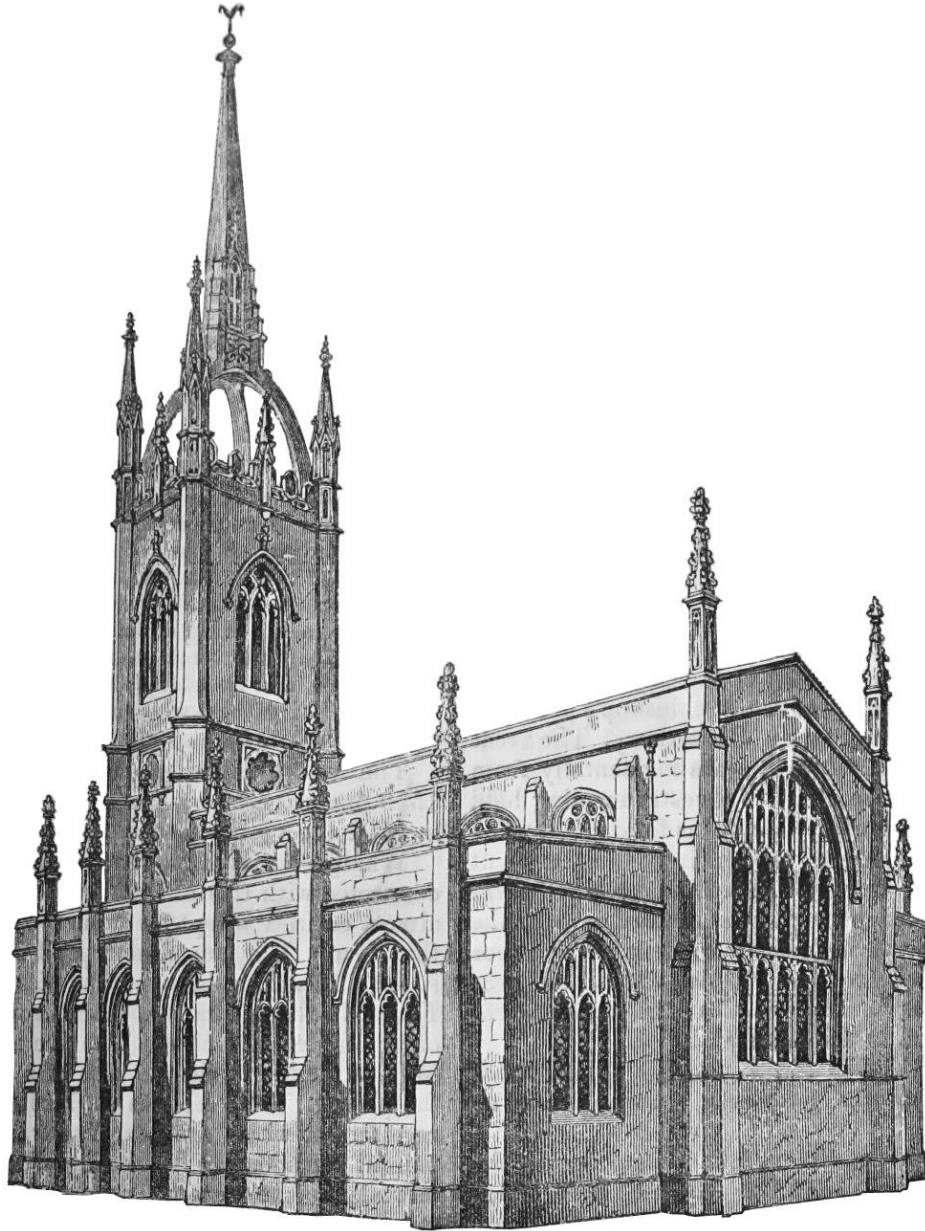


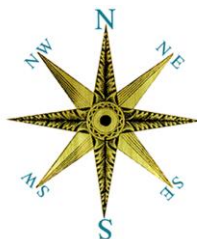
**ST DUNSTAN IN THE EAST CHURCH, ST DUNSTAN'S HILL
CITY OF LONDON EC3R**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



May 2015

COMPASS



ARCHAEOLOGY

ST DUNSTAN IN THE EAST CHURCH, ST DUNSTAN'S HILL
CITY OF LONDON EC3R

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief took place in March 2015 during improvement works to the public garden within the ruins of St Dunstan in the East Church, City of London EC3R. The garden was originally set out in the 1960s, following the destruction of the main body of the Church by bombing in 1941.

The site is located on a steep south-facing slope between Great Tower Street and the Thames, approximately centred at NGR TQ 3316 8071. It lies within an Area of Archaeological Potential and a Conservation Area as designated by the City of London, whilst the Church itself is Listed Grade I.

The monitored groundworks comprised several fairly shallow excavations for the extension of paved areas, typically 0.25m to 0.30m in depth. Three of the trenches revealed only recent made ground and soil horizons, whilst parts of two others appeared to be disturbed to below the level of present excavation.

However, excavations elsewhere exposed several brick structures that may relate to the 17th-18th century Church – refurbished after the Great Fire and finally replaced in 1817. These included a broken and backfilled vault and an adjacent brick base in the southwestern part of the footprint. Fragments of a black ‘marble’ ledger stone, a probable wall tablet and a statuette may also have originated within the old Church – it is recorded that the 19th century rebuild housed numerous earlier tablets and monuments.

There was limited evidence for the 19th century Church itself, apart from a few small brick bases and more extensive and compacted deposits in three areas which are assumed to represent make-up/levelling for the floor. A small brick base close to the northeastern entrance probably supported a glazed wooden vestibule that once enclosed the doorway, although this may be a post-1821 addition.

There were therefore several features and finds of interest, relating both to the post-Great Fire church and its 19th century replacement. One later find was represented by a small copper alloy and enamel lapel badge, possibly from a Masonic order.

Contents	page
1 Introduction	1
2 Acknowledgements	2
3 Location and topography	2
4 Archaeology and history	3
5 Archaeological research questions	7
6 Methodology	7
7 The archaeological fieldwork	8
7.1 Trench 1	9
7.2 Trench 2	13
7.3 Trench 3	14
7.4 Trench 4	15
7.5 Trenches 5 & 6	16
8 Assessment of the results	24
9 Conclusion	25
10 Bibliography	26
 Appendices	
I Worked stone	27
II Metalwork	29
III Oasis Data Collection Form	32
V <i>London Archaeologist</i> publication summary	35

Figures	page
Front cover: <i>19th century engraving of the new Church from the southeast</i>	
1 Site location in relation to the Ordnance Survey map	1
2 Extract from the Copperplate map of the mid 1550s	4
3 Extract from the Ogilby & Morgan Map, c 1676	4
4 Extract from Horwood's Plan of the Cities of London & Westminster...1799	5
5 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 5 foot: mile map, 1893 -95 (Sheet VII.66)	5
6 Site plan showing the separate areas of investigation (TRs 1-6)	8
7 General view of Trench 1 looking north towards the Church entrance	9
8 Plan of Trench 1 showing the principal features	10
9 Detailed view of Trench 1 looking north	11
10 Detailed view of Trench 1 looking northwest	11
11 Close-up view of the brick base on the western side of Trench 1	12
12 Pre-war photograph of the interior of the Church, looking east	12
13 General view of Trench 2, looking east	13
14 Detailed view of the trench, showing the lower level of imported topsoil	13
15 Trench 3, looking south towards the NE corner of the Church	14
16 Trench 3, looking west	14
17 Trench 4, general view looking west	15
18 Detail of Trench 4, looking approximately northwest	15
19 Plan of trenches 5 and 6	16
20 General view of Trench 5 looking southeast	17
21 View of Trench 5 looking west. Note the two brick bases on the southern side	17
22 View of Trench 5 looking east	18
23 Detail of the two brick bases on the southern side of Trench 5	19

