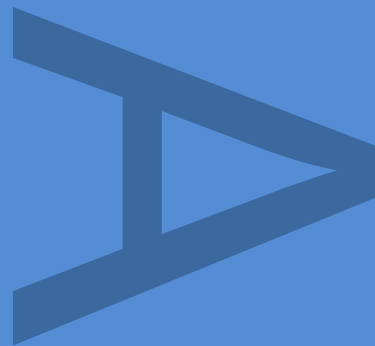


**ST JOSEPH'S RC PRIMARY
SCHOOL
CADOGAN STREET
LONDON BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON & CHELSEA**

**ASSESSMENT OF AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DISINTERMENT**

JOP 08

AUGUST 2008



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

ST JOSEPH'S RC PRIMARY SCHOOL
CADOGAN STREET
LONDON SW3 2QT
LONDON BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON &
CHELSEA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISINTERMENT

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**An Assessment of an Archaeological Disinterment at St Joseph's RC
Primary School, Cadogan Street, London Borough of Kensington &
Chelsea, SW3 2QT.**

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2767 7866

Site Code: JOP08

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September 2008

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological disinterment undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Wardell Armstrong (the developers' archaeological consultants) within the playground of St Joseph's RC Primary School, Cadogan Street, London Borough of Kensington & Chelsea, SW3 (Fig 1). The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 2767 7866. The excavation was undertaken between 25th February – 21st March 2008. The commissioning client was the Breyer Group working on behalf of BB Partnership and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Westminster.
- 1.2 The archaeological programme consisted of stripping off the modern overburden across the area forming the footprint of the new building followed by cleaning and surveying of this area. This enabled the identification of all grave cuts to be established. The burials to be impacted by the development were then excavated and removed for assessment. This assessment recommends further analysis of 10 individuals.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered during the excavation was natural brickearth, consistent with the underlying geology of the area. Twelve graves dating to the mid-19th century were excavated containing a total of 22 bodies. The graves reached a depth of between 0.39m-2.20m beneath the former ground surface. None of the graves encountered, including the unexcavated interments, were intercutting but many contained double or even triple burials. The only other archaeologically important feature excavated on the site was the south wall foundation of an early 19th century outbuilding, which forms part of the northern boundary of the cemetery.
- 1.4 The assessment of the skeletons found the assemblage consisted of 1 infant and 21 adults, of which 10 were male, 5 were female, and 6 of indeterminate sex. Pathological traits were exhibited by several individuals including joint disease, dental disease, a possible treponemal infection, and evidence of an autopsy. There are also several interesting non-metric traits and morphological variations.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological site investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 25th February – 21st March 2008, in advance of development of the playground at St Joseph's RC Primary School, Cadogan Street, London SW3 2QT London Borough of Kensington & Chelsea (Fig 1) to a WSI produced by Wardell Armstrong. The site covers an area of approximately 228 square metres. Prior to the commencement of the archaeological programme a Victorian Annexe was demolished and a large tree near the centre of the playground removed. The archaeological investigation consisted of stripping the modern overburden across the area forming the footprint of the new building followed by cleaning and surveying of this area enabling the position of all grave cuts to be established. The burials threatened by the development were then excavated and the skeletons removed for assessment (Figs. 2 & 3).
- 2.2 The commissioning client was The Breyer Group. The archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, to a WSI produced by Wardell Armstrong, under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Chris Mayo and Tim Bradley. The fieldwork was monitored by Diane Walls of English Heritage. Wardell Armstrong were retained by the end client, BB Partnerships working on behalf of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Westminster, as archaeological consultants for the project.
- 2.3 An initial ground penetrating radar survey of the playground by Quest Technical Services Limited revealed a series of voids beneath the ground surface. An archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2002¹ confirmed the presence of burials beneath the playground with at least 5 graves uncovered, one of which when excavated was found to contain 3 skeletons.
- 2.4 A further investigation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2006 which revealed human burials in 5 of the 6 trenches² to a specification produced by Wardell Armstrong.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (LAARC). The skeletal assemblage is to be re-buried.
- 2.6 The site was allocated the site code: JOP08.

