

St Paul's Church, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, City of Westminster: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

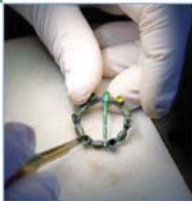
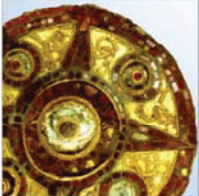
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National Grid Reference Number: TQ 30298 80843

AOC Project No: 32266

Site Code: SPL13

Date: May 2013



**St Paul's Church, Bedford Street,
Covent Garden, City of Westminster:
An Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

On Behalf of: Upchurch Associates
(on behalf of PCC of St Paul's Church)
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National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 30298 80843

AOC Project No: 32266

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

Between the 30th April and 10th May 2013 AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief at St. Paul's Church, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, City of Westminster (NGR TQ 30298 80843) The watching brief was commissioned by Upchurch Associates on behalf of the PCC of St. Paul's Church. The work comprised the monitoring of ground reduction ahead of landscaping works for the Jubilee Garden in the Southern Courtyard of St. Paul's Church.

The limited ground reduction which took place revealed a small number of finds and features associated with the development of the site between 18th and 20th century. The earliest evidence identified were several fragments of ex-situ headstone dating to the 18th and 19th century, associated with several possible human bone fragments which attested to the sites use as a graveyard during this period. Later 19th or 20th century masonry features were recorded which primarily related to the construction of the public conveniences present adjacent to the site to the northeast. These features were subsequently sealed by the 20th century landscaping and paving of the South Courtyard area. Natural deposits were not observed during the course of the watching brief.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The site is located at St. Paul's Church, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, City of Westminster; National Grid Reference TQ 30298 80843 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The ground works undertaken were located in the south courtyard of the church grounds. The grounds are bound to the east by the Covent Garden Piazza, to the south by properties fronting Henrietta Street, the north by properties fronting King Street and west by properties fronting Bedford Street. The church grounds are accessed along Indigo Place from Bedford Street (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The grounds works comprise the re-landscaping the south courtyard with maze and planters as a Jubilee Garden.
- 1.4 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief.

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the City of Westminster. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Diane Abrams of Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.
- 2.2 St Paul's Church is Grade I Listed and the site falls within the Covent Garden Conservation Area as designated by Westminster City Council. The site lies within the *Lundenwic and Thorney Island Area* of Special Archaeological Priority.
- 2.3 The proposed works fall within the consecrated ground of St Paul's churchyard. Diocesan Advisory Committee permission for the proposed works has been granted (Reference 03.08/02.12 (A) April 2012). The permission does not cover the disturbance of *in situ* human remains and faculty consent will be required if articulated human remains are encountered during the proposed works. As such, intrusive works will not be allowed to continue without faculty consent if *in situ* remains are encountered and finds of human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. It will be the client's responsibility to apply for any further faculty consent required. If disarticulated human bone is encountered this will be re-interred within the excavation prior to backfilling.
- 2.4 The archaeological condition relating to the planning application (Application Reference: 12/03265/FULL) reads as follows:

Reason: Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly the planning authority wishes to secure the provision of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with the Policies set out in NPPF & PPS5 Practice Guide and Policies STRA 29 and DES 11 of the WCC Unitary Development Plan, adopted in January 2007.

Condition No development shall take place until the applicant, their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

(a) You must apply to us for approval of a written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological work. This must include details of the suitably qualified person or organisation that will carry out the archaeological work. You must not start work until we have approved what you have sent us.

(b) You must then carry out the archaeological work and development according to this approved scheme. You must produce a written report of the investigation and findings, showing that you have carried out the archaeological work and development according to the approved scheme. You must send copies of the written report of the investigation and findings to us, to English Heritage, and to the Greater London Historic Environment Record, 1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn, London EC1N 2ST.

- 2.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared for the site by AOC Archaeology (2012) as part of the first phase of the archaeological investigation, which detailed the methodology of the watching brief. The WSI was approved by Diane Abrams of GLAAS.

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 No previous geotechnical investigations have been completed on site to inform on below ground conditions.
- 3.2 The 1994 BGS map (Sheet 256) reveals that the site lies in an area of geological transition and is partially located on Hackney Terraced gravels and on or adjacent to an outcrop of Langley Silt.
- 3.3 During excavations at London Transport Museum, approximately 100m to the east of the site, the natural geology observed was predominantly light brown/orange clayey silt overlying light brown sandy gravels. The geology was encountered at an average level of 16.90mOD at the north, sloping down to an average 16.55mOD towards the south (AOC 2006).
- 3.4 Topographic data from within the site boundary has not been supplied. The closest benchmark to the site is on the portico of St Paul's Church itself (east face northeast angle), which records a height of 21.26mOD (0.4m above ground level).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The following archaeological and historical background utilises information from previous AOC archaeological investigations (AOC 2002, 2004, 2006) from the vicinity and the Statement of Significance Supplied by the client (Upchurch Architects 2012).

