



**EAST TERRACE, LIBRARY
AND UNDER TREASURER'S HOUSE
THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF LINCOLN'S INN
Newman's Row
London WC2A**

London Borough of Camden

Watching brief report

July 2017



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London WC2A**

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Report on an archaeological watching brief

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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by MOLA at the site of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Newman's Row, London WC2A. Ground works were monitored on two parts of the site; the East Terrace, the Library and Under Treasurer's House. The report was commissioned from MOLA by Rick Mather Architects on behalf of the client the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2016) groundworks were archaeologically monitored on the site between 24th August 2016 and 21st April 2017.

A late 15th- or early 16th-century brick well, recorded in the area of the former East Terrace, may be related to widespread building activity in the first decade of the 16th-century. Along the perimeter of the site, north of the Library, a stretch of brick wall was preserved below the modern ground level under the existing boundary wall. A single brick from this wall was tentatively dated to the first half of the 16th century.

Later brickearth quarries, observed in both areas of the site, were backfilled in the second half of the 16th century and in the early 17th century. Amongst the fills was a notable collection of specialised pottery made for the Inns of Court from the Surrey/Hampshire border. The assemblage included a series of individual drinking jugs and candlesticks in both red and white wares.

It is recommended that a short note describing the findings, together with supporting photographs, is published in the Post-Medieval Archaeology Journal. The site archive will be deposited with the Museum of London under the site code NWM16.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by MOLA at the site of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Newman's Row, London, WC2A. Ground works were monitored on two parts of the site; the East Terrace, the Library and Under Treasurer's House (*Fig 1*). The works were undertaken between the 24th August 2016 to the 21st April 2017. This document presents the results of the investigations.
- 1.1.2 A desk top Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) was previously prepared that covers the whole area of the site (MOLA 2015). This document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial assessment of its archaeological potential.
- 1.1.3 Further to conditions on a Planning Consent a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by MOLA (2016). All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the WSI.

1.2 Planning background

- 1.2.1 The legislative and planning framework in which the watching brief took place was fully set out in HEA (MOLA 2015, Section 9, 28-32).
- 1.2.2 The watching brief was carried out to fulfil two conditions attached to the Planning Consent applied by the London Borough of Camden (Consent reference 2015/4404/P; Condition number 12 and Consent reference 2015/4408/P Condition number 12).

1.3 Scope of the watching brief

- 1.3.1 An archaeological watching brief is normally a limited fieldwork exercise, involving the monitoring of general excavation by construction work and the recording of remains as they are exposed. It is not the same as full excavation, though individual features may be fully excavated.
- 1.3.2 Works monitored in the East Terrace area included;
- Dismantling of the external terrace steps
 - Dismantling of the terrace retaining wall
 - Excavation for the extension of the East Terrace basement
 - Underpinning of the Great Hall tower and boundary wall
 - Deep drainage excavations
- 1.3.3 Works monitored in the Under Treasurers House area included;
- Removal of foundations of the Under Treasurers House following above ground demolition.

- Excavation for the extension of the Under Treasurers House basement.
- Any other excavations that may expose the foundations of the Library or Great Hall, or that extended into previously undisturbed areas.

1.3.4 The watching brief was carried out within the terms of the relevant Standard for watching brief specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014).

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

1.3.6 All work was undertaken within the research aims and objectives established in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the watching brief (MOLA 2016, Section 2).

2 Topographical and historical background

2.1.1 This section provides a brief summary of the detailed background presented in the Historic Environment Assessment (MOLA 2015, Section 3).

2.2 Topography & Geology

2.2.1 Ground levels immediately around the Great Hall and Library (and street levels around the perimeter of Lincoln's Inn) slope down slightly to the south and east, from c 21.0m above Ordnance Datum (OD) to the north of the Library, to 20.0m OD to the east and c 19.4m OD to the south. The paved/gravelled terrace to the east of the Hall is at 21.4–21.5m OD. There is a gentle slope down to the east (away from the Under Treasurers House) from 21.6m OD to 20.5m OD.

2.2.2 Changes in ground levels in the gardens surrounding the site probably reflect historic landscaping and construction, such as the grassed bank rising up to the north of the Library and, to the east, the 'lightwells' formed by grassed battering outside the Stone Buildings and 8–10 Old Square.

2.2.3 The site itself is situated on the Hackney Gravel formation, which forms one of the Thames terraces. These deposits accumulated in a braided river environment during the Wolstonian Glacial period at approximately 280 to 350K BP (before present). These terrace gravels are overlain by a fine grained brickearth deposit (formally known as the Langley silt complex) that formed during the Devensian Glaciation at approximately 17 to 20K BP.

2.2.4 Previous geotechnical boreholes undertaken on the site recorded a reworked brickearth sandy clay at 2.9–6.0m below ground level and 5.4–5.7m below ground level (Borehole 3 and Borehole 4; MOLA 2015 Table 1, p9). These reworked brickearth deposits were thought to be infilling quarries, which elsewhere on the site were infilled with undated but historic made ground (generally coal-ashy deposits). These deposits varied in depth between 2.6m and 6.0m below ground level. The underlying Hackney Gravels were truncated by this quarrying. The quarrying was probably associated with the production of bricks to construct the Old Hall and Gate House.

2.3 Archaeology

2.3.1 Two Palaeolithic hand axes have been found within 180m of the site (MOLA 2015 par 4.2.1). These may have come from the underlying Hackney Gravels that are known to contain reworked Palaeolithic artefacts. Neolithic or later prehistoric struck flint and pottery has been recovered in later secondary contexts within a 120m radius of the site (*ibid* 4.2.2); including Lincoln's Inn Herb Garden (LFI08, MOLA 2015, p23).

2.3.2 The site lies south of the projected line of a Roman Road, broadly along the line of High Holborn, which may have originated as a Late Iron Age road between early state capitals at Calleva Atrebatum (later "Silchester") and Camulodunum (Colchester, Grimes 1968, p45). Redeposited Roman potsherds were found in the Lincoln's Inn Kitchen Garden (*ibid* par 4.2.5).

