

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields, City of Westminster WC2A 3PH**

**Site Code: LIN11**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3090 8132**

**Written and Researched by Peter Boyer and Douglas Killock**

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, January 2013**

**Project Manager: Tim Bradley**

**Commissioning Client: J. Coffey Construction Ltd/Stevens Construction Ltd.**

**Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
Brockley  
London  
SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925**

**Fax: 020 7639 9588**

**Email: [tbradley@pre-construct.com](mailto:tbradley@pre-construct.com)**

**Website: [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)**

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
January 2013**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

## CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT .....	3
2	INTRODUCTION .....	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND .....	8
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY .....	12
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....	13
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY .....	20
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....	22
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION .....	23
9	INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS .....	48
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	53
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	54
	APPENDIX 1: PLATES .....	56
	APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX .....	61
	APPENDIX 3: POTTERY REPORT .....	68
	APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL REPORT .....	72
	APPENDIX 5: METAL AND SMALL FINDS .....	75
	APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONES .....	76
	APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM .....	79

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Site Location .....	5
Figure 2: Areas of Basement Reduction .....	6
Figure 3: Areas Monitored during Further Enabling Works .....	7
Figure 4: Phase 1, Natural Features .....	38
Figure 5: Phase 2, 16 <sup>th</sup> Century Western Side .....	39
Figure 6: Phase 2, 16 <sup>th</sup> Century Eastern Side .....	40
Figure 7: Sections through Phase 2 Features .....	41
Figure 8: Phase 3, 17 <sup>th</sup> Century .....	42
Figure 9: Phase 3, Sections 31 & 32 .....	43
Figure 10: Phase 4, 18 <sup>th</sup> Century .....	44
Figure 11: Phase 5, 19 <sup>th</sup> Century .....	45
Figure 12: Historic Map Overlays .....	46
Figure 13: Phase 4 & 5 Overlay on 1911 Floor Plan .....	47

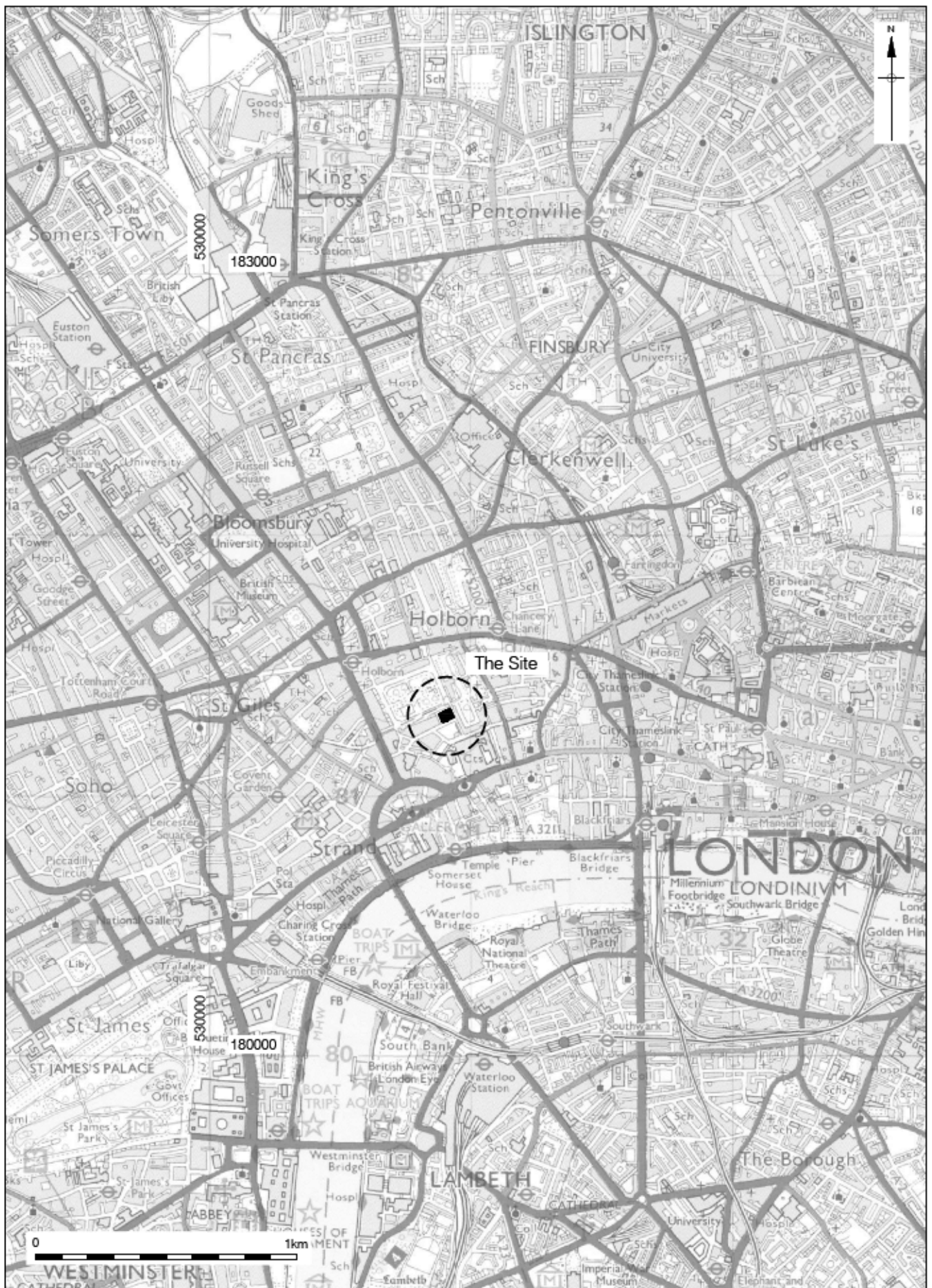
## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of two broad phases of archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) carried out at the former Land Registry building, 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields, City of Westminster, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of J. Coffey Construction Ltd. and Stevens Construction Ltd. The project was managed by Tim Bradley and supervised by Peter Boyer, Douglas Killock, Amelia Fairman and Paul McGarrity, all of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The work was inspected and monitored by Andy Shelley of Ramboll, on behalf of the London School of Economics, and Diane Abrams of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) on behalf of the City of Westminster.
- 1.2 The first phase of work was carried out in the basement of the building during floor level reduction as part of extensive refurbishment of the property. The second phase of monitoring was carried out during further works within the basement and also a proposed 'Pavilion' area to the west of the building and former shower room north of this. The site is located at the south-east corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields, backing on to Serle Street to the east and Portugal Street to the south (Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3090 8132).
- 1.3 The monitoring recorded a number of natural deposits including a possible sand dune, Pleistocene Terrace gravels, brickearth and possible palaeochannels. Residual artefactual material suggested there had been Roman occupation in the near vicinity and the former existence of possible high status buildings was indicated by residual finds of medieval date.
- 1.4 West and north-west of the main building, late medieval/early post-medieval features were recorded cutting into the brickearth. Within the basement natural deposits were overlain by an intermittent clay layer of varying thickness, which appeared to be the truncated remnants of further contemporary features. Post-dating these deposits were a number of features backfilled during the 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the most extensive of which was a large pit located towards the centre of the site.
- 1.5 A number of features of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date were also recorded, including brick-lined wells, one of which truncated the fill of the large pit, and other structural features. The wells represented activity external to former properties whereas the other features appeared to have been internal to, or elements of, previous buildings.
- 1.6 The latest activity represented was associated with the construction of the present building in the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century. This included the concrete base slabs along with construction trample and bedding/levelling deposits. Some elements of earlier buildings also appeared to have been incorporated as structural supports for the slabs.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

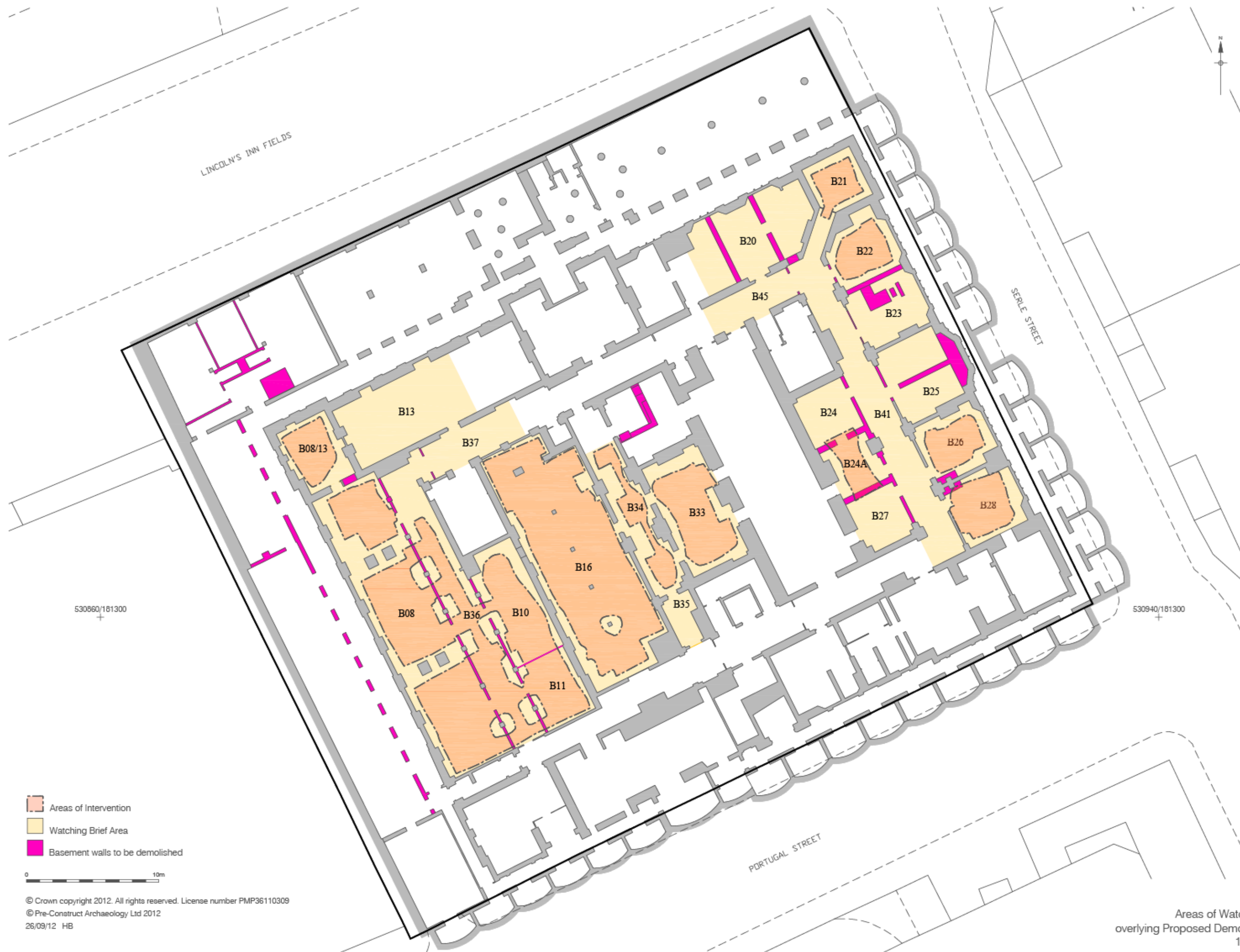
- 2.1 Two broad phases of archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) were conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields, City of Westminster (Figures 1, 2 and 3). The watching brief monitored ground reduction and building enabling works in the lower ground floor and basement of the former Land Registry building, being carried out as part of extensive refurbishment of the property for academic use. The initial phase of monitoring was conducted between 16th November 2011 and 1<sup>st</sup> February 2012 on behalf of J. Coffey Construction Ltd. The second phase of work was carried out between 19<sup>th</sup> April and 29<sup>th</sup> August 2012 on behalf of Stevens Construction Ltd.
- 2.2 The site comprises the former Land Registry building, constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, occupying a rectangular plot of approximately 0.28 hectares. It is located at the south-east corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields and is bounded by Lincoln's Inn Fields to the north, Serle Street to the east, Portugal Street to the south and to the west by the Nuffield Building of the Royal College of Surgeons.
- 2.3 The monitoring and recording followed an earlier archaeological watching brief carried out at the site during June 2011 (Langthorne 2011), which monitored the excavation of a number of test pits across the basement area. The earlier work mostly recorded natural sand and gravel layers though other deposits of possible archaeological potential were recorded in six locations. These findings and information contained within an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site (Gifford 2011) informed the current phases of work reported here.
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3090 8132.
- 2.5 The site was given the code LIN11.
- 2.6 The project was advised and monitored by Andy Shelley of Gifford on behalf of the London School of Economics and Diane Abrams of GLAAS on behalf of the City of Westminster. The project was managed by Tim Bradley and supervised by the authors, Amelia Fairman and Paul McGarrity.





© Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License number 36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012  
 HB 29/03/12

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4







0 10m  
 © Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012  
 26/09/12 HB

Figure 3  
 Areas monitored during Further Enabling Works  
 overlying Proposed Demolition Plan  
 1:250 at A3

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The proposed development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within Planning Policy Statement 5 (now superseded by National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), adopted on March 27 2012), The London Plan and policies of the City of Westminster. The site is a Grade II Listed Building and any development is therefore subject to Listed Building Consent. Listed Building Consent was granted before the works began.
- 3.2 The London Plan, published July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London:

#### **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 detail.
- 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.

- 3.3 There are no further Designated heritage assets within the site but the building lies within The Strand Conservation Area and the Lundenwic and Thorny Island Area of Special Archaeological Priority, as defined in the City of Westminster's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted 24 January 2007. The UDP will be replaced by a Local Development Framework (LDF) as outlined in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Meanwhile, many of the UDP policies were saved in January 2010, pending the formulation of the LDF. Saved policies from the UDP include the following relating to the current development:

#### **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.

(B) Planning applications involving demolition in conservation areas

1) Buildings identified as of local architectural, historical or topographical interest in adopted conservation area audits will enjoy a general presumption against demolition

2) Development proposals within conservation areas, involving the demolition of unlisted buildings, may be permitted

a) If the building makes either a negative or insignificant contribution to the character or appearance of the area, and/or

b) If the design quality of the proposed development is considered to result in an enhancement of the conservation area's overall character or appearance, having regard to issues of economic viability, including the viability of retaining and repairing the existing building

3) In any such case, there should also be firm and appropriately detailed proposals for the future viable redevelopment of the application site that have been approved and their implementation assured by planning condition or agreement.

(C) Planning application for alteration or extension of unlisted buildings

Planning permission will be granted for proposals which

1) Serve to reinstate missing traditional features, such as doors, windows, shopfronts, front porches and other decorative features

2) Use traditional and, where appropriate, reclaimed or recycled building materials

3) Use prevalent facing, roofing and paving materials, having regard to the content of relevant conservation area audits or other adopted supplementary guidance

4) In locally appropriate situations, use modern or other atypical facing materials or detailing or innovative forms of building design and construction

(D) Conservation area audits

The existence, character and contribution to the local scene of buildings or features of architectural, historical or topographical interest, recognised as such in supplementary planning guidance, such as conservation area audits, will be of relevance to the application of policies DES 4 to DES 7, and DES 10.

(E) Changes of use within conservation areas

Permission will only be granted for development, involving a material change of use, which would serve either to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area, bearing in mind the detailed viability of the development.

(F) Setting of conservation areas

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.

(G) Restrictions on permitted development in conservation areas

1) In order to give additional protection to the character and appearance of conservation areas, directions may be made under article 4(2) of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. Types of generally permitted development to which such directions may apply will include:

a) painting, cladding or rendering of building facades

b) insertion or replacement of doors and windows

c) removal or replacement of boundary walls and fences

d) alteration of roof profiles and replacement of roofing materials.

2) Such added powers of planning control may be applied to designated conservation areas the subject of adopted conservation area audits or to buildings or groups of buildings therein identified as being of architectural, historical or topographical interest.

3) The existence of such directions will be taken into account in the authorisation of development that may itself be made subject to the removal of permitted development rights, in appropriate individual cases.

#### **POLICY DES 10: LISTED BUILDINGS**

##### **(A) Applications for planning permission**

Applications for development involving the extension or alteration of listed buildings will where relevant need to include full details of means of access, siting, design and external appearance of the proposed development in order to demonstrate that it would respect the listed building's character and appearance and serve to preserve, restore or complement its features of special architectural or historic interest.

##### **(B) Demolition of listed buildings**

1) Development involving the total demolition of a listed building (or any building listed by virtue of being within its curtilage) will only be permitted if, where relevant, the following criteria are met:

a) it is not possible to continue to use the listed building for its existing, previous or original purpose or function, and b) every effort has been made to continue the present use or to find another economically viable use and obtain planning permission, with or without physical alteration, and

c) the historic character or appearance of the main building would be restored or improved by the demolition of curtilage building(s), or

d) substantial benefits to the community would derive from the nature, form and function of the proposed development, and (in all cases)

e) demolition would not result in the creation of a long-term cleared site to the detriment of adjacent listed buildings

2) If development is authorised in conformity with any of the above criteria, it may be made subject to a condition, agreement or undertaking that any consequential demolition shall not be carried out until all the relevant details of the proposed development have been approved and a contract has been entered into for its subsequent execution.

##### **(C) Changes of use of listed buildings**

Development involving the change of use of a listed building (and any works of alteration associated with it, including external illumination) may be permitted where it would contribute economically towards the restoration, retention or maintenance of the listed building (or group of buildings) without such development adversely affecting the special architectural or historic interest of the building (or its setting) or its spatial or structural integrity.

##### **(D) Setting of listed buildings**

Planning permission will not be granted where it would adversely affect:

a) the immediate or wider setting of a listed building, or

b) recognised and recorded views of a listed building or

a group of listed buildings, or

c) the spatial integrity or historic unity of the curtilage of a listed building.

##### **(E) Theft or removal of architectural items of interest**

In order to reduce the risk of theft or removal of architectural items of interest or value from historic buildings during the course of development, the City Council may require additional security arrangements to be made while buildings are empty or during the course of building works.

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

**(A) Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

Permission for proposals affecting the following Scheduled Ancient Monuments, or their settings, will be granted providing that their archaeological value and interest is preserved:

- 1) the Chapter House and Pyx Chamber in the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey
- 2) the Jewel Tower.

**(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.

- 3.4 Given the above policies and the results of the DBA and findings of the earlier archaeological monitoring, Gifford (now Ramboll) recommended, and GLAAS approved, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording of basement floor level reduction, and the excavation to construction level of any archaeological remains uncovered by the monitoring. The work was carried out according to a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA Ltd. (Bradley 2011).

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The underlying geology of the area comprises Eocene London Clay. According to the 1:50,000 British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London), the drift geology beneath the site comprises sands and gravels of the Anglian to Devensian Hackney Terrace, formed by the actions of the Thames during the Pleistocene. The Terrace gravels are intermittently overlain by brickearth of the Langley Silt Complex, accumulated through a variety of processes since the Last Glacial Maximum c. 17,000 BP (Schofield 2008).
- 4.1.2 Geotechnical investigations conducted on the site during June 2011 (Langthorne 2011) revealed natural sands and gravels lying immediately below the basement slab at a number of locations across the site (at c. 15.15m OD given a slab surface elevation of 15.40m OD and a slab thickness of c. 0.25m). At other locations, what was interpreted as subsoil or the fills of large features was recorded between the natural deposits and the base of the slab. It was concluded that construction of the current early 20<sup>th</sup>-century building, in particular the excavation for its basement, had removed all but the deepest cut features on the site.

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The study site is located on relatively flat land on the southern side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, with a modern surface elevation of c. 20m OD. There are no known surface watercourses on or in the vicinity of the site, though a map of 1682 suggests that a large ditch crossed the site from east to west during the later 17<sup>th</sup>-century.
- 4.2.2 The site fronts onto the southern side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, the east side of the building is adjacent to Serle Street and the rear backs on to Portugal Street, whilst the west side of the building faces the Nuffield Building of the Royal College of Surgeons.



## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the study site has previously been carried out (Gifford 2011). The DBA places the site within its archaeological and historical context from prehistory to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and its main findings are outlined here.
- 5.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is very limited. The Palaeolithic evidence only comprises a pointed axehead and a handaxe, both recovered within 250m of the site. No evidence of Mesolithic or Neolithic activity is recorded in the vicinity, though a bronze Etruscan statuette of a dancer, approximately 150mm tall and of Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age date was found in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1904. Late prehistoric pottery was also recovered from Lincoln's Inn Fields during a Time Team evaluation carried out by Wessex Archaeology and Museum of London Archaeology in 2008 (Gibson 2009).
- 5.3 In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD Roman Londinium was established to the east of the study site. Two Roman roads passed close to the site; the Strand and Fleet Street to the south and Oxford Street, New Oxford Street and High Holborn to the north. The southern road separated the higher and dry ground to the north from the riverside beach or strand to the south. The nearest occupation during this period appears to have been a small hamlet near the present Bond Street underground station where the road crossed the Tyburn stream (Gould 2010).
- 5.4 Several findspots attest to the presence of Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. These include Romano-British pottery, an Etruscan vase (retained in the British Museum), a hoard of several hundred copper coins dated to the reigns of Victorinus (AD 268-270) and Tetricus (AD 270-273) and a red terracotta antefix, all recorded on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within 250m of the site. To the south-west of the site, excavation of occupational horizons at St Catherine's House revealed residual Roman material within deposits dated to the Saxon period (Wood 1998). Other notable finds include an over life sized bronze foot from a statue of an emperor or a deity, found on Kingsway north-west of the site (Schofield 2008).
- 5.5 Saxon occupation of London (Lundenwic) focused around Aldwych to the south and flourished between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, covering an area of perhaps as much as sixty hectares. Writing in AD 735, Bede called the settlement 'a mart of many peoples, coming by land and sea'. It has been estimated that it covered an area from Trafalgar Square in the west, to the river in the south and almost as far north as High Holborn (*ibid.*). It appears that both former Roman roads to the north and south of the site were retained after the decline of Roman Londinium and into the Saxon period. The earliest archaeological features providing evidence of human settlement in the area surrounding the study site date to the early Saxon period and are associated with the settlement of Lundenwic.

- 5.6 Archaeological investigations at Bruce House, Kemble Street, west of the site revealed extensive evidence of Saxon occupation (*ibid.*). Cut features including wells, rubbish pits and cess pits were identified, in addition to occupation layers, dump layers and deposits of dark earth. The high frequency of bone and antler off cuts retrieved also inferred that bone-working took place on or near the site. Additional work along Keeley Street to the west of the study site encountered a wattle-lined well, numerous cess pits, rubbish pits and a large north-west south-east aligned ditch (Howe and Watson 2004). Structural remains included shallow postholes and a timber building, plus a metalled surface. This area would have lain within the eastern portion of middle Saxon Lundenwic (Gould 2010).
- 5.7 The eastern extent of Lundenwic is less clear, but it is likely the study site lies near the eastern edge of the settlement. The excavation by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1998 at St Catherine's House, on the east side of Kingsway, directly to the west of the Old Building, found additional evidence of occupation in the form of wells, pits and probable buildings of middle Saxon date (Wood 1998). In addition to this, two sherds of possible early Saxon pottery were observed during investigations in 2008 at Lincoln's Inn and Lincoln's Inn Fields (Gibson 2009).
- 5.8 Numerous archaeological investigations attest to Saxon occupation of the wider area. A watching brief carried out at Wild Street encountered Middle Saxon occupation layers along with rubbish pits and possible structural features (Schofield 2008). Associated artefacts included pottery, loomweight fragments and burnt daub with wattle impressions. Earlier investigations along Russell Street recorded a middle Saxon pit containing slag and Ipswich-ware pottery fragments (*ibid.*).
- 5.9 An evaluation carried out at 29-33 Kingsway to the west of the study site, identified a pit or well cut into natural gravels (*ibid.*). Within the backfill of the feature were fragments of burnt daub, middle Saxon pottery and a round headed copper alloy pin. These findings were reported as indicative of occupation, and therefore supported the notion that settlement during this period extended further east than was previously thought.
- 5.10 Following a Danish raid in 886 King Alfred ordered a return to the more defensible site at old Londinium and Lundenwic became temporarily abandoned. The area was settled again in the early 10<sup>th</sup> century when a community of Danes lived in the vicinity. This is commemorated by the church of St Clement Danes, c. 500m south of the study site, which was reputedly founded by the settlers and named after the patron saint of mariners. King Harold I "Harefoot" was supposedly buried here in March 1040, though subsequently his body was disinterred by his briefly usurper brother Hartha Canute and thrown into the marshes bordering the Thames (Gould 2010).
- 5.11 In AD 959, King Edgar gave an estate including the site of Lundenwic to the church of Westminster, and its boundaries can be reconstructed from a surviving charter. In a

confirmation of this grant by King Ethelred in about AD 1010, a farm was added, and this appears to roughly coincide with the later parish of St Giles in the Fields. Co[n]vent Garden is still the area name today. The actual extent and outline of the Saxon and medieval abbey garden is not clear, and no document has been located to define it (Schofield 2008).

