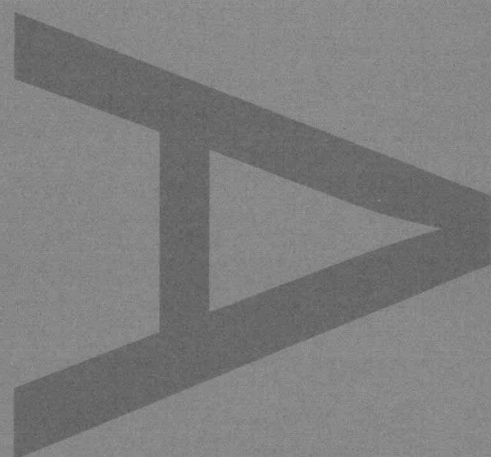
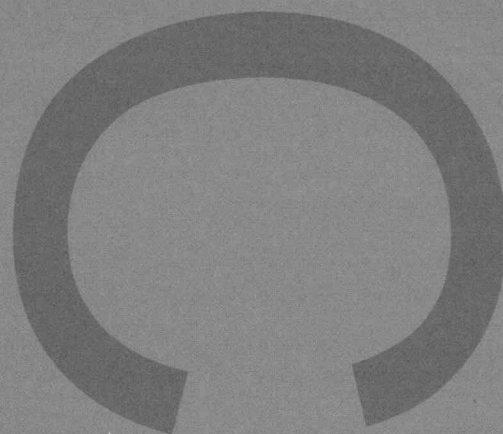
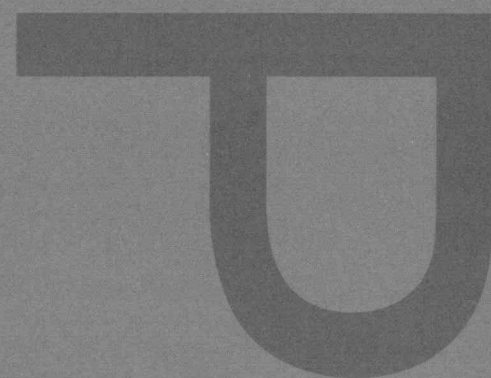


**ST PAUL'S CHURCH
HAMMERSMITH
LONDON BOROUGH OF
HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

SPZ 05

NOVEMBER 2005



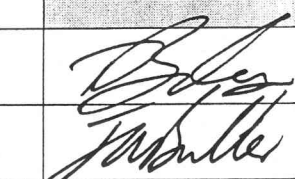
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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Hammersmith
London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Paul's Churchyard,
Hammersmith, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham**

Site Code: SPZ 05

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2327 7846

Written and Researched by Kathelen Sayer

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, November 2005

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November 2005

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1 ABSTRACT

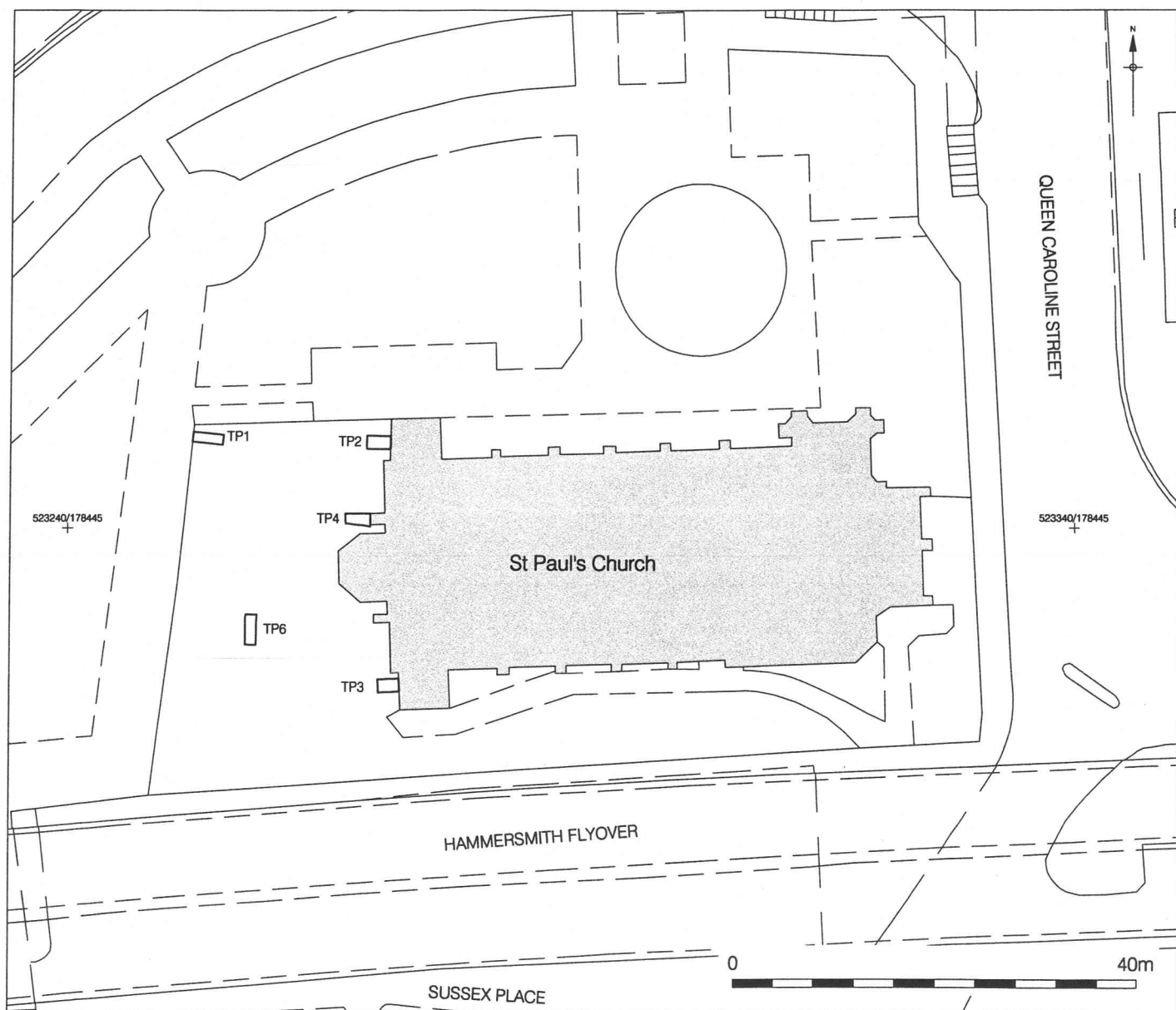
- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at St Paul's Church, Hammersmith, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
- 1.2 The excavation of five geotechnical trial pits was monitored, one of which, TP 6, was excavated in order to establish a suitable location for a borehole. Trial pit 5 was not excavated. Natural brickearth deposits was observed across the site. In all five trial pits human remains and a medieval/post-medieval soil horizon were identified. In TP 3 a post-medieval pit was recorded in section.
- 1.3 The level of skeletal or coffin remains ranged from c. 1.80m below ground level (c. 3.82m OD) in TP 2 to the west of the site to 3m below ground level (2.55m OD) in TP 1 to the east of the site.
- 1.4 A small quantity of dating evidence was recovered, all of which post-medieval in date.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at St Paul's Church, Hammersmith, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The watching brief was conducted between the 6th October and the 14th October 2005 and was commissioned by Richard Griffiths Architects.
- 2.2 Richard Griffiths Architects are proposing, on behalf of the PPC of St Paul's Hammersmith, the building of an extension to the western end of the church. Geotechnical test pits and boreholes, monitored by an archaeologist, were proposed to both determine the nature and depth of the foundations of the present church and a boundary wall to the west, and to determine if burials were still presenting the former graveyard and if so at what depth.
- 2.3 The site is bounded to the north by Hammersmith Bridge Road and south by the Hammersmith flyover, to the east by St Paul's Church and west by a car park.
- 2.4 The watching brief was undertaken by Kathelen Sayer and project managed by Jon Butler for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd..
- 2.5 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 2327 7846
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code SPZ 05.



Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000



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Figure 2
Trial Pit Locations
1:625

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 PREHISTORIC

- 3.1.1 The SMR search found limited, yet significant, evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. Antiquarian finds from the River Thames included a deer antler hammer¹ and a trepanned human skull². Two perforated antlers of Mesolithic date are recorded³. The rebuilding of Hammersmith Bridge in 1825 also uncovered antlers in association with a Bronze Age rapier⁴.
- 3.1.2 More recently a controlled archaeological evaluation (site code HWR99) at Hammersmith Embankment recovered a Neolithic Leaf-shaped arrowhead⁵, thought to be residual within an early Saxon pit.
- 3.1.3 More evidence for Bronze Age activity was revealed by evaluations (site code KSH00) undertaken at 120-124 Kings Street⁶.
- 3.1.4 For the Iron Age, several coins have been recovered from the Thames. Sequences of Late Iron Age and possibly Roman period ditches were uncovered during archaeological evaluation at Galena Road (site code GAN96)⁷. Pottery dated to the 1st millennium BC was recovered from a ditch fill.
- 3.1.5 Although there is little evidence to suggest that Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic archaeology may be encountered on site there is some evidence to suggest that Bronze Age or Iron Age deposits may be present on site. Given the use of the area as a burial ground it is possible that these earlier deposits have been disturbed and as such prehistoric material may be found residually.

3.2 ROMAN

¹ GLSMR 106071/00/00-MLO22244

² GLSMR 106104/00/00-MLO26014

³ GLSMR 050099/00/00-MLO433

⁴ GLSMR 106043/00/00-MLO26794; 106042/00/00-MLO26795

⁵ GLSMR LO76193-MLO76193

⁶ GLSMR 054846/00/000-MLO74936; 054847/00/000-MLO74937

⁷ GLSMR 052778/00/00-MLO68000; 054120/00/00-MLO69059

3.2.1 The major Roman settlement of *Londinium* was some way to the east of the site, within the modern boundary of the City of London. The line of the Roman Road from London to Silchester passes to the north of the site. At this period the area around Hammersmith could be considered to be within the hinterland of the provincial capital.

