

Pipe Trenching in Pump Court- Middle Temple, Corporation of London



Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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**Client: Estate's Office, The
Honourable Society of the
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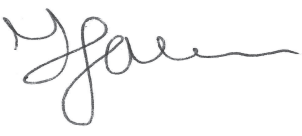
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Pipe Trenching in Pump Court, Middle Temple, Corporation of London

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Written by Mike Sims

and illustrated by Markus Dylewski

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Summary

Between January and February 2013, Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief in Pump Court, Middle Temple, within the Corporation of London, during the excavation of a service trench between numbers 5 and 6 and the Lamb Building.

Evidence for several 17th-century brick walls forming two demolished and backfilled cellars was observed together with associated surfaces and a buried soil horizon. Sealing the truncated remains of the cellars were deep deposits of 18th/19th-century made ground overlaid by the present day courtyard.

It is probable that the truncated cellars are the remnants of earlier buildings that have been destroyed by fire - mostly likely the fire of 1678.

No evidence for activity pre-dating the 16th-century was observed, mostly likely due to the limited depth of impact of the trench.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 In January and February 2013 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook an archaeological watching brief (centred on National Grid Reference TQ 31190 81022) during recent groundworks undertaken at Pump Court, Middle Temple, within the Corporation of London (see Fig.1).
- 1.1.2 These works comprised the installation of underground heating pipework in Pump Court to connect two buildings, 5 and 6 Pump Court, to the main communal heating plant located in the basement of the Lamb Building to the south (Fig. 2). Groundworks were only undertaken within the courtyard, the remainder of the pipework within the basements was either wall-mounted or exposed.
- 1.1.3 As part of the agreement allowing this work to be undertaken the Assistant Director (Development Management West – Department of the Built Environment (City of London) required the client to submit a brief assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed groundworks, based on previous work in the area, and a Method Statement for recording (letter from Ted Rayment to Mr Ian Smith, Temple Estates Office, 31st July 2012).
- 1.1.4 In order to meet these requirements OA was commissioned by the client, the Director of Estates for The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation, (WSI), collating the known historical and archaeological background for the area, and providing details of how an archaeological investigation would be conducted during the groundworks (OA, 2012). This WSI was approved by the Development Manager – Historic Environment (City of London) prior to the fieldwork being undertaken.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 A previous archaeological excavation within Pump Court (OA 1996) recorded that the site lies on the brickearth-capped sands and gravels that lie on the northern bank of the River Thames. The Thames itself lies c 250m to the south of the site.
- 1.2.2 Pump Court is flat and paved, with two trees in its centre, and is surrounded by buildings on all four sides. The northern building, Pump Court, which comprises the

north, east and west sides of the court, is Listed Grade II and dates to c 1680; that to the south dates to the mid-20th century. Both the northern and southern buildings have basements.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the watching brief was prepared for the WSI (OA 2012) and is reproduced in full below. (Please note that all references to OA numbers below refer to those in the WSI, Figure 5)
- 1.3.2 There have been a number of archaeological investigations both close to and within Pump Court. The major ones have been plotted on Figure 5 of the WSI, and the results discussed below to determine the likely archaeological potential of the site. The survival of this potential is then discussed and finally the impacts of the proposed scheme assessed.
- 1.3.3 The information has been obtained mainly from the summary of the results of previous work in this immediate area, including detailed works within Hare Court to the north (ELO7643; OA2) and Church Court to the east of the site (ELO375; OA3), supplemented by other data obtained from the Greater London Historic Environment Record, the study of historic maps, published sources and by discussions with Ian Smith.

Baseline

- 1.3.4 Previous work in London reveals that there was activity dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic, but that this was sporadic, and few finds have been found within the immediate area of the site. Bronze Age finds have been found close by and five small sherds of possible prehistoric pottery and 16 residual struck flints were recovered in excavations close to the site. It has been concluded therefore that 'the finds from the Temple perhaps suggest that prehistoric occupation occurred, however sporadically, on the gravel terrace of the Strand/Fleet area' (Butler 2005, 15).
- 1.3.5 Roman material has been found during excavations within the immediate vicinity of the site although all the finds seem to have been redeposited from elsewhere. This has led to the conclusion that 'the paucity of Roman finds from the site suggest no more than piecemeal activity during the period along the Roman road leading out of Ludgate' (ibid., 16).
- 1.3.6 There is possible evidence for between one and three inhumation burials in Hare Court to the north of the site (OA 2), probably dating to the pre-650 Middle Saxon period. These may once have been part of a cemetery, destroyed by later disturbance. Evidence for Middle Saxon occupation was also discovered in the form of a well containing a quantity of pottery, loomweights, crucibles, a comb, knives and pins. These all suggest 7-8th-century occupation, glass-working and other craft activity, with a 9th-century date for the backfilling of the well. A large quantity of animal bones indicated that animals were being both born and butchered on the site. The evidence has been interpreted two ways. One is that the site was part of Middle Saxon Lundenwic, which reached further east than originally thought, the other that this represents an isolated farm or building on the road between the settlement at Lundenwic and occupation in the area of St Paul's church within the old Roman walled town. Whichever interpretation is correct, the site has the potential to contain further remains dating to this period.
- 1.3.7 It is suggested that the evidence of the backfilling of the well, and of a coin hoard found here, indicates that the settlement may have been abandoned due to 9th-century Viking raids along the Thames (Butler 2005, 16-22).