- 5.12 During the medieval period the study site lay between reoccupied Londinium to the east and the royal courts, palaces and religious institutions of Westminster to the west. A convenient distance from the river, the wider area became favoured for the building of grand houses and institutions for the wealthy and powerful (Gould 2010).
- 5.13 Some 200m east of the study site, the north to south aligned Chancery Lane has origins in the 11<sup>th</sup> century; the name of the street was formalised c. 1220 when the Chancellor established premises there. To the west, the north-west to south-east aligned Drury Lane connected Aldwych to the south with the hamlets of Holborn and Tottenham Court to the north. Despite the study area's significant location, it was probably mostly fields, with the possibility of some brickearth quarry pits although these are more likely to have been east of the City, around Aldgate (Schofield 2008).
- 5.14 The City of London to the east was the established base of law training by the clergy. This came to an end in 1234 when Henry III (1207-1272) prohibited the teaching of law in the City as well as the issuing of a papal bull that decreed the clergy were not to teach Common Law over Canon Law. This made the study area an ideal location for the re-establishment of institutions teaching law.
- 5.15 Henry de Lacy, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Lincoln (1251-1311) leased his 'Inn' or townhouse (Thavie's Inn and later Furnival Hall) in Holborn to apprentices of Common Law and it became known as Lincoln's Inn, becoming formalised after the Earl's death in 1310. In 1370 the Society of Lincoln's Inn was formed and by the end of the century there were four Inns of Court. At some point before 1422, the greater part of 'Lincoln's Inn' as they had become known moved to the estate of Ralph Neville, the Bishop of Chichester, near Chancery Lane, with later property acquired from Richard Sampson in 1537, also a Bishop of Chichester. Lincoln's Inn acquired the freehold in 1580. The Old Hall part of the Inn dates from 1489 and is Grade I listed.
- 5.16 There have been numerous archaeological interventions in the Lincoln's Inn area, which have revealed evidence of medieval activity. Watching briefs in 1991 and 1993 in the Chapel undercroft observed pottery finds as well as a chalk, greensand and mortar wall that is thought to relate to the earlier church on the site of the later chapel (Barber and Malcolm 1991; Grainger 1993). Further evidence of the demolition of earlier medieval structures was seen as building rubble observed during the excavation of drainage ditches. A pit or trench and ground raising deposits dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century are also thought to be the products of the demolition of medieval

buildings that would have raised the ground surface an estimated 1m higher. Work on the tower and gatehouse in 1968 observed earlier Ragstone and chalk walls, which are likely to belong to an earlier gate.

- 5.17 The open land to the immediate west of Lincoln's Inn and immediately north of the study site was originally two separate fields (hence the plural of Fields) known as Purse and Cup Fields. These were used as recreational land for the students of the Inns. A third field, Fickett's Field, was known as Lesser Lincoln's Inn Fields and this was positioned to the south in the area covered by present day Portugal Street. A double edged dagger with the tip missing and medieval pottery have been found within Lincoln's Inn Fields (Schofield 2008). A stone well located on the Strand is suggested to have been used by the students of the Inns.
- 5.18 Other contemporary Inns dating from the medieval period are represented in the study area as Red House Inn on Chancery Lane; Hereflete Inn, also on Chancery Lane and Clement's Inn on the Strand. The medieval Portsmouth House is thought to have been located on Sardinia Street, c. 200m west of the study site.
- 5.19 In the 17<sup>th</sup> century the fields were owned by the crown and much of the area had been developed by this time. The Royal Surveyor, Inigo Jones, was commissioned to draw a plan of how to divide Lincoln's Inn fields up into walks and housing. Although this came to nothing, William Newton's later attempts to develop the area on the north side of the fields was successful. By 1658, Portugal Row (named after King Charles II's Queen, Catherine of Braganza) was half laid out as represented on maps by Faithorne and Newcourt and Hollar (Schofield 2008).
- 5.20 Post-medieval deposits have been recorded at a number of locations in the vicinity of the study site. Garden soils, pits and a well were observed during works in Lincoln's Inn Fields itself (Maloney 1998, 177; 2006, 28). Brick rubble demolition layers including clay pipe that overlay brick footings were seen on the north side of the field and thought to date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. In addition to the prehistoric finds already detailed, an evaluation carried out by Wessex Archaeology, Museum of London Archaeology and Time Team in the fields found two silver coins, one of which was dated to the reign of Elizabeth I (Gibson 2009).
- 5.21 Works at 78-87 Chancery Lane in 1988 observed domestic rubbish pits (Girardon and Heathcote 1989, 80) and later at 22 Chancery Lane the presumed masonry remains of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century Symond's Inn were seen (Sankey 2006). Post-medieval pits and wall foundations were also seen at 24-32 Chancery Lane (Maloney 2007, 60).
- 5.22 A burial ground known as 'Green Ground' was located to the south-west of the study site and forms part of the plot of land currently occupied by King's. This was described as being crowded with bodies. An inhumation was observed in the Lincoln's Inn Chapel undercroft during works in 1991 and was seen below a ledger

stone dated to 1777 (Barber and Malcolm 1991). The present day chapel was built between 1619 and 1623 with later alterations and is Grade I listed. Additional post-medieval archaeological features seen during works at the Chapel were recorded as dumped deposits, a linear feature, pits and a surface. At 15 Old Square (part of Lincoln's Inn) the fragments of a fireplace or small furnace were observed in a basement in association with two pits filled with ashy deposits (Maloney 2005, 3). This series of features is suggested to relate to a small workshop. Finds from the features included pottery and clay tobacco pipe that have been dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.23 Additional archaeological works carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2010 on The Strand observed brick building foundations dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. Landscaping works on Christchurch in 1990 revealed floor layers and two underlying brick vaults, belonging to the post Great Fire church (Filer 1991, 273). Watching brief works at Chichester House on High Holborn in 2008 noted a post-medieval cess pit, the rest of the archaeology having been removed by the building of the house in the 1950s (Buu and Bystron 2008). Further post-medieval archaeology was revealed during the works at New Square Gardens where dump layers, building rubble and brickearth quarry pits were observed (Burton 2003).
- 5.24 A theatre on Portugal Street formed from a converted tennis court was opened by Sir William D'Avenant in 1660 and called the Duke's. This was noted as being the first London theatre to have a proscenium arch and movable scenery. It was refitted in 1714 by John Rich and demolished in 1848 to make way for the extension for the Royal College of Surgeons (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 460).
- 5.25 The Agas map of 1557 shows the area that would become Lincoln's Inn Fields as being undeveloped land. The Lincoln's Inn buildings are clearly represented. There are tracks and paths crossing the area that is clearly identified between the main routes of Drury Lane to the west and Chancery Lane to the east. Similarly, the Braun and Hogenberg map of 1572 shows the study site as likely to be in fields behind Clement's Inn to the south. Amongst the buildings observed on the Agas and Braun and Hogenburg maps are likely to be the Old Buildings of Lincoln's Inn that are on the Chancery Lane side of the buildings. These were completed between 1524 and 1613 and several are Grade I and II listed (Weinreb and Hibbert 1995, 457). Lindsey House is positioned on the western side of the square and Grade I listed. Also of historical significance is the Grade II\* listed 'The Old Curiosity Shop', which has 17<sup>th</sup>-century origins and is said to be the original Charles Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop (1840-1841). Sir John Soane's Museum is also situated on the northern side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Clare Market was opened by William Holles, Earl of Clare in 1657 on land to the south west of the study site. This was an important development in London as it was the first suburban market and followed as an example by others.

- 5.26 Much greater detail is provided on the Ogilby and Morgan map of 1676. The buildings forming Lincoln's Inn are clearly marked and defined by Chancery Lane to the east and open fields to the west. The range of buildings that separate the eastern edge of Lincoln's Inn Fields with what would become Lincoln's Inn New Square have yet to be built, although earlier 16<sup>th</sup>-century properties are present. Notably, Portugal Row (that would later become the road named Lincoln's Inn Fields) appears as separating Lower Lincoln's Inn Fields to the south and Lincoln's Inn Fields to the north. This map indicates that the surrounding landscape was becoming increasingly developed, particularly along street frontages, with open spaces becoming fewer. The terraced properties of Portugal Row appear as large structures with front and rear gardens or yards. The study site is likely to have been positioned over several of these plots on what would become the junction of Portugal Row and Searle Street.
- 5.27 Stow's 1720 map of the area shows the buildings of Portugal Row by this time had extended as far as the south-east corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields. There are still no buildings on the western edge of Lincoln's Inn New Square. The Lower Lincoln's Inn Field has now been severely reduced in size and appears as an enclosed square. John Rocque's map of c. 1745 shows the range of buildings constructed along the western side of Lincoln's Inn are now dividing the area from Portugal Row and Lincoln's Inn Fields to the west. Duke's Theatre is clearly shown on the south side of Portugal Row. 'Searle' Street is listed for the first time. The boundary between the developed terrace of Portugal Row and Lincoln's Inn Fields to the north is observed as being divided into squares that are presumed to represent large building plots.
- 5.28 Most significantly on the 1799 Horwood map is the illustrated development of the north-east corner of Portugal Row. The plot formed at the south-east corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Searle Street appears to be occupied by an inverse 'L' shaped building, which seems to front onto Searle Street rather than Lincoln's Inn Fields and is extensive compared with other buildings in its vicinity. A row of terraced buildings lines the eastern end of the block and continues around the corner of Portugal Street to the south.
- 5.29 The inversed 'L' shaped building is also visible on Greenwood's 1827 map. Portugal Row is marked as having several dashed outline structures fronting Lincoln's Inn Fields that are presumed to represent dilapidated or part demolished buildings or front garden plots. A smaller building appears set back from Portugal Street in the middle of the study site, within an open yard. It is on this map that the first representation of the Royal College of Surgeons is seen to the west of the study site, on Portugal Row. The Cassell map of 1862 shows the College of Surgeons structure in greater detail, presumably after its 1835-1839 rebuild. A structure on the west of the study area is marked as Insolvency Court. Lincoln's Inn Hall is now also represented on the east side of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

- 5.30 The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1867-74 shows the study site in greater detail. The north-east corner of the former Portugal Row (now known simply as Lincoln's Inn Fields) is occupied by a building that appears divided into multiple units. No function is given to the majority of these apart from on the side fronting Portugal Street to the south where a public house and post office can be seen. The structure on the west of the study site is marked as 'Courts of Bankruptcy'. It is plausible that unlabelled buildings are offices used in conjunction with the adjoining courts. To the west are labelled the Royal College of Surgeons and the site of the former theatre.
- 5.31 Work began on the Royal Courts of Justice in 1874 and was completed in 1882. These are positioned to the south-east of the study site and built in a 13<sup>th</sup>-century gothic style. They are currently Grade I listed. In Bacon's 1888 map a large building, this time not visibly divided, is seen to adjoin the bankruptcy courts to the west. From this map it would appear that the building on the corner formed by Serle Street, Portugal Street and Lincoln's Inn Fields is one large structure although a function is again not indicated. However, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1894 shows the same building with the same subdivisions as previously identified. Although the function of most rooms is unclear, it seems likely that these were offices concerned with the adjoining courts or legal practices. The building to the south-west of the site is labelled as 'Official Referees Court' and 'Union Body' is just north of it. On the southern side of the building the public house is still shown.
- 5.32 The first phase of construction of the Land Registry offices started in 1903 to 1905 with the east wing and is clearly identifiable on the OS map of 1906. They are seen to have removed all of the previous buildings on the study site. The west wing was completed between 1912 and 1913, though a survey map of 1911 shows the layout of the former buildings here immediately before they were demolished. A Godfrey map of the area from 1914 shows the building as completed.
- 5.33 The building was constructed in the Neo-Jacobean style and is Grade II listed. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1952 shows the completed Land Registry offices that now form a rectangular shape in plan. Surrounding walkways and fence lines are also visible. Notably, the area to the immediate west of the structure is shown as being occupied by ruins (the area suffered bomb damage during World War 2). These are no longer visible on the 1969 Ordnance Survey Map, instead having been replaced by the eastern extension of the Royal College of Surgeons. No other discernible change has been made to the study site and no further additions are evident on subsequent maps.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

### **6.1 Ground Reduction (Phase 1)**

- 6.1.1 In accordance with the WSI (Bradley 2011), archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during ground reduction by 500mm in an extensive area of the basement (Figure 2), following the breaking out and removal of the overlying concrete slab and non-supporting partition walls. The watching brief aimed to identify, quantify and record any archaeological remains and assess the nature of any disturbances or intrusions.
- 6.1.2 In each area of ground reduction, following the removal of modern overburden the underlying deposits were carefully exposed using a mini-digger with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Any archaeological deposits or structural remains were then cleaned by hand, recorded and sample excavated as necessary, with artefactual evidence retrieved where possible. Excavation did not penetrate further than 500mm except in areas where underpinning of extant walls was necessary. Once archaeological features had been cleaned, recorded and excavated at this level, the mechanical ground reduction continued in spits, again under archaeological supervision, until the required depth of 500mm below existing floor level had been reached. Any further exposed deposits or structural remains were then cleaned and recorded as necessary.
- 6.1.3 The work was carried out over a number of sub-phases and dovetailed with the contractor's timetabled programme of concrete breaking and ground reduction. Locations of archaeological features and deposits were recorded using room numbers of the pre-existing basement layout (Figure 2).

### **6.2 Further Enabling Works (Phase 2)**

- 6.2.1 The second broad phase of monitoring adopted a similar methodology to the basement reduction watching brief, though with some modifications dictated by the different works carried out (Figure 3): The first work monitored was the excavation of lift pits and adjacent wall underpinning trenches at the north and south of Room B08. A watching brief was then maintained on the excavation of a series of underpinning trenches at the north of Room B40/Shower Room (henceforth known as Room B40) at the north-western corner of the site. The excavation of a small sump pit in the north-west corner of basement Room B50 was also monitored. This was followed by the monitoring of ground reduction in the area of a proposed pavilion (former gym, henceforth known as the Pavilion area) west of the main building (Plate 1) and the subsequent excavation of a main (north-west to south-east) and subsidiary (north-east to south-west) foundation trenches. The final work monitored was ground reduction south of the underpinning trenches in Room B40.



- 6.2.2 The ground reduction in the lower ground floor level Pavilion area and Room B40 did not extend more than 600mm below the existing surface level, but the excavation of foundation trenches in the Pavilion area, along with underpinning trenches and lift pits elsewhere, extended to some depth into natural deposits.
- 6.3 The recording systems employed during all phases of monitoring were fully compatible with those used elsewhere in Greater London. 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, 1:50 and 1:100, and the sections at 1:10. A digital photographic record was made of the investigations as they progressed. Levels were derived from spot heights recorded on a surveyed plan of the pre-existing site layout.

## **7      ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1      The objective of the archaeological mitigation was to identify, excavate, record and analyse any archaeological remains that were to be disturbed by the proposed development.
- 7.2      The main aim of the archaeological work was initially to identify any archaeological remains surviving within the site prior to their removal during the ground reduction and enabling works.
- 7.3      Archaeological remains exposed once the slabs were removed were excavated to formation depth (c.500mm below slab level), with deeper deposits being preserved *in situ* beneath new, lowered floor slabs.
- 7.4      A subsidiary aim was, if possible, to set the site in its local archaeological context and to compare the archaeological evidence encountered with that previously recorded in the vicinity.

## **8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits**

- 8.1.1 Natural deposits [36], [47], [98], [115], [117], [116], [119], [124], [132], [137], [144], [146], [149], [151], [156] and [159] were exposed in all areas of the basement where ground reduction was carried out and typically comprised light yellowish brown and light reddish brown sandy gravels or gravelly sands, the proportions of sand and gravel varying across the site, though with no real pattern evident.
- 8.1.2 The sands and gravels appeared to be Hackney Terrace deposits but a slightly different material was recorded towards the north-west corner of the site. In Room B08/13 and at the north of Room B08 a much softer, light brownish yellow sand deposit [96]/[99] was recorded. In room B08 soft sand [99] was seen to be clearly overlain by coarser sandy gravel [98] and cleaning of the sand in section revealed it was comprised of numerous thin layers or micro-laminations (Plate 2). The nature of the deposit suggested it was wind-blown and therefore part of a dune rather than an alluvially reworked glacial terrace deposit. The exact implications for such a deposit being present and sealed by coarser material are unclear, though a palaeo-dune system adjacent to a former course of the Thames is a possibility.
- 8.1.3 During excavation of underpinning trenches west of the northern lift pit in Room B08, what appeared to be a natural palaeochannel [155] was observed in section, cutting through natural gravel [156] (Figures 4 and 5). The feature was 3.72m wide and 0.58m deep, though would originally have been wider and deeper, having been extensively truncated by excavation of the basement. The channel exhibited moderately sloping, slightly concave sides, breaking to a slightly concave base and although its exact orientation was not clear, it appeared to be aligned approximately south-west to north-east. The basal fill of the channel was a friable, mid greyish brown sand [154] up to 80mm thick and was overlain by a more substantial deposit of firm, mid reddish brown, clayey silty gravel [153]. None of the fills contained any artefactual material, strongly supporting the assumption that the feature was naturally formed and backfilled.
- 8.1.4 Although in some areas of the site the natural deposits had been horizontally truncated by the excavation for the basement of the current building, and possibly also by works associated with earlier construction, the surface of the sands and gravels was not level and it appeared that some further remnants of earlier natural topography survived. These variations in the apparent topography were recorded as a number of depressions in the sand and gravel surface in the western part of the basement, particularly in Rooms B08, B11 and B36 (Figure 4). The most southerly depressions [101] and [103] were irregular features recorded in Room B11, The former, which also partly extended into Room B36, measured 2.04m by 0.85m and the latter measured 1.56m by at least 0.78m, the feature extending beyond the

eastern edge of the room. Both features were at least 0.25m deep and may have been elements of an irregular linear depression aligned approximately west to east, though further elements were not noted further to the east in Room B16. Three further such features were recorded in the central part of Room B08. The most southerly of these [80] measured at least 1.84m by 0.66m, though was obscured to the south by a partition wall. North of this was a smaller feature [82] though this had been largely truncated by a structural support for the building. The northernmost feature [84] measured at least 1.75m by 1.27m, though was obscured by a partition wall to the north and truncated by a structural support to the east. Again, all three may have been elements of a larger, irregular linear feature, this time on a north-south alignment, but this was not seen extending to the north. The exact origin of the features was unclear.

- 8.1.5 In Room B40 and the Pavilion area where there had been less extensive horizontal truncation of underlying deposits, the natural sands and gravels [173], [175], [178], [199] and [218] were overlain by a layer of brickearth-like material [172], [174], [177], [187], [197], [215] and [303]. The surface of the deposit, which probably equated with the Late Glacial Langley Silt, was recorded at elevations between 15.53m OD and 16.60m OD and was up to 0.74m thick. In these more elevated areas, this deposit was truncated by some of the earliest identified anthropogenic features on the site:

## 8.2 Phase 2: 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> Century

- 8.2.1 The earliest evidence of *in situ* human activity dated to the late medieval or early post-medieval period and was recorded mostly in the western half of the site, though limited activity was detected to the east. Cut features of this date were most clearly observed in the less-truncated and higher elevated Pavilion area and Room B40 at the west of the site. Removal of the modern slab and bedding layers in the Pavilion area showed that the east of the area had been extensively truncated by modern services but to the west was a possible sub-rectangular pit [196] measuring 4.2m north-west to south-east and extending into the neighbouring property to the south-west (Figure 6). The pit was filled with a friable, very dark greyish brown, clayey silt [195], from which a small assemblage of pottery was recovered and dated to 1300-1500. In the central part of the area was a large sinuous feature [194], possibly aligned north-east to south-west and apparently measuring at least 9.05m in length, 2.75m wide and at least 0.30m deep, though its exact form and dimensions were masked by modern truncations. However, its friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt fill [193] yielded a small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) and pottery, which provided dates of 1400-1660 and 1550-1600 respectively.
- 8.2.2 The excavation of the main foundation trench along the centre of the 'Pavilion' area indicated that the apparent sinuous feature may actually have comprised a number of discrete pits, the edges of which in plan had been distorted by recent activity. These

features were most clearly evident in the east-facing section of the trench (Figure 7). Four of the cut features recorded in the section have been provisionally placed in this phase. These consisted of a large shallow-sided ditch [201] which was located in the southern part of the area and three quarry pits, features [209], [214] and [217] that extended to the north. The only piece of dating evidence evident in any of these features was a small fragment of peg tile seen in the fill [200] of the ditch. This indicated that the feature did not pre-date the medieval period but no more precise date could be established.

- 8.2.3 Ditch [201] measured 5.00m north-west to south-east and was more than 1.00m deep, the top of the cut was recorded at 15.95m OD, the base was not seen as it was located below the bottom of the foundation trench which lay at 14.95m OD. This north-east to south-west aligned feature contained a single mixed fill [200] which consisted of a slightly greyish yellow/light brown mix of sand, silt and gravel. The vast majority of the material that constituted the fill appeared to consist of redeposited natural deposits; with the exception of the single small fragment of peg tile seen in the fill there were virtually no other signs of human occupation, apart from a few flecks of charcoal. The material filling the ditch might have washed back into it from a bank that had been formed from the excavated material or could represent deliberate backfilling. The nature of this fill, and those of the other features provisionally phased in this period, contrasted starkly with those of some of the later pits recorded in this section and the adjoining Room B40, which were characterised by their dark grey colour, indicative of a high organic content (domestic waste?), and the frequency of demolition debris and domestic waste such as bone and pottery.
- 8.2.4 Pit [209] was located 2m to the north of ditch [201] and apparently represented a large quarry pit. Only the south side of this feature was extant; the vertical south side and flat base did not suggest that this feature was a ditch. The top of the cut may have been truncated but survived to a height of 15.90m OD, the base of the cut was recorded at 15.25m OD. The northern part of the feature had been truncated by early post-medieval quarry pit [211] but pit [209] still measured 4.23m north-south and this feature clearly did not represent a localised excavation for rubbish disposal. No domestic waste or artefacts of any sort were evident in the light greyish brown mix of silt and gravel that formed the fill, though occasional flecks of charcoal were apparent. In this respect the fill of this feature resembled that of ditch [201] and was almost certainly formed of redeposited natural material, though in this case an elevated brickearth element distinguished it from the fill of ditch [201].
- 8.2.5 Pit [214] was located c.9m to the north of ditch [201]. This steep-sided feature also appeared to be a substantial quarry, although it was not as extensive as pit [209], measuring 2.66m north-south. The top of the cut had been truncated but survived to a height of 15.55m OD, the steep sides continued below the base of the trench, which

lay at 14.95m OD. No artefacts were recovered from the fill [213] which contained only a few flecks of charcoal. This deposit also appeared to consist principally of natural deposits that had washed back into the pit, in this case mainly brickearth with some fine sand and patches of grey silt which might have been remnants of a topsoil horizon.

