

ST PAUL'S HIGHWAY ENHANCEMENT SCHEME, CITY OF LONDON EC4M 8AD

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT



August 2019

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An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Approximate site centre: TQ 31952 81106

Site Code: QEE19

August 2019

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Abstract

On the 14th of August 2019 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief during Highway Enhancement Works at St Paul's Cathedral, City of London EC4M 8AD. The work was commissioned by the City of London Department of the Built Environment due to the site's location within the historic Cathedral complex and its proximity to the pre-1666 Church and Churchyard of St Gregory by St Paul's.

The site is located within the City of London Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area and lies adjacent to four Listed Buildings: 40 stone posts to forecourt of Cathedral Church of St Paul (Grade II: UID 1358872), Statue of Queen Anne in forecourt of St Paul's Cathedral (Grade II: UID 1079158), Four Lamp Posts outside the western entrance to St Paul's Cathedral (Grade II: UID 1433513) and Cathedral Church of St Paul (Grade I: UID 1079157).

The watching brief monitored the completion of four pits measuring 0.4 x 0.4 x 0.35m (15.42mOD), situated at the Queen's Entrance, to the south-west of the Cathedral complex, ahead of installation of new City of London security bollards. The stratigraphy recorded comprised the existing tarmac road surface over a bedding layer of concrete.

No features of archaeological interest were observed in any of the groundworks, and there were no finds or features consistent with the earlier occupation of the area. Natural geology was not observed.

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Fig.14 supplied by The Client.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of results for an archaeological watching brief undertaken during highway enhancement works at St Paul's Cathedral, City of London EC4M 8AD (fig.1). The work took place on the 14th August 2019.



Figure 1: Site location, marked in red

- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by the City of London Department of the Built Environment due to the location of the site within the historic Cathedral complex and proximity to the pre-1666 Church and Churchyard of St Gregory by St Paul's.
- 1.3 The site is located within the *City of London Tier 1 Archaeological Priority area* (fig.2) and lies immediately adjacent to the Listed Buildings of *40 stone posts to forecourt of Cathedral Church of St Paul* (Grade II: UID 1358872), *Statue of Queen Anne in forecourt of St Paul's Cathedral* (Grade II: UID 1079158), *Four Lamp Posts outside the western entrance to St Paul's Cathedral* (Grade II: UID 1433513) and *Cathedral Church of St Paul* (Grade I: UID 1079157) (fig.3).
- 1.4 The programme of archaeological works comprised a watching brief to monitor the installation of four City of London bollards on the public highway at the Queen's Entrance, at the south-west corner of the Cathedral complex.

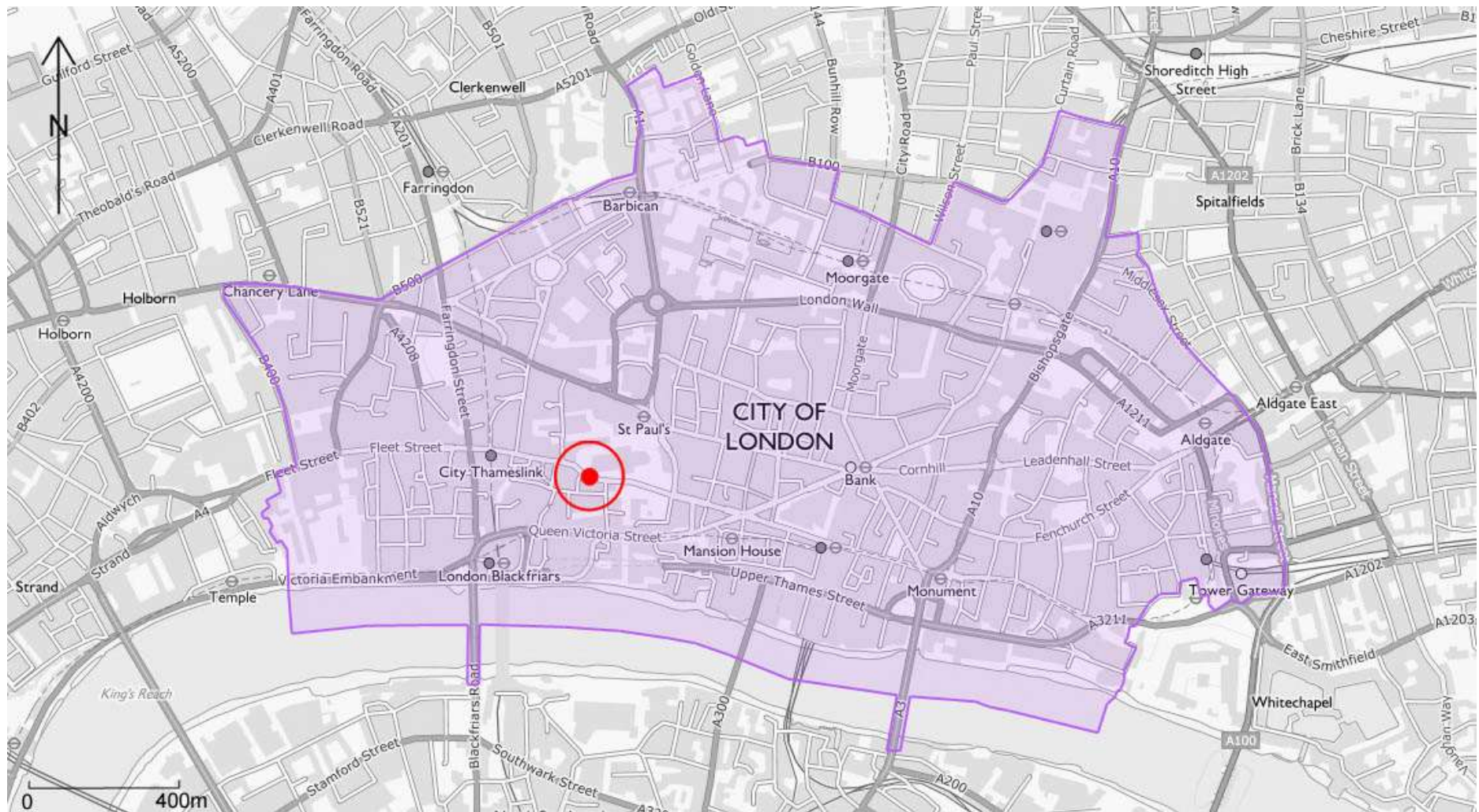


Figure 2: City of London Archaeological Priority Area (purple) with site location marked in red.

