

The Temple Bar Hertfordshire

Report on the Archaeological Investigation of Temple Bar During its Dismantling



Client Report



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TEMPLE BAR, HERTFORDSHIRE

REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

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TEMPLE BAR, HERTFORDSHIRE

REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology (OA) has carried out archaeological and historical analysis of the Temple Bar in advance of, and during, its dismantling for reconstruction on the new Paternoster Square development in central London. The work was commissioned by Freeland Rees Roberts Architects on behalf of the Temple Bar Trust. Temple Bar was shown to include substantial amounts of original fabric on its exterior from the original 17th century gateway. Of considerable interest were several lengths of iron bar-chain across the tops of both the main and postern arches. These held the voussoirs in compression further reinforcing them. The fabric used on the interior room and over the arches dated from the 19th-century reconstruction at Theobalds Park along with the Lodge building, the staircase to the upper room and the added buttresses on the western side. Although for a while the entrance road into the park passed through the gateway, the Bar seems to have functioned more as a classical folly and space for entertaining guests to the main house, rather than simply as a gateway to the estate park. Temple Bar has now been removed from this location and once more constructed in London, where it forms one of the southern entrances to the newly developed Paternoster Square to the north of St Paul's Cathedral. The Lodge building was shown to be a small gatehouse, entered from the west, with two ground floor rooms, an annexe to the rear containing a bathroom, and a possible attic room or crawl space. There was at least one fireplace heating one of the ground floor rooms leading into a central chimney. The Lodge has not been retained.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION AND SCOPE OF WORK

- 1.1.1 Temple Bar, the former west gate of the City of London at the junction of Fleet Street and the Strand, built in 1679 and demolished in 1878, was rebuilt ten years later in Sir Henry Meux's Hertfordshire estate, Theobalds Park just outside the northern limit of the M25 on the outskirts of Cheshunt and Waltham Cross (Figure 1). It stands about 320m (350 yards) to the north of the house to the side of the northern entry road into the park. Originally the roadway passed through the gateway, and a Lodge was built to one side of the gate.
- 1.1.2 There has for long been a desire to relocate the Temple Bar to London, and a project to achieve this was finally successful, with the incorporation of the gateway into the Paternoster Square redevelopment on the north side of St Paul's Cathedral. As a Scheduled Ancient Monument the Temple Bar required consent for its demolition and rebuilding, and a condition of the consent was that an archaeological record should be made by Oxford Archaeology.
- 1.1.3 Oxford Archaeology's work on the Temple Bar, commissioned by Freeland Rees Roberts Architects on behalf of the Corporation of London, involved the examination of the standing fabric of the Bar, the associated lodge and its stairs. The investigation was carried out on a watching brief basis during the dismantling process. The work was to cover two main areas; firstly, the investigation of any surviving evidence for the original form and build of the Bar and the evidence for any alterations taking place during its time in London. Secondly, to investigate the

character and function of the Bar as it was rebuilt at Theobalds Park. The Lodge would also be investigated and recorded as a subsidiary building associated with the Bar's use at Theobalds as an adjunct to a country house

- 1.1.4 This report does not cover the potential buried archaeological evidence of either the site of the Bar at Theobalds or the intended new site by St Paul's Cathedral, which it was understood had already been undertaken. It does cover the below ground investigations of the foundations of the Bar and Lodge.
- 1.1.5 The archaeological investigation and this report were not either intended to provide a detailed account of the history of the Temple Bar, as this has been amply covered in the historical study by David Robinson for English Heritage.¹ The history of the Bar will be covered only to the extent that enables the physical setting, fabric and character of the Bar to be understood.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The original location of Temple Bar was in Central London, straddling the junction between Fleet Street and the Strand (Figure 2) as the formal boundary of the City of London towards Westminster. The current structure was the final version of a sequence of many structures marking the extent of the medieval city's jurisdiction within the rapidly expanding area beyond the original city as defined by the Roman walls. The markers were unlikely, by the 17th century, to have been defensive structures but probably did have a physical form; posts, bars or chains across the roads eventually replaced with structures and monuments, like today's griffin at the site of Temple Bar (Plate 1).
- 1.2.2 Gaining its name from the adjacent preceptory of the Knights Templar, established in 1160-1, the first structure acting as the bar seems to have appeared in 1351 and it has had many forms until its present one, these are detailed in Robinson's discussion. By the 1660s problems were being encountered with bottlenecked traffic at the narrow point of the Bar and after Great Fire, despite its not reaching the structure, the City was galvanised into action and in 1669-70 work was begun on constructing the new Temple Bar to its present design.
- 1.2.3 The design of the gate has been widely attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, but few plans or records for the original build survive. His son, however, retained documents which ascribed the Bar to his father. Wren was certainly Surveyor-General of the King's Works at the time that the Bar was being built, and Sir John Summerson agrees that the Bar's attribution to Wren is most likely correct, making it one of the first buildings in London constructed under his direct authorship (Summerson 1953, 97). The construction was of Portland stone, including the statues within the four niches of Charles I, Charles the II who faced west down the Strand, and James I and Queen Anne who looked east along Fleet Street into the City. In London the gates to the Bar were on the western side.
- 1.2.4 Once the newly designed Temple Bar was constructed the upper room was rented by Child's Bank of No 1 Fleet Street, to the south, who stored ledgers there (Plate 2). Plans of the room from the time of its demolition show a stair leading directly to the bank above the south pedestrian arch (eastern side at Theobalds) and a partition wall on the west side of the room with a ladder up to a loft; no trace of this survived in the rebuilt Bar (Figure 3). The Bar, on one of the primary routes into the city, soon became the focus for pageantry and procession, which to a certain extent it had already been, fulfilling the tradition of triumphal arches and

¹ David M. Robinson, (200?) 'Temple Bar: The History, Architecture and Fabric of a Celebrated London Monument', draft report for English Heritage.

gateways running throughout the city. It was given new gates for Nelson's funeral in 1806, was draped in black for Wellington's funeral in 1852 and decorated for the marriage of Prince Edward in 1863 (Robinson, 21). Its pediment was the base for three iron spikes which for a long time held the heads or quarters of various executed traitors, the last of these being Colonel Francis Townley and Captain George Fletcher who had taken part in the Jacobite Rising of 1754 (Cowie, 1972).

- 1.2.5 At some time between 1795 and 1871 Corporation of London records show that the pedestrian arches were widened but other than this there are few records of alterations made to the gates while in London. Calls to remove the Bar began as early as 1766 with John Gwyn declaring it the 'greatest nuisance' of all the city gates (Noble 1869, 31B32, cited in Robinson, 22) but a seeming collective affection for the Bar on the part of the City officials meant that despite much objection by the tradesmen and residents of nearby streets the Bar was retained. However, when in 1867 architects were invited to submit designs for the new Law Courts on the Strand, there was an implicit assumption that Temple Bar would be removed, perhaps replaced with a new bridge, but certainly removed. A few years later, in 1874, the Bar contributed to its own demise when cracks appeared, visible to passers by, on the western arch. After it was examined by the City's architect and Mr Bull, the contractor for the New Law courts, it was shored up, Child's Bank removed their ledgers and the heavy wooden gates were removed. It took four more years before at a meeting of the Court of Common Council it was finally agreed that the Temple Bar could not remain where it was and over eleven days in January 1878 workmen from Messrs. Mowlem, Burt and Co. removed all but the southern pedestrian arch and pier of the Bar stone by stone. After numbering them individually they were moved to a yard in Farringdon where they were stored for the next ten years. The official account of the dismantling by the city's architect, Horace Jones, recorded that '*the lead, internal fittings, windows, capitals to pilasters, and the four effigies were removed to Guildhall*' to only pieces which may not have ended up here were the statues, lead, internal fittings and the capitals and pilasters which were taken to the Guildhall (COLRO January 1878, in Robinson 1993, 26). The original capitals may still be in the Museum of London. The process is thought to have taken longer than expected, partly due to the large number of iron cramps which had been used in the construction. Evidence of these were found in the re-erected bar at Theobalds, along with what are probably replacement bars and cramps.
- 1.2.6 Theobalds Park has a relatively long history; the earliest occupation of the manor being recorded in 1441. It was occupied until the Civil War, and used frequently by various royal visitors particularly James I who enjoyed hunting there. After the Civil War, however, the estate was abandoned until the 18th century and fell into disrepair. The present house was originally built by George Prescott who bought the estate in 1763, son of a wealthy merchant from Chester and recently elected to the House of Commons. In 1820 the house and park was leased to the Meux family who further added and expanded the house bringing it to essentially its present form. In 1885 Sir Henry Bruce Meux took up residence at Theobalds and in 1887 brought the stones of the Temple Bar from London. He agreed not only to buy the stones but also to transport them to his estate in Hertfordshire, Theobalds Park, for a cost of more than £10,000.
- 1.2.7 Sir Henry's wife is said to have played no small part in persuading her husband to buy the Bar in order to impress their friends. Alongside this aggrandisement of the estate and house continued with a tower and water tank, southern wing, kitchen and gun room added to the house, and a swimming pool and indoor roller skate rink added in the park. Reconstruction of the Bar began in 1888 and the Times recorded the event, mentioning also the insertion of the glass jar time capsule, this was rediscovered during the course of the dismantling in 2004. The Temple Bar

was augmented at Theobalds with the addition of the Lodge adjoining its south eastern corner, a stair leading up to the upper room and extended buttress walls on the western side, presumably to compensate for the fact that the Bar was no longer supported by adjacent buildings, as it had in London. The panel above the door to the lodge records a date of 1889, the date by which construction had presumably finished.

- 1.2.8 Temple Bar was reportedly used as a dining room and for entertaining and was supposedly decorated with 'Spy' cartoons from Vanity Fair, although none survived to the present day. When Lady Meux died in 1910 the property was left to Admiral Hedworth Lambton, but there are few records of how the Bar was used from this point onwards. In 1930 it was scheduled as an Ancient Monument. Shortly after his death, Admiral Lambton's widow sold the estate and house to be used as a hotel. A calendar image of the Bar in 1938 shows Enfield Hunt Chase gathering in front of its gates and smoke coming from the chimney of the lodge, clearly still occupied at this point. Wartime use of the room over the bar was indicated by graffiti, and the damage to the interior may have started then. Subsequently the house now passed through various owners including a hospital and a school, the Bar remained under the care of the trustees of Sir Hedworth Meux's estate. By the post war years the Bar was in an increasingly dilapidated state as highlighted by a visitor from the ministry of works and opinion became divided, all agreeing on the poor condition of the monument but divided as to whether or not it should remain at Theobalds.
- 1.2.9 Since the early 1950s there has been a steady stream of various proposals for the reinstatement of the Bar in London, the Temple Bar Trust was set up in 1976 expressly to achieve this aim. The pressing need to protect the monument from increasing dereliction and vandalism finally resulted in an application in 1999 to the Secretary of State through English Heritage, to move Temple Bar back to London and incorporate it within the development at Paternoster Square to the north of St Paul's Cathedral. This was approved subject to condition, and it has now been rebuilt, back between two buildings, forming an entrance on the southern side of the square.
- 1.2.10 Oxford Archaeology had prepared a statement of archaeological significance in advance of the SMC application (OA 200/), dealing with the archaeological potential of the structure both prior to and during dismantling. This statement formed the basis of the approach to investigation and recording.

1.3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Freeland Rees Roberts Architects (and especially Jaideep Chakrabarti) for their ready co-operation. Gary Marshall and the site-staff of Cathedral Works Organisation; the staff at the Guildhall Library; David Robinson for allowing us to see the draft of his report on the history of Temple Bar; Deborah Carthy for providing us with her report on the conservation of the statuary; and Downland Rectified Photography and Survey.

AIMS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

1.4 INTRODUCTION

1.4.1 Scheduled Monument Consent was granted by the Secretary of State for the dismantling and removal of Temple bar under several conditions, The condition pertaining to the archaeological recording of the Bar is as follows:

- vi *Before works are carried out, the applicant will ensure that Mr J. Munby, Oxford Archaeological Unit, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES or his nominated representatives has made arrangements to enter the site at any reasonable time before and during the execution of the specified works for the purposes of inspecting the site and [in accordance with a written scheme investigation agreed in advance with the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage] recording and removing for study any matters of archaeological / historic importance in the course of the inspection.*

The archaeological investigation aimed to investigate and record the character of Temple Bar and the lodge in advance of its being dismantled and moved. Four phases of the Bar's life provided a framework of investigation for more specific aims to understand:

- **The Temple Bar as it was originally built.** The project sought to establish how much original material from Christopher Wren's gateway had survived and how much of the constructional material - for example the vault filling or structural metalwork - could this be said to derive from this first phase of the Bar?
- **Any early alterations made to the Bar in London.** Examination of the external facing stonework aimed to highlight any traces of alterations, whether structural or repair of materials, made to the bar while in London. It also aimed to determine what factors such as weather or physical wear and tear from pedestrians and traffic might be visible from the Bar's time in London.
- **The Temple Bar as rebuilt.** What can be learnt of alterations made when the Bar was transported to Theobalds Park for rebuilding? Is the majority of fabric within the current Bar original seventeenth century material or have there been large-scale replacements to either the external facing or the internal structural fabric such as the vault filling or internal wall material? How was the Temple Bar used in its new setting and what is the relationship between the Bar and the Lodge?
- **Any subsequent changes to the Bar.** The later changes and repairs made to the bar are not well documented but they form a part of the Bar's history and it is important that they are understood.

1.4.2 As well as these on-site aims, the final aim must be the completion of a report which can be integrated with other work being carried out on the Bar and which can contribute, to the archive of information on Temple Bar.

2 OBJECTIVES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 Specific objectives for the recording of Temple Bar were defined according to the different stages of the project; before the building was scaffolded; while the scaffolding allowed close examination and during the dismantling process.

2.1.2 More specific objectives for recording both the Bar and the Lodge included:

2.2 THE LODGE

- Recording the internal walls of the lodge with regard to floor, ceiling and roof levels and the provision of heat and light.
- Examining the plan of the lodge to determine the presence of partitions, hearths or stairs.
- Assess and record the character of the staircase and its ironwork fittings as well as the boiler and chimney in the staircase.

2.3 THE BAR

- Recording the character of the Bar's gates and their means of hanging.
- Evidence for the forms of the building's ceilings and roofs and any traces of changes to these when the structure moved to Theobalds.
- Identifying the stone types used and any tooling or wear patterns.
- Recording the character of the internal decorations, fixtures and fittings.
- Investigation the walls for any traces of the original form of the internal walls and whether there were any internal partitions.
- Investigating the use of stone brick and rubble in the construction of the walls.
- Examining the character and construction of the foundations of both the bar and lodge.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 EXTENT OF SURVEY AND APPROACH TO RECORDING

3.1.1 It was decided that as an initial step a full rectified photographic survey was to be carried out on the exterior and interior façades of Temple Bar and of the Lodge's exterior façades. These photos would then provide a base on which a written descriptive survey and further drawn details could be based.

3.1.2 The survey extended to cover the whole of the standing structure of the Bar and the Lodge and an investigation of the foundation material and construction. OA staff were not on site at all times during the dismantling, and recording was instead targeted at significant points of the structure. A close communication with Cathedral Works Organisation enabled any unexpected aspects of the structure to be brought quickly to OA's attention and recorded.

3.2 FIELDWORK METHODS AND RECORDING

3.2.1 The Drawn Record

A series of annotations were made on overlays to the pre-existing rectified photographs and plans. In addition sections were drawn at relevant points during the dismantling of the structure to enable the explanation and understanding of individual parts of the construction.

3.2.2 The Photographic Record

A full rectified photographic survey was made of Temple Bar by Downland Partnership Ltd, on all its external faces and its internal walls both before and after the removal of plaster. Rectified photographs were taken of the external façades of the Lodge. A register of the rectified photography is included in Appendix A at the end of this report.

A black and white negative and colour slide photographic record was made by OA of pertinent features and details. In addition, a general record of digital shots was taken. The Cathedral Works Organisation also compiled a separate digital photographic record of every stone as it was lifted out of place during the dismantling process along with an identifying card relating to stone by stone numbered drawings.

3.2.3 The Written Record

Written annotations were made on overlays of the drawings and rectified photography, additional notes were taken as appropriate during site visits. In general written notes and observations were compiled on pro-forma sheets relating to specific areas of the building; upper east façade, lodge north exterior façade and so on.

3.2.4 The Archive

Full copies of the as built architects drawings prepared by Freeland Rees Roberts Architects have been deposited with the department of Technical Services, Corporation of London, Guildhall, London, EC2P 2ES. Deborah Carthy's report on the restoration of the statuary from the Bar's niches has also been deposited at the Guildhall. OA's archive will be deposited with the Lowewood Museum, Hertfordshire and will consist of the records made on site, written annotations made on overlays of the drawings and rectified photographs and further sections and plans, a full copy of the report, the photographic archive, and digital copies of Downland's rectified photographs. The Lowewood Museum focuses on local history of the Broxbourne area making it an excellent location for the Temple Bar archive and ensuring that this episode of the Bar's life will not be lost.

3.3 STRUCTURE OF REPORT

3.3.1 The report on the archaeological findings is arranged in the following manner.

- Description of the exterior of the Temple Bar will as it was seen at Theobalds Park (§5.1)
- Description of the interior of the upper room (§5.2)
- Account of the evidence for the construction of the Bar, taking individual areas in turn such as the niches, windows and vaults (§5.3)
- The Lodge will then be described, both for the appearance and fabric as examined, and the evidence for its original appearance and internal arrangements (§5.4)
- The foundations of both the Temple Bar and the Lodge will be described along with a summary of the findings within each of the four test pits (§5.5)
- The report will end with a discussion of the results of the programme of investigation and recording (§6).

3.3.2 Throughout the report cardinal directions refer to approximate compass points at Theobalds Park not the orientation of the Temple Bar while in London, or to the site survey orientation used by Downland Partnership. Thus, the south façade is that which faces up the hill towards the house, north is the face away from the house and the sides with the gates; the Lodge adjoins the south eastern corner and

so on. In the Strand the now north face with the gates looked west away from the City. Now in Paternoster Square it faces in to Paternoster Square, away from St Paul's Cathedral, with the gates again on the northern side of the Bar.

