Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory Designations</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Area Strategy</th>
<th>Nature Class.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting of grade I church and grade II 27 Clements Lane Bank CA Diocese; Leased to a charity City Corporation Bank None</td>
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Physical context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Burials</th>
<th>Railings &amp; Gates</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>OS ref</th>
<th>RH ref</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level access to church and churchyard from street</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Roman – late medieval periods Burials</td>
<td>Walls Ramp Chest tombs Tombs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Physical description

The churchyard comprises a square plot with a 19th century single storey extension to the church in the centre, accessed by a narrow passageway from the street through stone piers. It is railed on the north and east edges, framed to the west and south by buildings of traditional materiality. The level is raised, indicating the presence of burials. An unobtrusive ramp provides level access from the street. There are planting beds lining the inner edges of the space and the remainder is paved in York stone. Two chest tombs are prominently cited in the centre, with tombstones distributed in the planting beds around the edges.

History

The church was established by 1106 and the churchyard by 1270 (Lobel). It lay behind the church to the east as a square piece of land accessed in 1520 through a narrow passageway from the street to the north of the church. This form was maintained after the church was rebuilt following the Great Fire in the 17th century; the parish was joined with that of St Martin Orgar whose site became a burial ground for the parishes (LGO). It has changed very little since then, apart from the construction of a brick extension to the rear of the church in the 19th century, when the churchyard was also closed for burials. A ramp was added early in the 21st century.

Archaeology

There is archaeological potential for
- All archaeological periods from Roman to late medieval
- Burials, vaults, tombs and other material associated with the use of the churchyard for burials.
Nearby archaeological investigations have recorded extensive Roman, late-saxon/early medieval, medieval and late medieval evidence. The churchyard lies at a higher level than the surrounding land, which indicates that burials are likely to be present.

**Significance**


The churchyard was used for burials from the 14th century until the 19th century (historical, communal), a function indicated by its raised level (aesthetic). Its essential form and relationship with the church is 14th century in origin (aesthetic, evidential). Tightly hemmed in by buildings on all sides, the churchyard has a special sense of enclosure accentuated by the patina of its surfaces and surviving monuments and planting (aesthetic).

**Status**

Ramp recently installed. The churchyard wall and railings are in poor condition, and the churchyard is used mainly as a smoking area.

**References**

London Gardens Online entry
Lobel; Pevsner
St Dunstan in the East

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Area Strategy</th>
<th>Nature Class</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>City Corporation</td>
<td>City Corporation</td>
<td>Fenchurch &amp; Monument</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Setting of grade II walls and railings</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastcheap C.A</td>
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Physical context

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<th>Railings &amp; Gates</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>OS ref</th>
<th>RH ref</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No level access</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Roman Medieval Remains of former church Burials</td>
<td>Church walls Church tower Tombstones Monuments Benches</td>
<td>B9</td>
<td>B9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Physical description

The original **south churchyard** is dramatically raised from street level (indicating its former function) and is enclosed by a brick retaining wall topped with railings. A sinuous York stone path threads among a curved section of lawn and curved planting beds. Benches are dotted about and there are three trees. The church walls provide an extremely atmospheric north boundary.

The later **north churchyard** is a thin rectangle to the north of the church walls landscaped in the same style as the south churchyard, A sinuous path comprising York stone slabs, granite sets and cobbles threads between curved planting beds, lawns and a low brick retaining wall that undulates in front of the church wall. Railings enclose it on the north side from St Dunstans Alley. There are four trees and a row of tombstones set into the wall north of the church.

History

The church was established in 1108. The churchyard came later, by 1194, and in 1270 lay to the south of the church as an irregular triangle of land. By 1520 a chapel had been built on the west side of this space and an irregular area of green space had been formed to the north of the church building, bordered by St
Dunstans Alley. The present arrangement is little changed; the sweeping curve to the south of the south churchyard was created by the realignment of St Dunstan’s Hill in the 19th century. The Wren tower (1698) and shell of the David Laing church (1818) were all that was left after bombing in 1941; the landscaping of the church and the churchyards was completed by the City Corporation in 1971. The design won a Landscape Heritage Award in 1976. Insect habitats were made in 2010.

**Archaeology**

There is archaeological potential on this site for
- Human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials, and other material such as tombs and vaults
- Foundations of the ruined church
- Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains

The churchyard lies close to the significant Roman remains recorded at the Billingsgate Bathhouse site, and there is evidence of Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity in the area. Disarticulated human bone was found during a watching brief in 2006.

**Significance**

**Values** from Historic England’s Conservation Principles (2008)

The south churchyard was used for burials from the 12th century and the north from the 16th century until the 19th century (historical, communal). The aesthetic effect created by the sinuous churchyards, ruined church and copious planting is important and much-loved, reflected in the battery of awards won by the gardens since they opened (aesthetic, communal). The transformation of the spaces into gardens can be regarded as a significant early act of conservation, retaining the church ruins and spaces for the benefit of the public (communal).

**Status**

Recently landscaped and wildlife habitats established.

**References**

London Gardens Online entry
Pevsner; Lobel
St Dunstan in the West (church)

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Statutory Designations</th>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
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<th>Nature Class</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Setting of grade I church, grade II gates and railings, grade II* Hoare’s Bank, grade II Nos. 29-33 Fleet Street</td>
<td>Guild church</td>
<td>City Corporation (?)</td>
<td>Fleet Street</td>
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<td>• Fleet Street CA</td>
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Physical context

<table>
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<th>Access</th>
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<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No level access to church or yard</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Burials Funerary structures Medieval</td>
<td>Statues of Queen Elizabeth I, King Lud and Sons from Ludgate, Bust of Lord Northcliffe, Planters</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Physical description

The churchyard is an irregularly shaped space to the south east of the church building, which borders it to the north and west. To the east is the glazed, tiled elevation of No. 185 Fleet Street, an attractive counterpoint to the warm yellow sandstone of the church walls. Fine railings enclose it to the south. Internally the churchyard is paved simply with York stone. There are planters distributed throughout the space and the structures listed above.

History

St Dunstan in the West on Fleet Street was in existence by c.1170 (Pevsner) and there was a churchyard immediately to the north between it and Clifford’s Inn by 1194. This space was mostly consumed by development in 1833 when the church was rebuilt further to the north (the last medieval City church to be rebuilt), as the old church had jutted inconveniently into Fleet Street. A small amount of churchyard remains behind this new church but is not publicly accessible. The current railed space was formed at this time, originally mirrored to the west of the tower before No. 187 was extended to infill this space in 1900. It is likely that this churchyard was used for burials, and it was formerly part of the site of the old church – see the archaeology section below.

Archaeology

There is archaeological potential on this site for human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials, as well as associated evidence of tombs and vaults. Medieval and Post-medieval remains may also survive.

The present church was built further north and stands on the site of the burial ground; earlier burials apparently appeared to have been reinterred in different positions.

