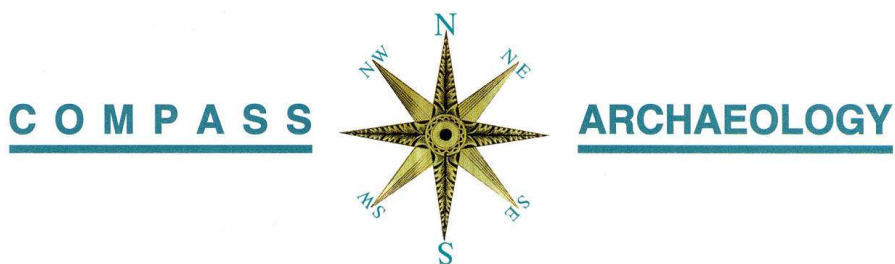


**KING SOLOMON ACADEMY (THE FORMER
NORTH WESTMINSTER COMMUNITY
SCHOOL) PENFOLD STREET, NW1 6RX**

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

March 2008



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SCHOOL), PENFOLD STREET, NW1 6RX**

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**SITE CODE: KSM08
SITE CENTRE: TQ 2713 8189**

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March 2008

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to redevelopment of part of the former North Westminster Community School between 25th –28th February 2008. Two trenches were excavated within the footprint of the area of proposed redevelopment. No archaeological finds or features predating the later 19th century were observed. The remains of one of many Victorian terraced properties were exposed in the form of brick walls, concrete slabs and drainage features at the northern limits of the site. To the south three concrete and brick probable column foundations were exposed which may reflect the remains of the temporary church of St Barnabas, which stood on the site between 1863 and 1874. Further drainage features were exposed in this area and are considered to represent later 19th century development, possibly relating to the building of Bell Street School in 1874. Natural gravels were exposed to the north of the site between 30.00m and 30.07m OD, and to the south silty natural deposits were observed at 28.09m OD, but are probably heavily truncated.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at the former Westminster Community School now the proposed King Solomon Academy (Penfold Street, NW1 6RX, City of Westminster – see Figure 1).
- 1.2 The work took place prior to the proposed refurbishment and development of the school site. An archaeological impact assessment was undertaken by Compass Archaeology as part of the pre-planning process (March 2007), and a historic building survey of the existing Grade II school buildings has been produced as an independent report.
- 1.3 The archaeological work comprised the excavation of two trenches within the footprint of the proposed development, with a site centre at NGR TQ 2713 8189.

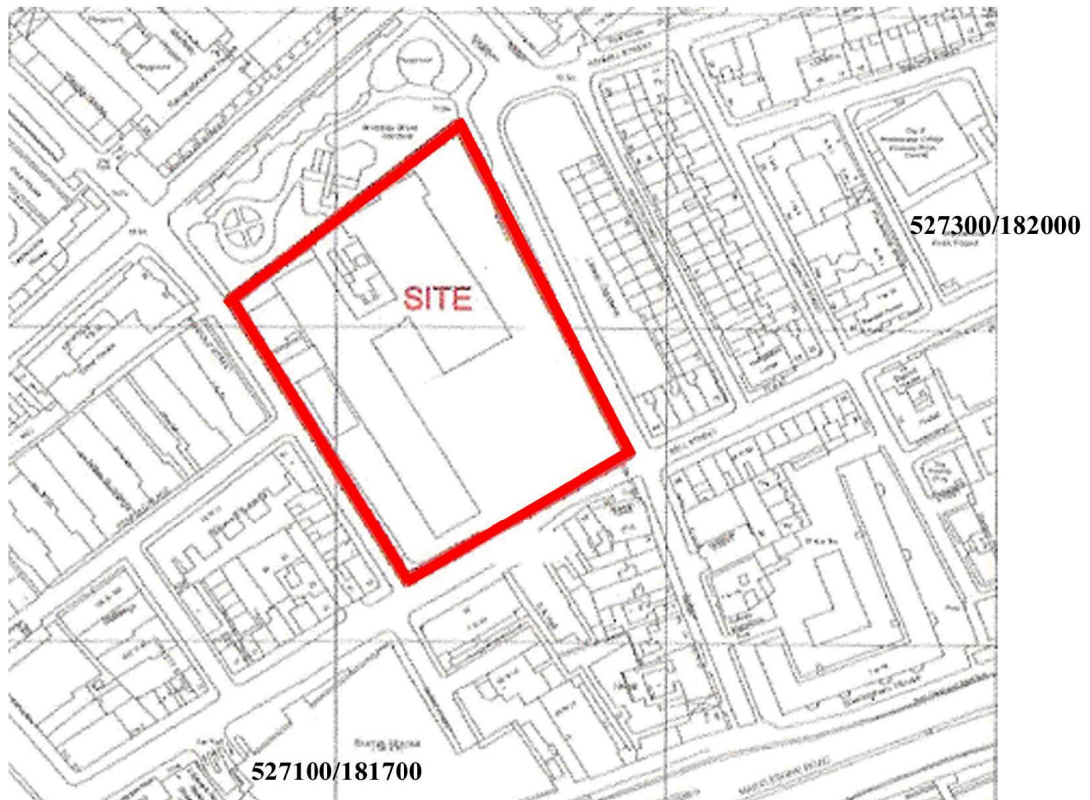


Figure 1: Site Location Plan.

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2. Acknowledgements

2.1 Compass Archaeology is grateful to Absolute Return for Kids (ARK) for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, and the following organisations and individuals:

- Mrs Venessa Willms, Headteacher, King Solomon Academy Nursery School.
- Alison Banks, Academy Principal, Westminster Academy.
- Tom McManus, School Keeper, North Westminster Community School.
- Alex Lepez and Rachel Scott of Capita Symonds.
- David Kahn, Ian Ritchie Architects.
- Diane Walls, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, English Heritage.

2.2 The on-site work was supervised by Rosie Cummings, with archaeological assistant Jonathan Henckert, overall management of the project was undertaken by Gill King and Geoff Potter, all of Compass Archaeology.

3. Site Location and Geology

3.1 This site is located to the north of Bell Street between Penfold Street to the west, Lisson Street to the east and south of the Broadley Street Gardens. The Penfold Street site is broadly rectangular in plan and extends approximately 85m (east to west) and 100m (north to south) with an overall plan area of approximately 8500m².

3.2 The geological survey (British Geological Survey 1999: Solid and Drift Sheet TQ28SE 1:10,000 scale) indicates that the site lies on or near the geological boundary between the Langley Silt and the Lynch Hill Gravel. Natural was encountered between 28.07m and 30.07m OD, although truncation of the natural deposits was probable in all exposed areas.

