

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

No.4 Paper Buildings, Inner Temple, City of London, EC4

Type of project

Watching Brief

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K826
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT NO. 4 PAPER BUILDINGS, INNER  
TEMPLE, CITY OF LONDON EC4**

**Site Code: PBT 04**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3118 8104**

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**Commissioning Client: THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF THE INNER TEMPLE**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at No. 4 Paper Buildings, Inner Temple, City of London, EC4. The watching brief was undertaken between the 14<sup>th</sup> of April and the 3rd December 2004, variously by Mike Bazley, Jo Taylor and the author, and was commissioned by Adam Knight of Hugh Broughton Architects on behalf of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.
- 1.2 The pit was being excavated to lay the foundations for an access lift against the building and the construction of a manhole south of the lift. It was not excavated deep enough to reach natural soils but an early post-medieval dump layer, dating between 1480 and 1600, was found and was probably associated with land reclamation activity. Cutting the early post-medieval dump was a foundation wall, dating to between 1776 and 1830, possibly an addition to the 1830's building on this site. The layers above this wall consisted of construction concrete and dumped layers associated with the construction of the current 1830's building and a sewer pipe.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted on the excavation of a pit for an access lift foundations and a manhole by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd along the east side of No.4 Paper Building, City of London EC4. The watching brief was conducted between the 14<sup>th</sup> of April and the 3rd of December 2004, and was commissioned by Adam Knight of Hugh Broughton Architects on behalf of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.
- 2.2 Because of obstructions the excavation initially consisted of two trenches, later merged into one, beneath the stairway leading into No. 4 Paper Buildings.
- 2.3 At a later stage the south limit of excavation was extended for the construction of a manhole.
- 2.4 The site was located to the west of Kings Bench Walk, to the south of Mitre Court, immediately to the east of the Paper Buildings and to the north of the Embankment.
- 2.5 The site was given the code PBT 04.
- 2.6 The watching brief was project managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Peter Moore and carried out by variously by Mike Bazley, Jo Taylor and the author. All excavation was monitored and recorded by archaeologists. The site was monitored by Kathryn Stubbs of the Corporation of London.



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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000



Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:200

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Prehistoric

- 3.1.1 The widespread scatter of flint material indicates activity in the Central London area in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, with most evidence clustering in the later period. This activity may have been sporadic<sup>1</sup>, and prehistoric finds are sparse from the immediate area. However, a Mesolithic flint tranchet axe from the River Fleet<sup>2</sup> and a Bronze Age dagger blade found in the “town ditch” (River Fleet) at Newgate<sup>3</sup> are recorded on the SMR.

#### 3.2 Roman

- 3.2.1 The site lies outside the Roman city walls. The line of the Strand is assumed to have been preceded by a Roman road leaving the city of Londinium at Ludgate and extending west upon the approximate lines of Fleet Street and the Strand. No archaeological investigation has proved this assumption; however, in 1598 Stow noted 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.”<sup>4</sup> It is not known whether the Romans revetted the banks of the Thames to the west of the Fleet. It is likely that the shoreline of the Thames during the Roman period corresponded with the present alignment of Tudor Street.
- 3.2.2 A few Roman finds have been discovered but not in the immediate vicinity. Professor Grimes found the remains of a Roman building with a tessellated pavement and a large Roman pit beneath the church of St Bride’s, Fleet Street<sup>5</sup>. With the presence of late cremations and possible Roman burials at that site, it has been suggested by Merrifield that the building is that of a mausoleum<sup>6</sup>. An excavation by MoLAS at 4 King’s Bench Walk/Niblett Hall in Nov.-Dec. 1992 revealed three Roman burials truncated by possible Roman or Saxon pits<sup>7</sup>.