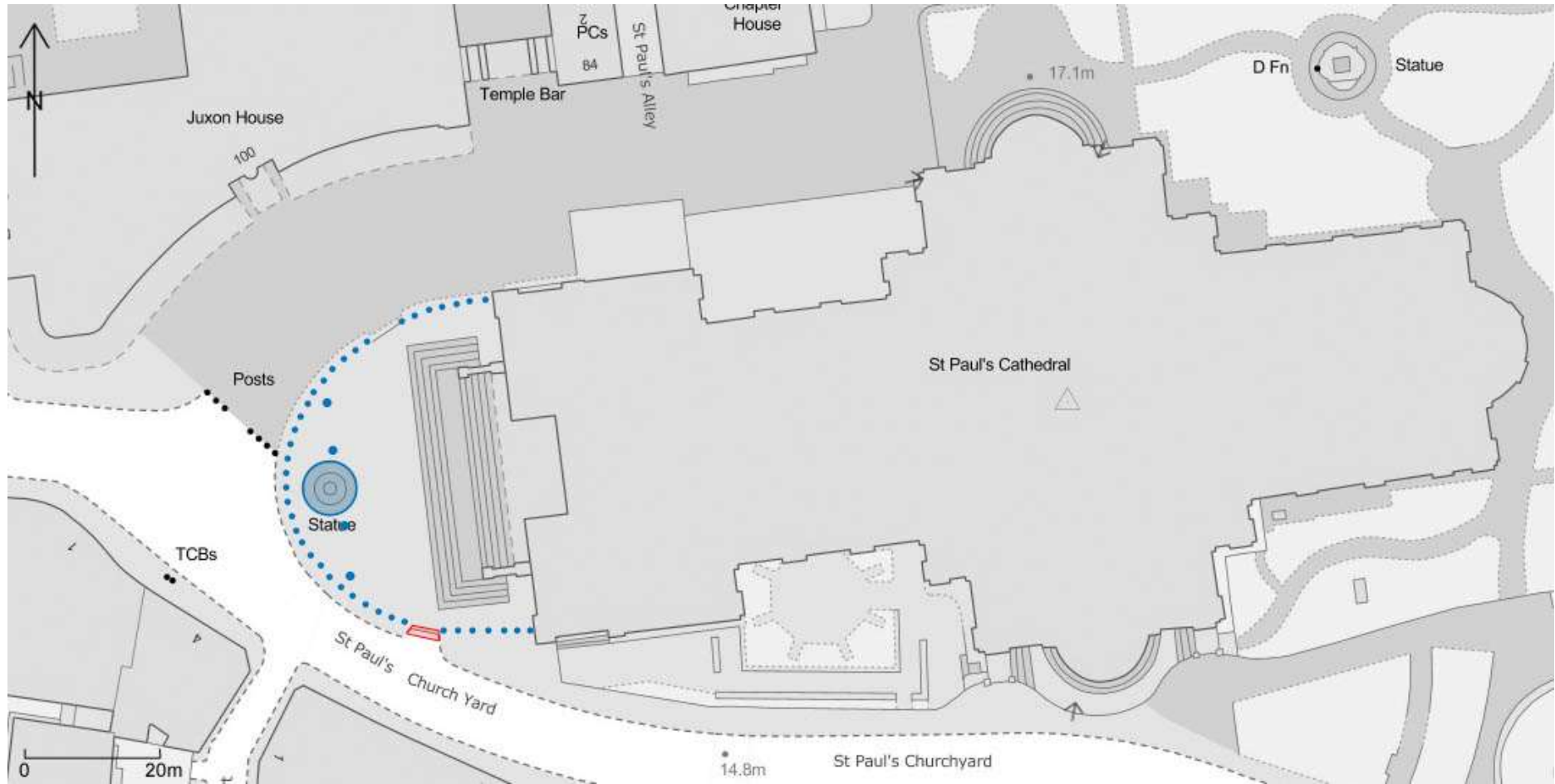


Figure 3: Listed buildings (blue) in relation to the site location, marked in red.

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Jessica Frith from the Department of the Built Environment for commissioning Compass to undertake the archaeological watching brief. We would also like to thank JB Riney & Company Ltd for providing accessibility and support on site during the archaeological works.

3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The groundworks were located the south-west end of the Cathedral, at the Queen's Entrance. The site is bounded by Ludgate Hill to the south, Paternoster Row to the west and the Cathedral to the north.

3.2 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 256: *North London*) the site lies towards the centre of a small outcropping of Langley Silt, overlying Taplow Gravel and a narrow band of Alluvium, demarcating the extents of the River Thames (fig.4). Patches of London Clay bound the area to the southwest and northwest.

3.3 The site sits relatively level at 15.6mOD, rising slightly to the north-west to 15.8mOD towards Paternoster Row. In general the area sits on a north-south slope, heading downwards towards the River Thames, with Carter Lane to the south sitting between 13.6 and 14.6mOD.