3.3 The original topography of the area is that the site lies on generally flat land, which rises slightly to the north towards the higher ground. Ancient tributaries of the Thames including the Tyburn, Counter's Creek and the Westbourne drain the gravels to the south naturally. All the area is characterised by major watercourses, some now canalised, such as the Regent's Canal which connects Paddington to Limehouse Basin (Docklands) and runs through a tunnel between Edgware Road and Lisson Grove. The River Westbourne flows southward on the eastern side of the Edgware Road and drains into the Serpentine; and the Tyburn, like the Fleet River, crosses the Regent's Canal. The River Tyburn flowed through the area from its source at Shepherds Well, South Hampstead to the Thames, with small tributaries joining it along its length. The river, first mentioned c. 785 AD, is now one of London's 'lost rivers' and is completely enclosed, flowing through underground conduits for its entire length, but many years ago it crossed Regent's Park, followed Marylebone Lane, down to Piccadilly near Green Park, and into the main river near Vauxhall Bridge. Its meaning is literally 'two brooks', as 'Ty' means two and 'Bourne', written down 'burn' at some point, means brook. The profusion of historic watercourses in the area combined with the brickearth geology may have meant that the site was marshy ground in antiquity.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1** The archaeological background to the site has been detailed in the Compass Archaeology assessment, but is briefly summarised below.
- 4.2** The site lies within an ‘area of special archaeological priority’ as defined on the UDP for the City of Westminster. This area refers to the ancient villages of Paddington and Lillestone; the proximity of the Roman road of Edgware Road is also of note. Although the medieval and possibly earlier village of Lillestone (Lisson Grove) was probably located in the general area, there is little other archaeological evidence for this part of London. The early Victorian temporary church (possibly iron) of St Barnabas is known to have briefly stood on the site from c1836 until probably the 1870’s when it relocated to its new site between 38 and 40 Bell Street.
- 4.3** The area of Lisson Grove has a remarkable social history and the historical significance of the site is detailed in the assessment report. It is known that St. Barnabas Church occupied part of the Penfold Street site from 1863 (consecrated 1865) until it disappears from the map record in the 1890’s. It is evident that the church’s occupation of this site was short lived and the labelling ‘*St Barnabas’s Church (iron)*’ may also indicate a temporary structure on the site, as it does appear that the church has gone by the time the Bell Street School is constructed in 1874. It is possible that by as early as 1870 the church had relocated to a new site between 38 and 40 Bell Street, as the entire parish registers refer to St Barnabas, Bell Street and not St Barnabas, Manning Place. The parish is registered as being based on the Bell Street site from 1866. It would appear that the St Barnabas church shown on Manning Place was a temporary structure and the St Barnabas’ church, built by the architect William Arthur Blomfield, was actually the 38-40 Bell Street site although there remains some ambiguity about the precise dating.
- 4.4** The slight confusion about the dating and site of St Barnabas church stems from Jack Whitehead’s record which states that William Arthur Blomfield began construction of the church in 1862 on Manning Place and that it was consecrated here in 1863 by the Bishop of London. However, we know that St Barnabas was actually consecrated in 1865 and this makes it more possible that the church referred to is actually the Bell Street site, which accords with the parish registers for Bell Street which begin in July 1866.
- 4.5** It has also been determined that there were never any burials associated with the Manning Place church (or the 38-40 Bell Street site for that matter), although marriage and christening records for St Barnabas, Bell Street do survive. By the 1850’s many of the cemeteries in London were full and the unsanitary state of many churchyards was a cause for serious concern, therefore, from this time burials were being conducted at municipal cemeteries outside of the parishes. The Metropolitan Burials Act of 1853 stopped burials in central London churchyards and all burials ceased in this area with parishioners being buried at St Marylebone Cemetery East Finchley; this had really been the practice since 1811. It is also interesting that no burial records survive for either church, although marriage and christening records do and this absence of burial registers also proves there were no burials inside or outside of either church. Terraced houses, surrounded the Manning Place church before and after its construction, and

even if it had been permitted, there does not seem to have ever been enough space for a graveyard.

- 4.6 The first St. Barnabas Church is shown on the south side of Manning Place and therefore, is located outside of the footprint of the current school building. It is possible that elements of the temporary church's foundations remain in the playground area of the current school to the south of the girls' gymnasium/cyber cafe. The New Sports Building (elevated area) will have an impact on the site of the first temporary St Barnabas Church. Two roads, Suffolk Place and Manning Place, in an east-west alignment, are also on the Penfold Street site.

5. Archaeological Research Questions

- 5.1 The site presents an opportunity to address the following evaluation research questions:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity, overlying or cut into the natural gravel? How does this relate to other finds made in the area, which include Palaeolithic to Iron Age material?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity, and can the nature of this be defined (eg, settlement or agriculture)?
- Is there any evidence for Saxon or medieval activity, and does this give an insight into the development of the settlement?
- What evidence is there for post-medieval activity/development? Can the nature of land use be defined, and can later features be related to map evidence?
- Is there any evidence for the medieval village of Marylebone?
- Is there any evidence of the temporary church of St Barnabas?

6. Planning and Objectives

- 6.1 An archaeological evaluation of the site was recommended by English Heritage as part of the Local Authority planning process, to form a condition of planning consent.
- 6.2 The recommendations made by English Heritage for further archaeological fieldwork fell into two separate areas: evaluation and historic building survey. English Heritage advised that they required a programme of archaeological work comprising a field evaluation prior to development to assess the presence/absence, level of survival, character and extent of remains on the site. The trenches were placed within the footprint of the new buildings. The results allowed a decision on whether further archaeological work was necessary to mitigate the impact of the new proposals.
- 6.3 English Heritage also advised that as some of the buildings were either to be demolished (two gymnasias) or altered (existing teaching block and assembly hall) and are of historic and architectural significance, a programme of historic building recording was to be undertaken. This was undertaken to EH Level 1-2 by a suitably qualified archaeologist prior to demolition/alteration (the results are presented in a separate Compass Archaeology report: 2008).

6.4 The protection of archaeological sites is a material planning consideration (DOE Circular 8/87). An initial evaluation should be designed to provide all parties, particularly the Local Planning Authority, with sufficient material information upon which to base informed decisions, incorporating adequate heritage safeguards. Where an evaluation produces positive results safeguards will be applied; these would normally consist of either design modifications to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* or, where this is not achievable, archaeological rescue excavation in advance of development.

7. The Archaeological Programme

7.1 Standards

The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork, Guidance Paper 3*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full Member of the Institute.

7.2 Fieldwork

7.2.1 Methodology

Initial clearance of the trial trenches was undertaken by a JCB excavator working under archaeological supervision. Deposits were generally removed in this way to the latest significant archaeological horizon, or to the limit of safe excavation (2.4m depth) a machine dug slot was excavated beyond this depth, archaeologists did not enter the trench but made observations and records from the edge of excavation.

Following initial clearance archaeological deposits and features were selectively excavated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence. Particular attention was given to evidence for *in situ* human activity.

Archaeological contexts were recorded on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and where necessary drawn in plan and/or section. The trench positions were recorded on a general site plan, and related with appropriate accuracy to the Ordnance Survey grid.

The recording system used followed the MoL Site Manual for on-site work. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used were directly compatible with those developed by the Museum. The fieldwork record was supplemented by photography as appropriate.

The objective of the evaluation was to define the character, extent and significance of potential remains, and to recover dating and environmental evidence, rather than to fully excavate.

7.3 Post-Excavation Work

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

7.3.1 Finds and samples

Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's *'Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London'*. Finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record. Assessment of finds and samples was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff.

7.3.2 Report procedure

Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client, English Heritage, local planning authority and the local studies library.

The level of reporting determined by the results of the fieldwork. A short summary of the fieldwork is appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*.

7.3.3 The site archive

The records from the archaeological project will be ordered in line with MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive.

8. The Archaeological Evaluation

The archaeological evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trial trenches within the footprint of the proposed developed (see Figures 2 and 3). The trenches were excavated to an initial depth of 1.2m and measuring 8m by 1.8m. In both cases deposits continued beyond this depth and the trenches were consequently extended to a width of 4.2m, allowing a step of 1.2m in width and depth either side of the central trench. Deposits were then removed to a depth of 2.4m below the existing ground surface – archaeologists did not enter trenches beyond this depth, and machine dug slots were excavated where necessary.



Figure 2: Trench locations in relation to the existing buildings, based on the Ordnance Survey 1:2000 scale map.



Figure 3: Trench Locations in relation to the proposed redevelopment, based on Ordnance Survey 1:2000 map.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated in the northeastern corner of the site, in a tarmac area currently used for parking. The trench was stepped at 1.2m and reached a final depth of some 2.48m below the existing ground surface, exposing natural gravels between 30m and 30.1m OD.

