



**CLIFFORD'S INN  
138 FETTER LANE  
London ECA4**

City of London

Evaluation and watching brief report

January 2014



**Clifford's Inn  
Fetter Lane  
London EC4A 1BY**

CFD13

Report on archaeological evaluation and watching brief

**Sign-off History:**

<b>Issue No.</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Checked/ Approved by:</b>	<b>Reason for Issue:</b>
1	07.02.14	Paolo Guarino	Michael Smith	Draft for client review

Graphics: Judit Peresztegi, Illustrator

**© Museum of London Archaeology**

Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED  
tel 0207 410 2200 fax 0207 410 2201 email [generalenquiries@mola.org.uk](mailto:generalenquiries@mola.org.uk)

## Summary (non-technical)

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief carried out by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) on the site of Clifford's Inn, 138 Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1BY. The report was commissioned from MOLA by Vinci Construction on behalf of the client Ingrove Ltd.*

*Following the recommendations of Kathryn Stubbs of the City of London one evaluation trench was excavated on the western courtyard of the existing building. And the excavation of service trenches was monitored along the south and eastern edges of the site.*

*The results of the field evaluation and the watching brief have helped to refine the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. Natural deposit of London Clay was only encountered at the base of evaluation trench 1 at a level of 12.80m OD and was directly overlaid by a 0.3m thick concrete slab.*

*The service trench along the southern edge of the site appeared to be excavated mainly within the backfill of previous modern truncations but towards the east end of the trench three post-medieval structures were identified. Other remains of post-medieval structures were identified at the south end of the service trench along the façade of the building.*

*In the light of revised understanding of the archaeological potential of the site the report concludes the impact of the proposed redevelopment is negligible.*

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1	Site background	6
1.2	Planning and legislative framework	6
1.3	Origin and scope of the report	6
1.4	Aims and objectives	6
<b>2</b>	<b>Topographical and historical background</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1	Topography	8
2.2	Archaeology	8
2.2.1	<i>Prehistoric</i>	8
2.2.2	<i>Roman</i>	8
2.2.3	<i>Saxon</i>	8
2.2.4	<i>Medieval and Post-medieval</i>	8
<b>3</b>	<b>The evaluation and watching brief</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1	Methodology	9
3.2	Results of the evaluation and watching brief	10
3.2.1	<i>Evaluation Trench 1</i>	10
3.2.2	<i>Watching brief</i>	10
3.3	Assessment of the evaluation and watching brief	12
<b>4</b>	<b>Archaeological potential</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1	Realisation of original research aims	14
4.2	General discussion of potential	15
4.3	Significance	15
<b>5</b>	<b>Proposed development impact and recommendations</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Appendix 1. A note on the post-medieval pottery and finds from Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1BY (CFD13) – Lyn Blackmore</b>	<b>18</b>
7.1	The pottery	18
7.2	The clay pipes, the glass and the iron	18
7.3	Discussion	18
<b>8</b>	<b>Appendix 2. Building Materials – Ian M. Betts</b>	<b>19</b>
8.1	Summary note on Building Materials	19
8.2	Discussion	19

<b>9</b>	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>NMR OASIS archaeological report form</b>	<b>21</b>
10.1	OASIS ID: molas1-152856	21

## **List Of Illustrations**

*Front cover: Clifford's Inn Façade on Fetter Lane*

*Fig 1 Site Location*

*Fig 2 Trenches Location Plan*

*Fig 3 Location of post-medieval structures*

*Fig 4 Trench 1. Looking west.*

*Fig 5 Structure 1. Looking east.*

*Fig 6 North-facing section of walls [7] and [8]*

*Fig 7 South-facing section of walls [7] and [8]*

*Fig 8 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> C walls [7] and [8]. Looking north*

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Site background

The evaluation and watching brief took place at Clifford's Inn, 138 Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1BY, hereafter called 'the site'. The site comprises office refurbishment and the partial infilling of two basement-level courtyards on the south side of the extant building. It is bounded by Fetter Lane to the east, the Clifford's Inn Passage to the west, St Dunstan-in-the-West to the south and the St Dunstan's House property to the north. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 531227 181200 (see Fig 1). Modern road level on Chancery Lane the west of site lies at c 15.7m OD. The existing ground surface in the western courtyard is about 3m below that of the Clifford's Inn Passage, and that of the eastern courtyard is about 2.3m below the alley.

The site code is CFD13.

A desk-top *Archaeological Assessment* was previously prepared which covers the whole area of the site (MOLA, 2012). The *Assessment* document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial interpretation of its archaeological potential. Only a brief resume is offered in the following sections.

### 1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Historic Environment Assessment* which formed the project design for the evaluation (see Section 9, MOLA, 2012).

### 1.3 Origin and scope of the report

This report was produced by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA, 2008). It was written to form a partial fulfilment of conditions 4, 5 and 6 applied to planning application 12/00789/FULL.

Field evaluation, and the *Evaluation and Watching Brief report* which comments on the results of that exercise, are defined in the most recent English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:

- formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them.
- formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research.