- 1.3.8 In the 11th and 12th centuries quarry pits for building materials were excavated in both Hare and Church Court (OA 2 and 3). It is suggested (Butler 2005) that the quarry pits and cobbled surfaces in Hare Court were associated with the Bishop of Ely's Palace documented as being on the site in 1066. It was this building which was taken over by the Knights Templars in the second half of the 12th century (*ibid.*, 23). Given the ambiguity in their dating, these pits, along with those in Church Court, could also or instead have been associated with the first Knights Templar building phase in 1161. Later structures associated with the Templars have been excavated, including the eastern cloister wall found in Church Court lying only 0.3m below the ground surface with associated floors c. 0.85m below ground. Above these remains in Hare Court was a garden soil, and construction only began again after the site, which had passed to the the Knights Hospitallers in 1338, was transferred to the Crown in 1540 (Butler 2005, 27).
- 1.3.9 The Knights Templars first built a monastery here in 1185, constructing two large halls. One of these was a hall for priests, and was thought to be located in the vicinity of Middle Temple Lane and Pump Court (Butler 2005, 6). However, Havery (quoting Williamson) disagrees, and suggests that it may have been the hall for Knights that was present here. This is supported by The City of London Map of 1520, which shows the priests hall and quarters to the east of the church (OA 2012, Figure 6). He goes on to suggest that the hall was located in the area now occupied by Pump Court and Elms Court to the south (Havery 2011, 67). On the 1520 map there is a building just to the north of the site, and possibly extending into it, which is labelled as The Masters House, part of The New Temple (Knights of St John). Whether this was the original Knights Templars Hall discussed above, or a newer building constructed by the Knights Hospitallers, was not resolved during OA's research for this document.
- 1.3.10 Havery (2011, 74) has examined documentary sources which suggest that Pump Court was in existence prior to 1627, when the buildings on north side of Pump Court were ordered to be pulled down by reason of decay, and were rebuilt in 1628. The GLHER, however, records 1638 as the demolition date, and states that the building demolished was the original Templars' stone-built hall, later converted to Chambers. Butler suggests that this northern building may have been that built by Nicholas Hare as the southern range of Hare Court in the 1560s, after whom Hare Court to the north was named (Butler 2005, 9), rather than the original Templars Hall as suggested by the GLHER.
- 1.3.11 Havery also suggests that buildings of brick defining the west of the Court were built in 1630 and those to the south built in 1637 (Havery 2011, 75). It also seems that the eastern range, which extended further to the west than today (see below), was also built c 1620 (*ibid.*, 74). These 1620/30s structures are shown on Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1677 (OA 2012, Figure 2; see also Fig. 5).
- 1.3.12 The layout of the buildings on the 1677 map differs slightly from the layout as seen on the site today. Pump Court lies between ranges of buildings on the north and south, but the northern range appears smaller/thinner than the current building, with an additional building to the east associated with a court labelled Vine Court, making Pump Court itself more of a square than a rectangle.
- 1.3.13 Although these structures survived the Great Fire of London, which stopped (as delineated by Ogilby) just to the east, they were destroyed in a large-scale fire in the winter of 1678/9, thought to have started in Pump Court itself. The fire burned for 12 hours, and because the Thames was frozen, beer from the Temple cellars was used to try and extinguish the flames (Butler 2005, 9).

- 1.3.14 The buildings rebuilt after the fire are seen on all maps post-dating the fire (eg OA 2012, Figure 3) and except for the southern range, which was destroyed during an air raid in May 1940 (OA 2012, Figure 4), are those still seen today. A print of 1671 shows these buildings from a bird's eye view, with some of the elevations visible.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aims of the investigation as defined within the WSI were:
- to preserve by record any archaeological remains that the development may remove or damage within the impacted area.
 - to signal, before the destruction of the material in question, the discovery of a significant archaeological find for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
 - to make available the results of the investigation.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The groundworks within Pump Court consisted of a trench 30m long and 0.8m wide, which was excavated to an average depth of 1m. This work was carried out by hand. The watching brief was undertaken as a continuous archaeological presence during those works that had the potential to disturb or destroy archaeological deposits. Provision was made for the suspension of the excavation to allow for the recording of archaeological features if necessary. In addition to the monitoring of the excavation, the base and sides of the trench were closely examined for archaeological evidence and the spoil was examined for artefactual remains.
- 2.2.2 A plan showing the extent of the excavations and the location of the recorded sections was made at a scale of 1:20 (Fig. 3). The trench and sections were photographed using colour digital photography and black and white print film. A general photographic record of the work was also made. Recording followed procedures detailed in the OA Field Manual (Wilkinson, 1992) and in the current crib sheets.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Description of deposits

- 3.1.1 The underlying natural brickearth and terrace gravels were not exposed anywhere within the excavations. The stratigraphically earliest deposit was a layer of friable grey-brown silty clay containing charcoal flecks (125), which was exposed approximately halfway along the trench (Fig. 3; Fig. 4, Section 102). Cutting this deposit was a vertical-sided trench aligned south-west to north-east, approximately 0.8m wide and at least 0.35m deep (127). Within this feature were the truncated remnants of a trench-built wall (106), which had been constructed using a mixture of hard chalk blocks and roughly hewn lumps of Reigate stone bonded with a lime mortar.
- 3.1.2 Constructed directly upon the truncated remains of 106 was a north-south aligned brick wall (104) (Plate 1). This had been built using un-frogged handmade red bricks measuring 0.21m x 0.11m x 0.06m in size, laid using English Stretcher bond and bonded with a lime mortar. Only two courses of this wall survived, suggesting that it had later been reduced in height.
- 3.1.3 Overlying the remains of wall 106, and butting up to the western side of wall 104, was a compacted layer of black, sandy clay-silt up to 0.2m deep (112). This deposit contained

quantities of ash and fragments of oyster shell. Covering 112 was a 0.12m deep layer of compacted crushed chalk and sand (123), possibly a demolition layer associated with wall 106. This in turn was overlaid by a layer of greenish brown sandy gravel (122) between 0.1m and 0.3m deep.

