

An Archaeological Evaluation at Westminster School, Palace Street, City of Westminster

Site Code: WPC 08

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2928 7929

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, May 2008

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation at Westminster City Boys School, Palace Street, City of Westminster, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of Bouygues UK. The evaluation took place after a standing buildings survey had been carried out on 51-53 Palace Street, also by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (Robertson & Rhys, 2008).
- 1.2 Two trenches were opened during the evaluation in order to target approximately 5% of the total development and distributed at opposite ends of the site to sample a representative area. The locations of the trenches were also dictated by the presence of modern obstructions in the form of live services. Trench 1 was located in a rubble-filled basement that had formerly been part of 51, 53 and 57 Palace Street, described in detail in an archaeological standing buildings report (Robertson & Rhys, 2008). Trench 2 was positioned on a tarmac playground.
- 1.3 Laminated sand and gravel, part of the Thames river terrace sequence, was present at the base of both trenches. It had been truncated by an 18th to 19th century pit in Trench 2 and sealed by an 18th to 19th century ground raising layer in both.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. within the grounds of Westminster School, Palace Street, City of Westminster, in advance of redevelopment. The evaluation took place between 28th April and 1st May 2008 on behalf of BouyguesUK and was undertaken after an archaeological standing buildings survey had been carried out on 51, 53 and 57 Palace Street prior to their demolition (Robertson & Rhys, 2008).
- 2.2 The site is bounded to the north by Castle Lane, to the east by Teal Street and St James' Court, to the south by Kingsgate Parade and to the west by Palace Street.
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 2928 7929.
- 2.4 The site was given the code WPC 08.
- 2.5 The project was monitored by Diane Walls of English Heritage, project managed by Helen Hawkins and supervised by the author.



