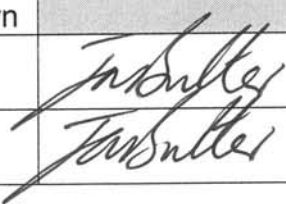
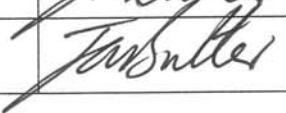


# DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

## HARE COURT INNER TEMPLE CITY OF LONDON

### WATCHING BRIEF & EXCAVATION

#### Quality Control

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**An Assessment of an Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation on  
the Landscaping Works at Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London,  
London EC4.**

**Site Code: HCV 06**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3117 8107**

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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief and excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on landscaping works at Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4. The site was commissioned by The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.
- 1.2 The archaeological works involved in the watching brief and excavation consisted of the hand excavation of twenty trenches which were to be employed for landscaping purposes. The landscaping exercise involved the installation of four tree pits, thirteen planting beds, a statue base and the construction of a new path across the courtyard between No. 3 Hare Court and Dr. Johnson's Buildings. This path was subsequently divided into two separate trenches.
- 1.3 Due to the shallow depth required for the introduction of these landscaping features, none of the trenches were excavated below a maximum of c. 1.70m in depth. For this reason natural deposits were not encountered on the site. The earliest deposit encountered was a mortar surface discovered in Trench 18 and a rectangular pit which cut through it, dating to between 1270-1500.
- 1.4 The most intense period of archaeological activity present on the site related to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and the presence of lawyers within the Temple complex. Chambers are known to have been constructed on the south side of the court by Nicholas Hare in 1560, and a series of dump layers recorded are likely to have related to various ground raising and levelling episodes. Gravel yard surfaces and associated bedding layers were also observed and documentary evidence exists in the form of a gardener's bill of 1658 concerning the gravelling of the courtyard itself. A further rubble deposit is likely to have been associated with the demolition of a medieval or early-post-medieval building or structure within the immediate vicinity of the site. A fire is known to have broken out during the year of 1678 in Pump Court, causing extensive damage to buildings within Hare Court. A dumped deposit was discovered in Trench 5 containing a significant amount of scorched cbm and may well have related to this episode. The only features recording as belonging to this phase of activity concerned three pit groups from which significant quantities of finds were recovered. The cultural material retrieved from the watching brief has drawn similar comparisons with previous archaeological investigations within Hare Court, particular in regards of the presence of the Inns of Court.
- 1.5 A number of features were recorded as belonging to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and included two disused service pipe trenches and a brick wall observed in Trench 15.



Unfortunately the wall was seen in section only and very little could be stated about it. Of more significance was a drainage system recorded in Trenches 5 and 6 which has been dated to between 1730-80. This system is likely to have been a later addition to Nos. 1-5 Inner Temple Lane, constructed on the east side of the site in 1657.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief and excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on landscaping works at Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4. These landscaping works involved the emplacement of four tree pits, thirteen planting beds, a statue base and a new path across the courtyard between No. 3 Hare Court and Dr Johnson's Buildings. The site central National Grid Reference is TQ 3117 8107. The watching brief was conducted between the 25<sup>th</sup> of September and the 3<sup>rd</sup> of November 2006.
- 2.2 All of the twenty trenches excavated were located within the grounds of Hare Court, situated to the north-west of Church Court and to the west of Temple Church (St. Mary's). Hare Court itself is bounded by chambers buildings on all four sides with Nos. 2-3 Hare Court enclosing the site to the west, No. 10 Fleet Street enclosing the site to the north, Dr. Johnson's Buildings enclosing the site to the east and chambers of Pump Court enclosing the site to the south.
- 2.3 The site is located within an area of potential archaeological remains as defined on Map 11.2 of the Corporation of London's Unitary Development Plan adopted in April 2002. Recent archaeological works had taken place within Hare Court between November 15<sup>th</sup> 1999 and June 15<sup>th</sup> 2000 in the form of an archaeological watching brief and excavation. Reported in Butler (2001)<sup>1</sup> and Butler (2005)<sup>2</sup> these works involved the excavation of two soakaways and a lightwell trench and revealed a Middle Saxon well, a probable Saxon skeleton with associated grave goods and pre-12<sup>th</sup> century activity in the form of several shallow cuts, a quarry pit and a cobbled surface. These phases of activity were sealed by 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century agricultural soil. 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century activity was present in the form of rubbish pits, make-up dumps and gravel surfaces associated with lawyers' chambers. The archaeological sequence was completed by 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century scaffolding pits and post-medieval services.
- 2.4 The project was commissioned by Nicholas Waring of The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. The watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. under the supervision of Alexis Haslam and the project management of Peter Moore. The work was additionally monitored for the Corporation of London by Kathryn

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<sup>1</sup> Butler, J. 'An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Church Court and 2-3 Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. unpublished report, April 2001.

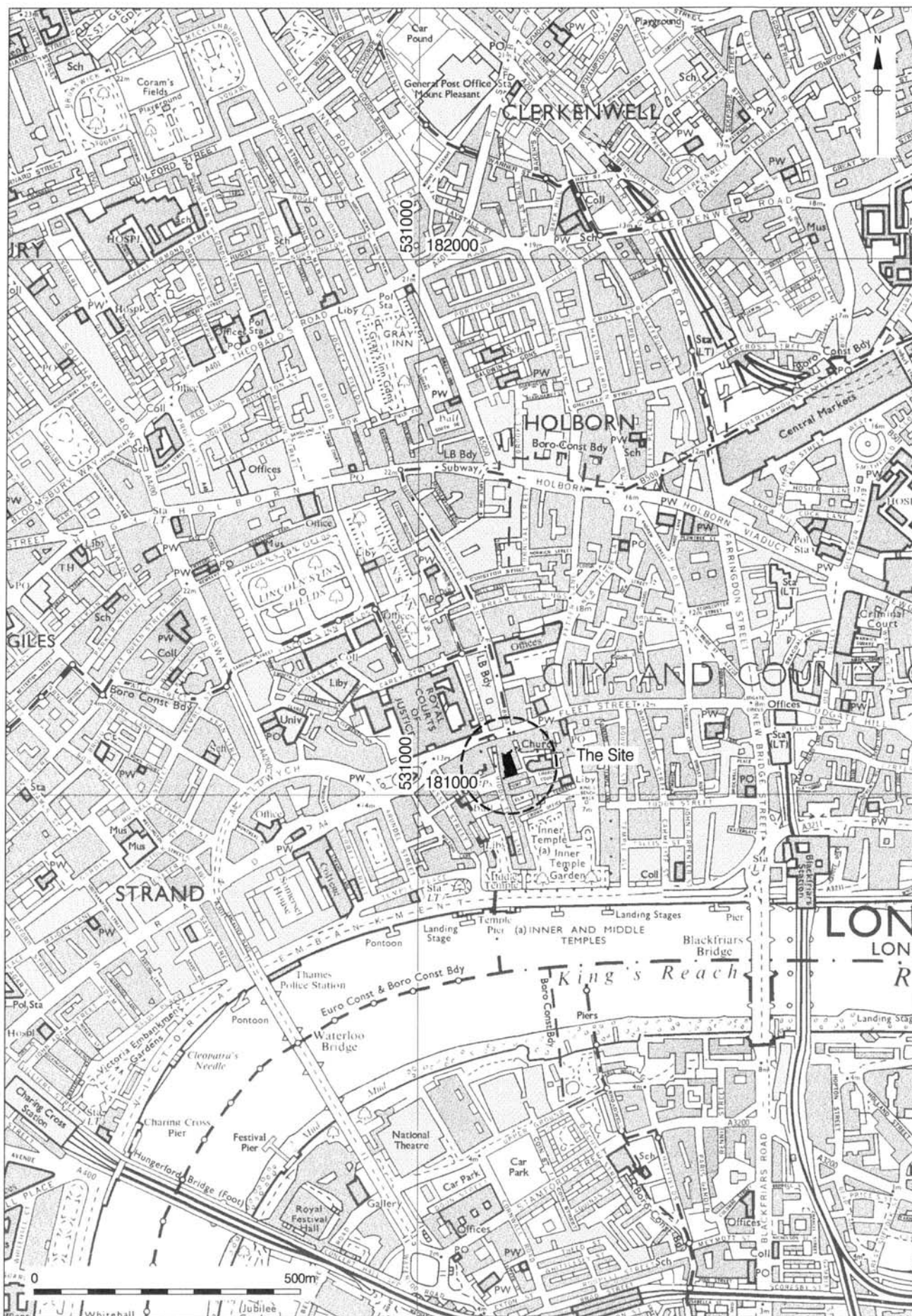
<sup>2</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

Stubbs, Senior Planning and Archaeology Officer for the Department of Planning and Transportation, Corporation of London.

- 2.5 A Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief was prepared by Peter Moore<sup>3</sup> prior to the fieldwork commencing. This document followed methodology laid out in the Corporation of London's Planning Advice Note 3: Archaeology in the City of London, Archaeology Guidance.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC). Mortimer Wheeler House, Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.
- 2.7 The site was allocated the code 'HCV 06'.

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<sup>3</sup> Moore, P. Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief on the Landscaping Works at Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Unpublished report, September 2006.



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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:10,000 at A4



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Figure 2  
Trench location  
1:400 at A4

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG 16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.3 The proposed landscaping works at Hare Court involved the excavation of four tree pits, thirteen planting beds, a statue base and the construction of a new path across the courtyard between No. 3 Hare Court and Dr. Johnson's Buildings.
- 3.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the City of London Unitary Development Plan adopted in April 2002. This Unitary Development Plan aims to:
- *Protect and promote the conservation, preservation in situ and enhancement of ancient monuments and archaeological remains of national importance and their settings.*
  - *Assess and evaluate sites of archaeological potential prior to a decision on a planning application.*
  - *Ensure the proper investigation, recording and publication of evidence of ancient monuments and archaeological remains as an integral part of a development programme.*

#### POLICY STRAT 11A

*To recognise the archaeological importance of the City as the historic centre of the capital and to seek the adequate safeguarding and investigation of ancient monuments and archaeological remains.*

*Para 11.7: Strategic Guidance states that account should be taken of the desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings and of the Secretary of State's guidance in PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning. Archaeological remains are an irreplaceable resource and often the only evidence of past development. These*

*remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. They contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge.*

**Para 11.8:** *Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. Some monuments and archaeological remains are protected as scheduled ancient monuments under Part I of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Applications for works which may affect a scheduled ancient monument are determined by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, with advice from English Heritage. This procedure is different from any consents that may be necessary under Town Planning legislation. Due to the potentially complex nature of archaeological remains in the City, the Corporation will expect applications for scheduled monument consent and planning permission to be prepared and considered in parallel.*

**Para 11.9:** *Not all important remains are scheduled, and in some cases, remains of more local importance will be considered worthy of preservation. PPG 16 gives criteria for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is important. Development schemes should be designed to incorporate the preservation in situ of important monuments and archaeological remains, and respect and enhance their settings.*

**Para 11.10:** *On sites where archaeological remains of lesser importance exist, and it is considered by the Corporation that preservation in situ is not appropriate, investigation, recording and publication will be required. This is to ensure preservation by record, placing those remains in a wider context, and adding to our understanding and interpretation of the historic landscape.*

**Para 11.11:** *Where development groundworks are proposed that are permitted development under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, account should be taken of policies in the UDP. Developers and statutory undertakers are encouraged to discuss the proposals with the Corporation in order that an appropriate mitigation study can be put in place.*

## **LOCAL POLICIES**

### **Requirement for Assessment and Evaluation of Sites of Archaeological Potential**



#### **POLICY ARC 1**

To require planning applications which involve excavation or groundworks on sites of archaeological potential to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site including the impact of the proposed development.

*Para 11.12: All of the City is considered to have archaeological potential unless it can be demonstrated that archaeological remains have been lost, due to basement construction or other groundworks. The Corporation will indicate the potential of a site, its relative importance, and the likely impact to a developer at an early stage so that the appropriate assessment and design development can be undertaken.*

*Para 11.13: On sites of archaeological potential, which may be affected by development schemes or groundworks, an archaeological assessment will be required to be submitted with the application. This will set out the archaeological potential of the site and impact of the proposals. Where appropriate, this should be supplemented by evaluation, carrying out trial work in specific areas of the site to provide more information and inform consideration of the development proposals by the Corporation, prior to a decision on that application.*

#### **Preservation in Situ and Recording of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Remains**

#### **POLICY ARC 2**

To require development proposals to preserve in situ, protect and safeguard important ancient monuments and important archaeological remains and their settings, and where appropriate, to require the permanent public display and/or interpretation of the monument or remains.

#### **POLICY ARC 3**

To ensure the proper investigation, recording of sites, and publication of the results, by an approved organisation as an integral part of a development programme where a development incorporates archaeological remains or where it is considered that preservation in situ is not appropriate.

*Para 11.14: On sites where important monuments or archaeological remains exist, development proposals should take this fully into account and be designed to enhance physical preservation and avoid disturbance or loss. This can be done by the sympathetic design of basements, raising ground levels, site coverage, and the*



*location of foundations to avoid or minimise archaeological loss and securing their preservation for the future, although they remain inaccessible for the time being.*

**Para 11.15:** *The interpretation and presentation of a visible or buried monument to the public and enhancement of its setting should form part of the development proposals. Agreement will be sought to achieve reasonable public access. The Corporation will consider refusing schemes which do not provide an adequate assessment of a site or make no provision for the incorporation, safeguarding or preservation in situ of nationally or locally important monuments or remains, or which would adversely affect those monuments or remains.*

**Para 11.16:** *In some cases, a development may reveal a monument or archaeological remains which will be displayed on the site, or reburied. Investigation and recording of those features will be required as part of a programme of archaeological work to be submitted to and approved by the Corporation. Where the significance of the remains is considered, by the Corporation, not sufficient to justify their physical preservation in situ and they will be affected by development, archaeological recording should be carried out. A programme of archaeological work for investigation, excavation and recording, and publication of the results, to a predetermined research framework, by an approved organisation, should be submitted to and approved by the Corporation, prior to development. This will be controlled through the use of conditions and will ensure the preservation of those remains by record.*

## 4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The site is located within the Thames Basin, a broad syncline of chalk filled in the centre with Tertiary sands and clays. In the City, and in most of London, this Tertiary series of bed-rock comprises of London Clay, as shown on British Geological Survey map 256 (1:50,000 series 1994 – North London, solid and drift edition). Above the bed-rock lie the Pleistocene (Quaternary) fluvial deposits of the River Thames arranged in flights or gravel terraces. These terraces represent the remains of former floodplains of the river, the highest being the oldest with each terrace becoming progressively younger down the valley side.
- 4.2 Hare Court lies 270m north of the River Thames and 480m west of the River Fleet. Since the Roman period the Thames has been subject to man made reclamation and was located at 160m from Hare Court prior to AD 1772 (when the embankment was pushed back some 60m). Recent archaeological excavations at Arundel House to the west of the site and at Whitefriars to the east have revealed the position of the waterfront in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries with revetments found towards the north of both sites, the latter being discovered just to the south of Tudor Street<sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup>. It is likely that the Middle Saxon waterfront lay just behind the medieval waterfront, with the steep gravel terrace beyond this point precluding the possibility of it being much further north. If this is the case then the Middle Saxon waterfront would have been located on the line of, or just north of, Tudor Street at c. 100m to the south of Hare Court.
- 4.3 The Inner and Middle Temple areas are extensively terraced, with the general topography sloping downwards considerably from Fleet Street in the north to the Victoria Embankment and the River Thames to the south. Hare Court followed this slope with the highest ground level being recorded at 13.17m AOD to the northern end of the site and the lowest ground level being recorded at 12.62m at the southern end.

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<sup>4</sup> Proctor, J. Medieval and Post-Medieval Waterfronts at Arundel House, 13-15 Arundel Street, City of Westminster. Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc 51, 2000.

<sup>5</sup> Killock, D. (In. prep.) Excavations at Whitefriars.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The information presented below exists as a summary of the brief historical and archaeological overview and has been summarised from Butler (2001)<sup>6</sup>, Butler (2005)<sup>7</sup> and Askew and Watson (1996)<sup>8</sup>.

### PREHISTORIC

- 5.2 Evidence of Palaeolithic settlement (450,000-12,000 BC) in the area is confined to flint implements found redeposited in the gravels of the Thames floodplain<sup>9</sup>. This redeposition was the result of changes in the river during the widely differing climates of the Ice Age. It was towards the end of the Palaeolithic period (c. 25-30,000 BC) that the River Thames became established on the line of its present course. During this period, the site would have been located within a lightly wooded area on the north bank of the Thames.
- 5.3 Evidence for human occupation within central London during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods consists mostly of the widespread scatter of flint materials. During this period from the end of the last Ice Age, archaeological evidence from both south and north of the Thames suggests that the environment was utilised in different ways. On the eyots of Southwark fishing and hunter gathering appear to have been prevalent, whilst the north bank of the Thames would have provided an ideal environment for primitive farming. In the immediate vicinity of Hare Court a Mesolithic flint tranche axe was recovered from the River Fleet (SMR 041110).
- 5.4 Evidence for Bronze Age settlement in the City of London comes from a site at Newgate Street (to the north-east of the site) where a Collared Urn was found. It is uncertain whether this urn existed within a funerary or domestic context. Further proximate evidence of Bronze Age activity to Hare Court concerns the recovery of a dagger blade found in the 'town ditch' (River Fleet) at Newgate (SMR 041143). Evidence for Iron Age settlement has mainly been discovered in the areas around the City including sites at Thorney Island in Westminster, the eyots of Southwark and the

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<sup>6</sup> Butler, J. 'An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Church Court and 2-3 Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. unpublished report, April 2001.

<sup>7</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>8</sup> Askew, P. and Watson, B. 'Hare Court, Inner Temple, London EC4. City of London. An Archaeological Watching Brief'. Museum of London Archaeology Service unpublished report 1996.

<sup>9</sup> Askew, P. and Watson, B. 'Hare Court, Inner Temple, London EC4. City of London. An Archaeological Watching Brief'. Museum of London Archaeology Service unpublished report 1996.

Tower of London<sup>10</sup>. Possible evidence from within the City itself has been discovered to the south of Newgate Street where a number of roundhouses were recorded. These features have however been dated to the early Roman period<sup>11</sup>.

## ROMAN

- 5.5 Throughout the Roman period the site lay outside the area of the walled city. The modern Strand is assumed to follow the line of a pre-existing Roman road which would have extended west from *Londinium* at Ludgate and along the approximate alignment of Fleet Street. Although no archaeological investigation has so far proved this theory to be correct, in 1598, Stow<sup>12</sup> noticed the remains of an earlier street on the north side of Fleet Street between Chancery Lane and St. Dunstan's in the West. He wrote:

*'when the labourers had broken up the pavement of hard stone , more sufficient than the first... under which they had found in the made ground, piles of timber driven very thick, and almost close together.'*

- 5.6 Very few Roman remains have been found within the immediate vicinity of the site. During the 1940's Professor Grimes discovered the remains of a Roman building with a tessellated pavement and a large Roman pit beneath the church of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. The building was interpreted as a mausoleum by Merrifield in 1983, but has more recently been reinterpreted as a late Roman cellared building<sup>13</sup>. Possible evidence for a further Roman structure was unearthed in 1950 to the rear of 50 Fleet Street (Sarjeant's Inn) where an east-west aligned wall foundation constructed from ragstone and re-used Roman building material was recorded.
- 5.7 Roman burials located within the vicinity of the site include Shoe Lane where eight cremations were discovered in 1927 near the junction with Fleet Street (RCHM 1928, 165-166). Within the Temple itself at 4 King's Bench Walk / Niblett Hall three truncated inhumations were excavated by MoLAS in 1992<sup>14</sup>. Residual Roman finds

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<sup>10</sup> Askew, P. and Watson, B. 'Hare Court, Inner Temple, London EC4. City of London. An Archaeological Watching Brief'. Museum of London Archaeology Service unpublished report 1996.

<sup>11</sup> Askew, P. and Watson, B. 'Hare Court, Inner Temple, London EC4. City of London. An Archaeological Watching Brief'. Museum of London Archaeology Service unpublished report 1996.

<sup>12</sup> Stow, J. 'A Survey of London (1598)'. Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd (1994)

<sup>13</sup> Milne, G. St Bride's Church, London: Archaeological research 1952-60 and 1992-95. English Heritage. 1997.

<sup>14</sup> Askew, P. with Keily, J. 1993-4 Excavations at Niblett Hall. The Inner Temple Journal (1993-4).

were also discovered during the recent excavations at Church Court (1999) and Hare Court (1999-2000)<sup>15</sup>.

## SAXON

- 5.8 The site lies outside the eastern outskirts of the Middle Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic* which was centred on the Covent Garden and Strand area. During this period the Roman City appears to have been largely abandoned, although St. Bride's is believed to have been founded in the 6<sup>th</sup> century. According to Bede, the first Christian cathedral dedicated to St. Paul was constructed on the current site in AD 604 for Mellitus, Bishop of the East Saxons. This was burnt down in AD 675 and was rebuilt ten years later, only to be destroyed by the Vikings in AD 692. The subsequent replacement was then constructed from stone.
- 5.9 The estimated line of the Middle Saxon waterfront lay approximately 120m north of the present water frontage, running along Tudor Street to the south-east of Hare Court. *Lundenwic* itself appears to have been abandoned in the second half of the 9<sup>th</sup> century when the settlement moved back within the old Roman walls of the city. This was in response to the escalating threat of the Viking raids. Within Hare Court itself a coin hoard consisting of over 250 coins dating to AD 841-2 was discovered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and may have been buried in direct response to one of these raids.
- 5.10 Recent archaeological excavations within the Inner Temple have revealed glimpses of Saxon activity. At 5 King's Bench Walk dumps were recorded in 1994 dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (SMR 042889) and at 4 King's Bench Walk / Niblett House possible Roman or Saxon pits were observed<sup>16</sup>. Investigations at Globe House, Temple Place to the west of the site revealed Middle Saxon pottery dating to the mid 8<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> centuries, a possible anchor stone, a fragment of an annular loom weight and a Saxon strap-end all recovered from the foreshore and mixed with Roman finds<sup>17</sup>. Excavations at Arundel House (13-15 Arundel Street) revealed the remains of a possible Saxon waterfront structure, possibly in the form of a fish trap or jetty.
- 5.11 Archaeological investigations within Hare Court itself were conducted by Pre-Constructed archaeology Ltd. between 1999-2000 and revealed evidence of an east-west aligned grave cut discovered during the excavation of a soakaway. Due to fact that the associated skeleton was left *in situ* a precise date for these remains was

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<sup>15</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>16</sup> Askew, P. with Keily, J. 1993-4 Excavations at Niblett Hall. The Inner Temple Journal (1993-4).

<sup>17</sup> Bowsher, J. 'Saxon Foreshore at Temple Place, London Archaeologist vol.9 no.3 (1999).

never achieved. However, the presence of grave goods (in the form of an iron object and a copper alloy object) suggested a Saxon date<sup>18</sup>. Also discovered in the excavation for a lightwell was a Middle Saxon well which was found to contain fragments of loomweight, three knives, two bone pins, two copper alloy pins, an iron punch or awl and three fragments of dish shaped crucibles used for glassworking. A further watching brief carried out in Hare Court during 2002 revealed a small pit of probable Middle Saxon date containing a Saxon loom weight and residual Roman pottery<sup>19</sup>.

