#### NEGATIVE NUMBERS

AA93/5189, AA93/5191-5219, AA93/5333-5360, AA93/5388, AA93/5732-5733

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 3365 8164  
Tower Hamlets NBR No: 92622  
Brune Street

**SUMMARY**

Brune Street was formerly Butler Street and was laid out with houses in 1810-24 as part of John Butler's development of a previously open tenter ground. The north side was redeveloped in a piecemeal manner around 1900 and the south side was cleared for the London County Council's Holland estate of 1927-36 (Survey of London, pp. 242-3).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

**North Side** (east to west)

No. 14 (Coppergate Sandwich Bar) - Offices, c1990 Post-Modern pastiche; 4 storeys, 3:3 bays incorporating a late-19th-century brick warehouse facade; skylit space-frame roof (see Nos 9 and 10 White's Row).

No. 16 (Coppergate House) - Warehouse of c1890, refurbished c1990 as 'offices, studios and workshops for small businesses'; 5 storeys, 6 bays with two rusticated stone carriage entrances (see No. 8a White's Row).

Nos 17-19 (Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor) - 1902 (date on facade, also given as 5662), Lewis Solomon, architect; vacant in 1993. Grade II listed.

No. 20 - c1960 shop and dwelling, 3 storeys, 3 bays.

Barrow Stores - three-unit range of barrow stores, disused in 1993.

**South Side**

Carter House - Public housing, 1927-36 as part of the LCC Holland Estate; large neo-Georgian block, 4 storeys and attics, 24 bays with centre, ends and staircases breaking forwards, upper level walkways.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5664-7

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3350 8177

Tower Hamlets/City of London

NBR No: 92623

Brushfield Street

**SUMMARY**

The east end of Brushfield Street from Crispin Street was laid out in 1672-3; the west end was laid out in 1784-5 to provide a new link to Bishopsgate. The east end was entirely redeveloped for Spitalfields Market and related buildings in 1885-93 and 1928-9. Christ Church, Spitalfields, terminates the view to the east. To the west the Bishopsgate Institute is to the south, but the view is dominated by large-scale buildings of the 1970s and 1980s. The street's centre section retains a few survivals from 1784-5, most latterly used by fruit and veg merchants (see Survey of London, pp. 141-4).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

South Side (west to east)

The Bishopsgate Institute and No. 6 - Grade II listed (see Bishopsgate)

Nos 8, 10 and 12 - Offices, part vacant in 1993. Mid 1980s replacements of houses of c1784-5 demolished following arson attack. No. 10 is Grade II listed. (The Saving of Spitalfields, 1989, p. 10)

No. 14 (Marky, fruit salesman) - House of c1784-5 with Victorian shopfront, vacant and boarded up in 1993.

Parish boundary stone in facade. Grade II listed.

Nos 16 and 18 (Edward House, City Limits Restaurant and Wine Bar) - Commercial premises of c1900, polychrome brick, four storeys, upper storey offices, vacant.

Bishop's Court - (see Artillery Lane)

Street Lamp Standard - electric lamp standard on west side of Gun Street, 1903, Stepney Borough Electrical Supply. Grade II listed.

No. 40 (Verde and Company Ltd, fruit importers) - House of c1784-5 with later shopfront, vacant following closure of Spitalfields Market. Grade II listed.

No. 42 - House of c1784-5 with later shopfront, vacant following closure of Spitalfields Market. Grade II listed.

Nos 44 and 46 - c1880 commercial premises with shopfront, four bays, three storeys, vacant following closure of Spitalfields Market.

No. 48 - (P. Glutman Ltd, fruit merchants) - 19th-century refronting of house of c1784-5, 3 storeys, 3 bays

with shopfront, vacant following closure of Spitalfields Market.

Nos 50 and 52 (Marsh Mushroom and Salad Sales) - Early-18th-century house, altered and extended to west c1784-5, refaced c1900, vacant following closure of Spitalfields Market. No. 52 is Grade II listed.

No. 54 (The Gun Public House) - c1928-9, four-storey corner pub in Neo-Georgian style.

London Fruit Exchange and London Wool Exchange - Large commercial block of 28 bays, four storeys and attics in Neo-Georgian style. Erected by the Corporation of London in 1928-9 to designs by Sydney Perks, City Surveyor, Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, contractors, to provide facilities for fruit sales by auction, subsequently used for wool as well, now part vacant (see Survey of London, p. 136).

Street lamp standard - electric lamp standard in front of London Fruit Exchange, 1899, Crompton and Company, for the Whitechapel District Board of Works.

#### North Side

Spitalfields Market - Former fruit and vegetable market in course of adaptation with conversion of shop units in perimeter blocks to sale of clothes, natural and gourmet foods, futons etc. The eastern sections of the Market were erected in 1885-93 to designs by George Sherrin for Robert Horner, the market's last private owner (1889 on centre block to Brushfield Street); Grade II listed. The western sections were erected by the Corporation of London in 1926-8 to Neo-Georgian designs by Sydney Perks, City Surveyor. (see Commercial Street, Lamb Street and Steward Street; Survey of London, pp. 127-36; The Builder, 1886, p. 494.) For other RCHME photographic coverage see NMR ref 90/791.

Street Lamp Standard - electric lamp standard in front of market, 1899 by Crompton and Company for the Whitechapel District Board of Works.

#### NEGATIVE NUMBERS

AA93/5265-76, 5294

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

April 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3395 8210

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92733

Buxton Street (between Brick Lane and Spital Street)

**SUMMARY**

Buxton Street was extensively developed in the early and mid-nineteenth century (see Survey of London, p. 177), but wartime bombing had removed many of these buildings by 1957, when the Survey volume was published, and subsequent demolitions have removed most of the buildings on this stretch of Buxton Street.

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

**North Side**

This has largely been demolished between Brick Lane and Spital Street. Four-storey brick-faced offices have been built at the west end in the early 1990s. Further east is a field, currently used as grazing.

**South Side**

Brick boundary wall of Black Eagle Brewery site.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5226 & AA93/5618

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3370 8205

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92734

Calvin Street

**SUMMARY**

Part of the Wheler Estate. Calvin Street was built in the mid-seventeenth century as Great Pearl Street (see Survey of London, pp 108-111). Both of the properties mentioned in the Survey of London have been demolished.

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

North Side

23-29 (consecutive) - late Georgian houses and workshops, with loophole bays above the entrance doors.

Latterly used as workshops, wholesalers and homes. Some are now disused. Nos. 26 and 27 has been burnt out, a not uncommon occurrence in the Brick Lane area during the late 1980s.

Workshops at east end of the north side - Two-storey brick workshops, set back from the road. They were built with workers' cottages in front. Plaque states, "The Albert Workshop. Built by A Wearing Esq. May 1st 1899". The shared privy still stands. There were stables to the east of the workshops. The workshops are currently occupied by Albertina Furniture - cabinet makers.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/2548 & AA93/2549

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993



ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3359 8152

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92624

Cobb Street

**SUMMARY**

Cobb Street was laid out in 1899-1904 as part of Sir Algernon Osborn's redevelopment of the southern part of what had been the Halifax estate, the name deriving from Cobb's Yard, previously nearby and part of the area's late-16th-century layout (Survey of London, pp. 237-40).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

**South Side**

Nos 2-10 (even) - Shops and dwellings of 1899-1904, 4 storeys; varied retail uses including restaurants.

**North Side**

Nos 11-19 (odd) - Shops and dwellings of 1899-1904, 4 storeys; largely in use for leather trade.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5669, 5672

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 337 818

Tower Hamlets/Hackney NBR No: 92625

Commercial Street

### SUMMARY

Commercial Street was laid out as a 'Metropolitan Improvement' in two phases. The southern stretch as far as Christ Church was built in 1843-5, the northern stretch followed in 1849-57. The street was built up only slowly, through the 1860s and 1870s. Spitalfields Market took its present form towards Commercial Street in 1886-93. Only a few sites have been redeveloped in the 20th century. As its name suggests the street was, and remains, characterized by commercial use. There is much clothing wholesaling, particularly south of the Market, with a number of workshops and warehouses over showrooms apparently empty or underused in 1993. Further north there is a greater mix, with a former tobacco factory, some offices and blocks of flats (see Survey of London, chapter xix, pp. 256-64).

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

West Side (odd numbers, south to north)

No. 43 (Mayerco) - clothing wholesalers with warehousing over a showroom. The building is a 3-storey-and-attic painted brick block of c1860, with a loophole bay to Wentworth Street.