### 1.4 Aims and objectives

All research has been undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002*

The following research aims and objectives were established in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* for the evaluation and for the watching brief (Section 2.2, MOLA 2013a and MOLA 2013b):

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?
- What are the earliest deposits identified? In particular, are there any remains of prehistoric date on the site?
- What are the latest deposits identified?
- Is there any evidence to further define the nature of the sparse Roman activity in the area?
- Is there any evidence for activity associated with the near-by early- and middle-Saxon settlement of Lundenwic?
- Is there any evidence for the medieval development and occupation of the site?
- Do any human remains associated with the St Dunstan's burial ground survive on the site?
- Do any remains survive associated with the post-medieval occupation of the site known from documentary and cartographic evidence, particularly remains associated with the Clifford's Inn complex?



## **2 Topographical and historical background**

Sections 3 and 4 of the Historic Environment Assessment previously prepared by MOLA (MOLA 2012) should be referred to for a comprehensive assessment of the topographical characteristics, detailed description of the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site and the initial assessment of its archaeological potential. Only a brief resume is provided here.

### **2.1 Topography**

The highest natural type as seen during an evaluation at St Dunstan's House (about 15 m north of the site) is brickearth (encountered at 15.15m OD) which overlies Hackney Gravel Terrace (14,69m OD); the underlying deposit is London Clay. The brickearth and Hackney gravel were apparently removed in Trench 1 of the present site by previous developments; London Clay was encountered at 12.80m OD.

The site is located 400m to the west of the valley of the River Fleet (now canalised under Farringdon Street). The surrounding land slopes down gently to the east towards the Fleet and to the south towards the Thames c 400m to the south.

### **2.2 Archaeology**

#### **2.2.1 Prehistoric**

The evidence for prehistoric activity from adjacent sites is limited to the chance find of a Bronze Age dagger from Fleet Street 60m south of the site.

#### **2.2.2 Roman**

There is no evidence for settlement on the western bank of the River Fleet (see MOLA 2012, Section 4.2.5). A Roman cremation jar is recorded on Fetter Lane, c 175m north-east of the site (*ibid.* section 4.2.7).

Overall evidence of Roman occupation is relatively sparse in the study area.

#### **2.2.3 Saxon**

The nature of Saxon activity in the study area is unclear. The study area lies to the east of the Saxon town known as *Lundenwic*.

#### **2.2.4 Medieval and Post-medieval**

The 13thC church of St Dunstan-in-the-West was just south of the site and although its original footprint was smaller than the current one its burial ground extended to the north of the church towards the site (section 4.2.15, MOLA 2012).

From the beginning of the 14th century the area was part of the grounds of the Clifford's Inn, an Inn of Chancery affiliated with the Inner Temple.

Historic maps of the site confirm that although Clifford's Inn was substantially rebuilt in 1767–8 the medieval building footprint was preserved at least until 1886 (Section 4.2.24-27, MOLA 2012). The 18th and 19th century buildings of Clifford's Inn were demolished in 1935-6 to be replaced with the current building (Section 4.2.29, MOLA 2012).

### 3 The evaluation and watching brief

#### 3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation and watching brief were carried out in accordance with the preceding *Written Schemes of Investigation* (MOLA, 2013a and 2013b).

Trench 1 was excavated by MOLA, between the 29th April and 1st May 2013, in the western courtyard and the excavation of the service trenches along the south and east edges of the site were monitored by MOLA between the 16th May and 19th December 2013 (Fig 2).

Trench 1 was excavated by MOLA by hand while the service trench was excavated by machine by the contractors, and monitored by a member of staff from MOLA. It was originally intended to excavate a second evaluation trench in the eastern courtyard. However the foundations of the existing structures in this area were shown to have disturbed the ground to a depth below the level of natural soils. This implied that if any deposits of archaeological interest had survived below the concrete slab (which is already below the level of natural soil at 12.8m OD) it would not be affected by the proposed building. It was therefore agreed with Kathryn Stubbs, the Assistant Director Historic Environment at the City of London, not to excavate Trench 2.

The locations of all trenches were recorded by MOLA archaeologists offsetting from adjacent standing walls and plotted on to a Basement Survey. This information was then plotted onto the OS grid by MOLA geomaticians.

A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was made in accordance with the preceding *Written Schemes of Investigation* (MOLA, 2013a and 2013b)

The site has produced: 6 plans at 1:20; 14 context records; 2 section drawings at 1:10; and 106 digital photographs. In addition 8 bags of finds were recovered from the site.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code CFD13 in the MoL archive.

### 3.2 Results of the evaluation and watching brief

For trench locations see fig 2.