Prehistoric

- 4.2 Generally, evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity has been sparse. In prehistory the rivers and river banks were the main arteries of transport and trade and it is likely that trackways existed along the banks of the River Thames, particularly after c. 1500 BC when the London region gradually became an important centre for both the production of metal objects and the controlling of their trade (Merriman 1990). Prehistoric occupation is likely to have occurred along the ridge of land surmounted today by Long Acre which would have overlooked the Thames to the south (AOC 2006).
- 4.3 A number of entries are noted in the GLHER for prehistoric discoveries within the vicinity of the site. An excavation conducted at 28-29 Southampton Street by the Museum of London (MoLAS now MOLA) in 1992 found several possible prehistoric features. A further excavation in the same year at 42 Maiden Lane uncovered a group of cut features, representing the remains of a structure, associated with a number of flint flakes, believed to be of prehistoric date. A more recent excavation in 2000 at 20 Tavistock Street found a sherd of Iron Age pottery in a layer of colluvial sand along with prehistoric struck flint. The sand sealed a cut feature contained a few pieces of decayed animal bone and overlay natural brickearth. AOC excavations at 45-47 Floral Street recovered four sherds of Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery and two worked flints from redeposited brickearth layers (AOC 2001).

Roman

- 4.4 The site is located some 1.5 km to the west of Roman *Londinium*, away from the main areas of settlement. It lies between two major roads: approximately 600m to the north is the line of the road west from the City out of Newgate to Silchester and Bath (High Holborn/Oxford Street over or near its route); and approximately 150m to the south is the presumed line of the road from Ludgate, going west along the line of Fleet Street and the Strand until joining the main Silchester road where Chiswick High Road lies over its route. The lands beyond the boundaries/c.3rd century walls and cemeteries of Roman London are likely to have been cultivated, probably as market gardens (AOC 2006). Recently six Roman inhumations have been recorded, one within a limestone sarcophagus dated to c AD 420, at St-Martin-in-the-Field (MOLA 2009 in prep).

Early Medieval

- 4.5 When the Western Roman Empire began to collapse in the later 4th century AD, the walled city of *Londinium* declined and was eventually abandoned. Sometime during the next 200 years, Saxons from across the North Sea established a trading settlement in the area. In documents of the 7th to 9th centuries the settlement was referred to as *Lundenwic* and was assumed to have been on the former site of *Londinium*. The identification of the location of *Lundenwic* as actually having been in the Strand/Covent Garden area is one of the most important archaeological discoveries ever made in London (Vince 1990).
- 4.6 *Lundenwic* was an important North European trading port described in the 730s by the Venerable Bede (a celebrated monk who recorded events of the time) as an *emporium*, a market for many peoples coming by land and sea. It was principally a centre for manufacture and commerce, trading with similar *emporia* in England and on the continent via the River Thames. The name *Lundenwic* has continued to be linked to the area in the form of Aldwych, *eald wic*, meaning old port or trading settlement (AOC 2006).
- 4.7 It was along the shoreline where wharves and storehouses for trading would have been erected and, therefore, presumably, the original settlement would have been located. Investigations by the Museum of London on the higher ground to the north, in the Covent Garden area, have revealed extensive evidence of the Middle Saxon settlement in the form of buildings and alleyways, rubbish pits and human burials (Cowie 1988). Attacks on *Lundenwic* by Vikings during the 9th century (in AD 842, 851 and 871-2 when they wintered in London), may have been the reason King Alfred ordered the occupation and strengthening of the old walled city of *Londinium* in AD 886, which became known as *Lundenburg*, and the abandonment, at least for the most part, of the *Lundenwic* settlement. By AD 959, in a Charter of King Edgar, the Strand area was described as a wasteland and in AD 1040 Earl Godwin camped with his forces on what presumably was largely barren ground (Maplestone, unpublished).
- 4.8 The original focus of *Lundenwic* is considered to have centred around the Strand and excavations have revealed a contemporary embankment which indicated that the foreshore was 160m north of the present shoreline (Cowie 1989). The majority of the excavated Middle Saxon sites lie to the north of the Strand (Cowie 1988) and there may have been an east-west street at this period on the line of the Roman road from Ludgate which in the medieval period became known as the Strand. A forerunner of the Strand may have been one of the settlement's principal streets but the earliest documentary evidence is a charter of AD 1002, where it is referred to as *Akemannestraete* (Gelling 1953, 102; Sawyer 1968, 275, no. 903). The boundaries of the settlement are uncertain (except to the south, along the river) although the distribution of the known sites covers an area of some 60 hectares. Its limit to the west may be marked by the area of gravel quarries excavated at the National

Gallery site (Cowie 1988). Occupation sites are known as far north as Shorts Gardens, (approximately 75m north of the site), although excavations at the Royal Opera House (250m to the east of the site), have revealed a large V-shaped ditch which may have been a boundary and/or defensive at some stage, as well as the impressive remains of some 30 buildings and a major north-south street (Maloney 1996).