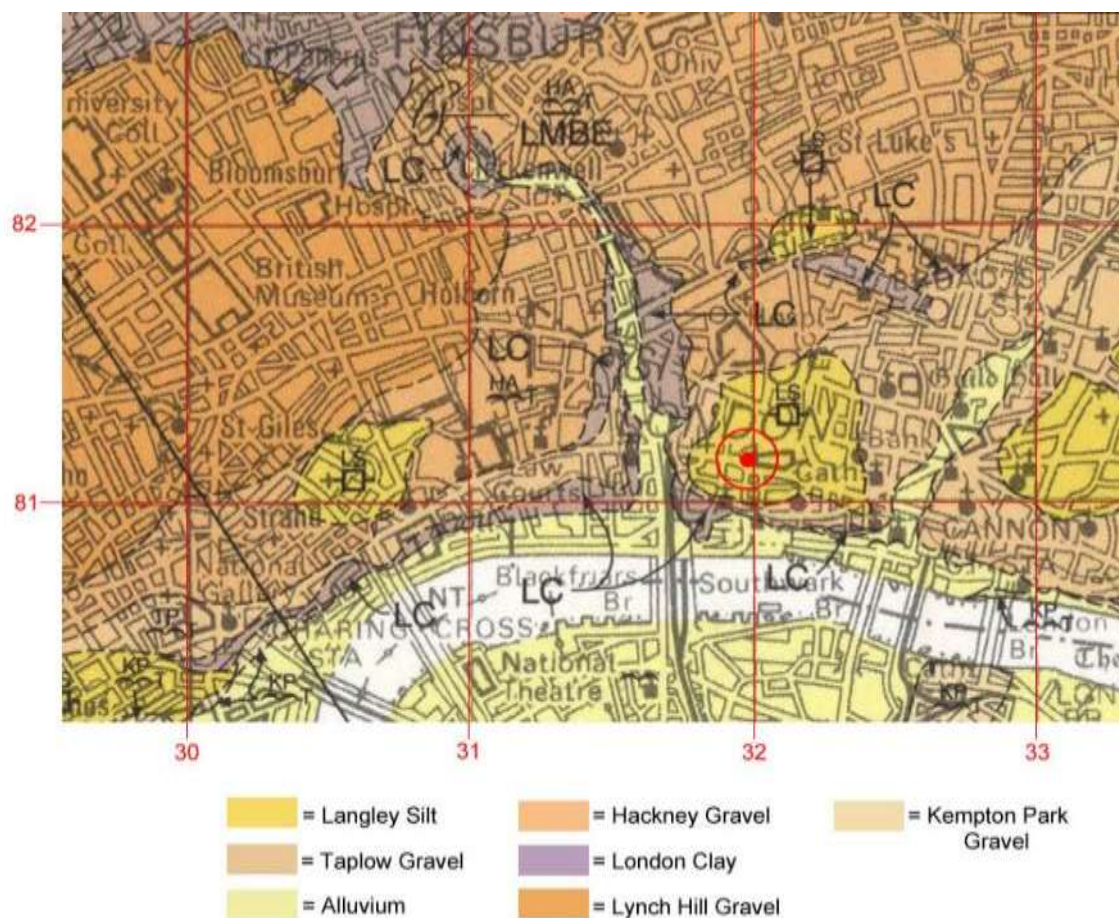


Figure 4: Extract from BGS Sheet 256: North London, with site location marked in red

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 The archaeological and historical background was discussed at length in the preceding WSI (Compass Archaeology 2019) so shall not be reproduced here. Instead, a summary of the major historical periods is given, with specific reference to previous archaeological investigations within the immediate site vicinity.

4.2 *Prehistoric*

4.2.1 Much of the evidence for prehistoric activity in the area was recovered from Newgate Street. Excavations from sites along this street have recovered sherds of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery, and possible evidence of an agricultural system including ditches, pits and a potential fence line.

4.2.2 Elsewhere, 29 prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered during work at 1 London Wall between 2001 and 2002 (MoLA), in addition to seven sherds of Deverel-Rimbury ware urn, tentatively dated to the Middle or Late Bronze Age. A single fragment of a small vessel used to hold milk based products was recovered from St Martins le Grand, dated to c800-500BC.

4.2.3 In general, the archaeological evidence of the prehistoric period is limited, occurring predominantly as isolated findspots. There is no indication that there was any large scale occupation or activity taking place in the vicinity of what is now Ludgate Hill during the prehistoric period.

4.3 *Roman*

4.3.1 During the Roman period Fleet Street was established as a thoroughfare leading from the main fort situated near Ludgate, however the surrounding area was predominantly marshy and as such was not exploited much beyond the limits of the road.

4.3.2 Archaeological assessments conducted on the surrounding area have recorded several ditches and pits, however, towards Blackfriars Bridge a section of tessellated floor was exposed in a crypt, suggesting the presence of a substantial building such as a villa.

4.3.3 *Londinium* served as a major port and commercial centre for Roman Britain until its abandonment during the 5th century. The fort and surrounding vicus began to decline in the early to mid-4th century as troops were relocated further north to defend the border near Hadrian's Wall. Eventually, in the early 5th century trade and communication links with Britain had broken down due to territorial disputes in mainland Europe, leading to the complete withdrawal of a Roman presence.

4.4 *Saxon*

4.4.1 In the post-Roman period the commercial centre moved further west, with the Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic* being established in the area of Covent Garden. Archaeological evidence of activity and occupation is more pronounced in the vicinity of the site during this period, as a result of its proximity to this new centre, and significantly, the founding of St Paul's Cathedral in the early 7th century.

4.4.2 Documentary evidence indicates the cathedral was founded in 604-606, however due to extensive phases of later rebuilding this has not been corroborated archaeologically. Based on the presence of Middle Saxon finds recovered from residual contexts there appears to have been some form of predominantly ecclesiastical settlement to the south of St Paul's, and concentrated areas of activity to the south and west of the present Cathedral complex. Investigations at Juxon House, adjacent to the works area recorded a Saxon ditch which was backfilled in the early 12th century.

4.4.3 Notably, the area of the present site was occupied by the Church of St Gregory by St Paul's, a parish church within the Castle Baynard ward of the City. The building, known to have been in existence by the early-11th century although it probably originated earlier, was dedicated to St Gregory the Great, a 6th century Pope (fig.5).



Figure 5: A view of Old St Paul's, with the Church of St Gregory by St Paul's seen at the west (left) end of the building). In Bond, F. (1913). Early Christian Architecture.

