

CAMDEN (CM)

LIFWB
959/97

RAPTOR GROUP OF COMPANIES

27-28 Lincoln's Inn Fields
Holborn, WC2
London Borough of Camden

NGR TQ 3082 8150

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
APRIL 1998

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OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
APRIL 1998

27-28 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, HOLBORN,
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

Archaeological Watching Brief

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SUMMARY

A watching brief on test-pits at 27-28 Lincoln's Inn Fields was carried out by the Oxford Archaeological Unit on behalf of the Raptor Group of Companies on the 5th and 6th June 1997, prior to their purchase of the building, and on the 5th August, subsequent to their purchase.

Archaeological deposits were encountered in one of the test pits. The deposits appear to post-date 1700, when the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields was redeveloped. Two other test pits excavated on the site were below modern ground level in 19th- and 20th- century basements, and no significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

A further phase of work was undertaken in March 1998. This took the form of a watching brief at the rear of the property during the excavation of a new basement area. The only significant archaeological feature was a post-medieval well. This was recorded by OAU personnel and then partially demolished following consultation with English Heritage.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) undertook a watching brief at 27-28 Lincoln's Inn Fields (Fig.1) in the London Borough of Camden on behalf of the Raptor Group of Companies in June and August 1997. The watching brief was a requirement of the planning permission as instructed by English Heritage and Camden Planning, Transportation and Health Services.
- 1.2 Three trial pits were excavated within the building. Two trial pits were excavated in the 19th- and 20th-century basements below modern ground level. A single trial pit (Trench 3) to the rear of the property exposed preserved archaeology. This comprised a quantity of early 17th/18th-century pottery in rubbish pits or garden soil. The size of the room, the quantity of spoil excavated and the presence of a concrete floor and a manhole precluded the opening of a large trial pit. The restricted size of the trial-pit therefore prevented the precise interpretation of the lower deposits.
- 1.3 The OAU was required to carry out further work during March 1998. This consisted of a watching brief at the rear of the property during the excavation of a new basement. The watching brief was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation as approved by English Heritage.
- 1.4 The current redevelopment lies within an important historical area of early 17th-century development just outside the City of London. Research on the historical and archaeological background has been presented previously in the WSI as part of the assessment of the archaeological potential and to aid interpretation of deposits encountered, and is re-iterated below.

2 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The term Prehistoric covers a vast period of time, from about 400,000 BC when people first arrived in the London area, until the arrival of the Roman army in AD 43. During this period the river Thames would have provided a habitat rich in potential for fishing and fowling; with the fertile alluvial deposits on the slopes above underlying gravels, it was a well-drained land good for hunting, gathering and later, agriculture. (Merriman, 1990).
- 2.2 There is no evidence to suggest that there was any substantial pre-Roman settlement in the area and finds from this period are rare, often having been removed by later activity. However, recent excavations have shown that prehistoric settlements were scattered all over the Greater London area (Shofield and Dyson 1980) and the Holborn area has produced evidence of Prehistoric activity. Finds of handaxes from the earliest, Palaeolithic, period have been reported from Holborn and Chancery Lane and a Mesolithic flint artefact was reported from Holborn Hill in 1870.
- 2.3 In the Roman Period the town's economic and topographic development was arrested by the devastating Boudiccan revolt of AD 60 but, once recovery was under way, replanning and rebuilding took place on a grand scale. Earlier timber buildings were replaced with stone, and by the early 2nd century Londinium, which had become the centre of the province, boasted many grand public buildings, monuments, baths, temples, a governor's palace, a fort, an amphitheatre and an international port. Expansion peaked during the first half of the 2nd century, with the town spreading west to cover an area of approximately one square mile and, around AD 200, the whole area was enclosed by a massive city wall. From the mid-4th century Londinium's stability appears to have weakened, largely as a result of political unrest within the Roman Empire and the intensifying threat of barbarian aggression. It was at this time that a riverside wall was constructed, and the landward defences strengthened.
- 2.4 During the Roman period it was illegal for burials to be sited within towns and consequently it was common practice for Roman cemeteries to be located along the main roads outside the towns, often accompanied by temples or shrines (Merrifield 1969). Extra-mural burials are reported from the area: 'several Roman cremations' were reported in 1922 as having been found with a large quantity of artefacts, possibly from a rubbish deposit, in Fetter Lane, to the east of the proposed development site; further cremations were found just to the east of the development site at Southampton Buildings.
- 2.5 Little is known of the Holborn area in the Roman period. Margary (1967, 57-8) has suggested that both Fleet Street and Holborn may be able to demonstrate Roman origins. Holborn may have formed the first section of the Roman road from Newgate to Silchester, Berks: this road has been fairly definitely identified from Oxford Street westward although its eastward alignment is still speculative. Similarly the Strand, known as Akeman Street

during the Saxon period, has been identified as forming part of the main westward route from Ludgate to the Roman settlement at Westminster and thence further west, although whether this alignment followed the modern line of Fleet Street is also speculative.

- 2.6 Decades of archaeological excavation within the City of London had failed to produce evidence of urban settlement following the end of the Roman occupation in the early 5th century AD (Shofield and Dyson 1980). During the early 5th century increased barbarian attacks and internal political divisions led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, resulting in the end of Roman rule in Britain. Londinium's administration and urban economy collapsed completely, buildings were deserted, and dark earth, thought to indicate agricultural activity, built up all over the city.
- 2.7 It was not until the distribution of chance pottery finds around the Strand area was studied (Vince 1984) that it became evident that it was here that the Saxon town of Lundenwic was to be found. The presence of the town is first attested to by coins minted in AD 630 inscribed LONDUNIV, and by 731 it had grown to such an extent that Bede described it as 'an emporium of many people coming by land and sea' (Biddle 1984).
- 2.8 It is possible that the settlement originated as a small, seasonally occupied market place, centred on the Strand and the edge of the river (Cowie and Whitehead 1989). Recent excavations have shown that, by the end of the 7th century, it had grown to cover an area of 60 hectares or more.
- 2.9 Little Saxon material has been recovered from this area and no identifiably Saxon levels have been encountered during any of the excavations in the vicinity of the site. The church of St Andrew, Holborn which lies c. 600 m to the east of the proposed development site is first mentioned in AD 959 (Vince, 1990: 62) suggesting that the area may have contained some Late Saxon settlement although so far, little evidence for this has been recovered.
- 2.10 The development site lies outside the medieval city walls, which generally follow the line of the Roman walls, and is positioned between the two main roads out of London to the west. Both Fleet Street and Holborn can probably demonstrate Saxon, if not Roman, (see above 2.4-5) foundations and development began to spring up along these two roads from at least the twelfth century onwards. By 1128 the Knights Templars had settled in Holborn on a site at the northern end of what was to become Chancery Lane, (which they are generally credited as having laid out in the 1160s). The early Templar foundation comprised a round church (The Old Temple) and churchyard as well as houses, stables and gardens. In 1161 they sold this land and the houses to the Bishops of Lincoln and moved south to the site of the New Temple, off Fleet Street.
- 2.11 Although the area became increasingly popular as the site of large out-of-town houses, often for Bishops and Priors, the development site itself seems to be situated either in fields or at the back of house-plots. Map evidence does not allow a greater degree of precision. Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester and

Chancellor to Henry III acquired land to the east and west of Chancery Lane in 1226 (although his house, which was located on the west side of the street on the site of what is now Lincoln's Inn, is only first mentioned in 1291) and the Bishop of Ely constructed a large house, Ely Place, to the north of Holborn between 1286-90. Henry III had established a House for converted Jews here in 1231.