## MEDIEVAL

- 5.12 In 1161 the land between Fleet Street and the Thames was acquired by the Knights Templar. They had previously built a round church in the first half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century in what is now Southampton Buildings off High Holborn. Requiring a larger site they moved south and constructed a second round church known as the New Temple. It is unknown how the Templars actually came to possess the land, but it was part of the honour of Leicester which was held from the King by the service or office of Steward of England. The Bishop of Ely had owned a town house or 'hostilage' here since the Conquest and it is suggested that this building (on the site of the modern Farrar's building in Hare Court) became the quarters of the Master of the Temple. The church was consecrated in 1185 and around it was constructed a monastery complete with two large halls, a 'hall of priests' in the vicinity of the present Middle Temple Lane and Pump Court and a 'hall of knights' on the site of the later Inner Temple<sup>20</sup>.
- 5.13 The outside of the Round was constructed from coursed Kentish ragstone whilst the original chancel was a narrow building with an apsidal end. In 1953 an undercroft was discovered to the south of the original chancel which appeared to date to the original building phase. This was interpreted as the Templar's Treasury<sup>21</sup>. To the south side of the Round stood a two storey building known as St. Anne's Chapel, which is thought to have been added in c. 1220 and was demolished in 1826. The original chancel was knocked down in c. 1220 and was replaced with a new three aisled chancel which was consecrated on Ascension Day, May 24<sup>th</sup> 1240.

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<sup>18</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>19</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>20</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>21</sup> Godfrey, W.H. 'Recent Discoveries at the Temple, London, and Notes on the Topography of the site'. Archaeologia Vol. XCV (1953).

- 5.14 The Knights Templar was suppressed in 1308 and the Crown ordered an inventory of the Knights' possessions in the New Temple. No mention is made of either St. Anne's or St. Thomas Becket's Chapels in this inventory<sup>22</sup>. The New Temple then passed through the hands of Aymer de Valence, the Earl of Pembroke, Hugh Despenser the Younger and William de Langford before being granted to the Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1338. During Edward III's reign the Hospitallers leased the land to the students of the common laws of England who continue to occupy the site up to the present day. In 1381 the Temple was sacked by Wat Tyler and his mob during the Peasants' Revolt.
- 5.15 Medieval archaeological remains have previously been discovered during investigations within the Inner and Middle Temple. At 4 King's Bench Walk / Niblett Hall in 1992 a tile kiln which is believed to have gone out of use between 1210-80 was recorded<sup>23</sup>, whilst two pits backfilled with waterlogged silt and peat were observed in a British Telecom trench in King's Bench Walk in 1989<sup>24</sup>. In 1878 building work at Child's Place and 1-2 Fleet Street uncovered the remains of an undercroft with a large central pier and four arches all of greensand. The floor of this structure was lined with green and yellow glazed tiles. Hilton Price suggested that this was a building contemporary with the Templars' New Temple and destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob in 1381. During this same episode of works a number of skeletons aligned north-east and south-west in five regular rows were revealed under the last house on the west side of Middle Temple Lane. These remains were thought to be an ancient internment, possibly belonging to a period when the Temple extended further westward than Temple Bar.
- 5.16 The 1999-2000 excavations by Pre-Construct Archaeology in Hare Court revealed evidence of an 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century quarry pit sealed by a possible construction horizon. Similar evidence was discovered during the excavations at Church Court whereby further quarry pits and construction horizons were uncovered along with a north-south aligned ragstone wall and possible associated floor surface. This wall was interpreted as forming the eastern range of the medieval cloisters returning to the eastern end of the Temple Church. A further 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century layer of agricultural or garden soil was also discovered during the Hare Court excavations, suggesting that this part of the Temple precinct was laid out to garden, possibly up until as late as the 16<sup>th</sup> century<sup>25</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>23</sup> Askew, P. with Keily, J. 1993-4 Excavations at Niblett Hall. The Inner Temple Journal (1993-4).

<sup>24</sup> Heathcote, J. 'Excavation Round-up 1989 pt. 1', London Archaeologist Vol. 6 no. 6 (1990).

<sup>25</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.



## POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.17 After the suppression of the Hospitallers by Henry VIII in 1540 the Temple was seized by the Crown but continued to be leased to the lawyers. In order to remove all traces of the popish faith, Puritan lawyers in the 17<sup>th</sup> century covered the painted ceiling and marble columns of the church with whitewash and buried the antique tessellated pavement under cartloads of muck. On top of this muck gravestones were laid down in order to create another floor surface some two feet above the original floor level. In 1608 James I granted the freehold of the site to the Bachelors of the Inner and Middle Temple. In 1612 Francis Tate erected some brick buildings three storeys high over the west cloisters.
- 5.18 The Great Fire of 1666 destroyed much of the eastern part of the Inner Temple but was stopped at the Temple Church and Cloister Court. By 1667 the Lamb Building had been built in the eastern part of the church courtyard and is shown on the Ogilby and Morgan map (1676) which also displays the cloisters surviving on the north, south and eastern sides. Much of the Middle Temple, including the cloisters at the west of the court was destroyed in a fire of 1678. The cloisters were rebuilt by Wren who also refurbished the church. In 1819 work began on removing the buildings which had been erected against the south side of the church and in 1826 St. Anne's chapel was demolished. In 1840-2 further repairs were made to the church including the replacement of the purbeck marble columns. In May 1941 the Lamb building was destroyed and the interior of the church was gutted by incendiary bombs. Rebuilding took place after the war , with the chancel being completely restored and rededicated on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1954.
- 5.19 Hare Court itself was named after Nicholas Hare (d. 1591), who built chambers on the south side of the court in the 1560's. He was one of four benchers brothers and was made Treasurer in 1584. The court was previously called Little Court or Garden Court and may well be the same as Nut Tree Court, called 'Nut Garden' in Henry VIII's reign. The court contained a well with a pump on its north side and the future Judge Jefferies had chambers at No. 3. Records of the Inner Temple twice refer to repairs being required in Hare Court in 1589<sup>26</sup> and 1625<sup>27</sup>. In 1606 it is recorded that the carpenter Ralph Smith was paid for mending the seats about the trees in Hare Court and in 1658 the gardener's bill for gravelling Hare Court was £39 4s 6d and Knight's bill for sand and paving was £3 1s.

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<sup>26</sup> Inderwick, F. A. , (ed.), 'A Calendar of the Inner Temple Records', Vol. I, London 1896.

<sup>27</sup> Inderwick, F. A. , (ed.), 'A Calendar of the Inner Temple Records', Vol. II, London 1896.



- 5.20 Hare Court survived the Great Fire of 1666 but was damaged in the fire of 1678 which started in Pump Court. A house in Hare Court had to be blown up in order to prevent the fire from spreading to shops on Fleet Street. The west range was rebuilt in 1679 and again in 1893-4. Dick's Coffee House, originally 'Richard's' after Richard Turvor to whom the house was let in 1680, stood in the north-west corner of Hare Court. A Mrs Yarrow was proprietor in the reign of George II and became a favoured haunt of the young barristers due to the presence of her attractive daughters<sup>28</sup>. Buildings had been present for a long time on either side of the lane leading from the Inner Temple Gateway to the church. In 1657 some timber and rough cast structures were replaced by more substantial brick buildings which became known as 1-5 Inner Temple Lane. In 1760 Dr. Johnson moved to No. 1 where he resided until moving into to Johnson's Court, Fleet Street in 1766. By the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Nos. 1-5 Temple Lane had fallen into a ruinous condition and were pulled down in 1857 to be replaced by Dr. Johnson's Buildings which still occupy the eastern side of Hare Court.
- 5.21 Several sites in the vicinity have produced evidence of post-medieval activity. New drainage trenches excavated in 1995 along the east side of Hare Court revealed a number of gravel pits quarried in the late 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century and backfilled with domestic rubbish in the 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> century<sup>29</sup>. A watching brief in Hare Court in 1998 recorded two layers of heavily truncated medieval make-up dumps<sup>30</sup>. Three phases of pitting, the latest dating to just after the Great Fire were found at No. 4 King's Bench Walk / Niblett Hall in 1992<sup>31</sup>. The infill of a possible embankment was sealed by post-medieval construction and demolition debris at 11 King's Bench Walk in 1992 and thick dumps of post-medieval rubble and sand were also recorded during the British Telecom trenches in King's Bench Walk in 1989.
- 5.22 The 1999 excavations at Church Court revealed a post-medieval brick foundation. A further brick floor surface was also discovered and was most probably associated with the Lamb Building constructed in 1667<sup>32</sup>. Five skeletons were also recorded with severe dental diseases which suggested a post 17<sup>th</sup> century date of inhumation. During the 1999-2000 investigations in Hare Court a series of rubbish pits, levelling dumps and yard surfaces were recorded and dated to the late 16<sup>th</sup> to mid 17<sup>th</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Hawkes, C. P. 'Chambers in the Temple', London (1930).

<sup>29</sup> Askew, P. and Watson, B. 'Hare Court, Inner Temple, London EC4. City of London. An Archaeological Watching Brief'. Museum of London Archaeology Service unpublished report 1996.

<sup>30</sup> Watson, S. 'Watching Brief at Hare Court, EC4', MoLAS unpublished report (1998)

<sup>31</sup> Askew, P. with Keily, J. 1993-4 Excavations at Niblett Hall. The Inner Temple Journal (1993-4).

<sup>32</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

century<sup>33</sup>. A similar sequence of pitting and dumping was also recorded in Church Court.

- 5.23 The post-medieval pottery assemblage from Hare Court has been associated with the presence of the lawyers and contained a substantial quantity of drinking vessels. Of further interest was the animal bone recovered which was indicative of a high status and wealthy society existing within the Temple complex. Three pieces of printing type were also retrieved from one of the pits in Hare Court along with various post-medieval dress accessories and personal items. The pieces of printing are significant and are among the earliest such pieces to have been found on a British site<sup>34</sup>.

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<sup>33</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>34</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the Method Statement<sup>35</sup> the landscaping works comprising of 20 trenches were opened up with the use of a 360° mini-digger fitted with a flat bladed grading bucket. Under the supervision of an archaeologist, this machine removed all modern material until archaeological horizons were reached. Prior to excavation a CAT scanner was used in order to check for any potential live services present. Due to the nature of the works, where live services were present excavation took place around them, leaving the services *in situ* and undisturbed.
- 6.2 Once archaeological horizons had been reached, complete excavation of the trenches took place by hand until the required formation level had been reached. Due to the shallow nature of the landscaping works no trenches exceeded a maximum of 0.88m in depth. For this reason no shoring or stepping was required.
- 6.3 The recording system used was the single context recording system with individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.4 The trenches were surveyed using a total station and located to the national grid. A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established on the site and was taken from a Bench Mark located on a building situated on the north-east corner of Temple Avenue and Tudor Street (value 6.53m AOD). The TBM had the value 12.37m AOD and was used to level all of the trenches.
- 6.5 Photographs, on colour slide, were taken of the trenches and archaeological features where relevant. These photographs were taken by site staff who used 35mm cameras on a day to day basis.
- 6.7 No unusual health and safety issues were encountered during the watching brief.

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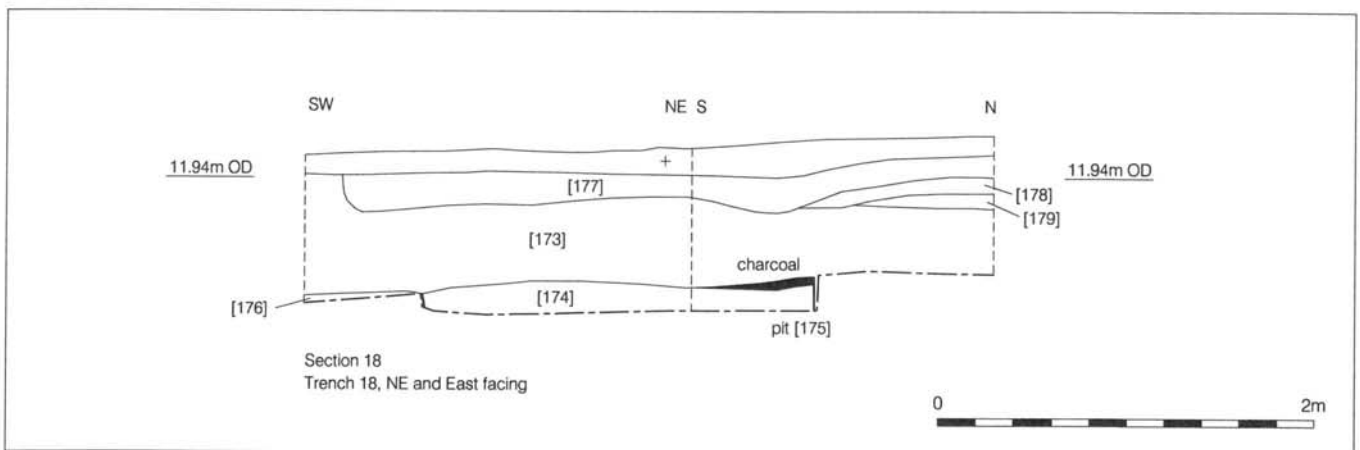
<sup>35</sup> Moore, P. Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief on the Landscaping Works at Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Unpublished report, September 2006.

6.9 The trenches had the following dimensions:

Trench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	3.20	2.60	0.91
2	3.00	1.60	0.86
3	2.50	2.50	0.88
4	2.20	2.20	1.15
5	3.60	2.50	1.09
6	3.30	1.80	1.12
7	2.00	1.80	0.99
8	3.00	2.40	1.10
9	3.20	2.40	0.99
10	3.60	2.00	0.98
11	2.40	2.10	1.03
12	1.90	1.60	0.71
13	1.70	1.50	0.78
14	3.40	1.80	1.10
15	9.70	3.00	1.70
16	2.70	2.40	1.07
17	2.00	1.60	1.08
18	3.50	1.30	1.02
19	9.60	1.90	0.62
20	5.80	1.90	0.55



1:200 at A4



1:40 at A4

## 7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

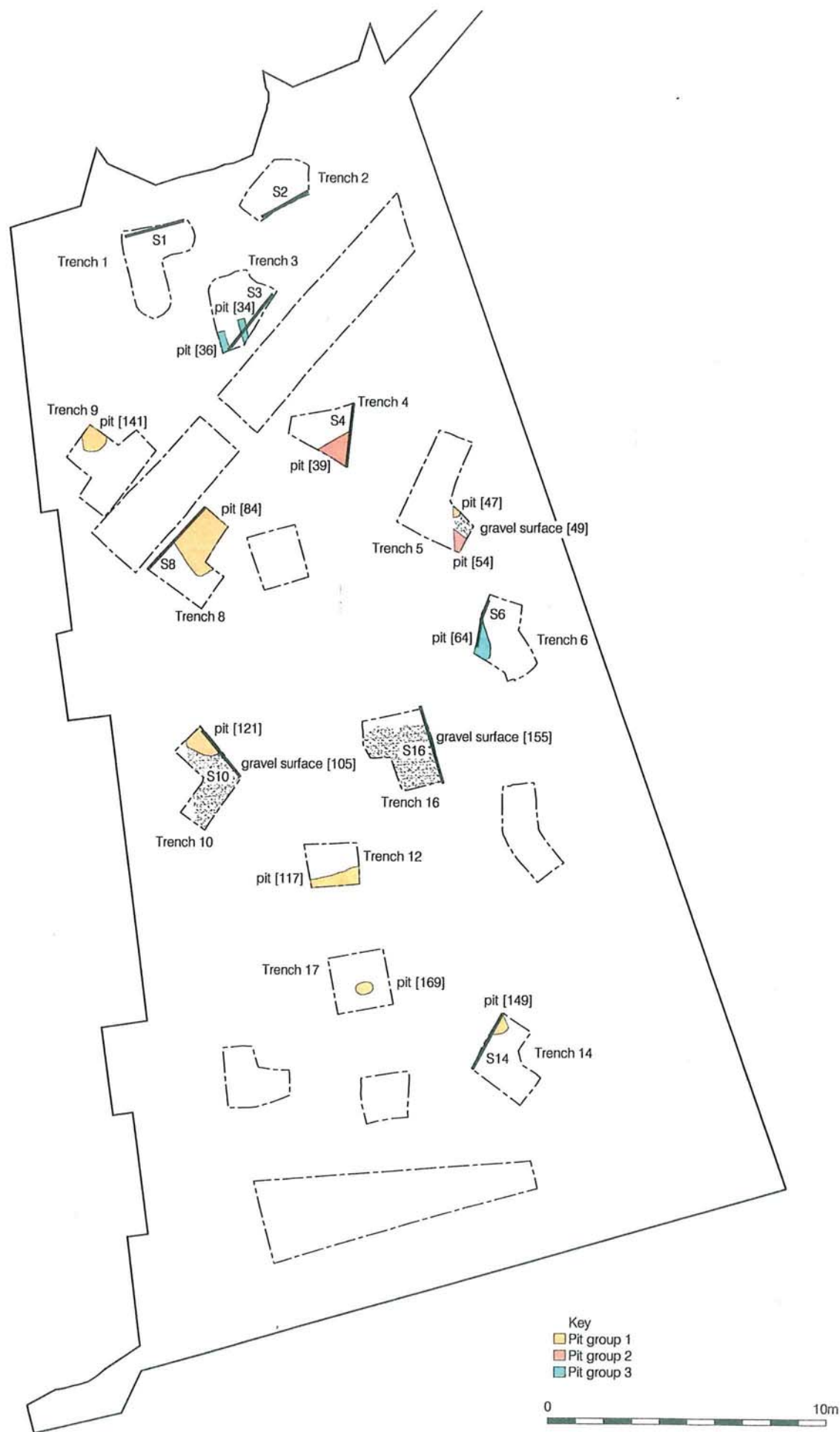
### 7.1 Phase 1 – 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> Century

Mortar spread [176]

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief at Hare Court consisted of a layer of off white sandy mortar revealed at the base of Trench 18. Recorded at a highest level of 11.41m AOD this deposit was not excavated and remained *in situ*. The precise nature of [176] remained unclear due to the size limitations of the trench, although it was recorded during excavation as a possible surface or bedding layer due to its compacted nature.

Fill [174] and pit cut [175]

- 7.1.2 Cutting through [176] was a presumed rectangular pit cut [175] which measured 2.02m in length from north to south and 0.62m in width at 11.41m AOD. Although this pit was not fully excavated due to the fact that it extended beyond the required depth of the trench, it was at least 0.19m deep with sharp to vertical sides and extended into the western limit of excavation. It was filled by [174], a loose deposit of silty sand found to contain pottery dated to between 1270-1500. The presence of animal bone and cockle shells along with frequent patches of charcoal led to [175] being interpreted as a rubbish pit.



## 7.2 Phase 2 – 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> Century

- 7.2.1 The most intense phase of archaeological activity on the site related to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Lawyers' chambers are known to have been erected on the site during this period, including those built on the south side of the court by Nicholas Hare in the 1560's.

**Group 1 Dump Layers** – [9] (Trench 1), [32] (Trench 3), [48] [57] [60] (Trench 4), [72] [73] [74] (Trench 6), [80] [81] [93] [94] (Trench 7), [85] [101] (Trench 8), [142] [146] (Trench 9), [118] (Trench 10), [107] [109] (Trench 11), [115] [116] [119] [132] (Trench 12), [126] [129] (Trench 13), [150] (Trench 14), [143] [147] [162] [163] (Trench 15), [161] (Trench 16), [170] (Trench 17), [173] (Trench 18).

- 7.2.2 Other than the phase 1 mortar spread and pit in Trench 18, the earliest evidence of archaeological activity related to a series of post-medieval dump layers and lenses, which were present within the majority of trenches excavated. These layers mostly took the form of soft grey to brown sands, silts and clays and contained various inclusions such as charcoal flecks and fragments, cbm, gravels and oyster shell. They were observed at a highest level of 12.61m AOD in the case of [32] at the northern end of the site and a lowest level of 11.16m AOD in the case of [150] at the southern end of the site. Although cross-correlating these deposits with one another has proved problematic, they have been grouped together based on level height and their location within the archaeological strata.

- 7.2.3 Pottery recovered from these various deposits suggested a deposition date of between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Date ranges varied in individual instances from broad in the case of [85] (1550-1700) to narrow in the cases of [48] (1630-50) and [147] (1550-1600). Of significance were the small finds recovered from these contexts, which included a toilet implement from [132], an ivory comb from [116], a bone handle and pin from [119] and a jeton and dip pen from [147]. Similar personal items of this type were discovered during the earlier 1999-2000 excavations at Hare Court and are likely to have related to members of the legal inns, their families, servants and employees<sup>36</sup>. The dip pen recovered from Trench 15 is of particular significance and may represent one of the earliest archaeological finds of its type.

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<sup>36</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.



**Gravel Yard Surfaces and Associated Bedding Layers** – [49] [56] (Trench 5), [105] [106] [110] [111] (Trench 10), [155] [157] [160] (Trench 16), [179] (Trench 18).

7.2.4 Apart from in the case of Trench 5 in which levelling layer [56] was the earliest deposit encountered, all of the gravel yard surfaces recorded along with their associated bedding layers sealed the group 1 dump layers. Existing as compacted dark orange horizons, these surfaces varied in thickness between 0.01m and 0.03m and were observed at a highest level of 12m AOD in the case of [49] and at a lowest level of 11.86m AOD in the case of [179]. Of note, these contexts were only witnessed in the centre of the site and are likely to have related to the same layer. The bedding deposits were somewhat variable, with only one being present beneath [49] in the form of [56]. No evidence for make-up was discovered beneath [179] which lay directly on top of dump [173] whilst three separate bedding layers existed beneath [105] and two were recorded as underlying [155]. These bedding layers existed as thin deposits of sands and gravels, varying in thickness between 0.01m and 0.05m.

7.2.5 Pottery recovered from these various contexts suggested a deposition date of between 1550-1700, although some intrusive material was recorded within [111]. Similar surfaces were recorded during the Hare Court excavations of 1999-2000 and documentary evidence records that in 1658 the gardener's bill for gravelling Hare Court was £39 4s 6d and Knight's bill for sand and paving was £3 1s<sup>37</sup>.

**Pit Group 1** – [46] [47] (Trench 5), [70] [84] (Trench 8), [140] [141] (Trench 9), [120] [121] (Trench 10), [114] [117] (Trench 12), [148] [149] (Trench 14), [168] [169] (Trench 17).

7.2.6 In total, three phase 2 pit groups were recorded during the watching brief at Hare Court. Although all of the pits have all been dated to between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, they have been separated into these groups based on level height and their location within the archaeological strata. All of the group 1 pits were cut into the group one dump layers apart from [47] and [121] which cut into the gravel yard surfaces. Pit [84] was observed at a highest level of 12.14m AOD whilst pit [149] was recorded at 11.16m AOD.

Cut no.	Trench	Fill	Length	Width	Depth
47	5	46	0.36m NE-SW	0.32m NW-SE	0.22m
84	8	70	2.14m N-S	1.76m	NFE
141	9	140	0.96m N-S	0.90m E-W	NFE

<sup>37</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

Cut no.	Trench	Fill	Length	Width	Depth
121	10	120	1.16m E-W	1.10m N-S	0.16m
117	12	114	1.78m E-W	0.60m N-S	0.10m
149	14	148	0.72m E-W	0.68m N-S	0.07m
169	17	168	0.60m E-W	0.44m N-S	0.31m

Pit Group 1

7.2.7 Only pit [169] was revealed fully in plan, existing as ovoid in shape with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The remainder of the pits were only partially revealed making accurate interpretation difficult. Although pit [141] appeared to be sub-circular and [117] seemed linear in plan, within the confines of such small trenches they could not be fully defined. Due to the full extent required for the trenches being reached, neither pit [84] nor pit [141] were fully excavated.

7.2.8 The fills of the various pits existed as silts, sands and clays, varying in colour from grey brown to brown yellow. Pottery recovered from these fills ranged in date from 1550-1700 with some earlier residual material being present within [140]. Of particular interest was fill [70] which contained not only small finds in the form of a possible spindle whorl and a book clasp, but also a 17<sup>th</sup> century ceramic assemblage which would typically be associated with the presence of lawyers. This assemblage included four complete or almost complete green glazed drinking jugs and six upright candlestick holders. Similar pits were discovered both during the excavation of 1999-2000 and during the watching brief of 1995 and were interpreted as either rubbish pits or gravel pits quarried during the late 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> centuries and subsequently backfilled with domestic rubbish in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>38</sup>.

