

ST MARY'S CHURCHYARD, ST MARY'S TERRACE, LONDON W2 1SJ

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT



February 2019

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February 2019

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Abstract

Between the 23rd March 2018 and 29th January 2019 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological recording project and watching brief in the churchyard of St Mary on Paddington Green, St Mary's Terrace W2 1SJ. The work was commissioned by Bryan Packman Marcel on behalf of the City of Westminster Council due to the archaeological sensitivity of the site and its location within a Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area.

The programme of archaeological works comprised the recording of all in-situ headstones and gravemarkers located along the western boundary wall prior to their removal to allow for the dismantling and reconstruction of the aforementioned wall, as part of necessary repair works. The recording was followed by a watching brief to monitor the groundworks associated with this repair.

The headstone recording project revealed the collection of legible markers dated to between 1716 and 1856, spanning much of the churchyard's history. They commemorated both adults and children, the majority of whom were members of the parish, although several lived in the wider surrounding area. The fairly large date range demonstrated the notable shift from the harsher, more literal views of life and death in the 17th-18th century, with a small number of headstones featuring skull and crossbones, to the more metaphorical and illustrative images used throughout the 19th century, with more inscriptions containing poems and psalms.

The groundworks were limited to stripping the turf to expose the topsoil and as such no features of archaeological interest were recorded during the watching brief and no finds were recovered.

Natural geology was not reached.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of results for an archaeological watching brief undertaken in St Mary's Churchyard, St Mary's Terrace W2 1SJ (fig.1). The work took place between the 23rd March 2018 and 29th January 2019.

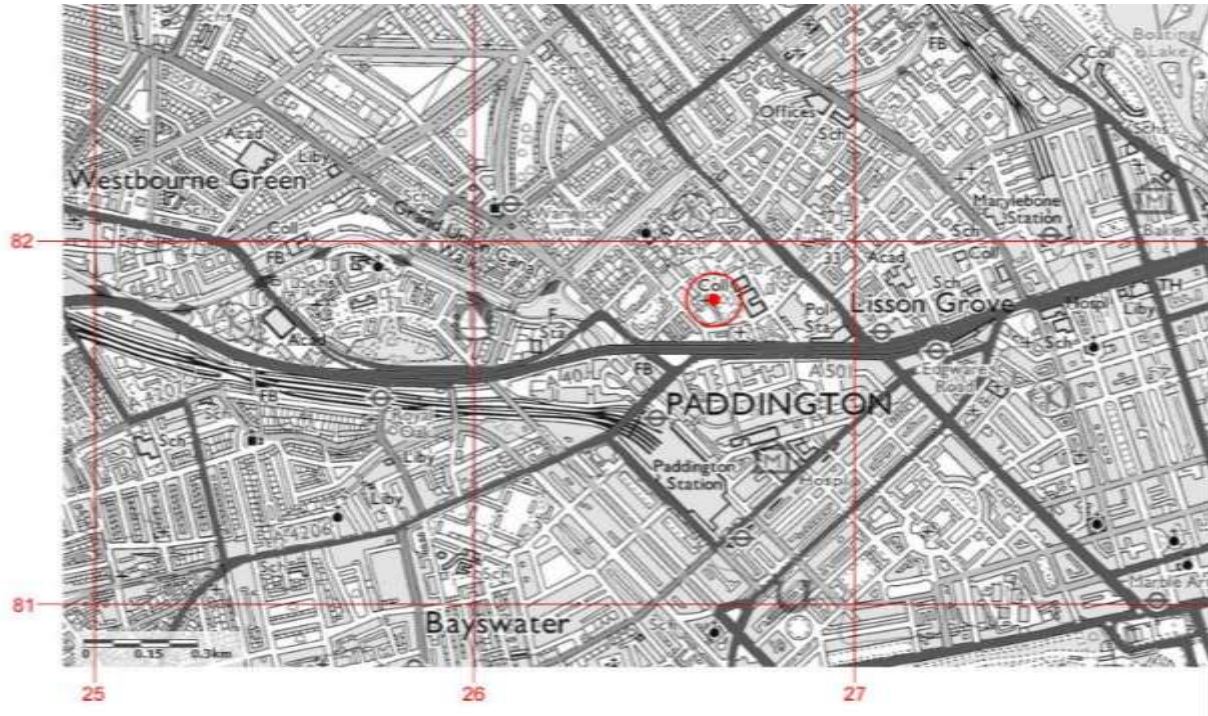


Figure 1: Site location, marked in red.

- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by Mike Raubenheimer of Bryan Packman Marcel on behalf of the City of Westminster Council due to the sensitivity of the site and its location within a historically significant landscape.
- 1.3 The site is located within the Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area of *Paddington* and within the *Paddington Green* Conservation Area, as designated by the City of Westminster Council (fig.2).
- 1.4 The programme of archaeological works comprised the recording of all in-situ headstones and gravemarkers located along the western boundary wall, prior to their removal ahead of the demolition and reconstruction of the aforementioned wall. The recording was followed by a watching brief to monitor the excavation of the supporting foundations for the new wall and its subsequent construction.

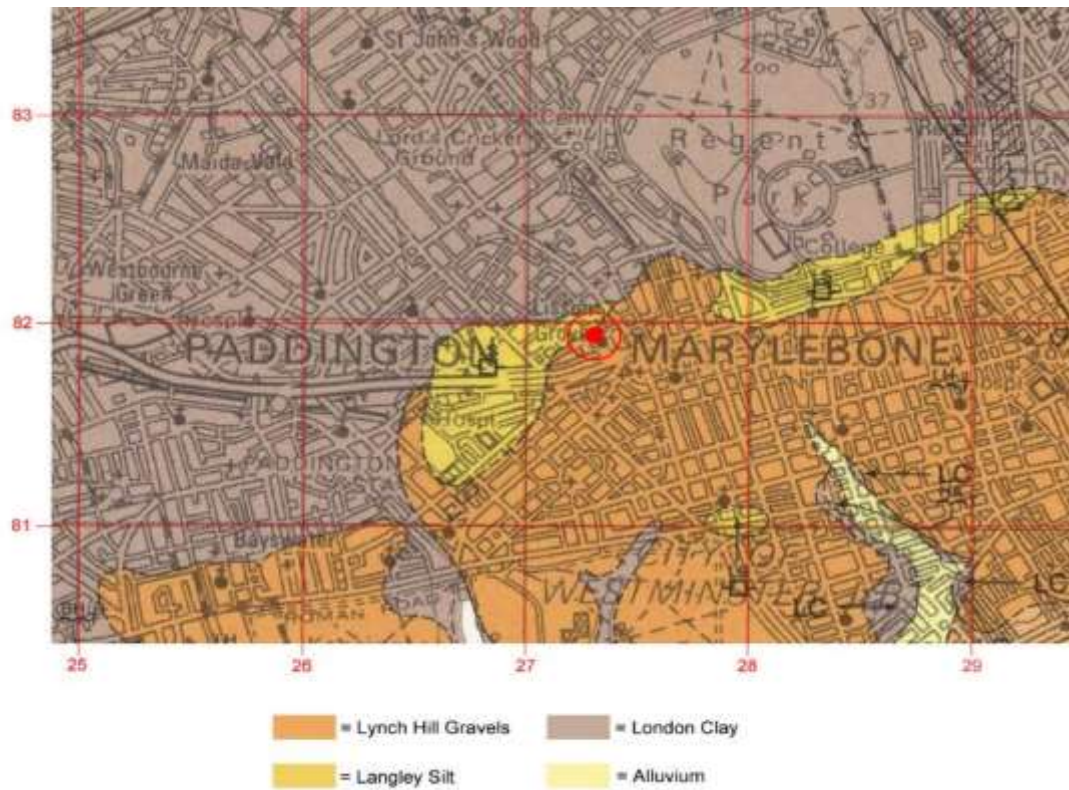


Figure 3: Extract from the British Geological Survey Sheet 256: North London (1993), with site location marked in red.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background of the site is well documented, and discussed at length in the preceding Written Scheme of Investigation (Compass Archaeology 2018) so shall not be reproduced here. Instead a short summary of the major historical periods is given.