¹ Mayo 2002

² Seddon 2006

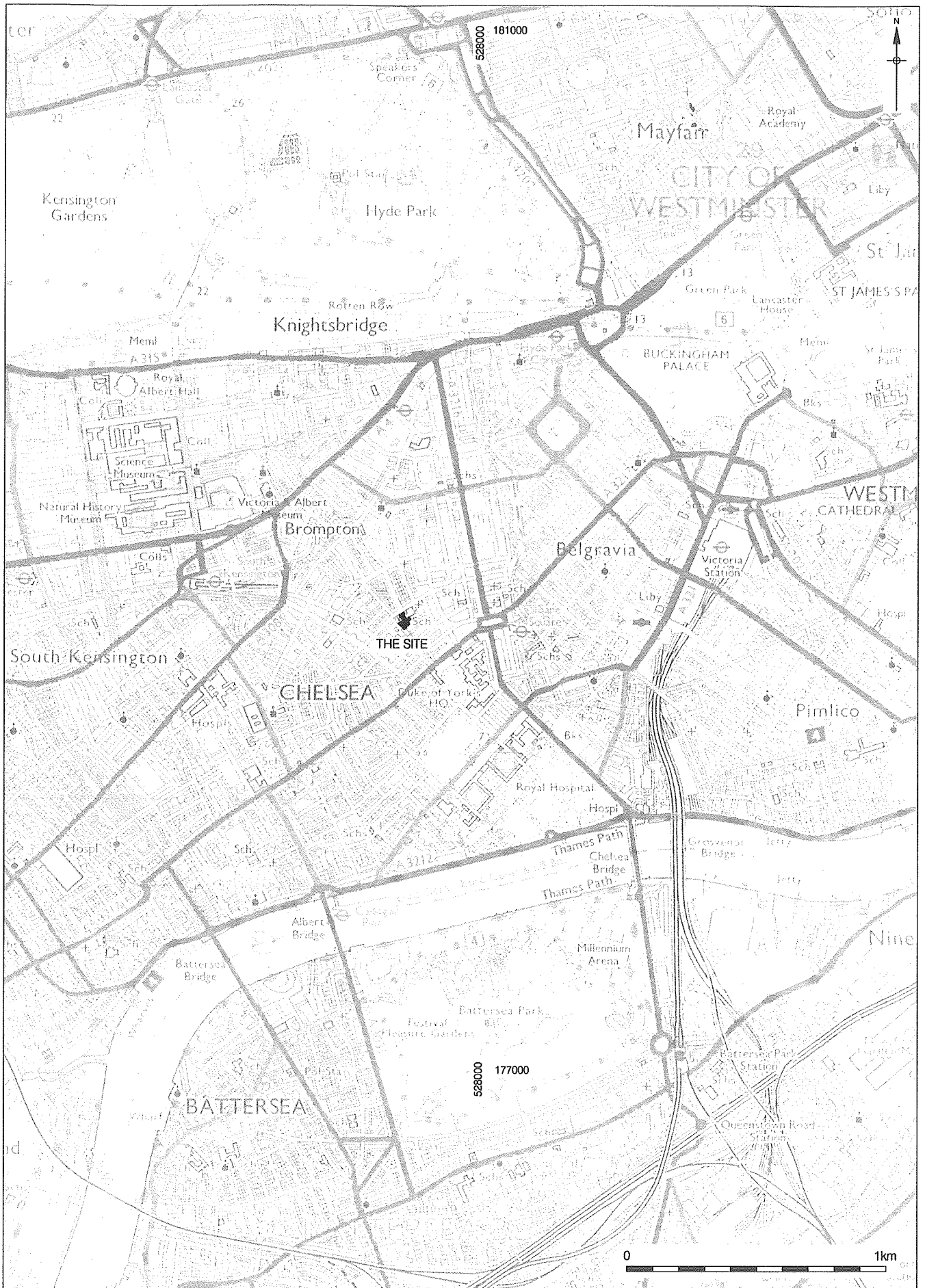


Figure 1
Site location
1:20,000 at A4

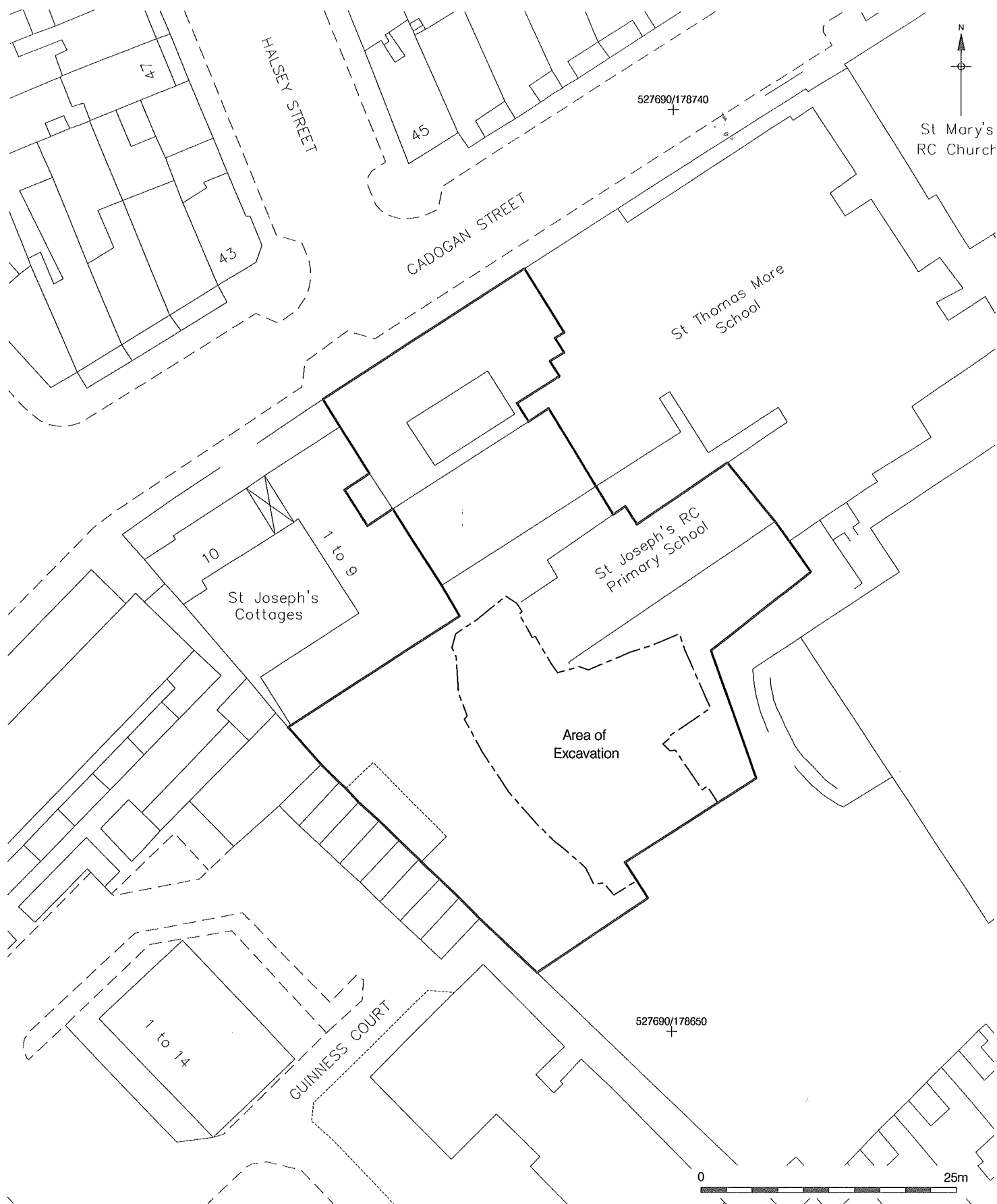


Figure 2
Trench location
1:500 at A4



Figure 3
All features as surveyed
1:100 at A3

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.3 The London Borough of Kensington & Chelsea Unitary Development Plan provides the relevant Development Plan framework. The Plan contains the following policy, which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

CD85

To encourage the conservation, protection and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest and their settings and their interpretation and presentation to the public.

CD86

To require, where development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or potential that:

- a) desk based assessment and where necessary archaeological field evaluation takes place before development proposals are determined;*
 - b) remains and their settings are permanently preserved either in situ, or exceptionally by record;*
- and*
- c) provision is made for an appropriate level of archaeological excavation and recording to take place prior to development commencing on site.*

CD87

To encourage co-operation between landowners, developers and archaeological organisations, in accordance with the principles of the British Archaeologists' Liaison Group Code of Practice.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The underlying geology of the site is a clay-silt brickearth deposit overlying river terrace gravels as seen in previous excavations³
- 4.2 The ground level on site is approximately 6.50m OD.

³ Mayo 2002 & Seddon 2006

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background of this site has been laid out in full in the Desk Based Assessment⁴ produced by Wardell Armstrong. The following is a summary of the data from that document.
- 5.2 Until the early 19th century the site lay within undeveloped land, mostly used as nursery gardens for the nearby housing along Sloane Street. However, the influx of Roman Catholic refugees fleeing the French Revolution became a significant factor in Chelsea's development and thus that of the site.
- 5.3 Jean Nicholas Voyaux de Franous leased land on Cadogan Street in order to construct a chapel, St Mary's, which was opened in 1812. As well as serving the French population of the area, it also welcomed both soldiers and veterans from the Royal Hospital. This building lies to the south of the site.
- 5.4 By 1823 Cadogan Street lay to the north of the site, and by 1842 part of the Wellington Cricket Ground, to the south of this street, had been sold to Roman Catholic Trustees on which St Joseph's Convent for the Irish Sisters of Mercy was opened a few years later. The convent contained a boys' school and a girls' school, and subsequently almshouses were founded later to the west of the convent.
- 5.5 At around this time the burial ground on which the site is located was operating to the south and east of the convent. During its brief period of use, approximately a decade until 1858, at least 5,089 people were interred within the cemetery.
- 5.6 After a new St Mary's Church was dedicated in 1879, this new church incorporated the cemetery chapel while the original St Mary's Chapel to the east of the site was demolished to make way for residential properties. By the 1920s the St Joseph's Roman Catholic School had been built with additions being made to the school buildings during the 1960s and 1980s.
- 5.7 Previous archaeological works by PCA took place in 2002 and 2006, in both cases the investigations confirmed that the site was located over the burial ground⁵,

⁴ Hodgkinson & Dawson 2006

⁵ Mayo 2002 & Seddon 2006

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of the site was outlined in the Method Statement for an Archaeological Disinterment prepared by Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology⁶ to a specification outlined in a WSI produced by Wardell Armstrong. The principle aim of the excavation was to survey all the burials within the new development's footprint and remove all skeletal remains threatened by the new building. These skeletons would then undergo post-excavation assessment, and a sample of these would be the subject of osteological analysis, prior to reburial.
- 6.2 The modern overburden, consisting of tarmac and made ground, was excavated with a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket in spits of between 150mm and 200mm, under the supervision of an archaeologist, until the cemetery horizon was encountered.
- 6.3 Archaeologists then cleaned this horizon using hand tools to define the burials and any other features found at this level. The locations of all features, grave cuts, modern intrusions, and other features of archaeological interest, as well as the boundaries of the excavation (LOE) were then surveyed using a total station theodolite. A grid for planning was also set up at this point.
- 6.4 A comparison was made between the proposed groundworks plan (showing the piling positions and underground storage tank location) and the cemetery survey. As far as was possible the piling positions were adjusted in order to lessen the impact upon the burials. However, 12 of the grave cuts were judged to be threatened by building works. These burials were then excavated by hand and the skeletons removed, a number of other features were also investigated at the same time as they were also under threat from future construction.
- 6.5 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in black and white, colour slide and digital formats. Skeletal remains and other finds (such as coffin furniture) were collected according to standard retrieval methods.
- 6.6 An OS benchmark on the street at the north-west corner of the wall at 16, Cadogan Street was used for levelling on site. This benchmark was at a height of 6.23m OD.

