



**LONDON GUILDHALL**  
**(Garderobe masonry in the Phene Neal Room)**  
**Guildhall Yard**  
**London EC2V**

City of London

Standing Building Survey Report

February 2013



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**Museum of London Archaeology**

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## Summary

*MOLA were commissioned by the City of London Corporation to investigate and record some standing masonry within the Phene Neal Room of the Guildhall, Guildhall Yard, City of London, EC2V. The investigation took place in February 2013. The clunch and Kentish ragstone and masonry was part of a garderobe, vaulted soakaway and cesspit adjacent to the south-east stair turret foundations. The features date from the rebuilding of the Guildhall by John Croxtone between 1411-29. The garderobe was accessed via an intra-mural door and stair in the south jamb of the East Crypt and would have served this space when it was in use as a banqueting suite. Later an access was made directly from the hall above. The garderobe remained in use until probably the 19th century when the space became a corridor access between the Guildhall and the Library and Museum.*

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Site location and background

Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) carried out an archaeological survey of a standing building, the south-east garderobe at The Guildhall, Guildhall Yard, City of London, EC2V, referred to as the 'site' in this document (Fig 1). Fieldwork was carried out during February 2013. Ordnance Survey national grid reference to the approximate centre of the site is 532517 181390. The site sits in a basement passageway known as the Phene Neal Room within the Guildhall Precinct. The East Crypt is immediately to the west, to the north is a service room, to the east is the Old Museum and to the south is a modern service block comprising disabled WCs and a lift shaft. The structures within this survey include the foundations of the south-east stair turret, archaeological remains of a garderobe and cesspit and the external east elevation of the Guildhall. They were all originally constructed during the master mason John Croxtone's building campaign of 1411-18.

## 1.2 Planning background

The standing building recording is a response to a brief from Julian Kverndal (Senior Heritage Estate Officer, City Surveyor's Department, City of London Corporation) dated November 22 2012. Part of a concrete floor surface in the corridor between the East Crypt and Museum (known as the Phene Neal Rom) was removed by Nimbus Conservation in 2012 in order to control the moisture content of a section of rubble-core walling adjacent and above the surface. On removal of the concrete the voussoirs of an arch and partially blocked chamber beyond were discovered and MOLA were commissioned to come and record the revealed masonry and set the findings in context with the adjacent historic structures.

The site is situated within the Guildhall Conservation Area as designated by the City of London Corporation and is a Grade I listed building. Additionally the site lies over a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Therefore the historical significance of the building is such as to justify archaeological investigation and recording, and this has been recommended by the Senior Heritage Estate Officer.

## 1.3 Origin and scope of this report

The archaeological work of analysis and recording, and the production of this report, was commissioned from MOLA by the City of London Corporation to carry out the required standing building recording, reporting and archiving in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2013) to satisfy the requirements quoted above.

Given that the building is Grade I listed it was agreed that the record to the level of detail, in most respects, of 'Level 3' of the relevant English Heritage specifications, *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006), and a commitment to publish the results in suitable form, was considered appropriate. A certain amount of documentary research, usually entailed by 'Level 3' of these specifications, augmented the archaeological survey of the building and enhanced its value as a record. The physical circumstances of the site led to the record concentrating on the more accessible and visible parts of the building (see below).

#### 1.4 Research aims and method of work

The overall aim of the programme of investigation and recording of the building was to advance understanding especially those aspects of it that were of architectural, archaeological and historical interest. The Guildhall has been extensively researched both archaeologically and historically and this work has yielded a long list of publications. The structures of this survey have been subject to MOLA's excavation work of 1992-8 (GYE92) in the Guildhall Yard, new Guildhall Art Gallery and St Lawrence Jewry Crypt and were 'recorded in 1993 as part of a standing masonry recording exercise by a team of students from the Institute of Archaeology, under Nick Bateman's supervision' (Nick Holder, pers. Comm. email dated November 8 2012). The structures were given limited description and interpretation within the MOLA monograph on the Guildhall (Bowsher et al 2007, 188) however this did not include the recently revealed archway or attempt to set the site into a wider context therefore this report was commissioned to update existing information.

The fabric of the building was examined in the course of one day on site in February 2013, and the survey was carried out in accordance with the MOLA Health and Safety Policy (MOLA 2012). Access was generally possible to all parts of the interior including the East Crypt, garderobe stairs, and Phene Neal Room. The south-eastern stair turret door was locked and the chamber below the revealed voussoirs remained mostly blocked.

On site a measured plan was made in the form of a drawing at 1:20 scale and elevations of the masonry were also recorded as 1:20 scaled drawings. Archaeological contexts were not distinguished in the fabric of the building, as this was not part of the remit of the project, but otherwise recording was carried out in conformity with the Museum of London *Archaeological site manual* (1994). Photographs were taken to show typical and interesting features, general views and numerous other details. The dimensioned drawings made on site were used to produce accurate plan and elevations of the features in AutoCAD, using English Heritage drawing conventions (Figs 17-19).

Historical information about the building derives largely from available mapping and published documentary evidence, although this must be qualified and augmented as a result of examining the physical fabric of the building. More research is possible in future especially into comparative guildhall garderobes. Concerning the function of the garderobe and of the wider Guildhall complex, many secondary sources exist although these sources have been considered to a limited extent, sufficient to understand the present site and the building in its historical context.



## 1.5 Organisation of this report and conventions used

The site is broadly rectilinear in plan with its longitudinal edge orientated N – S.

All dimensions are given in metres or millimetres, except for certain brick and timber sizes, and heights are given where appropriate in metres above Ordnance datum (mean sea level), abbreviated 'mOD'.

*Table 1: Abbreviations used in this report*

EH	English Heritage
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
M OD	Ordnance Datum (mean sea level at Newlyn, Cornwall)
OS	Ordnance Survey

## **2 Historical background**

### **2.1 Geology and topography**

The site lies over a narrow terrace at the eastern edge of a flattish plateau of brickearth. To the east, the natural topography slopes down into the Walbrook valley, and to the south towards the Thames. Ground level in Guildhall Yard is approximately 14.5mOD. The published monograph on the Guildhall (Bowsher et al 2007) should be consulted for more detailed information on the natural geology and the archaeological and historical background to the site.

### **2.2 Outline description**

The site is situated in the Guildhall Conservation Area within the City of London and is located in a basement to the east of the Guildhall East Crypt in what is now known as the Phene Neal Room. Ground Level for the East Crypt and Phene Neal Room is 11.7mOD. From the early 15<sup>th</sup> century this area was a liminal zone of the Guildhall complex and acted as an access route between the college and chapel through what was still partially a garden with the rear enclosures of private tenements on Basinghall Street to the east. Later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century these tenements were purchased and the site became an isolated lightwell and access route between the East Crypt and the Library and Museum. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century this open-air access corridor had been roofed over.