4.1 Prehistoric

During the prehistoric period activity / occupation was concentrated towards the River Thames, often on gravel islands, or eyots, which afforded higher and dryer ground, space and a regular subsistence supply favoured by a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. As such, there is no evidence of prehistoric settlement within the immediate vicinity of St Mary's Church.

4.2 Roman

A Roman settlement was established shortly after the successful Claudian invasion of AD43. *Londinium* comprised a playing card shaped fortress, centred on the present day London Wall / Wood Street, with the walled civilian settlement extending from Ludgate in the west to Tower Hill / Aldgate in the east.

Much of the area to the north of the city was marshy and uninhabitable, resulting in limited archaeological evidence for this period. The site lies approximately 100m west

of Watling Street, a Roman road running from the city to St Albans and on to Chester (now known as Edgware Road).

4.3 *Saxon*

Documentary evidence for Paddington first appears in a Charter of cAD959, when ‘Edgar (the Peaceful) gave lands at Paddintune to St Peter’s at Westminster’. By the 11th century a small village was well established and a more reliable document produced in the 12th century states that part of the land was held by brothers Richard and William de Padinton (Robins 1853). An evaluation undertaken by MoLAS (1997: PAG97) recorded a single abraded sherd of probable late Saxon pottery, however no further evidence of the settlement was recorded.

4.4 *Medieval*

Paddington appears to have expanded steadily throughout the medieval period, but remained relatively isolated and nucleated. Much of the area was open land, which would later develop into Paddington Green. As such there is little evidence of significant activity or occupation in the area.

4.5 *Post-medieval*

Paddington Green was first recorded in c1549 as an area of open land spreading across Harrow Road towards its junction with Edgware Road – an amalgamation of the villages of Paddington and Lilestone.

St Mary on Paddington Green Church lies within the relatively new parish of Little Venice and is the third church to stand on the site. References to a churchyard appears from 1591, mentioned in a lease. Very little is known about the first incarnation. The building was replaced by a new church built in 1678 by Sir Joseph Sheldon, former Mayor of London, situated north of the present day church.

Throughout the post-medieval period Paddington Green developed into a fashionable estate. To cope with the increasing population a new, third church was constructed to the south of the old churchyard in 1788-91. Between the 1790s and 1820s the churchyard expanded once again. Due to increasing demand and overcrowding however the burial ground was closed in 1857 and subsequent burials were conducted at Willesden Cemetery. Following the Metropolitan Open Spaces Act of 1881 the churchyard was laid out as a park between 1885 and 1895 and opened to the public, incorporating Paddington Green.

4.6 *Modern*

Many of the terraced houses lining the eastern side of the site were damaged or destroyed during the Second World War and eventually demolished in the 1950s. The land was secured for Paddington Technical College, which still occupies the site as the City of Westminster College.

The southern part of the site was truncated in the 1960s by the Marylebone Flyover and a number of inhumations were relocated to Mill Hill Cemetery.

5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1** The groundworks entailed the demolition of the existing western boundary wall and replacement with a like-for-like structure, using the original bricks. The turf along the length of the site was stripped via machine, fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Following the surface stripping the wall was removed via hand to ground level and subsequently rebuilt.
- 5.2** The majority of the headstones and grave markers were left in-situ. Those that had to be removed were stored flat on wooden pallets and re-erected in their original location.
- 5.3** The work followed the standards set out in the London Plan (2016 and currently in draft) (*Chapter Seven: London's Living Spaces and Places*) which states that new developments are expected to align with the following procedures:

Historic Environment and Landscapes

Policy 7.8 *Heritage assets and archaeology*

Strategic

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

Planning decisions

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

LDF Preparation

- F** *Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.*

- G** *Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.*

5.4 The City of Westminster has its own, additional policies concerning archaeological remains and other heritage assets, contained within its City Plan (adopted 2016), with *Policy S25 Heritage*, *Policy DES9* and *Policy DES11* laid out in the Unitary Development Plan (2010) being most relevant:

Policy S25 Heritage

Recognising Westminster's wider historic environment, its extensive heritage assets will be conserved, including its listed buildings, conservation areas, Westminster's World Heritage Site, its historic parks including five Royal Parks, squares, gardens and other open spaces, their settings, and its archaeological heritage. Historic and other important buildings should be upgraded sensitively, to improve their environmental performance and make them easily accessible.