4.4.4 A number of burials have also been recorded in the vicinity, dated to between the 8th and 10th centuries. Given their location, it is likely they have some association with St Paul's Churchyard although the nature of this relationship is unknown. By the 11th and 12th centuries much of the area had been cleared to create an open space and by 1200 the burials had been encompassed within the precinct walls.

4.5 Medieval

4.5.1 During the medieval period the site and its immediate environs remained a focal point for religious occupation and activity. The groundworks were situated within the precinct of St Paul's, adjacent to the Vicar's Close tenements and Bishop of London's palace (fig.6). Investigations at Juxon House recovered a pier base foundation, which may indicate the position of a gate into one of the enclosures within the precinct, along with a chalk lined cess pit containing a copper alloy candle stick. This cess pit feature is taken to relate to a nearby building, but it is unclear if this is the Cathedral or Bishop's Palace.

4.5.2 To the north, what is now Newgate Street became the home of the Greyfriars, who occupied the site up until the Dissolution. The fraternity of Holy Trinity, established in 1377 occupied land at 191 Aldersgate Street, whilst Noble Street was home to the church of St Anne (and/or St Agnes) throughout the 12th and 13th centuries.

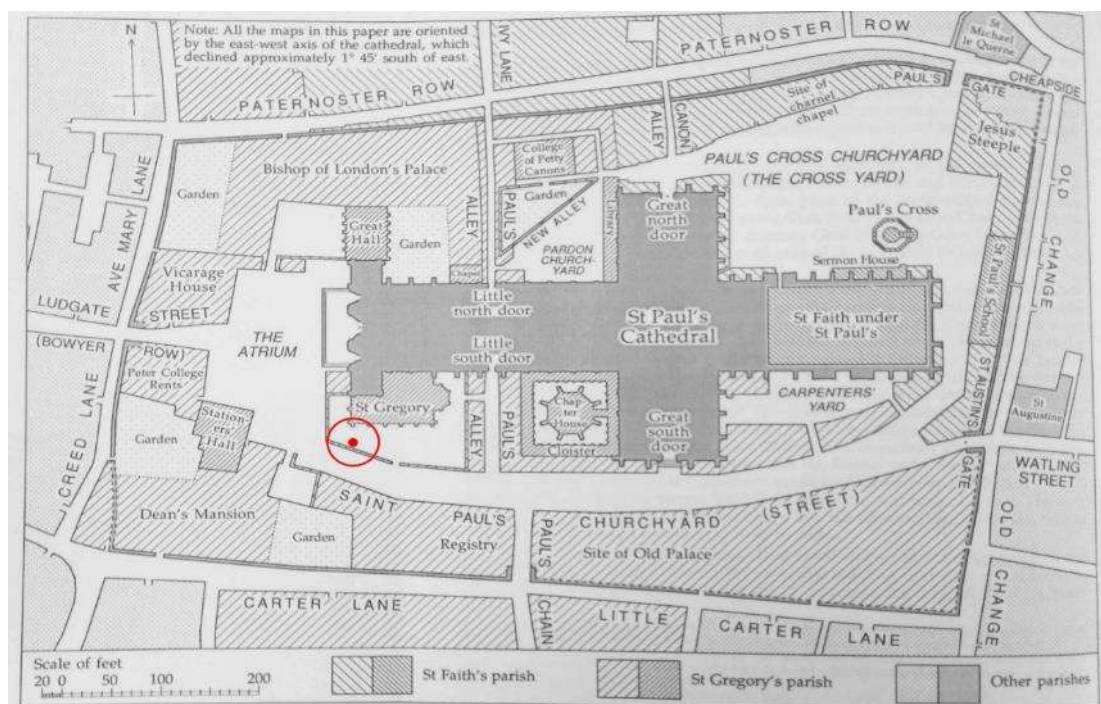


Figure 6: Plan of the precinct in c1600, with site location marked in red. Adapted from Blayney (1990) figure 1.

4.5.3 Following the Dissolution much of the interior ornamentation was destroyed many of the buildings in the Churchyard were seized by the Crown and sold.

4.5.4 St Paul's Cathedral underwent its fourth, and most notable rebuild during this period. Generally known as Old St Paul's, the complex was begun in 1087, but was interrupted by fire in 1136, and finally consecrated in 1240. Enlargement works were commenced in 1256 and finished by 1314. Antiquarian excavations demonstrated that the new building was 178m in length x 30m in width, widening to 87m across at the transepts.

4.6 Post-medieval

- 4.6.1** Following a large conflagration in 1561 King James I, concerned about the decaying state of the building appointed Inigo Jones to restore the cathedral (fig.7). In addition to renovating the interior and rebuilding parts of the Gothic structure Jones added a classical style portico to the west front in the 1630s. The Church of St Gregory was somewhat caught up in these renovations and after much debate was partially demolished. However, this turned out to be the wrong decision by Jones and eventually the building was rebuilt using stones intended for the Cathedral. Work was halted during the Civil War, and the buildings again suffered episodes of damage. It is likely the area was much transformed during this period, both through parliamentarian actions and the erection of fortifications in the vicinity of the cathedral building. Old St Paul's was finally altered completely as a result of the Great Fire in 1666 (fig.8).
- 4.6.2** The Church of St Gregory remained in use for much of the early and mid-post-medieval in period, with St Paul's services being held here following a conflagration in 1571. The building was destroyed during the Great Fire in 1666 and not rebuilt; the parish was instead united with that of St Mary Magdalen Old Fish Street.
- 4.6.3** After the Restoration of King Charles I, Surveyor Christopher Wren was appointed to restore the complex in a style matching Inigo Jones's classical additions of 1630. The shell of Old St Paul's was remodelled and the spire replaced with the dome. The Cathedral and its surrounding environs has changed little since, with the exception of localised bomb damage caused during the Blitz (fig.9). Schofield (2011, 8) notes that an area 'south of the west steps', in the locale of the Queen's Entrance was subject to excavation in 1940 to remove an unexploded bomb. This suggests that the area may already be disturbed to a certain degree.



Figure 7: Extract from the 'Agas' map (1561) with approximate site location marked in red.