⁶ Mayo 2008

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 - Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit seen in four of the five trenches was natural brickearth with bands of gravel [4]. The brickearth was a firm, mid orange brown clay silt seen across the entire extent of the site it was encountered at 4.96m OD.
- 7.1.2 Overlying this was a further layer of natural brickearth [3]. Approximately 0.40m thick, this mid orange brown clay silt extended across the site and was encountered at a height of 5.33m OD.

7.2 Phase 2 – Early 19th century (Figs. 3 & 4, Plate 1)

- 7.2.1 At the northern end of the site the natural [3] is cut by the foundation of a wall. The foundation [1] was constructed of frogged yellow stock brick and concreted light grey white lime mortar in a flemish bond and ran 4.68m east-west before being seen to turn in the west facing section and run a further 1.32m north-south. It was 0.50m wide and 0.50m deep. The wall lay in construction cut [5], after the foundation had been built the construction cut had been backfilled with fairly loose mid orange/grey brown sandy silt and gravel [2]. This wall foundation delineates the northern limits of the cemetery, no burials were found beyond it, so it was concluded that [1] is an early 19th century outbuilding pre-dating the opening of the burial ground.
- 7.2.2 Across the remainder of the site to the south and west of wall foundation [1] was a 0.60m thick layer of redeposited natural/ garden soil [52]. A firm, mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate flint pebble, pea grit, and CBM fleck inclusions, this layer was encountered at a maximum height of 5.86m OD. This layer forms the horizon for the burial ground into which all the remaining features on site are cut.

7.3 Phase 3 – Mid 19th century (Figs. 3 & 5, Plate 2)

- 7.3.1 Six grave cuts were threatened by piling for the new development, [19], [44], [56], [60], [62] and [67] and a further 6 burials by the installation of a new underground storage tank, [11], [13], [17], [29], [33] and [35], and its associated pumping mechanism. All graves were aligned east-west, although skeleton [38] had its head at the east end of the grave rather than the west as with the other skeletons. The table below summarises the dimensions of each grave cut, the height they were encountered at and the number of bodies each contained:

Context No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m OD)	No.of Bodies
11	1.96	0.59	1.73	5.28	1
13	1.80	0.61	1.12	5.30	1
17	1.90	0.66	1.71	5.23	2
19	1.26	0.56	0.39	5.04	1
29	1.85	0.38	1.55	5.31	3
33	2.08	0.65	1.41	5.32	1
35	2.04	0.72	1.56	5.38	2
44	2.35	0.84	1.75	5.32	3
56	1.88	0.70	1.42	5.39	1
60	2.00	0.64	1.65	5.61	2
62	2.35	0.72	1.70	5.37	2
67	2.28	0.54	2.20	5.46	3

- 7.3.2 All of the graves contained coffins: [21], [28], [37], [39], [41], [43], [47], [49], [54], [59], [64] and [69]. However the coffins were all in a severely degraded and fragmentary condition with only coffin furniture such as studs, nails, and grips being recoverable. The coffin furniture was made of tin dipped iron and was very corroded with anything but the most gross design element obscured or obliterated by rust. Unfortunately this degradation had particularly affected the breast plates meaning that no biographical information could be recorded from them.
- 7.3.3 The collapse of the coffins also meant many of the skeletal elements within the multiple burials were found mixed together, this meant that they were recorded together on site and separated into individuals during the post-excavation assessment. All bodies were aligned east-west and in a supine attitude.
- 7.3.4 Occasionally small finds were found relating to the skeletons, these comprised a shroud pin with individual [42], buttons with individuals [38] and [68]B, a ring with skeleton [40], a crucifix with skeleton [51], 'charm' bracelets with [51] and [68]B, a pendant with individual [65], and a flat iron found over the right foot of individual [42].
- 7.3.5 Several of the disinterred burials were coated with the high-density foam injected into the ground to stabilise the surface of the playground after 2002, this impeded both the excavation and post-excavation work performed upon the skeletons. The foam appeared to have found the line of least resistance, sinking through the grave fills rather than the more compact natural brick earth. Other than the foam none of the burials had been damaged or disturbed except for the infant burial, skeleton [20], which being considerably higher than the other graves had been partially truncated by later groundworks.

7.3.6 The demography of the skeletons, [20], [27], [30] A&B, [36] A & B, [38]A & B, [40], [42], [46], [48], [51]A & B, [53], [58], [63]A & B, [65] and [68]A, B & C, is discussed in the next chapter.

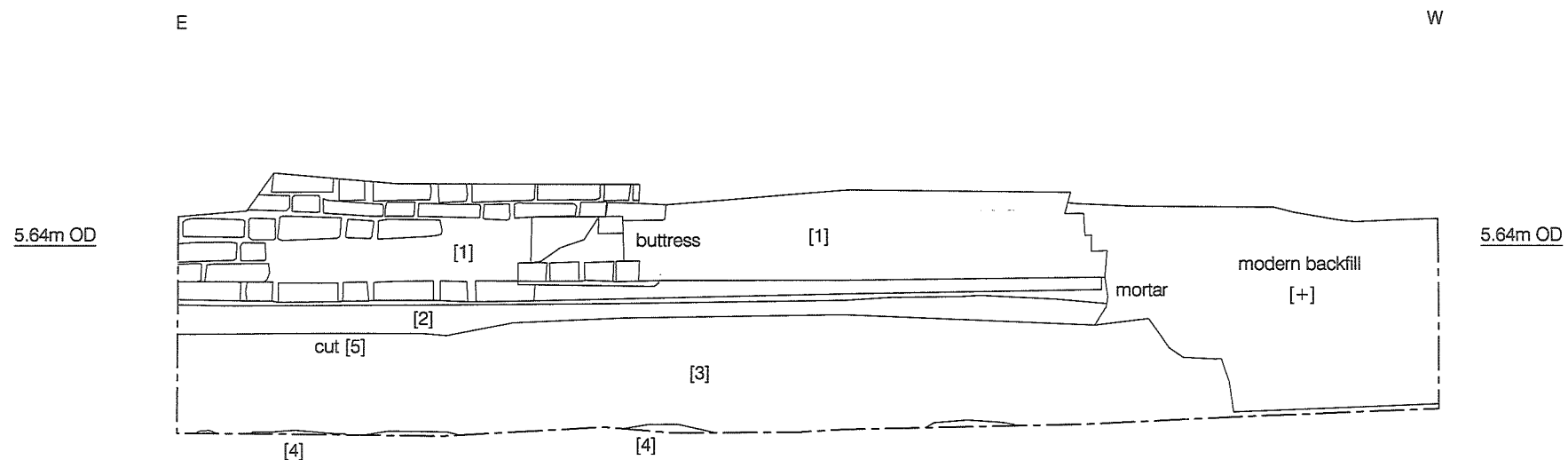
7.3.7 Generally the graves were backfilled with a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small pebbles, occasional CBM flecks and moderate-frequent root activity: [10], [12], [16], [18], [26], [31], [32], [34], [45], [50], [55], [57], [61], [66] and [70]. Occasional fragments of pot and clay tobacco pipe dating to the 19th century were also found within the grave fills.

7.4 Phase 4 – Modern (Fig. 6)

7.4.1 Truncating the very top of grave cut [29] was a tree bowl [25]. No finds were recovered from the tree bowl's fill [24] but it clearly post-dates the grave and pre-dates the most recent surface of the modern playground.

7.4.2 Four other features, [7], [9], [15] and [23], were also investigated during the excavation in order to determine whether they were graves. All four transpired to be cuts relating to pipe trenches backfilled with modern material.

7.4.3 All these features were overlain by approximately 0.60m-1.00m of made ground and then sealed by the tarmac surface of the playground or the Victorian Annexe.