4 DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR OF TEMPLE BAR

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The Temple Bar at Theobalds Park is constructed of Portland Stone (Plate 4), including the decorative entablature and statuary. Most of the facing ashlar is rusticated apart from the Corinthian pilasters and the extensions to the east and west of buttresses and stair-bay. The Bar is divided into two storeys, the lower with three arches and the upper containing a single room above the central arch. As part of the rebuilding at Theobalds the staircase was added to the eastern side and the lodge adjoins the south-eastern corner (Figure 4). The central arch is spanned by massive wooden gates on the northern side which hang on large iron pintels (Plates 5 and 6). The Bar's façades have two orders of shallow pilasters; the lower order, between the arches, is rusticated Tuscan without an entablature. The upper order is Corinthian with pilasters dividing the storey into three bays. There is a full entablature and segmental pediment; the entablature is enriched with egg and dart and a modillion cornice. Within the pediment is a raised plaque flanked by cornucopias. The sides of the upper storey, above the two pedestrian arches, are flanked by large inverted consoles, which are much eroded. None of the original roof survives although sockets within the pediment stones and photographic evidence show that it followed the rounded profile of the pediment (Plates 7 and 8). It was almost certainly covered with lead.
- 4.1.2 The lower storey has a broad, flat, three-centred arch at its centre with elongated voussoirs and a scroll shaped keystone. To either side are narrower round headed pedestrian arches whose heads are lower than the top of the central arch. The passages beneath the arches are divided by rusticated pilasters leading up to the springing point of the arches, although the pilasters have been cut back to form simple console like corbels above much shallower pilasters than originally. Above the pedestrian arches are raised panels. While in London these carried inscriptions however there were none at Theobalds Park indicating stone replacement of these panels.
- 4.1.3 The upper storey occupies the area above the wide central arch. It is divided into three bays by plain pilasters, with the central bay being wider than the outer ones. The centre bay has a large round-headed window with a moulded and lugged architrave. The sill level of this window is continued into the outer bays and forms the base level for the round headed niches within these bays. These niches held statues of Charles I and II on the north side (the west, Westminster side in London) and James I and probably his wife Queen Anne of Denmark on the south side (east, City side in London).²
- 4.1.4 The capitals of the pilasters on the north and south fronts of the Bar are later replacements, probably dating from the reconstruction of the Bar in 1888. They show numerous repairs (Plates 9 and 10) of both whole sections of moulding, and individual elements like leaf tips. Where blocks of moulding was cut out and replaced, the new stone was fixed with a fine white gypsum plaster. All the repairs seem to be of one period using this method. John Schofield of the Museum of

² Analysis of the statues and their conservation is fully reported in Deborah Carthy's reports 2003.

London (2002, *pers. com.*) discussed several capital stones that the Museum holds, supposedly the original capitals from the Bar's pilasters. It is thought that the Museum of London obtained the capitals when it inherited the Guildhall's collections, including those from the Bar. Interestingly the capitals held by the Museum are apparently taller and wider than those in the Bar today. Taller and wider capitals on the original Bar, if that is their origin, would have several implications for the appearance and construction of the Bar. The architrave and the voussoirs over the niches and the central window currently on the Bar are all aligned with the height of the capitals as they are today. Larger capitals would impact on these parts of the Bar significantly. In addition the drawing of the Bar before dismantling in London, and photographs of the Bar today show that the stones in the pilasters are matched to the stones of today's pilasters implying that they have not simply been reduced in height to accommodate taller capitals.

- 4.1.5 The pediment also shows many signs of repair and stone replacement during the rebuilding, as observed beforehand, although OA was not present during the dismantling of this part of the Bar. The swags of foliage over the plaque within the northern pediment had a section of its moulding replaced with a yellowish oolitic limestone; similar stone was used to repair one of the floral soffits between the modillions (Plate 11), before it was rebuilt. Reports by the architect and by the masons working on the pediment also indicated several areas of cement repair and areas where broken stones had been secured with iron straps and screws fitting fractured stone back to the good. This type of repair appears to be consolidation after the Bar had been in use at Theobalds, perhaps part of remedial repairs after the Bar had gone out of use.
- 4.1.6 The east and west sides are smooth ashlar with high central round windows. The backs of the large consoles are not moulded. Sockets and grooves in the tops of the consoles suggest that originally they had been secured to the side of the Bar with iron cramps that were not replaced when the Bar was rebuilt. On the west side flanking walls, added when the bar was rebuilt at Theobalds, extend beyond the line of the pedestrian arch walls. This space on the east side is occupied by a cantilevered stair of four flights to a square headed door into the upper room. The entrance to the stair is on the south side of the bar through a square headed door of the same style as doors and windows into the lodge.

5 THE TEMPLE BAR INTERIOR

5.1 BEFORE PLASTER REMOVAL

- 5.1.1 The upper room at Temple Bar had been exposed to the elements for several years before recording and the interior finishes had suffered accordingly. The ceiling does not survive but there were sockets for eighteen ceiling joists along the north and south walls. They were not raked or sloped and provided support for a flat plaster ceiling. The drawn sections and plans compiled in 1878, just before the Bar was dismantled (see Figure 3 and Figure 5), show a loft room with a tiled floor, however, no interior surfacing remained on the walls at Theobalds above the level of the ceiling joists that would indicate that a loft room had been reinstated at Theobalds. The floor was bare concrete at the time of recording with no indication of what the covering had been when the room was in use. Equally the extra small room recorded on the plans from London was not reinstated when the Bar was moved to Theobalds.
- 5.1.2 The walls had been plastered and there were traces on the south wall of repetitive decorative friezes (Plates 12 and 13). The lower part of the wall seems to have

been red. Above this was white and at the head of the wall and over the window heads were three bands. The lowest was a narrow band of red foliate swags between palm leaves over a cream ground. The middle band was wider painted in dark blue over a pale blue ground. The decoration was scrolls and palm leaves. The top band, directly under the ceiling was again red on a cream background of alternating fleur-de-lis and circles. Within the south widow reveal, at the springing point of the arch, there was another narrow band of red on cream of intertwining ornamental hearts (Plate 14).

5.2 FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

- 5.2.1 A series of small hooks were fixed to the walls in a line about 3m above the floor, immediately below the lowest of the three bands. They had a round base and were made of some copper alloy, possibly brass (Plate 15). It is not immediately apparent what these hooks held although they may have supported a picture rail or the pictures themselves.
- 5.2.2 In the north east corner of the room was a radiator (Plate 16) that was connected to the small boiler installed beneath the stairs. The pipes connecting the two ran inside the northern walls of the stair (Plate 17). This was an addition, along with the stairs of the 19th-century rebuilding at Theobalds.
- 5.2.3 There is no indication of what had been used to cover the floor: the surviving floor has a plain concrete skim; its construction is discussed below. Equally the ceiling does not survive. No timber plugs or bearer beams were seen that would suggest a box or plaster cornice had been fixed at the top of the walls.

6 THE CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPLE BAR

6.1 WALLS

- 6.1.1 The walls of Temple Bar are faced with white Portland stone. The main exterior faces are rusticated ashlar in the form described above. Many of the stones show tooling marks, predominantly close-spaced claw chisel marks, although occasional marks from a broader half-inch chisel were seen. The marks observed were both vertical and diagonally aligned. Many of the stones, once removed from the wall by the masons were seen to be tooled on more than one face, suggesting that they had been turned and refaced. The inside face of the walls are constructed of a mix of stock bricks and reused stone that was presumably introduced in the rebuilding at Theobalds (Figure 6). The walls of the upper part of the bar are approximately 0.85 m thick, narrowing slightly above the level where the ceiling was. The walls of the upper part of the bar contained few through-stones that would have keyed the two different halves together. Equally, although there were iron cramps present, below the level of the pediment these held the stones to adjacent stones far more often than tying the facing ashlar back to the mixed walling and rubble core of the interior walls.
- 6.1.2 The walls of the extended buttresses on the western side consist of two faces of ashlar blocks with a small amount of mortar and rubble between them, while in several places the ashlar blocks back directly onto one another. Lead had also been poured into vertical grooves running down the middle of the vertical sides of some of the stones in the buttresses, keying the joints; however, there was no clear indication of why this had been done in some places and not others. The stair

walls were similarly constructed to the buttress walls with only a narrow gap fill of mortar. The stairs are also dated to the 1888-9 rebuilding.

- 6.1.3 The stock bricks measure 230 x 10 x 70 mm with a shallow rounded frog in one face and are mostly stamped in the frog with the initials 'BH'. They range in colour from an orange-red to a yellow, with some darker slightly vitrified examples. There is almost no rubble stone used in the visible inner wall faces although there are occasional rougher broken fragments within the rubble and mortar fill, especially in the large voids above the arch vaults; for the most part the stone was dressed in some way. As well as Portland limestone pieces of granite, sandstone, York stone and more oolitic, limestone were also used, particularly above the level of the ceiling where several showed graffiti (Plate 18).
- 6.1.4 The interior faces are not generally constructed with any regular coursing, however, on the north wall, it is possible to distinguish some visible 'lifts' where stone and brick have been built up and levelled before the next stage was constructed. On the south, east and west walls these construction lifts are not so apparent. The south and north inner walls were constructed after the large stones of the niches were erected. The large stones forming their backs are visible on the interior and the brickwork and rubble would have been constructed around them.
- 6.1.5 There are areas where either brick or stone have been used more intensively, for example the lowest part of the west wall which is regularly coursed bricks in English Bond, topped with a course of vertical brick headers; also, the lower west part of the north wall which is constructed of regularly shaped blocks of Portland ashlar. This may have been to give more strength to the interior walls, but as there are very few through-stones providing a key between the interior and exterior walls these more regularly built walls would still be under considerable pressure from the rubble fill between the two wall surfaces. Below the level of the ceiling, indicated by the brick sockets, the stonework has been heavily pecked to act as a key for plaster (Plate 19). Below this heavy pecking on some of the stones were finer diagonal or vertical claw chisel tooling marks, the original surface treatment of the stones.
- 6.1.6 Between the inner and outer faces of the wall the material is a soft orange lime mortar and rubble fill (Plates 20 and 21). The rubble used has fragments of brick and stone some of which are recognisable architectural fragments. The most notable of these are a series of winder step fragments from a stone spiral staircase recognisable by their 'keyhole' shape. The fragments are all of a consistent size and most probably came from one stair. There is no record or evidence that such a stair was ever part of or associated with Temple Bar. It is more likely that the fragments came perhaps from somewhere on the estate, or from the yard of the workmen involved with rebuilding at Theobalds Park.
- 6.1.7 The majority of the mortar forming the central core and bonding the mixed inner wall is a mid yellowish lime based mortar with grit and sand inclusions. The exterior facing ashlar was apparently mortared with a hard grey cement based mortar; this was not anticipated and created several problems for the CWO masons as it was much harder to separate the stones without damaging their faces in order to dismantle them. There are patches on the interior that have also been re-pointed with a cement-based material and then hatched through.

6.2 NICHES

- 6.2.1 The niches are constructed completely from large, cut stones (Figure 7). For the most part the backs of the stones are roughly squared and laid parallel with the walls, with the inner curved face cut into them along a diagonal line. The niches

are almost as deep as the thickness of the wall (0.76 m at this point) and some of the stones forming the rear of the niches are visible on the interior walls (see Figure 6), where the thickness of the wall is c.150 mm. The top, coved section, of each niche is cut from two large stones (c.680 x 440 x 690 mm). The outer edges of these stones are slightly chamfered so that the outer voussoirs of the niche arches partially rest on these stones and the inner corners of the stones are cut back slightly to form a socket into which the keystone of the arches fits. The top and back parts of these stones are only between 40 and 60 mm thick and in some places have begun to fracture slightly (Plate 22).

- 6.2.2 The bases of the niches are also formed from two flat stones above the single large stone which forms the panel below each niche. There are sockets for iron cramps in their tops that may be associated with the positioning and securing of the statuary that stood in the niches, or to have fixed the stones together; others appear to continue underneath the stones forming the back of the niches. Also visible in the southern two niches (Plate 23) are large curving numerals on the upper face of each flat base stone, these may be the numbers that were applied during the first dismantling of the bar, others like them have been seen elsewhere within the monument. There is some piecework repair to the niche stonework and some patches of cement repair. In the south west niche it is clear that one of the stones is reused from elsewhere as mouldings are visible on the interior walls where the brickwork has come away; the majority of the stonework, however, seems to be original. It may also be that this re-use dates from the original build in the 17th century.

6.3 WINDOWS

- 6.3.1 The round windows in the upper part of the east and west walls were formed from two sets of ashlar voussoirs, and inner and an outer set, with a slight gap between them (see Figure 7, Plate 25). An iron framework to hold the glass survived within the rebate of the stones; however, the windows no longer survive.
- 6.3.2 The interior reveals of the large windows in the centre of the north and south façades (Plate 26) are made of brick in double courses of stretchers (Figure 8). The sills and the construction behind the plinth below the window is also of brick. These windows also have the iron frame of the windows surviving.

6.4 ROOF AND CEILING

- 6.4.1 The rounded segmental pediment suggests that the roof was also of this profile. However, there are no surviving elements of the actual structure of the roof. The large pediment stones have flat iron cramps tying them together and there are five rectangular sockets, evenly spaced, cut into their interior edges to take beams to support the roof (see Plates 7 and 8). These correspond with the record section drawn of the Bar before its dismantling in London (see Figure 5). Behind the pediment stones the interior wall has been reduced and is now uneven and capped with a thick layer of cement. This was probably to consolidate the structure and prevent loose material from collapsing once the roof had been removed. If the roof of the structure at Temple Bar was different from the form it took in London, any evidence has probably been destroyed by this consolidation work.
- 6.4.2 The ceiling of the inner room is also no longer *in situ* but the sockets running along the north and south, long sides of the building indicate its form. The sockets are 4 m above the floor and are formed of bricks. They are all approximately 100-130 mm wide, or roughly a brick's width and 120-160 mm deep. They have a flat base suggesting that the timbers which rested in them were not angled in any way, and that the ceiling was therefore flat.

6.5 FLOOR

- 6.5.1 The floor in the inner room is made of concrete in three layers (Plate 27). The lowest and earliest layer is the main concrete and rubble fill which overlies the voussoirs of the three arches. It is very hard and has inclusions of gravel, grit, sand and larger fragments of stone and brick, CWO have carried out analysis of this substantial fill. At its thinnest point, directly above the central keystone and voussoirs of the main arch, it is 80-120 mm thick.
- 6.5.2 The second layer is a much finer material. It is still a concrete base but the inclusions are much smaller. It is 25 mm thick and was laid down before the interior walls and the rubble fill were constructed (Figure 9). It does extend up to the back of the facing ashlar stones. This was probably a levelling layer.
- 6.5.3 The third and final layer is again much finer than the first concrete and rubble fill but has slightly larger pebble inclusions than the second layer. It is 30 mm thick and has a fairly smooth surface. This layer extends up to the interior walls and was clearly laid after they had been at least partially constructed (Plate 28). Any trace of the final floor surface of the room has now gone. There is a centrally placed drainage pipe which was presumably inserted once the building was no longer in use and after the roof had gone, in order to prevent water pooling on the floor.

6.6 STAIRS

- 6.6.1 The stairwell to the east of the Bar was added when the building was erected at Theobalds in 1888. It is also constructed of Portland limestone. It rises in four flights from the entrance on the south side of the Bar up to the door in the eastern wall of the upper room (Plate 29).
- 6.6.2 The treads are simple stone blocks with no mouldings and an overlap of 45 mm. The treads are 240 mm deep with risers of 170 mm; each step is 0.92 m. There is a simple iron balustrade running down the inner, open side of the stair. In the centre of each tread is a spindle of square section measuring 25 x 25 mm. On top of these is the banister which is a slightly curved strip 55 mm wide. The balustrade does not continue up the steps leading into the upper room, but ends at the wall above the eastern side of the pedestrian arch, the original limit of the Bar.
- 6.6.3 The space underneath the final landing has been enclosed with a single thickness brick wall. This was built after the stair, and it was not keyed into the stone work at all. The space enclosed behind this wall contained a boiler for heating the upper room. The boiler was not in situ at the time of recording, but a flu survived within the north eastern corner of the stair's wall (Plate 30). The heating pipe leading to the radiator in the north east corner of the upper room also survived and was contained within the thickness of the wall (see Plates 16 and 17).

6.7 ARCHES

- 6.7.1 The large flattened central arch has four ribs of regularly shaped and finely tooled ashlar voussoirs (Plate 31). The two outer ribs are formed with the elongated, rusticated stepped voussoirs and moulded keystone, which are approximately 500 mm deep. The inner ribs are slightly shallower, only approximately 270 mm deep but are also very even in shape and size (Plate 32). The inner ribs are 450 mm wide and are just over 1 m apart.
- 6.7.2 Between the ribs are flatter soffit stones which are notched over the rib stones by c.50 mm on both sides (Figure 10) (Plate 33). These are mainly single stones, spanning the gap between arch ribs, but in some places the stones have broken and

in others two have been used (Plate 34). They are generally 140-240 mm thick. Their sides are angled making them act as arch voussoirs rather than just spanning stones although the slope on their sides is not regular, as on the rib stones; they would only have partially supported themselves. The outer voussoirs on both north and south façades are restrained and reinforced by the concealed bar-chain described below (§7.8), which keeps the top voussoirs in compression. The voussoirs are also tied by iron bars to the stones of the pilasters to either side; however, these cramps are simply slotted, rather than hooked, into place and probably had minimal structural effect.

- 6.7.3 The smaller pedestrian arches are constructed in the same way (Plate 35). The four ribs have the same spacing as those in the main arch. The ribs are slightly narrower than those in the central arch, c.300 mm. The covering soffit stones in the pedestrian arches are not as consistent in size and are generally smaller. They also have slightly angled edges allowing them to be partially self-supporting as with the voussoirs of the ribs.