Figure 8: Extract from Ogilby & Morgan's Large Scale Map of the City as Rebuilt by 1676, with approximate site location marked in red.

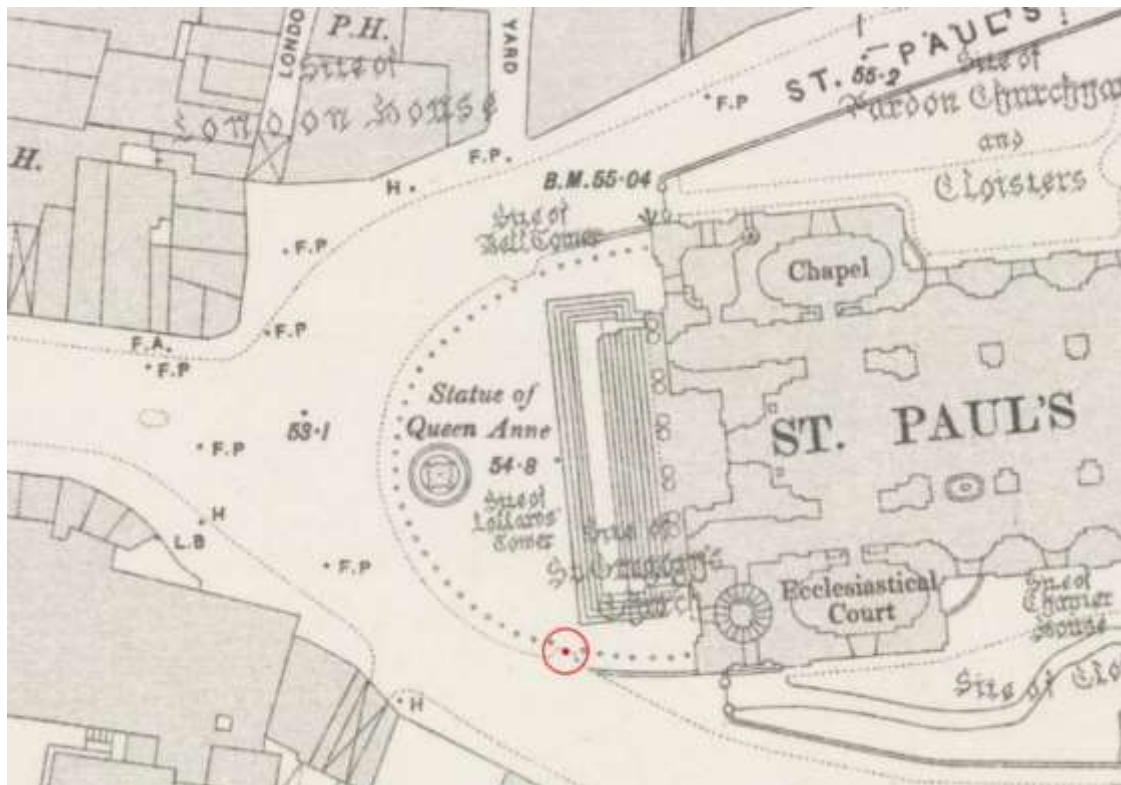


Figure 9: Extract from the OS five-feet-to-the-mile map (1895) with site location marked in red.

4.7 Previous archaeological investigations

4.7.1 In January and February 2019 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief at the western end of Paternoster Row, monitoring the completion of a single L-shaped trench, excavated to accommodate the installation of a series of new security bollards (fig.10).

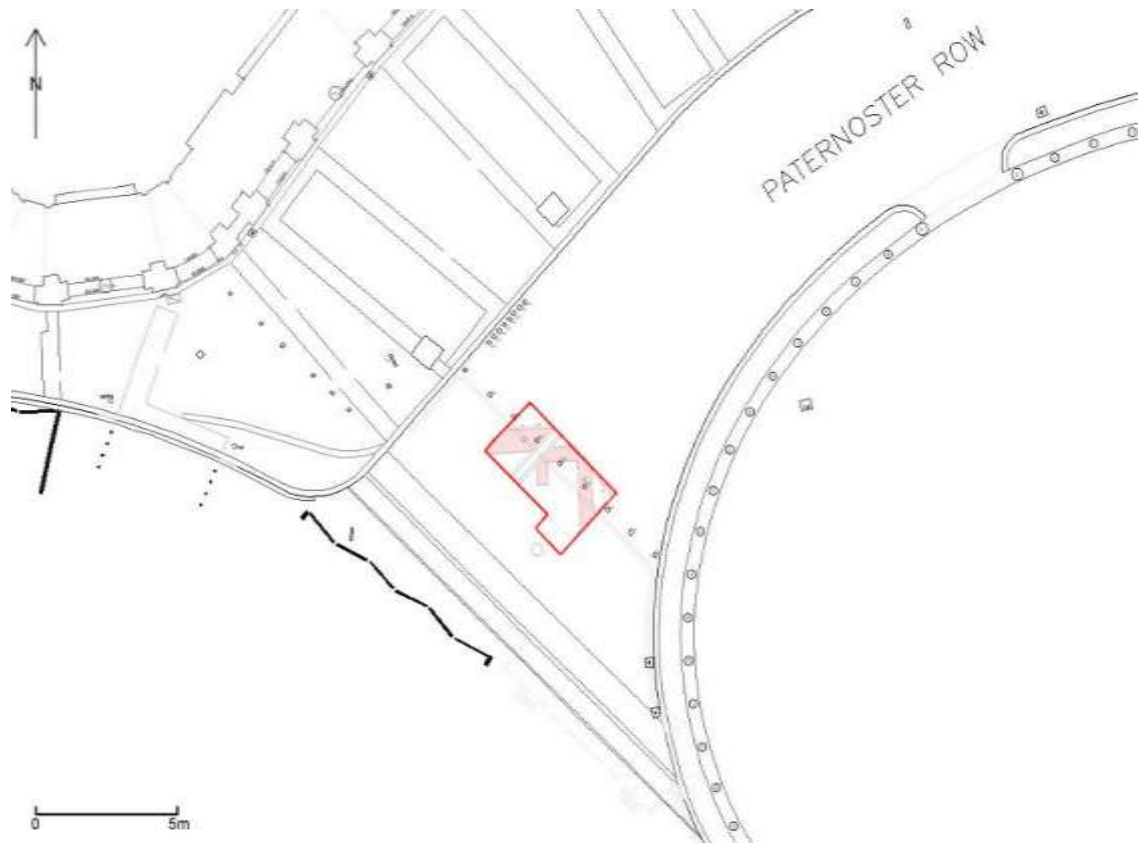


Figure 10: Location of trench undertaken in February 2019 (Compass Archaeology 2019), showing the archaeological features in plan.