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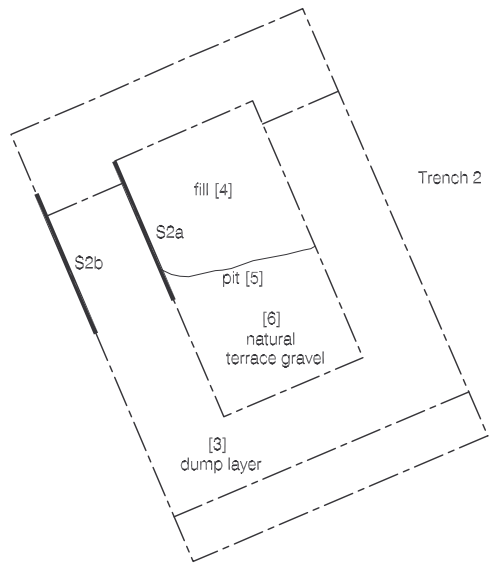
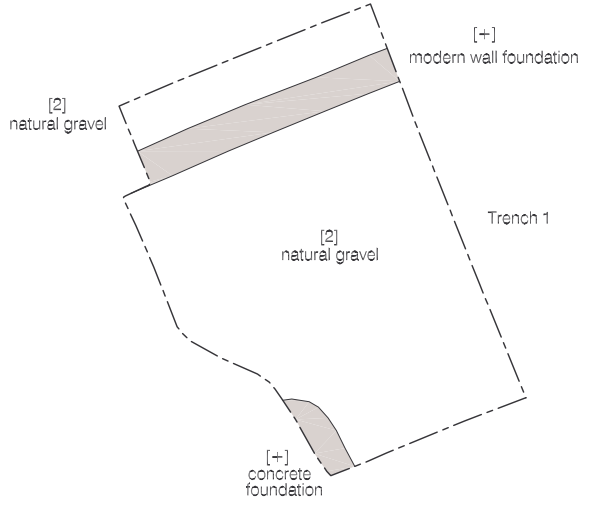
Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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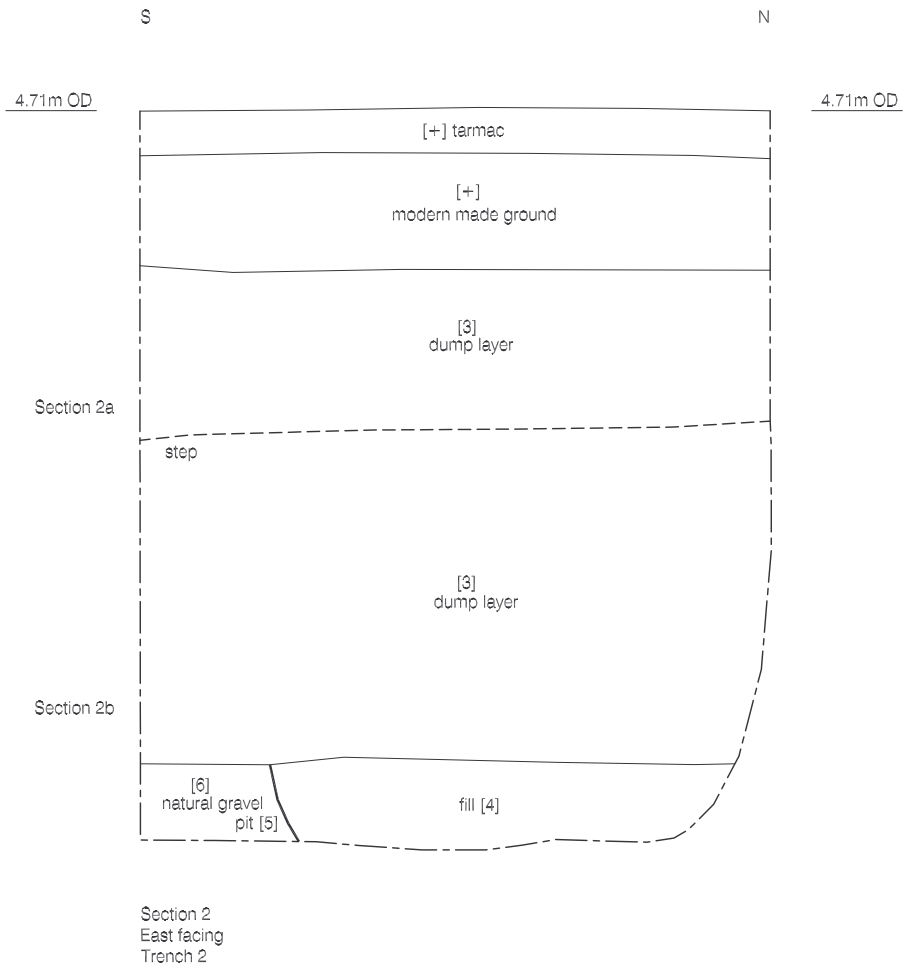
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2008

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4



0 5m
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2008

Figure 3
Trenches 1 & 2
1:125 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2007

Figure 4
Section 2
1:30 at A4

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 short, government policies provide a framework which:

- Protect Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Protect the settings of these sites;
- Protect nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments;
- Has a presumption in favour of in situ preservation;
- In appropriate circumstances, requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions; and
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit *in situ* preservation

3.3 In considering any proposal for development, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, of existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.4 Chapter 9 of the City of Westminster's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) contains several clauses in relation to archaeological practice within the City. This includes the following:

POLICY DES 11: SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS, AREAS AND SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AND POTENTIAL

(B) Areas and Sites of Special Archaeological Priority and Potential

Permission will be granted for developments where, in order of priority:

- 1) all archaeological remains of national importance are preserved in situ.
- 2) remains of local archaeological value are properly evaluated and, where practicable, preserved in situ
- 3) if the preservation of archaeological remains in situ is inappropriate, provision is made for full investigation, recording and an appropriate level of publication by a reputable investigating body.

Policy application

10.148 There are three categories of archaeological remains. In order of importance they are:

- a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments: nationally important remains which are scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- b) Areas of Special Archaeological Priority: areas rich in archaeological remains, where ground works are likely to reveal archaeological remains

c) Sites of Archaeological Significance and Potential: areas where archaeological remains are known or thought likely to exist.

