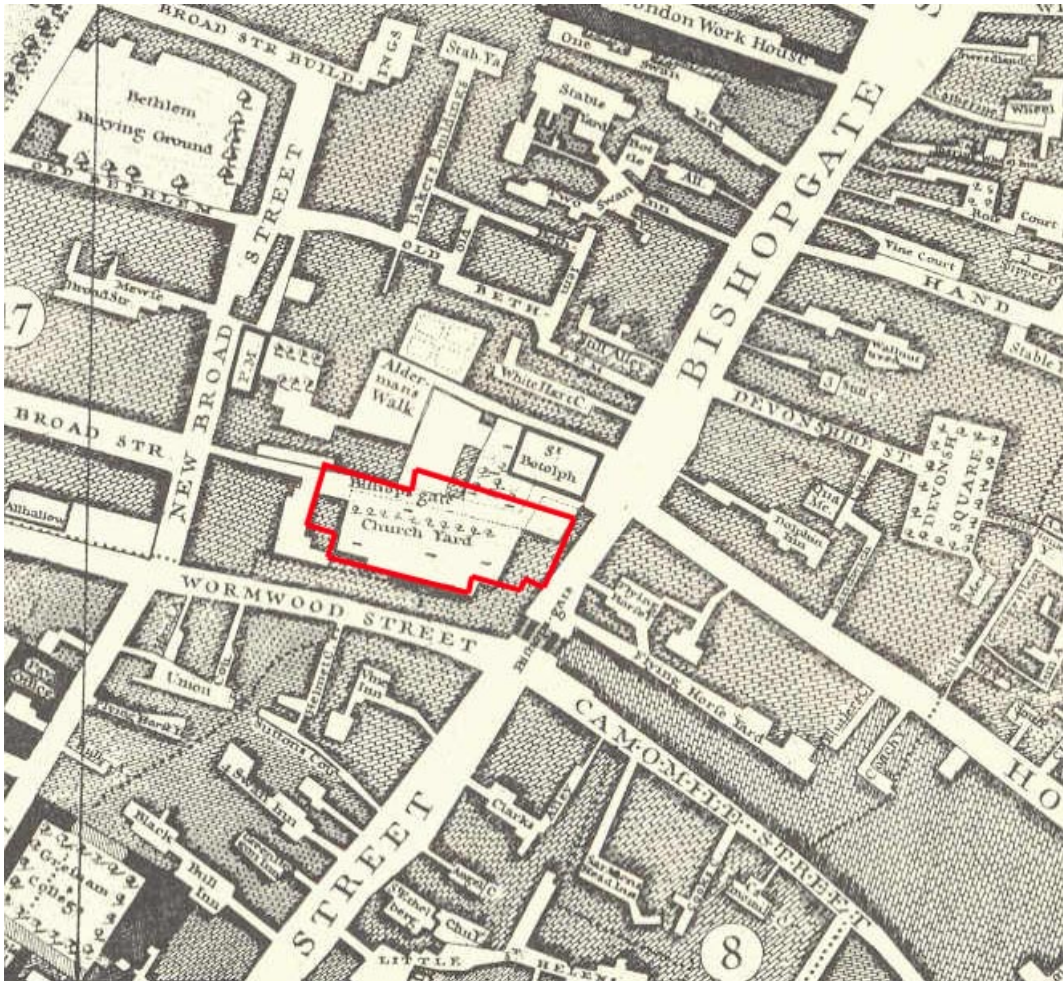


**Garden Improvement Works in the churchyard of
St.Botolph without Bishopsgate,
City of London, EC2M 3TL**

An Archaeological Watching Brief



COMPASS



ARCHAEOLOGY

February 2012

Garden Improvement Works in the churchyard of
St.Botolph without Bishopsgate, City of London, EC2M 3TL

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Site Code: BWB12
NGR (centre): TQ 3318 8148

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Abstract

An Archaeological Watching Brief took place during garden improvement works within the site of St Botolph without Bishopsgate churchyard between the 6th of February and the 12th March 2012. The scheme included the excavation of open-cut trenching to accommodate new water and electricity routes on both the north and south sides of the churchyard.

No archaeologically significant features or deposits relating to human burials were observed in trenching and there was evidence that the area had been subject to landscaping prior to the conversion of the grounds into a public open space. This entailed the importing of material in order to raise the ground levels, and was represented by a layer of dark-grey silt-clay containing frequent fragments of CBM, glass, terracotta plant pot, shell, and the occasional residual pot sherd; including one Roman rim sherd dating to the late 1st-2nd century AD, but with the majority being broadly datable to the 19th century.

A single architectural fragment in the neo-classical style was recovered from trenching by the tennis courts and may be part of a door or window surround, (perhaps blasted from the church by the Bishopsgate bombing of 1993).

The only in situ archaeology observed was a small section of brick wall aligned NW-SE within a trench crossing the central pedestrian path. This wall was made from 16th to early-17th century style brick, and was more than likely associated with earlier buildings that once fronted onto Bishopsgate as depicted on historic maps.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief conducted between the 6th February and the 12th March 2012 within the site of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate churchyard, Bishopsgate, City of London, EC2M 3TL.
- 1.2 Archaeological monitoring took place during contractor's groundworks in response to recommendations from Kathryn Stubbs the City of London's Senior Archaeological Officer, and Jane Sidell, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the London Region, regarding SAM considerations. The trenching was excavated by the City of London Open Spaces Department

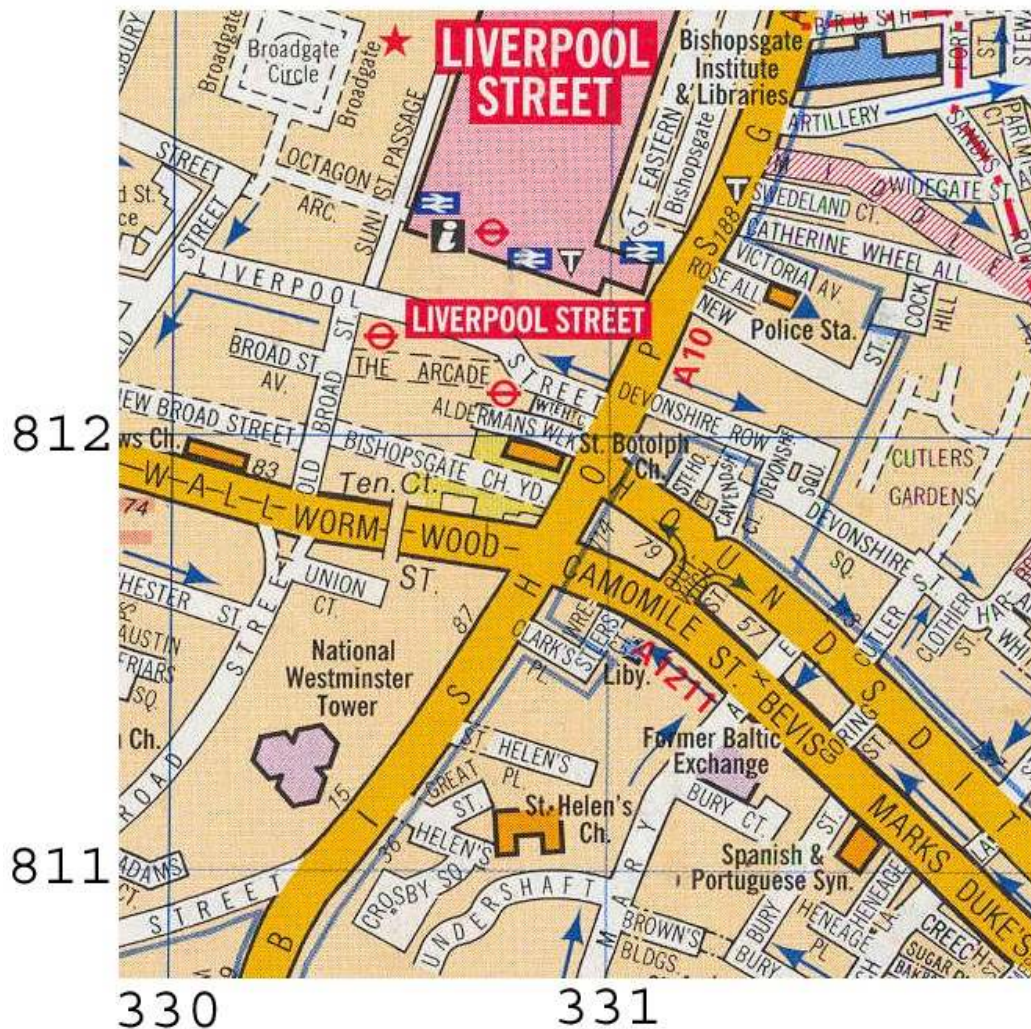


Fig.1: A-Z Location map of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate. Reproduced from OS data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO. © Crown Copyright 2008. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd., licence no. AL 100031317

1.3 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Bradley Viljoen for commissioning the project on behalf of the City of London Open Spaces Department and his assistance on site. Also a thank you to the groundworks team from the City of London Gardens. Thanks to Kathryn Stubbs and Jane Sidell for their advice during the project, and the specialists Katie Anderson and Paul Blinkhorn for their analysis of the pottery finds from site.