3.2.2 Very little evidence for Roman occupation has been observed within a 500m radius of the study area. Abraded Roman pottery⁸, was recovered from 120-124 Kings Street (KSH00) and one fragment of residual Roman tile found during excavations at Galena road⁹. Roman residual or curated artefacts, including residual Roman pottery, were recovered from Hammersmith embankment (site code HWR99)¹⁰. These assemblages represent the only registered evidence for the Roman period.

3.3 SAXON

3.3.1 At least two definitions have been given for the origin of the name of Hammersmith. One is 'Hamoders' or Hammer's (a patronymic of Scandinavian origin), and 'Hythe' (Haven)¹¹. The more generally accepted definition is that it appears to have derived from two Anglo-Saxon words meaning 'hammer' and 'smithy'¹². Hammersmith was part of the manor of Fulham, which belonged to the Bishops of London from the 8th century¹³. No Saxon sites have been recorded archaeologically within the study area. The evaluation at Hammersmith Embankment (HWR99 above) revealed evidence for Saxon period pits, and a plaque of Anglo-Scandinavian origin was discovered in the Thames on the south side of Hammersmith Bridge¹⁴. In the chronicle of Roger of Howden it is mentioned that a body of Danish invaders wintered on the island of Hame in 1879¹⁵.

3.4 MEDIEVAL

⁸ GLSMR 054848/00/000-MLO74938

⁹ GLSMR 052778/00/00-MLO68000; 054120/00/00-MLO69059

¹⁰ GLSMR LO76193-LO77778

¹¹ Arthure 1990, 5

¹² Weinreb & Hibbert 1995, 364

¹³ *ibid*

¹⁴ GLSMR 106037/00/00-MLO26797

¹⁵ Whiting 1990

- 3.4.1 No medieval archaeology has been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site. Early roads¹⁶ are noted to the southeast towards Fulham while a medieval bridge over Parr's Lane formed an ancient boundary¹⁷. However, documentary evidence suggests that the area near St Paul's Hammersmith, now Queen Caroline Street, formed the focal point of the settlement in the medieval period. In the Court Rolls it is referred to as 'Hammersmythstrete'¹⁸. An excavation by ILAU at 51 Queen Caroline Street undertaken in 1976 failed to locate any evidence of the medieval settlement¹⁹.
- 3.4.2 At the time of the Domesday Book Hammersmith was part of the manor of Fulham. It was only granted independent parish status by an Act of Parliament in 1834²⁰. The name Hammersmith is first recorded in 1294²¹.
- 3.4.3 The site of Pallingswick 'Manor House' lies to the east and north of the study area, and is known from around 1270²² and the site of Butterwick Manor (originating in the later 14th century) lies just to the east of the churchyard²³ (Fig. 4: 18; 21).

3.5 POST-MEDIEVAL

3.5.1 *General Development*

There is little evidence to indicate domestic activity dating to the post-medieval period in the vicinity of the study site. During the 18th century the high street to the north of the study area, the area around Broadway and the road to the River Thames (Queen Caroline Street) were the most built-up parts of the area. The land to the west of the study area is shown as fields. This situation remained largely unchanged by c. 1819²⁴. By 1829 the area was substantially more developed. 'New Bridge Street' has cut the churchyard off from the fields west of the churchyard²⁵.

¹⁶ GLSMR 050638/00/00-MLO13532; 050637/00/00-MLO13549; 050635/00/00-MLO3781

¹⁷ GLSMR 050579/00/00-MLO10953

¹⁸ GLSMR 053003/00/00-MLO68747

¹⁹ GLSMR 05945/00/00-MLO23474

²⁰ Weinreb & Hibbert 1995, 364

²¹ *ibid*

²² GLSMR 053002/00/00-MLO68743

²³ GLSMR 053008/00/00-MLO68760

²⁴ Hammersmith and Fulham Archives copy of Greenwood's map of Middlesex 1819-20

²⁵ Hammersmith and Fulham Archives HC910 CRU

- 3.5.2 A 'Charity School' is shown just to the north of the study area, and a formal layout appears to be defined in the church grounds. This is presumably built upon a plot purchased from one Mr Fell in 1754²⁶. The 1830 Salter Map²⁷ does not show the school but it is apparent on Robert's map of 1853²⁸. A Watching Brief undertaken by MoLAS in 1998 (site code QCA98) revealed 19th century brick cellars and other features to the north of St Paul's church, probably associated with the school²⁹. Post-medieval garden soil was observed during excavations at Galena Road³⁰. 18th or 19th century building remains were recorded during archaeological evaluation and excavations at 120-124 Kings Street³¹.
- 3.5.3 The construction of the Hammersmith flyover in the 1960's succeeded in cutting St Paul's off from its surrounding environs. The construction of road schemes also resulted in the demolition of the buildings previously located to the west and north of the study area. The layout of the gardens was altered after 1996 to its current form.
- 3.5.4 *The first church of St Paul's*
During the 17th century the hamlet of Hammersmith expanded rapidly, one symptom of which was the desire of the residents to have their own chapel. In 1624 a large sum was raised by subscription towards the cost of a new building³². In 1629 Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, petitioned the Bishop of London, William Laud, for a chapel of ease. The foundation stone of the first church was laid in 1630, and this date is shown on a late 18th century illustration of the 'old' church³³. Bishop Laud consecrated the chapel on 7th June 1631³⁴. Much of the cost of the church was borne by Sir Nicholas Crisp, whose tomb and coat of arms are by the northern exterior of the apse of the modern church. Crisp was a wealthy merchant, a slave trader and a staunch Royalist during the Civil war, greatly helping with the restoration of Charles II³⁵. The church was enlarged in 1864 and the subsequent plan is shown on the first O.S. map of 1865-7.

²⁶ Whiting 1965, 62

²⁷ Hammersmith and Fulham Archives F910 SAL F02/133

²⁸ Hammersmith and Fulham Archives Map of the Parish of Hammersmith by Roberts 1853

²⁹ GLSMR 054680/00/00-MLO73408

³⁰ GLSMR 052778/00/00-MLO68000; 054120/00/00-MLO69059

³¹ GLSMR 054851/00/000-MLO74941

³² Whiting 1965, 45

³³ Hammersmith and Fulham Archives H283.1 SSR 1349 HP 82/254

³⁴ *ibid*, 57

³⁵ Arthure 1990, 9

3.5.5 *The churchyard and the new church of St Paul's*

Documentary evidence suggests that the burial ground was being used from at least 1664, when the Minister John Wade's recorded in his register gratuities given to him for the burials of, among others:

"mistress Ann Brown wife of Master Peter Brown April 27 [1664]... Master Barker's child that same day"³⁶

3.5.6 Rocque's map of 1741-5³⁷ shows the first church to the east of the study area. The western perimeter of the graveyard does not align with the modern surveyed area, but the angle of the western and southern boundaries is possibly present. The extant boundary wall was examined by the author and the brick fabrics used suggest a construction date no earlier than the late 17th century and prior to the mid 19th century. This may accord with the enlargement of the burial ground by a gift of '13 perches' on the west side from Francis Lucy of the Warwickshire family in 1685³⁸. The wall is currently unstable and supported by scaffolding. Additionally, the original lime mortar has been raked out and the wall repointed with Portland type cement that is not suitable for the weathering capabilities of the brickwork.

3.5.7 An illustration of c.1820 shows the study area, beyond an avenue of trees leading to the north porch of the old church. Gravestones can be seen in situ³⁹.

3.5.8 In 1828 another purchase of three roods and 12 perches from a Dr William Black increased the area of the burial ground (area not specified)⁴⁰. On Crutchley's 1829 map the western boundary wall now appears to accord with the modern survey area so it may be that this area was the latest to be added. The position of the old church is incorrect in relation to the new church however.

3.5.9 Following the Act of Parliament an order to close the burial ground was issued in 25th November 1853 – burials within the church to be 'discontinued at once' and those within the churchyard '12 months from the date hereof' (1854)⁴¹. A track leading away

³⁶ Sayer A 1956

³⁷ Hammersmith and Fulham Archives copy of Rocque's map 1741-5

³⁸ Whiting 1965, 62

³⁹ Hammersmith and Fulham archives H2831 SSR 1795 HP 91/118

⁴⁰ Whiting 1965, 62

⁴¹ Hammersmith and Fulham Archives DD/818/85

from the church into the western graveyard is possibly that depicted on an illustration of 1882 from the West London Observer⁴². The remains of the field system are gone and a row of semi-detached houses with gardens backs onto the western boundary wall.

- 3.5.10 An early photograph thought to date to the 1870's shows the west Tower, with rows of in-situ gravestones in situ in the west graveyard⁴³. By this period the church was considered too small for the needs of the parish and discussions on a new church began. In 1878 Archbishop Tait urged that a new site should be chosen, and the old church to be preserved as an example of Reformation period architecture. To this end a collection was proposed, however:

'The congregation seems to have been of opinion that, though archaeology is a very god thing, proper provision for the spiritual needs of God's People is a better, and therefore, only responded with £28'⁴⁴.