#### 3.3 Saxon

- 3.3.1 The site lies outside the eastern outskirts of the middle Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic* centred on the Covent Garden and Strand area. The level of the River Thames has not been constant; in the early Roman era the level of the river was considerably lower than it is today, but has been rising since that date (marine transgression). It has been estimated that the line of the middle Saxon waterfront was approximately 120m to the north of the present waterfront. The road from Ludgate along the Strand was one of the main roads of *Lundenwic*, possibly linking the religious enclave around St. Paul’s with the rest of the settlement and continuing to join the Silchester road possibly at Brentford. It is first mentioned in a charter of 1002 in which it is referred to as “*Akemannestraete*”. *Lundenwic* appears to have been

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<sup>1</sup> Merriman, N., A Prehistory for Central London? In *London Archaeologist* Vol.5 no.12 (1987) p318-26

<sup>2</sup> SMR 041110

<sup>3</sup> SMR 041143

<sup>4</sup> Stow, J., *A Survey of London* (1598), Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd. (1994 ed.) p.362

<sup>5</sup> Grimes, W.F., *The Excavation of Roman and Medieval London*, London (1968) p182-3

<sup>6</sup> Merrifield, R., *London, City of the Romans*, London (1983) p133

<sup>7</sup> Greenwood, P. & Maloney, C., Excavation Round-up 1992 pt.1 in *London Archaeologist* vol.7 no.2 (1993) p49



abandoned in the late 9<sup>th</sup> century, when the settlement moved back within the old Roman walls of the city.

- 3.3.2 Several Saxon remains are known in the area of the site. Both the churches of St. Dunstan's in the West and St. Bride's are thought to be of Saxon origin<sup>8</sup>. A hoard of coins were found in Hare Court to the north-west of the present site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>9</sup>. These dated to c.841-2 and were probably buried during a Viking raid. An 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> century sword was also recovered from the corner of Fetter Lane and Fleet Street<sup>10</sup>.
- 3.3.3 Two recent archaeological investigations within the Inner Temple have revealed tantalising glimpses of possible Saxon activity. At 5 King's Bench Walk dumps were recorded in 1994 dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>11</sup> and at 4 King's Bench Walk/Niblett House possible Roman or Saxon pits were observed<sup>12</sup>.

### **3.4 Medieval**

- 3.4.1 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. Needing a larger site they moved south and built a second round church known as the New Temple to distinguish it from the first. The church was consecrated in 1185. Around the church they built a magnificent monastery 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 Hall.
- 3.4.2 The Knights Templar were suppressed in 1308 and finally dissolved in 1312. 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 students of the common laws of England, who continued to occupy the site up to the present day. In 1381 the Temple was sacked by Wat Tyler and his mob in the Peasants' Revolt and many of the early records of the Temple were lost.
- 3.4.3 Some medieval archaeological remains have been discovered on investigations within the Inner and Middle Temple. At 4 King's Bench Walk/Niblett Hall in 1992 a tile kiln with its latest use dated to 1210-80 was recorded<sup>13</sup>. Two clay pits backfilled with waterlogged silt and peat, the later dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, were observed in a British Telecom trench in King's Bench Walk in 1989<sup>14</sup>.

### **3.5 Post-Medieval**

- 3.5.1 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 1608 James I granted the freehold of the site to the Benchers of the Inner and Middle Temple. The Great Fire in 1666 destroyed much of the eastern part of the Inner Temple but was stopped at the

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<sup>8</sup> Vince, A., Saxon London, London (1990) p63

<sup>9</sup> SMR 041184

<sup>10</sup> SMR 044840

<sup>11</sup> SMR 042889

<sup>12</sup> Greenwood, P. & Maloney, C., Excavation Round-up 1992 pt.1 in London Archaeologist vol.7 no.2 (1993) p49

<sup>13</sup> Greenwood, P., & Maloney, C., Excavation Round-up 1992 pt.1 in London Archaeologist Vol.7 no.2 (1993) p49

<sup>14</sup> Heathcote, J., Excavation Round-up 1989 pt.1 in London Archaeologist Vol.6 no.6 (1990) p164

Temple Church and Cloister Court. In 1667 the Lamb Building was built in the eastern part of the church courtyard reputedly to replace buildings destroyed in the Great Fire. Much of the Middle Temple, including the cloisters at the west of the court were destroyed in another fire in 1678. The cloisters were rebuilt by Wren who also refurbished the church.