Significance

The churchyard was formerly part of the site of the former medieval church and there is potential for associated structures and burials (evidential). It has a special sense of enclosure from bustling Fleet Street heightened by the attractive elevations of neighbouring buildings and historic railings (aesthetic). The churchyard is notable for its Royal statues and other monuments (historical, evidential, aesthetic).

Status
A coffee stall operates in the churchyard.

**References**

Lobel; Pevsner
St Dunstan in the West burial ground (Breams Buildings)

Regulatory context

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
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<td>Setting of grade II building to north</td>
<td>City Corporation</td>
<td>City Corporation</td>
<td>Chancery Lane</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>The three plane trees are subject to TPOs</td>
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Physical context

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Railings &amp; Gates</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>OS ref</th>
<th>RH ref</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No level access</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medieval Post-medieval Foundations of medieval church Burials</td>
<td>Tombstones, Benches, Gate piers, Plaque</td>
<td>B19, B19</td>
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</table>

Physical description

The burial ground is a rough quadrilateral indented at the north eastern corner. It is raised a good three feet or so above street level and is divided from the street by a brick retaining wall (C19?) with railings and gate piers centrally placed. Within, three paved paths split from the entrance to lead to No. 27 Breams Buildings, Mac’s Place and a seating area to the east of the ground; the paths have benches placed intermittently along them. Immediately behind the railings are three large plane trees and small planting beds containing shrubs. There are large areas of lawn/soil covering most of the space between the paths. The west end and part of the south end of the burial ground are lined with tombstones behind what appears to be a line of old coping stones.

History

St Dunstan in the West on Fleet Street was in existence by c.1170 (Pevsner) and there was a churchyard immediately to the north between it and Clifford’s Inn, eventually consumed by development in 1833 when the church was rebuilt.

This additional burial ground is located north of the church and was formed at some point between 1520 and 1676 – it is not shown in Lobel but appears on the Ogilby and Morgan map as a rough quadrilateral entered from Fetter lane. St Dunstan’s two burial grounds from the 16th/17th centuries onwards were unusual and may have been down to the wealth of this particular parish. Whatever the reason, by 1745 the burial ground has extended into the garden plots behind houses at the north west comer, though this growth had been abruptly truncated by 1799 to return the ground to a four-sided space indented at its south-east corner. So it remained until 1882, when Breams Buildings was extended from Chancery Lane to reach Fetter Lane, truncating the burial ground to the south. A Methodist chapel had been established at the north
eastern corner, indenting into the space. The buildings surrounding the burial ground suffered severe bomb damage in WW2. Among the rebuilding was the offices of Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall, finished in 1961, which overlook the ground today. A plaque commemorates a 2006 landscaping scheme in the ground that won 1st prize in the ‘small public garden square’ category in the London Garden Squares competition.

Archaeology

There is archaeological potential on this site for
- Human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials, as well as associated evidence of tombs and vaults
- Medieval and Post-medieval remains
- Foundations of the Methodist chapel
- Burials and associated remains, evidence of tombstones and vaults

Significance


On a street lacking in green space the burial ground provides a welcome softening of the predominantly modern urban environment surrounding it (aesthetic). The space is historically significant as an example of a second ‘overflow’ graveyard for one church, comparatively rare in the City and indicative perhaps of the wealth of the parish in this location (historical, evidential, communal). The raised level of the space and the tombstones are obvious signs of its former function (aesthetic, evidential). The railings and brick wall to the south appear to be of 19th century origin and are valuable historic survivals; the wall and gates are well detailed and form a striking, symmetrical composition (aesthetic). The contrast between the traditional burial ground and the modernist offices to the north is also particularly effective (aesthetic). The ground’s 2006 award from the London Gardens Society is an additional significant feature, and consideration should be given to the retention of its current arrangement to reflect this (evidential).

Status

Landscaped in 2006.

References

London Gardens Online entry
Lobel; Pevsner


St Edmund the King

Regulatory context

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<th>Statutory Designations</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
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<th>Area Strategy</th>
<th>Nature Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting of grade I church, grade II 60 Lombard Street</td>
<td>London Spirituality Centre</td>
<td>London Spirituality Centre (?)</td>
<td>Bank</td>
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Physical context

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<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>OS ref</th>
<th>RH ref</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No access – gates locked</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Roman Late Saxon/early medieval Tombs and Vaults</td>
<td>Low retaining walls Railings</td>
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</table>

Physical description

The churchyard is framed by buildings on the north, west and south sides, with the church lying directly to the south. There are railings to the north and the west sides of the space inside. It is enclosed to the east by a set of fine iron railings mounted on a low stone wall pierced by a gateway. This side is open to George Yard and permits views into the churchyard. Within is a small square of garden contained by low stone walls with raised beds, trees, planting and a small area of lawn.

History

The church was recorded by 1180 and the churchyard by c.1220, lying to the north of the church on the present site (Lobel) as a rectangle. It has retained this configuration and location ever since; it was screened to the east by buildings until 1932, when it was opened out to George Yard, named after a former Inn that stood to the east. The railings date from this time. The churchyard was closed for burials in 1853 and among the interred is John Shute (d. 1563), an architect who published (it is thought) the first practical book on architecture in England (LGO).

Archaeology

There is archaeological potential for Roman, late Saxon and early medieval remains, burials and associated funerary structures.

There is significant evidence of Roman activity in the area including a metalled area that appears to have been part of an early open-sided forum. There some evidence of late Saxon/early medieval activity in the area. Burials took place in the churchyard until the 19th century.
Significance

The churchyard was used for burials from the early 13th century until the 19th century, one of the more long-lived City burial grounds (historical, communal). The historic shape and relationship with the church have been persevered since establishment (aesthetic, evidential). Stone buildings, the north church elevation and the fine enclosing railings contribute strongly to the setting of the church and vice versa (aesthetic).

Status
Locked – accessible through church?

References
London Gardens Online entry
Lobel; Pevsner
St Ethelburga

Regulatory context

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Ownership</th>
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<th>Area Strategy</th>
<th>Nature Class.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting of grade I church, grade II Hasilwood House</td>
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<td>Occupants</td>
<td>Eastern Cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>St Helen’s Place CA</td>
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Physical context

<table>
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<th>Structures</th>
<th>OS ref</th>
<th>RH ref</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level access from street</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gate to Bishopsgate</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Roman Medieval Post-Medieval Tombs, vaults &amp; burials</td>
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</table>

Physical description

The churchyard occupies a polygonal space to the east of the church accessed through a narrow passageway from Bishopsgate. It is bounded by low walls, a glazed reception area and the stone elevation of the church. The space is paved with square raised beds containing planting and sculptures. Little lead planters are scattered about. Raised planting beds line some of the walls and there is a statue of St Ethelburga in one corner. Some of the church monuments have been reset into the walls. An arresting feature is The Tent, of woven goathair, a space dedicated to the meeting of faiths. The space was designed by Sylvia Crawford and is planted with the especially created St Ethelburga’s Rose. It was redesigned by Jeremy Rye Studio in 2015.

