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An Archaeological Evaluation at the Inner Temple Hall (Disabled Access Lift), City of London.

Site Code: INE 04

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3123 8102

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, November 2004**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted on land at the Inner Temple Hall, City of London, in advance of the construction of a disabled access lift. The work took place between the 10th of August and the 16th of August 2004, and was commissioned by Hugh Broughton Architects on behalf of the Surveyor's Office of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.
- 1.1.2 Test Pit no. 1 was excavated in advance of the construction of a disabled access lift against the Inner Temple Hall. It was not excavated deep enough to reach natural soils but revealed, at its northern extent, an E-W aligned Purbeck limestone wall believed to be part of the late 17th century cloister building constructed by Christopher Wren. A number of N-S and E-W aligned walls were recorded, forming a 19th century lightwell with a storage or basement room radiating out from it. The new Inner Temple Hall, built after the WWII bomb damage, required the blocking of the storage room and infilling of the lightwell.
- 1.1.3 Test Pit no. 2 was excavated to the southeast of Test Pit no. 1, on the eastern side of the new Inner Temple Hall boundary wall, to determine the thickness of the paving slab and the nature of the bedding material. This area measured 0.75m x 0.75m, the paving slabs were 0.07m thick and rested directly on a cement surface.
- 1.1.4 The proposed disabled lift pit and foundations will be formed within the footprint of the evaluated test pits and no further archaeological work will be required.

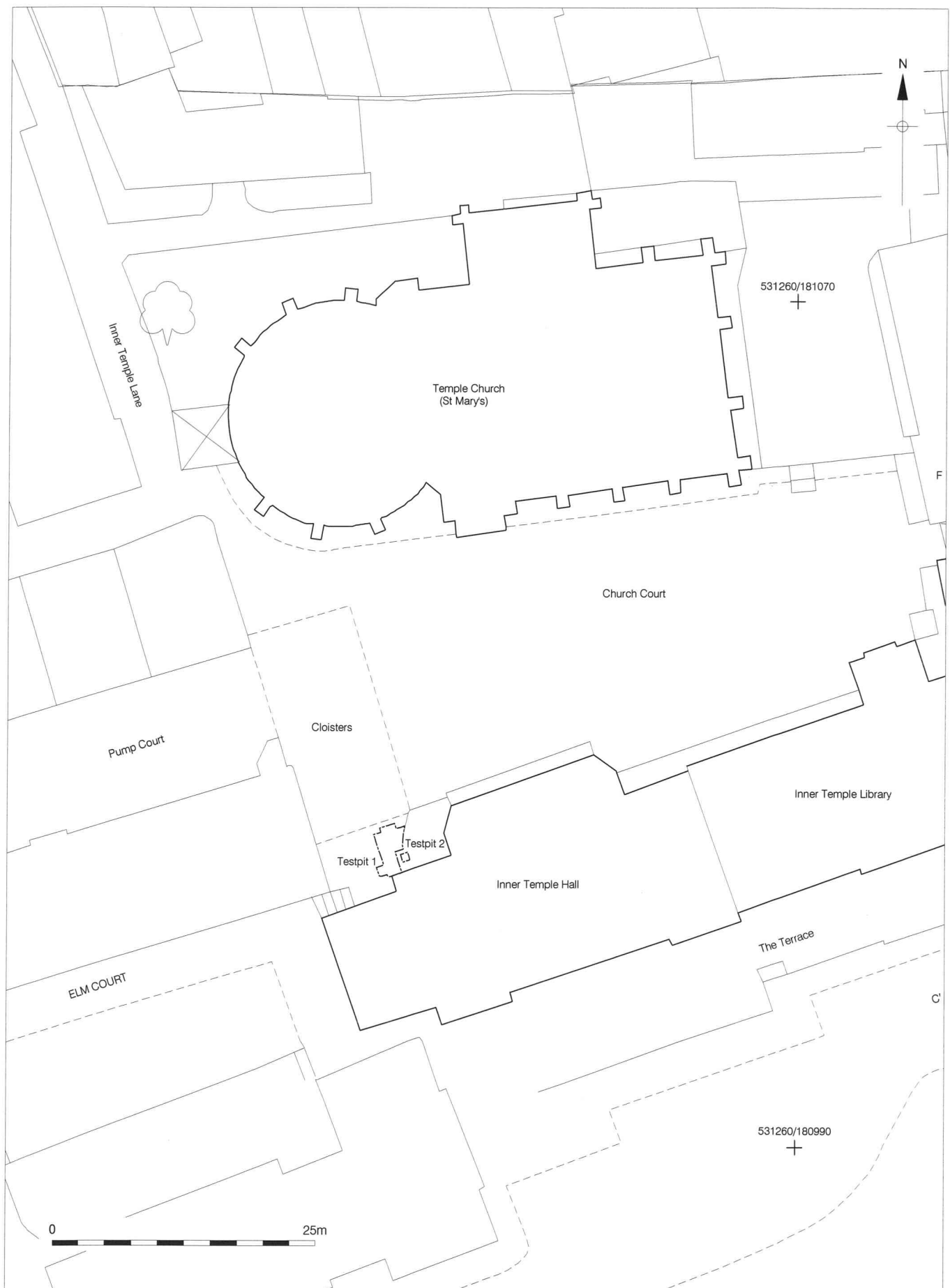
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted in advance of the construction of a disabled access lift pit, by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, at the northwest corner of the Inner Temple Hall Building. The evaluation was conducted between the 10th of August and 20th of August 2004 and was commissioned by Hugh Broughton Architects on behalf of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.
- 2.2 The site was located at the northwest corner of the Inner Temple Hall, City of London (Fig. 1), to the southwest of the 12th century and later church of the Knights Templar, and within the probable footprint of the cloisters associated with the church (Fig. 2).
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3123 8102 and the site code is INE 04.
- 2.4 The site was monitored by Kathryn Stubs, Archaeological Officer for the Corporation of London, was project managed by Peter Moore and supervised by the author.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1987.