Within the Phene Neal Room, and against the west wall, are several masonry structures which originate from the 1411-18 rebuilding of the Guildhall. At the south end are the foundations and lowest ashlar courses of the south-east stair turret of the Guildhall. To the north is the rubble core masonry and limited sections of ashlar associated with a latrine shaft and cesspit of a garderobe. This garderobe was originally accessed from an intra-mural stair leading up from the jambs of the east door of the East Crypt which is in turn below the hall. Currently the Phene Neal Room is an access corridor between the East Crypt to the west, a service room to the north, the Museum to the east and a modern service block comprising disabled WCs and a lift shaft to the south.

### **2.3 Documentary history**

It is not within the remit of this report to give a detailed architectural history of the development of the Guildhall. This has already been comprehensively done by Caroline Barron (Barron 1974) and then paraphrased along with a description and analysis of the extensive archaeological excavations by the Museum of London Archaeology (Bowsher et al 2007). However it will serve to give a very brief outline of the development of the complex as it specifically relates to the archaeological features referred to in this report. Unless otherwise stated the following information is gleaned entirely from these two sources.

The function of guildhalls was to house the fiscal, judicial and administrative concerns of a public urban population. They began to appear during the medieval period with the rise of an affluent and mercantile class who were determined to regulate and control their business and civic activities as much as possible. The guildhall stood for order, hierarchy and a sense of communal history and its elected officers regulated the flow of goods, services, people and ideas. Such buildings are typified by a large multipurpose hall at ground or first floor level with storage rooms below. Across time the intricacy of the structures increased and this represented the growing affluence of corporations and the complexity of local government.

Outside of East Anglia and south-east England most guildhalls were modest buildings often reflecting the limited urban populations during the medieval period. The scale of the Guildhall in London; which was second only to Westminster Hall by the 15<sup>th</sup> century; indicates a large, affluent population and should be considered alongside the architectural achievements of the Flemish and north German rathaus (Steane 2001, 205-10).

The earliest guildhall was constructed on the site during the 1120s. This was on the site of former burgess tenements during the early medieval period and over what was the north embankment of an amphitheatre enclosure during the Roman period. Very little of this original Guildhall can now be seen as the later expansions of the site have masked almost all archaeological evidence.

Of the present building the West Crypt is the earliest structure. It has simple vaulting characteristic of the late 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> century and was built c 1298-1332 under instruction from Mayor Henry le Waleys. The first floor hall above the crypt was demolished in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, however we can be certain that the crypt represented ground level between the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries as it was constructed at the same level as the surrounding streets known from archaeological excavation. The Guildhall was constructed to represent the 'expression of civic pride, wealth and power after Edward I restored the right of self-governance to the City in April 1298' (Bowsher et al 2007, 139-40). Later in the 14<sup>th</sup> century a chapel and porch were added to the south-east and east elevation respectively.

By the early years of the 15<sup>th</sup> century it was considered necessary to increase the size of the Guildhall again, possibly during the mayoralty of either Thomas Knolles or Richard Whittington. The master mason John Croxtone was commissioned to design and oversee the construction which began in 1411. Initially Croxtone demolished all but the south aisle of the chapel (Fig 2) and the West Crypt in order to give the City officials a venue for their business during the lengthy construction period (Steane 2001, 224).

Construction work was well underway by 1415 when Henry Cook, three other carters and four boatmen are recorded as having provided substantial amounts of rag, lime and freestone for the project. Croxtone constructed a new basement adjacent to the West Crypt which is now known as the East Crypt and then raised a vast new hall above. By 1418 the superstructure was complete as work was being carried out on the roof structure which was finished in 1424. However it was 1429 before the glazing of the great east window was complete.

Despite the fact that in the earlier Guildhall the West Crypt had represented the exterior ground level, by the 15<sup>th</sup> century the construction works had raised this so high that the base of the window cills of the crypt were now approximately 1.5m below ground and light-wells were formed to illuminate the space. Consequently the door in the east end of the East Crypt (Fig 3) was accessed via a staircase up to the external ground level and the alleyway connecting the college and chapel and associated garden. There was also direct communication with the hall above via the north-east corner turret and to a chamber by the south-east corner turret both of which are octagonal in form. This means of communication between basement and hall above via a newel stair had a lengthy pedigree and can also be found at mid-12<sup>th</sup> century St Mary's Guildhall in Lincoln (Stocker 1991, 26).

The Guildhall was substantially damaged by fire on September 4 1666 and a large part of the £132,000 spent by the City on the repair of public buildings was expended on the building work administered by Sir Christopher Wren and Robert Hooke. Their work was largely a conservative project and only the Guildhall Yard, the roof, the vaulting of the West Crypt and the porch were substantially altered. The later alterations by George Dance in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Sir Horace Jones in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and subsequent to German bombing in 1940 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott affected the hall, porch and roof structures however did not make any impact upon the East Crypt or space which was to become the Phene Neal Room. It is perhaps not surprising that the liminal zone at the east end of the Guildhall received relatively little historic alteration given that it was chosen as the appropriate place to site two garderobes in what was an alleyway and the diminishing garden between the Guildhall and the rear enclosures of private tenements on Basinghall Street to the east.

Garderobes have a long history in medieval architecture and can be found in the earliest stone-built structures such as castle donjons including the 11<sup>th</sup> century White Tower in London. In essence they are a small cell at the end of a short crooked passage often within the thickness of the walls of a building from which an open shaft allowed deposits to fall into a watercourse, ditch, moat or cesspit beneath. Garderobes are known by many names including the modern latrine but were referred to in contemporary medieval accounts as 'gonges', 'seges' or the rather prosaic 'necessarium' (Keevil 2000, 153). Writing in the 16<sup>th</sup> century William Horman gave very practical advice on how to construct a garderobe (known at the time as a 'sege house' after the medieval name for a latrine seat) 'a wyse builder will set a sege house out of the wey from sight and smellynge' (Horman 1519). During the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries garderobes in still used buildings were normally plugged with rubbish and building rubble as privies and water closets became the more usual solution to the problem of human waste.

The garderobe is a very under-researched topic within the study of guildhalls and it seems that many small provincial guildhalls such as Fordwich, Kent may have provided the much simpler solution of a small covered hole in the floorboards to cater for the bare necessities of human bodily function. The precise architecture of the garderobes at the Guildhall will be discussed below but it seems that the human waste would have fallen into a vaulted cesspit which would have required regular cleaning out via a small doorway such as that at Llangibby Castle, Glamorgan. The person responsible for clearing out the garderobe cesspit was called the Gongfemour (Friar 2003, 232). A similar contemporary medieval cesspit was also excavated (Bowsher et al 2007) to the west of the medieval Guildhall Library by MOLA (Fig 4).