2.3.3 There have been no finds of early medieval date near the site, although later quarrying may have removed or destroyed them. There have been

various structural remains recorded during the development of Lincoln's Inn that date to the later medieval period, including chalk and stone wall foundations near the chapel and gatehouse, and possibly a yard or surface between the gatehouse and Old Hall (*ibid* par 4.2.16). Medieval pottery was found in reworked brickearth at Lincoln's Inn North Gardens (*ibid.* par 4.2.17)

- 2.3.4 There are a great many standing remains and functioning buildings from the late medieval through to modern periods, too numerous to list here (see MOLA 2015, pages 13 to 15). From the mid-16th century the layout of Lincoln's Inn became more formal, including the gardens and a field on the west side that was referred to as the Coneygarth or the Backside, bounded by a long ditch to the west. This area was a source of clay for brick production to construct the Inn buildings. In 1537, 4,000 bricks were made from Coneygarth brickearth to enclose the garden/s (Herbert 1804, 293), and in 1573 the Lord keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, obtained permission to make 250,000 bricks from somewhere within the Inn; possibly Coneygarth, to build a residential property (Heckethorn 1896, 38). John Schofield notes brick building phases in Lincoln's Inn in 1506-8, 1518 and 1534-5 (1991, 21).

3 The watching brief

3.1 Field methodology

- 3.1.1 The contractor's ground works were monitored by a MOLA Senior Archaeologist. All archaeological excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2016). The location of the watching brief areas are shown on Fig 2.
- 3.1.2 The brick foundations of the main stairs to the East Terrace, near to the Library, were recorded photographically and located by offsetting from known survey points.
- 3.1.3 Excavation of the East Terrace area took place simultaneously with the demolition of the terrace retaining wall and its foundation. General machine ground reduction temporarily ceased at 17.1m OD to allow piling and support structures to be installed.
- 3.1.4 A deep drainage trench was excavated on the northeast side of the terrace. This was initially machine excavated and completed by hand excavation when trench boxes were installed. For safety reasons, the trench was only approached after the trench box and edge protection was in place.
- 3.1.5 During the hiatus whilst structural work occurred in the East Terrace area, the foundations of the Under Treasurers House were cleared, and monitored. Six-metre deep underpinning holes were excavated around the perimeter of the area to be reduced. These were excavated by hand and machine, and recorded from the surface with offset measurements taken to retained buildings and structures.
- 3.1.6 Once the underpinning and secant wall capping beam was completed the area of the Under Treasurers House was reduced to construction levels in a single action, with props erected as the area became available. This allowed examination of an ancient section of perimeter wall, which now stands preserved between concrete underpinning and the ground surface. It was located in relation to a detailed topographic survey provided by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, with levels measured from building control datums. The ground reduction itself exposed large brickearth quarries and details of natural underlying deposits.
- 3.1.7 As ground reduction proceeded on the Under Treasurer's House area, following the completion of piling, ground reduction also resumed on the Eastern Terrace area.
- 3.1.8 Trench locations were taken from the drawing "Below Ground Drainage G.A Sheet 1, Basement and Externals" which was aligned to the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map as a ".pdf underlay" using points on the Great Hall common to both map and drawing. Archaeological features were offset surveyed from the Great Hall, and drawn directly onto the Ordnance Survey map base from offset measurements as monitoring progressed. Levels were provided by the principal contractor's site engineers and are expressed in metres above Ordnance Datum Newlyn (m OD).

3.2 Site archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is summarised in the table below.

Number of trench record sheets	3
Number of overall location plans	1 digital
Number of Context (SU) sheets	18
Number of photographs	101
Number of Plan sheets	0
Number of Sections	0

4 Results of the watching brief

4.1 East Terrace, including terrace steps

- 4.1.1 The East Terrace lies along the east side of the Great Hall bounded by the Library to the north. A series of steps were observed at the Library end of the terrace. The top of the terrace lay at 21.4m OD (Rick Mather Architects “GA Existing Plan Ground Floor”, dwg no. 1002 Rev 1). The area of the East Terrace excavations was 51.8m north–south and 14.75m east–west.
- 4.1.2 Archaeological monitoring proceeded with the removal of the terrace retaining wall. The stairs near to the north end of the terrace, adjacent to the Library were removed and their foundations inspected. They were constructed from four separate sections, with the southernmost section consisting of solid masonry overlying made ground (Photo 1). Yellow stock-brick sleeper walls with voids in between supported the northern three sections. The stair foundations were encountered at 19m OD, and were constructed with two offset bottom courses of bricks.



Photo 1 Steps with voids below northern three sections

- 4.1.3 The terrace was made up of imported rubble, but beneath this was a homogenous coal ashy fill [8], thought to be related to post-medieval quarry fill reworked when the Great Hall and Library were built. The base of this reworking probably coincided with the base of 19th-century brick drains at 17.1m OD [7]. This was also the limit of the first phase of ground reduction in this area, as beneath this level new structural support for the Great Hall was required. However, away from the Hall earlier deposits and structures were exposed.

- 4.1.4 An *in-situ* dark grey quarry fill [6] was observed, which contained table jugs and broken candlesticks dated c 1580–1630 (Photo 2). They were both made of Surrey-Hants Border Ware (white and red wares, see finds report; section 4.5). The open area west and north of the Old Hall, which retained the name Coneygarth, had been used as a brickearth quarry from late medieval times. The undulating base of the quarry was exposed in section dug into natural terrace gravel at 15.61m OD [5].
- 4.1.5 Also at 17.1m OD, outside the area of ash-grey quarry deposits, an area of reworked brickearth [1] from earlier (undated) quarries was observed. A brick-lined well [3] was found cutting through this deposit. It was relatively narrow, just 0.88m in diameter with a 0.40m wide centre. It was in filled with a grey coal-ashy material [4] similar to the upper quarry fills. The bricks were made of locally sourced brickearth and varied in size from 235–237mm long, 114–116mm wide and 53–60mm thick. These bricks may be of a late 15th or early 16th-century date (see brick report; section 4.6).