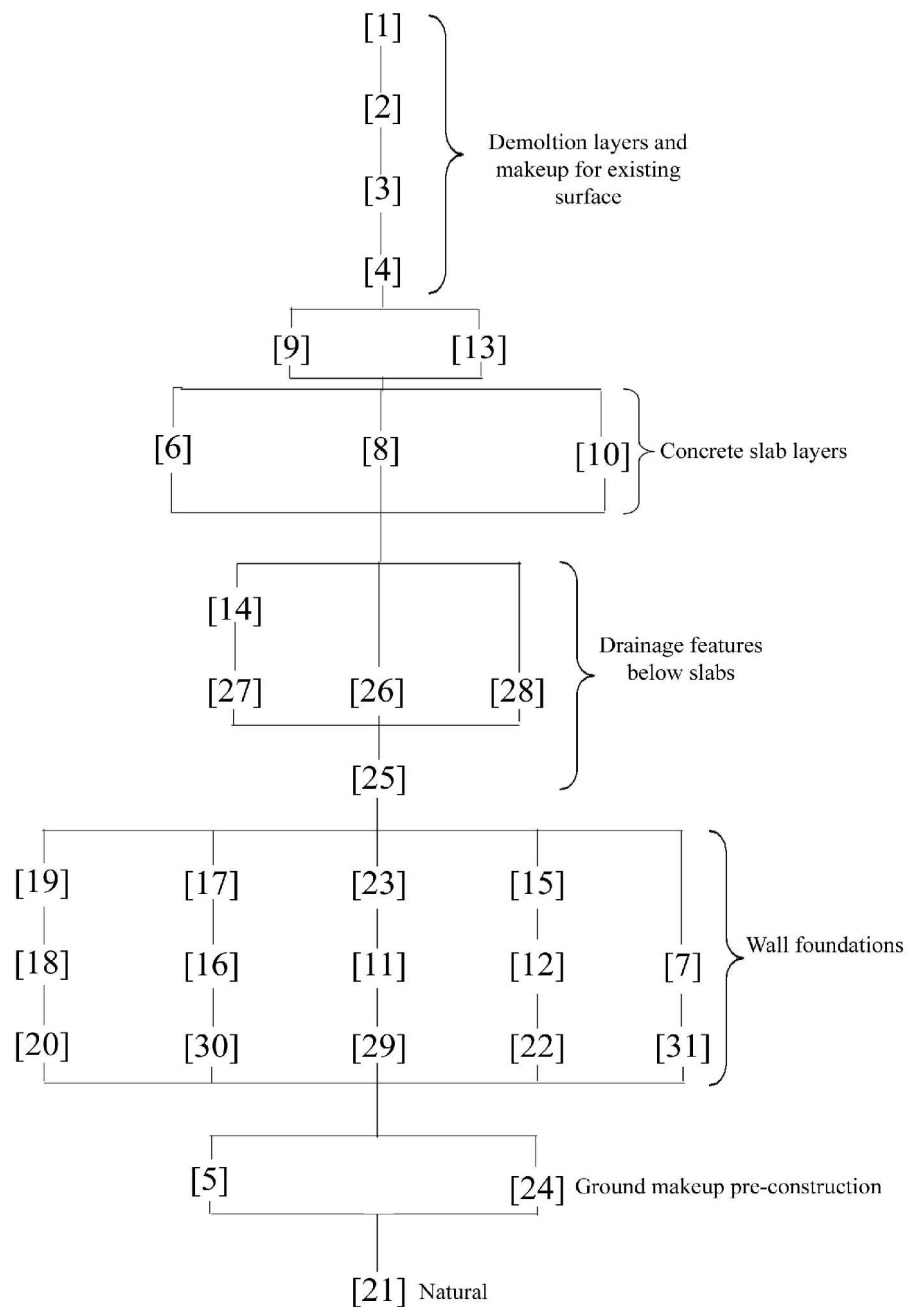
8.1.1 List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 1

Context	Description	Interpretation
1	Dark grey/black tarmac and base (230mm thickness).	Existing tarmac ground surface.
2	Indurated brick rubble (190mm), yellow and red stock brick, mortar and crushed brick.	Hardcore beneath existing tarmac surface.
3	Loose brick and concrete rubble in a sandy matrix, c.200mm in thickness.	Modern ground makeup.
4	Loose brick rubble in light-yellow/grey sandy matrix, lenses of redeposited natural. Glass, metal and ceramic inclusions (800mm thickness).	Demolition rubble c.1960's, clearance of 19 th century terraces in construction of Rutherford School.
5	Dark grey/black silty sand with frequent lenses of brown/grey soil and redeposited natural. Domestic rubbish including glass, ceramic, metal, leather and clay pipe (1.2m – exposed at north end of trench).	Rubble and domestic rubbish, presumably dumped as makeup immediately prior to construction of properties c. mid-19 th century. (same as 24?).
6	Concrete slab surface – exposed in south end of trench (110mm thickness).	Concrete slab basement floor surface.
7	Brick foundation (single row, exposed in plan initially then in section following breaking out of concrete surround, four courses, regular laid on bed) – orientated NW-SE.	Brick foundation wall – based on overlain plans, probably dividing wall between two adjacent properties.
8	Concrete slab surface north of [7] – 110mm thickness.	Concrete slab floor surface.
9	Concrete and brick plinth continuing into W section – set on [8] and presumably butted by walls [12] and [7].	Plinth or base for unknown structure, possibly wall or internal domestic feature.
10	Concrete surface slightly raised, divided from surface [8] by wall base [11].	Concrete surface presumably contemporary with [8] and [6], but possibly later addition or external feature.
11	Single course of bricks exposed in plan, laid on bed in surround of [10] – butted against [12] and [16].	Brick foundation wall – probably wall of rear part of property facing onto yard.
12	Wall foundation orientated NE – SW. Bricks laid in English bond with alternating courses of stretchers and headers. Butts against [11] and slab [8]. Truncated to NE, cut [22] into natural, exposed as 8 courses to height of 1.01m. Faced with concrete render [15].	Brick wall foundation – probably internal, separating front and rear parts of property – may also have supported suspended floor surface?

13	Rectangular metal drain in concrete slab [8] – connected to chamber [29] by ceramic drain [31].	Metal drain grate – set into slab [8] and probably capping pipe [14][27].
14	Circular ceramic drain in slab [8] – related to [13], presumably surfacing of [31].	Glazed stoneware pipe drain, vertical turn of pipe [27].
15	Concrete render facing wall foundation [12].	Concrete render facing [12]
16	Brick wall foundation apparently butting [11] and [12] – exposed in section as orientated NW-SE. Concrete render exposed on southwest face, truncated and extent of continuation to NW unknown. 12 courses exposed in stretcher bond.	Brick wall foundation, possibly internal wall or foundation for suspended floor surface.
17	Concrete render on SW face of brick foundation [16].	Concrete render facing [16]
18	Brick wall foundation exposed at north end of trench, orientated NW-SE. In plan exposed as three rows wide consisting of central row of stretchers, flanked by bricks laid as headers. In section in both east and west baulks exposed to height of 11 courses. Heavily truncated.	Brick wall foundation – more substantial than other exposed foundations, probable load bearing wall in the main (front) part of the property.
19	Concrete render on SW face of wall [18].	Concrete render facing [18].
20	Cut into natural of wall foundation [18].	Cut of [18].
21	Mid orange-brown sandy gravels.	Natural River Terrace Gravels.
22	Cut into natural of wall foundation [12].	Cut of [12].
23	Concrete render on NW face of wall foundation [11].	Concrete render facing [11].
24	Brick rubble in mid-brown/grey silty sand matrix, lenses of redeposited natural, frequent ceramic, clay pipe, glass and other rubbish inclusions.	Dumped makeup material beneath slab [8]. Probably dumped immediately prior to construction of houses mid-19 th century. Very similar to [5].
25	Yellow-stock and concrete brickwork of chamber exposed below concrete slab [8].	Drain chamber, presumably connected to main sewer or localised cess pit, exposed below concrete slab [8], connected to house by way of pipes [27] and [28].
26	Brick and stone rubble in sandy matrix, occasional ceramic and glass.	Fill of drain chamber [25]
27	Ceramic, glazed stoneware pipe running north-south between chamber [25] and drain [14].	Glazed stoneware pipe.

28	Ceramic, glazed stoneware pipe running approximately NW-SE from camber [25] into eastern baulk beyond LOE.	Glazed stoneware pipe.
29	Linear cut for brick wall [11].	Cut of [11]
30	Linear cut for brick wall [16].	Cut of [16]
31	Linear cut for brick wall [7].	Cut of [7]

8.1.2 Stratigraphic Matrix – Trench 1



8.1.3 Summary and Discussion

Trench 1 exposed the foundation level of one of a number of Victorian tenements that stood on the site from the latter half of the 19th century prior to demolition around the late 1950's to make way for the then Rutherford School. A series of brick foundations walls and concrete slab surfaces were exposed approximately 1.4m below the existing ground surface, which in turn sealed 19th century made-ground deposits and domestic drainage features contemporary with the property. Natural Lynch-Hill Gravels were exposed in the base of the trench between 30.00m and 30.07m OD. *In-situ* Victorian features were sealed with layers of demolition rubble and ground makeup, rising to rubble hardcore and the existing tarmac ground surface at an average of 32.46m OD. No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the later 19th century were exposed, whether earlier activity ever existed or was subsequently truncated by Victorian development is unknown.