- 3.5.11 Plans of the 'New' St Paul's church were illustrated in *the Builder* (December 2nd 1882). The architects were John P. Seddon and Hugh Roumieu Gough. The relative positions of the 'old' and 'new churches can be seen on a photograph of the original architects' drawings, held at the Hammersmith and Fulham Archive. The 2nd O.S. map of 1894-6 shows the plan of the new church with the study area still referred to as a graveyard. The architects' plans indicate that the deepest foundations were for the buttresses, and that these would run to a depth of c. 6' (2m)⁴⁵. The church was not completed until 1889 due to lack of funds⁴⁶. It is registered as a grade II* listed building, mainly for the fittings and monuments within, some of which have been retained from the earlier church⁴⁷

- 3.7.12 The construction of the new church would have entailed the removal of some of the gravestones and tombs. An agreement (1948) between the vicar of St Paul's and the councillors for maintenance of the disused churchyard as a public open space indicates that by this time some stones had already been removed to the perimeters

⁴² Hammersmith and Fulham Archives H283.1 SSR1795 HP91/143

⁴³ Hammersmith and Fulham Archives H283.1 SSR2060 HP95/27

⁴⁴ St Paul's Hammersmith Parish Magazine February 1890

⁴⁵ Hammersmith and Fulham Archives DD/79/1-6

⁴⁶ Whiting 1965, 65

⁴⁷ Richard Griffiths Architects 2004

of the churchyard⁴⁸. General specifications for the treatment of memorial stones were as follows:

a) All memorial stones on which the inscription has become illegible on account of erosion to be removed from the site or alternatively used for the construction of paved walks within the rest garden.

b) Vaults and other memorials of interest to the local Historian to be preserved, as far as possible in their original positions. Where possible memorials in the form of headstones to be bedded in the turf in horizontal positions, so as not to detract from the beauty of the surroundings.

c) The remaining memorials to be placed against the brick boundary walls on the south and west sides of the building. These walls will be maintained and protected in such a manner as may be found necessary. Exact details of the proposal for each individual memorial stone is appended at the end of this specification.

Areas formerly used for burial purposes to be cleared of rubbish, levelled and laid out as lawns; the lawns to be furnished appropriately with flower beds.

Dates of burials are indicated in the appendix to this agreement, and range from 1665 (the Tomb of Sir Nicholas Crisp) to the 1880's, nearly thirty years after the churchyard was discontinued as a burial ground. The majority of the burials (where visible) date to the first quarter of the 19th century, although several burials of 18th century date are recorded.

3.5.13 The GLSMR revealed two tombs within the churchyard are registered listed buildings⁴⁹. However the grid references for these monuments indicate that they do not lie within the study area but to the southeast of the church. Comparison of names visible on the stones on the west wall with those in the 1948 agreement indicates that the majority of burials in the Western churchyard are likely to date between 1800 and 1854. The agreement also indicates that any horizontal memorial stones will be located close to their original location. Three such stones were observed within the study area, while one tomb dated to 1818 appears to remain in situ. The Tomb is carved from Portland stone, in a classical style reflective of the Regency period. The proposed works will affect this particular tomb, and it should be confirmed that this tomb is not one of the registered listed buildings recorded in the GLSMR.

⁴⁸ Hammersmith and Fulham Archives DD/818/128

⁴⁹ GLSMR 211906/02/00-MLO31008; 211906/01/00-62567

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The site was recorded as an archaeological watching brief on five geotechnical pits and two boreholes. Three of the test pits (TPs 2, 3 & 4) were located against the western wall of the present church; TP 1 was located against the eastern face of the boundary wall to the west of the site; TP 5 was located in the central area of the graveyard between the church and the boundary wall.
- 4.2 Before excavation began of each trial pit they were fenced off with solid heras fencing to prevent members of the public witnessing the excavation or disturbance of human remains.
- 4.3 An archaeologist was present to record archaeological remains revealed during the excavation of geotechnical trial pits. The five geotechnical trial pits were excavated by JCB or mini-digger to a depth where either human remains were identified or the trial pit needed shoring. If the trial pit was shored and no human remains were identified excavation was continued by hand by either the archaeologist if archaeological features were present, or by the contractors where no archaeological features were identified.
- 4.4 Where human remains were identified the area was cleaned to determine if the remains were articulated. Articulated remains were cleaned and recorded and work ceased in the trial pit. If natural ground was present where trial pits were located against the church or its boundary wall, a sondage was hand excavated to establish the depth of the foundations present, this was only carried out where the burials would not be disturbed. If the remains were disarticulated work continued on the trial pit and the disarticulated remains were placed back in the pit during backfilling.
- 4.5 Where archaeological features and layers were encountered they were recorded in plan and section where possible.
- 4.6 TP 6 was excavated in order to identify a suitable borehole location where human remains would not be disturbed. The trial pit was excavated to the level of the burials, which were cleaned and recorded. A suitable borehole position was identified between two burials. The position of the borehole location was marked after the trial pit had been backfilled and its position passed onto the geotechnician.

- 4.7 All archaeological deposits were recorded to the recognised standards outlined in the Method Statement⁵⁰.

⁵⁰ Butler, J., 2005, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at St. Paul's Churchyard, Hammersmith, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham*. Unpublished Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Report

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

- 5.1 A worked soil horizon was recorded in all five trial pits, in TP 3 a pit cutting into this layer was recorded in section and in all trial pits human remains were revealed.

5.2 Trial pit 1 (Figure 3)

- 5.2.1 Trial pit 1 measured 1m NS x 3m EW and was excavated to a depth of 2.50m below ground level (3.05m OD). The earliest deposit recorded was the natural brickearth, [56], the highest level of which was recorded at 1.60m below ground level (3.95m OD). Overlying the brickearth was a moderately firm, light brownish grey clayey silt, [74], with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional medium sized rounded flints. This soil horizon was recorded at 1.20m below ground level (4.35m OD) and was 0.40m in thickness. No dating material was retrieved from this deposit. Truncating both [56] and [74] are the foundations for the churchyard boundary wall. These foundations, [72], were found to a depth of 2.20m below ground level (3.35m OD). The construction of the foundations consisted of, as could be seen, orange brick, 220mm x 65mm in dimension, laid in regular courses of headers and stretchers (English Bond) and bonded by very soft coarse sandy mortar. The foundations stepped out by half a brick at 0.85m below ground level (4.70m OD) and again at the very bottom course, at 2.20m below ground level (3.35m OD). No construction cut could be seen as this was probably disturbed by grave cuts and the positioning of head stones against the wall.
- 5.2.2 Within the central area of the trial pit cut [55] was recorded cutting into the natural brickearth at 2.50m below ground level (3.05m OD). Although the cut could not be seen higher in the trial pit it is probable that it does originate at a higher level. The cut was rectangular in shape and seemed to be orientated NS, its dimensions were 0.50m NS x 0.50m EW x 0.45m in depth. The sides were near vertical and the base was not seen due to a limited area to excavate. The cut was filled with very compacted, light yellowish brown gravely sandy silt, [54]. The feature is very similar in shape and fill to later grave cuts that truncate this feature, and although no evidence of a burial was found in the small slot that could be excavated and the orientation is not conventional it is possible that this is a grave, maybe of an infant due to the small dimensions of the feature.
- 5.2.3 Truncating [54] to the south is grave cut [53], 0.40m NS x 1.20m EW. The grave was orientated EW and lay mostly beyond the southern limit of excavation. The cut was filled by [52], a compacted light yellowish brown silty clay, with frequent medium sized

sub angular gravels. A 0.30m NS x 0.40m EW sondage was excavated at the western end of the grave to establish the depth of the wall foundations, [72], and the depth of the burial. As mentioned above, the depth of the wall foundations were found at 2.20m below ground level (3.35m OD) but the burial was not encountered. Due to the dimensions of the grave cut within the trial pit excavation of this burial stopped at 2.50m below ground level (3.05m OD).

5.2.4 Truncating [54] to the north was EW grave cut [51]. This was rectangular in shape, extended 0.64m NS x 1.80m EW x 1.80m in depth (not fully excavated) and continued beyond the northern limit of excavation. The highest level of the cut was recorded at 1.20m below ground level (4.35m OD) and could be seen cutting through layer [74], the sides were vertical but the base was not seen as the cut was not fully excavated. A slot was excavated at the eastern end of grave [51] and the level of the burial was identified by the very degraded remains of the foot end of a wooden coffin [50]. The coffin was recorded at 3m below ground level (2.55m OD) and included iron coffin studs and nails. The grave was backfilled with [49] a very compacted light yellowish brown silty clay, the highest level of which was recorded at 1.20m below ground level (4.35m OD), with a depth of 1.80m, although this was not fully excavated.

5.2.5 Also cutting through [74] to the eastern end of the trial pit was EW grave cut [48], recorded at 1.20m below ground level (4.35m OD), 0.60m NS x 0.90m EW x 1.50m in depth (not fully excavated) and continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The level of the burial was identified by the degraded remains of the head end of a wooden coffin, [47], recorded at 2.70m below ground level (2.85m OD). The grave was backfilled with [46] a moderately firm light yellowish brown gravely silty clay.

5.2.5 Truncating [48] to the south was a later grave cut, [45], orientated EW, measuring 0.30m NS x 0.64m EW x 1.30m in depth (not fully excavated) and extending beyond the southern limit of excavation. The highest level of [48] was 1.20m below ground level (4.35m OD). Within this cut, on the very southern edge of the trial pit, an articulated skeleton was recorded at 2.50m below ground level (3.05m OD). The skeleton was lying supine and the elements exposed were the skull and left shoulder (humerus, clavicle and scapula), the remainder lying beyond the limit of excavation. The skull was slightly crushed but the bone was in good condition with very little *in situ* degeneration. The grave was backfilled with [43] a moderately loose dark greyish orangey brown gravely sandy silt with occasional very degraded wooden coffin fragments, recorded at 1.20m below ground level (4.35m OD) with a depth of 1.30m (not fully excavated).