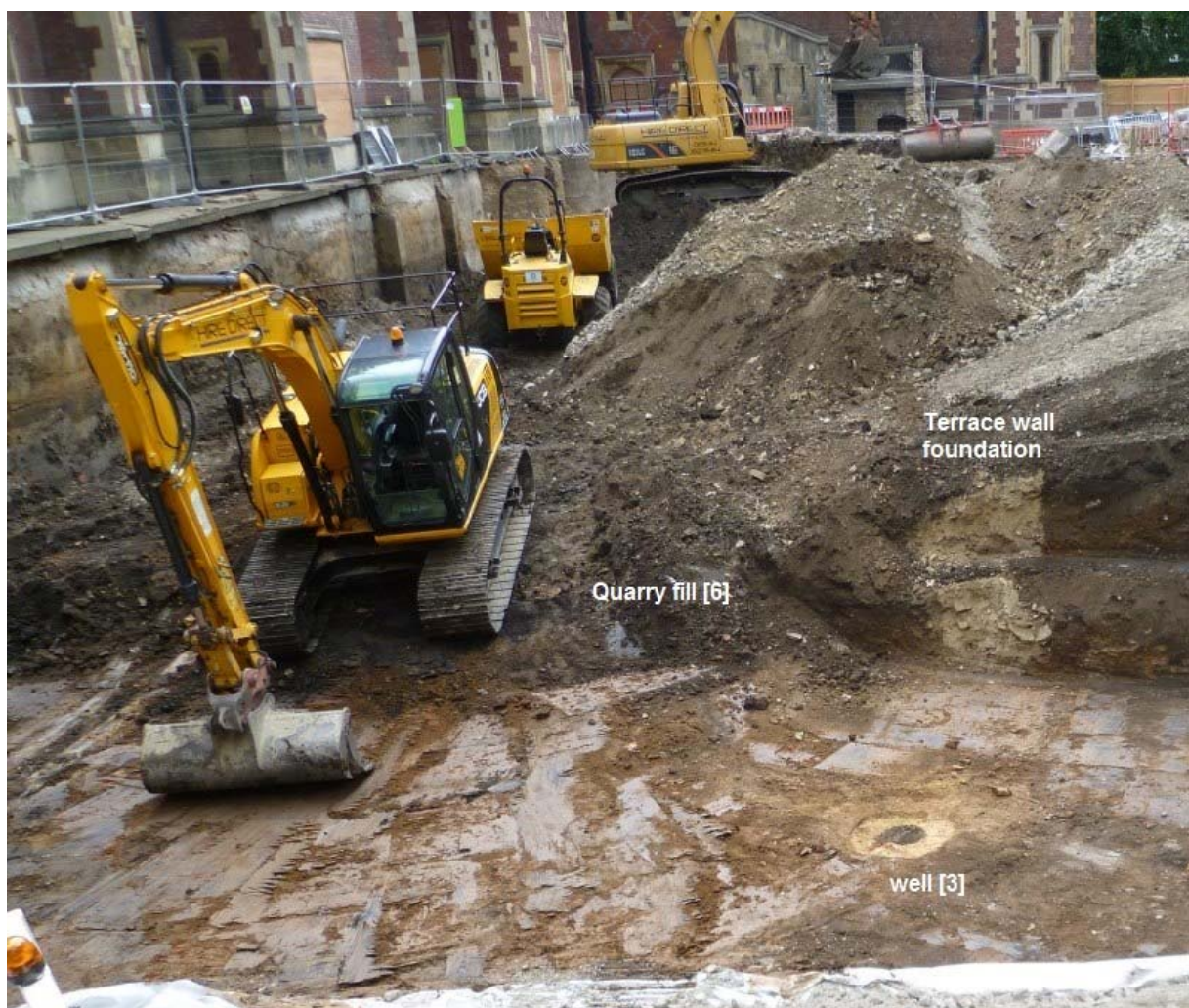


Photo 2 East terrace ground reduction through quarry fills and exposing well [3] looking north.

- 4.1.6 No clean brickearth survived in this area (unlike the Deep Drainage trench and former Under Treasurer's House excavation area) and it may well be that the reworking of the brickearth may have masked a construction cut for the well, and/or an earlier brickearth quarry. The base of the well extended

to the interface of the brickearth and the Hackney Gravels. The base was distinguishable by a layer of chalk or lime rubble, possibly some construction detritus, at approximately 14m OD. A baluster-shaped “drinking jug” found at the base of the well was dated to 1550.

- 4.1.7 A section exposed across the area revealed that the terrace gravels were truncated to approximately 15.6 mOD and formed an undulating boundary with the overlying reworked brickearth (Photo 3). The uneven transition from the brickearth to gravels indicates perhaps the variable depth of earlier multiple episodes of quarrying.



Photo 3 Profile of deposits across East Terrace dig, looking south

4.2 Deep drainage

- 4.2.1 A trench to install new drainage and a manhole was excavated from the East Terrace extending northeast (Photo 4). The trench was 9m long by 1.2m wide with the manhole at its northeastern end measuring 3.6m by 2.6m. Both interventions were excavated to a depth of c 3.0m. Hackney Gravels were exposed at the base of the excavation. Above these was a small amount of natural brickearth. These deposits appeared to be significantly reworked. The majority of the excavation exposed building rubble almost extending to the full depth of 3m.