10.149 These locations are listed in the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by English Heritage. The Areas of Special Archaeological Priority are Lundenwic and Thorney Island; Paddington and Lillestone Villages; Marylebone Village; Tyburn Settlement and Ebury Village. The archaeological data produced by the Museum of London and English Heritage provide more detailed information, including further sites and areas of archaeological significance and potential within Westminster...Information on these and other sites of archaeological priority and potential are available from the Greater London sites and monuments record maintained by English Heritage.

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, they 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.

10.151 The City Council will seek professional archaeological advice as appropriate and will encourage applicants proposing development to do the same. Where development may affect land of archaeological priority or potential, the City Council will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications of their proposals. In this way the Council and the applicant will have sufficient information upon which an informed planning decision, incorporating appropriate archaeological safeguards, may be based. Such safeguards normally consist of design measures to ensure the permanent preservation of archaeological remains in situ or, where that is not appropriate, archaeological rescue investigations in advance of development. The results and finds from archaeological investigations also need to be analysed, interpreted, presented to the public and curated for future use. Attention is drawn to the advice contained within the code of practice prepared by the British Archaeologists' and Developers Liaison Group.

Reasons

10.152 Archaeological remains are important evidence of the City's past and are a valuable historical, educational and tourist resource. They are finite and fragile; once lost, they cannot be recovered. The City Council considers that the archaeology of Westminster is a national as well as a local asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective, against which the needs of development must be carefully balanced and assessed. The destruction of such remains should be avoided wherever possible and should never take place without prior archaeological excavation and record.

10.153 The most important archaeological remains are scheduled and are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Where works to such sites and their setting are proposed, including repair, scheduled ancient monument consent is required.

10.154 The London Plan states at Policy 4.C.10 that boroughs "should give careful consideration to the relationship between new development and the historic environment including archaeological areas, including tidal foreshores...". National planning guidance is set out in PPG16: Archaeology and Planning, issued in November 1990.

10.155 The preservation of Westminster's archaeological heritage is a material planning consideration and applicants will need to show that proposed development is compatible with the objectives of the City

Council's archaeological policy. The Council will wish to implement that policy under relevant legislation and statutory guidance and by means of legal agreements and planning conditions.

(<http://www.westminster.gov.uk/environment/planning/unitarydevelopmentplan>)

- 3.5 The proposed development does not lie within an Area of Archaeological Potential as defined by the local authority.
- 3.6 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site.
- 3.7 The proposed development does not lie within a Conservation area, as defined by the local authority.
- 3.8 In accordance with the conditions laid down in the City of Westminster's UDP, a programme of evaluation by trial trenching was designed (Clough, 2008) and carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Diane Walls of English Heritage/Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey of England and Wales, the site is located on a gravel island, once located within a tributary of the Thames, prior to ground raising activity and riverine regression (Clough, 2008).

4.1.2 The River Tyburn probably runs past the site to the east, approximately 150m away. It was culverted during the post-medieval period, although its precise route remains unknown. As a consequence, it was hypothesised that alluvial strata associated with the watercourse may seal the terrace gravel below the site (Fairman, 2007), a theory disproved by the evaluation. Natural gravel was the only deposit to be encountered, later deposits in the form of alluvium or weathered soil horizons having been truncated horizontally by human action.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The trenches were excavated in an area fronting Palace Street, to the immediate west of the main school building. The area consisted of a flat, tarmac playground to the south, at a height of 4.70m OD, with a large, rectangular cut to the north, the base of which was at a height of 2.08m OD. The cut had been created during the demolition and subsequent partial removal of 51 and 53 Palace Street, which previously occupied the northern quarter of the site. These late Victorian buildings had been subject to a standing buildings survey, carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., prior to their demolition (Robertson & Rhys, 2008).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Whilst the route of the River Tyburn changed over time until its eventual encasement in a subterranean culvert, it seems probable that it consistently flowed close to the site. Archaeological evidence of the river's earlier paths was identified during excavations at Eland House, the Canadian Memorial and Victoria Street. The possible remains of the confluence of the Tyburn and Westbourne channels were also observed at the Bishop's Depository, close to the eastern boundary of Westminster City School's grounds. Alluvial layers, possibly deposited by the Tyburn, were identified in Palace Street to the immediate northwest. This supports the theory put forward by Barton's research (1982) suggesting the site was situated at the apex of a branch in the river, at the point where one channel ran south towards Pimlico and the other proceeded in an easterly direction, towards Thorney Island (Fairman, 2007).