The presence of the garderobes at the east end of the East Crypt indicates that during the 15<sup>th</sup> century the space was designed for much more than a mere storage chamber as documented during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Its fine architecture featuring an elaborate tiercon vault, clustered Purbeck columns, triple-light windows and diaperwork stone walls indicate a high status use. Barron has suggested that the West Crypt may have been used as an occasional kitchen supplying a well-appointed banqueting suite in the East Crypt. Banqueting was an established function of medieval (and later) Guildhalls for example the chambers beneath the 14<sup>th</sup> century guildhall at Coventry were used to store and prepare food for feasts held in the hall above (Steane 2001, 213-4). In the conventions of medieval

dining spaces this would make the West Crypt the service end of the hall and the east end of the East Crypt would therefore be the location for the dais. This dais would therefore be provided with access to two intra-mural garderobes as well as a possible lavabo sited in the wall to the south of the east doorway (Fig 5). It is even possible that the two garderobes may have been segregated according to male and female access as within the 12<sup>th</sup> century donjon at Castle Rising, Norfolk (Allen Brown 1954, 55-6).

The lifespan of the garderobe seems to have been lengthy. Croxtone's original construction serving the East Crypt was later augmented by an access directly from the main Guildhall above. Panelling was inserted in 1706 and this may have allowed a discreet door to be punctured through the 15<sup>th</sup> century masonry allowing use of the garderobe from multiple spaces. The garderobe is clearly shown to the north of the south-east stair turret in a Survey of the Guildhall precinct dated to c 1770 (Fig 6). The construction of the Library and Museum during the early 1870s upon what had remained private tenements on Basinghall Street is likely to have led to the eventual partial demolition of the garderobe which was probably either partly or wholly filled up with rubbish by this point. A survey of the Guildhall from 1884 (Fig 7) shows that the space to the east of the Guildhall was reduced to a narrow passageway that appeared to be lined with a wall enclosing the medieval masonry of the south-east stair turret and garderobe. It is likely that the yellow London stock bricks discovered beneath the modern concrete (see below) date to this enclosure.

The external passageway between the Library and Museum and east end of the Guildhall remained intact until the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when it was roofed over to give some protection from the weather. The name which has become associated with this space – the Phene Neal Room - refers to a Sir William Phene Neal who was elected Lord Mayor in 1930. According to security guard Keith Burrell many of the rooms within the Guildhall have informal associations with individuals who are noted for using them. The Phene Neal Room is so called because Sir William used the space frequently for putting on his official robes (Keith Burrell pers. comm. 19/2/2013).

### 3 Description of the building

The following analytical description of the building should be read in conjunction with the selected archaeological photographs and historic illustrations (Figs 2-16) alongside the measured survey plan and elevations (Figs 17-19). All of the archaeological photographs and drawings are listed in Appendices 2 and 3. The masonry of the Phene Neal Room will be analytically described from south to north and will include a discussion on the access to the garderobe via the stairs in the jamb of the east door of the East Crypt.

#### 3.1 The south-east stair turret foundations

A short section of modern lime render orientated south-north (Fig 18) is visible at the extreme southern end of the east wall of the Phene Neal and is in the location of part of the east end of the south aisle of the chapel which once stood adjacent to the Guildhall (Fig 2). The chapel was demolished prior to Croxtone's rebuilding of the Guildhall leaving only the south aisle intact until it was demolished c 1440. It is not clear whether masonry relating to the chapel foundations still exists beneath this render.

The foundations of a stair turret lie immediately to the north of the modern lime render. The four corners of the Guildhall structure are marked externally by octagonal stair turrets. The south-western and north-western turrets linked the hall level to the roof; the north-eastern linked the East Crypt, hall and roof; whereas the south-eastern turret linked the East Crypt to a now demolished chamber. The south-eastern stair was accessed via a 15th century door with an equilateral pointed Gothic arch in the south-eastern corner of the East Crypt (Fig 8 & 16). The foundations of the turret visible in the Phene Neal Room (Fig 9) consist of an east facing elevation with angled chamfered returns to the south and north which form the shape of the masonry above.

The stonework of the turret consists of a mixture of Kentish ragstone intermingled with chalk clunch repointed with a weak lime mortar of modern origin. The original mortar is no longer clearly visible. Much of the south face of the turret foundations are covered with a modern concrete render. It is considered advisable that this be removed firstly to reveal the medieval masonry and secondly to avoid any inherent moisture retention problems created by cladding a permeable stone and lime mortar structure with an impermeable skin. The east face of the stair turret rubble stone foundations are visible and have a ledge approximately 0.3m in width running 0.7m above the flagstone floor of the Phene Neal Room. Whilst it is appreciated that this could be part of an original stepped foundation, tool marks on the upper face of the ledge suggest that this may have been cut back and created at a later stage in the history of the building. The original height of the step foundation is likely to have been approximately 1.3m and would have stopped where the ashlar build above begins. There are three full courses of Kentish ragstone ashlar visible on the east facing buttress of the turret with a fourth partial course below which seems to be an interface with the rubble foundations below. The north face of the buttress and turret ashlar (Fig 10) has been plastered and painted over, however the rubble foundations are visible though have been heavily truncated.

#### 3.2 The garderobe shaft

The foundations of the stair turret and of the garderobe appear to be of entirely one build which indicates that both were part of Croxtone's early 15th century design scheme. There are no straight joints between the two constructions and no changes to either the mortar or make-up of the masonry. It is also apparent that the foundations of both structures have been truncated and consequently little remains of either the complete original shape of the garderobe shaft or its ashlar faces.

The north return of the stair turret ashlar is abutted by a humic fill (Fig 11) which has also been truncated and shaped when it was cut back at some indeterminate period. However to the north of this humic fill are three courses of ashlar 0.9m in length which gives the north-south dimension of the garderobe shaft as 0.8m. The shaft was therefore constructed with the stair turret as its south face. The humic fill is made up of a mid-brown soil containing post-medieval pottery, marine shellfish and building rubbish and is suggestive of not a backed-up cesspit but rather of a garderobe which has been deliberately plugged with rubbish after it has gone out of use. The presence of humic fill associated with the level of the rubble foundations (Fig 12) suggests that the ashlar masonry of the shaft has been removed at this level and then slumping from above has occurred leading to the horizon of humic fill lying directly on top of the rubble foundations. The presence of the soakaway arch and vault at foundation level further to the north indicates that a drainage culvert must have linked the bottom of the garderobe shaft at this level. A corresponding arch is likely to be partially still in existence beneath the large deposition of building rubble to the north to the humic fill just below present ground level.

The remains of the soakaway arch and vault lie to the north of the garderobe shaft. It has already been established above how it is likely that a culvert connected the shaft to these features. There are 9 small Kentish ragstone voussoirs forming the crown of a north-facing arch (Fig 13). A partially blocked chamber of unknown dimension, but extending for at least 0.7m to the south and probably linking to the garderobe shaft, has been filled with building rubble. Above the arch is evidence of five courses of Kentish ragstone ashlar forming the beginnings of a small barrel vault. It is probable that the arch and vault are all that is currently visible of a stone-lined cesspit which received the waste from the garderobe shaft to the south. This cesspit may have once been similar in appearance to the one excavated to the west of the medieval Library at the Guildhall (Fig 4).