#### 3.2.1 Evaluation Trench 1

Fig 4 Evaluation trench 1

<i>Evaluation Trench 1</i>	
Location	Western courtyard
Dimensions	2.5m by 2.5m by 0.4m – 0.7m depth
Top of slab	13.55m OD
Base of modern concrete slab	12.82m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	NA
Level of base of trench	13.12-12.82 m OD
Natural observed	12.82m OD

Trench 1 was located in the western courtyard, at the basement level, in partial fulfilment of condition 4. It was square in plan and measured 2.5m by 2.5m. The trench was excavated by hand down to a concrete slab that was found below a 0.4m thick deposit of undifferentiated garden soil. Along the east side of Trench 1 was a modern flower bed (Fig 4). Excavating inside the flower bed it was possible to confirm that the 0.3m thick concrete slab was laid directly over London Clay at 12.82m OD, this suggests that the gravel deposits expected above the clay had been truncated by the concrete slab. Ground water was encountered below the base of the concrete.

#### 3.2.2 Watching brief

The watching brief was undertaken to monitor any ground reduction carried out across the site.

At the end of August 2013 the contractor exposed a 2m by 2m large area in the western courtyard just to the south-east of Trench 1. A small 19th or early 20th century brick structure was uncovered immediately underneath the brick floor of the courtyard. The structure included two perpendicular walls and two possible brick surfaces. The function of the structure remains unclear. Walls and surfaces were only observed from the surface as they were not being disturbed by any further work.

Three different interventions for the renewal or relocation of services were carried out along the south and eastern edges of the site. These were monitored by MOLA between the 16th May and 19th December 2013.

#### *South edge of site*

<i>Intervention along south edge.</i>	
Location	Along the south edge of the site.
Dimensions	34m long by 1 to 2m wide by up to 1.4m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	15.95m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	15.55m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.4 to 1m deep

Level of base of deposits observed	14.12m OD
Natural observed	N/A

Along the southern edge of the site a service trench was excavated between the 16th May and 11th June 2013 to house a large ceramic drain. The trench was about 34 m long, 1m to 3m wide and 1.2m to 1.5m deep. A watching brief was maintained during its excavation in partial fulfilment of condition 5.

The western half of the trench was excavated mainly through modern made-ground and no archaeological remains were identified within the trench itself. This was excavated within the outline of a previous service trench as suggested by the fact that cleaning the north-facing section of the trench a burnt deposit (1) of black sandy silt was revealed from 0.4m below ground level down to the visible base of the trench. Towards the east end of the cleaned area a similar burnt deposit (2) included some collapsed bricks overlaying a deposit of hard mortar and tiles. These are probably the remains of a collapsed, burnt structure. The building materials and the artefacts collected for spot dating suggest a date between 17th and 18th century (see appendices 1 and 2). These remains could belong to one of the Clifford's Inn Halls (MOLA 2012, Figs 8 and 9)

20m from the west end of the trench the remains of a small post-medieval structure (structure 1, Figs 3 and 5) were revealed. This was about 1.2m long by 0.7m wide; it comprised two small walls [3] and [4] and a tiled surface [5]; the level on the tiles of surface [5] was 14.85m OD. The whole structure was built with tiles and mortar but while the tiles of the two walls were laid horizontally, the ones of the floor were placed vertically. The heavy traces of fire soot on the floor of the structure [5] suggest that it might have been a fireplace. The structure was truncated on all sides and overlaid by a modern made-ground which included demolition rubble. Structure 1 was built over a levelling deposit of firm grey brown clay (14) with CBM, charcoal and chalk inclusions. To the north the structure was butted by a firm, black sandy silt (6). This was a levelling ground accumulated after the abandonment of structure 1.

Towards the east end of the trench another post-medieval wall [7] and, to the east of it, a modern one [8] were found (Figs 3 and 6-8). These ran in north-south direction across the width of the trench. Wall [7] was 0.6m wide, over 2.30 m long and 1.2m high. It was built with light red bricks bonded by a sandy limey mortar. The building materials suggest a 19th C date for this wall.

Modern wall [8] was built back to back with the eastern face of wall [7] suggesting that it was built as reinforcement or even replacement for the older one. Wall [8] was built with dark red bricks and very hard cement-like mortar.

The location and orientation of the walls suggest that they might have been two phases of the boundary wall between 184 and 183 Fleet Street as shown on Goad's Insurance plans 1886 and 1938 (MOLA 2012, Figs 9 and 11). Wall [7] was built above a greenish grey clay deposit (9), a made-ground or levelling ground as indicated by the presence of CBM.

The whole trench was sealed by a concrete slab and a brick floor. Natural deposits were not encountered along the length of the trench.

#### *South-east corner*

<i>Intervention at the south-east corner of site.</i>	
Location	To south of the façade.
Dimensions	3m long by 3m wide by up to 1.8m deep

Modern ground level/top of slab	16.00m OD
Base of slab	15.85m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	
Level of base of deposits observed	14.12m OD
Natural observed	N/A

A second service trench was excavated at the south-east corner of the site between the 25th October and 13th November 2013. This was 3m long and 3m wide. The remains of some post-medieval brick structures were recorded in the trench.