History

The church was established by the late 12th century, possibly 1180 (LGO). By 1520 the churchyard is shown as a polygonal space to the east of the church, its current configuration (Lobel) though it was likely established much earlier. Burials were recorded during excavations for redevelopment at Hasilwood House (neighbouring to the south) in 1994 following bomb damage, suggesting other areas of church land were also used for burials. The churchyard to the east behind the church remained as a rough square in use until the 19th century when it was closed for burials and laid out as a small garden. The church was destroyed by an IRA bomb in 1993 and rebuilt in 2002, at which time the site was laid out as a peace garden.
Archaeology
There is archaeological potential on this site for
  • Roman remains
  • Medieval and post-medieval burials
Roman buildings and settlement to the east of the Roman road leading to Bishopsgate have been found in
the vicinity. Investigations close to the N wall of the church revealed a number of reused moulded stones
incorporated in the 15th century rebuild of the wall. During underpinning of the part wall immediately north
of the church a grave cut containing a skeleton was discovered.

Significance

The churchyard was used for burials from before the 16th century until the 19th century and is associated with
one of the older City churches (historical, communal). The space has retained its form and relationship with
the main church building since establishment (evidential, aesthetic). The decision to entirely rebuild the
church after its destruction in the 1990s and to lay out churchyard as a symbolic peace garden is a
significant act of conservation and commemoration of traumatic recent events (evidential, communal).
The churchyard is the only such ‘peace garden’ in the City (aesthetic).

Status
Operates as a ‘Peace Garden’.

References
London Gardens Online entry
Pevsner, Lobel
St Gabriel Fenchurch (Fen Court)

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory Designations</th>
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<th>Nature Class.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>City Corporation</td>
<td>City Corporation</td>
<td>Fenchurch &amp; Monument</td>
<td>None</td>
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Physical context

<table>
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<th>Access</th>
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<th>Railings &amp; Gates</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>OS ref</th>
<th>RH ref</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level access to churchyard</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Roman Medieval and Post-medieval Burials, tombs and vaults</td>
<td>Sculptures, Chest tombs, Plaque on west side</td>
<td>B4</td>
<td>B4</td>
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</table>

Physical description

The former churchyard is a roughly rectangular space accessed from Fen Court, which forms the east side, and is bounded on the other three sides by buildings. The recent landscaping work comprises three overlapping circular areas within which are laid patterns of paving. Benches, planters, chest tombs and trees are evenly distributed throughout the space and there is a sculpture along the east side to celebrate the abolition of the slave trade.

History

This church was founded before 1125, destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. The parish was joined firstly with St Margret Pattens and then latterly with St Edmund the King and St Mary Woolnoth. In 1376 the churchyard was added, located north east of the church and accessed by an alley from Fenchurch Street (the church proper was located in the middle of the street). After the Great Fire the churchyard was maintained as an open space. Since establishment it has been of roughly quadrilateral form. In 1960 it was laid out as a paved open space, work funded by occupiers of neighbouring buildings. It was later relandscaped to its present appearance in 2008.

Archaeology

There is archaeological potential for

- Roman remains
Medieval and post-medieval remains

Burials, tombs and vaults

The site lies to the east of the Roman Basilica Forum where Roman occupation has been recorded. Roman roads lie to the north and south. Medieval and post-medieval evidence has also been recorded in the vicinity of the site.

**Significance**

**Values** from Historic England’s Conservation Principles (2008)

The churchyard was used for burials from the 14th to the 17th centuries (historical, communal) and is evidence for the former church of St Gabriel Fenchurch, destroyed in the Great Fire (evidential). It has remained a quadrilateral open space north of Fenchurch Street since its establishment in the 14th century (aesthetic, evidential). In 2008 Archbishop Desmond Tutu unveiled a sculpture, Gilt of Cain by Michael Visocchi & Lemn Sissay, commemorating the abolition of the slave trade; St Mary Woolnoth, whose parish St Gabriel joined, has a historical connection with abolitionist movement (historical, evidential, aesthetic, communal).

**Status**

N/A

**References**

London Gardens Online entry

Lobel; Pevsner
St Giles Cripplegate

Regulatory context

<table>
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<td>Parish or City</td>
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<td>Barbican</td>
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<td>grade II Barbican buildings</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>wall SAM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade II* Barbican RP&amp;G</td>
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<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Chest tombs, Roman and medieval wall and bastion</td>
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<td>E30</td>
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<td>churchyard</td>
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<td>Lamp stands</td>
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</table>

Physical description

The old boundary of the churchyard is now indistinct. The church is set within a wholly paved area surrounded by lampstands, chest tombs and benches within the wider setting of the Barbican complex. The area to the south is partially consumed by the lake and survives as fragments of land around the remains of the Roman and medieval London wall and bastions.

History

Church established by c.1115 and the present building dates from c.1550 with much later work. The churchyard was formed by 1181 (Lobel), in 1270 appearing as a rectangular space immediately south of the church. Immediately to the west was a Jewish Cemetery, the only such in England, converted into a garden after the expulsion of the Jews in 1290. By 1520 the churchyard occupied the land to the south and west of the church. By 1676 it had been extended for some distance to the south, following the course of the City wall just past the bastion. On Rocque’s map this section is labelled the ‘Green Ch.Y’, as opposed to the ‘Cripple gate Church Yard’ nearer the church. With minor encroachments here and there this is the way
it stayed until the devastation of WW2, when this locality was flattened. After the construction of the Barbican the two segments were cleaved in two by a lake. Closed for burials in the 19th century, in 1965 the City Corporation paved the area surrounding the church, re-setting gravestones in raised structures, as part of the Barbican landscaping works. Remnants of the southern part of the churchyard are the land around the surviving bastions to the south.

Archaeology
There is archaeological potential on the site for
- Human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials, as well as associated evidence of tombs and vaults
- Roman evidence
The churchyard is in close proximity to the Roman and medieval city wall. The area was severely bombed during the Second World War, however the Church, churchyard to the south and historic wall and bastions survived and are incorporated in the landscaping of the Barbican. Archaeological deposits and burials are likely to survive.

Significance

The churchyard was used for burials from the 12th century until the 19th century, one of the longer time-spans of a City churchyard (historical, communal). Notable burials include John Fox, John Speed and John Milton (historical, communal). There is strong aesthetic value in the contrast between paved church/churchyard area and the surrounding Barbican complex.