2 Site location, Geology and Topography

2.1 The trenching works were largely focused to the south of the central path, following the edges of the existing grassed area and along the paved area in front of the south-western face of the tennis courts. A single N-S trench was dug in the far north-west corner of the northern grassed area, fronting onto Bishopsgate, and another SE-NW aligned trench to the SW of the Church Hall. A final trench was excavated across the central pathway linking the two sides of the gardens.

The SE limit of the site fell within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Roman and Medieval City Walls and Bishopsgate, (L026N), however no works took place within the physical area of the Scheduled monument in this instance.



Fig.2: Plan of the SAM of London Wall: remains of Roman and medieval Wall from *W end of All Hallows Church to 38 Camomile Street*, The watching brief site is on the *right of frame*. (Reproduced from English Heritage website <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1002050>).

- 2.2 The grassed areas of the site are raised by up to 0.5m above the existing pavement level fronting onto Bishopsgate and the pathway steadily slopes towards the SW where the raised ground is between 0.7 to 0.9m above the central path.
- 2.3 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 270, 1998) shows the site to be within an area of riverine Taplow gravels, with Langley Silts, (commonly know as 'brickearth'), immediately to the east.

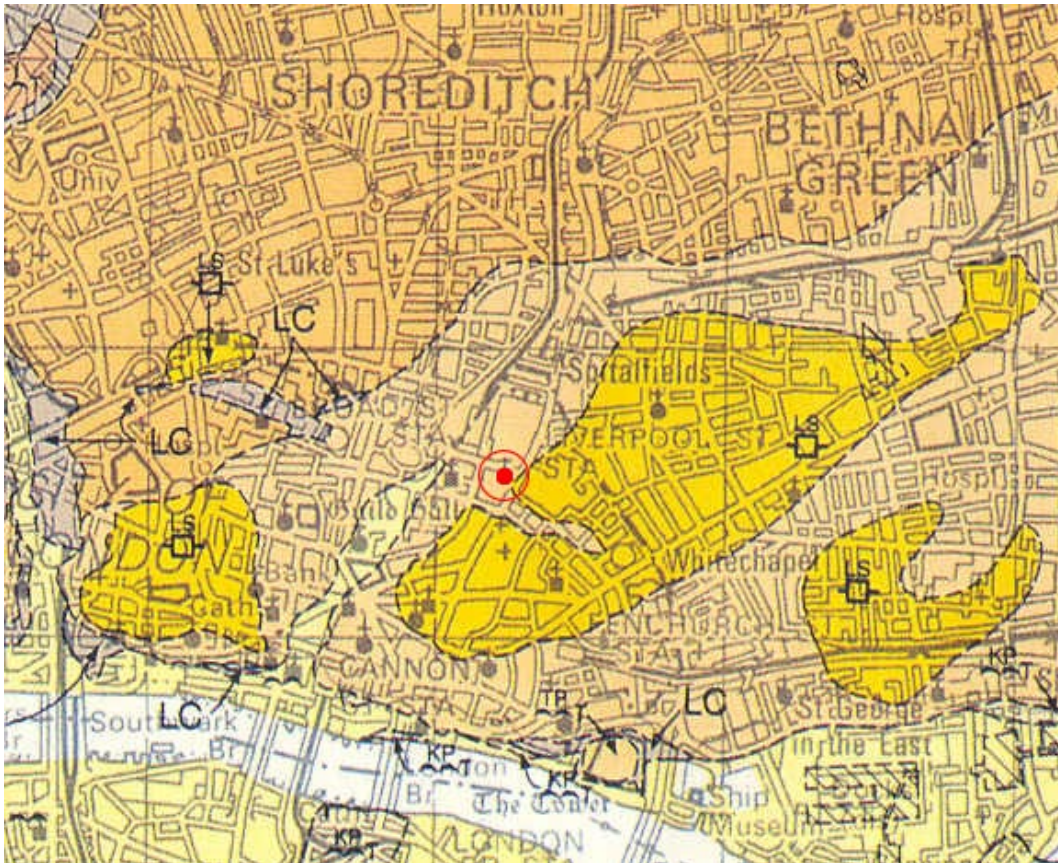


Fig.3: Underlying geology taken from the British Geological Survey Sheet 270. Reproduced from OS data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO. © Crown Copyright 2008. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd., licence no. AL 100031317

3 Archaeological and Historical background

3.1 The area of Bishopsgate was first developed in the Roman period when the City Walls were built in the first century AD and a gate was located within the modern day junction of Bishopsgate and Wormwood Street. The wall was surrounded by a deep ditch which further added to the defences. The gate opened out onto Ermine Street, the major route between London, Lincoln and York. Major elements of the walls, ditch, gate and Ermine Street have been excavated nearby on several occasions along Old Broad Street, Bishopsgate and Camomile Street.

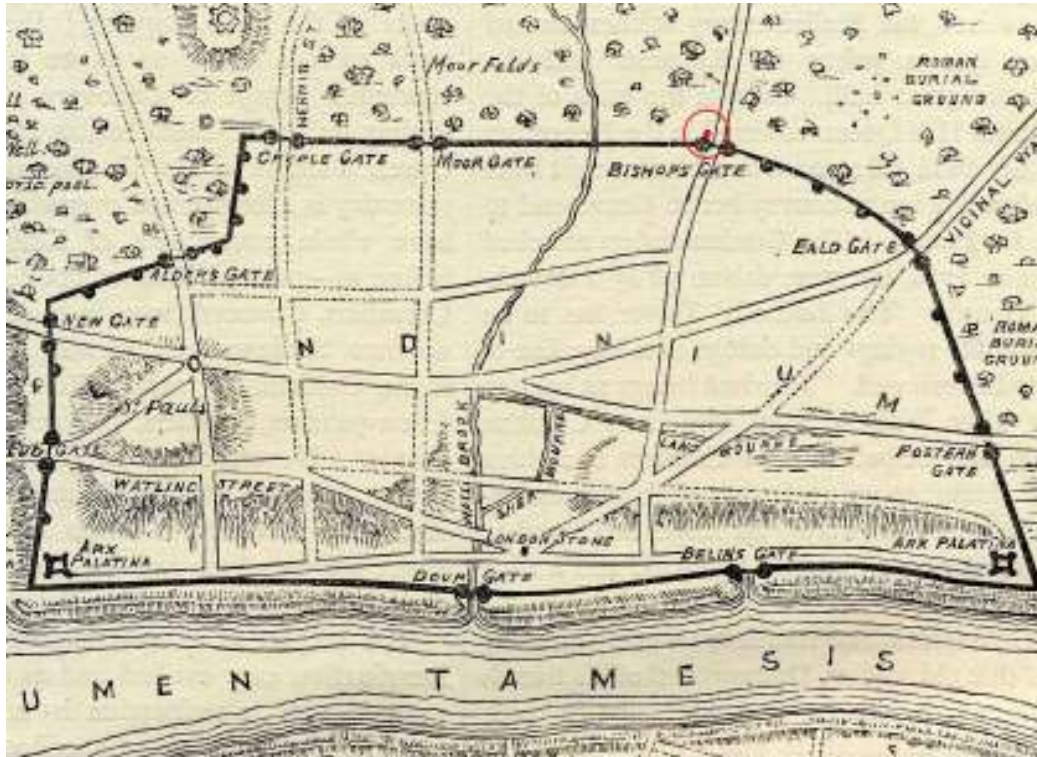


Fig.4: A depiction of the Roman city of Londinium, with the approximate location of St Botolph without Bishopsgate circled in red. Reproduced from *Old and New London*, Walter Thornbury (1897), Cassell and Company, available on mapco.net

3.2 An original Saxon church, the foundations of which were discovered when the present church was erected, is first mentioned as '*Sancti Botolfi Extra Bishopsgate*' in 1212. This church could at one point have housed the relics of St Botolph himself, (as they were moved from place to place), and because of this he became known as the patron saint of travellers.

3.3 During the medieval period Bishopsgate developed rapidly with many large properties and inns being constructed alongside the road. Bishopsgate and part of the adjoining City walls were rebuilt by the Hanseatic League in 1471, and maintained, in return for exacting widespread trade privileges within London, Boston and Lynn, the latter of which were reached by Ermine Street.

In 1413 a female hermit is recorded as living in the churchyard of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate on a pension from the Sheriff¹. Sir William Allen, Lord Mayor (1571-2) who was born and buried in the parish marked his mayoralty by repairing the Church at his own expense.