Policy DES 9 Conservation Areas

- A)** *Applications for outline planning permission in conservation areas.*

In the case of outline planning applications within designated conservation areas it may be necessary to require additional details to be produced in order that the physical impact of the proposed development may be fully assessed.

Setting of conservation areas.

- F)** *Development will not be permitted which, although not wholly or partly located within a designated conservation area, might nevertheless have a visibly adverse effect upon the area's recognised special character or appearance, including intrusiveness with respect to any recognised and recorded familiar local views into, out of, within or across the area.*

Policy DES 11: Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Areas and Sites of Archaeological Priority and Potential

10.150

In considering applications for development of land with archaeological potential, the City Council will require an archaeological assessment detailing the potential impact of development upon surviving archaeological remains. Should archaeological evaluation and investigations be required, it must be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by

the City Council. The Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service provides guidance papers detailing these procedures. With respect to policy DES 11 B (3), investigation may include a watching brief and, or, a full excavation.

5.5 The watching brief presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific questions:

- What date ranges are covered by the headstones / grave markers?
- Are there any patterns, trends or relationships between the headstones / grave markers? What can they tell us about the local society?
- What is the character and extent of the western boundary wall?
- Are there any remains of archaeological features prior to the creation of the churchyard? What form do these take?
- At what level does archaeology survive across the site as a whole?
- If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

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

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

6.1.3 The Client and Historic England were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork and any finds recovered.

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken in St Mary on Paddington Green churchyard. Headstones and gravemarkers lining the western boundary wall were recorded individually using *pro-forma* sheets, following the Mytum system of recording (Recording and Analysing Graveyards, 2000).

6.2.2 The recording was followed by an archaeological watching brief to monitor the completion of groundworks associated with the demolition and reconstruction of the western boundary wall of St Mary's Churchyard.

6.2.3 The work was undertaken between the 23rd March 2018 and 29th January 2019, under archaeological supervision.

6.2.4 Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark, a spot height noted on Ordnance Survey Plans *St Mary's Gardens*, at 32.7mOD. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.

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

6.3 Post-excavation

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

6.3.1 Finds and samples

No finds were recovered from the watching brief.

6.4 Report procedure

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

6.4.2 Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client and Historic England.

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

6.5 The site archive

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code SNM19. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

7 RESULTS

7.1 The following forms a written description of observations made during the watching brief. Deposits are shown as (x), cuts and structures as [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs.

7.2 Headstone Recording

7.2.1 Between the 19th and 22nd March 2018 a comprehensive written and photographic record of all headstones and gravemarkers along the western boundary wall was made. A general summary of the recording is given below.

7.2.2 A total of 121 headstones were recorded, with additional information being exposed and added during the watching brief monitoring construction of the wall. The project followed Mytum's system, recording information about the headstone's size, shape, and form using numerical codes, with additional space for a copy of the inscription.

7.2.3 The majority of the headstones were limestone, carved into typically post-medieval designs with incised inscriptions (fig.4).



Figure 4: Headstone number 78 'Henry Levy', dated 1827. Scale 1m.

- 7.2.4** Twenty of the 121 recorded headstones (16%) had some form of decorative motif, with the most popular illustration being skull and bones, followed by faces, crosses and flowers (figs.5-9). The majority of the skull motifs were limited to the 18th century headstones, reflecting the general harsher views of religion, life and death prevalent during this period.