Status
N/A

References
London Gardens Online entry
Lobel; Pevsner
St Helens Bishopsgate

### Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory Designations</th>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Area Strategy</th>
<th>Nature Class</th>
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<tbody>
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### Physical context

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<th>Size</th>
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<th>Burials</th>
<th>Railings &amp; Gates</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chest tombs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tombstones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Sculpture</td>
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</table>

### Physical description

The churchyard forms an elongated hemisphere extending from the west end of the church. The space is mostly open and is paved with a small amount of planting against the boundary wall to the south. This wall is approximately waist-height and encircles the entire churchyard, with a principal opening at the west end perpendicular to the church west front and a subsidiary opening in the south east corner of the space. The wall consists of squared limestone blocks topped with coping stones enlarging into square piers at intervals. It was once railed and small granite bollards flank the entrance. A band of York stone paving runs from the entrance to the church entrance, creating a visual link and distinct path. The rest of the churchyard is paved with unpolished Purbeck marble. The churchyard space itself is raised – the legacy of use for burials – and steps down in height to meet the church entrance.

There are two chest tombs in the churchyard and a single tombstone standing against the north wall. One of the tombs is that of Joseph Lem (d.1686). Benches are available for seating and there is an information board against the south west corner. Two mature plane trees grow near the north and south walls respectively. The churchyard currently hosts – and has previously hosted – pieces of artwork as part of the City’s Eastern Cluster Arts initiative.
**History**
This church has a deep and extensive history. A parish church was in existence by c.1140. A Benedictine nunnery was added to the church by c.1215 and developed into a substantial religious complex with a long structural history. The churchyard was in existence by 1250. By 1676 the churchyard was a large, roughly triangular space extending from the west of the church enclosed by a wall. This appears to have remained the case until the 19th century, when it was closed in 1855 under the Burials Act. At some point between 1875 and 1894 the western end of the churchyard was curtailed into its present curved form.

**Archaeology**
There is archaeological potential on the site for Roman remains, 12th Century church features and later nunnery, medieval and post-medieval remains, and human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials.
Roman activity was limited to dumping of domestic waste and for quarrying, though a substantial masonry structure (Roman) was recorded immediately to the east. There is potential for the remains of the Benedictine nunnery complex. The churchyard would have been used as a graveyard for both the parish and residents of the Priory during the medieval period. Burial deposits in the form of inhumations, disarticulated human bone, and a charnel pit were recovered. There is potential for burials to survive outside the current walled area, as the burial ground was formerly more extensive.

**Significance**

**Values** from Historic England’s Conservation Principles (2008)

The space was used for burials from 1250 until 1855 and has been an open space since time immemorial (communal). It therefore represents a survival of considerable historic depth and significance. Its present appearance dates to the mid-late 19th century and represents modifications following its closure under the Burials Act (historical, evidential). The distinction between the raised form of the churchyard and the lower church is an important indication of its past function as a burial ground (evidential). By virtue of its graceful, curved form and neat enclosure of the churchyard space the wall is considered to make a strong contribution to the setting of the grade I listed church (aesthetic). It provides an important visual distinction between the demise of the church land and the highway. There should be a presumption in favour of its retention in any scheme. The current, open character of the churchyard is a successful treatment in permitting clear views of the west front of the church in this highly developed part of the City (aesthetic).

**Status**
Allocated funds for improvements under S106 agreement for 22 Bishopsgate

**References**
London Gardens Online entry
St Helens Bishopsgate list entry
Pevsner; Schofield
St James Garlickhythe

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory Designations</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Area Strategy</th>
<th>Nature Class.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Setting of grade I church</td>
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<td>City Corporation</td>
<td>Cheapside</td>
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Physical context

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Size</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Burials</th>
<th>Railings &amp; Gates</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>OS ref</th>
<th>RH ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Roman Medieval Burials</td>
<td>▪ Planters ▪ Display boards</td>
<td>A13</td>
<td>A13</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Physical description

The churchyard comprises a narrow pocket of space enclosed by fine railings around the western end of the church, taking the form of two squares of space to the north and south linked by a narrow ribbon between the gate and the church portal. The churchyard is paved in York stone and contains a few planters and urns dotted about. The fine railings and gate piers are supported on a low stone wall.

History

Established c.1163-1181. The churchyard before the 17th century is not known; on the 1676 map a rectangular space is marked ‘church and yard’. In 1745 small ‘C’ shapes of land are shown to the east and north of the church though it is unclear whether these were used for burials. In 1808 the churchyard was enclosed by railings that were renewed at the expense of the Vintners’ company in c.1965. This enclosed space is all that remains of the churchyard. The unusual name derives from the site’s former proximity to the Thames: the suffix ‘-hythe’ is a Saxon word denoting a landing place or jetty.

Archaeology

There is archaeological potential on the site for Roman and medieval remains, and human remains associated with the previous use of the burial ground.
A burial vault on the north-east side of the church and five lead coffins within were recorded in 1991. Nearby sites have recorded Roman through to medieval deposits, in particular associated with river structures and land reclamation.

Significance

The churchyard forms an attractive pocket of space around the church tower and west elevation and was previously used for burials (aesthetic, communal). The railings are particularly fine, lending the entrance an air of ceremonial grandeur (aesthetic) and the displaying the church's association with the Vintners' company (historical, communal).

**Status**
A planning permission for development immediately north of the site is currently being implemented.

**References**
London Gardens Online entry
Lobel; Pevsner
St John Zachary

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory Designations</th>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
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<th>Nature Class.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting of grade I Goldsmith’s Hall</td>
<td>Parish of St Vedast Foster Lane</td>
<td>City Corporation (?)</td>
<td>Guildhall &amp; Cheapside</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical context

| Size Access Burials Railings & Gates Trees Archaeology Structures OS ref RH ref |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| No level access to churchyard Yes Iron archway 2 Roman Medieval Burials Walls Ledger stones Iron archway Plaque 1957 sculpture Three Printers by Wilfred Dudeney - - |

Physical description

The churchyard is a square raised space entered from Gresham Street under a decorative iron arch donated by the Goldsmiths’ Company, whose Hall is opposite. Brick retaining walls enclose the space and steps in the west side lead up to a small garden with two large plane trees and planting beds lining the walls. Ledger stones are placed here and there. The lower space adjacent was not part of the churchyard site historically.

History

The church and churchyard are recorded by 1181; in 1270 and in 1520 their site is depicted an ‘L’-shaped plot immediately to the south of the church (Lobel). When the church was partly damaged in the Great Fire of 1666 it was left to stand ruinous until the 19th century, the parish being united with that of St Anne & St Agnes. The surroundings were much altered in the later 19th century when Gresham Street was created and a warehouse constructed around the site of the former church, truncating the churchyard. [extract from LGO] After part of the Company’s property was demolished in World War II, the site was laid out as a garden in 1941 by firewatchers, which won the Best Garden on a Blitzed Site in 1950 under a post-war initiative by the Gardeners’ Company. In c.1962 the garden was redesigned by Peter Shepheard and a photograph of the 1960s shows layout in two areas, the west section which was the site of the former church and churchyard raised above street level, simply laid out and with a number of gravestones from St John Zachary and two large plane trees.
Archaeology

There is archaeological potential on this site for Roman evidence associated with the Roman fort and fort gate, Medieval and post-medieval evidence.