6.8 IRON WORK

- 6.8.1 Several iron cramps and ties were found between the ashlar stones of the exterior walls. They were not used in any systematic fashion and mainly seemed to tie the ashlar facing stones to each other and not back into the wall. The rounded pediment contained considerable amount of iron reinforcement, particularly at the level of the modillion course, some appeared to be from the original structure but there was also evidence of later iron repairs in the form of flat cramps, square bars and screws (OA was not present while this area was being dismantled). Isolated stones within the walls also contained iron cramps and many stones show sockets where cramps have been removed as well as pintle holes for lifting and positioning the stones into place. This is the same technique as was used by the CWO masons dismantling and rebuilding the Bar today.
- 6.8.2 Lower down in the wall were two large sections of bar-chain securing the voussoirs of the main central arch (see Figure 10, Plate 36). The lengths of bar chain are 75 mm wide, 20 mm thick and 2.79 m long. At either end the bar is bent down over the top of the sixth voussoir, where they begin to step down to form the arch, in the middle the bar chain is bent up where they meet and are secured by a square ring over the keystone of the central arch (Plate 37), which prevents the two lengths from pulling apart, as well as preventing the same thing from happening to the voussoirs of the arch.
- 6.8.3 To either side of the arch voussoirs, between the voussoir and the stone forming the back of the pilaster, are also two lengths of iron tie, roughly 25 mm square, which tie the pilaster stones to the arch voussoirs (Plate 38). They are roughly 120 mm away from the back of the facing stones and to the side of the bar chain. These are mortared into holes within the pilaster stones and the voussoirs, but did not turn down into the stones according to the CWO masons working on the vault.
- 6.8.4 Over the smaller pedestrian arch voussoirs are further, shorter lengths of bar chain (Plate 39). They run at a slight angle to the wall and are hooked into the large stones of the pilasters on either side of the arch voussoirs. Slate spacers have been wedged under the chain in some places, as well as some bricks.

6.9 TIME CAPSULE

- 6.9.1 Within stone C45, just above the plinth of the western pier of the central arch, a time capsule was discovered that had been deposited by those rebuilding the arch

at Theobalds Park in 1889. The capsule was found within a neatly chiselled round hole cut into the centre of a large stone, number C45, the full width of the pier between the central and western arches (Plate 40).

- 6.9.2 The time capsule was a large glass jar with a wooden stopper in the neck, although the jar had threads for a screw top. On close examination, however, the neck of the jar is not an even circle and it may never have worked with a screw top and always had a stopper. Contained within the time capsule were a copy of the '*Sporting Times*' from the week when the capsule was deposited, although it is difficult to read it is thought that the paper includes an account of the time capsule being put into the stone. There are six coins; an 1860 florin and undated halfpenny, an 1887 penny, 1886 shilling, 1885 sixpence and an 1876 half crown. There is also a piece of cardboard which may be a photograph, or the card backing of a photograph. Unfortunately, no image survived (Plate 41).

7 THE LODGE

7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 The Lodge lies to the south east corner of the Bar at Theobalds, just to the side of the present entrance road to the house (see Figure 4). Above its front central door a stone plaque bears the date 1889; this is probably the date when the construction of both the Bar and the Lodge was completed. It was designed as a single concept along with the stair leading up to the upper room of the Bar. The Lodge was fully investigated before demolition, though OA was not present at its dismantling and so was not able to examine further the construction of the walls.³ The ashlar was backed with brick, but evidence from the feet of the walls suggests that, unlike the Bar itself, it had little or no rubble fill between the brick and ashlar.

7.2 EXTERIOR

- 7.2.1 The Lodge has the same Portland stone exterior as the Bar and only has a single storey or possibly a storey and a half (Plate 42). The main walls are smooth ashlar, leading straight down to the ground with no plinth, and the corners are accentuated with large rusticated pilasters, the projection of which continues up through the cornice and into blind corner panels within the balustrade. The west face has the front and main entrance into the Lodge and is divided into three bays the middle one, containing the door and date plaque, breaks slightly forward of the bays on either side. The rear of the lodge, its eastern side is plain ashlar with brick at the centre where the annexe once was. This annexe had been previously removed, and now three brick buttresses abut this area (Plate 43).
- 7.2.2 The two windows on the western façade have deep flat sills and they and the central door have simple architraves with exaggerated keystones and voussoirs at their centres (known as a Gibbsian surround). The tops of the windows are level with the pedestrian doors, and there is thus a gap between them and the cornice. This is filled above the door with a panel bearing the inscription **A 1889 D**. The central section of the wall with the door is set forward, and this continues upwards to interrupt the balustrade with an enlarged carving of the crest from the Meux coat of arms: a pair of wings joined with a looped rope over a bar, flanked by leaves (Plate 44); the full arms appear on the balustrade on the northern wall (Plate 45). Over this is a swan's neck broken pediment with a shell between the scrolls. The north and south, shorter sides of the building have central Venetian windows.

³ The Lodge has not been rebuilt.

The mullions between the three windows take the form of flat plain pilasters below a plain architrave. At the top of the central rounded window are enlarged keystones carved with a satyr like face, which may be a green man (Plate 46).

7.2.3 A simple cornice continues around the whole building, including the projected corners. It matches the profile of the moulded band above the pedestrian arches of the bar, and is at the same height giving continuity to the two buildings which are joined by the stair bay, which also has this moulding. The Lodge is surmounted with a heavy stone balustrade which is mounted by stone balls on each corner and is interrupted at the corners and in the centre of each side with plain panels; apart from those on the west and north façades where details of the Meux arms appear. Many of the balusters are now missing.

7.2.4 Each of the walls has two oval iron tie-plates approximately 3.5m above ground level securing tie-bars, which run through the building against the walls. It is possible that these were inserted after the building had gone out of use; they are above the height of the possible attic floor (see §7.4.2). However, they are close to the walls and would not have obstructed the attic space if they had been part of the original construction or inserted while the building was in use. At the north western corner the Lodge is joined to the stairwell which leads to the upper room within the Bar.

7.3 EXTENSION ON THE EAST SIDE

7.3.1 The east side of the building is, as with the rest of the building, primarily plain ashlar, but for the rusticated pilasters and cornice. Three short buttresses with sloped upper edges project from the wall 1.25 m, between these the Lodge's wall is brick. The north and south walls are 3.10 m high at the join with the Lodge, the central wall is 1.60 m high and all slope down to the east with a regular capping of tumbled in brickwork. These may include some fabric from the original annexe's walls although it appears more likely that they are a new construction after the annexe's demolition.

7.3.2 The picture taken in 1895 shows the side of a larger extension, covered with ashlar or rendered, with a small window (Plate 3) and apparently a flat roof; or at least a flat parapet. At the time of visiting, a rough concrete surface extended to the east, beyond the end of these extension walls. The ashlar of the Lodge's wall shows a scar for the lead flashing of a roof, it has the slightly unusual form of a central valley rather than being a more standard pitched roof. During examination of the foundations, the southern half of this extension had a 100 mm diameter drainage pipe within it (Plate 47). Although not seen by OA, a digital photograph included in FRR Architect's preliminary statement about the Bar and Lodge shows the annexe in a dilapidated state. The walls appear to be brick with ashlar facing, and the ashlar at the top of the eastern wall shows a corresponding 'V' shaped scar from lead flashing.

7.3.3 This evidence suggests that the partition walls visible are a later addition, providing reinforcement to the dilapidated and empty Lodge. The 1895 picture shows a horizontal roof line, showing that the original walls continued at the height of approximately 3.5 m to create a room perhaps 3 by 3 m. The profile of the groove for lead flashing indicates that although the parapet was flat, the extension had a central roof valley, rather than a more standard pitched roof, or flat roof. This annexe was probably a bathroom and WC for the Lodge, and rather than being a later addition was probably part of the original build.

7.4 THE ROOF

- 7.4.1 There is little evidence for the fabric or structure of the roof other than early photographs (see Plate 3), which show a hipped or mansard roof just above the level of the balustrade with shallow slopes leading up to a central chimney. The roof is leaded with rolls running along the corners and down the faces of the roof. The pitch of the roof seems to change and become steeper some way from the balustrade, and either led directly to the line of flashing visible on the interior stonework, or more probably led to a gutter at that height. The only evidence apparent within the structure at the time of examination was a line of lead, indicating this probable level of the guttering, approximately 4.5 m above floor level. If there was an attic space within the roof, there may have been small dormer roof lights, two vertical piers of brick just above the front door into the Lodge may be evidence of support for a dormer window, but the evidence is not conclusive.
- 7.4.2 Above the ledge for the ceiling, the walls are mainly brick until the course of ashlar immediately below the balustrade, there are some areas which have been rendered but as these areas are below the level of the lead flashing it seems likely that this was done after the roof had gone. The ledge 3.5 m above the floor is likely to represent the level of the ceiling joists, which may also have formed an attic floor. However, no joists, or sockets for joists, were visible in the walls. The gap between the ledge for ceiling/floor joists and the lead flashing line is approximately 1.50 m deep. Assuming a 200 mm joist, and 200 mm for the thickness of the roof and timbers, it would leave approximately 1 m height at the edge of an attic room. Estimating from the photograph (Figure 11) the height of the attic room could be as much as 2.5 m at its tallest point, next to the chimney that would have continued through the centre of the space. There is no way of determining what access there may have been to the attic room although it may have simply been a ladder stair.
- 7.5 **INTERIOR**
- 7.5.1 The Lodge has been completely stripped out, the walls have been stripped of plaster revealing the brick and stonework behind (Figure 12), and any interior partition walls have been removed. The walls are of mixed build with somewhat inconsistent brickwork. The windows and doors have been bricked or boarded up. The floor was overgrown and fragmentary, areas of hard-core, cement surface and compacted sand survived along with traces of interior brick partition walls and a fireplace. No trace survives of the interior decoration of the Lodge or of the roof structure. Investigation showed the division of the Lodge into two main rooms with the dividing wall aligned east to west with a central chimney stack.
- 7.5.2 The interior walls have had all plaster or facing removed and are mostly yellow stock bricks (Plate 48). The interior brickwork was shown to be approximately 220 mm thick - or two bricks wide. There are patches of red stock bricks, for example mid way up the western side of the south wall, but these do not appear to be blocked features, rather patches where another brick was used in the original build. Below the ledge interpreted as indicating ceiling level, two to four courses of brick have been re-pointed, this was done when the ledge was capped with cement and is probably part of remedial repair works once the Lodge was empty.
- 7.5.3 The windows of the Lodge have stone architraves but for the most part these do not continue through to the interior, where the surrounds are largely brick. The Venetian windows on the north and south walls have been blocked with brick with a projecting brick buttress up from the sill to the ceiling ledge. There was no trace of the arches over these windows although there are brick relieving arches over the side windows. The main windows on the west front have large stone lintels.

- 7.5.4 To the north of the main front entrance door there were the rough projecting bricks indicating a cross wall. This was further confirmed when the floor was scraped off revealing the brick footings for internal division walls. This wall continued 1.66 m into the Lodge where it abutted a return wall leading to the south forming a small entrance area directly in front of the door. The Lodge was thus divided into two principal rooms, one to the north and one to the south (Figure 13).
- 7.5.5 The room to the south contained a second slight brick projection in the south wall just to the west of the Venetian Window. It did not reach the full height of the room and may just have been for a cupboard or some other small division. In this corner an area of cement floor surface survived. In the area immediately in front of the door the flooring material was compacted brick rubble with a lot of mortar. In the eastern part of the room, the floor was a softer sandy material, but in both halves of the room the surviving surfaces were almost certainly below the original floor level. No trace of the final floor surfaces survived and these fills were probably preparation or levelling layers. In the north east corner of the room an area of un-bonded brick pavers (Plate 49) were seen running diagonally between the eastern external and central internal walls. At the southern end of this area the bricks were bonded. The brick wall above this patch was irregular and had a rough surface. It was not clear what had been in this corner. Although the external wall appeared as if it may have had some feature blocked, the irregular patch had no clear edges and there was no obvious lintel or relieving arch, which might suggest an opening. Although the plan layout would have suggested a fireplace, there was no ash or burning visible within the room.
- 7.5.6 The north room (left of the front door) had had its flooring partially truncated away in the northern part of the room. The southern half of the room was covered with a hard concrete surface. Patches of ashy material were visible on this surface, and particularly within the fireplace (Plate 50), which was located approximately in the centre of the house. There was a blocked door in the eastern wall leading out to the extension at the back of the Lodge. There was no clear indication of where the door adjoining the two rooms was although it is perhaps most likely to have been immediately east of the front door.

8 FOUNDATIONS OF TEMPLE BAR

8.1 INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1 The foundations of the Temple Bar and the Lodge were investigated over two days after the stones of the Bar had been removed to London, and before their removal by machine digging. At the same time the base of the Lodge was also cleared allowing the evidence for internal walls, drainage and hearths discussed above to be examined. The test trenches showed that the foundations under both the Bar and the Lodge were of a slightly different construction, with the Bar's foundations being the more substantial. They were approximately 1 m deep with the Lodge's foundations only being approximately 0.5-0.60 m deep. They also revealed that the ground level at the rear (east side) of the Lodge was slightly higher than at the front, where the ground slowly sloped downwards through the central arch of the Bar. Ground level in the test pits dug by the piers of the arch was somewhat harder to establish due to the amount of disturbance from the removal of the Bar's stones and the machine excavation.
- 8.1.2 The foundation walls of the Bar were solidly built of red stock brick with the lower three courses stepped out in all directions and these resting on a concrete raft. In contrast, the foundations of the Lodge, added after those of the Bar, had an

uncoursed mortar bonded fill underneath only four courses of stepped bricks, although in the corner between the Bar and Lodge the foundations appear to have been reinforced with a concrete buttress.

- 8.1.3 Four trenches (see Figure 4) were opened up using a JCB machine and cleaned by hand, they were:
- **Test Pit 1:** Located at the southern end of the western pier of the central arch. The pit measured 1.40 m by 0.80 m and was excavated to a depth of 0.5 m.
 - **Test Pit 2:** Located at the south eastern corner of the Lodge. It extended 1.65 m from the corner up to the brick pier wall on the east side, and 2 m along the southern edge of the Lodge. It was excavated to a depth of 0.70 m.
 - **Test Pit 3:** Located at the southern corner between the Bar and the Lodge. It extends 1.70 m east to west and 2.40 m to the south. It was excavated to a depth of 0.90 m.
 - **Test Pit 4:** Located at the northern end of the eastern pier of the central arch of the Bar. It measured 1.40 m east to west and 1 m down the side of the pier. It was excavated to a depth of 1.20 m.

8.2 TEST PIT 1

8.2.1 Test Pit 1 (Figure 14) (Plates 51 and 52) was not excavated to the full depth of the foundations due to time constraints and poor weather conditions. The upper 0.70 m of the foundation was truncated by the machine excavation, and had been loosened prior to examination by the removal of the stones of the Bar. The foundation here was for the western pier between the main central arch and the western pedestrian arch.

8.2.2 The vertical foundation continued 0.97 m below ground level before stepping out in a series of three steps, each just under a brick's width - 60-80 mm. The vertical portion of the foundation measured 1.14 m in width and was revealed to a depth of 0.60 m. The brickwork was not consistent, particularly away from the edge of the foundation, with edge, end and side laid bricks; half bricks were also included in the construction. The bricks measured 215 × 115 × 75 mm with a shallow frog, they were bonded with a pale cement mortar.

8.3 TEST PIT 2

8.3.1 Test Pit 2 (Figure 15) (Plate 53) was opened to investigate the construction of the foundations underneath the south-east corner of the Lodge building. Here the lowest course of ashlar and the floor platform of the Lodge itself was still in situ although again time constraints did not allow the full depth of the foundation to be revealed.

8.3.2 On the south side of the Lodge the lowest course of ashlar stone was 340 mm high resting on the brick foundation, the corner stone had a rectangular pintle hole in its centre. The outlines of the corner pilasters of the Lodge were visible at this level in the 150 mm projection continuing for 0.70 m along the east and southern sides. The inside walls of the Lodge were revealed to be two bricks thick behind the ashlar. Also visible was the base of the brick projections at the rear, or eastern, side of the Lodge. A circular (100 mm diameter) ceramic pipe was seen against the south wall of the southern space and continuing underneath the wall in a south easterly direction. Although these extensions were not examined closely while standing, having been demolished prior to current recording, it seems likely that

they housed a lavatory or washroom accessed from the northern room inside the Lodge.

- 8.3.3 At the south-east corner of Test Pit 2 a concrete slab was revealed, with dimensions of 1.16 × 0.66 m × 100 mm thick, its top level with the top of the first course of ashlar stones of the corner pilaster, indicating that at the rear of the Lodge, ground level was approximately 300 mm higher than at the front, in comparison to Test Pit 3. It had a sawn-off iron or steel post embedded within it, just south-east of the corner. The slab and iron post were clearly later than the construction of the Lodge foundations and walls. It may be that this was part of a sign or fence erected once the Lodge had become empty and derelict.
- 8.3.4 At a distance of 1.78 m from the corner along the southern wall, traces of an iron ventilation grate in the lowest course of the building's ashlar were seen although the grille itself did not survive. Fragments of the sides of the grill remained at the edges of a shallow gap between two of the stones (Plate 54). It is likely that ground level at the time of the Lodge's use was at the base of or just below this grill, again suggesting a slightly higher ground level at the rear of the Lodge. This is further confirmed by an iron fitting for the base of a drainage down-pipe, 0.70 m along the eastern side of the Lodge, which was presumably at ground level, flush with the top of the first ashlar course of the rear wall. There was no indication of which way this drainage run continued away from the Lodge although it seems likely that it may have joined up with the drain heading south west from the extension on the east side of the Lodge.
- 8.3.5 The foundations were excavated to a depth of 0.60 m below the top of the plinth stones. At the base of the plinth stones the first bricks projected 70 mm, the next stepped bricks were two courses down, 150 mm, and again stepped out 70 mm. Although this section of the foundations was not fully excavated it is likely that they continue the form of those seen in Test Pit 3 with a lower deposit of uncoursed and broken bricks set in mortar, although at this point there was no obvious concrete raft as seen in Test Pit 3.