24	General view of Trench 6, looking south	20
25	Closer view of the above, the end of the scale next to the brick vault wall	20
26	Overhead view of Trench 6, the scale overlying the truncated vault roof	22
27	Plan of the above area, the northeastern brick base visible in the top right-hand corner of the photo	22
28	Detail of Trench 6, the northeastern brick base and one side of the ledger stone fragment to the left of the 0.2m scale	23
29	The surface of the ledger stone fragment after further cleaning	23
30	Fragment of the right-hand side of a probable wall tablet, from Trench 6	27
31	Fragment of a small statue from Trench 6, side and front views depicting the right forearm of a figure with draped clothing or robe	28
32	Copper alloy badge with red cross pattée against a white background	29
33	Cast copper alloy fitting from Trench 6	30
34	Nails from trenches 5 and 6	30
35	Fragments of melted lead from Trenches 5 & 6	31

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1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological watching brief took place in March 2015 during groundworks within and adjacent to the ruins of St Dunstan in the East Church, City of London EC3R (Fig.1).

Several fairly shallow excavations were undertaken by contractors during improvement works to the existing public garden, in particular the extension of paved areas as described in section 2 below. The garden was originally set out in the late 1960s, following the wartime destruction of the main body of the Church by bombing.



Fig 1: Site location in relation to the Ordnance Survey map

2. The proposed works

As noted above, the principal development comprised a series of extensions to the paved surfaces and paths in the garden, using a mixture of stone slabs, cobble setts and brick edging to match the existing (& all set on a sand/cement bed). This was necessitated particularly by the increased amount of foot traffic from visitors, and consequent destruction of formerly grassed surfaces.

Prior to the commencement of works the proposed changes were marked up and captioned on a series of photographs by the City of London Open Spaces Department. These were also included within the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Compass Archaeology February 2015; Appendix I).

The project was carried out in response to recommendations made by the Assistant Director Historic Environment, Kathryn Stubbs, and further to a grant of Faculty by the Diocese. This reflected the potential for a range of archaeological remains, including possible human remains and/or burial vaults, and relating both to the early 19th century Church and to the earlier structure.

More generally the site lies in an Area of Archaeological Potential and within a Conservation Area as designated by the City of London. The Church itself is Listed Grade I. Also relevant to the proposed works were Policy CS12: Historic Environment in the City of London's 'Core Strategy' (adopted September 2011) and Policy DM12 in the City of London's 'Draft Local Plan' (January 2013).

The archaeological and historic background to the site is discussed in more detail below (Section 4 & Figs.2 to 5).

2. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The archaeological work was commissioned by Bradley Viljoen, Project Development Officer, on behalf of the City of London Open Spaces Department.

We are also grateful for the cooperation of the on-site contractor, J B Riney.

3. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1** The site is approximately centred at NGR TQ 33165 80715, located between St Dunstan's Hill and Idol Lane and to the south of Great Tower Street (Fig.1). It stands on a steep south-facing slope some 150m to the north of the Thames, the area within the Church walls now standing at between c 12.50m to 12.80m OD and rising southwest to northeast.
- 3.2** The British Geological Survey (North London, England & Wales. Sheet 256) indicates that the site overlies a recent River Terrace Deposit (Taplow Gravel).

4. ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

- 4.1** The online Greater London HER records a large number of references in the site vicinity – over a hundred within a 100m radius. These include all periods, including significant Roman and medieval finds (with Roman buildings being recorded just to the southwest on Fig.1). However, it was considered unlikely that any early remains would be exposed during the proposed groundworks, in view of their fairly shallow nature, and also due to the substantial early 19th century rebuild of the church itself (4.3 & 4.4 below).

4.2 The medieval Church

The church of St Dunstan in the East is believed to have been built around 1100, although an earlier (late Saxon) date has been suggested. The first definite reference comes from the 13th century, and it is recorded that a new south aisle and porch were added between 1382-91. The antiquarian John Stow (writing *c* 1600) describes a number of 14th and 15th century monuments, including those of two Lord Mayors (Sir Bartholomew James in 1479 and William Hariot in 1481).

The earliest pictorial evidence for the Church appears to be the Copperplate map of *c* 1553-59 (Fig.2): a similar view is given by the ‘Agas’ *Civitas Londinum* map of 1561-2 (not illustrated). Both drawings indicate that the tower was offset to the south from west end of the Church (which presumably continued behind this to face onto what is now Idol Lane), whilst the eastern end did not apparently extend as far as to the east in the later rebuild.

4.3 Later history

It is recorded that the Church was repaired and ‘very worthily beautified’ between 1631 and 1633 (Strype 1720); the cost of this was apparently more than £2,400. However, it was heavily damaged by the Great Fire of 1666 and thereafter reconstructed by Wren.

It appears that the main body of the Church was restored (and perhaps extended) rather than wholly rebuilt – a conclusion also supported by its subsequent history and eventual demise. These works are understood to have taken place from 1668 to 1671, with the Church reopened thereafter. By contrast the tower and open needle spire (which survive today) were certainly Wren’s work, and were constructed some years later between the mid 1690s and *c* 1700.

The Church is recorded by a number of 17th and 18th century surveys (*eg.*, Figs.3 & 4), and also appears in several early 19th century prints. However, the structure developed serious faults – the weight of the nave roof forcing the walls outwards, and the whole structure (apart from the tower) was ultimately taken down and rebuilt between 1817-21 to a Perpendicular design by David Laing (*cf.* Front Cover illustration).