A small brass coffin plate was recovered from a coffin lid lying in the easternmost of the three vaults partially cleared by the road-widening scheme. There is also evidence that the vaults were cleared at some time, recording 20 coffin plates dating from 1759 to 1833. It is not certain whether the entire graveyard was cleared. The site lies south of the Roman Fort and close to the Fort gate at London Wall.

Significance


The churchyard was used for burials from the 12th century until the 17th century and has remained an open space since its establishment (historical, communal, aesthetic). It has notable associations with the Goldsmiths Company (historical). Its preservation as a garden was a significantly early example of its kind after the war (historical, evidential).

Status

N/A

References

London Gardens Online entry
Lobel; Pevsner; Huelin
St Katherine Cree

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory Designations</th>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
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<th>Nature Class</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Eastern City Cluster</td>
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Physical context

<table>
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<th>Access</th>
<th>Burials</th>
<th>Railings &amp; Gates</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>OS ref</th>
<th>RH ref</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Iron entrance gate from Mitre Street</td>
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<td>Roman Medieval Burials</td>
<td>Table tomb, Chest tomb, Gateway, Benches, Bins, Wall structures</td>
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<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Physical description

Entered through a narrow passage from Mitre Street, the space forms a loose polygon enclosed by the rear of buildings on Leadenhall and Mitre Streets, with a church hall facing to the west. These elevations are of brick or stone and provide an appropriately traditional setting. Unusually, the church is separated from the churchyard. Around the perimeter is York stone paving enclosing a gravelled central area containing chest and table tombs, planting, benches and trees. Just to the east of the entrance is a carved stone gateway, originally placed at the south east angle of the yard, dated 1631 that now encloses a fountain.

History

Most likely originating as a chapel associated with Holy Trinity Priory, Aldgate, the parish church was established by 1201 and the churchyard, a separate entity, by c.1365 (Schofield). Holy Trinity Priory was one of the earliest and richest religious establishments in the City of London, founded in the 12th century and subject to royal patronage until it became the first such establishment to be dissolved at the Reformation.

In c.1520 the churchyard was located approximately north east of the church, as today (Lobel), but surrounded by open land and the Priory buildings. In 1676 the environs had become more developed but the churchyard remained as an open space due north east of the church. The present street arrangement was in place by the 19th century. While the open space has been in existence since the 14th century, the churchyard’s exact boundaries have fluctuated over the centuries and reached their present form in 1989, when No. 32-40 Mitre Street was completed. In 1965 it was laid out in its present design as a garden (LGO).
**Archaeology**

There is archaeological potential on the site for human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials, tombs and vaults. There is also potential for Roman remains, including a Roman road and associated ditches, Medieval and post-medieval remains, and remains of Holy Trinity Priory.

**Significance**


The churchyard was used for burials between the 14th and the 19th centuries (historical, communal). With minor boundary changes the churchyard has occupied its present site and relationship with the church since establishment (evidential). It has a sympathetic setting of largely traditional materiality in the surrounding elevations (aesthetic). Both church and churchyard are valuable standing evidence for the significant Holy Trinity Priory complex (historical, evidential), which now exists mostly as archaeological remains.

**Status**

Located within the Eastern Cluster. Associated with St Olave Hart Street.

**References**

London Gardens Online entry
Pevsner; Lobel; Schofield
St Laurence Pountney

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory Designations</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Area Strategy</th>
<th>Nature Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Setting of grade II* Laurence Pountney House, grade II Vestry House, retaining walls & railings to both open spaces  
• Setting of Roman Governor’s Palace SAM  
• Laurence Pountney Hill CA | Private | Private? | Fenchurch & Monument | None |

Physical context

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Size</th>
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<th>Burials</th>
<th>Railings &amp; Gates</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>OS ref</th>
<th>RH ref</th>
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</table>
| No; private spaces | Yes | 4 | Roman waterfront & quays  
Medieval Burials | | | • Plaques  
• Postboxes  
• Retaining walls and railings | - | - |

Physical description

The path between the churchyards slopes gently down and is surfaced in York stone with traditional lamp standards at intervals. It leads down to Laurence Pountney Lane where the retaining walls of both churchyards are at their largest and most impressive. The walls literally bulge, as if with burials.

The north churchyard is a rectangular space indented in the north west corner by the grade II Vestry House. It is enclosed on the west, south and east sides by a listed brick retaining wall topped with railings. Inset into the west side is an ornamental gateway and postbox; in the south side is a CoL plaque commemorating the church. The interior is accessed by steps and has recently been landscaped as a garden for the office building to the north and comprises a paved central path running east-west with areas of shingle, planting beds and vases either side. Two large plane trees stand to the east and west.
The south churchyard is now the garden of the house to the south, a square space enclosed on the west, north and east side by listed retaining walls and railings. It is accessed through a small gate in the west wall and is laid out as a grid of paved York stone paths dividing square planting beds edged with hedges. There is lush planting and trees around the inner borders. The inner area is raised from street level and accessed by steps. There is a City Heritage Award plaque in the west wall and a small rectangular planting bed was recently installed underneath it in the pavement.

History

The church and churchyard were established in the 12th century (Lobel); the south churchyard is mentioned in deeds of c.1187-89 (Holder et al) and part of the north wall of the House was originally the medieval retaining wall. It acquired the suffix after Sir John Pultneye, Lord Mayor and founder of an adjoining College. By 1270 the present arrangement had been established, the church being located to the north and the churchyard across a narrow path to the south. There was an additional burial ground immediately to the west of the church, but this had gone by 1520. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666 and not rebuilt, the parish then united with that of St Mary Abchurch. The site of the church was cleared to an open space and then used for burials, alongside the south churchyard, shortly after the Fire until the mid-19th century. Following a resolution of 1779 in the Churchwardens’ accounts the railings and gates were installed. Shortly after the closure of the grounds for burial in 1853 Edward l’Anson bought the churchyard as a garden for his house to the south, from which time it is possible that tombs were removed.

Archaeology

There is archaeological potential on this site for evidence of Roman occupation, north of the earliest Roman waterfront and quays and evidence of medieval and post medieval burials. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have recorded ragstone wall foundations running n-s which are possible related to the Roman governor’s palace to the west. Medieval material was recorded in the form of chalk foundations, as well as a post-medieval brick-lined culvert.

Significance


The churchyards were used from burials from the 12th and 17th centuries until the 19th century (historical, communal). Their original configuration and relationship to one another have endured to the present day since their foundation, with the exception of the church site becoming a burial ground (evidential, aesthetic). They make a remarkable group with clear visual attributes of former churchyards, including high retaining walls and raised levels, and have further aesthetic value for their planting and historic railings and walls (aesthetic). The ornamental railings have high value in of themselves (aesthetic). The spaces are critical components of the small conservation area and provide a good setting for the surrounding listed buildings and conservation area.