**Rubble Deposits** – [40] (Trench 3), [44] (Trench 4), [37] (Trench 5), [69] (Trench 6), [138] (Trench 9).

7.2.9 A compact rubble deposit of crushed brick and cbm fragments was observed at the northern end of the site in five separate trenches. This horizon is believed to have related to the deposition of demolition materials associated with medieval and early medieval buildings formerly located within the Temple precinct. Sealing group 1 dump deposits in Trenches 4 and 6 and pit [141] in Trench 9, the rubble was observed at a highest level of 12.67m AOD in the case of [40] and at a lowest level of 11.88m AOD in the case of [69]. The pottery recovered from the various contexts broadly dated to between 1580-1700 and a small find in the form of a dress pin was also retrieved from [138].

<sup>38</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

**Group 2 Dump Layers** – [37] [45] [55] [59] [67] (Trench 5), [58] [61] [68] (Trench 6) [130] [131] [137] (Trench 9), [88] [89] [90] [91] [92] [95] [96] [97] [98] [99] [100] [102] [104] (Trench 10), [103] [108] (Trench 11), [136] [186] (Trench 12), [139] (Trench 14), [156] (Trench 16), [167] (Trench 17), [177] [178] (Trench 18).

7.2.10 The group 2 dump layers were found to be variously overlying the rubble deposits, group 1 pits, gravel yard surfaces and group 1 dump layers. As with the group 1 dumps they were mostly composed of grey to brown silts, sands and clays and contained fluctuating percentages of mortar and gravel along with cbm, charcoal and oyster shell inclusions. The group 2 dumps were observed at a highest level of 12.41m AOD in the case of [131] in Trench 5 and at a lowest level of 11.39m AOD in the case of [139] at the southern end of the site. As with the group 1 dumps, these deposits have been placed together based upon their recorded level height and location within the archaeological strata.

7.2.11 The pottery recovered from the group 2 dumps suggested a deposition date of between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. A broad date range of ceramic material dated to between 1550-1700 was retrieved from [89] whilst slightly narrower ranges were recovered from [107] (1600-1650) and [55] (1550-1600). As with the group one deposits, a number of small finds were retrieved including jetons and pins, along with more personal items presumably associated with the lawyers such as a brush from [104]. Of significance was a possible scourge from [68] which has drawn parallels with similar finds from monastic sites and 23 lace chapes from [167]. A substantial number of lace chapes were recovered during the 1999-2000 excavation at Hare Court and have been interpreted as the dispersed stock of a merchant or peddler operating within the Temple complex<sup>39</sup>. The group 2 dump layers were suggestive of continued activity on the site throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and were most probably associated with ground raising and levelling during this period.

**Pit Group 2** – [38] [39] (Trench 4), [53] [54] (Trench 5).

7.2.12 Only two pits were recorded as belonging to pit group 2, with [39] cutting into rubble deposit [44] and [54] cutting into group 2 dump layer [55]. Pit [39] was recorded at a highest level of 12.35m AOD whilst [54] was observed at 12.16m AOD.

Cut no.	Trench	Fill	Length	Width	Depth
39	4	38	1.24m N-S	1.18m E-W	NFE

<sup>39</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

Cut no.	Trench	Fill	Length	Width	Depth
54	5	53	0.56m NW-SE	0.55m NE-SW	0.22m

Pit Group 2

- 7.2.13 Due to the confines of the trenches, neither [39] nor [54] were fully revealed. Although [54] appeared somewhat linear in plan it could not be properly defined, and due to the shallow depth required for Trench 4 [39] was not fully excavated (although it was at least 0.52m in depth). Both of these features were interpreted on site as rubbish pits. Fill [38] was recorded as a green grey deposit of silt sand matrix whilst [53] was described as a dark brown grey sandy silt. Both fills contained pottery dated to between 1580-1650 and are likely to have related to the deposition of domestic waste.

**Group 3 Dump Layers** – [5] [6] [7] [8] (Trench 1), [16] (Trench 2), [31] [42] [43] (Trench 3), [28] (Trench 4), [21] [22] [23] [24] [62] (Trench 5), [75] [76] [77] (Trench 6), [183] (Trench 19), [182] (Trench 20).

- 7.2.14 The group 3 dump layers were found to be overlying both group 1 and group 2 dump layers along with the group 2 pits [29] and [54] in Trenches 4 and 5. As with the earlier dumps, the group 3 deposits varied from mid brown to grey in colour and were mostly composed of silts, sands and clays with chalk, charcoal, mortar, shell and cbm fleck inclusions. Recorded at a highest level of 12.95m AOD at the northern end of site in Trench 1 was [5], whilst [24] was observed at a lowest level of 12.29m AOD in Trench 5. Of interest was layer [22] which contained fragments of fire damaged cbm. This suggested a possible association with the fire of 1678 which caused extensive damage to buildings within Hare Court itself.

- 7.2.15 Pottery recovered from the various layers suggested a deposition date range of between 1550-1700 whilst a narrower date range of 1650-1700 was defined by the ceramic material retrieved from [23]. No significant small finds were recovered from any of the group three dump layers, although they are likely to be representative of continued ground raising and levelling on the site throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Pit Group 3** – [2] [3] [4] (Trench 1), [12] [13] [14] [15] [17] (Trench 2), [33] [34] [35] [36] (Trench 3), [63] [64] (Trench 6)

- 7.2.16 Four pits were recorded as belonging to pit group 3, along with a drain recorded in Trench 2. The two pits recorded in Trench 3 were once part of the same feature which had been truncated at a later date by a modern pipe cut. All of the pits were cut

into group 3 dump deposits apart from [36] which was recorded as cutting into the earlier rubble horizon. Pits [4] and [17] and possible drain cut [15] were recorded in section only. Pit [4] was recorded at a highest level of 12.94m AOD whilst [64] was observed at 12.03m AOD.

Cut no.	Trench	Fill	Length	Width	Depth
4	1	2, 3	1.78m E-W	N/A	0.55m
17	2	12, 13	1.18m E-W	N/A	0.23m
15	2	14	0.83m E-W	N/A	0.34m
34	3	33	0.90m N-S	0.26m E-W	0.11m
36	3	35	0.78m N-S	0.34m E-W	0.10m
64	6	63	1.40m N-S	0.60m E-W	NFE

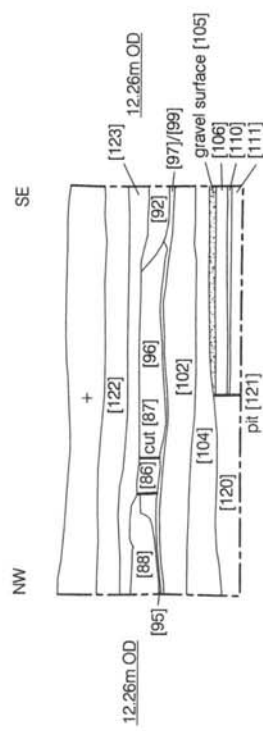
Pit Group 3

7.2.17 With so little of these pits being revealed it was very difficult to quantify their precise shape and form. With features [4], [15] and [17] being revealed in section only, very little could be stated about them. However, the sloping edges and flat base of [15] coupled with the presence of tile within fill [14] led to this feature being interpreted as a possible north-south aligned drain. Although unclear, [64] did appear to be somewhat sub circular in nature whilst [34] and [36] seemed to form part of a sub rectangular feature.

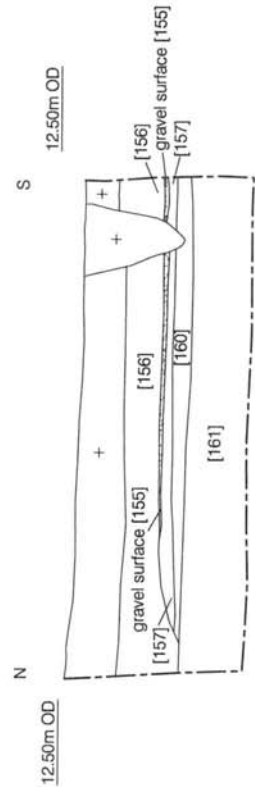
7.2.18 The fills of the various pits varied from mid grey brown to dark orange brown sands, clays and silts with inclusions of gravel, cbm, chalk, charcoal and mortar. Only pits [34], [36] and [64] were found to contain any pottery, with [34] and [36] being dated to between 1550-1700 and [64] dating to between 1580-1650. As with the earlier features, these pits are likely to have related to the deposition of domestic waste.

#### **Demolition Layer – [11] (Trench 2)**

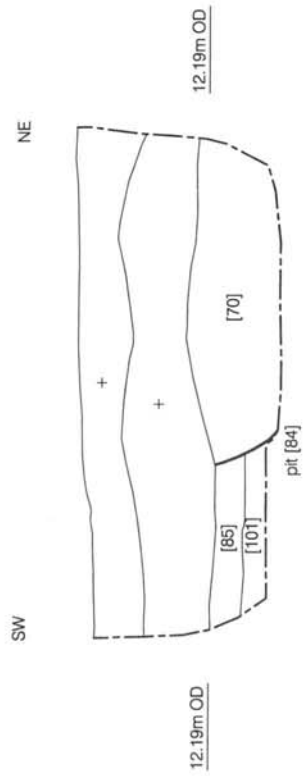
7.2.19 The final evidence of activity relating to phase 2 concerned a demolition or rubble deposit sealing [12] in Trench 2. At up to 0.16m thick at 12.94m AOD, [11] existed as a mid grey brown silty sand containing a large amount of crushed mortar and cbm. As with the earlier rubble deposit recorded towards the northern end of the site it seems likely that this deposit directly related to demolition activity within the immediate proximity of Hare Court, possibly towards the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.



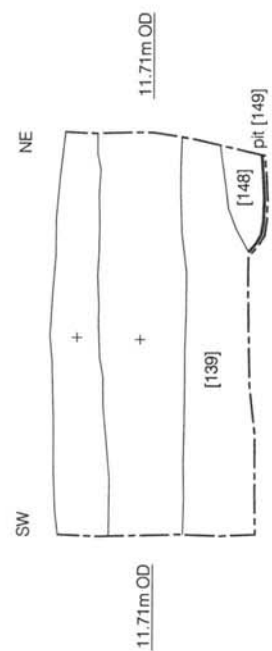
Section 10  
Trench 10, South West facing  
Phase 2 gravel surfaces



Section 16  
Trench 16, South West facing  
Phase 2 gravel surfaces

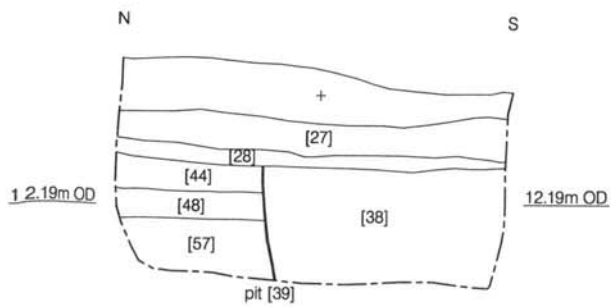


Section 8  
Trench 8, South East facing  
Pit group 1

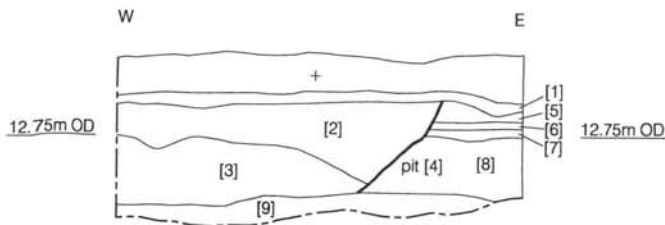


Section 14  
Trench 14, South East facing  
Pit group 1

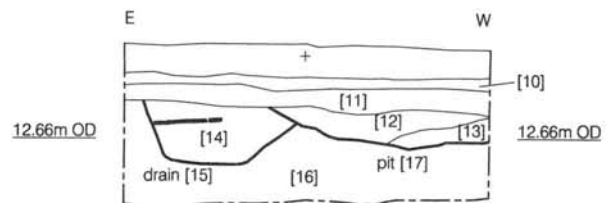




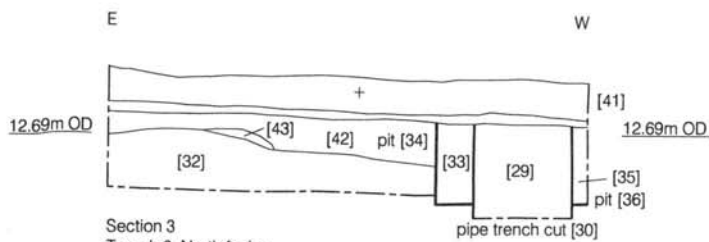
Section 4  
Trench 4, West facing  
Pit group 2



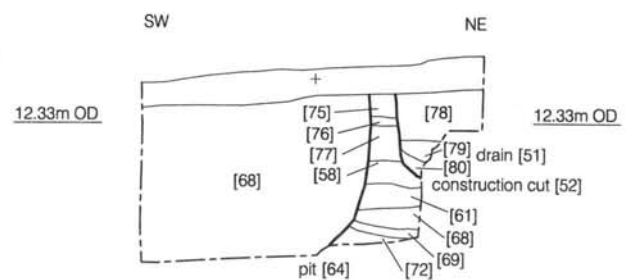
Section 1  
Trench 1, South facing  
Pit group 3



Section 2  
Trench 2, North facing  
Pit group 3

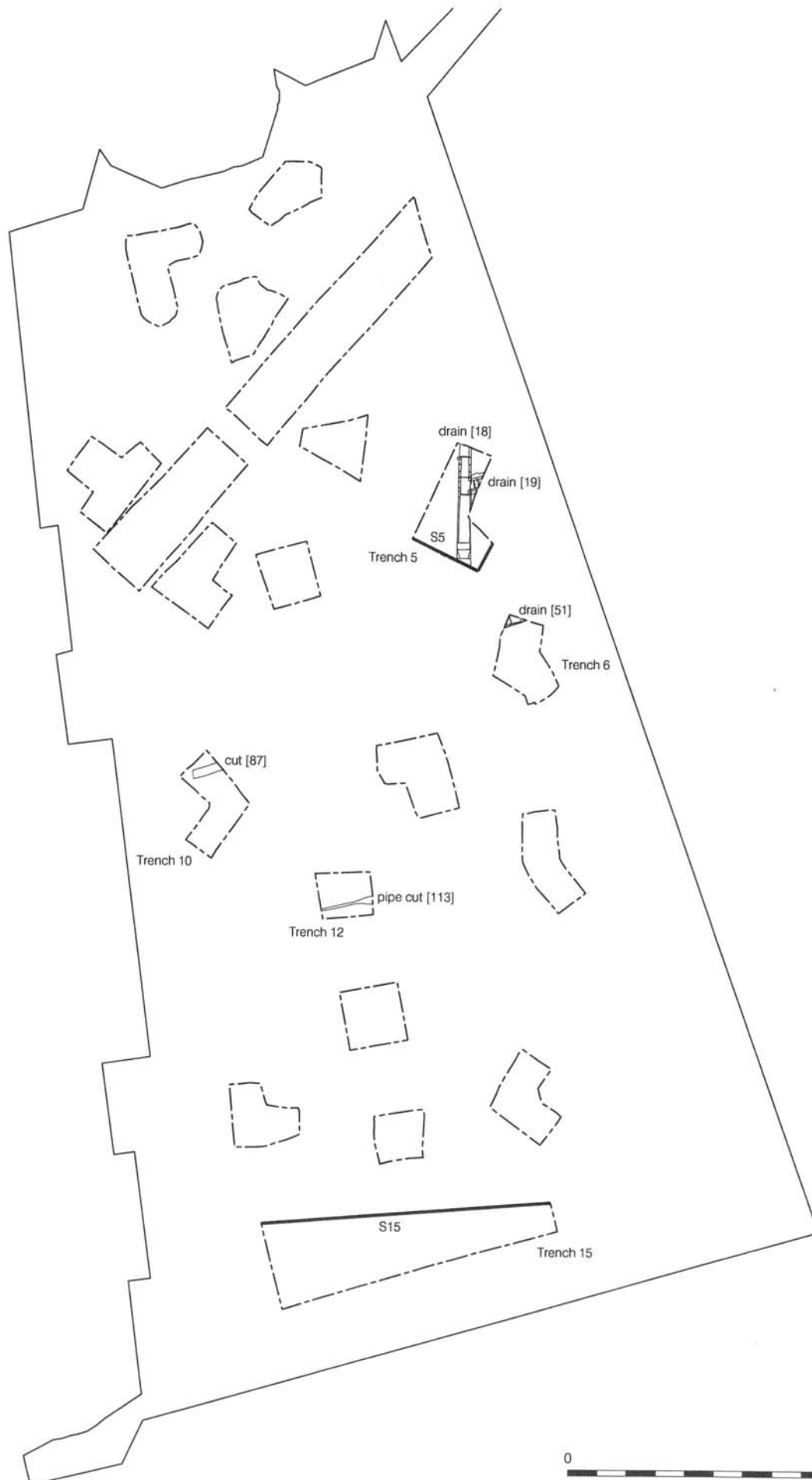


Section 3  
Trench 3, North facing  
Pit group 3



Section 6  
Trench 6, South East facing  
Pit group 3







### 7.3 Phase 3 – 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Century

#### Brick Drain

- 7.3.1 Cutting through the group 3 dump deposits in Trench 5 was a linear north-south aligned construction cut [26] measuring 4m in length by 0.45m in width and 0.40m in depth at a highest level of 12.41m AOD. With vertical sides and a flat base it extended into the northern and southern limits of excavation of the trench and appeared to slope downwards from north to south. Filling this cut was [18], a drain constructed from two parallel north-south aligned rows of red bricks bonded in a stretcher fashion with a light yellowish white sandy lined mortar. Forming the base of the drain and creating an effective gutter were a series of curved ceramic tiles. The drain was capped with blocks of Kentish ragstone of variable sizes. Initial dating of the brick fabric has suggested a construction date of between 1730-1780. A similar drain was discovered in Trench 1 at Church Court during the excavations of 1999<sup>40</sup>.
- 7.3.2 Abutting the eastern side of [18] at the northern end of Trench 5 and forming part of the same drainage system was a further east-west aligned drain [19] which was situated in the same cut [26]. Extending into the eastern limit of excavation, [19] measured 0.70m in length and 0.60m in width as seen and was recorded at a highest level of 12.42m AOD. It was constructed from red brick, 'Yorkstone' type sandstone flag and unfaced Kentish rag bonded with the same mortar as [18]. The ragstone was believed to have been reused medieval material.
- 7.3.3 In Trench 6 to the south of Trench 5 a further cut [52] was recorded on an east-west alignment extending into the north-western and north-eastern limits of excavation. Measuring 1m in length, at least 0.22m in width and at least 0.49m in depth at 12.19m AOD, [52] had vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a further drain [51]. Being constructed of red brick and ragstone bonded with a similar mortar as [18] and [19] it seemed likely that [51] formed part of the same drainage network and would have connected to [18] a little further to the west.
- 7.3.4 Two deposits [71] and [25] were recorded as backfilling [26] whilst three, [78], [79] and [50] were recorded as backfilling [52]. All of these fills existed as silts and sands varying in colour from brown to grey to yellow. Pottery was only recovered from [25] and was likely to have been residual, dated at between 1550-1600.

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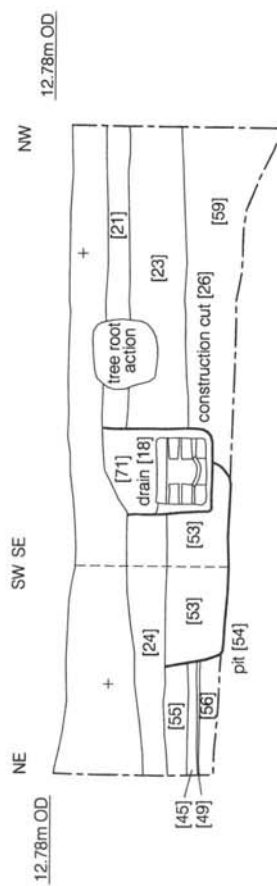
<sup>40</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

### **Pipe Trenches**

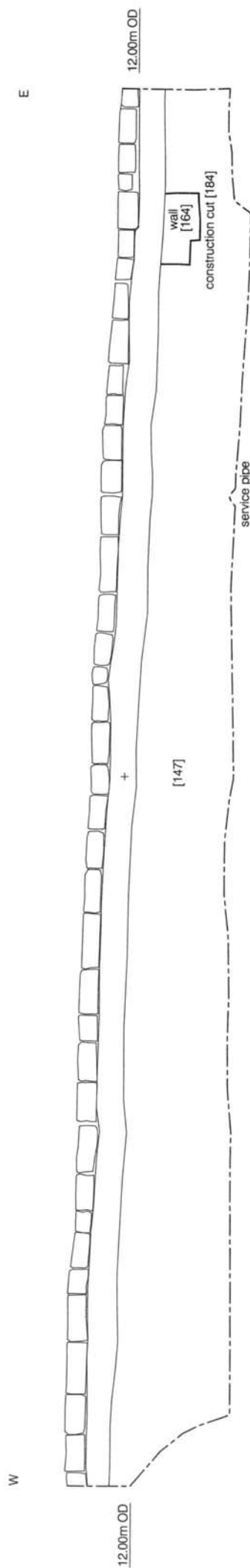
- 7.3.5 Two probable pipe trenches belonging to phase 3 were recorded in Trenches 10 and 12 as cutting into group 2 dump layers. East-west aligned linear cut [87] in Trench 10 measured 1.08m in length, 0.40m in width and up to 0.17m in depth at 12.26m AOD. Truncated to the west and extending into the eastern limit of excavation it was filled by [86], a mid brown deposit of silty sand containing occasional gravel. Although no pipe was actually present within [87], the thin narrow nature of the cut along with its vertical sides and flat base suggested that it had formerly housed some form of service pipe.
- 7.3.6 In Trench 12, east-west aligned cut [113] measured 1.8m in length, 0.25m in width and up to 0.18m in depth at 12.18m AOD. Extending into the western and eastern limits of excavation it was filled by [112], a soft, dark brown grey deposit of sand clay silt. As with [87], although no pipe was present within [113] and no finds were recovered from fill [112], the thin profile of the cut suggested that an interpretation as a pipe trench was the most likely explanation.

### **Brick Wall**

- 7.3.7 Cutting into group 1 dump deposit [147] in Trench 15 was construction cut [184] which was viewed in the south facing section only. As seen, it measured 0.50m from east to west and was up to 0.28m deep at 11.84m AOD. With vertical sides and a flat base it was filled with wall [164], which was constructed from red bricks bonded with a firm grey mortar. With very little of this wall exposed very little could be stated about it. It was not observed further to the south during the machining of the trench and in this way was likely to have been truncated during the excavation of later services trenches. No brick samples were taken from [164], although it was interpreted as 19<sup>th</sup> century during the excavation of Trench 15.



Section 5  
Trench 5, North West and North East facing



Section 15  
Trench 15, South facing





Figure 9  
Phase 4: Modern features  
1:200 at A4

#### 7.4 Phase 4 – Modern

**Modern Services and Pits** – [29] [30] (Trench 3), [144] [145] [158] [159] (Trench 15), [153] [154] (Trench 16), [165] [166] (Trench 17).

- 7.4.1 A number of modern pits were recorded across the site and were mostly associated with service trenches or repairs to services. A modern pipe trench [30] was recorded at a highest level of 12.67m AOD at the northern end of the site in Trench 3, whilst a pit cut to repair a pipe with a rubber seal [145] was recorded at a lowest level of 11.35m AOD in Trench 15. Despite the late date of these features, residual post-medieval pottery and in some instances small finds were recovered from their various fills.

**Modern Made Ground** – [1] (Trench 1), [10] (Trench 2), [41] (Trench 3), [27] (Trench 4), [151] [152] (Trench 9), [122] [123] (Trench 10), [135] (Trench 12), [180] (Trench 19), [181] (Trench 20).

- 7.4.2 Sealing the trenches and covering the site were a series of modern made ground deposits, mostly consisting of mixed clays, gravels and sands. These deposits were not recorded in all instances, with [+] being assigned in a number of cases. They were observed at a highest level of 13.01m AOD in the instance of [10] at the northern end of the site in Trench 2, and at a lowest level of 12.32m AOD in the case of [135] in Trench 12.