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The proposed scheme was for the construction of a disabled lift at Inner Temple Hall, Temple, City of London. The proposed site works involved the archaeological evaluation of 2 test pits to determine the nature and extend of the foundation profile of adjacent structures and to determine the existence/location of any services. At the same time an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the associated excavation of a small area of paving to determine slab thickness and bedding.
- 3.2 The proposed works are located within an area of significant archaeological importance. The site lay to the southwest of the 12th century and later church of the Knights Templar and within the probable layout of the cloister of that church. Part of the southern area of the site lay close to the possible location of the Chapel of St. Thomas à Becket.
- 3.3 A method statement for an archaeological evaluation was prepared by Peter Moore in March 2004¹.
- 3.4 The method statement proposed that the evaluation trench should measure circa 3.1m N-S by circa 1.5m E-W and the area of paving which was lifted measured 0.75m by 0.75m in plan.
- 3.5 Following on site consultation the evaluation trench was extended to a width of 2.90m (maximum E-W width) and to the north to a length of 4.70m (maximum N-S width).
- 3.5 A research design was proposed:
- To establish the presence of any roman activity, including burials, on the site.
 - To establish the presence of any Saxon activity on the site.
 - To establish whether any boundary walls or parts of any other structure associated with the medieval Temple complex survive.
 - To examine the potential for the south-west corner of the medieval cloisters, or buildings associated with them, to survive.
 - To establish the medieval and post-medieval development of the Inner Temple.
 - To establish whether any evidence of the later history of this part of the Inner

¹ Moore, P. "Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation at Inner Temple Hall, City of London, London EC4", Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished report, May 2004.

Temple survives including the pre-war development of the buildings known as The Cloisters.

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 located between the south-west corner of Church Court and the south-east corner of The Cloisters. The courtyard is relatively flat but the area to the south and west of the Cloisters has been terraced down at least 2.0m. 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 AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 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 sporadic², and prehistoric finds are sparse from the immediate area. However, a Mesolithic flint tranchet axe from the River Fleet³ and a Bronze Age dagger blade found in the "town ditch" (River Fleet) at Newgate⁴ are recorded on the SMR.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 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."⁵ 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.
- 5.2.2 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 Street⁶. 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 mausoleum⁷. 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 pits⁸.