Figure 5: Headstone number 92 'Mr Joseph Baker', showing skull and crossbone motif, with additional scroll decoration.



Figure 6: Headstone number 101 'William King[...]', dated 1731, showing central skull and crossbone motif.



Figure 7: Headstone number 85, with two cherubs and wings.



Figure 8: Headstone number 93 'Mr Goodall Toms', dated 1775, with central flower motif. The inscription also has a spelling mistake with the 'a' in 'beneath' being added in later.

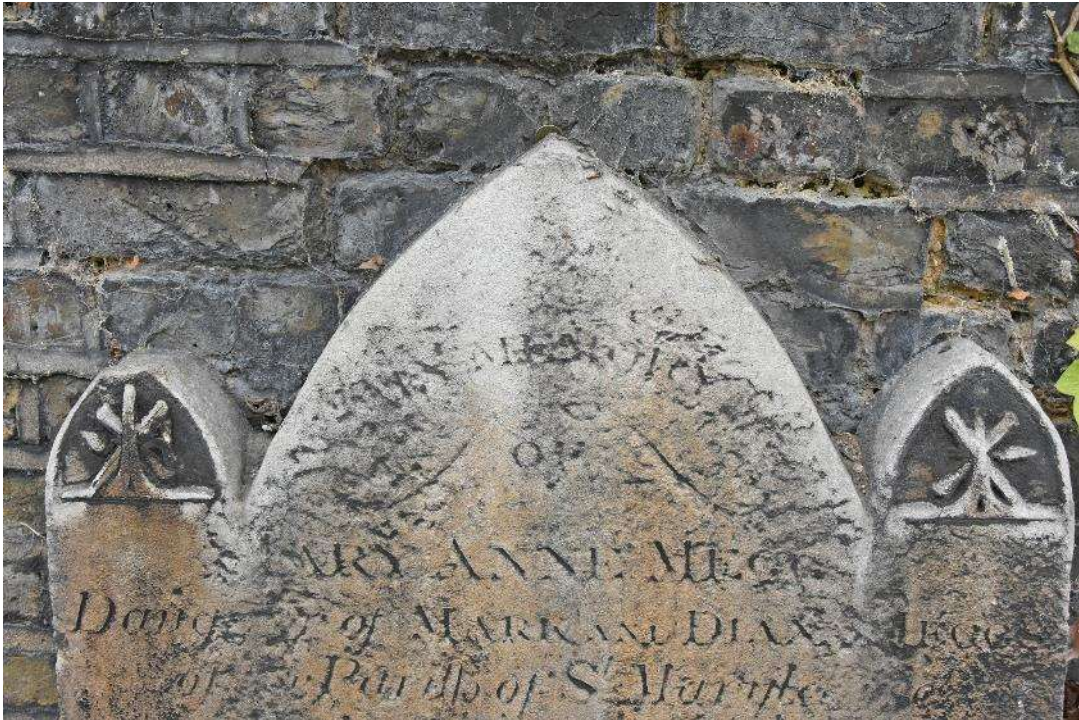


Figure 9: Headstone number 96 'Mary Ann Meggs' dated 1832, decorated with a variation of a Christogram or similar chi rho symbol.

- 7.2.5** Many of the inscriptions were at least partially illegible, if not completely obliterated, making the date ranges difficult to determine. However, from the available data the headstones date from between 1716 and 1856, with apparent peaks in the 1760s-70s and 1820s. This second peak is consistent with the late-18th century expansion of the churchyard due to an increasing demand for space.

- 7.2.6 The earliest marker dated from 1716, although as the date was towards the bottom of the headstone it may in fact be earlier (fig.10).



Figure 10: Headstone number 60 'Cowsey and Richard Moore', dated 1716.

The first nine lines of the inscription were illegible, with the remainder reading:

‘and near this place were interred
the bodyes of Cowfey and Rich^d Moore
Children of the 1st Tho^s and Sarah. They
both departed this life in Oct 1716. Cowfey’

The top of the headstone is decorated with a skull, bones and scythes motif. The inscription presumably continues to list Cowsey’s age. It is unclear if the top part of the inscription relates to further family members of Thomas and Sarah Moore or if it is another family entirely.