5.2.6 Overlying the grave cuts was a layer of moderately loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt, [42], with very frequent rounded medium sized gravels and occasional small cbm fragments. The highest level this layer was recorded at was 0.70m below ground level (4.85m OD) and extended over the entire trial pit, 1m NS x 3m EW x 0.50m in thickness. The top of this layer probably represents the original ground level of the cemetery and some of the later grave cuts might cut through it, however any cuts were impossible to see. Overlying this cemetery layer was a layer of made ground, [41], a loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent patches of yellow moderately coarse sand, mortar and medium sized rounded gravels. This extended 1m NS x 3m EW over the trial pit and was 0.50m in thickness at 5.45m OD. A gravestone/stone slab was recorded lying horizontally in the south facing section at the bottom of this layer, at 0.60m below ground level (4.92m OD). The made ground is probably associated with the construction of the present church. 0.10m of topsoil overlay the made ground at 5.55m OD to the west and 5.60m OD to the east.

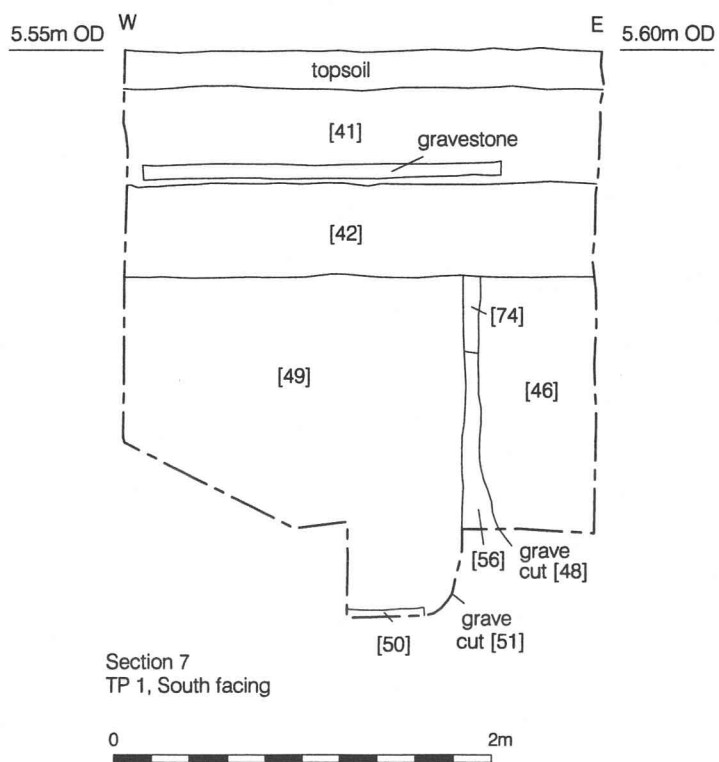
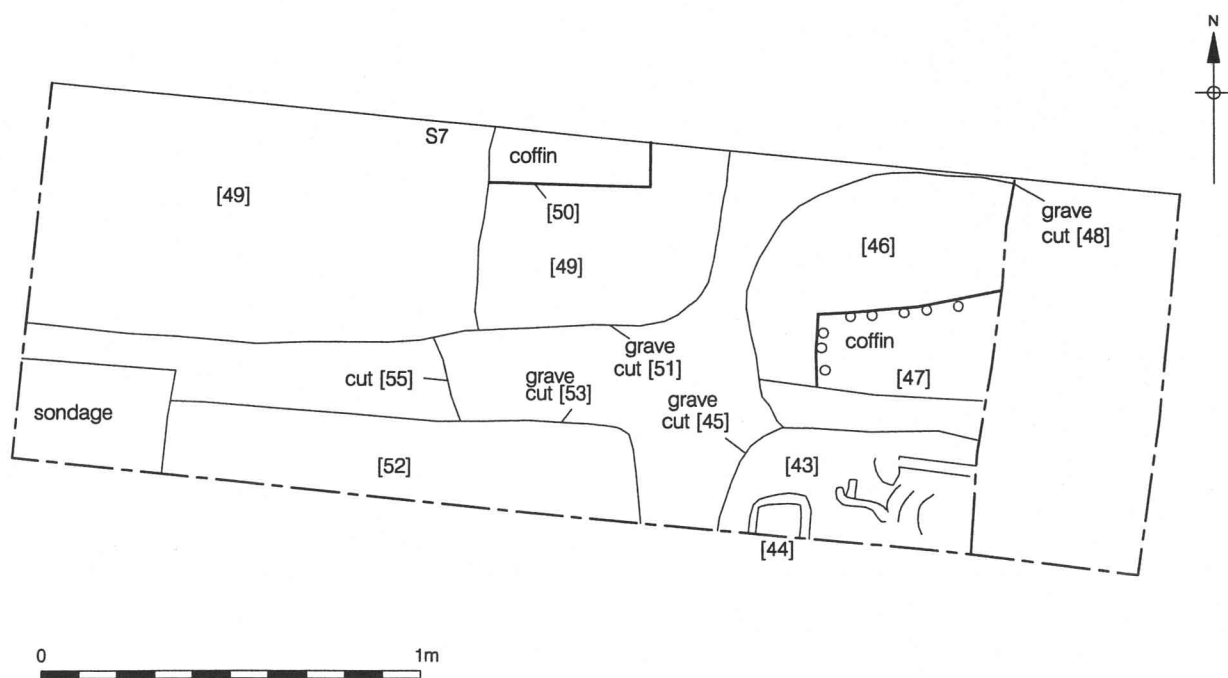


Figure 3
Plan of Trial pit 1 and Section 7
Plan: 1:20; Section: 1:40

5.3 Trial pit 2 (Figure 4)

- 5.3.1 Trial pit 2 measured 1.30m NS x 2.40m EW and was excavated to a depth of 1.80m below ground level (3.82m OD). Natural brickearth, [10], was recorded at a level of 1.63m below ground level (3.99m OD). Overlying the natural was a 0.33m thick layer of moderately firm, light brownish grey clayey silt, [9], with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional medium sized rounded flints. This deposit was recorded at 1.30m below ground level (4.32m OD) and is probably the same as [74] found in TP 1. Cutting through these deposits were two EW grave cuts. Grave cut [8] was found on the very southern edge of the trial pit at a level of 1.30m below ground level (4.32m OD) and measures 0.50m NS x 1.80m EW x 0.50m in depth. However this grave cut was not fully excavated and the level of the burial was not found due to the position of the burial and shoring. The cut was filled by [7], a mod firm very light orangey brown gravel.
- 5.3.2 Grave cut [6] was found to the north of the trial pit and measured 0.40m NS x 2m EW x 0.50m in depth. Again due to the position of the burial the grave cut was not fully excavated and the burial was not exposed. However a 0.90m NS x 1.20m EW sondage excavated through the natural brickearth to establish the depth of the church foundations was positioned next to the grave and the base of the cut was recorded at a level of 1.80m below ground level (3.82m OD). The cut was filled with moderately compact, dark orangey brown gravels.
- 5.3.3 Truncating the grave cuts was the construction cut, [4] for the present church. This was recorded to a level of 2.20m below ground level (3.42m OD). The church foundations, [3], consisted of brick to 4.87m OD on a loose concrete rubble footing. Butting up to the church foundations was a layer of moderately firm, mid orangey brown, sandy silt made ground, with frequent lenses of orangey brown sand, roots and small to medium sized gravels, [2]. This extended over the trial pit, 1.84m NS x 1.20m EW x 0.80m in thickness, at 0.50m below ground level (5.12m OD). The bottom section of a sandstone headstone, 560mm x 1410mm x 50mm, in two fragments was found lying horizontally at 4.72m OD. Overlying [2] was a moderately loose light greyish brown, sandy silt layer of made ground, [1], with frequent lenses of orangey brown sand, cbm fragments, roots and rounded gravels. This extended over the entire pit, 1.80m NS x 2.30m EW x 0.40m in thickness and was recorded at 0.10m below ground level (5.52m OD). Both [1] and [2] are probably associated with the construction of the present church and subsequent landscaping. A 0.10m layer of topsoil overlay [1] at 5.62m OD to the west and 5.72m OD to the east.

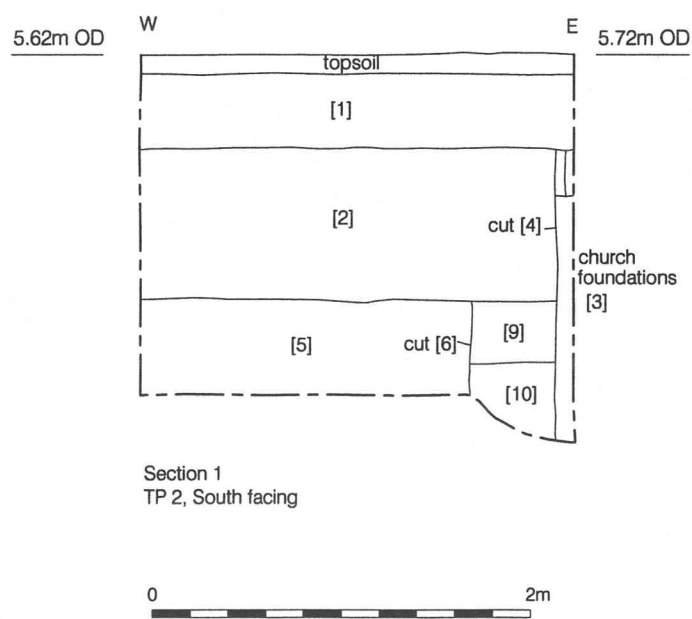
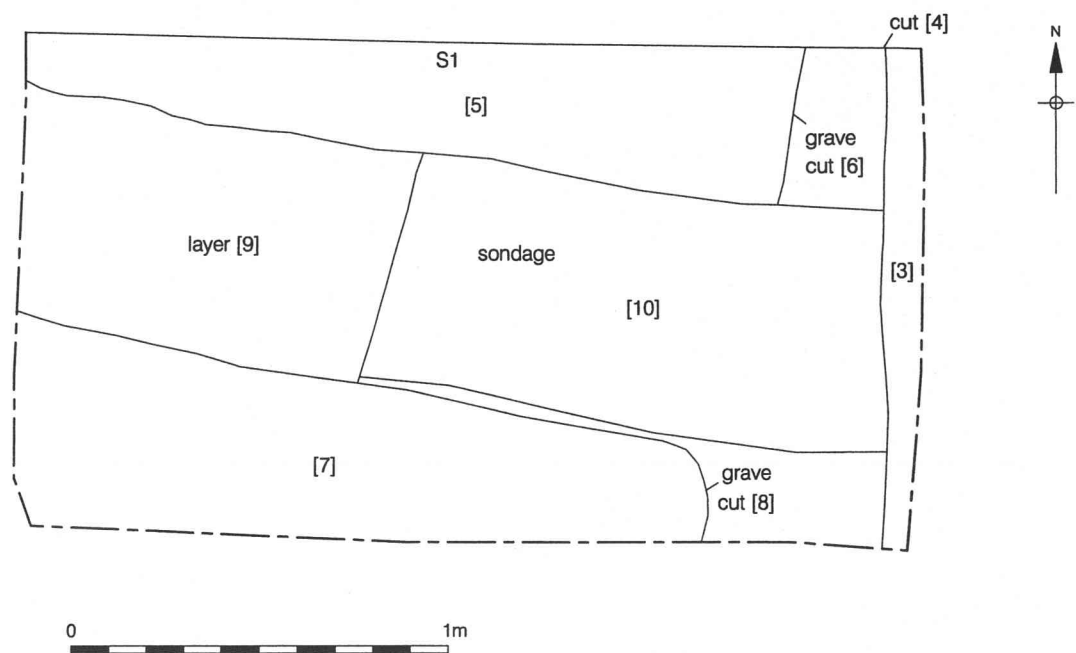