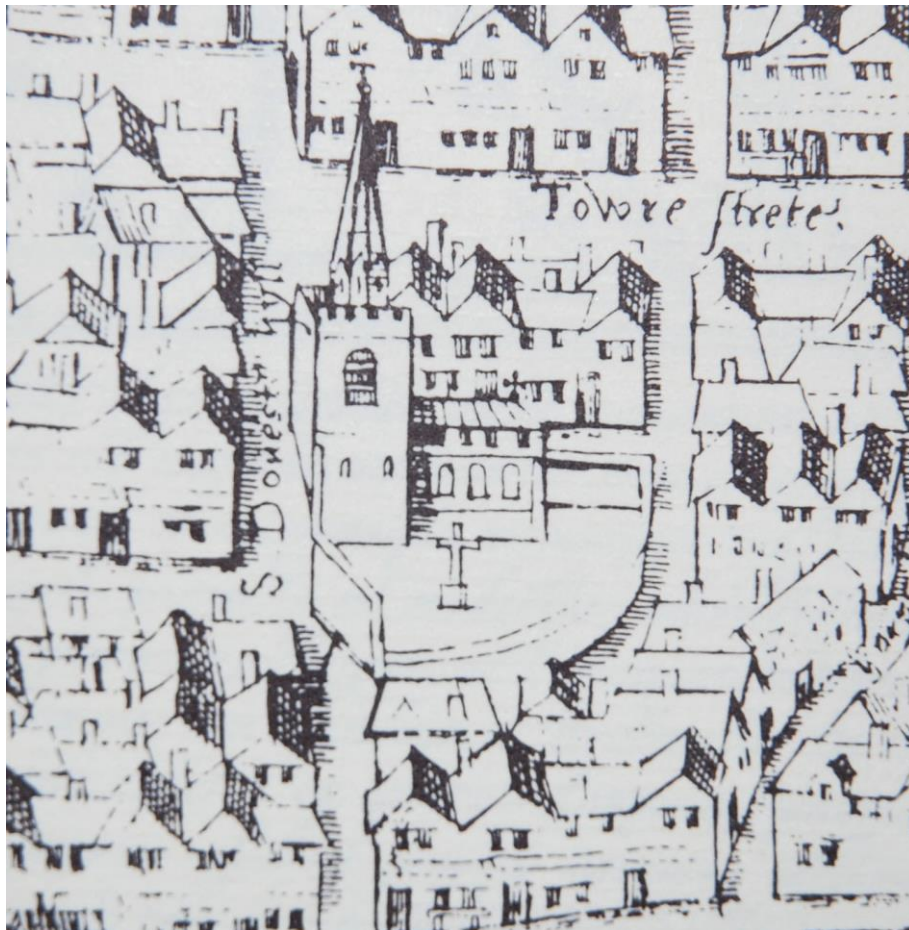


Fig.2: Extract from the Copperplate map of the mid 1550s

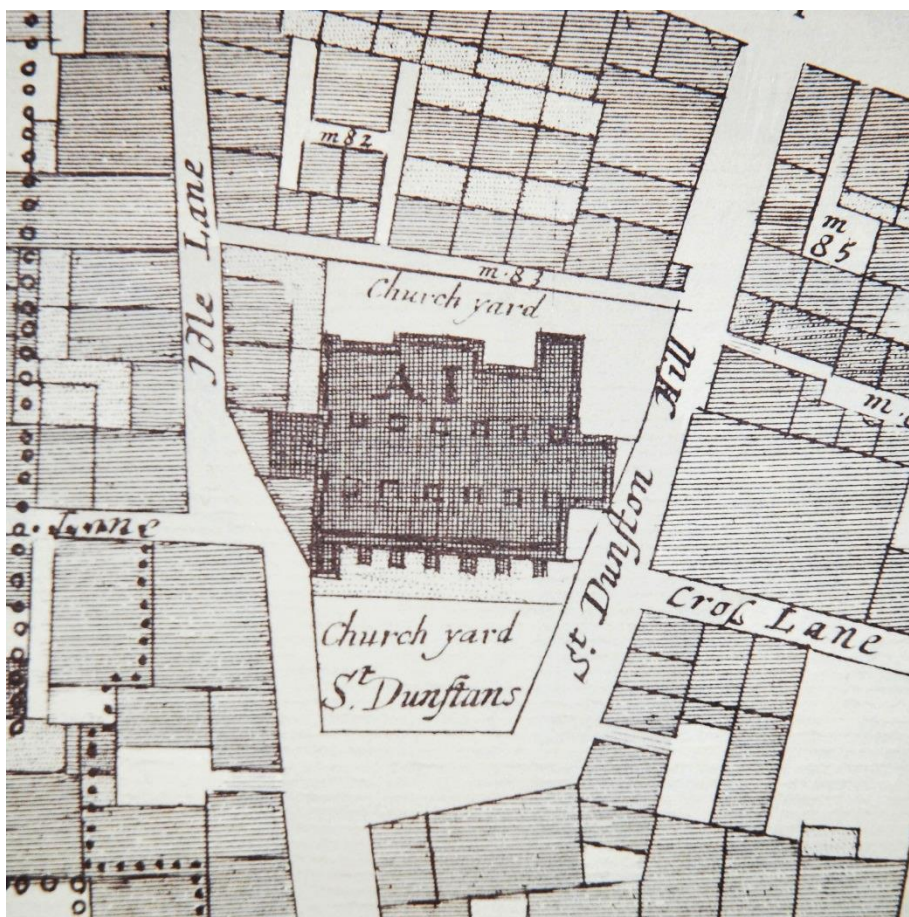


Fig.3: Extract from the Ogilby & Morgan Map, c 1676

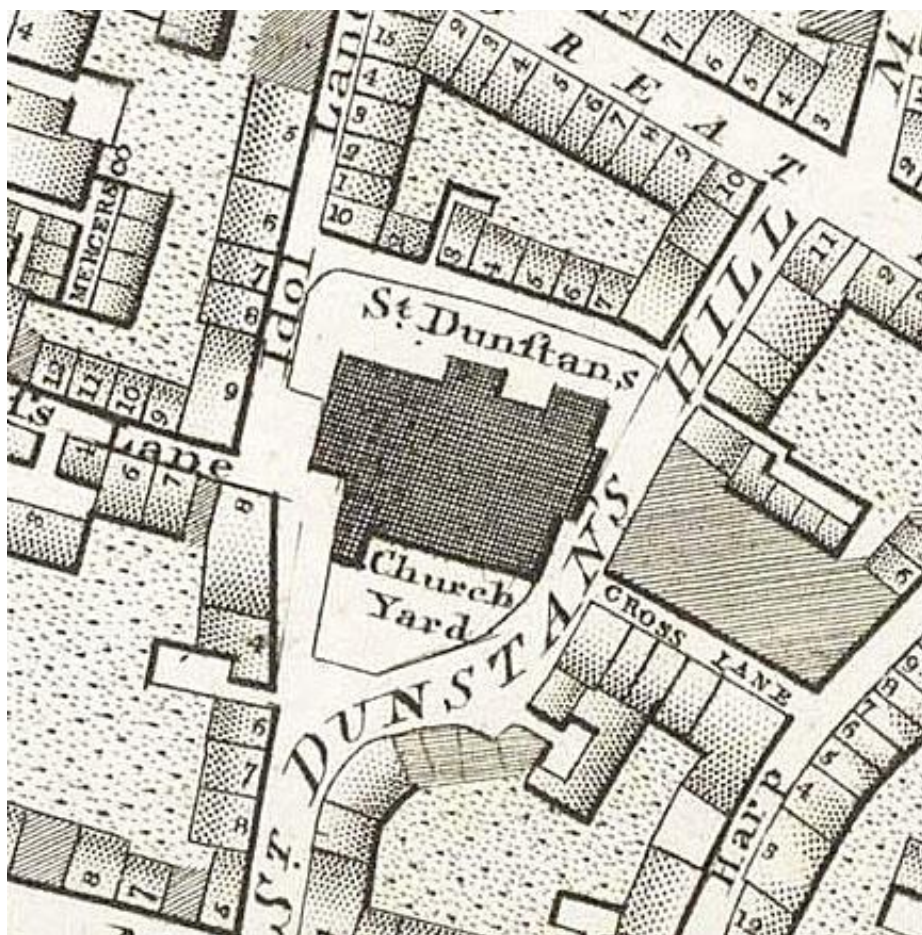


Fig.4: Extract from
Horwood's Plan of the
Cities of London &
Westminster... pub^d
1799