² Merriman, N., A Prehistory for Central London? In London Archaeologist Vol.5 no.12 (1987) p318-26

³ SMR 041110

⁴ SMR 041143

⁵ Stow, J., A Survey of London (1598), Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd. (1994 ed.) p.362

⁶ Grimes, W.F., The Excavation of Roman and Medieval London, London (1968) p182-3

⁷ Merrifield, R., London, City of the Romans, London (1983) p133

⁸ Greenwood, P. & Maloney, C., Excavation Round-up 1992 pt.1 in London Archaeologist vol.7 no.2 (1993) p49

5.3 Saxon

- 5.3.1 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 abandoned in the late 9th century, when the settlement moved back within the old Roman walls of the city.
- 5.3.2 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 origin⁹. A hoard of coins were found in Hare Court to the north-west of the present site in the 19th century¹⁰. These dated to c.841-2 and were probably buried during a Viking raid. An 8th or 9th century sword was also recovered from the corner of Fetter Lane and Fleet Street¹¹.
- 5.3.3 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 11th to the 16th centuries¹² and at 4 King's Bench Walk/Niblett House possible Roman or Saxon pits were observed¹³.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 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 12th 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

⁹ Vince, A., *Saxon London*, London (1990) p63

¹⁰ SMR 041184

¹¹ SMR 044840

¹² SMR 042889

of the present Middle Temple Lane and Pump Court and a "hall of knights" on the site of the later Inner Temple Hall.

5.4.2 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.

5.4.3 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 recorded¹⁴. Two clay pits backfilled with waterlogged silt and peat, the later dated to the 12th century, were observed in a British Telecom trench in King's Bench Walk in 1989¹⁵.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 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 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.

5.5.2 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 reign¹⁶. When new chambers were required for lodging members of the Inn, the

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

¹⁴ Greenwood, P. & Maloney, C., Excavation Round-up 1992 pt.1 in London Archaeologist Vol.7 no.2 (1993) p49

¹⁵ Heathcote, J., Excavation Round-up 1989 pt.1 in London Archaeologist Vol.6 no.6 (1990) p164

¹⁶ Baker, J.H., The Inner Temple: A Brief Historical Description (1991), p24

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 17th century they were known by the name of the court itself¹⁷. 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 1589¹⁸ and 1625¹⁹. 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 1893-4²⁰.

- 5.5.3 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 23rd March 1954. Thereafter the Purbeck marble in the Round was replaced in 1958.
- 5.5.4 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 15th or early 16th century and backfilled with domestic rubbish in the 16th and early 17th century²¹. Three phases of pitting, the latest dating to just after the Great Fire, were found at Niblett Hall/4 King's Bench Walk in 1992²². The infill of a possible embankment was sealed by post-medieval construction and demolition debris at 11 King's Bench Walk in 1992²³. Thick dumps of post-medieval rubble and sand were recorded in BT trenches in King's Bench Walk in 1989²⁴.

¹⁷ Baker, J.H., *The Inner Temple: A Brief Historical Description* (1991), p24

¹⁸ Inderwick, F.A. (ed.), *A Calendar of the Inner Temple Records*, vol I (1505-1603), (1896), p369

¹⁹ Inderwick, F.A. (ed.), *A Calendar of the Inner Temple Records*, vol II (1603-1660), (1898), p154

²⁰ Baker, J.H., *The Inner Temple: A Brief Historical Description* (1991), p24

²¹ Greenwood, P., & Maloney, C., *London Fieldwork and Publication Round-up 1995 in London Archaeologist Vol.8 no.2 supplement* (1996) p5

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

²³ Greenwood, P., & Maloney, C., *Excavation Round-up 1992 pt.1 in London Archaeologist Vol.7 no.2* (1993) p49

²⁴ Heathcote, J., *Excavation Round-up 1989 pt.1 in London Archaeologist Vol.6 no.6* (1990) p164

5.6 Recent Archaeological Excavation in the Vicinity

- 5.6.1 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 a large garden deposit of 12th 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. An N-S 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 area²⁵.

²⁵ 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 Limited unpublished report, 2001. Butler, J. forthcoming, "Saxons, Knights & Lawyers In The Inner Temple" Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Monograph No.4.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1.1 Test Pit 1 was located between the south-east corner of Church Court and the south-east corner of The Cloisters, and measured 2.90 m x 4.70 m.
- 6.1.2 The paving slabs and underlying concrete and hardcore were excavated by the main contractors under archaeological supervision. Thereafter the trench was cleaned by hand to determine the nature of the revealed structures and recorded.
- 6.1.3 In addition to the current Inner Temple Hall boundary wall, an E-W aligned wall was found c.45 cm to the south of the current cloister and a N-S wall was found along the western side of the trench. These walls were left in situ and formed the trench sides, with the modern rubble fill between them removed by hand, to a maximum depth of 2.50m from the surface, under archaeological supervision.
- 6.1.4 All the archaeological deposit and feature were cleared 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 evaluation employing colour transparency and black and white print formats.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