5.1.2 The former site of Thorney Island, situated in the location of Westminster Abbey, is of particular palaeoenvironmental and archaeological interest as it represents a former gravel eyot, situated at the confluence of the Thames and the Tyburn. This area of relatively hard ground within an otherwise marshy or riverine environment was occupied extensively by past populations. It is possible that a similar gravel island was once located in the vicinity of the excavation area, a theory that requires confirmation through further work. If the site was situated on such an eyot, the firm underlying geology and elevated position may have encouraged prehistoric activity, perhaps including settlement (Fairman, 2007).

5.1.3 A dolerite axe of Neolithic date was unearthed under 0.5km to the southeast of Westminster City School. Peat layers of Bronze and Iron Age date were encountered at Marsham Street and Mesolithic to Middle Iron Age peat over Late Glacial to Early Holocene mud was found in Thorney Street. Prehistoric flints and pottery were unearthed at Ebury Bridge Road, derived from an adjacent channel system. A similar sequence was observed on Canon Row, where prehistoric flints were found within a deposit of water-lain sand (Fairman, 2007).

5.1.4 The first environmental indication of human exploitation can be observed in pollen profiles, which suggest a change during the Bronze Age due to tree clearance. An increase in cereal pollen, coupled with the presence of possible ard marks to the east of Thorney Island, indicate this was undertaken in order to facilitate farming (Fairman, 2007).

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 Whilst no finds of Roman date have been unearthed in the vicinity, it is possible that an earlier trackway may have followed the projected line of Watling Street, forming a 'useful link' between the two western roads of Silchester and Akeman Street. It is possible, however, that the road was not developed during the Roman period (Fairman, 2007).

- 5.2.2 Residual Roman material was discovered during excavations at Cake House, St James' Park, to the north of the site. Other circumstantial evidence for Roman occupation has been unearthed in the precinct of Westminster Abbey, where some redeposited remains were found in later contexts (Fairman, 2007).

5.3 Saxon

- 5.3.1 The place name "Westminster" derives from the Saxon word "minster", referring to the monastery church commissioned by Edward the Confessor. It was consecrated in 1066, prior to the Norman invasion, when it was named "The Collegiate Church of St Peter". The building is now known as Westminster Abbey (Fairman, 2007).
- 5.3.2 London's main royal residence was relocated from the city to the immediate south of Westminster Abbey at this time. Although no trace of the palace remains, its construction played an important part in the development of the area. The move separated London's commercial centre from the seat of power and justice, turning Westminster into a centre of government for centuries to come (Fairman, 2007).
- 5.3.3 Offa's Charter contains one of the earliest references to Westminster. Compiled around 785 AD, it states: '*St Peter and the people of the Lord dwelling in Thornea at the awesome place called Westminster*'. This declaration clearly indicates the area's important religious associations. Edgar's Charter, produced around 951 AD, describes the boundaries of Westminster: "*First up from the Thames along Merflete to Pollenstock, so to Bulinga Fen, along the old ditch to Cowford. From Cowford up along Tyburn to the Broad Military Way; following the London Fen, proceeding south on Thames to midstream, and along the stream by land and strand to Merflete*". The records suggest that, with the exception of Thorney Island (termed *Thornea* in Offa's Charter) the bulk of the Diocese consisted of boggy marsh interspersed by streams and rivers. With the exception of elevated gravel eyots like Thorney, these wet conditions may have prohibited long-term settlement (Fairman, 2007).

