

103 CHEYNE WALK, SW10 0DQ

**ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND
CHELSEA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION
ASSESSMENT**



November 2012



103 CHEYNE WALK, SW10 0DQ
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

SITE CODE: CHE11

SITE CENTRE NGR: TQ 26805 77485

PLANNING REFERENCE No: PP/07/00912

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November 2012

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Abstract

Between February and June 2012 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological investigation on the site of 103 Cheyne Walk. This followed an initial stage of archaeological evaluation (Compass Archaeology, April 2011) which uncovered remains relating to the 18th – 20th century cottages on the site and part of a semi-basement of probable early 17th century date. The archaeological programme was carried out as a condition of planning consent, during groundworks for the construction of a new basement (Planning Ref: PP/07/00912).

The investigation uncovered substantial remains relating to the development of this site from a number of different periods, which has proved of immense value in illuminating the history and development of the area.

Firstly, remains relating to the 18th – 20th century cottages which fronted onto Milmans Street, and remains of their backyards and (to the east) the long north-south building fronting onto Cheyne Walk, were uncovered. This included structural features (internal and external walls; floor-surfaces), plus a number of drains and soakaways, cess-pits, a well, and, overlying all of these features, a deposit dating to the early 20th century demolition of the cottages. Many of these features can be identified with the help of cartographic evidence (particularly the 1872 OS Map).

Secondly, the remains of a probable early 17th century kitchen semi-basement, measuring approximately 7m east-west, by at least 5m north-south, were uncovered in the south-central part of the site. This was very well preserved, with an extensive tiled floor and plastered walls. Within this semi-basement was an oven, a number of niches and cupboards, a well, a possible recessed window / lightwell, and a possible entrance-way. The shape of this semi-basement within the investigation area was established, however it clearly originally continued to the south (under No.104A Cheyne Walk) for an unknown extent. Unfortunately a precise date for its construction has not been established, however the dating of the bricks suggests a date of c.1600. It is also difficult to ascertain with any certainty which property the kitchen belonged to, although it seems most likely that it formed part of a forerunner to Lindsey House.

Thirdly, a 16th century red brick wall was recorded extending north-south for some 24m across the site, observed in both below-ground excavations and within standing walls. This wall has been proved to pre-date the semi-basement, based on the dating of the bricks and the fact that the semi-basement has been constructed against it. It is unclear precisely what this wall may have been part of, however it does lie within the area of Sir Thomas More's estate, such that it may have formed a boundary wall in his gardens, or something similar.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1** This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Compass Archaeology between February and June 2012 during an extensive programme of development at the rear of 103 Cheyne Walk, fronting Milmans Street to the west. The investigation took place as part of the planning process for the construction of a 2-storey 'L'-shaped basement within this area (Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Planning Ref: PP/07/00912).
- 1.2** The fieldwork followed a previous archaeological evaluation undertaken in February 2011 (Compass Archaeology 2011). The earlier evaluation demonstrated that a range of archaeological remains survived across the site. These included remains relating to the 18th – 20th century development of the area – the construction of several cottages and their attached backyards. More significantly, the remains of a probable early 17th century semi-basement (consisting of substantial brick walls and the top of a bread oven) were uncovered.
- 1.3** Following the evaluation recommendations were made by English Heritage for further archaeological mitigation. This was to take the form of archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording during the ground-reduction programme. This was to comprise of the monitoring and recording of perimeter trenches around the site prior to the insertion of shuttering around the site boundary, followed by a more intensive phase of archaeological investigation to be carried out in the central part of the site, in the area of the early 17th century semi-basement. Fieldwork was to take place during the different phases of ground-reduction. Subsequently a *Written Scheme for Archaeological Monitoring and Hand Investigation* was produced (Compass Archaeology, November 2011). This set out the proposed different stages of fieldwork. It is this programme and its findings that are described in the following report.

2 Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Richard Cheesman and Dale Elliott, Amin Taha Architects Ltd, on behalf of Isis Dove-Edwin and Paul Ellis.

On-site work was undertaken with the assistance of Brookmeade Construction during the February evaluation work; and City Basements during the 2012 investigation work. Particular thanks to Tom Moroney (Operations Director, Toureen Mangan / City Basements), and Donal O'Shea (Site Manager, City Basements) for their consistent help and co-operation during the 2012 Investigation.

The fieldwork was monitored by Diane Abrams of English Heritage GLAAS, on behalf of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

3 Background

3.1 Location, geology and topography

3.1.1 The study site is located on the northern side of the Thames, between the river and Kings Road to the north. It is bounded by No.102 Cheyne Walk to the east, Cheyne Walk to the south, and Milmans Street to the west, with No.51 Milmans Street to the north.

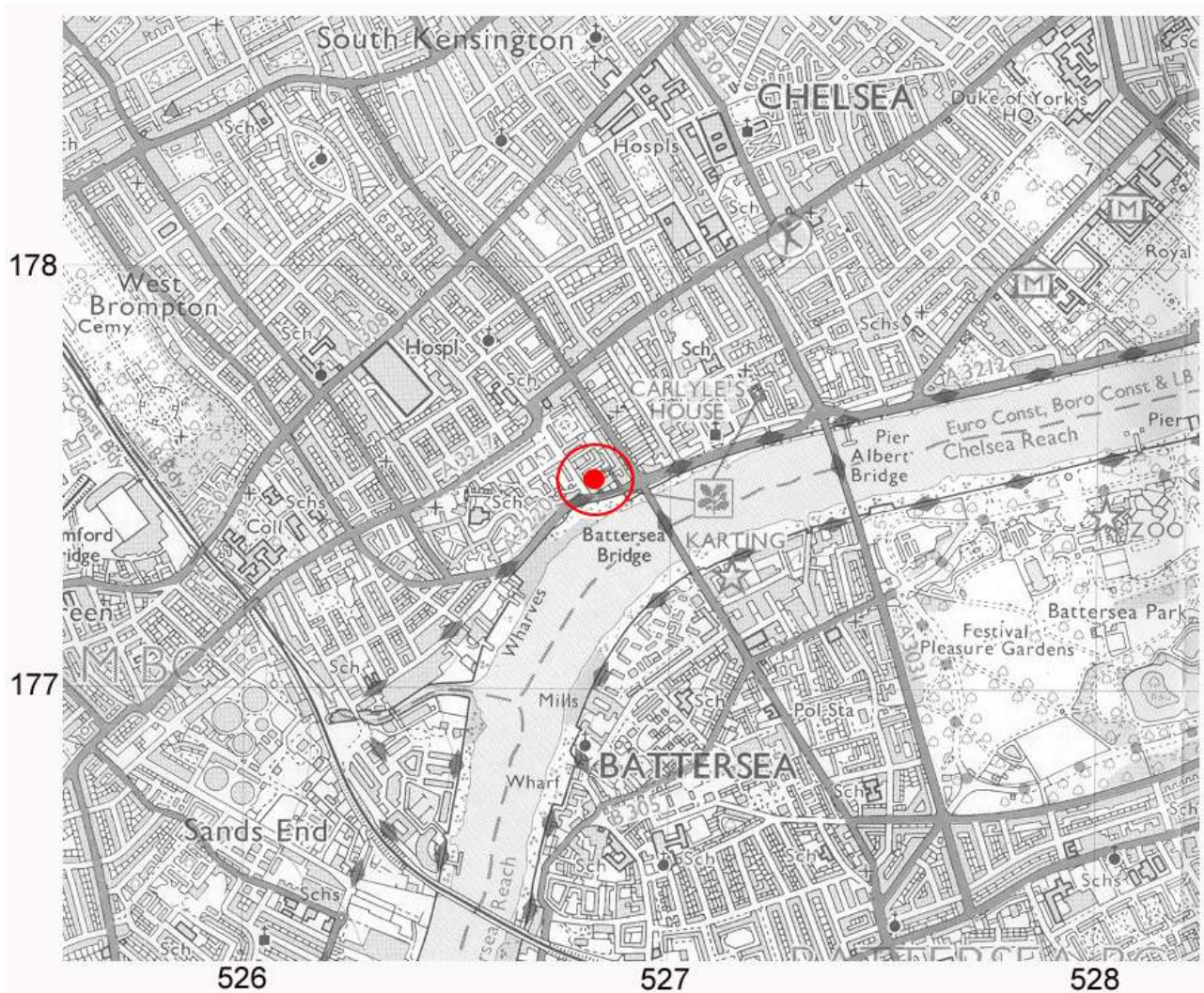


Fig.1: Site location, in relation to OS Map, 1:25,000

3.1.2 The site occupies a roughly 'L'-shaped plot, measuring about 28m by 17m, and approximately centred at National Grid Reference TQ 26805 77485. The existing buildings consisted of No.103 Cheyne Walk (the standing building) in the south, with a garage to the west (fronting Milmans Street), and a single storey building to the east, behind No.103 Cheyne Walk. The garage and single-storey structure were demolished prior to the archaeological investigation.



Fig.2: The overall site outline, in relation to a 1:1250 map

- 3.1.3** According to the British Geological Survey (*Sheet 270*, 1998) the site overlies River Terrace Deposits (Kempton Park Gravels). This is confirmed by trial pit and borehole investigations (*Hace Technical Services, Job No. L6216/01*, Jan.2007), although the results also indicated some substantial truncation of the natural deposits. Some of the geotechnical investigations revealed ‘made ground’ deposits to depths of *c.*3.5m beneath the modern ground-surface, although these generally fell within the area of the early 17th Century semi-basement. Outside of the area of the semi-basement, such deposits were far shallower, (*c.*0.95m to the east of the semi-basement; *c.*1.7m just to the west of the semi-basement).
- 3.1.4** The present ground surface is fairly level, at about 5.00mOD.

3.2 History and archaeology

- 3.2.1** There is some local evidence for prehistoric settlement, including finds from the Thames and from recent archaeological investigations. Struck flint and pottery finds plus some *in situ* features have been recorded near Chelsea Old Church (site codes CHY96; OCR97; OCU00) and at the Old Rectory (site code ORC91).¹
- 3.2.2** Roman features have been found near the Church (sites OCU00; OCR97). These include pits, ditches and possible beam slots, perhaps associated with a small rural, riverside settlement.²
- 3.2.3** The name Chelsea may have early Saxon origins, although the first documentary mention of a settlement is in AD 785.³ There is some, limited, archaeological evidence for pre-Conquest settlement, particularly near the Old Church: at the rear of 6-16 Old Church Street middle Saxon features included a possible timber structure, plus a Saxo-Norman ditch. Timbers found in 1996 in the Thames just west of Battersea Bridge date to the period 700-900 AD, and appear to be a fish-trap.⁴
- 3.2.4** The core of the medieval settlement of Chelsea was around the church, manor house and riverfront. The medieval parsonage (recorded in 1388 but possibly much earlier) was apparently located at the southern end of the predecessor to Milmans Street and roughly opposite the present site. Other medieval buildings are also indicated by the link between assized rents and communing.⁵

Archaeological work in the vicinity of the Old Church has revealed features of mid 11th to 14th-century date, including pits, postholes, ditches and possible bedding trenches (site codes CHY96 & OCU00). Later medieval and early

¹ Information taken from the LAARC Database.

² Information taken from the LAARC Database.

³ VCH Middlesex, Vol.12, Chelsea, p.1.

⁴ Information taken from the LAARC Database.

⁵ VCH Middlesex, Vol.12, Chelsea, pp.2-3.

post-medieval remains are also recorded from these sites and from work at the Old Rectory and Crosby Hall (codes ORC91 & CCW93).⁶

- 3.2.5** 103 Cheyne Walk formed part of the landholding that was assembled by Sir Thomas More to create his Chelsea estate in the 1520s. It would appear that Thomas More initially occupied the farmhouse (occasionally referred to as the ‘mansion house’) located near the river, and believed to be the forerunner of Lindsey House (this is suggested by Davies because the right of feeding cattle on the common, attached to this house, is said to have been enjoyed from time immemorial – i.e. by both the earlier farmhouse and Lindsey House⁷). Roper, in his 1556 ‘Life of Sir Thomas More’ also describes More building, “*a good distance from his mansion...[a] new building, wherein was a chapel, a library, and a gallery*”, around 1520.⁸ It is believed that this later became Beaufort House.
- 3.2.6** Upon More’s execution in 1535, his estate passed to William Paulet, Marquess of Winchester. He is believed to have undertaken significant building work on Beaufort House. He also let out the farmhouse; initially to Thomas Beane junior, and then, in 1567, to Nicholas Holborne. An indenture dated 1567 records him letting “*his mansion or farmhouse in Chelsey, nigh unto the south-west side of the said Marquis’ mansion House there...130 acres of meadow, pasture and arable land in Chelsey and Kensington, appertaining to the said farmhouse*”. Holborne also held a great barn with 5 bays, a longhouse, and a granary.⁹
- 3.2.7** In 1575 the estate passed to Lord and Lady Dacre, who owned it until 1595, when it passed to Lord Burleigh, who passed it to his son, Sir Robert Cecil, in 1597. It is from during Sir Robert Cecil’s period of occupation that the first plans of Beaufort House survive, comprising plans for his rebuilding.¹⁰
- 3.2.8** In c.1617 the estate passed to Sir Arthur Gorges, who sold Beaufort House and built his own house - Gorges House - just south of the stables of Beaufort House. Like other occupants he also leased the farmhouse to Edward Cecil.
- 3.2.9** Lindsey House is believed to have been built in 1674 by the Third Earl of Lindsey, on the site of the early ‘farmhouse’, possibly incorporating parts of this earlier house. This ‘farmhouse’ was possibly that originally occupied by More, then Holborne, then Edward Cecil, with Sir Theodore de Mayerne (Charles I’s physician) living there between 1639 and 1655.¹¹

⁶ Information taken from the LAARC Database.

⁷ R. Davies, *The Greatest House at Chelsey*, p.4.

⁸ Wegemer, G.B. and Smith, S.W (eds). *The Life of Sir Thomas More, by William Roper, 1556.*

⁹ Kroyer, P. *The Story of Lindsey House*, p.22.

¹⁰ See British History Online, *The Site of Beaufort House*, pp.18-27.

¹¹ British History Online, *Lindsey House*.

3.2.10 James Hamilton's Survey of Chelsea (1717) depicts all three buildings: Beaufort House between the Thames and Kings Road, with the gardens leading down to the river; Gorges House to the south-east of Beaufort House; and Lindsey House fronting the river to the south-west of Beaufort House (see fig.3). Kip's 1699 engraving also depicts these three buildings (see fig.4).

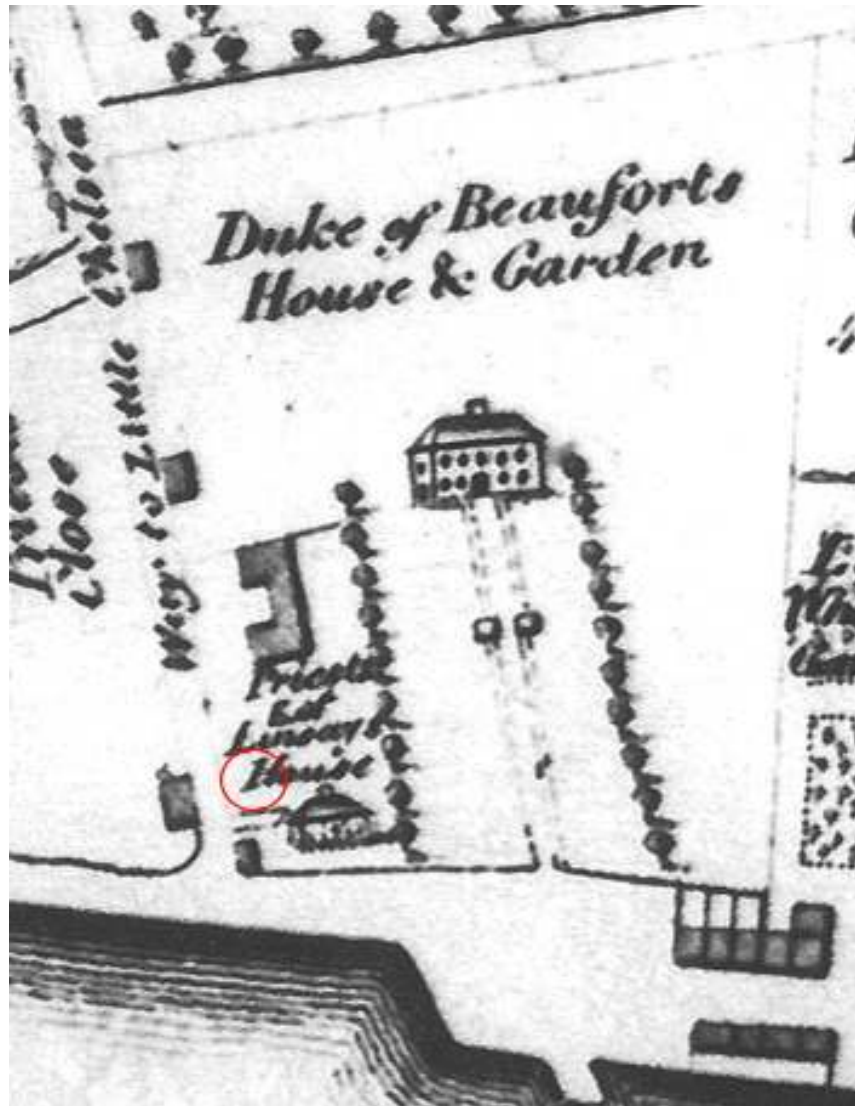


Fig.3: Extract from James Hamilton's 1717 Survey, with approximate location of site marked



Fig.4: Kipp's 1699 engraving, showing Beaufort House (with gardens leading down to the river), Gorges House to the left of this (with the large ground floor window), and Lindsey House in bottom left-hand corner (with the dormer windows)

3.2.11 Gorges House was destroyed in c.1726, and Beaufort House in 1737 by Sir Hans Sloane. Deeds dating from 1726 in the Middlesex Registry relate to the leasing of land occupied by Gorges House for building “a new row of buildings intended to be called Milman’s Row”.¹² It seems likely that these are the cottages which are revealed by cartographic evidence - they are not depicted on James Hamilton’s 1717 Survey, yet are clearly visible on Rocque’s 1746 Map (fig.5). The cottages appear in several later maps, and are depicted in detail on the 1865 25inch OS Map (with the dividing line of the cottages running down the central line of the site, and two yards to the rear – fig.6). They are also captured in a later 19th / early 20th Century photograph (fig.99).

¹² Quoted in R. Davies, *Chelsea Old Church*, p.135.

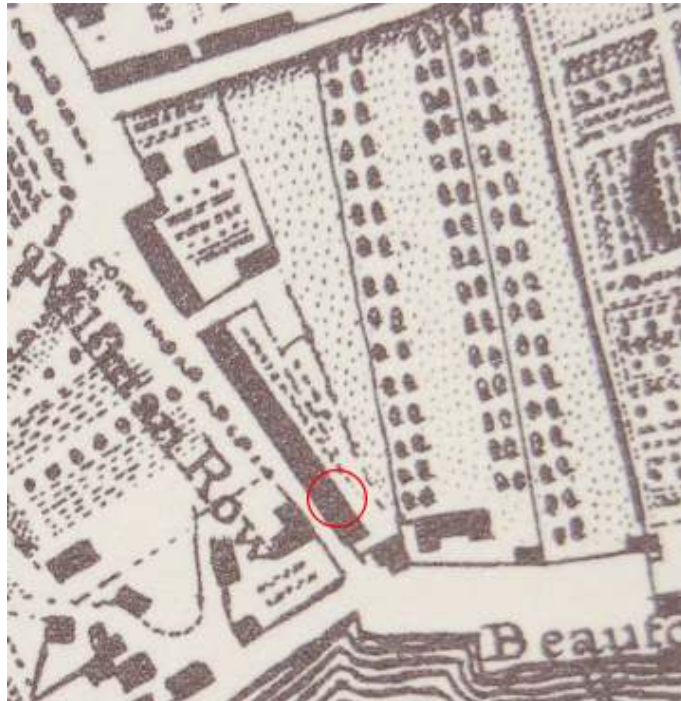


Fig.5: Extract from Rocque's 1746 Map, with site marked

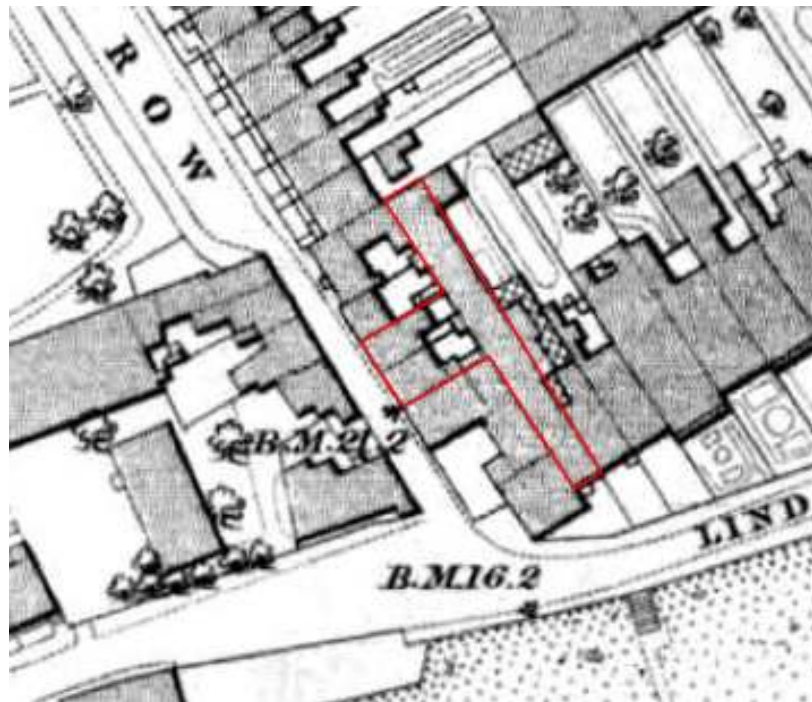


Fig.6: Extract from the First Edition 1865 25inch OS Map, with site marked

3.2.12 The cottages on Milmans Row were destroyed at some point in the early 20th century, as they do not appear on the 1912 OS Map. It was at this date that the current layout of the site was established and has remained unchanged since.

4 Background to the archaeological project

4.1 Proposed development

The development at 103 Cheyne Walk comprises the construction of a basement within the rear garden of the property (in the northern and western part, fronting onto Milmans Street). It will measure approximately 13m in length (north-south) by 17m in width (east-west). The proposal drawings indicate that the basement slab will be approximately 3.7m beneath the modern ground-surface, with the base of the swimming pool a further 2m deeper (a total of *c.* 5.7m beneath the present ground-surface). The programme therefore involved ground-reduction to a depth of just under 6m below existing ground level. The double-basement will contain a swimming pool, and the proposal drawings below show this in detail (figs.7-10). The planning reference for this development is PP/07/00912.