8.4 TEST PIT 3

- 8.4.1 Test Pit 3 (Figure 16) (Plates 55 and 56) was opened in the corner formed by the southern wall of the stair up to the Bar's upper room and the front, west wall of the Lodge, in order to investigate the relationship between the Bar and the Lodge at foundation level.
- 8.4.2 The foundations underneath the western side of the stair-well to the east of the Bar and apparently continuing towards and under the Bar itself was constructed in a similar manner to those found in test pits 1 and 4. Six courses of bricks formed a vertical wall resting on a series of three stepped brick ledges projecting 50-70 mm. The brick elements rest on a concrete raft poured into a construction trench, the sides of which were not seen. On the top of the brick pier a thick layer of mortar was topped with grey slates, which may have been inserted as a form of damp coursing, or to level the foundations before erecting the stones of the Bar. These slates were approximately 120 mm below ground level, and the first course of ashlar would most likely have been set directly on them.
- 8.4.3 The Lodge's foundations are later than, and abut, this brick construction. The stair-well is also supported along its eastern wall by the foundations for the Lodge rather than the foundations for the Bar. This suggests a very small gap between the reconstruction of the Bar and stair-well and the building of the Lodge. Or, the

foundations were built at slightly different times but the buildings went up together, there is no obvious scar where one was later abutted.

- 8.4.4 The Lodge's ashlar rests on two brick courses stepped out by 50 mm on the top course and 100 mm below that. Between the bricks and ashlar are several slates, perhaps used to level up before laying the ashlar. Underneath these brick courses is 250 mm of brick, it is not clearly coursed and the bricks appear to have been cut back. The lower part of this layer appears not to be full bricks at all but rather a mix of broken and crushed bricks bonded with a pale mortar. This sits, 420 mm below ground level, on top of a concrete raft of uncertain thickness.
- 8.4.5 Within the test pit in the corner a large piece of pre-cast concrete beam was identified: it measured 1.16 m long by 220 mm wide, and was at least 0.70 m deep. It was set on its long edge forming the west side to the foundation of the Lodge. It was not clear what purpose this piece served. It was clearly cast and set before being deposited within the trench. Although initially it was thought to be some form of buttress, added after the Lodge was built, as it only covers a small part of the length of the Lodge and is not in direct contact with the substantial parts of either foundation this seems unlikely. It may be that it was inserted into the foundation cut dug for the Lodge as part of the hard-core fill below the brick coursing, this mixed material certainly continues around the north and south ends of the beam. At the northern end of Test Pit 3 between the wall of the Lodge and the brick built foundations the full depth of the foundation is filled with a loose hardcore bonded with white mortar.

8.5 TEST PIT 4

- 8.5.1 Test Pit 4 (Figure 17) (Plate 57) was excavated at the northern end of the eastern pier wall to the central arch under the Bar. The foundation was excavated to its full depth of just less than 1 m below ground level and in general character was the same as those foundations found in Test Pit 1 and 3. The north western corner of the foundation was damaged during the machine excavation.
- 8.5.2 The vertical portion of the foundations is 0.60 m deep and is 1.15 m wide with a narrower 180 mm projection on the northern side that is only 1 m wide. Below this are four stepped brick ledges approximately 50-80 mm deep, although one, the third, was damaged and was a recessed ledge formed from missing bricks. The brick steps continue around all visible sides of the foundation and rest on a poured concrete raft 200 mm deep and extending irregularly beyond the edge of the brick footings by 100-200 mm on all sides. This is over a mixed deposit of small stones and sandy soil. On the top of the brick section and covering the inside of the footing was a cement skim.

9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1.1 The dismantling and removal of the Temple Bar from Theobalds Park back into central London after an absence of 116 years provided an unusual opportunity to closely examine and record the fabric of one of London's most well known landmarks, and investigate the archaeology of its rebuilding and reuse. Not only would it be possible to establish what survived of the original 17th-century fabric of the last surviving city gate, but also to examine it in its secondary context of Theobalds Park. It was removed there in the penultimate decade of the 19th century and used as a gateway to Theobalds and also as an ornate garden building for entertaining the guests of the Meux family. The fabric was expected to contain evidence pertaining to the Bar's life in both London and Theobalds. In addition,

the project allowed the Lodge building, constructed adjacent to the gateway but not being retained, to be analysed and recorded and thus preserved by record.

- 9.1.2 It seems reasonable to conclude that much of the ashlar masonry of Temple Bar's exterior has survived from the original 17th-century structure. Although OA were not present to observe the removal of every stone, many of the stones that were examined displayed curvilinear numerals carved into their surfaces that may be the original numbering carried out when the Bar was dismantled for the first time in 1878. Early photographs also seem to show that until the Bar's dereliction, the original windows had survived – or at least replicas of the originals – the tall windows had small rectangular panes with a fanned section at their heads (compare Plates 2 and 3), although there was partial survival of iron surrounds no further evidence of the windows survived. Further significant survivals are the very large lengths of iron bar-chain found securing the voussoirs of the central and pedestrian arches. While further analysis would be required to establish whether the iron is 17th or 19th century in date, records from the first dismantling state that it took longer than anticipated due to the presence of much iron work, it seems likely that these large pieces may well be original. Unfortunately signs of historic episodes in Temple Bar's life were not seen. There was no clear sign of the decorations or drapes used to ornament the Bar for the funerals, weddings or other pageantry it saw while in London. Equally the sockets to take the spikes used for traitor's heads were not examined.
- 9.1.3 There are, however, significant replacements. The inscribed panels over the pedestrian arches do not appear to have survived, being replaced with plain stone panels. In the pediment on the northern side a section of foliage has been replaced with a completely different orange oolitic limestone, and a similar stone was also seen in a repair to the soffit of the pediment. Individual stones appear to have been turned and some retooled, and there are frequent reused architectural pieces reused as facing stones. It is hard to establish whether these examples of reuse are replacements of the 19th century or whether these are reused stones from the original construction. One of the large stones forming the coved top of the south western niche showed was reused and had mouldings running across its lower corner and as its character is so similar to the large stones used elsewhere for the niches it is possible that this is an example of economy of materials from the first build.
- 9.1.4 The eight capitals have also been replaced. The Museum of London has in its collection some capitals that were taken to the Guildhall Museum when the gate was dismantled. The capitals were one of the elements taken to the Guildhall rather than to the yard in Farringdon along with apparently the lead, windows, internal fittings and statuary. It is not clear why these elements were taken to a different location, given their materials it could have been to keep them in a more secure location as they were of higher value through either their decorative nature or their fabric. The capitals have also seen the most comprehensive repairs with entire blocks as well as individual leaf mouldings being replaced and the new pieces fixed with a fine white Plaster of Paris. Later patch repairs and consolidation of the fabric have been carried out in unsympathetic cement, particularly at the tops of the inner walls.
- 9.1.5 The 19th-century fabric, other than the isolated stones, consists of the material forming the interior walls and the fill over the vaults, the buttress walls to the west and the newly constructed stair access to the upper room and the Lodge, most likely built to house a porter or estate worker, and to extend the Bar's function as a gate house to Theobalds Park. All of the 19th-century work is of a style and quality that might be expected. It is certainly possible that costs were minimised by the use of a somewhat mixed batch of bricks, which although consistent in size and

their 'BH' stamp were certainly not consistent in firing or colour; not necessarily important in walls that were to be plastered. Also the quantities of reused rubble found within the mortar fill of the walls and above the vaults as well as making up the inner walls of the upper room is likely to have been for economy, using up batches of unusable or waste stone to give bulk to the reconstruction.

- 9.1.6 As rebuilt, the Bar had the room over the gateway served by a new staircase on the east side. It was fitted out with heating and the walls decorated with Grecian floral patterns painted on plaster, and possibly also with wall hangings. The iron casement windows were retained or remade, and the whole was able to function as a comfortable reception room of modest size for entertaining. Historic records suggest that the upper room was decorated with 'spy' cartoons from vanity fair,⁴ although unfortunately no evidence of this has been found.
- 9.1.7 The Lodge building was a small dwelling containing certainly two rooms on the ground floor, entered from the west side, a further annexe at the rear, east side, containing probably a lavatory or scullery, and possibly with an attic room under the mansard roof. The Lodge's position and entrance makes little sense in relation to the road as it is today but when the access road to Theobalds House passed through the Bar's gates the lodge would have acted as a gatehouse just as can be seen at almost any entrance to stately homes and estates throughout the country. As well as functioning as a gatehouse it could have served some serving purpose when the room above the Bar was used for entertainment. Access to the Bar was by the separate stair but the proximity of the Lodge could have proved useful in some way if guests were to be entertained, and there is certainly no secondary room within the Bar that could have accommodated waiting staff if necessary.
- 9.1.8 The design of the Lodge has been matched to that of the Temple Bar with the cornice moulding being carried on from that above the pedestrian arches of the Bar and the rustication of the lower part of the bar continuing within the heavy corner pilasters of the Lodge, these are substantial and appear very heavy given the small scale of the building. The elongated keystones and voussiors over the door and windows and the Venetian windows in the narrow ends continue with the classical style, if one more 18th- than 17th-century in character! Further reference to the Bar is seen in the heavy rusticated pilasters at the corner of the Lodge. No clues survived within the Lodge to indicate its interior appearance. It had at least one fireplace, heating the northern of the two rooms. No clear sign of a stair survived, and any attic room would have been very cramped around one side of the central chimney flu. The annexe had previously been demolished, and could not be examined. Its name implies a secondary structure but the foundation platform showed no clear phasing and it appears to have been constructed at the same time; the early photograph also shows the extension to be in keeping with the main Lodge.
- 9.1.9 The Temple Bar has now been fully rebuilt in its third location, close between two buildings, forming one of the entrances to the new Paternoster Square just north of St Paul's Cathedral. It is still used as a monumental gateway, although now serving only pedestrians, and is the only one of the historic gates into the City still surviving. The opportunity to examine the fabric in detail before and during dismantling has allowed a little more of its chequered history to be preserved. While relatively little more has been discovered about the original build (save for construction details of iron and ashlar masonry), rather more has been discovered about the rebuilding and reuse of the monument at Theobalds.

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⁴ http://www.thetemplebar.info/History/Life_at_theobalds.htm

10 **BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES**

10.1 **PUBLISHED MATERIAL**

- Carthy, D (2003) *The Statuary at Temple Bar - Charles I, Charles II, James I, Elizabeth I (Anne of Denmark).*
- Cowie, (1972) *'Temple Bar' History Today 22: 402-09.*
- Noble, T C (1869) *Memorials of Temple Bar, with some account of Fleet Street and the Parishes of St Dunstan and St Bride, London, London.*
- Summerson, J (1953) *Sir Christopher Wren: Brief Lives*

10.2 **UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL**

- Jones, H (1878) *Official Account of the Dismantling of Temple Bar.* COLORO: Corporation of London Records Office, City Lands Committee Records, January 1878.
- Robinson, D 2004 *Temple Bar: The History, Architecture and Fabric of a Celebrated London Monument.* English Heritage Draft Report

10.3 **INTERNET RESOURCES**

- <http://www.leevalleyonline.co.uk/towns/misc/theobalds.htm>
- http://www.thetemplebar.info/History/Theobalds_Park.htm

11 **APPENDIX A: REGISTER OF PROJECT RECTIFIED
PHOTOGRAPHY.**

(a) *Rectified photographs.* Note: the orientations identifying the photographs are not actual cardinal directions; they relate to the survey done by Freeland Reece Roberts Architects in 1997.

| File Name | Subject | Date and Recorder |
|--|--|--|
| CD-01: RECTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHY - FIRST FLOOR INTERIORS PRIOR TO PLASTER REMOVAL | | |
| Temp1-24.tif | BAR, INTERIOR NORTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| Temp17-24.tif | BAR, INTERIOR EAST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| Temp5-8.tif | BAR, INTERIOR SOUTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| Temp916.tif | BAR, INTERIOR WEST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| CD-02: LODGE EXTERIORS | | |
| Temp59-61.tif | LODGE, EXTERIOR NORTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| Temp62.tif | LODGE, EXTERIOR WEST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| Temp62-64.tif | LODGE, EXTERIOR SOUTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| Temp66.tif | LODGE, EXTERIOR EAST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| CD-04: RECTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHY | | |
| east.tif | UPPER EAST ELEVATION | DS (Downland Partnership); 11.08.03 |
| east1.tif | UPPER EAST ELEVATION | DS (Downland Partnership); 12.08.03 |
| east3.tif | UPPER EAST ELEVATION | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| easta.tif | UPPER EAST ELEVATION | DS (Downland Partnership); 12.08.03 |
| eastrib2.tif | INNER EASTERN RIB OF MAIN ARCHWAY | DS (Downland Partnership); 18.08.03 |
| eastrib2T.tif | INNER EASTERN RIB OF MAIN ARCHWAY | DS (Downland Partnership); 19.08.03 |
| eastrib3.tif | INNER AND OUTER EASTERN RIBS OF MAIN ARCHWAY | DS (Downland Partnership); 18.08.03 |
| eastrib3T.tif | INNER EASTERN RIB OF MAIN ARCHWAY | DS (Downland Partnership); 19.08.03 |
| eastrib4.tif | OUTER EASTERN RIB OF MAIN ARCHWAY | DS (Downland Partnership); 18.08.03 |
| eastrib4T.tif | OUTER EASTERN RIB OF MAIN ARCHWAY | DS (Downland Partnership); 19.08.03 |
| TEM104-107.tif | STAIRWELL ELEVATION; NORTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| TEM108-111.tif | STAIRWELL ELEVATION; EAST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 15.08.03 |
| TEM112-118.tif | STAIRWELL ELEVATION; SOUTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 15.08.03 |
| TEM120-122.tif | STAIRWELL ELEVATION; WEST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 22.08.03 |
| Tem123.tif | REVERSE OF SCROLL ORNAMENT ON WEST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 02.08.03 |
| Tem124.tif | REVERSE OF SCROLL ORNAMENT ON EAST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 02.08.03 |
| TEM15.tif | MAIN ARCH; REFLECTED CEILING PLAN | DS (Downland Partnership); 22.08.03 |
| TEM16.tif | NORTH SIDE ARCH; SOUTH WALL INTERIOR, OUTER RIB | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |

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| TEM16A.tif | NORTH SIDE ARCH; NORTH WALL INTERIOR OUTER RIB | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| Tem25-130.tif | MAIN ARCH SIDE WALLS: NORTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| TEM26.tif | NORTH SIDE ARCH; SOUTH WALL INTERIOR | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| Tem28.tif | NORTH SIDE ARCH; NORTH WALL INTERIOR | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| Tem29-128.tif | MAIN ARCH SIDE WALLS: SOUTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| Tem30.tif | NORTH SIDE ARCH; SOUTH WALL INTERIOR | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| Tem31.tif | NORTH SIDE ARCH; NORTH WALL INTERIOR | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| Tem33.tif | REFLECTED CEILING PLAN; MAIN ARCH? | DS (Downland Partnership); 14.08.03 |
| Tem34.tif | REFLECTED CEILING PLAN; MAIN ARCH? | DS (Downland Partnership); 14.08.03 |
| Tem35-125.tif | SOUTH ARCH INTERNAL ELEVATION; SOUTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 22.08.03 |
| Tem38-42.tif | SOUTH ARCH INTERNAL ELEVATION; NORTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 22.08.03 |
| Tem54-58.tif | WEST ELEVATION EXTERNAL; WITHOUT GATES | DS (Downland Partnership); 20.08.03 |
| Tem67.tif | SOUTH ELEVATION | DS (Downland Partnership); 02.08.03 |
| Tem68-72.tif | EAST ELEVATION EXTERNAL | DS (Downland Partnership); 02.08.03 |
| Tem73.tif | EXTERNAL NORTH ELEVATION WALL; WEST FLANK WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 12.08.03 |
| Tem74.tif | EXTERNAL NORTH ELEVATION WALL; EAST FLANK WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 12.08.03 |
| Tem75-76.tif | EXTERNAL NORTH ELEVATION; NORTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 12.08.03 |
| Tem81.tif | SOUTH ELEVATION; UPPER PART | DS (Downland Partnership); 02.08.03 |
| TEM88.tif | NORTH ELEVATION UPPER PART | DS (Downland Partnership); 12.08.03 |
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| westrib2T.tif | MAIN ARCH; WEST RIB PARTIAL | DS (Downland Partnership); 18.08.03 |
| westrib3.tif | MAIN ARCH; WEST RIB PARTIAL | DS (Downland Partnership); 18.08.03 |
| westrib3T.tif | MAIN ARCH; INNER WEST RIB PARTIAL | DS (Downland Partnership); 19.08.03 |
| westrib4.tif | MAIN ARCH; OUTER WEST RIB GENERAL | DS (Downland Partnership); 18.08.03 |
| westrib4T.tif | MAIN ARCH; OUTER WEST RIB INNER FACE | DS (Downland Partnership); 19.08.03 |
| CD-05: RECTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHY | | |
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| Nwldodge.tif | INTERNAL LODGE ELEVATION; SOUTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| Swldodge.tif | INTERNAL LODGE ELEVATION; NORTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 16.08.03 |
| Temp59-61.tif | LODGE EXTERIOR; NORTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 12.07.03 |
| Temp62.tif | LODGE EXTERIOR; WEST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); |

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| | | 28.07.03 |
| Temp62-64.tif | LODGE EXTERIOR; | DS (Downland Partnership); 12.07.03 |
| Temp66.tif | LODGE EXTERIOR; | DS (Downland Partnership); 28.07.03 |
| Temp1-24.tif | UPPER CHAMBER INTERIOR ELEVATION BEFORE PLASTER REMOVAL; NORTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| Temp17-24.tif | UPPER CHAMBER INTERIOR ELEVATION BEFORE PLASTER REMOVAL; EAST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| Temp5-8.tif | UPPER CHAMBER INTERIOR ELEVATION BEFORE PLASTER REMOVAL; SOUTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| Temp9-16.tif | UPPER CHAMBER INTERIOR BEFORE PLASTER REMOVAL; WEST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 10.07.03 |
| TEMS103.tif | NORTH ARCH CENTRAL PART | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| TEMS13.tif | SOUTH ARCH OUTER PART | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| TEMS14A.tif | SOUTH ARCH OUTER PART | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| TEMS15D.tif | NORTH ARCH OUTER PART | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| TEMS16.tif | NORTH ARCH OUTER PART | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| TEMS46.tif | SOUTH ARCH CENTRAL PART | DS (Downland Partnership); 21.08.03 |
| Uceast.tif | UPPER CHAMBER INTERIOR ELEVATIONS; WEST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 22.08.03 |
| Ucnorth.tif | UPPER CHAMBER INTERIOR ELEVATIONS; SOUTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 16.08.03 |
| Ucsouth.tif | UPPER CHAMBER INTERIOR ELEVATIONS; NORTH WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 16.08.03 |
| Ucwest.tif | UPPER CHAMBER INTERIOR ELEVATIONS; EAST WALL PARTIAL | DS (Downland Partnership); 16.08.03 |
| Wwlodge.tif | LODGE INTERIOR; EAST WALL | DS (Downland Partnership); 16.08.03 |

12 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Temple Bar, Theobalds Park

Site code: BRTEM03

Type of evaluation: Building Analysis and Recording

Date and duration of project: Field work carried out between October 2003 and November 2004.