- 2.12 A further stimulus to development came in 1234 when Henry III ordered schools of Law within the city to be closed. This forced an exodus of lawyers and their students beyond the City walls conveniently close to the Treasury and Exchequer, which by this time had become established in the New Temple. This led to the establishment of the Inns of Chancery, the medieval and later Inns or colleges of lawyers which grew up along the Strand and Holborn. By 1300 the three principal north-south roads (Chancery Lane, Fetter Lane and Shoe Lane) between Holborn and the Strand had become established. Nevertheless, it is likely that much of the land at the rear of the properties lining the road at this time were still undeveloped gardens and fields. Excavations to the east of the proposed development, in what would appear to have been the gardens of Barnards Inn, revealed a layer of deep garden soil which sealed the Roman deposits and remained untouched until the construction of houses on the site in the 17th century.
- 2.13 The site was probably still undeveloped as late as the end of the sixteenth century and this is suggested on Elizabethan maps of the area such as Agas (1562) and Braun and Hogenberg (1572) (Fig. 2), which show development along Holborn, Fleet Street, Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane with the area at the rear of the properties still as either open fields or gardens.
- 2.14 Stow, in his 1600 Survey of London states that the land between Fetter Lane and Chancery Lane is 'buildd through with many fayre houses' (1961 edition, Vol II, 26) which is certainly visible by the time of the next detailed maps of the area (Hollar, 1658; Newcourt and Faithorne, 1658) (Figs 3a & 3b). In the early 17th century William Newton of Bedfordshire purchased the fields to the west of Lincoln's Inn with the intention of developing the area, which had previously consisted of smaller and meaner houses than exist now. Between 1629 and 1643 he obtained the property and the appropriate licences to construct houses for his Lincoln's Inn Fields development.
- 2.15 By the mid-17th century the entire area around Lincoln's Inn Fields is shown as developed. A contrast exists between Newcourt and Faithorne (1658) and Hollar's map (1658) - the latter (Fig. 3a) shows the development site standing apart prior to the creation of Whetstone Park. In the Hollar map Nos. 27/28 and neighbouring No. 29, are the only developed properties in the north-east corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- 2.16 The earliest houses are on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. These were mostly built by 1641, along what is referred to as West Row (Morgan, 1682) (Fig. 4) or Arch Row (Horwood, 1799) (Fig. 5). The north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Newman's Row (Morgan, 1682) or Holborn Row (Horwood, 1799) was laid out anew from the early 18th century. This followed the demolition of

properties visible on Morgan's 1682 map of London (Fig. 4). The erection of these properties had followed the Great Fire in 1666, when Holborn was targeted as an area ripe for development, as it had not been physically affected by the Great Fire.

- 2.17 Leakes' 1667 Survey of London immediately after the Great Fire displayed the quantity of property affected by the Fire which raged up to Fetter Lane. By and large it left properties to the west unaffected. Although some houses in Fetter Lane and to the west were pulled down to prevent the fire spreading, Leakes' map indicates that the properties occupying the development site were unaffected.
- 2.18 The post-1658 map sources indicate that the development site was at the heart of increasing urbanisation outside of the City. Little has changed in the way of property boundaries though the size of the buildings within plots has increased.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The first phase of work was carried out by hand. In the trenches in the building York Stone flags or floorboards were lifted and, where appropriate, concrete was broken; subsequent excavation was carried out by the building contractors under full archaeological supervision.
- 3.2 Contexts were defined, plans and sections were drawn, and spoil heaps examined according to OAU procedure (Wilkinson, 1990). Trenches were of varying size (see Section 4).
- 3.3 The trench to the rear of the property measured 3.1 m x 2.4 m and was excavated to a level of 19.00 m OD (5.3 m below the adjacent road surface). The top metre of modern deposits was removed without archaeological supervision. The removal of the remaining deposits was carried out by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. The only significant feature was a brick well which was hand excavated to a level of 19.00 m OD.
- 3.4 No finds were recovered during the second phase of work. The well contained a high content of ceramic building material (CBM). However, the CBM was extremely fragmented and unsuitable for sampling.
- 3.5 This phase of work was assigned the same Museum of London site code LIF97. The excavation was assigned the trench number 4 as a continuation of the work carried out in June/August 1997.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

- 4.1 Four trenches were excavated. Trench 1 was located in the rear basement of the building; Trench 2 was also located in a basement; Trench 3 was located in a room to the rear of the building, looking on to Whetstone Park. Trench 4 was located at the rear of the building and incorporated Trench 3.

Trench 1 (Fig. 6)

- 4.2 Trench 1 measured 1.30 m by 2.30 m and was excavated to a depth well below the surface of the natural gravel (103). The trench uncovered a nineteenth century pit (105) cut into the gravel, measuring 1.30 m by 1.45 m. The pit was backfilled with a dirty gravel (104) containing broken bottles and ceramic building material (CBM). The pit was at least 1.5 m deep. This was overlain by a layer of bedding (102), a greyish brown silty clay containing CBM. Overlying the bedding were York Stone flags.

Trench 2 (Fig. 6)

- 4.3 Trench 2 measured 1.50 m by 2 m and was excavated to the concrete (203) at a depth of 0.30 m below the current floor surface. Low walls in honeycomb bond (202) were laid onto the concrete floor. These walls supported York Stone flags (201).