Above the arch and to the north is a solid stack of rubble core 1.6m in width x 2m in height, forming the west side of the presumed cesspit (Fig 14). The south face of this stack is represented by the north side of the garderobe shaft and the north face is a vertical wall of roughly dressed stonework. The make-up of this masonry rubble is chalk clunch and Kentish ragstone. The purpose of this stack was to allow access through the east wall of the Guildhall to a small chamber containing the garderobe 'sege' (i.e. seat above a hole which accessed the shaft below). The stack has been greatly truncated, however it was still intact in c 1770 when the survey of the Guildhall precinct showed it as a light grey rectangle immediately adjacent to the south-east stair turret (Fig 6). This illustration indicates that the east wall of the garderobe originally lay flush with the masonry of the east buttress of the stair turret and consequently we must imagine that the truncated rubble masonry of the entire garderobe feature once extended out this far. This would have created an enclosed shaft and cesspit which was probably accessed for cleaning out by the Gongfemour via a doorway in the east elevation. The line of this original masonry of the garderobe stack is now represented by the line of modern concrete flooring, however it is clear that by 1884 (Fig 7) the stack had been removed and it was enclosed by a yellow London stock brick wall which lined the passageway to the east of the Guildhall and enclosed the ruins of the former garderobe.

The garderobe was originally accessed via the intra-mural door and stair (Fig 15) reached from the south jamb of the east door of the East Crypt (Fig 16). Both door and stair are still in existence however they are located 1.53m above the floor level. The door and stair are also mirrored to the north with an identical garderobe which has now been entirely removed. This discrepancy in height is related to the difference in ground level between the crypts which represent a 12th-14th century ground level and the 15th century ground level which was much higher and required the insertion of light wells to illuminate the crypts during

Croxtone's rebuilding of the Guildhall. Therefore the east door of the East Crypt was accessed at this period via a (now removed) staircase which allowed access to the alleyway and garden beyond (Fig 16). Consequently the garderobe door and stair were accessed via a short flight of steps at 15th century ground level. The access from the East Crypt stair was probably through a small wicket gate let into the much larger door which when fully opened would have obscured entry to the garderobe stair. The intra-mural garderobe stair then extended 3.45m to the south before turning ninety degrees to the east and onto the garderobe stack. In common with almost all garderobe access corridors it is likely that the corridor then turned back south again to create a crooked dog-leg which then allowed access to the sege and shaft below.



## **3 Publication, archiving and copyright**

### **3.1 Research aims and publication**

It has proved possible to reconstruct, at least in outline, the history of the structures on the present site, both from archaeological investigation of their fabric and from documentary sources. The scholarly and professional requirement to publish the results of this investigation will be met by reporting the results in summary form in appropriate professional journals, including the annual excavation round-ups in *London Archaeologist* and *Medieval Archaeology*. The summary, a copy of this report and other details will also be uploaded to OASIS (at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>...; see Appendix 1). Copies of this report will be offered to the client, the local planning authority, appropriate local study centres and archives, and English Heritage.

Within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and MOLA, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation, or more information about the nature of the building, may require changes to all or parts of the document.

### **3.2 Archiving**

The site records comprise a total of 5 drawings, together with 7 pages of handwritten site notes and 48 photographic images in digital colour format. No objects or samples were collected. The site records and a copy of this report will be deposited in due course in the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), under the site code GLD13.

### **3.3 Copyright**

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## **4 Acknowledgements**

This report was commissioned by Julian Kverndal of the City of London Corporation, whom MOLA wishes to thank. Additionally the author wishes to thank Mark Box for providing information on recent repair works on site, Keith Burrell for gladly relating oral history on the Phene Neal Room. Nick Holder provided background information on the previous work on the site.

The survey was undertaken by James Wright of the MOLA Standing Buildings Team. James also took on-site photographs, carried out the documentary research and laid out the cover and other illustrations. Azizul Karim drew up the site plan and elevations in AutoCAD.

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This list includes works consulted as well as those cited in the text.

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## 6 Appendices

### Appendix 1 – OASIS report form

#### 6.1 OASIS ID: molas1-144762

##### Project details

Project name	London Guildhall (Garderobe masonry in the Phene Neal Room)
Short description of the project	MOLA were commissioned by the City of London Corporation to investigate and record some standing masonry within the Phene Neal Room of the Guildhall, Guildhall Yard, City of London, EC2V. The investigation took place in February 2013. The clunch and Kentish ragstone and masonry was part of a garderobe, vaulted soakaway and cesspit adjacent to the south-east stair turret foundations. The features date from the rebuilding of the Guildhall by John Croxtone between 1411-29. The garderobe was accessed via an intramural door and stair in the south jamb of the East Crypt and would have served this space when it was in use as a banqueting suite. Later an access was made directly from the hall above. The garderobe remained in use until probably the 19th century when the space became a corridor access between the Guildhall and the Library and Museum.
Project dates	Start: 18-02-2013 End: 28-02-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GLD13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	GUILDHALL Medieval
Monument type	GUILDHALL Post Medieval

Monument type	GUILDHALL Modern
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure","Annotated Sketch","Measured Survey"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

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**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON London Guildhall (Garderobe masonry in the Phene Neal Room)
Postcode	EC2V 7HH
Study area	14.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32517 81390 51 0 51 30 55 N 000 05 23 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.00m Max: 12.00m

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**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	Corporation of London
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Michael Smith
Project supervisor	James Wright
Type of sponsor/funding body	City of London Department of Planning and Transportation

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**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	London Guildhall (Garderobe masonry in the Phene Neal Room) Guildhall Yard London EC2V City of London - Standing Building Survey Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wright, J.
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	MOLA
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 spiral bound paper

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Entered by	James Wright (jwright@mola.org.uk)
Entered on	28 February 2013