7.1 Phase 1: Post-Medieval

- 7.1.1 An E-W aligned faced stone wall, [5], was observed at the north end of the test pit at 10.71m OD, and was 0.85m long (E-W), 0.40m wide (N-S) and 0.33m high. It was constructed of Purbeck limestone and had vertical and regular tool marks visible on its south and west facing sides. Because of its position, height and solid construction it is interpreted as being part of the late 17th century cloister constructed by Christopher Wren.²⁶

7.2 Phase 2: Late Post-Medieval To Mid 20th Century

- 7.2.1 At the south end of the test pit, N-S aligned foundation wall [6] was observed at 10.13m OD (Figs. 3 & 4). It was 0.94m long, 0.28m wide and 0.53m high, but its full extent was not exposed, nor a purpose established. Built over it, and beyond it to the north, was wall [2], 3.75m long (N-S), 0.70m wide and 2.15m high, but which was again not fully exposed. Together however these two walls would seem to form the outer revetting wall of a lightwell, for the lower ground floor, or basement rooms, of the previous Inner Temple Hall. Wall [2] incorporated a 2.00m wide x 2.60m high arched opening [8], flanked on the northern side by two sockets. This archway with sockets, probably for a hinged door, is interpreted as being an entrance to a storage room or basement, radiating out from the lightwell, a common feature within the Inner Temple.
- 7.2.2 At the north end of wall [2], at 10.18m OD, E-W aligned wall [4] was observed. It was 1.75m long and 2.15m high, but its depth and thickness were not fully exposed. Abutting [4] to the east was north-south aligned wall [7], found at 10.16m OD and measuring 0.35m wide x 0.32m long. It was truncated to the south and was part of the same lightwell structure as walls [4], [2] and [6]. As the bricks were identified as being 19th century in date it is probable that the lightwell construction, with its additional storage rooms, was a late alteration to the Inner Temple Hall, medieval fragments of which still survive.

7.3 Phase 3: Post-1945

- 7.3.1 The arched opening [8] to the storage, or basement, room was blocked up by brick construction [3]. As the yellow bricks of [3] were the same as those ones used to build

the foundation to the for the post-1945 Inner Temple Hall boundary wall (lying in between Test Pits 1 and 2 – see Fig.3), it is likely that the storage room or basement was blocked up as part of the construction preparation work for the new hall, after the destruction of the old Inner Temple Hall by bomb damage in WWII.

- 7.3.2 The space between the old lightwell walls and the new Inner Temple Hall boundary wall was filled with demolition rubble [1], which was excavated to the maximum depth of 2.50m from ground level, and measured 3.65m N-S x 2.50m wide E-W. It was overlaid by a 0.25m thick layer of 20th century reinforced concrete. Finally a 0.06m thick layer of dark blackish brown silty sand and a 0.06m thick yellow sand bedding layers, for the paving slabs (0.07m thick), sealed the concrete.
- 7.3.3 To the east of the Inner Temple Hall boundary wall a small area of paving was excavated (Test Pit 2) to determine the slab thickness and the bedding. The paving slab was 0.07m thick and was lying directly above the cement surface. No sandy bedding layer for the paving was observed in this small area.

²⁶ Ken Sabel, pers. comm.