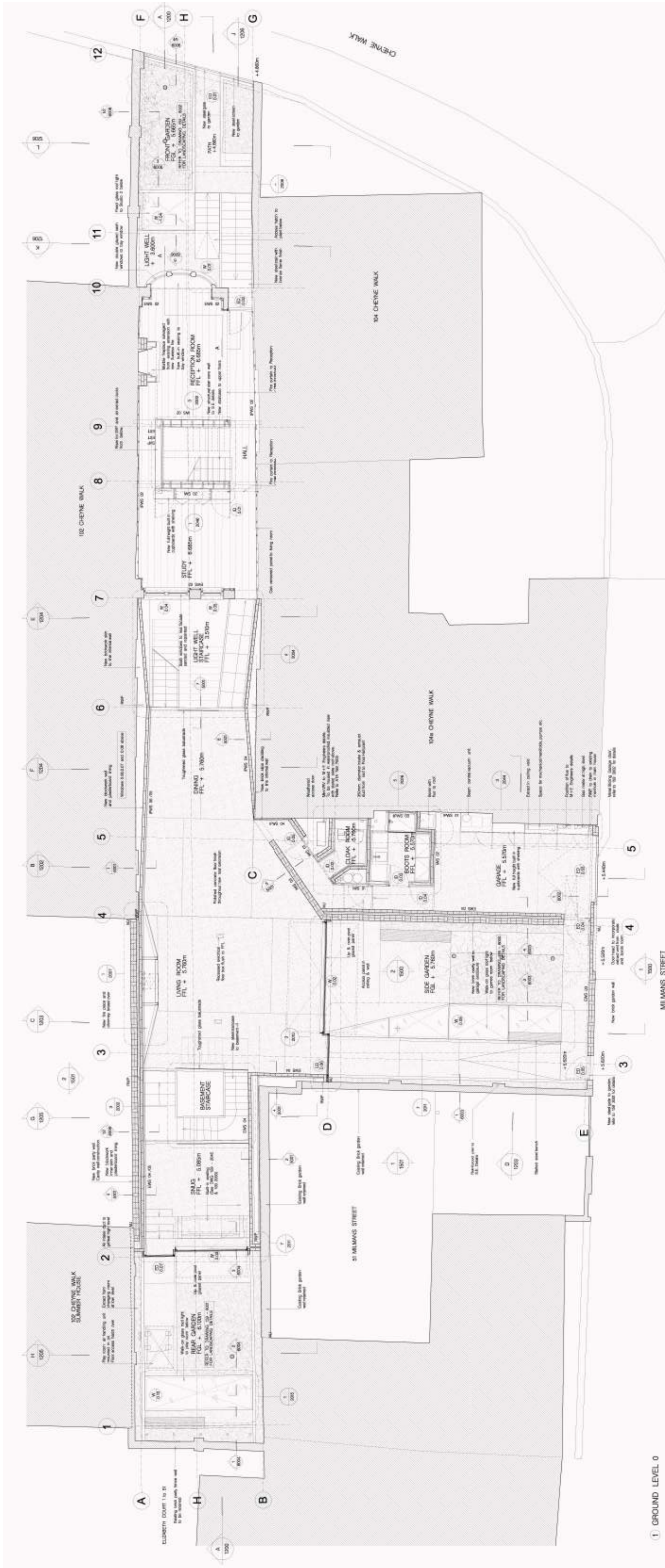


Fig.7: Plan of proposed basement – ground-floor (provided by Amin Taha Architects)

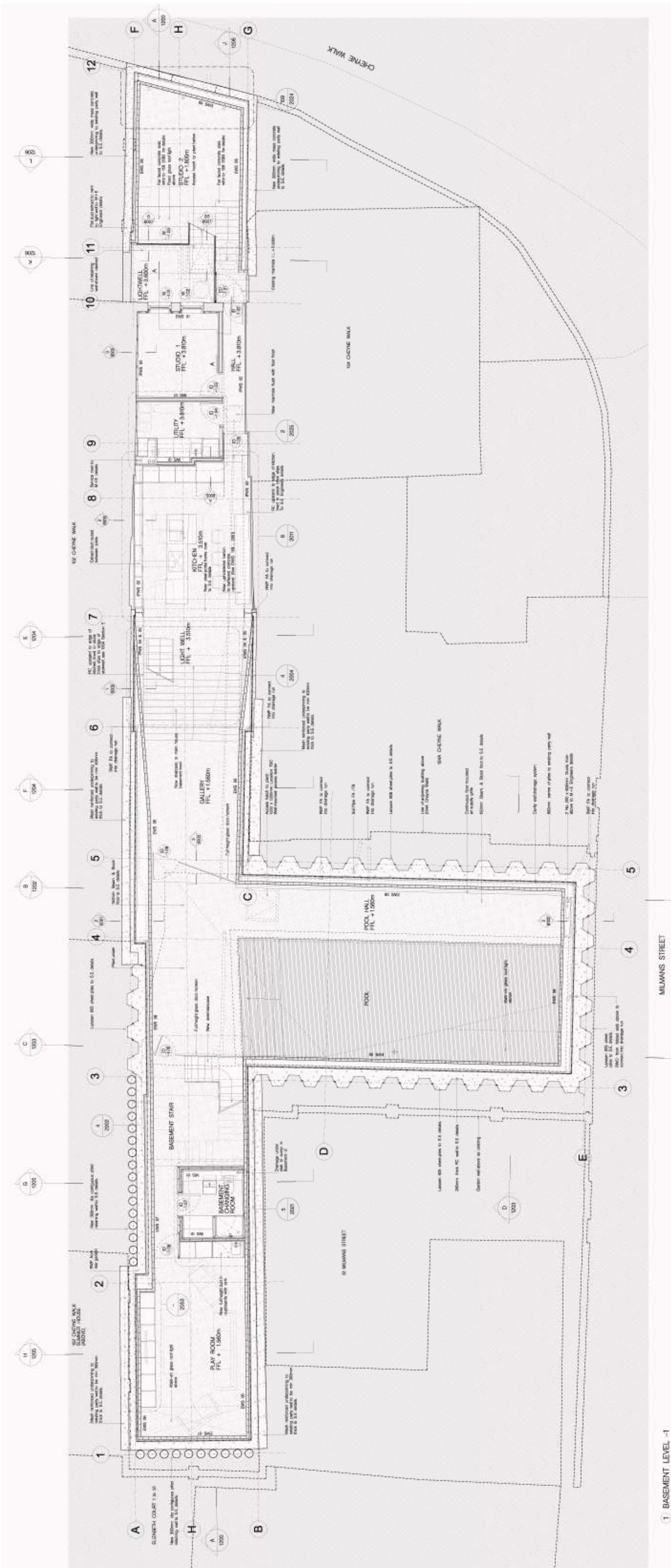


Fig.8: Plan of proposed basement (provided by Amin Taha Architects)

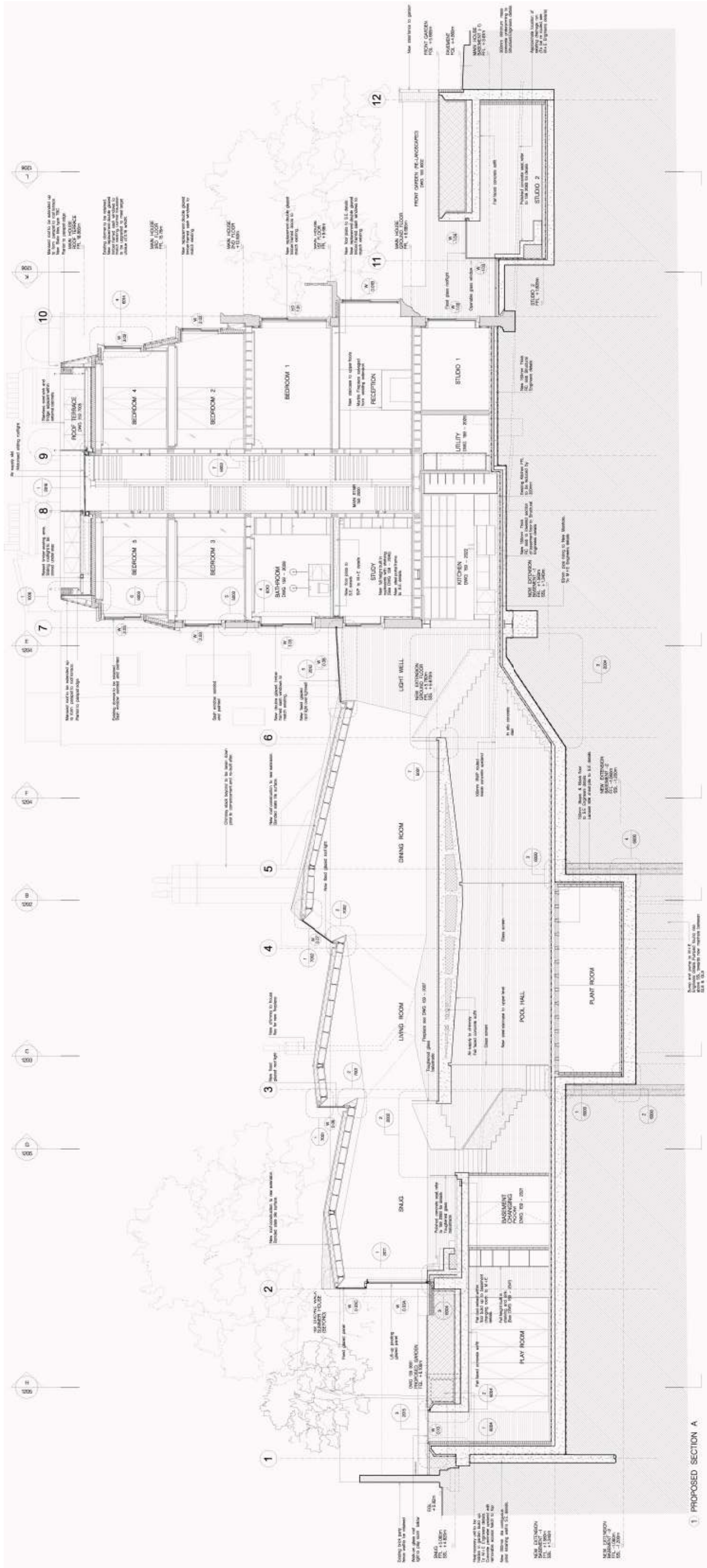


Fig.9: Section through 103 Cheyne Walk, showing proposed basement, north is to the left, south to the right of frame (provided by Amin Taha Architects)

4.2 Summary of the archaeological evaluation

4.2.1 In March 2011, two trenches were excavated across the redevelopment footprint, covering a total of c.24.25 square metres, (approximately 10% of the total redevelopment footprint). They were excavated by machine to the level of the first significant archaeological deposits encountered, or the ‘natural’ deposits (in the case of trench 2) whence excavation was continued by hand. The results from the two evaluation trenches are summarised below.¹³

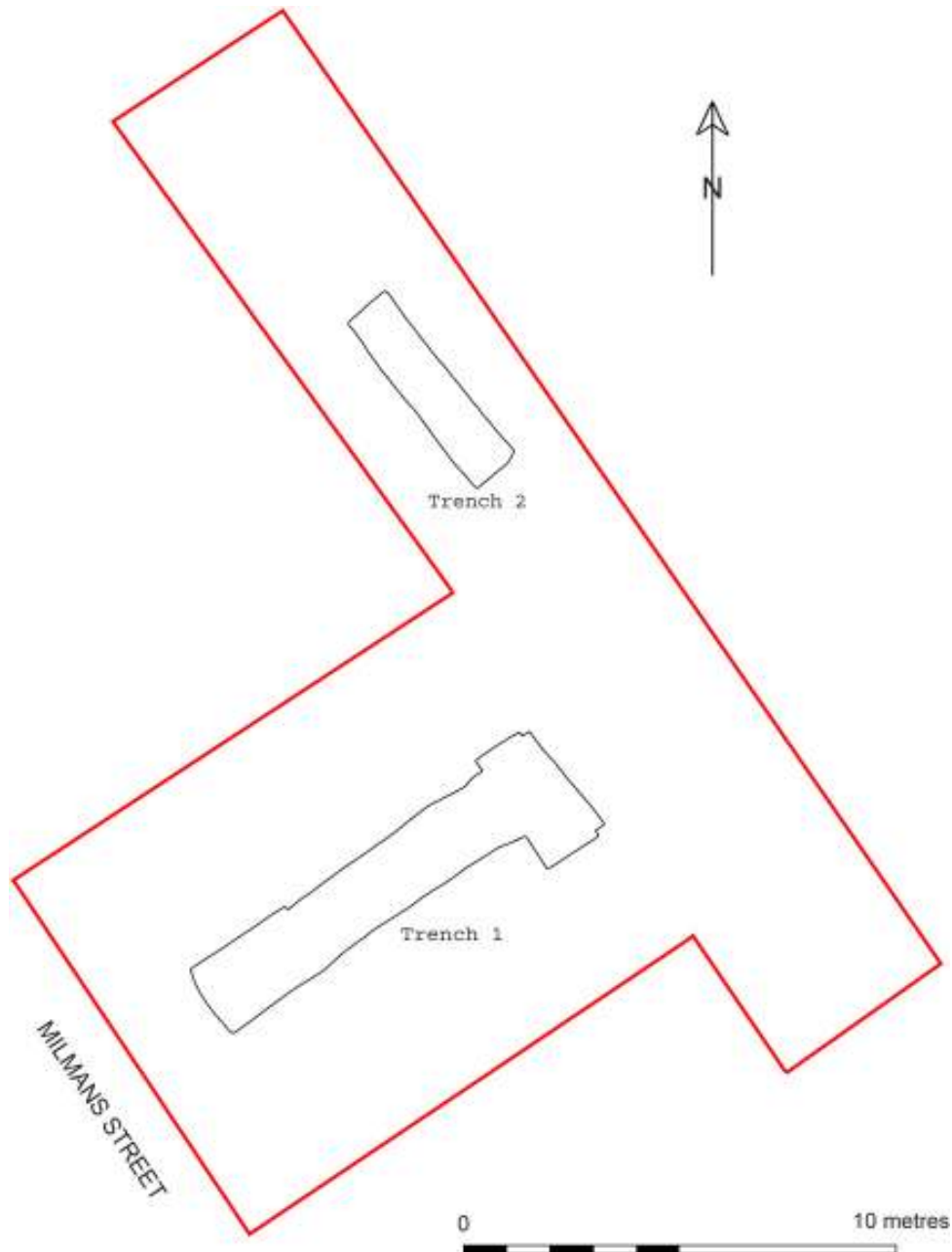


Fig.11: Plan showing the location of the two evaluation trenches

¹³ See Compass Archaeology, *103 Cheyne Walk, An Archaeological Evaluation Report*, for detailed discussion of evaluation.

4.2.2 Trench 1:

Trench 1 uncovered a number of archaeological finds and features associated with the 18th – 20th century cottages that stood on the site, and that are depicted on historic maps from the mid-18th century onwards. Deposits included late 19th – 20th century pottery overlying the features (probably a demolition deposit), and part of the tiled floor-surface of one of the cottages. A number of other features which probably stood within the ‘back yards’ of these properties were uncovered, including a brick domed well, the ‘spine’ wall that separated the yards of the properties, a mid-19th century rubbish pit, and two brick-lined drains.

Trench 1 also uncovered the remains of a probable early 17th century semi-basement. This consisted of a substantial red brick wall aligned north-south across the eastern end of the trench, probably corresponding to another brick wall observed running north-south across the western-central end of Trench 1. There was some indication of a further brick wall running east-west between the two walls. At this level the remains of the top of a brick oven were uncovered.

The sum of the remains indicated the existence of a substantial semi-basement. The existence of the partially stone-built oven (observed at *c.*4.1mOD; *c.*1.6m beneath the present ground-surface), suggested that the base of this oven must be at least 1m beneath the stone interior (therefore, at *c.*3.1mOD, *c.*2.6m beneath the modern ground-surface). This further suggested that the base of the basement stood at *c.*2.6m beneath the modern ground-surface. The ground-surface in the 17th century was presumably lower than it was today, based on the level at which the cottage remains were found (*c.*1m beneath the present ground-surface). At the evaluation stage it was therefore conjectured that the basement was approximately *c.*1.6m beneath the 17th century ground-surface, thereby making it a semi-basement rather than a full basement.

The existence of the eastern and western walls of the basement provided a relatively clearly defined eastern and western extent of the basement (an external width of *c.*6m, including the walls themselves). There was no indication as to how far it stretched north and south. The presence of the top of a bread oven furthermore suggested that the semi-basement may have functioned as some form of kitchen.

4.2.3 Trench 2:

Trench 2 uncovered a series of earlier soil horizons and ‘made-ground’ deposits, overlying the natural yellow-brown sandy deposits (at *c.*4.74mOD, approximately 0.9m beneath the modern ground-surface). One isolated pit, with a depth of at least 1.5m beneath the modern ground-surface, was observed, although no other significant archaeological finds or features were observed in this trench. This area was believed, therefore, to lie outside of the footprint of the early 17th Century semi-basement.

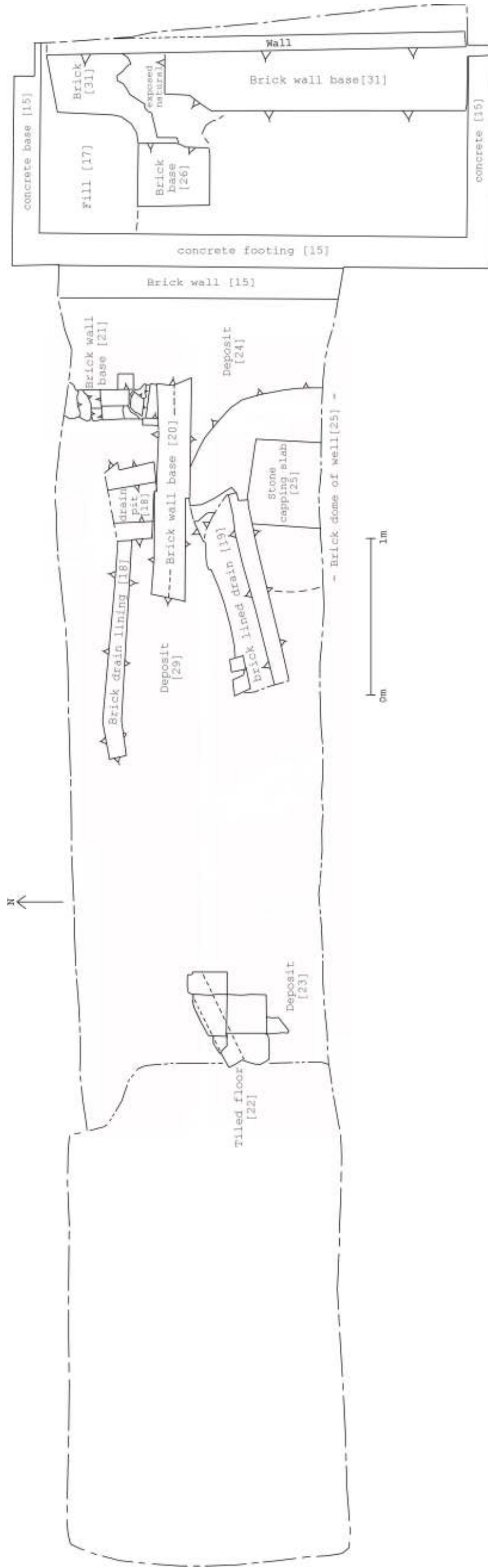


Fig.12: Plan showing cottage features in evaluation Trench 1

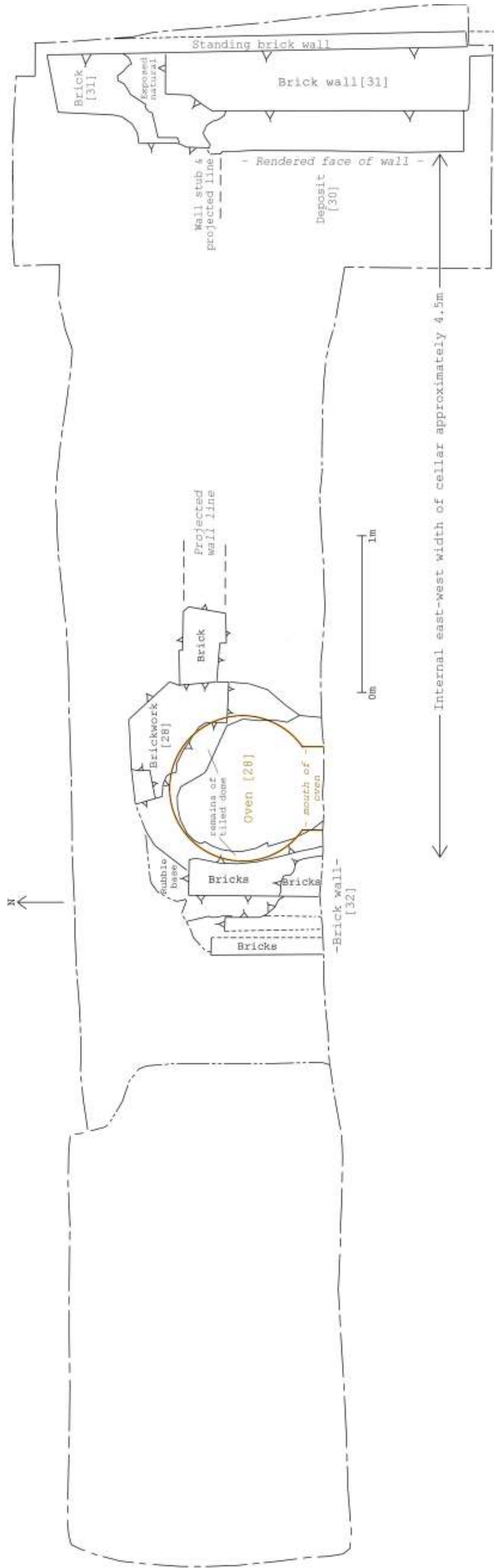


Fig.13: Plan of the remains of the 17th century semi-basement uncovered in evaluation Trench 1

4.3 Revised archaeological research questions

The original research aims were revised in the light of the evaluation, as follows:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity? How does this relate to other finds made in the area?
- Is there any evidence for Saxon or early medieval activity, and what is the nature of this? In particular, can finds or features be related to occupation in the immediate area?
- What evidence is there for medieval and earlier post-medieval activity? In particular, what evidence is there for the early 17th Century semi-basement partly uncovered during the evaluation? Can this be securely dated, can its function (probably kitchens) be identified, and can it be definitely attributed to one of the known large houses in the area?
- What is the nature of the deeper made ground deposits recorded in the soil investigation in the area of the semi-basement uncovered during the evaluation? Does this represent the existence of an earlier and / or deeper basement, or does it reflect earlier quarrying on the site?
- What evidence is there for the mid-18th Century cottages and backyards that fronted onto Milmans Street, for which evidence was found during the evaluation?

5 Methodology

The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the agreed *Written Scheme*, and also followed English Heritage and Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines (in particular, *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*, 1998). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute.

Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the *Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations*. All members of the fieldwork team had valid CSCS Cards (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) and wore hi-visibility jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped safety boots during excavation. All members of the fieldwork team also adhered to the contractor's health and safety guidelines whilst on site.

The project was based on a two-stage programme of fieldwork over the site, consisting of the initial investigation of the perimeter trenches, followed by investigation of the main area of groundworks focusing on the central part of the site. This broadly followed the methodology proposed in Compass Archaeology's 'Written Scheme'. This meant that, by the end of the project, the whole of the study area had been excavated and archaeologically investigated (fig.14).

- 5.1** The first stage of the archaeological programme took place during the preparations for the ‘shuttering’ of the site – when steel sheeting was placed around the boundary of the proposed basement before the bulk excavation began. Trenches were excavated around the northern, western, and southern boundaries of the site. These measured *c.*1.5m in width, and were dug to depths of *c.*1.5m beneath ground-surface. Each of the trenches were investigated and recorded. Demolition of the wall on the eastern boundary of the site was also monitored.
- 5.2** The second stage of the programme involved the large-scale excavation of the central part of the site, within, and adjacent to, the presumed area of the early 17th century semi-basement. Initially, the whole of this area was reduced using a mechanical excavator down to *c.*1m beneath the modern ground-surface (*c.*4.7mOD) and investigated at this level. Deeper excavation, within the area of the early 17th century basement, was then carried out, to the base of the semi-basement at *c.*2.80mOD.
- 5.3** Because the floor of this semi-basement was clearly constructed directly on top of natural deposits, it was not considered necessary to excavate to any deeper level below this.
- 5.4** Archaeological deposits and features were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets (nos. [50] to [133], following on from the previous evaluation), and relevant drawn plans and / or sections created, supplemented by 35mm monochrome and digital photography.

Levels taken during the investigation were derived from an OSBM located on the southern side of Cheyne Walk, just opposite Riley Street (with a value of 5.39mOD).

The positions of the separate areas of excavation and other data were located on the 1:200 pre-development site survey. These plans were in turn related as a ‘best fit’ to the Ordnance Survey grid.

- 5.5** The archaeological investigation covered, in total, an area of approximately 110 square metres. This covered the majority of the western part of the site (see fig.14).
- 5.6** All finds from the fieldwork were treated on-site in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London’s ‘*Standards for the Preparation of Finds*’. All identified finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers corresponding to the context record. Appropriately qualified staff and specialists undertook analysis of the finds (see appendices_).

The records and finds from the archaeological project have been allocated the site code CHE11 by the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. The site archive will be ordered in line with the MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives* and will be deposited in the MoL Archive.

6 The archaeological investigation

6.1 Outline of the findings

The archaeological investigation uncovered remains from four main different periods of activity on the site, all of which contribute to the known history and archaeology of the area. These are as follows:

- Remains associated with earlier (16th century) activity on the site.
- The remains of a probable early 17th century kitchen semi-basement.
- Archaeological remains associated with the 18th to 20th century cottages which stood on the site.
- Modern features, associated with the early to mid-20th century layout of the site.

The following report discusses each of these different periods in turn. Discussion of each phase will include plans and / or elevations; a table listing and describing each context; photographs; analysis of any finds recovered; levels; and a discussion of the importance of these findings in relation to the established documentary sources and current knowledge about the site and area.

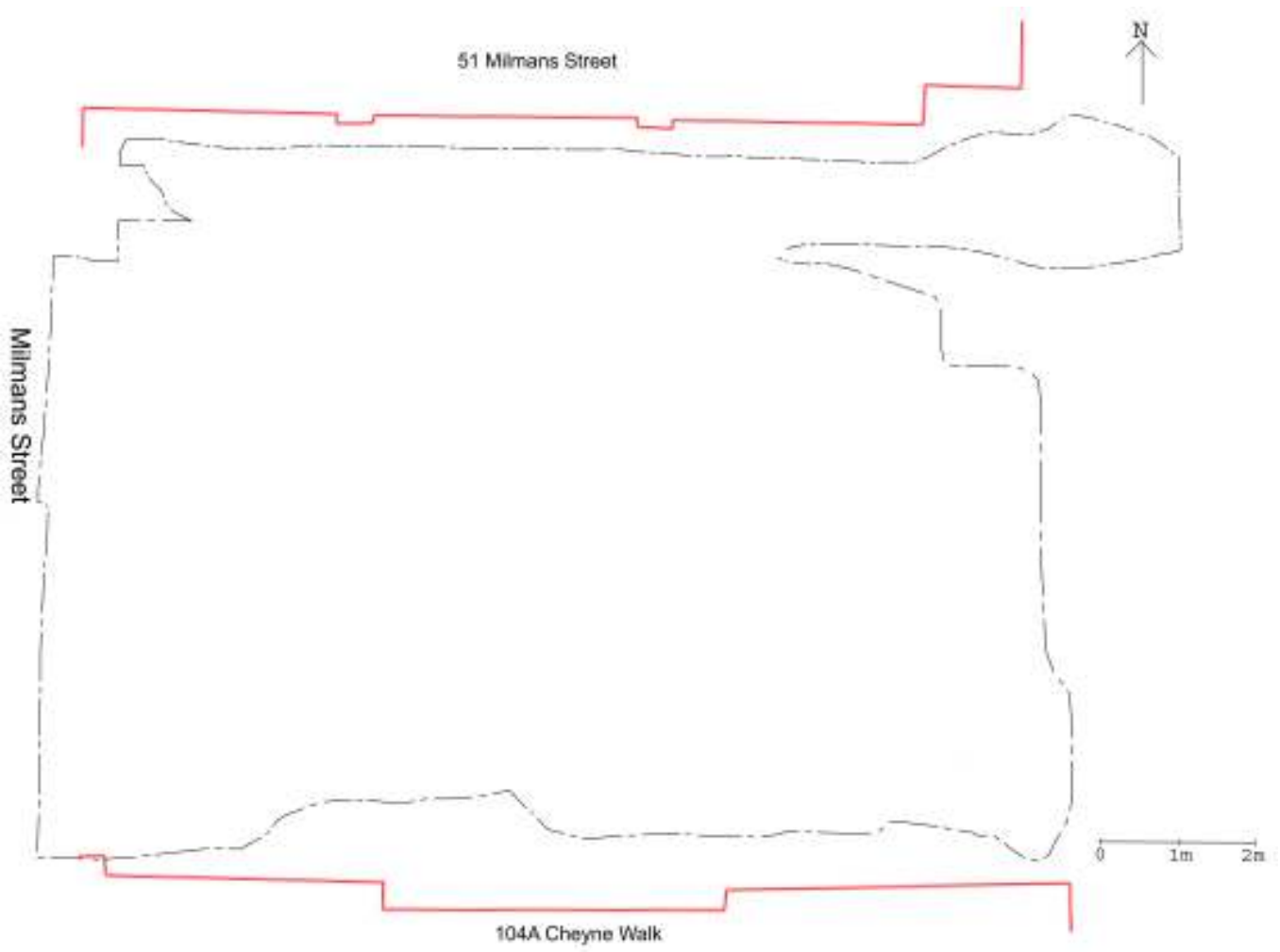


Fig.14: Plan showing the extent of the combined areas of archaeological investigation

7 Natural Deposits

7.1 Natural deposits were observed in a number of places during this investigation, and the below context numbers were assigned to it in certain places. This deposit was a sterile light yellow-brown sandy deposit, observed at an uppermost level of *c.*4.6mOD (*c.*0.9m beneath the modern ground-surface).