- 3.1.4 A later construction cut (111) some 0.4m wide had been excavated into the east face of wall 104. This appeared to cut 106, but the limited depth of excavation at this point left this uncertain. Constructed within this feature, and running off to the east, was a brick wall using red un-frogged bricks 0.22m x 0.105m x 0.6m in size, laid using English Stretcher bond and a lime mortar (107) (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, Section 101). The southern face of this wall had been rendered using a lime plaster which showed traces of greyish-green paint. This plaster continued over the eastern face of wall 104, suggesting that the constructors of wall 107 had made use of an existing wall to form a corner enclosing a probable cellar (116).
- 3.1.5 Cutting walls 104, 106 and 107 was a foundation trench (128) aligned east-west, which turned northwards after 1.6m, forming a corner. Built within this was brick wall (105), using un-frogged red bricks measuring 0.22m x 0.105m x 0.6m. This had been laid using Bastard English bonding and a lime mortar.
- 3.1.6 Overlying the remains of wall 105 and butting up to the west side of wall 107 was a mixed layer of brownish-grey clayey silt and sandy gravel (126) up to 0.4m thick.
- 3.1.7 Approximately 2m west of Section 102, layer 126 was cut by a 0.2m deep cut (117), which was only exposed within the northern side of the trench, and was not recorded in section. This contained two courses of a single skin of plain red bricks 0.17m x 0.11m x 0.06m in size (113). This wall appeared to have been constructed using poor quality or broken bricks, and was obviously not meant to be seen. The upper courses of this feature had been truncated by modern service trenches.
- 3.1.8 South-east of Wall 107 a layer of light grey-brown demolition debris containing red brick fragments and lime mortar (114) abutted the east face of wall 107 at the base of the trench (Fig. 4, Section 101). The full depth of this deposit was not recorded but in section it was at least 0.4m deep. Layer 114 and the top of wall 107 were overlaid by a loose deposit of broken red bricks (108). The bricks were clean with no evidence of mortar adhering to them; also contained within this deposit was a lens of plaster or possibly lime mortar tipping down to the south-east. A clay pipe bowl manufactured between 1840-1860 was also recovered from this deposit.
- 3.1.9 Above 108 was a layer of grey clay-silt 0.15m deep containing quantities of mortar flecking and small fragments of red brick (115). This deposit formed a bedding layer for the Yorkstone slab surface (109). Later activities such as the gas main trench appear to have disturbed the layer of slabs, causing them to have been upended vertically in the section.
- 3.1.10 Overlying 109 was a layer of black sandy silt mixed with ashes, clinker and small sub-angular fragments of burnt stone (110), up to 0.25m in depth.
- 3.1.11 Overlying 110 and running the length of the trench was a layer of coarse yellow sand (102) some 0.05m deep. This is the bedding for the existing paved surface of the court (101).
- 3.1.12 At the western end of the trench a layer of light grey-brown silty clay mixed with fragments of bricks (131) was observed at the base of the deepest part of the excavations (Fig. 4, Section 103). Above this deposit was a 0.15m deep layer of mid-grey silt containing small fragments of red brick and flecks of lime mortar (120). Built

directly upon 120 was a cobbled surface (118) (Plate 2). This had been constructed using roughly trimmed flint nodules between 0.1m and 0.15m in size impressed into the surface of layer 120. On the west side it was truncated by a modern service trench.

- 3.1.13 A layer of occupation debris only 0.07m thick, composed of a greyish-brown clayey silt and gravel (119) mixed with oyster shell and possible staining from cess had accumulated above 118. This contained pottery and clay pipe fragments dated to the late 16th or 17th century. Sealing 119 was a 0.27m deep layer of light grey silt mixed with charcoal and mortar flecks (121).
- 3.1.14 Above 121 was a layer of similar material (124) 0.3m deep, which also included numerous fragments of broken red brick. This deposit had been cut by modern services and was overlaid by the present day courtyard surfaces 101 and 102.
- 3.1.15 Adjacent to the steps leading up to No.6 Pump Court a truncated section of a vaulted cellar roof (130) was exposed on the east side of the trench (Fig. 3; Plate 3). This had been built using handmade red bricks measuring 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.06m bonded with a charcoal rich lime mortar. Butting up to and in places overlying 130, and also exposed both within the base and sides of the trench, was a layer of loose demolition rubble composed of fragmented brick, sand and pebbles (129). This contained several sherds of a Bellarmine jug of mid-late 16th century date. The present day slab surface 101/102 had been laid directly upon 129.

3.2 Finds

- 3.2.1 The vast majority of the dating evidence recovered on the site consisted of fragmented and whole handmade unfrogged red bricks, which were measured but not retained. These can be divided into two slightly different groups, those 0.21m x 0.11m x 0.06m in size and those measuring 0.22m x 0.105m x 0.06m.
- 3.2.2 Both forms are typical of those dating from the early to late part of the 17th century and the variations are most likely due to differences in production/producers (Lloyd 1925).
- 3.2.3 Pottery was observed within two contexts, 119 and 129. Fragments of post-medieval red earthenware, green glazed Border ware and (residual) Cheam white ware, giving a date range of the late 16th or 17th century, were recovered from layer 119, while fragments of Frechen stoneware Bellarmine jug dating to the mid-late 17th century were found within context 129. See Appendix for catalogue.
- 3.2.4 Clay pipe fragments were recovered from contexts 119 and 108. Three stem fragments dated to the late 16th or 17th century came from 119, while a bowl and stem with incuse decoration 'Walker', dated 1840-1860, came from 108.