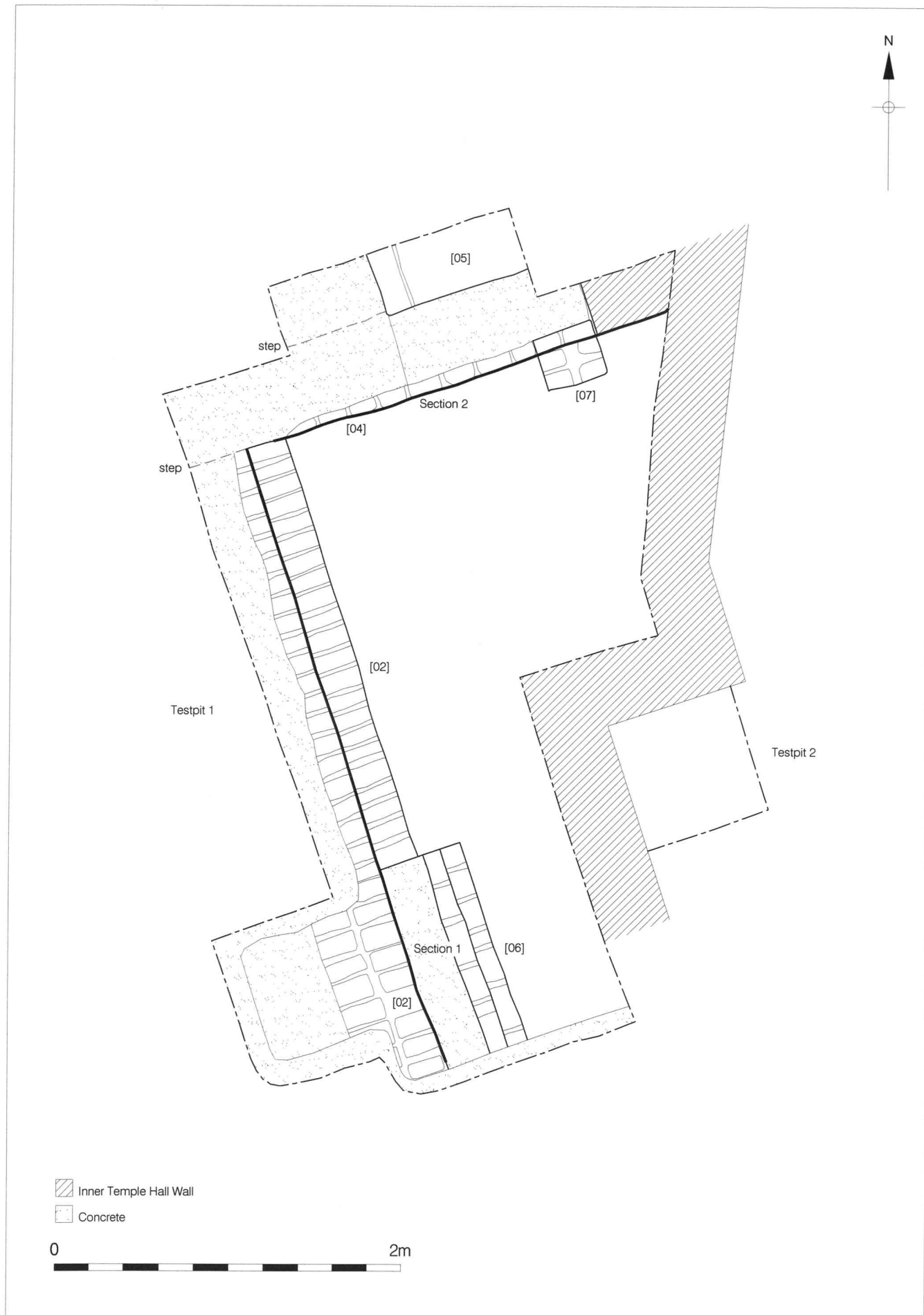


Figure 3
Testpits 1 & 2
1:30

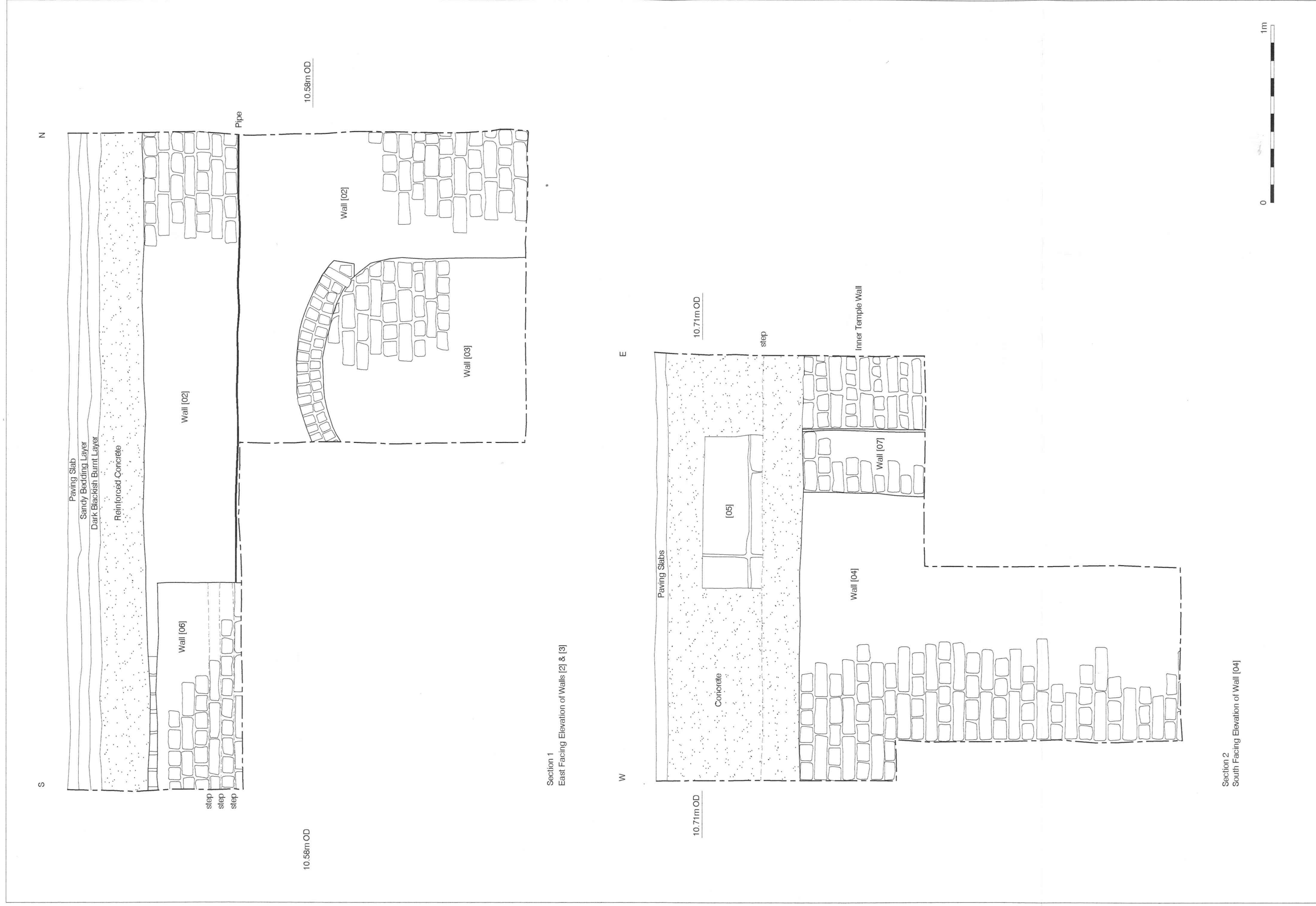


Figure 4
Sections 1 & 2
1:20

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The evaluation conducted at the northwest corner of the Inner Temple Hall revealed an E-W aligned Purbeck limestone wall interpreted as being part of Wren's late 17th century Temple Cloisters. The remains of a 19th century lightwell, and external storage or basement room were found to survive to the south, and are interpreted as being part of a late alteration to the Inner Temple Hall. The Hall was rebuilt because of the damage caused by WWII bombing. This work included the blocking up of the storage room, the construction of a new boundary wall and the infilling the lightwell.
- 8.2 The proposed disabled lift pit and foundations will be formed within the footprint of the evaluated test pits and no further archaeological work will be required.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Adam Knight of Hugh Broughton Architects, for commissioning the work, on behalf of the Surveyor's Office of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple and Kathryn Stubbs of the Corporation of London for monitoring the work.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Peter Moore for project managing the evaluation and editing the present report, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Ken Sabel and John Brown for the building material analysis.

APPENDIX 1: Context index

Context	Type	Description	Phase
1	Deposit	Post-1945 demolition rubble	3
2	Masonry	N-S 19 th century wall	2
3	Masonry	Blocking later addition to wall [2]	3
4	Masonry	E-W 19 th century wall	2
5	Masonry	E-W stone wall	1
6	Masonry	N-S wall	2
7	Masonry	N-S wall truncated to the south	2
8	Opening	Arched opening in wall [2]	2

APPENDIX 2: OASIS Data collection Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

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Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-4725

Project details

Project name	Inner Temple Hall (Disabled Access Lift)
Short description of the project	Archaeological Evaluation
Project dates	Start: 10-06-2004 End: 16-06-2004
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Construction of disabled access lift
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	LIGHTWELL Modern

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLES Inner Temple Hall (Disabled Access Lift)
Postcode	EC4
Study area	15 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 3123 8102 Point
Height OD	Min: 9.53m Max: 10.98m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Contractor (design and execute)
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 bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation At the Inner Temple Hall (Disabled Access Lift), City Of London
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Moore, P.
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