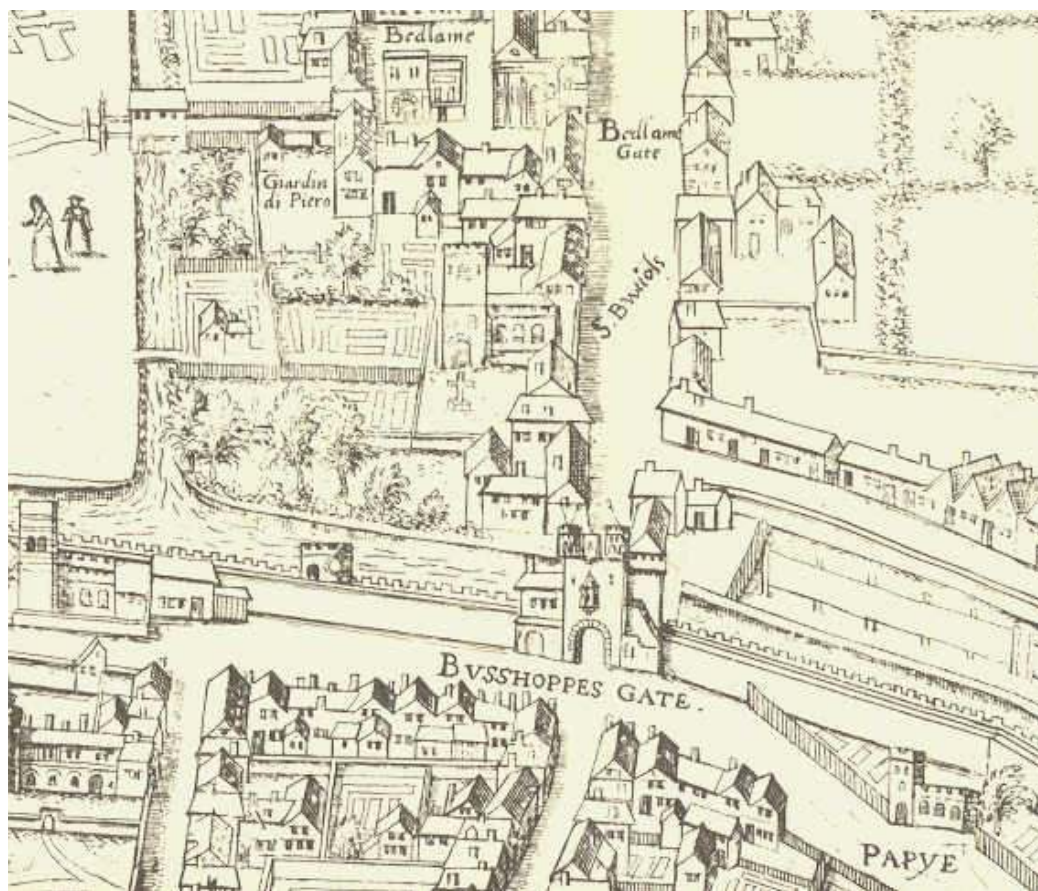


Fig.5: Detail from the 16th century 'Copperplate' map of London, ©The A-Z of Elizabethan London, Prockter and Taylor, (1979)

The above map shows St Botolph's surrounded by a cluster of buildings and gardens. In 2006 Compass Archaeology recorded remnants of a large building fronting Bishopsgate within Thames Water replacement trenching. Could it be part of the complex of buildings depicted here, or maybe a later building depicted in later maps? Bedlam Hospital can be seen in the top of the frame and Moorfields to the top left. Bishopsgate, (displaying several severed heads on poles), is in the centre of frame, as is the city ditch; water-filled to the left, and reinforced with wooden shuttering on the right of frame.

¹ Weinreb and Hibbert 1987 *The London Encyclopaedia* (3rd Edition)

- 3.4 The parish registers are complete from 1558, and record the burials of many notable personages, including an infant son of the playwright Ben Jonson. Sir Paul Pindar (d.1650), James I's Ambassador to Turkey, was probably the most celebrated parishioner. His epitaph reads that he was '*faithful in negotiation, foreign and domestick, eminent for piety, charity, loyalty and prudence*'. The magnificent Jacobean facade of Pindar's Bishopsgate mansion is preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum having been removed to make way for Liverpool Street Station.
- 3.5 Bishopsgate and the surrounding area continued to develop and the medieval inns were converted into coaching inns as the capital prospered and trade continued to use the Great North Road from Bishopsgate. This is evident from the large number of Inns and stable yards marked on Rocque's Survey of 1746 including; Black Bull Inn; Swan Inn; and Vine Inn towards the bottom of the frame, and The Dolphin Inn and Two Swan Inn to the top of frame. The frontage of Bishopsgate is still heavily developed by St Botolph's Church.

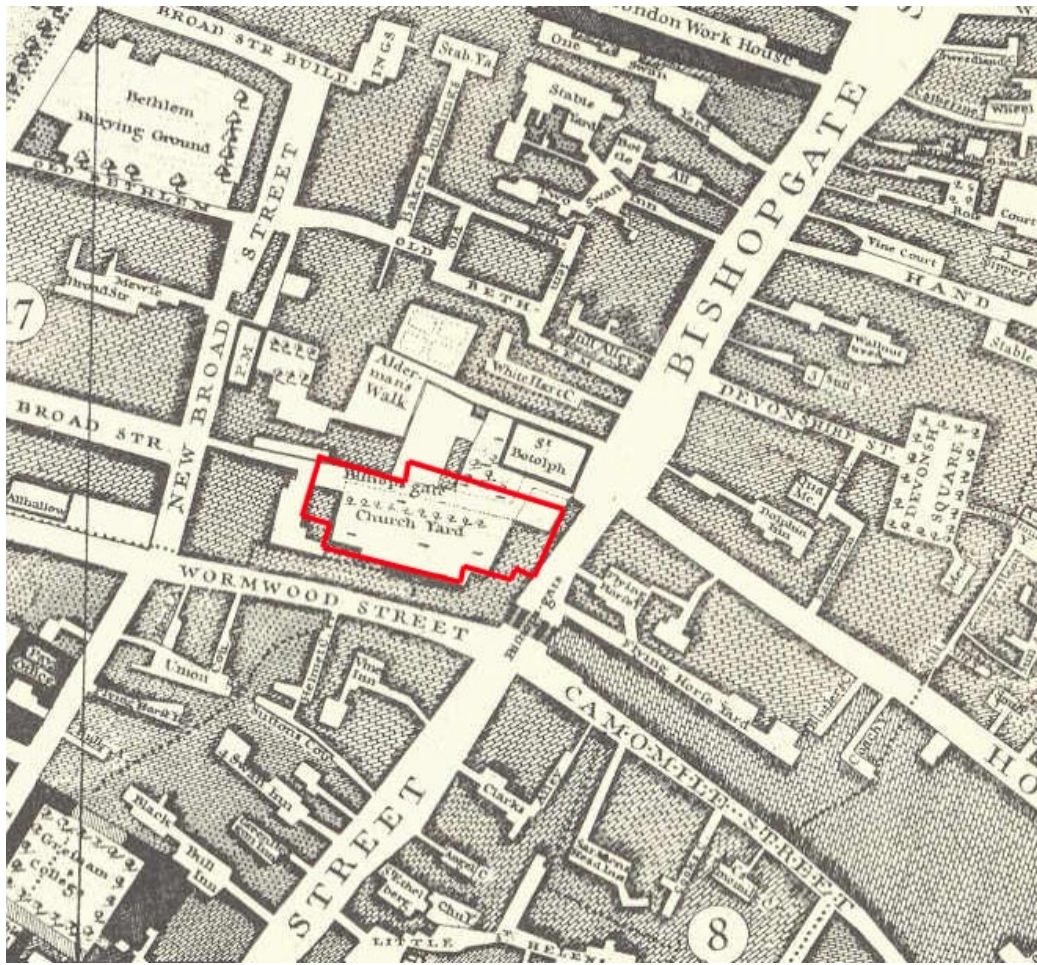


Fig.6: Extract from Rocque's Survey of London 1746 with the modern site outline superimposed in red

As the capital prospered the City gates began to become a hindrance to the burgeoning traffic and all seven were demolished in 1760 easing the flow goods and bodies. The new thoroughfare, along with a somewhat more open fronted churchyard with the central path now dividing the two halves is depicted on Cary's map of London below.