7.2 Context List

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
12	Compact light yellow-brown sandy deposit, with no obvious inclusions. Uncovered <i>c.</i> 1m beneath the modern ground-surface, however only seen in a small area in the eastern section of trench 2 for <i>c.</i> 0.7m N-S.	Natural deposit (trench 2).
33	Compact light yellow-brown sandy deposit with no obvious inclusions.	Natural deposit (trench 1).
96	Compact light yellow-brown sandy deposit, with no obvious inclusions. Found under [97] (north-south cottage wall).	Reworked natural deposit (trench 5).

7.3 The natural deposits were particularly important during the early stages of the investigation in identifying the areas enclosed by the probable 17th century basement (where natural deposits were not observed), in contrast to the areas outside of this basement, where the natural was observed at a general depth of *c.*4.6mOD / *c.*0.9m beneath the present ground-surface (directly beneath, and sometimes cut by, the cottage remains).

The natural deposits were, however, also observed beneath the 17th century basement, at a general level of *c.*3mOD (*c.*2.5m beneath the present ground-surface, and *c.*1.6m lower than the level of the general natural deposits), aside from in the areas of the wells [25] and [120].

The existence of natural deposits directly beneath the earlier (16th century?) wall was also useful in identifying this wall as different (in construction and date) from that of the eastern wall of the 17th century basement. This 16th century standing wall was constructed directly on top of the natural deposits, with the deeper 17th century basement wall having been ‘stepped in’, and cut down through the natural.

8 Earlier (16th century?) wall / property boundary (and other features)

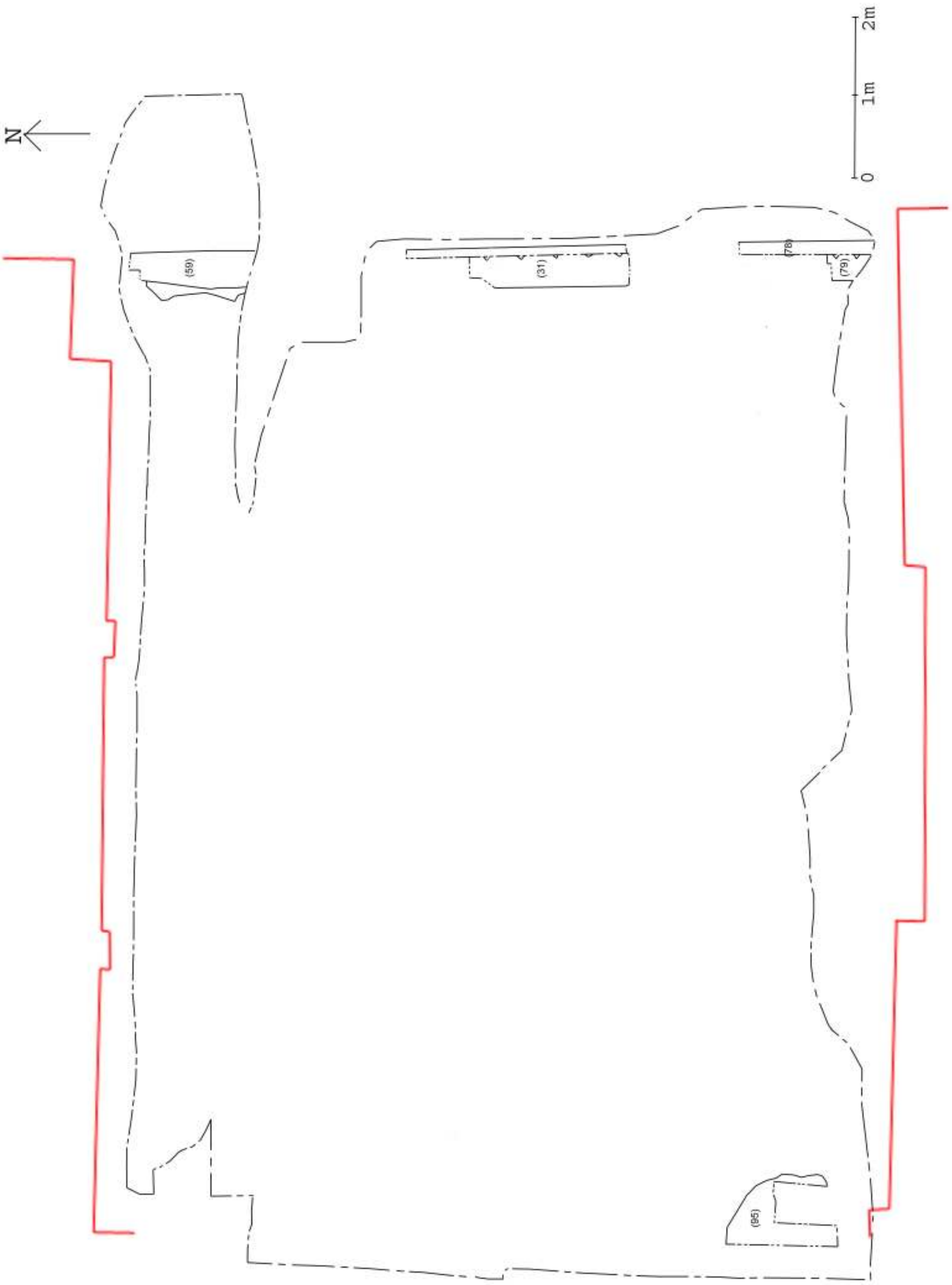
8.1 Some evidence for earlier activity on the site was uncovered during this investigation. This took the form of a pit in the south-west corner of the site, plus a north-south red brick wall observed running across the eastern part of the site (in standing walls and below-ground remains), which clearly pre-dates the 17th century basement, and against which the basement was constructed.

8.2 Context List

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
31	Red brick wall, set within grey mortar, and regularly coursed (English bond). 2.6m (N-S) X 0.4m (E-W). Built directly on top of natural deposits.	Red brick wall running north-south across eastern end of evaluation trench 1. Later basement wall was constructed against this. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
59	Red-orange brick wall, bonded with thick white lime mortar, and set in English bond. 11 courses surviving (c.760mm in height), plus c.220mm of foundation coursing. Directly on top of natural deposits. c.350mm in width (east-west), plus an extra 150mm in width for the foundations. Length of 1.47m (north-south) was observed, across whole width of trench 3. Eastern side of the wall is faced flush. Truncated at the northern end by insertion of brick tank / cess-pit [58].	Early wall – part of the north-south wall observed running the whole way across the site on this alignment. Clearly a standing wall, as is built directly on top of natural deposits.
78	Red brick wall, bonded with cream lime mortar, and set in English bond. Directly on top of natural deposits. Length of 1.6m (north-south) was observed, across whole width of trench 4.	Early wall - part of the north-south wall observed running the whole way across the site on this alignment. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
79	Red brick wall, laid dry within a general grey-brown sandy-silt matrix, and set in English bond. 0.36m in height; 0.78m exposed length (north-south, truncated by [81] at northern end); 0.24m in width. Laid over natural deposits.	Lower part of wall [78]. Stepped out to the west slightly. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
94	Fill of [95]. Friable mid brown sandy-silt, with frequent large tile fragments. Measures 1.4m north-south by 1m east-west.	Clearly earlier in date than cottages (underlies cottage walls). Tiles datable to between 1480 and 1550, therefore reflects earlier activity on the site. Possibly associated with the demolition of a building with a tiled roof?

95	Cut (rounded to north and east, but irregular to south and west where it is obscured by walls [91] and [93]). May be roughly circular, but only the north-east quadrant exposed. Vertical sides. Measures 1.4m north-south by 1m east-west, and to a depth of 0.95m. Cut into natural gravels.	Cut of fill [94]. Clearly earlier in date than cottages (underlies cottage walls). Reflects earlier activity on the site. Possibly associated with the demolition of a building with a tiled roof?
131	Single (lowest) course of red brick wall, set in a white-cream lime mortar. Width of 0.46m, and observed for a maximum length of 0.44m (but clearly truncated by machining). 0.11m thick (one bricks' height). Built directly over natural deposits.	Same wall as [31]. Clearly a standing wall, built on top of natural deposits. Earlier in date than basement, as basement wall [130] is built directly up against it (to the west of it).

Fig.15: Plan of 16th century features



8.3 North-south wall ([31], [59], [78], [79], [131], Standing walls)

An earlier north-south wall, running across the majority of the north-south extent of the site (it presumably originally ran across the whole north-south extent), and incorporated in the later standing walls towards the northern and southern ends of the site, was observed. This consisted of red brick, laid in English bond and set in a white-cream lime mortar. In total, the wall was observed for a north-south distance of 23.98m (in parts). Where observed in its totality, it measured *c.*0.35m in width, with a maximum of 11 courses (0.76m) observed (wall [59] – see fig.18).

This wall was built directly on top of the natural deposits, with the stepped-out brick rubble foundations observed in places (see photo, figs.18+19) – showing that this wall was a standing wall, unlike the basement walls observed elsewhere. The eastern side was well-finished from 2 or 3 courses above the stepped base, suggesting that this side was designed to be seen; but the western side has been almost entirely truncated, so it is difficult to judge what it was originally like (figs.18+19).

Interestingly, the base of this wall at the northern end of the site (trench 3 - [59]) was at *c.*4.75mOD, whereas that at the southern end of the site (trench 4 - [79]) was at 4.38mOD. The step-down, of *c.*0.37m, could be seen in the area of trench 1, where a further 5 courses of brickwork were visible heading down beneath the general level of the base of the earlier wall, at the southern end of the trench (fig.17). The southern part of this wall was clearly deeper than the northern part, although the reasons for this are unclear – it is possible that it simply reflects the local topography as it slopes down towards the river.

The eastern basement wall [130] was built up against this earlier wall. Use was made of this earlier standing wall when the basement was constructed, and the basement simply slapped up in front of and against its lower edge (see discussion in section 9.3).

Brick samples from contexts [31], [78] and [79] were all dated 1450-1700.

The line of this wall retained its role as a property division for a long time, with maps up to the later 19th century (1896 OS Map) depicting a property boundary along this line. Furthermore, the northern and southern parts of this line are still in use today, with the original wall having simply been incorporated into these later walls.

It is difficult to ascertain precisely what this wall was, as cartographic and illustrative materials provide no clues. The existence of a number of brick walls on this estate is known, with the 1737 conveyance of Beaufort House describing brick walls enclosing forecourts, a wharf, an orchard, various gardens, etc.¹⁴ Although this is clearly later in date than the construction of this wall, it shows that the estate was well-endowed with brick walls, many of which may have dated to the time of More's estate. Furthermore, remains of

¹⁴ Quoted in R. Davies, *Chelsea Old Church*, p.116-118.

Tudor brick walls have been observed in the Moravian burial ground (to the north of this site), reflecting the existence of such walls on More's estate.¹⁵ It therefore seems most likely that this wall was initially constructed on More's estate, possibly to enclose a garden, yard, orchard, etc - these were all located to the south of Beaufort House leading down to the Thames, and are depicted on Hamilton's 1717 Survey (fig.3).

¹⁵ Reynolds, *The Life and Death of St Thomas More: A Field is Won*, p.179.

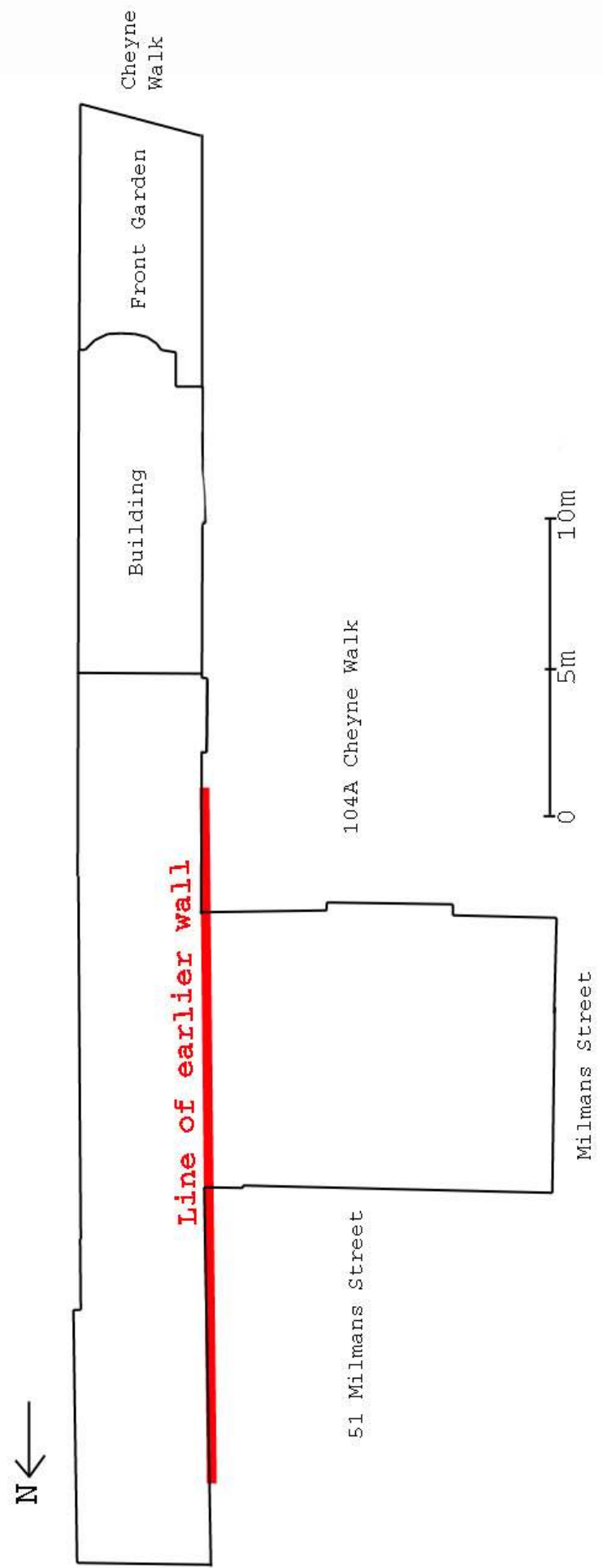


Fig.16: Plan showing the line and extent of the observed earlier red brick wall



Fig.17: *Photo of wall [31] – truncated western side. (1m scale)*



Fig.18: *Photo of wall [59] – eastern side. (1m scale)*



Fig.19: *Photo of wall [59] – truncated western side. (1m scale)*



Fig.20: *Photo of wall [78] – truncated western side. (1m scale)*



Fig.21: *Photo of wall [131], looking north. (20cm scale)*



Fig.22: *Photo of the 16th century wall within the standing wall in the northern part of the site. (50cm scale)*



Fig.23: *Photo of the 16th century wall within the standing wall in the northern part of the site, looking south-west. (50cm scale)*



Fig.24: *Photo of the 16th century wall within the standing wall in the southern part of the site. Note the neat pointwork (50cm scale)*



Fig.25: Photo of the 16th century wall within the standing wall in the southern part of the site, looking south, and showing the rubble foundations. (70cm scale)



Fig.26: Detail photo of the 16th century wall within the standing wall in the southern part of site showing the neat pointing. (30cm scale)

8.4 Pit in south-west corner of investigation ([94], [95])

The north-east part of a possibly circular pit, context (94)/[95], (measuring 1.4m north-south, by 1m east-west, to a depth of 0.95m, and cut into the natural deposits), was observed and excavated. This clearly pre-dated the cottage developments on the site and was overlain by walls [91] and [93]. A number of tiles and bricks were found within this pit, dated to between 1480 and 1550.

It is unclear precisely what this pit was, but it does act as evidence for earlier (16th century?) activity in this area. It is possible that the large quantities of tile within the pit relates to the demolition of a building, with a tiled roof?



Fig.27: Photo of pit (94) / [95], looking south (under 50cm scale)

8.5 These features therefore act as evidence for the earlier activity on the site, before the construction of the kitchen basement in the early 17th century.

Of most importance is the existence of the red brick north-south aligned wall, running along for the whole length of the site, and possibly continuing further to the north and south. This was clearly a substantial standing wall, which pre-dated the construction of the basement. It therefore seems likely that this wall would have been part of More's estate (earlier 16th century in date). It may have acted as a boundary wall, possibly within his gardens.

9 Early 17th-century Basement

- 9.1 The remains of a probable early 17th century basement were uncovered in the south-eastern corner of the investigation area (see plan, fig.28). The basement measured a maximum of 7m east-west (at the southern end); 5m east-west in general; and 5m north-south (continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation). The internal dimensions of the exposed basement were 4.5m east-west by 4m north-south.

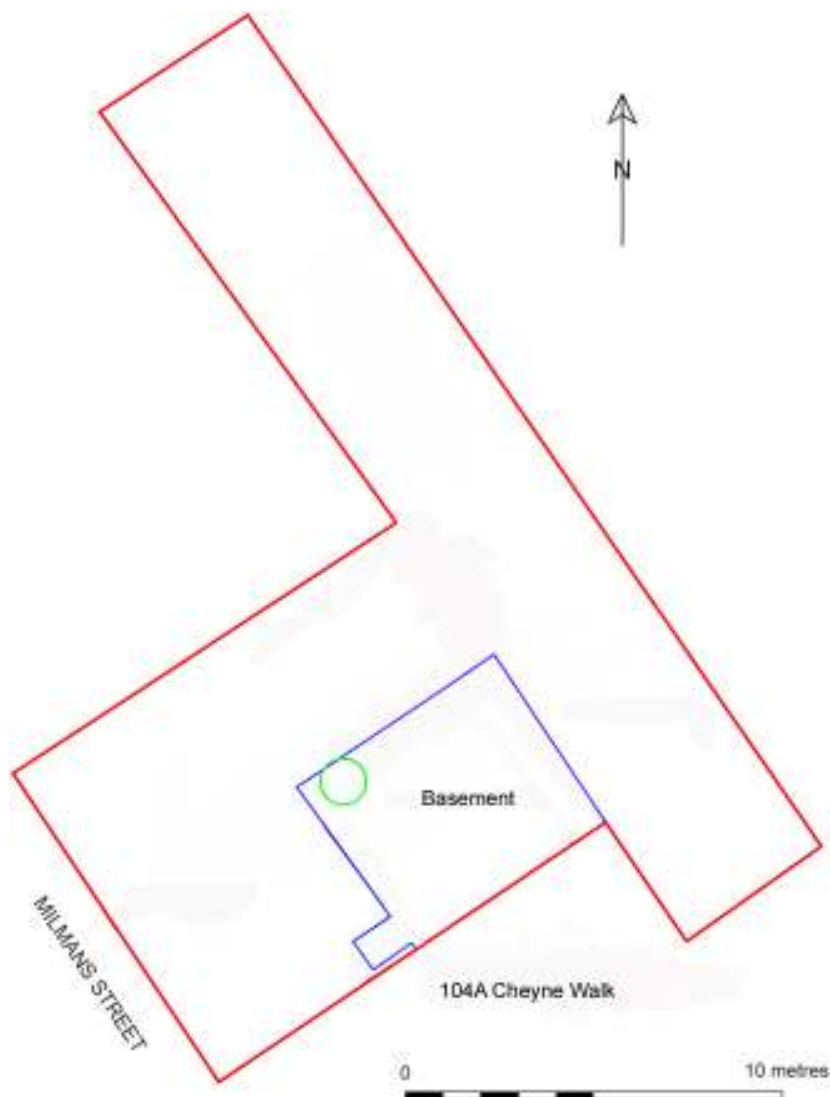


Fig.28: *Simplified plan showing the area of the 17th-century basement in relation to the site outline*

Parts of the northern, eastern, and western walls were uncovered, with plastered faces, and a laid tiled floor. The remains of an oven, a number of cupboards and niches, a possible recessed window or lightwell, a central well, and an entrance-way of some kind, were also observed. This suggests that the structure functioned as a kitchen.

The floor of this basement was uncovered at *c.*3.08mOD – *c.*2.5m beneath the modern ground-surface. This ground-surface has, however, been significantly built up during the 20th century, with cottage-date features being observed at a general level of *c.*4.8mOD (*c.*0.8m beneath modern ground-surface), and natural gravels at a maximum level of *c.*4.6mOD. If the ground-level in the 17th century is assumed to be similar to this, it would make the basement *c.*1.7m beneath the contemporary ground-surface. Based on this, it seems more likely that the structure was a semi-basement, rather than a full basement. The practice of putting kitchens within basements was popular from the 16th century, as it minimized fire risk and helped elevate other parts of the house, supporting classical ideas of raising grander parts of the house.¹⁶

Discussion with Drew McClymont (Onsite Design), who works for the owner of 104A Cheyne Walk, has revealed that the basement of 104A Cheyne Walk (directly to the south of the site) has been poured with concrete. This means that no remains of the semi-basement are visible (or survive) in the area to the south.

It is difficult to definitively identify this semi-basement with the known houses in this area. It is clearly not part of either Beaufort House or Gorges House, as Beaufort House is located way to the north of this site (and is never depicted stretching to the south); and Gorges House was also positioned to the north of the site (and always appears as a self-contained entity on historic maps, with no evidence for rebuilding) – see depiction of this in Hamilton’s 1717 Survey (fig.3). Instead, it may have been part of Lindsey House or, more accurately, the ‘farmhouse’ that preceded this. Although Lindsey House itself is positioned slightly to the east of the site, the precise layout and position of the earlier ‘farmhouse’ is unknown (it is never depicted in cartographic or illustrative materials). This earlier farmhouse existed by at least 1520 (when More lived there), and existed in its earlier form until 1664 when Lindsey House was constructed (see discussion in section 3.2). It is therefore possible that this semi-basement was constructed as part of this earlier ‘farmhouse’ building, at some point during its life.

Furthermore, many kitchens / bakehouses were positioned outside of main houses, particularly during the middle ages, to prevent smoking ovens and flour dust from contaminating the main building.¹⁷ This makes it even more possible that this semi-basement was associated with the forerunner to Lindsey House, and just positioned slightly away from (to the north-west of) the main building.

Unfortunately, the majority of the dating evidence recovered from this structure relates to its backfilling in the early – mid 18th century. The only evidence concerning the date of construction of the semi-basement comes from the bricks and tiles themselves. These are not dated very accurately, with the bricks being dated to between and 1450 and 1700 (although with a probable late 16th – early 17th century date), and the tiles to between 1600 and 1800. This does imply a possible early 17th century date of construction, so clearly

¹⁶ Sim, *Food and Feast in Tudor England*, p.24.

¹⁷ Sambrook and Brears, *The Country House Kitchen 1650-1900*, p.157.

predates the construction of Lindsey House itself, although may be part of one of the incarnations of the earlier farmhouse on the site.

9.2 Context List

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
27	Fill of oven [28]. Loose mid-brown silty-sand with charcoal fragments.	Could be a later infill, long after the feature went out of use, but perhaps when it was damaged by drain [19] (as most of the finds are 19 th Century in date).
28	Oven (as uncovered in the 2011 evaluation): stone floor, with stone blocks above the floor (c.0.19m high), 2 courses of bricks above the stone blocks (c.0.13m high), sloping tiles over bricks, which would originally have formed a domed superstructure (c.0.2-0.25m high). Maximum height = 0.6m. Total length = 1.16m (N-S), 1.3m (E-W). Diameter at base = 0.93m (E-W), 0.99m (N-S, going into the southern section). Cut out of 0.53m at southern end in-between stones. Cut by the pipe in NW and SE corner.	The upper part of the oven (where the food went). Located in the 17 th Century basement. Peg tiles dated 1500-1800; bricks 1450-1700 and 1630-1700.
29	Deposit in eastern end of evaluation trench 1. Quite compact, mid-brown, silty-sand, with some inclusions (CBM, charcoal, pebbles).	Upper infill within former basement.
30	Deposit in eastern end of evaluation trench 1, under context [29], and abutting wall [130]. Mid-brown silty-sand with frequent inclusions of mortar and CBM.	Infill of basement. Pottery dated 18 th – 19 th century.
32	Red brick wall, set within grey mortar, and regularly coursed (English bond). 0.9m X 0.4m X beyond the LOE. Western part set on a rubble wall base (visible at the northern end of the wall).	Western wall of the 17 th Century basement, observed in evaluation. Bricks dated 1630-1700.
65	North-south aligned red brick wall, bonded with white gritty lime mortar, in south-western part of exposed basement. 0.23m thick (east-west), 0.85m length (north-south), and up to 0.62m in height (eastern side) / 0.32m in height (western side). Western face is roughly finished and sits on a bed of mortar rubble over [69]. Eastern face continues down, to a greater depth, to reach floor [72], and is plastered.	Wall ‘plugging’ gap between masonry [66] and [68], and overlying threshold [69]. Clearly part of the basement structure, but possibly added at a later date than the initial construction of the basement. Associated with the possible entrance / hatch in the south-western corner. Bricks dated 1450-1700.

66	East-west aligned red brick wall, bonded with sandy mortar (observed in northern section of trench 4, and later as context [98]). Southern face covered with plaster and limewashed. Survives for 15 courses in height (1.16m), and seen running for 1.16m east-west (into western section of trench 4).	East-west running section of basement wall, in the south-western part of the basement (where it kinks out). Possibly the opposing (northern) wall to wall [67]? Possibly forms part of an entranceway? Same as [98].
67	East-west aligned red brick wall, bonded with yellow-white lime mortar (observed in southern section of trench 4). Survives for 8 courses in height (0.62m), and was observed for a length of 0.55m (continuing into the western section). Keyed into masonry [68] at the eastern end (part of the same structure).	East-west running section of basement wall, in the south-western part of the basement (where it kinks out). Possibly the opposing (southern) wall to wall [66] / [98]. Possibly forms part of an entranceway?
68	Red brick masonry, forming a large square block of wall. Measures 0.76m east-west, and observed projecting north for 0.43m from southern section of trench 4. Survives for 12 courses in height (0.95m), and built directly on top of natural deposits. Eastern and northern faces are rendered with plaster, and eastern face is also white-washed. Central section of northern face is recessed by 0.23m, with a moulded chamfer at the eastern end, with an indication of a wooden 'lintel' or 'frame' impressing on the mortar (0.5m wide and 0.25m high).	Block of masonry clearly associated with and contemporary to the basement. Positioned in the south-west corner of the exposed basement. Unknown function – possibly part of a fireplace (projecting to the south?), or a feature associated with the entranceway in some way? Bricks dated 1450-1700.
69	Red brick threshold, extending 0.68m south from the northern section of trench 4 (up to the base of [68], and keyed into [68]), and at least 0.2m in width (east-west). Beneath rubble mortar at base of wall [65].	Possible buried threshold / steps beneath inserted wall [65], leading from / to floor [72]. Possibly associated with a doorway? Possible remnants of earlier wall / threshold before construction of [65]? Bricks dated 1450-1700.
70	Friable dark grey silty-clayey-sand deposit, with frequent clay pipe fragments, charcoal flecking, and mortar flecking. Only present at far western end of trench 4, directly above natural deposits, and in area west of wall [65] and south of wall [66]. c.0.3m in depth, below [71].	Backfilled basement material. This context number refers to the backfilling of the specific south-western area of the basement (the possible entranceway?) Finds include a later 17 th century Charles II halfpenny, a thimble and sewing pins, and clay pipe dated 1660-1680.
71	Loose mortar and CBM deposit. Observed in western part of trench 4, in area to the west of [66]. Over [70].	Demolition backfill of basement? This context number refers to the upper backfill in the south-western part of the basement, above [70].