3.3 Environmental remains

- 3.3.1 No deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling were observed during the course of the watching brief.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The earliest deposit observed was the buried soil horizon 125. Although this deposit remains undated, the presence of charcoal flecking and the friable nature of the deposit may suggest that it represents a garden soil. The use of stone, early stratigraphic position and differing alignment of truncated wall 106 all suggest that it is earlier than the brick constructions over the remainder of the site. While it may be contemporary with layer 125 and have been a garden or burgage plot boundary wall, there is a

possibility that it represents the truncated remains of part of the Knight's Templars Priests Hall, thought to be located in the area now occupied by Pump Court and Elms Court to the south (Havery 2011, 67). The GLHER records that the original Templars' stone built hall, which had been converted into Chambers, was demolished in 1638 because of its decayed state. This however conflicts with Harvey, who quotes documentary sources ordering the buildings on north side of Pump Court to be pulled down in 1627 by reason of decay, and to be rebuilt in 1628.

- 4.1.2 No dating evidence to support either view was recovered, and the limited area exposed means that this will remain unresolved until further work is carried out.
- 4.1.3 Due to the disturbance caused by modern service runs there is no stratigraphic relationship between the cobbled surface 118 and the brick walls. The pottery and clay pipe fragments in the occupation layer 119 that overlay the cobbled surface could only provide a late 16th or 17th century date. This probably indicates that the surface and the brick walls were contemporary
- 4.1.4 Walls 104, 105, 107 and 130 are all constructed from bricks dating to the 17th century. Wall 104 appears to pre-date the rest and may perhaps form part of the north range of Pump Court which was demolished in 1627. If so, however, this must have been a recent addition to this building. If this interpretation is correct, then walls 105, 107 and 130 may relate to the 1628 rebuilding (see paragraph 4.1.1) The position of these walls seems to correspond to part of the range shown on the 1677 map (see Fig. 5). The relationship between walls 104 and 107 suggests that this later rebuilding may have made use of parts of the earlier buildings. The rendering of the east and south faces of walls 104 and 107 respectively suggest that it may have formed a corner of a cellar. It is possible that walls 105, 107 and 130 belong to the buildings of Pump Court that were destroyed by fire in the winter of 1678. Although no obvious signs of burning were observed, the presence of layers of demolition debris such as 112, 114, 124, 129 and 131 may indicate that the fire-damaged building were demolished and the material used to backfill the cellars and level the site.
- 4.1.5 The pottery recovered from layer 129, demolition of cellar 130, was of later 17th century date. The only dating evidence from the last infill layer 108, adjacent to and overlying wall 107, is however much later, belonging to the mid-19th century. This was a thick deposit, and it is possible that the clay pipe bowl came from the very top of this and was intrusive, relating to a later resurfacing of the court, represented by layers 115 and 109. The absence of any building represented by wall 107 on plans of the 18th and 19th centuries would support this view.
- 4.1.6 The shallow brick wall 113 observed in section appeared to be the southern wall of a brick culvert probably relating to the 1628 rebuilding. The use of second quality bricks would have been no disadvantage as the culvert was buried, and would have represented a saving in cost.
- 4.1.7 Other than perhaps wall 106, no evidence for activity pre-dating the post-medieval period was encountered during the course of the watching brief. This lack of evidence is more likely due to the limited depth of excavation than the lack of activity, given the site's closeness to the river foreshore, and the results of previous excavations in the near vicinity.

APPENDIX A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Depth	Width	Comments	Finds	Date
101	Surface	0.05m	-	Present day courtyard surface, Paving slabs	-	C20th
102	Layer	0.05m	-	Sand bed for paving slabs	-	C20th
103	Layer	> 1.1m	-	Made ground/ levelling layer	Brick, tile	C20th
104	Wall	0.16m	0.7m	Brick built wall	Brick	C17th
105	Wall	> 0.9m	0.27m	Brick built wall	Brick	C17th
106	Wall	0.5m	0.35m	Chalk and Reigate stone built wall	Stone	-
107	Wall	> 0.6m	0.35m	Brick built cellar wall	Brick	C17th
108	Layer	0.2m – 0.45m	-	Made ground, probable construction debris	Brick, clay pipe	C17th/ C18th
109	Surface	0.05m	-	York stone paving slabs	-	C18th/ C19th
110	Layer	0.14m	-	Levelling layer	-	C18th/ C19th
111	Cut	0.16m	0.7m	Construction cut for wall 107	-	C17th/ C18th
112	Layer	0.2m	-	Made ground/ levelling layer	Brick, tile	C20th
113	Wall	0.2m	> 0.11m	Possible side wall of a truncated culvert	Brick	C17th/ C18th
114	Layer	0.4m	-	Backfilling of cellar 116	Brick	C18th/ C19th
115	Layer	0.12m	-	Levelling layer	Brick, plaster	C19th
116	Cellar	> 0.6m	> 0.5m	Corner of cellar formed by walls 105 and 107	Brick	C17th/ C18th
117	Cut	0.2m	> 0.11m	Construction cut for wall 113	-	C18th
118	Surface	0.08m	> 0.8m	Cobbled surface	-	-
119	Layer	0.04m	> 0.8m	Possible occupation layer	Pottery, clay pipe	1580-1700
120	Layer	0.12m	> 0.8m	Bedding layer for cobbled surface 118	Brick	-