4.7.2 The works exposed several phases of activity dating from the 11th to 17th century. The earliest recorded feature comprised a well-compacted chalk, mortar and gravel surface, interpreted as part of an open 'yard' area to the west of St Paul's, believed to have been in existence by the 11th-12th century (fig.11).



Figure 11: Eastern corner of the trench (Compass Archaeology 2019), showing the chalk and gravel surface. Level of excavation at 1.7m (14.06mOD). The cut for the inhumation can also be seen above the scale. Facing E. Scale 0.2m.

- 4.7.3** This surface was later truncated on two separate occasions. The first occasion consisted of a single inhumation, with osteological analysis indicating it was consistent with that of a juvenile aged 12 ± 2.5 years. Due to the limited nature to which the inhumation was exposed no further context can be given, however a provision terminus post quem of c12th-13th century was given.
- 4.7.4** The surface was cut on a second occasion by a large red brick structure, the corner of which was observed running north-south / west-east (fig.12). Brick analysis dated the structure to 1450-1700, although the small quantities of charcoal in the mortar would indicate a construction date of pre-1666. A Parliamentary Survey completed in the 1650s suggests the building was a tenement, which stood to the immediate west of Inigo Jones's 1630s Cathedral Portico (fig.13).
- 4.7.5** Based on cartographic overlays, the building appeared to be aligned approximately north-south, so may not extend eastwards into the present site area. However, this area is shown on the Parliamentary Survey, as open space, with a wall surrounding the Church so as such there is the potential to encounter post-medieval archaeology (see fig.13).



Figure 12: Trench undertaken in February 2019 (Compass Archaeology) showing basement of tenement structure in foreground. Facing NW. Scale 0.5m.

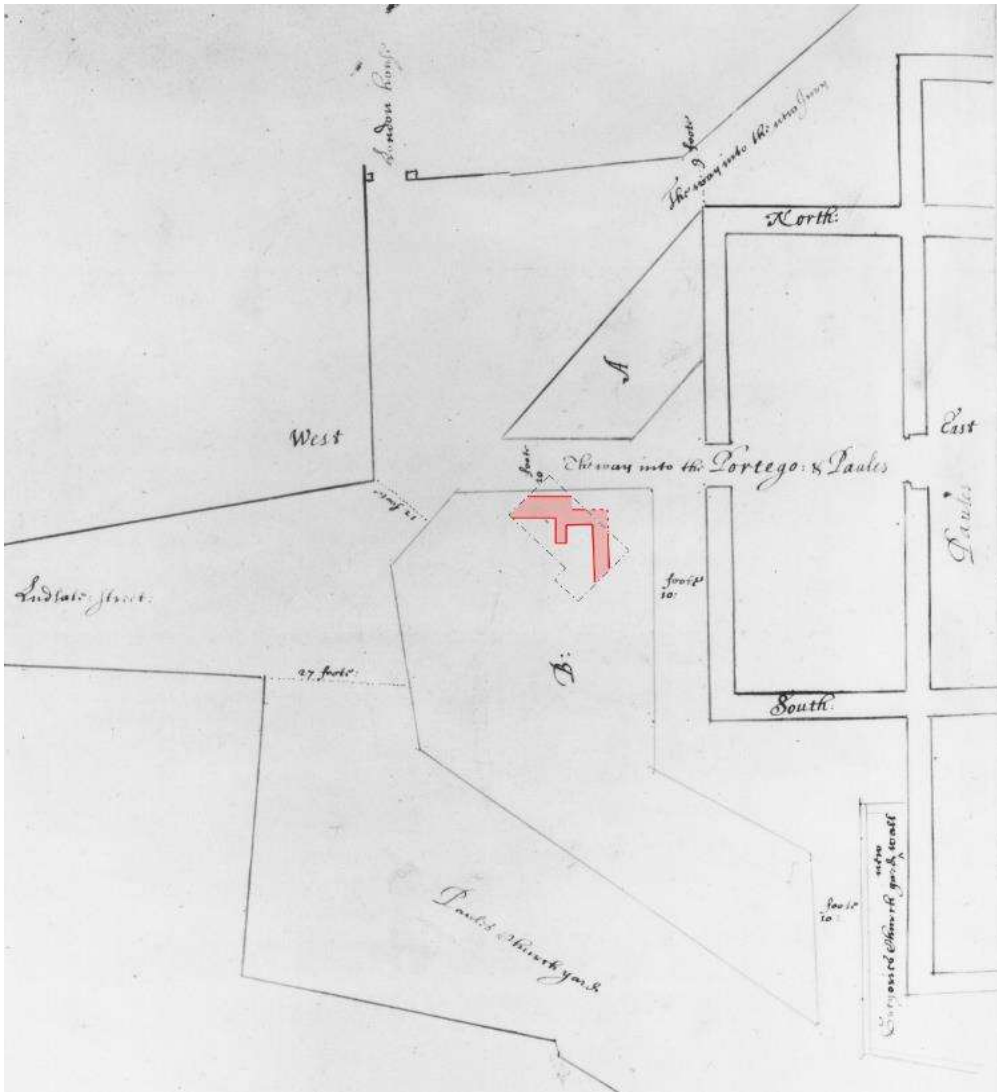


Figure 13: An extract from the 1653 survey with the February 2019 trench overlay, showing the position of the tenement building identified during the watching brief. Adapted from Schofield (2011), fig. 5.38.