- 3.5.2 Hare Court was named after Nicholas Hare (d.1591), who built chambers here on the south side of the court in the 1560s. He was one of four Bencher brothers and was made Treasurer in 1584. The Court was previously called the Little Court or Garden Court and is perhaps the same as Nut Tree Court, called 'Nut Garden' in Henry VIII's reign<sup>15</sup>. When new chambers were required for lodging members of the Inn, the building work was undertaken by fellows of the Society, who advanced the money in return for having the buildings named after them and preserved a right to occupy them for life. Thus the original buildings were named after such members as Crompton in 1581 and Brooker but after rebuilding in the 17<sup>th</sup> century they were known by the name of the court itself<sup>16</sup>. The court contained a well with a pump on the north side of the court. Records of the Inner Temple twice refer to repairs being required in Hare Court in 1589<sup>17</sup> and 1625<sup>18</sup>. 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 was blown up in order to prevent the fire from spreading to shops on Fleet Street. The west range, Nos.2-3, which had been destroyed in the fire was thus rebuilt in 1679 after the fire of 1678 and again in 1893-4<sup>19</sup>.
- 3.5.3 In May 1941 much of the Inner and Middle Temple was badly damaged by a wartime bombing raid. In Church Court the Lamb Building was destroyed and the interior of the Temple church was gutted by incendiary bombs and the Purbeck marble columns within were badly damaged. The marble pillars in the chancel were replaced in the rebuilding after the war, supervised by Walter Godfrey, with the chancel being completely restored and rededicated on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1954. Thereafter the Purbeck marble in the Round was replaced in 1958.
- 3.1.4 Several sites in the vicinity have produced Post-Medieval finds. New drainage trenches 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>20</sup>. Three phases of pitting, the latest dating to just after the Great Fire, were found at Niblett Hall/4 King's Bench Walk in 1992<sup>21</sup>. The infill of a possible embankment was sealed by Post-Medieval construction and demolition debris at 11 King's Bench Walk in 1992<sup>22</sup>. Thick dumps of Post-Medieval rubble and sand were recorded in BT trenches in King's Bench Walk in 1989<sup>23</sup>.

### **3.6 Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity**

- 3.6.1 Recent Excavations were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in Hare Court and Church Court in 1999. The excavations on the west side of Hare Court revealed a possible pagan Saxon burial, a middle Saxon well, early medieval pits and

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<sup>15</sup> Baker, J.H., *The Inner Temple: A Brief Historical Description* (1991), p24

<sup>16</sup> Baker, J.H., *The Inner Temple: A Brief Historical Description* (1991), p24

<sup>17</sup> Inderwick, F.A. (ed.), *A Calendar of the Inner Temple Records, vol I (1505-1603)*, (1896), p369

<sup>18</sup> Inderwick, F.A. (ed.), *A Calendar of the Inner Temple Records, vol II (1603-1660)*, (1898), p154

<sup>19</sup> Baker, J.H., *The Inner Temple: A Brief Historical Description* (1991), p24

<sup>20</sup> Greenwood, P., & Maloney, C., *London Fieldwork and Publication Round-up 1995 in London Archaeologist Vol.8 no.2 supplement* (1996) p5

<sup>21</sup> Greenwood, P., & Maloney, C., *Excavation Round-up 1992 pt.1 in London Archaeologist Vol.7 no.2* (1993) p49

<sup>22</sup> Greenwood, P., & Maloney, C., *Excavation Round-up 1992 pt.1 in London Archaeologist Vol.7 no.2* (1993) p49

<sup>23</sup> Heathcote, J., *Excavation Round-up 1989 pt.1 in London Archaeologist Vol.6 no.6* (1990) p164

a large garden deposit of 12<sup>th</sup> century date. In the Tudor period a single massive quarry pit was found as well as a large dump of lawyer-derived pottery, consisting almost exclusively of jugs, tankards and candlesticks. In the Church Court site a large quarry pit associated with the construction of the New Temple in the 12th century was observed. A north-south aligned ragstone wall with associated floors of medieval date were revealed in the trench to the east of the courtyard. This probably represents the western part of the cloisters. Five skeletons of post-medieval date were discovered in the centre of the old cloistered area<sup>24</sup>.