121	Layer	0.27m	> 0.8m	Made ground	Brick, tile	C18th
122	Layer	0.04m	> 0.8m	Layer of compacted ground, possible surface	-	C18th
123	Layer	0.1m	> 0.8m	Layer of compacted ground, possible surface	-	C18th
124	Layer	0.3m	> 0.8m	Made ground	Brick	C18th/ C19th
125	Layer	> 0.05m	> 0.8m	Possible buried soil horizon	-	-
126	Layer	0.18m	> 0.8m	Made ground/ levelling deposit	-	C18th/ C19th
127	Cut	0.5m	0.35m	Construction cut for wall 106	-	C18th
128	Cut	> 0.9m	0.27m	Construction cut for wall 105	-	C18th
129	Layer	> 0.4m	> 0.8m	Backfilling of cellar130	Brick, pottery	1640-1700
130	Structure	> 0.6m	> 0.8m	Remnants of an arched cellar roof	Brick	C17th/ C18th
131	Layer	> 0.1m	> 0.8m	Made ground	Brick	C18th



APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX C. FINDS CATALOGUES

The clay tobacco pipe

identified by John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
108	Bowl and stem with incuse decoration 'Walker', 13g	1840-1860
119	3 stem fragments, 8g	1580-1700

Discussion/recommendations

The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

The pottery

identified by John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
119	15 sherds green glazed Border ware (BORDG) including handle fragments, 32g	1580-1700
119	7 sherds post medieval red earthenware (PMR), 29g	1580-1700
119	3 sherds Cheam white ware (CHEA), 10g	1350-1500
129	3 sherds Frechen stoneware Bellarmine jug (FREC), 24g	1640-1700

Discussion/recommendations

The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

APPENDIX D. OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Project details

Project name	Pipe Trenching in Pump Court, Middle Temple, Corporation of London
Short description of the project	Between January and February 2013, Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief in Pump Court, Middle Temple, within the Corporation of London, during the excavation of a service trench between numbers 5 and 6 and the Lamb Building. Evidence for several 17th-century brick walls forming two demolished and backfilled cellars was observed together with associated surfaces and a buried soil horizon. Sealing the truncated remains of the cellars were deep deposits of 18th/19th-century made ground overlaid by the present day courtyard. It is probable that the truncated cellars are the remnants of earlier buildings that have been destroyed by fire - mostly likely the fire of 1678. No evidence for activity pre-dating the 16th-century was observed, mostly likely due to the limited depth of impact of the trench
Project dates	Start: 16-01-2013 End: 07-02-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PUP12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	PUP12 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	CELLAR WALLS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICKS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLES Pipe Trenching in Pump Court, Middle Temple, Corporation of London
Study area	24.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 31190 81022 51 0 51 30 44 N 000 06 33 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Oxford Archaeology

Project brief originator 1.1.3 Assistant Director (Development Management West – Department of the Built Environment (City of London))

Project design originator Oxford Archaeology

Project director/manager D.Poore

Project supervisor M Sims

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Estate's Office, The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Museum of London

Physical Archive ID PUP12

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Museum of London

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Museum of London

Paper Archive ID PUP12

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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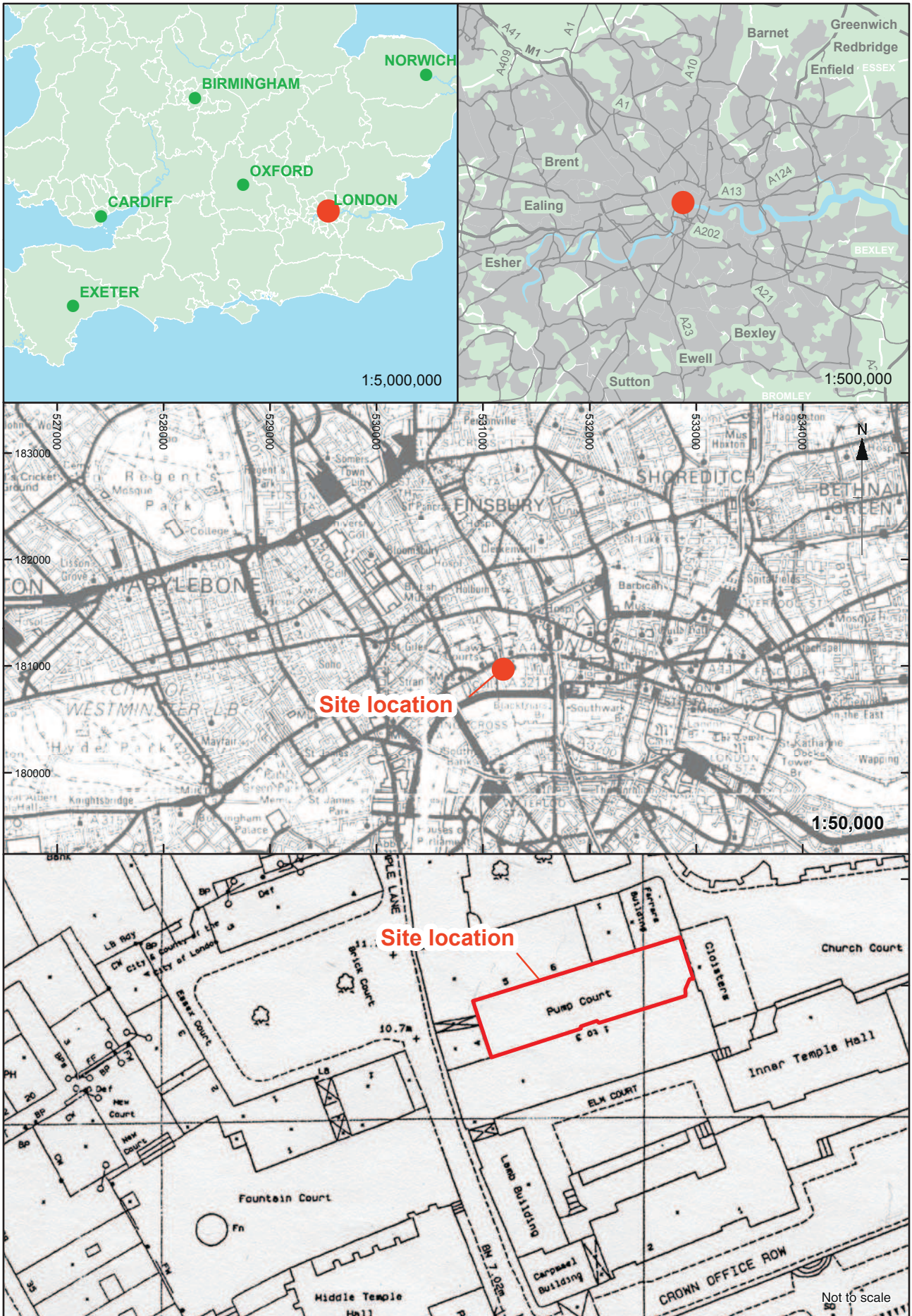
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Figure 1: Site location