72	Unfrosted red brick floor, laid flat, and bonded in lime mortar. Worn upper faces exposed. Extends east of wall [65] / [68]. Exposed for an area measuring <i>c.</i> 0.5m X 0.55m (continues in all directions). Observed at <i>c.</i> 3.1mOD.	Brick floor within basement. Same as [122].
80	Tile floor, laid flat on a <i>c.</i> 20mm bed of mortar. Observed in a sondage in the eastern part of trench 4, just to the west of and abutting wall [79], for <i>c.</i> 0.3m north-south and 0.35m east-west. Observed at 3.11mOD.	Tiled floor of basement. Same as [122] and [123]. Tile dated 1600-1800.
81	Red brick wall, not mortared but within a general yellow-brown sandy silt matrix, in south-eastern part of the basement. Observed running east-west for 0.9m (into eastern section of trench 4). Observed for 12 courses in height (0.89m). Cut through wall [130].	Part of same structure as walls [114] and [125]. Together, they form some kind of cupboard cut into the eastern wall of the basement. Thought to be of later date than initial construction of the basement, but still contemporary with, and associated with, the life of the basement. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
82	Brick and roof-tile floor, laid flat over wall [130]. Single course laid dry. Observed for an area of <i>c.</i> 0.7m east-west and 0.6m north-south (continuing into both northern and eastern sections of trench 4). Laid up against base of [81].	Floor associated with wall [81]. Same as [116] – more of this was exposed later and is discussed under context [116]. The floor of the cupboard cut into the eastern basement wall. Bricks dated 1480-1700.
83	Loose dark brown / black sandy-silt deposit, with occasional pebbles, chalk flecks, charcoal flecks, and ceramic building material fragments, plus lots of finds. Within area bounded by walls [81], etc.	Same as [115]. Fill of the cupboard cut into the eastern basement wall. Finds (pottery and clay-pipe) dated to mid-19 th century.
98	L-shaped red brickwork, bonded in yellow-white lime mortar, and observed in south-western part of the basement. Runs for 1.2m east-west (externally; 1.1m internally), by 0.88m north-south (externally; 0.77m internally). One brick thick (100-110mm). Survives for up to 10 courses in southern section (760mm), but 5 courses generally exposed (500mm). Southern and eastern faces are nicely finished (internal), whereas northern and western are roughly mortared. Yellow natural gravels to north and west, and loose rubble mortar deposit to south and east. Abuts wall [99].	East-west running part is the same as [66]. Basement wall, where basement kinks out at south-western corner of our excavation. Possibly forms an entranceway of some sort? Bricks dated 1450-1700.

99	North-south aligned red brick wall, set in yellow lime mortar. Runs for 0.6m north-south (running north from northern section); 0.32m wide; and exposed for 11 courses (0.8m). Remnants of plaster on eastern face (internal faces).	Part of western wall of the semi-basement exposed during the excavation of trench 4 (same as [130] exposed in main excavation). Bricks dated 1450-1700.
111	Loose white-grey mortar deposit, with lots of chunks of red-orange brick rubble. Context number used to delineate this deposit over the whole of the excavated basement area (5m X 4m).	Uppermost level of basement backfill. Backfilled at end of basement's life. Pottery recovered from within fill dates it to the mid 18 th century. Late 17 th – 18 th century glass, clay pipe stem, and tile (1600-1800) was also recovered.
112	Loose dark brown / black organic-type silty deposit, with occasional pebbles, mortar flecks, ceramic building material fragments, and pottery. Appears to underlie [111], and surrounded by [113] (very distinct from this). c.2m in diameter. Observed for whole depth of excavation – i.e. down to c.3mOD.	Basement backfill – different from general basement backfill [113]. Directly above and in area of well [120] (i.e. in centre of basement). Date of pottery suggests a terminus post quem of 1760. A metal buckle, button, and 18 th – early 19 th century glass was also recovered from this deposit.
113	Loose white-grey mortar deposit, with lots of chunks of red-orange brick rubble. Context number used to delineate this deposit over the whole of the excavated basement area (5m X 4m). Lies directly on top of basement floor [122] and [123], at c.3.1mOD.	General basement backfill, dumped when basement was infilled at the end of its life. Pottery recovered dates the finds to the mid 18 th century. Clay-pipe bowls also dated to the 18 th century, and one 1673 farthing recovered.
114	East-west aligned red brick wall cutting through wall [130], and laid in yellow-brown sandy silt matrix, with no mortar. Western end is directly on a line with the basement wall [130], and then runs east for 0.93m. 0.11m in width. Total observed height of 1.07m (from top of basement wall [130]). Sprung arch at the western end (where it heads through basement wall).	Opposite wall to [81] (parallel with this). Forms cupboard-feature cut through the eastern basement wall, at a later date than initial construction of the basement, but whilst it was still in use.
115	Loose black silty-deposit, with mortar patches, occasional pebbles, and occasional ceramic building material fragments. Fill within [114], [81], and [125] (i.e. within hole cut through basement wall). For depth of 1.07m; east-west distance of 0.93m; and north-south distance of 1.35m.	Same as [83]. Fill of the cupboard cut through the eastern basement wall. Pottery recovered provides a terminus post quem of 1830. Other finds include early 19 th century glass, clay pipe bowl, button, and screw cap.
116	Roof tile, laid flat over the top of the uppermost surviving part of basement wall [130], with bricks laid flat in rows of stretchers behind (to the east) of this. Within area of cupboard-feature cut through the basement wall. Covers an area of 0.93m east-west, by 1.35m north-south. Observed at 3.45mOD.	Base of the cupboard cut through the eastern basement wall [130]. Tiles have been placed over the basement wall [130] to level it, with the rest of this cupboard floor consisting of bricks.

117	Cut for [114] and [125]. Not obvious because of concrete base to north, however construction of brickwork suggests that it would have been a relatively vertical cut, with a flat base. 1.07m in height.	Cut for construction of cupboard-feature cut through basement wall [130].
119	Loose light brown / yellow silty-sand, with chunks of brick rubble and mortar patches. Bounded within wall of well [120], and to unknown depth.	Backfill of well [120]. Pottery recovered from the fill provided a terminus post quem of c.1720. Also included late 17 th – early 18 th century glass, tile fragments, and clay-pipe. Contemporary with basement – presumably part of this kitchen. Backfilled when basement was decommissioned.
120	Circular red brick well, laid within creamy lime-sand mortar, and in lines of stretchers. Exterior diameter of 1.25m, and interior diameter of 0.8m. Brickwork is 0.22m in width. Cut through basement floor, at c.3.1mOD.	Well within area of basement, and contemporary with this basement. Presumably part of the kitchen. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
121	Construction cut for well [120]. Vertical sides, around the well, and cutting through the basement floor and into the natural deposits.	Construction cut for well [120].
122	Red ceramic tiles, laid flat as a floor. One row of smaller ceramic tiles (0.18m X 0.2m), with larger tiles towards the centre of the basement (0.25m X 0.25m). Laid on top of a white mortar bedding. Observed for c.2.4m north-south by 1.5m east-west. Broken away by well [25]; where well [120] heads through the floor; and because of general wear and tear. Are also some bricks laid flat in south-western corner, and some small bits of brick at the entrance to oven. Is some evidence of repair having taken place to the tiled floor, with a broken tile having been replaced by a bit of brick. Observed at 3.08mOD.	Basement floor. Same as [123] and [72]. Tiles dated 1600-1800.
123	Red ceramic tiles, laid flat as a floor. Consists of whole tiles (0.25m X 0.25m) and smaller broken bits of tiles. Laid on top of a white mortar bedding (in some places, the imprint of tiles previously lain on the mortar bedding can be seen). Observed for c.2.6m east-west, by 0.7m north-south. Broken away by sheet piling, and where well [120] heads through the floor. Observed at 3.08mOD.	Basement floor. Same as [122] and [80]. Tiles dated 1600-1800.

124	Red ceramic tiles, laid flat as a floor. Laid in a sandy matrix. Tiles measure 0.25m X 0.25m. Measures c.0.42m east-west, by 0.48m north-south. Within area enclosed by [133]. Ledge of bricks [132] under this. Observed at 3.27mOD (0.19m above general basement floor level)	Small area of tiled floor, within a cupboard-area enclosed by walls [133] in basement. Tiles dated 1600-1800.
125	North-south aligned red brick wall, laid within yellow sandy-silt matrix (no mortar). Covered in thick coating of plaster. Runs for c.1.35m north-south, between the eastern ends of walls [114] and [81]. c.1.8m in height.	Back (eastern) wall of cupboard cut through eastern basement wall [130]. Cut through eastern basement wall at a later date than initial construction of the basement, but whilst it was still in use. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
126	Three courses of chamfered bricks, plus one piece of tile beneath this (at same angle as bricks). Skim on the western wall (to the west of this) where the wall has been re-patched (area of re-patching measures c.0.7m length, by c.0.6m in height). Located in northern wall of basement.	Possibly lightwell or recessed window, in the northern wall of the basement. The skim of the wall (indicating repatching), plus the chamfered bricks and tile, indicate the possible existence of a recessed lightwell in the northern wall of the basement, that was presumably inserted at a later date than the basement itself, accounting for the re-patching of the wall. Bricks dated 1700-1800.
127	Oven. Made of a red brick surround, with chamfered bricks at the entrance to the oven. Has a flat stone base, stone blocks around the side, and tiled dome. Opening of oven faces south (into the basement), with moulded stone on either side of this. Located in the northern wall of the basement, projecting slightly beyond its northern limit. Base of oven observed at 4.17mOD.	Oven. The top of this would have been where the hot coals, etc, was placed, before the bread was put in to be cooked. Clearly proves that this room was a kitchen. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
128	Red brick niche cut into western wall of basement [130]. Opening is 0.6m in width, by 0.4m in height. It opens back, from the internal face of the wall, for 0.5m (0.22m beyond external face). Curved arch opening over the top. Plastered internal face and sides. Set in yellow-cream mortar. Consists of bricks placed on their edges to form the top of the arch; and three rows of stretchers laid flat and curving round at the back. Bottom of niche at 4mOD.	Niche in western basement wall, clearly contemporary with the construction of the basement itself. Presumably some sort of storage area / cupboard, adjacent to the oven so possibly associated with this? Bricks dated 1450-1700.

129	Red brick niche cut into northern wall of basement [130], directly beneath oven [127]. Opening is 0.45m in width, by 0.45m in height. It opens back, from the internal face of the wall, for 0.45m. Consists of three courses of brickwork at the sides, then curved arch over it (two courses of this arching, 0.4m in height). Set in yellow-cream mortar. Bottom at 3.26mOD.	Niche in northern basement wall, directly beneath the oven. Clearly contemporary with the construction of the basement itself. Was originally thought that this would have been where hot coals were placed to heat the oven, however there is too much brickwork between this and the upper opening into the oven, there is no evidence for burning, and the niche is not deep enough for this. Instead, it is probably just a storage area / cupboard, for utensils, food, etc, in relation to the oven.
130	Red brick basement walls, set in English bond within a sandy mortar. Bricks measure c.0.23m in length, by 0.11m in width, by 70mm in height. Covered with plaster, coming away in places. Impressions in the plaster are visible in some places. Observed running along western side of basement, turning to the east to form the northern wall (largely cut away here by more recent well [25]), then running south to form the eastern wall to the limit of excavation. General height of 1.5m (4.51mOD), although top has been truncated. Directly overlies, and is associated with, basement floor [122] / [123].	Northern, eastern, and western walls of semi-basement. This gives an indication of the size and shape of this basement, although it is still not clear how far to the south it would have stretched. Brick analysis dated the material to 1450-1700 but suggested a 16 th or early 17 th century date was most likely.
132	One course of red bricks, laid as adjoining stretchers, and forming a ledge under the tiles [124], and projecting south from them. Measures 0.48m in length (east-west), by 0.2m in width (north-south).	Brick ledge into cupboard cut into northern basement wall.
133	Red brick wall, around area of small cupboard [124] / [132] in north-eastern corner of basement. Bricks irregularly laid, within a sandy matrix. c.1.15m in height, by 0.5m in width. Some remnants of plaster. Looks different from rest of basement walls. Observed in the northern wall in the north-east corner, and continuing round to the south in the eastern wall, where a disjointed line was visible.	Possible area of rebuild of basement walls? Around area of small cupboard, possibly associated with this? Bricks dated to 1450-1700.

9.3 Basement Walls ([130], [32], [99])

Parts of the northern, eastern, and western walls of this basement were uncovered and investigated. These survived to a general height of *c.*1.5m, and were *c.*0.22m in width. All of the walls consisted of red bricks, laid in English bond, and set within a sandy mortar, and all directly overlay and were associated with the tiled floor.

A large part of the western wall survived (with niches and a step-back at its southern end). Much of the northern wall had, however, been cut away by well [25], although the line of it could be understood, plus the survival of its eastern and western ends. A large part of the eastern wall also survived, aside from a section in the centre which had been cut away by the concrete foundation.

The western wall was observed for a distance of 2.7m (plus a further 1.25m in the south-western corner). The northern wall ran for *c.*1.6m (including the oven at the western end), then there was a gap of *c.*1.2m (where well [25] is), then a remnant of the northern wall for *c.*0.2m, then a gap of *c.*0.7m (where the wall had been cut through by a concrete base), then a further 0.5m (around the small cupboard). The eastern wall ran for 1.7m (from the northern end), then there was a gap of 0.7m (where there was a concrete base), then it continued for 1.6m (into the southern section).

The eastern wall was built up against the base of the earlier (standing) wall [79] and [31]. It appears to have made use of this earlier wall, as it has been simply slapped up against it with no effort to key in the two elements (figs.30; 35-37).

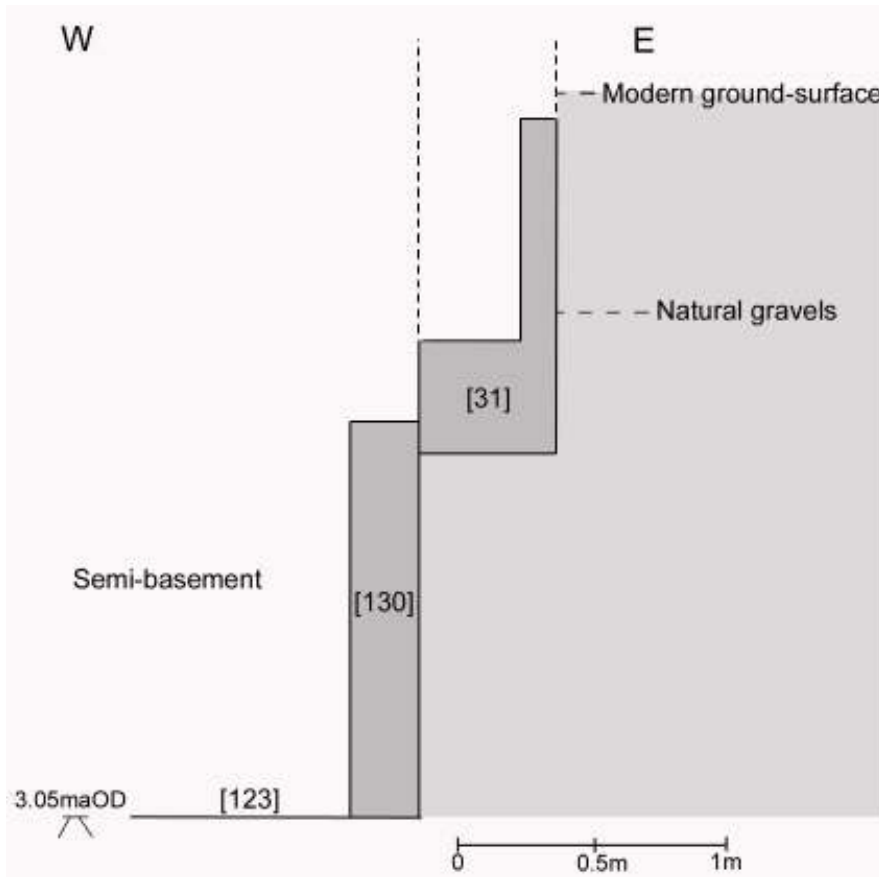


Fig.30: Indicative plan showing the eastern semi-basement wall [130] built up against the earlier wall [31]

Remnants of the plaster which covered the walls was observed in many places (fig.41). Imprints in this plaster gave the indication that shelves / racks had been attached to the western wall. This room would have been fully covered with this plaster, with an aesthetically pleasing character.

There was an indication that stone flags may have originally covered the top of the basement walls, forming a shelf of some kind. A slight indent (20-30mm) was observed on the top of the eastern basement wall, at its most southerly point (fig.36).

The bricks recovered from the western wall [32] during the evaluation were dated 1630-1700; however those recovered from wall [99] during the perimeter trenching were dated 1450-1700; and those from wall [130] during the main excavation dated 1450-1700, with them more likely to date to the later 16th – early 17th century. On balance, therefore, the brickwork in the walls would suggest a late 16th – early 17th century date for the construction of the basement.

The elevations and photographs below provide information about the details, dimensions, and character, of each of the basement walls. The elevations also show some of the other features discussed in this section, so should be referred to throughout the following discussion.

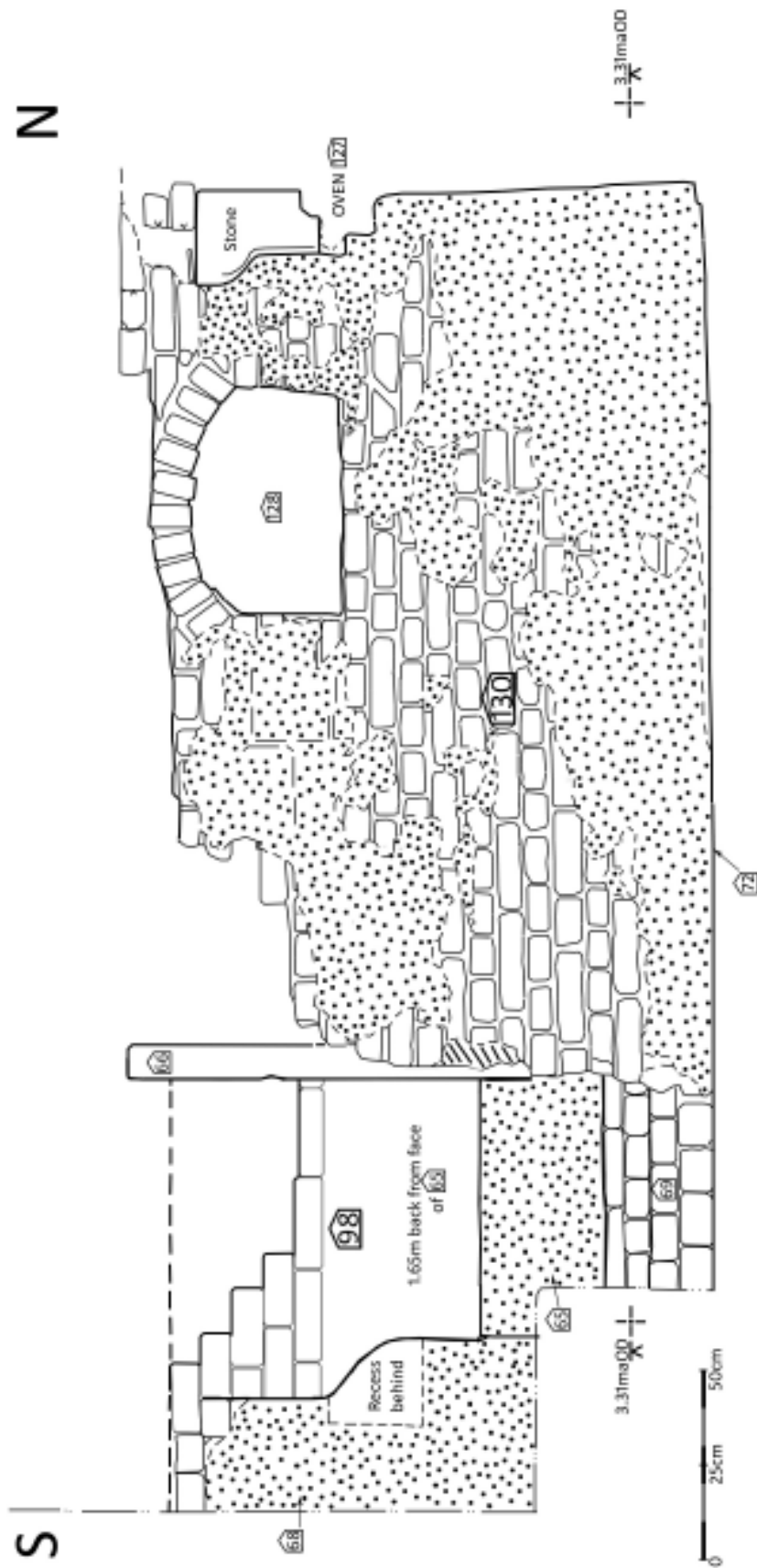


Fig.31: Western elevation, showing the basement wall [130], niche [128], threshold [69], and oven [127]

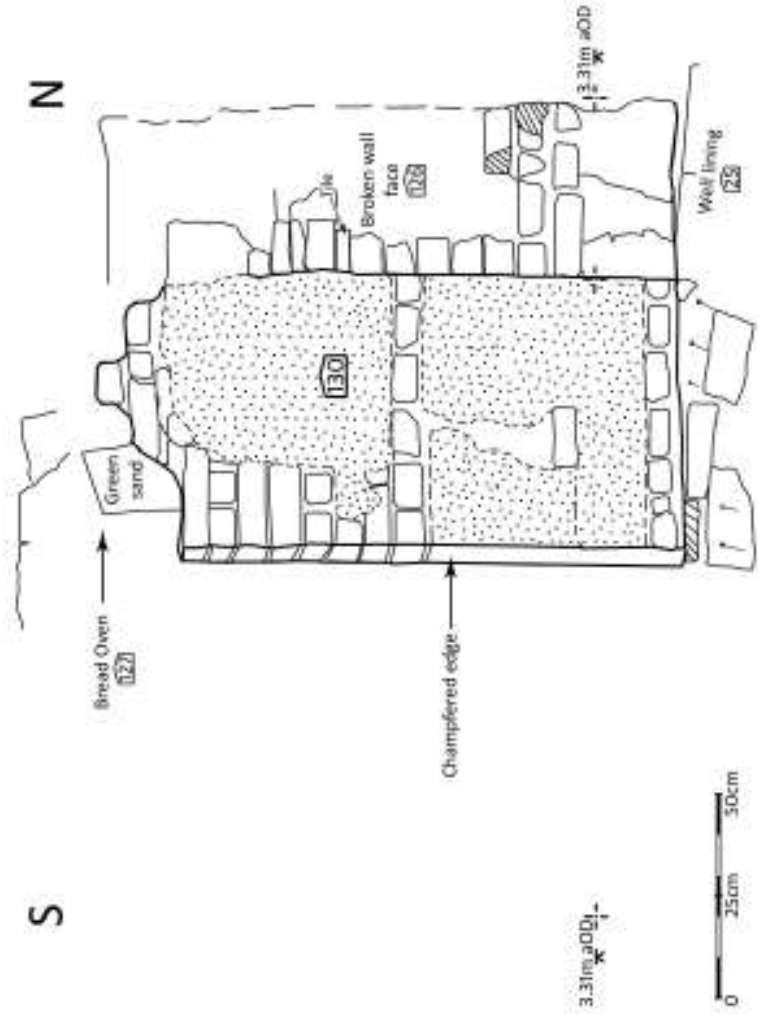


Fig.32: Western elevation, northern end. Showing the basement wall [130] and recessed window / lightwell [126]

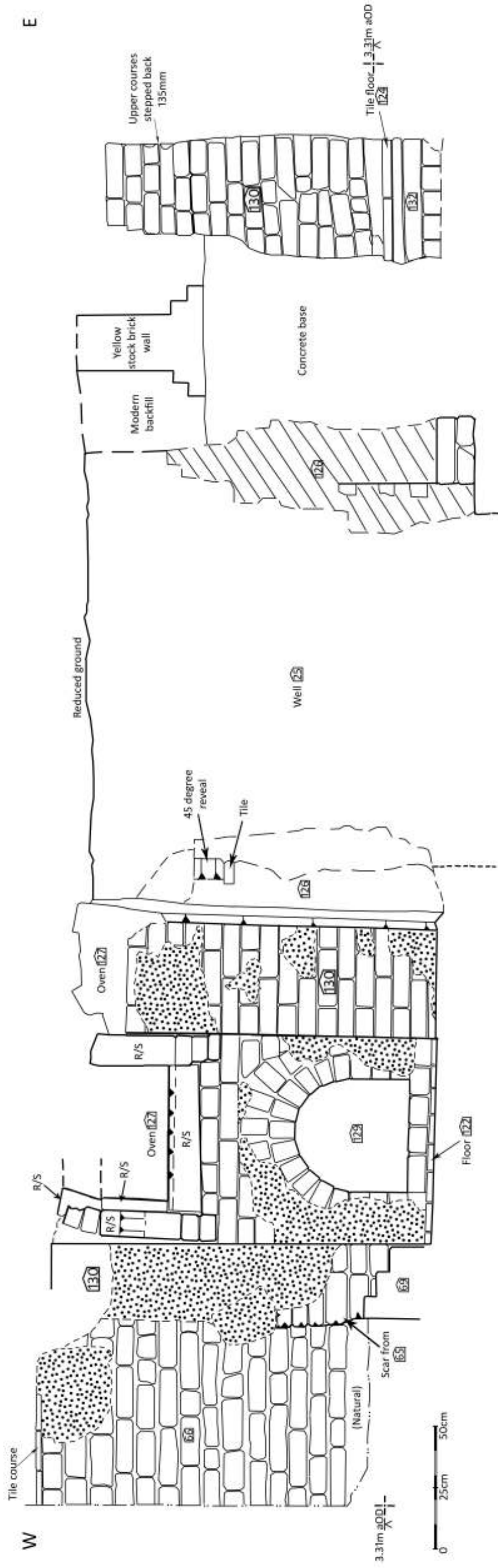


Fig.33: Northern elevation, showing the basement wall [130], oven [127], recessed window / lightwell [126], and cupboard [124]/[132]/[133]

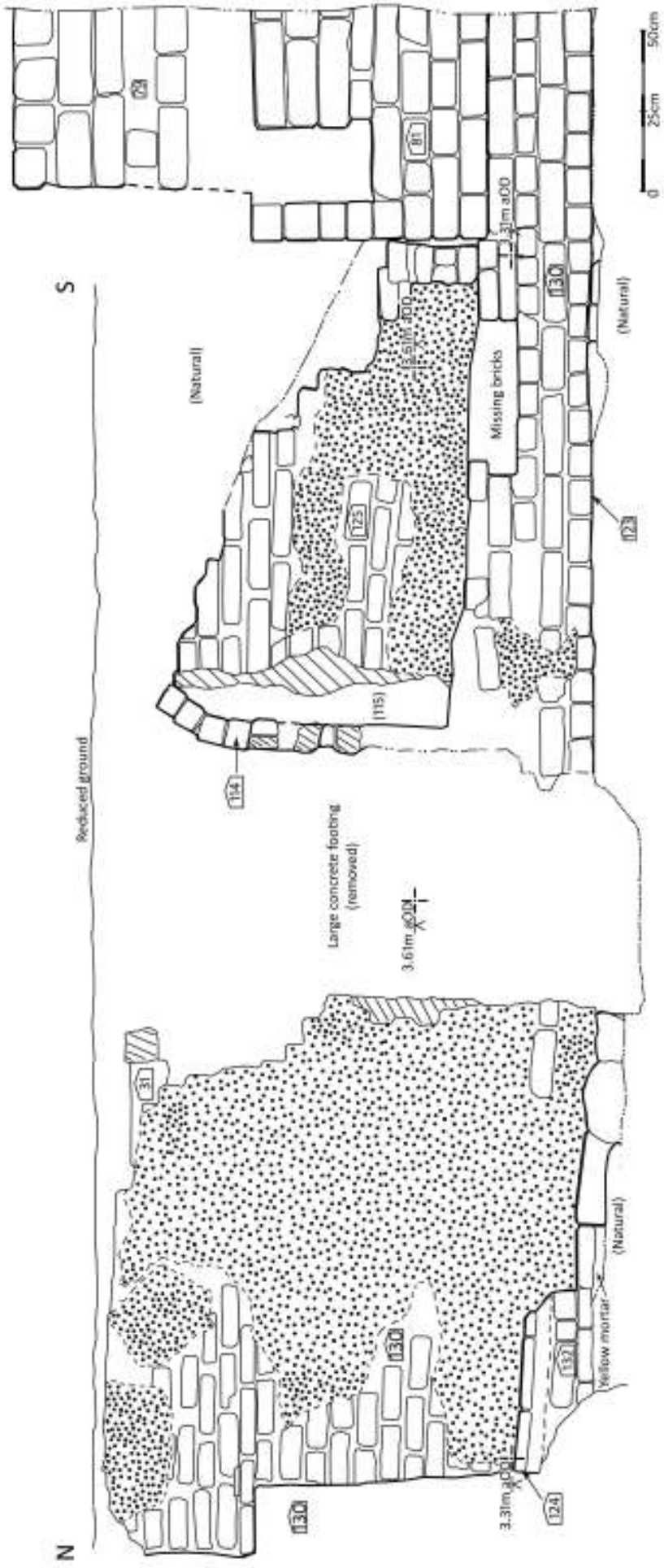


Fig.34: Eastern elevation, showing the basement wall [130], and cupboard [81]/[114]/[125]



Fig.35: Photo of the eastern basement wall [130], looking south-east, showing its plastered face (immediately behind the 1m scale), and the way it is built up against the earlier wall (behind and at upper level).