Trench 3 (Figs. 7 & 8)

- 4.4 Trench 3 measured 0.80 m by 1.6 m (Fig. 7) at the top and c. 0.30 m by 0.20 m at the bottom; it was excavated to a depth of 2.25 m (Fig. 8). At this depth the excavation uncovered a mid-brown silty sand (315) with a 30% subangular flint inclusion. Despite the difficulty in excavating this deposit, as a result of the confined excavation conditions, this layer was confidently interpreted as natural. There was an absence of both pottery and charcoal, which might indicate archaeological activity, in the deposit.
- 4.5 The silty sand (315) was overlain by a dark grey-brown sandy silt (314), 0.28 m thick. This deposit contained larger, but fewer, subangular flints than 315, and had the appearance of disturbed natural.
- 4.6 Overlying 314 was the first of the 18th-century deposits. Deposit 313 was a dark grey sandy silt, 0.18 m thick. It contained small quantities of oyster shell (2%), CBM (2%) and charcoal (1%). A similar, though more loose and more substantial (0.40 m thick), deposit (312) overlay 313. This deposit was notable for the increased quantity of charcoal and CBM, as well as lensing within the deposit - this is suggestive of small-scale localised dumping of household and garden refuse.
- 4.7 The dark grey-brown sandy silt (312) was overlain by a brown sandy loam deposit (308). This layer is best described as a garden soil, though the necessarily small size of the trench does not preclude it being the fill of a pit. A quantity of post-medieval pottery and bone was recovered during excavation.
- 4.8 Overlying the garden soil was a blackish brown sandy loam mixed with silty clay. This deposit (307) was 0.15 m thick and may represent an interface between 308 and 306. The overlying deposit (306) was a blackish brown heterogeneous layer, 0.17 m thick, composed of silty clays and sands containing 20% mixed unsorted gravels and CBM.

- 4.9 Above 306 was a more homogeneous deposit of silty clay (305), also containing CBM, though in far greater quantities (c. 40%), over which lay a lens of sandy ballast (304). The two deposits were 0.2 m thick.
- 4.10 Cutting the pre-20th century deposits was flat-based, vertically sided construction cut (309). Within this cut was a brick structure (311). This was covered by concrete (310). The construction cut was filled by hard-core, 0.32 m thick, which contained CBM and plaster. The deposit was sealed by a concrete floor (302), 60 mm thick, which was overlain by a wooden floor.

Trench 4 (Fig. 9)

- 4.11 The natural (i.e. a geological rather than archaeological deposit) consisted of Thames gravel (404) with lenses of yellow silty sand. It was identified at a level of c 22.3 m OD. The natural was overlain by a reddish brown sand (403) with a 50% flint and gravel inclusion. The deposit was up to 0.4 m thick. This deposit appeared to be a weathered natural.
- 4.12 Deposit 403 was truncated by a circular construction cut (405). The cut was 1.5 m in diameter with regular vertical sides. Within the cut was a disused well (406). It was constructed from unfrosted red bricks bonded with a yellowish mortar. The bricks measured 220 mm x 100 mm x 60 mm. The walls of the well were two bricks thick, creating an internal diameter of 1.1 m. The well was filled by a loose dark brown silty loam (407) with a 30% CBM and gravel inclusion. The south side of the well was overlain by a partially excavated layer of concrete (408) which measured 2.4 m x 0.5 m and was at least 0.4 m thick. The well was excavated to a depth of c 2 m (19.00 m OD) but not bottomed. The top of the well appeared to have been truncated during previous renovation works and lay c 0.5 m from the existing floor level. The well was recorded and then partially demolished (to 19.00 m OD) following consultation with English Heritage.
- 4.13 A dark brown loam (402) with a 20% inclusion of sub-angular gravel and flecks of CBM covered the site to a depth of 0.7 m (22.8 m OD). This was overlain by a grey brown silty loam (401) with a 40% inclusion of CBM and construction debris.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Observations carried out in the test-pits revealed post-medieval deposits in one area (Trench 3) at the rear of the building. The pottery recovered from these deposits comes from either garden soil or from dumped deposits (307/8) and appeared to date from the beginning of the great eighteenth-century construction boom in London.
- 5.2 The excavation of the larger area (Trench 4) revealed that a similar "garden soil" (402) was present across the site. Deposit 402 extended across the partially truncated brick well (406) to a depth of 0.7 m. The well is probably part of the 18th century development at Lincoln's Inn Fields although a 16th-17th century date should not be ruled out. The top 0.5 m had been truncated during a later building phase. This effectively removed any contemporary floor

levels and features. The southern edge of the well had been later reinforced with a coarse concrete collar (408).

- 5.3 The relationship of deposit 402 with the brick well and the later concrete reinforcements would suggest that the "garden soils" identified in the first phase of fieldwork was a single large dumped deposit. The identification of the three "soil" bands (308,312/3) may have been due to lines of dumping or tipping evident in deposit 402 within Trench 4. Despite the presence of 18th century ceramics within deposits 308, 312 & 313 the contexts may be of a later date than previously believed, although an 18th century date seems likely given the absence of later material and in the context of increased activity in this period indicated by the cartographic evidence.
- 5.4 When discussing the street names around Lincoln's Inn Fields, it has proved more straight-forward to use those on Morgan's map of 1682 (Fig. 4), rather than to use each mapper's own street-names, even if this be anachronistic.
- 5.5 The sixteenth-century map of Braun and Hogenbers (1572) shows Lincoln's Inn Fields bounded to the south and west by Drury Lane, to the east by Lincoln's Inn and to the north by buildings fronting onto Holborn (Fig. 2). Lincoln's Inn Fields were open in the late 16th century. The fields were still undeveloped when William Newton obtained his licence in 1641, although development surrounded them. Excavation did not recover any evidence associated with the use of Lincoln's Inn Fields as a suburban field-system.
- 5.6 Newton's development of the fields in this large area can be best understood by looking at Hollar (1658) and Newcourt and Faithorne (1658), whose maps predate the Great Fire. Figs 3a and 3b show an already very densely occupied suburb, whereas less than a century before, the area north of Covent Garden was fields and Holborn was the north-east edge of the city. Both maps also show a differing degree of development on the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Hollar's map shows the development site standing alone apart from the house on the corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Great Turnstile. Newcourt and Faithorne's map shows Newman's Row as a terraced development.
- 5.7 Morgan's post-Great Fire map (1682) shows Lincoln's Inn Fields both in plan and in 'bird's eye': the shape of the land-plots and the size of the buildings are indicated in plan on Portugal Row and West Row; whereas Newman's Row is depicted as an unruly mob of rooflines and scattered doors and windows in 'bird's-eye'. It may well be that the more piecemeal development which seems to characterise Newman's Row is recorded cartographically, if only inadvertently. Certainly there are no houses of great intrinsic architectural merit to rival Lindsey House or Newcastle House - as on West Row. Rather, Newman's Row would appear to have been untouched by Newton's development.
- 5.8 The absence of early archaeological features would seem to support the documentary sources that the area around Lincoln's Inn Fields was relatively undisturbed until the end of the 17th century. This is supported by the pottery assemblage which was exclusively post-medieval. However, early features

may have been removed through the truncation of the terrace gravels during the construction of the original property or during later renovations. This is evident with the 18th-century dumped deposits overlying the brick well. If the well was part of the original construction then the original floor level has been truncated by at least 0.5 m. Equally, we must remember that only a small area of the site has been investigated, and it is unclear whether this truncation is localised or more general.

Gwilym Williams & Duncan Wood
Oxford Archaeological Unit
April 1998

Appendix A

Bibliography and List of Sources Consulted

Archive Sources

English Heritage List of Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Greater London, dated 31st March 1994. Checked to ensure that no additional Scheduled Monuments had been added as at 21st June 1996.