Photo 4 Deep drainage trench, looking north

4.3 Under Treasurers House

- 4.3.1 The former Under Treasurer's House lay north of the Library near the west gate. The area excavated measured 25m by 13.8m overall and was excavated to a depth of between 17 to 18m OD. A series of underpinning holes installed to support the perimeter wall were excavated to a greater depth of 16m OD.
- 4.3.2 The untruncated surface of the Hackney Gravels was observed at 16m OD. These deposits were exposed in the underpinning holes. Above this was an 800mm thick layer of clean natural clay followed by an 800mm thick layer of sand. This was overlain by a fine silt brickearth, encountered at 17.6m OD and horizontally truncated at c 19m OD. These natural deposits would have been desirable material for brick making, as evidenced by the quarrying activity observed elsewhere in Lincoln's Inn.
- 4.3.3 These deposits were truncated at 18.9m-19.1m OD by construction activity [11] associated with the perimeter wall of Lincoln's inn (Photo 5). This wall [13] survived to a height of 2 to 2.3m, where it had been partly buried by upcast quarry fills following the construction of the 19th-century Great Hall.
- 4.3.4 Above modern ground level, the wall had been truncated and rebuilt in the 19th century. It was made of soft red 16th-century bricks measuring 220mm by 100–120mm by 55mm, with a bottom course of "soldiers" laid on edge followed by English-bond alternate headers and stretchers, with 4 courses measuring 0.36m; rub-jointed with yellow sandy lime mortar. The base of the wall varied, but it reflected the natural ground slope overall, occurring at 18.98m OD in the south and 19.14m OD at the north end. The upper part of the wall occurred at 20.5m OD in the south and 21.45m OD in the north.



Photo 5 “Tudor” red brick perimeter wall [13] sandwiched between lower concrete underpinning and 19th-century rebuilt perimeter wall above modern ground level (note also natural sand and clay bottom left).

- 4.3.5 The construction trench for the perimeter wall was filled with reworked brickearth [12] to a height of 19.4m OD. This deposit had been cut through by a large quarry [14], which exceeded the limits of excavation in three directions (Photo 6). It was infilled with loose grey-brown coal-ashy fills [15], measuring more than 1.1m in depth. Unlike the quarries on the East Terrace the fills of this quarry contained clay tobacco pipes. This quarry is likely to be 17th-century in date, but contains material from earlier reworked 16th-century quarry fills.



Photo 6 Excavating brickearth quarries beneath the former Under Treasurer's House

- 4.3.6 The quarry had been cut by a large broad construction cut 2.4m deep [16], which continued beyond the area of the current excavations. This includes the construction cut for the Great Hall and Library, but also includes subsequent constructions of the Under Treasurer's House and for a brick drain that exited the library and flowed northwards (Photo 7). It was filled with loose grey coal-ashy quarry fills [17], mostly reworked earlier quarry fills, which probably raised the ground level of the entire area when the Great Hall and Library was built.



Photo 7 19th-century brick drain built at the time of construction of the Great Hall and possibly at the base of a large construction cut indicated by the change in the colour of deposits

4.4 Electricity sub-station

- 4.4.1 Although outside the scope of the archaeological watching brief, excavation works for the installation of a new sub-station were also monitored. The

excavation measured approximately 10m by 3m by c 0.5m in depth. From these works, a near-complete baluster-shaped drinking jug was recovered. It was found within a mixed clay–ashy deposit [18] encountered at c 0.4m below existing ground level. This deposit is likely to represent a reworked quarry fill disturbed during the construction of the Great Hall.

4.5 The finds

By Jacqui Pearce

Introduction

- 4.5.1 A total of 75 sherds of pottery from a minimum of 67 vessels (estimated number of vessels or ENV; 7.15 EVEs – estimated vessel equivalents; 5691 g) were collected and recorded in accordance with current MOLA procedure, using standard codes for fabric, form and decoration, with quantification by the means listed above. The finds were recovered from six contexts, one of which is of medium size (context [6], with 55 sherds (49 ENV, 4.08 EVE, 3646 g); no more than eight sherds were recorded in any of the others. In addition, part of a shaft and globe wine bottle was recovered from context [15], and nine clay tobacco pipe bowls from contexts [15] and [17]. The pipe bowls were identified in line with Atkinson and Oswald's 1969 typology of London clay pipes.

The finds

- 4.5.2 The finds are all dated between the late 16th and late 17th century. The pottery from the largest context ([6]) has been dated to c 1580–1630 since it lacks any fabrics or forms introduced after the mid-17th century, although all pottery recovered could have been in use for longer than this range suggests. The latest introductions in this group are part of a tyg or trumpet-shaped drinking vessel in post-medieval black-glazed ware from Harlow in Essex, first used in London c 1580; there is also a sherd from a cauldron in London-area post-medieval red earthenware, again introduced c 1580. Apart from a sherd from a Bartmann jug in Frechen stoneware (a medallion of rosette form), all other pottery in this context consists of drinking jugs and candlesticks in Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze, and border redware from the same production centres in the Farnborough region of north-east Hampshire and west Surrey (Pearce 1992; Pearce 2007).
- 4.5.3 Single Surrey-Hampshire border ware drinking jugs from contexts [4] and [18] are dated to c 1550–1700, with no other finds to narrow down the range, while sherds from a cauldron and a possible pipkin in London-area post-medieval red earthenware from context [8] can only be dated broadly to c 1580–1700. The latest pottery comes from contexts [15] and [17], each of which has been given a TPQ (terminus post quem) of c 1630, based on the presence of sherds of tin-glazed earthenware or delftware. These consist of a sherd from a plate with polychrome geometric decoration typical of the mid-17th century in context [15] and a near-complete drug jar with plain white glaze in context [17]. Sherds from Frechen stoneware *Bartmann* jugs were found in both contexts, including two rims/necks with the bearded faces surviving. Part of a bowl in London-area red earthenware was recovered from [15] and two sherds from a butter pot in Midlands purple ware in context [17]. There were also sherds from three drinking jugs in Surrey-Hampshire border ware in [15] and part of a small skillet with a short straight handle. A sherd from a dish in Ligurian maiolica, from Italy,

was identified in context [17]. The complete base of a shaft and globe bottle in green glass was recorded in context [15], and can be broadly dated to c 1630–80 (Dumbrell 1983, 44–5, 50–1). It was found together with four clay pipe bowls that date at the latest to c 1660–80 (one each of types 9, 13, 15 and 18 in the London typology: Atkinson and Oswald 1969). A similar date is derived from five pipe bowls of London type 15 in context [17], suggesting a TPQ of c 1660 for both these contexts. It is, however, the border ware drinking vessels and candlesticks that are of particular interest, especially in relation to Lincoln's Inn.