7.2.7 The latest marker dated from 1856 (fig.11).



Figure 11: Headstone number 15, dated 1856. Scale 1m.

The inscription reads:

‘SACRED
... THE MEMORY
... HOLLINGWORTH
BORN APRIL 11TH 17[97]
... SEPTEMBER [1856]
AGED 59 YEARS
You are so once w[as I]
And as I am so must you be
So prepare to follow me’

St Mary on Paddington Green churchyard officially closed for burials in 1857 so this marker is taken to belong to one of the last burials to have taken place.

- 7.2.8** Most of the markers that ascribed the occupant to a location were dedicated to members 'late of this parish'. Other locations referenced include the Parish of St Mary Holborn, Bayswater, Parish of St Mary le-bone, Lisson Green and even specific streets, including St George Hanover Square, Park Street Dorset Square, Upper Lisson Street and Well Street – both in the Parish of St Mary le-bone. A single headstone, that of William King[...] who died in 1731 listed an occupation – 'Joyner of London' (fig.12).



Figure 12: Headstone number 101 'William King[...] Joyner of London', dated 1731.

- 7.2.9** Following the written and photographic survey a plan was produced detailing the order of the headstones to enable them to be removed and re-erected during the groundworks undertaken on the boundary wall.

7.3 Watching Brief

- 7.3.1** The works area covered the western side of the churchyard, from St Mary's Square in the south to St Mary's Mansions in the north. An approximately 5m wide strip of turf was removed exposing the topsoil (1) below.
- 7.3.2** Following the clearance of the area the brick boundary wall [2] was dismantled to ground level, leaving the headstones *in-situ* (fig.13).



Figure 13: In-situ headstones following the dismantling of the boundary wall. Facing approximately SSW. No scale.

- 7.3.3** Sixteen loose or leaning headstones and gravemarkers were removed prior to the wall being dismantled to ensure they were not damaged (fig.14). The removed stones were stored flat on wooden pallets for the duration of the groundworks.



Figure 14: Headstone number 21 'Sarah Bailey', temporarily moved from the southern end of the churchyard. The clear patch towards the base demarcates a footstone, placed in front of the headstone.



Figure 15: Headstone number 21 in-situ in front of the boundary wall prior to its dismantling and reconstruction. Facing approximately WSW. Scale 1m.

7.3.4 Once the boundary wall had been dismantled it was reconstructed using many of the original bricks. Headstones and gravemarkers which had been removed were re-erected in their original position (figs.16-17).



Figure 16: Finished wall, as seen from the northern end of the groundworks, looking towards L'école Bilingue Elementary. Facing WSW. No scale.



Figure 17: Finished wall, as seen from the southern end of the churchyard. Facing NW. No scale.

7.3.5 The wall was constructed in a Flemish bond finished with projecting courses of headers and stretchers and a triangular brick top.

7.3.6 Due to the limited nature of the groundworks no further features of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

7.3.7 No human remains, disarticulated or otherwise were observed during the watching brief. The groundworks did not extend below exposing the existing topsoil (1).

8 CONCLUSIONS

Given below is a summary of the results in relation to the original research questions.

8.1 *What date ranges are covered by the headstones / gravemarkers?*

Many of the inscriptions on the headstones were partially, if not wholly illegible and as such a definite date range cannot be given. Based on the available data the earliest headstone is attributed to 1716 and the latest to 1856.

References to a churchyard appear from 1591, however no headstones dating from the first century of its existence were recorded. This is possibly due to the limited scope of the recording project, but also the likely removal / truncation of burial markers during the later post-medieval rebuilds and expansions of the church and churchyard.