Section 1
North Facing

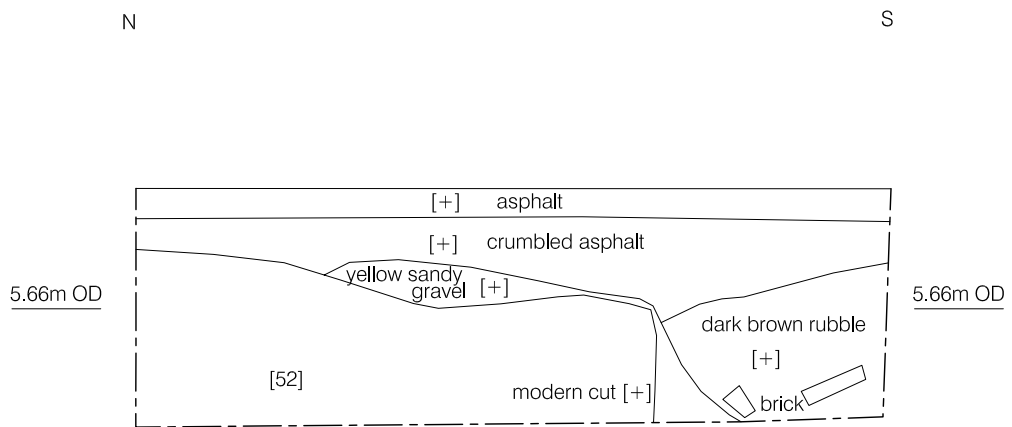
0 1m

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Figure 4
Section 1
1:25 at A4



Figure 5
All graves as planned
1:100 at A3



Section 2
West Facing



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Figure 6
Section 2
1:25 at A4

Plate 1 – South facing Photograph of outbuilding wall foundation [1]



Plate 2 – Photograph of double burial [51]A&B in grave cut [44]



8 ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN BONE

8.1 A total of 22 mid-19th century skeletons were excavated from 12 graves within the footprint of the new development. The burials form a very small sample for a cemetery that contains at least 5,089 individuals. While the graves do not appear to intercut, in this part of the cemetery at least, it is clear that the same plots have been extensively re-used as over half the excavated grave cuts contained multiple burials.

8.2 The following details a brief assessment of the human osteological material and covers their condition and completeness, approximate demographic descriptions (age and sex), and any types of pathology or other unusual features. This report forms only the assessment of the character of the human bone assemblage and the potential for future work and is not a full osteological analysis.

8.3 Condition

8.3.1 All of the skeletons have suffered some degree of fragmentation *in situ* and in some cases this was exacerbated while lifting, however the majority, 14, were in a moderate condition, and 4 were classed as in good condition. Only 4 were described as being in a poor condition. However, due to fragmentation of various elements, usually occurring at the pelvis and on the epiphyses of the long bones, the potential for metrical analysis may be reduced for most of the individuals.

8.4 Completeness

8.4.1 The completeness of the skeleton was given as a percentage calculated from a complete skeleton as follows:

Skull	20%
Torso	40%
Arms	20%
Legs	20%

8.4.2 The table below shows the distribution of burials within each completeness percentage group:

Completeness	<25%	<50%	<75%	>75%
No.of burials (% of assemblage)	1 (4.6%)	5 (22.7%)	11 (50%)	5 (22.7%)

8.4.3 The majority of burials had 75% or less of the skeleton preserved followed by those with more than 75% and those with 50% or less. Only 1 burial had 25% or less of the skeleton preserved.

8.5 Age and Sex

8.5.1 The assessment of the demography of the assemblage indicated it was made up of 21 adults and 1 child, an infant.

8.5.2 Of the 21 adults initial assessment indicated 10 adults exhibited male characteristics, 5 female characteristics, and 6 were of indeterminate sex.

8.5.3 In terms of individual skeletons currently the demography breaks down as follows:

Skeleton (Context no.)	Grave-cut (Context no.)	Age	Sex
20	19	Infant	N/A
27	29	Adult	Indeterminate
30A	29	Adult	Female
30B	29	Adult	Male
36A	17	Adult	Male
36B	17	Adult	Male
38A	35	Adult	Male
38B	35	Adult	Female
40	11	Adult	Indeterminate
42	33	Adult	Indeterminate
46	44	Adult	Female
48	13	Adult	Male
51A	44	Adult	Male
51B	44	Adult	Male
53	56	Adult	Female
58	60	Adult	Male
63A	62	Adult	Indeterminate
63B	62	Adult	Female
65	60	Adult	Indeterminate
68A	67	Adult	Male
68B	67	Adult	Male
68C	67	Adult	Female

8.6 Pathology

- 8.6.1 The majority of the assemblage exhibited some form of pathology, usually joint disease, infection as a result of trauma, or dental disease (particularly caries) as is usually expected of most cemetery populations. However, examples of particular note include skeleton [68]B with severe ossification of several thoracic elements and DISH (Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis). Skeleton [65] which displayed evidence of having undergone an autopsy in which the cranial cap had been surgically removed and then reattached by two small copper or brass pins inserted into the cortex of the frontal and occipital bones, and skeleton [36]A which had possible indications of treponemal disease.
- 8.6.2 Some of the skeletons also displayed strong non-metric traits such as wormian bones and intriguing morphological variations such as a marked anterior curve of both fibulae or very pronounced jaw lines in some individuals.

8.7 Potential

- 8.7.1 An assessment was made for the potential of ageing and sexing for the adults in the assemblage (children cannot be sexed via skeletal morphology and thus the infant has not been included in the potential for sexing). The categories used were poor, moderate, good, and very good. The results are shown in the following tables:

Potential for ageing

Potential	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Poor
% of burials	22.7	27.3	36.4	13.6

Potential for sexing

Potential	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Poor
% of burials	19.0	38.1	28.6	14.3

- 8.7.2 The completeness and generally good preservation of the skeletons in the assemblage means that there is good potential for ageing and sexing the skeletons. 86.4% of the remains have a very good, good or moderate potential to be aged and 85.7% of the adults have a very good, good, or moderate potential to be sexed.

- 8.7.3 In addition to the demographic data many of the skeletons exhibit pathological conditions and non-metric traits which have the potential to broaden our knowledge of disease patterns in the mid-19th century and the prevalence of biological diversity within the community the cemetery served.

8.8 Recommendations

- 8.8.1 Although the 22 skeletons are not a statistically significant sample of the 5089 individuals buried in the cemetery a full analysis of a sub-sample of 10 skeletons from this assemblage would provide a much needed insight into a population buried over a very short space of time and also one of the final populations to be interred in London before the exclusive use of large municipal cemeteries occasioned by the passing of the 1852 Burial Act.
- 8.8.2 In order to provide a range of demographic and pathological data as well as the maximum opportunity for analysis of osteological elements it is suggested the 10 skeletons to be analysed should be [30]A, [30]B, [36]A, [36]B, [58], [63]A, [63]B, [68]A, [68]B and [68]C. It should be possible to remove further foam from the remains and thus increase the potential for analysis.
- 8.8.3 The analysis of the articulated remains should be carried out to the standards outlined in Brickley & McKinley (2004) which would entail the full recording of age, sex, metric and non-metric data, as well as full descriptions and records of the pathologies present.

9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Interpretation

- 9.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the excavation was natural brickearth consistent with the underlying geology of the area
- 9.1.2 Twelve graves dating to the mid-19th century were excavated containing a total of 22 bodies. The graves reached a depth of between 0.39m-2.20m beneath the former ground surface. None of the graves encountered, including the unexcavated interments, were intercutting but many contained double or even triple burials. Grave goods including jewellery, crucifixes, buttons, and a flat iron were recovered from some of the burials.
- 9.1.3 Other features excavated on the site included the south wall foundation of an early 19th century outbuilding, which forms part of the northern boundary of the cemetery, and several modern pipe trenches and a tree bowl.
- 9.1.4 The post-excavation assessment of the skeletons found the assemblage consisted of 1 infant and 21 adults, of which 10 were male, 5 were female, and 6 of indeterminate sex. Pathological traits were exhibited by several individuals including joint disease, dental disease, a possible treponemal infection, and evidence of an autopsy. There were also several interesting non-metric traits and morphological variations.