The overall historic development of the area is discussed in depth within the Desktop and Archaeological Impact Assessment (Compass Archaeology 2006), but for the purposes of clarification a brief summary of the relevant period is presented below. From 1800 onwards the study area was rapidly redeveloped, spurred on dramatically by the arrival of the railways from c.1836. In the early part of the 19th century the northern part of the site consisted of terraced housing of a relatively upmarket nature – largely due to the proximity of the site to Regents Park and other fashionable areas. However, from 1860 onwards the City of London saw a massive programme of redevelopment, including a new sewer system and travel infrastructure – as a consequence vast numbers of people migrated to the suburbs and the richer occupants of the study area in the first half of the century were rapidly replaced with a poorer crowd. Lisson Grove in particular became a notorious slum, and much of the area was crowded with denser and more affordable housing. Contemporary maps from this period show rows of terraced properties on the relevant areas of the study site, and from 1896 two roughly east-west roads and a school building (Bell Street School constructed 1874) are shown (see Figures 4 and 5 below). The site then remained relatively unchanged until after the Second World War, when a number of schools were constructed in the area to compensate for the 'baby-boom'. In 1958, the study site was cleared of the Victorian tenement buildings to make way for the Rutherford School, designed by Leonard Manasseh and partners (see Figure 6).



Figure 4: Extract from OS published 1869 1:2500 map.



Figure 5: Extract from the OS 1896 series



Figure 6: The OS 1962 series, showing the newly constructed school

The initial excavation of Trench 1 removed the existing tarmac ground surface [1] at a thickness of 0.23-0.25m. This exposed a very compact layer of brick rubble hardcore and concrete [2], which in turn sealed a layer of made-ground [3] brick rubble in a sandy matrix, noticeably looser than the overlying deposit. These layers were removed to a depth of some 0.55m below the existing ground surface. A thick layer of demolition rubble [4] was removed to a depth of some 1.4m, with the trench edges stepped for health and safety reasons at a depth of 1.2m. This deposit consisted largely of yellow, red and purple frogged bricks, concrete, concrete render and slate in a sandy matrix. Occasional glass and pottery were recovered dating to the mid 20th century and later and thus supporting the premise that this deposit represents demolition of the Victorian buildings *c.*1960. At the southern end of the trench a concrete slab surface [6] was exposed at a depth of 1.4m (30.82m OD) continuing beyond the limit of excavation but with exposed dimensions of 2.5m by 2.1m by 1.4m. The slab terminated at the junction with a northwest-southeast brick foundation [7], exposed in plan and consisting of a single row of red-frogged bricks laid as headers. On the north side of [7] another larger area of concrete slab [8] was exposed, slightly raised above the level of [6] at an average of 30.87m OD.

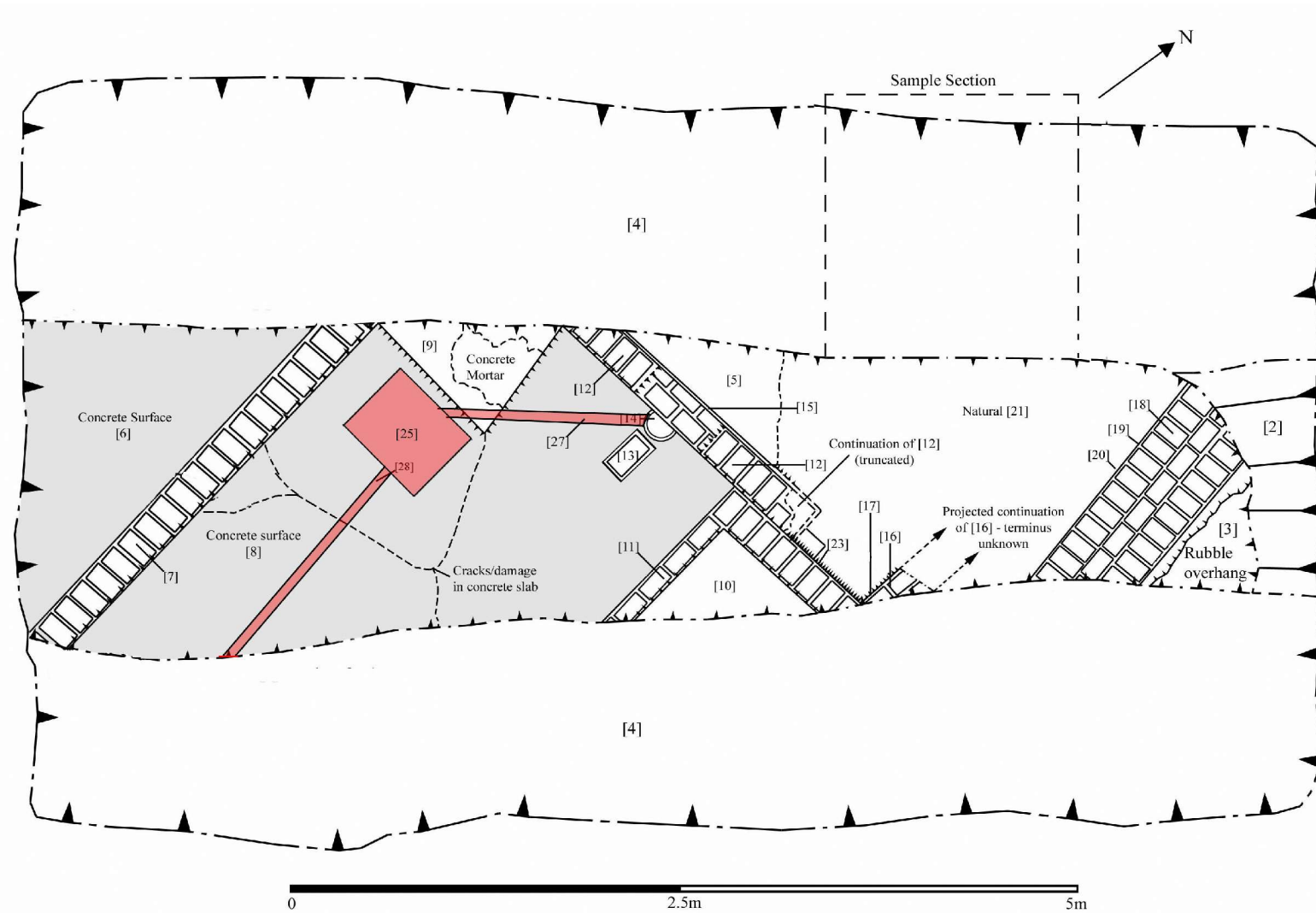


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 1 showing series of concrete surfaces and brick foundations, with under-floor drainage shown in red.

On the western side of this slab, continuing beneath the baulk, a brick and concrete plinth-like structure [9] was exposed, set onto the slab but raised some 170mm. The plinth presumably butted wall [7] to the south and wall [12] to the north beyond the limit of excavation. Slab [8] terminated at the junction between walls [12] and [11], which butted against each other creating a 90° angle with [11] returning to run northwest-southeast parallel with wall [7] to the south. Both walls [12] and [11] were constructed of the same red and yellow coarse frogged bricks exposed in wall [7], laid in an English bond of alternating courses of stretchers and headers. Wall [11] consisted of two stretchers running northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast respectively, the former continuing beyond the limit of excavation. Bounded by the return of wall [11] a further concrete slab [10] was exposed, again slightly raised at a level of 30.97m OD and continuing beneath the eastern baulk. Both walls [12] and [11] were faced in concrete render [15] [23]. Wall [12] was truncated to the northeast and butted against the return of wall [11] on the same alignment, overlapping by some 0.4m. No further concrete slabs were exposed to the north of these walls, but a mixed deposit [5] was removed onto clean natural at a depth of 30m OD. Deposit [5] consisted of mixed lenses of clay, sand and redeposited natural gravels, with frequent brick, concrete and ceramic inclusions, pottery, glass and clay pipe. The clay pipe and pottery (including sherds of Willow pattern porcelain) date to approximately the mid-19th century suggesting the deposit is contemporary with the construction of the building. In the eastern baulk a further wall [16] was exposed on a northwest-southeast alignment, presumably butting wall [11] beyond the limit of excavation, and again faced in concrete render [17]. This wall was truncated and the extent of its original continuation to the northwest was unclear. At the northern extent of the trench a final wall [18] was exposed both in plan cutting the natural gravels in the base of the trench and in section. This wall was significantly more substantial at three rows in width and again constructed as alternating courses of headers and stretchers. The wall was aligned northwest-southeast and presumably butted walls [16] and [11] beyond the limit of excavation, again the wall was faced in concrete render [19].

Following the cleaning and recording of the sequence of features described above, the concrete slabs and foundations were removed to expose any underlying deposits or features. Beneath the concrete slab [8] a mixed deposit [24] was removed at a thickness of some 0.7m, removed to expose natural gravels at c.30.00m OD. Deposit [24] was very similar in consistency and composition to deposit [5] and contained similar inclusions of brick, pottery, glass and clay pipe. Within this deposit, presumably cutting it, was a yellow-stock brick service chamber [25] connecting two glazed stoneware drainage pipes [27] [28] running north and south-east respectively. The former pipe [27] connected to two drains set into the concrete slab [8] above. Drain [14] represented the 90° turn of the ceramic pipe up to ground level, while drain [13] was a metal grill presumably laid onto a second opening of the pipe.