Fig.36: Photo of eastern basement wall [130] (beneath 20cm scale), showing how it was built onto earlier wall [79] (cut away in left hand part of image by cupboard [81])



Fig.37: Photo of eastern basement wall [130], and earlier wall [31] to the right, showing how the basement wall was constructed against the earlier wall. (20cm scale)



Fig.38: Photo of the basement, looking north-west, and showing the line of the major walls. (1m scale)



Fig.39: *Photo of the eastern basement wall, looking north-east. (50cm scale)*



Fig.40: *Photo of the western basement wall, looking north-west. (50cm scale)*



Fig.41: Photo of plaster on the western basement wall, showing indentations which may reflect the position of shelving. (20cm scale)

9.4 Basement Floor ([72], [80], [122], [123])

Two main areas of tiled floor survived within the area of the basement – one at the eastern end [123], and one at the western end [122]. Context [80] refers to a small area of tiled floor observed in a sondage dug during earlier investigations in the eastern end of the basement; and context [72] to an area of brick floor uncovered in a sondage dug during the perimeter trenching in the western end of the basement.

The floor consists of red ceramic tiles (generally measuring 0.25m X 0.25m), laid flat on top of a white mortar bedding. In places, smaller pieces of broken tiles were laid in the floor. There is also evidence of repair to this floor in places, with a broken tile having been replaced by a brick in floor [122] (fig.43).

Interestingly, one row of smaller ceramic tiles (0.18m X 0.2m) was positioned directly adjacent to the western basement wall. These smaller tiles may have simply been used to fit the area of the basement.

There were also bricks laid flat at the entrance to the oven, and in the south-west corner in the entrance to the ‘threshold’ (i.e. context [72] - see discussion in section 9.8). The difference in material in these areas may have simply been because these were better suited (more resilient) for areas of entrances and near ovens.

This tiled floor would have originally covered most of the area of the basement, but has since been cut away by well [25] and general wear and tear. This is with the exception of the central part of the basement where well [120] is positioned, which would have always been without such a floor because of the existence of the well, although there was presumably some form of cover at floor level here.

The floor was observed at a general level of 3.08mOD. This is *c.*2.5m beneath the modern ground-surface. Because the ground-surface has been built up during the 20th century, with cottage-date features being observed at a general level of *c.*4.8mOD (*c.*0.8m beneath modern ground-surface), this would place the basement at *c.*1.7m beneath the presumed contemporary ground-surface. This would, therefore, make this room a semi-basement rather than a full basement.

The tiles from contexts [80], [122], and [123] were all dated 1600-1800. Considering the date of the bricks from the basement walls, it seems most likely that they date towards the earlier part of this period – i.e. the early 17th century.

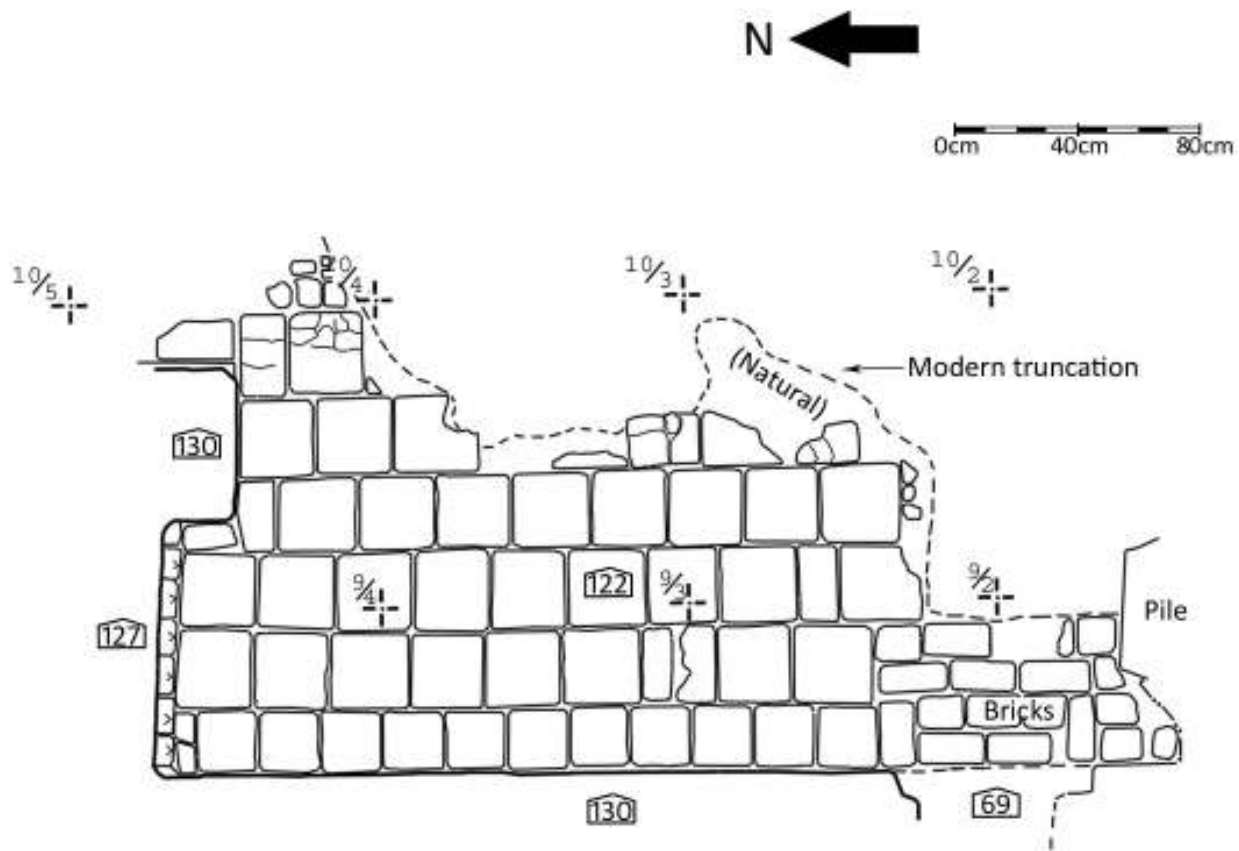


Fig.42: Plan of floor [122]



Fig.43: Photo of floor [122], from above. (50cm scale)

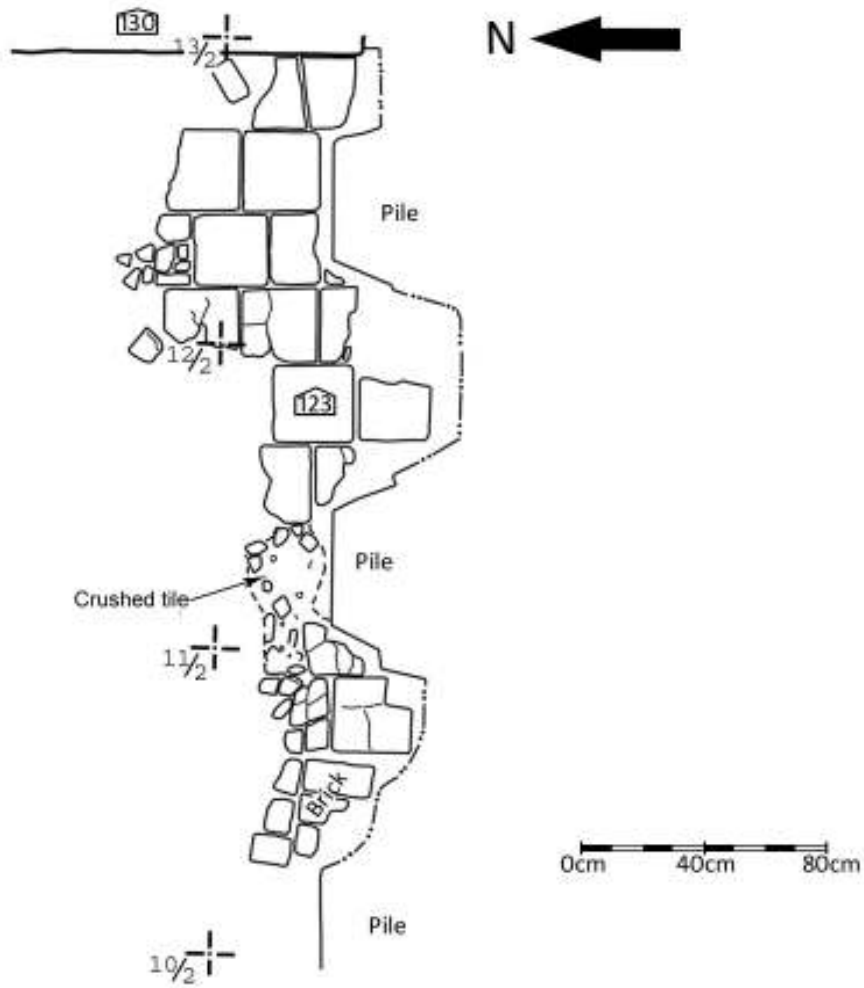


Fig.44: Plan of floor [123]



Fig.45: Photo of floor [123], looking south-east. (50cm scale)

9.5 Oven ([27], [28], [127])

One of the most interesting features within this basement was the oven ([27], [28], and [127]). This was very well-preserved, and is the most important evidence for this basement having been a kitchen.

The oven was built into the north-western corner of the basement, with its eastern wall forming part of the western wall of the basement. This was the norm for these types of ovens.

The top part of the oven consisted of a circular Reigate stone floor, with stone blocks and bricks forming the surrounding wall, and sloping tiles making up the domed top of the oven, now broken away. This type of oven is known as a 'beehive oven', because of its domed shape. The stone floor of the oven was at 4.17mOD – c.1.1m above the level of the basement floor. This seems a sensible height for the entrance to the oven, falling at approximately chest-height, and being made of stone as this was easier to scrape ashes / embers out of. This Reigate stone may also have been good at retaining the heat. The cut-out (affording access into the oven) was positioned on the southern side, with a broken-off lintel over the top of it, and two moulded pieces of stone in front of and to either side of it.

There was probably a flue at the front of the oven, through which the smoke would have been channeled and escaped. The two pieces of moulded stone seen either side of the oven would have supported a lintel spanning the entrance to the oven; in front of the broken-away lintel observed behind. The space between these two lintels, on either side, would have been lined with brick – one brick, on the left-hand side of the entrance to the oven, is clearly a wall-face, and represents the position of the side of the flue. The space between these walls and lintels would have formed the flue, heading upwards. The hot air created by the fire would have funnelled the smoke out of the entrance, up into the flue, enabling the smoke to escape. The diagram below (fig.46) shows how the oven may have appeared.

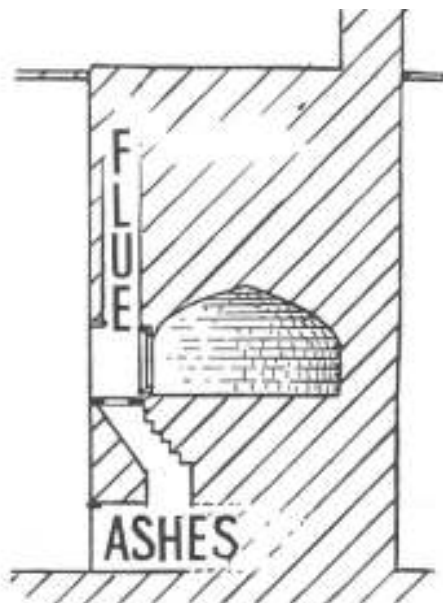


Fig.46: Diagram showing oven, with flue out of the front of it. NB the chute down to the ashes chamber was not present in the example at Cheyne Walk

Interestingly, many other accounts and examples of beehive ovens had a door of sorts. This was usually a slab of stone, which was set in place with mud or clay, rather than being a permanent structural feature.¹⁸ There was no indication for this in our excavated example, however this may simply be because this was a temporary feature, and would not, therefore, have left a significant archaeological trace.

This oven would have worked by inserting fast-burning timber, gorse, peat, or furze into the main chamber to heat the surrounding masonry. Once this had been heated, the embers were scraped out and the chamber cleaned with a 'maukin' or 'scovel' (a wet rag on the end of a pole), before the bread was inserted, cooked, and removed. The bread was inserted and removed using a 'peel' - a long handled, broad, iron-shod bladed implement. The oven could remain heated for a significant length of time after the bread had been cooked, such that other items (puddings, pasties, pies, sweetmeats, etc), which required less heat, could then be cooked in the oven using the residual heat.¹⁹

Acton, in 1857, records his memories of using a bread oven. He mentions a brick oven being heated in the middle of the days, and still being "warm enough at eight or nine o'clock in the evening to bake various delicate little cakes such as macaroons". He also discusses how an hour-and-a-half to two hours was required to fully heat such an oven.²⁰

Another useful contemporary source for the use of such ovens is Randle Holme's 1688 'Academy of Armory', which discusses both the preparation needed before cooking the bread (making, kneading, dividing, and stamping the dough), and the process of cooking it (see discussion in above paragraph).²¹

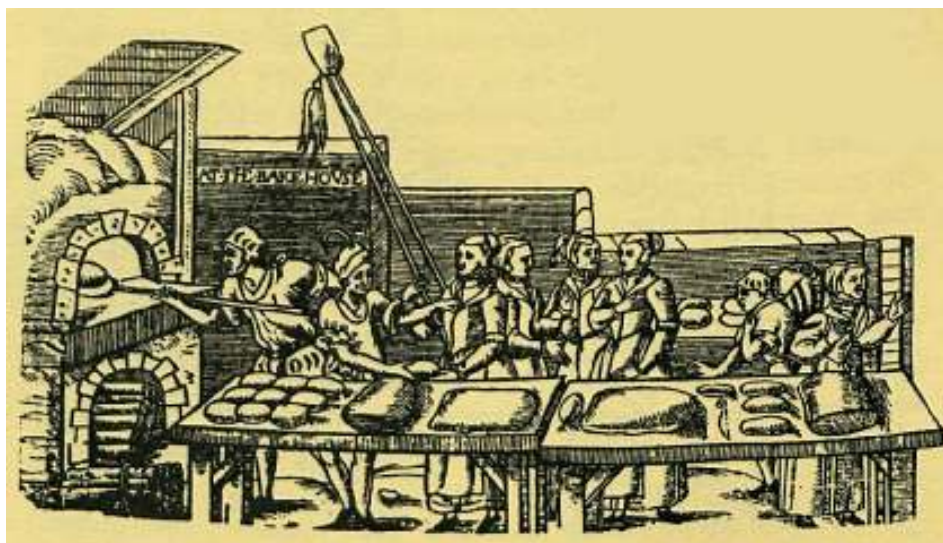


Fig.47: Image of a bakehouse, showing the process of making the dough and cooking it in the beehive oven. From Brears, 'Food and Cooking in 16th Century Britain'.

¹⁸ Peachey, *Cooking Techniques and Equipment 1580-1660 V.1*, p.23.

¹⁹ Sambrook and Brears, *The Country House Kitchen 1650-1900*, pp.157-163.

²⁰ Acton, *The English Bread Book*, pp.105-6.

²¹ Quoted in Brears, *Food and Cooking in 17th Century Britain*, pp.16-17.



Fig.48: Image of a kitchen, with the beehive oven (with rounded flue on top) in left-hand side, and process of making the dough in centre, from "Aventuras na História" April 2006, <http://guiadoestudante.abril.com.br/estudar/historia/pao-dize-me-comes-eu-te-direi-quem-es-434613.shtml>

Directly beneath the oven was a niche (see discussion in section 9.6). It was initially thought that this niche would have been where hot coals / the fire was placed to heat the upper part (see discussion in evaluation report), however this is certainly not the case here. There was no evidence for burning in the niche beneath the oven, it did not have a great enough depth to accommodate this function, and there was too much brickwork between the lower niche and the oven for the heat to get through. Furthermore, contemporary accounts of using these ovens describe the fire being inserted into the main (top) chamber, and not being heated from below.²² Instead, this niche may have been used to store timber before it was placed into the main chamber (rather than ashes being raked out from the oven, as there is no sign of scorching, etc). This is depicted in the below image (fig.49).

²² Brears, *Food and Cooking in 17th Century Britain*, p.16.

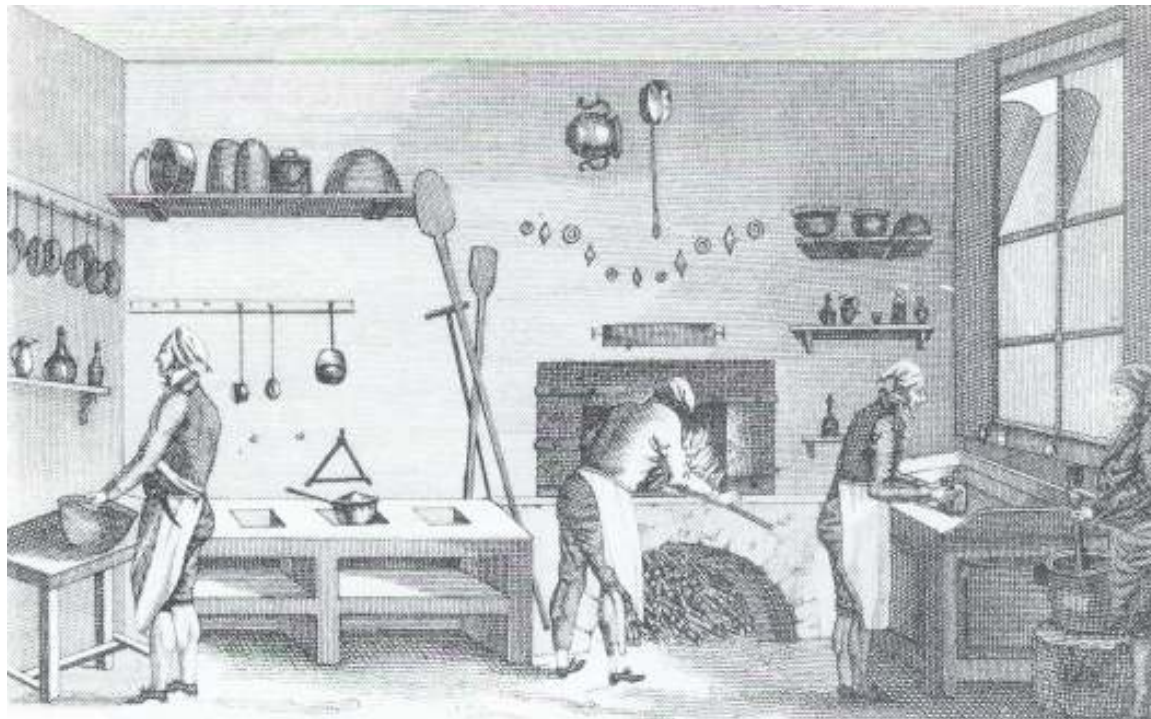


Fig.49: *Image of kitchen, 1814, showing oven with timber in niche beneath main oven chamber*

There was another niche in the wall to the left of the oven. This may have been used for resting or storing anything taken out of the oven – commonly known as a ‘stay’.

These types of ovens were popular for a relatively long period of time – throughout the medieval period and into the 18th century. It was not until the mid-18th century when ‘perpetual ovens’ (iron ovens with grates underneath) emerged, and the use of beehive ovens did not fully die out until the early 20th century.²³ All large kitchens had one of these within them and, in some even larger and more impressive houses, had the bakehouse as separate from the main house.

The existence of ovens within 17th century kitchens is depicted on Tresswell’s 1612 Survey of London (fig.50). In some cases, these appear to have been positioned by fireplaces, however in others they stand independently – possibly in the same form as this example.

²³ Stead, *Food and Cooking in 18th century Britain: History and Recipes*, p.8.

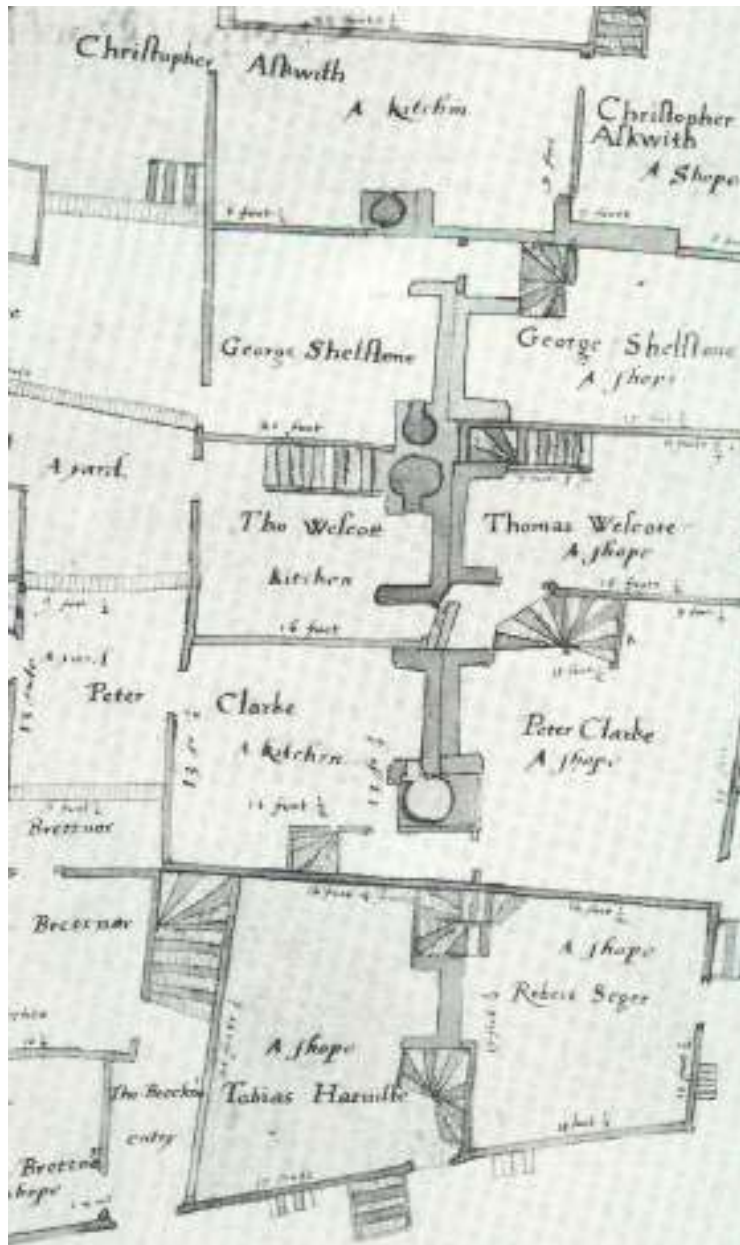


Fig.50: *Ralph Treswell's Survey of 90-94 West Smithfield, 28-30 Cow Lane (1612) – clearly depicting ovens off kitchens*

The peg tiles, making up the domed top of the oven, were dated 1500-1800; and the bricks 1450-1700 and 1630-1700. This therefore places the date of construction of the oven as contemporary to the general construction of the basement.