Figure 4
Plan of Trial pit 2 and Section 1
Plan: 1:20; Section: 1:40

5.4 Trial pit 3 (Figure 5)

- 5.4.1 Trial pit 3 measured 1.50m NS x 2.10m EW and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.50m below ground level (3.19m OD). The earliest deposit recorded was loose light yellowish brown, natural sandy gravel, [38]. These gravels were seen at 2.40m below ground level (3.29m OD) in a 0.40m NS x 0.40m EW sondage excavated in the eastern end of the trial pit. Overlying the gravels was natural brickearth, [37], recorded at its highest level at 2m below ground level (3.69m OD). Above this was a moderately firm, light orangey brown, silty clay, [36], with occasional root activity and very occasional charcoal flecks, measuring 0.60m NS x 2.10m EW x 0.10m in thickness. Layer [36] formed an interface between [37] and [35], a moderately firm, light brownish grey, clayey silt, with frequent charcoal flecks and medium sized sub angular flints. This layer measured 0.60m NS x 2.10m EW x 0.35m in thickness at 1m below ground level (4.69m OD) and is probably the same as [74] and [9] found in TP 1 and 2 respectively. A fragment of post-medieval peg tile was retrieved from this layer. Cutting into [35] was pit [34], truncated by a later grave and seen mostly in section. It measured 0.10m NS x 1.45 EW x 0.50m in depth at 1.40m below ground level (4.29m OD). The sides slope steeply into a flat base. The fill of the pit, [33], was a moderately soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt, with frequent charcoal flecks. A fragment of post-medieval cbm was retrieved from [33].
- 5.4.2 Recorded in the south facing and west facing sections only was a layer of soft, dark brown, sandy silt, [25], with frequent small to medium sized sub angular flints. This was recorded at a level of 0.60m below ground level (5.09m OD).
- 5.4.3 Truncating [34] and [25] was EW grave cut [32], measuring 0.80m NS x 1.70m EW x 2.50m in depth [not fully excavated], the cut extends beyond the western limit of excavation. The grave cut contained the skeletal remains of an adult, [31], and a neonate, [30]. Both individuals were lying supine. Of the adult the left and right lower arms (ulnae and radii), hands, lower torso (lumbar vertebrae and pelvis) and left and right femora were exposed at a level of 2.50m below ground level (3.19m OD). The upper body lay beyond the western limit of excavation and the lower legs were positioned under a later burial, [28], and were not exposed. The neonate remains lay over the adults' mid torso, with the lumbar vertebrae, pelvis and left and right femora surviving. The skeletal areas exposed of both adult and neonate showed little sign of degeneration. The remains could be those of a mother and baby who died in childbirth, however the sex of the adult could not be established as the skeletal areas required for sexing could not be exposed without disturbing the neonate remains. No

coffin survives. The grave was backfilled with a moderately compacted, light greyish brown, gravelly silt.

- 5.4.4 Truncating the eastern end of grave [32] was a later burial, [28]. The cut measured 0.60m NS x 0.52m EW x 1.70m in depth (not fully excavated) and was truncated to the east by the church foundations. Within the cut, skeletal remains, [27], were found at 2m below ground level (3.69m OD), and consisted of the skull and upper torso (humeri, clavicles, scapulae, ribs and cervical vertebrae). Based on the proximal epiphyses (head) of the right humerus which could be seen to be still fusing, the individual was probably a young adult. This skeletal element normally starts fusing around 20 years of age and is completely fused around 25 years of age. The surviving bone shows very little sign of degeneration and the remainder of the skeleton has been truncated by the church foundations. The grave was backfilled with compacted, dark greyish brown, gravelly silt, [26].
- 5.4.5 Revealed in the south facing section only was grave cut [40] measuring 0.15m EW x 1.18m in depth, although the cut could be seen to continue deeper beyond the northern limit of excavation. The highest level the cut was recorded was at 1m below ground level (4.69m OD). The cut was filled by [39], a moderately firm, dark greyish brown, gravelly silt.
- 5.4.6 The church foundations truncating the above deposit were recorded to level of 2.40m below ground level (3.29m OD).
- 5.4.7 Modern cable and pipe trenches to the north and south of the trench have disturbed the top 0.60m of the trial pit at 5.73m OD to the west and 5.69m OD to the east. The western end of the trial trench was noticeably wetter than the surrounding area, this was possibly caused by the presence of modern drainage.

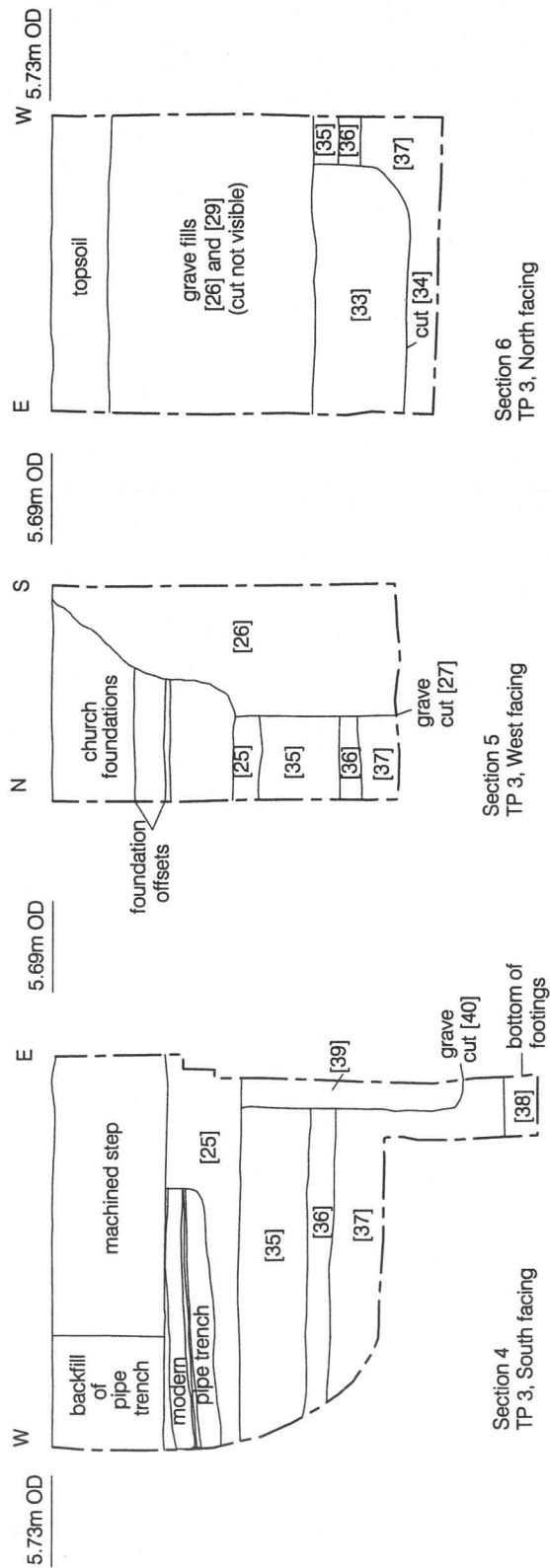
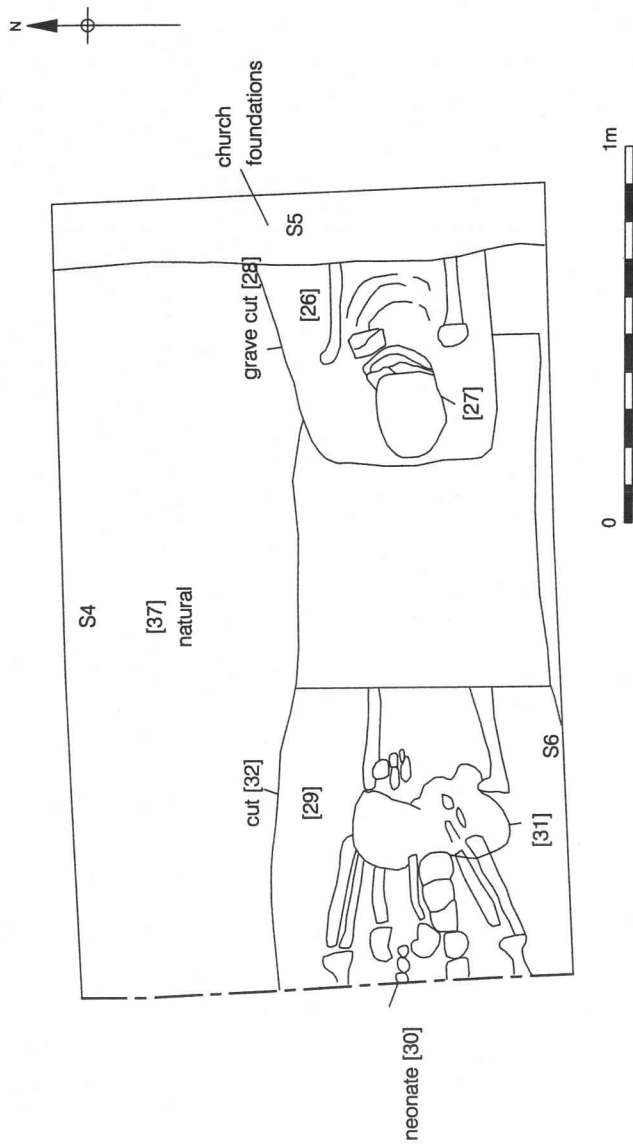