- 4.9 Archaeological investigations revealing evidence of Saxon *Lundenwic* have occurred at 15-17 Long Acre; Nottingham House, Neal Street; 2-26 Shorts Gardens/19-41 Earlham Street; 67-68 Long Acre and at London Transport Museum, Covent Garden.
- 4.10 The excavations at London Transport Museum (AOC 2006) recorded two inhumation and nine cremation burials dated to the Early Saxon period (mid-6th to early-7th centuries). Several grave goods were retrieved from one inhumation burial including approximately 19 amber beads from a necklace and an oval loop and cello-shaped shield buckle. A silver disc brooch was retrieved from a well truncating this grave which is likely to have originally been part of the grave good assemblage. By the early to mid 7th century the area of the site was abandoned as a burial ground, probably as a result of the settlement of *Lundenwic* expanding in a northerly direction. A number of pits and stakeholes dating to this time suggest that although human habitation of the site had yet to occur, it was being utilised for waste disposal and possibly animal pens or some other activity requiring fencing. Sealing these features and deposits was a thick layer that covered most of the site. It contained very large quantities of animal bone and was probably a spread-out midden deposit. The deposit was probably spread out as a result of levelling. Between the early – mid 8th century occupation of the site occurred and was represented by a series of large waste pits, wells and stake and postholes. Dumped deposits of burnt debris were also prevalent towards the mid 8th century. A series of gravel layers dating to the mid-late 8th centuries probably represented yard or alley surfaces. From the late 8th to the mid 9th century a series of dumped deposits and waste pits were the latest evidence for Saxon activity on the site (AOC 2006).

Medieval

- 4.11 By the end of the Saxon period Westminster had begun to develop with the building of the palace and minster by Edward the Confessor and the Strand must have again quickly become an important and busy thoroughfare, however, to the north of the Strand the land appears to have remained open and not built upon, well into the 17th century. The archaeological finds from the vicinity of the site reflect this, as only small fragments of medieval pottery have been discovered at sites on Long Acre and at 24 Endell Street, where medieval pottery and ceramic building material were found in a buried soil horizon (AOC 2006).

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 4.12 The Monks of the Convent of St Peter Westminster held forty acres of land as a walled garden. Henry VIII exchanged them for lands of his elsewhere and then they passed through various hands until they became given to the Earl of Bedford in 1552 (Upchurch Architects 2012).
- 4.13 Cartographic evidence provides a useful insight into the previous use of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. Braun and Hogenberg's map dated to 1572 reveals that much of the area of Covent Garden, including the site, consisted for the most part of fields. However, not far to the south, buildings are visible, along what is now the Strand, with gardens to their rear (AOC 2006).
- 4.14 The layout of the piazza was established in 1631, to the north of the grounds of the Bedford House, originally granted to John Russell, the 1st Earl of Bedford after the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539. The piazza was surrounded by arcaded buildings, dominated by St Paul's Church, becoming a

fashionable place to live for the rich. The market itself was started at some stage in the mid 17th century, and in 1670, the 5th Earl of Bedford was granted a royal charter for the right to hold a market for flowers, fruit, roots and herbs. The market gradually expanded, and 22 shops with cellars were constructed between 1677-8 against the garden wall of the Bedford House, located immediately west and south of the proposed development site. It was at this date that Tavistock Court was first laid out (AOC 2006).

- 4.15 Inigo Jones, as Surveyor of the King's Works, was commissioned to develop the large plot of land owned by the Earl of Bedford. He laid out a colonnaded piazza based on Italian precedents he knew and designated the church as its formal centre-piece. He considered a classical portico was essential to such a composition especially from his knowledge of Leghorn. Although not an indigenous element, his piazza at Covent Garden was in many ways the genesis of the London Square. The Church of St Paul was constructed between 1631-38 as part of the redevelopment of the wider area (Upchurch Architects 2012).
- 4.16 St Paul's Church, the parish church of Covent Garden, is also known as 'The Actors' Church'. This comes from the fact that when Charles II licensed theatres after the Restoration in 1660, both theatres (now, the Royal Opera House and the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane) were – and are – in the Parish of St Paul's. The connection with the profession has been continuous since then, and many famous members of the profession are memorialised here, and Edith Evans and Ellen Terry's ashes are interred here (Upchurch Architects 2012).
- 4.17 The churchyard was sown with hayseed and there were walks connecting the church, the piazza, Bedford Street, King Street and Henrietta Street. In 1677 these were marked by wooden posts and rails. By 1690 there were trees; and lime and trees are recorded as planted in 1740. In 1646 there was a roundhouse (watchman's kiosk) in the yard (Upchurch Architects 2012).
- 4.18 A strip was excavated along the north and south of the churchyard creating the present light-well to buildings along King Street and Henrietta Street. Its original purpose was to restrict access to the church yard and limit "soakage" from the graves into nearby houses (Upchurch Architects 2012).
- 4.19 Public conveniences have been by the portal on the south side since 1851 (Upchurch Architects 2012).
- 4.20 A slightly tenuous connection of the churchyard with royalty was that the statue of Charles I by Hubert Le Sueur, (famously now sited at Charing Cross from 1675), took it was brought from Roehampton by Anthony Wither for safe keeping during the days of the Commonwealth. The Council of State had ordered such works to be thrown down or mutilated (Upchurch Architects 2012).

5. Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the watching brief were defined as being:
 - To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to Westminster City Council to make an informed decision on the status of the condition and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.

- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

5.2 The specific aims of the watching brief were defined as being:

- To ascertain if any features associated with the post-medieval cemetery are present.

5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6. Methodology

6.1 The watching brief was carried out between the 30th April and 10th May 2013. Archaeological Monitoring was carried out of ground reduction relating to the landscaping of the South Courtyard area. The ground reduction was undertaken using a 2 tonne tracked 360 excavator under the constant supervision of an archaeologist.

6.2 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (3rd Edition) (MoL 1994) and the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).

6.3 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998).
- English Heritage & The Church of England (2005). Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England.
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

6.4 Archaeological recording consisted of:

- Limited hand cleaning of sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
- A scan for dating evidence from in-situ deposits and spoil.
- Photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.
- Written records on pro-forma sheets.
- Plans/Section drawings at suitable scales.
- A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits, where obtainable.

6.5 A unique site code, **SPL13**, was obtained from the Museum of London prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This was used as the site identifier on all records.

6.6 All levels were established in relation to the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark located on the portico of St. Paul's Church, with a value of 21.26m AOD.

6.7 The watching brief was undertaken by Chris Clarke, Catherine Edwards, Tara Fidler and Lee Harvey; under the overall direction of Paul Mason, Project Manager for AOC. The work was

monitored by Diane Abrams on behalf of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

7. Results

Trench 1

- 7.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a compact, grey, sandy silt, made ground deposit (10), which contained frequent fragments of 19th and 20th century ceramic building material (CBM) and concrete. The made ground (10) was present over the full area of the site measuring 20.50m in length by 10.70m wide. It was revealed at 20.05m AOD and excavated to an average depth of 19.85m AOD..
- 7.2 Recovered from the made ground (10) were several fragments of disarticulated possible human bone, and six head stone fragments. The human bone consisted of abraded long bones; dispersed over different areas of the site. By comparison, the headstone fragments were found in close proximity to the southeast wall of the church. Two fragments were co-joining, meaning elements of five different head stones were represented. Legible dates identified on the headstones indicated that they were 18th or 19th century in origin. The measurements of the head stones, with a transcription of visible lettering, and a record photograph, can be found in Appendix B. All bone and head stone fragments identified were passed directly to the Church authorities for reburial on site.
- 7.3 At the northeast end of the trench were a number of features post-dating the made ground (10) (Fig 3; Plates A - C). Cut into made ground (10), was a semi-circular masonry structure [11] measuring 2.50m northwest-southeast by 1.70m northeast-southwest. Two courses of abraded red brick were observed, bonded using cement mortar, which suggested it may have been constructed during the 19th or 20th century. Structure [11] was covered by a concrete slab [8] 0.10m thick, at a height of 20.04m AOD, which was not removed. Observing through cracks in slab [8] it appeared that the interior of structure [11] was rendered.
- 7.4 Abutting structure [11] at the northeast site boundary, were three curved masonry structures (7), (12) and (13). Each were constructed using similar materials as structure [11], suggesting that all four structures were contemporary.
- 7.5 Structure [7] was approximately 2.85m in length by 0.80m wide, built using red and purple bricks, measuring 223mm by 100mm by 70mm, bonded using a cementitious mortar. Internally, structure [7] formed a sealed chamber 1.88m deep, by approximately 2.70m long by 0.50m at its widest.
- 7.6 On the northwest side of structure [11] was curved structure [12] which extended further to the northwest as structure [13], in total measuring 4m by 0.70m. Limited internal observations associated with structure [12] indicated that it was 1.60m deep, with a similar layout to that of structure [7]. The northeast wall of structures [7] and [12] appeared to form the southwest wall of the public conveniences located under the northeast church gardens.
- 7.7 Structures [7], (12) and (13) were sealed by yorkstone slabs [5] and [6].