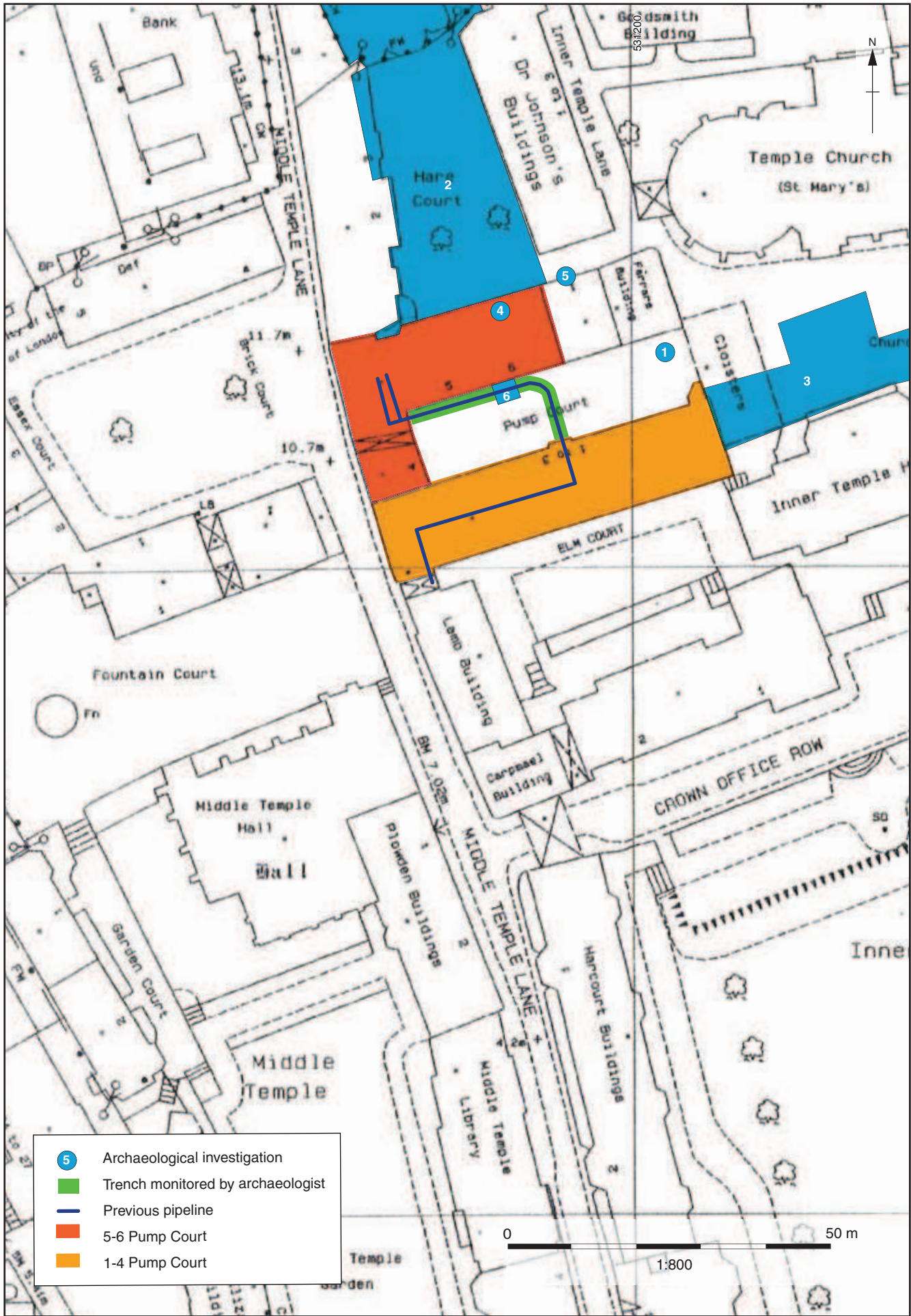


Figure 2: Location of trench