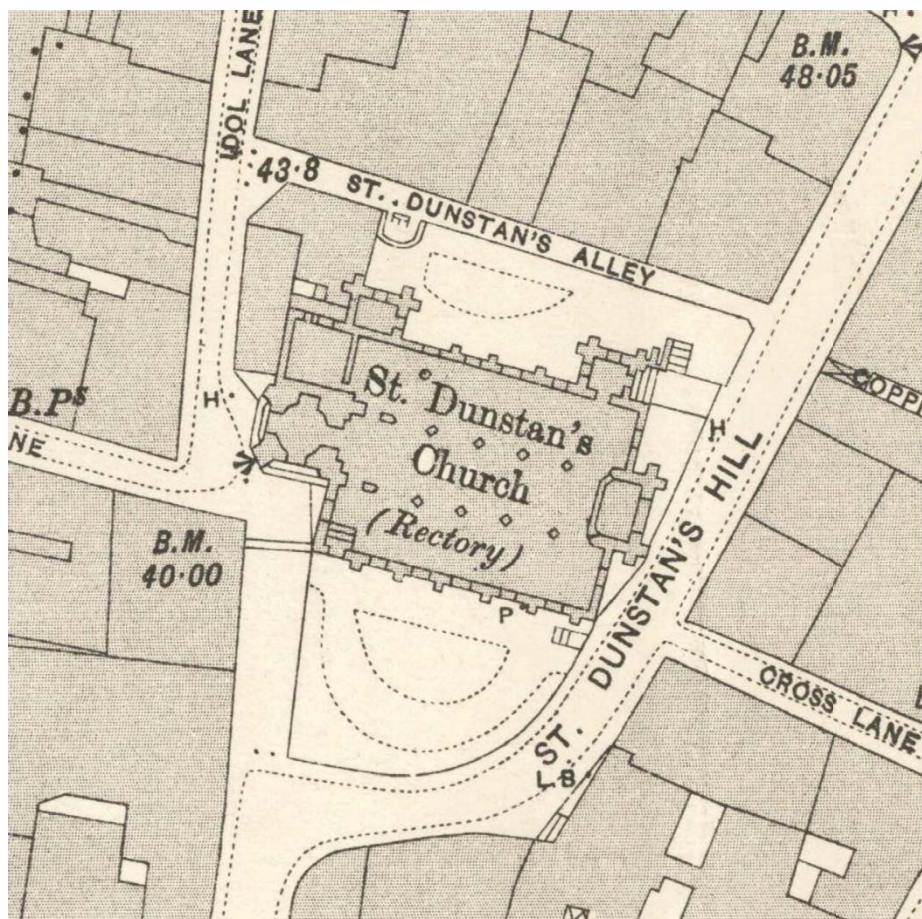


Fig.5: Extract from the
Ordnance Survey 5
foot: mile map, 1893 -
95 (Sheet VII.66)

The later 19th century Ordnance Survey maps show the Church in its final form, with the 5 foot: mile plan of 1893-95 (Fig.5) giving a particularly detailed picture (and in fact very similar to a plan published by Josiah Taylor in during reconstruction in 1817). It is noticeable that neither of the present access points at the northwest or southwest corners of the Church were present in the design, the only entrances being from the western end under the tower and through the porch at the northeast corner from St Dunstan's Hill (as now). The interior of the Church was quite imposing (*cf.* Fig.12), and also contained a number of 17th and early 18th century memorial tablets and monuments that had been removed from the old building.

The Church (apart from Wren's tower and the perimeter walls) was largely destroyed during the Blitz in 1941. It was decided not to rebuild, and the present public garden was laid out within the surviving shell by the City Corporation between 1967 and 1971.

4.4 Previous archaeological investigation

A small scale watching brief was undertaken during cable trenching within the Church in January 2000 (AOC Archaeology Group 2000; site code SDU00).

The trenching was generally quite shallow (*c* 0.3m), although at this depth it did superficially expose a number of structural remains – almost all in red brick, including at least one vault (partially collapsed), and located both within and to the north of the Church. It is assumed that these features relate to the early 19th century rebuild of the Church, although generally the depth of excavation did not allow detailed investigation.

Only in one location was there a deeper (*c* 1.4m) pit, located against the inside face and near the eastern end of the southern Church wall. The exposed wall base comprised standard English-bond brickwork, presumed to date from the 1817-21 rebuild and with no sign of any earlier structure. The associated construction cut was also recorded, and was up to 0.8m wide at the top.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The project presented an opportunity to address several the following research questions, as defined in the preliminary *Written Scheme* (Compass Archaeology February 2015; Section 5):

- Is there any evidence for the medieval church, or for the post-Fire repair/reconstruction in the late 1660s?
- Is there any buried evidence for the 19th century rebuild, for example column foundations between the nave and aisles?
- Is there evidence for any other features (such as vaults), and can these be dated?
- At what levels are archaeological deposits present across the site, or are these below the level of any groundworks?

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1 The *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief...* was submitted and approved prior to commencement of the fieldwork. The programme was carried out in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England and by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (GLAAS 2014; CIfA 2008), and also followed Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations.

6.2 For practical purposes (and following the order of excavation) the fieldwork record was divided into six areas or trenches, as shown on Fig.6 overleaf. The details of each trench (dimensions, levels, *etc.*) are also discussed below (sections 7.1 to 7.6).

6.3 The groundworks were monitored intermittently over a period of three weeks (3rd to 24th March 2015). Exposed deposits were examined for finds and/or buried features, and where necessary further hand cleaning/ limited excavation was undertaken.

The areas of excavation were then recorded and photographed, with individual deposits and features described on drawings and/or *pro forma* sheets. The recorded areas were located onto the overall site survey by taped measurement and in turn related as a 'best fit' to the Ordnance Survey plan as derived from digital data (Fig.1). Levels were derived from an OSBM located at the southwest corner of the Church tower, value 11.75m OD.

6.4 The records from the evaluation have been allocated the site code: DIE15 by the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. An ordered and indexed site archive will be compiled in line with the MoL *Guidelines* and will be deposited in the Archive.

6.5 No *in situ* human remains or human loose bone was encountered during the course of the fieldwork, and therefore no steps are required to organise reburial.

7. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

The groundworks have been divided into six areas (TRs 1-6), as noted above (6.2) and illustrated in Fig.6 below – the largest trench breaking into two (nos.5 & 6) with an area of unproductive ground in the centre.