Greater London Sites and Monuments Record.

National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England at Swindon.

Historic maps and documents held by the OAU, Bodleian Library (Oxford), Greater London Record Office and the Guildhall Library.

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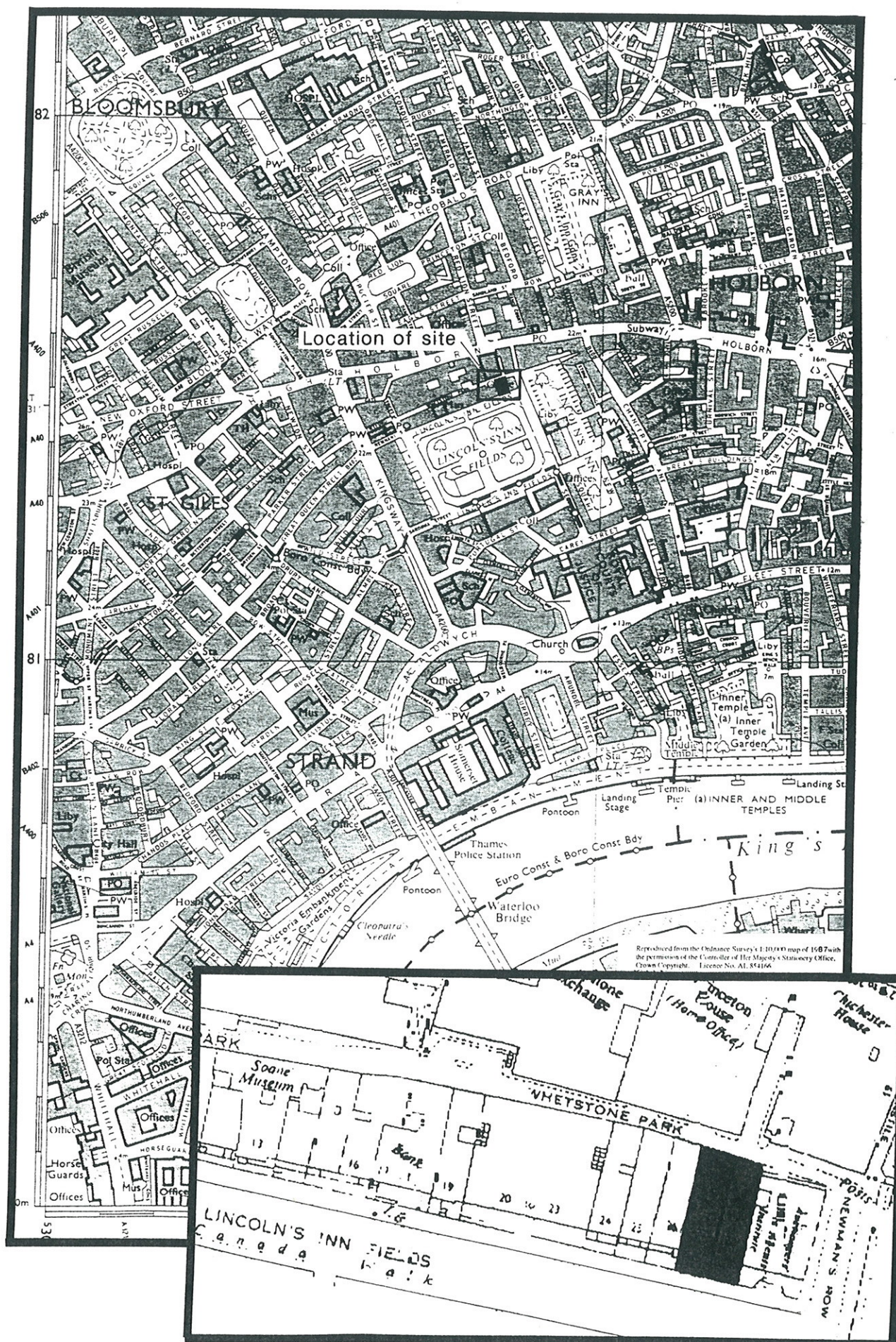
Map Sources

- 'Agas' map of London (c.1553)
- Braun and Hogenberg's Map of London (1572)
- Hollar's map of London (1658)
- Newcourt and Faithorne's map of London (1658)
- Leake's Survey of London after the Great Fire (1667)
- Ogilby and Morgan's Map of London (1682)
- Horwood's Map of London (1799-1819)