- 8.2.6 Quarry pit [217] was found almost immediately to the north of pit [214] and was a very similar feature to it. The sides fell at a similar sharp angle and again continued below the base of the trench, the truncated top of the cut being recorded at 15.70m OD. Pit [217] was somewhat larger than [214], measuring 3.61m north-south. The fill [216] was devoid of artefacts and consisted of mix composed principally of gravel and sand with some silt. All of these components were, once again, almost certainly redeposited natural formations washed back into the quarry pit; occasional flecks of charcoal represented the only evidence of a nearby human presence.
- 8.2.7 A series of nine underpinning trenches was excavated adjacent to and below the north wall of Room B40, which lay immediately to the north of the Pavilion area. Each of these measured c.1m to 1.20m wide and they covered a combined distance of c. 9.5m east-west (Figure 3). No archaeological deposits were found in the four underpins (1, 3, 4 and 9) on the eastern side of the area. Archaeological stratigraphy was first encountered in underpin 2 where part of a substantial pit [171] was recorded in section (Figure 7). The fill of this feature [170] consisted of a mid grey mix of sand and silt which contained quantities of domestic waste and demolition debris. Discarded building materials were evident as fragments of chalk and tile, including residual Roman tegulae, though later material suggested a spot date of 1350-1500. Domestic waste was represented by shell fragments, bone and pottery (spot dated to 1480-1600). The pit fill was evident immediately below the concrete slab and associated make-up at a height of 16.50m OD, the base of cut [171] was recorded at 15.85m OD. As seen in underpin 2 the pit measured more than 1.40m north-west to south-east by 1.00m north-east to south-west, though the feature was clearly much larger and extended beyond the limits of the underpin to the south and west.
- 8.2.8 All of the underpins (5, 6, 7 and 8) that extended to the south-west of underpin 2 contained cut features with fills similar to deposit [170] (Figure 7). Given the piecemeal nature of the excavation technique it is impossible to unequivocally connect one feature to another in this area but it was clear that a single large pit, or perhaps more probably a series of pits, extended across the entire western area which comprised an expanse measuring c.5m. The natural deposits in this area included a considerable quantity of brickearth which alternated with bands of gravel. The primary function of the pits found in this area may have been extraction with the secondary use being the disposal of demolition debris and domestic waste.

- 8.2.9 Very little purpose could be served by giving detailed descriptions of the individual features seen in the underpins listed above as all of the features, recorded as cuts [183], [186], [189] and [192], extended beyond the limits of the individual excavations. However, some general observations can be made regarding the fills of the cuts and the material recovered from them. The fills were all of a mid-dark grey colour which suggested a high organic content and evidence of domestic waste was relatively abundant in the form of shell fragments and, in particular, considerable quantities of animal bone. In fact the frequency of bone was so elevated in some areas that that it might suggest the disposal of butchers waste though few cuts were evident on site. The occurrence of horn cores from which the horn sheath had been removed also suggested the nearby presence of butchers or tanners. The frequency of pottery was relatively low compared to the quantities of shell and bone. Pottery from the fills of [186], [189] and [192] has been dated 1400-1500 (though CBM appears to be later, see below). Diagnostic 17<sup>th</sup>-century elements such as tin glaze were notably absent as was clay tobacco pipe, suggesting that the pits may have been excavated in the earlier part of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.2.10 The demolition debris evident in most of the pit fills also suggested a late medieval or early post-medieval deposition date (though pits [183], [189] and [192] also contained residual Roman material), as the building materials that were being discarded were typical of high status medieval structures. CBM from pits [186], [189] and [192] provided dates of 1350-1500, 1450-1550 and 1450-1600 respectively. Chalk fragments were very common as were pieces of peg tile and occasional fragments of ragstone were also discarded though most of this material was presumably re-used. Whilst these materials in themselves strongly suggest a medieval date this was confirmed by the recovery of several fragments of glazed floor tile. The best preserved of these was a complete Penn Tile manufactured in Buckinghamshire between 1350 and 1390, recovered from the upper fill [181] of pit [183]. These high status items were most commonly, though not exclusively, found in monasteries. Their presence is again suggestive of an early to mid 16<sup>th</sup>-century date as the most obvious time at which late medieval high status structures were being widely demolished was after the Dissolution.
- 8.2.11 Subsequent to the excavation of the underpinning trenches, slab removal and ground reduction was undertaken in the remainder of Room B40 immediately to the south. This revealed a large irregular pit [305] (Figure 5) that was almost certainly the same feature recoded as [171] during the underpinning. It extended beyond the southern edge of Room B40, though was not evident in the Pavilion area because of more extensive truncation at the north of this area, and was in excess of 5m wide. Further finds were recovered from the slightly friable, very dark greyish brown silt upper fill [304] including pottery spot dated to 1500-1600 and CBM spot dated to 1450-1700

(though residual Roman pottery and tile were also present), a post-Dissolution date again being suggested.

- 8.2.12 In the western half of the basement this phase was most extensively represented by an intermittent silty clay layer recorded in rooms B08, B36, B10, B11 and B16 (Figure 6). This was quite a thin deposit though noticeably thickened where it partly infilled the earlier natural depressions (as contexts [79], [81], [83], [100] and [102]). It did appear to become slightly thicker towards the east in Room B16 where it was recorded as [38] and [39]. Finds from the deposit were very sparse, even where it was most extensive (as [93]) in Room B10. However, a few fragments of ceramic material were recovered, which suggested an early 16<sup>th</sup>-century date (a fleck of Roman tile was also recovered from [39]), and small sherds of pottery recovered from [38] and [93] both suggested dates of 1270 - 1500. Further patches of very similar material were also recorded further to the east (as [125] in Room 24A) and in the north-east corner of the site (as [122] and [123] in Room B21). A fragment of medieval peg tile was recovered from [125], though no dateable finds were recovered from the layers in Room B21.
- 8.2.13 In basement Room B50, located on the northern frontage almost immediately to the east of the entrance to the building (Figure 3), a layer of mixed material [180] comprising dark grey patches of silt and reddish brown patches of redeposited natural sand and gravel was recorded during excavation of a drainage sump. This deposit was found immediately below the slab and associated make-up at a height of 15.15m OD. It contained frequent fragments of bone and CBM (spot dated to 1240-1450), occasional oyster shells and a single sherd of Roman pottery. Though recorded as a layer this material may have been a fill of a large cut feature that extended beyond the limits of the excavation in this area, which measured 1.50m north-south by 1.80m east-west. The bottom of the layer was not found as it extended below the base of the sump which lay at 14.70m OD. However, there is a possibility that the material recorded as layer [180] had been redeposited when the modern basement was constructed though no modern artefacts were evident within it.
- 8.2.14 Prior to the investigations it was thought that basement construction for the current building, which extended almost 5m below modern street level, was likely to have removed all archaeological deposits with the possible exception of deep-cut features. Non-natural deposits recorded during the monitoring of the geotechnical investigations (Langthorne 2011) were also thought likely to be fills of deeply excavated features. Given the evidence of a number of late medieval/early post-medieval features surviving at higher elevations in Room B40 and the 'Pavilion' area, it seems likely that the clay layers found in the basement were the basal remnants of fills of deep cut features, most likely quarry pits. An alternative explanation is that they represent levelling deposits laid down immediately prior to the construction of the



basement. It is further possible that some of the 'natural' depressions may actually have been the bases of later features.

- 8.2.15 In addition to the clay layers, a number of more obviously cut features in the basement also appeared to date to this phase (Figure 5). The northern half of Room B08/13 was occupied by a large sub-circular pit [95] that cut through natural dune deposit [96]. The pit measured in excess of 3.36m east-west by 1.92m north-south, extending beyond the west, north and east limits of excavation, and was at least 0.32m deep, extending below the level of ground reduction. The fill [94] was a very mixed deposit ranging in particle size from fine clayey silt to sandy gravel and contained fragments of re-used medieval and post-medieval peg tile. It is unclear what function the feature performed but given its scale it may originally have been excavated as a quarry pit, possibly for the extraction of the soft sand.
- 8.2.16 Two further features were identified in the southern half of Room B08 and extended beyond its western edge. The northern most of these comprised a shallow, 'reversed L-shaped' cut [68], measuring at least 2.20m north-east to south-west by 1.93m north-west to south-east and up to 0.80m wide. It was filled with a firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt [67], which produced fragments of medieval and post-medieval peg tile. The nature of the feature was unclear, though it may have been the base of ditch or a foundation trench for an early structure. To the south was another shallow feature [78], which measured in excess of 1.98m in length (north-south) and was almost 1.5m wide. It was filled with a firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt [77] that also produced medieval peg tile. Again the function of the feature was unclear but it appeared to be the northern terminus of a ditch, which may also originally have served a structural function.
- 8.2.17 The eastern side of layer [93] in Room B10 was truncated by what appeared to be a north-west to south-east aligned linear feature [92], though this was truncated to the north by an extensive later feature (see below) and could not be traced to the east in Room B16. As extant the ditch measured at least 3.06m in length and was 1.47m wide, extending below the basal level of ground reduction. It was filled with a dark greyish brown, friable sandy gravel [91], which contained peg tile and brick of early post-medieval date. It is unclear what function the feature performed; it may have been a north-west to south-east aligned drainage ditch or the later truncation may have made it appear linear, whereas in reality it could have been the western edge of another quarry pit.
- 8.2.18 Clay layer [122] in Room B21 was truncated by another pit [121], which appeared to be sub-circular in plan, extending north of the exposed area. The pit measured at least 1.52m by 1.42m and was more than 0.23m deep, extending below the base level of the ground reduction. It was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt [120]

that yielded a single abraded fragment of medieval peg tile. Again the function of the feature was unclear though this too may have been a quarry pit.

### 8.3 Phase 3: 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> Century

- 8.3.1 This phase of activity was characterised by a number of cut features, particularly in the western half of the site (Figure 8). Of the features exposed in section in the main construction trench in the Pavilion area, pits [203], [205], [211] and [220] (Figure 7) appear to date to this phase. The majority of these pits were distinguishable from the earlier ditch and quarry pits by their forms and or the composition of their fills. These contained a far higher proportion of grey organic silts and domestic waste than those of the earlier cut features. The exception to this was quarry pit [211] which contained a few artefacts of undoubted post-medieval date but closely resembled the earlier features in form and function; the feature is discussed in more detail below.
- 8.3.2 Feature [203] was recorded as a pit but consisted of the rather amorphous base of a cut which might have been a ditch, the level of truncation from modern basement excavation left very little of the sides intact and little survived above the undulating base. The top of the cut as seen was recorded at 15.95m OD, the base lay at 15.68m OD. The fill [202] consisted of a mid-dark grey mix of sand and silt which contained a few oyster shells and fragments of red/orange sandy brick. The brick fabrics suggest a 16<sup>th</sup>- to 17<sup>th</sup>-century date; the absence of clay pipe might suggest a date before or a little after 1570/80. The impact of modern basement formation in this area had been considerable and it is questionable whether or not any of the later deposits recorded in the section were *in situ* or had been redeposited. This includes pit [203] and its fill [202], the material recorded as fill [202] could have filled a modern intrusion but no later artefacts were evident within it. If this feature is accepted as genuine this has considerable implications for the dating of the archaeological sequence as it truncated the northern part of ditch [201]. A 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup>-century feature in this area would thus have truncated a large ditch that had been excavated in a preceding period and backfilled by the time the later pit was excavated.
- 8.3.3 Pit [205] was a far more substantial feature than pit [203] which had partially truncated it on its south side. The fill [204] was also partially sealed by layer [206] to the north, the latter may date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century or could be redeposited. The top of the cut was recorded at 15.95m and the base at 15.17m OD. The pit measured 1.42m north-south and was 0.78m deep. The fill [204] was mainly composed of redeposited brickearth but also contained a few patches of grey silt which contained oyster shells and a few fragments of peg tile, the latter indicating a medieval or later date. The limited size and the shape of this pit suggest that the original function may have been different from that of the larger flat-bottomed quarries, though there was still a very limited amount of domestic waste within the fill. Pit [205] was located

c.0.50m to the north of the large ditch [201] although this feature may already have been backfilled by the time the pit was excavated.

- 8.3.4 Quarry pit [211] was located c.6m to the north of ditch [201]. A modern intrusion had truncated the feature to the north but the south side was extant and the steeply angled profile suggested that this was not a ditch. Indeed, the sharp fall of the one extant side and the flat base meant that this feature closely resembled quarry pit [209] which it had truncated to the south. The pits had also been excavated to a very similar depth, possibly suggesting that they were contemporaneous. The base of quarry pit [211] was recorded at 15.20m OD whilst pit [209] had been excavated to a depth of 15.25m OD. This could suggest that a particular grade of material was being extracted or that the practicalities of extraction meant that this was the maximum depth to which the quarry could be easily exploited. At present these two features are in separate phases principally because [210], the fill of pit [211], contained fragments of reddish/orange sandy brick that undoubtedly indicate a post-medieval date. Apart from the brick fragments demolition debris was also evident in the form of chalk and peg tile fragments; domestic waste was also present as evidenced by oyster shells. All of these inclusions were quite sparse and the majority of the fill consisted of a mid grey mix of silt, sand and gravel. Pit [211] measured 2.06m north-south and 0.63m deep, the top of the cut was recorded at 15.83m OD.
- 8.3.5 The similarities in form and apparent function might suggest that quarry pits [209] and [211] were excavated at the same time, the difference in phasing is principally a result of one pit containing more diagnostic artefacts than the other. Whilst it is true that pit [211] must be later than pit [209] as it had truncated the north side of this feature this does not preclude the two being broadly contemporaneous.
- 8.3.6 The final feature in this group consists of pit [220] which was located c.16m to the north of ditch [201]. Though pit [220] was somewhat larger and deeper than pit [205] the two features shared a similar form and neither resembled the large flat bottomed quarry pits found in this area. Pit [220] measured 1.43m north-south and was more than 0.80m deep, the truncated top of the cut was recorded at 15.80m OD, the base was not seen as it lay below the base of the trench at 14.95m OD. The fill of this pit [219] consisted mainly of redeposited brickearth, sand and gravel though patches of grey silt were evident throughout. The only datable artefacts present in the fill consisted of fragments of peg tile, domestic waste was present as oyster shell and fragments and flecks of charcoal.
- 8.3.7 Pit [220] was the most northerly situated feature recorded in the Pavilion area construction trench section. An expanse of natural sand and gravel [218] extended for approximately a further 4m to the north of the pit. This deposit had been truncated by a construction cut for a basement at this point. The date of the basement is unknown but it clearly had not formed part of the present standing structure and it had been

demolished and backfilled before the standing building was constructed. The full depth of the basement is unknown as it extended below the base of the foundation trench.

- 8.3.8 The most notable extant feature in the main basement area was an extensive pit, first recorded in Room B16 as [37] (south; cut through clay layer [39], Plate 4) and [65] (north). Early post-medieval pottery and building material was recovered from fills [32] and [54], building material only was recovered from fills [33] and [34] and pottery only was recovered from fill [31]. Initially thought to be a large ditch the feature clearly extended beyond this room to the east and west. It was subsequently identified as [43]/[141] to the east in Room B34 and as [90] in Room B10 to the west, where the western extent of the feature was also recorded, cutting through feature [92]. Early post-medieval pottery and building material were recovered from fills [41] and [140] in Room B34 and building material was also recovered from fill [42]. In Room B10, similarly dated pottery and building material were recovered from fill [89].
- 8.3.9 The curvature of the northern and southern edges of the feature in Room B34 suggested the eastern edge had probably been located within Room B33 east of this but this area was deeply truncated by modern services. Overall, measured and conjectured edges of the pit suggested a feature measuring almost 14m east-west by more than 9m north-south (Figure 8). Exposure of the feature in underpinning trenches at the edges of Rooms B16 and B34 indicated that it extended almost 1m below basement floor level (Figure 9).
- 8.3.10 A possible recut [88] of the feature was identified at the eastern edge of room B10, but this may have just indicated the edge between different backfilling stages. The original function of the feature may again have been as a quarry pit but the nature of its backfilling was very different. Unlike earlier features, which were backfilled with predominantly redeposited natural materials, the various fills of the pit were dominated by waste materials of human activity, including a great deal of decayed organic material, quantities of butchered animal bone, and highly dateable materials including ceramic building material and pottery.
- 8.3.11 The finds revealed a great deal of information regarding activities in the local area and indicated that rubbish had been deposited in the pit from varied sources including animal carcass processing and the offices of the nearby Inns of Court, as well as including rubble from the demolition of nearby buildings.
- 8.3.12 To the west of the large pit, three linear features appeared to have been broadly contemporary. The most southerly of these was east-west aligned ditch [107], recorded in Room B36 but possibly originally extending westwards into Room B08 and eastwards into room B10. The short exposed length of the feature was 0.75m wide and very shallow. No dateable finds were recovered but the feature may have served as a drainage ditch that fed into the large pit.

- 8.3.13 A short distance to the north was a 'reversed L-shaped' feature [110], which extended eastwards beyond the edge and possibly also to the north but was heavily truncated by a structural support. The remains of the feature were up to 0.95m wide but it was very shallow and produced no dateable finds. A short distance further to the north was another linear feature [112] that appeared to have also extended northwards. This too was very shallow and just less than 1m wide, also producing no finds. Unlike the linear feature to the south, these latter two features were aligned approximately parallel with the alignment of the site and the current building and could possibly have been associated with earlier structures, though where they were located would have been an open area in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.3.14 Two further features apparently belonging to this phase were recorded towards the eastern edge of the site. An east-west aligned ditch [131] extended across Room B28 (Figure 8; Plate 5), continuing beyond the eastern edge of the building but appearing to terminate at the western edge of the room, it was certainly not visible in Rooms B41 and B27 to the west. The ditch was up to 2.24m wide and extended below the level of ground reduction. In common with the large pit it was backfilled with loose material [130] containing a great deal of discarded rubbish such as animal bone, pottery and building materials, the latter artefactual types again dating to the early post-medieval period. The ditch was on a very similar alignment to ditch [107] to the west and although when recorded only extended as far as the western edge of Room B28, may originally have extended further west and also drained into the large pit.
- 8.3.15 To the north a narrower linear feature, ditch [86] was recorded in Room B22. This was aligned north-east to south-west, probably originally extending much further to the south-west. It was 0.47m wide and at least 0.24m deep, extending below the level of ground reduction. A single sherd of early post-medieval brick was recovered from its fill [85]. In common with features towards the western end of the site, this was aligned approximately parallel with the site and may have been associated with an earlier structure. Alternatively it may also have drained into the large pit.
- 8.3.16 All of the features dating to this phase appear to have been located in an open area external to any buildings and may all have been associated with quarrying, refuse deposition and drainage.

#### 8.4 Phase 4: 18<sup>th</sup> Century

- 8.4.1 This phase was dominated by a small number of structural features located towards the western and eastern edges of the basement (Figure 10). At the southern edge of Room B08 was a small complex of features, the earliest of which initially appeared to be a well [75], though the exact stratigraphy could not be established as the features extended below the level of ground reduction. The well comprised a sub-circular cut up to 1.64m in diameter with a brick lining; the bricks being dark red, unfrogged examples dating to the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, bonded with a dark yellowish grey

sandy mortar. The eastern side of the feature could not be seen as it had been heavily truncated by a structural support for the current building. Excavation of the southern lift pit however, showed that only one course of masonry survived below this level, suggesting the feature was not a well or that the cut extended below this level unlined, and had become backfilled with redeposited natural material.

- 8.4.2 The 'well' was surrounded by a rectangular structure comprising a number of brick walls (Plate 6). The west wall [69] measured 3.42m north-west to south-east and was 0.42m wide. It was constructed from mostly red but occasionally purple unfrogged bricks, bonded with a light yellowish grey sandy mortar. The parallel eastern wall was located 1.56m to the east and was similarly constructed, though it had been heavily truncated by the structural support so was recorded in two parts; [74] to the north and [73] to the south. Northern wall [72] lay between walls [69] and [74]. This was similarly constructed to the other walls, though significantly wider at 0.73m. There was also evidence of a repair [70] at the north-west corner between walls [70] and [72], which comprised red, unfrogged bricks bonded with a light brownish grey cement mortar. Southern wall [71] was inserted between walls [69] and [73] and was similarly constructed to these walls, but had been thickened in the south-east corner. The rectangular structure was backfilled with a friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt [76] that also backfilled the well and partly covered its brick lining. Unfortunately no dating evidence was found in the backfill but a brick sample taken from the rectangular structure gave a date of 1624-1725 (Fabric 3032 nr 3033), suggesting that the structure may actually have been earlier than the well, or that it was constructed from re-used bricks.
- 8.4.3 The rectangular structure was aligned parallel with the current building with its southern wall almost flush with that of Room B08, though it was clearly much earlier. At the time they were constructed the 'well' and the rectangular structure would have lain in an external yard area (see Section 9 below for further detail), the 'well' possibly providing the water for the property in which it was located, though it may have been soakaway. It is unclear what function the rectangular structure served, but was certainly associated with the 'well'. It may have been the foundation of a structure that enclosed the well or it may have been constructed to support the slightly flimsy brick lining of the 'well'.
- 8.4.4 Located approximately 5.5m to the north was a second well [104]. This comprised a sub-circular cut up to 1.59m in diameter within which a brick lining was constructed. This comprised unfrogged red bricks bonded with a light greyish yellow sandy mortar. A brick sample from the structure was pre-1700 in date but the nature of the mortar suggested a later construction, indicating re-use of earlier bricks. The well had been backfilled with a loose, dark greyish brown clayey silt [108], though this provided no further dating evidence. The well had been heavily truncated to the south by another

structural support but there was no evidence of a surrounding structure like that to the south. This well would also have been located within an open yard area when it was constructed.

8.4.5 A further structure was recorded at the eastern end of the site in rooms B28 and B26, it having been heavily truncated by the supporting column between the two rooms. The structure (recorded as [128] in Room B28 and [135] in Room B36) appeared to be rectangular in shape, measuring a little more than 4m north-west to south-east by more than 0.85m north-east to south-west. It comprised walls, 0.40m wide, built within construction cut [129]/[136] from red unfrogged bricks (again dated pre-1700 but probably re-used at a later date), bonded with a light yellowish grey sandy mortar and aligned parallel with the current building. The structure was backfilled with a soft, dark bluish grey silty clay [126]/[133], though this produced no dateable finds. It is unclear what function the structure served. Much of it had been destroyed by the supporting column so it is possible that it surrounded another well. However, at the time it was constructed, this area was probably within a building, which may negate against such a hypothesis.

8.4.6 Although only a few structures have been dated to this phase, brick and mortar samples from each have suggested they were all broadly contemporary, with the structures to the west probably serving similar functions, though the situation to the east was probably a little different (see Section 9 below). In addition to the structural features, a layer [206] recorded in section in the Pavilion area (Figure 7) may also have been of 18<sup>th</sup>-century date. This deposit may have been *in situ* but it was only 90mm thick and the total absence of any horizontal stratigraphy of any earlier date below brings into question its validity as an archaeological deposit. If this material is accepted as being genuine it can be dated by the purplish/red brick fragments found within it which undoubtedly date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century or later, though a fragment of pottery recovered from this layer has been spot dated to 1480-1600. Layer [206] extended 2.68m north-south, the truncated top of the deposit was recorded at 15.96m OD. Another horizontal deposit, layer [212], located to the north of [206], appeared to be rather loose and composed of material redeposited during the formation of an earlier basement.