9.2 Conclusions

- 9.2.1 This excavation confirms the conclusions of the 2006 evaluation⁷: that the graves are regularly dispersed and do not intercut although they appear to have been re-used in many cases, as some burials contain multiple bodies. The penetration of the high-density foam has had a significant impact upon the burials often extending to the base of the grave cuts and coating the articulated remains.
- 9.2.2 The assessment of the bodies revealed a good potential for further analysis. Although the assemblage recovered is too small to provide a statistically significant sample of the cemetery population the assemblage would provide a much needed insight into a population buried over a very short space of time and also one of the final populations to be interred in London before the exclusive use of large municipal cemeteries occasioned by the passing of the 1852 Burial Act.

⁷ Seddon 2006

10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 PAPER RECORDS

Contexts	70 sheets
Plans	32 (32 sheets)
Sections	2 (2 sheets)

10.2 PHOTOGRAPHS

Black and white prints (35mm)	75 shots
Colour slide (35mm)	72 shots
Digital shots	46 shots

10.3 THE FINDS

Human bone	23 boxes
Metal objects	9 boxes
Glass	1 box
Ceramic building material	1 box
Clay tobacco pipe	1 box
Pottery	1 box

11 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

11.1 The Original Research Questions

The original research questions were included in the method statement for the archaeological disinterment⁸ and in the WSI produced by Wardell Armstrong.

11.1.1 What do the burials tell us about the demography of this part of the cemetery?

The 22 individuals recovered during the disinterment of the cemetery were almost all adult skeletons except for one infant burial, of these 10 exhibited male characteristics, 5 female, and 6 were indeterminate. However, this sample is small compared to the number of potential burials revealed just in this part of the cemetery during the archaeological investigation and extremely small compared to the 5089 burials the cemetery as a whole may have contained and cannot therefore be regarded as statistically significant.

11.1.2 The combination of the osteological analysis of any named individuals and documentary evidence creates a unique opportunity to build a life history of the cemetery population. What further information can be found out about these people and how do the results from the osteological analysis compare to documentary evidence about them?

Unfortunately due to the poorly preserved nature of the coffin furniture, in particular the breast plates, no biographical information was recovered which has in turn meant that further research in the records stored at Kensal Green was not possible.

11.1.3 The medieval period saw an increase in the population of Britain, leading to high population density within urban environments. This along with other factors such as living in close proximity with animals, poor sanitation, lack of clean drinking water and polluted air created the perfect environment for infectious diseases to thrive⁹. These poor conditions continued into the post-medieval period. The period also experienced the effects of industrialisation, e.g. smog and industrial injuries. What can the prevalence of disease and pathologies within the assemblage tell us about the living conditions during the 19th century in the vicinity? Which groups within the population are these diseases affecting and what does this tell us about the social and economic conditions within the town?

While the small size of the assemblage and lack of biographical detail will not permit any conclusions about which groups within the cemetery are being affected by specific pathologies further analysis of the skeletons may provide indicators for future

⁸ Mayo 2008

⁹ Roberts & Cox 2003

disinterments of 19th century Roman Catholic populations, particularly with regard to non-metric traits.

11.1.4 How does the pattern of diseases present within the assemblage compare to what we know about the aetiology of diseases and the history of dentistry and medicine?

So far only a brief assessment has been performed on the skeletal remains, although the majority of the skeletons show some degree of pathology, including a case of DISH, another of possible treponemal disease and one skeleton exhibited traces of an autopsy, with the skull cap having been removed and then reattached by two small pins. Although the sample is small, the further analysis of 10 specimens will allow from a more detailed portrait of disease and treatment within this cemetery's population although not one that can be effectively compared to a mid 19th century population as a whole.

11.1.5 How does diet vary amongst the assemblage both over time and within social groups?

No comparison of diet is possible until a fuller analysis of the skeletons has been performed.

11.1.6 What are the patterns of dental pathology and dental treatment within the assemblage?

Although the assessment noted the presence of certain dental pathologies, such as caries and enamel hypoplasia, a full analysis of the teeth has yet to be performed.

11.1.7 What can we learn about the structure of this part of the cemetery in regards to social status, sex and age and does this vary over time?

The small sample size of the assemblage combined with the lack of biographical information did not provide any data to effectively answer this question.

11.1.8 What can we learn from coffin furniture about the social status of those buried, when compared to published catalogues of coffin furniture from previous archaeological excavations and also from the periods themselves?

The coffin furniture appeared to be in such a degraded condition that much of the kind of detail that would be required for a comparison with the published catalogues of coffin furniture from previous archaeological excavations was obscured, however the proposed detailed examination may yield further data.

11.1.9 What does the coffin furniture inform us about the design, typology and chronological development of coffins over time? Does the quality and design of the coffin reflect the status of the individual?

As with the previous question, further examination is required before any definite conclusions can be drawn.

11.1.10 How does burial practice vary both chronologically and socially?

Only 12 grave cuts were excavated during the course of the archaeological investigation and although several interesting aspects of burial practice were observed, such as the frequent use of multiple burials within plots, the fact the graves did not intercut, the burial of one body with its head to the east end of the grave unlike the remaining 21 bodies whose the heads lay to the west, it is not possible to divine any long term social or chronological trends from this part of the cemetery.

11.1.11 Any named individuals create an invaluable opportunity to test and advance osteological methods used for aging and sexing. How reliable are these methods and how can they be improved?

The absence of biographical data from this site means that any comparison with osteological methods used to assess and analyse the skeletal remains is not possible.

11.1.12 How does the cemetery at St Joseph's RC School compare to other contemporary London Churchyards in terms of demography, status and pathology?

The skeletal material disinterred shows a good-moderate potential for sexing and ageing however the assemblage is too small to be comparable with the larger cemetery populations recovered from other London Churchyards. In terms of pathology the majority of the assemblage did exhibit the morphological changes made by joint disease, infection as a result of trauma, or dental disease (especially caries) which are considered to be fairly typical of a 19th century cemetery population. Although, again, the sample is statistically too small to be truly comparable with pathologies observed in other graveyard populations. There were no indications of status within the cemetery.

11.1.13 The former burial ground in which the site lies was formally the chapel of the Chelsea Royal Military Hospital, and therefore there is the potential for burials to be contained within whose provenance relates to military service. Do any of these skeletal remains display evidence of trauma caused by military operations, or exhibit grave goods of military origin?

There are no specific indications of military service apparent in any of the 21 adult burials.

11.2 Revised Research Questions

Initial analysis of the archaeological evidence from the site and assessment of the artefacts has generated additional research questions.

- 11.2.1 Following the full osteological analysis of the ten selected individuals how does the pattern of diseases present within the assemblage compare to what we know about the aetiology of diseases and the history of dentistry and medicine?**
- 11.2.2 Are there any indications of diet from the full osteological analysis?**
- 11.2.3 What are the patterns of dental pathology and dental treatment within the analysed portion of the cemetery population?**
- 11.2.4 Due to the large immigrant population being interred within this cemetery are the non-metric traits observed in the assemblage comparable to those seen within other early-mid 19th century cemetery populations or are they unique to this cemetery?**
- 11.2.5 Are the small finds recovered, particularly the 'charm' bracelets and the flat iron, typical of grave goods of the period? Does the flat iron indicate a particular profession?**
- 11.2.6 Are there any plans extant of the chapel outbuildings? Is it possible to relate the foundation wall found during the excavation to any such plans?**
- 11.2.7 Has further examination of the coffin furniture provided any data about the social status of those buried, when compared to published catalogues of coffin furniture from previous archaeological excavations and also from the periods themselves?**