- 4.5.4 Overall, 45 sherds from at least 40 drinking jugs in Surrey-Hampshire border ware were recorded (2.08 EVE, 3199 g). Three forms of drinking jug, mostly with green glaze, are represented – the main type in the assemblage is the slender rounded form (Photo 8, nos 1–4), known to have been made at the major production site in Farnborough Hill, Hants during the late 16th and into the early 17th century (Pearce 2007, 73–4, fig 40, nos 122–9; Pearce 1992, fig 33, nos 218–26). Four substantially complete vessels were recovered in the main deposit (context [6]), as well as 34 sherds from at least 29 more vessels of the same form (mostly bases). The drinking jugs vary in size, with rim diameters ranging between 50 and 70mm, although the profiles are essentially similar, with a gently rounded body that is rather more elongated in proportion than the more globular rounded form that also occurs on the site. Bases are unthickened and flat or very slightly dished, with diameters between 60 and 65mm. In one example the use of a twisted wire to remove the pot from the wheel head in a single motion straight across left a series of shallow parallel grooves under the base, while other drinking jugs retain the simple fan-shaped impression that resulted from using a single wire in a slight sideways motion. A short, gently flared neck is finished with a simple rim, slightly bevelled internally. Surviving pouring lips are pulled and sharply pinched to give a markedly pointed feature that may not have been the most successful of pouring mechanisms. Handles are of oval section, some with shallow finger grooves on the outer surface. They are attached just below the rim and at the maximum girth, and are simply luted to the body rather than using any more vigorous methods of attachment. A cover of green glaze was applied to the upper third of the vessel, also extending inside the neck. One complete base has part of a handle fused into a pool of glaze that formed inside during firing. This would have been the result of an accident in the kiln, when at least one drinking jug in the kiln load shattered during firing and dropped inside the vessel. Clearly it did not make it unsaleable or affect its use in any way.



Photo 8 Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze, slender rounded drinking jugs, 1–4; whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze, baluster drinking jugs, 5–6; whiteware with clear glaze upright candlesticks, 7–8; redware upright candlesticks, 9–12

- 4.5.5 The second form of drinking jug has a more globular rounded profile, its base thickened around the circumference (e.g. Pearce 1992, fig 34, nos 240–51, fig 35, nos 252–9; Pearce 2007, 74–7, fig 40, nos 130–40). Two bases were recorded in context [6], measuring 60 and 70mm. There are, however, no body or rim sherds surviving from this form. The base of a larger vessel of comparable jug shape is glazed inside, which is unusual for such vessels. It measures 100mm in diameter and is larger than the drinking jug form. The main possibilities are a jug (for serving), not a common form in Surrey-Hampshire border ware, or a standing costrel, a form that is well known in the border industry.
- 4.5.6 Two baluster drinking jugs were recorded (Photo 8, nos 5 and 6), both with clear glaze that appears yellow over the buff fabric (in contexts [4] and [17]); the body and base have survived in both cases, but not the neck and rim. The vessel form is known from finds made at Farnborough Hill, but is only recorded in the fine early border ware fabric, made up to the mid-16th century (Pearce 2007, 65, fig. 34, nos 87–9). This example is in the developed whiteware fabric and so dates after c 1550. The profile is characterized by a pronounced waist between the rounded body and the flared base, which is slightly thickened around the circumference and measures 70mm in diameter. The form appears to owe its shape to the Siegburg stoneware *Trichterhalskrug*, or funnel-shaped drinking jug, typical of the later 15th and first half of the 16th century. The main difference lies in the base, which is thumbbed in the Siegburg vessels (*Wellenfuß*), while the border ware drinking jug base is flat, without thumbing. The limited adoption of the form into the border industry is in line with a marked phase of

Rhenish influence during the second half of the 16th century (*ibid.*, 66).

- 4.5.7 The other main vessel type recorded in context [6] is an upright candlestick, with three examples in Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (Photo 8, nos 7 and 8), and six in border redware (Photo 8, nos 9–12). Two of the whiteware candlesticks and four of the redwares have the complete base and drip tray surviving. There are also two separate sockets, one in whiteware and one in red, and a plug from the base of a socket in redware (possibly representing a seventh example). The form is a standard part of the border potters' repertoire, with a central drip tray finished with a slightly thickened rim measuring 65–70mm in diameter. This is thrown in one piece with the slightly waisted pedestal base, cut open at the bottom and in some cases (but not all) neatly finished inside. In all but one of the examples recovered the candle socket has not survived above the drip tray. This one candlestick has the lower part of the socket intact, again thrown in one with the rest of the form, and plugged at its base with a small lump of clay to keep the candle in place. One of the two separate sockets has a simple unthickened rim, 35mm in diameter (the other is incomplete). Upright candlesticks of comparable form were made at Farnborough Hill in the late 16th/early 17th century, as well as at other centres on the Surrey-Hampshire borders (Pearce 2007, 127–9, fig 74, nos 567–76; Pearce 1992, fig 41, nos 340–45, fig 42, nos 346–48).