## **8      ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **8.1      DISCUSSION OF PHASE 1 (13 - 15<sup>th</sup> Century)**

- 8.1.1 Due to the limited trench depth required for the introduction of the various new landscaping works, the Saxon and medieval deposits previously revealed during the 1999-2000 excavations were not reached during the 2006 watching brief. The earliest deposit encountered consisted of a possible mortar surface which had been truncated by a later rubbish pit [175] backfilled between 1270-1500. With only a small area of this surface revealed and no presence of it found within the other trenches very little could be stated about it. Although gravel pits believed to have been quarried in the late 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> centuries were recorded during the 1995 watching brief, in cutting through the mortar surface it seemed likely that [175] had been excavated for the disposal of domestic rubbish as opposed to gravel extraction.

### **8.2      DISCUSSION OF PHASE 2 (16 – 17<sup>th</sup> Century)**

- 8.2.1 Phase 2 accounted for the most significant period of activity on the site and for the largest amount of material recovered. The vast majority of this material related to the presence of the lawyers' chambers within Hare Court which are known to have been erected by Nicholas Hare in the 1560's. Further rebuilding to these chambers later took place during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.2.2 In total, three groups of dump layers were recorded. These are likely to have related to various levelling and ground raising episodes throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Of interest was the dump group 3 deposit [22] which contained fragments of fire damaged cbm. Although Hare Court narrowly survived the Great Fire of 1666 it was damaged during another fire in 1678 that broke out in Pump Court. It is quite possible that the cbm present within [22] related to this episode. However, it could also have been introduced to Hare Court from elsewhere following a clearance episode associated with the Great Fire.
- 8.2.3 As with the 1999-2000 excavation a number of gravel yard surfaces and associated bedding layers were recorded towards the centre of site. Documentary evidence suggests that Hare Court was surfaced during this period with a gardener's bill for gravelling the courtyard totalling £39 4s 6d in 1658. A further bill for sand and paving came to £3 1s. It is unclear whether the gravel surfaces recorded during the watching brief related to the same episode of 1658, in that the court itself is likely to have required regular resurfacing throughout this period.

- 8.2.4 Three pit groups were recorded throughout the watching brief, all of which appeared to have existed as domestic waste pits associated with the presence of the lawyers' chambers. Similar pits were discovered during the previous archaeological works within Hare Court and have drawn particularly strong comparisons in terms of the cultural material retrieved. In pit [84], four complete or almost complete green glazed drinking jugs along with a chaffing dish, six upright candlestick holders and a book clasp were recovered.
- 8.2.5 This finds assemblage ties in with the earlier discoveries, relating a high level of drinking, heating and lighting vessels to the presence of the lawyers. The continued use of old fashioned 'green pots' into the late 17<sup>th</sup> also suggested conservative elements of tradition and ceremony along with a high status diet reflected by the animal bone recovered. Throughout the watching brief and excavation a significant number of small finds were retrieved which again were reflective of the lifestyle of the inhabitants of the Inns of Court. These small finds not only included dress accessories and personal grooming equipment associated with the lawyers, but also a significant number of lace chapes, suggesting the presence of small traders and pedlars within the Temple complex. A significant number of lace chapes were also discovered during the 1999-2000 works and it is known that stalls and small shops were built up against the walls of the Temple Church up until the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>41</sup>. Two small finds worth further mention include the dip pen retrieved from Trench 15 and the possible scourge from Trench 10. Although the scourge is likely to have been residual it has drawn comparisons with monastic sites and is likely to have been associated with either the Knights Templar or Knights Hospitallers.
- 8.2.6 Other deposits relating to the Phase 2 activity concerned a rubble horizon at the northern end of the site. This is likely to have been associated with the deposition of demolition materials from medieval and early post-medieval buildings formerly located within the Temple precinct. A further demolition layer in Trench 2 represented the final phase of activity relating to Phase 2 and may have related to the destruction of the west range (Nos. 2-3) during the fire of 1678.

### 8.3 DISCUSSION OF PHASE 3 (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Century)

- 8.3.1 Phase 3 activity related to the presence of two pipe trenches in Trenches 10 and 12 and a further brick wall discovered in Trench 15. The two pipe trenches were no longer in service, and with the wall being revealed in a south facing section only, very little could be stated about it. Of more interest was a brick drain network observed in

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<sup>41</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

Trenches 5 and 6 that dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A very similar drain was recorded during the Church Court excavations of 1999 and is believed to have been associated with repairs that took place to the Temple church in either 1769 or 1793. The drain discovered in Hare Court is likely to have related to 1-5 Inner Temple Lane, which was constructed in 1657. It seems likely that this drainage network was a later addition to this building, which was eventually replaced by Dr. Johnson's Buildings in 1857.

#### **8.4 DISCUSSION OF PHASE 4 (Modern)**

- 8.4.1 A number of modern pits and services were recorded throughout the watching brief. Modern made ground in the form of clays sands and gravels sealed all of the trenches.



## 9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

### 9.1 ORIGINAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The watching brief's aims and objectives were as follows<sup>42</sup>:

- 9.1.1 To establish the nature of the Saxon activity on the site and how it relates to the larger contemporary settlements of *Lundenwic* to the west and around St. Paul's to the east.

Due to the limited depth required for the landscaping work trenches, Saxon deposits and occupation horizons were not reached. One sherd of residual Middle Saxon pottery dated 600-850 was recovered from a dump group 2 layer in Trench 11.

- 9.1.2 Are there more Saxon burials within the vicinity?

A possible Saxon skeleton had previously been discovered during the 1999-2000 archaeological works within Hare Court. However, the limited depth required for the landscaping work trenches meant that Saxon horizons were not reached during the 2006 watching brief.

- 9.1.3 To establish whether any boundary walls or parts of any other structures associated with the Temple Church survive, including the presence of structures or deposits associated with the Bishop of Ely's house.

No evidence was discovered for structures or deposits associated with either the Temple Church or the Bishop of Ely's house.

- 9.1.4 To establish the medieval and post-medieval development of the courtyard and the surrounding buildings.

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief consisted of a mortar surface discovered in Trench 18. This had been truncated by a later pit containing pottery dated to between 1270-1500. Residual medieval pottery and cbm including glazed floor and roof tiles was also present throughout the excavation. Previous archaeological works within Hare Court have suggested that this area of the Temple complex remained part of a garden up until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The most intense phase

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<sup>42</sup> Moore, P. 2006. A Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief on the Landscaping Works at Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4. Unpublished Report. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

of archaeological activity within Hare Court related to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and was represented by dumped deposits, gravel yard surfaces, pitting and a rubble horizon. These layers and features are believed to have been associated with the construction of lawyers' chambers on the site in the 1560's and subsequent rebuilding and demolition episodes. The pits were mostly backfilled with domestic waste materials and for this reason were interpreted as rubbish pits.

9.1.5 Is there any evidence of activities associated with the lawyers or related professions?

Evidence for activities associated with lawyers and related professions on the site was represented through the cultural material recovered from the various Phase 2 deposits and features. All of this information was comparable with the earlier Hare Court excavations, with the ceramic evidence consisting of a large number of drinking vessels coupled with heating and lighting vessels such as candlestick holders. The animal bone assemblage suggested a high status diet with mutton being the staple meat of the Inns of Court during this period. The glass was also comparable with the earlier archaeological investigations. However, of more significance were the small finds which included personal items reflective of the members of the legal Inns, their families, servants and employees. Of note were a book clasp and a dip pen, which may be one of the earliest archaeological finds of its type. A number of lace chapes were also discovered and are believed to be representative of small-scale traders or stall holders operating within the Temple complex.

9.1.6 To establish whether any evidence of the later history of this part of the Inner Temple survives.

A brick wall and two pipe trenches were discovered dating to between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, with the wall being viewed in section only very little could be stated about it. Of more interest was a drainage system discovered in Trenches 6 and 7 which has been dated at between 1730-1780. This system is likely to have been a later addition to Nos. 1-5 Inner Temple Lane, constructed in 1657 on the east side of Hare Court. In 1857 1-5 Inner Temple Lane was demolished and replaced with Dr. Johnson's Buildings.

9.2 **REVISED RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

Questions arising out of the watching brief are as follows:

- 9.2.1 What can the medieval pottery recovered from the site tell us about the supply of ceramics to the Inns of Court and does it reflect a London area trend rather than consignments ordered for a specific industry?

Medieval pottery was only recovered from one secure context on site, although residual material was present throughout the archaeological sequence. During the reign of Edward III the Knights Hospitallers leased land within the Temple complex to students of the common laws of England who have continued to occupy the site up until the present day.

It is recommended that:

- 1) The medieval pottery assemblage is compared with similar material from the earlier archaeological investigations within Hare Court and Church Court and also with similar material from further Inns of Court excavations.

- 9.2.2 Can the 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century phase of activity in Hare Court be further refined?

The various layers and features associated with Phase 2 have proved to be broad ranging in date, with most contexts containing ceramic material dating to between 1550-1700. This has made sub-dividing this period into further phases of activity somewhat problematic. Although it may not be possible further refine the date of the dump layers and pit groups, further investigation into the gravel surfaces and rubble layers may be possible.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Further analysis of the pottery, clay tobacco pipe, cbm, glass and small finds takes place in an attempt to further define separate phases of activity during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 2) Further documentary research is undertaken regarding the various construction and demolition episodes that have taken place within Hare Court during the post-medieval period.

- 9.2.3 Does the post-medieval ceramic component of the material culture of lawyers have temporal differences and does the HCV 06 assemblage differ from other finds groups associated with the Inner Temple?

Following the previous archaeological investigations within both Hare Court and Church Court, a lot of work has already been carried out in regards of the ceramic material associated with the post-medieval Inns of Court within the Inner Temple.

However, the assemblage recovered from the 2006 watching brief clearly adds to the material evidence and should be considered in any further publication.

It is recommended that:

- 1) The post-medieval pottery assemblage is compared with similar material from the earlier archaeological investigations within Hare Court and Church Court and also with similar material from further Inns of Court excavations.
- 2) Photographs should be taken of several of the vessels and a number of illustrations will also be required.

#### 9.2.4 What can be learnt from analysis of the clay tobacco pipes and what is the significance of the non-local pipes?

The clay tobacco pipes recovered are of relevance in terms of characterising the material culture of the lawyers within the Inner Temple during the post-medieval period. Of particular note are the pipes dated 1610-40, which are indicative of relative affluence due to the expensive cost of tobacco during this period, and the non-local bowls which may have belonged to students attending the Inns of Court.

It is recommended that:

- 1) The clay tobacco pipes are compared with similar materials from the earlier archaeological investigations within Hare Court and Church Court and also with similar material from further Inns of Court excavations.
- 2) Further identification takes place in regard of the non-local clay tobacco pipe bowls.
- 3) Documentary research takes place in order to ascertain the distances from which students were travelling to study at the Inns of Court.
- 4) A photographic group shot should be taken of the pipes and a number of individual pipes will require illustration.

#### 9.2.5 What can be learnt from further study of the glass assemblage?

As with the pottery, work has already been carried out on the glass assemblages retrieved during previous archaeological works within both Hare Court and Church Court. The glass recovered during the 2006 watching brief will add to this evidence and should be considered in regards of the publication. The assemblage of drinking vessels and wine bottles is of importance, particularly in terms of evidence of status and drinking patterns within the Inner Temple.

It is recommended that:

- 1) The glass is compared with the assemblages from the earlier archaeological works within both Hare Court and Church Court and also with similar material from further Inns of Court excavations.
- 2) The glass from the 15<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries should be studied in more detail and several vessels will require illustration.

9.2.6 What can the building material recovered from the site inform us about the post-medieval buildings formerly situated within the Inner Temple complex?

The vast majority of building material recovered from the site took the form of roof tiles. Of interest was dumped deposit in Trench 5 which contained cbm displaying evidence of scorching, possibly relating to the fire of 1678. Further rubble layers were also recovered and were likely to relate to demolition episodes within Hare Court itself.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Further analysis of the building material is considered.
- 2) Several fragments of decorated floor or wall tile should be illustrated.

9.2.7 What is the significance of the small finds and can they be associated with specific professions and activities taking place within the Temple complex?

Some of the most important material recovered from the watching brief concerned the significant amount of small finds. These included dress accessories such as pins, personal items such as toilet implements, combs and brushes and writing furniture including a book clasp and a dip pen. The dip pen is worthy of note and may be one of the earliest archaeological finds of its type. All of these finds add significantly to the material discovered previously and are likely to have related to members of the legal inns, their families, servants and employees. The large number of lace chapes retrieved provides further evidence of the presence of pedlars or small-scale stallholders within the Temple complex, whilst the discovery of a presumed scourge can most likely be related to either the Knights Templar or the Knights Hospitallers.

It is recommended that:

- 1) The small finds are considered with comparable materials from the earlier investigations at both Hare Court and Church Court and with small finds from other Inns of Court excavations.
- 2) Further x-raying is required for several objects and several objects require further cleaning and conservation.



## 10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

### IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS

- 10.1 The most important periods recorded during the Hare Court watching brief are 1) 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century 2) 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century 3) 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century. As a whole, the remains are important at a local and regional level.

#### 10.2 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> Century

Activity relating to this period was recorded in the form of a mortar surface in Trench 18. Truncating this surface was a rectangular pit containing pottery dated at between 1270-1500. Although gravel pits dating to between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries were recorded during the 1995 watching brief, the fact that pit [175] cut through the mortar surface suggested that it had been excavated solely for the purpose of waste disposal.

#### 10.3 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> Century

The most intense phase of archaeological activity recorded during the watching brief related to the 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and the presence of lawyers within the Inner Temple. A number of dump layers were observed which appeared to have been laid down at various stages for ground raising and levelling purposes. Chambers are known to have originally been built on the south side of the court by Nicholas Hare in 1560. Gravel yard surfaces and associated bedding layers were also identified and documentary evidence exists in the form of a gardener's bill from 1658 concerning the gravelling of Hare Court. A further rubble deposit was also recorded and is likely to have related to the demolition of a medieval or early post-medieval structure within the immediate vicinity of the site. A fire is known to have broken out in 1678 in Pump Court resulting in damage to structures within Hare Court and a dumped deposit in Trench 5 was found to contain a significant amount of scorched cbm. The only features belonging to this phase concerned domestic rubbish pits which were found to contain significant quantities of cultural material.

The finds recovered from these various layers and features have been associated with members of the legal inns, their families, servants, and employees. The ceramic evidence was comparable with the previous archaeological investigations within Hare Court and consisted of large quantities of drinking, heating and lighting vessels. The green glazed drinking jugs have often been associated with the Inns of Court, with continued use of these vessels into the 17<sup>th</sup> century reflecting conservative and

traditional values within the legal profession. The animal bone retrieved was suggestive of a high status and wealthy diet, while the glass recovered displayed further evidence of a drinking culture and high status in the form of fine glassware

Of particular significance were the small finds which included personal items, dress accessories and writing furniture in the form of a book clasp and dip pen. The dip pen is of particular significance and may be one of the earliest archaeological finds of its type. A quantity of lace chapes were also recovered suggesting the presence of small-scale stallholders or pedlars within the Temple Complex. Of further note was a possible scourge discovered within Trench 10 which has drawn comparisons with similar finds from monastic sites. The scourge is most likely to have been residual and was presumably associated with the presence of the Knights Templar or Knights Hospitallers during the medieval period.

#### 10.4 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Century

Features relating to phase 3 consisted of two disused service pipe trenches and a brick wall discovered in Trench 15. Unfortunately the wall was revealed in section only and very little could be stated about it. Of more interest was a brick drain system recorded in Trenches 5 and 6. Dated at between 1730-1780 and employing the use of re-used medieval Kentish ragstone, this system is likely to have been a later addition to 1-5 Inner Temple Lane. Constructed in 1657 on the east side of Hare Court, 1-5 Inner Temple Lane was demolished in 1857 and replaced with Dr. Johnson's Buildings which still occupy the site today.

#### PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

- 10.5 The Hare Court site will be published in a relevant period or regional journal (e.g. London Archaeologist). As the archaeological sequence is of less significance than the finds. It is proposed that the publication will summarise the archaeological sequence but concentrate on the more significant finds assemblages which provide a window onto the lifestyle of lawyers within one of the Inns of Court. Those finds assemblages which will be concentrated upon will be the pottery, the clay tobacco pipe, the glass and the small finds. The format of the publication will be as follows:

- Introduction
- Summary of geological and topographical background
- Summary of archaeological background concentrating on previous investigations in Hare Court
- Summary of archaeological evidence, by phase



- Specialist reports concentrating on the pottery, unusual clay tobacco pipe assemblages, the glass and the more significant small finds
- Discussion and conclusions

The illustrations will include

- Location plans
- Phase plans
- Plans of features and groups of features
- Photographs
- Finds illustrations and photographs

## 11 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The contents of the archive are:

The paper archive:

		Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets		-	172
Other notes		1	1
Plans	1:20	117	127
Sections	1:10	20	26

The photographic archive:

Colour transparency film – 35mm	3 Films (107 frames)
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The finds archive:

Animal Bone	9 boxes
Pottery	21 boxes
Glass	1 box
Clay Tobacco Pipe	1 box
CBM, Plaster, Stone	2 boxes
Metal / Slag / Objects etc	3 boxes

(Box – standard archive box 0.46m x 0.19m x 0.13m)

The small finds:

No. of Small Finds	76
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## **APPENDIX 1**

### **ASSESSMENT OF THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY**

**Chris Jarrett**

#### **Introduction**

A medium sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (22 boxes). Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage, despite the occurrence of some residual material, or long used vessels that might give an earlier seriation date. The fragmentation of the pottery varies from sherd material to identifiable forms, some with complete profiles, while a small number of vessels are intact or nearly so. Pottery was recovered from 85 contexts and individual deposits produced small to very large groups of pottery (under 30 sherds to multiple boxes).

All the pottery (4061 sherds and 377 are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeological Service. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

#### **The Pottery Types**

The pottery consists of single sherds of Roman and Middle Saxon fabrics, both residual, 115 sherds of medieval pottery, mostly residual, but there are 3944 fragments of a post-medieval dated ceramic types found between 1500-1900+. The majority of the assemblage is 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century in date and the dominant source of pottery is from the Surrey-Hampshire borders.

#### **Middle Saxon**

Fine sand-tempered ware with sparse organic temper (SSAND), 600-850, one sherd: form: unidentified.

#### **Medieval**

##### **Early Medieval**

Early medieval sandy ware (EMS), 970-1100, three sherds, form: unidentified

Early medieval shell-tempered ware (EMSH), 1000-1150, one sherd, form: unidentified.

Early medieval Surrey iron-rich sandy ware (EMIS), 1050-1150, one sherd, form: unidentified.

Early Surrey ware (ESUR), 1050-1150, one sherd, form: unidentified.

London-area greyware (LOGR), 1050-1150, one sherd, form: jar.

#### London-glazed wares

London-type ware (LOND), 1080-1350, ten sherds, form: jug.

London-type ware tulip-necked baluster jug (LOND TUL), 1270-1350, one sherd.

#### Hertfordshire

South Hertfordshire-type greyware (SHER), 1170-1350, seven sherds, form: jar.

Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware (LMHG), 1340-1450, two sherds, form: dripping dish.

#### Surrey whitewares

Cheam whiteware (CHEA), 1350-1500, nine sherds, forms: ?drinking jug, jug: baluster, biconical.

Kingston-type ware (KING), 1240-1400, one sherd, form: dish rounded.

Coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware (CBW), 1270-1500, 60 sherds, forms: bowl, dripping dish, jug.

Coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware plain conical jug (CBW CONP), 1340-1510, one sherd.

Coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim (CBW FT), 1340-1500, one sherd.

Coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware large rounded jug (CBW LGR), 1340-1500, one sherd.

'Tudor green' ware (TUDG), 1350-1500, five sherds, forms: lobed cup, jug.

#### Imports

Saintonge ware with polychrome decoration (SAIP), 1280-1350, one sherd: form: jug.

Langerwehe/Raeren stoneware (LARA), 1450-1500, one sherd: form: jug.

#### Unidentified

Glazed, pink fabric with cream core, fairly fine sandy ware (900-1500), one sherd, form: jug.

## Post-Medieval

### Surrey-Hampshire Border wares

Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (EBORD), 1480-1550, 225 sherds, forms: cup, drinking jugs, ?goblet, jug, moneybox.

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (BORD), 1550-1600, seventeen sherds, forms: bowl; carinated, candlestick; upright, drinking jug, goblet, jar; small rounded, lid, tripod pipkin. ?watering pot.

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze (BORDB), 1620-1700, four sherds, form: mug; rounded.

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550-1700, 2896 sherds, forms: bowl or dish, bowl; carinated, flared, rounded, chaffing dish, chamber pot; type 1 (everted rim), candle stick; saucer, upright, costrel, cup; pedestal, dish, carinated, rounded, small, drinking jug; rounded, jar; straight-sided, small rounded, jug; rounded, moneybox, porringer, tripod pipkin; type 1 (internal lid-seated).

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze (BORDO), 1550-1700, 32 sherds, forms: bowl or dish, bowl; carinated, flared, rounded, chaffing dish, candle stick; saucer, upright, dish; small, jar, tripod pipkin; type 1, skillet.

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700, 199 sherds, forms: bowl or dish, bowl; flared, rounded, chaffing dish, candle stick; saucer, upright, colander, cup; pedestal, dish; small, rounded, jar; rounded, porringer, pipkin/tripod pipkin; type1, type 2 (external lid-seated rim).

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900, 61 sherds, forms: bowl; carinated, candlestick; upright, dish, jar; small rounded, porringer.

Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown-glaze (RBORB), 1580-1800, five sherds, form: candlestick; upright.

Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze (RBORG), 1580-1800, four sherds, form: bowl; carinated, candlestick.

### Local coarse red earthenware

London-area post-medieval bichrome redware (PMBR), 1480-1600, one sherd, form: unknown.

London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 1480-1600, 111 sherds, forms: bowl or dish: candle stick; upright, bowl; handled, cauldron, candle stick; upright, dish; candle stick; upright, jar; handled, rounded, jug, rounded, lid; conical, pipkin.

London-area post-medieval slipped redware (PMSR), 1480-1650, two sherds, forms: chaffing dish, dish; carinated (type 2), jug.



London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze (PMSRG), 1480-1650, 39 sherds, forms: bowl or dish, cauldron/pipkin, chaffing dish, dripping dish, jar; tall rounded, jug rounded, lid; conical.

London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze, 1480-1650, 52 sherds, forms, bowl or dish, bowl; flared, handled, carinated type 2, rounded, cauldron, jar, jug; rounded, lid; conical, pipkin.

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, eighty sherds, forms: bowl; handled, rounded, cauldron, chaffing dish, chamber pot; type 2 (flat rim), candle stick; upright, costrel, dish; carinated, type 2, small, jar; rounded. Jug; rounded, tripod pipkin.

London-area post-medieval redware with organic temper (PMRO), 1580-1700, one sherd., form: unidentified closed form.

#### Essex fine red earthenwares

Post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware (PMBL), 1580-1700, fifteen sherds, form: mug; cylindrical.

Post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1580-1700, nineteen sherds, forms: bowl; rounded and jug.

#### Delftware

English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570-1846, 24 sherds, forms: albarello, bowl, charger, jug (possibly Dutch), ointment pot and plate.

Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze/Wan Li/blue/yellow decoration (Orton type A: TGW A), 1612-50, fourteen sherds, forms: albarello and charger.

Tin-glazed ware with manganese-mottled glaze (Orton type B: TGW B), 1630-80, seven sherds, forms: bowl or dish, charger, mug; rounded.

Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton type C; TGW C), 1630-1846, nine sherds, forms: chamber pot, candlestick, mug; rounded, ointment pot, porringer; type b.

Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze/polychrome painted (Orton type D: TGW D), 1630-80, four sherds, forms: albarello, charger, ointment pot.

#### Non-local earthenwares

Cistercian ware (CSTN), 1480-1600, five sherds, forms: cup; necked and rounded.

Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware (STMO), 1650-1800, one sherd, form: mug; straight-sided.

#### Stonewares

Midlands purple ware (MPUR0, 1480-1750, one sherd, form: butterpot.

London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1926, two sherds, form: tankard

#### Industrial finewares

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1800-1900, one sherd, form: unidentified.

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted 'chrome colours' decoration (REFW CHROM), 1830-1900, one sherd, form: dish.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW), 1780-1900, four sherds, form: plate.

Refined red earthenware tile (XX), late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Imports

German Cologne or Frechen stoneware (KOLFREC), 1550-80, three sherds, forms: jug; bartman.

German Frechen stoneware (FREC), 1550-1700, 74 sherds, form: jug; bartman, rounded.

German Raeren stoneware (RAER), 1480-1650, nine sherds, form: mug; rounded.

German Weser slipware (WESE), 1580-1630, one sherd, form: unidentified.

Dutch red earthenware (DUTR), 1300-1650, three sherds, forms: unidentified.

Dutch red earthenware with sgraffito decoration (DUTSDSG), 1480-1550, one sherd, form: chaffing dish.

Dutch slipped red earthenware (DUTSL), 1300-1650, four sherds, forms: drinking jug, rounded.

French Martincamp-type ware (MART), 1480-1650, one sherd, form: flask, globular.

French Martincamp-type ware type II flask (dark brown stoneware), 1500-1600, one sherd.

French Martincamp-type ware type III flask (red earthenware), 1600-50, three sherds.

North Italian marbled slipware (NIMS), 1600-1750, four sherds, form, bowl rounded.

#### Unidentified

Fine red earthenware with black ?iron-ore inclusions (XX), one sherd.

#### Distribution

Pottery is present in phase 1 to 4 and its distribution is discussed by Trench and phase. Table 1 shows the contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds, the date range of the pottery types in the deposit and a spot date for the group.

#### Trench 1

Phase 2: Layer [9] produced the rim of a London post-medieval redware costrel, dating to between the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century-mid 17<sup>th</sup> century. Above it, layer [8] produced two sherds

of Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG) drinking jugs and a sherd of London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), which indicate deposition between 1580-1600.

## **Trench 2**

Phase 2: Fill [14] of the possible drain cut [15] contained single sherds of a dish and drinking jug in Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG) and indicate deposition between 1550-1700.

## **Trench 3**

Phase 2: Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG) drinking jugs are encountered in all the deposits containing pottery in this phase. The earliest layer [32] is dated to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century by the presence of London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), a Cistercian ware (CSTN) necked cup and a Raeren stoneware (RAER) rounded mug. Layer [40] is dated 1580-1700 by jugs additionally in Post-medieval redware and Frechen stoneware (FREC). Above [32], layer [31] is also dated 1550-1600 by a PMRE handled jar and a bowl and a Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY) bowl or dish sherd. Fills [33] and [35] of pits [34] and [36] are both dated 1550-1700 by the presence Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware.

Phase 4: Pottery is only recorded in fill [29] of a pipe trench [30] and consists mostly of Post-medieval redware (PMR). Jugs are the main form present in PMR and London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze (PMSRY) and a Bartman in Frechen stoneware (FREC). Surrey-Hampshire border ware occurs in the whiteware and red ware (RBOR). Deposition is indicated to between 1580-1650 by the pottery types.

## **Trench 4**

Phase 2: The earliest deposit to contain pottery in this Phase is layer [57] and it is spot dated to between 1630-50 by a delftware (TGW A) albarelli. Surrey-Hampshire Border whitewares is the most numerous pottery types and includes BORDG drinking jugs (again numerous throughout the stratigraphy in this trench), but other forms include dishes (BORDG, BORDY and in Red Border ware), upright candle sticks (BORDY and RBOR), a rounded jar and a possible skillet, both in BORDY. Frechen stoneware as a bartman and Post-medieval redware and its slipware (PMSRG) occur respectively as a tripod pipkin and tall rounded jar. Similar wares and forms occur in the subsequent layer [48], but additionally includes a plain white tin-glaze ointment pot, dated from 1630. The pottery from later layers [44], [38] and the latest [28] also contain pottery types that are frequently found in mid 17<sup>th</sup>-century London and the latest

ware in layer [28] is a charger in tin-glazed ware with a manganese-mottled glaze (TGW B), dated c.1630-80, besides a sherd of possible intrusive 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware.

Phase 4: Surrey-Hampshire Border whitewares and a Frechen stoneware rounded jug as a total of three sherds are the only pottery types in layer [27] and so it is dated 1550-1700.

#### **Trench 5**

Phase 2: Surrey-Hampshire Border whiteware drinking jugs are again found in all deposits containing pottery in this Trench. The earliest layer [37] is dated 1550-1600 by the presence of early Post-medieval redware, while layers [56] and [67] are dated to between 1550-1650 by the presence of London-area post-medieval slipped redware (PMSRG and PMSRY), and layers [46] and [59] are dated 1580-1650 by the addition of Post-medieval redware. Upright candlesticks in Border ware and early Post-medieval redware occur in deposits dated to after 1580 (contexts [23] and [45]). A Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware (STMO) straight-sided mug dates the group of pottery from layer [23] to between 1650-1700.

Phase 2: One deposit, fill [25] of construction cut [26] for the masonry drain [18] and [19] produced late 16<sup>th</sup>-century pottery types and includes a Cologne or Frechen stoneware (KOLFREC) bartman, dated 1550-80.

#### **Trench 6**

Phase 2: The earliest deposits containing pottery in this trench: layer [72] below layer [69], produced pottery types dated 1550-1600 and include local 16<sup>th</sup>-century redwares: PMRE, and London-area post-medieval bichrome redware (PMBR), besides a slipware (PMSR) chaffing dish with a crenellated rim and rectangular cut outs and a Cistercian ware rounded cup. Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze was also found in these and subsequent layers and always include the ubiquitous BORDG drinking jugs. Layer [68] is dated 1550-1650 by the presence of a jug in PMSRY with Frechen stoneware. The occurrence of Post-medieval redware in layer [61] indicates deposition between 1580-1600. A small sherd of Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze (BORDB) dates layer [58] to between 1620-1700. The latest feature with pottery in this trench is pit [64] and its fill contained pottery spot dated 1580-1650 and includes Border wares in a wide range of forms, such as a chaffing dish, a upright candlestick and a small dish, whilst Frechen stoneware jugs and post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware (PMBL) are present with slipped redware (PMSRG and PMSRY) dishes.

## Trench 7

Phase 2: the mixed layer [93/94] produced most of the early medieval pottery on the site besides late medieval wares: Cheam whiteware, Late London ware and Tudor green ware, but 16<sup>th</sup> century types include a French Martincamp (MART2) flask, Early Border ware (EBORD) and London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), but BORDG drinking jugs indicate deposition between 1550-1600. Sealing the latter, layer [80/81] produced mostly Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware, usually as BORDG drinking jugs (a largely complete example is unstratified from this trench), but a sherd of Dutch redware indicates deposition between 1550-1650.

## Trench 8

Phase 2: Surrey-Hampshire border whitewares are present in the earliest layers in this trench; [101] is dated 1550-1650, by the additional presence of a PMSRY jug, but notably contains a BORDY pedestal cup and layer [85] contains only contemporary Border ware and is so dated 1550-1700. A group of 393 sherds comes from fill [70] of pit [84] and contains a typical 17<sup>th</sup>-century assemblage usually associated with lawyers (Jarrett 2005a). The main pottery type is the whiteware from the Surrey-Hampshire border as 385 sherds, mostly comprising green-glazed drinking jugs (343 sherds, 22 ENV's) and four are intact or nearly so. Other forms in this ware are a bowl (BORDY), a chaffing dish (BORDG), six upright candle sticks (BORDG, BORDY and RBOR), a dish (BORDG) and two pipkins (BORDY). The local coarse redware industry is represented by six sherds (some sherds being residual or had a long use life) and includes bowls or dishes (PMRE and PMSRY), a chaffing dish (PMR) and a lid (PMRE). A single sherd of an early 17<sup>th</sup>-century tin-glaze ointment pot is present as well as a residual sherd of a medieval London-type ware jug. A deposition date of 1580-1650 is suggested.

## Trench 9

Phase 2: Green-glazed drinking jugs in Border ware are found through out the stratigraphy of Trench 9, and are in the lowest layer containing pottery: [142], but together with a Border ware bowl or dish with a brown-glaze drip and a PMSRY jug and date the deposit to between 1620-1650. Later layers [138] with 404 sherds of pottery and [137] with 63 sherds, both contain Post-medieval redware and so indicate deposition after 1580, but noticeable sherd counts of PMRE probably wrongly sway the end date to 1600. Both these layers are notable for upright candlesticks and chaffing dishes in both red and white border ware. These fabrics and forms are also present in the later dump layer [130/131], which is dated 1620-50, by the presence of a chamber pot in BORDG, but with an external brown-glaze splash, together with London-area post-medieval slipped redware (PMSRG and PMSRY).

## Trench 10

Phase 2: The earliest layer in the trench [118] is dated 1550-1700 by the presences of Surrey-Hampshire redware (RBOR) and whiteware (BORDG), the latter as sherds of drinking jugs, which are to be found through out the stratigraphy of the trench. Layer [104] is dated 1600-50 by a sherd of a earthenware French Martincamp flask (MART3). Layer [102] notably contains residual late medieval Cheam ware and coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware (CBW) and 16<sup>th</sup>-century wares: PMRE and Raeren stoneware, together with a late 16<sup>th</sup>-early 17<sup>th</sup>-century tin-glaze albarelli and a Red border ware chaffing dish. A sherd of an Anglo-Netherlands tin-glaze jug sherd is solely found in layer [97]. Sealing these deposits the rubble layer [88/89/90/91/92] produced mostly Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware, but a sherd of a delftware (TGW D) albarello indicates deposition between 1630-80.

## Trench 11

Phase 2: The earliest deposit [107] is dated 1550-1600 by the presence of BORDG and PMRE and the subsequent layer [109] is dated 1550-1700 as it contains exclusively BORDG as the ever present drinking jugs, but a probable costrel is recorded. The succeeding layer [108], in addition to the Border ware contains two post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware (PMBL) cylindrical mugs and with PMSRG and Dutch redware, indicate deposition between 1580-1650. The latest layer [103] is dated 1580-1620 and produced 114 sherds of pottery of types common in the late 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century: BORDG, BORD, PMBL, PMR and RBOR. The residual sherd of Middle Saxon pottery (SSAND) is also recorded in this deposit. The latest pottery types are brown-glazed Red Border ware (RBORB) and a tin-glaze ware albarello.

## Trench 12

Phase 2: Drinking vessels in BORDG, FREC and PMBL fabrics are probably entirely represented in the earliest deposit [132] of this trench and date the layer to between 1580-1700. Subsequent layers, [116] below [119], in turn sealed by [115] are all dated to after 1580 and between 1650 or 1700 by the presence of Post-medieval redware, with or without its slipped ware (PMSRY and PMSRG). Border wares, especially drinking jugs, are commonplace in these deposits.

Phase 3: Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze is only associated with cut [113] and so dates it to between 1550-1700.

### **Trench 13**

Phase 1: Layer [126] only produced Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze drinking jugs and a dish, indicating deposition between 1550-1700.

### **Trench 14**

Phase 2: Layer [139] only produced Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware as bowls or dishes (BORDG and BORDY), drinking jugs, goblets (BORDG), saucer candlesticks (BORDO) and a possible pedestal cup base (BORDG), indicating deposition between 1550-1700.

### **Trench 15**

Phase 2: Layer [147] produced 134 sherds of pottery, which includes medieval ceramics as late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware (LMHG), Saintonge polychrome ware (SAIP), Coarse Border ware (CBW), Cheam whiteware (CHEA) and Tudor green (TUDG). 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery is also noted, particularly as early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (EBORD), dated 1480-1550 that includes drinking jugs and a cup. A drinking jug is also represented in Dutch slipware. The deposition date of 1550-1600 is indicated by the presence of Green-glazed Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware and early Post-medieval redware.

Phase 4: Fill [158] of the modern service pipe cut [159] produced 171 sherds of pottery and mostly as 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery types, but a single sherd of a dish in Refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted decoration (REFW CHROM) indicates deposition after 1830.

### **Trench 16**

Phase 2: the earliest deposit layer [161] in the trench produced medieval and early 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery types, notably as early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (EBORD) drinking jugs. Post-medieval redware with Border ware indicates deposition between 1580-1600, but a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup>-century transfer-printed refined whiteware is probably intrusive. Later layers [160] below [157] are dated 1550-1700 by BORDG drinking jug fragments and the latest layer in this phase is [156] and dated 1620-1700 by a brown-glaze splash on a sherd of BORDG.

Phase 4: Only 1550-1770 dated Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (BORDG and BORDY) occurs in fill [153] of the shallow linear cut [154].



### **Trench 17**

Phase 2: layer [170] at the bottom of the stratigraphic sequence produced mostly medieval coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware and Cheam whiteware, besides 16<sup>th</sup>-century PMRE, but Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware and red border ware indicated a 1550-1600 deposition date. Similarly pit [169] has associated with it the same types of pottery, except for the local coarse redware, but a Raeren stoneware mug indicates deposition between 1550-1610. Layer [167] is the latest layer in this trench phase and produced 223 sherds of pottery and mostly as Surrey Hampshire-Border ware as bowls, pedestal cup, a candlestick, drinking jugs, a money box, porringer and pipkin. Red Border ware is mostly present as chaffing dishes and upright candlesticks. The local coarse redwares present indicates deposition to between 1580-1600, but perhaps as late as 1650.

### **Trench 18**

Phase 1: A medieval dated deposit, fill [174] of pit [175] is indicated as it produced exclusively ten sherds of coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware (CBW), dated 1270-1500, but it is common after 1350.

Phase 2: Layer [173] produced 57 sherds of pottery, dated 1580-1600, but may date up to c. 1650. It produced mostly pottery types that would be contemporary with Surrey Hampshire-Border ware in the late 16<sup>th</sup>-century, but a sherd of PMBL dates the deposit to after 1580.

### **Trench 19**

Phase 4: The only deposit in this trench to produce pottery was layer [180] and it produced 161 sherds of pottery, 146 or 50 ENV's and are sourced to the Surrey-Hampshire border ware industry and represented by a good range of forms as bowls, saucer and upright candle sticks, a chamber pot, some 23 drinking jugs and tripod pipkins. Local wares include the coarse redwares as the 16<sup>th</sup>-century early type (PMRE), the slipware (PMSRG) and the long lived successor (PMR), besides a sherd of 1670-1926 dated London stoneware. Imports are German Frechen stoneware and a French Martincamp (MART3) globular flask. The latest pottery type is a sherd of 1780-1900 dated transfer-printed ware.

### **Trench 20**

Phase 4: A large group of pottery as 348 sherds is present only in layer [181] in this trench with again a large proportion of it (255 sherds, 145 ENV's) is derived from the Surrey-Hampshire Border ware industry, and many of the forms are the same as those found in



Trench 19, layer [180], but with the addition of a pedestal cup, chaffing dishes, small rounded drinking jugs (dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup>-century) and a brown-glazed (BORDB) mid 17<sup>th</sup>-century rounded mug. The coarse London area Post-medieval redwares as 26 sherds (12 ENV's) includes 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>-century types, but most notably there is a pierced lid in PMSRY and an upright candlestick in PMR and this is a rare form for the fabric. Tin-glazed ware is not commonly found at the Inner Temple, but it is well represented in this layer as 26 sherds or 12 ENV's and includes early and mid 17<sup>th</sup>-century chargers, a candlestick, mugs, and a porringer. The latest tin-glazed ware is a blue and white dish dating to the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Essex fine redwares are also recorded as 17 sherds or 8 ENV's as bowls or jars, but also a black-glazed (PMBL) cylindrical mug. Imported wares are notably as a North Italian marbled slipware (NIMS) rounded bowl, besides more commonly encountered Frechen stoneware jugs and a Martincamp flask. Stonewares are present as two London (LONS) tankards and a sherd of Midlands purple ware. The latest ceramic from the layer is a very late 20<sup>th</sup>-century wall tile.

### **Significance of The Collection**

The pottery is of significance at a local and national level. The ceramics was derived from activity associated with the Inner Temple and indicates the ceramics of an institution, either as communal or personal items. The pottery also reflects the medieval and post-medieval ceramic trend for London, but more particularly the requirements of the Inns of Court or an educational institution for providing items for work and board and lodgings, and as a result of this are the presence of some antiquated forms in the 17<sup>th</sup>-century, such as drinking jugs.

### **Saxon**

The one sherd of Middle Saxon pottery is residual, but is almost certainly derived from known archaeological activity for this period on the site<sup>43 44</sup>. It has very little significance.

### **Medieval**

The medieval pottery has a ceramic profile in keeping with the known history of the area and ranges between 970-1500 and is therefore contemporary with the Bishop of Ely's Inn known in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, the successive occupation of the site by the Knights Templar between 1161-1308, after which the Order of St John of Jerusalem took control of the buildings and eventually leased them to the lawyers. Although fragmentary, and often residual

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<sup>43</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>44</sup> Jarrett, C. The Pottery in Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

the medieval pottery indicates what types of pottery were being purchased by the late medieval Inns of Court and whether this set a trend for the post-medieval period.

### Post-Medieval

The most significant part of the assemblage is the post-medieval pottery and particularly the Surrey-Hampshire border wares, and it is documented as early as 1482 that this industry was given orders by the Inns of Court to supply them with pottery. The stratigraphic distribution of the post-medieval pottery can give an indication of what forms were being supplied to the Inns of Court and whether these vessels were still in use when they were probably out of fashion for most of London.

The ceramics associated with the Inns of Court were defined by Mathews and Green (1969) as pottery in the 'Surrey tradition', i.e. Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware and the prevalence of drinking jugs, candlesticks, cups and ink pots. The previous excavation at Hare Court (HCO 99) showed that the analysis of pottery from pit [134] could define the material culture of lawyers and their students in the 1640-60 period as: a predominance of Surrey-Hampshire border ware with drinking jugs being the main form, as well as the presence of candlesticks, but there is an absence of cups or mugs and ink pots. Very little of the pottery was decorative and antiquated forms were in use, such as drinking jugs and stool pans, rather than mugs, cups and chamber pots. Additionally, fine 'Venetian' glass and good quality clay tobacco pipes were in use<sup>45</sup>.

The pottery from the HCV 06 pottery excavations can be used to test the so far accepted view of what is the material culture of Lawyers and to see what temporal changes occur to these hypotheses.

### Potential

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them, and a number of vessels merit photographing or illustration. The pottery also adds to the knowledge of the ceramic requirements of the Inns of Court and particularly the Inner Temple, supplementing the information gained from previous excavations and ceramic casual finds<sup>46 47</sup>. The assemblage from HCV 06 can be further compared to the

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<sup>45</sup> Jarrett, C. A Pottery Assemblage from Hare Court in Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>46</sup> Jarrett, C. 2001. The Post-Roman Pottery Assessment in Butler, J. An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Church Court and 2-3 Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4. Unpublished Report. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

<sup>47</sup> Matthews, L. G. & Green, H. J. M. 1969. Post-Medieval Pottery of the Inns of Court. Post-Medieval Archaeology 3.

assemblage previously excavated in Hare Court, site code HCO 99<sup>48</sup> and particularly the large c.1640-60 dated group of ceramics from pit [134]<sup>49</sup>.

### **Medieval Pottery**

The medieval wares are largely fragmentary and residual, with only one group of pottery from pit [175], Trench 18. Little is understood about the ceramic requirements of the medieval lawyers and their students and therefore the pre-1500 pottery from the site may be an indication of what was being purchased for this teaching institution. However, the medieval pottery from Hare Court may only reflect what was marketed generally to London.

### **Post-Medieval**

The bulk of the assemblage is post-medieval in date and largely consists of pottery derived from the Surrey-Hampshire Border industry. The non-local pottery present in the assemblage is of interest as it may reflect what the Surrey-Hampshire Border ware industry could not supply to the institution, but additionally may also represent personal items.

### **Research aims**

A number of research aims can be suggested as avenues of research.

What does the medieval pottery infer about the supply of ceramics to the Inns of Court and does it reflect purely a more London area trend rather than consignments ordered from a specific industry?

Does the post-medieval ceramic component of the material culture of Lawyers have temporal differences?

How does the HCV 06 assemblage differ from other finds groups associated with the Inner Temple?

### **Recommendations for further work**

A pottery report is required for publication concentrating on a synthesis of material from this and other Inns of Court excavations to show what types of pottery were arriving at the Inner Temple and how they relate to the material culture of lawyers and how this changes over

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<sup>48</sup> Jarrett, C. 2001. The Post-Roman Pottery Assessment in Butler, J. An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Church Court and 2-3 Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4. Unpublished Report. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

<sup>49</sup> Jarrett, C. A Pottery Assemblage from Hare Court in Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

time. Photographs and a small number of pottery illustrations (under 10 drawings) would be useful to supplement the text.

Context	Trench	Phase	Sherd count	Date range of Pottery types	Spot date
[8]	1	2	3	1480-1700	1550-1600
[9]	1	2	2	1580-1900	1580-1600
[14]	2	2	2	1550-1700	1550-1700
[22]	5	2	1	1550-1700	1550-1700
[23]	5	2	122	1480-1900	1650-1700
[25]	5	3	3	1480-1700	1550-1600
[27]	4	4	3	1550-1700	1550-1700
[28]	4	2	27	1480-1900	?1800-1900
[29]	3	4	16	1480-1900	1580-1650
[31]	3	2	9	1480-1700	1550-1600
[32]	3	2	9	1270-1700	1550-1600
[33]	3	2	3	1550-1700	1550-1700
[35]	3	2	1	1550-1700	1550-1700
[37]	5	2	26	1480-1700	1550-1600
[38]	4	2	53	1480-1900	1580-1650
[40]	3	2	17	1550-1900	1580-1700
[44]	4	2	7	1550-1900	1570-1630
[45]	5	2	14	1480-1900	1580-1700
[46]	5	2	10	1480-1900	1580-1650
[48]	4	2	66	1550-1900	1630-1650
[53]	5	2	8	1480-1700	1550-1650
[55]	5	2	67	1480-1700	1550-1600
[56]	5	2	31	1170-1700	1550-1650
[57]	4	2	124	1480-1900	1630-1650
[58]	6	2	14	1480-1700	1620-1700
[59]	5	2	9	1480-1700	1580-1650
[61]	6	2	9	1550-1900	1580-1700
[63]	6	2	52	1480-1700	1580-1650
[67]	5	2	13	1480-1700	1550-1650
[68]	6	2	20	1480-1700	1550-1650
[69]	6	2	20	1480-1700	1550-1600
[70]	8	2	393	1080-1900	1580-1650
[72]	6	2	3	1480-1700	1550-1600
[80]	7	2	6	1080-1700	1550-1700
[81]	7	2	4	1300-1700	1550-1650
[85]	8	2	128	1270-1700	1550-1700
[88]	10	2	1	1630-1680	1630-1680
[89]	10	2	9	1550-1700	1550-1700
[90]	10	2	2	1550-1800	1550-1700
[91]	10	2	3	1480-1700	1580-1600
[92]	10	2	1	1550-1700	1550-1700
[93]	7	2	30	970-1600	1480-1500

Context	Trench	Phase	Sherd count	Date range of Pottery types	Spot date
[94]	7	2	7	1480-1700	1550-1600
[96]	10	2	2	1480-1700	1480-1700
[97]	10	2	12	1270-1700	1550-1700
[100]	10	2	1	1550-1700	1550-1700
[101]	8	2	26	1480-1700	1550-1650
[102]	10	2	41	900-1900	1580-1650
[103]	11	2	114	650-1900	1580-1610
[104]	10	2	66	1480-1700	1600-1650
[107]	11	2	6	1270-1700	1550-1600
[108]	11	2	72	1080-1900	1580-1650
[109]	11	2	8	1270-1700	1550-1700
[111]	10	2	1	1550-1900	1550-1900
[113]	12	3	7	1550-1700	1550-1700
[115]	12	2	6	1480-1700	1580-1650
[116]	12	2	11	1480-1700	1580-1650
[118]	10	2	8	1270-1900	1550-1700
[119]	12	2	47	1550-1900	1580-1700
[120]	10	2	5	1550-1700	1550-1700
[126]	13	2	11	1550-1700	1550-1700
[127]	Void	Void	15	1480-1700	1550-1610
[130]	9	2	13	1480-1700	1620-1650
[131]	9	2	113	1480-1900	1580-1650
[132]	12	2	9	1550-1700	1580-1700
[137]	9	2	63	1480-1900	1580-1600
[138]	9	2	404	1480-1900	1580-1600
[139]	14	2	24	1550-1700	1550-1700
[140]	9	2	1	1480-1550	1480-1500
[142]	9	2	8	1080-1900	1620-1700
[147]	15	2	134	0-1900	1550-1600
[153]	16	4	5	1550-1700	1550-1700
[156]	16	2	57	1270-1700	1620-1700
[157]	16	2	6	1550-1700	1550-1700
[158]	15	4	171	1270-1900	1580-1600
[160]	16	2	2	1050-1700	1550-1700
[161]	16	2	50	970-1900	1580-1600
[167]	17	2	223	900-1900	1580-1600
[169]	17	2	8	1270-1900	1550-1610
[170]	17	2	10	1270-1900	1550-1600
[173]	18	2	57	1080-1700	1550-1600
[174]	18	1	10	1270-1500	1270-1500
[180]	19	4	161	1340-1926	?1600-1650
[181]	20	4	348	900-1926	?1670-1700

Table 1. HCV 06. Distribution of pottery showing the number of sherds, date range of the pottery types and the suggested deposition spot date for the context.