Status

Private; locked.

References

London Gardens Online entry
Holder & Phillpotts A 17th century City merchant’s house at 7a Laurence Pountney Hill...
Lobel; Pevsner
St Lawrence Jewry

Regulatory context

<table>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Area Strategy</th>
<th>Nature Class.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting of grade I church &amp; grade I Guildhall, grade II police call box</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Guildhall CA</td>
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Physical context

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<th>Burials</th>
<th>Railings &amp; Gates</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level access from street</td>
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<td>Roman Medieval Burials</td>
<td>Benches, Plaques, Paving pattern, Police call box</td>
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</table>

Physical description

The churchyard is no longer a physically discernable entity, the whole area being now taken up by the paving scheme for the Guildhall Yard completed in the early 2000s. Contrasting bands of paving stones and setts form patterns on the surfacing of the floor. A curved black slate band marks out the line of the amphitheatre below ground.

History

The church was founded by c.1050 and its churchyard surrounded it as a polygon with an indentation in the north-east corner. Burials seem to have been focused in the northern part during the medieval period and as the surrounding land was built up encroachments were made into the churchyard. By the 17th century it formed a rectangular section of land immediately to the north of the church building, a shape it retained, with gradual truncations, until the closure of it for burials in the mid-19th century (Bowsher et al). There is a backfilled vault on the north west side of the church. The current hard landscaping dates to the early 21st century.

Archaeology
There is archaeological potential on the site for human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials, as well as associated evidence of tombs and vaults. There is also potential for Roman remains due to the known existence of the Roman amphitheatre below Guildhall yard and the Art Gallery, and Medieval and post-medieval occupation evidence.

The construction of the Guildhall West Wing offices in the 1970s led to the discovery of graves associated with the churchyard.

The churchyard and church stands above the Amphitheatre Scheduled Ancient Monument, therefore any proposal that involves groundworks is likely to have an impact on highly sensitive remains and will require Scheduled Monument Consent. Early consultation is essential.

**Significance**

**Values** from Historic England’s Conservation Principles (2008)

The churchyard was used for burials from the 11th century until the 19th century, an exceptional time-span (historical, communal). Though no longer visible, it survives as open space to the north of the church (aesthetic).

**Status**

There is scope for enhanced interpretation of the former churchyard.

**References**

Bowsher et al. The London Guildhall MoLAS Monograph 36 2008

Lobel; Pevsner

London Gardens Online entry
St Magnus the Martyr

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Nature Class.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>City Corporation</td>
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Physical context

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<th>Structures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level access to churchyard</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Roman Medieval Post-medieval Burials</td>
<td>Roman timber Old London Bridge fragments Modern structures including the steps and dwarf walls</td>
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<td>A14</td>
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</table>

Physical description

Complex. An open area immediately west of the church around the tower is paved in weathered York stone and fringed with orthogonal planting beds containing trees and shrubs. These are slightly raised and are edged with stone borders. The space is enclosed from the street by a low wall topped with railings and entered between two high stone gate piers. There is a brick wall to the south part with railings above. A piece of the Roman timber waterfront revetment and stones of London Bridge are displayed.

The original area of the churchyard to the east and south is open space and accessible, but no longer resembles a churchyard in the ‘classic’ sense. Most of it is tiled with a few trees planted around the east end of the church. Directly south of the church is an enclosed, railed garden space belonging to the adjacent parsonage. Heading south, the level steps down to a long, linear rectangular space that is half paved and half lawn ed, the latter associated with nearby Adelaide House. This is a plain area of lawn fringed with shrubs and containing trees. Between this and the river is an area of ground known as ‘Grant’s Quay’ that was landscaped by the City in 2009. A paved space, it contains shrubs, seating and a sculptural stone bench.

History

The church was likely founded in the 11th century (Pevsner). By 1520 the churchyard was located to the east and south of the church facing the river. There was additionally a separate secondary burial ground just west of the church (Lobel), now under the site of the present approach to the new London Bridge, apparently gone by the end of the 17th century. Around 1570 (Agas) land appears to have been reclaimed between the church and the river; at any rate, the church and yard are shown further north of the riverfront with houses in between. This had changed by 1676, when the churchyard again faced directly onto an inlet in the river, with land immediately to the east reclaimed further out (from the 12th century to 1666, as
confirmed by excavations of the 1970s. Gradual reclamation took place in the 18th century; the churchyard remained to the east and south, but extended. Since its establishment the church had stood at the north landfall of London bridge at the junction with Fish Street Hill and Thames Street. All changed in 1831 when the old bridge was demolished and the present bridge erected immediately to the west, necessitating a re-arrangement of the road system and removing St Magnus' association with the bridge. An 1875 map shows the churchyard built over with a small garden laid out around the west of the church, an arrangement that persisted until the demolition of New Fresh Wharf in 1973, which covered much of the site to the south. There is now a landscaped area here, on the site of the old churchyard. Excavations in the 1970s uncovered evidence for a Roman quay.

**Archaeology**

There is archaeological potential on the site for human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials, as well as associated evidence of tombs and vaults. There is also potential for Roman and medieval evidence of land reclamation, including wharves, quays and jetties, and Medieval and post-medieval foundations.

An excavation in the vicinity of the site in 1975 (NFW75) recorded a 2nd century timber revetment, the construction infill of which contained a large group of unused samian and Lezoux wares. The evidence shows that this silted and then the quay was robbed out in the late 3rd century. In the late 3rd century a section of the roman riverside wall was built across the North side of the site from West to East under the present South pavement of lower Thames Street. There is also evidence of 10th century rubble bank which extended 4m south of the Roman quay. A grid of oak stakes may have been the posts of a jetty leading to the riverside wall. After mid-10th-11th century siting, further embankments of clay and timber were built. This embankment was divided into plots by rough fences. After 11th century siting a further revetment was built. Masonry foundations for late 12th century buildings were recorded on 5 of the plots.

**Significance**

**Values** from Historic England’s Conservation Principles (2008)

Until the 19th century St Magnus' identity was strongly bound up with that of old London bridge (historical). The severance of this connection with the construction of new London bridge and commercial buildings to the south and east of the church (over the yard) fundamentally changed its character. Areas of open space remain but do not have the highly distilled essence of a typical City churchyard. The 19th century open yard (but not burial ground) to the west could be interpreted as mitigation for the changes – public space where the old bridge approach used to be, and a pretty setting for the church tower (evidential, aesthetic). The old site of the churchyard to the east and south is open again but has lost its character as such, though it was once used for burials from the 12th century to the 1830s (historical, communal).

**Status**

Recently landscaped. There is scope for enhanced interpretation of the former churchyard site.