Figure 8: Trench 1, view north showing the series of walls and concrete slabs. (Scale 1m)



Figure 9: Trench 1 view south showing the series of walls and concrete slabs with natural gravels exposed in the base.

The contemporary Ordnance Survey maps detailed in Figures 4 and 5 above, while showing no detail as to the layout of individual properties, give a general impression of the nature of the tenement buildings. They appear typical of buildings of this period, consisting of a more substantial structure facing onto the road (in this case onto Ashmill Street and probably two storeys) that housed the halls and parlours, with a rear, narrower structure at the back of the property that would have contained the kitchen and scullery and may well have been single storey only. This typical plan (suggested in Figure 10 below) would have formed the general layout of a series of similar terraced buildings. The structural features exposed in Trench 1 appear to fit this pattern, but suggest the trench was placed over two adjacent properties. Figure 10 below details the suggested layout described above, with a simplified extract from the 1896 OS map, overlain with the outline of Trench 1 and the exposed walls. Based on these observations, it appears that the exposed wall [7] is the part of the rear structure shared between two adjoining terraced properties. The junction between walls [11] and [12] represents the internal division of the front and rear parts of the property, while the northeast-southwest stretch of wall [11] represents the continuation of the main front structure facing onto the rear yard. Wall [18] is structurally more substantial and represents the main side wall in the front part of the property, its size may well indicate that it supported an upper storey. The plans suggest that wall [16] and plinth [9] represent internal features. The concrete slabs [6] and [8] represent the floor surfaces of the rear sections of two adjacent properties – the fact that no such surface appears in the front part of the building indicates that an alternative method was employed, probably a suspended floor, laid on the ground makeup represented by deposit [5]. The drainage features exposed beneath [8] may also explain why concrete was employed in the rear, providing further protection for the below-ground services.

The mixed deposits [5] [24] exposed to the north of wall [12] and beneath slab [8] appear to be ground makeup layers dumped prior to construction. Whether the drainage and wall features were constructed and this material dumped as infill, or whether the material was laid initially and the features cut into it, is unclear, although it was probably the latter scenario. The drainage features [25] [28] [27] presumably connected to a local cess-pit (possibly in the back yard of the property) or to a sewer beneath the street (presumably along Ashmill Street or Suffolk Place).

Figures 11 - 13 below show photographic and drawn details of the exposed features.

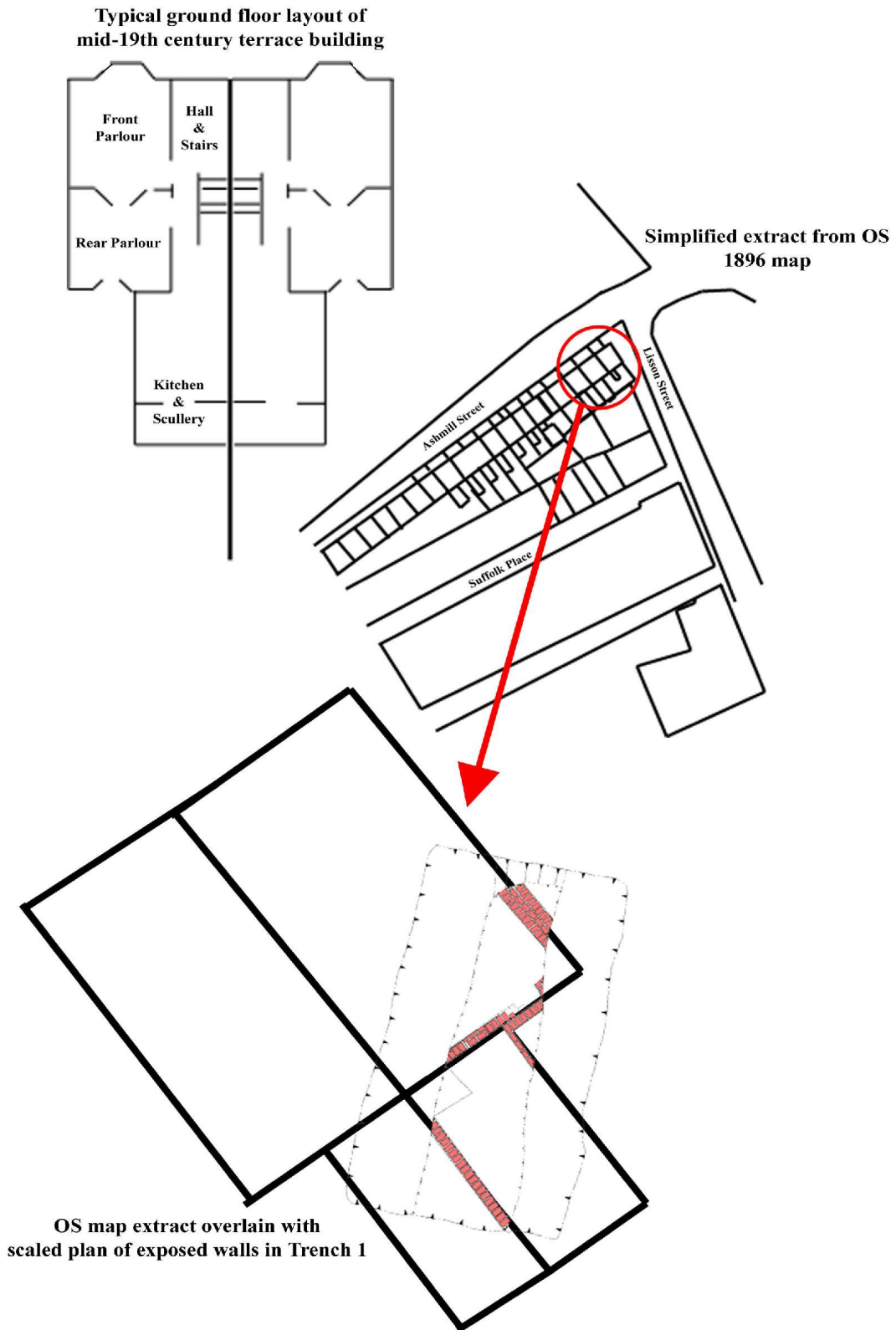


Figure 10: The exposed walls in relation to contemporary floor plans and simplified extract from the Ordnance Survey 1896.

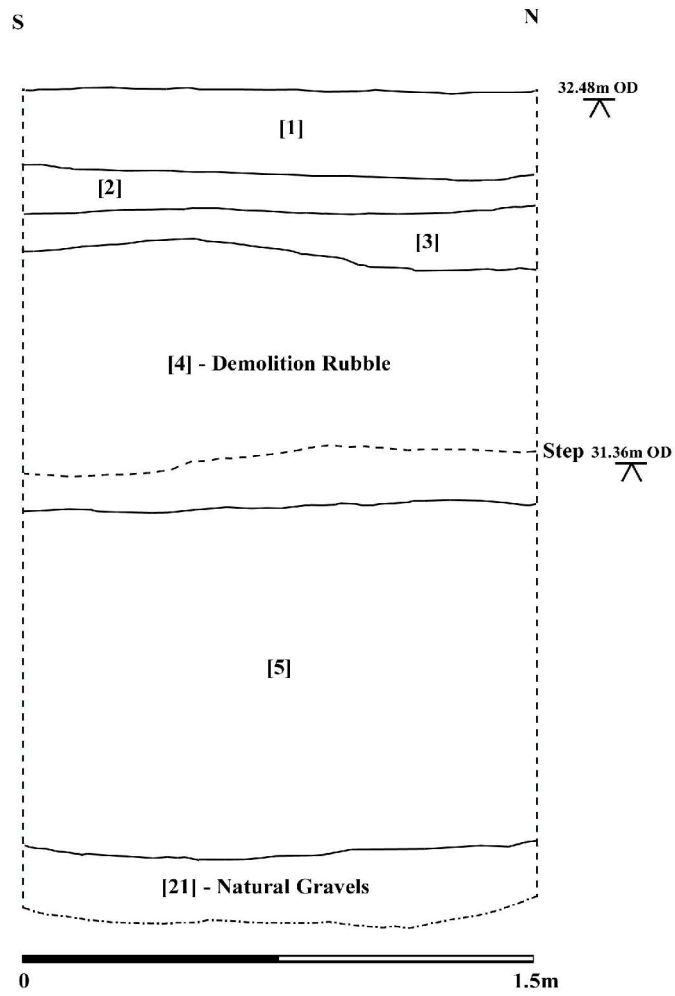


Figure 11: Section and view of Trench 1.