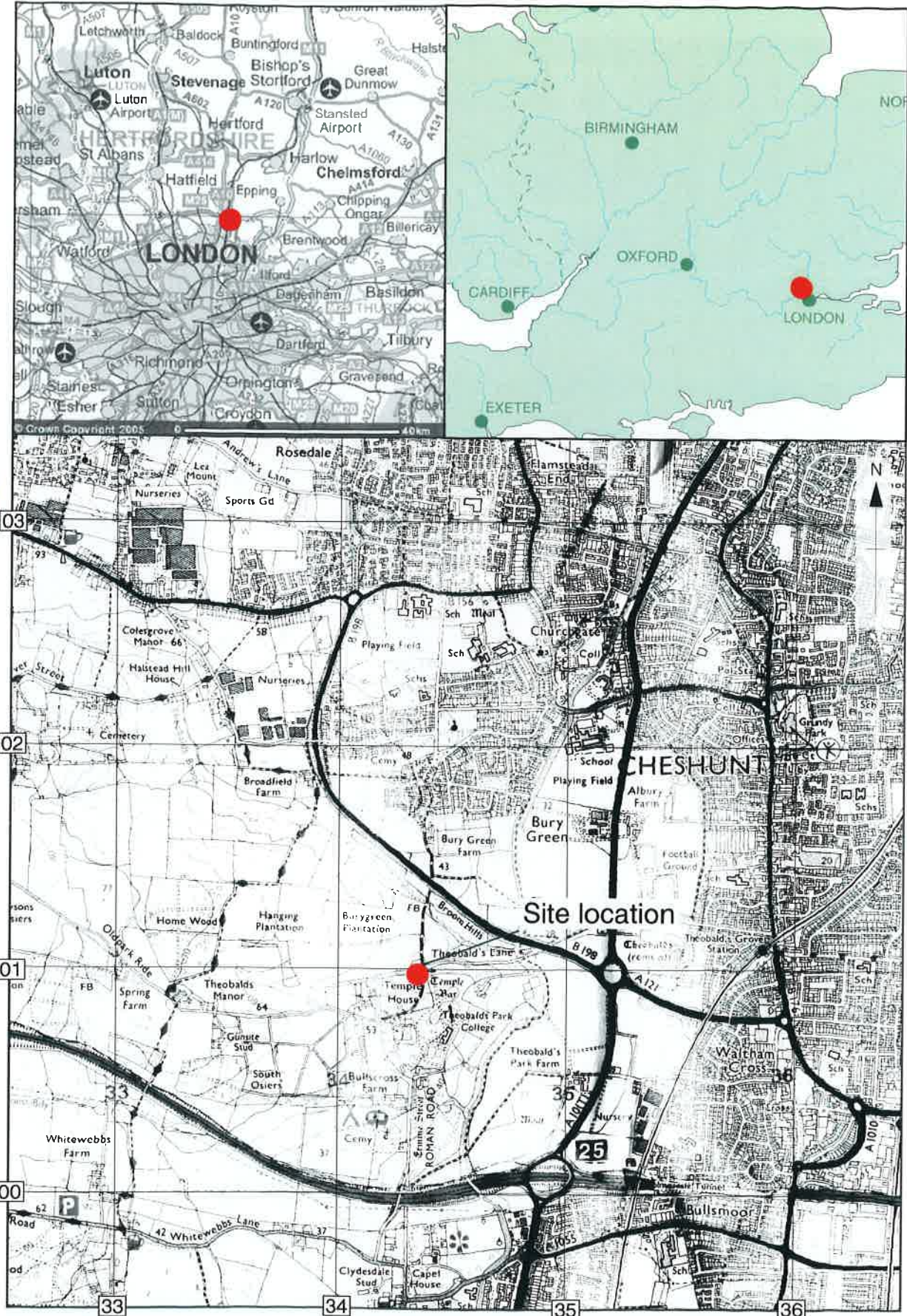
Summary of results: The Temple Bar is the only surviving monumental City gate from London. It used to stand at the junction between Fleet Street and the Strand. It was built in 1676 and was possibly designed by Christopher Wren. In 1878 it was dismantled in London due to its increasingly poor condition and the objections of local tradesmen at the restrictions it placed on traffic. Ten years later it was bought and re-erected at Theobalds Park in Hertfordshire by Sir Henry Meux. OA's archaeological study of the Bar focused on its fabric as it was dismantled for a second time to be restored and moved back into London. The study also investigated and recorded the subsidiary Lodge building, which was added when the Bar was built at Theobalds and which was not being saved.

The investigation revealed that much of the exterior stonework of the Bar survived although there were significant replacements. Much replacement stone was Portland like the original fabric and was therefore difficult to distinguish from original fabric. Other original features seen were the substantial lengths of bar-chain holding the voussoirs of the arches in compression. Later repairs were in different stone and cement. The inner fabric of the upper room of the Bar and over the vaults of the arches was all fabric from the 19th century rebuilding, as were the buttresses on the western side the additional stair bay and the Lodge.

Temple Bar has now been rebuilt within central London, just north of St Paul's Cathedral forming the entrance to the new Paternoster Square development.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES. It will be deposited at Lowewood Museum, Hertfordshire.

List of Archived Items:



Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1: Site location at Theobalds Park

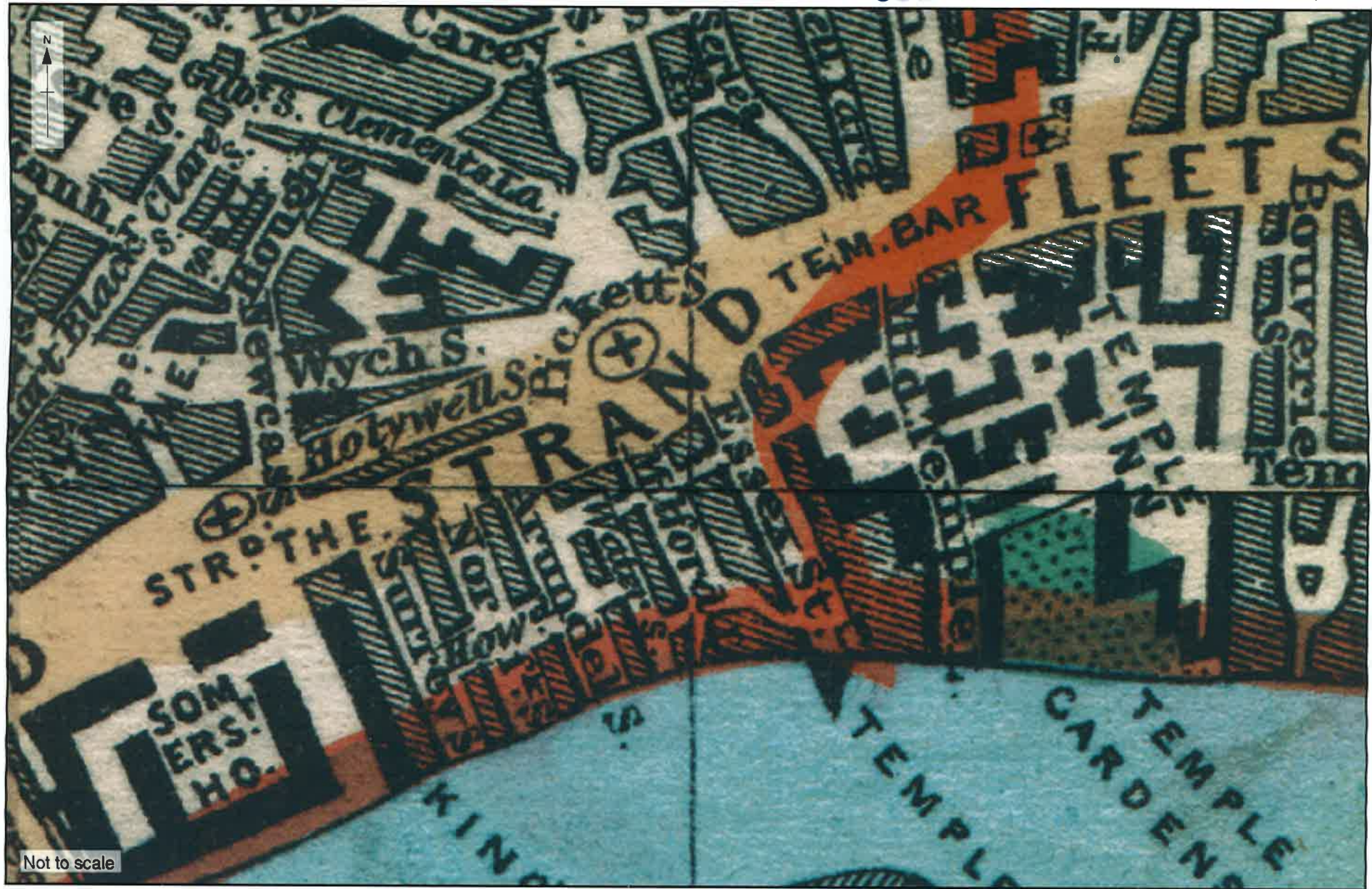
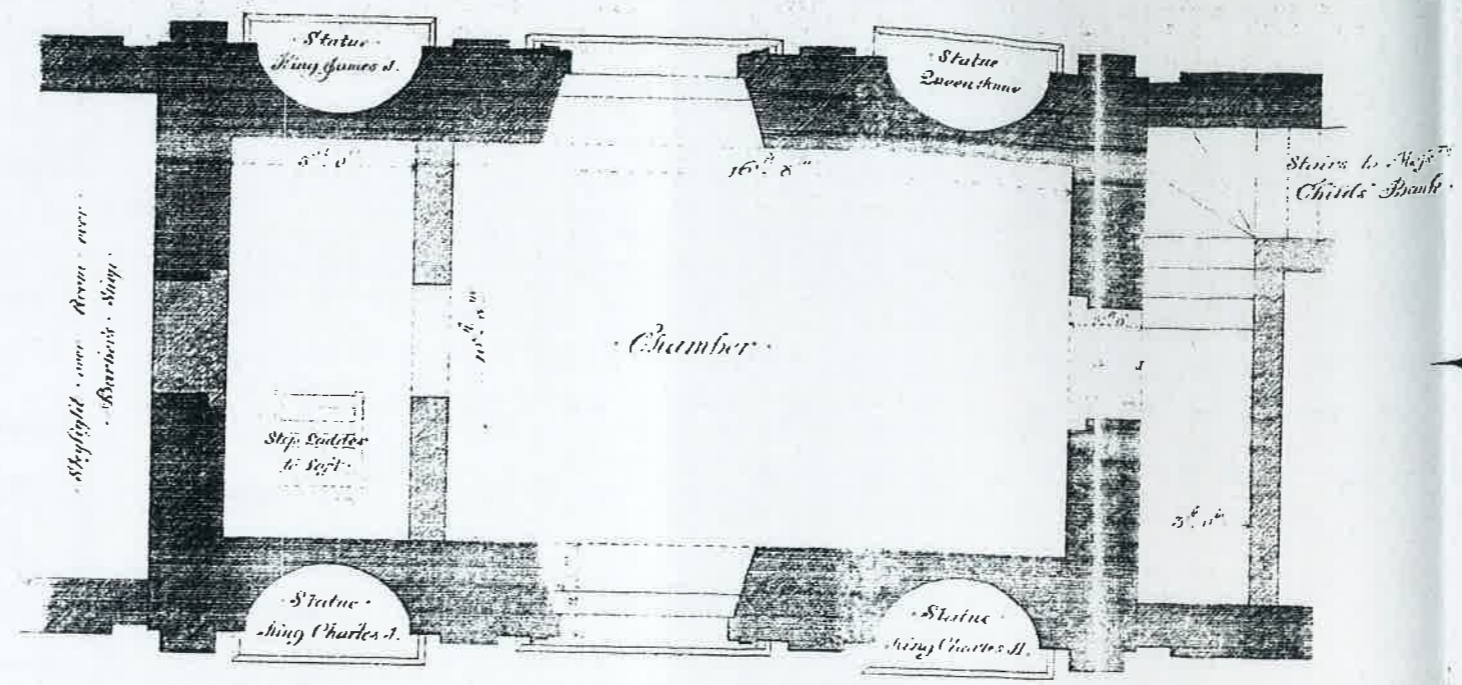


Figure 2: 1859 Reynolds Map of London, showing Temple Bar at the Junction between the Strand to the west, and Fleet Street to the east

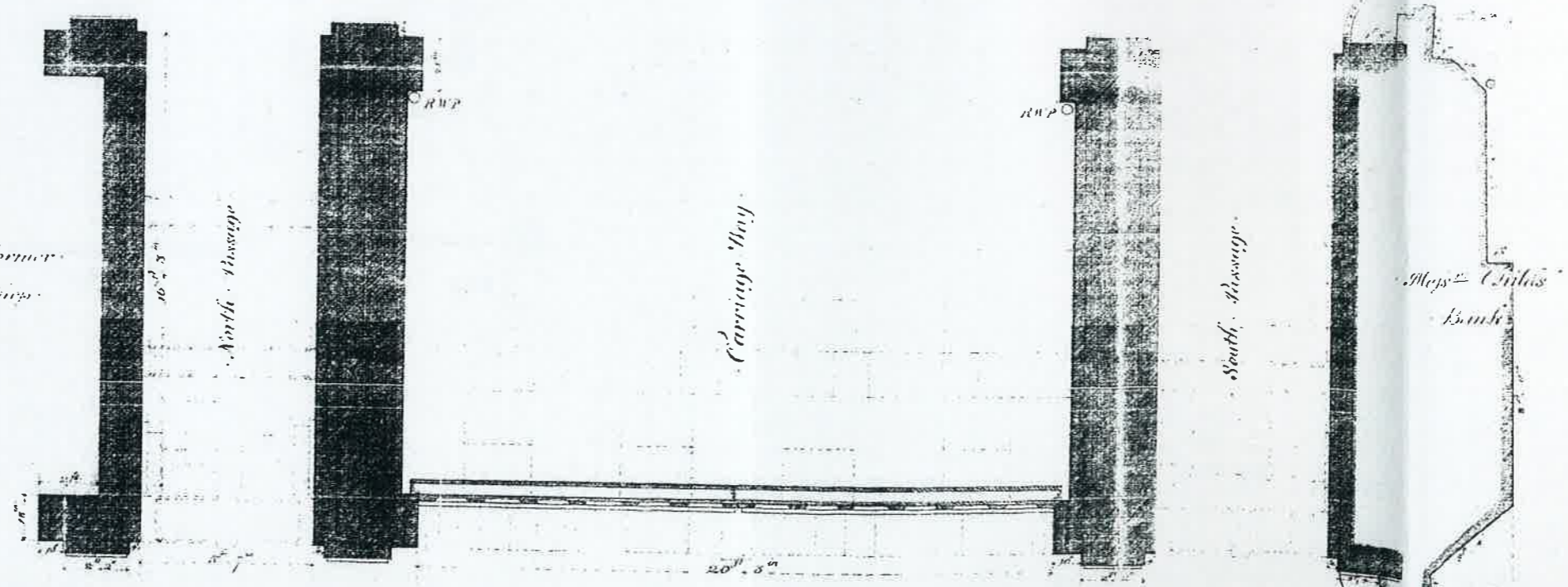
TEMPLE BAR.

ERECTED A. D. 1670. REMOVED A. D. 1878.

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.



Site of former Barber's Shop



GROUND PLAN.

Scale of 1/2 Inch to One foot

564 2859

Drawn from Measurement January, 1878.