## 8.5 Phase 5: 19<sup>th</sup> Century

8.5.1 This phase was represented solely by a number of structural elements located within Room B16 and a single feature in Room B40 (Figure 11). Probably the earliest element was a well located towards the western side of Room B16 (Plate 7), which had truncated the earlier large pit. It comprised a sub-circular cut [60] up to 1.96m in diameter, within which a circular brick structure [62] had been built. This was constructed from reddish frogged bricks (dated late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century) bonded with a light yellowish grey lime mortar. Between the brick structure and the edge of the cut



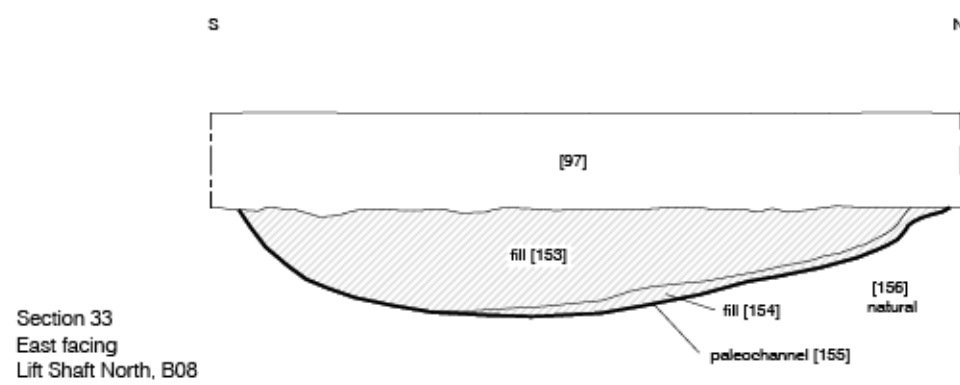
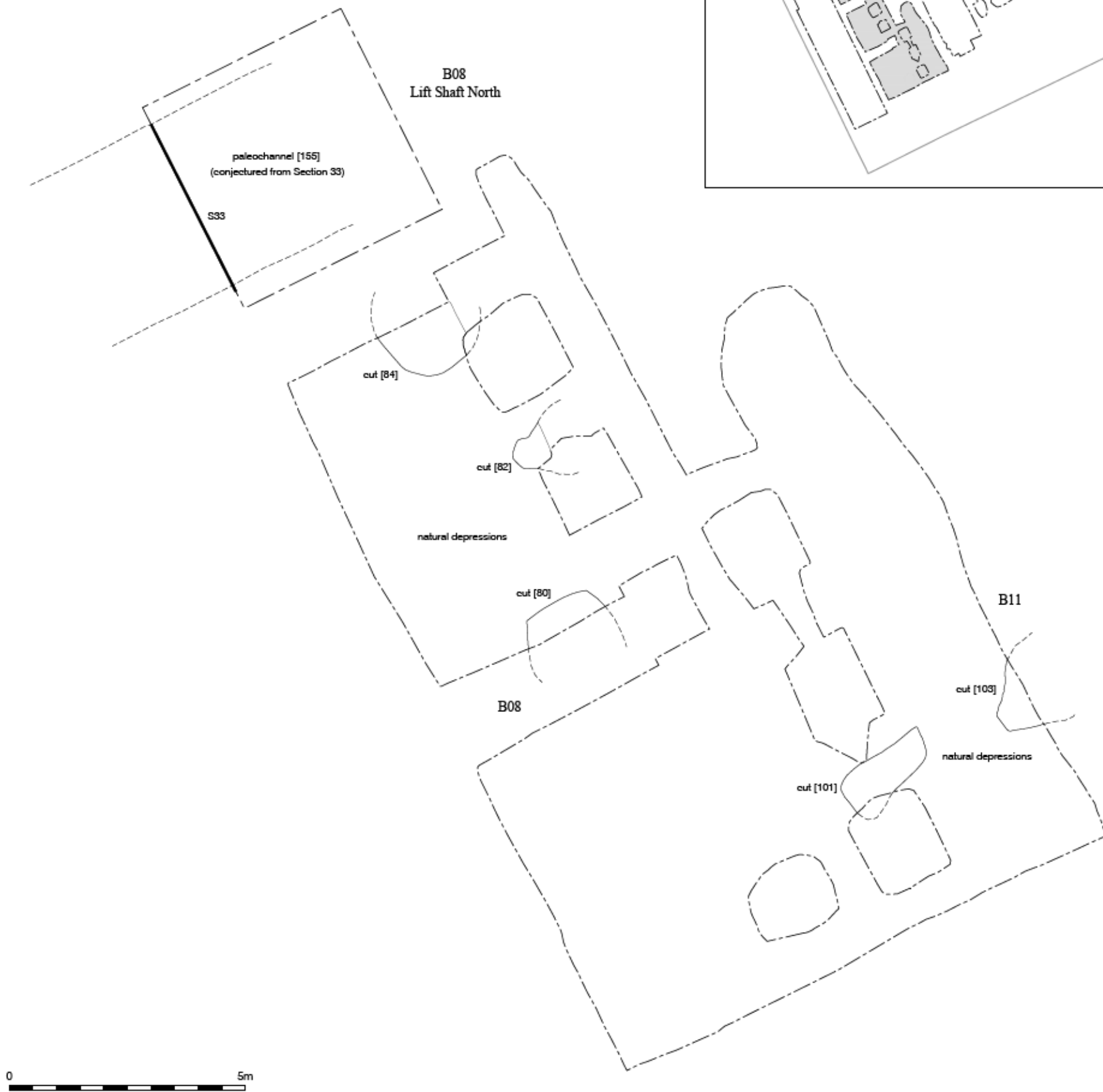
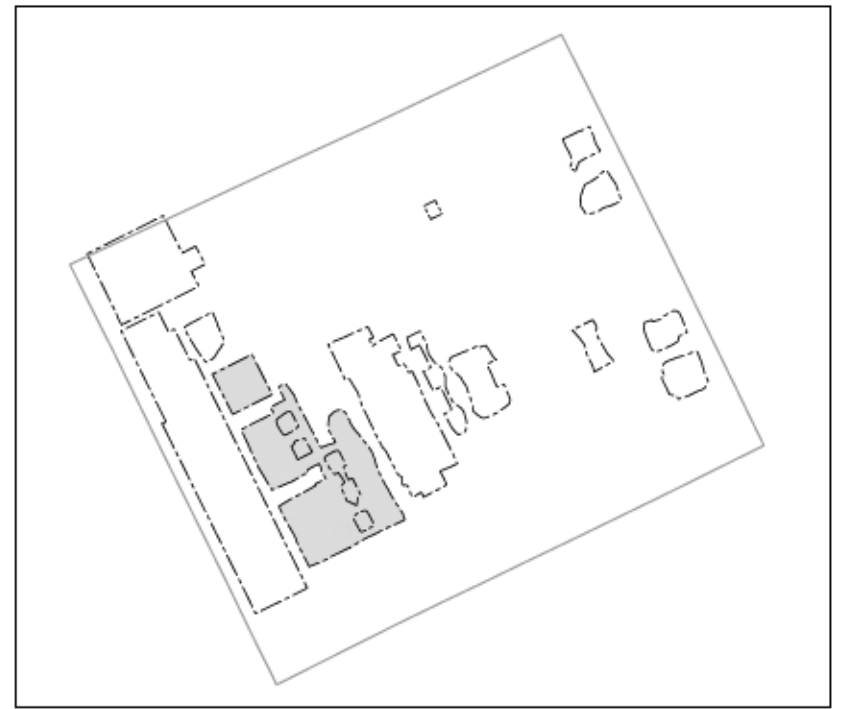
was a thick layer of very stiff, light brown clay [61]. The well structure had been backfilled with a loose, very dark grey sandy silt [63], which included brick broadly dated 1750-1900.

- 8.5.2 To the east of the well was a rectangular structure [57] (Plate 8), which externally measured 2.69m by 2.41m. It comprised walls up to 0.85m thick, constructed from red frogged bricks, very similar to those in well structure [62], variably bonded as headers and stretchers with a hard, light grey lime mortar. The surviving structure stood up to 0.34m high and was set on a concrete base. The central parts of the east and west walls had been thickened internally such that the plan of the internal area was a broad 'H-shape'. The feature was backfilled with a loose, light to mid greyish brown sandy silt [56] that included pottery dated 1805 – 1900. The function of the structure was unclear but appears to have been located internally within a predecessor of the current building. Immediately to the north was another rectangular structure [59] (Plate 9), comprising walls up to 0.25m wide, constructed from red unfrogged bricks, which appeared to have been re-used from an earlier structure, mostly bonded in alternating courses of headers and stretchers with a soft, light yellowish brown lime mortar. The structure measured 1.97m by 1.79m and stood up to 0.41m high. It had no apparent base and was backfilled with a lightly indurated, dark brownish grey clayey silt [58], finds from which suggested a deposition date of 1830 to 1850. Again the function of the structure was unclear but would have lain within a predecessor to the current building.
- 8.5.3 Lying against the eastern wall of room B16 were two apparent support structures [49] and [51], each constructed from regularly coursed yellow stock bricks, bonded with a very hard, light yellowish brown sandy mortar and surviving to at least three courses high. The southern support [49] measured 1.70m by 0.66m, whereas the northern feature [51] was slightly smaller, measuring 1.49m by 0.62m. Both features appeared to have been structural elements of an earlier building but had been re-used as partial supports for the concrete slab of the current basement.
- 8.5.4 A final feature in the basement apparently belonging to this phase was located at the south-west corner of Room B16 and comprised a rectangular cut [46] with a brick lining [48]. The feature retained little integrity as it had been extensively truncated by a modern test pit, though it was possible to ascertain that it measured 1.76m by more than 0.82m and was at least 0.20m deep. The remaining fill [45] comprised a loose, dark brownish grey sandy silt and a fragment of recovered brick suggested a broad date of 1700-1900. The function of the feature was unclear, particularly as so little of it survived, and it was uncertain whether it lay within or external to an earlier building.
- 8.5.5 At the southern edge of Room B40 was a circular cut [308], within which a circular brick structure [307] had been built (Figure 11; Plate 10). The structure was built from unfrogged, unmortared red bricks laid as headers all round such that the width of the

wall created was the length of a single brick, i.e. 226mm. Although backfilled with clearly quite recent material, including fragments of corrugated iron, up to the surviving top of the feature at 16.30m OD, the structure was clearly built at an earlier date (a brick sample provided a spot date of 1775-1900) and it has been interpreted as a 19<sup>th</sup>-century soakaway feature.

## **8.6 Phase 6: Modern**

- 8.6.1 Modern deposits recorded during the watching brief comprised almost entirely of the concrete slab of the current building, which was broken out in all areas of basement ground reduction and recorded variably as [37], [40], [44] and [113], located at a surface elevation of 15.40m OD. However, a number of trample layers apparently associated with the construction of the current building were recorded in Rooms B13 ([147]), B33 ([138] and [139]), B23 ([118]) and B24 ([114]), and an apparent bedding deposit [29] for the slab was recorded in Room B16.
- 8.6.2 In the lower ground floor level Pavilion area and Room B40 the surface of the concrete slab [160]/[300] was located at 16.86m OD and 16.85m OD respectively.



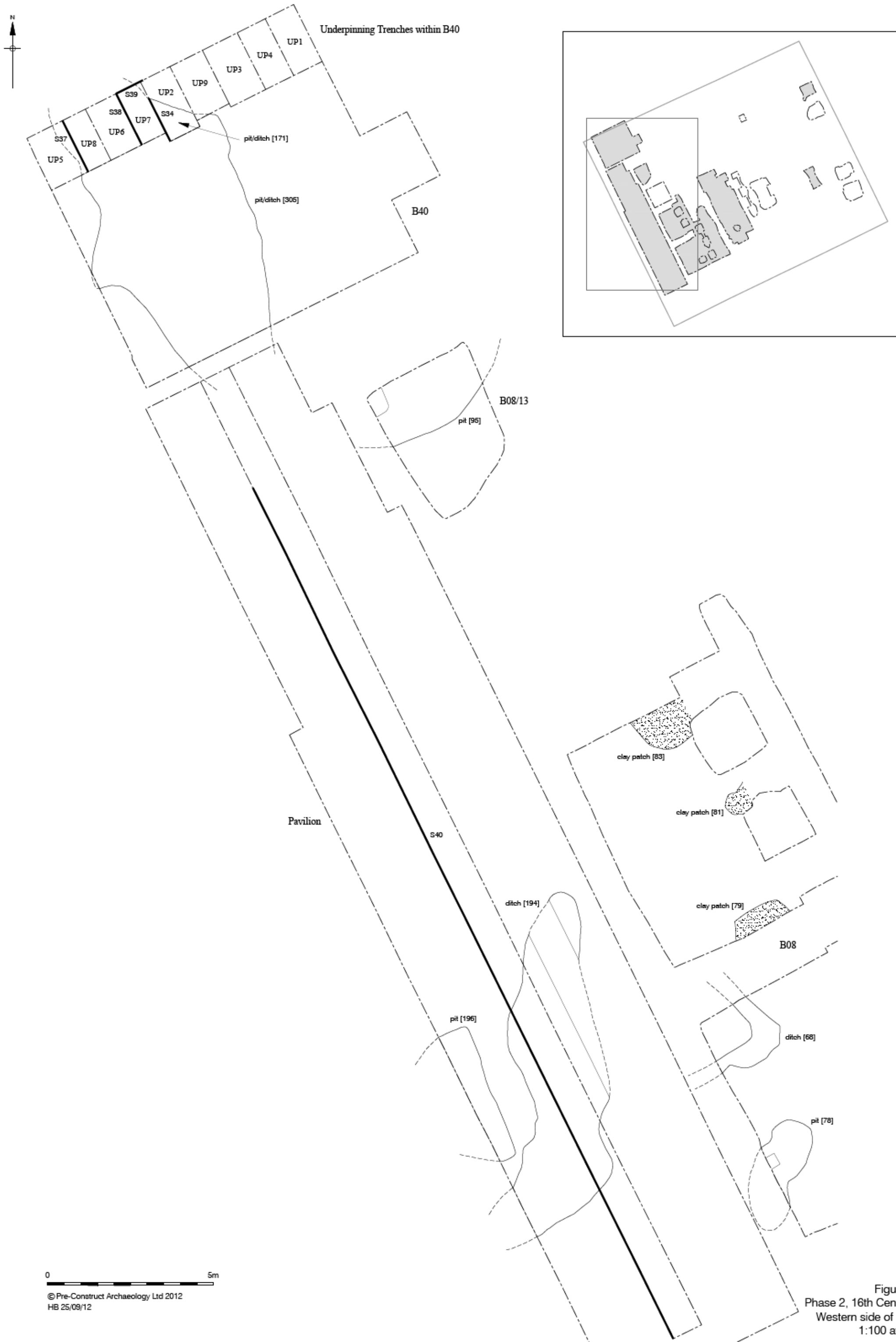
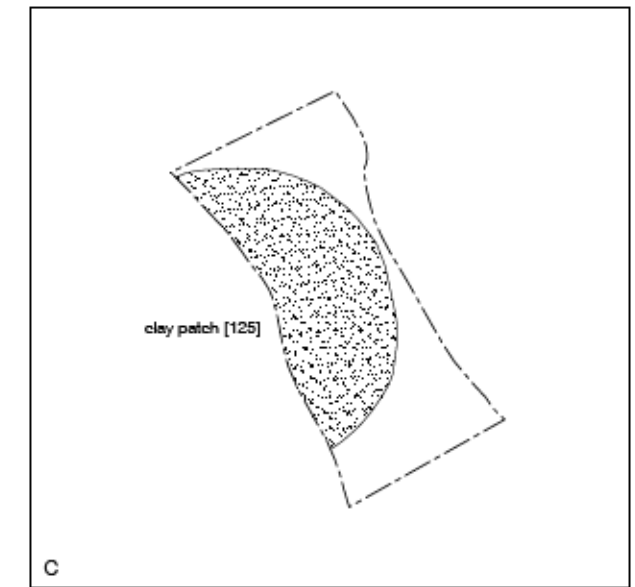
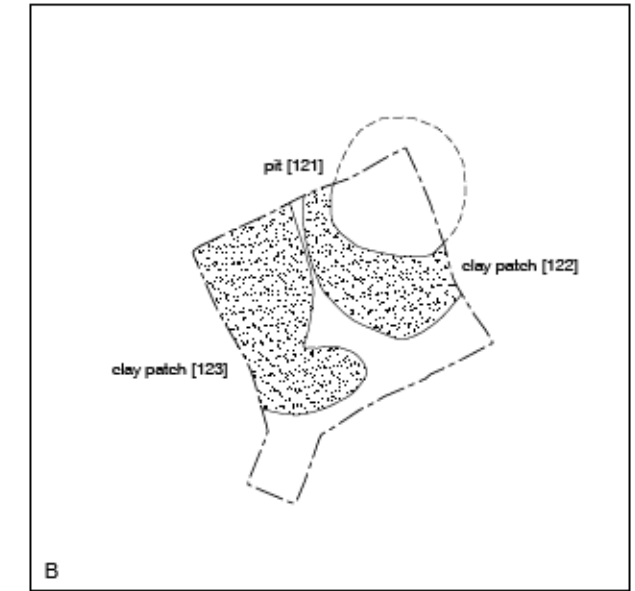
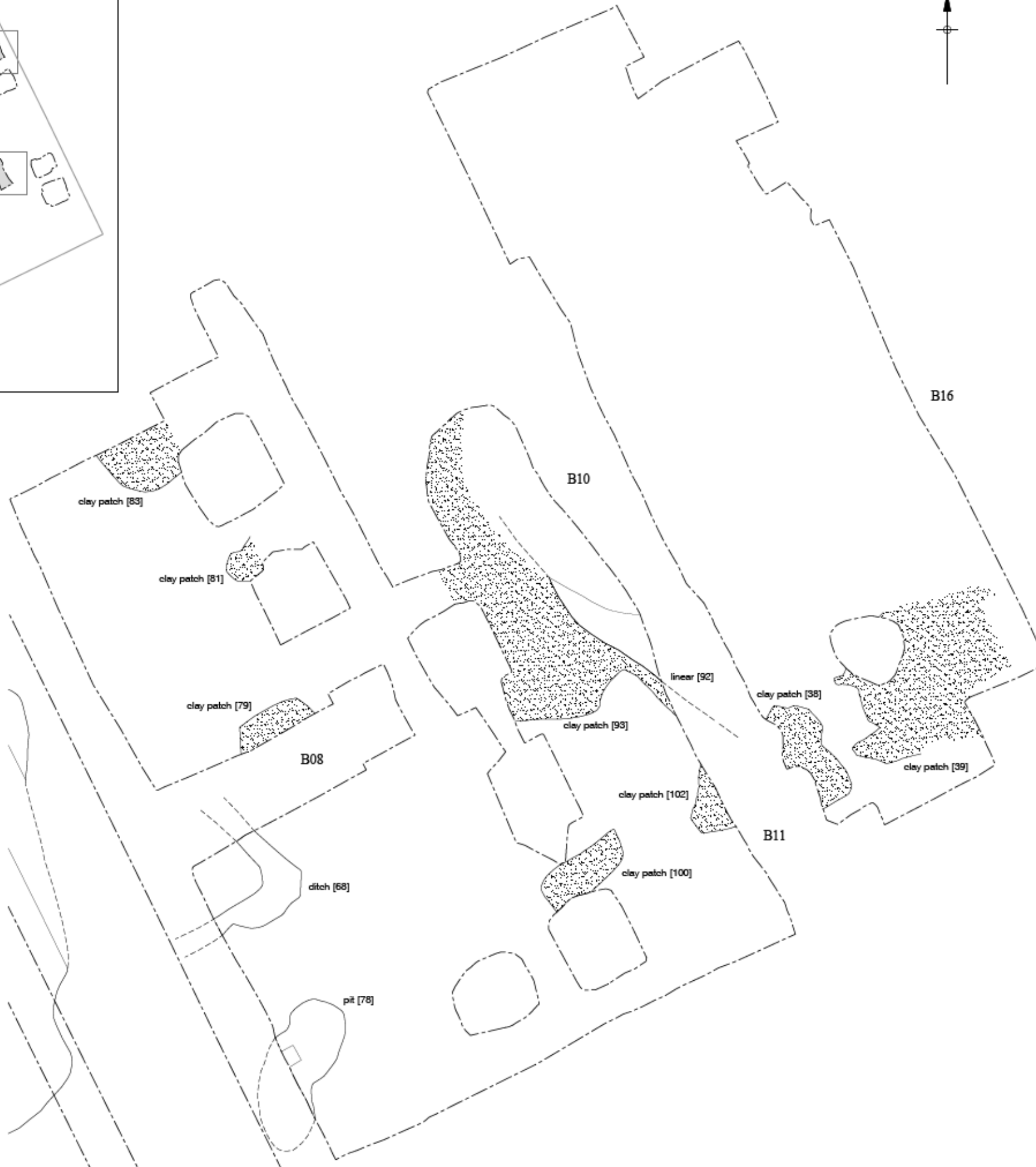
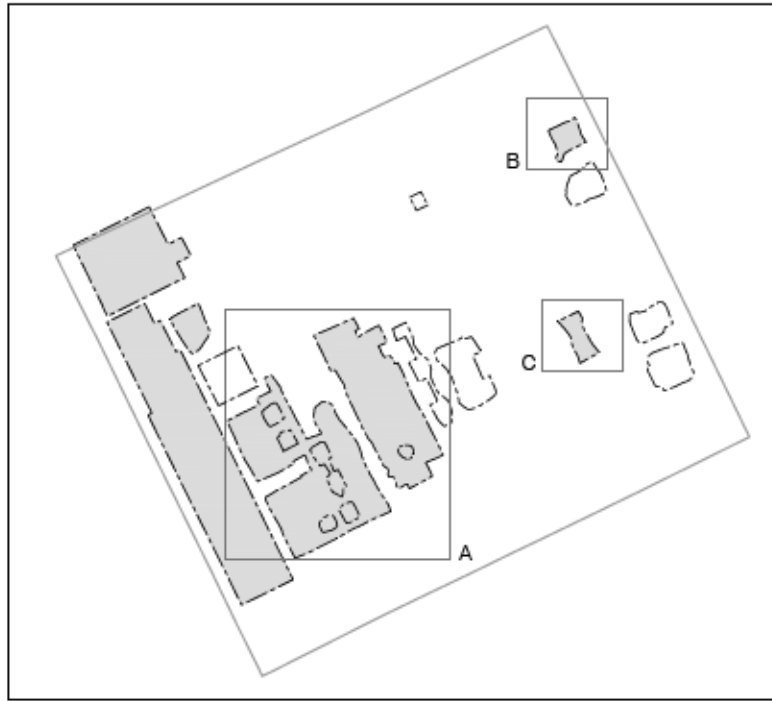
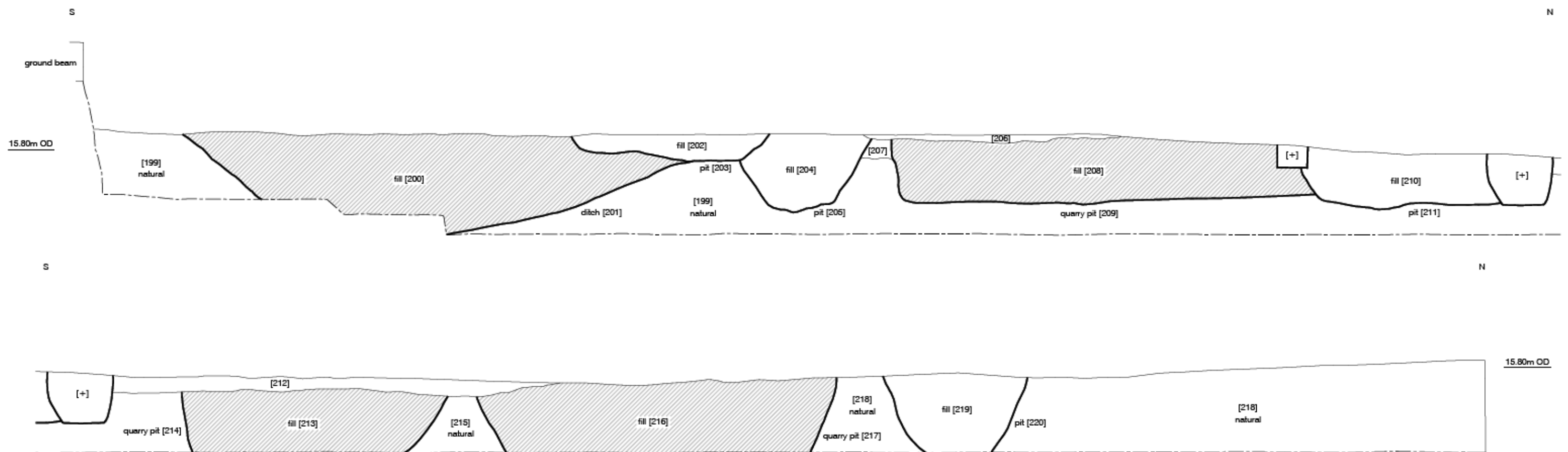
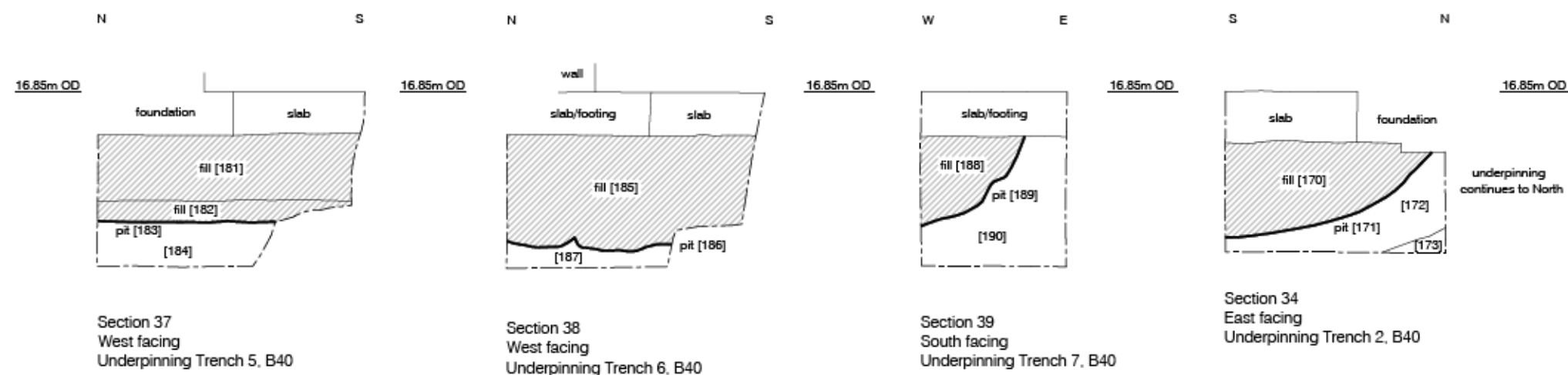