Appendix B

Table of Contexts

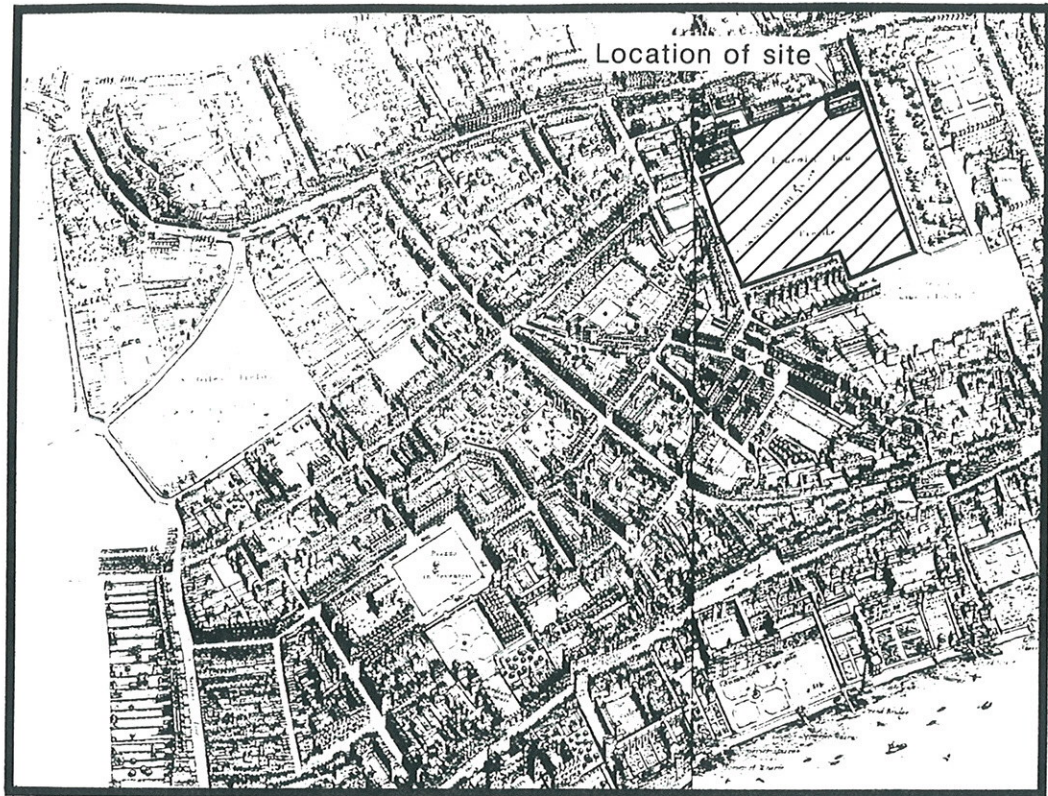
Context	Type	Dimensions	Thickness	Comment	Finds
101	layer	all of room	0.06-0.10m	York Stone Paving	no
102	layer	all of room	0.20m	bedding for 102	no
103	deposit	all of room	unknown	natural gravel	no
104	fill	1.45x1.30m	1.5m	fill of 105	not retained
105	cut	1.45x1.30m	1.5m	pit	no
201	layer	all of room	0.06-0.10m	York Stone Paving	no
202	structure	all of room	0.30m	low brick wall in honeycomb bond	no
203	layer	all of room	unknown	concrete floor	no
301	layer	all of room	0.015-0.02	floorboards	no
302	layer	all of room	0.06-0.08m	concrete floor	no
303	fill/layer	present in all sections	0.30m	modern hardcore	not retained
304	layer	0.65m (E-W)	0.01-0.08m	ballast	no
305	layer	all sections	0.11-0.20m	ballast & CBM	not retained
306	layer	all sections	0.17m	dumping	not retained
307	layer	all sections	0.15m	interface	yes; 18th cent pottery
308	layer	all sections	0.15 (obs)/ 0.45m+	garden soil/ possible pit fill	yes; 18th cent pottery
309	cut	0.80x0.60m+	0.80m	construction cut for 311	no
310	deposit	not recorded	0.60m	concrete deposit	no
311	structure	0.80x0.60m	0.80m	water or sewage junction	no
312	layer	1.20x0.40m	0.40m	garden soil	no
313	layer	not recorded	0.18m	garden soil	no
314	layer	not recorded	0.28m	natural subsoil	no
315	layer	not recorded	0.05m+	natural	no
401	layer	excavated area	1.5m	building debris	no
402	layer	excavated area	0.7m	garden soil	no
403	layer	excavated area	0.4m	'dirty natural'	no
404	layer	excavated area	not recorded	terrace gravels	no
405	cut	1.5m diameter	2.00m+	circular cut	no
406	structure	1.5m diameter	2.00m+	brick well	no
407	fill	see above	2.00m+	fill of 406	no
408	layer	2.4x0.5m+	0.4m+	concrete	no