Figure 3: Plan of Temple Bar compiled before its removal from London

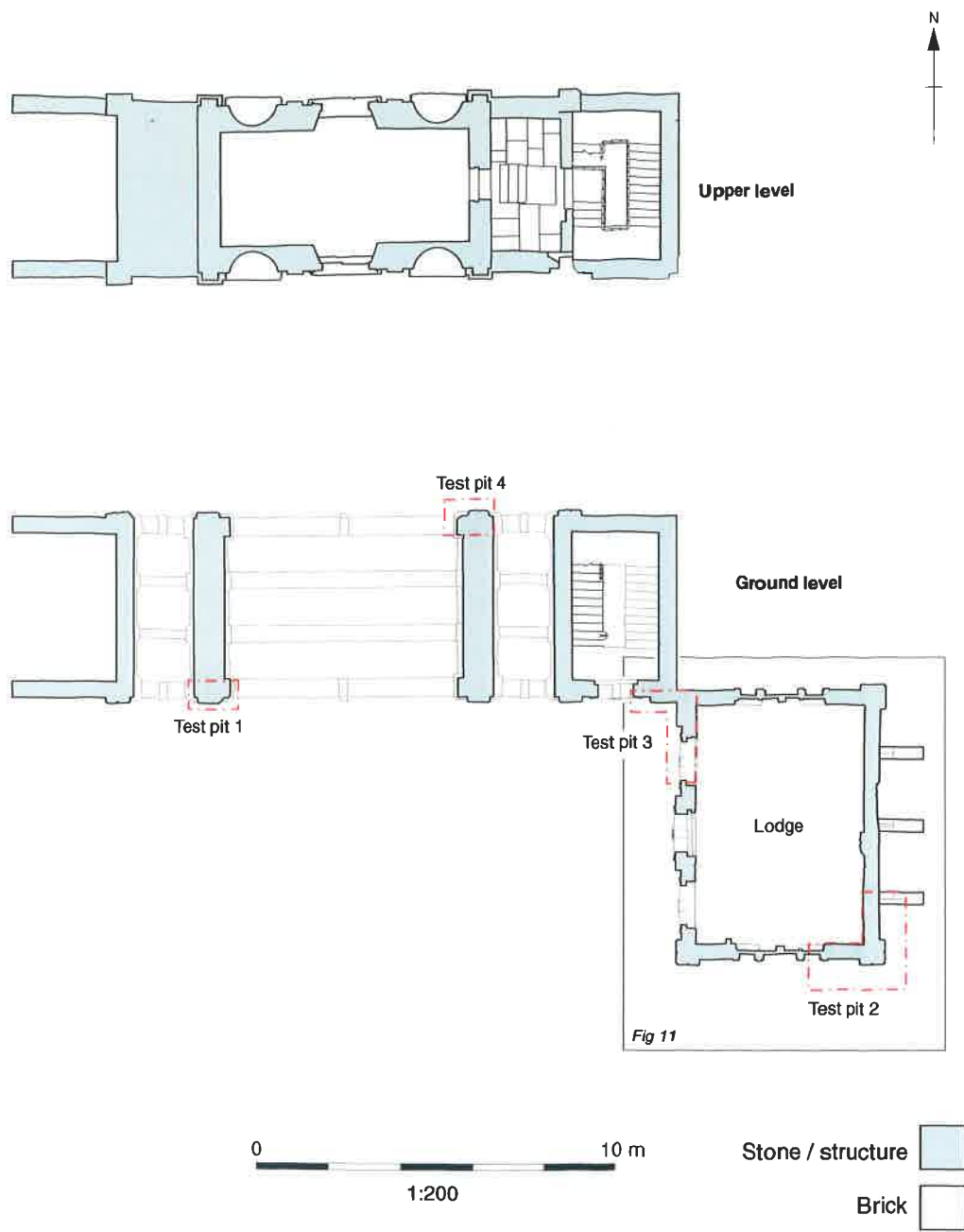


Figure 4: Temple bar, site plan showing locations of test pits

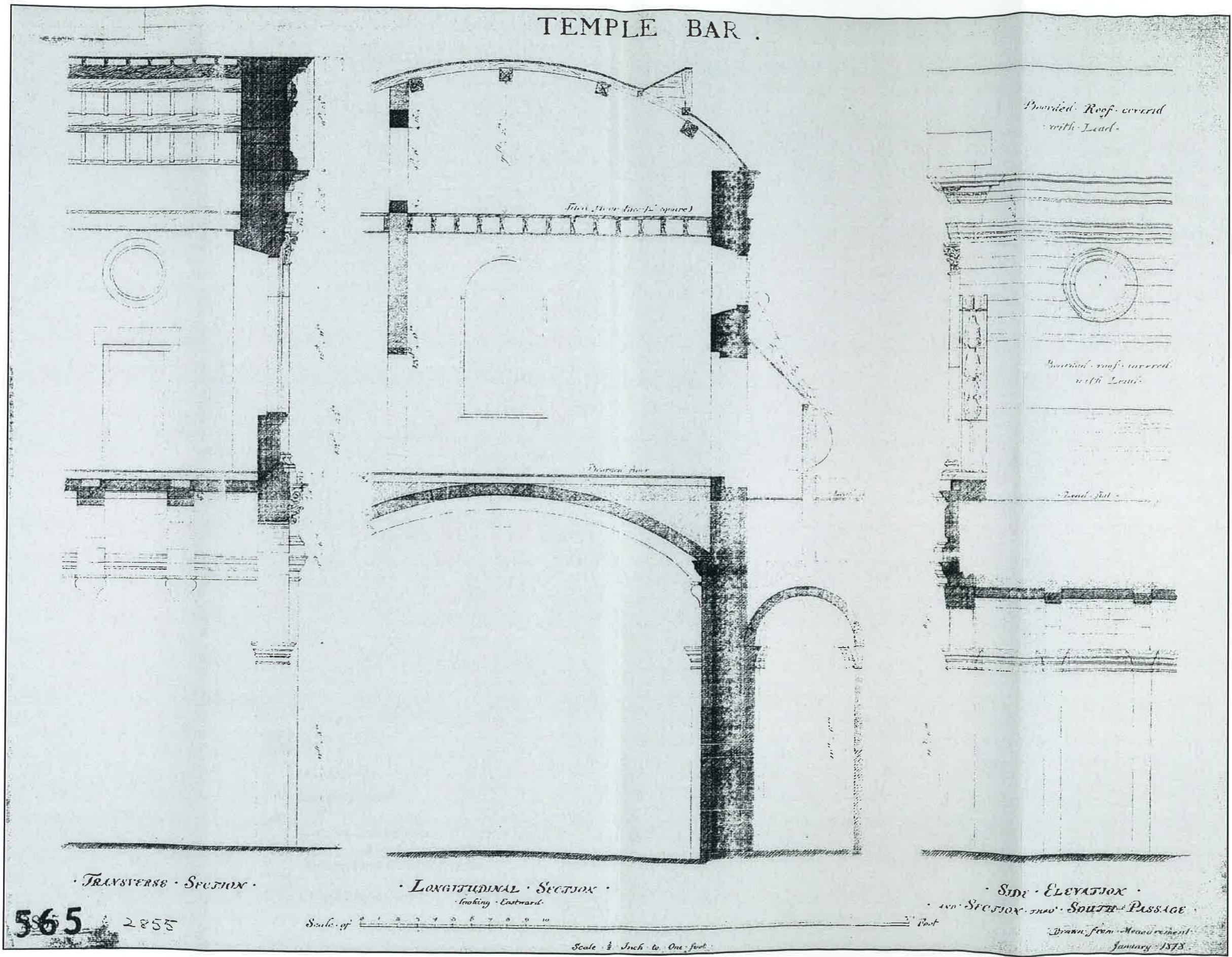


Figure 5: Section through Temple Bar showing roof construction of purlins and curved common rafter ribs, compiled before the Bar was removed from London

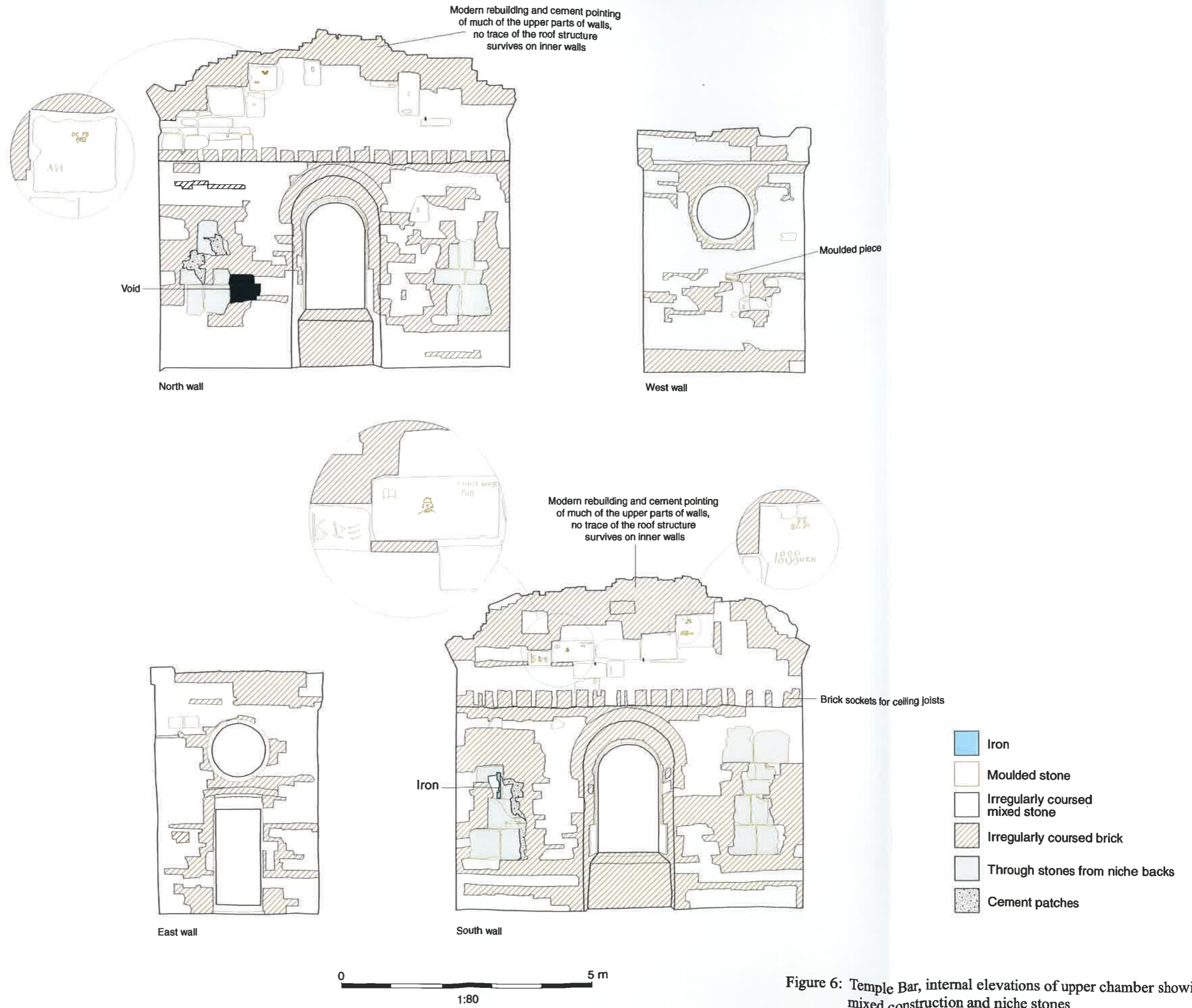


Figure 6: Temple Bar, internal elevations of upper chamber showing mixed construction and niche stones

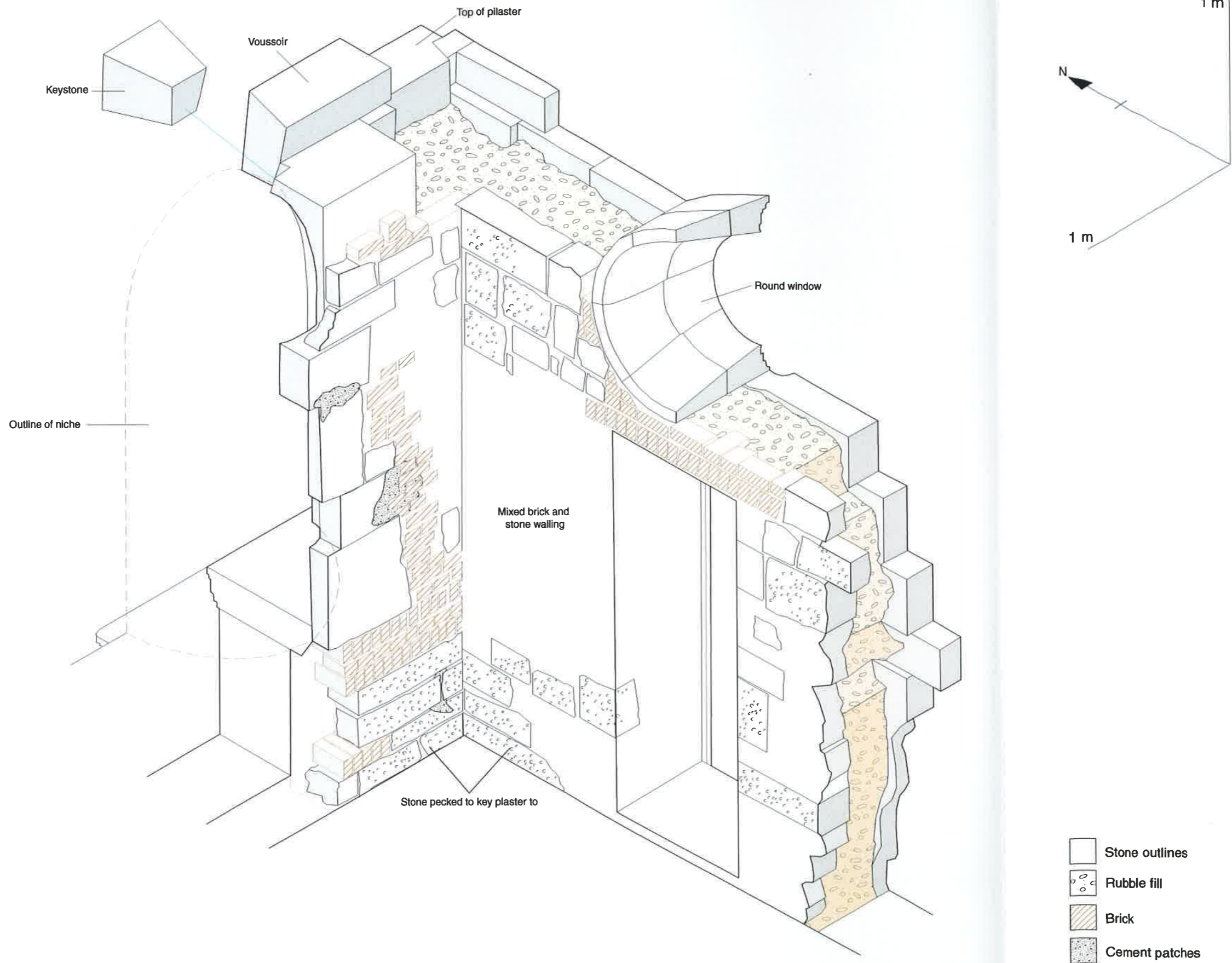
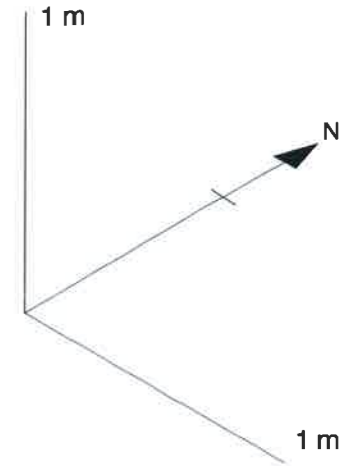
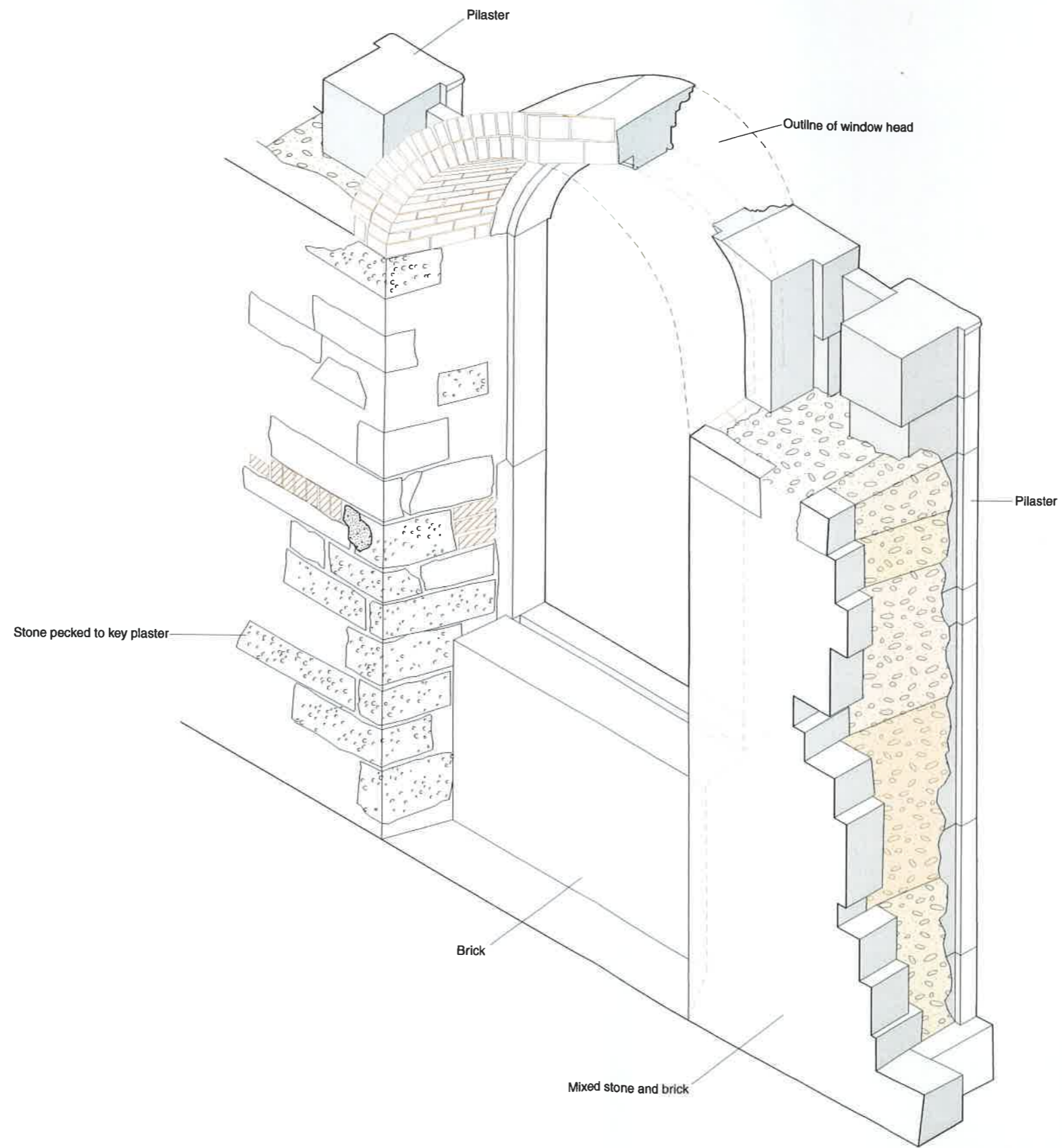