Figure 5  
Phase 2, 16th Century  
Western side of Site  
1:100 at A3





Section 40  
East facing  
Pavilion

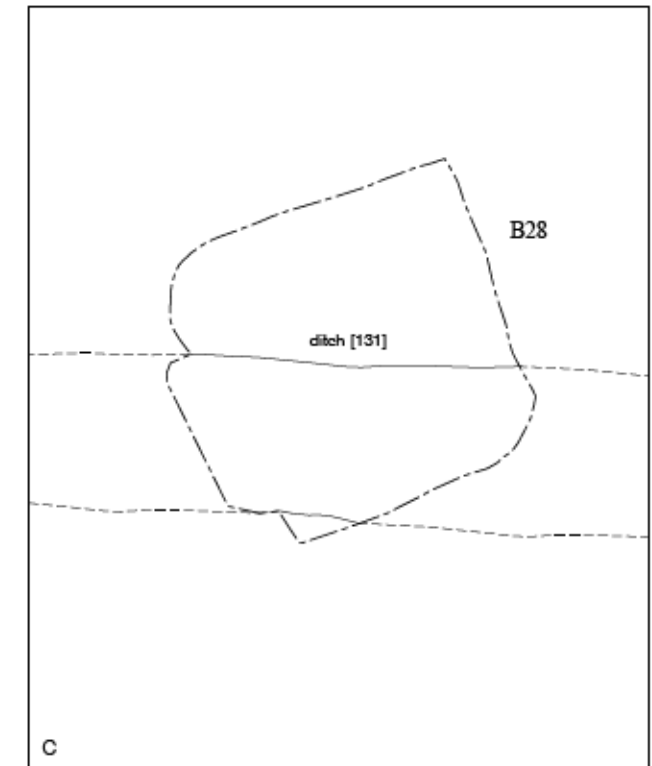
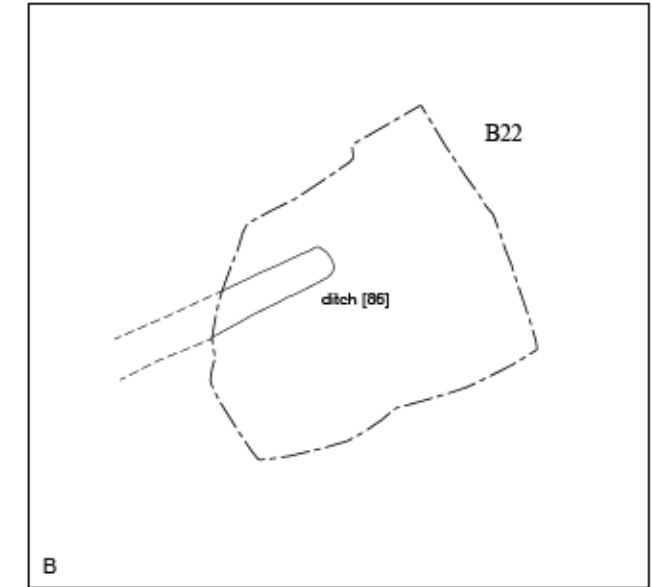
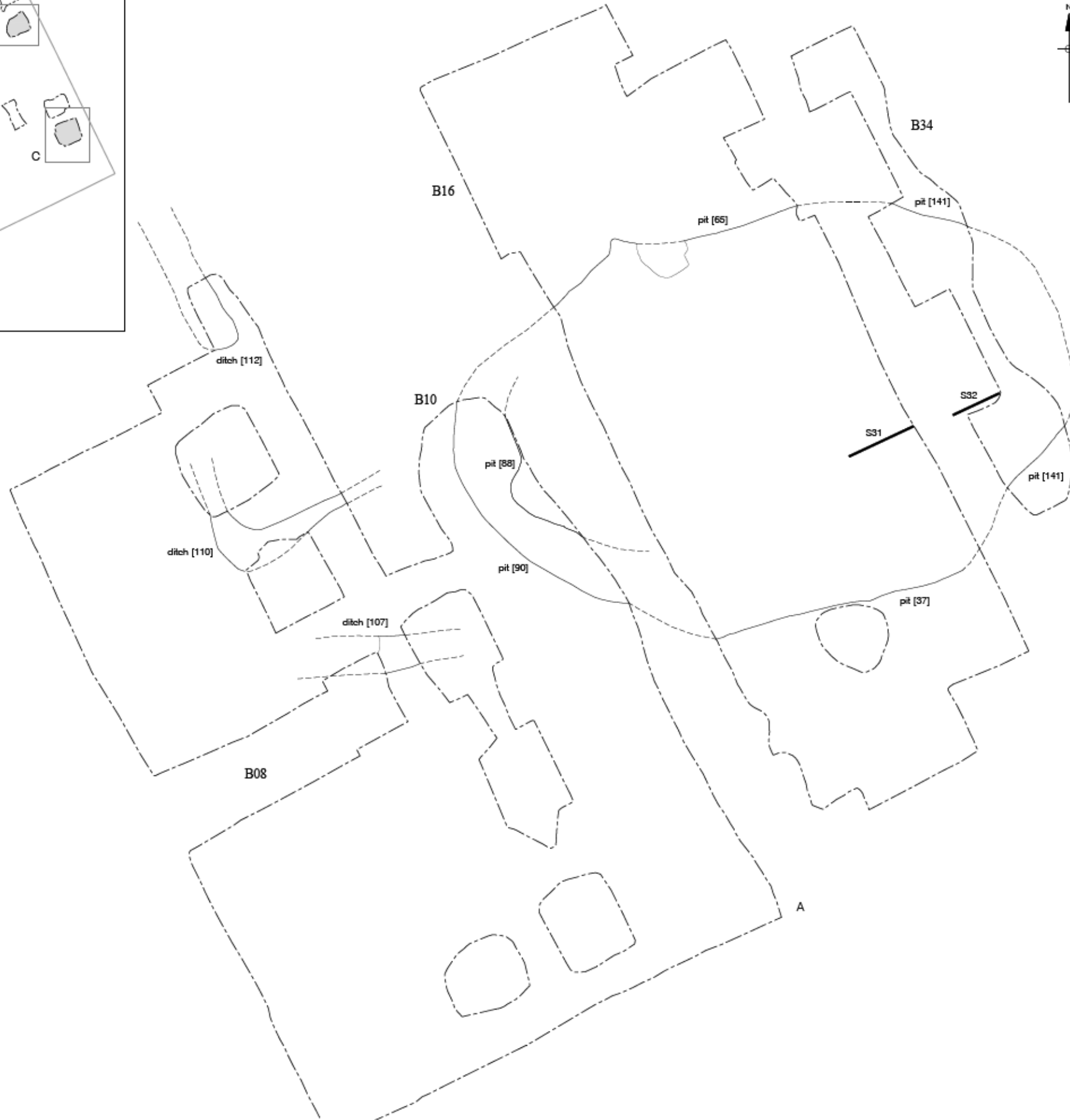
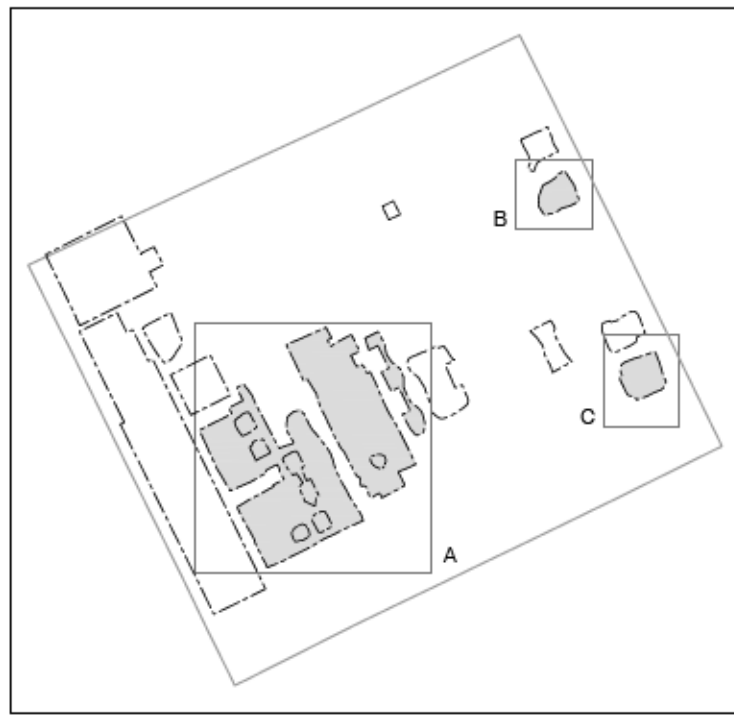


Phase 2, 15th-16th Century Features

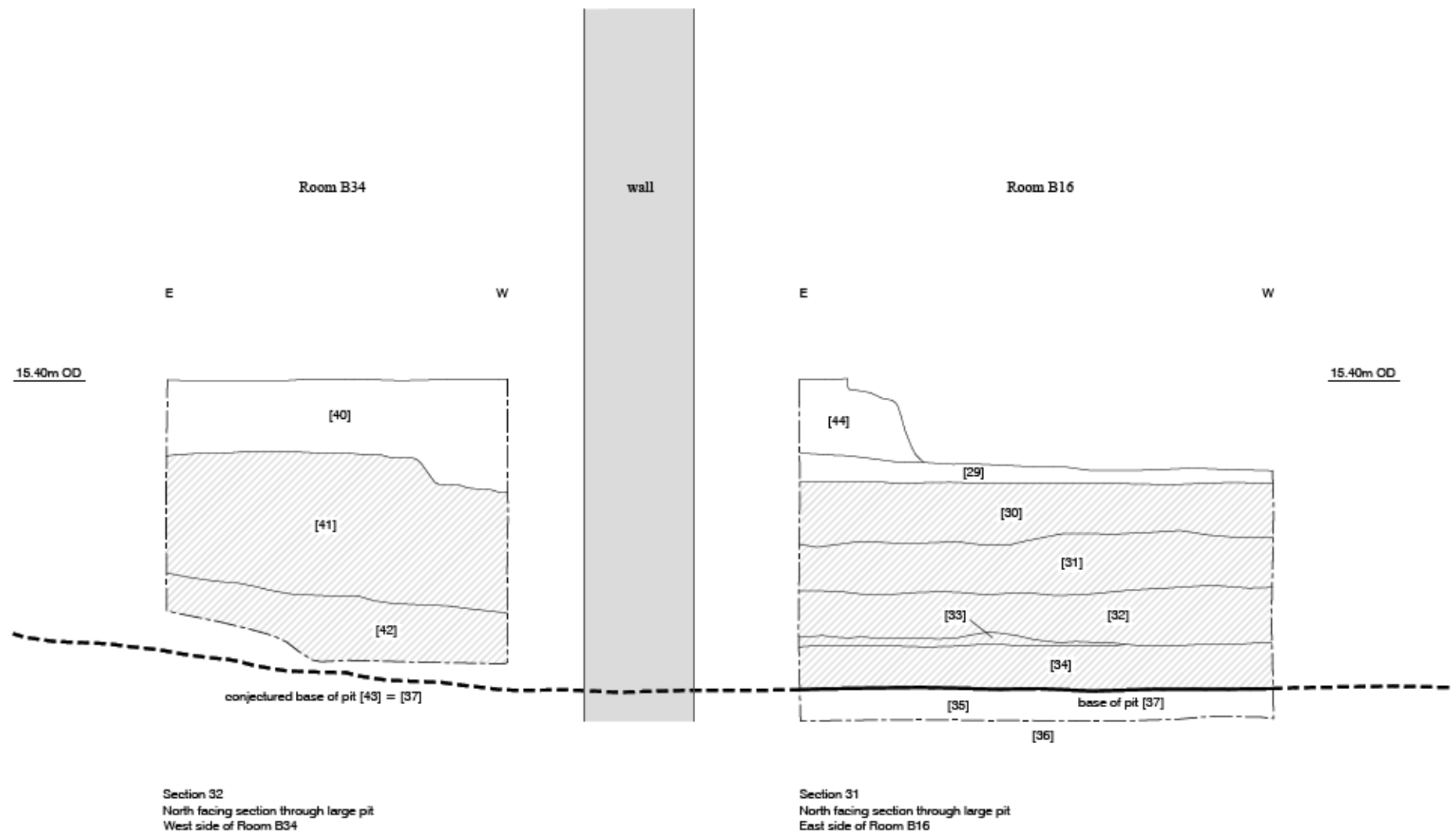
0 2m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012  
26/09/12 HB

Figure 7  
Sections through Phase 2 features  
Section 40, Pavilion; Sections 34,37,38 & 39, Room B40  
1:40 at A3







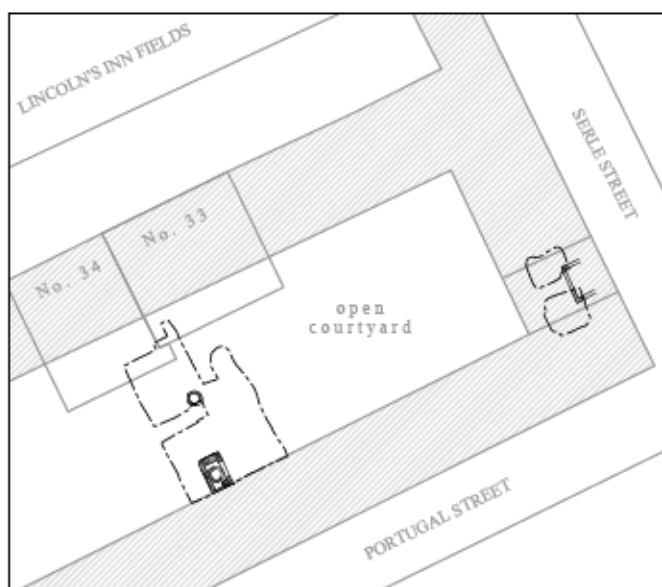
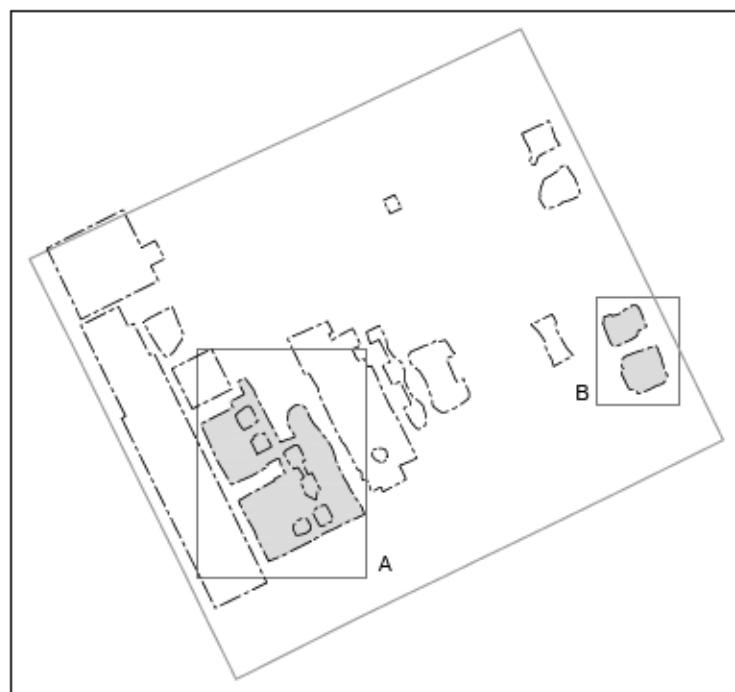
Phase 3, 17th Century pit fills

0 1m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012

26/09/12 HB

Figure 9  
Phase 3, 17th Century  
Sections 31 & 32  
1:20 at A4



Phase 4 features in relation to properties fronting Lincoln's Inn Fields, Serle Street, Portugal Street and open courtyard behind (map detail from Horwood, 1792-99; property boundaries from Ordnance Survey, 1874)