Figure 5
Plan of Trial pit 3 and Sections 4, 5 and 6
Plan: 1:20; Sections: 1:40

5.5 Trial pit 4 (Figure 6)

- 5.5.1 Trial pit 4 measured 1.30m NS x 2.50m EW and was excavated to a depth of 2.10m below ground surface (3.52m OD), with a sondage in the north east corner excavated to 2.90m below ground level (2.72m OD).
- 5.5.2 The earliest deposit recorded was natural brickearth, [24], found at 1.92m below ground level (3.70m OD). Overlying [24] was [23] a moderately firm, light brownish grey, clayey silt, with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional medium sized sub angular gravels. This deposit measured 1.40m NS x 2.50m EW x 0.20m in depth at 1.74m below ground level (3.88m OD) and is probably the same as [9], [35] and [74] in TP's 2, 3 and 1.
- 5.5.3 Four grave cuts were recorded cutting through [23]. Grave cut [20] was situated in the south east corner of the trial pit. It measured 0.40m NS x 0.80m EW, extending beyond the southern limit of excavation and truncated to the east by the church foundations, [12]. The highest level it was recorded was 1.80m below ground level (3.82m OD). The cut contained the skeletal remains of an infant (1 – 3 years), [19], of which the skull, left arm and left and right legs were exposed at 2.10m below ground level (3.52m OD). The skeleton was supine and the bone exposed showed little sign of degeneration. The grave was backfilled with firm, mid – dark greyish brown, gravelly silty clay, [18], with fragments of very decayed coffin observed.
- 5.5.4 Grave cuts [17] and [22] were exposed at 1.90m below ground level (3.72m OD), at the very western extent of the trial pit and were not excavated. [17] measured 0.30m NS x 0.18m EW x 0.45m in depth (not fully excavated). The grave cut was filled with compacted, dark greyish brown, gravelly silt, [16]. Grave cut [22] measured 0.38m NS x 0.12m EW x 0.45m (not fully excavated) and was filled by [21], a firm, dark greyish brown, gravelly silty clay.
- 5.5.5 Grave cut [15] was in the north east corner of the trial pit, measuring 0.80m NS x 1.20m EW x 1.20m in depth at 1.90m below ground level (3.72m OD). The grave was filled with a very compacted mid greyish brown, gravelly silty clay, [14]. A 0.50m NS x 0.50m EW sondage was excavated through [14] in order to find the base of the church foundations and the level of the burial within [15]. The base of the foundations was found at 2.90m below ground (2.72m OD) surface but the burial was not exposed.

- 5.5.6 Overlying the grave cut and fills was a layer of very compact, light greyish brown, sandy silt, [13], with very frequent small to large sized angular and sub angular flints and occasional small cbm fragments. The layer was seen throughout the trial pit, 1.30m NS x 2.60m EW x 0.70m in depth, at the highest level of 0.95m below ground level (4.67m OD). The top of this layer probably indicates the original ground level of the cemetery and is probably the same as [42] in TP 1.
- 5.5.7 The construction cut for the church foundations, [12], could be seen cutting through [13], with brick and concrete rubble foundations built against the cut. The top of the cut was recorded at 0.95m below ground level (4.67m OD) and base at 2.90m below ground level (2.72m OD). Overlying [13] and butting up to the church walls was a very compact layer of light brownish grey, sandy silt with very frequent small to large sub angular gravels, occasional very small fragments of glass and brick fragments and a compacted layer of coarse yellow sand at the base. This layer was recorded at 0.10m below ground level (5.71m OD) and as modern made ground associated with the installation of a number of services, including a drain and lamp post. Overlying this made ground was 0.10m of topsoil at 5.62m OD to the west and 5.81m OD to the east..

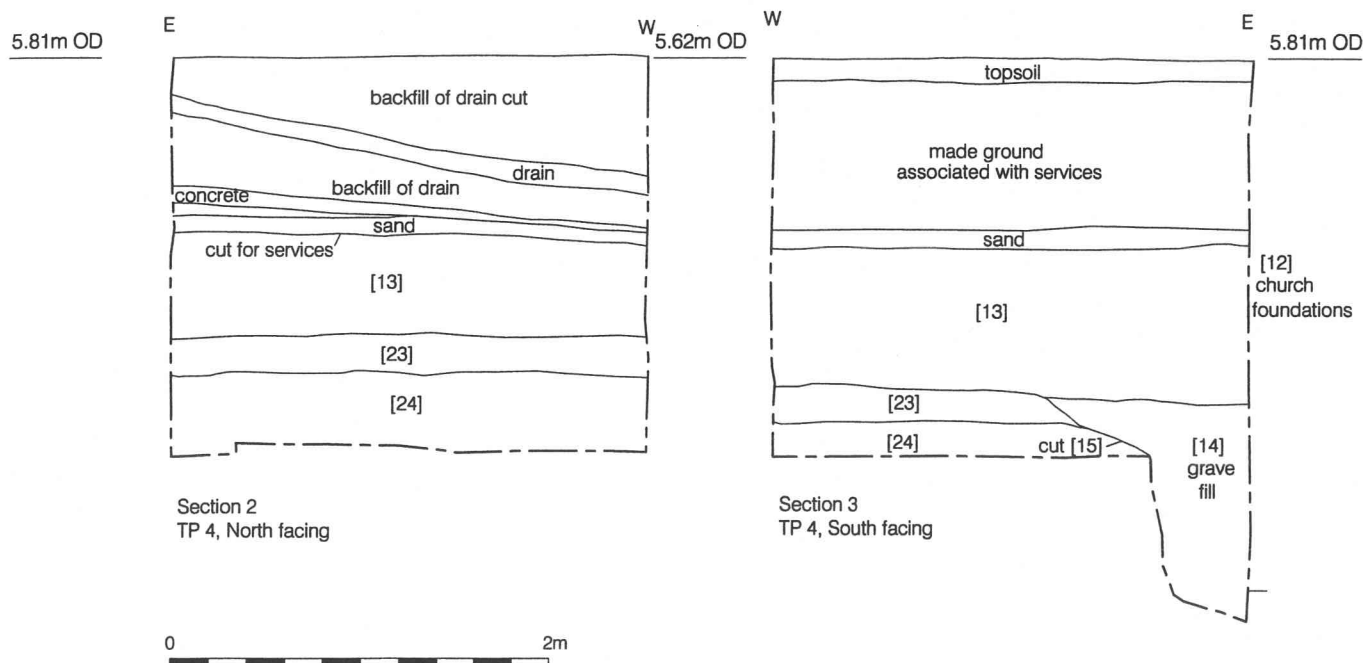
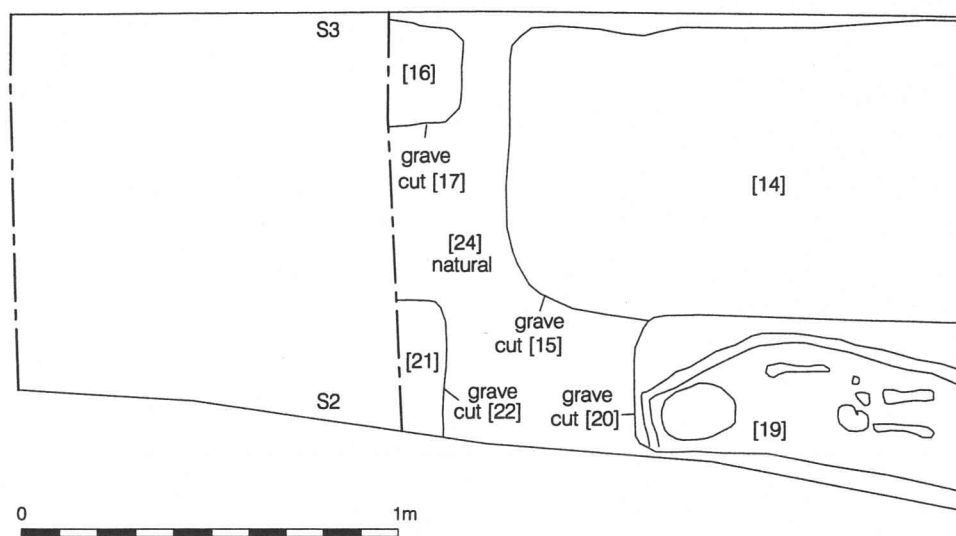