Figure 7: Isometric showing construction of niches and bulls eye windows







-  Stone outlines
-  Rubble fill
-  Brick
-  Cement patches

Figure 8: Temple Bar, isometric of window construction in North and South walls

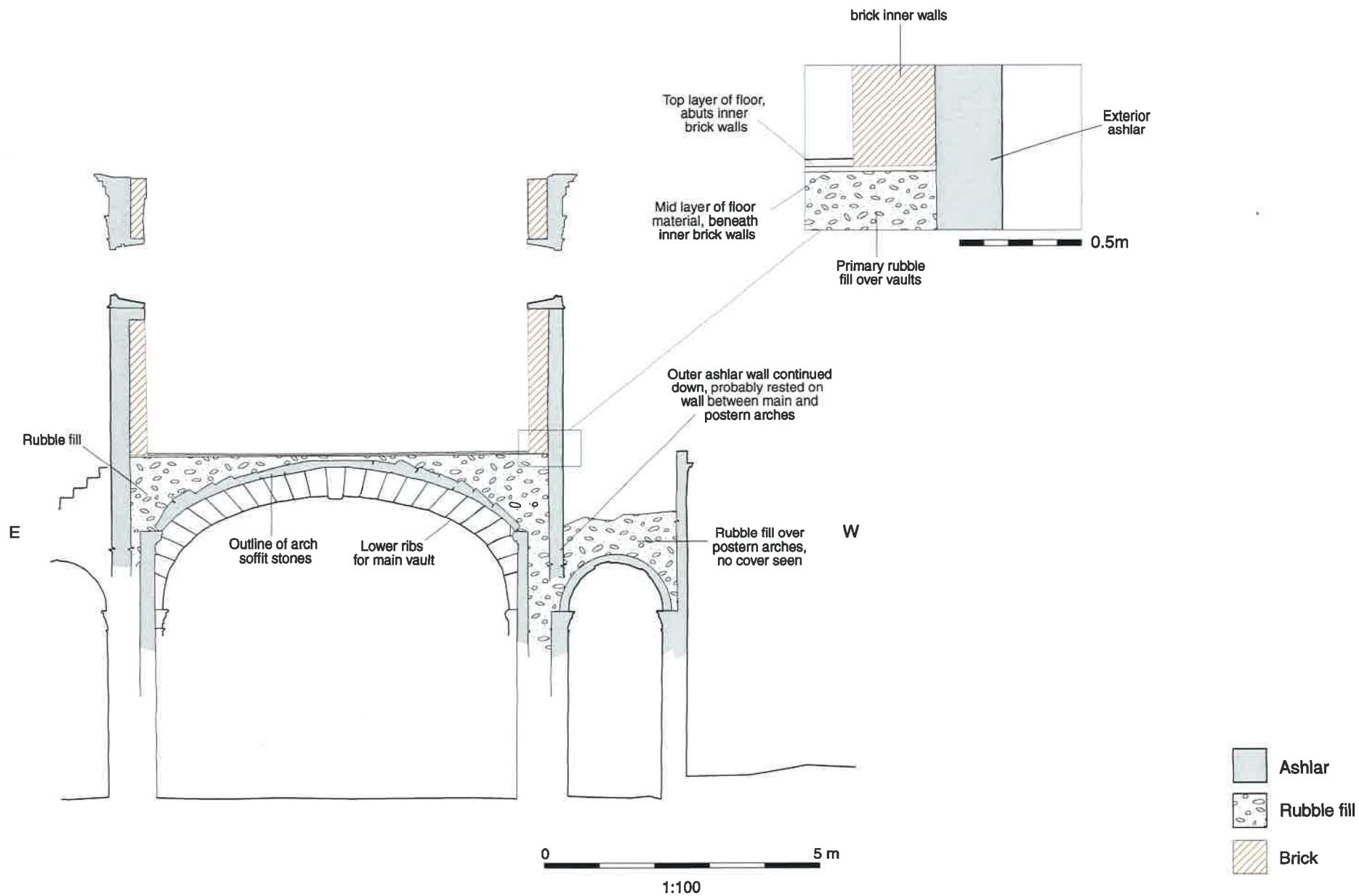


Figure 9: Temple Bar, sections showing floor layers within the upper room

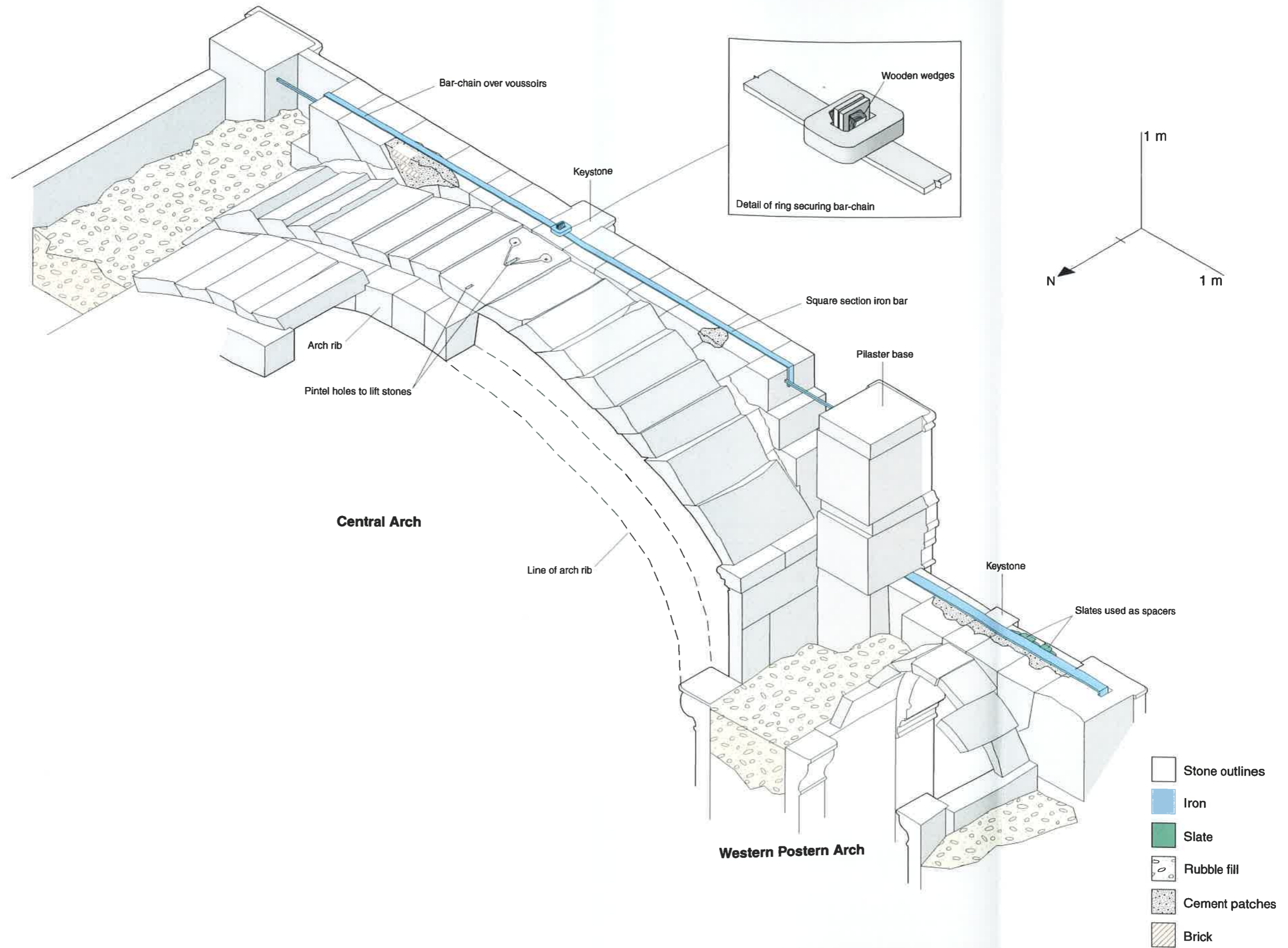


Figure 10: Temple Bar, isometric showing construction arch vaults



Figure 11: Temple Bar, interior Lodge elevations

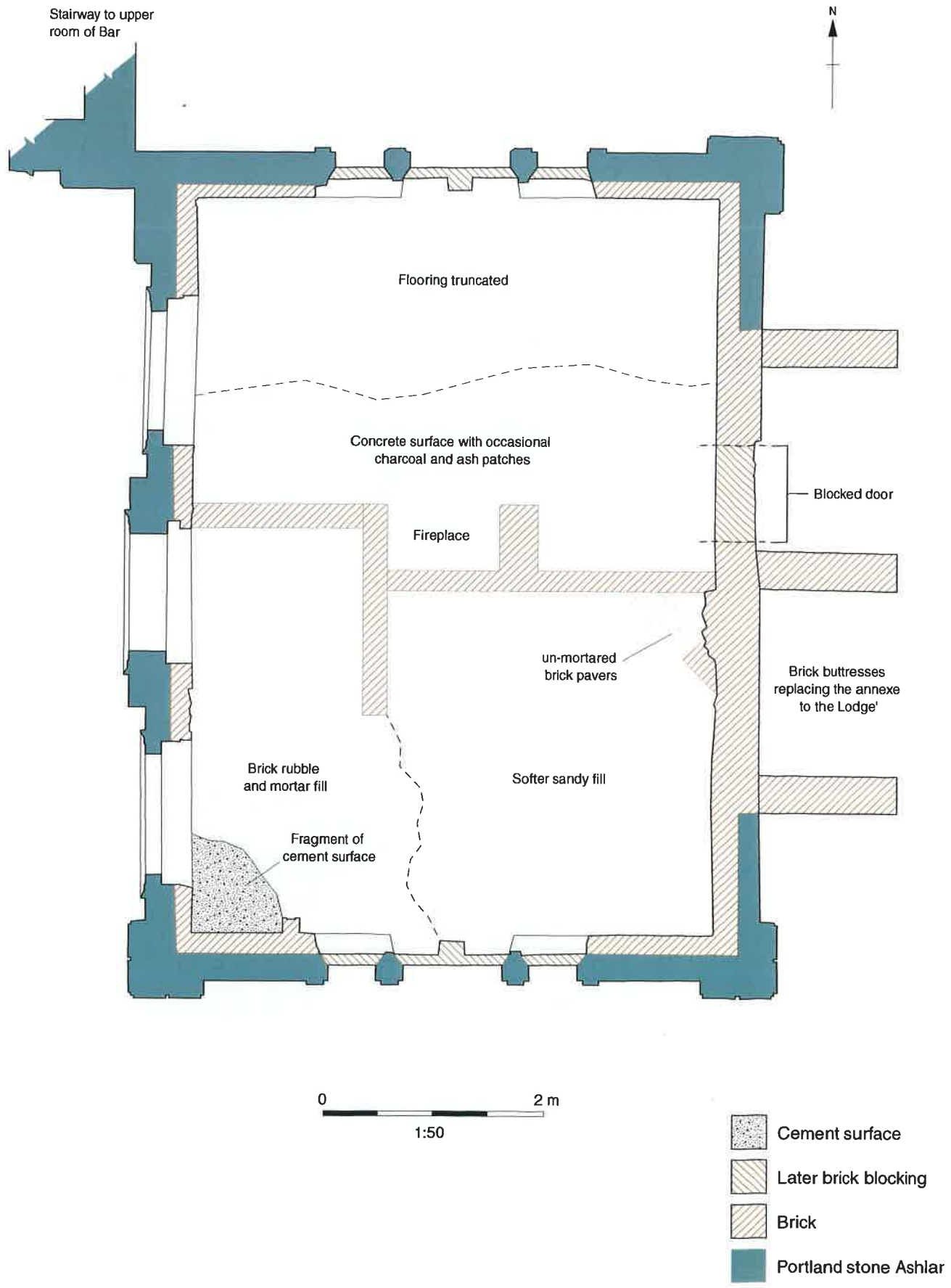


Figure 12: Temple Bar, plan of Lodge showing internal wall lines



Figure 13: Temple Bar, reconstruction of Lodge showing probable type of roof

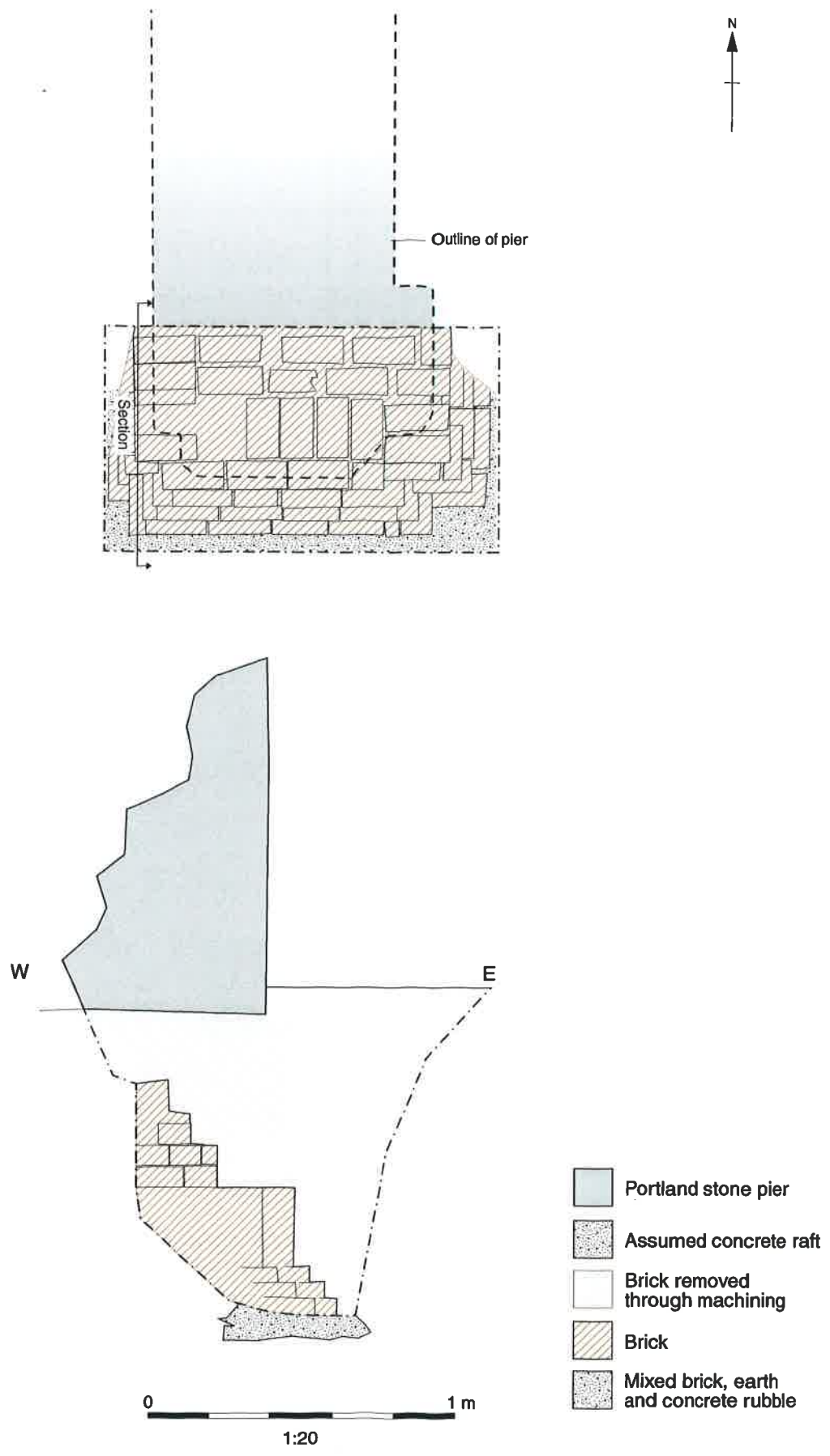
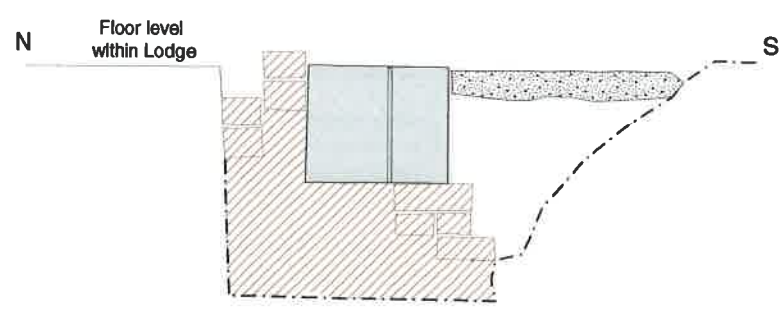
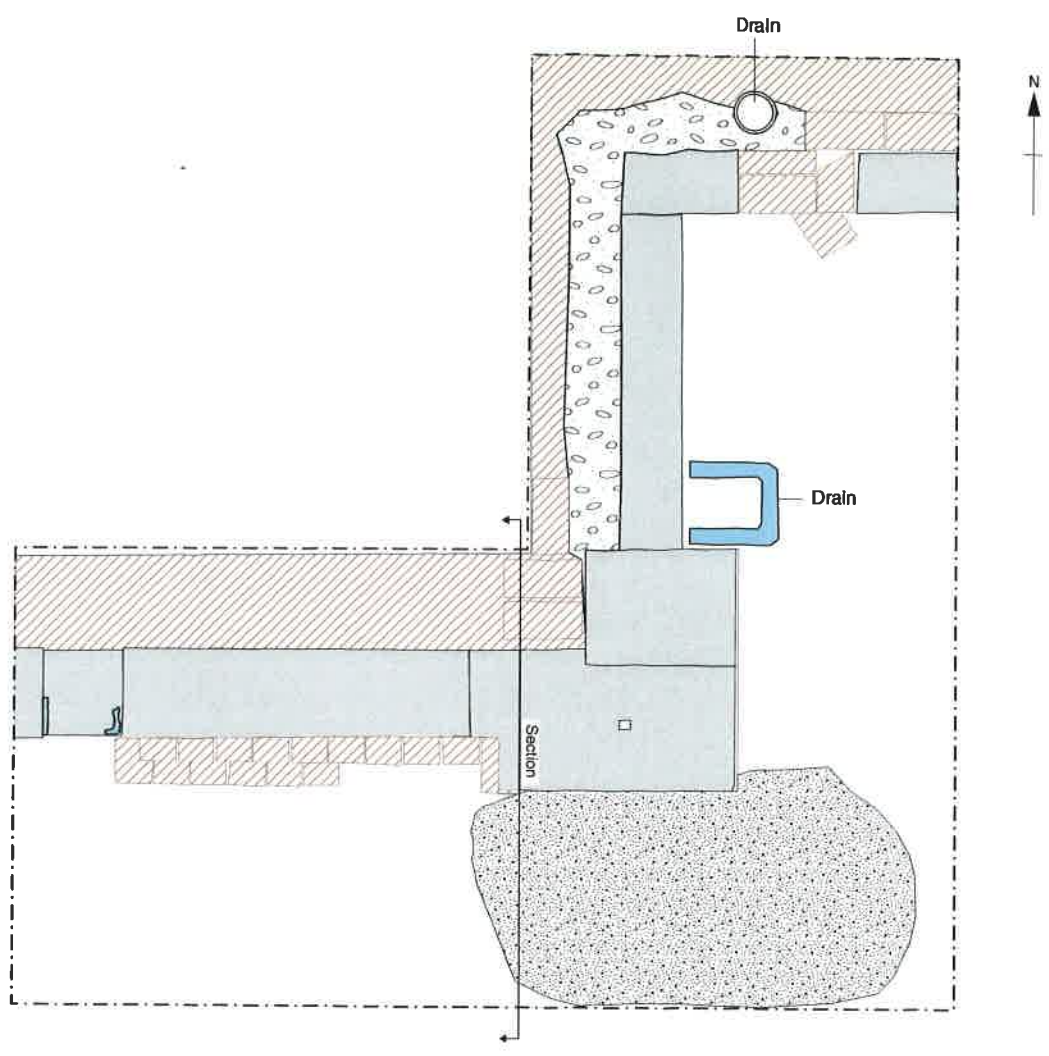