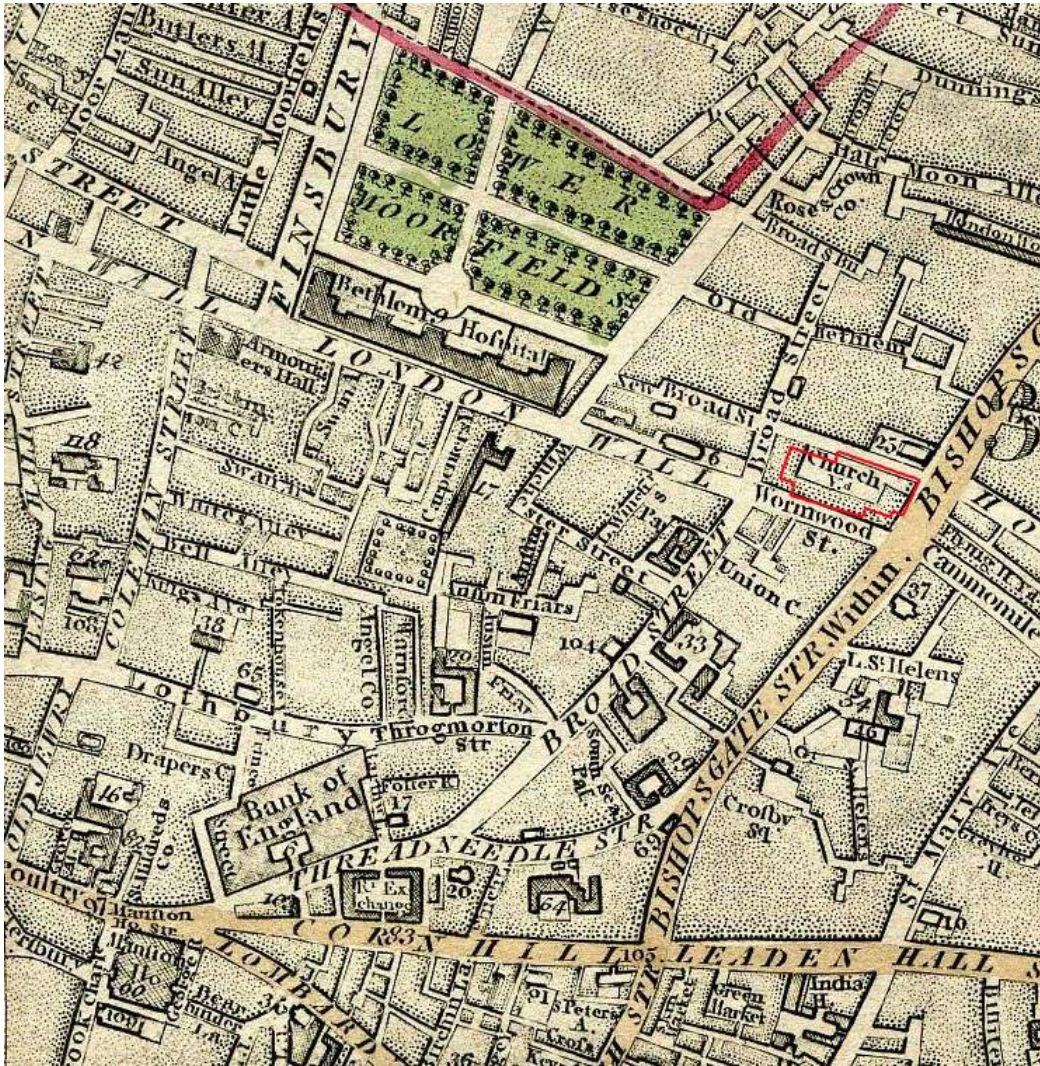


Fig.7: Extract of Cary's Map of London, c.1795. Modern site outline in red

3.6 St Botolph's was one of the first of the City burial grounds to be converted into a public garden, (1863), after the Burial Act of 1855 concerning the discontinuation of burials. The gardens were fenced with iron railings taken from old London Bridge². Outside of the Church Hall, (built 1861), is the large tomb of Sir William Rawlins, Sheriff of London in 1801 and a benefactor of the church. Close to the garden's Bishopsgate entrance is a memorial cross. This is believed to be the first memorial of the Great War to be set up in England, erected in 1916 following the Battle of Jutland and the death of Lord Kitchener.

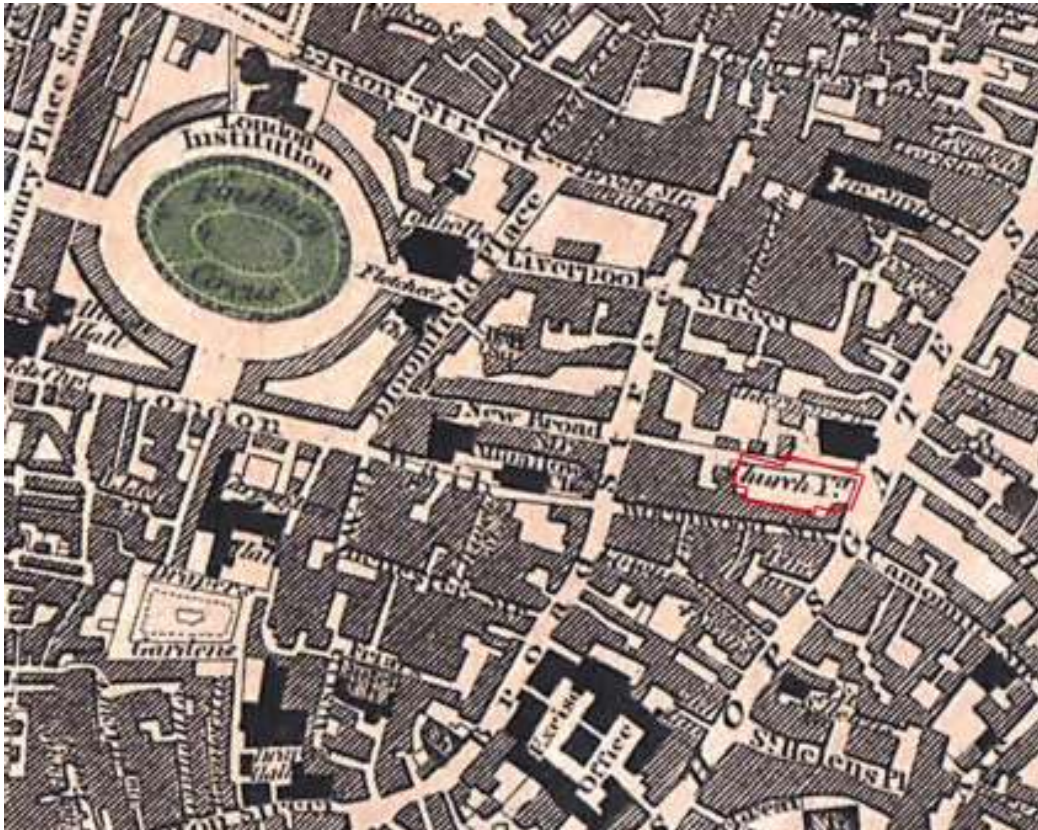


Fig.8: Greenwoods Plan, 1824-26 site outlined in red. Finsbury Circus replaced the Bethlehem Hospital in 1815, which moved to Southwark

² <http://www.londongardenstrust.org/index.htm?features/burial.htm>

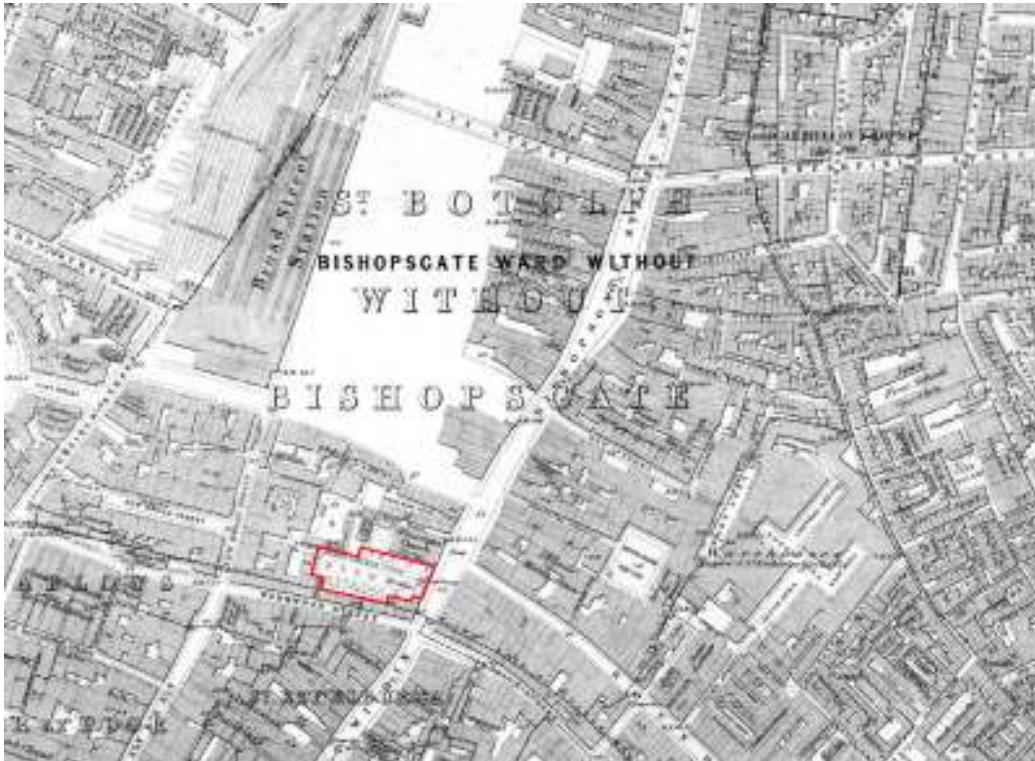


Fig.9: Extract from the 1st Edition OS Map 1867, note the newly built Broad Street Station, (opened 1865), now dominating the surrounding area. Liverpool Street was opened directly adjacent in 1874, filling the blank space depicted on the map.