**References**

London Gardens Online entry
City Corporation 2015 Riverside Walk Strategy (p.58)
Lobel; Pevsner
Detailed Wikipedia entry on the church (referenced)
St Margaret Lothbury

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory Designations</th>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Area Strategy</th>
<th>Nature Class.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting of grade I church, grade II* 7 Lothbury, grade II 6 Lothbury and 4 Moorgate (backs)</td>
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<td>Parish or Diocese?</td>
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Physical context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
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<th>Burials</th>
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<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
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<th>RH ref</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Roman Medieval Burials</td>
<td>?</td>
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</table>

Physical description

Access not possible at time of survey.

History

The church was recorded by 1192 and the churchyard by 1386, the site lying directly on the west bank of the Walbrook. By 1520 the river had been built over here and the small rectangular churchyard lay behind the church to the north, accessed via a narrow passage from Lothbury. After post-fire rebuilding by Wren the location of the churchyard was maintained, with the space hemmed in by buildings as a loose polygon by 1745. Encroachment by buildings continued. By 1875 the churchyard was disused and was later formed into a small, secluded garden. A vestry and parish room were built here by HC Ingram in 1910.

Archaeology

There is archaeological potential on this site for human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials, as well as associated evidence of tombs and vaults. There is also potential for Roman remains, Medieval evidence, Walbrook valley land reclamation and settlement.

Significance


The churchyard was used for burials from the 14th century until the 19th century (historical, communal). Its relationship with the church and essential form has likely been preserved since foundation (evidential, aesthetic). Though not publicly accessible, the churchyard forms an attractive garden space bounded by historic architecture in sympathetic traditional materiality (aesthetic).

Status

Locked.

References

London Gardens Online entry
St Margaret Pattens

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
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<th>Nature Class</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting of grade I church, grade II 43 Eastcheap Eastcheap CA</td>
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<td>City Corporation</td>
<td>Fenchurch &amp; Monument</td>
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Physical context

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<tbody>
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Physical description
The former churchyard comprises a small square south of the church tower, framed to the east by 43 Eastcheap, to the west by Rood Lane and to the south by Eastcheap. It is paved in York stone with a curve of granite setts and contains a single tree. CoL bollards edge the space.

History
By 1150 the church was established and by 1520 its churchyard was a rectangular space immediately south of the church (Lobel). This space became truncated by buildings in the 17th century when it had largely assumed its current form. Closed for burials in the mid-19th century?

Archaeology
There is archaeological potential on the site for human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials, as well as associated evidence of tombs and vaults. There is also potential for Roman remains including evidence of the Boudican revolt, Medieval, post-medieval and 19th century evidence.

Significance
The churchyard was formed before the 16th century and was used for burials (historical, communal). It forms a pleasant micro-space amidst the bustle of Eastcheap and Fenchurch Street (aesthetic).

**Status**

-  

**References**
London Gardens Online entry
Lobel
St Martin Ludgate

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory Designations</th>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Area Strategy</th>
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<tr>
<td>Setting of Stationers' Hall SAM</td>
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<tr>
<td>St Paul's Cathedral CA</td>
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Physical context

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<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Roman Medieval Post-medieval Burials</td>
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</table>

Physical description

The space is now the garden associated with Stationers' Hall and forms a polygon bounded to the north, west and east by the Stationers’ buildings and to the south by the church. It is entered through a passageway from the east and planning permission has been granted for the creation of an entrance through the church. The garden is mostly paved with planting beds distributed throughout; the landscaping takes the form of a circular feature with a large central plane tree.

History

The church was recorded by 1138 (Lobel) though possibly is an older foundation. There is no definite date for the churchyard but it was likely established in the 13th or 14th centuries, following the pattern of other City churches (Schofield). By 1520 it occupied land to the north and north east of the church building, with a northerm border of the gardens and chapel of Pembroke’s Inn. By 1676 the Stationers’ Company had acquired this site, with the present polygonal garden courtyard formed shortly afterwards containing the old burial ground. It is unclear whether this continued to be used for burials, or whether St Martin’s acquired a churchyard elsewhere as it was hemmed in by buildings on all sides by 1745. Further research is required to ascertain the nature of burials at St Martin’s post-1666.

Archaeology

There is archaeological potential on the site for human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials, as well as associated evidence of tombs and vaults. There is also potential for evidence of occupation and structures associated with the Roman defences, Medieval and post-medieval evidence. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have recorded Roman pits and a foundation that may be part of the Roman city wall or part of the south tower of the Roman gate of Ludgate. More extensive Roman material suggesting buildings and settlement evidence have also been recorded. Medieval evidence is associated with the city wall, and finds are suggestive of Fleet Valley industries and early suburban encroachment.

Significance


The churchyard was used for burials in the medieval period and later (historical, communal). It has significant associations with the Stationers’ Company (historical) and a sympathetic setting with historic buildings of traditional materiality on all sides (aesthetic). The historic relationship between the open space and the church has been preserved (evidential, aesthetic).

Status
Used as a garden by the Stationers' Company.

References
London Gardens Online entry
Pevsner; Lobel; Schofield
St Martin Orgar

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory Designations</th>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Area Strategy</th>
<th>Nature Class</th>
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<tr>
<td>Setting of grade II former rectory and grade II churchyard wall, railings and gates</td>
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<td>Private</td>
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Physical context

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Brick burial Vaults</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CoL plaque</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ledger stones</td>
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</table>

Physical description

The churchyard extends to the south and to the east of the listed building, No. 29, immediately west of the site of the former church. There is a narrow channel between the south of the building and the churchyard, which is raised high and accessed by seven steps. The height of this raised level (indicating burials) is emphasised by the fall in level of Martin Lane as it rolls down to the Thames. A high stone wall crested with iron railings (listed) divides the churchyard from the street, punctured to the north by an iron gateway. The raised level of the churchyard is covered by a lawn and fringed with shrubs. As the churchyard was not accessible for this assessment, the appearance of the eastern section behind the building is unknown at present.

History
Church and yard established by c. 1250. The churchyard was located to the east and south of the church site as it is today. The church was damaged by the Great Fire but not entirely destroyed; nevertheless its parish was united with that of St Clement Eastcheap and the remains of the church were used by French Protestants until 1820, when it was ruinous and subsequently demolished. The present No. 29, a former rectory, was built on the site in the 1850s. By 1799 the churchyard had been truncated to the south by buildings. It acquired its present form in the 1850s with the demolition of the old church and the construction of the present building on a site slightly closer to the pavement. Notwithstanding slight encroachment, the churchyard has held its original form remarkably well.

**Archaeology**

There is archaeological potential on the site for human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials, as well as associated evidence of tombs and vaults. Roman and medieval remains, foundations of the earlier church and brick burial vaults.