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 Westminster remained the seat of English government throughout the Norman period, with the Palace of Westminster continuing as a legislative centre and royal residence for over 500 years. By the 15th century, the area had become noisy and crowded, being frequented by merchants, pickpockets and thieves (Fairman, 2007).
- 5.4.2 Archaeological evidence relating to this period is limited to residual material uncovered during excavations at Cake House, St James's Park, and the Palace of Westminster. Investigations along Canon Row uncovered a 12th century stone wall and late 12th to 13th century ovens sealed by 14th century road surfaces. Late 13th century land reclamation dumps and early medieval drainage channels were also found (Fairman, 2007).
- 5.4.3 The main focus of activity in the medieval period appears to have been centred around Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square, some distance from the excavation area at Westminster City School.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 Westminster attained its city status in 1540 after the Episcopal See was founded. Although this only lasted ten years, its city status was not revoked and continues to the present day. Current street names such as Thieving Lane, Broad Sanctuary and Little Sanctuary are evidence of Westminster's former character. The narrow streets were a haven to thieves, who preyed on rich courtiers and pilgrims visiting the Palace and Abbey. Fugitives were also commonly given sanctuary within the Abbey (Fairman 2007).
- 5.5.2 At some point between 1746 and 1793, the excavation area was landscaped, as demonstrated by a series of maps. A possible watercourse, flowing in a northeast-southwest direction, also appears to have been directed across the southeastern boundary of the site. It is possible that the landscaping may have been undertaken in order to create osier beds, once common in the Pimlico area, which appear to remain in place until 1862. A small construction recorded in the northeast corner of the site may therefore represent a commercial property connected with osier cultivation, such as basketry or tannin production. The surrounding area also developed considerably at this time, with the construction of numerous residential buildings and new roads to the northwest and the Elliot and Co. Brewery to the immediate west.
- 5.5.3 Mid to late post-medieval archaeological evidence recovered from sites in the area generally consist of dumped domestic debris, probably lain down in order to reclaim land from the marsh, truncated by footings and brickwork associated with residential and commercial properties. Such remains were unearthed at Rochester Row, Bresenden Place and the Canadian Memorial (Fairman, 2007).
- 5.5.4 By the 19th century, many of the narrow streets in the vicinity of Parliament Square had been demolished and redeveloped. Victoria Street, to the south of the site, was constructed in 1854 during the same phase of municipal improvements.
- 5.5.5 Shortly afterwards in 1876, the institution that would become Westminster City School was constructed on Palace Street, founded by RR Arntz (Fairman, 2007). It was built in the Gothic Revival Style with the assistance of the philanthropist Sir Sydney Waterlow. Originally a boarding school of the United Westminster (Endowed) Schools, it became Westminster City School in 1890. The complex consisted of a main school building set back from the road with the masters' and headmasters' lodgings to the immediate west at 51 and 53 Palace Street. The latter were used throughout the school's history, later becoming classrooms. They were demolished in 2008, after a standing buildings survey had been carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (Robertson & Rhys, 2008).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Clough 2008), the trenches were arranged to fully investigate the underlying drift geology and the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains across the site. The evaluation was undertaken in order to address the following questions, outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Clough, 2008):

- What is the nature, depth and survival of any archaeological deposits on the site?;
- Is the natural gravel truncated or has the ground been made up?; and
- Is there any evidence for the survival of peat or alluvium or any deposits relating to the Tyburn River on the site?

6.2 Two trenches were excavated, targeting approximately 5% of the redevelopment area and distributed at opposite ends of the site in order to obtain a representative sample of the underlying stratigraphy. The positions of the trenches were also dictated by the location of live services. The dimensions of the trenches at ground level were:

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| Trench 1 | 7m north-south x 5m east-west |
| Trench 2 | 7.70m north-south x 5.30m east-west |

6.3 The trenches were machine excavated until natural deposits were reached. It was necessary to step Trench 2 for health and safety reasons, in order to enable safe access. It was excavated to a depth of 1.2m below the current ground surface, at which point it was stepped in by 1.5m before machining continued. Unfortunately, natural gravel did not occur until 1.8m below the base of the first step and as a consequence the lowest portion of the trench could not be entered. It was impossible to extend the trench at the top in order to step it further due to the presence of live services. It was therefore recorded from the top and backfilled immediately.