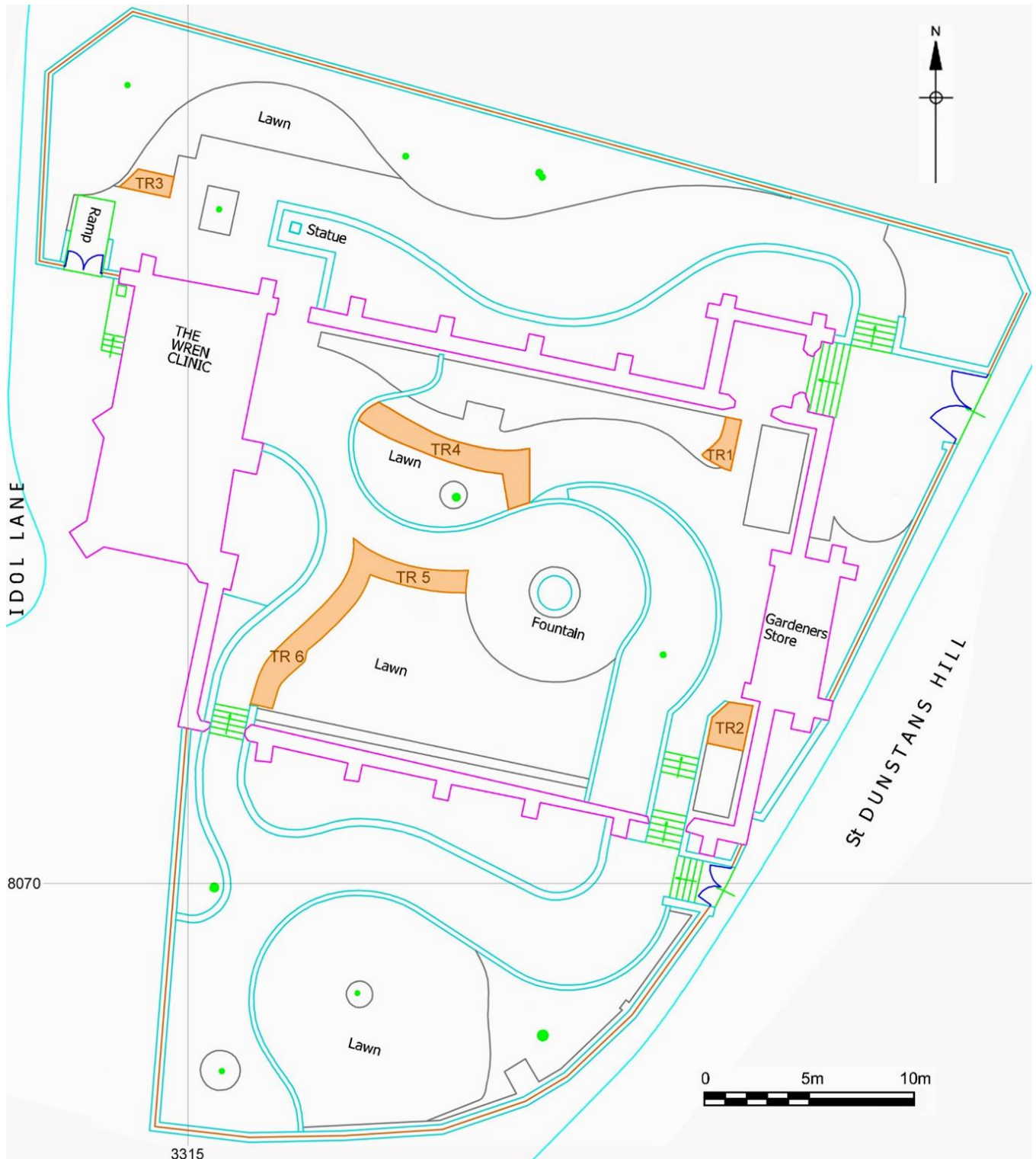


Fig.6: Site plan showing the separate areas of investigation (TRs 1-6) as described below.
Adapted from Beechings, City Gardens Survey. Site No: B9, Feb 2009

7.1 Trench 1 (*Figs. 7-12*)

Trench 1 was located just inside the northeast doorway, and measured up to *c* 2.4m by 1.5m in plan, the width tapering to just over 0.70m to the north. The present ground level was about 12.82m OD, and overall depth of excavation *c* 0.20m.



Fig.7: *General view of Trench 1 looking north towards the Church entrance (0.5m scale)*

The southern end of the trench was crossed by a strip of modern concrete *c* 0.15m to 0.40m wide (increasing to the east), and extending below the limit of excavation. The concrete also continued southward under the existing paved path, and evidently been laid down as part of the base for this. Deposits at the northern end of the trench were similarly cut away for some 0.3 to 0.4m by a modern pipe trench.

Most of the trench area consisted of a compact light brown to buff mixture of loose mortar and silty sand, with scattered small fragments of ceramic building material and

chalk. This probably represents make-up/levelling for a former floor base, preceding the destruction of the Church in 1941 but subsequently truncated at this level – either by wartime clearance or development of the public garden in the later 1960s.

Additional support for this last point is provided by the existence of a small red brick base on the western side of the trench, running parallel with (and *c* 1.4m to the south of) the adjacent north wall of the Church (Fig.11). The surviving top of this feature was level with or just above the general light brown loose mortar/sand horizon.

The brickwork was also solidly mortared and at least two courses deep. It may well have been associated with the glazed wooden vestibule that once enclosed the northeastern entrance to the Church (*cf.* Fig.12), forming a foundation for the standing structure. The eastern end of the brick base would thus roughly coincide with the western side of the inner doorway, as visible in the photograph.

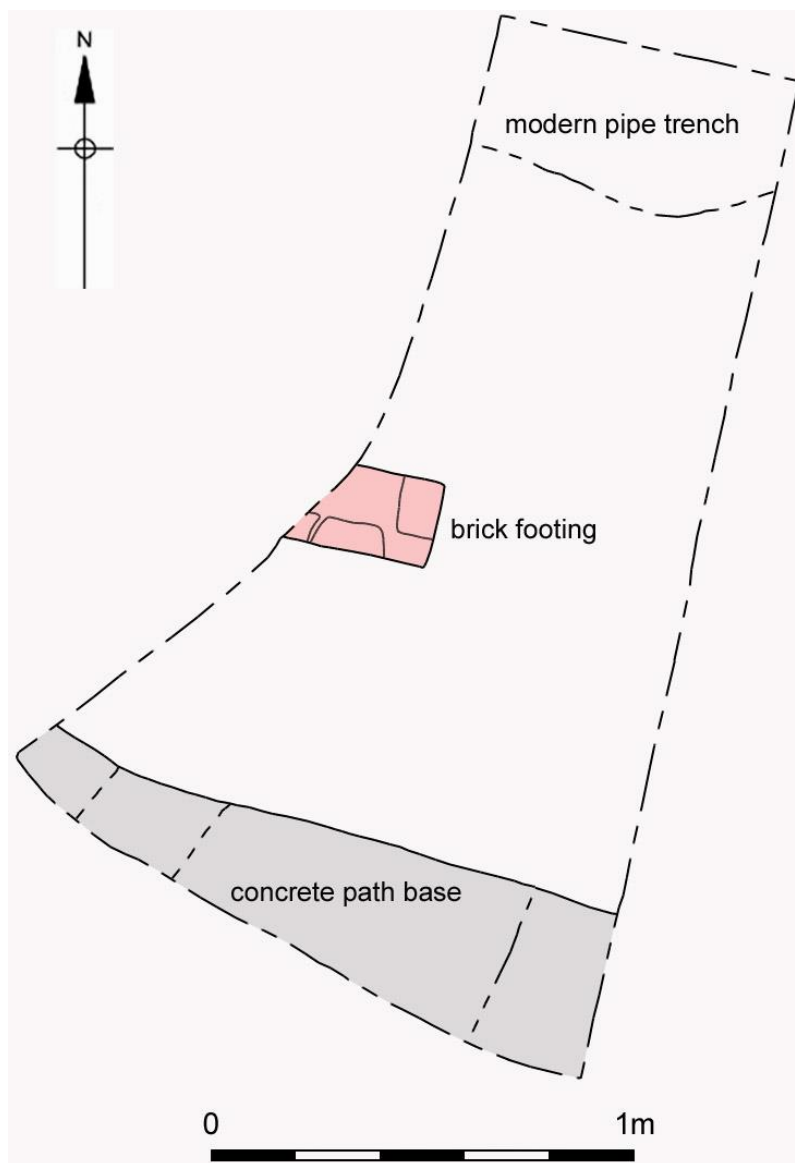


Fig.8: *Plan of Trench 1 showing the principal features*



Fig.9: *Detailed view of Trench 1 looking north (0.5m scale)*



Fig.10: *Detailed view of Trench 1 looking northwest*



Fig.11: *Close-up view of the brick base on the western side of Trench 1 (0.2m scale)*



Fig.12: *Pre-war photograph of the interior of the Church, looking east. The glazed wooden vestibule surrounding the northeastern entrance in the area of Trench 1 has been highlighted*

7.2 Trench 2 (Figs.13 & 14)

Trench 2 was located towards the southeast corner of the Church and adjacent to the east wall, and measured up to about 2.15m by 1.8m in plan (*cf.* Fig.6). The level on the path immediately to the west was about 12.80m OD, and the depth of excavation *c* 0.15m to 0.18m.



No archaeological finds or features were revealed in Trench 2. The excavation exposed a slightly lighter and more mixed silty deposit with frequent fine gravel, presumably the lower part of the soil horizon imported onto the site during the creation of the public gardens. To the north and east the concrete base for adjacent surfacing extended some 0.15m into the trench

Fig.13: *General view of Trench 2, looking east (0.5m scale)*

Fig.14 (below): *Detailed view of the trench, showing the lower level of imported topsoil*



7.3 Trench 3 (Figs.15 & 16)

Trench 3 was located just outside and to the northwest of the Church, and measured up to *c* 1m by 2.4m in plan. The depth of excavation was about 0.12 to 0.15m.