Figure 14: Temple Bar, test pit 1, plan and section








-  Iron
-  Concrete
-  Portland stone pier
-  Mortar within wall
-  Brick



Figure 15: Temple Bar, test pit 2, plan and section

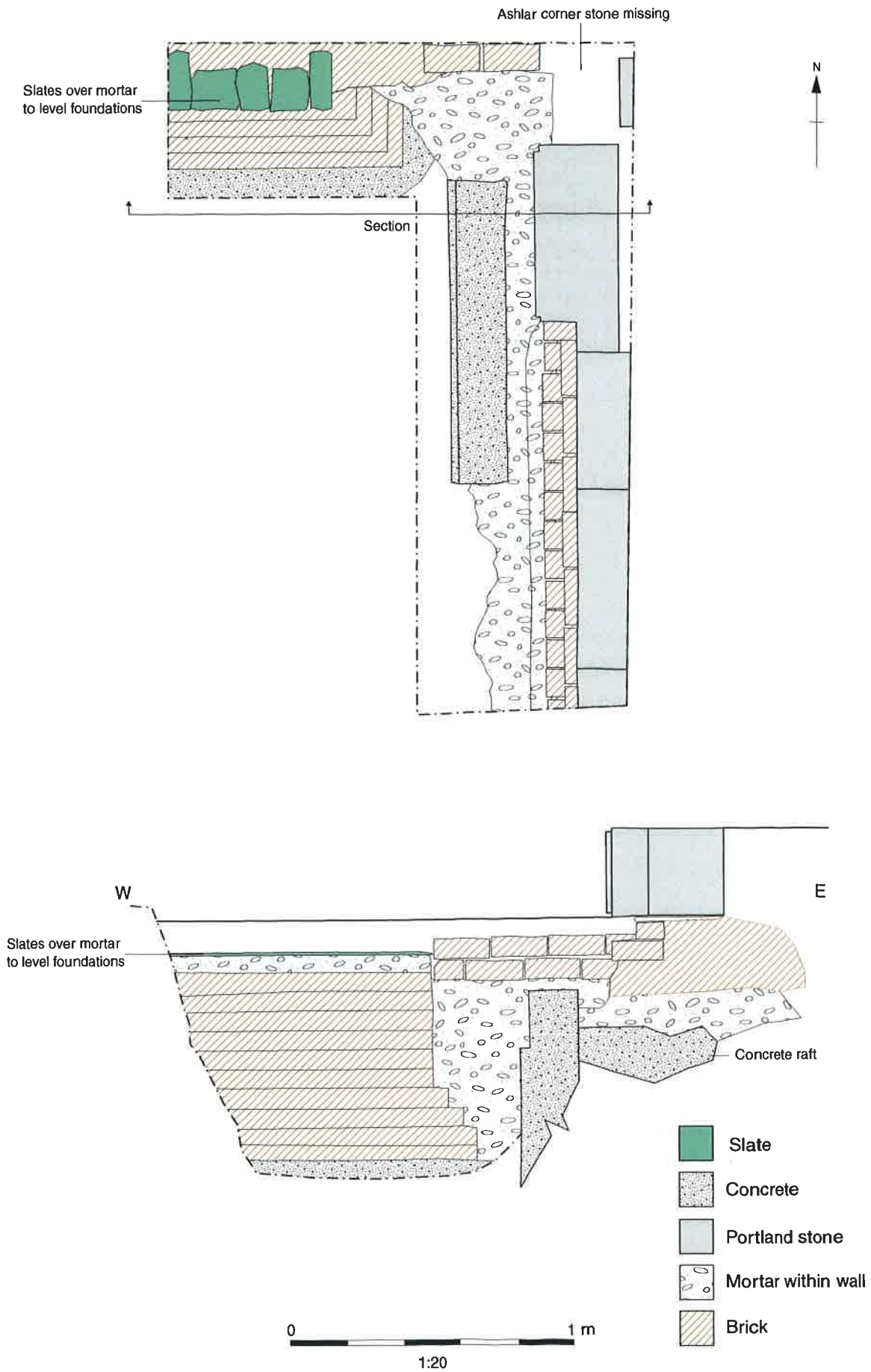
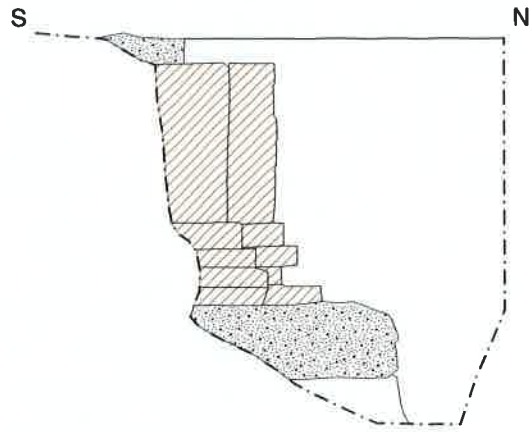
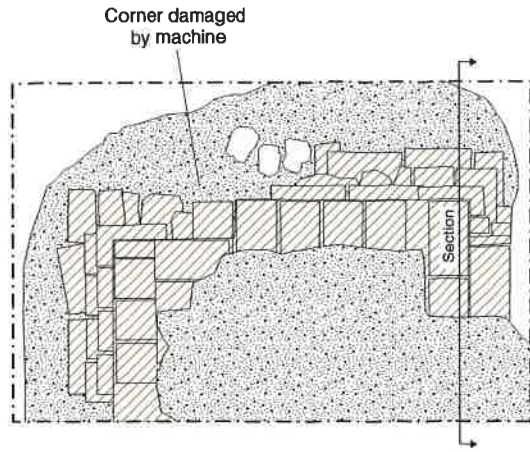


Figure 16: Temple Bar, test pit 3, plan and section



0 1 m
1:20



 Concrete
 Brick

Figure 17: Temple Bar, test pit 4, plan and section



Plate 1: Griffin on the former site of Temple Bar at the point where Fleet Street and the Strand meet (<http://www.encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.co/Temple>)



Plate 2: The upper rooms of the bar as occupied by Child's Bank and used for storing ledgers (Guildhall Library, Corporation of London)



Plate 3: Temple Bar in 1895 showing the roof of the Lodge (Guildhall Library, Corporation of London)



Plate 4: North Facade of Temple Bar at Theobald's Park (OA 2004, F5/21)



Plate 5: Detail of roller mechanism for gates (OA 2004, F4/31)



Plate 6: Detail of gate pintels and hangings (OA 2004, F4/32)



Plate 7: Pediment stones on the north east side (OA 2004, F6/9)



Plate 8: Pediment stone with a socket for the roof purlin being removed by CWO staff (OA 2004, F6/34)



Plate 9: Detail of middle capital on the north facade, note rectangular block replacements (OA 2004, F6/28)

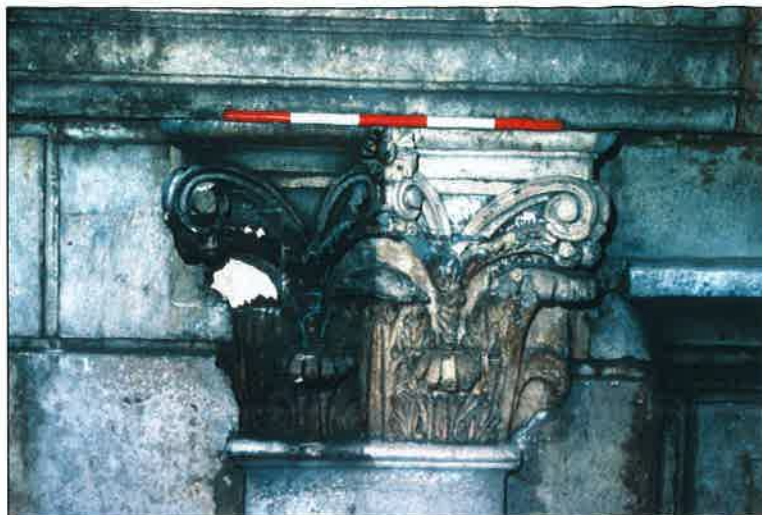


Plate 10: Capital showing repaired sections, half cleaned (OA 2004, F3/3)



Plate 11: Cornice modillion section with replaced floral soffit, note the mason's mark to the right of the replaced section (OA 2004, F7/23)



Plate 12: Painted plaster detail around the window head on south wall (Ben Jeffs 2004)



Plate 13: Close up of painted decoration at window head (Ben Jeffs 2004)



Plate 14: Painted decoration in window reveal (Ben Jeffs 2004)



Plate 15: Hook from the wall of the upper room of Temple Bar (Lucy Martin, OA 2005)



Plate 16: Radiator in the north eastern corner of the upper room (OA 2004, Film 4/6)



Plate 17: Pipes from radiator built into the wall and descending into the space beneath the stairs (OA 2004, F12/21)



Plate 18: Graffiti on the southern upper walls (OA 2004, Film 6/4)



Plate 19: Pecking on stones within the upper room, providing a key for plaster (OA 2004, F3/17)



Plate 20: Rubble fill within the fill of the north western corner of the bar (OA 2004, F7/3)



Plate 21: Rubble fill in south wall, also note the deep stones of the top stones of the southern eastern niche (OA 2004, F7/5)



Plate 22: South western niche front with key stone and two voussoirs removed (OA 2004, F7/16)



Plate 23: Base stones of niches showing sockets for missing cramps and pintel holes for lifting the stone in place (OA 2004, F6/17)



Plate 24: Niche base with curvy numbers, possibly from the first dismantling (OA 2004, F6/20)



Plate 25: Back of the eastern round window, the upper inner window stones have been removed (OA 2004, F7/9)



Plate 26: The back of the central window on the south side of the bar (OA 2004, F7/21)



Plate 27: Section of concrete, showing the three layers making up the floor inside the upper room (OA 2004, F8/04)



Plate 28: Floor construction on the north side of the bar, the top floor abutted the inner brick walls, at the right hand end of the scale bar (OA 2004, F8/7)



Plate 29: Stair well during dismantling (OA 2004, F10/29)



Plate 30: Flu for the boiler within the north east corner of the stair's walls (OA 2004, F11/28)



Plate 31: Underside of the northern half of the central arch (Ben Jeffs, 2004)



Plate 32: General shot of the dismantling work on the central arch (OA 2004, F9/3)



Plate 33: Partially dismantled central arch showing the soffit stones overlapping the ribs (OA 2004, F9/10)



Plate 34: Eastern side of the main arch, note the use of two stones in some places (OA 2004, F9/16)



Plate 35: The western postern arch before dismantling, note the much smaller stones used and the lack of distinction between the arch and the soffit stones (OA 2004, F10/16)



Plate 36: Socket for the bar chain over the south western voussoirs of the central arch (OA 2004, F9/34)



Plate 37: Square iron ring securing the bar chain over the keystone on the southern side of the bar (OA 2004, F9/21)



Plate 38: Square, iron tie between pilasters and voussoirs on the south-eastern side of the arch (OA 2004, F9/26)



Plate 39: The angled bar-chain over the western postern arch (OA 2004, F10/12)



Plate 40: The time capsule jar within stone (OA 2004, F12/27)



Plate 41: Time capsule jar and contents (newspaper too fragile and not included) (Lucy Martin, OA 2005)



Plate 42: The entrance side of the lodge, the west and south facades (OA 2004, F5/7)



Plate 43: The rear of the lodge with brick buttresses replacing the original annexe (OA 2004, F5/17)



Plate 44: The crest and date panel above the front door of the lodge (Downland partnership, detail from Temp59-61, 10.07.03)

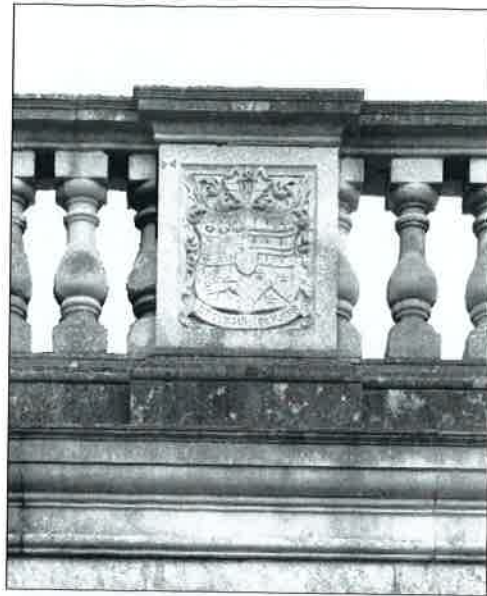


Plate 45: The Meux coat on the blind panel in the middle of the northern balustrade (Downland Partnership, detail from Temp66, 10.07.03)



Plate 46: A possible Green Man face featured on the keystone of the Venetian windows on the north and south facades



Plate 47: Drainage pipe found in the southern wall of the extension (OA 2004, F14/20)



Plate 48: Interior wall of lodge, the west wall containing the front door (OA 2004, F1/16)



Plate 49: Brick pavers in the north east corner of the lodge's southern room, a secondary hearth (OA 2004, F14/15)



Plate 50: View of the central part of the house with the ashy floor of the fireplace to the right of the picture beyond the scale bar (OA 2004, F14/10)



Plate 51: Test pit 1, general shot looking north (OA 2004, F13/19)

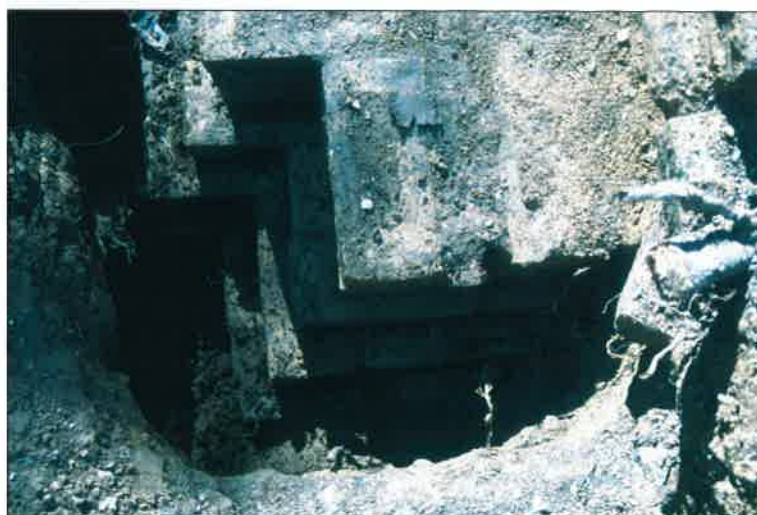


Plate 52: Test pit 1, stepped bricks at the base of the foundation (OA 2004, F13/13)



Plate 53: Test pit 2, general shot looking north-east (OA 2004, F13/2)



Plate 54: Test pit 2, remains of iron grill in base of the lodge's southern wall (OA 2004, F13/8)



Plate 55: Test pit 3, general shot looking north-east (OA 2004, F13/15)



Plate 56: Test pit 3, corner shot showing rubble fill of the lodge's foundations abutting the stepped brick foundation of the bar (OA 2004, F13/22)



Plate 57: Test pit 4, general shot looking south (OA 2004, F14/2)



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