6.4 Tarmac in the location of Trench 2 was broken using a 13 ton mechanical excavator fitted with a breaker. Once the tarmac had been penetrated, the breaker was replaced with a ditching bucket and excavation continued in spits through the 19th century made ground until natural sediment was reached. Trench 1 was located in a rubble filled basement, and as a consequence the ditching bucket could be used from the outset. All machining was conducted under the supervision of the attendant archaeologist.

6.5 A 2.5m wide representative sample section was recorded in each trench. The sides and base of the trenches were hand-cleaned before recording, with the exception of the sides and base of the lower step in Trench 2 which could not be entered due to its deep nature.

6.6 The recording systems employed during the evaluation were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London, as developed from of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester

based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A full photographic record of the investigation was prepared, including both black and white prints and colour transparencies on 35mm film.

- 6.7 Levels were taken from a Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) located on the southeast corner of Trench 2, which had a value of 4.77m OD. The TBM was traversed from an Ordnance Survey Benchmark on the southeast corner of a building located between Stafford Place and Buckingham Gate Road, with a value of 5.35m OD. The trenches were located using a total station and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

7.1 Phase 1 – Quaternary Thames Terrace Deposits

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered in both trenches consisted of a layer of gravel, termed context [2] in Trench 1 and [6] in Trench 2. The deposit consisted of loose, mid reddish yellow silty sand clast supported by very frequent inclusions of sub-angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles. The layer was observed at a maximum height of 0.98m OD in Trench 1 and 1.65m OD in Trench 2. Its coarse, well-sorted nature suggests accumulation in a high-energy fluvial environment and it was therefore interpreted as a Quaternary deposit of Thames Terrace gravel, which may have formed part of a gravel island within a fluvial environment at a later date.

7.1.2 No soil horizons, weathered brickearth or alluvium were observed above the gravel in either trench, suggesting the area was terraced at some point prior to the deposition of the 18th to 19th century ground-raising layer described in the subsequent section.

7.2 Phase 2- 18th to 19th Century

7.2.1 A sub-circular feature, context [5], was observed in the base of Trench 2, truncating the natural gravel (Figure 3). Its dimensions were 1.60m north-south by 2.50m east-west as seen, continuing beyond the limits of excavation to the north, east and west. It was over 0.35m deep, and contained a dark grey sandy silty fill with occasional inclusions of pottery and CBM, termed context [4]. The feature was interpreted as a late post-medieval pit backfilled with 18th to 19th century occupation debris.

7.2.2 The feature was sealed by a layer of made ground dating to the 18th to 19th century, termed [1] in Trench 1 and [3] in Trench 2. The top of the deposit was observed at a height of 4.56m OD in Trench 2, where it was 1.95m thick, and at a lower level of 2.00m OD in Trench 1, where it was 0.62m thick. This discrepancy is due to the fact that the layer had been truncated horizontally by a later basement in Trench 1 (Figure 4). It was interpreted as a ground consolidation, raising and leveling layer, dumped during the 18th to 19th century in order to reclaim land from the marsh.

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to assess the presence or absence of archaeology of any kind and specifically to establish:
- the nature, depth and survival of any archaeological deposits;
 - whether the natural gravel had been truncated or if the ground had been artificially raised; and
 - whether any peat or alluvium associated with the Tyburn River was present

These objectives were achieved and the results are summarised below.