Fig.10: Detail of 1st Edition OS Map showing the churchyard now laid out as gardens, much as it is today

- 3.7 St. Botolph without Bishopsgate survived the Great Fire of London unscathed, and only lost one window in the Second World War, but on 24 April 1993 was one of the many buildings to be damaged by an IRA bomb. The St. Mary Axe bomb the year before had damaged the exterior joinery and windows, but the Bishopsgate bomb opened up the roof and left the church without any doors or windows. The building was classed as a dangerous structure and cordoned-off. The Rector's office and Vestry were shattered, causing papers and files to be scattered all over Bishopsgate. An extensive restoration project followed, taking three and a half years to return the church to its former glory. A Thanksgiving Service was held in January 1997 to mark its completion at which the Bishop of London dedicated a new stained glass window which had been commissioned by the Worshipful Company of Bowyers. This brings the history of St Botolph's up to the present day. The last programme of archaeological works to take place within the churchyard included a watching brief undertaken by Museum of London Archaeology during repair works to the fountain south of the central path in 2009. No archaeological deposits or features were observed on this occasion.

4 Archaeological research questions

Despite the expectation that the groundworks would mainly expose recently made ground the trenching scheme was deemed sufficiently extensive to address several broad research questions:

- Is there any evidence of the medieval church or graveyard?
- Is there any redeposited artefactual evidence relating to the historic usage of the site, including the sites usage as a graveyard.
- Is there any evidence for subsequent development of the site?
- Are there any remains that can be related to historic mapping?
- Can the watching brief contribute to current archaeological research objectives for London?

5 Methodology

5.1 Fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *GLASS Standards, Paper 3: Fieldwork, Consultation Draft, 2009*) and to the standards of the Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief, 2008*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute.

Adequate time was given for investigation and recording of the observed trenches, although every effort was made not to disrupt the contractors' programme. Observations were recorded on *proforma* trench sheets, and drawn in plan with measured sketches taken of sample sections. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. The fieldwork record was supplemented as appropriate by digital photography.

Close liaison was maintained with the groundworks team to ensure a presence on site as and when necessary. The Client and the Kathryn Stubbs of English Heritage were kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork.

5.2 Post-excavation work

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

Finds were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's '*Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London*'. Finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although some material was discarded following assessment. Assessment was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff.

Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client, English Heritage and the local planning authority. A short summary of the fieldwork has been appended to this report using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*.

6 Results

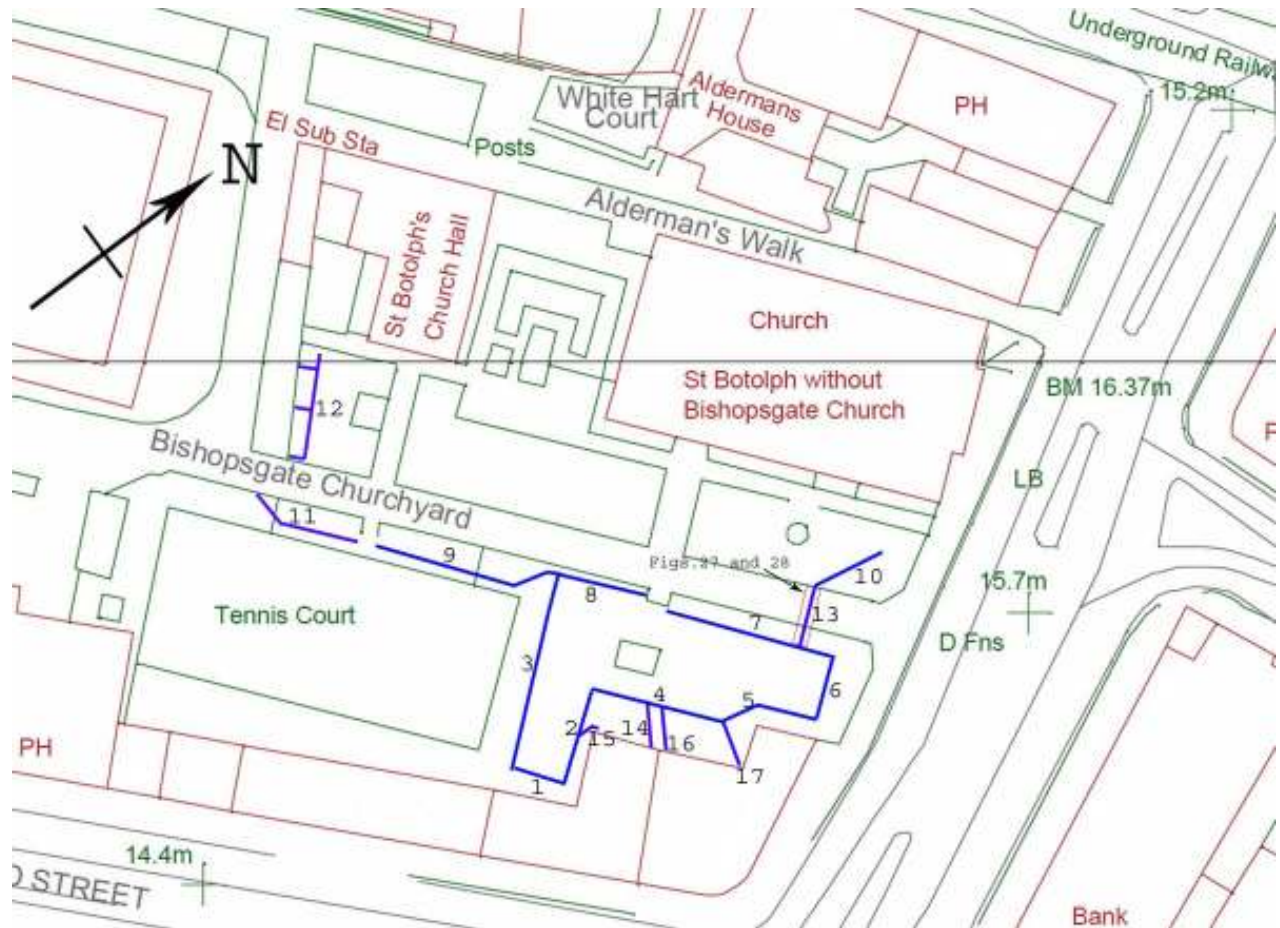


Fig.11: *Location plan labelling trenches in numerical order as observed.* Reproduced from OS data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO. © Crown Copyright 2008. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd., licence no. AL 100031317

6.1 Archaeological monitoring took place between the 6th February and 12th March 2012 as illustrated on figure 11. This amounted to approximately 140m of trenching, the majority of which was excavated by a mini excavator, with lengths towards the SW end of the site, (8 and 12) and across the front of the tennis court, (9 and 11), dug by hand due to the restrictive nature of access. The results of the watching brief are detailed below in the order in which they were observed. (Refer to fig. 11 throughout).

6.2 On the 6th February trenches 1, 2 and the western part of 4 were observed, a total of 20.65m. The trenches averaged 500mm wide by up to 600mm deep at between 15.06 to 15.01mOD. At the NW end of Trench 2 a ceramic drainage pipe was observed, aligned N-S across the base of the trench within an orange-brown clay matrix, and was probably laid down to improve drainage during the conversion of the churchyard to gardens. This and the rest of the observed trenching was sealed below 200mm plus of loose black-grey silty soil containing rooty matter, clay pipe, shell, glass, and some pot sherds (largely late Victorian). Over this basal fill was a 200mm thick subsoil, dark-grey /

brown in colour, and containing inclusions of Ceramic Building Material, (CBM), clay pipe, 19th century 'Ironstone' china and Post-medieval Redware pottery³, and medium sized gravels. These two lower deposits were interpreted as imported soils brought in during the creation of the modern gardens. The existing ground surface comprised a rich loamy topsoil containing humic matter and roots from the surrounding trees and shrubberies, 180mm thick. No archaeologically significant finds or deposits were observed.