Figure 12: Trench 1 view southeast showing walls [18] [16] [12] [11] and natural gravels [21].



Figure 13: Trench 1 view southwest showing drain chamber [25], ceramic drain [27] and deposit [24] below concrete slab [8] and wall [7].

8.2 Trench 2

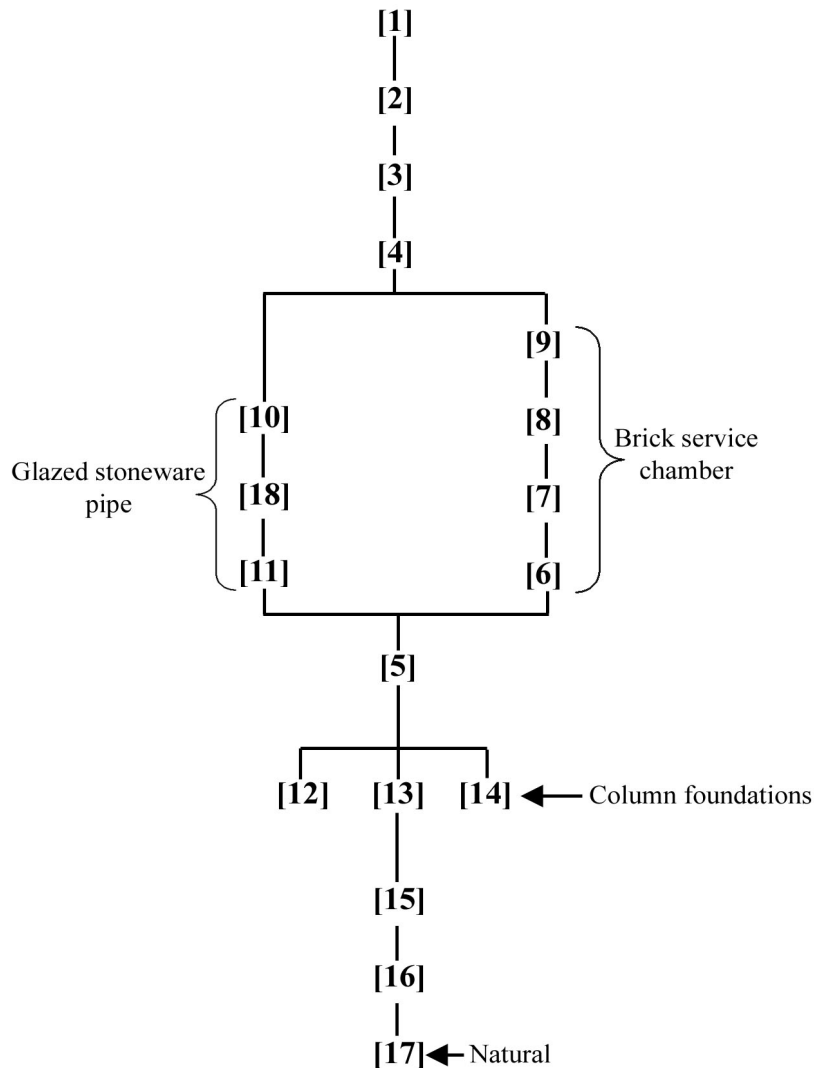
Trench 2 was excavated within the tarmac playground to the south of the site, between the existing boys gym and temporary nursery school buildings. The trench was stepped at 0.9m (due to exposure of an existing live electrical cable at this level) and reached a final depth of some 2.4m below the existing ground surface, with a further machine slot excavated at the western end to a depth of some 4.3m below the existing ground surface, exposing natural silt at a level of 28.09m OD.

8.2.1 List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 2

Context	Description	Interpretation
1	Dark-grey black tarmac.	Existing tarmac ground surface.
2	Light greyish-green crushed stone gravel and sand, no inclusions, compact.	Modern ground makeup/hardcore.
3	Indurated concrete and brick rubble (yellow stock brick, red brick) moderate flint, electrical cable and metal, occasional sand.	Modern ground made-ground/hardcore.
4	Moderately compact mixed deposits – redeposited natural gravels, dark-grey/black charcoal and burnt material, brick rubble. Ceramic, flint, metal and glass. Interspersed with mid-brown silty clay.	Modern made-ground layer – cut by existing electrical cable in linear cut running east-west for full length of trench.
5	Friable mid to light brown silty clay with red and yellow stock brick fragments. Chalk and charcoal flecking, occasional oyster shell.	Made-ground layer, probably contemporary with demolition of temporary St Barnabas Church c.1890's.
6	Rectangular cut for service chamber measuring 1.45m by 0.92 and exposed to a depth of 1.72m.	Cut for service chamber.
7	Orange/red frogged brick outer masonry of service chamber.	External masonry of service chamber.
8	Ashlar yellow-stock brick and concrete mortar internal masonry of service chamber (dimensions of 0.9m by 0.52m).	Internal masonry of service chamber.
9	Brick, stone and sandy rubble fill inside disused service chamber [8].	Rubble fill in [8].
10	Friable mid-brown grey silty clay with frequent brick inclusions.	Fill of linear pipe cut [11].

11	Linear cut exposed in base of trench from edge of service chamber running east-west for further 6.5m, 0.4m in width.	Cut for ceramic pipe [18].
12	Roughly square concrete and brick block within larger rectangular cut, filled with yellow sand and gravel.	Western most 'foundation' for column?
13	Roughly square concrete and brick block within larger rectangular cut, filled with yellow sand and gravel.	Central 'foundation' for column?
14	Roughly square concrete and brick block within larger rectangular cut, filled with yellow sand and gravel.	Eastern most 'foundation' for column?
15	Mid-brownish grey silty clay with brick inclusions, occasional pot, glass, friable.	Made ground deposit cut by column foundations [12] [13] [14] – presumably contemporary with construction of church c.1860's.
16	Mixed made ground layers – lenses of redeposited natural gravels, mid-brown grey silty clay, black/dark grey charcoal and sand. Brick, pottery and clay pipe inclusions.	Made-ground layers presumably dumped as makeup prior to 19 th century development of the area, and construction of St Barnabas church c.1860's.
17	Mid orange/yellow silty clay brickearth c.4.4m below existing ground surface.	Natural brickearth deposit exposed in base of machine slot.
18	Glazed stone-ware pipe connecting to service chamber [8].	East-west pipe presumably contemporary with church or surrounding residential buildings – probably late 19 th century.

8.2.2 Stratigraphic Matrix – Trench 2



8.2.3 Summary and Discussion

Trench 2 exposed a series of modern made-ground layers beneath the existing tarmac ground surface [1]. Deposits [2] (crushed stone gravel) and [3] (indurated brick rubble) represented ground-makeup and hardcore of recent date. These layers were stripped to expose a further layer of made-ground [4] containing a high frequency of brick and concrete rubble – this layer is likely to be contemporary with the demolition and clearance of the study area prior to the construction of Rutherford School in the 1960's. [4] was cut by a modern, live electrical service running east-west across the playground, at a depth of some 0.9m below the existing ground surface. The cable was exposed for the full length of the trench along the inner edge of the stepped area – consequently, the main excavation trench was moved slightly north and the trench stepped at this depth.

A brick-built service chamber was exposed at the eastern end of trench 2, consisting of yellow-stock brick internal masonry [8], with an external masonry surround of degraded red bricks [7]. The chamber was filled with loose brick and stone rubble [9] and within a wider rectangular cut [6]. In the base of the trench, at *c.*2.4m (29.96m OD) an east-west linear cut [11] was exposed extending from the chamber and running beyond the limits of excavation. A small hand-dug slot was excavated to expose a glazed stoneware ceramic pipe [18]. Both of these drainage features were cut into a brown silty deposit [5] which in turn sealed three roughly square concrete foundation blocks running along the southern length of the trench. These foundations [12] [13] [14] consisted of large concrete and brick square shaped blocks set into a cut filled with yellow sandy gravel, each measuring roughly 0.8m by 0.6m square. The foundation blocks were shown to cut into a greyish brown/yellow deposit [15] which in turn overlay mixed made-ground layers [16]. At *c.*2.4m below the existing ground layer a machine slot was excavated at the western end of the trench – the slot exposed deposit [16] continuing to a depth of some 4.3m where it sealed natural brickearth at *c.* 28.09m OD.