- 3.6.2 The current building is known to lie to the north of a revetment pre-dating 1772. The original building was built in 1610 of lath, timber and plaster. The current building was constructed by Sir Robert Smirke<sup>25</sup>.

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<sup>24</sup> Butler J forthcoming, "Saxons, Knights and Lawyers in the Inner Temple: Archaeological excavations in Church Court and Hare Court, PCA Monograph Series No.4.

<sup>25</sup> Weinreb, Ben, & Hibbert, Christopher, (eds.), "The London Encyclopaedia", 1992, p.419

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The site lies within the London (or Thames) Basin consisting of a bed of chalk covered by marine sands, gravels and clays (i.e. Thanet Sands and Woolwich and Reading Beds), over which London Clay formed.
- 4.1.2 The drift geology of the site itself is shown on the British Geological Survey North London map as Floodplain River Terrace gravels overlying the London Clay.

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The site is situated to the east of No. 4 Paper Buildings and to the west of King's Bench Walk. Despite extensive terracing of both the Inner and Middle Temples, the general topography is one of a considerable slope from Fleet Street in the north down to the Victoria Embankment and the Thames to the south, as can be seen in King's Bench Walk.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The concrete slab was broken and removed by contractors, and the removal of the underlying material was monitored until archaeological deposits were encountered. Once these archaeological deposits were revealed the layers and features were recorded and excavated by hand by an archaeologist. An east-west running wall divided the pit into 2 trenches.
- 5.2 Trench 1, situated in the southern half of the proposed location of the lift pit extended 2.30m east west (max length) and 0.84m north south.
- 5.3 Trench 2, situated in the northern half of the proposed location of the lift pit, extended 2.30m east-west (max length) and 0.88m north south.
- 5.4 At a later stage the modern dividing wall was removed merging the two trenches into one. This new trench extended 5.00m N-S and 2.50 m east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of -0.13m OD.
- 5.5 Later on the above-mentioned trench was extended 2.35m from the southern limit of excavation.
- 5.5 All the archaeological deposits and features were cleaned and excavated by hand, drawn either in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 and recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. Photographs were taken during the watching brief employing colour transparency and black and white print formats.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASED DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Phase 1: Early Post-Medieval

- 6.1.1 A medium compacted dark black sandy silt [13] was found at 0.69m OD and was at least 0.90m thick, but was not fully excavated. This layer contained much animal bones and ceramic building material and also moderate amounts of medieval pottery, dated between 1480 and 1600, and it was interpreted as a post-medieval dump deposit associated with early post-medieval land reclamation activity.

### 6.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

- 6.2.1 Truncating layer [13] at 0.69m OD construction cut [12] for east-west wall [11] was observed in Section 4. This wall was 0.38m high (top of the wall was observed at 1.06m OD), was dated between 1776 and 1830 and probably represents an addition to an earlier building. It was truncated at 1.06m OD by the north-south construction cut [17], for foundation concrete [14], for the Paper Buildings. The foundation concrete [14] was truncated to the south at 1.22m OD by construction cut [16], for a 19<sup>th</sup> century drain and its backfill [15], found at 1.30m OD (seen in Section 4 only). Foundation concrete [14] was also truncated to the north at 1.22m OD by [18], a later concrete underpinning and was found at a maximum depth of 1.42m OD. [18] is likely to be associated with the foundation of the supporting brickwork for Paper Building itself and was overlain by a 0.60m thick dark brown sandy silt layer [6] (same as layer [10] recorded in section 2), found at 2.02m OD, and contained frequent slate and modern brick fragments. Overlying [6] was a 0.65m thick light brown sandy silt layer [3], found at 2.26m OD, which contained occasional flecks of charcoal and some animal bones. Layer [3] contained no modern rubble but did surround the layer of grey sand and mortar [5] that was interpreted as a lens within [3]. Layer [2], found at 2.54m OD, was a 0.25m thick grey sandy silt layer overlying layer [3], which contained many modern brick and concrete fragments, and was truncated at 2.54m OD by construction cut [7]. Cut [7] was for a late 19<sup>th</sup> early 20<sup>th</sup> century drain which was 1.60m deep and contained two fills, [8] and [4]. Fill [8] was the primary fill and was a soft brown black sandy silt 0.84m thick and was found at 2.35m OD. Fill [4] was a 0.30m thick light brown silty sand fill and was found at 2.56m OD. Finally [4] was overlaid by a 0.10m thick firm very dark brown sandy silt layer [1] at 2.64m OD, and was the bedding layer for the existing stone slabs for the pavement.
- 6.2.2 Concrete [18] extended 1.50m to the south as [19] and was partially excavated to a depth of 0.64m OD. Overlying [19] was a medium to dark brown greyish sandy silt deposit [20] that contained very large amounts of modern brick and concrete fragments, (same as deposit [6]), extended 2.30m to the south of [6] and was 1.35m thick. Overlying [20] was a sandy silt layer, same as [1], which was a bedding layer for the stone slabs for the pavement.