No. 43A (Commercial House) - clothing wholesalers (Glaro Textiles Ltd) with workshop/warehousing over showroom, factory floor to let. This is a conversion of a former Jews' Infant School of 1858, Tillot and Chamberlain, architects - Grade II listed. (see Survey of London, p. 262)

Nos 45-55 (Norvin House) - four clothing wholesalers, with offices over showrooms, part to let. This is a conversion of a single building of 1863 originally comprising 30 flats and 6 shops. It was erected as Jewish and East London Model Lodgings, with Hyman Henry Collins as architect. The centre bays (Nos 49 and 51) were rebuilt c1950, probably following bomb damage. (see Survey of London, p. 263)

Nos 57-59 (M. Boxer & Sons Ltd) - provision merchants' premises for Golden Farm Dairy Produce, egg and butter wholesalers. There is ground-floor distribution with the three upper storeys, formerly probably residential, used either for storage or empty. A straight-joint indicates two builds, with a unified shopfront. No. 57 has 'BUILT 1870' on its facade, but the site is empty on the Ordnance Survey map of 1873. The shop retains early if not original cast-iron columns and timber partitions.

No. 61 - clothing wholesalers in a late-19th-century building with terracotta dressings to its facade.

Nos 71-5 - shoe, handicraft and clothing wholesalers, with storage and workshops over showrooms. Four-

storeys in three builds of c1870.

Nos 77-9 - clothing wholesalers, three storey buildings of c1860 with stuccoed architraves.

White's Row Car Park - see White's Row.

No. 99 (Pierre Leon Ltd) - clothing wholesaler in part of block that is the London Fruit Exchange and London Wool Exchange (see Brushfield Street).

No. 101 (Barclays Bank) - purpose-built neo-Georgian bank of c1920, occupying a corner of the London Fruit Exchange/London Wool Exchange site.

Nos 103-117 (Spitalfields Market) - former fruit and vegetable market in course of adaptation with conversion of shop units in perimeter blocks and letting of central market-hall floor spaces for stalls to sell clothing, jewellery, food etc. The complex is advertised as 'City Farm, Art, Performance, Cafes, Restaurants'. The upper storeys are part residential, part empty. These sections of the Market were erected in 1886-93 to designs by George Sherrin for Robert Horner, the market's last private owner. Grade II listed (see Brushfield Street, Lamb Street and Steward Street; Survey of London, pp. 127-36; The Builder, 1886, p.494) For other photographic coverage by RCHME see NMR ref 90/791

No. 123 (Sonal Bank) - Empty and part boarded up this early-20th-century building was formerly a Lloyd's Bank. Curtis Green is said to have been its architect. The banking hall has been stripped of its furnishings.

Nos 125-31 (Spitalfields Flower Market) - see Lamb Street.

Nos 135-53 - Flats, part refurbished as The Cloisters, with original ground-floor shops, some of which are empty. Built 1863-4 as the first artisans' dwelling erected for the Peabody Trust, with Henry Darbishire as architect. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, pp.262-3.)

Nos 155 (W. J. Leigh & Co.) and 157 - paint manufacturer's offices of c1960 with adjoining warehouse/workshop block.

No. 159 - warehouse of c1865 occupied by clothing wholesalers with ground-floor showroom adapted as wholesale outlet for imported foods.

Burhan Uddin House - 20 flats in former Metropolitan Police Station of 1874-5, Frederick H. Caiger, architect; top storey added in 1906. Grade II listed. (see Survey of London, pp. 263-4)

Nos 167 (George) and 169 (Tiber Dawn House) - Café, flats and empty offices in separate late-19th-century builds unified with Nos 30-2 Shoreditch High Street by stucco dressings.

East Side (even numbers, south to north)

No. 40 - Public house - The City Darts. Formerly known as The Princess Alice. Locally listed. Three storeys. Upper floors are treated in an Islamic style. Mosaic panel on corner at second floor. Late nineteenth century.

Nos. 44-52 - Terrace built for commercial use in the 1870s. Still in commercial use by a number of wholesalers. Most upper floors are largely used for storage or are empty. Upper floors of No. 44 are used by Advance Fashions - baby and children's wear. The ground floor was occupied by J Goide (Caterers) Ltd.

No. 58 - Built in the mid-nineteenth century for John Russell & Co.(lettering in facade). Currently the premises of Travel Chunnel (Wholesale) Ltd - importers and exporters of clothing and towelling products. The upper floors are being used for storage.

Nos. 70 & 72 - Four-storey brick building of the early twentieth century. Current occupants are Silver Electrics (No. 70) and Kamal Wholesale - hats (No. 72). Upper floors of No. 70 are residential. Upper floors of No. 72 are empty or in use for storage.

Nos. 74-82 - Three-storey terrace and corner block of late and early eighteenth century appearance respectively. All have had shop fronts inserted in the mid-twentieth century. No. 74, the corner block, is empty but was latterly the Banco de Bilbao. The ground floor of No. 76 is Dino's Grill. The upper floors are residential. No. 78 is occupied by Tip-Top Textiles. The ground floor is a showroom, whilst upper floors are storage. No. 80 is occupied by DeeJay wholesalers. No. 82 was latterly the premises of Wisewatch Limited - watch wholesalers but is currently available to let.

Christ Church - Listed Grade A. 1723-29, designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor. Gradual restoration still in progress. Refuge for the homeless in the crypt.

Street furniture on the pavement in front of Christ Church, including a drinking fountain, a cattle and horse drinking trough and 5 bollards are all listed Grade II. Late nineteenth century.

No. 84 (The Ten Bells Public House) - Listed Grade II. Mid-nineteenth century. (See Survey of London, p. 216).

Nos. 112-132 - Two factories. No. 112 (marked as 114-116 on current O.S.) was built as a tobacco factory and is now called Lana House. Part of the ground floor is occupied by Star Wholesale (grocery cash and carry). The northern area of the ground floor is occupied by Al Farooq Sheepskins. Other areas of the ground floor are empty. Upper floors of Lana House are residential. No. 132 (Greenaways) is a printing works, occupied by the Glasgow Herald and by a paper works. The ground floor has been refronted.

No. 142 (The Commercial Tavern) - Listed Grade II. c. 1865. three storeys and parapet with name incised on it. Ornate exterior. (See Survey of London, p. 264).

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/2403-2442, 2526, 2708, 5724-30

Recorded by James Davies, Peter Guillery and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3374 8196

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92735

Corbet Place

**SUMMARY**

Corbet Place is an L-shaped street onto which back several large industrial buildings of the early/mid twentieth century.

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

The south and west sides of the street are bounded by what was formerly a tobacco factory, now in multiple use as a Phillips Colour Lab and a litho printmaking works.

On the east side is a telephone exchange dating from the 1930s.

Also to the east are the rear facades of the Black Eagle brewery.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA/2454-AA93/2456

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3356 8173

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92626

Crispin Street

**SUMMARY**

Crispin Street was originally developed in the last third of the 17th century on part of the Wheler estate that had been the open Spital Field. Only the south end of the street survives. (Survey of London, pp. 136-41).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

West Side (north to south)

Nos 45-6 (Dino's Café and Donovan Bros) - Pair of houses, 19th-century refrontings, possible concealing late-17th-century origins, steeply-pitched pantiled roofs, vacant with the exception of the café in 1993. Painted advertising on the ground-floor front of No. 46 is by Alfred Keil. (The Saving of Spitalfields, 1989, pp. 137-8.)

Sign over entrance to yard - 'Percy Dalton, London, Ltd, Fruit Importers'

Nos 47-9 (J. Cadsdo? and Sons, oil, colour and general produce merchants) - c1900 workshops, part vacant.

No. 50 - Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home and Convent of Mercy, 1868, Messrs Young, architect, hostel and convent (Survey of London, pp. 140-1).

East Side (north to south)

The Gun Public House and the London Wool Exchange - (see Brushfield Street)

White's Row Car Park - (see White's Row)

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5311-15

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3353 8200

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92627

Elder Street

**SUMMARY**

Elder Street was laid out from c1722 as part of the St John and Tillard Estate, an area that became a centre of silk weaving. Numerous 18th-century houses survive from the piecemeal development of the street, their brick facades relatively unaltered. To the north there is some c1980 neo-Georgian rebuilding. Further north towards Commercial Street there are 19th-century commercial premises. Houses on the east side have been restored from 1977 onwards as private dwellings, the west side has been largely converted to office use. The road surface of 19th-century granite setts is Grade II listed as are two cast-iron bollards at the south end of the street (see Survey of London, chapter v, pp. 81-7).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

East Side (odd numbers, north to south)

No. 3 (Philip Blairman House) - Flats erected in 1980 by the Newlon Housing Trust and named in honour of its founder; R. E. Bousell, architect; J. W. Construction Co. Ltd., builders. This four-storey neo-Georgian block attempts to echo the 18th-century houses that adjoin and that preceded it on this site.