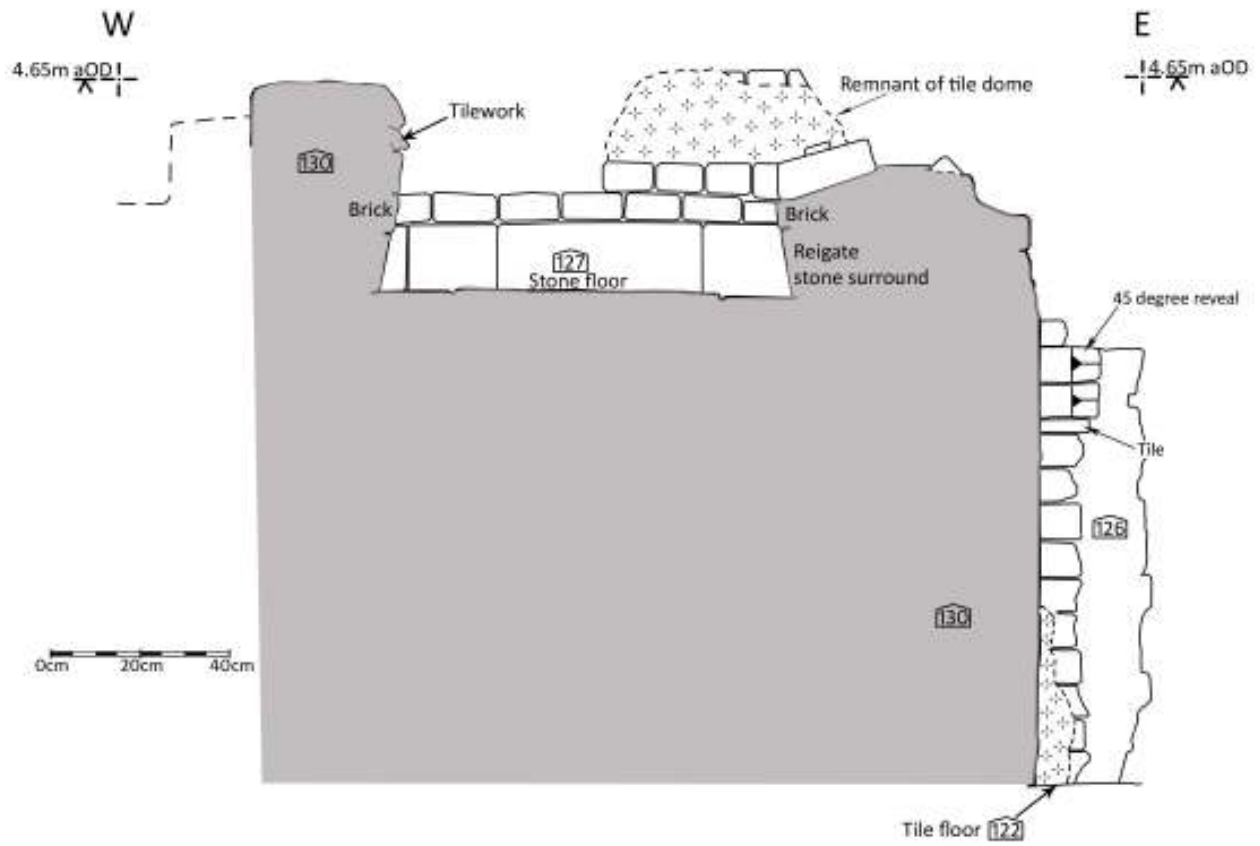


Fig.51: Section through the centre of the oven [127]

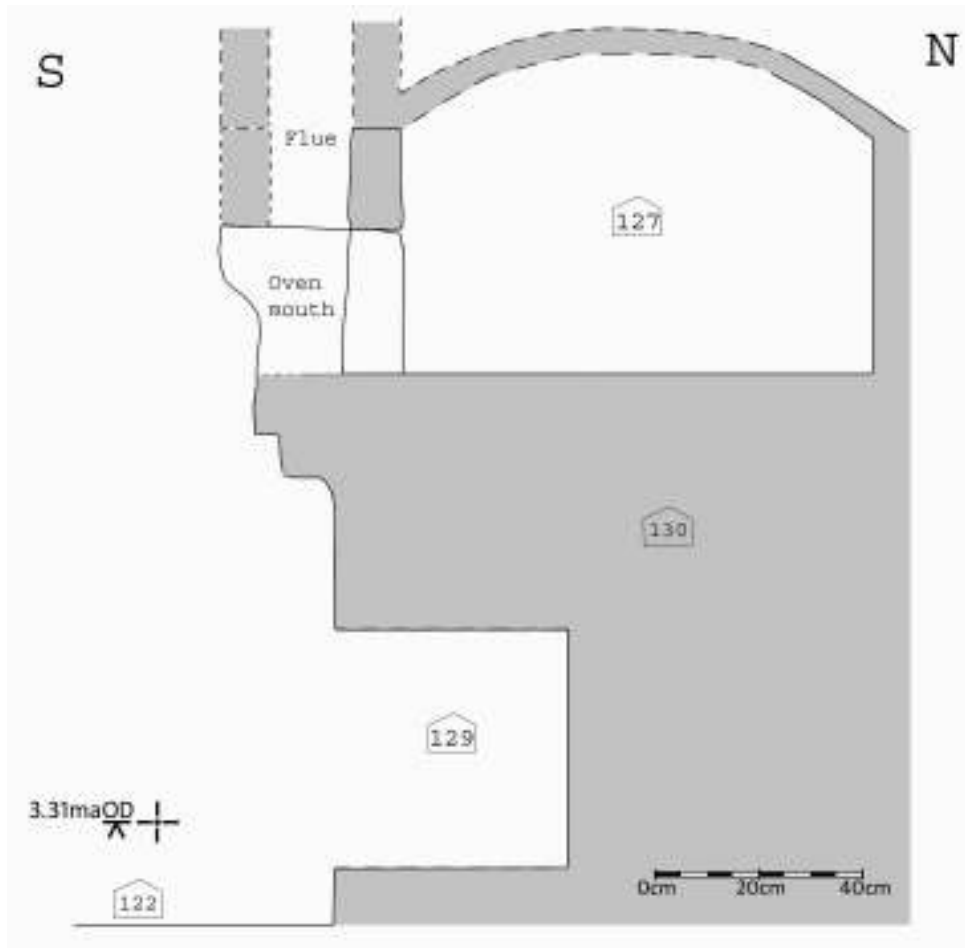


Fig.52:
Explanatory
diagram through
the oven, showing
the flue and oven
mouth



Fig.53: *Photo of investigation of basement, with oven in top right corner. (1m scale)*



Fig.54: *Photo of oven [127], plus niches, walls, and floor, looking north-west. (50cm scale)*



Fig.55: *Photo of oven [127], looking north. (50cm scale)*

Fig.56: *Photo of oven [127], looking north-west. (50cm scale)*





Fig.57: Photo of top of oven [127], clearly showing stone supports for the flue in the foreground. (20cm scale)



Fig.58: Photo of moulded stone at entrance to oven [127]. (20cm scale)

9.6 Niches ([128], [129])

Two niches were observed in the western part of the basement - [129] in the northern wall directly beneath the oven, and [128] in the western wall. These are both contemporary with the initial construction of the basement, being nicely built into the surrounding walls, and with no evidence for rebuilds and / or patching. It seems likely that these niches acted as storage facilities / cupboards for the kitchen.

Both of these niches are constructed of red brick, set in yellow-cream mortar, and with plastered internal faces and sides. They are, however, of different sizes and profiles – that in the western wall [128] being slightly larger (opening of 0.6m in width, by 0.4m in height; in comparison with 0.45m in width and height for [129]). They both have a depth of *c.*0.5m, and with a curved arch opening over the top. They are, however, at different heights – [129] is only 0.18m above the basement floor (and has a row of bricks laid at the entrance to it); whereas [128] is 0.95m above the floor. The top of niche [128] also curves down to meet the rear wall, whereas niche [129] joins at a right-angle.

These niches clearly fulfilled an important function within the kitchen. Their close proximity to, and presumable association with, the oven [127] suggests that they may have functioned in relation to the oven. In fact, the niche beneath the oven may have been used to store timber / kindling to heat the oven (as is depicted in a number of images, see figs.47-49), with that to the left being used as a ‘stay’, to place cooked bread, pastries, cakes, etc.

Bricks taken for analysis from [128] came back as fabric 3033 datable to (1450-1700) putting it within the date range of the rest of the basement.

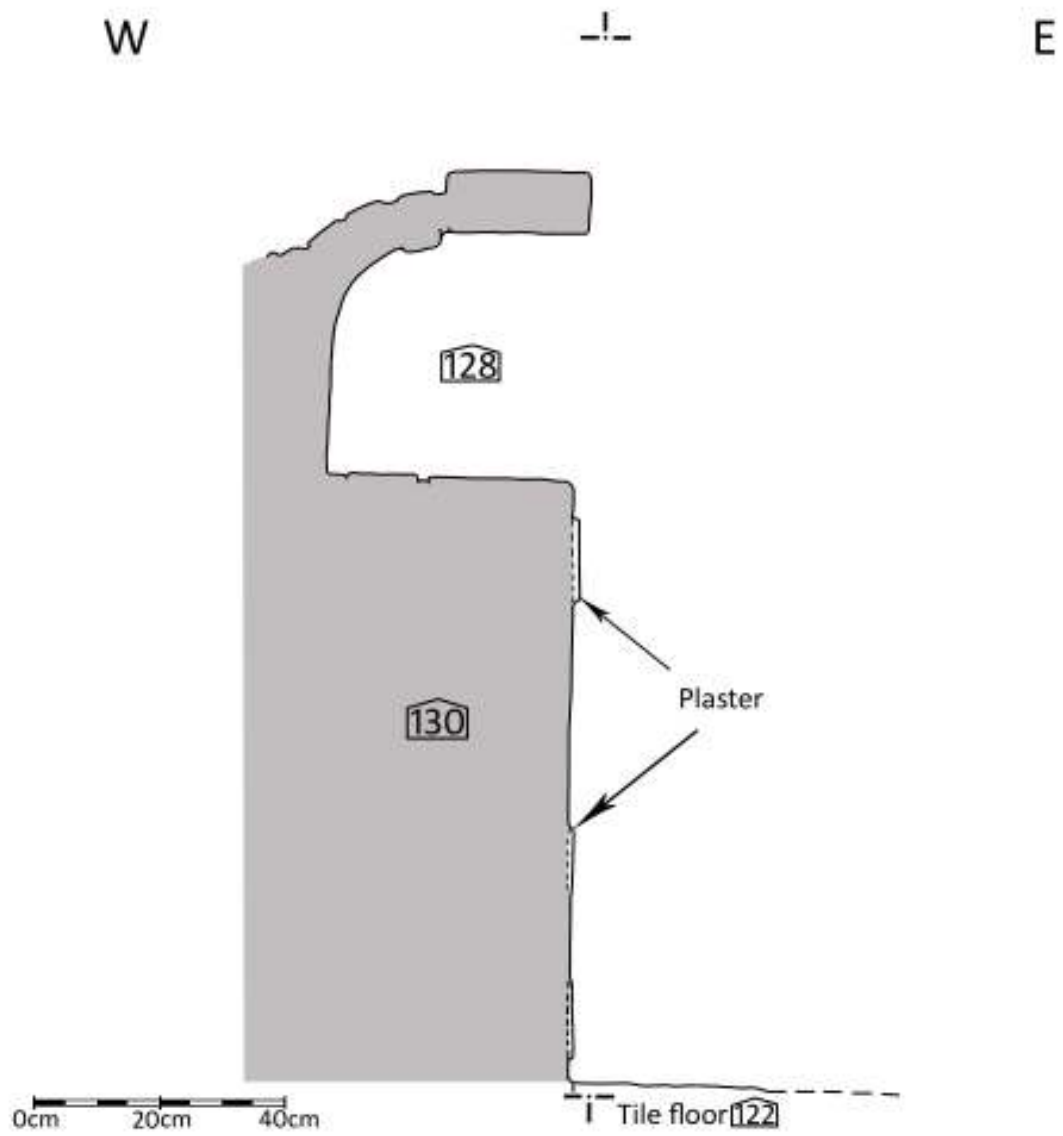


Fig.59: Section through niche [128]



Fig.60: Photo of niches [128] and [129], plus oven [127]. (50cm scale)



Fig.61: Photo of niche [128]. (20cm scale)



Fig.62: Close-up photo of niche [128]. (20cm scale)



Fig.63: Photo of niche [129]. (20cm scale)

9.7 Well ([119], [120], [121])

A brick-built well [120] was investigated in the centre of the excavated part of the basement. This consisted of red brick, laid within a creamy lime-sand mortar, in lines of stretchers. It had an external diameter of *c.*1.25m. The brickwork was truncated some 0.6m below the general level of the basement floor

This well descended beneath the level of the basement floor ([122] and [123]). In this area, there was no basement floor, presumably because of the existence of the well, suggesting that the well was contemporary with the construction of the basement.

The existence of such a well within a kitchen makes sense – water would have been necessary for the effective operation of the kitchen, both for cooking and for keeping the kitchen clean. Most kitchens of this size and at this date had wells or a piped-in water supply.²⁴

Brick samples from the well were dated to 1450-1700, suggesting that it was constructed at the same time as the basement generally.

The fill of the well included a clay-pipe bowl dated 1680-1710, tile dated 1630-1800, and pottery dated to 1720 (including English tin-glazed ware and Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware). This suggests that the well was backfilled when the kitchen was decommissioned and the whole kitchen backfilled – in the early-mid 18th century. Furthermore, the surviving edge of the tiled floor (to the south) had slumped over the edge of the cut, and was sealed by the same backfill deposit as the well itself, supporting the suggestion that the well was backfilled at the same time as the basement.

²⁴ Sim, *Food and Feast in Tudor England*, p.26.



Fig.64: Photo of excavated basement, looking east, with well [120] just behind the scale. (1m scale)



Fig.65: Photo of well [120]. (50cm scale)



Fig.66: *Photo of 'English tin-glazed' pottery, part of a fluted cup with polychrome decoration. Recovered from (119)*



Fig.67: *Photo of Delftware tiles recovered from (119). Perhaps they formed part of a set decorating the kitchen walls. The one on the right may depict a biblical scene, with a bare-breasted Salome carrying the head of John the Baptist on a plate. (10cm scale)*

9.8 South-western corner / possible entranceway? ([65], [66], [67], [68], [69], [70], [71], [98])

The south-western corner of the excavated basement is interesting, as it kinks out in this area. At the southern end of the exposed western basement wall, there is a right angle and the wall continues westwards for *c.* 1.2m [98]. It then turns another right-angle, and continues southwards for 0.88m, into the southern section. It almost-certainly then adjoins (and forms a corner with) the short section of east-west wall [67] just beyond the southern limit of excavation. Wall [98] is a thinner wall than the other basement walls (only one bricks' width). The 'internal' faces (southern and eastern) are nicely finished, in contrast to the northern and western faces which are roughly mortared. This is clearly the external wall of the basement, as natural orange gravels were exposed to the outside of it, and loose basement fill inside (figs.68+69). The brick samples from this wall were dated 1450-1700, placing them in the same date-range as the basement in general.

This is not, however, the south-western part of the basement itself, as the main north-south wall [130] continues southwards into the southern section (seen in the eastern face of wall [67]), and below No.104A Cheyne Walk. This therefore means that it is impossible to understand the exact size or shape of the basement, as it could extend to the south for many metres (towards the river). Discussion with Drew McClymont (Onsite Design), who works for the owner of 104A Cheyne Walk, has revealed that the basement of 104A Cheyne Walk (directly to the south of the site) has been poured with concrete. This means that no remains of the semi-basement are visible (or survive) in the area to the south.

A number of features were exposed within this south-western enclave. There was an indication of some form of threshold or steps into this south-western area [69], consisting of red brick, extending south for 0.68m from wall [98] up to masonry [68], and 0.2m in width (bricks dated 1450-1700). This lay beneath a north-south wall [65] – 0.23m in width, running for 0.85m north-south, and exposed for up to 0.62m in height (bricks dated 1450-1700). This suggests that there may once have been steps here, which were later blocked up by the construction of the brick wall [65]?

A large block of masonry [68] was observed in the southern section – measuring 0.76m east-west, projecting out of the southern section for up to 0.53m, and surviving for 12 courses in height (0.95m). This masonry block had been rendered with plaster and whitewashed, and the bricks were dated 1450-1700. The central section of the northern face of this masonry block was recessed by 0.23m, with a moulded chamfer at the eastern end (see fig.73). There was also an indication of some form of wooden 'lintel' (with an imprint of the wood visible on the mortar), running across the top of this (fig.74). It is unclear precisely what this masonry block was. One suggestion is that it may have formed part of a fireplace (extending to the south), or be part of an entrance-way feature of some sort.

The fill of this area of the basement was given two separate context numbers – [70] and [71]. Finds from context [70] included late 17th century clay pipe, a farthing dated to 1679, a thimble and pins, and 18th century pot. This suggests that this area was probably backfilled at the same time as the basement in general, particularly because there was no obvious physical break in the fills.

It therefore seems most likely that this part of the basement formed an entrance-way / hatch of some form, although parts of this remain slightly elusive. It is possible that it was a hatch for fuel, if the feature to the south was part of a fireplace.



Fig.68: *Photo of walls [98] and [99], looking south. (1m scale)*



Fig.69: Photo of walls [98] and [99], looking east. (50cm scale)



Fig.70: Photo of western part of trench 4, looking north-east, showing wall [66] (left of scale), and wall [65] (below 30cm scale), covering threshold [69]



Fig.71: *Photo of western part of trench 4, looking south-west, showing masonry block [68]. (60cm scale)*



Fig.72: *Photo of wall [66]/[98], looking north-west. (1m scale)*



Fig.73: *Photo of masonry block [68], looking south-west. 50cm scale standing in void apparently left by a timber beam*



Fig.74: *Close-up photo of ledge on [68], showing the imprint of timber on the rear face. (50cm scale)*



Fig.75: Close-up photo of threshold [69] looking north-west, originally concealed below wall [65]. (50cm scale)



Fig.76: Photo of thimble from (70) (15mm scale)



Fig. 77: Photo of Charles II farthing from (70), dated 1679 (25mm scale)

9.9 Cupboard in eastern wall ([81], [82], [83], [114], [115], [116], [117], [125])

A cupboard of some description, cut through the eastern basement wall [130], was investigated towards the south-eastern part of this investigation. It is thought that this was later in date than the initial construction of the basement, as had been cut through the basement wall, but was clearly inserted whilst the basement was still in use.

This feature consisted of three walls ([81], [114], and [125]), made of unmortared red brick, and covered in plaster. These three walls formed a cupboard, behind the line of the eastern basement wall, measuring *c.* 1.35m north-south, by *c.* 0.95m east-west (i.e. 0.95m behind the line of the eastern basement wall). The feature is *c.* 1.8m in height. The east-west running walls formed a sprung arch where they are cut through the basement wall [130]. Bricks from walls [81] and [125] were dated to 1450-1700.

The floor of this feature consists of bricks, laid flat as stretchers ([82] and [116]), with no mortar, and covering an area of *c.* 0.93m east-west, by 1.35m north-south. There was a clear distinction in construction between this main area of floor, and the bricks forming the truncated top of the basement wall. On the southern side, roof tiles were laid flat over the top of the surviving part of basement wall [130], presumably to level the floor where it has been cut through the basement wall. This was positioned at 3.45mOD – *c.* 0.37m above the general basement floor level. Tile samples from [82] were dated 1480-1700.

The fill of this feature has been assigned different context numbers ([83] and [115]) from that of the general basement infill. Pottery from this context included Creamware (1740-1830) in the form of a teacup, along with a sugar bowl and possible preserve pots, and Blue transfer-printed ware (1830-1900), and was generally dated to 1830+. Other finds included a clay-pipe bowl dated 1820-1840 (context [83]), early 19th century glass (context [115]), a clay-pipe bowl dated 1780-1820 (context [115]), and a button and screw cap. The general dating of these finds (early 19th century) is somewhat later than the date of finds from the general basement backfill – this may imply that there was some sort of a void through which later finds found their way. This is particularly because many of the later finds were from the upper level of this fill (a darker and looser deposit).

This feature, therefore, forms a cupboard cut back into the wall of the basement. It was presumably inserted when there was a need for extra storage facilities, whilst the kitchen was still in use.



Fig.78: Photo of cupboard in eastern wall, looking east. (50cm scale)



Fig.79: Photo of cupboard in eastern wall, where it has been cut through basement wall [130]. (20cm scale)



Fig. 80: *Photo of glass bottle and vial recovered from (115). (10cm scale)*

9.10 Probable cupboard in northern wall ([124], [132], [133])

Another probable cupboard was observed in the north-eastern corner of the basement. This consisted of an area of red tiles [124] (covering an area of 0.42m east-west, by 0.48m north-south), set at a slightly higher level (0.19m) than that of the general basement floor. These were set on a ledge of bricks [132], with a rear wall (to the north) set back some 0.2m behind the general line of the northern wall (observed to the west).

This presumed cupboard was positioned in the north-eastern corner of the basement, with the northern and eastern basement walls forming the rear and eastern sides of the cupboard. The existence of the concrete base to the west makes it difficult to ascertain precisely what is going on here, however the remnant of southwards-projecting brickwork just to the west of the concrete base suggests that there may have been a north-south projecting wall here, forming the western wall of the cupboard.

Interestingly, the eastern basement wall in this area looks different (see fig.82), with the brickwork being irregularly laid and set within a sandy matrix [133] – it is possible that this represents an area of rebuild? It is therefore possible that this cupboard is a later insertion into the basement, and that the wall was rebuilt at this date.

The tiled surface [124] was dated to approximately (1600-1800), and bricks from wall [133] were dated to 1450-1700, so this feature is broadly 17th century in date.



Fig.81: Photo of cupboard in northern wall, looking north. (20cm scale)



Fig.82: Photo of cupboard in northern wall, looking north-east. (50cm scale)

9.11 Recessed window / lightwell ([126])

Much of the northern wall of the basement had been cut away by the later well [25], such that analysis and understanding of this part of the basement is tricky. However, there was some indication that there may have once been a recessed window or lightwell in this area, possibly inserted at a later date than the basement itself.

This suggestion is mainly based on the existence of three courses of chamfered bricks, plus one piece of tile beneath this (and positioned at the same angle as the chamfered bricks) (fig.86). It is suggested that this might have represented the base and adjacent reveal (on the western side) of a window or lightwell of some sort? The fact that this basement is believed to have been a semi-basement would make this possible, with the tile and chamfered bricks being observed at 3.91m (*c.*0.83m above basement floor level, and *c.*0.79m beneath the level of the presumed contemporary ground-surface).

Furthermore, investigation of the western wall in this area (the eastern side of the oven) revealed that a 'skim' of brickwork had been added onto the original wall (see fig.85). Behind this 'skim' of brickwork, the face of an earlier wall had apparently been cut back. It therefore seems possible that this 'skim' was added when the recessed window / lightwell was inserted, and perhaps served to 'key' this into the existing structure.

The bricks from this 'skim' were dated 1700-1800 (fabric 3034). This is later in date than the bricks in the general basement walls (dated 1450-1700), supporting the suggestion that this skim (and the possible recessed window / lightwell) was added at a later date than the initial construction of the basement.



Fig.83: *Photo of recessed window / lightwell area, from above. (50cm scale)*



Fig.84: *Photo of recessed window / lightwell area (above the later well [25]), looking north. (50cm scale)*



Fig.85: *Photo of skim of wall in western wall of recessed window / lightwell area. (20cm scale)*



Fig.86: *Close-up photo of chamfered brick and tile (presumed reveal and sill) at the western end of the recessed window / lightwell area. (20cm scale)*

9.12 Basement Infill ([29], [30], [111], [112], [113])

Various deposits of basement infill were excavated and investigated during this investigation. This was a generally loose grey deposit, with lots of mortar and brick rubble in it.

These deposits must have been infilled when the kitchen was decommissioned, and the basement backfilled. It seems most likely that this occurred in the earlier 18th century, when the cottages were constructed on the site (see discussion in section 10).

Interestingly, a slightly different deposit [112] – darker brown / black, more silty and organic in nature – was observed in the central part of the basement. This appears to correspond with the area of well [120], although this is also the location of the later soakaway / drain [104], so may have leached out from this.

This basement infill was observed directly on top of the basement floor (at 3.08mOD), and stretching up to the level of the cottage features (at *c.*4.8mOD). This is therefore for a depth of *c.*1.7m, infilling the total depth of the basement.

A large assemblage of pottery was recovered from the above contexts including several near-complete vessels such as chamber pots, saucers, and soup plates, all suggesting purely domestic activity. The date range of the pottery was anywhere between 1580-1900 (Post-medieval redware), however more secure examples such as ‘Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware’ (1720-1780), could narrow the terminus post quem for deposition to the mid-18th century.

Three clay pipe bowls were recovered from this infill (one from context (112), and two from context (113) – see fig.89) – these were dated *c.*1700-1770 (see appendix V).

Several metal objects including a buckle and button (fig.91) were recovered from context (112), and a Charles II farthing dated 1673 (fig.93) was found in context (113). Several fragmentary glass wine vessels and 3 possible ‘retorts’, used in a culinary context, were recovered from fill (112) (fig.90), but could only be broadly dated to the late 18th to early 19th century.

The fact that some of these finds appear to be slightly later in date than would be expected (i.e. later 18th century) may be accounted for by the fact that some of these were recovered at relatively high levels within the ‘basement infill’, and may therefore belong more securely to the cottage-date features / activity.



Fig.87: Photo of upper level of central part of excavation, looking south and showing the area of basement infill. (1m scale)



Fig.88: Photo of excavation and investigation of basement infill, looking approximately north-west



Fig.89: *Photo of 18th century clay pipe bowls from context (113) – basement infill. (10cm scale)*



Fig.90: *Photo of glass tubes recovered from (112), possibly 'retorts' used in a culinary context. 5cm scale.*



Fig.91: *Photo of shoe buckle recovered from (112). 5cm scale*



Fig.92: Photo of tin-glazed tile recovered from (112). (10cm scale)



Fig.93: Photo of Charles II farthing, dated 1673, from (113) (25mm scale)



Fig.94: Photo of Pearlware pottery with blue-painted decoration (underglaze), (1770 – 1820) recovered from (112). (10cm scale)



Fig.95: *Photo of 'Westerwald ware' chamber pot with lion medallion decoration recovered from (112). Dateable to mid 18th century (10cm scale)*



Fig.96: *Photo of complete 'Post medieval redware' chamber pot, recovered from (112). Terminus post quem of 1760 (10cm scale)*

9.13 This kitchen semi-basement is a substantial (and well-preserved) structure, presumably associated with a relatively large and significant house. It is unclear precisely which house this is, although the available cartographic, documentary, and illustrative materials suggest that it is most likely part of the earlier 'farmhouse' which stood in the approximate location of Lindsey House. If so, the discovery of this kitchen semi-basement is hugely valuable in adding to the body of knowledge about the house which preceded Lindsey House and which was, at one point, occupied by Sir Thomas More himself!