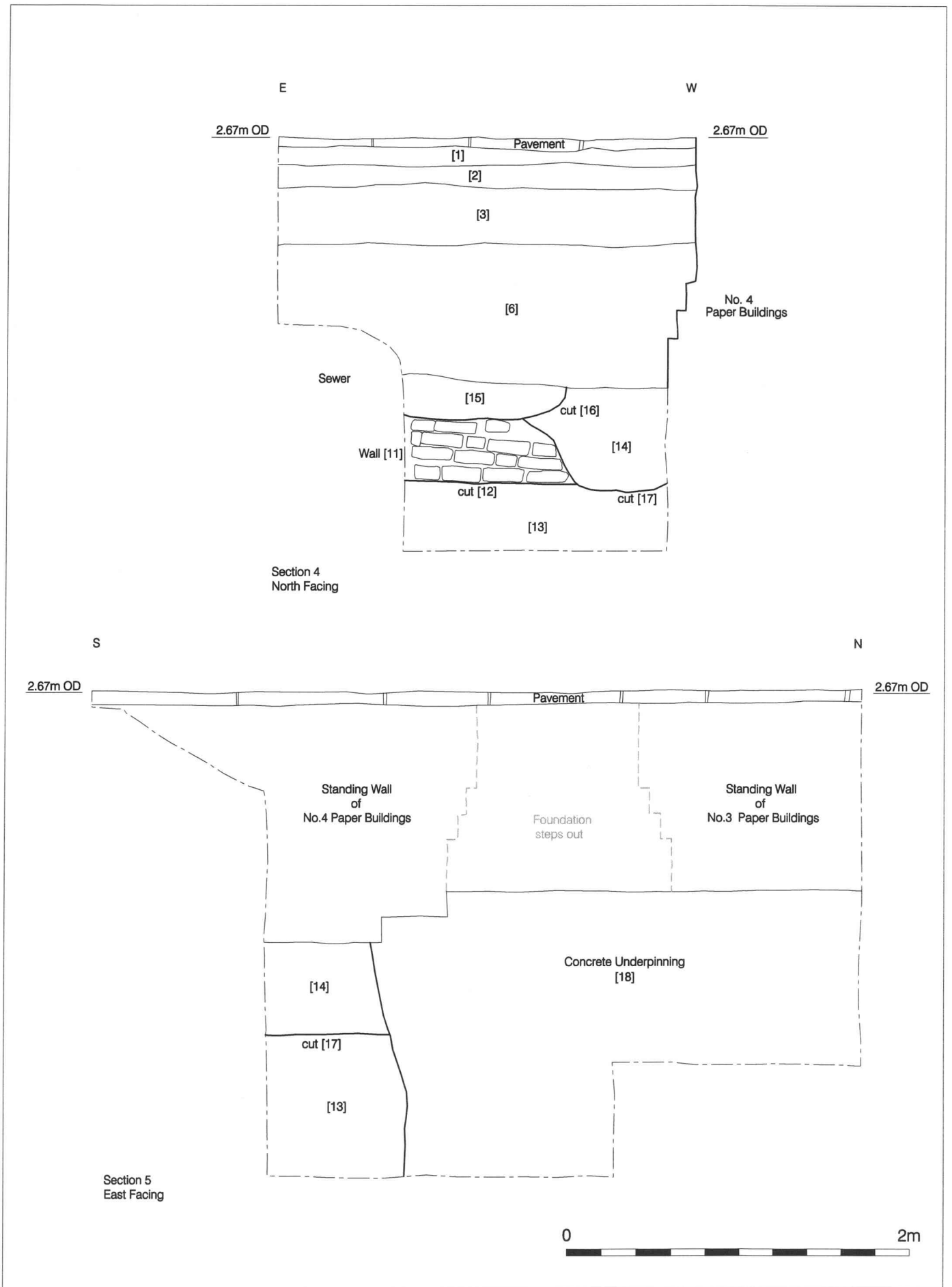


Figure 3  
 Sections 4 & 5  
 1:30



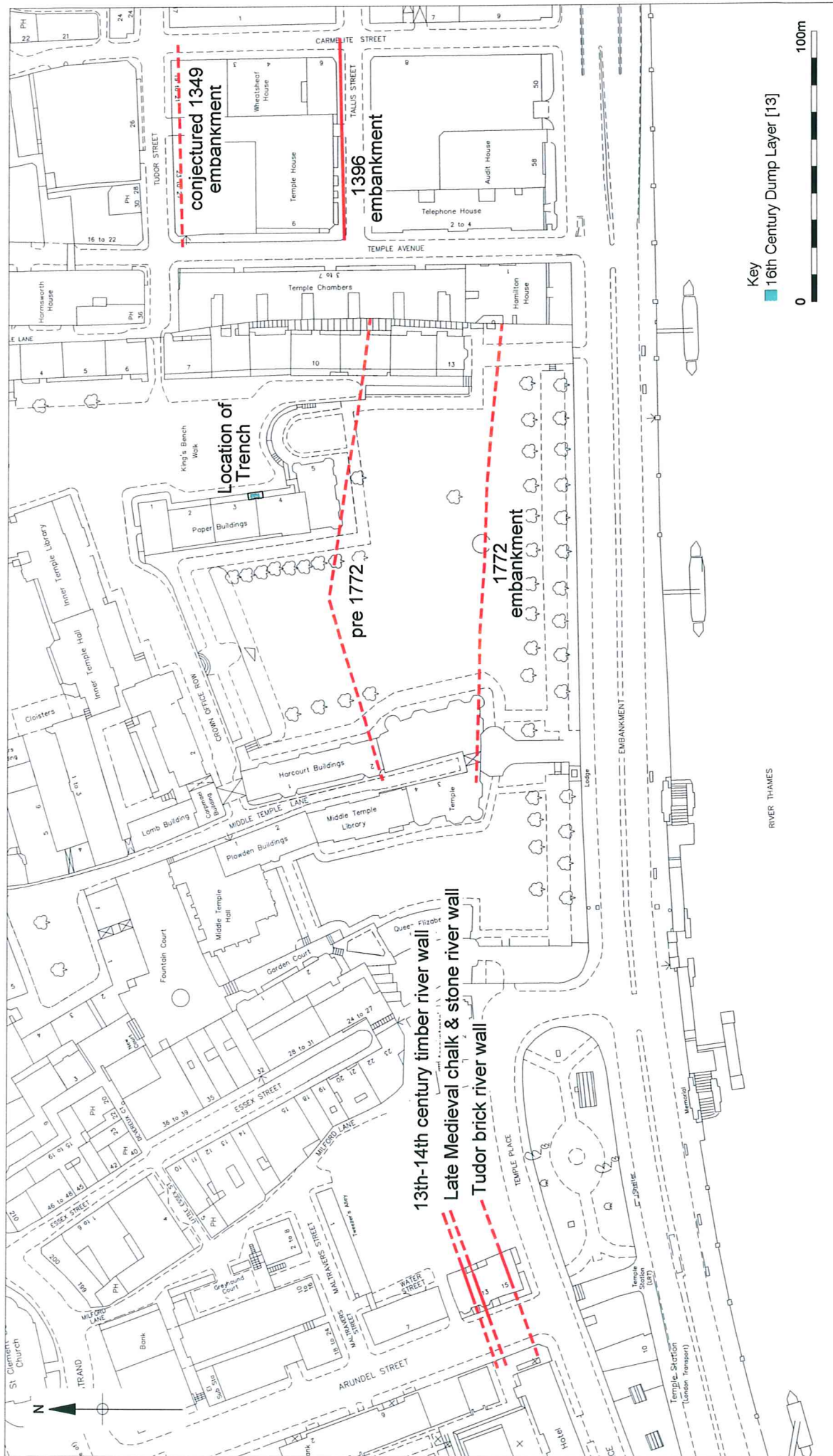


Figure 4  
 Trench Location showing waterfronts  
 at the Temple  
 1:2000



## **7 CONCLUSION**

- 7.1 The watching brief conducted at No. 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, City of London, revealed a medium compacted dump deposit dated between 1480 and 1600 AD associated with early post-medieval land reclamation activity, located north of the pre 1772 embankment (fig. 4). An east-west aligned wall, dated to between 1776 and 1830, truncated the 16<sup>th</sup> century deposit and is likely to be a late addition to the building pre-dating the current 1838 building.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 8.1 Pre Construct Archaeology would like to thank Adam Knight of Broughton Architects, for commissioning the work on behalf of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple and Kathryn Stubbs of the Corporation of London for monitoring the work