0 5m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012  
26/09/12 HB

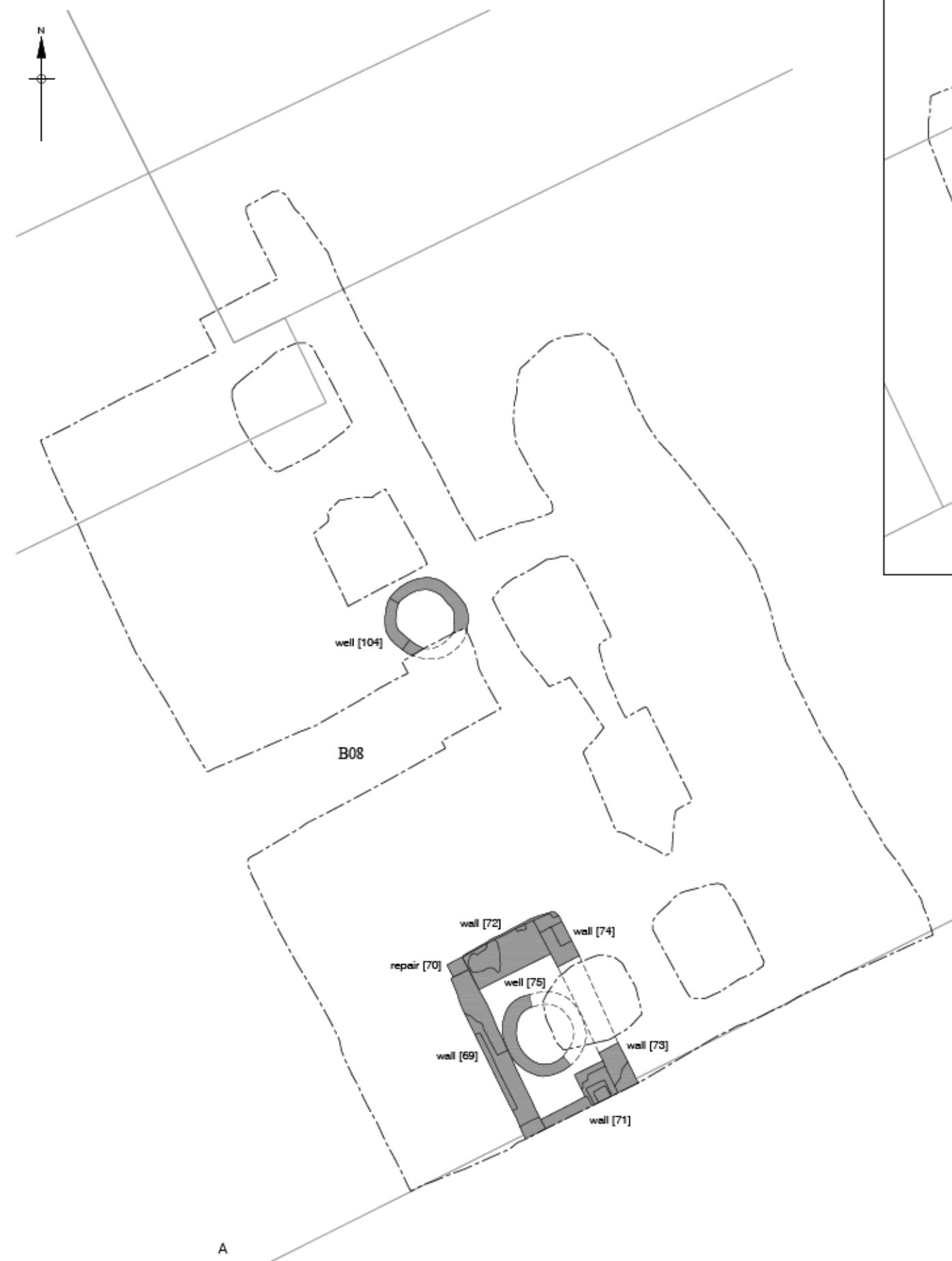
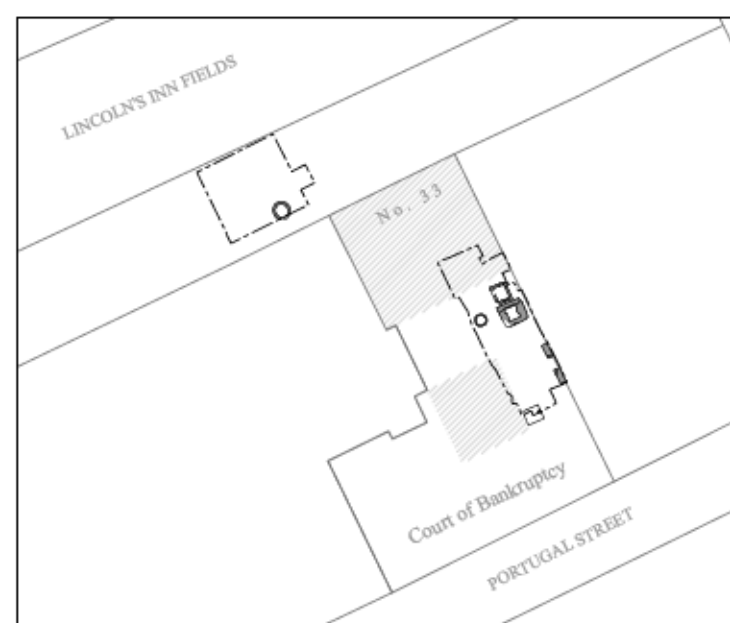
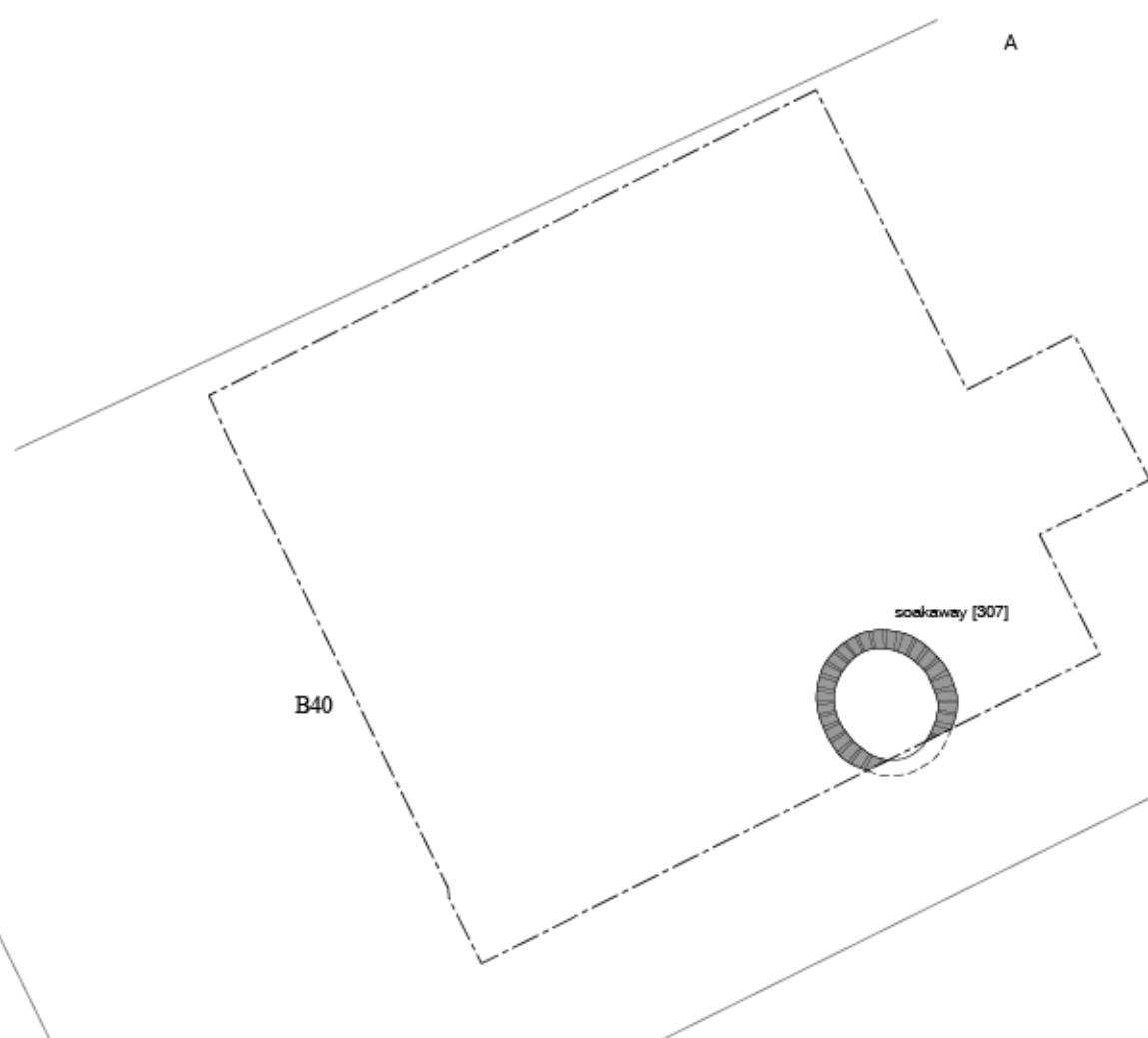
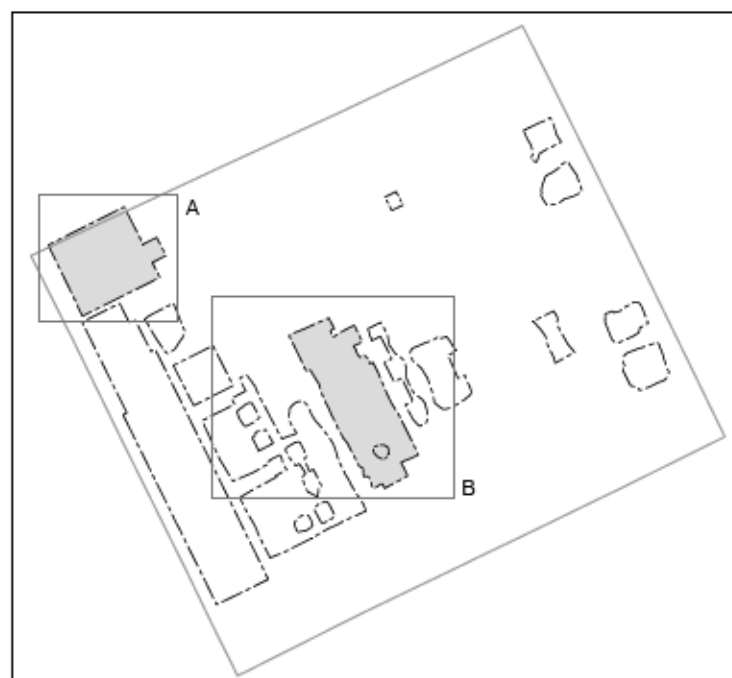
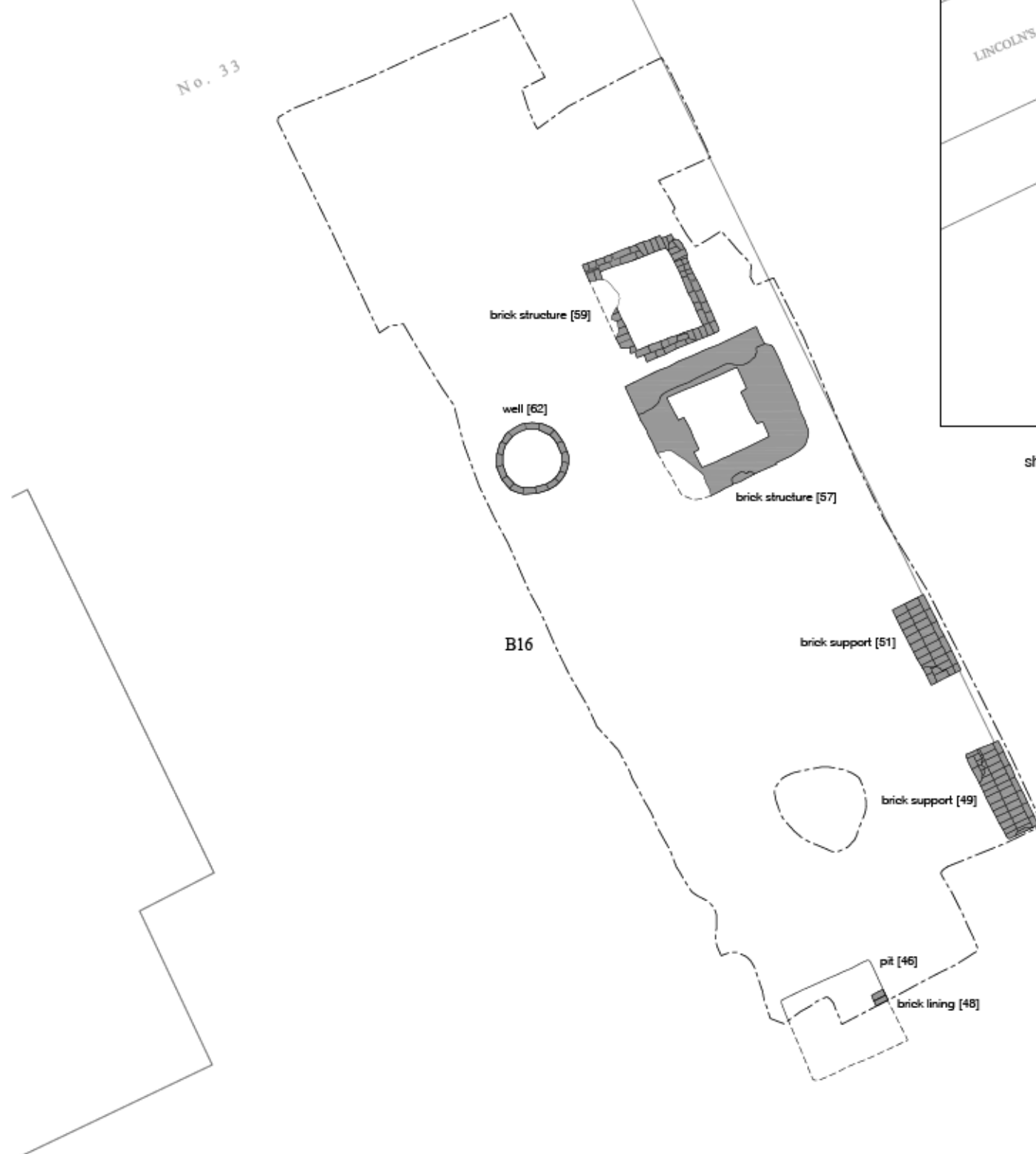


Figure 10  
Phase 4, 18th Century  
1:100 at A3

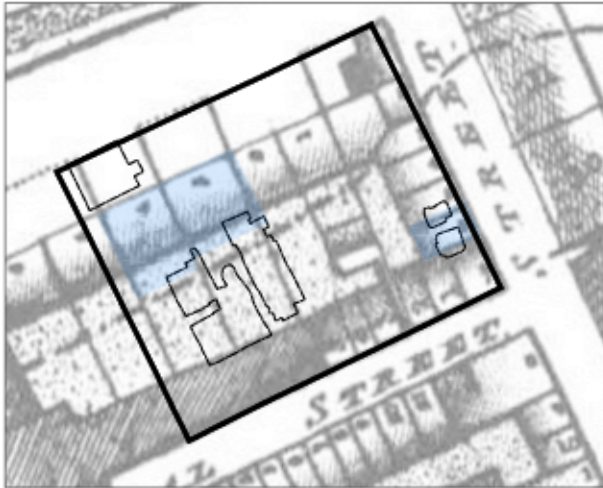


Phase 5 features in relation to No. 33 Lincoln's Inn Fields  
shading indicates pre-1824 structures within the property boundary  
(map detail from Ordnance Survey, 1874)



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012  
26/09/12 HB

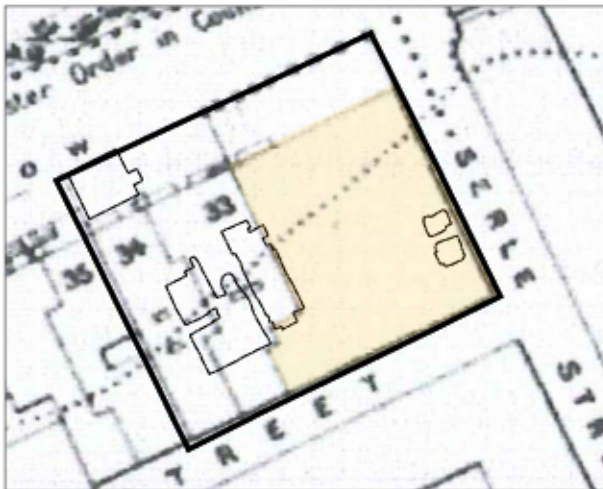
Figure 11  
Phase 5, 19th Century  
1:100 at A3



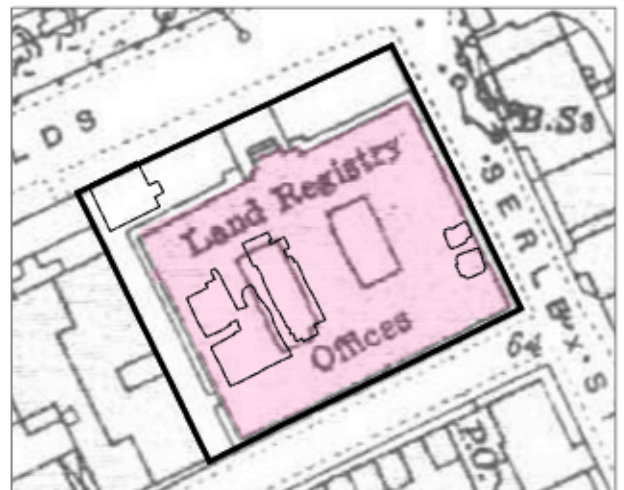
Horwood, 1792-99, updated 1813  
Property boundaries relating to Phase 4 & 5 masonry structures highlighted in blue



First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1867-74  
Property boundaries relating to Phase 4 & 5 masonry structures highlighted in blue



Plan of St Giles in the Field, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1911  
Area of demolished buildings highlighted in yellow



Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1914  
Existing building highlighted in red



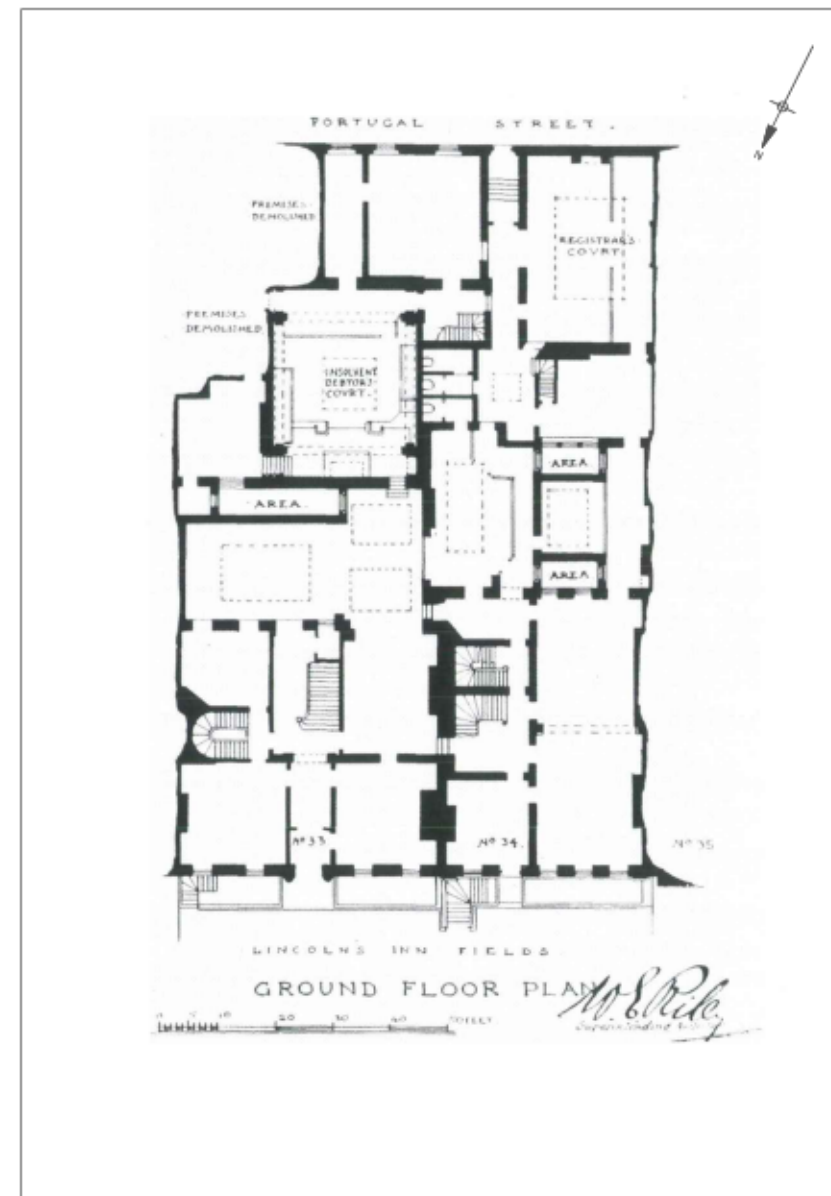


Figure 13  
Phase 4 & 5 overlay on 1911 Ground Floor Plan  
1:400 at A4

## 9 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The general aims of the watching brief were to identify, excavate, record and analyse any archaeological remains likely to be disturbed by the ground reduction and enabling works. Whilst the most recent development of the site in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was thought likely to have removed all but the deepest cut features, earlier deposits and structures were found to survive to varying degrees.
- 9.2 Natural deposits comprising coarse sandy gravel were recorded in all areas where ground reduction was carried out and appeared to comprise Pleistocene Hackney Terrace deposits and possibly reworked areas of this material. Lying beneath gravel deposits in the north-west corner of the site was an apparent sand dune, suggesting a formation in a different environment to that suggested by the other natural materials. In the same area an apparent natural palaeochannel cut the natural gravels and in the less truncated Pavilion area and Room B40 at the west of the site, Langley Silt brickearth deposits survived above the gravels.
- 9.3 The earliest evidence of human activity on the site was provided by a small assemblage of Roman artefactual material comprising a few sherds of pottery along with fragments of tegulae, imbrex and box-flue tile. All of this material was residual in later features and mostly came from the less-truncated areas west of the site, though some material was also recovered further east. Although none of the material was *in situ*, its presence in a number of features and deposits, particularly the various building materials, strongly suggests that there had been Roman occupation in the near vicinity. As outlined in Section 5 (above) limited evidence of Roman activity has been found in the vicinity though mostly as chance finds or residual material in later archaeological contexts. There may well have been settlement close to the nearby Roman roads and that in the vicinity of Bond Street underground station has already been mentioned. However, the Lincoln's Inn Fields material probably derived from another, as yet unidentified occupation site.
- 9.4 Although again mostly residual, a quantity of medieval artefactual material including pottery and building materials was recovered from various features and deposits during the course of the watching brief. This material has indicated some occupation during the medieval period in the near vicinity of the site and the nature of some of building material has perhaps suggested a religious house. The surrounding area became the focus for those training in law by the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century and premises of grand stature may have been established at quite an early date. The oldest part of the current Lincoln's Inn dates to 1489 and there is an associated chapel but this replaced an earlier church, possibly of medieval origin. It maybe therefore that the medieval material from 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields derives from this or related buildings that were altered, damaged or demolished in the aftermath of the Dissolution.

- 9.5 The earliest evidence of *in situ* activity on the site was in the late medieval or early post-medieval period and was evidenced by a number of cut features at the lower ground floor level and an extensive deposit of silty clay in the basement, which probably represented the surviving bases of further such features. These features and deposits, although containing medieval artefacts were most likely excavated in the later 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, as indicated by associated finds of this date. Given the extensive truncation across much of the site it has been difficult to define the nature of these features and deposits, though the better-preserved features to the west and the depth of excavation indicated by deposits in the basement area suggest that many of the features relate to quarrying. The natural brickearth, gravel and pockets of fine sand encountered in the vicinity could all provide raw materials for construction and it is likely that these were being quarried from the late medieval period for the building of the Inns of Court and related structures in the vicinity. A number of the quarry pits subsequently became backfilled with various materials, including residual artefacts, prior to any significant structural developments on the site.
- 9.6 The 16<sup>th</sup>-century development of the surrounding area is not fully understood. The Agas map of 1557 appears to show the area of the site as undeveloped, though clearly the area of New Inn to the west is built up and there are further buildings along the northern edge of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is possible that all of these developments could have been constructed from materials largely derived from the quarry pits on the site and nearby. Whilst earlier archaeological interventions nearby have recorded medieval activity and that dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and later, the earliest post-medieval period is poorly represented. The evidence from this site, of possible quarrying and even early structural development is therefore important in enhancing an understanding of the chronology of the area.
- 9.7 Activity in the vicinity of the site appears to have become more intensive during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. A large pit, probably originally an earlier quarry was deliberately backfilled with a range of waste materials sometime between c. 1600 and c. 1700. The evidence presented in Appendix 2 has suggested waste from a number of sources including domestic, the Inns of Court and also butchers. The area had certainly become more developed by this time and it may be that local residents and professionals were merely utilising a convenient hole in the ground for the deposition of their rubbish. A number of possible ditches leading towards the pit may also have served as drains for nearby properties.
- 9.8 However, the site would have been developed by the end of the third quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century: It has been suggested that the earliest building on the site (previously 33 Lincoln's Inn Fields) was constructed in 1659 (Riley and Gomme 1912, 35-8 and see below). Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676, shows a row of buildings along the southern edge of the site fronting directly on to "Lower Lincolns Inn Feilds [sic]", and a



second row of buildings to the north with possible gardens fronting onto "Portingall Row" with the fields of Lincoln's Inn Fields further to the north. There appear to have been open yard areas between the southern and northern rows of buildings.

- 9.9 Although not accurate to modern Ordnance Survey standards, the layout on the 1676 map suggests that the large pit would have been located within the yard area between the two rows of buildings, probably extending across at least one north-south aligned property boundary. The features to the west may also have been in open yard areas as may the ditch towards the south-east corner of the site, which lay just to the north of the easternmost building in the southern row, but the ditch recorded towards the north-east corner of the site would have lain below the easternmost building of the northern row. If the large pit was located as suggested by the map then it would only have been directly accessible from the properties in which it was located, suggesting these contributed to its backfilling, whereas the possible drains would have flowed across a number of properties to reach the pit. It seems somewhat unusual by modern standards that what was probably quite an unpleasant open feature should have been located within the bounds of such affluent properties, unless of course the backfilling of the pit dated to earlier in the century and it was deliberately backfilled as part of general ground levelling works in preparation for the development. However the Mordern and Lea map of 1682 appears to show a large ditch running between the northern and southern rows of buildings (approximately along the line of the parish boundary as shown on the 1676 map), so maybe there was a tolerance for what were probably quite insanitary conditions.
- 9.10 Of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century structures on the site, those to the west are probably the easier to explain (Figure 10). Both the structure complex at the south of Room B08 and the well further to the north would have been located in open yard areas as indicated on both the Ogilby and Morgan and Mordern and Lea maps and more specifically detailed on Horwood's maps of 1792-9 and 1813 (Figure 12). The overlay of the current site extent on the Horwood maps indicates that the southern well complex was located immediately to the north of one of the buildings that previously fronted Lower Lincoln's Inn Fields but now fronts Portugal Street, whereas the more northerly well was located behind a building that fronted Lincoln's Inn Fields. The layout of the north-south property boundaries suggests that both features were located at the eastern edges of their respective property boundaries. Although not indicated on the maps there may also have been east-west aligned boundaries dividing the north and south properties. One of these may have been immediately to the south of the northern well, which was located some distance south of its associated building.
- 9.11 The easternmost 18<sup>th</sup>-century structure appears to have been located below a building that faced eastwards onto Serle Street, its northern edge possibly having been flush with the property boundary. It is unclear what the structure was and the

building in which it was located, although apparently still standing in 1827, may have been extended or rebuilt later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as indicated by the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 12).