Nos 5 and 7 - Pair of houses of 1725-7; repaired for the Spitalfields Historic Buildings Trust in 1977 as 'the first constructive step towards a reversal of the trend of decay and demolition in Spitalfields' - Grade II listed (see Survey of London, p. 84; Julian Harrap, 'The Repair of 5/7 Elder Street', in The Saving of Spitalfields, 1989, pp. 103-115.)

Nos 9, 11 and 13 - Pair of houses of 1725-7, divided in early 19th century with centre house taking parts of both houses, recently repaired for private occupation, work including removal of stucco from ground floor of

No. 9. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, pp. 84-5)

Nos 15 and 17 - Pair of houses of c1727, recently repaired for private occupation. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, p. 85)



Nos 19 and 21 - Pair of houses of 1727-30, recently repaired for private occupation. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, p. 85)

No. 23 - House of 1727-8, stucco-fronted in early 19th century, in course of repair in 1993. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, pp. 85-7)

West Side (even numbers, north to south)

No. 2 - Derelict office building of early/mid 19th century with carriage entrance to rear yard

Nos 4, 6 and 8 (Golden Ocean House) - Warehouses over shops of c1860s, originally five units; converted in 1980s as offices, part let to shipping company, part empty; wall cranes retained to two loophole bays. Parish boundary stone dated 1817 on No. 6.

Nos 14-22 (Frizzell House) - Office block of c1980 for Frizzell Group Ltd, insurance company. Four storeys and 14 bays square in a plain neo-Georgian style with rusticated stucco ground floor.

Nos 24 and 26 - Pair of houses of 1722-3, converted to offices for Harry Neal (City) Ltd, building contractors. Street lamp fixed to front of No. 26. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, p. 82).

Nos 28 and 30 - Pair of houses of c1724, converted to offices, part repossessed 1992. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, pp. 82-3).

Nos 32 and 34 - Pair of houses of c1725, No. 32 has been converted to offices and carries a GLC blue plaque to Mark Gertler, painter; No. 34 has been repaired as a private dwelling. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, pp. 83-4).

No. 36 - House of c1725, repaired as a private dwelling. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, pp. 83-4).

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5229-30, 5234-40, 5242-3, 5258, 5277-86

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

April 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3380 8170

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92736

Fashion Street

### SUMMARY

Part of the Fossan Estate, "Fashion" being a corruption of "Fossan". The street was first developed under lease from Thomas and Lewis Fossan in the mid-seventeenth century.

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### South Side (even numbers, west to east)

Nos. 10-48 - Most of the south side of the street is taken up with a two-storey Moorish style building of c.1905. This was built as an arcade of 63 shops. The venture was a failure and in 1909 it was converted to industrial use. The cusped arches of the arcade have been bricked-up and part of the building has been demolished. Part of the site is now used for car parking. Some arches are used as lock-up premises for small businesses such as silk wholesalers and distribution services. Most of the remaining building tends towards dereliction; areas of the roof are missing and plants are growing out of cracks and in the gutters. Listed Grade II. (See Survey of London, p. 250).

#### North Side (odd numbers, west to east)

Nos. 31-59 - A terrace of fifteen houses of one design. All have attic windows. All have new facades at ground floor as they have been converted to shops. Some upper floors are residential, others are used as offices. The shops are generally wholesalers, dealing in commodities, typically groceries and fabrics.

### NEGATIVE NUMBERS

AA93/5594-AA93/5597, AA93/5599

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3350 8205

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92628

Fleur de Lis Street

**SUMMARY**

Fleur de Lis Street was laid out in the 1720s for development of the St. John and Tillard estate. The passage that is its west end was formerly known as Shoreditch Alley. The south side of the street was largely redeveloped c1980. The north side has been cleared and remains largely open ground. The road surface is 19th-century granite setts, with stone flag paving in the alley (see Survey of London, chapter v, p. 89).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

South Side (east to west)

No. 8 (Bishopgate Stamp and Stencil Co. Ltd) - Commercial premises of c1860s, four storeys and four bays with margin-glazed sash windows, original fascia board and pilasters frame altered shopfront; empty in 1993.

Philip Blairman House - see No. 3 Elder Street.

Frizzell House - see Nos 14-22 Elder Street.

Nicholls and Clarke Ltd Warehouses - see Blossom Street.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5228, 5231-3

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

April 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3380 8170

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92737

Flower and Dean Walk

**SUMMARY**

Flower and Dean Street was named after two bricklayers from Whitechapel, who leased the land from Thomas Fossan in 1655. John Flower and Gowen Deane subsequently leased the land to builders who were contracted to complete the street by 1663.

A 1980s housing development has obliterated the street which is now commemorated in the area called Flower and Dean Walk.

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

Residual gateway, commemorating buildings on the site by the Industrial Dwellings Company, built in 1886.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5386

See also Thrawl Street AA93/5384

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3350 8196

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92629

Folgate Street

**SUMMARY**

Folgate Street has 17th-century origins as White Lion Yard. Little if any fabric survives from prior to its widening as White Lion Street in the first years of the 18th century. Much of all but the east end of the street was redeveloped in the early 18th century as part of the St John and Tillard estate. In recent years properties on the south side of the street have been heavily restored and rebuilt to the west, demolished to the east. The north side is more varied. The street is predominantly commercial with remaining residential property grouped to the centre. The 19th-century road surface of granite setts is Grade II listed. The pavements are lined by modern bollards and street lamps (see Survey of London, chapter v, pp. 73-81).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

North Side (odd numbers, west to east)

Nos 5, 7 and 9 - Shop and residential block of 1904, erected by 'T.T.'; nine bays, three storeys and attics, Domestic Revival style, replacement shopfronts, empty in 1993.

No. 11 (Pewter Platter Tavern) - Public house of c1900 in a Domestic Revival style.

No. 17 - House of c1720, repaired as private flats. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, p. 78).

Nos 19 and 21 - Pair of houses of c1723, built by Daniel Le Sueur of Spitalfields, goldsmith; repaired as private houses. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, pp. 78-9).

Nos 23 and 25 - Flats of c1950 replacing two early-18th-houses in a spare neo-Georgian manner; brown brick with stuccoed ground floor.

No. 27 - House of c1725, facade rebuilt in 19th century, recently repaired as a private house. Grade II listed (see No. 36 Elder Street) (See Survey of London, p. 79).

No. 31 (Celia Blairman House) - Block of flats erected by the Newlon Housing Trust in 1980; R. E. Bousell, architect; J. W. Construction Co Ltd, builders; a large neo-Georgian block intended to echo the early-18th-century houses that previously stood on the site.

Nos 35, 37, 39 and 41 (Halfon Bros Ltd, Acre Produce Plc and Precise Communications) - Warehouse, workshop and office block of c1960, four storeys with ground-floor loading bays; reinforced-concrete and brick on steel frame; now part empty.

South Side (even numbers, west to east)

Nos 6 and 8 - Pair of houses of c1809. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, p. 74).

Nos 10, 12 and 14 - Three houses of 1724, largely rebuilt in 1983 for conversion to offices; ground-floor shopfronts replaced, way through formed in No. 12, doorcase restored to No. 14. Part empty in 1993. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, pp. 74-5).

No. 16 - House of 1724, part rebuilt in 1980s with addition of doorcase. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, pp. 74-5).

No. 18 - House of 1724, remaining in private occupation and occasionally open to the public as an 'historic interior'. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, pp. 74-5).

No. 20 (also No. 15 Spital Square) - Late 1980s block of flats erected by the Spitalfields Historic Buildings Trust with facades replicating those of the 1725 house that was on the site until it was demolished in 1952; for sale in 1993. (see Survey of London, pp. 58-60; The Saving of Spitalfields, 1989, pp. 30-2).

Nos 58, 60 and 62 (New Rush Filmsetters Ltd and Steve and George (Partners)) - Factory of c1860s, converted in the 20th century to be shops, workshops and warehouses for tropical food importers; four storeys and ten bays; part empty in 1993.