A north-south orientated rendered brick wall [16] of apparently not earlier than 19th-century date was observed on the eastern side of the intervention. The top of this wall was at 0.3 –0.4m below the existing ground level. The top 0.5m of this wall was partly truncated by modern services. A related flat brick floor slab [17] was observed at the base of the intervention at 1.6m below the existing ground level. Beneath the bricks was c 0.2m of levelling ground or sub base [18] consisting of clay and brick rubble. At 0.28m below the top of the floor surface was the top of a clay deposit [19].

The south end of wall 16 butted against the north wall of a cellar, built in red brick [20]. The type of brick used and its stratigraphic position indicates a late 18th or early 19th century date.

#### *East edge of site*

<i>Intervention at the east edge of site.</i>	
Location	To the east of the façade.
Dimensions	9m long by 3m wide by up to 1.6m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	16.10 m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	N/A
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	N/A
Level of base of deposits observed	14.30m OD
Natural observed	N/A

The last intervention was located on the Fetter Lane façade. It was monitored on the 19th December 2013. The area was approximately 9m by 3m. The southern half of the area was occupied by a series of modern (20th centuries) manholes. The northern part was shored up and between the props it was possible to see modern drain pipes and modern made-ground deposits. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified in the trench. Natural ground was not encountered here either.

### **3.3 Assessment of the evaluation and watching brief**

GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation and watching brief 'in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy'.

In the case of this site the results of the evaluation and watching brief carried out offer a good degree of confidence in evaluating the risk imposed by the proposed building to any archaeological remains within its layout.

The excavation of Trench 1 suggests that the basement of the existing building truncated any archaeological deposit. An evaluation carried out in 2013 by MOLA at St Dunstan's House, to the north of the site, proved that London Clay is overlain by Hackney Gravel (14.7m OD) and brickearth (15.05m OD) (MOLA 2013c). Neither of

them seems to survive below the concrete slab in Trench 1 confirming that they had been truncated by the existing building on the present site.

Although the service trenches along the south edge and at the south-east corner of the site exposed some remains of post-medieval structures the proposed building is not going to affect this area any further.

## 4 Archaeological potential

### 4.1 Realisation of original research aims

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?  
London Clay was only encountered in a small portion of Trench 1 at 12.82m OD. Hackney Gravel, recorded in nearby site of St Dunstan's House at 14.69m OD, was probably truncated by the construction of the basement of the existing building and was not reached during the excavation of the service trenches. The lowest context recorded in these trenches was the top of deposit (19) recorded below brick slab [17]. This deposit, at a depth of about 14.12m OD, was circa 0.6m below the level of the gravel at St Dunstan's House.
- What are the earliest deposits identified? In particular, are there any remains of prehistoric date on the site?  
No remains of prehistoric date were found. The earliest contexts identified was post-medieval 'structure 1' possibly related to the Clifford's Inn chambers.
- What are the latest deposits identified?  
The latest deposit identified was a 20th C brick wall found in the service trench along the south edge of site and the 20th century manholes in the trench by the east façade of the extant building.
- Is there any evidence to further define the nature of the sparse Roman activity in the area?  
No evidence of Roman activity was identified. But none of the service trenches were excavated down to the natural deposits. Therefore the presence of Roman features and or deposits cannot be excluded.
- Is there any evidence for activity associated with the near-by early and middle-Saxon settlement of Lundenwic?  
No evidence of Saxon activity was found. Nonetheless the post-medieval deposits were not removed during the groundworks on site. It remains therefore undetermined whether any evidence of Saxon activity survives on site.
- Is there any evidence for the medieval development and occupation of the site?  
No evidence of medieval development was identified. However the deposits below the post-medieval remains were not affected by the groundworks, hence the survival of medieval deposits is not excluded.
- Do any human remains associated with the St Dunstan's burial ground survive on the site?  
No human remains were found.
- Do any remains survive associated with the post-medieval occupation of the site known from documentary and cartographic evidence particularly remains associated with the Clifford's Inn complex?

Structure 1 was probably part of the Clifford's Inn chambers which were still recorded on site in the Gaud's plan 1886 (MOLA 2012, Fig 9). Walls [7] and [8] were identified with the boundary wall between 184 and 183 Fleet Street. Also the vault recorded at the south-east corner of site probably related to the basement of one of the Victorian buildings that fronted Fetter Lane, either the offices of Clifford's Inn or the property at 140 Fetter Lane (MOLA 2012, Fig 9).

#### **4.2 General discussion of potential**

The work carried out on site has shown that the potential for survival of ancient ground surfaces (horizontal archaeological stratification) on the site is relatively limited. Also the survival of cut features is likely to be extremely limited in certain areas because of the basement of the existing building. The average depth of post-medieval archaeological deposits where they do survive is likely to be 14.8m OD. Deeper excavation in the area of service trenches, below this level might have archaeological potential.

#### **4.3 Significance**

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of local significance there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance.