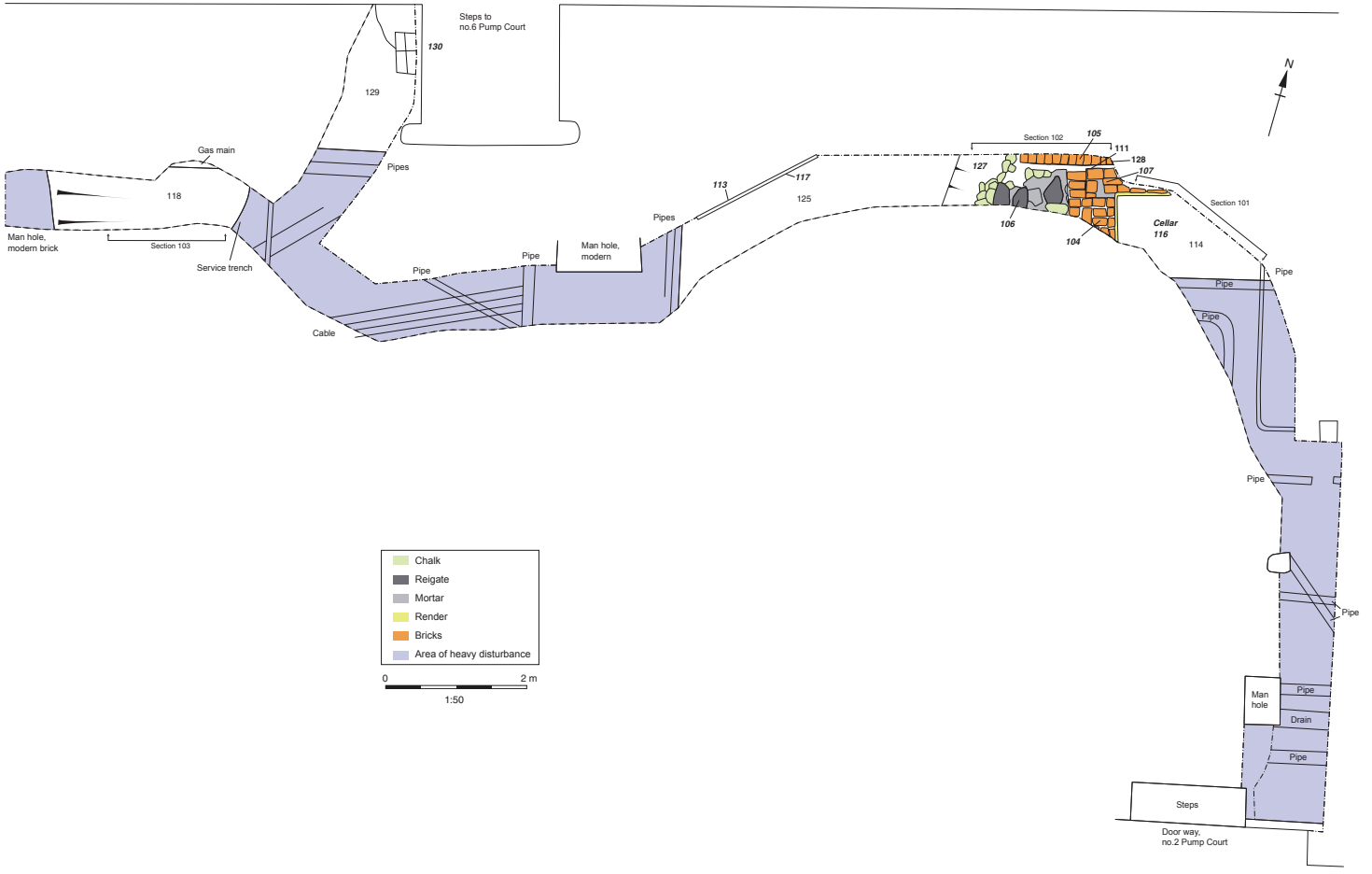
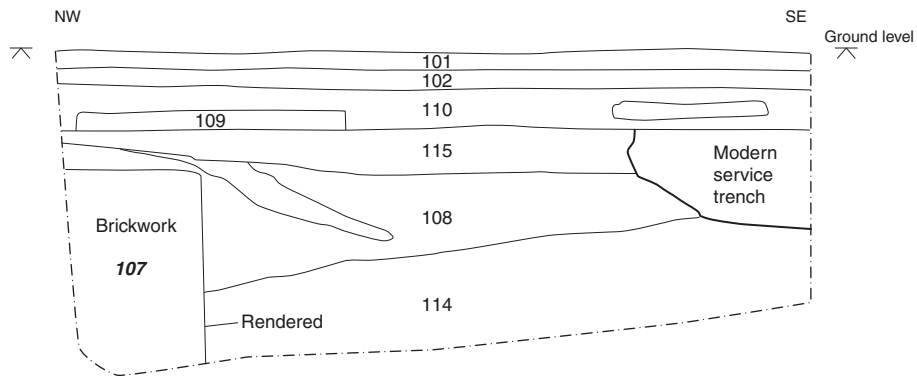