5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 The groundworks entailed the excavation of four square trenches in advance of the installation of new removable City of London bollards. The four trenches measured approximately 0.4m x 0.4m x 0.35m in depth, spaced 1.1m apart, aligned WNW-ESE across the Queen's Entrance (fig.14).

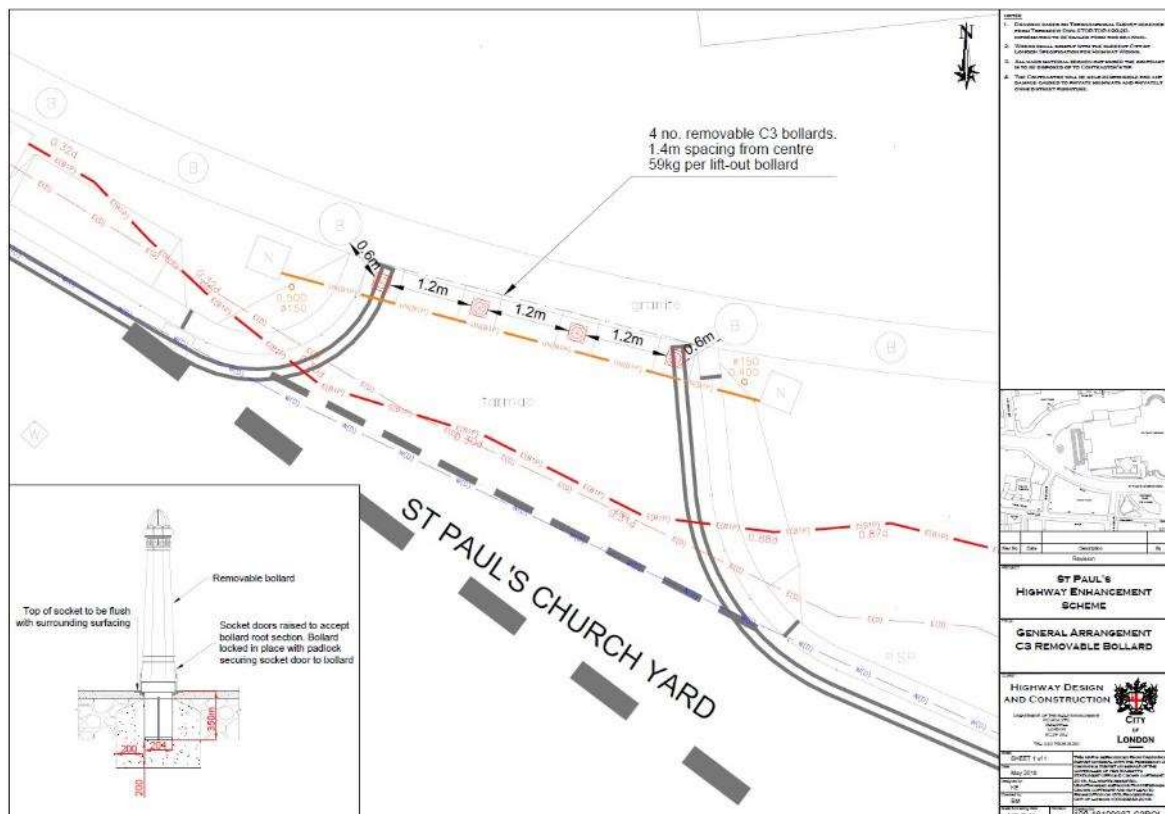


Figure 14: Trench location plan.

- 5.2 The excavation works were undertaken by hand-held mechanical breaker and hand excavation.
- 5.3 This report conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF), adopted in March 2012, which replaces PPS 5 'Planning for the Historic Environment' and policies HE6 and HE7.
- 5.4 The NPPF integrates planning strategy on 'heritage assets; - bringing together all aspects of the historic environment, below and above ground, including historic buildings and structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, and wrecks. The significance of heritage assets needs to be considered in the planning process, whether designated or not, and the settings of assets taking into account. The NPPF requires using an integrated approach to establishing the overall significance of the heritage asset using evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values, to ensure that planning decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of significance.

- 5.5 Additionally, the site was situated within the City of London, and as such a number of policies laid out in the current London Plan (2016 and currently in draft) hold relevance, specifically those set out in *Chapter Seven: London's Living Spaces and Places*:

Policy 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

- A *London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.*
- B *Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect, and where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.*

Planning decisions

- C *Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.*
- D *Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.*
- E *New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.*

LDF preparation

- F *Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.*
- G *Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage [Historic England], Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.*

- 5.6** The current *London Plan* (2016) is under review, with a draft version produced in December 2018. The draft plan includes a chapter on Heritage and Culture, specifically in relation to development, with policy *HCI Heritage conservation and growth* being particularly relevant.
- 5.7** The City of London has its own, additional policies concerning archaeological remains and other heritage assets, contained within its Local Development Scheme: Historic Environment Strategy (adopted 2017), with *Core Strategic Policy CS12: Historic Environment* laid out in the Archaeology & Development Guidance SPD (City of London Local Plan) being most relevant:

Policy CS12

Policy CS12 related to archaeological remains and sites with archaeological potential. To conserve or enhance the significance of the City's heritage assets and their settlements, and provide an attractive environment for the City's communities and visitors, by:

3. Protecting and promoting the evaluation and assessment of the City's ancient monuments and archaeological remains and their settlements, including the interpretation and publication of results of archaeological investigations.

- 5.8** The watching brief provided the opportunity to answer the following research questions, originally set out in the preceding WSI (Compass Archaeology 2019):
- Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity? If so, what form does this take?
 - Is there any evidence of Roman activity? If so, what form does this take?
 - Are there any surviving Saxon or early-medieval remains? What is the nature of these finds and / or features? Can this be attributed to a particular phase of the Cathedral's history?
 - Are there any finds or features associated with the pre-Wren Cathedral?
 - From the archaeological evidence, what can we learn about the chronology of the site?
 - At what level and in what condition does archaeology survive across the site as a whole?
 - If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

6.1.1 The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief 2015*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.