12 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

- 12.1 The archaeological investigation resulted in the excavation of 22 burials contained within 12 graves. The assemblage consisted of 1 infant and 21 adults, of which 10 were male, 5 were female, and 6 of indeterminate sex. Pathological traits were exhibited by several individuals including joint disease, dental disease, a possible treponemal infection, and evidence of an autopsy. There are also several interesting non-metric traits and morphological variations. The 10 best preserved skeletons with the most interesting pathologies were selected for full analysis.
- 12.2 Accompanying the skeletons were a number of finds including coffin furniture and individual objects which were on the body or the clothing including a number of pendants and a flat iron.
- 12.3 Few Roman Catholic cemeteries of this period have been excavated in this country. It will be interesting to compare this cemetery population to Anglican and Non-Conformist cemeteries both in the skeletons, coffin furniture and grave goods. Additionally as the population is likely to mainly of immigrant extraction fleeing the French Revolution further comparisons can be made.
- 12.4 It is proposed that the 10 selected skeletons be subject to further analysis and that the results of this analysis together with further analysis of the coffin furniture and registered finds will form the basis of a publication report. It is proposed to publish the results as an article in either the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society or London Archaeologist.
- 12.5 The publication will contain the following sections:
- Background to the Archaeological Investigation
 - Historical Background of the Chapel and Cemetery
 - The Archaeological Sequence
 - The results of the full analysis of the skeletons
 - The coffin furniture and objects recovered from the graves will be described
 - The report will be fully illustrated with AutoCAD figures, finds drawings and photographs

13 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 13.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank The Breyer Group for commissioning the work, Helen Martin-Bacon and Stephen Appleby of Wardell Armstrong for their input and advice, and Diane Walls and Dominique de Moulins of English Heritage for monitoring the work.
- 13.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo and Tim Bradley for project managing the site and Jon Butler, post-excavation manager, for editing this report, Jem Rodgers for surveying the site, Jen Simonson and Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Lisa Lonsdale for Logistics, Strephon Duckering for photography and Veysel Apaydin, Emily Bates, Mike Bazley, Alex Croft and Neralie Johnston for their assistance on site.

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APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section/ Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
JOP 08	1	TST Survey	1	Masonry	Wall Foundation	Early 19th century	2
JOP 08	2	N/A	1	Fill	Backfill in foundation cut [5]	Early 19th century	2
JOP 08	3	N/A	1	Natural	Natural Brick-earth	N/A	1
JOP 08	4	N/A	1	Natural	Natural Brick-earth & Gravel	N/A	1
JOP 08	5	N/A	1	Cut	Wall Foundation cut	Early 19th century	2
JOP 08	6	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of modern intrusion	Modern	4
JOP 08	7	7	N/A	Cut	Pipe Trench offshoot	Modern	4
JOP 08	8	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of modern intrusion	Modern	4
JOP 08	9	9	N/A	Cut	Pipe Trench offshoot	Modern	4
JOP 08	10	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [11]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	11	11	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeleton (40)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	12	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [13]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	13	13	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeleton (48)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	14	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of modern intrusion	Modern	4
JOP 08	15	15	N/A	Cut	Modern Intrusion	Modern	4
JOP 08	16	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [17]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	17	17	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeleton (37)	Mid 19th century	3

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section/ Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
JOP 08	18	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [19]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	19	19	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeleton (20)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	20	20	N/A	Skeleton	Truncated infant skeleton	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	21	19	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeleton (20)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	22	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of modern intrusion	Modern	4
JOP 08	23	23	N/A	Cut	Modern Intrusion	Modern	4
JOP 08	24	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of Tree bowl [25]	Modern	4
JOP 08	25	25	N/A	Cut	Tree bowl	Modern	4
JOP 08	26	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [29]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	27	27	N/A	Skeleton	Skeleton in cut [29]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	28	27	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeleton (28)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	29	29	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeletons (27) and (30)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	30	30	N/A	Skeleton	Two skeletons in grave cut [29]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	31	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill covering skeletons (30)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	32	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [33]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	33	33	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeleton (42)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	34	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [35]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	35	35	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeletons (38)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	36	36	N/A	Skeleton	Two skeletons in grave cut [17]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	37	N/A	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeletons (36)	Mid 19th century	3

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section/ Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
JOP 08	38	38	N/A	Skeleton	Two skeletons in grave cut [35]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	39	N/A	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeletons (38)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	40	40	N/A	Skeleton	Skeleton in cut [11]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	41	40	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeleton (40)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	42	42	N/A	Skeleton	Skeleton in cut [33]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	43	N/A	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeleton (42)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	44	44	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeletons (46) and (51)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	45	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [44]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	46	46	N/A	Skeleton	Skeleton in grave cut [44]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	47	N/A	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeleton (46)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	48	48	N/A	Skeleton	Skeleton in grave cut [13]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	49	N/A	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeleton (48)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	50	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [44]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	51	51	N/A	Skeleton	Two skeletons in grave cut [44]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	52	TST Survey	2	Layer	Garden soil	19th century	2
JOP 08	53	53	N/A	Skeleton	Skeleton in grave cut [56]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	54	N/A	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeleton (53)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	55	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [56]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	56	56	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeleton (53)	Mid 19th century	3

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section/ Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
JOP 08	57	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [60]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	58	58	N/A	Skeleton	Skeleton in grave cut [60]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	59	N/A	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeleton [58]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	60	60	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeleton (58)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	61	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [62]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	62	62	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeletons (63)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	63	63	N/A	Skeleton	Two skeletons in grave cut [62]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	64	N/A	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeletons [63]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	65	65	N/A	Skeleton	Skeleton in grave cut [60]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	66	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [67]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	67	67	N/A	Cut	Grave cut containing skeletons (68)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	68	68 A + B	N/A	Skeleton	Three skeletons in grave cut [67]	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	69	N/A	N/A	Coffin	Coffin containing skeletons (68)	Mid 19th century	3
JOP 08	70	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of grave cut [67]	Mid 19th century	3

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion, but the assemblage is mostly fragmentary and therefore secondary and tertiary deposition is probably represented. Despite the fragmentary nature of the pottery some forms are identifiable. Pottery was recovered from five contexts and individual deposits produced small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds).

All the pottery (nine sherds and none are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeological Service. All the pottery is post-medieval in date and is discussed by types and its distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES

Local coarse red earthenware

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, three sherds, form: flowerpot and possible chamber pot.

Stonewares

London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1930, one sherd, form: closed.

Delftware

Tin-glazed earthenware with blue on light blue decoration (TGW H), 1680-1700, one sherd, form: plate.

Industrial finewares

Developed Creamware (CREA DEV), 1760-1830, one sherd, form: ?plate/flat ware.

Pearl ware with blue on white decoration (PEAR BW), 1770-1820, form: saucer.

Imports

Chinese porcelain with blue on white decoration (CHPO BW), two sherds, forms: open and closed forms.

DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 1.

Context	Phase	Sherd count	Pottery types	Spot date
10	3	2	CREA DEV, PEAR BW	1770-1820
32	3	4	CHPO BW, LONS, PMR	1670-1800
34	3	1	PMR	1580-1900
41	3	1	TGW H	1680-1800
43	3	1	CHPO BW	18th C.

Table 1. JOP08, distribution of pottery, showing the context it occurs in, what phase, the number of sherds, the pottery types present and a spot date for the deposit.

All the pottery occurs in Phase 3 and was recovered from three graves, firstly from grave cut [11] and its fill [10] and coffin [41], containing skeleton [40], and secondly from grave cut [35] and its fill [34] and coffin [43] containing skeleton [42]. Fill [34] of grave cut [35] associated with skeletons [38]. The pottery found in these features is of types that were produced over a long period of time and not easy to give precise dates to. Additionally the ceramics also occur in such small numbers that it is difficult to give narrower spot dates to the contexts it is found in.

SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The pottery has no significance at a local, national or international level. The pottery types are common to the London area during the post-medieval period. The only potential of the pottery is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work and any information on the pottery for a publication should be taken from this report.

APPENDIX 3: CLAY TOBACCO PIPES ASSESMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (1 box). Most fragments are in a fairly good condition, indicating that they had not been subject to much redeposition or could have been deposited soon after breakage, but could also be residual. However, because of their fragmentary state none of the bowls could be classified to type, but could be given broad date ranges. Clay tobacco pipes occur in seven contexts as small groups (under 30 fragments) in contexts.