8.2 *Are there any patterns, trends or relationships between the headstones / gravemarkers? What can they tell us about the local society?*

The recording project undertaken in St Mary's Churchyard revealed an assemblage typical of its period. The earlier headstones were less frequent, but in good states and preservation and were decorated with religious images associated with the 16th-early 19th centuries. The later headstones were more uniform in style and appearance, as the industry became more standardised. The tone of the inscriptions too shifted, from very literal images of life and death, to more metaphorical and gentle, with an increased use of biblical verses and poems.

The majority of the headstones which referenced a location attributed the owner to the Paddington Green area / Little Venice, or an area close by, indicating that most of the people buried within the churchyard were members of the local community.

One headstone was attributed to the Thrupp family, who already have a memorial within the churchyard – Listed Building *Monument to Thrupp Family approximately 12 metres south west of Church of St Mary* (Grade II UID: 1357484). The Thrupp headstone presumably belongs to the same family, so it is unclear as to why they have been memorialised separately.

8.3 *What is the character and extent of the boundary wall?*

The southern part of the boundary wall was constructed in a Flemish bond topped with a single rowlock course and iron railings and is relatively modern in date. The northern, older end was constructed in the same bond, with a more decorative top and end pillars

and is most likely contemporary with the 19th century expansion and subsequent transformation into a public park. It also would have been more aesthetically appealing to the residents of St Mary's Mansions.

8.4 *Are there any remains of archaeological features prior to the creation of the churchyard? What form do these take?*

No features associated with the land use prior to the creation of the churchyard were observed during the watching brief. This is due to the limited groundworks in the area.

8.5 *At what level does archaeology survive across the site as whole?*

The groundworks only produced localised disturbance and as a result no stratigraphy was exposed. However, some of the headstones were partially buried, and the removal of the wall revealed some previously unseen inscriptions, as well as whole footstones, extending to approximately 0.5m below ground level (c32.2mOD).

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

Due to the limited nature of the groundworks natural geology was not reached. The excavations works did not extend beyond exposing the existing topsoil (1).

9 SOURCES

9.1 Digital Sources

Greater London Historic Environment Record. glher@HistoricEngland.org.uk

London Archaeological Archive & Resource Centre (LAARC) database. <http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/laarc/caralogue/>

9.2 Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2014a). *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

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9.3 Cartographic Sources

British Geological Survey (1993). *Sheet 256: North London.*

APPENDIX I – OASIS RECORDING FORM

OASIS ID: compassa1-343326

Project details

Project name	Archaeological recording and watching brief at St Mary on Paddington Green, W2 1SJ
Short description of the project	Between the 23rd March 2018 and 29th January 2019 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological recording project and watching brief in the churchyard of St Mary on Paddington Green, St Mary's Terrace W2 1SJ. The programme of archaeological works comprised the recording of all in-situ headstones and gravemarkers located along the western boundary wall prior to their removal to allow for the dismantling and reconstruction of the aforementioned wall, as part of necessary repair works. The recording was followed by a watching brief to monitor the groundworks associated with this repair. The recording project revealed the markers dated to between 1716 and 1856, the majority commemorating members of the parish. The watching brief monitored the dismantling and reconstruction of the boundary wall. The groundworks were limited to the stripping of the turf to expose the topsoil and as such no features were recorded and no finds recovered. Natural geology was not reached.
Project dates	Start: 28-03-2018 End: 29-01-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SNM19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	GRAVESTONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Part Survey", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER PADDINGTON BAYSWATER AND KNIGHTSBRIDGE Church of St Mary on Paddington Green
Postcode	W2 1SJ
Study area	110 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 526638 181824 50.942269176977 0.173262084269 50 56 32 N 000 10 23 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Heidi Archer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Local Authority
Name of sponsor/funding body	City of Westminster Council

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St Mary's Churchyard, St Mary's Terrace, London W2 1SJ. An Archaeological Report.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Archer, H.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea SW11 3SJ
Description	Short report summarising the background to and results of the archaeological recording project and watching brief. Background information includes project scope, location and geology, historical and archaeological background, and objectives and methodology. The results section describes the recording project and subsequent watching brief, accompanied by relevant photographs. Finished with concluding remarks and a bibliography. OASIS form included as an appendix.