- 8.2 The author would like to thank Peter Moore for project managing the watching brief and editing the present report, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett for the pottery and clay tobacco pipe analysis, Berni Sudds for the ceramic building material report and Michael Bazley and Jo Taylor for their work on site.

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Description	Phase
1	Layer	Black brown sandy silt in trench 1	2
2	Layer	Grey sandy silt in trench 1	2
3	Layer	Light brown sandy silt in trench 1	2
4	Fill	Brown silty sand fill of [7] in trench 1	2
5	Layer	Very light grey crushed mortar in trench 1	2
6	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt in trench 1	2
7	Cut	Cut for modern drain filled by [4] and [8] in trench 1	2
8	Fill	Brown blackish fill of [7] in trench 1	2
9	Layer	Dark brown silt in trench 2	2
10	Deposit	Light brown silt with frequent demolition rubble	2
11	Masonry	East-West wall (as seen in section 5 only)	2
12	Cut	Construction cut for wall [11]	2
13	Deposit	Dark blackish brown post-medieval deposit	1
14	Masonry	Foundation concrete	2
15	Fill	Fill of construction cut for drain	2
16	Cut	Construction cut for drain	2
17	Cut	Construction cut for concrete [14]	2
18	Masonry	Foundation concrete for Paper Buildings	2
19	Masonry	Foundation concrete	2
20	Deposit	Medium to dark brown greyish	2

**APPENDIX 2**

**Finds Report**

## FINDS SPOT DATING LIST (PBT 04)

Pottery, by Chris Jarrett

Context	Fabric	Form	Date range	SC	Comments
0	BORDG		1550-1700	1	Base sherd, internal and external glaze.
	BORDG	Drinking jug, rounded	1550-1700	12	Rim sherd, body sherd and handle.
	BORDO	Jar, small rounded	1550-1700	1	Everted rim
	LONS	Bottle	1670-1900	1	Body sherd
3					<b>Deposition date:</b> 1700-1900
	BORDG	Drinking jug	1550-1700	1	Small body sherd
	LONS	Jug	1670-1900	1	Body sherd, 18th-19th Century
13					<b>Deposition date:</b> 1550-1600
	BORDG	Drinking jug, rounded	1550-1700	5	Body sherds, neck sherd with curved handle, incised lines on the shoulder.
	FREC	Jug	1550-1700	1	Small body sherd
	PMRE		1480-1600	1	Rod handle, circular profile.
	PMRE	Cauldron	1480-1600	1	Everted rim with oval rod handle
	PMRE	Jug, rounded	1480-1600	1	Shoulder, reduced surface.
	RAER	Drinking jug,	1480-1610	1	Carinated sherd
				Total:	28