It is also of interest in the study of early post-medieval kitchens – providing further evidence about the existence and workings of beehive ovens, and the types of cupboards / niches found within such kitchens. However, the fact that part of the kitchen was not excavated means that it is not possible to gain a complete understanding of its layout and working. For example, there was no definitive evidence for a fireplace, over which roasting and boiling would have occurred. Traces of other features typically found in early post-medieval kitchens were also lacking – such as drains or sink holes (to dispose of waste water), sinks, long tables / work-surfaces, and the various kitchen implements and crockery. It can be assumed that the more portable items (the kitchen implements and tables) would have been removed (and possibly re-used) when the kitchen was decommissioned, or disposed of elsewhere. Other features, such as fireplaces and sinks, may have been positioned in the southern (uninvestigated) part of the kitchen.

10 18th to 20th-Century Cottages

- 10.1 At some point between 1717 (James Hamilton's Survey) and 1746 (Rocque's Map), a row of cottages were constructed along the eastern side of Milmans Row, in the area of this site – see figs.3+5. It seems most likely that they were constructed in 1726, as deeds dating from 1726 relate to the leasing of land occupied by Gorges House for building “a new row of buildings intended to be called Milman's Row”.²⁵ These are depicted in all subsequent maps, with the 1865-69 OS Map depicting the layout of these more clearly – two cottages fronting onto Milmans Row to the west, each with an adjoining yard to the east, divided down the centre of the site by a partition wall (fig.98). A 19th century photograph (fig.99) also provides an indication of the style of the cottages. They appear as two-storey brick built structures, with gable roofs into which are built a single dormer window, chimneys, and with large first floor and ground floor sash windows. The ground floor windows have large wooden shutters and the doors open straight out onto the pavement. These cottages were demolished towards the beginning of the 20th century, as they are depicted on the 1894-6 OS Map, but had disappeared by the 1912 OS Map.

At some point in the mid-19th century (between Thompson's 1836 Map and the 1864 First Edition OS Map), the long north-south building on the eastern side of the site was constructed. This may have been a single-storey fairly lightweight structure. Remains relating to this were uncovered during this investigation.

A number of features uncovered during this archaeological investigation related to these buildings, and will be discussed below.

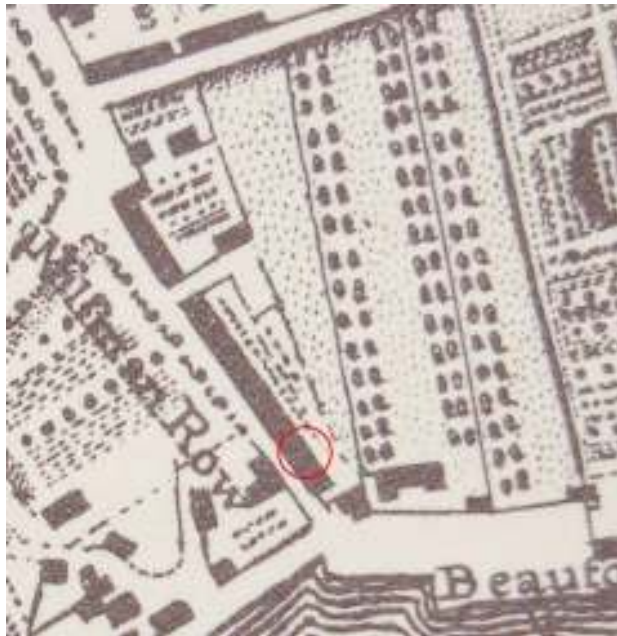


Fig.97: Extract from Rocque's 1746 Map – the first cartographic depiction of the cottages

²⁵ Quoted in R. Davies, *Chelsea Old Church*, p.135.

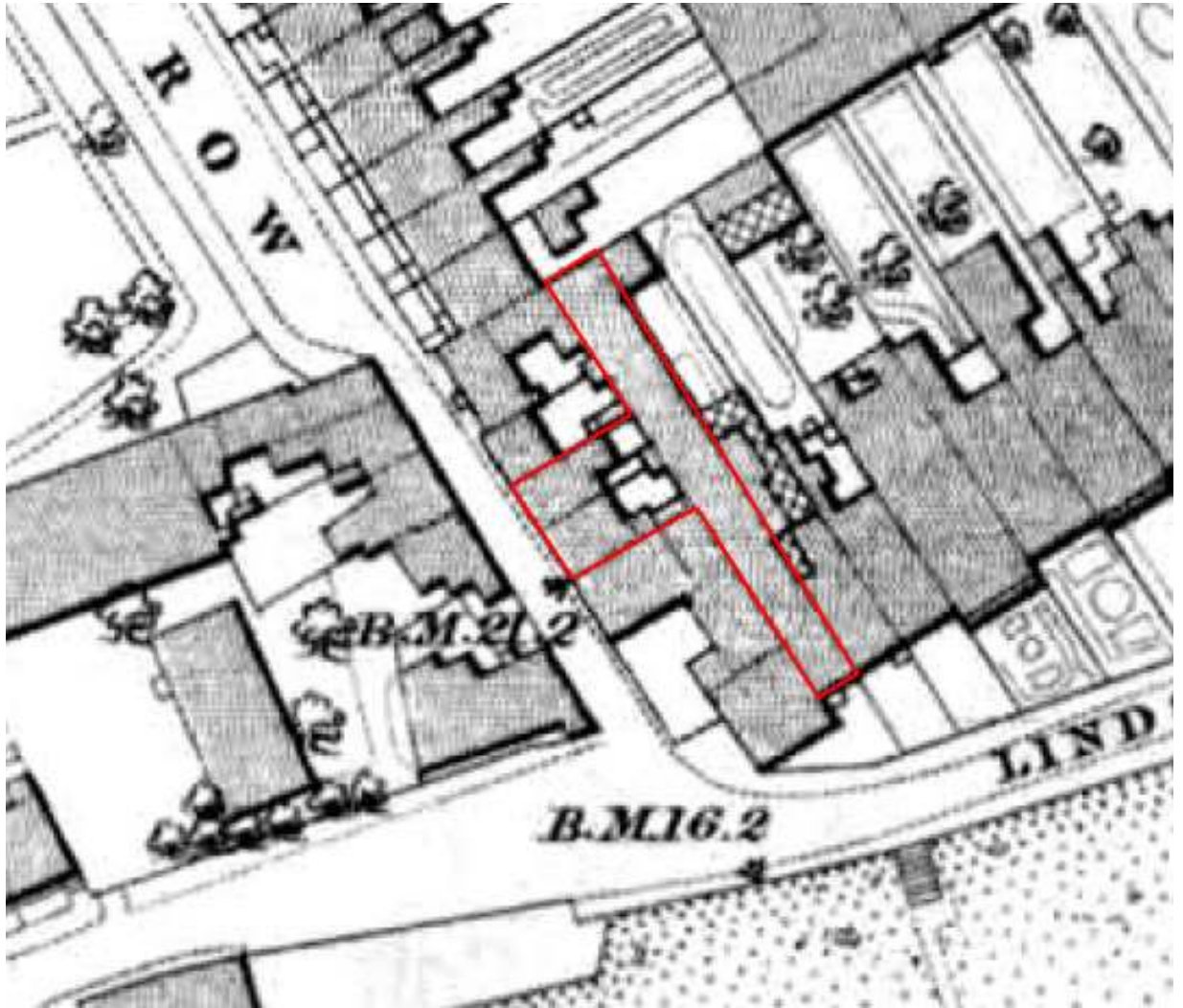


Fig.98: Extract from the 1865 OS Map, clearly depicting the two cottages on the site



Fig.99: 19th century photograph of cottages on Milmans Row, looking south. Note the difference between the two cottages to the right and the third in the foreground with different roof tiles, dormer window, main windows and doorway. Also note the wallpaper and skirting board in the doorway of the third cottage appearing to slope as if the entrance steps down from the pavement to internal floor level. © English Heritage, NMR. BB013038.

10.2 Context List

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
16	Deposit observed overlying evaluation trench 1 and all other archaeological deposits and features. Relatively loose, mid-light brown, silty-sand, with lots of finds including pot, CBM etc.	Probably a ‘demolition’ layer associated with the destruction of the cottages that stood in this area. This deposit overlies the ‘cottage’ features (i.e. tiled floor, walls). Finds from this deposit date to the 19 th century (generally), including copper farthing dated 1861 – cottages were demolished in the early 20 th Century.
17	Pit/dump of pottery, at far north-eastern end of evaluation trench 1, immediately to the west of the curved brickwork within wall [31]. Stretches for c.0.4m E-W, and c.0.5m N-S.	Pit filled with pottery – possibly a cesspit or rubbish dump. Determined/delineated by the curved brickwork but cut away by [15] to the north and west. Dating of pottery, clay pipe and glass is relatively modern (19 th century), suggesting that it may have been a dump in the backyard of the cottages.
18	Brick-lined drain in northern part of trench. c.1.5m in length (E-W), and runs into the brick-constructed drain to the east. Consists of red-orange bricks set within a coarse grey mortar.	Brick-lined drain. Associated with the 18 th – 20 th Century cottages, to drain the cottages in some way. Northern side now removed by later drain [14].
19	Brick-lined drain in southern part of evaluation trench 1. Can see one bricks’ width in southern part of drain, drain gully (width of c.0.2m), and a couple of bricks on the north. Runs for c.1m (E-W). Red-orange bricks set within a coarse grey mortar.	Brick-lined drain. Associated with the 18 th – 20 th Century cottages? Drained the cottages in some way. Extant western end of both [18] and [19] probably lies just outside the rear wall of the cottages, so probably drained the scullery (etc) out into the yard. Two brick samples – dated 1630-1700, and 1700-1780.
20	Red brick wall, set within a coarse grey mortar, 4 courses deep, 2 bricks’ width. c.1.4m length (E-W) and 0.2m width. Subsides significantly in the middle.	Probably a brick spine wall that divided the two 18 th Century cottage yards that stood in this area (depicted on maps). Bricks dated 1700-1800.
21	Red brick wall, set within a coarse grey mortar, in rough courses. c.0.8m (N-S) and 0.3m (E-W)	Unclear as to the precise function of this wall. Too far east to be the back wall of the cottages, but too far west to be a wall associated with the rear of 103 Cheyne Walk (i.e. west of [15]). Part of an ancillary structure / outhouse?
22	Red tiles set flat in grey mortar. Tiles measure c.0.26m X 0.26m X 0.03m. Area measures approximately 0.6m (E-W) by 0.6m (N-S). Mortar scar runs diagonally across the tiled area.	Part of the tiled floor of one of the 18 th – 20 th Century cottages that stood in this area. Tiles dated 1600-1800.

23	Layer/deposit around the tiled floor (at the same level) at the western end of the trench. Very compact mid-brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional charcoal specks and CBM fragments. <i>c.</i> 0.75m (E-W) and 1m (N-S) around the tiled floor area – cut away by the concrete-lined drain [14] to the north, tank [13] to the west, and LOE of evaluation trench 1 to the south.	Possibly the deposit which underlay the tiled floor [22] – therefore formed the base make-up under the 18 th Century cottage floors.
24	Layer/deposit at the eastern end of the trench, just to the west of the modern wall [15]. Very compact, mid-brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional charcoal specks and CBM fragments. <i>c.</i> 0.5m E-W and 1.6m N-S (maximum extent of trench N-S).	Outside the cottages, in the yard-area. Probably a mixture of backfills, especially of wall [15] to the east and well [25] to the south-west.
25	Red brick domed well. Very regularly coursed (mainly in stretchers), set within a coarse grey mortar at upper level (lower section apparently laid dry), and set out to form a dome-shape. Stone slab on top blocking the well is <i>c.</i> 0.5m X 0.5m; dome is <i>c.</i> 0.6m radius. Has cut away any other archaeology in this specific area. Also observed at lower level of 3.05mOD during the investigation.	Domed brick well. Found in the backyard of one of the 18 th Century cottages. Bricks dated 1700-1800.
26	Red brickwork, regularly coursed, set within a coarse grey mortar. <i>c.</i> 0.4m E-W; <i>c.</i> 0.45m N-S; and down to base of trench and beyond. Abuts wall [31] (at eastern end of trench). Cut-out in the centre of it. Bricks dated 1730-1800, and 1450-1700.	Brick base adjoining wall [31]. Dating of the bricks to <i>c.</i> 1730-1800 suggests that this wall was part of the cottage phase. The cut-out was possibly intended to hold a timber post – suggesting that this may have been part of an outhouse.
50	Deposit observed overlying trench 3 and all other archaeological deposits and features. Relatively loose, mid-light brown, silty-sand, with lots of finds including pot, CBM etc. Same as (16).	Early 20 th century demolition deposit, associated with the demolition of the cottages.
51	Red brick wall base, set in yellow lime mortar. Six courses of structural walling (<i>c.</i> 420mm high), plus two courses of stepped footings (<i>c.</i> 180mm high). <i>c.</i> 320mm wide (east-west), and projects for <i>c.</i> 340mm out of the northern section. Roughly finished.	Wall footing associated with cottages? Position of it, in comparison with cartographic evidence, suggests that it was probably an internal dividing wall of the northern cottage on the site. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
52	Red brick wall footings, set in yellow sandy lime mortar. Three courses survive (0.25m in height) but it has been severely truncated and disturbed. 470mm wide (east-west) by 240mm north-south (projecting out of northern section).	Wall footing associated with cottages? Position of it, in comparison with cartographic evidence, suggests that it was probably an internal dividing wall of the northern cottage on the site. Bricks dated 1450-1700.

53	Single course of red brickwork aligned north-south, bonded in dirty yellow-grey mortar. 50mm high (1 course), by 370mm wide (east-west), by 860mm long (north-south, projecting from southern section). Directly on top of natural deposits.	Cottage wall? Position of it, in comparison with cartographic evidence, suggests that it was probably an internal dividing wall of the northern cottage on the site. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
54	Single course of red brickwork, in yellow mortar. c.80mm high (1 course), by 360mm wide (east-west), by 1.2m long (north-south, across whole width of trench 3). Directly on top of natural deposits.	Cottage wall? Position of it, in comparison with cartographic evidence, suggests that it was probably an internal dividing wall of the northern cottage on the site. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
55	Red brick wall, bonded in coarse grey mortar. Survives for seven courses in height (530mm), by c.0.23m in width, by 1.2m in length (north-south, across whole width of trench 3). Abutted by brick floor [57].	Possible back (eastern) wall of northern cottage? On same alignment as wall [76], which was presumably the equivalent wall for the southern cottage. Bricks dated 1450-1700. Overlies fill of cess-pit [56], so later in date than this.
56	Two red brick walls, bonded in yellow/brown mortar. Survives for up to 11 courses (860mm high), and 230mm wide. One wall runs north-south across whole width of trench 3 (1.2m). One runs east from southern part of this wall for c.0.6m, and into [55].	Western and southern sides of a single structure. Probably a cess-pit. Lower fill is (60). Bricks dated 1450-1700.
57	Single course of mixed red and red-orange bricks, laid as a surface, at 4.87mOD. A single line of stretchers delineates an edge to the south, but this has largely been truncated away. Abuts wall [55].	Possible yard surface of cottages? Largely destroyed by 20 th century demolition of cottages, such that only this small area survives. Bricks dated 1650-1800.
58	Red brick walls, bonded with lime mortar. One wall runs east-west, with another running north-south off the eastern end of the first. Uses northern end of wall [59] in south-east corner. Measures c.1m east-west, by c.0.4m north-south (continuing into northern section).	Southern and eastern sides of a possible cess-pit? Associated with cottages (in their back yards)? Bricks dated 1450-1700.
60	Loose mixed deposit (dark brown – black), with finds, ceramic building material, pebbles, mortar, etc.	Lower fill of cess-pit [56]. Clay pipe bowl and stem dated to c.17 th century, pottery to 17 th – 18 th century.
61	Short section of north-south red brickwork, in white gritty mortar, keyed onto [63]. Survives for five courses in height (360mm), 220mm wide (east-west), and 330mm long (north-south).	Internal stub wall. The position of this, in relation to cartographic evidence, places it within the long north-south building in the eastern part of the site, rather than the cottages as such. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
62	Single course of red brickwork forming a brick floor. Laid in stretchers. Measures c.920mm north-south, by 1.7m east-west. Bounded by wall [63].	Internal floor surface of room / tank bounded by wall [63]. The position of this places it within the long north-south building in the eastern part of the site – it must be a small room / tank within this. Bricks dated 1650-1800.

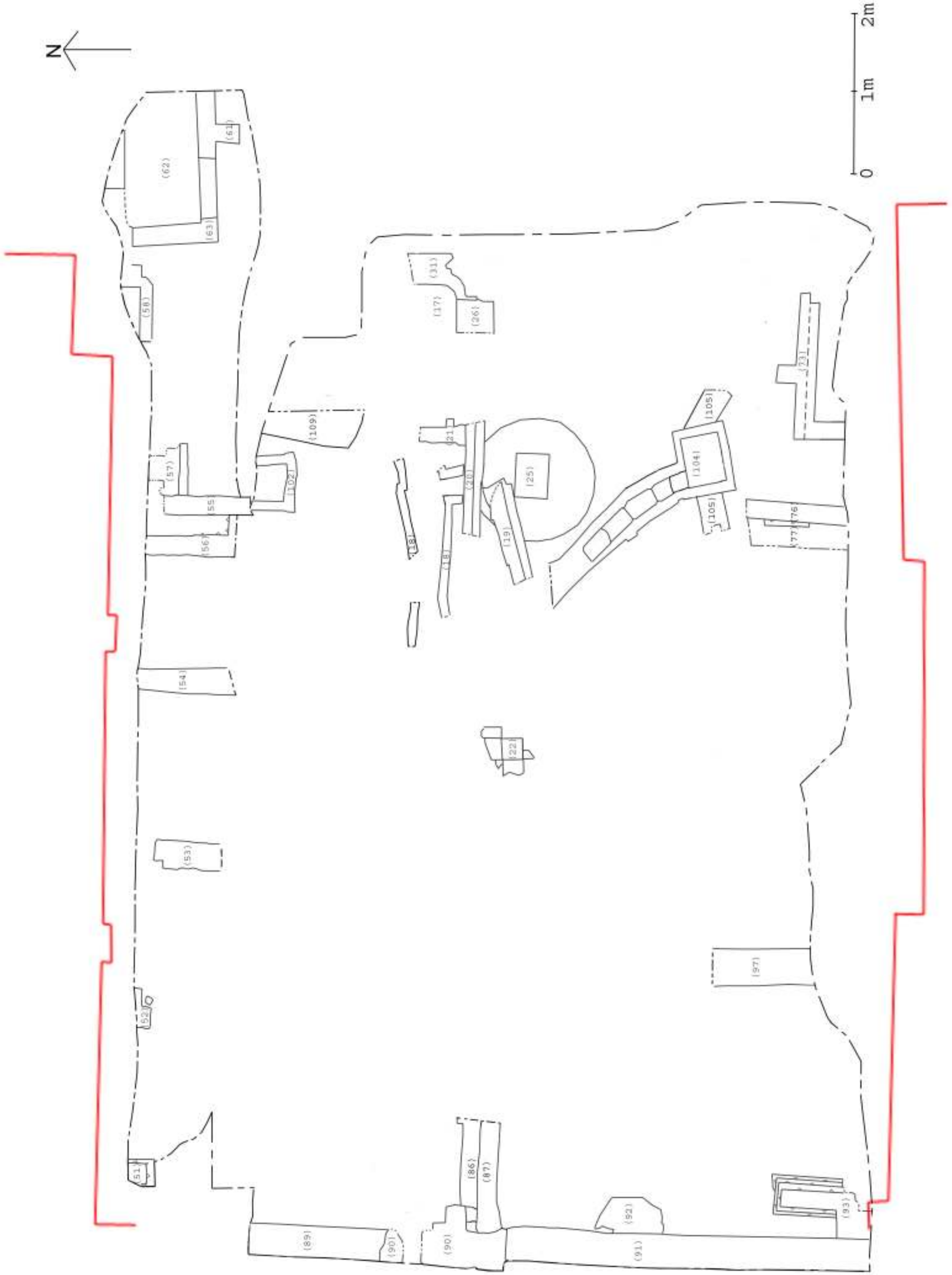
63	Three walls, made of red brick and set in thick lime mortar, neatly finished. Walls form northern, southern, and western sides, surrounding floor [62]. Abuts wall [59] to west. Encloses a space <i>c.</i> 920mm north-south, by 2m east-west (continuing into eastern section).	Three sides of room / tank (with floor [62]). This appears to lie within the long north-south building at the eastern end of the site (not the cottages as such).
64	Cut for walls [63].	
73	East-west aligned red brick wall, set in soft cream sandy lime mortar, turning south at each end, plus a projecting buttress approximately midway along the northern side. 1.8m long (east-west), 0.23m wide. Observed for 11 courses in height (1.03m), plus two rubble courses at its base. Buts up against [81] at eastern end.	Wall running east-west along the southern part of the site, believed to be a cess-pit wall. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
74	Cut for [73]. Observed <i>c.</i> 0.55m to the north of wall [73]. Distinguished by a darker siltier fill (in contrast to the lighter looser mortar-rubble backfill found elsewhere).	Cut for wall [73].
76	North-south aligned red brick wall, set in coarse grey mortar. Observed for a north-south distance of <i>c.</i> 1.1m (continuing into both northern and southern sections of trench 4). Width of 0.19m, and observed for a height of <i>c.</i> 0.5m. Set on wider brick rubble foundations – 90mm either side, plus 0.14m in height.	Possible back (eastern) wall of southern cottage? On same alignment as wall [55], which was presumably the equivalent wall for the northern cottage. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
77	Red-purple bricks, laid flat and dry. Observed for <i>c.</i> 1.1m north-south (whole width of trench 4), and for 0.33m east-west (abuts north-south wall [76], and truncated by concrete to the west, so probably originally continued further to the west). 1 course in height (<i>c.</i> 60mm). Observed at 4.7mOD (0.8m beneath modern ground-surface).	Floor surface, associated with wall [76]. Probably the internal floor of the southern cottage.
86	An east-west aligned red brick wall. One course visible, laid in a mix of headers and stretchers, in white mortar. Measures <i>c.</i> 1m east-west, by <i>c.</i> 0.2m in width. Truncated by iron tank to the east.	Internal spine wall dividing the two cottages that stood on the site. This runs out of wall [90] (the front wall of the cottages), but is truncated to the east by the iron tank. Bricks dated 1450-1700, and 1800-1900.

87	East-west aligned red brick drain (only the northern wall and tiled base surviving), with the brickwork sloping down to the west, and having been replaced with two re-used roof-tiles at the eastern end. Observed running for 1.25m east-west (continuing into eastern section of trench 5), 0.26m in width, and for six courses in height. To the south was a bed of large tiles, laid flat over a bed of lime mortar. Southern wall not existing.	Brick and tile culvert. Falls just within the southern cottage (built up against the spine wall dividing the two cottages). Presumably drained these cottages in some way. Tiles dated 1480-1800.
88	Loose dark grey / black silty-soil, with root disturbance and occasional gravels. Contained within culvert ([87]). Between 0.3 and 0.47m deep; 0.26-0.3m wide; and for east-west distance of 1.25m (across width of trench).	Silting of culvert / drain [87].
89	North-south aligned red brick wall, bonded in a yellow-sandy lime mortar, in Flemish bond. Observed for c.1.75m north-south; by 0.41m width; and 0.38m in height. Truncated at southern end. Built directly on top of the natural gravels.	Western wall of cottages fronting onto Milman Street. Northern continuation of [91].
90	Red brick masonry block, bonded in white lime mortar cement. Measuring 0.85m north south, by between 0.15 and 0.44m east-west, by 0.38m in height (5 courses). Partially built into structure [84] on the western side. Abuts wall [89] to the north and [91] to the south.	Possible repair work to western wall of cottages facing onto Milman Street. Slightly different from [89] and [90], suggesting that it represents later repair work to this wall.
91	North-south aligned red brick wall, set in sandy yellow mortar and laid in Flemish bond. Observed for c.4m in length (north-south, continuing into southern section); by 0.12m width (into western section); by 0.35m in height (three courses). Built directly on top of natural orange gravels.	Western wall of cottages fronting onto Milman Street. Continuation of [89] to the south, but beyond the area of later repaired wall [90]. Bricks dated 1450-1700.
92	East-west aligned red-orange brick foundation, set in white-grey sandy lime mortar. Built abutting wall [91]. Measures c.0.5m east-west, by c.0.8m north-south.	Wall foundation thought to be associated with the cottages that once stood on this site. Positioned within the interior of the southern cottage, although it is unclear precisely what it was.
93	Red-orange 'L-shaped' brick foundation, set in yellow sandy mortar. Runs parallel to, and abuts wall [91]. Observed for 5 courses in height (0.35m). Runs for 1.3m north-south, by 0.75m east-west.	Small wall foundation, associated with cottages, and positioned within the southern cottage. Possible entrance? Bricks dated 1450-1700.

97	North-south aligned red-orange brick wall, set in yellow-white lime mortar and in Flemish bond. Observed for 1.2m in length (north-south, continuing into both sections), by 0.37m in width, by 0.28m in height (four courses). Built over disturbed natural deposits.	Internal wall of southern cottage? Bricks dated 1450-1700.
101	Firm dark grey silty-sand, with occasional small pebbles and ceramic building material fragments. Within brick feature [102].	Fill within [102] – small brick-lined feature. 5 sherds of ‘Blue Transfer-printed Ware’ c.1830-1900.
102	Red brick, set in gritty cream mortar, ‘box’ construction, formed of whole and part bricks. Measures (externally) 0.65-0.71m east-west, by at least 0.57m north-south (truncated to north), by 0.46m in height (top truncated). Internal measurements: 0.44-0.46m east-west, by up to 0.47m north-south. Built on top of natural sandy gravel deposits.	Small brick drain or soakaway, presumably associated with the cottages. Positioned in the back yard of the northern cottage, and built abutting other walls. Bricks dated c.1650-1850.
103	Firm mid-dark brown sandy-silt, with frequent pebbles and gravels, and occasional ceramic building material fragments. Surrounds brick structure [102], for between 0.12m and 0.25m around the brick structure. Only really visible to south and west, as cut away by new wall to north, and hard to distinguish it from earlier fill [108] to the east.	Construction backfill surrounding brick drain / soakaway [102]. Contained clay pipe stem, ‘Post-medieval redware’, ‘English tin-glazed ware and ‘Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware’. Terminus post quem 1720.
104	Pan-tile drain channel, and soakaway box made of mixed and reused bricks, including yellow stock bricks. Lined with yellow cement. Soakaway box measures 690mm X 820mm X 780m (depth), and consists of a single row of bricks on all sides and a brick base. The drain consists of pan-tiles, forming the surface of the channel. [105] built into the same soakaway at a later date.	Drain and soakaway associated with the cottages. Located in the rear yards of the cottages. Bricks dated 1750-1800.
105	Two red brick drains, partly consisting of older reused bricks, and with some mid-grey crumbly mortar. Consists of two strips of brickwork surface leading away from soakaway box [104]. One course high; c.320mm wide; and 530mm long (eastern drain, continuing into eastern section); 500mm (western drain).	Brick base for two drains, added to the soakaway at a later date. Contemporary with cottages, and positioned in their back yards. Bricks dated 1650-1850.