The eastern section of churchyard was excavated c. 1980 when the basement of 24 King William Street was extended. In 1986 watching briefs and excavations carried out by the Museum of London Department of Urban Archaeology (DUA), recorded deposits dating back to the prehistoric period, including late Bronze Age/Iron Age, Roman and medieval remains. Extensive remains were discovered of the (originally Saxon) church of St Martin Orgar, destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. The Roman remains include a metalled surface that is likely to represent the north–south Roman road. The site report for the investigation indicates that all human remains were removed from the former churchyard by London Necropolis. (From MOLA HEA cited below).

**Significance**

**Values** from Historic England’s Conservation Principles (2008)

Used for burials from the 13th century (historical, communal). Notable for its steeply raised level, compact, railed street frontage and evidence for the former St Martin Orgar church (historical, evidential, aesthetic). The churchyard has retained its essential form since establishment (evidential, aesthetic). Unusual in the context of this survey for being private land. While presenting access issues, the raised level is a strong indicator of the site’s former burial function (aesthetic, historic, communal). In townscape terms, the site is nicely enclosed by brick buildings to the north, south and south east. Together with the listed wall, gate and railings, the break in the building line and greening of the churchyard the whole contributes greatly to the visual amenity of Martin Lane (aesthetic).

**Status**

Privately owned

**References**

London Gardens Online entry
MOLA 24 King William Street Historic Environment Assessment October 2014
Lobel; Schofield; Pevsner
St Mary Abchurch

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Area Strategy</th>
<th>Nature Class</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting of grade I church and grade II</td>
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<td>129 Cannon Street</td>
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<td></td>
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Physical context

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Access</th>
<th>Burials</th>
<th>Railings &amp; Gates</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>OS ref</th>
<th>RH ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No level access</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Roman Medieval Burials</td>
<td>Col bollards, Benches, Wall signs</td>
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</table>

Physical description

The churchyard is roughly polygonal and is framed to the north by the church, to the west and south by the rear of buildings (brick and stone) and to the east by the narrow route of Abchurch Lane. Within this area is a demarcated patterned area, the form of which corresponding to the churchyard but slightly smaller. To the west, east and south it is enclosed by a row of City of London bollards. There is an asphalated strip of land between this border and the building/street line. Within, rows of small granite sets establish a circular pattern within a polygonal shape, and five smaller circles within the larger one. The central of these has a star inlaid in the paving pattern while the other four have small central circles with paved ‘rays’ emanating. Between all these forms are finely jointed squares of Purbeck marble, one of the few areas in the City where sets of this material survive. Against the church wall to the north is a selection of benches and bins.

History

The church was established by c.1198 and the churchyard was in existence by 1211. The churchyard has held the same form since c.1270 (Lobel). Formerly an enclosed burial ground, the Bishop of London allowed it to be opened up as a paved space “for the convenience of the neighbourhood” (LGO); this had been done by 1838. Edward l’Anson designed the present paving pattern implemented in 1877.

Archaeology

There is archaeological potential on this site for Burials and associated evidence of tombs and vaults, Roman remains, a medieval vaulted chamber.

Protruding south from the south wall of the church, under the churchyard, is a medieval vaulted chamber.
Archaeological investigations close to Abchurch Yard (UB82), recorded evidence of Roman remains, a human skull, and the skeletons of two dogs, in addition to a large number of sherds of Neronian flagons and amphorae. There was also later Roman (Flavian) material recorded.

Significance


Remarkably, the form of the churchyard has been unchanged for over 800 years (evidential), used for burials between the 13th and 19th centuries (historical, communal). The enclosing streets, Abchurch Lane, Sherborne Lane and Cannon Street were all in existence by the 13th century and little altered since. The bollards that demarcate the space are descendants of the posts depicted in an 1838 engraving (LGO) of the churchyard shortly after it was made a public space – an unusually early instance of this conversion (evidential, communal). The present design of stones and cobbles in a circular pattern dates from 1877 and its circularity, consciously or not, reflects the hidden dome within the church that is one of its most idiosyncratic features (aesthetic, communal, evidential). The decorative effect is notable and the pattern was the work of Edward l’Anson, a prominent architect local to the City who lived and worked near St Laurence Pountney (historical). The circumstances of this pattern are highly unusual within the City.

Status

The Bank station upgrade project affects the site below ground.

References

London Gardens Online entry
Lobel; Schofield; Pevsner
St Mary Aldermanbury

Regulatory context

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Guildhall</td>
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Physical context

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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Four</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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Physical description

To the north is the site of the former church made into a garden with two trees, shrubs and planting. It is bordered by the grade II listed footings of the former church, incorporated into the landscaping scheme. Bordering to the south is the churchyard, now landscaped. It is lined with shrubs and planting to the north and south edges and has in the middle a square paved section reached by steps containing a bust of Shakespeare and a memorial to the printers of his first Folio, Hemmings and Condell. Benches line this space. The churchyard is girdled by a low stone wall with a drinking fountain set in the south east corner and a plaque recording the Aldermanbury Conduit in the south. Immediately to the west is a knot garden formed on the plots of buildings destroyed by WW2 bombing and screened from Love Lane by a hedge, within which is an iron lampstand. There is a City of London plaque recording the birthplace of William Holman Hunt OM.

History

A part of the City with ancient associations; the name ‘Aldermanbury’ is thought to derive from a Saxon administrative focal point preceding the Guildhall. The church was established by 1147 and the churchyard
was formed by 1250 (Schofield). In 1270 the space was located to the south of the church fronted by Aldermanbury to the east and what would become Love Lane to the south. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt to the same ground plan, preserving the relationship between church and yard, which remained a rectangular space to the south. In the 19th century the church yard was slightly truncated by buildings to the west and regularisation of the road network. Closed for burials mid-19th century? The church was destroyed in WW2 and not rebuilt; following this, the church and churchyard site was acquired by the City Corporation with residual land near the police station and laid out as public gardens (Lobel). In the 1960s the remains of the church were removed and rebuilt at Westminster College in Missouri, USA as a memorial to Winston Churchill. The notorious hanging Judge Jeffries is buried here, as are Shakespeare’s first publishers, commemorated by a memorial.

**Archaeology**

There is archaeological potential on the site for human remains associated with the use of the churchyard for burials as well as associated evidence of tombs and vaults, Roman remains, Medieval and post-medieval evidence. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site have recorded evidence from Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. There is a sketch plan of the Wren church shows the outline of a burial vault under the nave containing Wren’s excess bones from the rebuilding, a charnel house at the SE corner of the church, and an unopened vault running N-S from the SW corner of the church (i.e. outside the S wall).

**Significance**


The churchyard was used for burials from the 13th century until the 19th century and has associations with notable historical figures (historical, communal); the raised level indicates its former burial function (aesthetic). The layout of the ruins of the former church and the former churchyard is still evident and corresponds to the form established in the 13th century – it is of very high aesthetic and evidential value. Aesthetic value is bolstered by the plethora of planting and references to the history of the area, including the listed footings and wall of the former church.

**Status**

Church demolished

**References**

London Gardens Online entry
Pevsner; Schofield; Lobel