Plate A. Features [11], [12] & [13] Looking North



Plate B. Features [7], [11] & [12] Looking Southeast

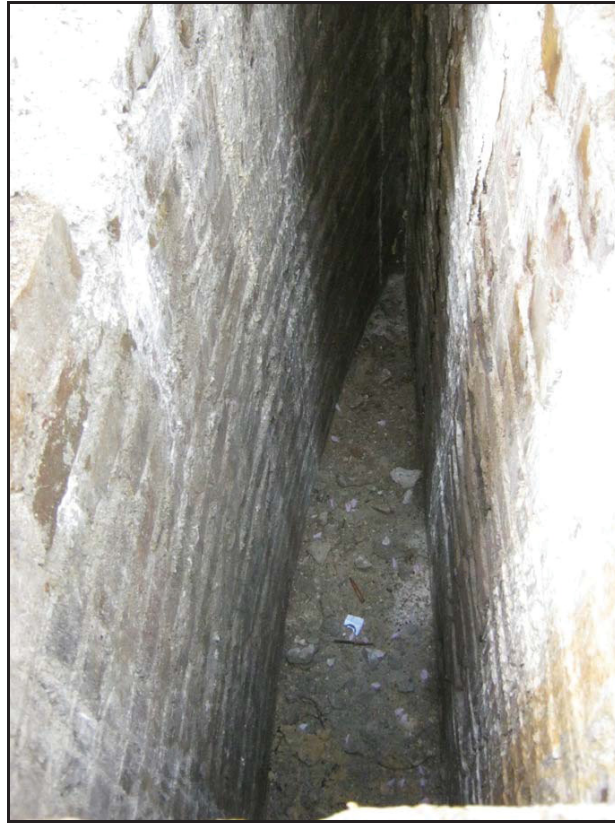


Plate C. Internal View of Feature [12]

- 7.8 Near the north corner of the trench a short section of brick work [9] was revealed cut into made ground (10), measuring approximately 1.70m in length by 1.45m wide. It appeared that the feature did extend for further, but was not exposed by the groundworks. Feature [9] ran parallel to the southeast wall of the church at a distance of 1.45m, and appeared to be constructed from 20th century red brick. Due to the limited exposure of the feature no firm interpretation can be given for its use.
- 7.9 There was limited variation in over burden deposits present. In the northern corner of the trench stone slabs [6] were sealed by a slab of concrete (4), 6m long by 2m wide and 0.15m thick, while the remainder of slabs [6] and covering slabs [5] and [8] were sealed by a bedding layer of sand (3), 0.10m thick, which extended across the site. Overlying the sand (3) was the former yorkstone slab surface of the South Courtyard (2), approximately 0.10m thick. In places, this had a up to 50mm thick organic deposits (1) filling in undulations within the former yard surface.

8. Finds

- 8.1 Several fragments of disarticulated possible human bone and six fragments of five headstones were recovered from made ground (10) during the watching brief (Appendix B – Description of Headstones). These finds were passed directly to the Church authorities for reburial on site. No other finds were collected during the course of the investigation.

9. Conclusions

- 9.1 During the course of the watching brief between 0.20m and 0.40m depth of overburden was observed being removed from the Southern Courtyard of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.
- 9.2 Natural deposits were not observed anywhere on the site; the earliest deposit identified was a layer of made ground which contained 19th and 20th building debris. Evidence for the prior use of the South

Courtyard area as part of the St. Paul's graveyard was suggested by the recovery of several fragments of possible human bone and fragmentary headstones.

- 9.3 The made ground was disturbed by the construction of several curved brick-built chambers, associated with the 19th century public conveniences adjacent to the site. Subsequent alterations to the floor plan of the public conveniences included additional brickwork straightening the party wall between the two properties, resulting in the creation of several small sealed chambers with apsed floor plans.
- 9.4 One other probable wall was identified in proximity to the church wall in the northwest area of site. It appeared to be 20th century in construction, although full interpretation was not possible due to the limited exposure of the feature during the course of the watching brief.
- 9.5 The limited ground reduction which took place in the Southern Courtyard of St. Paul's Church revealed a small number of finds and features associated with the development of the site between 18th and 20th century. The earliest evidence identified related to several fragments of *ex-situ* headstones dating to the 18th and 19th century, and several possible human bone fragments, attesting to the sites use as a graveyard during this period. Later 19th or 20th century masonry features present relate to the construction of the public conveniences constructed adjacent to the site to the northeast. These features were subsequently sealed by the 20th century landscaping and paving of the South Courtyard area.

10. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 10.1 Due to the nature of the project, publication will be restricted to a summary of results in the London Archaeological Round Up, and via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix C).
- 10.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, photographs, and digital records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

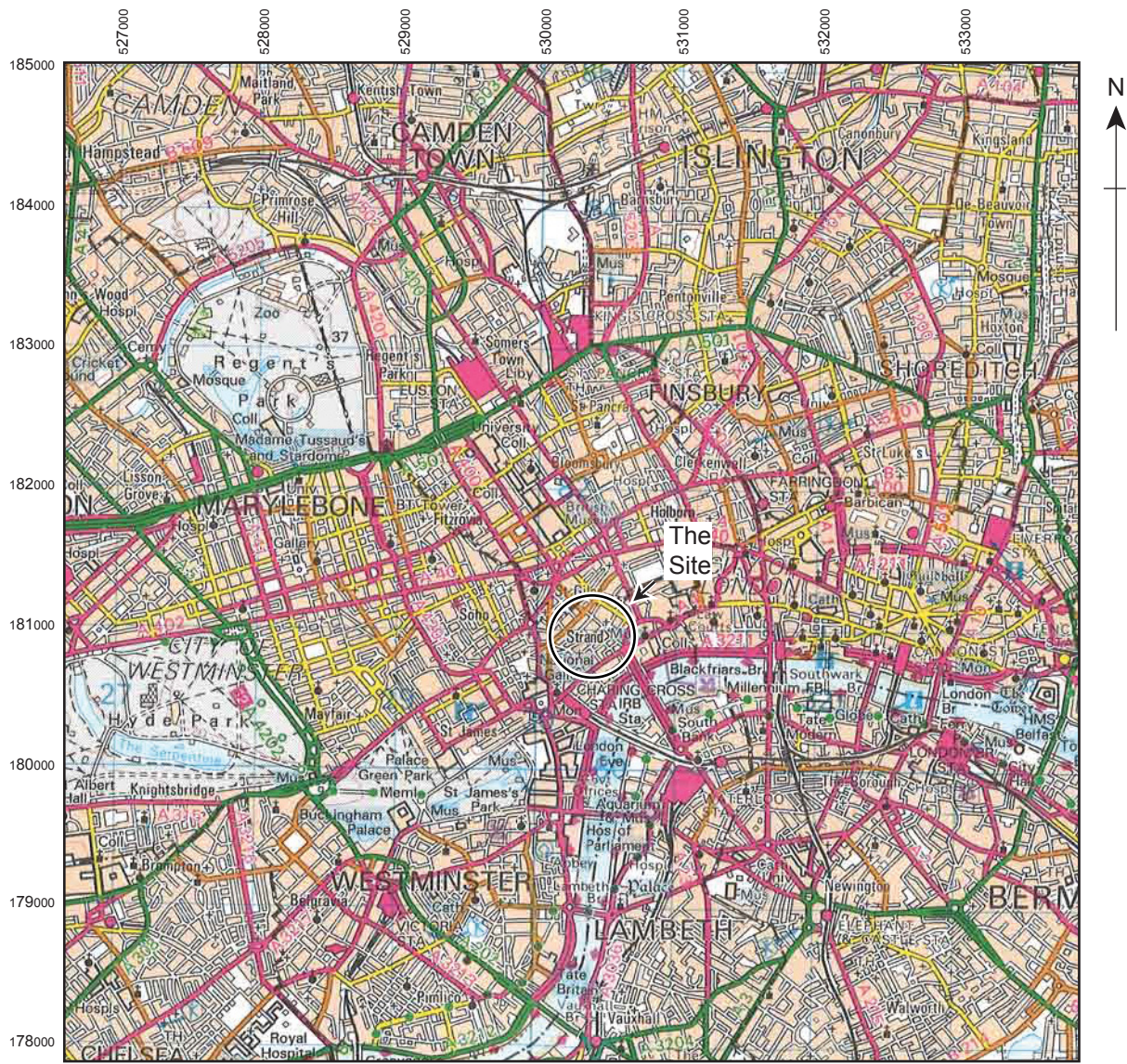
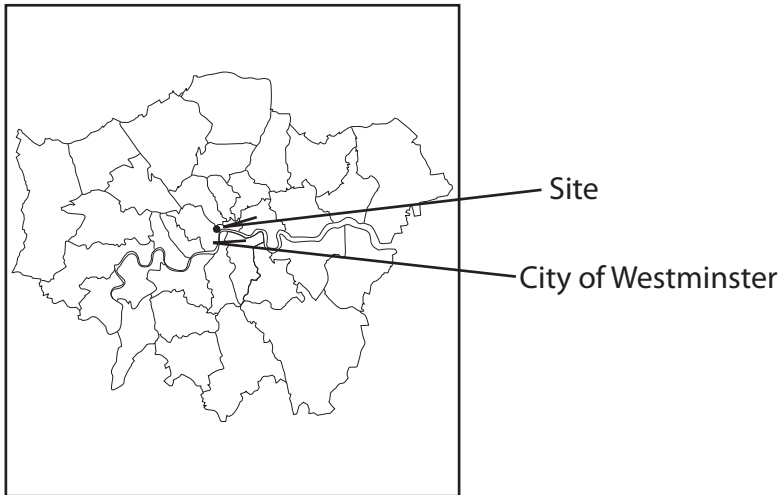
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ST PAUL'S CHURCH, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN, CITY OF WESTMINSTER:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Site Location Within London



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 2008 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. WL100023757