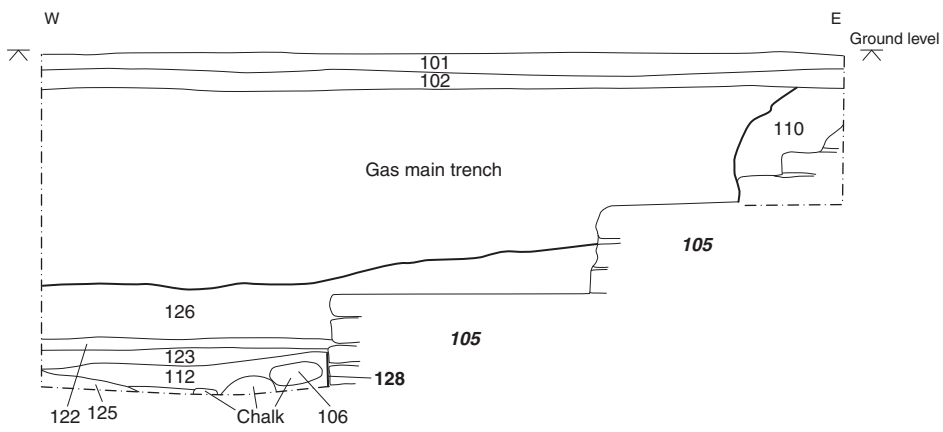
Figure 3: Site plan



Section 101



Section 102



Section 103

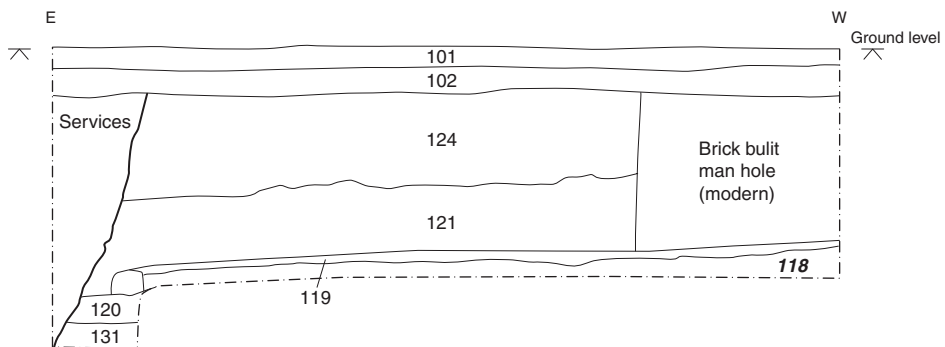
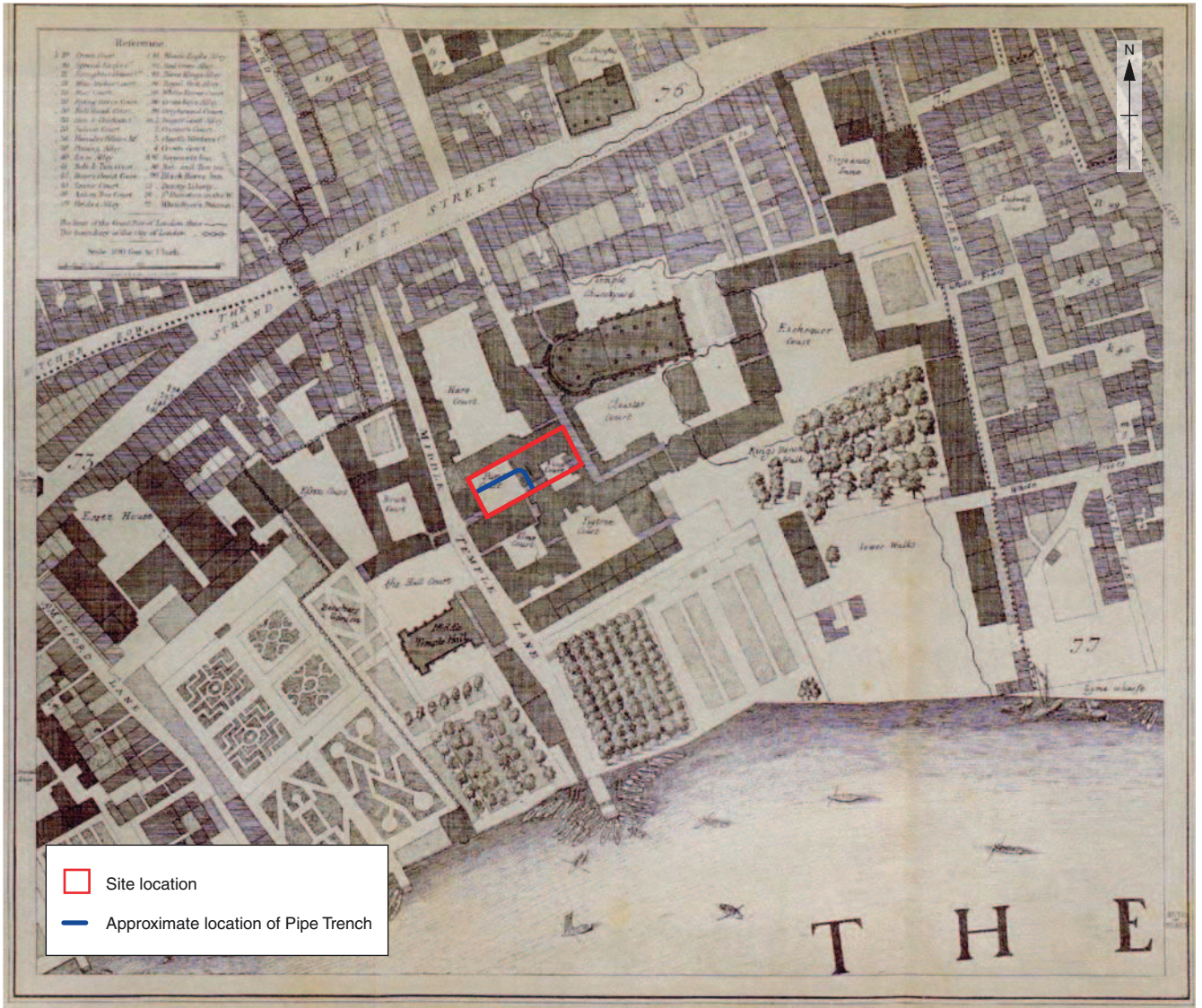


Figure 4: Sections



Not to scale

Figure 5: Map of the City of London by John Ogilby and William Morgan 1677



Plate 1: Walls 104, 105, 106 and 107



Plate 2: Cobbled surface 118



Plate 3: Cellar arch **130**



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