Site location plan

figure 1

figure 2



Hollar, 1658

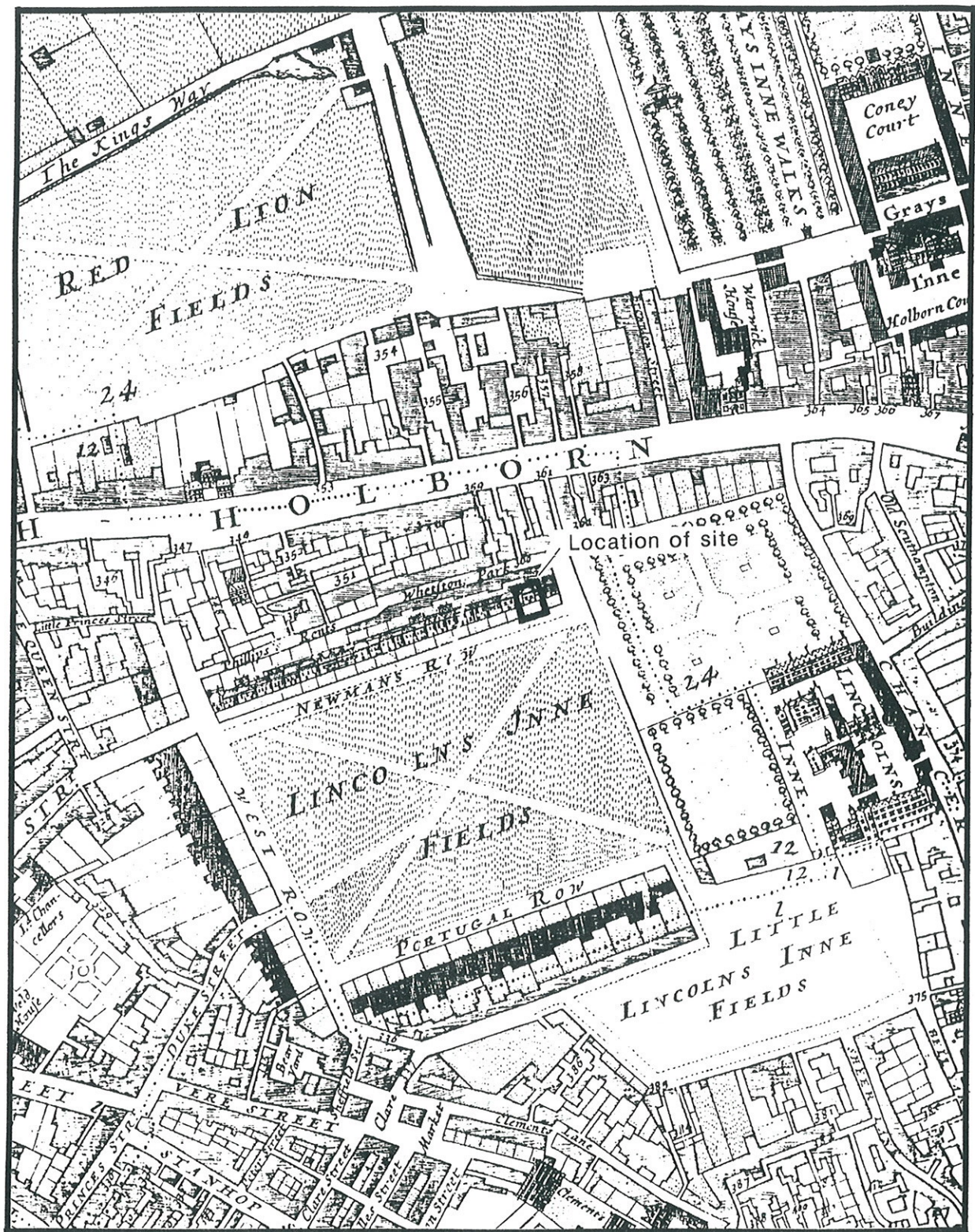
figure 3a



Newcourt & Faithorne, 1658

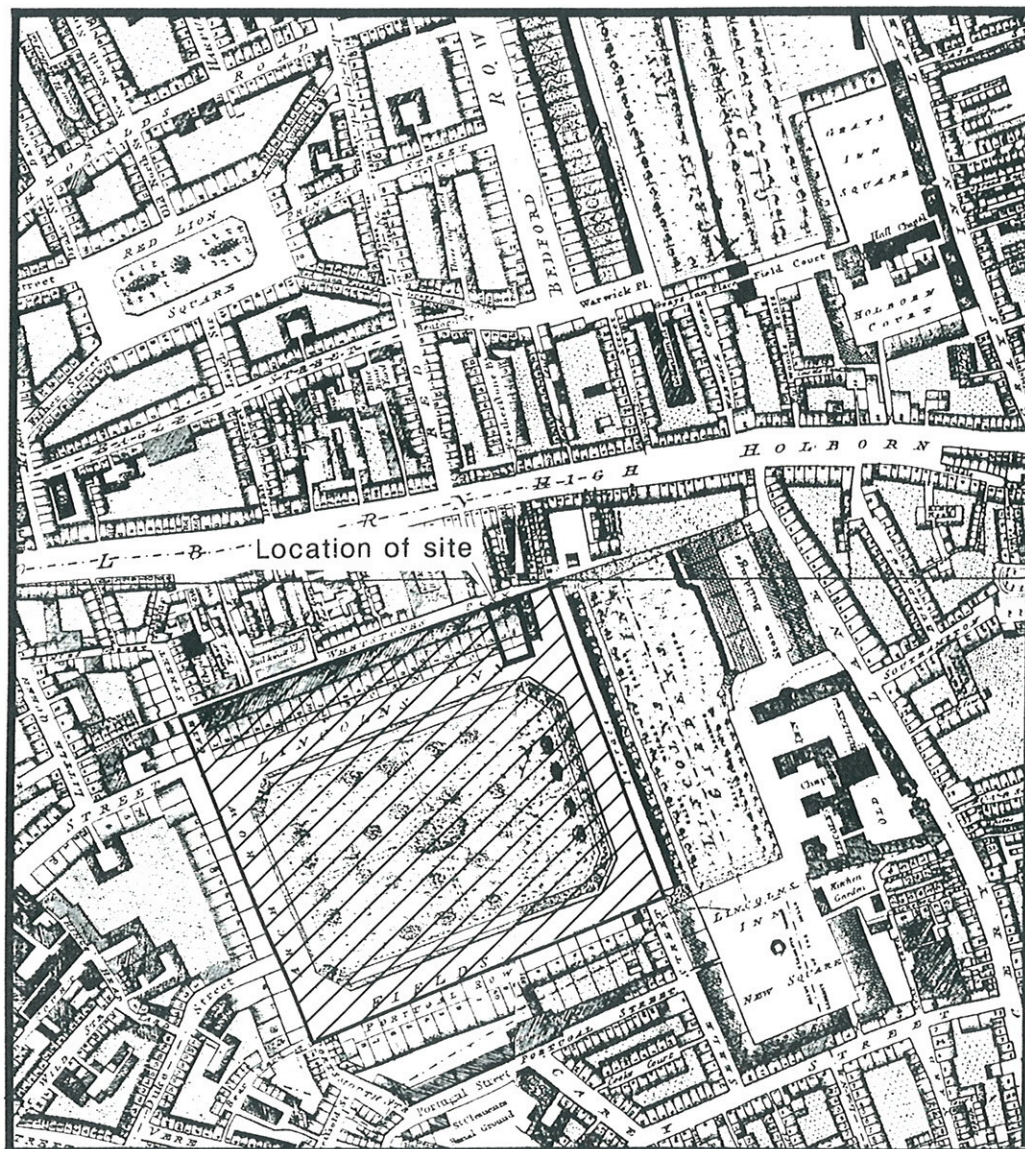
figure 3b

Location of site



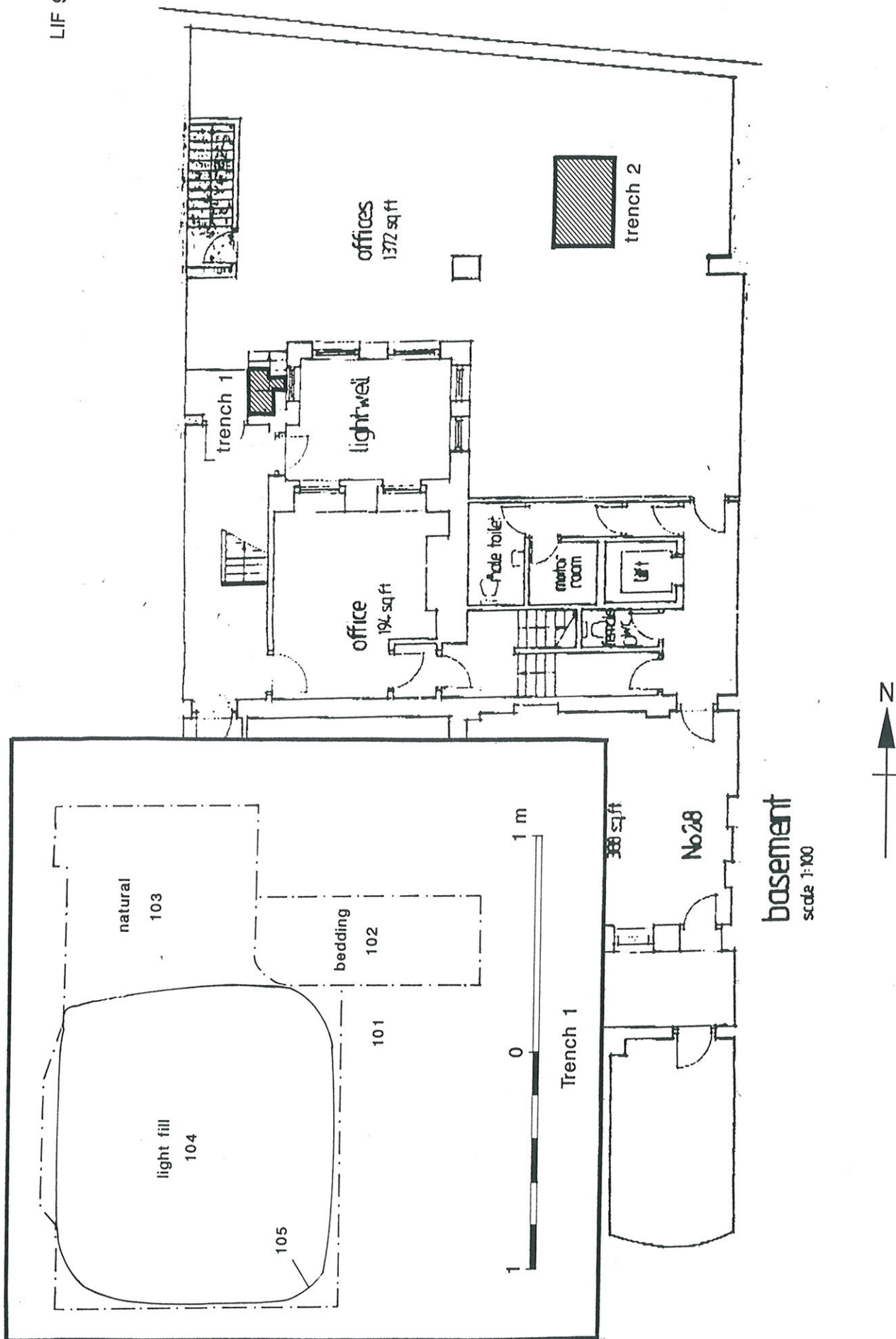
Morgan, 1682

figure 4

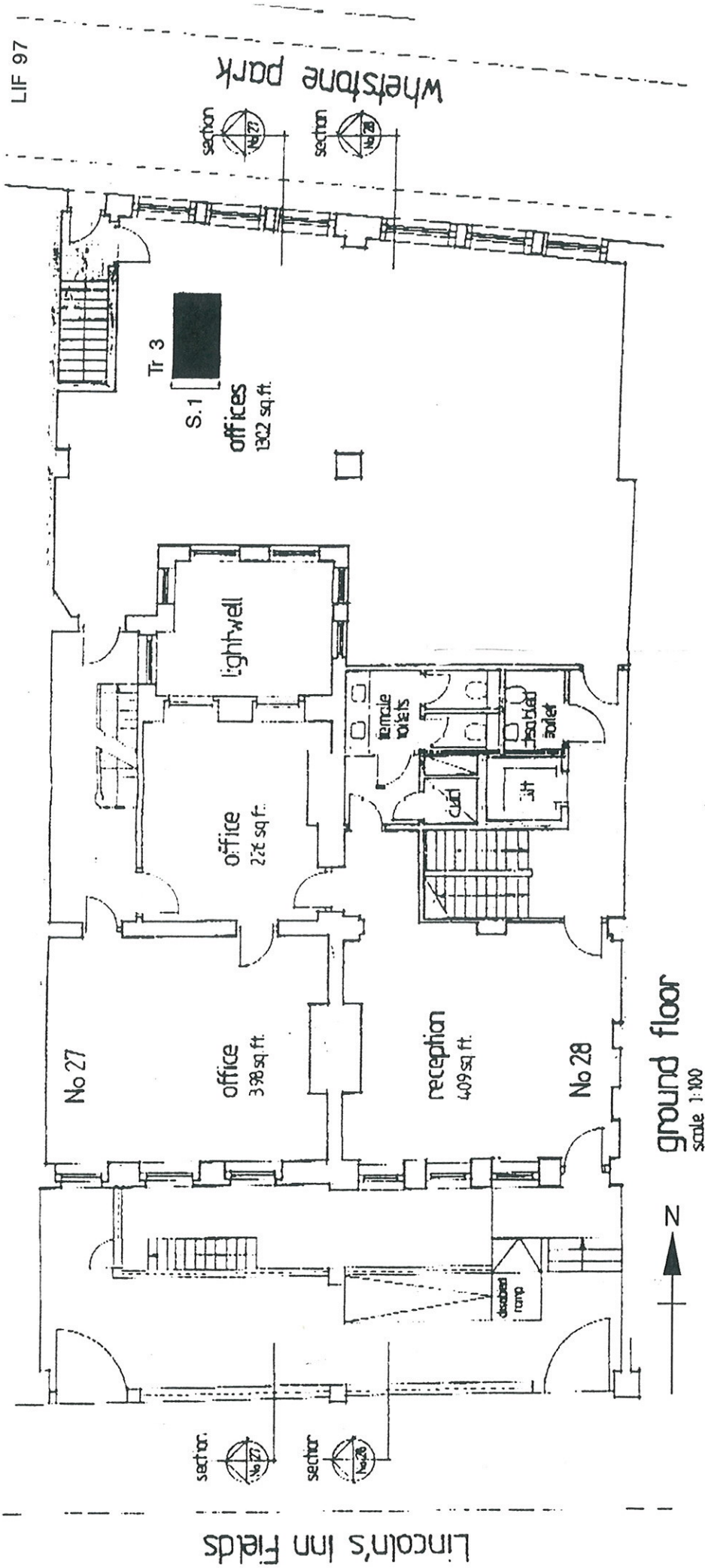


Location of site: Horwood, 1799-1819

figure 5

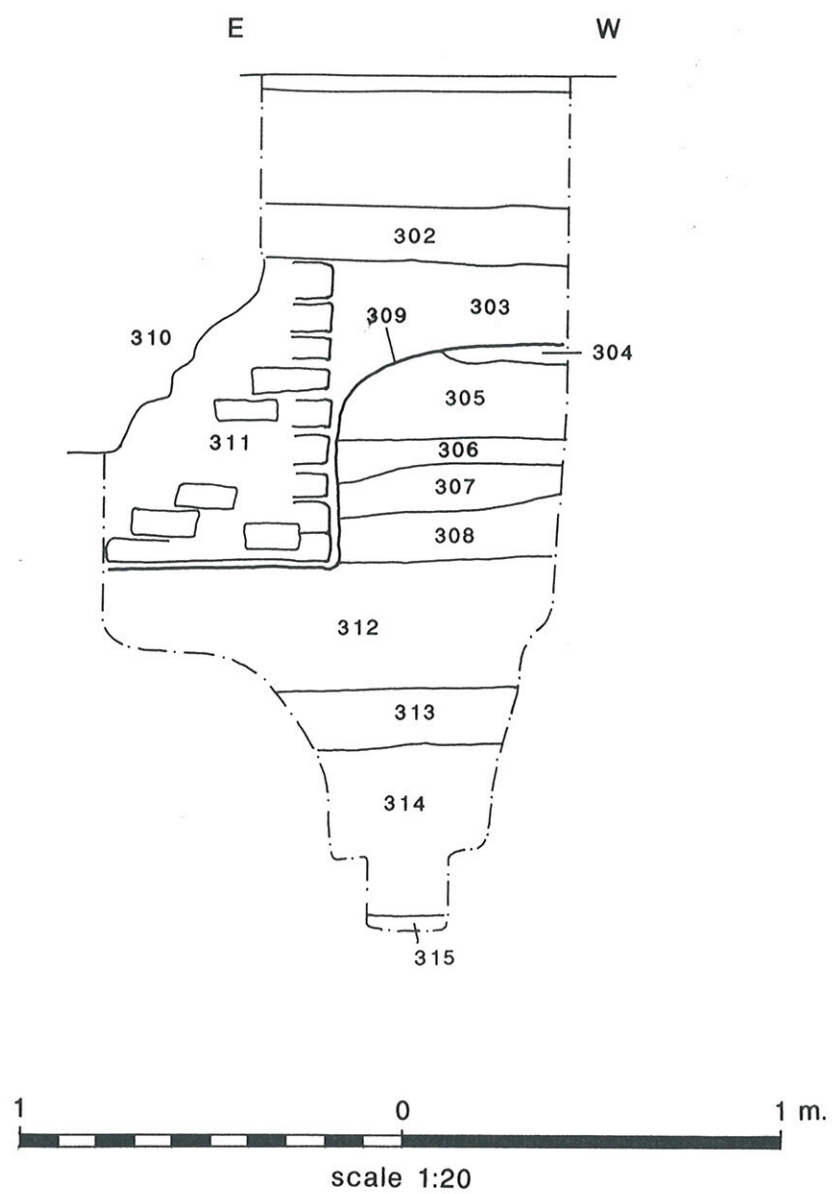


Trench 1 location (showing Trench 2) and feature plan



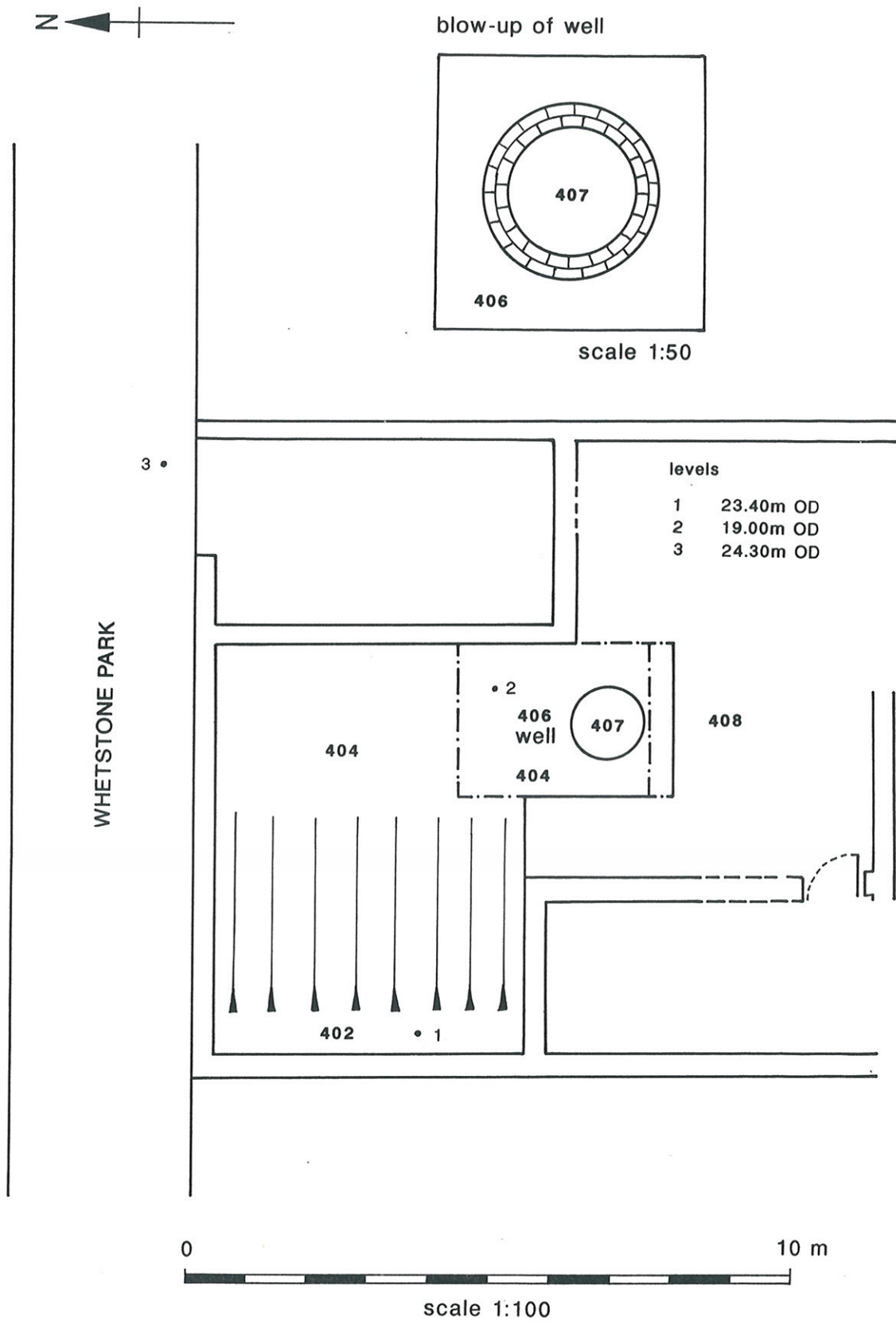
Trench 3 location

figure 7



Trench 3 section

figure 8



Trench 4 location plan

Figure 9

GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation

Excavation

Watching Brief

Other (please specify)

2) LOCATION

Borough: Camden

Site address: 27-28 Lincoln's Inn Fields, Holborn, WC2

Site Name: 27-28 Lincoln's Inn Fields

Site Code: LIF97

Nat. Grid Refs: centre of site: TQ 3082 8151

limits of site:

a) 3080 8152

b) 3083 8153

c) 3081 8149

d) 3084 8150

3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: Oxford Archaeological Unit