NEGATIVE NUMBERS

AA93/5248-55, 5257, 5259-62

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

April 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3344 8173

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92630

Fort Street

**SUMMARY**

Fort Street is the remaining section of a longer street that formerly extended further northwards. It was laid out in 1682 (partly as Duke Street) in the development of the Old Artillery Ground by Nicholas Barbon, George Bradbury, Edward Noell and John Parsons. Most of the street has disappeared and there are no early buildings surviving (Survey of London, pp. 24-35).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

**West Side**

Bishopsgate Institute (see Bishopsgate)

**East Side**

Bishop's Court (see Artillery Lane)

**NEGATIVE NUMBER**

AA93/5301

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

May 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3380 8190

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92738

Fournier Street

### SUMMARY

The last built and one of the best preserved street of the Wood-Michell estate. The houses largely date from the 1720s. Most of the houses were built for use as homes and workshops for the textile trade. The street has the London Jamme Masiid at the east end and the church of Christ Church, Spitalfields at the west end. The street was a major issue in the Save Spitalfields campaign of the late 1970s. (See The Saving of Spitalfields, 1989). Since then most of the houses in this street have undergone refurbishment and restoration. Many of them are listed.

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### North Side (odd numbers, west to east)

Nos. 1 & 3 - Listed Grade II. Pair of mid-eighteenth century houses. Both are to let. Ground floor of No. 1 was occupied by David Kira, fruit merchants. Upper floors were Durrani Brothers - dealers in suede, leather and sheepskin. Ground floor of No. 3 was Millies hairdressing salon. Upper floors were pleating pattern makers.

No. 5 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century, refronted. Ground floor is The Market Cafe. Upper floors may still be in use by a millinery wholesalers and manufacturers.

No. 7 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Ground floor is showroom of Jainco Cash and Carry - wholesalers of clothing for babies and children. Upper floors are used by the company for storage.

No. 9 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Rai Fashions - apparently locked and disused at time of survey.

No. 11 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Under scaffold. Undergoing substantial repair, possibly as a result of fire damage.

No. 13 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Dilapidated.

No. 15 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Residential.

No. 17 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Converted to flats.

No. 19 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Residential. Replacement carved timber doorframe has been added since listing.



No. 21 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Ground floor is occupied by J D Collins - "Wholesalers of all foreign foods". First floor is occupied by workshops of A & J Leatherwear Ltd. Second floor is occupied by workshops of A A Fashions - leather and suede garments. Building is in poor state of repair.

No. 23 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Currently in use as business premises.

No. 25 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Residential.

No. 27 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Stucco band and sign mentioned in listing description are no longer attached. Residential.

No. 29 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Deep set windows. Residential and studio use.

No. 31 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Residential.

No. 33 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Currently in business occupancy.

No. 35 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. In use as studios.

No. 37 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Two dates on this building - 1710 on lead plaque at attic level, 1725 on lead drainage hopper from parapet. Premises of J Howard Gaze, furrier.

No. 39 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Currently in use by the Bangladesh Welfare Association.

Great Synagogue (London Jamme Masiid) - Built as a French Huguenot church in 1743. Listed Grade II\*.  
(See Survey of London, p

#### South Side (even numbers, west to east)

No. 2 (Christchurch Rectory) - Listed Grade II\*. Residential. In good condition. (See Survey of London, p. 199-205).

Nos. 4 & 6 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Residential. (See Survey of London, pp.205-208).

No. 8 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Occupied by Gale Furs. (See Survey of London, pp208-209).

No. 10 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Recently refenestrated and repointed. Workshops at rear. Currently empty. Previously the premises of Value Select Ltd. (See Survey of London, p. 208).

No. 12 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Refronted early nineteenth century. Artists' residence.

No. 14 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Residential. (See Survey of London, pp. 209-214).

No. 16 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Apparently flats. Cosmetically in poor condition compared to the remainder of the street. (See Survey of London, p. 214)

No. 18 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Residential. (See Survey of London, p. 214).

No. 20 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Residential. For sale.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5361-AA93/5383, AA93/5600-AA93/5610

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3354 8164

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92631

Frying Pan Alley

**SUMMARY**

Frying Pan Alley runs across the north end of the area developed in the late 16th and 17th century that became the Halifax estate. All trace of this period has vanished and the 'alley' survives only as a pedestrian thoroughfare between late-20th-century office blocks (Survey of London, pp. 237-40).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

**North Side**

ABS (American Bureau of Shipping) House - 1982 5-storey brick-faced office block.

Nos 20 and 22 - c1930s commercial premises, 4 storeys, 5 bays.

**South Side**

Rodwell House - see Middlesex Street.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5639-40

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3352 8173

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92632

Gun Street

**SUMMARY**

Gun Street was laid out in 1682 as part of the development of the Old Artillery Ground by Nicholas Barbon, George Bradbury, Edward Noell and John Parsons. Only the south end of the street survives, all but entirely redeveloped through the 20th century for a school, housing and offices (Survey of London, pp. 24-35).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

East Side (south to north)

No. 1 (Purssell House) - c1900 hostel annex to the Convent of Mercy (see Crispin Street), 3 storeys and attic, 4:4 bays, red brick with stone dressings and shaped gables.

Nos 3 and 5 (Gilbert House and St Joseph's House) - Flats in a recent conversion of St. Joseph's R. C. Primary School of 1907.

Nos 7, 8 and 9 (Bellord House) - 1950s public housing.

No. 10 (Fidelis House) - 1970s public housing.

No. 11 - Late-18th-century house, latterly fruit and veg merchant's premises, altered shopfront, original sash windows, vacant following closure of Spitalfields Market. Grade II listed.

West Side (south to north)

1970s and 1980s office buildings

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5307-10

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

May 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3385 8192

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92740

Hanbury Street

### SUMMARY

Part of the Wood-Michell estate. Formerly known as Brown's Lane, after William Browne, who was influential in its development in the mid seventeenth century. Current use is very mixed, including restaurants, a job club (Nos. 20 and 22), a solicitors office (No. 28) and a travel agency (No. 26).

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### North Side

Brewery buildings to north side, west of Brick Lane. See Black Eagle Brewery, Brick Lane.

#### South Side (even numbers, west to east)

Nos. 6-14 - Early eighteenth century. Three storeys, two bays. Ground floors are shops or cafes. No.4 - Peter Vivian Textiles - ground floor showroom, first and second floor are business premises. Nos. 6 & 8 - ground floor is the Rossi Restaurant (cafe), first and second floors are residential/used for storage. No. 10 - General store. For sale. No. 12 - Ground floor is Rosa's Cafe, first, second and attic floors are residential. No. 14 - ground floor is lock-up storage, upper floors are residential.

No. 18 - Listed Grade II. Offices of an estate agent. (See No. 18 Wilkes Street and Survey of London, p. 190).

Hanbury College (formerly Christchurch Hall) - Date stone laid laid by Mr William Forster in August 1864. Current use is educational.

### NEGATIVE NUMBERS

AA93/2462-AA93/2468, AA93/5224

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3398 8175

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92741

Heneage Street

**SUMMARY**

This street was largely developed in the early nineteenth century. It was probably named after Heneage Finch, the wife of Sir George Osborn (see Survey of London, p. 280). Most of the early nineteenth century buildings have been swept away by twentieth century developments, both early and late. Buildings in this street include terraced houses, flats, offices, shops, a brewery and a public house. Theo Crosby, the architect and visualiser, who was greatly involved in the rebuilding of the Globe Theatre in Southwark lived in Heneage Street until his death in 1994.

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

No. 1 - Two-storey brick building, possibly originally connected with brewery. Currently occupied by Mastertech TV, video and electrical goods cash and carry. Late twentieth-century shop front.

The Pride of Spitalfields Public House

Nos. 5 & 7 - Mid-eighteenth century brewer's house with garden and brewery. Three storeys, stucco front.

No. 9 - Built as a bottling building for the brewery. Currently workshops and residential. Also the offices of architects McCormac, Jamieson and Prichard.

Nos. 11-35 - Late twentieth-century three-storey block of housing, and gateway to Huguenot Place.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5222, AA93/5223, AA93/5389

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3368 8204

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92742

Jerome Street

**SUMMARY**

This street is on the approximate site of Vine Street, which was part of the Wheler estate. (See Survey of London, pp.108-110).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

East Side

Telephone exchange. Original block is 1930s, with a 1960s extension to the east. Four bays, three storeys. Yellow brickwork with five roundels. Remains in use as a telephone exchange.

West Side

Tobacco factory. See Commercial Street.

**NEGATIVE NUMBER**

AA93/2457

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 336 819  
Tower Hamlets NBR No: 92633  
Lamb Street

**SUMMARY**

Lamb Street has 17th-century origins. However, it has been wholly redeveloped since 1885 with buildings related to Spitalfields Fruit and Vegetable Market (see Survey of London, chapter xi, pp. 127-36).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

South Side

Spitalfields Market - Former fruit and vegetable market in course of adaptation with conversion of shop units in perimeter blocks. The eastern sections of the Market were erected in 1885-93 to designs by George Sherrin for Robert Horner, the market's last private owner; Grade II listed. The western sections were erected by the Corporation of London in 1926-8 to Neo-Georgian designs by Sydney Perks, City Surveyor. (see Brushfield Street, Commercial Street and Steward Street; Survey of London, pp. 127-36; The Builder, 1886, p. 494.) For other RCHME photographic coverage see NMR ref 90/791

North Side

Spitalfields Flower Market - Erected 1934-5 for the Corporation of London to designs by Victor Wilkins; recently converted to use as warehousing (see Survey of London, p. 136).