## Appendix 2 – List of archaeological photographs

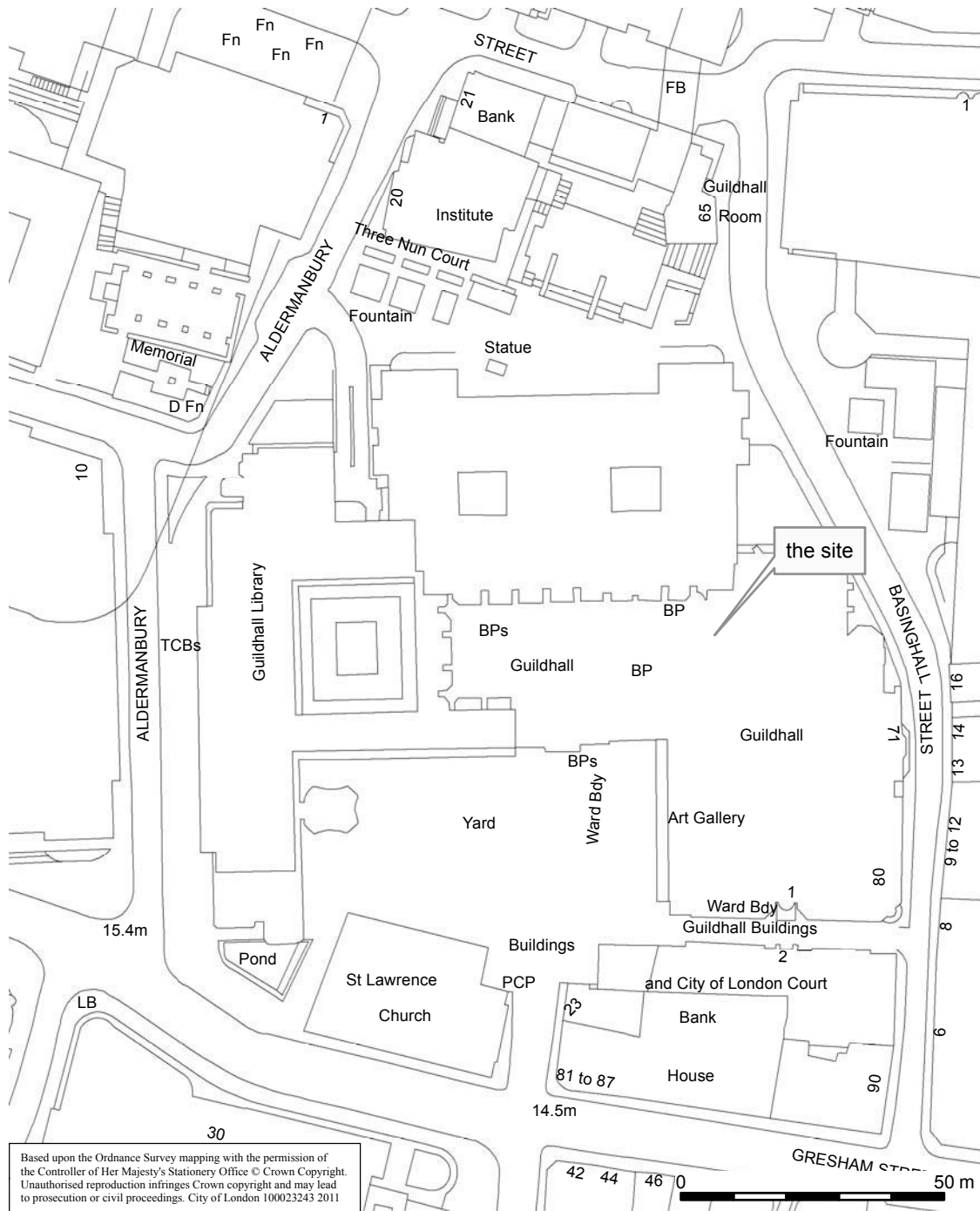
Images DSCN5344 - DSCN5382 were taken by James Wright

Image number	Direction of view	Description
DSCN5344	S	Cesspit soakaway arch and vault
DSCN5345	S	Cesspit soakaway arch and vault
DSCN5346	S	Cesspit soakaway arch and vault
DSCN5347	W	Rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5348	W	Rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5349	W	Rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5350	SW	Cesspit soakaway arch and vault with rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5351	SW	Cesspit soakaway arch and vault with rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5352	W	Foundations of SE stair turret, latrine shaft and rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5353	W	Fill of latrine shaft and rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5354	W	Fill of latrine shaft and rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5355	NW	Fill of latrine shaft and rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5356	W	Foundations of SE stair turret
DSCN5357	W	Foundations of SE stair turret
DSCN5358	NW	Foundations of SE stair turret
DSCN5359	SW	Foundations of SE stair turret, latrine shaft and rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5360	SW	Foundations of SE stair turret, latrine shaft and rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5361	SW	Foundations of SE stair turret, latrine shaft and rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5362	SW	Foundations of SE stair turret, latrine shaft and rubble core masonry of garderobe
DSCN5363	S	Intra-mural garderobe door and stair
DSCN5364	S	Intra-mural garderobe door and stair
DSCN5365	SE	Intra-mural garderobe passage and blocked door at top of stairs
DSCN5366	SE	Intra-mural garderobe passage and blocked door at top of stairs
DSCN5367	SE	Intra-mural garderobe passage and blocked door at top of stairs
DSCN5368	SE	Intra-mural garderobe passage and blocked door at top of stairs
DSCN5369	N	Intra-mural garderobe door and stair
DSCN5370	SW	Blocked door from the hall to garderobe
DSCN5371	SW	Blocked door from the hall to garderobe
DSCN5372	E	East door of East Crypt
DSCN5373	E	East door of East Crypt
DSCN5374	E	East door of East Crypt
DSCN5375	E	East door jamb, pilaster impost and lavabo of East Crypt
DSCN5376	E	East door jamb, pilaster impost and lavabo of East Crypt
DSCN5377	E	East door jamb and pilaster impost of East Crypt
DSCN5378	SE	East door jamb and garderobe stair door of East Crypt
DSCN5379	SE	East door jamb and garderobe stair door of East Crypt
DSCN5380	NE	Exterior of the Guildhall showing the SE stair turret
DSCN5381	NE	Exterior of the Guildhall showing the SW stair turret in detail
DSCN5382	NE	Exterior of the Guildhall showing the SE stair turret in detail

**Appendix 3 – List of archaeological drawings**

<b>Sheet number</b>	<b>Description</b>
1a	1:20 scale plan of Phene Neal Room
1b	1:20 scale plan of Phene Neal Room
2a	1:20 scale elevation of Phene Neal Room, looking west
2b	1:20 scale elevation of Phene Neal Room, looking west
3	1:20 scale elevation of cesspit soakaway arch and vault