Figure 14: Trench 2 view east.

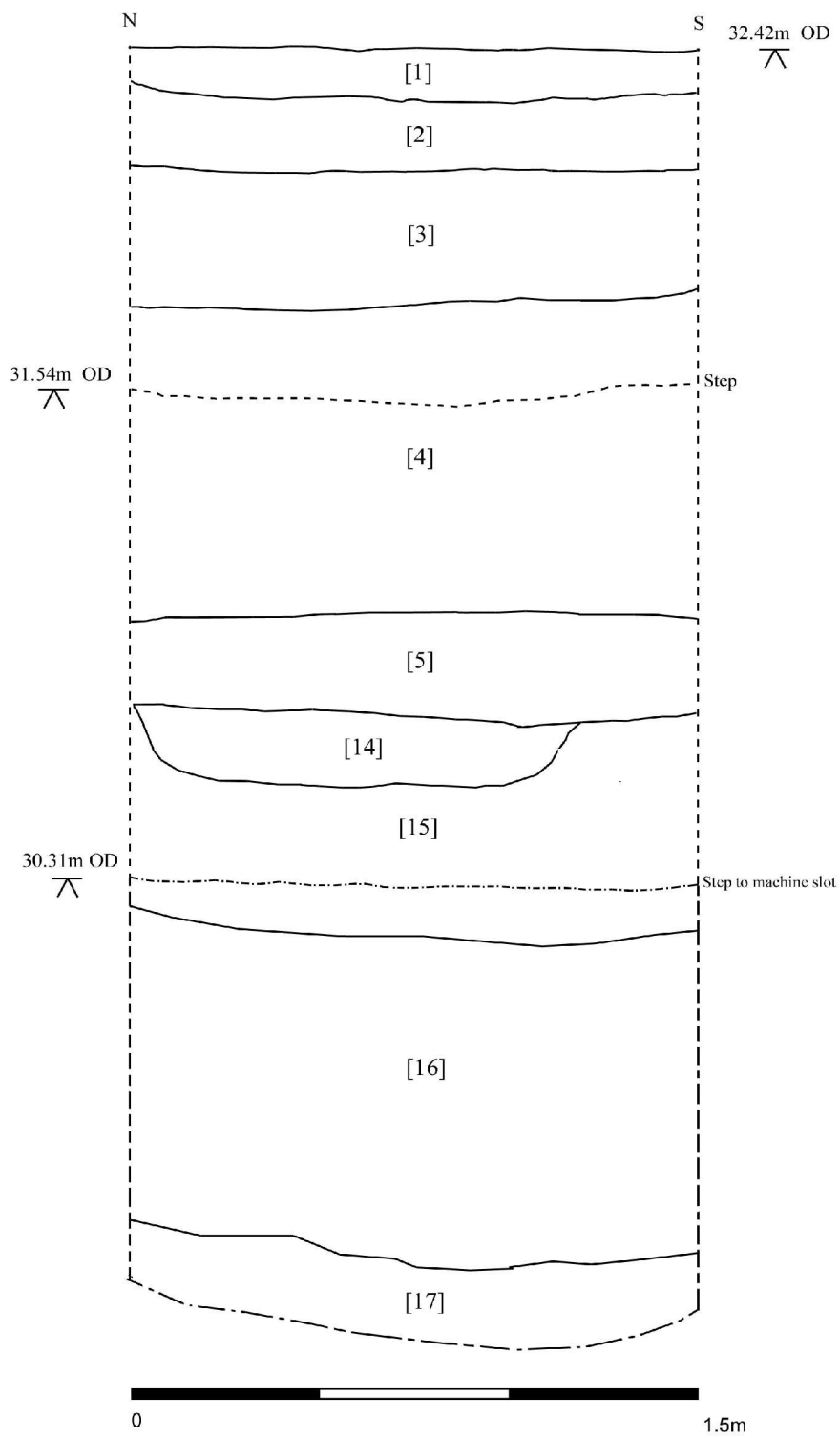


Figure 15: Trench 2 sample section



Figure 16: North facing section of Trench 2 and north facing of machine slot.