Address: Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES

Site director/supervisor: Ducan Wood

Project Manager: Mark Roberts

Funded by: Raptor Development Projects Ltd

4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started: 5/6/97

Date finished: 5/8/97

Fieldwork previously notified?

YES/NO

Fieldwork will continue?

YES NO / NOT KNOWN

5) PERIODS REPRESENTED

Palaeolithic

Roman

Mesolithic

Saxon (pre-AD 1066)

Neolithic

Medieval (AD 1066-1485)

Bronze Age

Post-Medieval

Iron Age

Unknown

6) PERIOD SUMMARIES Use headings for each period (ROMAN; MEDIEVAL; etc.), and additional sheets if necessary.

Post-medieval

Post 17th-century pits, deposits and a well.

7) NATURAL (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Type: reddish brown sand

Height above Ordnance Datum: 19 m

8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES

a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:

NOtes

PLans

PHotos

NGatives

SLides

CORrespondence Mscritps (unpub reports, etc)

b) all some records have been/will be deposited in the following museum, records office etc: We hope to deposit them in the Museum of London when it restarts accepting archives.

c) Approximate year of transfer: unknown at present time.

d) Location of any copies: OAU

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made?:

YES NO

~~If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming?:~~

~~YES/NO~~

9) LOCATION OF FINDS

a) In your possession (delete as appropriate):

ALL SOME / NONE

b) All/some finds have been/will be deposited with the following museum/other body: We hope to deposit them in the Museum of London when it restarts accepting archives.

c) Approximate year of transfer: unknown at present time.

10) BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SIGNED: *R. Williams*

DATE: *27/4/1998*

NAME (Block capitals):

ROBERT J WILLIAMS — HEAD OF FIELDWORK

Please return the completed form to :

English Heritage, The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record,
Room 214, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 1AB
Tel 0171-973-3731/3779. Direct fax: 0171-973-3742/3792



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