Fig.12: Section through SW end of Trench 1, facing SE. (0.5m scale)

- 6.3** On the 7th February a total of 37.2m of trenching comprising the remaining 8.5m of trench 4, along with trenches 3 and 5 were monitored. The trenches were up to 450mm wide and between 400 to 500mm deep, (15.31 to 14.92mOD). The underlying stratigraphy was very similar to that observed on the 6th of February including 300mm of brown-black imported subsoil overlain by 120mm of rich, loamy, topsoil. The only exception to this was trench 4 where a layer of banded orange sandy clay, containing the ceramic drain pipe was present at the SW end, truncating the subsoil and overlain by backfilled / imported subsoil and topsoil. From the imported subsoil within trench 3 a William IV half-penny datable to 1830-1837 was recovered.

³ See Appendix I for more detailed pottery analysis

- 6.4 30.4m of trenching was observed on the 8th of February, including the whole of trenches 6-8. The area of trench 6 and the NW end of trench 7 had the potential for exposing remains associated with buildings once fronting Bishopsgate as depicted on the historic maps. Unfortunately on this occasion the trenches did not encounter any deposits or features of this nature, presumably because the depth of the trenches was so limited. In the event the base of the trench exposed a light brown clay-silt at 15.31mOD, overlain by 200mm of the strong-brown / grey clay-silt containing gravels, CBM, clay pipe, and several sherds of pottery. One of these sherds was part of a rim from an Alice Holt 3A everted rim jar and dated to the late 1st-2nd century⁴. This represented the same landscaped material imported from elsewhere, and so although there was a relatively high content of pot etc. only a representative sample was taken. This subsoil was overlain by rich black root-filled topsoil, as thick as 0.25m due to the proximity of bedding plants.



Fig.13: Section through centre of Trench 6, facing SW. (0.5m scale)

⁴ Roman pottery analysis provided by Katie Anderson of ABCeramics



Fig.14: *General shot of Trench 6, with trench 7 towards the top of frame. Facing NW, (0.5m scale)*

- 6.5 On the 9th of February trench 9, which was aligned NE-SW on the paved area in front of the tennis courts, was investigated. The trench was approximately 400mm wide by up to 420mm deep, (14.94mOD), and 9.25m in length and dug by hand due to the limited space for the mini-digger. The stratigraphy included very dark-grey / black silty-clay made ground from 180mm below the current ground level down to the base of the trench and beyond, overlain by 180mm of orange-yellow builders sand onto which the concrete paving slabs were lain. As before, a large quantity of flower pot, CBM fragments, glass bottles, and some gravels were contained within the imported made ground, but due to their limited archaeological value the majority was not retained.



Fig.15: Section through trench 9. Facing SSE, (0.5m scale)



Fig.16: Photo illustrating the mixed material from within the imported subsoil in trench 9, including glass bottles, flower pot, animal bone, and even dark-grey garden kerbing with barleycorn design

A single architectural fragment was recovered from trench 9 and appears to have formed part of a door or window surround, being slightly curved on its topmost face. The features of the fragment, the beading and roundels, place it within an 18th century neo-classical style. The fragment in question is believed to have been made of coade stone; a particularly hard-wearing form of ceramic-fired artificial stone. The formula was first devised in the late 1760s and the Coade Company was run by Eleanor Coade and her cousin John Sealy from a workshop/gallery in Lambeth from 1799. The product became very popular due to the use of finely ground 'grog', (previously fired ceramic/glass), in the initial mixture which reduced the amount of shrinkage/cracking in the 'second' firing; allowing for more accurate mouldings to be created for large scale architectural projects. As a result Coade stone attracted many famous architects and designers and was used on decorating Buckingham Palace, for creating the figure of Father Thames at Ham House, and the Lion on Westminster Bridge, and also for William Bligh's tomb. It may have been part of a piece commissioned at the same time as the Coade statues of a 'Charity' Boy and 'Charity' Girl that stood within the recesses on the frontage of the Church Hall when it was an Infants School. However, without more positive proof of its origins it is unclear as to how this lone fragment relates specifically to the site.



Fig.17: Fragment of Coade stone recovered from within the landscaped material in trench 9, (10cm scale)

Trench 10 was also excavated on the 9th and was aligned N-S diagonally across the grassed area immediately E of the church, measuring 7m long by 500mm wide and up to 520mm deep. The basal fill of the trench was a made ground deposit of orange-brown clay silt, containing abundant water-worn flint gravels at 15.70mOD below current ground level. This was overlain by dark-grey / black silty clay containing crushed CBM and mortar, 120mm thick, whilst the uppermost 220mm was made up of rich black loamy topsoil containing rooty matter at 16.04-16.21mOD.



Fig.18: *Clearing loose from the base of Trench 10 post machine dig, facing N, (0.5m scale)*



Fig.19: Section through Trench 10, facing W. (0.5m scale)

- 6.6** On the 10th of February a second trench, 11, was dug across the NW front of the tennis courts. The trench was aligned NE-SW for 5.3m then was dug E-W for the final 3.2m to the corner of the bedding opposite the final lighting arch crossing the central pathway. The same stratigraphy as observed in trench 9 was also seen in trench 11, comprised of made ground overlain by bedding sand and paving slabs. The trench was 300mm wide and 400mm deep, the base being at 15.03mOD.



Fig.20: Trench 11, facing SW (0.5m scale)

- 6.7 A site visit was made on the 13th of February to monitor trench 12, which was dug north of the central pathway and west of Sir William Rawlins tomb along the raised grass area. It measured approximately 12m long by 300mm wide and 450mm deep, and had 3 short projecting trenches west of the main trench which was aligned NW-SE. The basal fill was friable dark brown-grey clay-silt, containing frequent CBM fragments, clay-pipe stem, and a few bowls, 19th-20th century flower pot and two late 17th-18th century pot sherds including Yellow-glazed Border Ware and English Tin-glazed Ware. This, as elsewhere in the churchyard, seems to have been imported material, probably brought onto site during the reconstruction of the main church in the early 18th century or the church hall in the 19th century. The topsoil was extremely rich black loam with rooty matter from the overlying hedgerow. No archaeologically significant deposits were observed.



Fig.21: Trench 12, facing SE. (0.5m scale)

- 6.8 During a visit to site on the 16th February the excavation of a trench, (no.13), NW-SE across the central pedestrian pathway linking trenches 7 and 10 was observed. The trench was approximately 5.85m long by 500-620mm wide and between 430-880mm deep. The majority of the trench was machine dug with hand digging taking place around the subsequent archaeology.



Fig.22: General shot of trench 13 facing NW. Trench 7 in foreground and trench 10 surrounded by orange fencing. (1m scale)

At the SE end of the trench, (branching off of trench 7), the stratigraphy was as observed previously in this area, being very dark-grey, imported subsoil around bedding areas, overlain by rich, black loamy topsoil up to 250mm thick. The total depth of the trench was c.650mm. The trench exposed the footings of the churchyard wall where it met the pathway at c.15.36mOD. These projected either side of the main build by 190mm to the SE and 40mm to the NW. Both the footings and main structure of the wall were made of similar purple-red stock brick bonded with a hard white lime mortar. The upper / main structure was rendered on either face.



Fig.23: Exposed wall footings in SE end of trench 13, facing NW. (1m scale)

In the main section of the pathway trench, (linking 10 to 7), the stratigraphy comprised made ground from 210mm below the ground level to the base of the excavated trench which was 400mm at the NW end and 690mm at the SE end. Sealing the made ground was a layer of yellow-orange bedding sand, over which lay concrete paving slabs; this amounted to the upper 210mm of the trench.

As with the SE portion of the trench the churchyard wall footings were exposed on the NW side of the path, at 15.72mOD.



Fig.24: *Wall footings exposed at NW end of trench 13, facing NW. (0.5m scale)*

More interestingly was the presence of an earlier brick wall, present from 15.46mOD and 4.50m NW from the SE side of the pathway. The brickwork was aligned NE-SW at a right angle across the trench and was exposed to a depth of at least 14.86mOD, continuing below the base of excavation. This amounted to 7 course of brick, 600mm high, and approximately 450mm, (two stretcher bricks side by side), wide. The wall had been truncated in the upper half by services. No sign of the wall having been plastered was observed; the faces appear to have been bare, suggesting they were below ground, possibly internal walls. The wall's alignment would put it at right angles to those found in the roadway of Bishopsgate in 2006, and is probably part of an adjoining complex of buildings as depicted on earlier maps of the area, (see section 3, figs.5 and 6 and fig.29 below). Brick samples taken from the wall were dated to c.1450-1700AD, but with characteristics of an earlier rather than later date eg. 16th century as opposed to 17th or 18th century, (see Appendix III). It is possible that it survived as this part of the site was always intended to be laid to path and so it was not deemed necessary to fully remove the wall, whereas either side where the gardens were to be constructed required all masonry to be removed. This could explain why this was the only wall to be located when the frontage of Bishopsgate had been considerably built up in the past.