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Fig 1 Site location

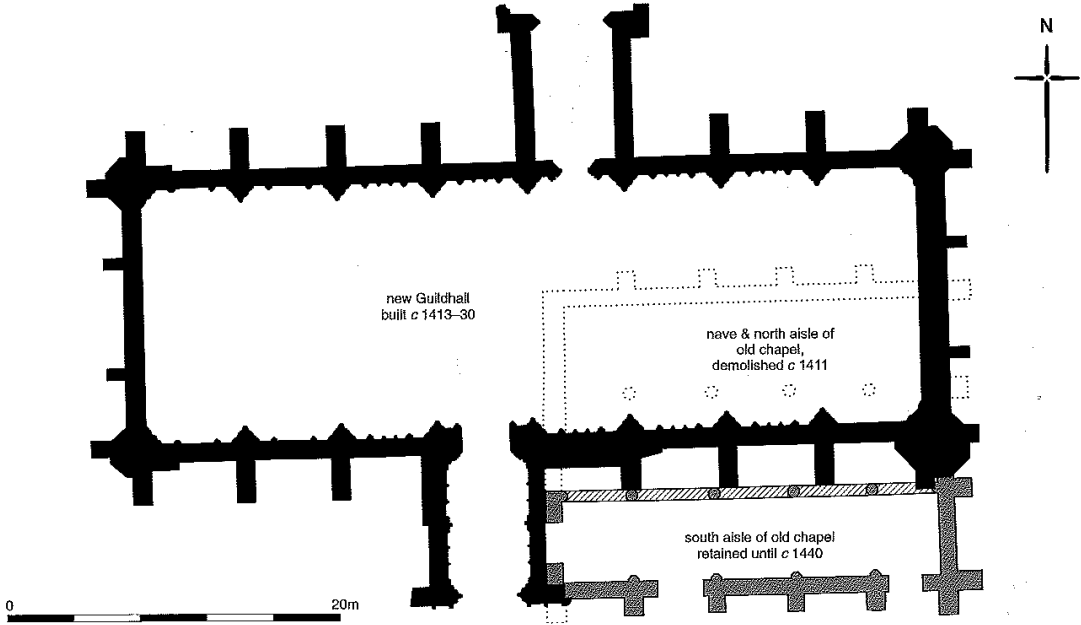


Fig 2 Plan of the new Guildhall built by Croxtone in relationship to the partly demolished old chapel



Fig 3 The east door of the East Crypt, looking east. Note the difference in height between the ground level and the base of the orders of pilasters.



Fig 4 View of the medieval Library latrine cesspit with soakaway arch



Fig 5 Jamb of east door to the East Crypt, Purbeck clustered shaft and lavabo, looking east

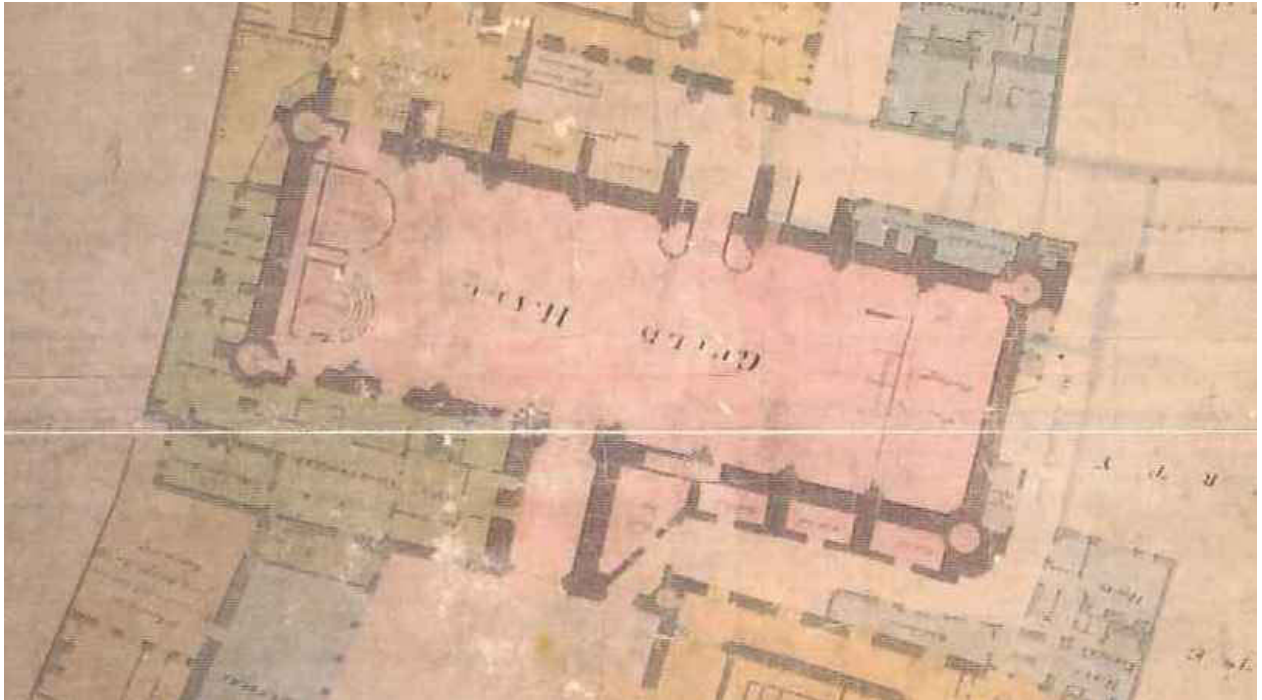


Fig 6 Survey of the Guildhall precinct c 1770 showing the in situ garderobe north of the south-east stair turret (image orientated N-S for clarity and consistency)

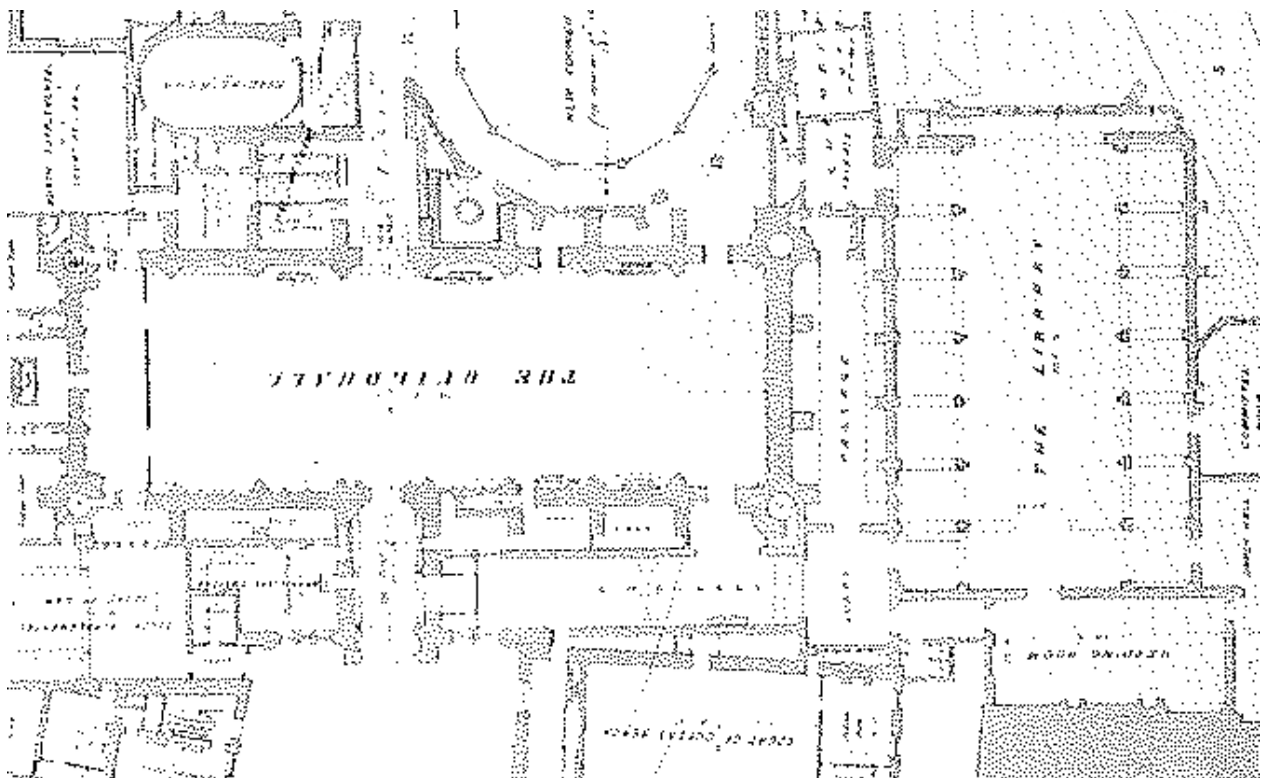


Fig 7 Survey of the Guildhall precinct in 1884 showing the creation of the passage between the Guildhall and the Library (image orientated N-S for clarity and consistency)