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## APPENDIX 2

### ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS

John Brown

#### Introduction

A medium-sized assemblage was recovered, consisting principally of medieval roof tile fragments, mostly residual, and significant amounts of post-medieval unfrosted brick and peg tile. The majority of the assemblage is thought to date between the late 15<sup>th</sup> and mid 17<sup>th</sup> century, with the form of long-lived medieval peg tile types appearing to overlap with those of the post-medieval period. Occasional fragments of medieval floor tile and early medieval glazed roof tile were also found, and are likely to relate to the former Temple Church complex.

Total No. Assessed boxes: c.26

Total No. Assessed contexts producing Building material: 79

Total Count: 629

Total Weight kg: 108.705

Total No. Complete pieces: 2

Total No. Masonry Samples: 1

The building materials were examined using the London system of classification. A fabric number is allocated to each object, specifying its composition, form, method of manufacture and approximate date range. The material was examined under magnification (x20), quantified and weighed. Quantification of items was undertaken and the data recorded onto pro-forma record sheets, and entered onto a computer database (Microsoft Access). After analysis the common fabric types were discarded, with masonry samples, unusual pieces or uncommon fabrics were kept for archive.

Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London. The assemblage is discussed by type and by distribution.

#### The Fabric Types

Fabrics and forms are tabulated below and shown in order of period, source and fabric. Roman CBM forms follow Brodribb (1987). Medieval and post-medieval forms follow the Museum of London DUA guide to identifying ceramic building material.

Period	Source	Fabric	Form	Description
ROM	Uncertain Source	3500	R	Roman tile/brick
MED	Black iron oxide clay sources	2587	TP	Peg tile, roof
			T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
	Local (early) London clay sources	2273	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			TP	Peg tile, roof
		3228	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
	'Westminster' type tiles	2195	FT	Floor tile
		2199	FT	Floor tile
		2892	FT	Floor tile
		3081	FT	Floor tile
	Non-local clay sources?	3062	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
	Limestone, Purbeck Marble	3112M	S	Stone (uncertain form)
MEDPMED	Black iron oxide clay sources	2587	TR	Ridge tile, roof
	Flemish silty clays	2850	FT	Floor tile
	Local London clay sources	2271	TP	Peg tile, roof
			T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
		2586	TP	Peg tile, roof
		2586	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
	Limestone, Reigate Stone, Surrey	3107	S	Stone (uncertain form)
			SA	Ashlar faced stone
	Limestone, Kentish Rag	3105	SU	Unfaced stone (rubble or abraded)
	Metamorphic, Marble Imported	3114M	SM	Moulded stone
	Metamorphic, Slate (Wales, Cornwall, Cumbria)	3115M	SL	Slate
	Uncertain Source	3216	TP	Peg tile, roof
			T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
TRANS	Flemish calcareous clays	1678	FT	Floor tile
	Local 'Tudor' type red brick	3033	BU	Unfrogged brick
			B	Brick (uncertain form)
		3046	BU	Unfrogged brick
		3065	BU	Unfrogged brick



Period	Source	Fabric	Form	Description
PMED	Stoneware	lons	DS	Sewer drain
	Local London clay sources	2276	TP	Peg tile, roof
			T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			TR	Ridge tile, roof
			FT	Floor tile
			Local post-fire brick	3032
	BF	Frogged brick		
	Local 'Tudor' type red brick	3032nr3033	BU	Unfrogged brick
	'London stock' Bricks, London, Essex, Kent	3035	BU	Unfrogged brick
			BF	Frogged brick
	Tin-glazed wares	3064	WT	Wall tile
			3067	WT
	Uncertain Source	3047	BP	Paving brick
	Limestone, Purbeck Limestone	3126	SP	paving/flagstone
	Mortar fabrics	3101	M	Mortar
	Sandstone medium laminated	3108	S	Stone (uncertain form)
OTHER	Wall plaster	3100	WP	Wall plaster
	Limestone, Chalk (east/southeast England)	3116	S	Stone (uncertain form)

## Roman

One fragment of residual Roman brick was recovered; the fabric was not determined due to reduction and vitrification of the fragment. There were no unusual fabrics or forms present.

## Early Medieval – 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Centuries

Early medieval ceramic building materials were present in the form of glazed roof tiles (fabrics 2273, 2587, 3062, 2271, 2586), and 'Westminster Type' glazed floor tiles. All of the fabrics were from local clay sources, and the likely source of thick, glazed roof tiles (early peg tiles or perhaps shouldered peg tiles or flanged roof tiles) is the 13<sup>th</sup> century tile kiln identified at Niblett Hall, to the northeast of the site (Askew with Keily 1993-4).

## Medieval 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> Centuries

Brick and tile fabrics typical of the High Medieval and Tudor periods included pegged roof tile in fabrics 2271, and 2586, some of which may have been residual from earlier periods.

Occasional fragments of roof tile were covered with a clear lead 'splash glaze, a practice that appears to go out of fashion in London during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. One or two fragments of floor tile in Flemish fabrics (1678, 2850) were noted, with evidence for use-wear indicating that they had been utilised in a floor. Additionally occasional fragments of greensand originally from ashlar work were recovered. Their source was probably from Reigate in Surrey, and they may have been used in medieval buildings in the vicinity. Several fragments of unfaced Kentish ragstone may also represent residual medieval material. Small amounts of slate, generally burnt, and a fragment of Purbeck marble may also represent medieval building material found residually in later contexts.

### **Post-Medieval 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

A significant proportion of the assemblage consisted of brick and tile fabrics thought to date to the Transitional period of the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century to the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Forms and fabrics included peg tile (2271, 2276, 3216) and unfrogged 'Tudor' type bricks in local red-firing brickearth fabrics (3033, 3046, 3065, 3032near3033). One or two polychrome floor tiles in tin-glazed fabrics (3067, 3064) thought to date between the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and mid 17<sup>th</sup> century were also recovered. A fragment of worked marble may date to the period of classical revival from the 16<sup>th</sup> century or later. A fragment of Purbeck limestone showed signs of use-wear and may have been reused medieval material.

### **Post-medieval 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

Later post-medieval forms are represented by evolved Local brick fabrics (3032, 3034), and the continued use of peg tiles in local London fabrics (2276). One fragment of 'Roman cement' mortar and a fragment of London stoneware drainpipe indicate building work was undertaken in the vicinity in the 19th century.

### **Distribution**

The distribution of building materials is discussed by Phase and Trench. Table 1 shows the contexts containing ceramic and stone building materials, the date range of the fabric types in the deposit and a spot date for the group.

### **Phase 2**

#### **Trench 1**

Small amounts of peg tile fragments in fabrics 2276 were recovered from the fill [3] of a cut feature [4] (which also contained residual floor tile in fabric 2850), and a dump or levelling

layer [8]. Residual medieval glazed roof tile in fabric 2586 was recovered from a sandy silty layer [9].

## **Trench 2**

Two sherds of peg tile fragments were recovered from a possible drain fill [14], one of which was a residual glazed tile.

## **Trench 3**

Trench 3 contained layers of dumped material including peg tile fragments and 'Tudor' type bricks in contexts [31], [32] and [35]. The fill [35] also contained yellow 'London stock' brick (fabric 3035) indicating either a 19<sup>th</sup> century date, or intrusive material. A rubble layer (40) containing peg tiles and brick in fabric 3032 indicates a demolition date sometime in the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century. The pit fill [35] contained a fragment of grey-veined marble carved in a bolection moulding that may have been part of a tabletop or mantelpiece.

## **Trench 4**

Small amounts of CBM were recovered from post-medieval dump or levelling layers [28] and [48]. One peg tile fragment in the layer [48] had a paw print impression on the top surface.

## **Trench 5**

The most significant deposit was a demolition layer containing a fair amount of 'Tudor' or 17<sup>th</sup>-century brick (fabrics 3033, 3032near3033, and 3032), and post-medieval peg tile. Some fragments showed indications of being affected by fire, including a fragment of burnt slate. The deposit contained brick, and 'Roman cement' mortar indicating a 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, but it seems likely that this material is intrusive, and the deposit is more likely to date to the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century or first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This would tie in with a fire in 1678 AD that caused damage to some of the buildings<sup>50</sup>. A gravel layer [55] also contained vitrified brick, peg tile fragments and a piece of biscuit tile (fabric 3067) that may have been a kin spacer. An abraded and residual fragment of Reigate ashlar was recovered from a demolition layer [37].

## **Trench 6**

A layer of made ground [61] contained residual medieval material including thick early roof tiles in fabric 2273, splash-glazed peg tile that had been used in a roof, and fragments of Reigate stone ashlar with fine vertical tooling. Another layer [68] contained residual

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<sup>50</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

'Westminster' type floor tiles that showed signs of use-wear, as well as medieval peg tile fragments, 'Tudor' type brick fragments and peg tile fabrics of probable Transitional date. Layer [69] was the largest single group recovered from the assessment and contained large numbers of peg tile fragments in fabrics 2271, 2586 and 2276, suggesting a deposition date between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is likely that the material recovered from these layers represents a mix of demolition material from medieval and Tudor period buildings.

#### **Trench 7**

Small amounts of residual medieval roof tile and post-medieval roof tile were recovered from dump layers [80], [81], [93] and [94].

#### **Trench 8**

Small amounts of post-medieval peg roof tile were recovered from a fill [70] and a sandy mortar layer [85].

#### **Trench 9**

The majority of the CBM from this phase came from dump deposits [130], [131], [137], [138] and [142]. The make up of the tile assemblage was similar to that of Trench 5, although there was only one brick fragment present.

#### **Trench 10**

One context, the fill [120] of a pit cut, contained CBM fragments consisting of brick of probable 17<sup>th</sup> century date, peg tile of post-medieval date and residual splash-glazed roof tile. The remainder of the assemblage came from dump layers, particularly rubble deposits [88], [89], [90], [91] and [97], and consisted mainly of post-medieval peg tile fragments, with small amounts of brick and one fragment of use-worn floor tile in a calcareous Flemish (fabric 1678). Small amounts of medieval roof tile fragments are residual in these contexts, which probably date to the 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### **Trench 11**

This trench contained a reasonable amount of early medieval roof tile fabrics (2273, 2586, 2271, 3228). A layer of made-ground [109] contained a polychrome tin-glazed floor tile which is most likely English and dates to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century or first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Trench 12**

Trench 12 contained dumped deposits containing an assemblage similar to those found in Trench 10, in contexts [115], [116] and [119].

#### **Trench 13**

Only one fragment of post-medieval peg roof tile came from a layer of made ground [126].

#### **Trench 14**

One fragment of medieval floor tile, with use-wear on the top surface, was recovered from a layer of made-ground [139]. The only other fragment was a piece of medieval roof tile from the fill [149] of a pit cut.

#### **Trench 15**

A layer of made ground [147] produced a reasonable amount of residual medieval material including a fragment of Reigate ashlar and small amounts of 'Westminster' type plain-glazed floor tiles. Early medieval thick glazed roof tiles were also present alongside later tile fabrics and the layer is probably of late 17<sup>th</sup> century to 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### **Trench 16**

Layers [157] and [160] represented a sandy bedding layer and gravel bedding layer, each of which contained only one fragment of locally produced peg tile. A mixed dump layer contained several fragments of transitional or post-medieval roof tile, brick of 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century date, and a fragment of a polychrome tin-glazed floor tile, fragmented and worn. A dump layer [161] contained residual early medieval roof tile fragments (2273, 2586, 2587, 2271) and later post-medieval peg roof tiles (fabric 2276). The peg tiles showed evidence of mortar torching (mortar infill applied between overlapping tiles and rafters), indicating that they had been previously used for roofing. The deposition date for the layer is thought to be between 1500 and 1800.

#### **Trench 17**

Small numbers of peg tile with mortar torching were also recovered from layers [167] and [170], again in local fabrics. The fill of a pit cut [179] contained small fragments of painted wall plaster, but not enough fragments remained to determine the design. Both red (?red ochre) and black (?charcoal) pigments in painted borders were present on white ground. The wall plaster will require further analysis to determine its age.

### **Trench 18**

Small amounts of peg roof tile of residual medieval, transitional or post-medieval date were recovered from a dump layer [173].

### **Phase 3**

### **Trench 5**

The remains of a drain [18] contained unfrosted bricks in fabric 3032; the dimensions of the bricks indicated a construction date between 1730 and 1780. A stone drain [19] conjoining the brick drain utilised a 'Yorkstone' type sandstone flag, and unfaced Kentish Rag that was probably reused medieval material.

### **Trench 15**

Two fragments of post-medieval peg roof tile were recovered from the fill of a cut feature [26], interpreted as the construction cut for the brick drain [18].

### **Phase 4**

### **Trench 3**

Abraded fragments of peg tile and 'Tudor' type brick from the fill [30] of a pipe trench, are probably residual, and mixed in with the backfill of trench cut.

### **Trench 15**

Another modern pipe trench contained residual medieval floor tile and post-medieval peg tile in its fill [158]. The floor tiles were of 'Westminster' type fabrics.

### **Trench 16**

Only two post-medieval peg tile fragments were recovered from the fill [153] of a shallow cut feature.

### **Trench 19**

A mixed dump layer contained two peg tile fragments and a worn fragment of tin-glazed wall tile (fabric 3064). The remnants of a mosaic pattern could be seen, likely to date to the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Trench 20**

A mixed dump layer contained small amounts of medieval roof tile in local fabrics, which is likely to be residual in nature. However this layer is the only context where medieval material was not found residually with later material, and thus could have an earlier date.

## **Significance of the Collection**

The assemblage is of moderate significance at a local level. The ceramic assemblage was derived from activity associated with the Inner Temple and indicates the types of materials used in the vicinity during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

## **Roman**

The one fragment is residual, possibly reused as kiln material judging by the vitrified surface. It has very little significance.

## **Medieval**

The assemblage is in keeping with the known history of the area and ranges between 1130-1500 and is therefore contemporary with the Bishop of Ely's Inn known in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, the occupation of the site by the Knights Templar between 1161 and 1308, and the later leasing of the site to the lawyers by the Order of St John. The medieval assemblage is entirely fragmentary and largely residual, but almost certainly relates to the high status buildings constructed in this area during the medieval period. Fabrics match those found at previous excavations in Hare Court, and the early roof tile and floor tiles can be related to known production sites in the area.

## **Post-Medieval**

The most significant part of the assemblage is the post-medieval roof tile, the majority of which is from sources local to the area. The stratigraphic distribution of the post-medieval CBM can give an indication of periods of building in the vicinity, and can also support dating provided by pottery and other finds.

## **Potential**

The assemblage has the potential to date discrete features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them, and a small number of fragments may merit illustration. The

spot dating provided by the ceramic building material assemblage has the potential to support dating provided by the pottery assemblage. The assemblage from HCV 06 can be compared to that previously excavated in Hare Court, site code HCO 99<sup>51</sup>.

## **Roman**

One small, abraded and residual fragment of Roman ceramic building material was recovered and has no further potential.

## **Medieval**

The medieval group is largely fragmentary and residual, although there is reason to think that a good proportion of tiles in fabrics 2271 and 2276 are likely to date to the Transitional period from the late 15<sup>th</sup> century to the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This would tie in with the development of Hare Court as a secular enclave following the expulsion of the religious orders, and a known building period in the 1560's<sup>52</sup>.

## **Post-Medieval**

The bulk of the assemblage is post-medieval in date and largely consists of peg tile derived from the local industry. Brick fabrics were largely typical of types in use from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and reflect the repair dates for some of the Hare Court buildings in 1625 and 1679<sup>53</sup>.

## **Research Aims**

The material from HCV06 is very similar to assemblages previously reported on from the Inner Temple and can add very little in the way of new research aims.

Following an analysis of other dating evidence, it may be possible to relate some of the dump material to known building periods at Hare Court, which could provide an insight into the relationship between the fabrics recovered and those used in building construction on the site.

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<sup>51</sup> Brown, J. in Butler, J. An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Church Court and 2-3 Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4. Unpublished Report. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

<sup>52</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4, 9

<sup>53</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4, 9



### **Recommendations for Further Work**

The material is largely typical of later medieval and post-medieval assemblages already described in previous publications<sup>54</sup>. Some fragments of decorated floor or wall tile should be illustrated for archive purposes (under 10 drawings), which may be used to supplement text for any synthetic publication of building materials relating to the construction of the Inns of Court.

Due to space constraints in archiving building materials, the common forms and fabrics were discarded following quantification. A summary of the assessment report and its findings should be included in any publication.

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<sup>54</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

Table 1. HCV 06, distribution of Building materials showing the date range of the fabric types and the suggested deposition date for the context. R indicates the presence of residual material (Y = Yes, N = No).

Phase	Trench	Context	Description	Fabric Date Range		Deposition Date		R
2	1	3	Primary fill of [4]	1450	1900	1480	1800	Y
2	1	8	Dump / levelling layer	1480	1900	1480	1900	N
2	1	9	Layer of sandy silt	1180	1800	1200	1450	Y
2	2	14	Fill of [15]	1180	1900	1480	1800	Y
3	5	18	Brick drain	1480	1900	1730	1785	N
3	5	19	Brick drain co-joining [18]	50	1666	1780	1900	N
2	5	22	Demolition dump	50	1950	1480	1700	Y
2	5	23	Mixed layer of sand clay silt	50	1950	1630	1725	Y
3	5	25	Primary backfill of [26]	1480	1900	1630	1730	N
2	4	28	Post-medieval levelling layer	1180	1900	1780	1900	N
4	3	29	Fill of [30]	1180	1900	1480	1700	Y
2	3	31	Dump layer	1180	1800	1180	1800	Y
2	3	32	Mixed dump layer	1180	1800	1450	1700	Y
2	3	33	Fill of [34]	1100	1900	1450	1800	N
2	3	35	Fill of [36]	1450	1940	1780	1900	Y
2	5	37	Layer of demolition rubble	200	1800	1450	1590	Y
2	3	40	Rubble layer	1180	1900	1666	1800	Y
2	4	44	Layer of brick and CBM rubble	1180	1900	1480	1650	Y
2	5	45	Dump / levelling layer	1180	1900	1480	1700	Y
2	5	46	Fill of [47]	1450	1700	1450	1700	Y
2	4	48	Post-medieval made ground	1180	1800	1180	1800	N
2	5	53	Fill of [54]	1180	1900	1630	1730	N
2	5	55	Layer of gravel	1135	1900	1650	1725	Y
2	5	56	Dump / levelling layer	1180	1900	1510	1700	N
2	4	57	Post-medieval made ground	1225	1900	1500	1800	Y
2	6	58	Dump layer	1200	1900	1500	1800	N
2	5	59	Dump layer	1450	1900	1630	1700	N
2	6	61	Post-medieval layer	200	1800	1630	1725	N
2	5	62	Deposit of lime mortar	1100	1950	1450	1650	N

Phase	Trench	Context	Description	Fabric Date Range		Deposition Date		R
2	6	63	Fill of [64]	1135	1900	1630	1700	Y
2	5	67	Layer of sand clay silt and gravel	1135	1900	1480	1800	Y
2	6	68	Post-medieval layer	200	1900	1480	1650	Y
2	6	69	Post-medieval rubble deposit	1180	1900	1480	1650	N
2	8	70	Fill of [84]	1480	1900	1480	1650	N
2	6	72	Post-medieval layer	1180	1900	1480	1800	N
2	7	80	Post-medieval layer	1180	1900	1480	1650	Y
2	7	81	Post-medieval layer	1135	1900	1500	1800	Y
2	8	85	Layer of sandy mortar	1480	1900	1500	1800	N
2	10	88	Rubble deposit	1480	1900	1500	1800	N
2	10	89	Rubble deposit	1480	1900	1500	1800	N
2	10	90	Rubble deposit	1480	1900	1630	1730	N
2	10	91	Rubble deposit	50	1900	1450	1666	N
2	7	93	Mixed layer	1180	1800	1450	1650	N
2	7	94	Mixed layer	1240	1450	1240	1450	Y
2	10	95	Post-medieval layer	1180	1800	1200	1450	Y
2	10	97	Deposit of crushed mortar	1180	1800	1180	1650	Y
2	10	102	Dump layer	1180	1900	1600	1650	Y
2	11	103	Post-medieval made ground	1135	1900	1540	1600	Y
2	10	104	Silty dump layer	1180	1900	1630	1700	Y
2	11	108	Post-medieval made ground / dump layer	1135	1900	1600	1800	Y
2	11	109	Post-medieval made ground / dump layer	1200	1800	1200	1400	Y
2	12	115	Dump layer	50	1900	1500	1700	Y
2	12	116	Post-medieval layer	50	1950	1600	1800	Y
2	12	119	Layer of sand clay silt	1480	1900	1500	1800	N
2	10	120	Fill of [121]	1180	1900	1630	1650	Y
2	13	126	Post-medieval layer	1480	1900	1600	1900	N
2	9	130	Dump Layer	1180	1900	1480	1800	Y
2	9	131	Dump Layer	1180	1900	1630	1700	Y
2	12	132	Layer of sand clay silt	1180	1800	1180	1800	Y
2	9	137	Dump layer	1180	1900	1480	1700	Y
2	9	138	Rubble deposit	1135	1900	1500	1800	N

Phase	Trench	Context	Description	Fabric Date Range		Deposition Date		R
2	14	139	Post-medieval made ground / dump layer	1350	1550	1350	1550	Y
2	9	140	Fill of [141]	1180	1900	1480	1600	Y
2	9	142	Dump layer	1135	1900	1630	1730	Y
2	15	147	Post-medieval made ground / dump layer	200	1900	1680	1800	Y
2	14	148	Fill of [149]	1180	1800	1680	1800	Y
4	16	153	Fill of [154]	1480	1900	1480	1800	N
2	16	156	Mixed dump layer	1180	1900	1630	1650	Y
2	16	157	Sand bedding layer	1480	1900	1500	1800	N
4	15	158	Fill of [159]	1225	1900	1480	1900	Y
2	16	160	Gravel bedding layer	1180	1800	1180	1650	N
2	16	161	Mixed dump layer	1135	1900	1500	1800	Y
2	17	167	Post-medieval layer	1180	1900	1480	1800	Y
2	17	169	Pit cut	50	1900	1200	1450	Y
2	17	170	Post-medieval layer	1180	1800	1180	1600	Y
2	18	173	Post-medieval layer	1135	1900	1600	1800	Y
1	18	174	Fill of [175]	1180	1800	1200	1450	Y
4	19	180	Mixed layer	1180	1900	1540	1600	N
4	20	181	Mixed layer	1180	1800	1450	1650	Y

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## APPENDIX 3

### ASSESSMENT OF THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Chris Jarrett

#### Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (1 box). Most fragments are in a fairly good condition, indicating that they had not been subject to much redeposition or were deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in 29 contexts as mostly small groups (under 30 fragments) in contexts, except for one large group (over a 100 fragments) found in context [181].