- 8.2 A deposit of natural gravel, found in both trenches, underlies the entire site. It probably once formed part of a gravel island within the River Thames. It was not sealed by brickearth or alluvium, indicating it had been horizontally truncated, perhaps as a result of terracing. Layers present above suggest this occurred before or during the late post-medieval period.
- 8.3 A sub-circular feature, thought to contain 18th to 19th century domestic debris, truncated the gravel, sealed in turn by an 18th to 19th century dump layer. The dump layer was observed in both trenches. It probably represents a ground-raising episode, undertaken in order to reclaim land from the marshy, waterlogged environment created by the nearby river. The layer is presumed to cover the entire site.
- 8.4 No peat or alluvium was found on site. It may have been truncated horizontally during the terracing episode described above.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Bouygues UK for commissioning the work and Diane Walls for monitoring the evaluation on behalf of English Heritage and the City of Westminster.

- 9.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management and editing, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations and Pete Jones for his assistance with the fieldwork. The author would also like to thank Jem Rogers for the surveying and Lisa Lonsdale for technical and logistical support.

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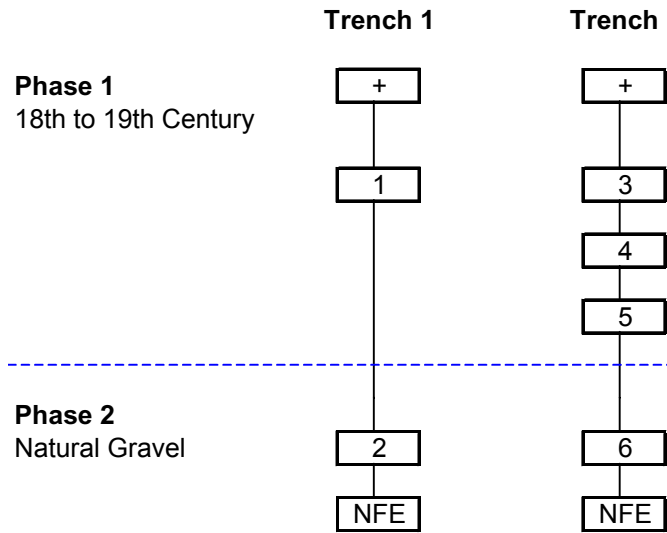
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Westminster Council Unitary Development Plan
<http://www.westminster.gov.uk/environment/planning/unitarydevelopmentplan>

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT INDEX

| Context No. | Plan | Trench No. | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Date | M OD Highest | M OD Lowest | Phase |
|-------------|------|------------|---------------------|-------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Layer | Dump Layer | 18th to 19th century | 2 | 1.98 | 2 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Layer | Terrace Gravel | Natural | 0.98 | 1.13 | 1 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Layer | Dump Layer | 18th to 19th century | 4.56 | 4.54 | 2 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Fill | Fill of [5] | 18th to 19th century | 1.35 | 1.35 | 2 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Cut | Pit | 18th to 19th century | 1.35 | 1.65 | 2 |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Layer | Terrace Gravel | Natural | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1 |

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3- OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-41732

Project details

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Project name | Westminster City School, Palace Street |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Westminster School, Palace Street. Two trenches were dug, revealing natural terrace gravel truncated by a late post-medieval pit, sealed by a thick deposit of 18th to 19th century made ground. |
| Project dates | Start: 28-04-2008 End: 01-05-2008 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Current Land use | Community Service 1 - Community Buildings |
| Monument type | PIT Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | GLASS Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | TILE Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | 'Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure' |
| Development type | Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.) |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER Westminster City School |
| Postcode | SW1E 5 |
| Study area | 375.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 2928 7929 51.4972495689 -0.137376416894 51 29 50 N 000 08 14 W Point |
| Height OD | Min: 0.98m Max: 1.65m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project director/manager | Helen Hawkins |
| Project supervisor | Rebecca Lythe |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Bouygues UK Ltd |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | An Archaeological Evaluation at Westminster School, Palace Street, Westminster |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Lythe, R. |
| Date | 2008 |
| Issuer or publisher | Pre-Construct Archaeology |
| Place of issue or publication | Brockley, London |
| Description | A4 ring-bound document with a blue cover |
| <hr/> | |
| Entered by | Rebecca Lythe (rlythe@pre-construct.com) |
| Entered on | 2 May 2008 |