Discussion

- 4.5.8 The main point of interest in the finds from NWM16 lies in the collection of Surrey-Hampshire border ware drinking jugs and candlesticks. These can be related directly with the large number of similar forms found in various locations within the Inns of Court (Matthews and Green 1969). A letter from Julius Caesar, then Treasurer of the Inner Temple, dated 19 August 1594, and written to Sir William More of Loseley, Constable of Farnham Castle and Keeper of the Bishop of Winchester's park at Farnham, requested that permission be given for potters to continue digging 'certaine White Cley for the making of grene pottes usually drunke in by the gentlemen of the Temple' (see Pearce 2007, 11). This highlights what appear to be longstanding arrangements for the bulk supply of particular types of vessels, which the Inns of Court maintained with the potters of the Surrey-Hampshire border ware industry throughout the 16th and into the 17th century (Rackham 1952, 50–1). Lincoln's Inn is recorded as using green-glazed pots as early as 1482/3 (Matthews And Green 1969, 6). Drinking jugs of the same shapes as those found at Lincoln's Inn are all represented in the material excavated at the Farnborough Hill kiln site (referenced above), and were also found in production waste from Cove and Hawley, and probably at Ash in Surrey (Pearce 1992, 25), demonstrating the longevity of the forms. Candlesticks have also been recorded at a number of locations within the Inns of Court, their obvious associations with writing and legal documents ensuring that a regular supply was maintained from the same sources that provided drinking vessels for the use of the gentlemen of the Inns.
- 4.5.9 The evidence of Farnborough Hill shows that fine whiteware drinking jugs with green glaze were being made from the end of the 15th and during the early 16th century (Pearce 2007, 64–6), increasingly replacing the wooden mugs and ashen cups that had been favoured previously (*ibid.*, 167). The relatively late date of some of the finds from NWM16 (for example, from context [15]) shows that the supply of green pots to Lincoln's Inn continued at least into the middle decades of the 17th century and possibly through to the Restoration period, by which time mugs of various kinds, often with an

overall brown or bichrome glaze, had become increasingly important in the repertoire of the Surrey-Hampshire border potters. How late the tradition of using green-glazed drinking jugs continued at the Inns of Court is uncertain, but the bulk ordering of such vessels undoubtedly played a major part in the long-term health of the industry and its reliance on London as a major market.

4.6 Building Material note

By Ian M. Betts

Introduction

- 4.6.1 Three brick samples were recovered from Lincoln's Inn (contexts [3], and [13]). The building material from NWM16 has been fully recorded and the information added to the MOLA Oracle database.

Brick Well [3]

- 4.6.2 One red and one orange coloured brick sample were recovered from a brick-lined well [3]. These measure 235–237 x 114–116 x 53–60mm.
- 4.6.3 The NWM16 bricks in the well are shorter in length (235-237mm) than the *in situ* examples in Lincoln's Inn Old Hall of 1489s (245 x 110-112 x 60mm). The latter closely match the late medieval bricks in the City Wall which measure 242-252 x 113-121 x 53-57mm.
- 4.6.4 The slight difference in size means there is no definite link with the late 15th century Old Hall bricks. In short, the NWM16 well bricks may be late 15th century, but equally they could be 16th century.

Perimeter Wall [13]

- 4.6.5 A brick sample was recovered from the perimeter wall [13] of Lincoln's Inn (Coneygarth). This orange brick is of more typical Tudor type measuring 108mm in breadth by 53–54mm in thickness. This is probably of 1500–1550 date. Although this date is based on just one part complete brick its size closely resembles those *in situ* in the early 16th gate house (220 x 110 x 50mm).

Discussion

- 4.6.6 The bricks were almost certainly made on site as there is abundant documentary evidence from the 16th century for brick production, some from clay dug out of the Coneygarth.

4.7 Animal Bone Note

By Alan Pipe

- 4.7.1 Quarry pit fill [6] included a single fragment of animal bone; a rib of sheep or goat *Ovis aries* or *Capra hircus* (identification with MOLA reference collections and Schmid 1972). The rib had been chopped through at the proximal end, the thoracic vertebra/rib articulation, and chopped and snapped further down the rib at the dorsal side of the rib cage. This would probably have occurred during preparation of a 'joint' of prime meat-quality, a 'neck' of lamb, mutton or goat (Davis 1987, 25). There were no other tool marks and no evidence for burning, gnawing, pathological change or any other modification.

5 Archaeological potential

5.1 Answering original objectives

5.1.1 In addition to the general objective of determining whether archaeological remains were present on site, the following site-specific objectives were specified in the WSI and addressed as follows:

- *What is the nature and level of natural topography?*

5.1.2 Pleistocene Hackney Terrace Gravels were observed at 16m OD in the area of the former Under Treasurer's House. This was overlain by an 800mm thick layer of clay, followed by 800mm of fine sand. A fine silt brickearth identified at c 17.6m OD overlay the sand and extended to a height of 19m OD. Elsewhere across the site gravel and brickearth quarries had truncated the surface of the Pleistocene gravels to a depth of 15m OD.

- *Do post-medieval drains exist?*

5.1.3 A single 19th-century drain relating to the construction of the Great Hall and Library was exposed during the watching brief.

- *Is there any evidence for the construction methods used when the building was originally built?*

5.1.4 A possible construction cut for the present buildings was identified during the watching brief. This feature covered a far wider area than the footprint of the existing buildings. This suggested material was removed for use in the construction of the buildings and/or to raise ground levels elsewhere on the site. Some of this excavated material is thought to have partially buried the red-brick perimeter wall preserving it below ground.

- *Is there any evidence for the development of the building throughout its history?*

5.1.5 The present buildings are considered to have remained functioning as originally intended. There was no evidence to suggest major alterations other than these related to the installation of relatively modern services.

- *Is there any archaeological evidence that pre-dates the construction of the building?*

5.1.6 A brick well [3] identified under the East Terrace may date to the late 15th century or possibly the early 16th century. Its bricks are significantly thicker than those of the gatehouse, thought to have been constructed in 1518–21. Although these bricks are of a similar thickness to those of the Old Hall (built c 1489) they are shorter in length. In this instance, the thickness of the brick may imply an earlier date than that of the gatehouse (medieval bricks tended to shrink towards a 2-inch thick brick in Tudor times, only to

return to thicker sizes subsequently), whilst the length may imply it is later than the Old Hall. It may be significant that Schofield identifies a building phase within the Inn in 1506–8 (1991, 21) to which the construction of the well may be associated.