Fig 8 View of the south jamb of the east door to the East Crypt, looking south-east. Note the door to the garderobe stair within the thickness of the jamb, the difference in floor level between the ground and threshold of the garderobe stair and in the background the door to the south-eastern stair turret.



Fig 9 The foundations of the south-eastern stair turret, looking north-west



Fig 10 The foundations of the south-eastern stair turret, looking south-west



Fig 11 Humic fill and ashlar masonry within the garderobe shaft, looking north-west



Fig 12 Humic fill overlying rubble core masonry of the garderobe shaft, looking west





Fig 13 The voussoirs of the garderobe cesspit with the soakaway chamber and vaulting, looking south



Fig 14 The garderobe stack with cesspit soakaway chamber and vaulting, looking south-west



Fig 15 Intra-mural garderobe door and access stair within the south jamb of the east door to the East Crypt, looking south

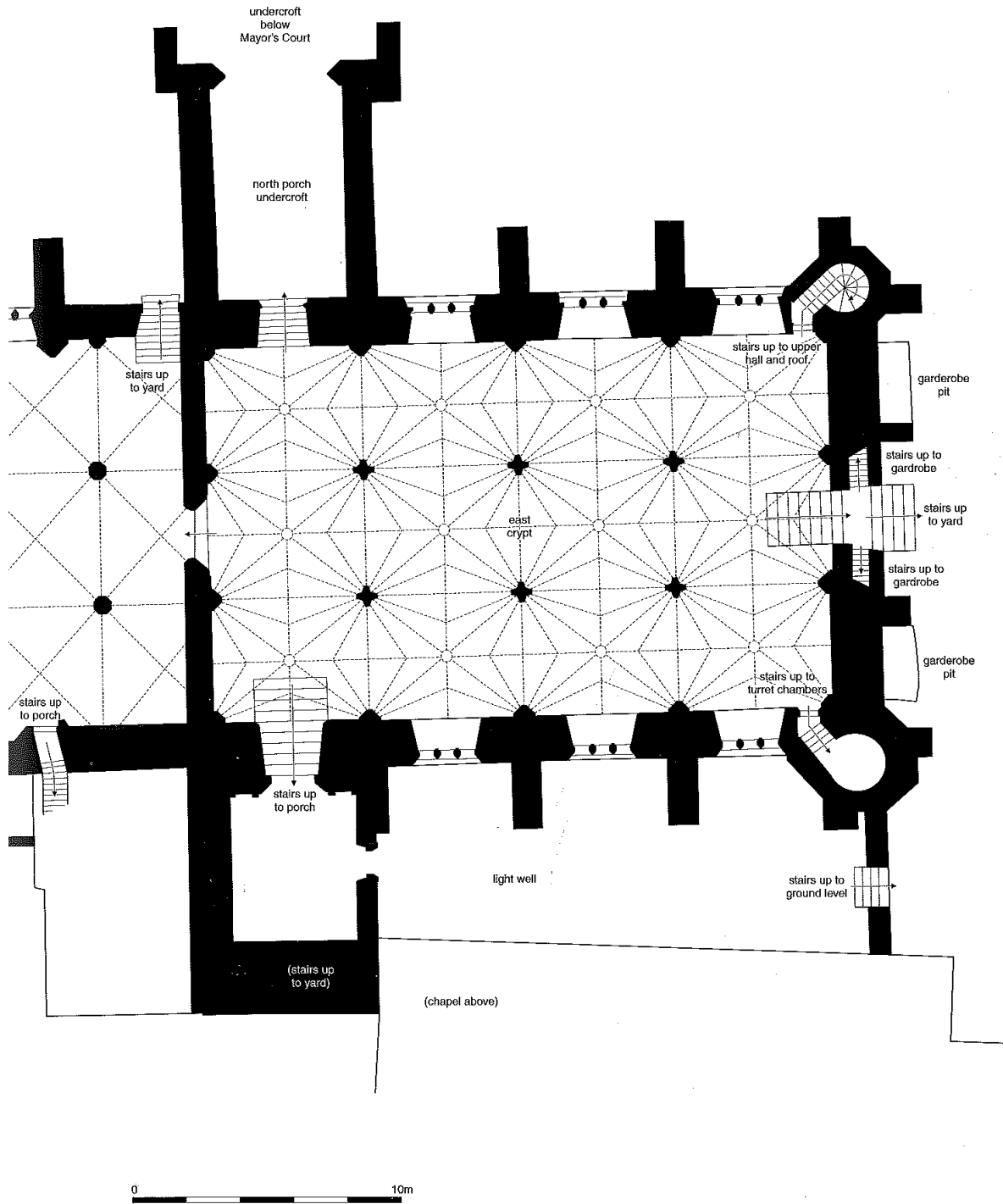


Fig 16 Reconstructed plan showing the 15th century Guildhall East Crypt. Note the south-east stair turret, stairs leading up out of the crypt to the ground level yard, the access stairs to the garderobes and the garderobe pits.