## **5 Proposed development impact and recommendations**

The proposed redevelopment at Clifford's Inn is fully discussed in the Historic Environment Assessment and it is only summarised here. It involves office refurbishment including partially infilling the existing courtyard and light-wells on the south side of the building to second floor level. Cores, stair wells, lifts and WCs would be remodelled. The whole of the front façade will be replaced.

The proposed works are unlikely to have any further impact on the post-medieval structures recorded in the service trenches. Also the survival of any archaeological remain below the existing building is highly unlikely. The extant evidence suggests that the deposits below the basement level have been truncated.

## **6 Acknowledgements**

MOLA wishes to thank Kathryn Stubbs of City of London for her advice on the various phases of the project; Simon Garrard and Dan Prothero of PBC for facilitating the work and to Ingrove Ltd for commissioning it. The author would also like to thank Dough Stephen, Mike Jarrett and Nathan Farrar from Vinci Construction for their logistical help on site.

## **7 Appendix 1. A note on the post-medieval pottery and finds from Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1BY (CFD13) – Lyn Blackmore**

### **7.1 The pottery**

A small assemblage of 16th- to 17th-century pottery (6 sherds, 6 ENV, 469g) was recovered from contexts [2] and [6] in Trench 1. The sherds were recorded on paper and computer using standard Museum of London Archaeology codes for fabrics, forms and decoration. The numerical data comprises sherd count, estimated number of vessels and weight. The pipes were identified using the typology devised by Atkinson and Oswald (1969) and recorded directly to the Oracle database.

Context [6] contained a large sherd from a large wall-sided dish with horizontal handles in London-area post-medieval slipped redware with a green glaze that dates to 1480-1600. The finds from [2] derive from a burnt deposit and comprise four sherds of green-glazed Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware drinking jugs, the socket and part of the base of a saucer-type candlestick in Surrey-Hampshire border redware, and a small sherd of tin-glazed ware. The latter dates the group to after 1630, and it is likely that the finds were deposited before 1700, when Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware went out of use.

### **7.2 The clay pipes, the glass and the iron**

Two clay pipe bowls and four stems were found in context [2] and can be dated to c 1700–1710. Fragments of glass were recovered from [1] and [12]. The former is from the base of a bottle that could be of 18th-century date, while the latter include part of a probable 19th-century soft drink bottle made in a two part mould and three pieces of window glass. The one piece of iron from [1] has a length of 130mm, a uniform cylindrical section and pointed end; while it could be an extremely long nail or spike, the lack of a head makes it impossible to be sure of this and its purpose must remain unknown

### **7.3 Discussion**

Layer [6] is thought to post-date structure 1; the one sherd of pottery has a broad date range, but gives a *taq* for the building, which could date to the 15th-, 16th- or 17th century. Layer [2] is a burnt deposit, and the date of the pottery from it would not be inconsistent with the Great Fire. However, although this spread as far as the east side of Fetter Lane (Telfer and Blackmore in prep), it does not appear to have reached the wet side, and although one of the clay pipes has a date range of 1680–1710 (type AO21), the other is of a type only introduced around 1700 (type AO25). The Surrey whiteware drinking jugs are completely typical of the area of the Inns of Court and Lincolns Inn. Documentary evidence shows that they were ordered in bulk for drinking wine and beer throughout the later 16th century, and finds from other sites in the area, especially in the area of The Temple, show that they were regularly discarded in large numbers (Matthews and Green 1969; Thorn 1970; Pearce 1992a, 24; 24–7; 2007, 11, 13, 64–7, 84, 167, 170, 175, 184, 187–8; Butler 2005, 32–3; Jarrett 2005, 69–72, 75-6; fig 73.1–3; fig 74). In the 17th century mugs became the standard drinking vessels, and by the mid-17th century both had been replaced by pewter and glass.

## 8 Appendix 2. Building Materials – Ian M. Betts

### 8.1 Summary note on Building Materials

A total of 10 fragments of ceramic peg roofing tile were recovered from CFD13 (contexts [1], [2] and [5]). The building material from CFD13 has been fully recorded and the information added to the Oracle database.

Listed below is a summary of the building material in each context:

Context	Fabric	Type	Context date
[1]	2271, 2816	Peg Roofing tile	1480–1900
[2]	2816	Peg Roofing tile	1480–1900
[5]	2271, 2276	Peg Roofing tile	1480–1900

### 8.2 Discussion

All peg roofing tile is of post-medieval date. This has a general date range of 1480–1900 but is probably 16th–18th century. The example from context [2] was found associated with clay pipes and pottery dating to 1630–1710. The peg tiles from context [5] were reused into a mortared tile structure.