Market Garages - Motor garage building of c1930s, vacant.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5263, 5287, 5295-6

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

May 1993



ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 3359 8154  
Tower Hamlets NBR No: 92634  
Leyden Street

**SUMMARY**

Leyden Street was laid out in 1899-1904 as part of Sir Algernon Osborn's redevelopment of part of what had been the Halifax estate. Completed as Short Street it was renamed in 1913 (Survey of London, pp. 237-40).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

West Side

Nos 9-23 - Shops and dwellings of 1899-1904, 4 storeys, red brick, in use for garment and jewellery trades.

East Side (south to north)

Nos 4-8 - Shops and dwellings of 1899-1904, 3 storeys, red brick, original shopfront survives at No. 6.

No. 10 (Brody House) - c1960 Modernist commercial block, 6-storey warehouse and 3-storey office sections (see Bell Lane).

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5671, 5673

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3352 8155

City of London/Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92635

Middlesex Street

### SUMMARY

Middlesex Street links Whitechapel High Street with Bishopsgate. With 16th-century origins as Hog Lane, running to Widegate Street at its north end, it later became known as Petticoat Lane. Then in the 1840s the northern half along the south-west boundary of Spitalfields was renamed Sandy's Row. In 1892-6 the London County Council widened the street and diverted its most northerly stretch westwards to link to Bishopsgate, giving the whole street its present name. The buildings along its east side at the south-east corner of Spitalfields are part of Sir Algernon Osborn's redevelopment of this area in 1899-1904, commercial in character and large in scale. Further north there are large office blocks of the 1960s and 1980s, and near Bishopsgate there are some smaller mid-19th-century buildings surviving from what was part of Widegate Street (Survey of London, pp. 237-40).

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### East Side (south to north)

Nos 74-80 (Osborn House) - c1900 commercial premises, largely warehousing, converted to office and shop use in 1980s, part empty in 1993; 5-storey corner block returning to Cobb Street.

Nos 82-86 (Intercity (East) Ltd) - c1900 warehouse with a Neo-Georgian appearance; garment shop with upper-level office conversion, vacant in 1993; 4 storeys, 4 bays with cornice and attic oculus; 11-bay return elevation to Cobb Street with loophole and wall crane.

No. 88 - c1900 commercial premises, converted as offices; 4 storeys, 5 bays with attic oculus to south bay.

Nos 90 and 92 - c1960 commercial premises, 5 storeys with attic oculus to north.

Nos 94-98 (including 4-8 Strype Street) - 1901 commercial premises (date in gables), 5 storeys of workshops and warehouses over shops, loopholes with wall cranes; vacant in 1993.

Nos 100-106 (Rodwell House) - Large 1960s office block on site of Jews' Free School (Survey of London, pp. 240-1), 9-storey Modernist block with extensive single-storey podium accommodating 'Computers in the City' shop.

Nos 108-116 - Mid/late 1980s office block on site of Salvation Army shelter, 6 storeys, 29 brick-faced bays, returns to Widegate Street and Sandy's Row; vacant in 1993.

No. 118 (formerly Newman and Son) - c1900 commercial premises, 4 storeys, 3 bays, red brick, converted to offices.

No. 120 - c1960s commercial premises, 4 storeys, 5 bays, converted to offices.

No. 122 (Acme Appointments) - Mid-19th-century shop and dwelling, 3 storeys and attic, 2 bays, white brick, embellished with floral keystones to window heads, ring-frieze parapet and bargeboards to gabled dormers.

No. 124 (The Carpet Shop) - Mid-19th-century warehouse, converted to shop and offices, vacant in 1993. 3 storeys, 4 bays, loophole with wall crane to west, ground-floor rebuilt.

No. 126 (City Pantry Sandwich Bar) - 19th-century, much rebuilt in 20th century, 4 storeys, 1 bay.

### **NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5328, 5629, 5641-5

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 3340 8200  
Tower Hamlets NBR No: 92636  
Norton Folgate

**SUMMARY**

Norton Folgate is a northwards continuation of Bishopsgate that derives its name from the Liberty of Norton Folgate, the small self-administering district immediately to the east centred on Spital Square and Folgate Street. Sometimes known as Norton Folgate High Street its east side was developed in the 18th century within the St John and Tillard estate. Nothing of this period survives. Office blocks of the 1980s dominate to the south, with domestic-scale 19th-century buildings to the north (Survey of London, pp. 15-21, 89-90).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

East Side (south to north)

No. 1 - Speculative office block, 1986 on leadwork in attic, 4 storeys and attics, 8:9 bays returning to Spital Square, red-brick facing; vacant in 1993.

No. 4 (Bishopsgate Court) - Mid 1980s speculative office block, 5 storeys and attics, 25:15 bays returning to Folgate Street, brick faced; vacant in 1993.

No. 13 (L. Dens (Travel) Ltd) - c1950 former ship-brokers' offices, 4 storeys, 3:10 bays returning to Folgate Street, brown-brick with coved cornice, stepped-brick surround to Folgate Street entrance; upper storeys vacant in 1993.

No. 14 - Mid/late-19th-century shop and dwelling, 3 storeys and attic, 2 bays, stuccoed facade; vacant in 1993.

No. 15 - Mid-19th-century and perhaps earlier shop and dwelling, 3 storeys and attic, 2 bays, stuccoed facade, gambrel roof; vacant in 1993.

Nos 16-19 - c1900 row of 4 shops and dwellings, 3 storeys and attics, 2 bays each, red-brick with pilaster strips; largely vacant in 1993, 'Job Club' at No. 16.

No. 20 (Savoy Quality Sandwiches) - c1960s offices over shop unit, 4 storeys, panelled facade, break forward in facade indicates northern boundary of the Liberty of Norton Folgate.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5711-15

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3347 8168

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92637

Parliament Court

**SUMMARY**

Parliament Court was apparently laid out in the development of the Old Artillery Ground in the 1680s by Nicholas Barbon, George Bradbury, Edward Noell and John Parsons. It is a pedestrian alley enclosed by buildings of relatively recent date (Survey of London, p. 31).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

**East Side**

Nos 2 and 3 - Early-20th-century warehouse, converted to office use; 3 storeys and attic with white glazed brick elevations.

**West Side**

Sandy's Row Synagogue - see Sandy's Row

**NEGATIVE NUMBER**

AA93/5638

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3390 8185

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92745

Princelet Street

### SUMMARY

This street was known as 'Princesse Street' in the early years of the eighteenth century, although it quickly became known as 'Princes Street' and still appeared on the O.S. map of 1873 under that name. By the time of publication of the 1894 O.S. map it was known as 'Princelet Street'. Most of the buildings are of the early eighteenth century, when the street was part of the Wood-Michell Estate. All nineteen listed properties in the street are of this period. All of the houses have basements. These listed properties all fall into the stretch of Princelet Street which is west of Brick Lane. The stretch to the east of Brick Lane was formerly known as Booth Street.

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### South Side (even numbers, west to east)

Nos. 2 & 4 - Listed Grade II. Three-storey yellow brick houses, built in the early 1720s and among the last houses to be built in the early eighteenth-century development of the street (see Survey of London, pp. 184-5). The exterior of No. 2 is in better condition than that of No. 4. The parapet of No. 2 has been rebuilt. No. 2 is used as offices and workshops, and residential accommodation on the second floor. At the time of survey the property was up for sale. No. 4 is part residential. The first floor is a workshop.

Nos. 6-10 - Three storey factory building of the mid-twentieth century. Cream paintwork largely conceals yellow brickwork with a red brick band. Art Deco influence on the design. Large metal casement windows. Multiple occupancy, including Daar Designers - ladies outerwear and leather goods and Royal Sarees - sarees and children's wear. Offices on the upper floors are available to let. (See Survey of London, p. 185).

Nos. 12 & 14 - Listed Grade II. Three storeys, with weatherboarded attics. Both are in residential use. (See Survey of London, pp. 185-186).

No. 16 - Listed Grade II. Residential. (See Survey of London, p186).

Nos 18-22 - Listed Grade II. No. 18 is not visible from the street. Access is gained via a gate in the facade of No. 20 which is a four-bay three-storey building.