All the clay tobacco pipes (319 fragments, of which 65 are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18<sup>th</sup>-century examples by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling has been noted and recorded in quarters, besides the quality of finish. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

#### The Clay Tobacco Pipe Types

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 99 bowls, 210 stems and ten nibs or mouthparts. The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between 1610 and 1740. Of note are at least five non-local bowls.

##### London area bowls

1610-40

AO4: one sloping heeled bowl, bulbous body and waisted above the heel. Good finish but no milling of the rim. Possibly non-local.

AO5: three heeled bowls, one example with a noticeably angled rim, completely milled and of excellent finish. Two bowls of a broader, slightly taller type with near complete milling and fair to good finish.

AO6: nine spurred bowls from a number of different moulds, but most have complete milling of the rim and vary from a fair to excellent finish.

AO6/AO9: three bowls survive as spurs and could be of either the AO6 or later AO9 type.

1640-60

AO9: 27 spurred bowls with at least four moulds present. The main version of this bowl type is noticeably bulbous with a negligible spur. The extent of rim milling and the quality of finish is variable amongst this bowl type, but the majority have complete milling and have a good finish.

AO10: 21 heeled bowls, with a number of variants or different moulds represented, including taller types that are intermediate in size with the successive AO13 type. The majority have complete rim milling and are of fair to good finish with two very nicely burnished bowls present. One nicely burnished bowl has an S within a V incuse stamp on the top of the stem and at the base of the bowl. This S V stamp has been the subject of some discussion and has been found widely across the country and therefore it has been suggested that an unknown family with these shared initials began pipe making in London during the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, and a branch of the family moved to North Lincolnshire and perhaps South Yorkshire in the middle of the century, but continuation of these stamps carried on in the North of England until 1720 (Oswald 1984, 37-8). Alternatively the S V mark is not thought to be the initials of a pipe maker, but a mark of quality and known as either a paper mark or as an assay office mark and is found on 16<sup>th</sup> century coins, or as hallmarks on gold and silver tableware (Tatman 1986, 15-16, Barker 1984, 30-32). A stem with the same stamp is also present in the assemblage.

1640-1670

AO11: one short, heart-shaped heeled bowl with complete milling of the rim and a good finish, unstratified.

AO12: one unstratified heart-shaped heel bowl with three quarters milling of the rim and a good finish, but a shorter variant.

1660-80

AO13: three heeled bowls from two different moulds with complete rim milling and of a good quality finish, but all are shorter than the norm.

AO15: twelve spurred bowls of a fair or good quality and quarter to full milling of the rim. A number of different moulds are represented and vary in size, but tend to be on the small size.

AO18: five straight-sided, heeled bowls of a good finish with half to full milling of the rim.

1680-1710

AO20: two rounded profiled, heeled bowls, fair to good in quality.

AO21: two heeled bowls, one is a taller variant and the other is very nicely burnished.

AO22: one bowl with a larger heel than the norm.

1700-40

OS10: two bowls, not maker marked.

Non-local bowl types

Bristol: one Bristol type 4 (BRST 4) bowl, dated c. 1630-50, with E L incuse stamp on the heel. Similar stamps are illustrated in the Bristol Museum reference collection (see Jackson and Price 1974, 104) and the pipe was probably made by either Edward Lewis I, 1631-52, or his widow Elizabeth Lewis, 1652.

Southern England: two similar heeled S1 type bowls, dated c.1620-40, but one has a large heart shaped heel and the base of the angled open bowl is waisted. A third non-local bowl is probably from a Southern England source, but is the equivalent of a local AO5 type, but the bowl is more forward pointing and small incuse B S letters are stamped on the heel.

North East England: one heel from an oversized 1660-80 dated pipe produced in Hull or York.

## Distribution

Table 1 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes, showing the phase, trench, number of fragments, the date range of the types and the latest bowl, together with a spot date for each context tobacco pipes occur in. The clay tobacco pipes are found in phases 1 to 3.

### Trench 1

Clay tobacco pipes are only present in Phase 2 and the earliest occurrence are as stems broadly dated 1570-1610 in layer [9], but sealing that deposit layer [8] produced a single AO10 bowl, dated 1640-60.

### Trench 2

Phase 2, fill [14] of the possible drain cut [15] produced a single AO20 bowl, dated 1680-1710.



### Trench 3

Phase 2, rubble layer [40] produced a single non-local, probable Southern England bowl, dated c.1620-40. In Phase 4, fill [29] of the pipe trench [30] produced a group of seven clay tobacco pipe bowls, dating from c.1610, but the latest bowl is an OS10 type, dated 1700-40.

Context	Phase	Trench	No. of fragments	Date range of clay tobacco pipe bowls	Latest dated bowl type	Spot date
[8]	2	1	1	1640-1660	1640-1660	1640-1660
[14]	2	2	1	1680-1710	1680-1710	1680-1710
[18]	3	5	1	Stem		1570-1910
[23]	2	5	6	1700-1740	1700-1740	1700-1740
[27]	4	4	5	Stems		1570-1910
[28]	2	4	11	1640-1660	1640-1660	1640-1660
[29]	4	3	9	1610-1740	1700-1740	1700-1710
[37]	2	5	2	Stems		1570-1910
[38]	2	4	5	1640-1660	1640-1660	1640-1660
[40]	2	3	6	1620-1640	1620-1640	1620-1640
[44]	2	4	3	Stem		1570-1910
[48]	2	4	15	1640-1660	1640-1660	1640-1660
[58]	2	6	1	Stem		1570-1910
[59]	2	5	1	Stem		1570-1910
[67]	2	5	1	Stem		1570-1910
[70]	2	8	3	1610-1640	1610-1640	1610-1640
[92]	2	10	1	Stems		1570-1910
[103]	2	11	9	1610-1660	?	1610-1660
[127]	0	v	9	1660-1680	1660-1680	1660-1680
[131]	2	9	3	1610-1660	?	1610-1640
[137]	2	9	2	Stems		1570-1910
[138]	2	9	1	Stem		1570-1910
[147]	2	15	1	Stem		1570-1910
[156]	2	16	1	Stem		1570-1910
[158]	4	15	1	Stem		1570-1910
[167]	2	17	1	Stem		1570-1910
[173]	2	18	4	1640-1660	1640-1660	1640-1660

Context	Phase	Trench	No. of fragments	Date range of clay tobacco pipe bowls	Latest dated bowl type	Spot date
[180]	4	19	10	1640-1680	1660-1680	1660-1680
[181]	4	20	137	1610-1680	1660-1680	1660-1680

Table 1. HCV 06. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes.

#### Trench 4

In Phase 2 the earliest deposit to produce clay tobacco pipes was layer [48] with five bowls dated 1640-60: as two examples of the spurred AO9 type and three examples of the heel AO10 bowls, but one is represented by a heel. Sealing [48], layer [44] only produced stems, but later, fill [38] of pit [39] produced two AO10 bowls and above that deposit, layer [28] produced a single AO9 bowl and the stem with the S V incuse stamp. In Phase 4, layer [27] only produced five stems.

#### Trench 5

In Phase 2, clay tobacco pipe stems are only found in the earliest deposits; layers [37], [59] and [67], but a later layer [23] produced a single 1700-40 dated OS10 bowl. Stems are only present in Phase 3 and associated with the brick drain [18].

#### Trench 6

Clay tobacco pipe stems are only recorded for this trench in Phase 2 and layer [58].

#### Trench 8

In Phase 2, fill [70] of pit [84] produced two 1610-40 dated bowls as a single heeled AO4 type, but possibly from a non-local source, besides a spurred AO6 bowl. Amongst the unstratified pipes from the trench is the notable Bristol E L marked 1630-60 example.

#### **Trench 9**

In Phase 2 deposits, stems occur in the earliest layers [137] and [138], which are sealed by layer [130/131] which produced three spurred bowls, two of which are the AO6 type, but a single 1640-60 AO10 heeled bowl is the latest clay tobacco pipe.

#### **Trench 10**

A single stem was recovered from layer [92], Phase 2.

#### **Trench 11**

Layer [103], Phase 2 produced the spur of an AO6 or AO9 bowl and indicates a deposition date of c.1610-60.

#### **Trench 15**

Single stems are recorded for layer [147], Phase 2 and fill [158] of pit [159], phase 4.

#### **Trench 16**

For layer [156], Phase 2, a single stem is noted.

#### **Trench 17**

In Phase 2, layer [167] has a single stem reported.

#### **Trench 18**

Layer [173], Phase 2 produced a single AO10 bowl, dated 1640-60 with three stems.

#### **Trench 19**

Layer [180], Phase 4 produced a group of 10 fragments of clay tobacco pipes with the bowl types ranging in date between 1640-80. Notable is an AO10 bowl with an S V stamp, while

the only 1660-1680 dated bowl in an AO15 type, but it is a short variant and may indicate deposition closer to c.1660 and therefore more contemporary with the other pipes in the layer.

## **Trench 20**

The largest group of clay tobacco pipes from the site occurs in this trench and comes from layer [181], Phase 4. The 34 bowls in this group range in date between 1610-1680, the latest types being the heeled AO13 and AO18 shapes and the spurred AO15 bowl. The group is also notable for three heeled non-local bowls, two of which are early 17<sup>th</sup> century in date and from Southern England, and one of these is stamped B S, whilst a third bowl is of a large 1660-80 type and made in York or Hull.

## **Significance Of The Collection**

The clay tobacco pipes are of significance at a local level, but also at a national level for characterising the material culture of Lawyers and post-medieval educational establishments. The clay tobacco pipes follow the chronology and typology for the London area, but there is a small, yet significant amount of non-local pipe bowls, even if they are low in number. The clay tobacco pipes cover a relatively narrow period of time between c.1610-1740 and later diagnostic pipe bowls are unusually absent. However, the assemblage produced a large number of pre-1640/60 pipe bowls and these are rare or present in small numbers on most other London excavations which reflect the expensive cost of tobacco smoking in the early 17<sup>th</sup>-century. Therefore, the presence of 1610-40 clay tobacco pipes indicates a degree of affluence associated with the activities on the site. There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production amongst the assemblage.

Other assemblages of clay tobacco pipes have been recorded from Hare Court, site code HCO 99, particularly pit [134] and Temple Court, site code: TCT 99<sup>55 56</sup>. The HCO 99 assemblage is comparable with the HCV 06 for the presence of good quality pipes, a very similar date range and typology of clay tobacco pipes. They contrast between the two assemblages is that the HCO 99 site produced a greater quantity of maker marked local pipes, but appears to be absent of non-local bowls, which do occur in the HCV 06 excavations, but has very few stamps of a local derivation.

## **Potential**

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<sup>55</sup> Jarrett, C. The Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment in Butler, J. An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Church Court and 2-3 Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4. Unpublished Report. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

<sup>56</sup> Jarrett, C. A Pottery Assemblage from Hare Court in Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts they were found in. There is some evidence for the typological development of the different type bowls in the site stratigraphy, but frequently pipes of more than one period of production are found together in the larger groups. This could indicate that the clay tobacco pipes were being deposited at transitional periods when successive types of bowl were emerging and a reason for the large number of bowls that are intermediate in size between two types. A number of clay tobacco pipes merit illustration or photographing, either because they are non-local rare finds in London or are variants of the usual type. The assemblage from HCV 06 can also inform on the life style of the Inns of Court community: the lawyers, the students and their retainers.

### **Research Aims**

The following are suggested as avenues of research.

Why are non-local clay tobacco pipes more readily represented in the HCV 06 assemblage?

Do the non-local clay tobacco pipes correspond to the catchment areas for students attending the Inner Temple?

Is the quality of the clay tobacco pipes a reflection of affluence at the Inns of Court?

What can the clay tobacco pipes add to the characterisation of the material culture of Lawyers?

How do both the HCO 99 and HCV 06 clay tobacco pipes compare and contrast?

What do the two Hare Court assemblages inform on the local clay tobacco pipe industry?

### **Recommendations For Further Work**

Further identification of the non-local clay tobacco pipe bowls is required. Documentary research is required to identify the areas of where the students were coming from to study at the Inns of Court. At least five clay tobacco pipe bowls require illustration and a photographic group shot should be used to show the variations in the 17<sup>th</sup>-century bowl types.

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## **APPENDIX 4**

### **ASSESSMENT OF THE ANIMAL BONE**

Robin Bendrey

#### **Introduction and Methods**

The bone assemblage was retrieved by hand-excavation. In total some 1500 bone fragments from stratified contexts were recovered. Bones were recovered from the following phases:

Phase 1: 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century

Phase 2: 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century

Phase 3: 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century

Phase 4: Modern

The animal bones have been catalogued. The hand-recovered bone was identified with the aid of a comparative osteological reference collection, and a number of publications (Amorosi 1989; Boessneck 1969; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Lister 1996; Payne 1985; Schmid 1972). Identifications are provisional, and some finds, in particular some of the birds, need to be checked against a more extensive reference collection.

#### **The Animal Bone Assemblage**

The total quantity (number of fragments) of hand-recovered bone is presented in Table 1. The range of material present is typical of an urban site of this date (e.g. compare to Bendrey, 2005). Hand-recovery has probably biased the sample in favour of the larger taxa and skeletal elements (Payne 1975).

**Table 1.** Distribution of animal bones from HCV06 (number of fragments).

Taxon	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Total
<b>mammal</b>					
cattle	1	107	-	16	124
sheep/goat	3	201	-	42	246
sheep	1	72	-	12	85
pig	1	28	-	7	36
rabbit	-	21	-	1	22
fallow deer	-	4	-	1	5
dog	-	6	-	1	7
cat	-	3	-	-	3
carnivore	-	2	-	-	2
unidentified cattle-sized	34	320	-	55	409
unidentified sheep-sized	3	268	-	21	292
unidentified mammal	5	107	-	18	130
<b>bird</b>					
domestic fowl ( <i>Gallus</i> sp.)	-	17	-	1	18
galliform	-	40	1	2	43
goose ( <i>Anser</i> sp.)	-	5	-	2	7
duck ( <i>Anas</i> sp.)	-	3	-	-	3
<i>Columba</i> sp.	-	1	-	-	1
corvid	-	1	-	-	1
unidentified bird	2	12	-	2	16
<b>fish</b>					
unidentified fish	-	1	-	-	1
Total	50	1219	1	181	1451

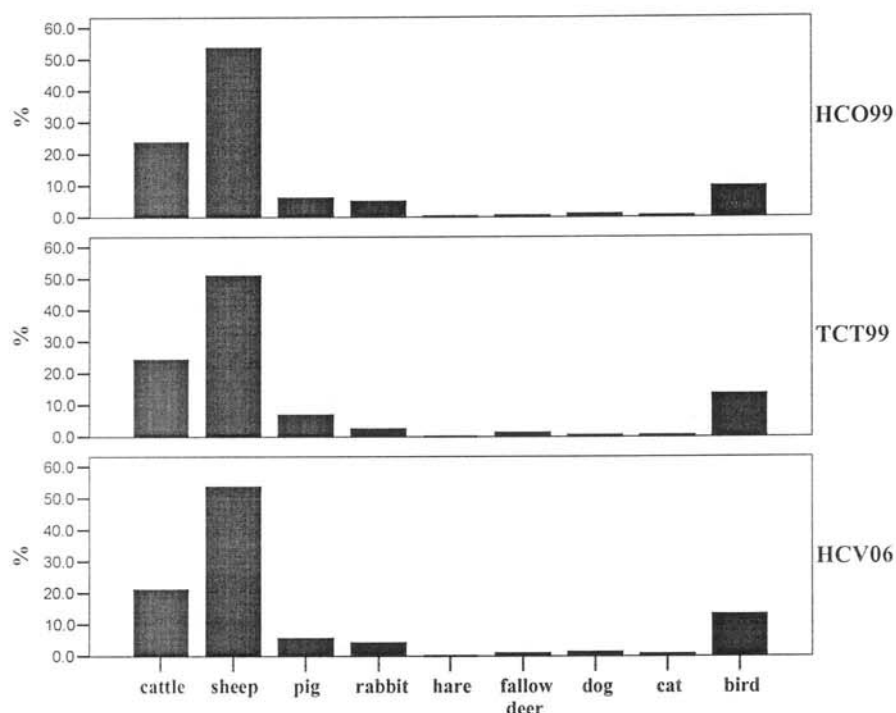
### Statement of Potential

The Phase 2 assemblage (16th – 17th century in date) offers the greatest potential for analysis (Table 1). The other phase assemblages are too small to return useful information/conclusions.

The Phase 2 material appears to largely represent food waste. The material was recovered from dump or levelling layers, and also pits, from trenches 2-18. This material has the potential to return information on the diet and local economy. However, comparison of the assemblage composition with published 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century data from Church Court



(TCT99) and Hare Court (HCO99)<sup>57</sup> shows that HCV06 Phase 2 is of remarkably similar composition (Figure 1). Consideration of the composition of the Phase 2 assemblage would suggest that the detailed study of this material would augment data from the earlier excavations<sup>58</sup> – for example, in terms of metrical data for the analysis of animal sizes, skeletal element representation, and a small amount of age data – but would not add significantly to our understanding of the activities at the site at this time. Therefore, it is recommended that no further analysis be undertaken.



**Figure 1.** Comparison of identified animal bones [percentage NISP (number of fragments)] from 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century deposits from HCV06 Phase 2, with previously published assemblages from Hare Court (HCO99) and Church Court (TCT99)<sup>59</sup>.

There are no new research questions/topics that have resulted from the data-collection for this assessment.

### Storage and curation

The material is already suitably packaged for long-term storage.

<sup>57</sup> Bendrey, R. The Animal Bone in Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>58</sup> Bendrey, R. The Animal Bone in Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>59</sup> Bendrey, R. The Animal Bone in Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

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## APPENDIX 5

### ASSESSMENT OF THE METAL AND SMALL FINDS

Märit Gaimster

Around 100 metal and small finds were retrieved from the watching brief at Hare Court. The finds comprise a well-defined assemblage of material dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, coherent with the findings of previous archaeological work in Inner Temple<sup>60</sup>. This is particularly reflected in the large number (58) of copper-alloy lace-chapes, bringing the total number retrieved from Hare Court to well over 100. The unusual concentration of these small dress accessories – reflecting the fashion of laced-up clothing and use of decorative detail on garments – could be seen as an indication of the presence of small businesses and stallholders in this part of Inner Temple<sup>61</sup>.

The new finds, however, add significantly to the material uncovered previously, giving a far wider picture of Hare Court in the early modern period. This includes dress accessories like characteristic head dress pins and belt buckles, toilet implements and personal belongings and – of particular significance for the site – writing implements and book furniture. The copper-alloy dip-pen, sf <40>, may be one of the earliest archaeological finds of its type. The assemblage further includes at least three copper-alloy jetons and a heavily worn silver penny, sf <13>, possibly of Henry VII or VIII.

The enamelled coat button, sf <36> represents an unusual category, with only a handful previously known examples in Britain (cf. Bailey 2001, Fig. 31). Other unusual objects include the small implement for delicate brush work, sf <14>; the purpose for this tool is not clear. Even more intriguing in this context is the possible scourge, sf <9>, with parallels in finds from monastic sites (cf. Barber and Thomas 2002, 103, Fig. 44.3).

#### Recommendations

The finds from Hare Court are significant in representing the material culture of Tudor and Stuart London, for a long time elusive in archaeological finds and publications<sup>62</sup>. While major

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<sup>60</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4.

<sup>61</sup> Butler, J. 'Saxons, Templars and Lawyers in the Inner Temple'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No.4, 97-99.

<sup>62</sup> Egan, G. & Forsyth, H. 'Wound Wire and Silver Gilt: Changing Fashions in Dress Accessories c. 1400 – c. 1600', 215-38 in D. Gaimster and P. Stamper (eds.). 'The Age of Transition. The Archaeology of English Culture 1400 – 1600'. The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 15, Oxbow Monograph 98. Exeter. 1997.

assemblages south of the river have recently been published<sup>63</sup>, corresponding material from the City and northern Thames waterfront is still lacking. It is therefore strongly recommended that the metal and small finds as a group is included in any further publication of the site. For this purpose, further x-raying is recommended for 10 corroded iron objects. The possible scourge, sf <9>, should be x-rayed for further identification and three jetons, or possible jetons, should be cleaned for the same reason (sf <5>, <39> and <51>). The enamelled coat button, sf <36>, is a significant object in itself, and requires cleaning and conservation.

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<sup>63</sup> Egan, G. 'Medieval Culture in London in an Age of Transition. Tudor and Stuart Period Finds c. 1450 – c. 1700 from Excavations at Riverside Sites in Southwark'. Museum of London Archaeology Service Monograph 19.