1:50 000

Figure 1: Site Location

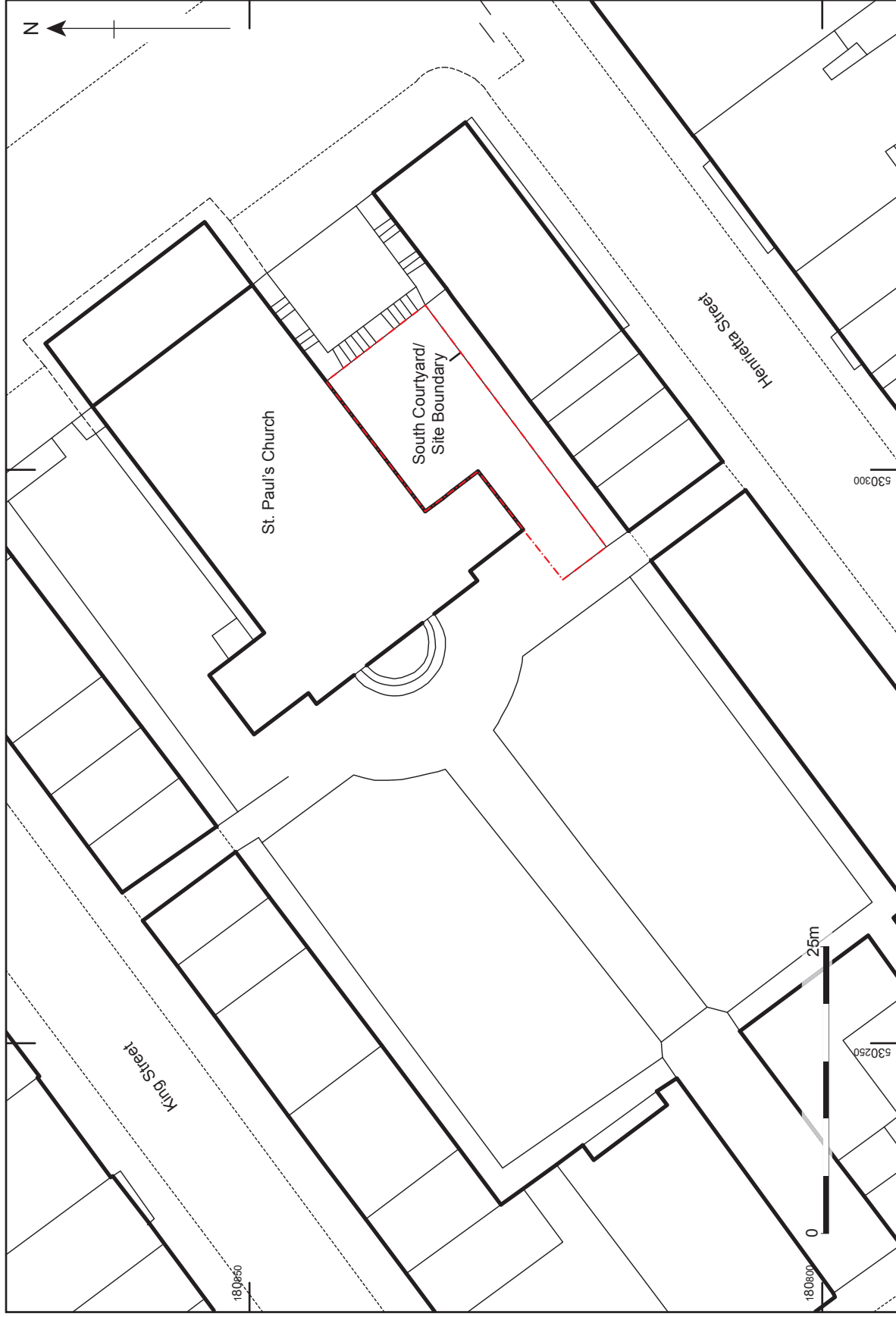


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Plan



Figure 3: Trench 1: Plan



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Thickness
1	Topsoil	20.50m	10.70m	0.07m
2	Paving Slabs	20.50m	10.70m	0.07m
3	Bedding Layer	20.50m	10.70m	0.10m
4	Concrete	6.00m	2.00m	0.15m
5	Stone Slab	NFE	NFE	0.10m
6	Stone Slab	NFE	NFE	0.10m
7	Brick Structure	2.85m	0.80m	1.88m
8	Concrete	1.40m	0.55m	0.10m
9	Brick Wall	1.40m+	0.10m+	NFE
10	Made Ground	20.50m	10.70m	0.20m+
11	Brick Structure	2.50m	1.70m	NFE
12	Brick Structure	2.00m	0.65m	1.60m
13	Brick Structure	2.00m	0.70m	NFE

Appendix B – Description of Headstones

Headstone A

Measurements: 620mm x 430mm x 60mm

Inscription:

R D

1716



Plate D. Headstone A

Headstone B

Measurements: 400mm x 290mm x 80mm

Inscription: None Identified



Plate E. Headstone B

Headstone C

Measurements: 585mm x 440mm x 80mm

Inscription:

SACRED
.....THE MEMORY OF
.....I TOMAS JONES
(remainder illegible)



Plate F. Headstone C

Headstone D

Measurements: 740mm x 670mm x 75mm (refitted size)

Inscription:

JAMES and L.....
who died December 1 1815
Aged 4 Yea(rs) and 1 Month
AI...ME I(?)M.....
who.....
(remainder illegible)



Plate G. Headstone D

Headstone E

Measurements: 720mm x 620mm x 750mm

Inscription:

ICRC
TO THE MEMORY OF
.....M WILLIAM LEGG
OF CHANDOS STREET IN THIS.....
.....DEPARTED THIS LIFE JULY 3RD 1.....
AGED 51 YEARS.
.....LOVED(?) BY ALL WHO KNEW.....

.....WILL.....OF THE.....

(illegible section)

.....OF THOMAS LEGG SECOND.....

.....WILLIAM.....

.....1817 AGED 16.....

.....LEGG.....

(remainder illegible)

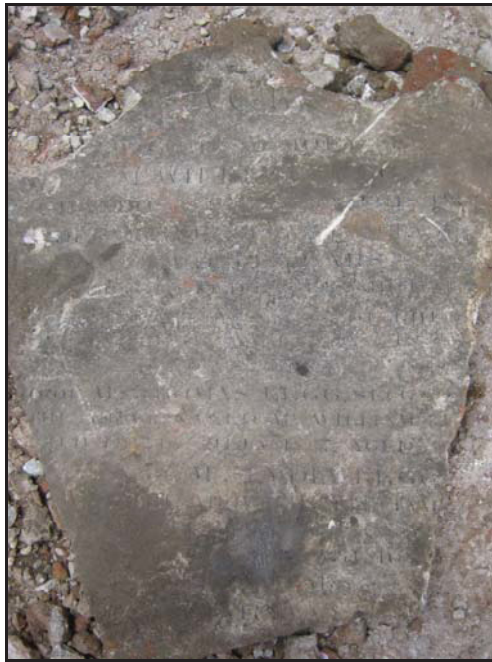


Plate H. Headstone E

Appendix C – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-138140

Project details

Project name St Paul's Church, Covent Garden

Short description of the project AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief at St. Paul's Church, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, City of Westminster. The work comprised the monitoring of ground reduction ahead of landscaping works in the Southern Courtyard of St. Paul's Church, which revealed a small number of finds and features associated with the development of the site between 18th and 20th century. The earliest evidence identified related to several fragments of ex-situ headstone dating to the 18th and 19th century, associated with several possible human bone fragments which attested to the sites use as a graveyard during this period. Later 19th or 20th century masonry features were recorded which primarily related to the construction of the public conveniences adjacent to the northeast. These features were subsequently sealed by the 20th century landscaping and paving of the South Courtyard area. Natural deposits were not observed during the course of the watching brief.

Project dates Start: 30-04-2013 End: 10-05-2013

Previous/future work No / No

Any project codes associated reference 32266 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference SPL 13 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Conservation Area

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Other 4 - Churchyard

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Significant Finds HEADSTONE Post Medieval

Investigation type ""Watching Brief""

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER St Paul's Church, Covent Garden

Postcode WC2E 9ED

Site coordinates TQ 302 808 51 0 51 30 38 N 000 07 24 W Point

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group
Organisation

Project originator brief Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project originator design AOC Archaeology Group

Project director/manager Paul Mason

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of PCC St Paul's Church Covent
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical recipient Archive LAARC

Digital recipient Archive LAARC

Digital Archive ID SPL13

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Digital Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive

Paper recipient Archive LAARC

Paper Archive ID SPL13

Paper available Media "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Paper Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title ST PAUL'S CHURCH, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN, CITY OF WESTMINSTER: A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Author(s)/Editor(s) MacQuarrie, H.

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 text, 29 pages, 2 illustrations bound between plastic covers

**Project
bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title ST PAUL'S CHURCH, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN, CITY OF
WESTMINSTER: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2013

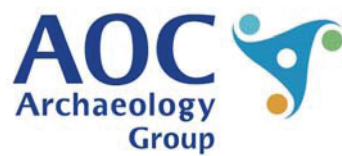
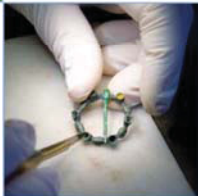
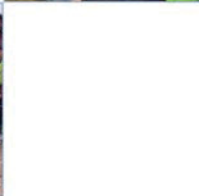
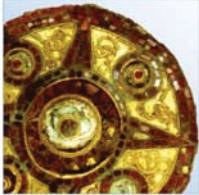
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Entered on 24 May 2013



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