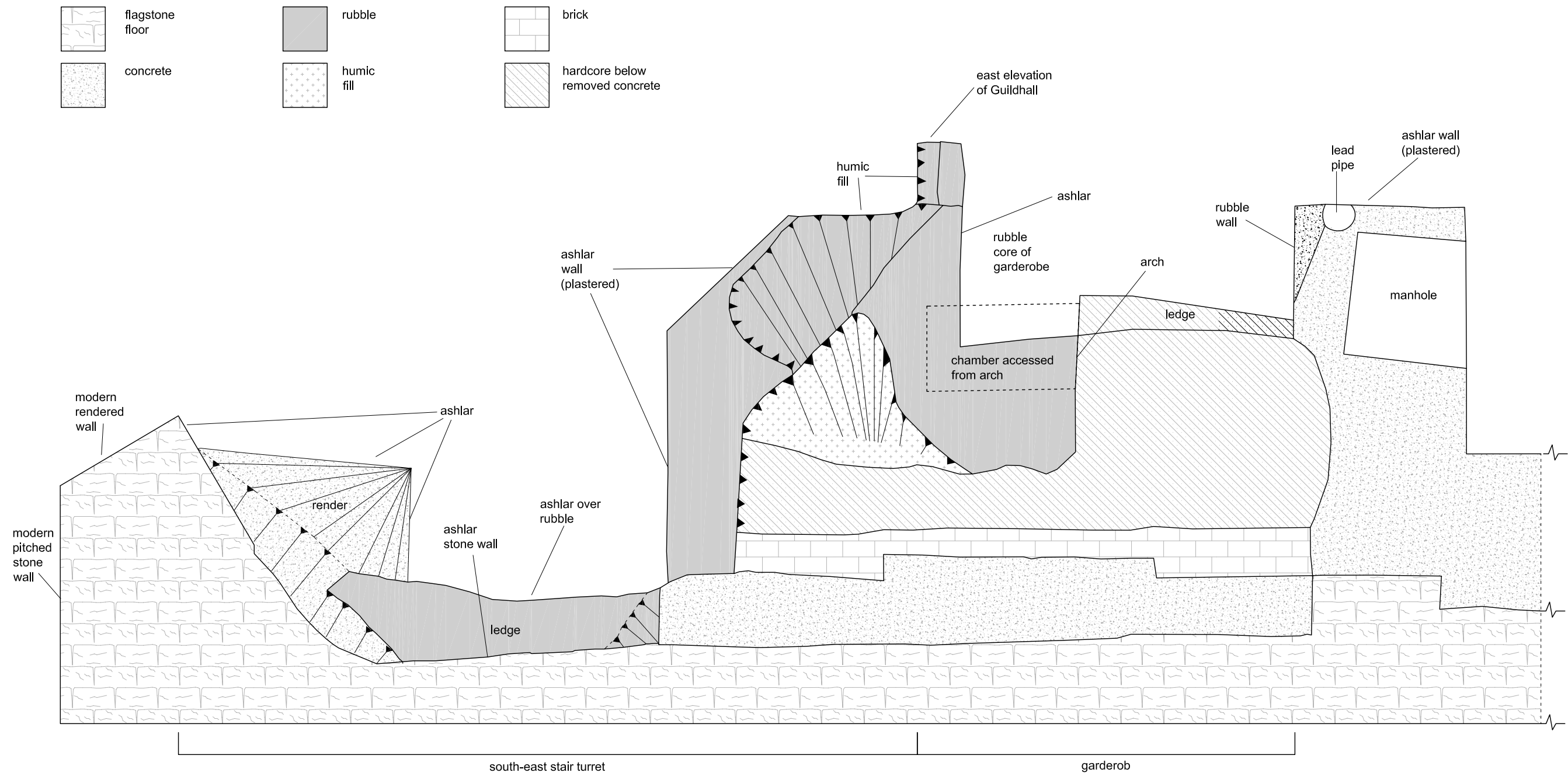


Fig 17 Plan of masonry features in the Phene Neal Room



Fig 18 Elevation of masonry features in the Phene Neal Room, looking west

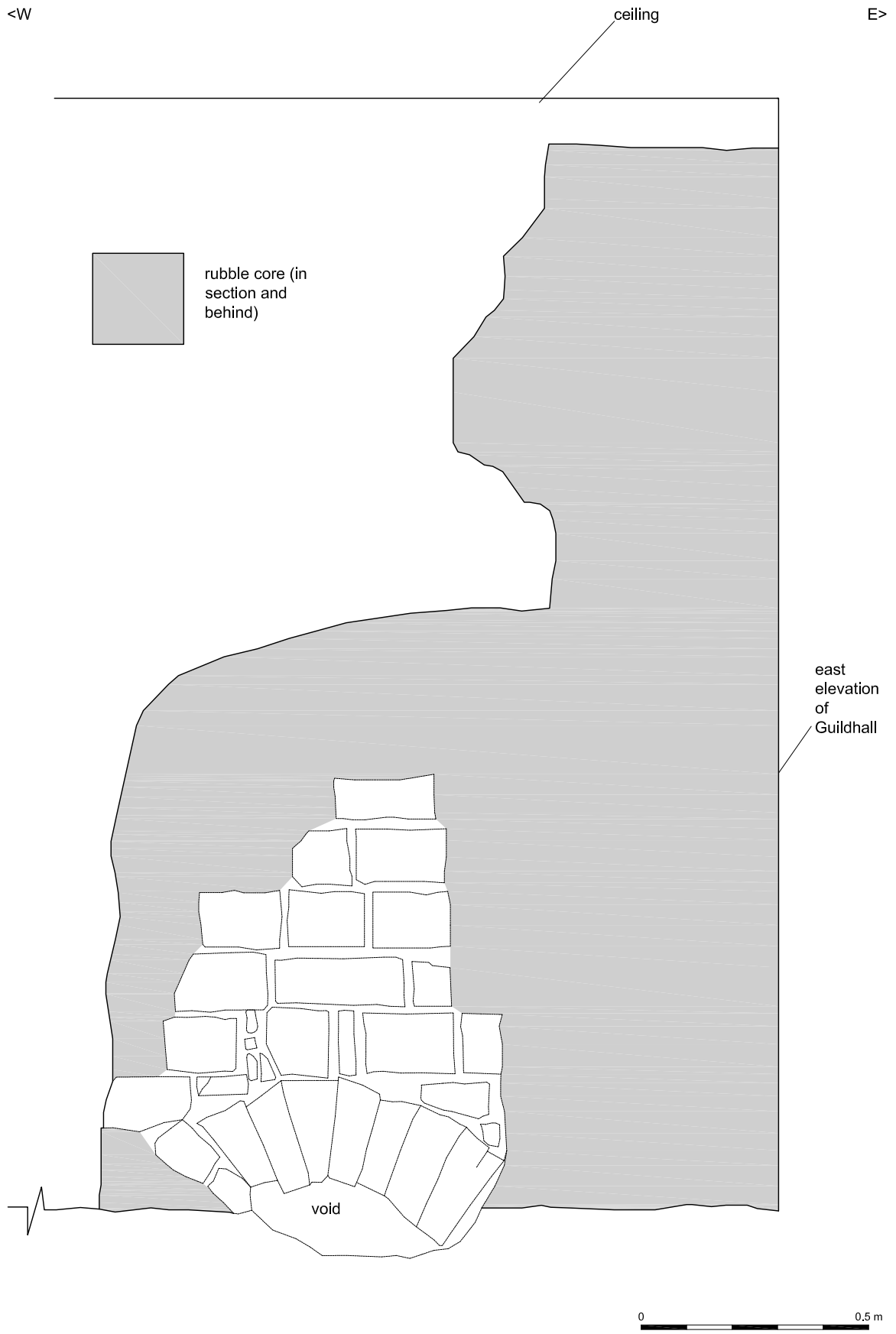


Fig 19 Elevation of masonry soakaway arch and vault in Phene Neal Room, looking south