Fig.25: Early wall in Trench 13, facing ESE. (1m scale)



Fig.26: Earlier wall aligned NE-SW across trench 13, facing SE, (1m scale)

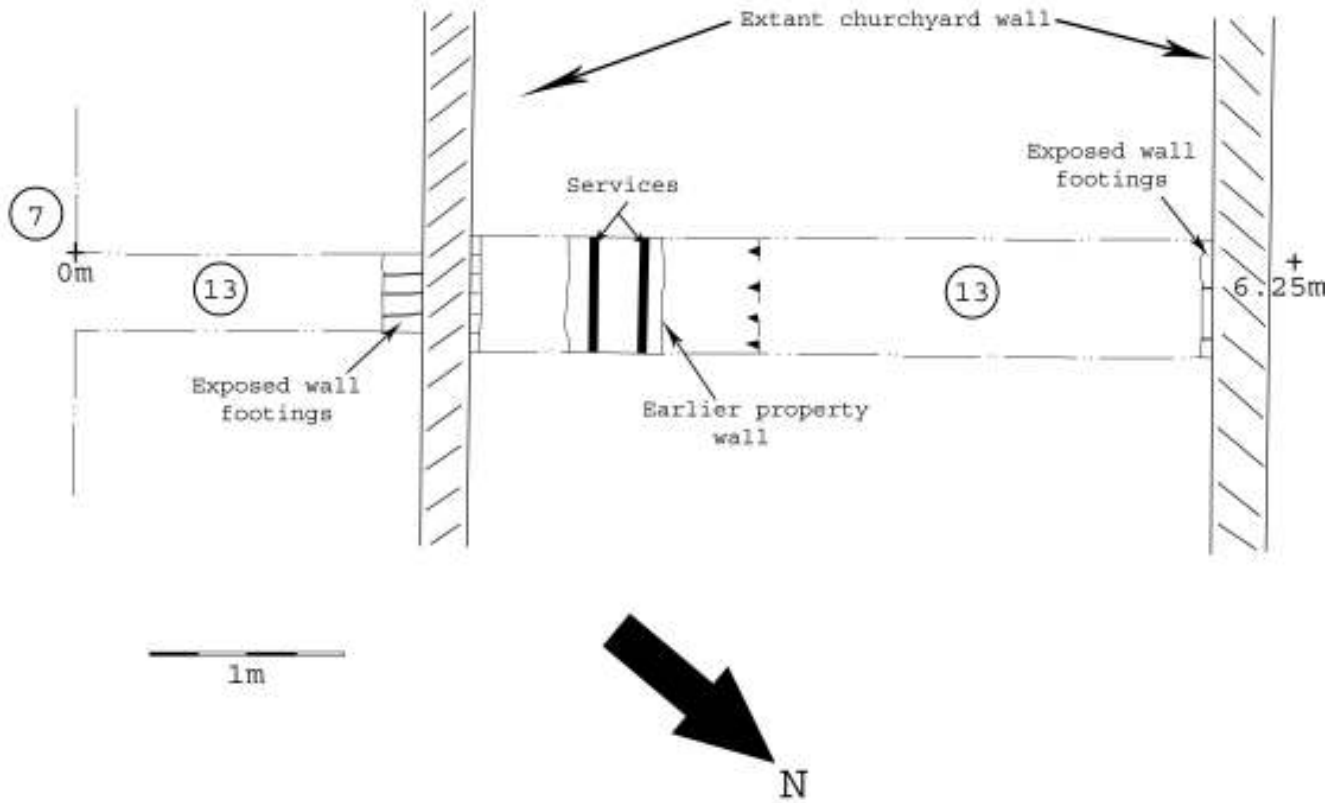


Fig.27: Plan of trench 13. 1:25 scale. See fig.11 for location of trench

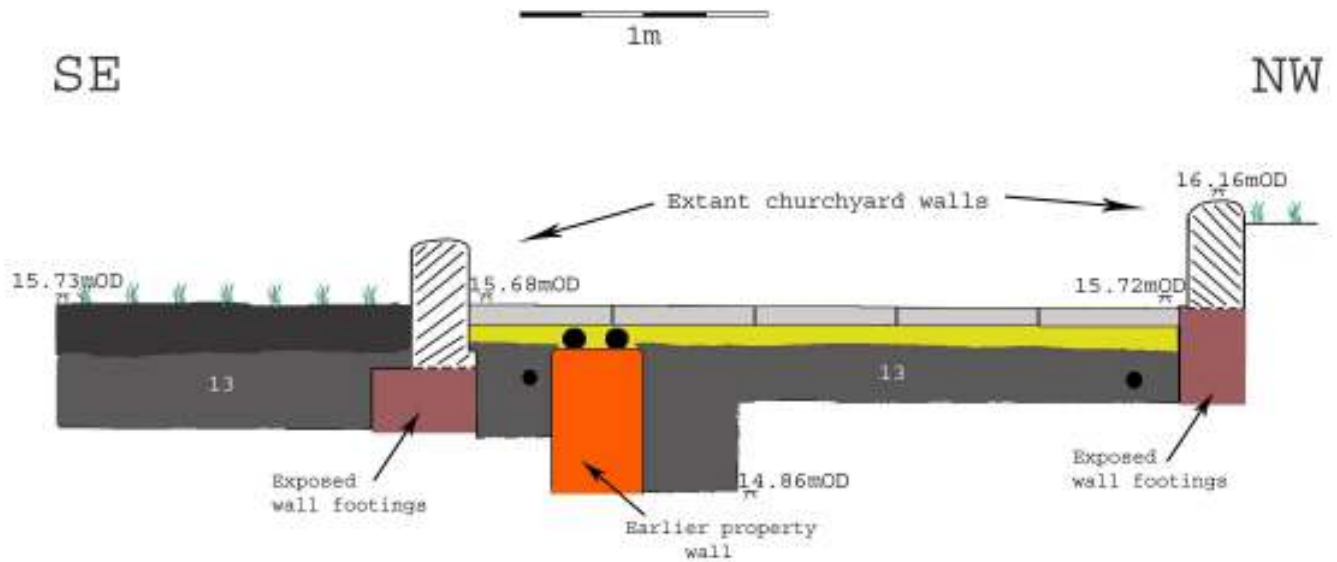


Fig.28: Section through trench 13. 1:25 scale. See fig.11 for location of trench

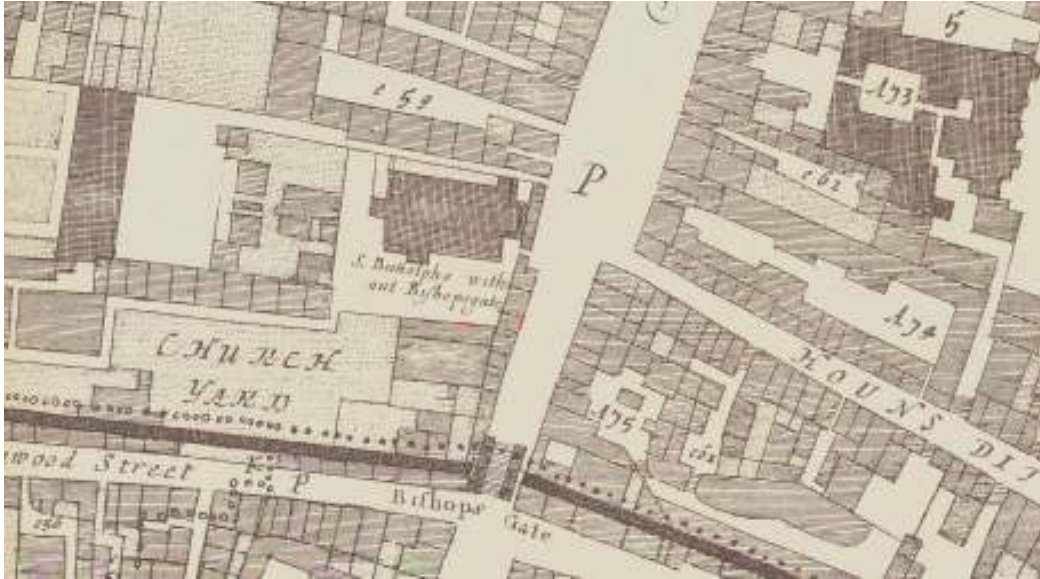


Fig.29: Extract from Ogilby and Morgan's map (1676). Is the wall found in trench 13 associated with the northern wall of the building just below the label for St Botolphs? Is the wall of the building fronting onto Bishopsgate the wall located by Compass Archaeology in 2006?

- 6.9 The penultimate visit took place on the 20th February and monitored a short length of open-cut trench connecting the electricity box to trench 4. The trench comprised dark-grey imported subsoil overlain by rich black loamy topsoil containing frequent rooty matter.