- 9.12 The 19<sup>th</sup>-century structures recorded during the watching brief can also be compared along with the cartographic evidence. These all relate to properties on the western half of the site, which on the Horwood maps appear to have been divided between those facing Lincoln's Inn fields to the north and those facing Portugal Street to the south. In this respect the main group of features were all probably located in the rear yard of a property that faced onto Lincoln's Inn Fields, though soakaway [307] appears to have been in front of the building. However, by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century the layout of the site had changed considerably with properties apparently becoming single entities stretching between Lincoln's Inn Fields and Portugal Street. A number of the yard areas, particularly on the eastern side of the site, had also been built over, initial detail of this being produced by the Ordnance Survey Maps of 1867-74 (Figure 12). These maps also show a bankruptcy court building now located in a former yard area on the western side of the site. At the time the bankruptcy court building was constructed the 19<sup>th</sup>-century structures would have still lain in an open yard but by the time the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map had been produced, this area too had been built over. The map shows some of the internal layout but more detail is provided by a map and plan of 1911.
- 9.13 The Plan of St Giles in the Field, Lincoln's Inn fields dated 1911 shows the eastern part of the site (32 Lincoln's Inn Fields) as having been demolished and rebuilt (Figure 12). It also shows the earlier buildings at 33 and 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields still standing and it is clear that most of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century structures recorded during the watching brief lay within the former property, whereas soakaway [307] lay in front of the latter. A detailed plan of the internal layout of these properties was produced immediately prior to their demolition, and it is possible to recognise the earliest buildings on the Lincoln's Inn Fields frontage and the position of the bankruptcy court on this plan as distinct from the later infilling structures (shaded areas on Figure 13).
- 9.14 The detailed plan shows that the bankruptcy court building was constructed immediately to the east of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century well complex at the southern edge of modern Room B08 and therefore this could have remained in use into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, whereas the contemporary well to the north appears to have been partly truncated by the bankruptcy court and had therefore gone out of use before it was built. The southern well complex does seem to have gone out of use later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a small lavatory area was built above it, unless of this course, this was a cess pit or soakaway and not a well.
- 9.15 The three more northerly 19<sup>th</sup>-century structures in Room B16 remained in an open area when the bankruptcy court was built and may have done so for some time,

though the two rectangular structures appear to have been incorporated into the later eastern wall of 33 Lincoln Inn's Fields. Unfortunately it is not clear on this plan or the earlier maps as to what function these two structures performed, or exactly where they fit into the detailed chronology of structural development on the site.

- 9.16 Brick supports [49] and [51] were almost certainly associated with the later development (but probably pre-1867), though the position of brick-lined pit [46] within the chronology is unclear because of the partial state of its survival and interpretation. It also appears to have lain in an area that had already been demolished (and therefore part of 32 rather than 33 Lincoln's Inn Fields) and rebuilt prior to 1911.
- 9.17 All of the 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>- century structures had clearly gone out of use by the time the remaining buildings at 33 and 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields were demolished in 1911 and became buried beneath the new and complete Land Registry building, which is shown on the 1914 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 13).
- 9.18 Overall the watching brief has provided a significant insight into the history of this small part of West London and has probably provided more information than had initially been envisaged. Evidence of a small, previously unknown area of Roman occupation has been hinted at by the presence of artefactual remains, particularly building materials. Medieval activity in the area has been demonstrated by the finding of residual pottery and building materials and a more extensive presence has been shown by the 16<sup>th</sup>-century, when quarrying and other activities were apparent. As the surrounding area became developed in later centuries, so activity on the site intensified, initially as an area of refuse deposition into open quarry pits and subsequently with the development of buildings. A number of structural developments followed, culminating in the construction of the present structure over two phases in the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century.
- 9.19 It is considered that the presence of archaeology surviving below the basement, the presence of Roman material and the nature of some of the later finds and their likely connection with the Inns of Court merit public dissemination. It is therefore recommended that the results of the work are presented as an expanded summary or note in appropriate journal.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Tom Mannion, contracts manager for J. Coffey Construction Ltd. for commissioning the archaeological monitoring of ground-reduction works (carried out November 2011 – February 2012) and Shaun Stevens of Stevens Construction Ltd. for commissioning the monitoring of subsequent works (April – August 2012). PCA would also like to thank the staff of J. Coffey Construction Ltd., in particular project manager James Lee, and the excavator drivers who carried out the basement reduction; Kevin, Marcin and Michael. Further thanks are extended to the staff of Stevens Construction Ltd., particularly supervisors Phil Jones and Alan Sharpe, for their assistance and co-operation during the secondary phase of works.
- 10.2 The authors would like to thank Paul McGarrity and Amelia Fairman for their assistance on site, Tim Bradley for his project management, Hayley Baxter for the preparation of illustrative material, Andy Shelley of Ramboll for his advice and monitoring of the archaeological project and Diane Abrams for monitoring the project on behalf of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.

## 11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barber, B. and Malcolm, G. 1991 *Archaeological Watching Brief at the Chapel Undercroft, Lincoln's Inn*, DGLA unpublished report
- Bradley, T. 2011 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Investigations at 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2*, PCA unpublished report
- Burton, E. 2003 *Water Feature – New Square Gardens, Lincoln's Inn WC2, London Borough of Camden. Watching Brief (NSQ03)*, MoLAS unpublished report
- Buu, R. and Bystron, A. 2008 *Chichester House 278-282 High Holborn London WC1, London Borough of Camden. Watching Brief Assessment*, MoLAS unpublished report
- Filer, J. 1991 'Excavation Round-up 1990: part 1, City of London', *London Archaeologist* **6** (10), 272-8
- Gibson, C. 2009 *Lincoln's Inn, London: Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results*, Wessex Archaeology report no. 68739.01
- Girardon, S. and Heathcote, J. 1989 'Excavation Round-up 1988: part 2, London Boroughs', *London Archaeologist* **6** (3), 72-80
- Gould, M. 2010 *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Built Heritage Assessment of the East Building, The Clare Market Building, The Anchorage and St Clement's Buildings (East), The London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, City of Westminster, WC2A 2AE*, PCA unpublished report
- Grainger, I. 1993 *The Chapel, Lincoln's Inn, Chancery Lane WC2, London Borough of Camden: An Archaeological Watching Brief*, MoLAS unpublished report
- Howe, E. and Watson, B. 2004 *City Lit, Keeley Street (KEL00)*, MoLAS 2003: Annual Review
- Gifford 2011 *32 Lincoln's Inn Fields, City of Westminster, London: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, Gifford Document No. 19530/INFPLA/RO2
- Langthorne, J. Y. 2011 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields, City of Westminster, WC2A 3PH*, PCA unpublished report
- Maloney, C. 1998 'Fieldwork Round-up 1997', *London Archaeologist* **8**, supp. 3, 75-109
- Maloney, C. 2005 'Fieldwork Round-up 1997', *London Archaeologist* **11**, supp. 1, 1-22
- Maloney, C. 2006 'Fieldwork Round-up 2005', *London Archaeologist* **11**, supp. 2, 25-53
- Maloney, C. 2007 'Fieldwork Round-up 2006', *London Archaeologist* **11**, supp. 3, 56-85
- Riley, W. E. and Gomme, Sir L. (eds) 1912 *Survey of London: volume 3 – St Giles-in-the-Fields, pt 1: Lincoln's Inn Fields*, London: Survey of London
- Sankey, D. 2006 *22 Chancery Lane, London EC4, City of London: An Archaeological Evaluation*, MoLAS unpublished report

Schofield, J. 2008 *St Philips's Building, London School of Economics, Sheffield Street, London WC2 City of Westminster: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, MoLAS unpublished report

Weinreb, B. and Hibbert, C. 1983 *The London Encyclopaedia*, London: MacMillan

Wood, J. 1998 *Excavation at St Catherine's House, Kingsway WC2, Site Code: KWW98*, MoLAS unpublished report

## APPENDIX 1: PLATES



PLATE 1: Main foundation trench under excavation in the Pavilion area



PLATE 2: Sand Dune Layers [99] In Room B08, Looking East





PLATE 3: Pit [171] as seen in Underpin 2, looking south-west (scale 0.2m)



PLATE 4: Pit [37] cutting Layer [39] Room B16, looking SSW (scale 1m)



PLATE 5: Ditch [131] Room B28, looking south-east (scale 1m)



PLATE 6: Brick Structure [69] and Well [75] Room B08, looking south-east (scale 0.5m)





PLATE 7: Well [62] Room B16, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



PLATE 8: Brick Structure [57] Room B16, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



PLATE 9: Brick Structure [59] Room B16, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



PLATE 10: Soakaway [307] Room B40, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Cxt No.	Type	Area	Plan	Sect.	Date	Ph	Photo No.	Description
LIN11	29	Layer	B16	N/A	31	Modern	6		Bedding for concrete slab [44]
LIN11	30	Fill	B16	N/A	31	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Upper ashy fill of [37]
LIN11	31	Fill	B16	N/A	31	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Ashy fill of [37]
LIN11	32	Fill	B16	N/A	31	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [37]
LIN11	33	Fill	B16	N/A	31	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [37]
LIN11	34	Fill	B16	N/A	31	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [37]
LIN11	35	Layer	B16	N/A	31	Natural	1		Dirty gravel
LIN11	36	Layer	B16	N/A	31	Natural	1		Natural gravel
LIN11	37	Cut	B16	B16/1	31	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Large pit, same as [43]
LIN11	38	Layer	B16	B16/1	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Clayey silt spread, same as [39]
LIN11	39	Layer	B16	B16/1	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Clayey silt spread, same as [38]
LIN11	40	Layer	B33-35	N/A	32	Modern	5		Modern concrete slab
LIN11	41	Fill	B34	N/A	32	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Upper fill of [43]
LIN11	42	Fill	B34	N/A	32	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Lower fill of [43]
LIN11	43	Cut	B34	N/A	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Large pit, same as [37]
LIN11	44	Layer	B16	B16/1	31	Modern	6		Modern concrete slab
LIN11	45	Fill	B16	N/A	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Fill of [46]
LIN11	46	Cut	B16	B16/1	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Rectangular pit
LIN11	47	Layer	B16	B16/1	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravel at S end of Room B16
LIN11	48	Masonry	B16	B16/1	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Remains of possible brick wall
LIN11	49	Masonry	B16	B16/1, 49	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Yellow stock brick footing
LIN11	50	Cut	B16	B16/1	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Construction cut for [49]
LIN11	51	Masonry	B16	B16/1, 49	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Yellow stock brick footing
LIN11	52	Cut	B16	B16/1	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Construction cut for [51]
LIN11	53	Fill	B16	B16/1	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [37]
LIN11	54	Fill	B16	B16/1	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [37], possibly same as [31]
LIN11	55	VOID							
LIN11	56	Fill	B16	N/A	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Fill within [57]
LIN11	57	Masonry	B16	57	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Sub-rectangular brick structure with concrete base
LIN11	58	Fill	B16	N/A	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Fill within [59]

Site Code	Cxt No.	Type	Area	Plan	Sect.	Date	Ph	Photo No.	Description
LIN11	59	Masonry	B16	59	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Small, sub-rectangular brick structure
LIN11	60	Cut	B16	60	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Sub-circular cut for well
LIN11	61	Fill	B16	60	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Clay lining for well
LIN11	62	Masonry	B16	60	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Brick well structure
LIN11	63	Fill	B16	60	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Backfill of well
LIN11	64	Fill	B16	65	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [65], possibly same as [54]
LIN11	65	Cut	B16	65	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Large pit, same as [37]
LIN11	66	Cut	B16	N/A	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Construction cut for structure [57] and possibly also [59]
LIN11	67	Fill	B08	68	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [68]
LIN11	68	Cut	B08	68	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		'L-shaped' feature, possible robber cut
LIN11	69	Masonry	B08	69	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		West wall of small rectangular structure
LIN11	70	Masonry	B08	69	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Possible repair to rectangular brick structure
LIN11	71	Masonry	B08	69	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		South wall of small rectangular structure
LIN11	72	Masonry	B08	69	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		North wall of small rectangular structure
LIN11	73	Masonry	B08	69	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		South-east section of small rectangular structure
LIN11	74	Masonry	B08	69	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		North-east section of small rectangular structure
LIN11	75	Masonry	B08	69	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Remains of probable brick well structure
LIN11	76	Fill	B08	69	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Fill within small rectangular structure
LIN11	77	Fill	B08	78	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [78]
LIN11	78	Cut	B08	78	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		NNE-SSW aligned linear feature
LIN11	79	Fill	B08	80	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [80]
LIN11	80	Cut	B08	80	N/A	Natural?	1		Possible natural depression
LIN11	81	Fill	B08	80	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [82]
LIN11	82	Cut	B08	80	N/A	Natural?	1		Possible natural depression
LIN11	83	Fill	B08	80	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [84]
LIN11	84	Cut	B08	80	N/A	Natural?	1		Possible natural depression
LIN11	85	Fill	B22	86	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [86]
LIN11	86	Cut	B22	86	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Small E-W gully
LIN11	87	Fill	B10	90	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [88]
LIN11	88	Cut	B10	90	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Possible pit cut into backfilled feature [90]
LIN11	89	Fill	B10	90	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [90]
LIN11	90	Cut	B10	90	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Large pit, same as [37]



Site Code	Cxt No.	Type	Area	Plan	Sect.	Date	Ph	Photo No.	Description
LIN11	91	Fill	B10	90	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [92]
LIN11	92	Cut	B10	90	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Linear feature cut by [90]
LIN11	93	Layer	B10	90	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Redeposited clay layer
LIN11	94	Fill	B08/13	95	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [95]
LIN11	95	Cut	B08/13	95	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Large sub-circular pit
LIN11	96	Layer	B08/13	95	N/A	Natural	1		Natural sand, possible dune, same as [99]
LIN11	97	Layer	B08/10/11/36	N/A	N/A	Modern	6		Modern concrete slab
LIN11	98	Layer	B08/10/11/36	99	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravel
LIN11	99	Layer	B08	99	N/A	Natural	1		Natural sand, possible dune, same as [96]
LIN11	100	Fill	B11	90	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [101]
LIN11	101	Cut	B11	90	N/A	Natural?	1		Possible natural depression
LIN11	102	Fill	B11	90	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [103]
LIN11	103	Cut	B11	90	N/A	Natural?	1		Possible natural depression
LIN11	104	Masonry	B36	104	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Brick well structure
LIN11	105	Layer	B36	N/A	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Redeposited clay layer
LIN11	106	Fill	B36	104	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [107]
LIN11	107	Cut	B36	104	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		E-W aligned linear feature
LIN11	108	Fill	B36	104	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Backfill of well structure [104]
LIN11	109	Fill	B36	104	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [110]
LIN11	110	Cut	B36	104	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		E-W aligned linear feature
LIN11	111	Fill	B36	104	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [112]
LIN11	112	Cut	B36	104	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Sub-rectangular pit
LIN11	113	Layer	East end of site	N/A	N/A	Modern	6		Modern concrete slab
LIN11	114	Layer	B24	N/A	N/A	Modern	6		Layer of trample
LIN11	115	Layer	B24	N/A	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravel
LIN11	116	Layer	B25	N/A	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravel
LIN11	117	Layer	B22	86	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravel
LIN11	118	Layer	B23	N/A	N/A	Modern	6		Layer of trample
LIN11	119	Layer	B23	N/A	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravelly sand
LIN11	120	Fill	B21	121	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [121]
LIN11	121	Cut	B21	121	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Sub-circular pit



Site Code	Cxt No.	Type	Area	Plan	Sect.	Date	Ph	Photo No.	Description
LIN11	122	Layer	B21	121	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Redeposited clay layer, same as [123]
LIN11	123	Layer	B21	121	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Redeposited clay layer, same as [122]
LIN11	124	Layer	B21	121	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravel
LIN11	125	Layer	B24A	125	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Redeposited clay layer
LIN11	126	Fill	B28	128	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Fill of structure [128]
LIN11	127	Fill	B28	128	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Backfill of construction cut [129]
LIN11	128	Masonry	B28	128	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Small rectangular brick structure
LIN11	129	Cut	B28	128	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Construction cut for [128]
LIN11	130	Fill	B28	128	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [131]
LIN11	131	Cut	B28	128	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		NW-SE aligned ditch
LIN11	132	Layer	B28	128	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravelly sand
LIN11	133	Fill	B26	135	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Backfill of structure [135]
LIN11	134	Fill	B26	135	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Fill of construction cut [136]
LIN11	135	Masonry	B26	135	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Small rectangular brick structure
LIN11	136	Cut	B26	135	N/A	18 <sup>th</sup> C	4		Construction cut for [135]
LIN11	137	Layer	B26	135	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravelly sand
LIN11	138	Layer	B33	138	N/A	Modern	6		Layer of trample
LIN11	139	Layer	B33	138	N/A	Modern	6		Layer of trample
LIN11	140	Fill	B34	141	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [141], same as [41]
LIN11	141	Cut	B34	141	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Large pit, same as [43]
LIN11	142	Layer	B34	141	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Redeposited silty gravel
LIN11	143	Layer	B34	141	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Redeposited silty gravel
LIN11	144	Layer	B16	65	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravel at N end of Room B16
LIN11	145	Layer	B20	N/A	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Redeposited clayey silt
LIN11	146	Layer	B20	N/A	N/A	Natural	1		Mixed natural deposit
LIN11	147	Layer	B13	N/A	N/A	Modern	6		Layer of trample
LIN11	148	Layer	B13	N/A	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Redeposited silty clay
LIN11	149	Layer	B13	N/A	N/A	Natural	1		Natural sand
LIN11	150	Layer	B08	N/A	N/A	Modern	6		Modern re-deposited gravel; Room B08 lift shaft S
LIN11	151	Layer	B08	N/A	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravel; Room B08 lift shaft S
LIN11	152	Layer	B08	N/A	N/A	Modern	6		Modern re-deposited gravel; Room B08 lift shaft N
LIN11	153	Fill	B08	N/A	33	Natural	1		Mixed upper and main fill of [155]; Room B08 lift shaft N

Site Code	Cxt No.	Type	Area	Plan	Sect.	Date	Ph	Photo No.	Description
LIN11	154	Fill	B08	N/A	33	Natural	1		Basal fill of [155]; Room B08 lift shaft N
LIN11	155	Cut	B08	N/A	33	Natural	1		E-W aligned palaeochannel; Room B08 lift shaft N
LIN11	156	Layer	B08	N/A	N/A	Natural	1		Natural sand; Room B08 lift shaft N
LIN11	157	Fill	B16	N/A	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of large pit [158]
LIN11	158	Cut	B16	N/A	N/A	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Large pit exposed in drain excavation (same as [37]/[43])
LIN11	159	Layer	B16	N/A	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravel
LIN11	160	Layer	Pavilion	N/A	N/A	Modern	5		Modern concrete slab: Pavilion area south drain
LIN11	161	Layer	Pavilion	N/A	N/A	Modern	5		Rubble bedding for slab: Pavilion area south drain
LIN11	162	Layer	Pavilion	N/A	N/A	Natural	1		Brickearth type layer: Pavilion area south drain
LIN11	163	Layer	Light well	N/A	N/A	Modern	5		Modern concrete slab
LIN11	164	Layer	Light well	N/A	N/A	Modern	5		Rubble bedding for slab
LIN11	165	Fill	Light well	N/A	N/A	Modern	5		Fill of drain trench [166]
LIN11	166	Cut	Light well	N/A	N/A	Modern	5		Modern drain trench for cast iron drain pipe
LIN11	167	Layer	Pavilion	N/A	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravel: Pavilion area south drain
LIN11	168	Layer	B33	N/A	N/A	Modern	6		Compacted silt layer: Room B3, pump 3
LIN11	169	Layer	B33	N/A	N/A	Natural	1		Natural gravel: Room B3, pump 3
LIN11	170	Fill	Shower Room	N/A	34	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of pit [171]: Shower Room, underpin 2
LIN11	171	Cut	Shower Room	N/A	34	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Base of large medieval? pit: Shower Room, underpin 2
LIN11	172	Layer	Shower Room	N/A	34	Natural	1		Natural brickearth: Shower Room, underpin 2
LIN11	173	Layer	Shower Room	N/A	34	Natural	1		Natural gravel: Shower Room, underpin 2
LIN11	174	Layer	Shower Room	N/A	35	Natural	1		Natural brickearth: Shower Room, underpin 1
LIN11	175	Layer	Shower Room	N/A	35	Natural	1		Natural gravel: Shower Room, underpin 1
LIN11	176	Layer	Shower Room	N/A	35	Natural	1		Natural clay/brickearth: Shower Room, underpin 1
LIN11	177	Layer	Shower Room	N/A	36	Natural	1		Natural brickearth: Shower Room, underpin 3
LIN11	178	Layer	Shower Room	N/A	36	Natural	1		Natural gravel: Shower Room, underpin 3
LIN11	179	Layer	Shower Room	N/A	36	Natural	1		Natural clay and silt: Shower Room, underpin 3
LIN11	180	Layer	B50	N/A	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Mixed material, possibly re-deposited
LIN11	181	Fill	Shower Room	N/A	37	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of pit or ditch [183]: Shower Room, underpin 5
LIN11	182	Fill	Shower Room	N/A	37	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Primary fill of pit or ditch [183]: Shower Room, underpin 5
LIN11	183	Cut	Shower Room	N/A	37	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Extensive quarry pit or ditch: Shower Room, underpin 5
LIN11	184	Layer	Shower Room	N/A	37	Natural	1		Natural brickearth and gravel: Shower Room, underpin 5
LIN11	185	Fill	Shower Room	N/A	38	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of pit or ditch [186]: Shower Room, underpin 6

Site Code	Cxt No.	Type	Area	Plan	Sect.	Date	Ph	Photo No.	Description
LIN11	186	Cut	Shower Room	N/A	38	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Quarry pit or ditch: Shower Room, underpin 6
LIN11	187	Layer	Shower Room	N/A	38	Natural	1		Natural brickearth: Shower Room, underpin 6
LIN11	188	Fill	Shower Room	N/A	39	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [189]: Shower Room, underpin 7
LIN11	189	Cut	Shower Room	N/A	39	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Possibly part of a large brickearth quarry pit: Shower Room, underpin 7
LIN11	190	Layer	Shower Room	N/A	39	Natural	1		Natural sand, gravel and brickearth: Shower Room, underpin 7
LIN11	191	Fill	Shower Room	N/A	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [192]: Shower Room, underpin 8
LIN11	192	Cut	Shower Room	N/A	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Quarry pit? Shower Room, underpin 8
LIN11	193	Fill	Pavilion	Pavilion	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Upper fill of [194]
LIN11	194	Cut	Pavilion	Pavilion	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Sinuuous NE-SW aligned ditch
LIN11	195	Fill	Pavilion	Pavilion	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Upper fill of [196]
LIN11	196	Cut	Pavilion	Pavilion	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		East end of possible rectangular pit
LIN11	197	Layer	Pavilion	Pavilion	N/A	Natural	1		Natural brickearth
LIN11	198	Layer	Pavilion	Pavilion	N/A	Modern	6		Modern demolition debris
LIN11	199	Layer	Pavilion	N/A	40	Natural	1		Natural sand and gravel
LIN11	200	Fill	Pavilion	N/A	40	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of large ditch [201]
LIN11	201	Cut	Pavilion	N/A	40	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Substantial E-W aligned ditch
LIN11	202	Fill	Pavilion	N/A	40	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of shallow cut [203]
LIN11	203	Cut	Pavilion	N/A	40	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Shallow cut
LIN11	204	Fill	Pavilion	N/A	40	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [205]
LIN11	205	Cut	Pavilion	N/A	40	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Pit
LIN11	206	Layer	Pavilion	N/A	40	Modern	6		Layer, possibly material redeposited during basement construction
LIN11	207	Layer	Pavilion	N/A	40	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Redeposited brickearth, very similar to fills [204] and [207]
LIN11	208	Fill	Pavilion	N/A	40	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [208]
LIN11	209	Cut	Pavilion	N/A	40	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Very large flat-bottomed quarry pit
LIN11	210	Fill	Pavilion	N/A	40	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [211]
LIN11	211	Cut	Pavilion	N/A	40	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Large flat bottomed quarry pit
LIN11	212	Layer	Pavilion	N/A	40	Modern	6		Redeposited material, probably associated with construction of basement
LIN11	213	Fill	Pavilion	N/A	40	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [214]

Site Code	Cxt No.	Type	Area	Plan	Sect.	Date	Ph	Photo No.	Description
LIN11	214	Cut	Pavilion	N/A	40	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Large flat bottomed quarry pit
LIN11	215	Layer	Pavilion	N/A	40	Natural	1		Truncated patch of natural brickearth
LIN11	216	Fill	Pavilion	N/A	40	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of [217]
LIN11	217	Cut	Pavilion	N/A	40	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Large quarry pit
LIN11	218	Layer	Pavilion	N/A	40	Natural	1		Natural sand and gravel
LIN11	219	Fill	Pavilion	N/A	40	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Fill of [220]
LIN11	220	Cut	Pavilion	N/A	40	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	3		Quarry/rubbish pit
LIN11	221 – 299 not used								
LIN11	300	Layer	B40	N/A	41	Modern	6		Modern concrete slab and bedding
LIN11	301	Layer	B40	N/A	41	Modern	6		Demolition rubble below slab
LIN11	302	Layer	B40	N/A	41	Modern	6		Demolition, construction trample
LIN11	303	Layer	B40	305	41	Natural	1		Natural brickearth
LIN11	304	Fill	B40	305	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Fill of pit [305]
LIN11	305	Cut	B40	305	N/A	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	2		Cut of large irregular pit
LIN11	306	Fill	B40	305	N/A	Modern	6		Modern backfill of earlier soakaway [307]
LIN11	307	Masonry	B40	305	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Circular brick soakaway structure
LIN11	308	Cut	B40	305	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5		Cut for soakaway structure [307]

## APPENDIX 3: POTTERY REPORT

BERNI SUDDS

### Quantity

Total number of boxes: 1

Total sherd count: 61 sherds (38 vessels)

Total number of contexts producing pottery: 11 contexts

### Introduction

The assemblage of pottery recovered from Lincoln's Inn Fields is primarily post-medieval in date, although two medieval sherds were also recovered. Although fairly small, the range of fabric and form encountered is dissimilar to contemporary domestic groups from the London, instead reflecting an atypical community of lawyers and students as recorded in other assemblages excavated from the Inns of Court themselves (Matthews & Green 1969; Thorn 1970; Jarrett, 2005).