## 9 Bibliography

Atkinson, D R and Oswald, A, 1969 London clay tobacco pipes, *J British Archaeol Assoc* 32, 171–227

Butler, J, 2005 *Saxons, Templars and lawyers in the Inner Temple, archaeological excavations in Church Court and Hare Court*, PCA Monogr 4, London

English Heritage, May 1998 *Capital Archaeology. Strategies for sustaining the historic legacy of a world city*

Institute for Archaeologists, (IFA), 2008 *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute for Archaeologists*, (rev. 2001), *Standard and guidance: field evaluation*

Institute for Archaeologists (IFA), supplement 2008, *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute for Archaeologists: Standards and guidance – the collection, documentation conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Jarrett, C, 2005a The pottery, in Butler, 53–6

Matthews, L G, and Green, H J M, 1969 Post-medieval pottery from the Inns of Court, *Post-Medieval Archaeol* 3, 1–17

MOLA, 2012 Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, London, EC4A, City of London, Historic environment assessment, MOLA unpub. Report

MOLA, 2013 a Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1BX, City of London, Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation, MOLA unpub. Document

MOLA, 2013 b Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1BX, City of London, Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief, MOLA unpub. Document

MOLA, 2013 c St Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London, EC4A, City of London, Report on an archaeological evaluation and watching brief, MOLA unpub. Document

Museum of London, 2002 *A research framework for London archaeology 2002*

Pearce, J E, 1992a *Post-medieval pottery in London, 1500–1700: Vol 1, Border wares*, London

Pearce, J, 2007 *Pots and potters in Tudor Hampshire*, Guildford

Telfer, A, and Blackmore, L, in prep In the path of the flames: evidence for daily life before and after the great fire, from excavations at 11–23 New Fetter Lane, 25 New Street Square, 11 Bartlett Court, 1 and 8–9 East Harding Street, London, EC4, for *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*

Thorn, J, 1970 Tudor Pottery Group from Lincoln's Inn, *London Archaeol* vol 1.6,

## 10 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

### 10.1 OASIS ID: molas1-152856

#### Project details

Project name	Clifford's Inn, 138 Fetter Lane, EC4A 1BY
Short description of the project	An evaluation trench (2.5m by 2.5m) was excavated on the western courtyard of the existing building. Also the excavation of a series of service trenches was monitored along the south and east edges of the site. No archaeological remains were identified in the evaluation trench. But three post-medieval structures were found along the south-east edge of the site and other two 19th-20th century structures were identified in a service trench at the south east corner of the site
Project dates	Start: 29-04-2013 End: 19-12-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CFD13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""""Targeted Trenches""""
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON Clifford's Inn
Postcode	EC4A 1BY
Study area	1000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates	NG 53134 18063 57 -6 57 11 11 N 006 05 10 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.00m Max: 13.00m

---

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	City of London Department of Planning and Transportation
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Michael Smith
Project supervisor	Guarino Paolo
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Ingrove ltd.

---

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Diary", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

---

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, EC4A 1BY, Report on an archaeological evaluation and watching brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Guarino, P.
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	MOLA

Place of issue or  
publication London

---

Entered by Paolo Guarino (pguarino@mola.org.uk)