- 5.1.7 The brick earth quarries certainly predate the existing building. The Treasurer accounts of Lincoln's Inn, known as the the Black Books, mentioned an agreement to make 200,000 bricks, as well as the sale of seven elms and one ash in the Coneygarth in 1506-7 (BBi, 145-6). The quarries may be associated with this phase of brick making.
- 5.1.8 The Black Books also make a potential reference to the fragment of the perimeter wall exposed during the works in the area of the former Under Treasurer's House (Council held on February 11th, 1566, BBi, 350). It states;
- "A faire and bewtyfull wall (that) shall be made on the backside, as shall be devysed by Mr Kempe, Mr Salven, and Mr Pencioner"*

- *What are the earliest deposits identified?*

- 5.1.9 Besides the well [3] quarry fills ([6]) dated to 1580-1630 were identified in the area of the former Eastern Terrace. These deposits may be associated with the consent to extract brickearth for a quarter of a million bricks obtained by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1573 (BBi 388 fo171, Heckethorn 1896, 38). Following brickearth removal, the quarries were backfilled with domestic refuse.

- *What are the latest deposits identified?*

- 5.1.10 Post-medieval quarries in filled after 1630 were identified beneath the former Under Treasurer's House. They had been substantially reworked and redeposited when the Great Hall and Library were constructed in the 19th century. Similarly, beneath the East Terrace former quarry fills redeposited following the construction of the Great Hall were identified. These deposits were probably dumped to raise the ground level.
- 5.1.11 There are fewer accounts of brickearth quarrying during the 17th century in the Lincoln's Inn records, but those of 1632-3 record 4s 8d for digging "...sand in the walks for repairing the brick wall there: £3 6s for bricks for the same...", BBii 311).

5.2 Answering new research aims

- 5.2.1 Although the archaeological watching brief has not raised any new research aims the results will potentially be of use to future researchers studying the history of the Lincoln's Inn field. The pottery assemblage in particular has highlighted the direct association of the Inns of Court with certain pottery manufacturers. The investigations have also identified a section of the perimeter wall dating to the 16th century.

5.3 Significance of the data

- 5.3.1 Although the features and finds identified on site are undoubtedly of local significance, there is nothing to suggest they are of regional or national

significance. However, the findings make a modest contribution to the study of the emergence of the Inns of Court as a significant part of renaissance education. In addition to this, the evidence of quarrying and the 16th century perimeter wall provide useful details in understanding the “urbanisation” of the city fringe and the historical development of the area in general.

6 Publication and archiving

- 6.1.1 The results of the watching brief will be made publicly available by means of a digital database to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic research into the development of London.
- 6.1.2 The site archive containing original records and finds will be stored in accordance with the terms of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2016) with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive.
- 6.1.3 In view of the potential and significance of the material it is suggested that a short note is written for publication in 'Post-Medieval Archaeology', the national journal of the Society for Post-medieval Archaeology. This would allow future researchers to consider the findings when studying the history of the Inn of Court and the urban development of formally liminal areas of London.

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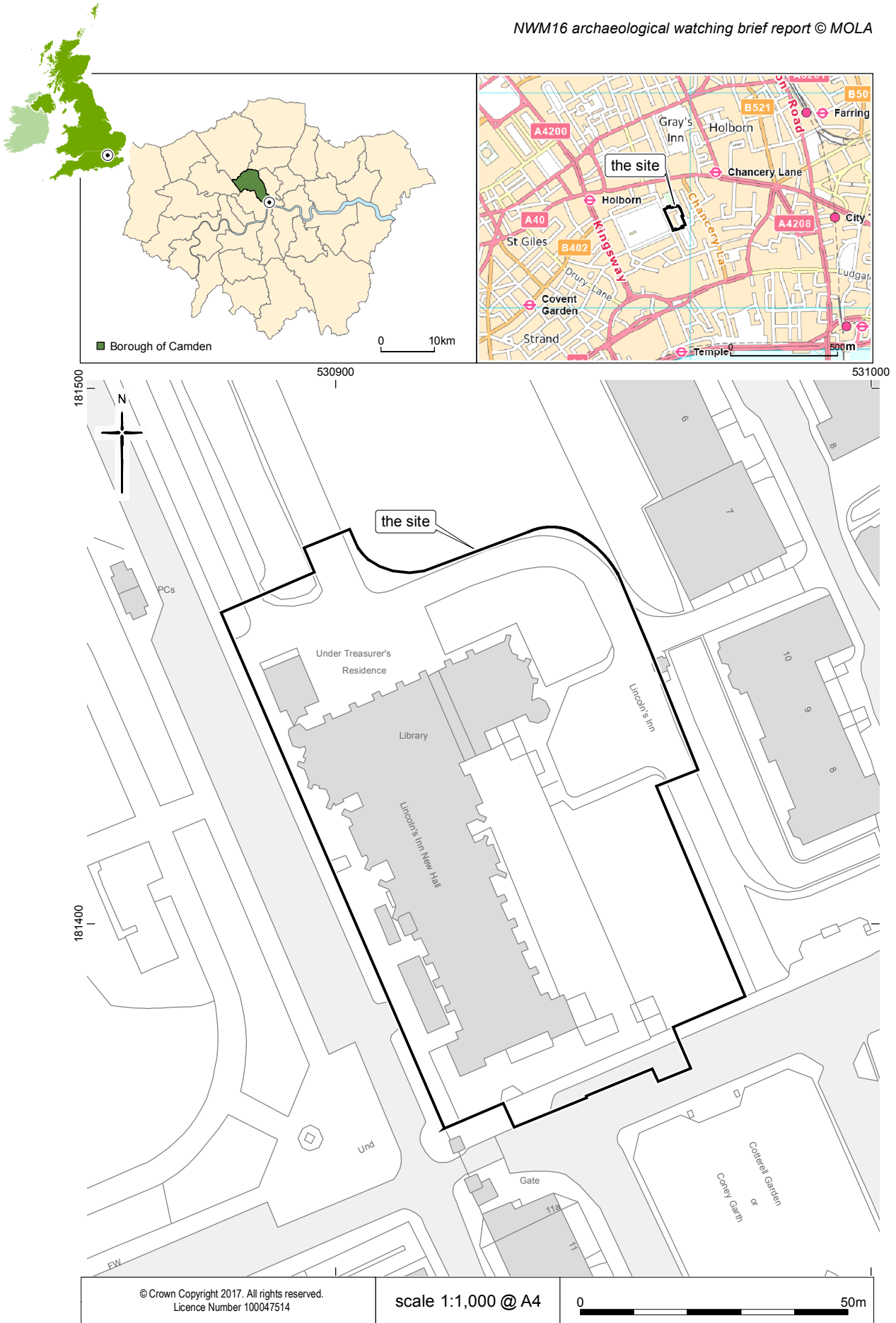