The Museum of London Specialist Service's (MoLSS) pottery type codes have been used to classify the ceramics. The assemblage was quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count (with fresh breaks discounted), estimated vessel numbers and weight. Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London. A ceramic database cataloguing these attributes has been generated using Microsoft Access.

### The Pottery

The pottery types encountered are listed below in Table 1.

Fabric code	Expansion	Date range		Sherd count	MNV
BORDG	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	1550	1700	12	8
BORDO	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	1550	1700	2	2
BORDY	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze	1550	1700	15	3
CBW	Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	1270	1500	2	2
CREA	Creamware	1740	1830	1	1
CREA UTR	Creamware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration	1790	1830	2	2
DUTR	Dutch red earthenware	1300	1650	5	2

Fabric code	Expansion	Date range		Sherd count	MNV
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1550	1700	1	1
MLTG	Montelupo polychrome maiolica	1500	1700	1	1
PEAR TR	pearlware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration	1770	1840	3	2
PMR	London-area post-medieval redware	1580	1900	2	2
PMRE	London-area early post-medieval redware	1480	1600	3	3
PMSRG	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	1480	1650	4	3
PMSRY	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	1480	1650	2	2
RBOR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	1550	1900	2	2
REFW	plain refined white earthenware	1805	1900	3	1
MISC	Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval redware	1580	1900	1	1

Table 1: The post-medieval pottery. MNV = Minimum number of vessels.

### *Medieval pottery*

Two small sherds of Coarse border ware (CBW) were recovered from contexts [38] and [93]. Coarse Border ware dates from c.1270 to 1500 but is most prevalent from the late 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Post-medieval pottery*

The most common post-medieval pottery type is Surrey/ Hampshire Border ware, as observed in other assemblages excavated in the Inns of Court. Both whitewares and redwares are present from this source, the former in the greatest abundance. In addition drinking and serving forms are more common than observed in typical domestic assemblages of late 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century date. The latter include Border ware drinking jugs and a pedestal cup, local redware jugs, a Dutch redware chafing dish and Border ware and local redware dishes. The frequency of these forms, particularly the drinking jugs and chafing dishes, is thought to reflect the communal dining habits of the lawyers and students who gathered for everyday meals as well as banquets (Jarrett 2005, 75). Three Border ware upright candlesticks were also recovered. Candlesticks are rare on post-medieval sites and having three in such a small assemblage is notable. These would have been in high demand at the Inns of Court, enabling the lawyers to extend their working day beyond the hours of daylight (Jarrett 2005, 75).

Another find of note is a sherd from a Montelupo polychrome maiolica dish, representing a fairly rare find in London. The decoration is Genere 53 'Estenuazione' dei motivi rinascimentali [extension of the renaissance motifs] dating to c.1590 to 1610 and was recovered from fill [54] (Berti, 1998, 358, no.269).

Amongst the small quantity of pottery dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century were two plates from an unusual Creamware service with a busy floral and foliate design. The plates are

underglaze transfer-printed with an orange circle and dot background and overglaze painted with leaves, flowers and an interesting debased fleur-de-lys motif.

### **Distribution**

Table 2 lists the contexts containing pottery, the date range of the pottery and a provisional deposition date. Just two sherds of pottery were recovered from Phase 2 layers [38] and [93], both Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware dating from c.1270 to 1500. The sherds are small and may be residual.

The majority of the assemblage dates to the late 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century and was largely recovered from the backfill of a pit ([37]/ [43]/ [90]/ [141]) attributed to Phase 3. The presence of post-medieval redware and the Montelupo dish suggest the pit was not backfilled prior to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, post c.1590. A terminal date for deposition may be provided by the presence of the early post-medieval redware vessels, produced no later than c.1600. A date at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century or around the turn of the century is certainly indicated by the Montelupo dish, probably produced sometime between c.1590 and 1610 (Berti, 1998, 358, no.269). Of course these vessels may have been old when deposited but both the post-medieval slipped redware and Dutch red earthenware also recovered would indicate the pit was backfilled prior to c.1650. As discussed above the composition of the pottery is atypical of contemporary assemblages in London, revealing instead the tastes and habits of the community of lawyers and law students from the Inns of Court.

A small assemblage of late 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery was recovered from the backfill of two brick structures from Phase 4. Fill [58] produced the unusual Creamware service, dating from c.1790 to 1830, and a near complete Spode Willow pattern dinner plate, dated on the mark from 1790 to 1802 (Copeland 1998, 37). The presence of a transfer-printed Pearlware bowl with the country house scene of Nuneham Courtenay and a wild rose border, however, indicates the group could not have been deposited prior to 1820. Indeed, the wild rose border was most popular between c.1830 and 1850 providing the provisional spot date for this group (Coysh & Henrywood 1982, 399-400).

### **Discussion**

Much of the assemblage recovered from site is likely to represent waste from the local community of lawyers and students at the Inns of Court. The ceramics from this site, and others from the Inns, indicate these institutions were fairly conservative. They appear to have had an old-fashioned taste in pottery or perhaps have been bound by tradition, acquiring and utilising drinking jugs for example, when these had been superseded by other forms elsewhere (Jarrett 2005, 77). They bought in bulk and evidently had long-standing orders with certain potteries within the Surrey/ Hampshire border ware industry (Pearce 1992, 25). Indeed, it may only have been their buying power as an institution that enabled them to continue to order antiquated forms (Jarrett 2005, 77). The presence of the Montelupo dish

may thus be somewhat dichotomous, indicating a level of showiness, although this may have been a personal possession of one member of the community.

The unusual late 18<sup>th</sup>- or early 19<sup>th</sup>-century Creamware service is also notable. The plates may be from a service commissioned by an individual or the institution for use on special occasions. Further research into the design, particularly the debased fleur-de-lys motif may reveal more.

Context	Size	Earliest date	Latest date	Context considered date
31	2	1480	1650	1480 - 1650
32	4	1300	1650	1550 - 1650
38	1	1270	1500	1270 - 1500
41	14	1480	1900	1550 - 1700
54	22	1550	1700	1590 - 1600/50
56	3	1805	1900	1805 - 1900
58	6	1790	1830	1830 - 1850
89	1	1480	1600	1480 - 1600
93	1	1270	1500	1270 - 1500
130	2	1580	1900	1580 - 1700
140	3	1580	1900	1580 - 1650

Table 2: Dating table

## References

- Berti, F. 1998 *Storia della ceramica di Montelupo*, Volume Secondo. Aedo.
- Copeland, R., 1998 *Spode*. Shire Publications Ltd.
- Coysh, A. W. & Henrywood, R. K. 1982 *The Dictionary of Blue and White Printed Pottery 1780-1880*, Volume 1. Antiques Collectors' Club, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
- Jarrett, C. 2005 'A pottery assemblage from Hare Court' in J. Butler *Saxons, Templars & Lawyers in the Inner Temple: Archaeological Excavations in Church Court and Hare Court*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Monograph 4, 69-78.
- Matthews, L. G. & Green, H. J. M. 1969 'Post-Medieval Pottery of the Inns of Court'. *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 3, 1-17.
- Pearce, J. 1992 *Border Wares*. HMSO, London.
- Thorn, J. 1970. 'Tudor pottery group from Lincoln's Inn'. *London Archaeologist* 1:6, 123-126.



## **APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL REPORT**

KEVIN HAYWARD and BERNI SUDDS

### **Quantity**

Total number of boxes: 6

Total fragment count: 70

Total number of contexts producing building material: 35 contexts

### **Introduction**

The building material assemblage collected during the watching brief at 32 Lincoln's Inn is comprised of both loose fragments of brick, roof tile and stone from layers and pit or ditch features and sampled bricks from a number of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-century structures. The roof tile includes material of medieval and post-medieval date and the bricks date from the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In terms of fabric and form the material is typical of London assemblages. Table 1 depicts a breakdown of the assemblage by context, fabric and form. The date range of the material in each context is also listed in addition to a provisional spot date.

The loose material probably derives from localised structural remodelling. The high level of re-use, evident both within the structural remains recorded and the loose assemblage, is notable.

### **Phase 2: 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century**

The Phase 2 assemblage is primarily comprised of medieval, transitional and post-medieval peg-tile (Fabrics 2586, 2587, 2271, 2276, 3090). A couple of fragments of early post-medieval red brick were also recovered from features attributed to this phase in fabrics 3033 and 3032nr3033. The latter dates to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century and thus may be intrusive or represent contamination. A further, this time residual find, is a fleck of possible Roman tile but the fragment is too small to be certain about provenance or date.

### **Phase 3: 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century**

A similar group of material was recovered from Phase 3 features including medieval, transitional and post-medieval peg tile (Fabrics 2586, 2587, 2271, 2276) and early post-medieval red brick (Fabrics 3033, 3030). Some re-use was evident with both brick and tile.

Two pieces of building stone were also recovered from pit fill [54]; an early post-medieval Reigate moulded plinth stone (3107) and a fragment of York stone roofing (3120).

## Phases 4 & 5: 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> century

A number of samples were taken from brick structures revealed during the watching brief. The sample from wall [69] represents a transitional brick in fabric 3032nr3033, dated from c.1664 to 1725. Well [75] produced a post Great-Fire brick (Fabric 3032) with a shallow frog to the sanded side suggesting a date of manufacture during the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Conversely, the brick sampled from well [104] is a poorly made early post-medieval red brick (Fabric 3033nr3039) whose manufacture pre-dates 1700, but the clinker rich mortar used to bond the brickwork dates the structure later, indicating re-use in this instance. The same applies to the brick samples from structures [48], [59], and [128], early post-medieval reds in fabric 3033 pre-dating 1700 but also bonded with clinker rich or grey mortars suggesting later re-use.

Brick structure [57] and well [62] both produced wide frogged post-Great Fire bricks (Fabric 3032) dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The loose assemblage includes complete and fragmented post-Great Fire bricks (Fabric 3032, 3034) and residual early post-medieval red brick fragments.

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Spot date
30	2586	Med/early post-medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1400-1700
32	3033	Early post-medieval red brick	1	1450	1700	1450-1700
33	3030	Early earthy brick fabric; no mortar	1	1400	1800	1400-1700
34	3033	Abraded early post-medieval red brick	1	1450	1700	1450-1700
38	2271 2587	Abraded medieval peg tile and med/early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1400-1700
39	2459a	Roman tile fleck?	1	50	160	50-160+
41	3033 2276	Early post-medieval red brick with sunken margin and thick early post-medieval peg tile	2	1450	1900	1600-1700
42	2586 2276	Post-medieval peg tile	3	1180	1900	1480-1800
45	3034	Unfrogged post-Great Fire brick with grey quartz mortar	1	1450	1900	1700-1900
48	3033	Early post-medieval red brick reused in grey clinker mortar	1	1450	1800	1700-1850 (Brick 1450-1700 but reused)
54	3107 2276 3120	Early post-medieval Reigate stone moulded plinth; York stone roofing and post-medieval peg tile	1	1050	1990	1480-1800
57	3032	Frogged wide post-Great Fire brick	1	1664	1900	1800-1900
59	3033	Early post-medieval red brick with sunken margin reused in light grey mortar	1	1400	1800	1700(1750)-1900 (Brick 1450 – 1700 but reused)

62	3032	Frogged wide post-Great Fire brick	1	1664	1900	1800-1900
63	3034 3039 3032	Unfrogged post-Great Fire brick with hard white mortar; smaller fragments of Early post-medieval red brick with white swirls and post-Great Fire brick.	3	1450	1900	1750-1900
67	2586 2587 2276	Reused medieval peg tile and post-medieval peg tile	4	1180	1800	1480-1800
69	3032nr3 033	Early post-medieval red brick with sunken margin and brown shelly grey mortar	1	1450	1700	1664-1725
75	3032	Shallow frogged post-Great Fire brick. Shallow frog to sanded base.	1	1664	1900	Mid to late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
77	2587	Medieval peg tile	1	1240	1450	1240-1450+
85	3033	Early post-medieval red brick, reused	1	1450	1700	1450-1700+
87	3100 2271	Plaster and med/early post-medieval peg tile, some reused	8	1180	1800	1500-1800
89	2276	Early post-medieval peg tile	3	1480	1900	1480-1800
91	2276 3032nr3 033	Post-medieval peg tile and Early post-medieval red brick fragment	2	1450	1900	1664-1725
94	2587 2586 2271	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1480-1800
104	3033nr3 039	Poorly made early post-medieval red brick in earthy clinker rich mortar	1	1450	1700	1600-1750+ (Brick 1450 – 1700 but reused)
120	2587	Abraded medieval peg tile	1	1240	1450	1240-1450+
125	2587	Abraded medieval peg tile	1	1240	1450	1240-1450+
128	3033	Poorly made early post-medieval red brick in earthy clinker rich mortar	1	1450	1700	1600-1750 (Brick 1450 – 1700 but reused)
130	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1240	1450	1480-1800
138	2586 2587 2276	Abraded medieval and post-medieval peg tile, some reused	3	1180	1900	1480-1800
139	3090?	Post-medieval peg tile	4	1240	1450	1480-1800
140	3090	Post-medieval peg tile possibly reused in Lime mortar	2	1240	1450	1480-1800
142	2586	Abraded medieval and post-medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1480-1800
143	2586 2587	Abraded late medieval/ early post medieval peg tile and post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1480-1800
145	2586 2587 3033	Glazed medieval peg tile, post-medieval peg tile and early post-medieval red brick	5	1180	1800	1480-1700+

Table 1: Ceramic building material by context and provisional dating

## APPENDIX 5: METAL AND SMALL FINDS

MÄRIT GAIMSTER

### Introduction

Three metal objects and a piece of bone-working waste were retrieved from the excavations, all from Phase 3 contexts. The finds comprise two small pieces of milled lead window came from NW-SE ditch [131], and an iron nail, bone waste and a copper-alloy double-loop buckle from pit [37]/[43]/[141]. The buckle, which has part of a leather strap is still attached to the central bar, is of a type common in the late 16th and early 17th centuries (Whitehead 2003, 60–65); the size suggest it functioned as a belt buckle. The sawn-off cattle metatarsal is a type of waste associated with bone working, representing an off-cut from the midshaft which could then be worked further into a range of products such as cutlery handles or combs (cf. Andrews 1989, fig. 7).

### Recommendations

Metal and small finds form an integral component of site finds and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. This would be appropriate for the bone-working waste, lead window came and copper-alloy buckle, the latter of which should be x-rayed to establish its particular type. The iron nail may be discarded.

### References

- Andrews, D. 1989 'A late medieval cutlery manufacturing site at Weaverhead Lane, Thaxted', *Essex Archaeology and History* 20, 110–19.
- Whitehead, R. 2003 *Buckles 1250-1800*. Greenlight Publishing.

context	Sf	description	pot date	recommendation
54	3	bone-working waste; sawn-off distal end of cattle metatarsus	1590 - 1600/50	
		iron nail; incomplete; L 100mm+	1590 - 1600/50	
130	1	lead window came; two milled fragments	1580 - 1700	
140	2	copper-alloy buckle; double-oval with D-section body and protruding central bar; ?iron buckle pin and <i>in-situ</i> leather strap; W 50mm; ht. 35mm; incomplete	1580 - 1650	x-ray

Table 1: The metal and small finds from LIN11

## APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONES

KEVIN RIELLY

### Introduction

This site was situated at the south-east corner of Lincolns Inn Fields within the basement of the former Land Registry building at 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields. Natural sands were overlain by various 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>-century features including a large pit located in the centre of the site. This pit was then truncated by a brick-lined well associated with other 19<sup>th</sup>-century structural features. Animal bones were found throughout the occupation sequence. All of these were recovered by hand and were generally well preserved and minimally fragmented.

### Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

### Description of Faunal Assemblage

The site provided a grand total of 58 hand collected animal bones. These bones have been assigned to their respective phases (Table 1) and will be described below according to general occupation periods.

Phase:	2	3				4	5	
Feature:	L [39]	D [131]	P [37]/[43]	P [88]	All	BS [128]	BS [59]	All
Species								
Cattle			11		11		1	1
Cattle-size	1	1	13		14		1	1
Sheep/Goat		1	9		10	1	3	4
Sheep-size		1	8	1	10		2	2

Rabbit			1		1			
Chicken				1	1			
Mallard	1							
Turkey							1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>

*Table 1: Hand collected species abundance by phase and feature, where L is layer, D is ditch, P is pit and BS is sub-rectangular brick structure*

#### *Phase 2 – 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century*

Just 2 bones were recovered from one of the underlying clay layers [39], this dated between 1270 and 1500, comprising a mallard, possibly domestic duck, ulna and a cattle-size indeterminate piece.

#### *Phase 3 – 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century*

This phase provided the majority of the site collection with bones taken from three features. Most were derived from pit [37]/[43] (the aforementioned large feature in the centre of the site) with minor quantities from pit [88] and ditch [131]. The various deposits within these features were generally dated to the 16/17<sup>th</sup> centuries. There is a limited species range including cattle and sheep/goat, the principal components, as well as rabbit and chicken. The two major domesticates are represented by a wide distribution of skeletal parts but with a notable bias towards upper limb bones, particularly in the cattle assemblage. Thus out of 11 cattle bones, there is one skull piece, a vertebra, 8 upper limb bones (scapula, humerus and femur) and one metapodial (foot bone). 5 of the upper limb parts are from veal calves, while the metapodial clearly represents working waste as it has been sawn through the shaft close to the distal end. The notable presence of veal is typical of this period (Albarella 1997 and Rielly in prep)

#### *Phases 4 & 5 – 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> century*

A small number of bones were retrieved from two of the brick-lined structures, namely [128] (Phase 4) and [59] (Phase 5). The second of these, which produced most of the bones, was infilled between 1830 and 1850. There are mostly sheep/goat and sheep-size fragments in this collection, accompanied by cattle and turkey. The date of this deposit can be confirmed by the presence of the remains of relatively large sheep and cattle, no doubt representing improved stock. Such large animals began to enter the London meat markets from the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century following the culmination of improvements in both husbandry and breeding (Rixson 2000, 215). The single cattle bone, a femur, is from a 1<sup>st</sup> year animal, probably a veal

calf. The lack of saw marks on these later bones is unusual. The saw was added to the butcher's tool kit in this period following centuries when this instrument was the sole preserve of the bone and horn worker (Albarella 2003, 74). Finally, the turkey bone, a complete tibia, could represent the remains of a special event. This bird had become a major celebratory food item in this country by the early post-medieval period (Wilson 1973, 129).

### **Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

This limited assemblage has nonetheless some potential value due in part to the good condition of the bones and of course the fact that the deposits are well dated. However, there is also a good indication of affluence, as suggested by the predominance of good quality meats (cattle upper limb parts) within the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century deposits. This is comparable to the evidence described from Church Court and Hare Court, which coincidentally also produced a major proportion of bones from young animals (Bendrey 2005, 104-5). The later material is of interest concerning the presence of typically large 19<sup>th</sup> century stock, although the absence of saw marks from these bones is peculiar. The turkey bone could be interpreted as a continuing sign of some affluence. There is perhaps little more that can be done regarding the analysis of these bones, however, it is recommended that any further work should include the major points described in this assessment.

### **References**

- Albarella, U. 1997 'Size, power, wool and veal: zooarchaeological evidence for late medieval innovations', in G. De Boe and F. Verhaeghe (eds) *Environment and Subsistence in Medieval Europe, Papers of the 'Medieval Europe Brugge 1997' Conference, Volume 9*, 19-30
- Albarella, U. 2003 'Tawyers, tanners, horn trade and the mystery of the missing goat', in Murphy, P. and Wiltshire, E.J. 2003. *The Environmental Archaeology of Industry*. Symposia of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No.20, Oxbow Books, 71-86
- Bendrey, R. 2005 The animal bone, in J. Butler, *Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple; Archaeological excavations in Church Court and Hare Court*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Monograph 4, 64-66 and 103-105
- Rielly, K. in prep The animal bones, in A. Haslam, *Excavations at Caroone House*, 14 Farringdon Street, LAMAS
- Rixson, D. 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press
- Wilson, C.A. 1973 *Food and drink in Britain*, Constable, London

## APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-120378

### Project details

Project name 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields

Short description of the project A watching brief was carried out at the former Land Registry building at 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields during floor level reduction and enabling works as part of extensive refurbishment of the property. The site is located at the south-east corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields, backing on to Serle Street to the east and Portugal Street to the south. The monitoring recorded a number of natural deposits including a possible sand dune, Pleistocene Terrace gravels, brickearth and possible palaeochannels. Residual artefactual material suggested there had been Roman occupation in the near vicinity and the former existence of possible high status buildings was indicated by residual finds of medieval date. Late medieval/early post-medieval quarries were cut into the brickearth and the bases of further contemporary features were recorded in the basement. Post-dating these deposits were a number of features backfilled during the 17th or early 18th century, the most extensive of which was a large pit located towards the centre of the site. A number of features of 19th-century date were also recorded, including brick-lined wells, one of which truncated the fill of the large pit, and other structural features. The wells represented activity external to former properties whereas the other features appeared to have been internal to, or elements of, previous buildings. The latest activity identified was construction of the present building in the early 20th century. This included the concrete base slab along with construction trample and bedding/levelling deposits. Some elements of earlier buildings also appeared to have been incorporated as structural supports for the slab.

Project dates Start: 16-11-2011 End: 29-08-2012

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes LIN11 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes preconst1-103913 - OASIS form ID

Type of project Recording project

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Monument type WELL Post Medieval

Monument type PIT Medieval



Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields
Postcode	WC2A 3PH
Study area	1215.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3090 8132 51 0 51 30 54 N 000 06 47 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.83m Max: 16.60m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Ramboll
Project design originator	Andy Shelley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Peter Boyer
Project supervisor	Douglas Killock
Project supervisor	Amelia Fairman
Project supervisor	Paul McGarrity
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding	J Coffey Construction Ltd/Stevens Construction Ltd

body

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields, City of Westminster WC2A 3PH
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyer, P.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Brockley
Description	MAP2 Report
Entered by	Peter Boyer (pboyer@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	5 September 2012