Fig.15 (above):
Trench 3, looking south towards the NE corner of the Church (0.5m scale)

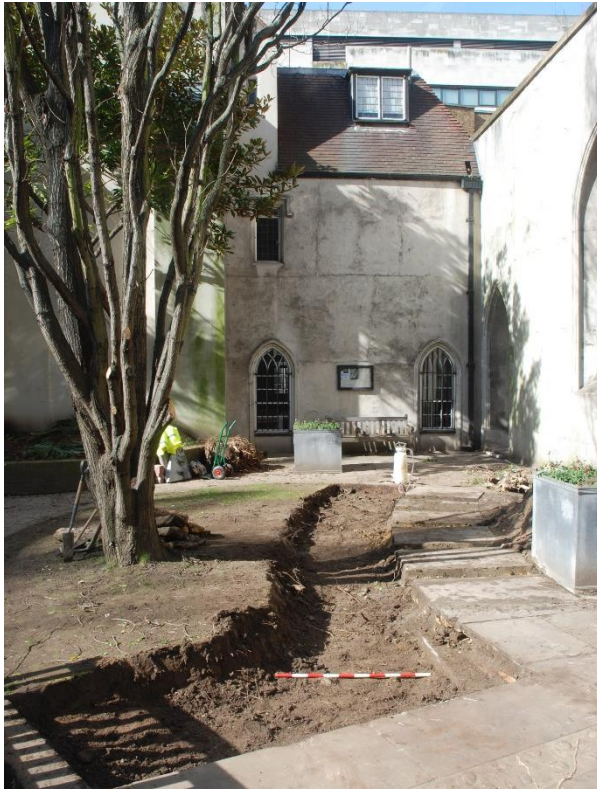


Fig.16: *Trench 3, looking west*

There were no archaeological finds or features: removal of the topsoil exposed a slightly lighter and firmer deposit, most likely part of the Churchyard soil profile rather than imported made ground. To the south and east this was cut by the concrete base of the adjacent paths, which extended some 0.23 to 0.30m into the trench.

7.4 Trench 4 (Figs.17 & 18)

Trench 4 was located within and on the north side of the former Church, measuring up to c 8.2m in length by c 1.1 to 1.25m wide (Fig.6). The present ground level at either end was about 12.80m OD, and depth of excavation 0.18 to 0.32m (shallower in the centre).



As in the case of Trenches 2 and 3 no archaeological finds or features were revealed: the exposed deposit was slightly more mixed than the topsoil above, but presumably part of the same soil horizon and imported onto the site during the creation of the gardens.

Fig.17: *Trench 4, general view looking west. (1.0m scale)*

Fig.18 (below): *Detail of Trench 4, looking approximately northwest*



7.5 Trenches 5 & 6

Trenches 5 and 6 formed the largest area of excavation, located within the southwestern part of the former Church and joined to the northwest within the angle of the existing paths (Fig.6). The trenches measured up to 5m in length east-west by c 9m north-south, and were between 1.0m and 1.3m wide. The modern ground level here was slightly lower than around the preceding trenches, at a maximum of 12.63m OD and falling slightly to the southwest to 12.50m OD.

This of excavation area naturally broke into two, with remains and finds limited to areas indicated below and some 5m or disturbed and unproductive ground in the centre.

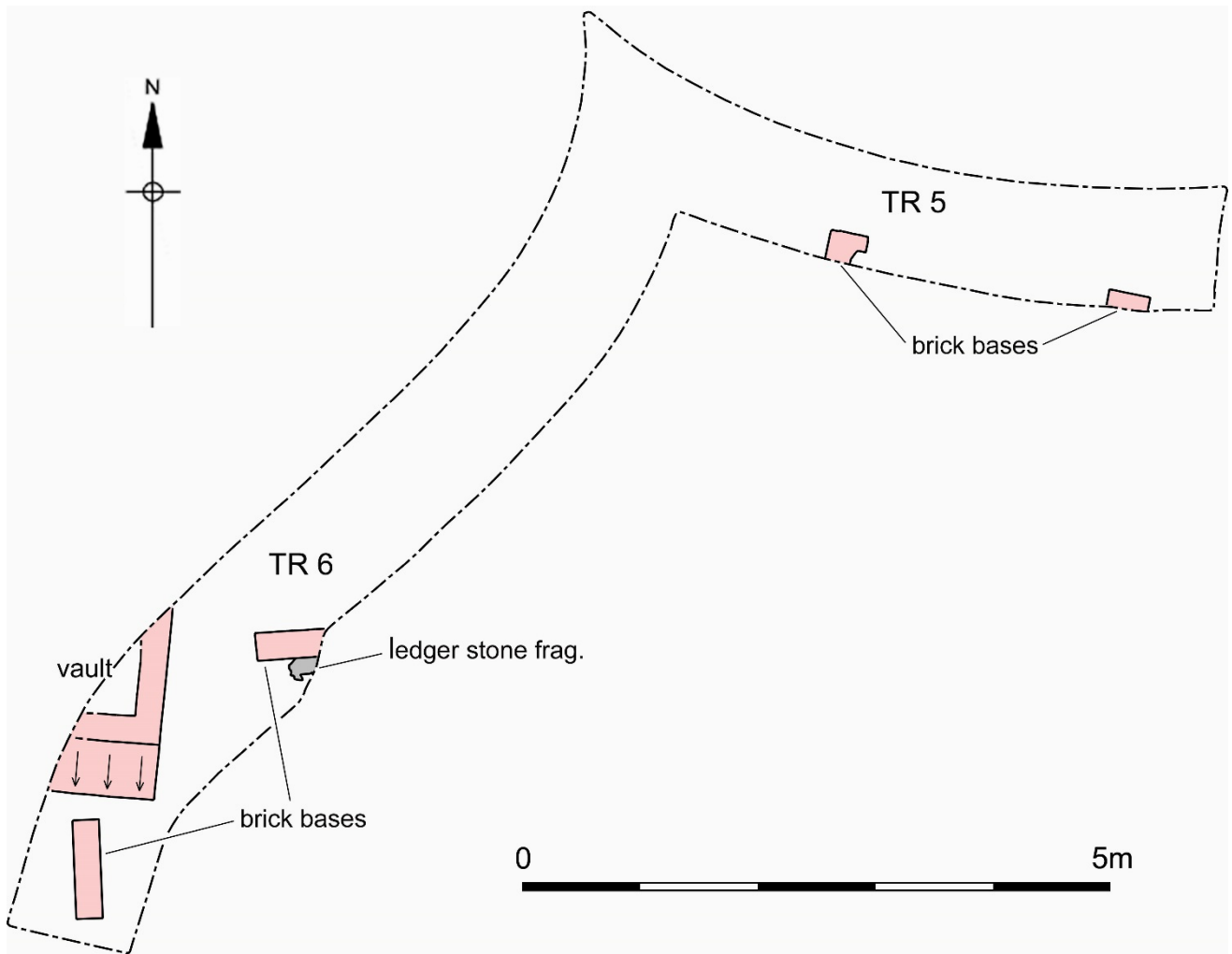


Fig.19: Plan of trenches 5 and 6

7.5.1 Trench 5 (Figs 20-23)

Trench 5 was excavated to a depth of between 0.25m and 0.35m, removing imported topsoil and some more mixed underlying material. The western end of the trench was more deeply disturbed, but over some 4.5m from the eastern end this revealed a compacted buried surface. The composition of this varied from light to dark grey, mixed loose mortar and silty sand with some pebbles, charcoal and small fragments of stone and ceramic building material.