All the clay tobacco pipes (15 fragments, of which none are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS database. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of two bowls and thirteen stems. The pieces of bowls indicate one of a 17th/18th century date and one of an 18th century type.

DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes, showing the number of fragments, the pipe parts present, together with a spot date for each context tobacco pipes occur in. The clay tobacco pipes are all found in phase 3.

Context	Phase	No. of fragments	Bowl types and parts	Spot date
21	3	1	Stem	1580-1910
26	3	2	Stems	1580-1910
32	3	2	Stems	1580-1910
34	3	4	Stems	1580-1910
37	3	2	Stems	1580-1910
39	3	3	?18 th C. bowl fragment, stems	?18 th C.
47	3	1	17 th /18 th C. stems	17 th /18 th C.

Table 1. JOP08. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes showing the phase the context occurs in and a spot date for the context. A spot date of 1580-1910 indicates that only stems were present in the context

All the clay tobacco pipes come from deposits associated with burials. Clay tobacco pipe stems are found associated with four graves. They are coffin [21] containing the infant skeleton [20] in grave cut [19], fill [26] of grave cut [29] containing skeletons [27] and [30]. Fill [32] of cut [33] containing skeleton [42] and fill [34] of grave [35] containing skeleton [38] placed in coffin [39]. The probable 18th-century bowl fragment is associated with coffin [37] containing skeleton [36] in grave cut [17] and the 17th-18th century bowl fragment was found associated with coffin [47] containing skeleton [46] in grave cut [44].

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION, POTENTIAL, RESEARCH AIMS and RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is so fragmentary that they are of no significance at a local or any other level. There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production amongst the assemblage. The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts they were found in. None of the pipes require illustration. No research aims are suggested for further avenues of research. There are no recommendations for further work. If a publication is required, then information should be taken from this report.

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

A single, small fragment of 19th-century window glass is associated with the infant skeleton [20], buried in grave cut [19]. The window glass has no significance, its potential is to only date the deposit it was found in and there are no recommendations for further work.

APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Dr Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Aims

One shoe box (four bags) (ten examples – 4.8kg) of ceramic building material was retained from an excavation from the site St Joseph's RC Primary School, Cadogan Street, London Borough of Kensington & Chelsea.

This material was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) whether the pieces from the grave cuts [34] and [57] of the Phase 3 cemetery are in fact are all post-medieval to modern or whether are examples of medieval or even Roman fabric and form.
- Identify the age of the wall structure [1] (Phase 2) from brick fabric and form.

Methodology

The building material was examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

Ceramic Building Material Form and Fabric

There now follows an overview of the ceramic building material from St Joseph's RC Primary School by fabric and form. All the retained material was recovered from either Phase 2 wall (Early 19th century) or the grave cut of the Phase 3 (mid 19th century) cemetery.

Medieval Ceramic Building Material

Fabrics 2273; 2587

Two examples of splash glazed peg-tile [34] and [57] made from the coarse sandy fabric 2273 and the early iron-oxide fabric 2587 were in the fill of the grave cuts of Phase 3. Glazed peg-tile is only used up to 1450, whilst the two fabrics are common from 1135 to 1220 and 1240 to 1450 respectively. Their presence attests to some earlier medieval activity in the vicinity.

Post-Medieval Ceramic Building Material

Peg Tile Fabrics 2276; 2586

Pan Tile Fabrics 2279

Also within the fill of these two grave cuts [34] and [57] of the Phase 3 cemetery are later unglazed peg and pan tile roofing fabrics typical of later post-medieval activity. A pan tile fragment from [57] can be dated to between 1630 and 1850.

Late Post-Medieval – Early Modern Bricks

Fabrics 3032 and 3035.

Two whole brick samples recovered from the Phase 2 wall [1] are both frogged which dates them both to at least after 1750. There are major differences, however, in the form and fabric of the two bricks which may point to first the original construction of the Chapel Wall (?) and then subsequent rebuild of this structure.

The first example a Post-Great Fire fabric 3032, hand made (stock moulded) re-pointed in 19th century gravel mortar is of a thickness (68mm) and fabric that points to a very late 18th to early 19th century date manufacture.

The second from this context, is a thick machine yellow Stock-Brick frogged 3035 or a very well made thick (68mm) stock moulded brick. This is more typical of an early- mid 19th century addition to the wall. Furthermore, the gravelly cement is more typical of an early-mid 19th century date rather than late 18th century early 19th century.

Summary

Little can be added to the detail above other than to mention

- The medieval material from the grave fills would indicate some earlier activity pre-dating the 19th century Chapel and cemetery.
- Evidence from the brickwork would suggest that the Phase 2 wall was probably constructed in the late 18th/early 19th century with additions in the early/middle part of the 19th century.

Dating table

Context	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
1	2	1750	1940	1800	1940
34	2	1135	1900	1480	1900
57	4	1180	1900	1480	1900

APPENDIX 6: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

Metal finds were recovered from twelve graves, with an additional unstratified grave marker in the form of a cross; all those finds are listed in Table 1. Retrieved objects from the burials consisted predominantly of coffin furniture in the form of iron nails and coffin grips, copper-alloy coffin pins (for the external upholstery of the coffin) and fragments of embossed tin coffin plate. The description of this material is based on the classification of 18th- and 19th-century burials from Christ Church, Spitalfields, in London (Reeves and Adams 1993).

Nine of the burials also contained artefacts associated with the deceased. Some of these objects relate to shrouds or other burial clothing and include three small shirt buttons of glass from grave cuts [19], [29] and [62], and the fragment of a copper-alloy shroud pin in grave cut [33]. A complete copper-alloy finger ring with an oval bezel was retrieved from grave cut 11. Three of the burials ([44], [60] and [67]) yielded small crucifixes and other religious pendants; in one case, a fine textile cord for suspending the pendants was still present (grave cut [67]). A more unusual find is represented by the heater from a box iron, retrieved from grave cut [33]. This object is unlikely to be redeposited or accidental in the burial, and may represent a symbolic grave gift.

Recommendations

The metal and small finds from the burial ground at St Joseph's School form an integral part of the archaeological findings, and should be included in any further publication of the site. Funerary artefacts from the 19th century are increasingly recognised as an important field of archaeological study, adding to our understanding of both social and ritual aspects of burial at this time. While recent publications have included post-medieval burials from parish churches (e.g. Cowie et al. 2008) as well as non-conformist cemeteries (e.g. Bashford and Sibun 2007), there is little information about Catholic burials; here, the material from St Joseph's would form an important contribution.

For the purpose of publication, some finds require further x-ray and cleaning for identification (see Table 1). Cleaning would be crucial for all copper-alloy pendants and crucifixes to reveal embossed motifs and inscriptions, while x-raying may suffice for identifying the decoration on coffin grips of Type 4-6. After final analysis, the majority of coffin furniture should either be reinterred with the human bones or discarded; a representative sample of coffin grips should be retained for the site archive.

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Table 1: catalogue of grave goods and furnishings