Figure 6
Plan of Trial pit 4 and Sections 2 and 3
Plan: 1:20; Sections: 1:40

5.6 Trial pit 6 (Figure 7)

- 5.6.1 Trial pit 6 measured 3.20m NS x 1.10m EW and was excavated to a depth of 2.20m below ground level (3.72m OD). The earliest deposit recorded was the natural brickearth, [71], found at 1.80m below ground level (3.92m OD). Overlying the brickearth was [70], a firm, light brownish grey, clayey silt, with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional medium sized sub angular gravels, 0.40m in depth at 1.40m below ground level (4.32m OD). This is the same as [9], [23], [35], [74] in TP's 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- 5.6.2 Three grave cuts were recorded cutting through [70]. Grave cut [60] was seen in the very southern edge of the trial pit and as a result was not excavated. The cut measured 0.50m NS x 1.10m EW x 0.40m in depth, as seen, but it continued beyond the western, eastern and southern limits of excavation. The highest level of the cut was 1.40m below ground level (4.32m OD). The cut was filled by [59], a very compacted, light orangey brown, gravelly silt.
- 5.6.3 Towards the centre of the trial pit grave cut [64] was recorded at a level of 1.40m below ground level and measured 0.70m NS x 1.10m EW x 1.15m in depth (not fully excavated). The cut continued beyond both the western and eastern limits of excavation. Within the cut the very degraded remnants of a wooden coffin, [63], with coffin studs, nails and handles, was recorded at its highest point at 2.40m below ground surface (3.32m OD) and the skeletal remains of an adult individual, [62], at 2.55m below ground level (3.17m OD). The areas exposed were both tibiae and feet with the rest of the skeleton lying beyond the western limit of excavation. The exposed bone shows very little sign of degeneration. The grave was backfilled with very compacted, light orangey brown, gravelly silt, [61].
- 5.6.4 To the north of [64] was grave cut [69], 0.40m NS x 1.10m EW x 1m in depth (not fully excavated), at 1.40m below ground level (4.32m OD). The remnants of a wooden coffin [68] were found within the cut at 2.28m below ground level (3.44m OD). The remains if the coffin included studs and nails. The coffin contained the skeletal remains of an adult, [67] and a neonate, [66]. The area exposed of the adult individual were the tibiae and feet, the remainder lay beyond the western limit of excavation. The remains of the neonate exposed included the ribs and left humerus. These were found lying over the knee area of the adult, [67]. The relevant skeletal areas needed for sexing the adult lay beyond the limit of excavation, but as with the double burial recorded in TP 3 the remains could be those of a mother and baby. The remains of

both individuals showed very little sign of degeneration. The grave was backfilled with very compacted, light orangey brown, gravelly silt, [65].

- 5.6.5 Overlying the burials was [58], a layer of very compacted, dark greyish brown, sandy silt with very frequent medium sized sub angular flint inclusions. This extended over the entire trial pit, 3.20m NS x 1.10m EW x 0.60m in thickness at 0.78m below ground level (4.94m OD). The top of this layer probably indicates the original level of the cemetery ground level and the burials might cut through it but no cuts are visible.
- 5.6.6 Overlying the cemetery soil was 0.50m of made ground, [57], consisting of very compacted, mixed dark greyish brown and light orangey brown, sandy silt, with very frequent brick fragments and medium sub angular and rounded flint inclusions. This was recorded at 0.30m below ground level (5.42m OD) and is probably associated with the construction of the present church. Overlying the made ground was 0.30m of topsoil at 5.72m OD to the south and 5.72m OD to the north.

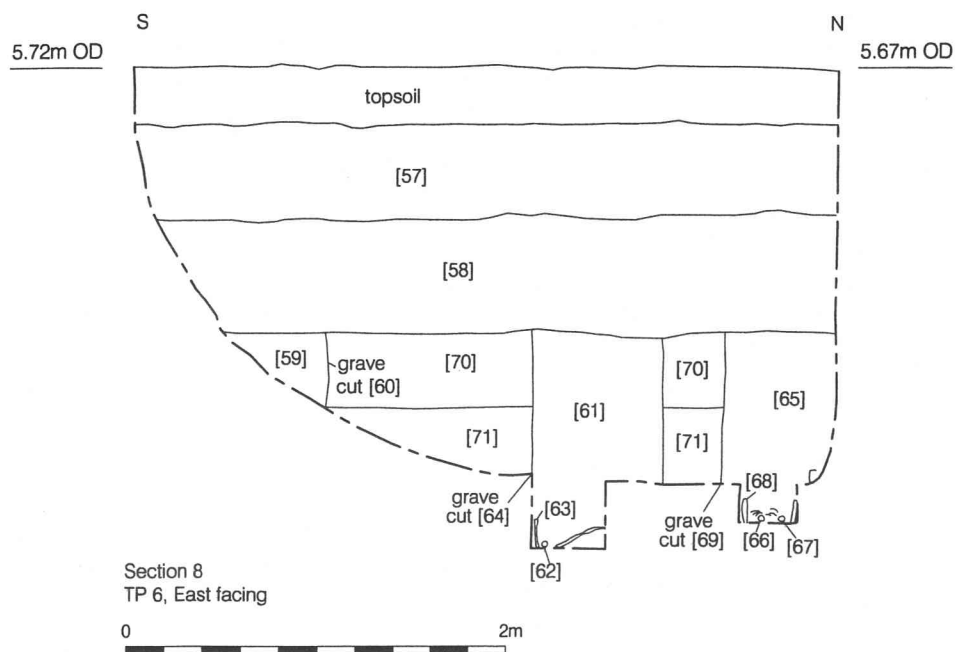
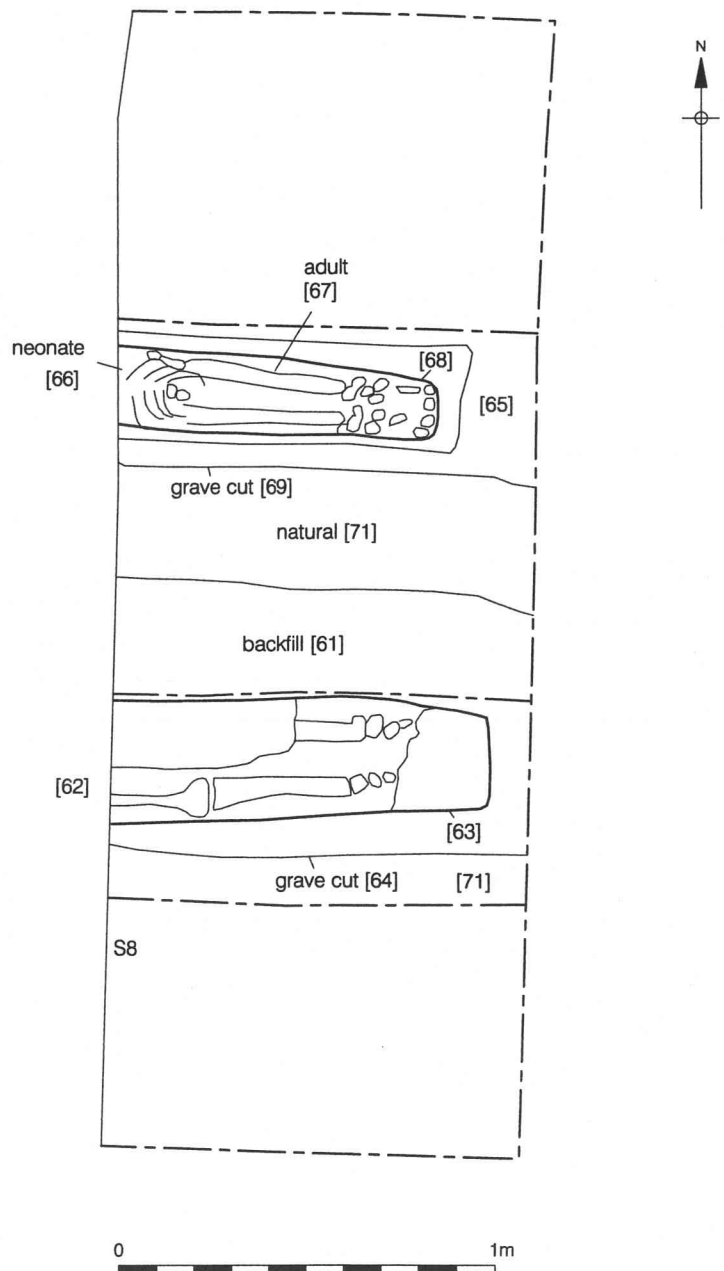


Figure 7
Plan of Trial pit 6 and Section 8
Plan: 1:20; Section: 1:40

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The watching brief conducted at St Paul's Church, Hammersmith, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham revealed natural gravels in TP 3 at 2.40m below ground level (3.29m OD) and natural brickearth in all five trial pits. The highest level the brickearth was recorded at was 1.60m below ground level (3.95m OD) in TP 1 and lowest at 2m below ground level (3.69m OD) in TP 3.
- 6.2 The presence of a medieval / post-medieval soil horizon was identified in all five trial pits. The highest level this layer was recorded at was at 1m below ground level (4.69m OD) as [35] in TP 3 and lowest at 1.74m below ground level (3.88m OD) as [23] in TP 4. Its thickness ranged from 0.20m to 0.40m. A post-medieval pit was recorded within TP 3 at 1.40m below ground level (4.29m OD).
- 6.3 Grave cuts were recorded in all five trial pits. The level the grave cuts were visible from ranged from 0.60m below ground level (5.09m OD) in TP 3 to 1.80m below ground level (3.82m OD) in TP 4. Within the cuts the level of skeletal or coffin remains ranged from c. 1.80m below ground level (3.82m OD) in TP 2 to 3m below ground level (2.55m OD) in TP 1. The range of levels for each trial pit are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Burial levels

Trial pit	Level grave cut visible	Highest skeleton/coffin	Lowest skeleton/coffin
1	4.35m OD (1.20m BGL)	3.05m OD (2.50m BGL)	2.55m OD (3m BGL)
2	4.32m OD (1.30m BGL)	Above 3.82m OD (1.80m BGL)	
3	5.09m OD (0.60m BGL)	3.69m OD (2m BGL)	3.19m OD (2.50m BGL)
4	3.82m OD (1.80m BGL)	3.52m OD (2.10m BGL)	Below 2.72m OD (2.90m BGL)
6	4.32m OD (1.40m BGL)	3.44m OD (2.28m BGL)	3.17m OD (2.40m BGL)

- 6.4 The burials within TP's 2, 3 and 4 were truncated by the church foundations indicating that no clearance of the cemetery occurred before the construction of the present St Paul's Church.
- 6.5 Grave cuts were shown to be intercutting in three of the trial pits illustrating that the cemetery was used over a considerable length of time as outlined in the historical background and that space was at a premium.
- 6.6 Overlying the burials within three of the trial pits was a layer of cemetery soil ranging between 0.50m to 0.75m in thickness. The highest level this layer was recorded at

was 0.70m below ground level (4.94m OD) and the lowest was 0.95m below ground level (4.67m OD).