Fig.20 (above): *General view of Trench 5 looking southeast (0.5m scale)*



Fig.21: *View of Trench 5 looking west. Note the two brick bases on the southern side of the trench*

The compact surface and deposit exposed in Trench 5 was broadly similar to that in Trench 1, although here with some additional evidence for burning. As in Trench 1 this assumed to represent levelling/make-up for the former floor, and to have been truncated at this level after the destruction of the Church in 1941 – either by wartime clearance or possibly the later development of the public garden.



Fig.22: *View of Trench 5 looking east (0.5m scale)*

The only features in Trench 5 were two red brick bases on the southern edge of excavation, set some 2.15m apart and both apparently running back into unexcavated ground – in the case of the western base for at least 0.2m (*cf.* Fig.23 overleaf). The bases were each about 0.35m wide, and were exposed at almost identical levels – 12.40m to 12.41m OD.

Other finds from the trench were limited to one large (166mm long) iron nail and two small pieces of melted lead, from deposits immediately over the compact surface (*cf.* Appendix II, 3 & 4.).



Fig.23: *Detail of the two brick bases on the southern side of Trench 5 – the eastern at the top, the western below (0.2m scale)*



7.5.2 Trench 6 (Figs 24-29)

Trench 6 was the by far the most productive part of the site, both in terms of finds and *in situ* features – the latter surrounded by a compacted deposit of light/mid brown or grey silty sand with crushed mortar and some charcoal. These remains were all recorded within the southern part of the trench, over a distance of less than 4m (Fig.27). As a whole the trench was excavated to a depth of between 0.20m and 0.30m: however, the northern and slightly larger section did not produce any features or *in situ* deposits, and appeared to have been disturbed to a greater depth following the destruction of the Church.

The surfaces and features found within the southern part of Trench 6 clearly relate to the level of clearance and truncation following wartime destruction – as in trenches 1 and 5, although again it is not clear whether this took place soon after the bombing in the 1940s or when the public garden was established in the late 1960s.



Fig.24: *General view of Trench 6, looking south*

Fig.25: *Closer view of the above, the right hand end of the 0.5m scale next to the brick vault wall*



At least three separate features were defined within the southern part of Trench 6, as described below (& see also Figs.26 & 27 overleaf):

- The eastern end and southeast corner of an east-west aligned brick vault, the upper part of the roof broken away and the structure itself filled with compacted debris. The exposed external width was *c* 1.70m and the length 0.95m, the walls being *c* 0.23m (one stretcher) thick.

It is possible that the top of the vault was broken in and infilled following the wartime destruction. However, the nature and solidity of the fills suggests that this was an earlier event – potentially associated with the rebuild of the Church between 1817-21, and the vault itself therefore predating this event.

- A section of north-south aligned brick base just to the south of the above vault, some 0.85m in length and 0.22m wide.

It is possible that this also forms part of a vault, and again that it predates the early 19th century rebuild of the Church. The southern end of the brickwork coincided with a darker greyish deposit that spread across the southern end of the trench, and which may represent construction backfill against the new south wall of the Church. The distance between the brickwork and the internal face of the wall was just under 1.2m: this compares with a previously recorded upper width for the construction cut near the eastern end of the wall of *c* 0.80m (AOC Archaeology Group 2000; Fig. 2).

- A further section of east-west aligned brick base to the east of the vault, plus an adjoining area of mortared stone immediately to the south.

The recorded length of the brick base was *c* 0.60m and the width 0.23m, although it is possible that it continued further to the east and beyond the limit of excavation. The brickwork was at least three courses deep.

The mortared stonework to the south mainly comprised a fragment of a ledger stone, incised as follows (see also Fig.29):

.....
 Aged 5 W(eeks)
 9 Ye(ars)
e

It appears that this section of the inscription relates to at least two (& probably three) infant/child burials. The surviving slab was 140mm thick and was in a fine dark grey stone – either true marble or Ashford Black Marble (a fine-grained sedimentary/Carboniferous limestone found in Derbyshire). The date is unknown but most likely 18th century: the stone appears to have been reused within the floor base of the rebuilt early 19th century Church



Fig.26: Overhead view of Trench 6, the 0.5m scale overlying the truncated arch of the vault roof

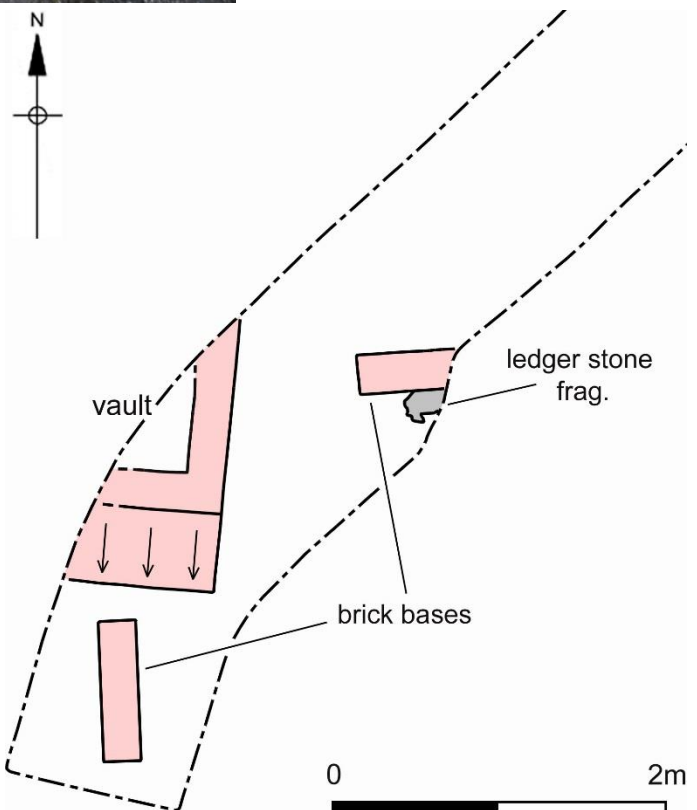


Fig.27: Plan of the above area, the northeastern brick base visible in the top right-hand corner of the photo



Fig.28 (above): *Detail of Trench 6, the northeastern brick base and one side of the ledger stone fragment to the left of the 0.2m scale*



Fig.29: *The surface of the ledger stone fragment after further cleaning*

Other individual finds from Trench 6 included two fragments of worked stone – an inscribed probable wall tablet in dark grey ?marble and part of a statuette in white marble (see Appendix I & Figs.30 & 31). There were also occasional metal items: a circular copper alloy and enamel lapel badge decorated with a cross pattée, plus a couple of iron nails and two pieces of melted lead (*cf.* Appendix II & Figs.32-34).

All these finds were recovered from deposits immediately over the truncated brick features and/or the adjacent compact surface.

8. ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS

The archaeological watching brief provided an opportunity to address the site-specific objectives defined within the preliminary *Written Scheme* (*cf.* 5 above). The responses are outlined below:

- *Is there any evidence for the medieval church, or for the post-Fire repair/reconstruction in the late 1660s?*

There was no evidence for the medieval church. However, at least some of the brick structures that were recorded may relate to the 1660s-1817 Church – in particular the broken vault and adjacent north-south base in the southern part of Trench 6. It is likely that the fragment of ledger stone found in this area – although reused – also originated within the old Church.

The two other fragments of worked stone – from a probable wall tablet and statuette – may also predate the early 19th century Church. It is documented that the latter contained numerous 17th century tablets and other monuments from the early 18th century, which were reinstated as part of the reconstruction.