Unstratified
flat-cast iron grave marker in the shape of a maltese cross (110x110mm) with two broad protrusions below; incomplete; ht. 350mm; <i>requires x-ray</i>
Grave cut [11]: indeterminate adult
skeleton [40]: two iron coffin nails a handful of metal coffin pins sf <1>: complete copper-alloy finger ring with plain loop and plain ?embossed bezel; diam.18mm; <i>requires x-ray</i> coffin [41]: 35+ iron coffin nails several hundred metal coffin pins, many corroded together <i>in situ</i> three pieces of metal coffin plate Type 2a iron coffin grips; three complete + five pieces
Grave cut [13]: adult male
skeleton [48]: one iron coffin nail one metal coffin pin coffin [49]: 22 iron coffin nails 40+metal coffin pins threeType 2a coffin grips; one complete; W 115mm
Grave cut [17]: multiple burial
skeletons [36A-B]; male adults: two metal coffin pins two pieces of metal coffin plate coffin [37]: five iron coffin nails some hundred metal coffin pins two pieces of metal coffin plate Type 2a iron coffin grip; complete; W 110mm
Grave cut [19]: infant
skeleton [20]: handful of iron coffin nails handful of metal coffin pins small dished shirt button of white glass; complete; diam.10mm coffin [21]: handful of iron coffin nails numerous metal coffin pins

eight pieces of metal coffin plate
Grave cut [29]: multiple burial
skeleton [27]; indeterminate adult: two iron coffin nails handful of metal coffin pins two pieces of metal coffin plate coffin [28]: two iron coffin nails handful of metal coffin pins two pieces of metal coffin plate two Type 2a iron coffin grips; complete; W 110mm skeletons [30A-B]; adult male and female: one iron coffin nail numerous metal coffin pins small dished shirt button of white glass; complete; diam.9mm grave fill [31]: two iron coffin nails eight pieces of metal coffin plate
Grave cut [33]: indeterminate adult
skeleton [42]: sf <2>: triangular flat iron; complete; L 130mm sf <3>: copper-alloy shroud pin; incomplete coffin [43]: 30+ iron coffin nails 200+ metal coffin pins five pieces of metal coffin plate three Type 2a iron coffin grips; incomplete
Grave cut [35]: multiple burial
skeletons [38A-B]; adult male and female: handful of metal coffin pin Type 2a iron coffin grip; complete; W 115mm sf <4>: four flat copper-alloy ?buttons; diam.12mm; fragments of fine textile present at back; <i>requires x-ray</i> coffin [39]: 70+ iron coffin nails several hundred metal coffin pins seven pieces of metal coffin plate five Type 2a coffin grips; complete; W 105mm
Grave cut [44]: multiple burial
skeletons [51A-B]; male adults: one metal coffin pin Type 2a iron coffin grip; complete; W 115mm sf <5>: copper-alloy crucifix pendant with figure of Christ; complete but heavily oxidised; ht.43mm; <i>requires cleaning</i> sf <6>: oval ?embossed copper-alloy pendant; complete but heavily oxidised; ht.25mm; <i>requires cleaning</i> coffin [47]: 23 iron coffin nails 70+ metal coffin pins six pieces of metal coffin plate complete diamond-shaped metal escutcheon; <i>requires x-ray</i> five Type 2a iron coffin grip; four complete; W 120mm grave fill [50]: 13 iron coffin nails 18 metal coffin pins; some forming a floral design five pieces of metal coffin plate six Type 2a iron coffin grip; complete; W 115mm
Grave cut [56]: adult female
skeleton [53]:

<p>one piece of metal coffin plate coffin [54]: 21 iron coffin nails five coffin screws 125+ metal coffin pins numerous pieces of metal coffin plate four Type 4-6 iron coffin grips; complete but heavily corroded; W 145mm; <i>requires x-ray</i></p>
<p>Grave cut [60]: multiple burial</p>
<p>skeleton [58]; adult male: one iron coffin nail 19 metal coffin pins three pieces of metal coffin plate coffin [59]: 54 iron coffin nails several hundred metal coffin pins, including <i>in-situ</i> pins in floral design numerous pieces of metal coffin breastplate four ?Type 2a iron coffin grip; complete but heavily corroded; W 110mm; <i>requires x-ray</i> skeleton [65]; indeterminate adult: sf <7>: two incomplete copper-alloy crucifixes attached to cloth; ht.40mm+; incomplete copper-alloy ? mount; copper-alloy pendant crucifix; incomplete; ht.30mm+; copper-alloy crucifix with figure of Christ; near-complete; ht.30mm; copper-alloy oval ?embossed pendant; near-complete; ht.25mm; copper-alloy heart-shaped ?embossed pendant; complete; ht.25mm; numerous copper-alloy and textile fragments; pendants and mounts heavily oxidised; <i>all pendants require cleaning</i></p>
<p>Grave cut [62]: multiple burial</p>
<p>skeletons [63B]; adult female: three metal coffin pins small dished shirt button of white glass; complete; diam.11mm coffin [64]: 34 iron coffin nails nearly 500 metal coffin pins numerous pieces of metal coffin plate three Type 2a coffin grips complete; W 105mm four Type 4-6 iron coffin grips; complete but heavily corroded; W 140mm; <i>requires x-ray</i></p>
<p>Grave cut [67]: multiple burial</p>
<p>skeletons [68B]; male adult: one iron coffin nail handful of metal coffin pins sf <9>: fine textile cord with copper-alloy oval embossed pendant attached; ht.20mm; further heavily oxidised oval pendant ?as above with small wooden bead and ?further cord attached to back; heavily oxidised copper-alloy crucifix pendant; ht.25mm; <i>all pendants require cleaning</i> coffin [69]: 63 iron coffin nails nearly 700 metal coffin pins 12 pieces of metal coffin plate 14 Type 2a coffin grips complete; W 110mm two Type 4-6 iron coffin grips; complete but heavily corroded; W 140mm; <i>requires x-ray</i></p>

APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-43635

Project details

Project name	An archaeological disinterment at St Josephs RC primary school, Cadogan street, LB Kensington and Chelsea, SW3
Short description of the project	An archaeological disinterment undertaken by PCA within the playground of St Josephs RC Primary School, Cadogan Street, LB Kensington and Chelsea between 25/2/2008-21/3/2008. The archaeological programme consisted of stripping off the modern overburden across an area that would form the footprint of a new building, after the position of all the graves in this area had been established the burials threatened by below ground operations were excavated and the skeletons removed for assessment. The earliest deposit encountered during the excavation was natural brickearth consistent with the underlying geology of the area. 12 graves dating to the 1850s were excavated containing 22 bodies. None of the graves encountered were intercutting but many contained double or triple burials showing reuse of plots. The only other archaeologically important feature on site was the south wall foundation of an early 19th century chapel outbuilding which forms part of the northern boundary of the cemetery. Assessment of the skeletons found the assemblage consisted of 21 adults and an infant, of these 10 were male, 5 female and 6 of indeterminate sex. Pathological traits were exhibited by several individuals and there were also several interesting non-metric traits and morphological variations.
Project dates	Start: 25-02-2008 End: 21-03-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	JOP08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	CHAPEL OUTBUILDING WALL FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	12 BURIALS Post Medieval

Significant Finds	FLAT IRON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER SHROUD PIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	22 ARTICULATED HUMAN SKELETONS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL RING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRASS BUTTONS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CRUCIFIX Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CHARM BRACELET Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NECKLACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COFFIN GRIPS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COFFIN NAILS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FRAGMENTS OF COFFIN FURNITURE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA St Joseph's RC Primary School, Cadogan Street
Postcode	SW3 2QT

Study area 228.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 2767 7866 51.4919538915 -0.160787805297 51 29 31 N 000 09 38
W Point

Height OD Min: 5.20m Max: 5.33m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Wardell Armstrong

Project design originator Chris Mayo

Project director/manager Chris Mayo

Project supervisor James Young Langthorne

Type of sponsor/funding body The Breyer Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID JOP08

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Glass','Metal'

Physical Archive notes The human remains are to be reburied following further analysis of 10 individuals.

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID JOP08

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID JOP08

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Diary','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey',

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Disinterment at St Joseph's RC Primary School, Cadogan Street, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, SW3 2QT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Langthorne, J.

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APPENDIX 8: GLOSSARY OF MEDICAL & OSTEOLOGICAL TERMS

Caries: a cavity within a tooth caused by acid produced by bacteria found in dental plaque. Often associated with a diet that includes sugar.

DISH (Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis): a disease identified by large amounts of new bone formed throughout the skeleton but particularly in the spine where the vertebrae become joined together by the extra bone growth. The cause of the disease is uncertain but it is often associated with old age, males, obesity and diabetes.

Enamel hypoplasia: pits, lines or grooves within the enamel of the teeth. These defects form during the development of the teeth in childhood and indicate a period of stress on the body, such as childhood illness or dietary deficiency.

Treponemal disease: a bacterial infection. The term covers four types of infection: endemic syphilis, venereal syphilis, pinta and yaws. All except yaws cause changes within the skeleton.

Wormian bones: name given to extra bones sometimes found between the main bones of the skull. Not generally associated with any disease.

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