# Metal and Small Finds From HCV06

Unstratified				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
0	61	enamelled copper-alloy coat button with embossed animal; complete; diam 27mm	17th c	
0	74	lead plaque/mount; 55 x 65mm	pmed	

Trench 4				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
57	2	two complete copper-alloy lace-chapes; Type 2; L 28 and 30mm	1630-1650	

Trench 5				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
22		two iron nails		
22	53	iron object	1550-1700	x-ray
23	54	iron object	1650-1700	x-ray
45	1	copper-alloy lace-chapes; Type 2; two complete; L 35 and 39mm		
55		iron nail		

Trench 6				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
61	3	copper-alloy ?curtain ring; diam. 30mm	1580-1650	
63	4	lead ?shoe buckle; incomplete	1580-1600	
68	5	copper-alloy jeton; Nuremberg-type; complete; diam. 24mm	1550-1650	clean for ident
69		iron nail	1550-1600	

Trench 7				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
93	10	copper-alloy chain link or fitting	1480-1500	
93	11	copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 2	1480-1500	

Trench 8				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
70	6	slightly conical lead ?spindle whorl; diam. 20mm	1580-1600	
70	7	complete copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 2; L 39mm	1580-1600	
70	15	copper-alloy book clasp; complete; expanded serrated end; decorated with motif of concentric circles; L 43mm; leather still present inside	16th/17th c	
85		iron nail		
85	8	complete copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 2; L 32mm	1550-1700	
101	16	copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 2	1550-1650	

Trench 9				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
137	32	copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 2; L 34mm	1580-1600	
138		iron nail	1580-1600	
138	33	complete copper-alloy ?dress pin; bent-back s-shaped finial and blunt point; L 105mm	1580-1600	
138	63	corner of copper-alloy sheet mount; 20 x 35mm	1580-1600	x-ray
Trench 10				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
97		iron nail	1550-1700	
97	9	fine copper-alloy cord-like chain made of numerous wire strands; incomplete but the possible knot at one end suggests this may be a scourge; L 145mm	1550-1700	
102		iron nail	1580-1650	
102	12	large iron ?blade; L 240mm; possibly sword or spearhead	1580-1650	x-ray
104	14	fine bone point with copper-alloy wire wound at one end; hollowed finial with traces of fibre; purpose-made ?brush; L 83mm	1600-1650	
118	62	copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 2; incomplete	1550-1700	
Trench 11				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
103		iron nails	1580-1610	
103	13	silver penny; heavily worn; Henry VII/VIII?	1580-1610	further ident
103	17	copper-alloy head dress pin; incomplete; L 50mm	1580-1610	
103	18	seven complete copper-alloy lace-chapes; four Type 2; L 25-32mm; traces of black coating; three Type 1; L 26-29mm	1580-1610	
103	55	iron object	1580-1610	x-ray
107		iron nails	1550-1600	
107	22	two copper-alloy lace-chapes; Type 2; L 24-29mm	1550-1600	
108		iron nails	1580-1650	
108	19	copper-alloy pin; Type C; complete; L 28mm	1550-1600	
108	20	five copper-alloy lace-chapes; three complete Type 1; L 26-35mm; traces of black coating	1550-1600	
108	56	iron strap fitting	1550-1600	x-ray
109	23	copper-alloy pin; Type C; complete; L 28mm	1550-1700	

Trench 12				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
115		iron nail	1580-1650	
115	21	copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 2; L 28mm	1580-1650	
116		iron nail	1580-1650	
116	30	?ivory comb; double-sided with fine and coarse teeth; incomplete; W 63mm	1580-1650	
119	24	coarsely made scale-tang bone handle with iron rivets; incomplete	1580-1700	
119	25	iron nail; complete; L 75mm	1580-1700	
119	26	iron object	1580-1700	
119	27	iron nail	1580-1700	
119	28	iron nail	1580-1700	
119	29	bone ?pin; incomplete	1580-1700	
132	31	ivory ?toilet implement; tapering handle with collared finial; narrow end carved into a fine spoon; L 60mm	1580-1700	
Trench 13				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
126	57	iron?nails	1550-1700	x-ray
Trench 14				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
139	37	bone ?handle or implement; incomplete	1550-1700	
139	38	copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 2; L 27mm	1550-1700	
Trench 15				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
0	34	iron ?fitting		
0	36	copper-alloy buckle; D-shaped with narrowed bar; ?traces of black coating; W 35mm L 23mm	16th/17th c	
147	39	copper-alloy jeton; heavily worn; pierced twice; diam. 20mm	1550-1600	clean for ident
147	40	complete dip-pen of folded copper-alloy sheet; L 140mm	1550-1600	
147	43	complete triangular-shaped dagger chape of folded copper-alloy sheet; finely embossed with herringbone pattern; traces of black lacquer; sharply serrated upper edge; ht 45mm	16th c	
147	44	copper-alloy wire double-hook dress fastener; complete; L 42mm	late 15th/16th c	
147	58	iron ?nails	1550-1600	x-ray
158	41	copper-alloy toilet implement of ear scoop and toothpick/nail cleaner; complete; Phase 3 residual	16th/17th c	

158	42	copper-alloy head dress pin; flattened wound-wire head; complete; L 46mm; Phase 3 residual	1580-1600	
158	59	iron ?nails; Phase 3 residual	1580-1600	x-ray
158	66	incomplete copper-alloy lace-chape; Phase 3 residual	1580-1600	Trench 15
158	67	copper-alloy wire; L 65mm; Phase 3 residual	1580-1600	
158	68	copper-alloy sheet; Phase 3 residual	1580-1600	
162	45	oval copper-alloy buckle with narrowed, offset bar; complete; W 24mm L 15mm	late medieval	
<b>Trench 16</b>				
<b>context</b>	<b>sf</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>recommendation</b>
156		iron nails	1620-1700	
156	64	copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 2; L 23mm	1620-1700	
157	65	copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 2; L 25mm	1550-1700	
161		iron nails	1580-1600	
<b>Trench 17</b>				
<b>context</b>	<b>sf</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>recommendation</b>
167	46	copper-alloy jeton; Nuremberg-type; complete; diam. 26mm	1580-1600	further ident
167	47	23 copper-alloy Type 1 and Type 2 lace-chapes; L 20-400; some with traces of black coating	1580-1600	
167	69	copper-alloy headdress pin with globular head; complete; L 45mm	1580-1600	
167	70	copper-alloy ?headdress pin; looped finial at angle; complete; L c.50mm	1580-1600	
167	71	five Type C copper-alloy pins; complete; L 25-35mm	1580-1600	
167	76	iron socketed tool		x-ray
169	72	two copper-alloy lace-chapes; one Type 1 with traces of black coating; L 28mm	1550-1610	
170		iron nail	1550-1600	
170	48	copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 1; L 28mm	1550-1600	
<b>Trench 18</b>				
<b>context</b>	<b>sf</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>recommendation</b>
170	60	iron object	1550-1600	x-ray
173		iron binding or structural fitting; W 40mm	1550-1600	
173		iron nail; complete; L 160mm	1550-1600	
<b>Trench 19</b>				
<b>context</b>	<b>sf</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>recommendation</b>
180	50	two copper-alloy lace-chapes; Type 2; L 32 and 40mm; Phase 3 residual	med/pmed	



Trench 20				
context	sf	description	date	recommendation
181		iron nails; Phase 3 residual		
181	51	copper-alloy?coin/jeton; Phase 3 residual	pmed	clean for ident
181	73	copper-alloy lace-chape; Type 2; L 38mm; Phase 3 residual	med/pmed	
181	75	lead sheet waste; Phase 3 residual		

## **APPENDIX 6**

### **ASSESSMENT OF THE GLASS**

John Shepherd

#### **Assessment**

Fifty-five fragments of glass were submitted for identification. In summary, the total assemblage divides into two components. The first contains twenty-nine small fragments of bottle, vessel and window glass dating from the late seventeenth century onwards (or simply post-medieval where insufficient detail is available to date them more closely). The second comprises vessels dating from the late medieval period through to the early seventeenth. (ie pre-Civil War). This latter group is worthy of further consideration.

#### **Glass of the Fifteenth to Early Seventeenth Centuries.**

Glass worthy of further study comes from contexts

[29]; [63]; [70]; [93]; [103]; [108]; [147]; and [180]. There are also six unstratified fragments. These fragments come primarily from bottles of the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries together with small fragments from contemporary drinking vessels.

#### **Recommendations**

12 vessels require illustration.

The glass from the fifteenth to early seventeenth centuries should be studied in more detail.

Context	Acc/sample no	no. frags	Phase date	assess cat. No.	Colour	Form	Technique	Date	Full catalogue entry	Requiring illustration
unstrat - Tr 3		1	N/A		Colourless	Pharmaceutical phial, rim	free-blown	18th or 19th C.	n	n
unstrat - Tr 8		1	N/A		Natural green with surface decomposition	Small bottle, upper part, fire-rounded rim	free-blown	L16th or 17th C.	y	y
unstrat		2	N/A		Natural green with surface decomposition	Vessel	free-blown	Post-medieval	n	n
unstrat		1	N/A		Natural green	Beaker, base with rigaree base ring. Body with nip't diamond waies	optic blown	16th or 17th C.	y	y
unstrat - Tr 10		1	N/A		Natural green with surface decomposition	Small bottle, upper part, fire-rounded rim	free-blown	L16th or 17th C.	y	y
unstrat - Tr 14		1	N/A		Natural green with surface decomposition	Urinal, base	free-blown	15th to 17th C.	n	n
unstrat - Tr 11		1	N/A		Colourless	Vessel	free-blown	Post-medieval	n	n
unstrat - Tr 11		1	N/A		Olive green	English wine bottle, body frag	free-blown	L17th to 19th C.	n	n
unstrat		1	N/A		Olive green	English wine bottle, body frag	free-blown	L17th to 19th C.	n	n
unstrat		35	N/A		Natural green with surface decomposition	Small bottle, upper part, fire-rounded rim	free-blown	L16th or 17th C.	y	y

23	1	2	Natural green	Window English wine bottle, body frag	cylinder blown	Post-medieval L17th to 19th C.	n	n
23	1	2	Olive green Natural green with surface		free-blown		n	n
29	1	4	decomposition	Case bottle, body	mould-blown	17th or 18th C.	n	n
31	1	2	Colourless	Vessel	free-blown	Post-medieval L17th to 19th C.	n	n
40	1	2	Olive green	English wine bottle, body frag	free-blown		n	n
44	1	2	Natural green	Vessel	free-blown	Post-medieval	n	n
48	5	2	Colourless	Vessel	free-blown	Post-medieval L17th to 19th C.	n	n
56	1	2	Olive green	English wine bottle, body frag	free-blown		n	n
57	1	2	Colourless	Stemmed vessel, base with merise extant	free-blown	L17th or E18th C.	n	n
63	1	2	Natural green blue Natural green with surface	Window	cylinder blown	Post-medieval	n	n
63	1	2	decomposition Natural green with surface	Urinal, base	free-blown	14th to 17th C.	y	y
63	1	2	decomposition	Window Jug/flask, base with hollow tubular ring	cylinder blown	Post-medieval	n	n
70	1	2	Natural green with surface decomposition		free-blown	L15th or 16th C.	y	y
70	1	2	Natural green with surface decomposition	Small bottle, upper part, fire-rounded rim	free-blown	L15th or 16th C.	y	y
70	1	2	Natural green with surface decomposition	Small bottle, upper part, fire-rounded rim	free-blown	L15th or 16th C.	y	y

70	1	2	Natural green with surface decomposition	Vessel, with thread decoration	free-blown	L15th or 16th C.	y	n
70	1	2	Natural green with surface decomposition	Vessel, with nipt' diamond waies	optic blown	L15th or 16th C.	y	y
93	1	2	Natural green with surface decomposition	Vessel	free-blown	L15th or 16th C.	n	n
103	4	2	Natural green with surface decomposition	Vessel	free-blown	L15th or 16th C.	n	n
108	2	2	Natural green with surface decomposition	Bottle, bases	free-blown	L15th or 16th C.	y	y
108	2	2	Natural green with surface decomposition	Window	cylinder blown	L15th or 16th C.	n	n
119	1	2	Colourless	Vessel	free-blown	Post-medieval	n	n
126	1	2	Colourless	Vessel	free-blown	Post-medieval	n	n
137	1	2	Colourless	Vessel	free-blown	Post-medieval	n	n
137	2	2	Natural green	Vessel	free-blown	Post-medieval	n	n
147	1	2	Blue/natural green	Indeterminate, stemmed vessel with blue base and natural green body	free-blown	15th to 17th C.	y	y
156	2	2	Natural green	Window	cylinder blown	Post-medieval	n	n
167	1	2	Olive green	English wine bottle, body frag	free-blown	L17th to 19th C.	n	n
167	1	2	Natural green	Window	cylinder blown	Post-medieval	n	n

173	1	2	Olive green	English wine bottle, body frag	free-blown	L17th to 19th C.	n	n
180	1	4	Olive green	Case bottle, body	mould-blown	17th or 18th C.	n	n
180	1	4	Olive green	Small bottle, upper part, fire-rounded rim	free-blown	17th or 18th C.	n	n
181	1	4	Colourless, grey tint	Stemmed vessel, lion mask stem	mould-blown	E17th C.	y	y

## APPENDIX 7

### 1.1. OASIS ID: preconst1-29290

#### Project details

Project name	Hare Court
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on landscaping works at Hare Court, Inner Temple, City of London, London EC4. These works involved the excavation of 20 trenches to accommodate the introduction of tree pits, planting beds, a statue base and a new path. The earliest archaeology revealed consisted of a mortar surface which had been truncated by a later pit containing pottery dated from 1270-1500. The majority of the archaeology related to the 16th-17th centuries and the presence of lawayers on the site and took the form of dump layers, gravel yard surfaces, domestic waste pits and rubble horizons. The 18th-19th centuries was represented by disused service pipe trenches, a brick wall and a brick drainage system.
Project dates	Start: 25-09-2006 End: 03-11-2006
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HCV 06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status (other)	Area of Potential Archaeological Remains
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	GRAVEL PATH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	TRENCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SCOURGE Medieval
Significant Finds	PINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LACE CHAPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JETTONS Post Medieval

Significant Finds BOOK CLASP Post Medieval  
Investigation type 'Part Excavation', 'Watching Brief'  
Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

**Project location**

Country England  
Site location GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON INNER AND MIDDLE  
TEMPLES Hare Court  
Postcode EC4  
Study area 750.00 Square metres  
Site coordinates TQ 3117 8107 51.5128111490 -0.109499594438 51 30 46 N 000  
06 34 W Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Project brief originator Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
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#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC  
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# APPENDIX 8 – CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Type	Trench No	Plan No	Section No	Small Finds No	Phase	Description
1	Layer	1	*	1	*	4	Rubble layer
2	Fill	1	*	1	*	2	Secondary fill of [4]
3	Fill	1	*	1	*	2	Primary fill of [4]
4	Cut	1	*	1	*	2	Possible pit cut
5	Layer	1	*	1	*	2	Dump / levelling layer
6	Layer	1	*	1	*	2	Layer of sandy gravel
7	Layer	1	*	1	*	2	Charcoal rich layer
8	Layer	1	*	1	*	2	Dump / levelling layer
9	Layer	1	Post-ex Trs 1-3	1	*	2	Layer of sandy silt
10	Layer	2		2	*	4	Rubble layer
11	Layer	2		2	*	2	Demolition / rubble layer
12	Fill	2		2	*	2	Secondary fill of [17]
13	Fill	2		2	*	2	Primary fill of [17]
14	Fill	2		2	*	2	Fill of [15]
15	Cut	2		2	*	2	Possible drain cut
16	Layer	2		2	*	2	Dump / levelling layer
17	Cut	2		2	*	2	Pit cut
18	Masonry	5		5	*	3	Brick drain
19	Masonry	5	Pre-ex Tr 5, 18 Pre-ex Tr 5, 19	*	*	3	Brick drain co-joining [18]
20	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
21	Layer	5	*	5	*	2	Layer of sandy silt
22	Layer	5	Pre-ex Tr 5, 22	*	*	2	Demolition dump
23	Layer	5	Pre-ex Tr 5, 23	5	*	2	Mixed layer of sand clay silt
24	Layer	5	Pre-ex Tr 5, 24	5	*	2	Demolition dump
25	Fill	5	*	5	*	3	Primary backfill of [26]
26	Cut	5	26	5	*	3	Construction cut for [18] and [19]

Context No	Type	Trench No	Plan No	Section No	Small Finds No	Phase	Description
27	Layer	4	27	4	*	4	Layer of made ground
28	Layer	4	28	4	*	2	Post-medieval levelling layer
29	Fill	3	Post-ex Trs 1-3, 30	3	*	4	Fill of [30]
30	Cut	3	Post-ex Trs 1-3, 30	3	*	4	Cut for a pipe trench
31	Layer	3	31	*	*	2	Dump layer
32	Layer	3	Post-ex Trs 1-3, 32	3	*	2	Mixed dump layer
33	Fill	3	*	3	*	2	Fill of [34]
34	Cut	3	34	3	*	2	Pit cut. Probably the same as [36]
35	Fill	3	*	3	*	2	Fill of [36]
36	Cut	3	36	3	*	2	Pit cut. Probably the same as [34]
37	Layer	5	Post-ex Tr 5, 37	*	*	2	Layer of demolition rubble
38	Fill	4	39, 60	4	*	2	Fill of [39]
39	Cut	4	39, 60	4	*	2	Pit cut
40	Layer	3	Post-ex Trs 1-3, 40	*	*	2	Rubble layer
41	Layer	3	*	3	*	4	Rubble layer
42	Layer	3	*	3	*	2	Dump / levelling layer
43	Layer	3	*	3	*	2	Deposit of sandy gravel
44	Layer	4	44	4	*	2	Layer of brick and CBM rubble
45	Layer	5	45	5	1	2	Dump / levelling layer
46	Fill	5	*	*	*	2	Fill of [47]
47	Cut	5	47	*	*	2	Possible pit cut
48	Layer	4	48	4	*	2	Post-medieval made ground
49	Layer	5	49	5	*	2	Thin layer of compacted gravel and sand
50	Fill	6	*	6	*	3	Primary backfill of [52]
51	Masonry	6	Post + Pre-ex Tr 6, 51	6	*	3	Brick Drain
52	Cut	6	52	6	*	3	Construction cut for [51]
53	Fill	5	*	5	*	2	Fill of [54]
54	Cut	5	54	5	*	2	Pit cut
55	Layer	5	55	5	*	2	Layer of gravel

Context No	Type	Trench No	Plan No	Section No	Small Finds No	Phase	Description
56	Layer	5	Post-ex Tr 5, 56	5	*	2	Dump / levelling layer
57	Layer	4	57	4	2	2	Post-medieval made ground
58	Layer	6	58	6	*	2	Dump layer
59	Layer	5	59	5	*	2	Dump layer
60	Layer	4	60	*	*	2	Post-medieval layer
61	Layer	6	61	6	3	2	Post-medieval layer
62	Deposit	5	62	*	*	2	Deposit of lime mortar
63	Fill	6	*	6	4	2	Fill of [64]
64	Cut	6	Post-ex Tr 6, 64	6	*	2	Post-medieval pit cut
65	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
66	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
67	Layer	5	67	*	*	2	Layer of sand clay silt and gravel
68	Layer	6	68	6	5	2	Post-medieval layer
69	Layer	6	69	6	*	2	Post-medieval rubble deposit
70	Fill	8	Post-ex Tr 8, 84	8	6, 7, 15	2	Fill of [84]
71	Fill	5	*	5	*	3	Secondary fill of [26]
72	Layer	6	72	6	*	2	Post-medieval layer
73	Layer	6	Post-ex Tr 6	*	*	2	Post-medieval layer
74	Layer	6	Post-ex Tr 6	*	*	2	Post-medieval layer
75	Layer	6	*	6	*	2	Post-medieval layer
76	Layer	6	*	6	*	2	Post-medieval layer
77	Layer	6	*	6	*	2	Post-medieval layer
78	Fill	6	*	6	*	2	Post-medieval layer
79	Fill	6	*	6	*	3	Tertiary backfill of [52]
80	Layer	7	80	6	*	3	Primary backfill of [52]
81	Layer	7	81	7	*	2	Post-medieval layer
82	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
83	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
84	Cut	8	Post-ex Tr 8, 84	8	*	2	Post-medieval pit cut

Context No	Type	Trench No	Plan No	Section No	Small Finds No	Phase	Description
85	Layer	8	84, 85	8	8	2	Layer of sandy mortar
86	Fill	10	Pre-ex Tr 10	10	*	3	Fill of [87]
87	Cut	10	Pre-ex Tr 10, 87	10	*	3	Cut of unknown form or function
88	Layer	10	Pre-ex Tr 10, 88	10	*	2	Rubble deposit
89	Layer	10	Pre-ex Tr 10, 88	*	*	2	Rubble deposit
90	Layer	10	Pre-ex Tr 10, 88	*	*	2	Rubble deposit
91	Layer	10	Pre-ex Tr 10, 88	*	*	2	Rubble deposit
92	Layer	10	Pre-ex Tr 10, 88	10	*	2	Rubble deposit
93	Layer	7	93	7	*	2	Mixed layer
94	Layer	7	94	7	*	2	Mixed layer
95	Layer	10	95	10	*	2	Post-medieval layer
96	Layer	10	Pre-ex Tr 10, 96	10	*	2	Post-medieval layer
97	Layer	10	Pre-ex Tr 10, 97	10	9	2	Deposit of crushed mortar
98	Layer	10	97	*	*	2	Deposit of crushed mortar
99	Layer	10	97	10	*	2	Deposit of crushed mortar
100	Layer	10	Pre-ex Tr 10, 96	10	*	2	Post-medieval layer
101	Layer	8	Post-ex Tr 8, 101	8	16	2	Post-medieval layer
102	Layer	10	102	10	12	2	Dump layer
103	Layer	11	103	9	17, 18	2	Post-medieval made ground
104	Layer	10	104	10	14	2	Silty dump layer
105	Layer	10	105	10	*	2	Gravel surface
106	Layer	10	106	10	*	2	Sand bedding layer
107	Layer	11	107	*	22	2	Post-medieval made ground / dump layer
108	Layer	11	108	9	19, 20	2	Post-medieval made ground / dump layer
109	Layer	11	109	9	23	2	Post-medieval made ground / dump layer
110	Layer	10	110	10	*	2	Gravel bedding layer
111	Layer	10	111	10	*	2	Gravel bedding layer
112	Fill	12	*	12	*	3	Fill of [113]
113	Cut	12	113	12	*	3	Construction cut for lead piping

Context No	Type	Trench No	Plan No	Section No	Small Finds No	Phase	Description
114	Fill	12	*	12	*	2	Fill of [117]
115	Layer	12	115	12	21	2	Dump layer
116	Layer	12	116	12	30	2	Post-medieval layer
117	Cut	12	117	12	*	2	Possible pit cut
118	Layer	10	118	*	*	2	Silty dump layer
119	Layer	12	119	12	24 - 29	2	Layer of sand clay silt
120	Fill	10	Post-ex Tr 10, 121	10	*	2	Fill of [121]
121	Cut	10	Post-ex Tr 10, 121	10	*	2	Pit cut
122	Layer	10	*	10	*	4	Layer of sandy gravels
123	Layer	10	*	10	*	4	Dump layer
124	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
125	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
126	Layer	13	126	11	*	2	Post-medieval layer
127	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
128	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
129	Layer	13	126	*	*	2	Post-medieval layer
130	Layer	9	Pre-ex Tr 9, 130	13	*	2	Dump Layer
131	Layer	9	Pre-ex Tr 9, 130	*	*	2	Dump Layer
132	Layer	12	132	*	31	2	Layer of sand clay silt
133	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
134	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
135	Layer	12	*	12	*	2	Layer of gravel and sand
136	Layer	12	*	12	*	2	Dump layer
137	Layer	9	137	13	32	2	Dump layer
138	Layer	9	138	13	33	2	Rubble deposit
139	Layer	14	139	14	37, 38	2	Post-medieval made ground / dump layer
140	Fill	9	*	*	*	2	Fill of [141]
141	Cut	9	141	*	*	2	Pit cut
142	Layer	9	142	13	*	2	Dump layer

Context No	Type	Trench No	Plan No	Section No	Small Finds No	Phase	Description
143	Deposit	15	143	*	*	2	Spread of mortar
144	Fill	15	*	*	*	4	Fill of [145]
145	Cut	15	145	*	*	4	Modern cut
146	Layer	9	146	*	*	2	Post-medieval layer
147	Layer	15	Pre-ex Tr 15, 147	15	40, 43, 44	2	Post-medieval made ground / dump layer
148	Fill	14	*	14	*	2	Fill of [149]
149	Cut	14	150	14	*	2	Small shallow pit cut
150	Layer	14	150	*	*	2	Post-medieval made ground / dump layer
151	Layer	9	*	13	*	4	Layer of sandy silt
152	Layer	9	*	13	*	4	Levelling layer
153	Fill	16	*	*	*	4	Fill of [154]
154	Cut	16	154	*	*	4	Modern shallow linear cut
155	Layer	16	155	16	*	2	Gravel surface
156	Layer	16	156	16	*	2	Mixed dump layer
157	Layer	16	157	16	*	2	Sand bedding layer
158	Fill	15	*	*	41, 42	4	Fill of [159]
159	Cut	15	159	*	*	4	Modern service pipe cut
160	Layer	16	160	16	*	2	Gravel bedding layer
161	Layer	16	161	16	45	2	Mixed dump layer
162	Deposit	15	Pre-ex Tr 15, 162	*	*	2	Silt lens
163	Deposit	15	163	*	*	2	Mortar deposit
164	Masonry	15	*	15	*	3	Remains of a brick wall
165	Fill	17	*	17	*	4	Fill of [166]
166	Cut	17	166	17	*	4	Modern pit cut
167	Layer	17	167	17	46, 47	2	Post-medieval layer
168	Fill	17	*	*	*	2	Fill of [169]
169	Cut	17	169	*	*	2	Pit cut
170	Layer	17	Post-ex Tr 17, 170	17	48	2	Post-medieval layer
171	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void

Context No	Type	Trench No	Plan No	Section No	Small Finds No	Phase	Description
172	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
173	Layer	18	Pre-ex Tr 18	18	*	2	Post-medieval layer
174	Fill	18	*	18	*	1	Fill of [175]
175	Cut	18	175	18	*	1	Pit cut
176	Layer	18	176	*	*	1	Layer of mortar spread
177	Lens	18	*	18	*	2	Lens of silty sand
178	Lens	18	*	18	*	2	Lens of silty clay
179	Lens	18	*	18	*	2	Lens of sandy gravel
180	Layer	19	Pre-ex Tr 19	19	49, 50	4	Mixed layer
181	Layer	20	*	20	51, 52	4	Mixed layer
182	Layer	20	Post-ex Tr 20	20	*	2	Layer of silty sand
183	Layer	19	Post-ex Tr 19	*	*	4	Layer of silty sand
184	Cut	15	*	15	*	3	Construction cut for [164]
185	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
186	Layer	12	*	12	*	2	Layer. Same as [136]