- 6.7 Made ground associated with the construction of present St Paul's Church was identified in three trial pits with the thickness ranging between 0.50m and 1.20m. The highest level the made ground was recorded as was 0.10m below ground level (5.52m OD) and the lowest was 0.30m below ground level (5.42m OD).

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- 8.2 The author would like to thank Josephine Brown for the drawings, Bernie Sudds for identifying the cbm and Jon Butler for the project management and editing.

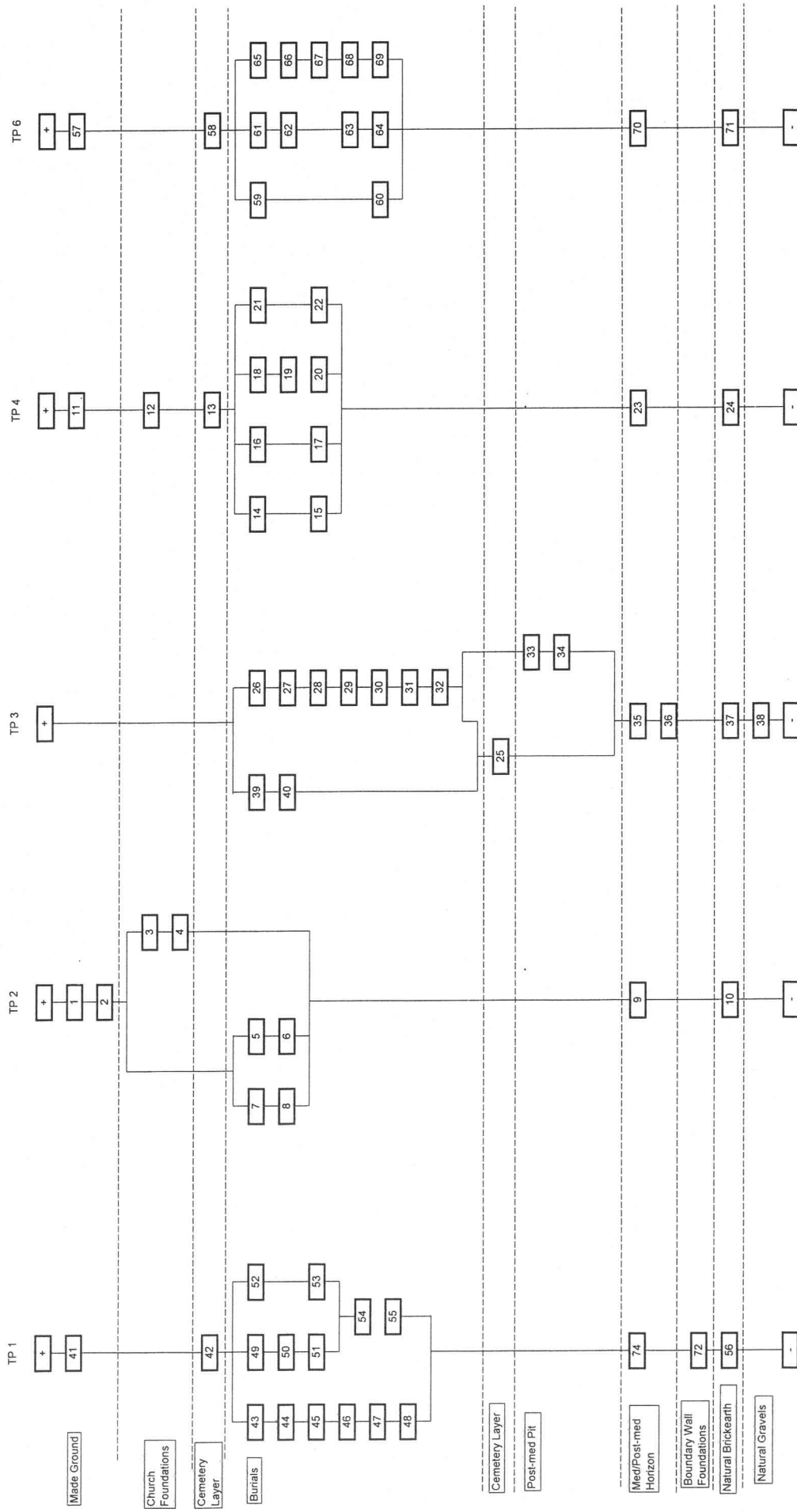
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Section	Trial Pit
1	Layer	Made ground	1	2
2	Layer	Made ground	1	2
3	Masonry	Church foundations	1	2
4	Cut	Construction cut for church	1	2
5	Fill	Fill of grave cut [6]	1	2
6	Cut	Grave cut	1	2
7	Fill	Fill of grave cut [8]	*	2
8	Cut	Grave cut	*	2
9	Layer	Soil horizon	1	2
10	Layer	Natural brickearth	1	2
11	Layer	Made ground	2 + 3	4
12	Cut	Construction cut for church	2 + 3	4
13	Layer	Cemetery	2 + 3	4
14	Fill	Fill of grave cut [15]	3	4
15	Cut	Grave cut	3	4
16	Fill	Fill of grave cut [17]	*	4
17	Cut	Grave cut	*	4
18	Fill	Fill of grave cut [20]	*	4
19	Skeleton	Skeleton in [20]	*	4
20	Cut	Grave cut for [19]	*	4
21	Fill	Fill of grave cut [22]	*	4
22	Cut	Grave cut	*	4
23	Layer	Soil horizon	2 + 3	4
24	Layer	Natural brickearth	2 + 3	4
25	Layer	Made ground	4 + 5	3
26	Fill	Fill of grave cut	5 + 6	3
27	Skeleton	Skeleton in [28]	*	3
28	Cut	Grave cut for [27]	5 + 6	3
29	Fill	Fill of grave cut [32]	6	3
30	Skeleton	Neonate buried with adult [31]	*	3
31	Skeleton	Adult buried with neonate [30]	*	3
32	Cut	Grave cut for [30] and [31]	*	3
33	Fill	Fill of pit [34]	6	3
34	Cut	Cut of pit	6	3
35	Layer	Soil horizon	4, 5 + 6	3

Context	Type	Description	Section	Trial Pit
36	Layer	Interface	4, 5 + 6	3
37	Layer	Natural brickearth	4, 5 + 6	3
38	Layer	Natural gravels	4 + 5	3
39	Fill	Fill of grave cut [40]	4	3
40	Cut	Grave cut	4	3
41	Layer	Made ground	7	1
42	Layer	Cemetery layer	7	1
43	Fill	Fill of grave cut [45]	*	1
44	Skeleton	Skeleton in [45]	*	1
45	Cut	Grave cut for {44}	*	1
46	Fill	Fill of grave cut [48]	7	1
47	Coffin	Remnants of coffin	*	1
48	Cut	Grave cut for [47]	7	1
49	Fill	Fill of grave cut [51]	7	1
50	Coffin	Coffin in [51]	7	1
51	Cut	Grave cut for [50]	7	1
52	Fill	Fill of grave cut [53]	*	1
53	Cut	Grave cut	*	1
54	Fill	Fill of grave cut	*	1
55	Cut	Grave cut	*	1
56	Layer	Natural brickearth	7	1
57	Layer	Made ground	8	6
58	Layer	Cemetery layer	8	6
59	Fill	Fill of grave cut [60]	8	6
60	Cut	Grave cut	8	6
61	Fill	Fill of [64]	8	6
62	Skeleton	Skeleton in [64]		6
63	Coffin	Remnants of coffin		6
64	Cut	Grave cut for [62]	8	6
65	Fill	Fill of grave cut [68]	8	6
66	Skeleton	Neonate buried with adult [67]	8	6
67	Skeleton	Adult buried with neonate [66]	8	6
68	Coffin	Remnants of coffin	8	6
69	Cut	Grave cut for [66] and [67]	8	6
70	Layer	Soil horizon	8	6
71	Layer	Natural brickearth	8	6

Context	Type	Description	Section	Trial Pit
72	Masonry	Wall foundations	*	1
73	Void			
74	Layer	Soil horizon	7	1

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-10801

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Paul's Churchyard,
Hammersmith, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

Short description of the project A watching brief was carried out on five geotechnical trial pits
at St. Paul's Churchyard, Hammersmith. A medieval/post-
medieval soil horizon and post-medieval burials were identified
in all five trial pits.

Project dates Start: 06-10-2005 End: 14-10-2005

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project
reference codes SPZ 05 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use Other 4 - Churchyard

Monument type CHURCHYARD Post Medieval

Significant Finds COFFIN Post Medieval

Significant Finds GRAVESTONE Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Test Pits'

Development type Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the
planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM
HAMMERSMITH St. Paul's Churchyard, Hammersmith

Study area 1050.00 Square metres

National grid reference TQ 2327 7846 Point

Height OD Min: 3.69m Max: 3.95m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Pre-Construct Archaeology

Project design
originator Jon Butler

Project
director/manager Jon Butler

Project supervisor Kathelen Sayer

Sponsor or funding
body Richard Griffiths Architects

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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