Fig.30: Trench from electricity box to trench 4. (0.5m scale)

- 6.10** The final visit to site took place on the 12th March 2012 in order to observe the last electrical connection trenches being dug for lighting points. These were located on the south-eastern side of the site, around the building line, (see nos.15-17, Fig.11). The measured approximately 500mm deep, by 600mm wide and amounted to a total length of 10.5m of trenching. They revealed similar stratigraphy as observed elsewhere on the site and no archaeological deposits were encountered. The only observation was that the concrete footings for the adjacent building extended 1.4m out from the wall line.



Fig.31: *Trenching by electricity box on 12th March 2012, facing SE*

7 Conclusions

It is clear from the observations made during archaeological monitoring that the area of St Botolph's Churchyard has been subject to extensive landscaping; possible truncation of previous ground surfaces and that the ground may even have been raised by up to 0.5m in places. The amount of late post-medieval material contained within the underlying subsoil would suggest that this took place during the conversion of the churchyard into a public open space in 1863. No remains associated with *in situ* human burials were encountered other than residual fragments previously disturbed, again probably during the creation of the gardens. These small fragments were reburied on site in accordance with the obtained burial license from the Home Office. The main point of interest during this watching brief remains the isolated wall associated with an earlier property observed in trench 13.

The fact that remains of former buildings have been found in trenching both here and along the kerbside outside the churchyard boundary by Compass Archaeology in 2006 points to the possibility of *in situ* remains surviving at a greater depth than that generally reached during this watching brief. Equally, the scarcity of even disarticulated human bone would suggest that graveyard / burial soils were either truncated by the mid 19th century landscaping or as with structural remains simply survive at a greater depth than that reached.



Fig.32: The wall recorded during Thames Water Replacement works outside St Botolphs Churchyard, 2006. Facing WNW

8 Bibliography

British Geological Survey Sheet 270, North London

Coade's Lithodipyra or Artificial-Stone Manufactory For all kinds of Statues, Capitals, Vases, Tombs, Coats of Arms, & Architectural ornaments &c. &c. particularly expressed in Catalogues, & Books of Prints of 800 Articles & upwards sold at ye manufactory near Kings Arms Stairs, Narrow Wall, Lambeth (1784)

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Appendix I: Pottery analysis by Katie Anderson and Paul Blinkhorn

A. St Botolph without Bishopsgate Roman Pottery (Katie Anderson)

The pottery comprised a single rim sherd from an Alice Holt 3A everted rim jar (6g), dating to the late 1st-2nd century AD.

B. Pottery from St. Botolph's Church (Paul Blinkhorn)

The pottery assemblage comprised 27 sherds with a total weight of 693g. It was recorded using the fabric codes of the Museum of London post-Roman type-series (Vince 1985), as follows:

BORDY: **Yellow-glazed Border Ware**, 1550-1700. 1 sherd, 12g.

CHINA: **'Ironstone' China**, 1800-1900. 7 sherds, 64g.

ENGS: **English Stoneware**, 1700-1900. 7 sherds, 367g.

EYGE: **English Yellow-Glazed Earthenware**, 1785-1835. 1 sherd, 6g.

HORT: **Horticultural Earthenwares**, 19th – 20th century. 2 sherds, 36g.

PMR: **Post-medieval Redware**, 1580 – 1900. 6 sherds, 168g.

TGW: **English Tin-Glazed Ware**, 1600-1800. 3 sherds, 40g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. All the pottery was imported in material from elsewhere, and is thus effectively all unstratified. It is all post-medieval, with the bulk of the assemblage being 19th century, including some of the PMR. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Tr	BORDY		PMR		TGW		ENGS		EYGE		HORT		CHINA	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
1			1	11							2	36		
2			1	23									3	24
3													3	31
6			3	50	1	5								
7					1	9			1	6				
9			1	84			7	367					1	9
12	1	12			1	26								
Total	1	12	6	168	3	40	7	367	1	6	2	36	7	64

Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review *Medieval Archaeology* **29**, pgs. 25-93

Appendix II: Clay tobacco pipe

Trench No	Type	Date	Comments
1	6*	1660-1680	Large bulbous bowl, lined rim
	7*	1660-1680	Nearly straight edges
	17*	1640-70	Larger bulbous bowl with rouletted rim
	27*	1730-60	Thick stemmed, flat based
2	27	1780-1820	Thin, brittle bowl, flat, thin spur
6	33(?)	Post 1840	Large bowl with bobbled surface decoration
12	27	1780-1820	
	27	1780-1820	
	33	Post 1840	Rouletted rim. Initialed SF on side of spur

The assemblage from St Botolph without Bishopsgate represents a wide date range, as is consistent with the context from which they were recovered; being imported subsoil from elsewhere. It can only be coincidence that all the earlier material, (17th century) was recovered from trench 1. Only one maker's stamp was found, in trench 12, and took the form of the initials 'SF' on the side of the spur. At the time of writing no identifiable maker can be confirmed.

Appendix III: Ceramic Building Material analysis by Susan Pringle

Date found	Date of CBM / Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
16.2.12	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	3	2694	-	107 110	57 61	M	Chunk of masonry: 3 bricks bonded with lime mortar. Indented margins; creased stretchers
16.2.12	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	3	1462	-	104 109	52 -	M	Chunk of masonry: 2 incomplete bricks and 1 flake, bonded with lime mortar. Indented margins. Probably not later than early 17 th century

KEY: B = Breadth; L = Length; M = Mortar; PM = Post medieval; T = Thickness

Appendix III: Oasis data collection form

OASIS ID: [compassa1-119787](#)

Project details

Project name	Garden improvement works at St Botolph without Bishopsgate Churchyard
Short description of the project	An Archaeological Watching Brief took place during garden improvement works within the site of St Botolph-without-Bishopsgate churchyard between the 6th February and 12 th of March 2012. The scheme included the excavation of open-cut trenching to accommodate new water and electricity routes on both the north and south sides of the churchyard site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits relating to human burials were observed in trenching and there was evidence that the area had been subject to landscaping prior to the conversion of the grounds into a public open space in 1863. This entailed the importing of material in order to raise the ground levels, and was represented by a layer of dark-grey silt-clay containing frequent fragments of CBM, glass, terracotta plant pot, shell, and the occasional residual pot sherd including one Roman rim sherd dating to the late 1st-2nd century AD, but the majority being broadly datable to the 19th century. A single architectural fragment in the Neo-classical style was recovered from trenching by the tennis courts and may be part of a door or window surround, (perhaps blasted from the church by the Bishopsgate bombing of 1993). The only in situ archaeology observed was a small section of brick wall aligned NW-SE within a trench crossing the central pedestrian path. This wall was made from 16 th to early-17th century, brick and was more than likely associated with earlier buildings that once fronted onto Bishopsgate as depicted on historic maps.
Project dates	Start: 06-02-2012 End: 12-03-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BWB12 – Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 – Garden
Monument type	BRICK WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT SHERD Roman
Significant Finds	POT SHERDS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE BOWLS Post Medieval

Significant Finds ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Post Medieval

Significant Finds COIN Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON St Botolph without Bishopsgate Churchyard

Postcode EC2M 3TL

Study area 56.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3318 8148 51.5160247262 -0.08039267917190 51 30 57 N 000 04 49 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Compass Archaeology

Project brief originator City Archaeologist

Project design originator Compass Archaeology

Project director/manager Compass Archaeology

Project supervisor James Aaronson

Type of sponsor/funding body City of London Corporation

Name of sponsor/funding body Open Spaces Department

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Metal','other'
Physical Archive notes	Architectural fragment, clay tobacco pipe bowls, coin
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Garden Improvement Works in the churchyard of St.Botolph-without-Bishopsgate, City of London, EC2M 3TL An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Aaronson, J
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street
Description	Short report of the results of the watching brief. Includes historical, archaeological, geological and topographical background of the site, details of the methodology used, photographs and descriptions of all trenches monitored, and brief conclusions reached.

Appendix IV: London Archaeologist summary

Site Address: St Botolph without Bishopsgate Churchyard, City of London
EC2M 3TL

Project type: Watching Brief

Dates of Fieldwork: 6th February – 12th March 2012

Site Code: BWB12

Site Supervisor: James Aaronson

NGR: TQ 3318 8148

Funding Body: City of London Corporation; Open Spaces Department

An Archaeological Watching Brief took place during garden improvement works within the site of St Botolph without Bishopsgate churchyard between the 6th February and 12th of March 2012. The scheme included the excavation of open-cut trenching to accommodate new water and electricity routes on both the north and south sides of the churchyard site.

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A single architectural fragment in the neo-classical style was recovered from trenching by the tennis courts and may be part of a door or window surround, (perhaps blasted from the church by the Bishopsgate bombing of 1993).

The only in situ archaeology observed was a small section of brick wall aligned NW-SE within a trench crossing the central pedestrian path. This wall was made from 16th to early-17th century, style brick and was more than likely associated with earlier buildings that once fronted onto Bishopsgate as depicted on historic maps.