Nos. 30-40 - Four-storey brick houses and workshops of the turn of the twentieth century.

Nos. 42-46 - Warehouse. Premises in use by S B Chopra and Co Ltd - wholesalers. Available to let.

North Side (odd numbers, west to east)

Nos. 3 & 5 - Listed Grade II. No. 5 is in a fairly poor condition, with boarded-up windows . Three storeys with attics. Built c.1720 and refronted in the late nineteenth century. (See Survey of London, p. 187).

Nos. 7 & 9 - No. 7 is a workshop behind No. 9. Access is gained via the carriage are at No. 9. It has no street frontage. The original accommodation included stabling and living quarters. The workshop is currently being cleared out and renovated. No. 9 is listed Grade II, built in the early eighteenth century as a factory, shop and house. The ground floor is extensively panelled. Until 1991 it was in use as a tailor's shop. It is now in residential use.

No. 13 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century with rebuilt facade. Residential. Good condition. (See Survey of London, pp. 187-188).

No. 15 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century, possibly rebuilt in the early nineteenth century. Apparently empty, but no signs indicating that it is either for sale or available to let. (See Survey of London, p. 188).

No. 17 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Three storeys and attic. Possibly residential.

No. 19 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Now the Spitalfields Heritage Centre, formerly a synagogue. (See Survey of London, pp.188-189).

No. 21 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Refurbished and restored. In residential use. (See Survey of London, p. 189).

No. 23 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Ground floor in use by Western Styles - manufacturers of sheepskin and leather garments. To let sign displayed, although apparently still in use. Some evidence of fire damage. (See Survey of London, p. 189).

No. 25 - Listed Grade II. Early eighteenth century. Five bays. Doorcase removed. Ground floor windows are boarded up. First floor work spaces. Use of second and third floors unknown. Possibly unused at time of survey. (see Survey of London, p. 189).

East of Brick Lane

Nos. 31-51 - Terrace of yellow brick houses of three storeys, two bays each. Chamfered stone lintols and colonettes to sash windows at ground floor. Still in use as residential accommodation, although numbers 31-37 have had shopfronts inserted and openings to the yards at the rear have been inserted.

No. 67 - Bottling plant for the brewery to the Alma Public House which is adjacent. The brewery was in business until 1927.



**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5225, AA93/5611, AA93/5696-5704

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3373 8184

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92746

Puma Court

### SUMMARY

Formerly known as Red Lion Court, the street appears on Ogilby and Morgan's maps of 1677 and 1681-2. It was part of the Wood-Michell estate and was developed in the 1730s. Some new social housing was erected at the east end of the street in the 1980s. The south side of the street has been neglected and fallen into disrepair, but in recent years refurbishment has begun.

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### North Side

Norton Folgate Almshouses - Nos. 1-16 - Built in 1860 to re-house residents of Norton Folgate. (See Survey of London, pp. 198-9).

#### South Side (Nos. 4-8)

Nos. 4-7 - Listed Grade II. Probably late 1730s. Three-storey yellow-brick houses with ground floor shopfronts of a later date (early nineteenth century). The ground floor of No. 4 is dilapidated and unused, whereas that of No. 5 is in use as a barber's shop. The windows of the upper floors of these two properties are boarded up. Nos. 6 and 7 have been refurbished.

### NEGATIVE NUMBERS

AA93/5619-5625

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3370 8212

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92747

Quaker Street

### SUMMARY

Formerly Westbury Street, Quaker Street was part of the estate owned by the Wilkes family (see Survey of London, p.111). Quaker Street was extended westward in 1858-62 after an act of 1846 for the enlargement of the Shoreditch railway terminus. Several of the buildings on the north side of the street have been demolished during the twentieth century. On the south side of the street, besides local authority housing and brewery buildings, are some derelict dwellings.

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### South Side

Bedford House (formerly the Bedford Institute Association, Wheler Street) - Built in 1894 as a Quaker-run school for boys. This building replaced one of 1865, known as the Bedford Institute. Listed Grade II. (See Survey of London, p. 106).

Wheler House - LCC deck-access flats block. c.1930. Five storeys.

No. 47 - Three-storey house of late eighteenth century. Corner shop (Leon's). Part of a terrace of three houses, all derelict.

Black Eagle Brewery - see Brick Lane.

#### North Side

Empty plot opposite Bedford House - Used car sales lot.

Sharon's - Blockwork single-storey unit. Snack bar.

Silwex House - Late nineteenth-century factory. Occupied by shipping agents and Crescent Trading Fabrics.

### NEGATIVE NUMBERS

AA93/2443-2448, AA93/2450, AA93/2453

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3345 8165

City of London/Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92638

Sandy's Row

**SUMMARY**

Sandy's Row has its origins in the 16th century as the northern stretch of Hog Lane (later Petticoat Lane), the route linking Artillery Lane to Whitechapel High Street. Known from the 1840s as Sandy's Row the road was diverted to Bishopsgate in the 1890s and renamed Middlesex Street, leaving the former northern stretch as Sandy's Row. The east side to the north was within the Old Artillery Ground, developed from 1682, and other frontages would have been developed at an early date. The present aspect of the street is late 19th century, with late-20th-century redevelopment and office conversion (Survey of London, pp. 24-37, 237).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

East Side (north to south)

Sandy's Row Synagogue - Origins as Parliament Court Chapel, opened in 1766; Sandy's Court elevation altered for conversion to use as a synagogue in 1870. Grade II listed (Survey of London, pp. 36-7).

Nos 5 and 5a - 1980s office building behind a 19th-century brick front, 3 storeys, 3 bays with shopfronts (The Saving of Spitalfields, 1989, p. 163).

No. 7 - 1980s office rebuild, 3 storeys, 2 bays with passage through to rear.

Nos 9, 11 (formerly 'R. J. Patel, neckwear manufacturer and general warehouseman') and 13 - Three late-19th-century shop units, 6 bays, 2 storeys with half-dormer attics, original shopfronts and a single shaped gable survive; largely vacant in 1993.

Nos 15 and 17 (ABS House) - see Frying Pan Alley

West Side (north to south)

Nos 2 and 3 - 1980s office block with 'vernacular' brick front, 3 storeys, 6 bays.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5627-8, 5636-7

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3343 8210

Tower Hamlets/Hackney

NBR No: 92639

Shoreditch High Street

**SUMMARY**

Shoreditch High Street extends southwards to continue the route to and from the City of London formed by Bishopsgate and Norton Folgate. Only a small section on the east side at the south end relates to Spitalfields and this is bisected by the passage below of the Great Eastern railway line into Liverpool Street station.

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

No. 2 - c1960s shop, 3 storeys, 2 bays, brick front.

Nos 3-10 (Nicholls and Clarke Ltd) - Builders' merchants premises of c1930s with showrooms, offices and stores; possibly a refronting of late-19th-century warehouses (see Blossom Street); largely 3 storeys, with some attics; two 3-bay sections, perhaps separate builds, with shop extending further north; Art-Deco facade with grey glazed brick, crenellated parapet and clock.

No. 20A - Telephone exchange set back from road, single-storey 20th-century brown-brick structure.

Nos 21-26 - c1900 terrace of six shops, 2 storeys, red brick with stucco dressings, original shop door to No. 22; largely vacant in 1993.

Nos 30-2 - Mobile phone shop with flats in former public house, and bank; two late-19th-century builds unified by stucco dressings (see Nos 167 and 169 Commercial Street).

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5709-10

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3405 8177

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92749

Spelman Street (between Chicksand Street and Heneage Street)

**SUMMARY**

Formerly John Street. Built up in the early nineteenth century.

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

Chicksand House - Five-storey brick LCC flats block. Deck access. Part of the LCC Chicksand Estate.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5221

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 3344 8190  
Tower Hamlets NBR No: 92640  
Spital Square

**SUMMARY**

Spital Square was the nucleus of the St. John and Tillard estate. Not a true square it was laid out from c1705 as a broad elongated court with narrower arms leading off the east end to the north and east, and developed with houses in the 1720s and 1730s. Virtually all of the early-18th-century buildings were cleared in the 1920s, 1930s and 1962. The original form of the square is no longer recognisable. Only the east arm remains built up, dominated by a school hall of 1890 and a warehouse of 1936 (see Survey of London, chapter v, pp. 55-73; D. Cruickshank, 'Spital Square and the Liberty of Norton Folgate: The Development of an 18th-Century London Quarter', The Georgian Group Journal, 1988, pp. 43-7).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

East Arm - South Side (east to west)

No. 35 (St. Botolph's Hall) - Erected 1890, T. Chatfield Clarke and Son, architects, as the Hall for the Central Foundation School for Girls; the remainder of the school was demolished in 1976-7. Latterly used as a parish hall and a gymnasium, the building is vacant and subject to restoration plans in 1993. Grade II listed. (see Survey of London, pp. 71-2; The Saving of Spitalfields, 1989, pp. 14-16).