Entered on 6 February 2014



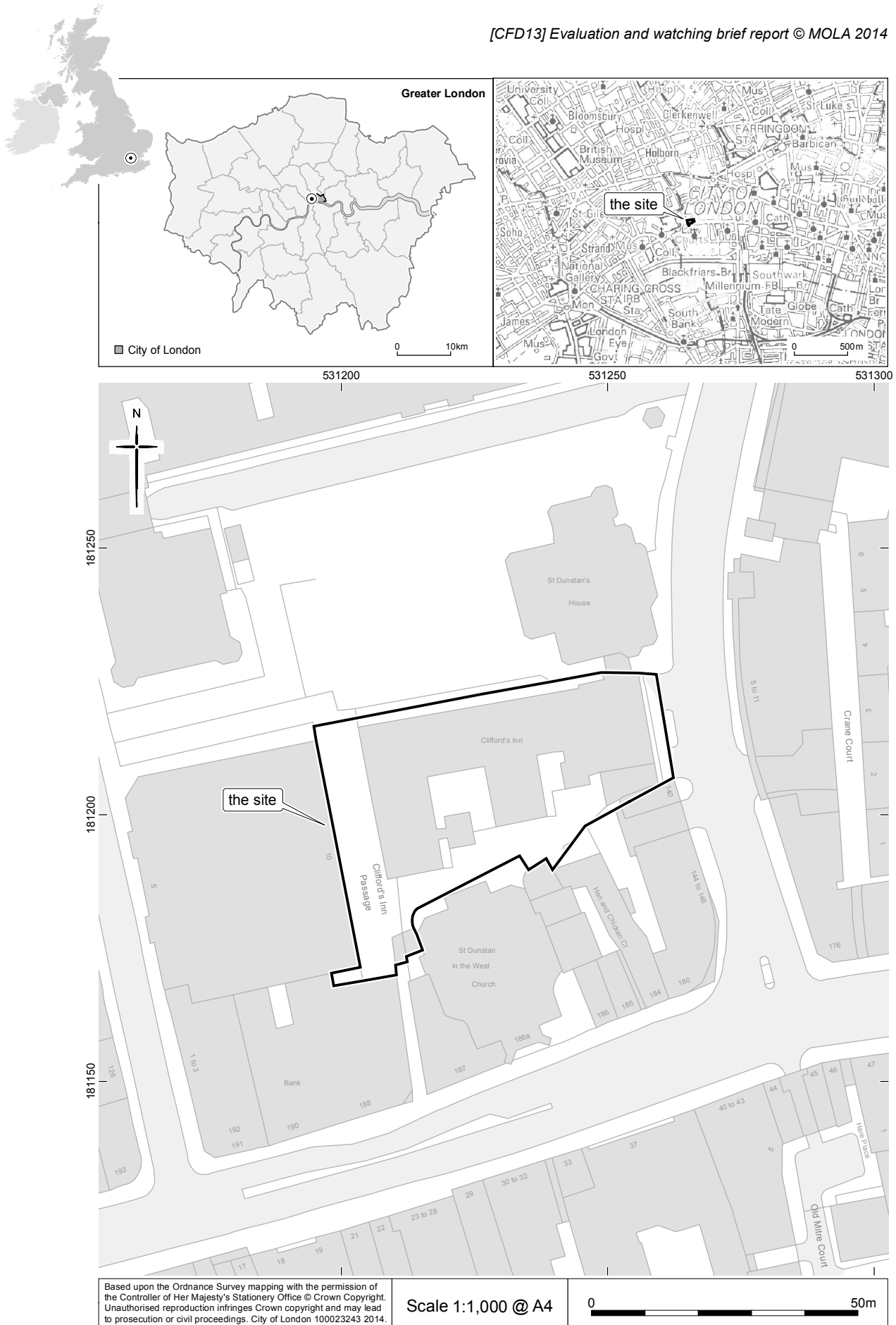


Fig 1 Site location



Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. City of London 100023243 2014.