6.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

6.1.3 The Client and City of London Department of the Built Environment and were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork and any finds recovered.

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 The archaeological watching brief took place during the completion of highway enhancement works associated with the installation of removable City of London bollards at St Paul's Cathedral, Queen's Entrance. Adequate time was allowed for investigation and recording any features of archaeological interest, although every effort was made not to disrupt the development programme.

6.2.2 The main objective of the watching brief was to define the character, extent and significance of any observable remains, and to recover dating and environmental evidence.

6.2.3 The work was undertaken on the 14th August 2019, under archaeological supervision.

6.2.4 Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in.jpeg and RAW formats. Levels were taken on archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark, a spot height noted on Topographic Survey Plan *Paternoster Row*, at 15.77mOD. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in.jpeg and RAW formats.

6.2.5 The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

6.2.6 Prior to the work commencing a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains was obtained from the Ministry of Justice (ref: 19-0217). No human remains were encountered during the watching brief.

6.3 Post-excavation

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

6.3.1 Finds and samples

6.3.1.1 No archaeological finds were recovered from the watching brief.

6.4 Report procedure

6.4.1 This report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form.

6.4.2 Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client and City of London Department of the Built Environment.

6.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

6.5 The site archive

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code QEE19. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

7 RESULTS

- 7.1 The following forms a written description of observations made during the watching brief. The works are discussed in chronological order. Deposits are shown as (x). The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs.
- 7.2 The groundworks comprised of four trenches measuring $0.4\text{m}^2 \times 0.35\text{m}$ deep. The trenches were aligned WNW-ESE across St Paul's Cathedral, Queen's Entrance, spaced 1.1m apart (fig.15).



Figure 15: Completed trenches. Facing W. Scale 0.2m.

- 7.3 The stratigraphy was consistent across all four trenches, comprising 150mm of compact black tarmac (1), forming the existing road surface, over at least 200mm of light to mid-grey coarse concrete (2), forming a bedding layer, taken to continue below the level of excavation at 0.35m (15.42mOD) (figs.16-17).



Figure 16: Completed trench, showing tarmac (1) over concrete (2). Facing W. Scale 0.2m.



Figure 17: Completed trench. Facing NE. Scale 0.2m.

7.4 The stratigraphy observed is consistent with the make-up of existing streetscape, comprising the tarmac road surface over a bedding layer of compact concrete. Some variation in the concrete mix was noted however this holds no archaeological value. The concrete (2) is taken to continue below the level of excavation. No features associated with prior land use were observed.

7.5 Natural geology was not encountered.

8 CONCLUSIONS

We can now look back at the original research questions set down in the WSI and compare them with the results of the watching brief.

8.1 *Is there any evidence of Prehistoric activity? If so, what form does this take?*

No evidence of Prehistoric activity was encountered during the watching brief. This is taken to be a result of the limited scope of the groundworks.

8.2 *Is there any evidence of Roman activity? If so, what form does this take?*

No evidence of Roman activity was observed during the watching brief, again taken to be the result of the shallow depth to which the trenches were excavated.

8.3 *Are there any surviving Saxon or early-medieval remains? What is the nature of these finds and / or features? Can this be attributed to a particular phase of the Cathedral's history?*

No archaeological finds or features associated with the Saxon period and early phases of the Cathedral were observed during the watching brief.

8.3 *Are there any finds or features associated with the pre-Wren Cathedral?*

There were no finds or features of archaeological significance identified during the watching brief. This is not taken to be evidence of its absence, rather, the groundworks were too shallow to encounter significant stratigraphy.

8.3 *From the archaeological evidence, what can we learn about the chronology of the site?*

Similarly to above, only modern stratigraphy was observed during the completion of the groundworks.

8.3 *At what level and in what condition does archaeology survive across the site as a whole?*

Archaeological stratigraphy was not encountered. The stratigraphy comprising modern tarmac over bedding concrete, reaching a depth of 0.35m (15.42mOD).

8.3 *If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?*

Natural geology, in this instance Langley Silt, was not encountered during the watching brief.

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APPENDIX I – OASIS RECORDING FORM

OASIS ID: compassa1-364907

Project details

Project name	Highway Enhancement Works at the Queen's Entrance, St Paul's Cathedral EC4M 8AD
Short description of the project	On the 14th of August 2019 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief during Highway Enhancement Works at St Paul's Cathedral, City of London EC4M 8AD. The work was commissioned by the City of London Department of the Built Environment due to the site's location within the historic Cathedral complex and its proximity to the pre-1666 Church and Churchyard of St Gregory by St Paul's. The site is located within the City of London Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area and lies adjacent to four Listed Buildings. The watching brief monitored the completion of four pits measuring 0.4 x 0.4 x 0.35m, situated at the Queen's Entrance, to the south-west of the Cathedral complex, ahead of installation of new City of London security bollards. No features of archaeological interest were observed in any of the groundworks, and there were no finds or features consistent with the earlier occupation of the area. Natural geology was not observed.
Project dates	Start: 14-08-2019 End: 14-08-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	QEE19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON Queen's Entrance, St Paul's Cathedral
Postcode	EC4M 8AD
Study area	5 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 531952 181106 50.941482583523 0.180790843115 50 56 29 N 000 10 50 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
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Project brief originator	City of London Department of the Built Environment
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Compass Archaeology
Project supervisor	Heidi Archer
Type of sponsor/funding body	City of London Corporation
Name of sponsor/funding body	Department of the Built Environment

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St Paul's Highway Enhancement Scheme, City of London EC4M 8AD
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Archer, H.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea SW11 3SJ
Description	Short report outlining the archaeological investigation. First part contains the background to the project including commission, scope of works, site details, historical background, relevant planning policy and site methodology. The second part details the results of the watching brief, accompanied by relevant photographs and concluding remarks. OASIS form included as an appendix.