- *Is there any buried evidence for the 19th century rebuild, for example column foundations between the nave and aisles?*

There was limited evidence for the 19th century rebuild. The small brick bases in Trench 5 and the east-west aligned base plus adjoining mortared stone in Trench 6 may well relate to this phase. The compacted deposits over large parts of trenches 1 and 5 and in the southern part of Trench 6 probably also represent levelling /make-up for the former floor, truncated after the destruction of the Church in 1941. The darker greyish deposit at the southern end of Trench 6 may be backfill within the construction cut for the new south wall of the Church.

The small east-west brick base in Trench 1 probably supported the glazed wooden vestibule that once enclosed the northeastern entrance to the Church, although this structure may be an addition to the 19th century Church rather than an original feature.

- *Is there evidence for any other features (such as vaults), and can these be dated?*

At least one brick-built vault, partially broken and backfilled, was recorded in Trench 6. As noted above, this may well relate to the 1660s-1817 Church, although no firm date was established. There were two or three other brick features in trenches 5 and 6 that may also be associated with the old Church.

- *At what levels are archaeological deposits present across the site, or are these below the level of any groundworks?*

Archaeological deposits and features relating to the former Church (and in a few areas its predecessor) were found some in trenches 1, 5 and the southern part of Trench 6 between 0.18m to 0.35m below the present ground surface. Trenches 2, 3 and 4 did not reveal any remains, although the first two and parts of the third were quite shallow (0.12m to 0.18m). The western end of Trench 5 and northern part of Trench 6 appeared to be disturbed by fairly recent activity to below the level of present excavation (c 0.25m to 0.30m).

9. CONCLUSION

Although excavated areas were quite shallow – typically 0.15m to 0.35m – the archaeological watching brief revealed a few features of interest, including several brick structures and at least one vault of possible 17th-18th century date. There were also several finds of worked or inscribed stone (which may also predate the early 19th century rebuild) and some metalwork – notably a possible Masonic copper alloy and enamel badge.

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APPENDIX I. Worked stone

1. Two pieces of worked stone were recovered during the on-site monitoring, both from the overburden in the area of Trench 6. A further fragment of ledger stone was left *in situ* within the trench and is described above (7.5.2; Fig.29).
2. A fragment of an inscribed tablet in dark grey ?marble, roughly broken on three sides and to the rear. This may have been set in one of the walls: the surviving finished side retained traces of mortar where the tablet had been secured.

The face (Fig.30) was chamfered on its surviving edge, so would have been slightly proud of the surrounding surface. It retained fragments of two letters – at the top a larger script (though possibly also upper case) followed by a comma, and below this a lower case and smaller ‘h’. The face was also spotted by encrustations that had clearly come from the fire which destroyed the Church in 1941.



Fig.30: *Fragment of the right-hand side of a probable wall tablet, from Trench 6 (100mm scale; inscription highlighted by French chalk)*

3. Part of a small statuette, in white marble though also showing superficial crazing/ discolouration – presumably produced by the wartime fire. The stone depicts the right forearm of a figure, raised at about 45° and with the wrist largely obscured by draped fabric/clothing (see Fig.31 overleaf).



Fig.31: Fragment of a small statue from Trench 6, side and front views depicting the right forearm of a figure with draped clothing or robe (100mm scale)

APPENDIX II. Metalwork

1. Introduction

The groundworks yielded a few metal finds of 20th century and earlier date. All the material came from the mixed soil/debris horizon that was removed during the investigation of trenches 5 and 6. The individual finds are described below:

2. A small circular copper alloy lapel badge from Trench 6, of probable earlier 20th century date (Fig.32). The design consists of a cross pattée in low relief, at least two of the arms containing the letters **F** (or **H**) and **S**. The cross itself is highlighted in red enamel against a surrounding white enamel background – a pattern often referred to as the Templar cross.



Fig.32: Copper alloy badge with red cross pattée against a white background



Unfortunately it has not been possible fully establish the lettering or to conclusively identify the badge. No letters can be discerned in the upper and lower arms, although the closest parallel found is a design (on a similar background) incorporating the four letters:

I
H S *In Hoc Signo, Vinces* (In this Sign you will conquer)
V

This is the symbol of the Masonic and Military Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, the letters referring to the vision received by Constantine (the first Christian Roman Emperor) before the Battle of the Milvian Bridge.

3. A decorative cast copper alloy fitting (Fig.33). Both ends are broken, but the rear is deeply grooved and the item appears to have been made as some form of decorative edging or attachment.



Fig.33: *Cast copper alloy fitting from Trench 6 (100mm scale)*

3. Iron nails (Fig.34). Three corroded nails, of varying sizes – the largest some 166mm in length and c 13 by 19mm in cross-section immediately below the head, and likely to have come from the roof.



Fig.34: *Nails from trenches 5 (at bottom) and 6*

4. Melted fragments of lead (Fig.35 below). Four separate pieces were recovered, with a total weight 96gm, and are also likely to have originated in the roof.



Fig.35: *Fragments of melted lead from Trenches 5 & 6 (100mm scale)*

APPENDIX III. Oasis Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: compassa1-212559

Project details

Project name	St Dunstan in the East Church, City of London
Short description of the project	A watching brief took place during improvement works to the public garden within the Church ruins. The site is located on a south-facing slope between Great Tower Street and the Thames and within an Area of Archaeological Potential. The groundworks comprised several shallow excavations for new paved areas, c 0.25m to 0.30m deep. Some of these revealed only recent made ground and soil horizons, but elsewhere exposed brick structures that may relate to the 17th-18th century Church - refurbished after the Great Fire and replaced in 1817. Notable amongst these was a broken and backfilled vault, whilst fragments of a ledger stone, a probable wall tablet and a statuette may also have originated in the old Church. Evidence for the 19th century Church was limited to a few small brick bases and compact deposits forming probable floor make-up/levelling. A brick base to the northeast probably supported a glazed wooden entrance vestibule, although this may have been a later addition.
Project dates	Start: 03-03-2015 End: 24-03-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	DIE15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status (other)	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	CHURCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GRAVESTONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	INSCRIBED STONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BADGE Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Faculty jurisdiction

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON St Dunstan in the East Church, St Dunstan's Hill
Postcode	EC3R
Study area	600.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33165 80715 51.509152892 -0.0808977756513 51 30 32 N 000 04 51 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	City Archaeologist
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Name of sponsor/funding body	City of London Corporation

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Archive ID	DIE15
Physical Contents	"Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report"
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Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St Dunstan in the East Church, St Dunstan's Hill, City of London EC3R. An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Potter, G
Other bibliographic details	N/A
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, London SE1 1RQ
Description	35 page in-house report. Includes brief historical and archaeological background to the site, details of methodology, photographs, illustrations and descriptions of all trenches monitored, finds reports and selected photographs, and overall assessment + conclusion.

APPENDIX IV. London Archaeologist publication summary

Site address: St Dunstan in the East Church, St Dunstan's Hill, City of London EC3R
Type of project: Watching brief
Dates of fieldwork: 3rd to 24th March 2015
Site code: DIE15
Site Supervisor: Geoff Potter
NGR: TQ 33165 80715 (approx. centre)
Funding body: City of London Corporation

A watching brief took place during improvement works to the public garden within the Church ruins. The site is located on a south-facing slope between Great Tower Street and the Thames and within an Area of Archaeological Potential.

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Evidence for the 19th century Church was limited to a few small brick bases and compact deposits forming probable floor make-up/levelling. A brick base to the northeast probably supported a glazed wooden entrance vestibule, although this may be a later addition.