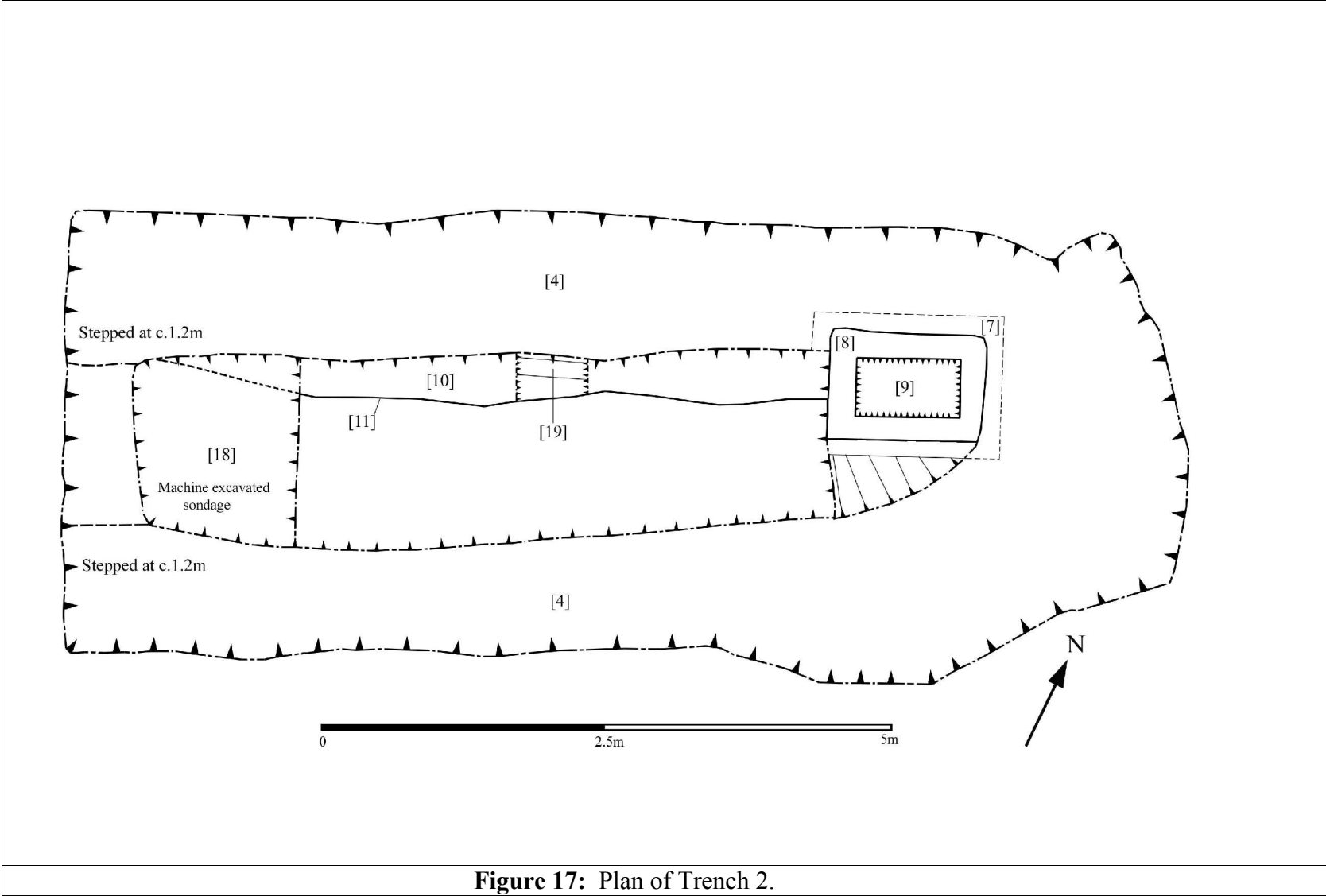


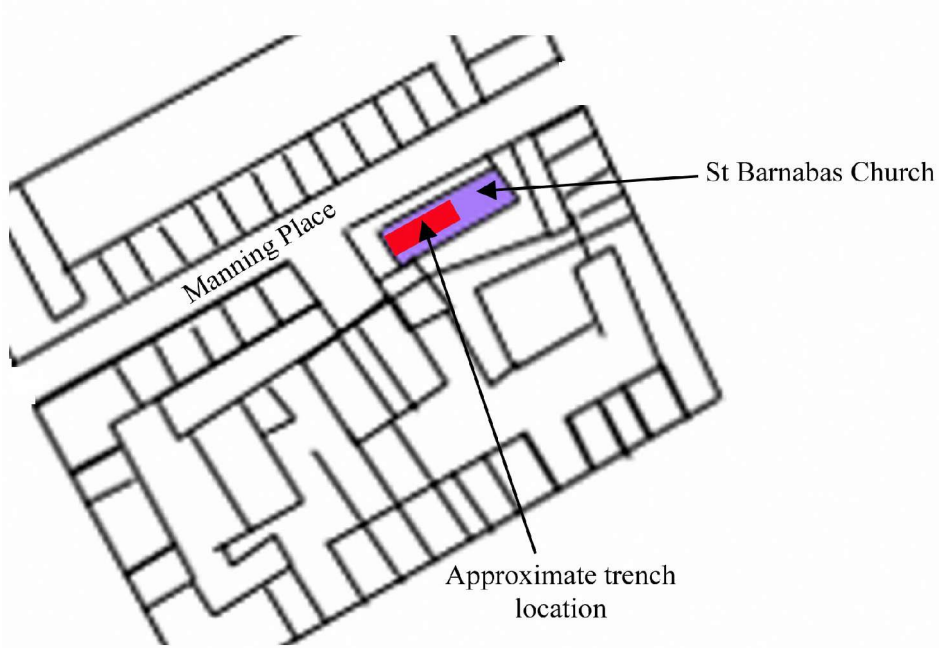
Figure 17: Plan of Trench 2.

The features exposed in Trench 2 are clearly of mid-late 19th origin, and as with Trench 1 a basic understanding of the areas development during this period is an advantage. Figures 4, 5 and 6 show the changing appearance of the study area between the mid-19th century and the clearance of the site for the Rutherford School c.1960. The area in which Trench 2 was located is shown to have residential properties similar to those discussed in regard to the results of Trench 1, but there are two specific features to note. The Church of St Barnabas appears on the OS map of 1869 and is known to have stood on the site since 1863 (consecrated 1865), before disappearing from the record in the 1870's. It is likely that the church was a temporary structure, supported by the reference to '*St Barnabas's Church (iron)*' (Compass Archaeology:2006). By 1874 the church is no longer present on the site, and a new building – the Bell Street School – has been constructed, although the maps indicate that the latter was not built over the footprint of the former.

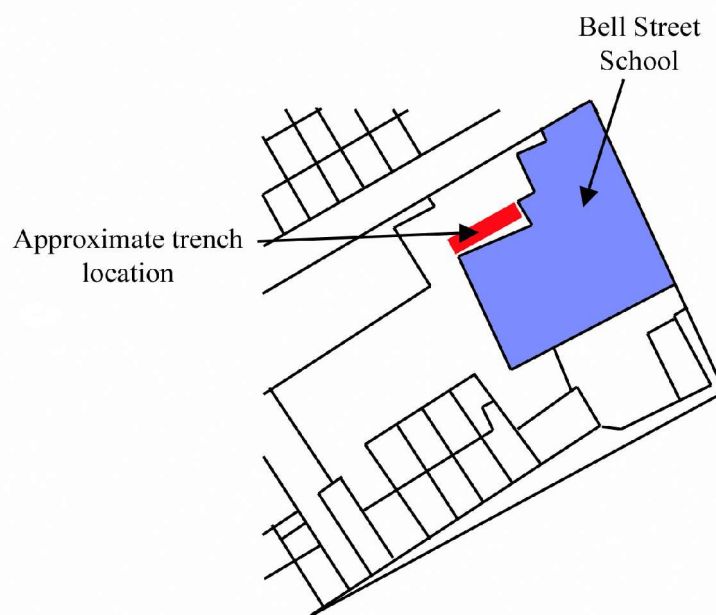
Figure 19 shows the location of Trench 2 in relation to simplified excerpts from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1869 and 1896 respectively. Based on these observations, it is likely that the concrete foundation bases exposed at c. 30.32m OD represent the remnants of structural features of St Barnabas Church. The associated deposits [5] and [15] presumably relate to the demolition and construction of the building respectively. This is further supported by the observation of drainage features [18] [8] cutting the lower [15] into which the foundations were set. This suggests that the drain chamber and glazed stoneware pipe belong to a later period of development. They may well reflect the period after the demolition of the church, possibly directly related to the Bell Street School, but just as likely to reflect domestic drainage from the surrounding residential property. Presumably made-ground layers [16] reflect dumping and ground-makeup prior to the construction of the church and surrounding contemporary development.



Figure 18: Concrete and brick foundation in Trench 2.



Simplified extract from the OS 1869 map



Simplified extract from the OS 1896 map

Figure 19: Simplified extracts from Ordnance Survey maps of 1869 and 1896, showing the location of Trench 2 in relation to surrounding buildings.

8.3 Summary of the Archaeological Results

No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the latter part of the 19th century were observed during course of the evaluation. Trench 1 exposed a series of walls and concrete slabs that were identified as the surviving elements of Victorian terraced housing demolished c.1960 during the construction of the Rutherford School. Trench 2 exposed three concrete and brick probable column foundations that may well reflect the remains of the temporary St Barnabas Church consecrated in 1863. Further 19th century drainage features were exposed which probably date from the 1870's, following the removal of the Church and the construction of Bell Street School and surrounding residential housing.

If any significant archaeological remains were ever present on the site it appears that successive periods of development from the 19th century onwards have destroyed all traces. It is unlikely that any further archaeological deposits will have survived elsewhere on site, and consequently no further archaeological work is deemed necessary.

Bibliography

Compass Archaeology. 2007 'Westminster 4 Academy, The Former North Westminster Community School, Penfold Street, NW1 6RX City of Westminster –An archaeological desktop and impact assessment'. *unpublished Compass Archaeology report*

Compass Archaeology. 2008. 'Specification for an archaeological field evaluation and level 1-2 historic building recording survey – King Solomon Academy (the former North Westminster Community School), Penfold Street, NW1 6RX. City of Westminster. *Unpublished.*

Appendix I: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: compass1-39177

Project details

Project name	King Solomon Academy (the former Westminster Community School), Penfold Street, City of Westminster.
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation consisting of two trial trenches located within the footprint of the proposed redevelopment. 19th century features including the remains of one of a number of Victorian terraced properties, concrete column bases possibly from the 1863 temporary church of St Barnabas, ceramic drains and brick drain chambers were exposed. No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 19th century were exposed.
Project dates	Start: 25-02-2008 End: 28-02-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	KSM08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
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 King Solomon Academy, Penfold Street, City of Westminster.
Postcode	NW1 6RX
Study area	8500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2713 8189 51.5211066815 -0.167398134249 51 31 15 N 000 10 02 W Point
Height OD	Min: 28.09m Max: 30.07m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology

Project director/manager	Gill King
Project supervisor	Rosie Cummings
Name of sponsor/funding body	Absolute Return for Kids (ARK)

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Map', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	King Solomon Academy (the former North Westminster Community School), Penfold Street, City of Westminster. NW1 6RX: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cummings, R
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, London, SE1 1RQ
Description	40 page bound archaeological report detailing the results of the archaeological evaluation.

Entered by	Rosie Cummings (mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	11 March 2008

Appendix II: London Archaeologist Summary

Site Address: King Solomon Academy (the former North Westminster Community School), Penfold Street, City of Westminster. NW1 6RX

Project type: Evaluation

Dates of Fieldwork: 25th – 28th February 2008

Site Code: KSM08

Supervisor: Rosie Cummings

NGR: TQ 2713 8189

Funding Body: Absolute Return for Kids (ARK)

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to redevelopment of the former North Westminster Community School. Two trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed redevelopment. No archaeological finds or features predating the later 19th century were observed. The remains of one of many Victorian terraced properties were exposed in the form of brick walls, concrete slabs and drainage features at the northern limits of the site. To the south three concrete and brick probable column foundations were exposed which may reflect the remains of the temporary church of St Barnabas, which stood on the site between 1863 and 1874. Further drainage features were exposed in this area and are considered to represent later 19th century development, possibly relating to the building of Bell Street School in 1874. Natural gravels were exposed to the north of the site between 30.00m and 30.07m OD, and to the south silty natural deposits were observed at 28.09m OD, but are probably heavily truncated.