Fig 1 Site location

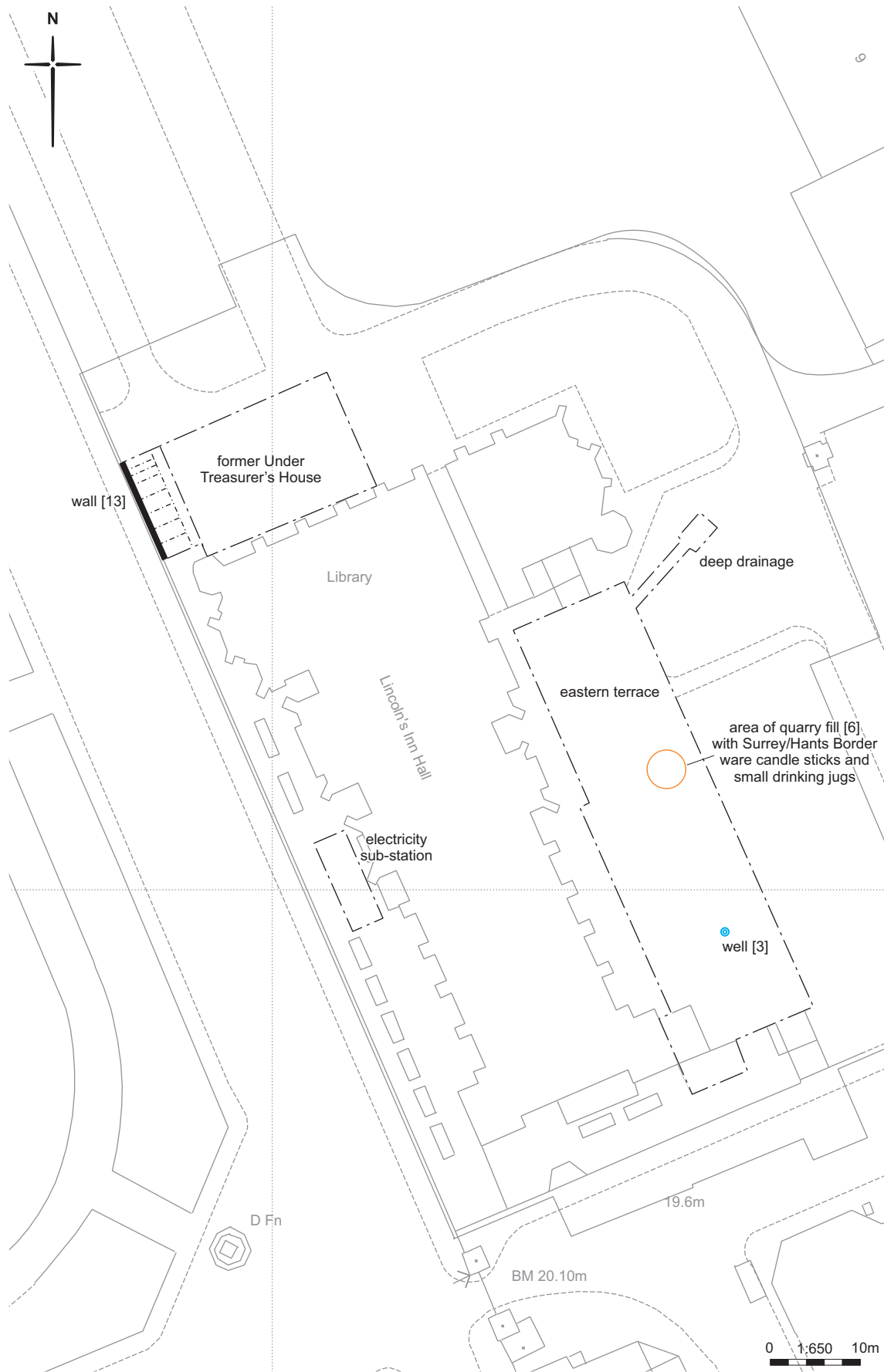


Fig 2 Location of observations and features

9 OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-288850

Project details

Project name EAST TERRACE, LIBRARY AND UNDER TREASURER'S HOUSE
THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF LINCOLN'S INN

Short description of the project Archaeological monitoring of works surrounding the Great Hall recorded 16th-c remains of brickearth and sand quarrying, a brick well and the first brick wall on the perimeter of the former Coneygarth (or Backside) of the Inn. Also recovered were 75 sherds of 60+ vessels, predominantly Surrey/Hants Border red and white wares, specialised drinking jugs and candlesticks, associated with the ritualised meals that were a feature of education at an Inn of Court. Brickearth and sand quarries are repeatedly referred to in the accounts of Lincoln's Inn (Black Books) and brick samples from the well and perimeter wall were related to accounts, and the well may have been made as part of a large building programme in 1506-8 whilst the wall following a decision of the Honourable Society in 1566. Quarries in the east terrace area were filled after 1580, and those beneath the former Under Treasurer's House were filled after 1630. They were substantially reworked when the 19th-c Great Hall was built

Project dates Start: 24-08-2016 End: 21-04-2017

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes NWM16 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Monument type WELL Medieval

Monument type QUARRY Post Medieval

Significant Finds DRINKING JUG Post Medieval

Significant Finds CANDLESTICK Post Medieval

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN EAST TERRACE,
LIBRARY AND UNDER TREASURER'S HOUSE THE
HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF LINCOLN'S INN

Postcode WC2A

Study area 5800 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3092 8141 51.515925041863 -0.112974339416 51 30 57 N 000
06 46 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 14m Max: 16m

OASIS ID: molas1-288850 cont'd

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Craig Halsey
Project supervisor	David Sankey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Manuscript","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

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