No. 36 - Commercial premises of c1880s, five storeys and three bays in polychrome brick, with a first-floor wall crane and parts of an original shopfront. Recently converted to office use.

No. 37 - House of the 1740s, converted to office use in 1981-3 for occupation by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and the Georgian Group, Julian Harrap, architect. Grade II listed (see Survey of London, p. 72; The Saving of Spitalfields, 1989, p. 29).

No. 38 (Fusion Systems) - Office building of 1980s, four storeys and largely brick clad, in a 'Docklands' style.  
Street Lamp Standard - Stepney Borough Council electric lamp standard of 1903. Grade II listed.

East Arm - North Side

Eden House - Fruit and vegetable warehouse erected in 1936 as the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited Spitalfields Warehouse. Modern Movement style with glazed-tile elevations and continuous strip fenestration on the upper storey, multiple loading bays at ground level with roller shutter doors as originally. Largely vacant



in 1993.

North Arm - West Side

No. 15 - see No. 20 Folgate Street

NEGATIVE NUMBERS

AA93/5288, 5290-3, 5717

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

April 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3341 8188

City of London

NBR No: 92641

Spital Yard

**SUMMARY**

Spital Yard was a 'mews' of 17th-century or earlier origins serving the backs of houses on Norton Folgate and Spital Square, with access through at the south end to Stothard Place, formerly Montague Place, cleared in the late 1980s. The road surface is 19th-century granite setts.

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

No. 1A - House said to be of late-17th-century origins; three-bay, three-storey brick elevation to Spital Yard is early-20th-century Neo-Georgian; converted to office use; plaque to Susanna Annesley, mother of John Wesley, born here in 1669. Grade II listed as No. 1A Stothard Place.

**NEGATIVE NUMBER**

AA93/5289

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

April 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3348 8180

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92642

Steward Street

**SUMMARY**

Steward Street was laid out in 1682 and subsequently built up with houses subsequently by Nicholas Barbon, George Bradbury, Edward Noell and John Parsons, developers of the Old Artillery Ground following its sale by the Crown. The street's name perhaps reflects the royal grantor. The east side of the north end of the street was redeveloped in the 1920s for the extension of Spitalfields Market; houses on the west side were later cleared. To the south and east fragments of earlier buildings survive. (Survey of London, chapter iii, pp. 24-36.)

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

East Side (south to north)

No. 3 - A late-17th/early-18th-century house of three-storeys and attic, two-bays wide, refronted with a shop in the 20th century, weavers' workshop windows survive in the attic, vacant in 1993 (Survey of London, p. 35).

Nos 4 and 5 - Mid-to-late-19th-century commercial premises, four storeys, five bays with shopfront; latterly occupied by Midland Garden Produce, vacant in 1993.

Spitalfields Market - Former fruit and vegetable market in course of adaptation with conversion of shop units in perimeter blocks. The four Steward Street blocks were erected by the Corporation of London in 1926-8 to Neo-Georgian designs by Sydney Perks, City Surveyor. (see Brushfield Street, Commercial Street and Lamb Street; Survey of London, pp. 127-136.)

West Side

Bishop's Court - see Artillery Lane.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5264, 5303, 5626

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3355 8155

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92643

Strype Street

**SUMMARY**

Strype Street was laid out in 1899-1904 as part of Sir Algernon Osborn's redevelopment of the southern part of what had been the Halifax estate. The name derives from John Strype (1643-1737), editor of Stow's Survey of London, and native of the area (Survey of London, pp. 237-40).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

**North Side**

Nos 4-8 - see Nos 94-98 Middlesex Street

Brody House - see Leyden Street

**NEGATIVE NUMBER**

AA93/5674

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 3359 8166  
Tower Hamlets NBR No: 92644  
Tenter Ground

**SUMMARY**

Tenter Ground perpetuates the name of the land that remained open for cloth stretching until the early 19th century. Tenter Street was formed and built up c1810-24 and extended further south. Much of the street was obliterated for the London County Council's Holland estate of 1927-36. Only the north end of the street survives, with buildings of c1900 (Survey of London, pp. 242-3).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

West Side

Nos 1, 3 and 5 - Furniture warehouse of c1900, 3 storeys, 12 bays with 3 loopholes, polychrome brick, shops inserted; vacant in 1993.

East Side

Nos 2, 4 and 6 - Shops and dwellings of 1900 (date in terracotta panel); 3 storeys and attics, 6 bays; vacant and derelict in 1993.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5662-3

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3385 8168

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92750

Thrawl Street

**SUMMARY**

Thrawl Street was originally laid out in the mid-seventeenth century by Henry Thrall or Thrale (see Survey of London, pp. 246-250). It has been re-routed during the redevelopment of the area between Fashion Street and Wentworth Street during the 1980s. This area is now the Flower and Dean Estate (opened by the Prince of Wales on 18th July 1984).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

Nos. 2-12 (even) - Red brick housing of the early 1980s. (Flower and Dean Walk appears in the middle ground).

Nos. 26-29 (inc.) - Red brick housing of the early 1980s.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5384, AA93/5385

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 3371 8160  
Tower Hamlets NBR No: 92645  
Toynbee Street

**SUMMARY**

Toynbee Street was formerly Shepherd Street. Part of the open tender ground acquired by Nathaniel Shepherd c1700 the land was not laid out and developed with houses until 1810-24. The street was redeveloped, extended south to Wentworth Street and renamed in 1927-36 as part of the development of the London County Council's Holland housing estate (Survey of London, pp. 242-3).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

East Side (north to south)

Nos 15-31 - Terrace of shops forming part of the LCC Holland estate, 1927-36; 2 storeys, simple neo-Georgian detailing with stuccoed shopfronts, yellow-stock brick with red-brick dressings; part vacant in 1993.

West Side (north to south)

Nos 4-10 - Short row of late-19th-century shops and dwellings, 4 storeys, 2 bays each.

Duke of Wellington - Public house rebuilt as part of the LCC Holland estate, 1927-36, Domestic Revival style, 2 storeys and attic.

Nos 20-42 (Bernard House) - Public housing with shops, part of the LCC Holland estate, 1927-36; neo-Georgian 4 storeys and attics, 24 bays breaking forward at centre and ends; some original stuccoed shopfronts.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5651-4

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3365 8152

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92646

Wentworth Street

### SUMMARY

Wentworth Street defines the southern boundary of Spitalfields. Its developed origins are in the late-16th/early-17th century, its name deriving from Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, Lord of the Manor of Stepney, and vendor of most of what became the Halifax estate in 1640. Its west end has a market, known as Petticoat Lane for the larger market that was formerly centred on that road, now Middlesex Street. On the Spitalfields side of Wentworth Street from the west there are commercial buildings of 1899-1904 (part of Sir Algernon Osborn's redevelopment of this area), public housing of 1927-36, and an early-19th-century former public house and ragged school (Survey of London, pp. 237-44).

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

No. 1 (Esta Dansie) - c1900 shop and warehouse, part 3 storeys and attic, part 2 storeys.

Nos 3 and 5 (Rose Leatherwear Ltd) - c1950s shop and leather warehouse, 4 storeys, 3 bays, brick front.

No. 7 - Bomb-damaged c1900 building with ground-floor shop surviving as jewellers.

Nos 9-19 - c1900 terrace of 6 shops and dwellings, 4 storeys, each 1 bay; includes restaurant, shoe shop, jewellers and clothes shops.

Nos 21-29 - c1900 terrace of 6 shops with dwellings, 3 storeys, 2 bays each, plain brick fronts; largely used for garment retailing.

Nos 33-59 - Public housing of 1927-36, part of the London County Council Holland estate. A Neo-Georgian terrace of 12 houses with shops, 3 storeys and attics, 6:12:6 bay composition set back to the centre, yellow-stock bricks with red-brick dressings, mosaic-tile shopfront surrounds.

Nos 71-73 - Part of Holland estate (see above).

Nos 75-9 (Ettie's) - Early-19th-century public house, adapted as a free (ragged) school 1859-90, later a bakery, now a garment shop; 3 storeys, 3x3 bays, stock brick with stucco dressings (Survey of London, pp. 243-4).

Ann's Place to west is a blind alley.



**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5646-50

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3360 8210

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92751

Wheler Street

**SUMMARY**

This street was probably in existence by the eighteenth century, but known as 'Willow Street'. (See Survey of London, p. 105).

**SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED**

See under Quaker Street.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

See Quaker Street - AA93/2460-2461

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3364 8168

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92647

White's Row

### SUMMARY

White's Row marked the southern boundary of the Wheler estate. To the south was the tenter ground. The south side was built up c1650 and the north side during the last quarter of the 17th century. None of this first generation of buildings survives. The south side is varied in its fabric with a substantial early Georgian house, Victorian commercial buildings and 1980s housing and office developments. The north side was wholly redeveloped c1970 as a multi-storey car park (Survey of London, pp. 144-7).

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### North Side

White's Row Car Park - Erected by the Corporation of London c1970; a five-level concrete structure enclosed by steel 'caging'; brick stair towers to south, east and west; floors ramping upwards to the west.

#### South Side (west to east)

No. 1 - Office block, mid/late 1980s, 3 storeys and attics with sharply gabled dormers; vacant in 1993.

Nos 2-4 - Block of flats, 1980s, 3 storeys and attic with plain neo-Georgian brick front.

No. 5 - House, c1733-4, 5-bay front; wrought-iron area railings; converted to use as offices. Grade II listed (Survey of London, pp. 145-7).

Nos 6 and 7 (Nari Samity Centre) - Block of flats, commercial building of c1900 converted and refronted in 1980s, 5 storeys, yellow brick front with curved parapet.

No. 8 - Mid/late-19th-century warehouse, 4 storeys, 4 bays; 'Snowcrest Ice Cream on east return; vacant in 1993.

No. 8a (A. Provisor Ltd) - Warehouse of c1890 on site of a chapel (Survey of London, p. 147); 5 storeys and basement, 6 bays with loopholes; refurbished c1990 as 'offices, studios and workshops for small businesses', part vacant in 1993 (see No. 16 Brune Street).

Nos 9 and 10 - Offices, c1990 Post-Modern pastiche, 4 storeys, 2:3 bays, incorporating facade of a late-19th-

century warehouse; vacant in 1993 (see No. 14 Brune Street).

Nos 11-13 - Late-19th-century shops and dwellings, 3 storeys and attics, 2 bays each; largely vacant in 1993.

**NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5655-9

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 3343 8166  
City of London NBR No: 92648  
Widegate Street

### SUMMARY

Widegate Street served as the link from Bishopsgate to Smock Lane (Artillery Passage) from the 16th century until it was abbreviated when Middlesex Street was extended up to Bishopsgate in the 1890s displacing its west end. Its north side retains a domestic scale with 18th- and 19th-century brick fronts. On the south side there are varied commercial buildings of differing 20th-century dates.

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### South Side (west to east)

No.12 (Rothman International UK Pension Fund Ltd - formerly Kossoff's Bakery) - Offices and snack bar in former bakery; c1930, 3 storeys and attics, 5 bay front, shop front in white-glazed brick surround, red brick above with four faience relief panels illustrating baking; east return to White Rose Court, a blind alley.

No. 14 (The King's Stores) - Public house, 'rebuilt 1902' in parapet, 3 storeys, 3:2 bays returning to Sandy's Row with a 3-bay south extension.

#### North Side (east to west)

Nos 17-19 - Shops and dwellings, converted to offices with a sandwich bar; 1895 in parapet at corner with Sandy's Row, 3 storeys and attics, 6-bay front.

Nos 20-23 - Late-19th-century shops with dwellings, converted to offices, 3 storeys and attics.

Nos 24 and 25 (Dil Chad Restaurant) - Pair of houses of c1720, converted as restaurant, offices and flat; part empty in 1993. Grade II listed.

No. 26 - Mid-19th century commercial premises, converted to offices; 4 storeys, 2 bays; vacant in 1993.

### NEGATIVE NUMBERS

AA93/5329-5331, 5630, 5675

Recorded by James Davies and Peter Guillery

June 1993

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London NGR: TQ 3376 8185

Tower Hamlets NBR No: 92752

Wilkes Street

### SUMMARY

This street is one of the more complete survivals of early eighteenth-century houses in Spitalfields, although it is less well appreciated than Fournier Street. Many of the early Georgian houses are listed. Descriptions of them can be found in the Survey of London, pp 113-115, 193-199. The street was begun in 1721/2 as part of the Wood-Michell estate.

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### West Side (odd numbers, south to north)

No. 1 - Singh and Co. - fruit and vegetable importers. Listed Grade II. (Numbering has been altered since production of Survey of London in 1957).

No. 3 - House of the late nineteenth century, replacing one of the early eighteenth century. Widened ground floor entrance for access to storage/workshops has been inserted in the twentieth century. (See Survey of London, p. 196)

No. 11A - Re-numbered by resident as No. 13. Adjacent to No. 15. Referred to in listing description and on OS map as 11A, by Survey of London as No. 13. Probably early eighteenth century and refronted c.1900. Residential. Listed Grade II. (See Survey of London, pp. 196-7).

No. 15 - House, probably early eighteenth century, refronted late in the century. Refurbished. Listed Grade II. (See Survey of London, pp. 196-7).

Nos. 17-25 - Early eighteenth century houses of uniform design and contemporary construction date. Some have workshop attics. All now in residential use except No. 21 - Ivor Dembina Wholesale Clothes. This property shows few signs of occupation, but neither does it exhibit To Let/ For Sale signs.

No. 27 - Factory c 1950, replacing a double-fronted house of the early eighteenth century. Occupied by MGC Trading Ltd.

#### East Side (even numbers, south to north)

No. 2 - Double-fronted house, built in 1725. Currently in very poor condition, but renovation has commenced.

Listed Grade II. (see Survey of London, p. 193)

No. 4 - Three-storey yellow brick block of the mid-twentieth century. Occupied by H Suskin (Textiles) Ltd. - textiles and trimmings merchants. Replaces a building of the early 1720s which was destroyed during the 1939-45 war. (see Survey of London, pp. 193-195).

No. 6 - Double-fronted house, built in the early 1720s. The ground floor was altered in the 1790s. Recently refurbished. Possibly converted to offices. Looks vacant, but no board outside. (see Survey of London, p195).

Listed Grade II.

No. 8 - No building on site at present. Plot is boarded to street. (see Survey of London, p. 195.

No. 10 - Early eighteenth century house. Refurbished. Stucco mentioned in listing description has been removed. The house is currently occupied, but is for sale. Listed Grade II. (See Survey of London, p. 195.

No. 12 - Four storey house. Probably early eighteenth-century, refronted. Ground floor front altered for business. Last use was as a ladies handbag importers and exporters. The building freehold is currently for sale. (See Survey of London, p. 195).

No. 14 - Three-storey three-bay house of early eighteenth century origins. Still in residential use. (See Survey of London, p. 195)

No.16 - Three-storey three-bay house, built in the 1720s and quite well preserved, externally. Currently in residential use. Listed Grade II. (See Survey of London, pp. 190 and 195-6)

No. 18 - Early eighteenth century house, at least partly rebuilt c.1800. Current use appears to be residential. Listed Grade II. (See Survey of London, p. 196).

#### **NEGATIVE NUMBERS**

AA93/5390-5395, AA93/5612-5616, AA93/5705-5707

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993



## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

NGR: TQ 3395 8195

Tower Hamlets

NBR No: 92753

Woodseer Street (between Brick Lane and Spital Street)

### SUMMARY

This stretch of Woodseer Street was formerly known as Pelham Street and was part of the Halifax Estate. Building development began in the late seventeenth century (see Survey of London, pp277-279). The earliest surviving buildings on this stretch of Woodseer Street are apparently those dating from the mid-nineteenth century.

### SPITALFIELDS RAPID SURVEY - SITES PHOTOGRAPHED

#### North Side (odd numbers, west to east)

Terraces on the north side have been demolished in the twentieth century, apparently for the extension of the Black Eagle Brewery on the east side of Brick Lane. This has left much of the north side of the street without buildings. One three-storey mid-twentieth century brick block, possibly built for brewery business, remains. This is currently in use by Tower Hamlets Education Department and is called The Academy.

#### South Side (even numbers, west to east)

No. 6 - Late nineteenth century house of two storeys with attic and basement. Steeply-pitched roof with dormer.

Nos. 8-26 - Mid-nineteenth century terraced workers' housing. (See Survey of London, p.287)

No. 28 (& 30?) - Five-bay, four-storey industrial block, of the mid/late nineteenth century. Currently in use as a quilt wholesaler's warehouse.

Remainder of south side (as far as Spital Street) is walled by remains of an industrial building.

### NEGATIVE NUMBERS

AA93/5205 and 1193/5617

Recorded by James Davies and Charlotte Bradbeer

May 1993