Fig 2 Trenches location plan

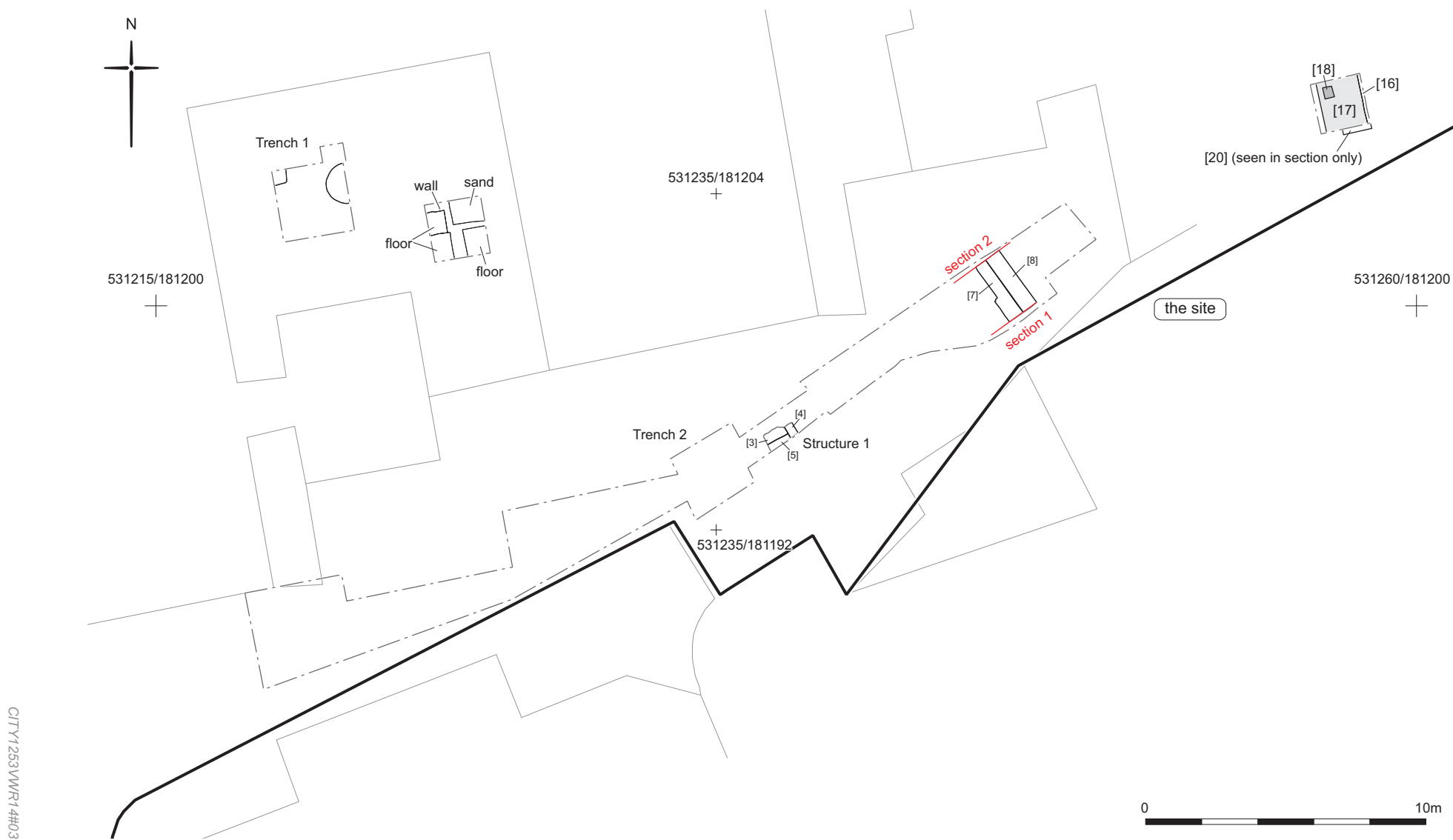


Fig 3 Location of post-medieval structures





Fig 4 Trench 1, looking west



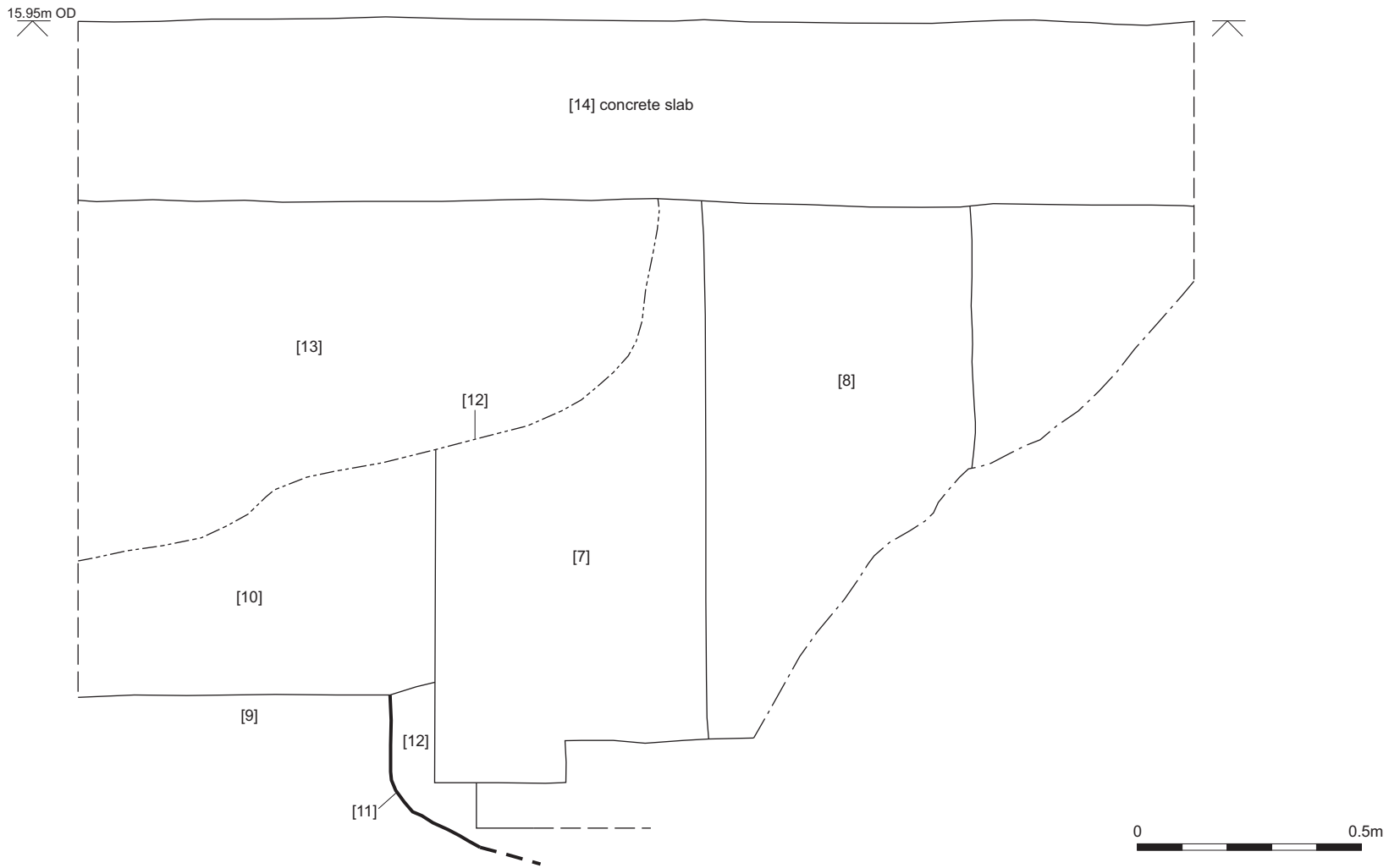
Fig 5 Structure 1, looking east



Fig 6 North-facing section of walls [7] and [8]

W

E



CITY1253WWR14#07

[CFD13] Evaluation and watching brief report © MOLA 2014

Fig 7 South-facing section of walls [7] and [8]





Fig 8 19th-and 20th-century walls [7] and [8], looking north