Table XX, Pottery spot dating index, Sherd count: SC

## CLAY TOBACCO PIPES by Chris Jarrett

Context	Part	Initials	F	C	Comments
0	Bowl	J H	1		Oak leaf border on the front of the bowl, worn leaf border on the back. Mid to late 19th C. Several JH pipe makers known at this time.
0	Stem		1		19th C.
3	Stem		1		19th C.
			Total	3	

Table XX, Clay tobacco pipe spot dating index, fragment count: FC

## GLASS

Context	Vessel type	FC	Comments
[3]	Wine bottle	1	Dark green wine bottle neck with early 18 <sup>th</sup> -century string rim construction

Table XX, Glass spot dating index, fragment count: FC

**PBT04 CBM: The building material**

Context	Fabric	Type	Number	Date range	Dimensions	Comments	Suggested date of deposition
3	2276	Roof tile	1	1480 - 1800	12	Mortared all over. Small re-used fragment.	1680 - 1800
	3047	?Brick	1	1680 - 1900		Small fragment. Abraded.	
7	3032	Brick	1	1666/1700 - 1900		Corner fragment. Purple; yellow surfaces.	1666/1700 - 1900
11	3032	Unfrogged brick	1	1666/1700 - 1850	235x100x68	Handmade. Yellow surfaces. Early example.	1666/1700 - 1850
12	3032	Brick	1	1750 - 1850	62	Sanded frog. Reverse struck-off. V. hard.	1765 - 1850
	3033	Brick	1	1450 - 1666/1700		Abraded fragment.	
	3115	Roof tile	2	1765 - 1900		Slate roof tile.	
13	2271	Roof tile	1	1180 - 1800	12	Medium moulding sand.	1480 - 1500/ early 16th c.
	2276	Roof tile	1	1480 - 1800	15	Fine moulding sand.	
	3063E	Floor tile	1	1450 - 1600	25	Flemish. White slip and clear/ green glaze.	
	nr 2586	Roof furniture	1	?Late medieval	20	Clear glaze. Moulded. ?Decorated ridge tile fragment.	
	nr 2587	Roof tile	1	1450 - 1600	15	Fine moulding sand.	

**APPENDIX 3**

**Oasis Data Collection Form**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

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**OASIS ID: preconst1-3684**

## Project details

Project name No. 4 Paper Buildings, Inner Temple

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was conducted on the excavation of a pit for an access lift foundations by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd along the side of no. 4 Paper Buildings, City of London. The pit was not excavated deep enough to reach natural soils but an early post-medieval dump layer dating between 1480 and 1600, was found and was probably associated with land reclamation activity. Cutting the early post-medieval dump was a foundation wall, dating between 1776 and 1830, possibly an addition to the pre 1830's building on this site. The layers above this wall consisted of construction concrete and dumped layers associated with the construction of the current 1830's building.

Project dates Start: 14-04-2004 End: 03-12-2004

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes pbt04 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Monument type DUMP Medieval

Significant Finds POT Medieval

Significant Finds POT Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

## Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLES No. 4 Paper Buildings, Inner Temple, City of London

Postcode EC4

Study area 12.5 Square metres

National grid reference TQ 3118 8104 Point

## Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief



originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
 Project design originator Peter Moore  
 Project director/manager Peter Moore  
 Project supervisor Ireneo Grosso  
 Sponsor or funding body Honourable Society of the Inner Temple

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC  
 Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics'  
 Physical Archive Exists? Yes  
 Digital Archive recipient LAARC  
 Digital Contents 'Survey'  
 Digital Media available 'Survey','Text'  
 Digital Archive Exists? Yes  
 Paper Archive recipient LAARC  
 Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics'  
 Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'  
 Paper Archive Exists? Yes

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title An Archaeological Watching Brief At No. 4 Paper Buildings, Inner Temple, City of London EC4  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Grosso, I.  
 Date 2005  
 Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
 Place of issue or publication London  
 Description Unpublished watching brief report  
 Entered by Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)  
 Entered on 28 February 2005