106	Fill of brick soakaway [104]. Loose dark grey-brown sandy-silt, with frequent brick and tile fragments, and a small amount of animal bone, glass, pottery, and metal.	Fill of brick soakaway [104]. Several sherds of 'Blue Transfer-printed ware' (1830-1900) and 'Post-medieval redware' (1580-1900). A piece of peg tile (1480-1800), and several clay pipe stems. Probably 19 th century in date, on balance.
107	Cut for [104]. Measures c.3.3m in length, by 0.9m in width, by 0.26m in depth. Sharp vertical sides.	Cut for [104].
108	Compact mid-light brown sandy-silt (sandier towards base), with some ceramic building material and pebbles, and occasional mortar and charcoal specks. 0.95m in depth (top truncated).	Fill within cut [109]. Backfill contains largely late 18 th century material (pottery, clay pipe stem, glass, brick, and tile).
109	South-western part of a cut feature, presumably some sort of pit. Measures 0.7m east-west, by 1.35m north-south (truncated to north and east), and 0.95m deep. Near vertical sides, onto relatively flat base.	Cut for pit [108], positioned within the backyards of the properties.
110	Firm dark grey-brown sandy-silt, with occasional pebbles and very occasional ceramic building material fragments. Primary fill within soakaway [104].	Fill towards base of soakaway [104]. 'Post-medieval redware', 'Chinese porcelain', 'Westerwald-type stoneware', Staffordshire white salt-glazed ware', 'English tin-glazed ware' producing a date range from 1580-1900. Presence of Staffordshire white ware' has, however, gives it a terminus post quem of c.1720.
118	Friable dark grey / black organic silty deposit, with occasional pebbles, ceramic building material fragments, and mortar patches. Found to the south of wall [73].	Deposit associated with wall [73], and presumably the deposit within the back yard of the southern cottage? Pottery and clay pipe suggest late 18 th century date.

Fig.100: Plan of
the 18th – 20th
Century features



10.3 Walls [20], [21], [26], [51], [52], [53], [54], [55], [61], [63], [64],[73], [74], [76], [86], [89], [90], [91], [92], [93], [97], [118]

A number of brick walls, part of the cottages, the long north-south building in the eastern part of the site, and ancillary structures in the back-yards of the properties, were investigated and recorded. These will be discussed in turn, and compared with historic map evidence where appropriate.

10.3.1 The most substantial ‘cottage period’ wall was that aligned along the western boundary of the site, forming the western boundary of the cottages that stood here. This extended a total of *c.*6.6m north-south (the full north-south extent of the site). It was *c.*0.41m in width, and survived to 0.38m (5 courses) in height. It was made of red brick, set in a sandy yellow mortar, laid in Flemish bond, and built directly on top of the natural gravels. Three context numbers were assigned to this wall – [89], [90], and [91] – with [91] representing the central 0.85m section, which is different from that at either end (white lime mortar cement, not in neat Flemish bond, etc), and which appears to abut walls [89] and [91], rather than being part of a continuous wall line. This central area is presumably an area of rebuild, possibly when this section was suffering from an episode of structural decay. Brick samples taken from context [91] were dated 1450-1700. They were probably reused from the demolition of nearby houses (such as Gorges House, which was demolished in *c.*1726, the same time as the construction of the cottages). The wall is depicted on all historic maps, and in the photograph (fig.99).



Fig.101: Photo of wall [91], looking south-west, with the river in the background. (1m scale)



Fig.102: *Photo of wall [91], looking north-west. (50cm scale)*



Fig.103: *Photo of wall [89], with walls [90] and [91] beyond, looking south. (1m scale)*



Fig.104: Photo of wall [90] (behind the 1m scale), with wall [89] to right

10.3.2 Projecting east off of wall [90], in the centre of the site, was another wall – [86]. This ran for c. 1m in length (east-west), before it was truncated by the iron tank. Brick samples from this were dated 1450-1700 and 1800-1900. This presumably formed the internal spine wall dividing up the two cottages which stood on the site.



Fig.105: Photo of wall [86] (behind the 50cm scale), with drain [87] in front of it

10.3.3 Brick wall [20] extends east-west towards the centre of the investigation. The approximate location of this wall, when compared with cartographic evidence, places it in the backyards of the properties. This would presumably make wall [20] the base of the dividing garden / yard wall at the rear of the two cottages. The bricks in this wall were fabric 3032, post-medieval froged brick, and were dated to c.1700-1800. This would fit the construction date of the cottages: early-mid 18th century.



Fig.106: *Photo of spine-wall [20] (beneath the 50cm scale), looking south-west*

10.3.4 Walls [55] and [76] are both north-south aligned red brick walls, set in coarse grey mortar – wall [55] positioned at the northern end of the site and [76] at the southern end. It is thought that these walls may be the back (eastern) walls of the northern and southern cottages respectively, as they are on the same alignment and in broadly the same position. They were recorded for 1.2m and 1.1m in length respectively. Though clearly truncated, at least in part, this appears to fit with the picture provided on the First Edition OS Map where the rear walls to the cottages are only shown as short stretches of wall, before turning to the west, to create a ‘bay’ in the central area between the two properties. Brick samples from wall [55] and [76] were dated 1450-1700, suggesting that they were reused in this particular construction. Interestingly, the fill of cess-pit [58] underlay wall [55], suggesting that the cess-pit predated the wall. As this cess-pit is believed to be ‘cottage-period’ in date, it may be that wall [55] is a later addition, supported by the fact that these walls are different in construction from walls [89]/[90]/[91]. It could be that the cottages were originally more square shaped, and that the eastwards projections are later extensions?



Fig.107: Photo of walls [54] and [55] (1m scale positioned between them), looking east



Fig.108: Photo of wall [76], in immediate foreground, looking east (60cm scale)

10.3.5 A number of other probable internal walls, within the northern and southern cottages, were investigated. Those in the northern cottage were represented by wall foundations [51], [52], [53], and [54] – all aligned east-west across Trench 3, all constructed directly on top of the natural deposits, made of red brick set in yellow lime mortar, and all constructed from the same level. Bricks from all of these contexts were dated 1450-1700, suggesting that they may have been reused in the cottage construction. It seems likely that these are all internal walls dividing up the individual rooms within the northern cottage.



Fig.109: *Photo of walls [53], [52], and [51], looking west. (1m scale)*

10.3.6 Within the southern cottage, walls [93] and [97] appear to have formed internal walls. Wall [93] is positioned just to the east of the main wall fronting onto Milman Street, wall [90], and appears to be a stub-wall. Wall [93] therefore appears to have formed some kind of porch / entrance feature? Wall [97], aligned north-south across Trench 4, and made up of red bricks constructed directly on top of natural gravels, is presumably an internal wall in the southern cottage, similar to those observed within the northern cottage. The bricks from both of these walls were dated 1450-1700, similar to the internal walls in the northern cottage.



Fig.110: *Photo of wall [93] (left side of image), looking south. (50cm scale)*



Fig.111: *Photo of wall [97], looking west. (50cm scale)*

10.3.7 In the north-eastern corner of the investigation area, three brick walls forming the northern, southern, and western sides of a 1m-wide room or tank (context [63]) with a brick floor [62], were observed. The brickwork abuts wall [59] to the west. The position of this places it within the long building aligned north-south on the eastern side of the site - these walls must form internal walls forming a small room or tank, which extends further to the east.

Associated with wall [63] was wall [61], projecting out to the south from the southern wall of [63]. This also falls within the footprint of the long north-south building on the eastern side of the site, so was presumably an internal stub wall within this building, projecting off the small room discussed above. Bricks from this wall were dated 1450-1700, suggesting that they were reused similar to other masonry found in the construction of the cottages.



Fig.112: *Photo of walls [61] and [63], looking north-west. 50cm scale rests on surface [62]*

10.3.8 Two other walls ([21] and [26]), lying within the area of the back-yards of the cottages, were observed. These presumably formed part of ancillary structures (external toilets, outhouses, etc) positioned within the back-yards. Wall [21], for example, runs north-south for *c.*0.8m towards the eastern end of the investigation – this is not depicted on any of the historic maps, so is presumably part of an unknown cottage-period structure.



Fig.113: *Photo of wall [21], looking west. (50cm scale)*

Similarly, brickwork [26] was presumably part of the cottage phase of development, and positioned in the back-yards of the properties. The brick samples were of differing fabric-types, 3033 and 3034, and dated to *c.*1450-1700 and 1730-1800 (suggesting an 18th century construction date including reuse of some earlier bricks). The brickwork contained a cut-out, presumably for a timber post, and the adjoining, earlier, wall [31] appeared to have been cut back and refaced (without render) immediately to north. It is possible that these features may be part of an outbuilding within the yards of the cottages



Fig.114: *Photo of wall [26] (to the left of the 1m scale), looking east*

10.4 Surfaces [22], (23), [57], [62], [77]

10.4.1 Part of the internal floor surface of these cottages was also revealed, in the western part of the investigation area, context [22]. This surface consisted of unglazed, beveled, red floor tiles (fabric type 2850), set flat within grey mortar at 4.88mOD, and dated to *c.*1600-1800. This patch of floor lay within the area of the southern cottage. Unfortunately only a small area of tiles was found as they had been truncated elsewhere. Furthermore, deposit (23), found directly underlying and to the sides of the tiles, may have been related to this tiled floor. This may have been the bedding / make-up layer under the cottage floor surface. An oblique mortar scar was observed on the surface of the tiles, possibly a later feature.



Fig.115: *Close-up photo of tiled floor [22], with mortar scarring. (50cm scale)*

10.4.2 Elsewhere, brick floors were observed. For example, a brick floor [62] was found in the area of the small room / tank in the north-east corner of the investigation. This was part of a different building from the cottages (the north-south building in the eastern part of the site) – possibly explaining the different choice of floor surfaces. Furthermore, it is possible that this building was used for a different purpose that required less ornamental flooring, possibly performing more of a utilitarian than domestic function. This supports the suggestion that this room was a tank of some description, with the brick floor being the base of this.



Fig.116: *Photo of brick floor [62], looking west. (50cm scale)*

10.4.3 The partial remains of a brick floor [77] were observed just to the west of cottage wall [76] (within the interior of the southern cottage) at 4.7mOD, and covered an area of c.1.1m north-south by 0.33m east-west. This formed part of the internal area of the southern cottage. This part of the floor is made of bricks, rather than the tiles found elsewhere, presumably because of the function of this specific room.



Fig.117: Photo of brick floor [77], in right of foreground, looking east. (60cm scale)

10.4.4 One further section of brick floor, context [57], was observed abutting cottage wall [55], in the northern part of the investigation (Trench 3). These bricks were dated 1650-1800. This is, however, found in the area of the back-yards, so may represent an external yard surface?



Fig.118: *Photo of brick floor [57], looking west. (1m scale)*

10.5 Cess-pits / rubbish dumps / pits [17], [56], [60], [73], [74], [108], [109]

Four apparent cess-pits / rubbish dumps / unknown pits were uncovered during this investigation (context [17]; contexts [56] and [60]; contexts [73] and [74]; and contexts [108] and [109]). All of these appear to have been associated with the 18th – 20th century cottages on the site.

10.5.1 Pit [17] was located in the eastern part of the site, built into wall [31], and measuring 0.4m east-west, by 0.5m north-south, and to a depth of 0.95m (base at 3.46mOD). A considerable quantity of pottery was recovered from it – all broadly dated to the 19th century. This included several relatively complete items: numerous dinner plates and chamber pots, a figurine forming the knob on a tea pot lid (fig.123), and other ‘novelty’ items such as the Franklin’s Maxims plate (fig.120), or the plate commemorating the ‘Pedestrian Hobby Horse’ (fig.125). Seven clay-pipe bowls, plus a further three stem fragments (fig.121) were also recovered from this feature, and broadly dated to 1780-1840 (see Appendix V). The glass recovered from here was also dated to the 19th century. It seems likely that the contents of this pit was probably some form of deliberate rubbish dump possibly infilling an outside toilet / cess-pit. The pit was located in the rear part of the yards of the cottages, just adjacent to the rear of 103 Cheyne Walk.



Fig.119: *Photo of rubbish pit [17], looking south-east. (80cm scale)*



Fig.120: *Photo of 19th century 'Dr Franklin's maxims' ironstone China plate from pit [17]. (10cm scale)*



Fig.121: *Photo of late 18th to early 19th century clay-pipes recovered from pit [17]. (10cm scale)*



Fig.122: *Photo of three 'English stoneware' bottles recovered from [17], dated to c.1700-1900. (10cm scale)*



Fig.123: *Photo of figurine recovered from pit [17], made from 'Black Basalt ware' and possibly forming the knob on the top of a tea-pot. 2cm scale*



Fig.124: Photo of 'English Porcelain with blue transfer-printing' (underglaze) recovered from [17], datable to 1760-1900. (10cm scale)



Fig.125: Photo of 'Pearlware with polychrome transfer-printing' found in deposit [17]. The Pedestrian Hobby Horse was an early form of bicycle designed and built by Denis Johnson of Long Acre in London. His 'velocipede' was popular amongst the Regency dandies, but was a flash-in-the-pan; being invented and rapidly losing favour over a matter of months between December 1818 mid 1819.²⁶ (10cm scale)

²⁶ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denis_Johnson_\(inventor\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denis_Johnson_(inventor))



Fig.126: Photo of a Pearlware dinner plate with Chinese print recovered from [17]. (10cm scale)



Fig.127: Photo of complete brown 'Lustreware' mug with grape frieze. Found in context [17], (10cm scale)



Fig.128: Photo of 'English porcelain transfer-printed ware' with Chinese decoration and gilding, recovered from [17]



Fig.129: *Photo of 'Mocha ware' bowl recovered from [17]. (10cm scale)*

10.5.2 The second cess-pit / rubbish pit (contexts [56] and [60]) was observed in the northern part of the site. This consisted of a red brick wall running north-south across trench 3 for at least 1.2m, then turning a right-angle to run north into cottage wall [55]. The bricks from context [56] were dated 1450-1700. The fill of the pit (60) contained a clay pipe bowl with partial stem dated to 17th century (based on the style of the bowl which conforms to the West-country style which was copied by some London manufacturers). Pottery within this pit was also dated 17th – 18th century. This suggests that this pit must have been an early feature in the 'cottage' phase, constructed alongside the initial construction of the cottages in the early 18th century and backfilled soon after. This cess-pit, however, predates wall [55] (the eastern wall of the northern cottage), as its fill went under the cottage wall. The cess-pit is, therefore, earlier in date than this wall, suggesting that the eastern wall may have been a later extension to the cottages, with the cess-pit falling within the original back-yards of the properties?



Fig.130: *Photo of cess-pit wall [56] (in foreground), with fill (60) behind, and 60cm scale resting on cottage wall [55]*

10.5.3 Wall [73], an east-west aligned red brick wall, extending for *c.* 1.8m in length, was observed in the southern part of the investigation (cut is [74]). The bricks were dated 1450-1700. This was a deep wall, yet slight in construction (only one stretchers' width), with the deposits on either side being different, suggesting that this was the wall of a cess-pit. A building is, however, depicted in this position on the First Edition OS Map, suggesting that the cess-pit may have been built over by this building at a later date, in a similar way to cess-pit [56].



Fig.131: *Photo of cess-pit wall [73], looking east. (40cm scale)*

10.5.4 Another elongated pit (1.35m north-south, 0.7m east-west, 0.95m in depth, and cut into the natural deposits) was observed and partly excavated ([108] and [109]). Finds included several sherds of late 18th century pottery, clay pipe stems, glass dated late 17th – early 18th century, and ceramic building material, including brick and peg tile, dating from 1650-1800. This pit falls within the area of the backyards of the cottage properties. There is no evidence for brick walls surrounding this pit, etc, so it must presumably have just been a simple pit dug, and backfilled (possible in one episode, in the 18th century), in the backyards of the properties.

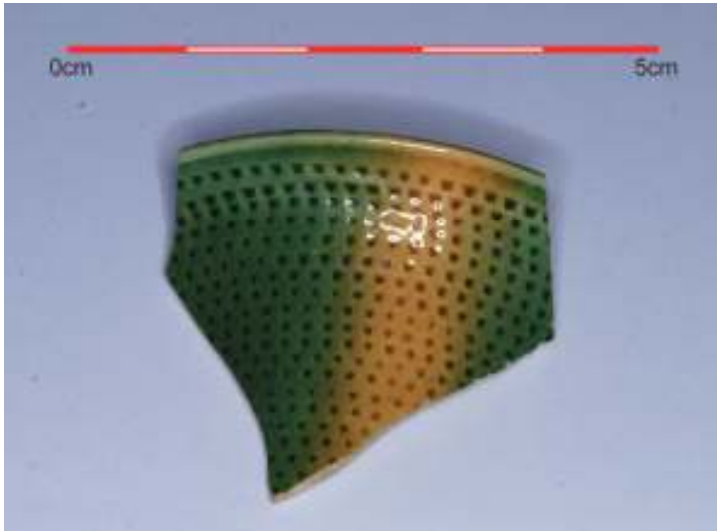


Fig.132: *Photo of pottery sherd from [108]. It dates to between 1740-1770 and is a fabric known as Creamware with tortoiseshell glaze*



Fig.133: *Photo of a near-complete 'Post-medieval redware' vessel recovered from context [108], with a terminus post quem of 1770 onwards. (10cm scale)*

10.6 Well [25]

A large domed well [25] was exposed in the eastern part of the site, measuring *c.* 1.2m in diameter. The dome of the well was made of red bricks, set within a coarse grey mortar. The upper levels of the well shaft were also red-brick set in the same coarse mortar, with the lower levels laid dry, and in regular courses of stretchers. A stone capping slab was placed on the top of the dome.

The bricks were identified as fabric-type 3032, frogged, and dating to *c.* 1700-1800, suggesting that this well may have been an original feature to the construction of the cottages.

The location of this well falls within the back-yard of the southern cottage on this site.

The existence of this well has meant that any earlier archaeological remains within the area of the construction cut and shaft of the well have been truncated – this is particularly obvious where the well has cut through the northern basement wall (see section 9.11).



Fig.134: *Photo of brick domed well [25], looking west. (50cm scale)*



Fig.135: *Photo of interior of brick domed well [25]*



Fig.136: *Photo of lower levels of brick domed well [25], following excavation to the earlier basement floor level. (50cm scale)*

10.7 Drains / soakaways [18], [19], [87], [88], [101], [102], [103], [104], [105], [106], [107], [110]

A number of drains and soakaways were excavated during this investigation – these are believed to date from the cottage phase of occupation.

10.7.1 A brick-lined drain [18] was observed in the centre of the site, running east-west for *c.*1.5m into the brick drain to the east. This presumably provided drainage to the northern cottage in some way, as the extant western end of it lies just outside the projected rear wall of the cottage. It probably drained the scullery, or some similar room, into the yard.

10.7.2 Another brick-lined drain [19] was observed just to the south of [18], running east-west for *c.*1m. The brick samples from this were dated 1630-1700 and 1700-1800 – suggesting a probable 18th century construction date (and the possible reuse of one earlier brick). The drain presumably performed the same function as [18] for the southern cottage, with its extant western end lying just outside the rear wall of the cottage, and it presumably drained the scullery or other similar room for the southern cottage. These drains may be original to the construction of the cottages, although drain [19] overlies well [25], so may be later in date than this.



Fig.137: Photo of drains [18] (right of scale) and [19] (left of 1m scale), looking west

10.7.3 A brick and tile culvert (with brick walls and a tiled floor) ([87], fill is [88]) was observed in the western part of the investigation area, aligned east-west under the cottage wall to the west, and positioned just to the south of the internal spine wall dividing the two cottage properties. It had been truncated to the east by the iron tank. It was observed for a distance of *c.* 1.25m, with a width of 0.58m, and a depth of *c.* 0.5m, dropping away and out into Milmans Street. Tile samples from this were dated 1480-1800. The culvert was positioned within the southern cottage, just to the south of the spine wall, and presumably drained this cottage in some way.



Fig.138: Photo of drain [87], looking north-west. The tiles are clearly visible sloping towards the left of frame, and there are two large peg tile fragments utilized in the wall of the culvert to the right of frame. (1m scale)

10.7.4 A small red brick soakaway box [102] (fill [101], construction backfill [103]) was observed in the north-eastern corner of the site, to a depth of 0.46m. This was probably 0.7m square but had been truncated to the north. The bricks were dated 1650-1850. The fill [101] contained pottery dated to 1830-1900, with the construction backfill [103] containing pottery dated to 1720 (suggesting a possible construction date alongside the initial construction of the cottages). This soakaway would have been positioned in the back yard of the northern cottage, and appears to have been constructed against the back wall [55].



Fig.139: Photo of small brick drain / soakaway [102]. (1m scale)

10.7.5 A brick soakaway box [104] was observed in the south-eastern part of the site, with a pan tile drain channel running out to the north (fill is [106] and [110], cut is [107]). Attached to the box were two red brick drains [105], one extending east, and one running west. These appear to have been added to the soakaway box at a later date acting as makeshift drain channels. The bricks from both the soakaway box and the drains were dated 1650-1850. The system of drains are clearly positioned in the back-yard of the southern cottage which stood on this site, and would have provided drainage in this area. Within the fill of the soakaway box [106] was late 18th – mid 19th century glass, 2 buttons, pottery dated *c.*1830, and a clay-pipe stem. Pottery from fill [110] (the lower fill) was dated *c.*1720. A single horn mouthpiece was recovered from drain [105] (fig.141). This suggests that these features are dated to the 19th century.



Fig.140: *Photo of drain and soakaway [104] (centre and top of image), with two brick drains [105] either side. (50cm scale)*



Fig.141: *Photo of horn mouthpiece recovered from drain [105]. (10cm scale)*

10.8 Cottage demolition deposit (16), (50)

The cottages were clearly demolished in the early 20th century (between 1894-6 and 1912, based on map evidence). Following their demolition, the ground-level was raised slightly before the construction of the buildings currently found on the site. This accounts for the difference between the level at which the cottages were found (c.4.7mOD), and the level of the modern ground-surface (c.5.5mOD).

Deposits associated with the demolition of these cottages were found over the whole site (given the context number (16) for the evaluation, and (50) for the investigation) overlying the cottage features found during the investigation. This deposit was a general loose mid-light brown silty-sand, and contained a large quantity of finds (largely pottery and ceramic building material). The pottery from these deposits were generally dated 18th – 19th century, a copper farthing dated to 1861 was recovered from context (16), and 19th century clay pipe, including one initialed 'RAOB' – the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes (see appendix V and fig.142).



Fig.142: *Photo of clay pipe initialed 'RAOB'*

- 10.9** A relatively large range of remains associated with the 18th to 20th century cottages, and the long north-south building in the eastern part of the site which fronted onto Cheyne Walk, have survived. This includes walls (both external and internal), surfaces, drains, cess-pits, and a well. These remains can be readily compared with historic maps, and many identified. The remains also provide a good indication of the nature of occupation here – the two cottages (possibly originally square-shaped with extensions to the east added later), their back-yards, the north-south building on the eastern side of the site, and with substantial quantities of pottery being discarded during their lifetime and upon abandonment.

11 Modern Features

11.1 Some of the features observed throughout the archaeological investigation were designated as ‘modern’, i.e. post-dated the demolition of the cottages *c.*1900, and were associated with the present-day properties on the site. Some of these were considered insignificant in relation to the archaeology of the site, and were subsequently not recorded. Where such features had an impact upon archaeological deposits on the site (in terms of truncating earlier remains or rendering areas of the site essentially ‘archaeologically sterile’), they were recorded. It is these features which are discussed below.

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
15	Wall running north-south across eastern end of site, and east-west into the eastern section (forming a box-shape in the central part of the site). Yellow stock bricks set in coarse grey mortar. East-west sections were observed for <i>c.</i> 1.4m (running into eastern section), and runs north-south for <i>c.</i> 6m (up to northern limit of excavation). Seen at ground-surface and down to base of trench. Wall is 0.22m wide, on a <i>c.</i> 0.2m wider concrete base.	Modern brick wall, which runs north-south across the eastern part of the site, and forms a box feature in the central part of the site. Depicted on the pre-development site-survey plan.
13	Iron tank in far western end of trench. <i>c.</i> 2m E-W (total extent) and <i>c.</i> 1.5m N-S, with surrounding construction cut <i>c.</i> 0.3m in width. At least 1.5m deep (difficult to judge).	Huge cylindrical metal tank – possibly a fuel tank of some description associated with the garage or heating.
14	Concrete-lined drain running adjacent to northern section in evaluation. Runs into a box-drain at the eastern end. <i>c.</i> 0.6m (width) at western end (including cut). Seen running for <i>c.</i> 4m.	Modern concrete-lined drain. Part of same structure as [84]. Pipe observed running south-east out of the eastern box-drain.
75	Three sides (north, south, west – eastern side cut away by machine) of a square dark-red brick and concreted structure. External measurement of 1.15m X 1.15m, and internal measurement of 0.68m X 0.68m. Top observed <i>c.</i> 0.8m beneath the modern ground-surface, for a height of 0.35m. Clearly overlies cottage wall [76].	Modern drain or soakaway.
84	Red and yellow stock brick box-drain, bonded with cement with the interior face plastered with yellow sandy material. Measures 1.05m north-south by 1.04m east-west (externally), and 0.57m north-south X 0.70m east-west (internally). Observed from <i>c.</i> 0.7m beneath the present ground-surface for a height of <i>c.</i> 0.5m.	Modern box-drain. Appears to be connected to concrete-lined drain [14] (observed in the evaluation), and part of the same construction / structure.

85	Cut for box-drain [84]. Sub-square cut, cut directly into the natural, and measuring 0.83m north-south by 1.15m east-west. Sharp 90° angled corners.	Cut for modern box-drain [84].
100	Five courses of east-west wall footings. Red-purple bricks in cement bonding-material. Survives to a height of <i>c.</i> 370mm. 350mm wide at its base. No clear faces were observed due to truncation. Built over eastern edge of [99].	Part of modern wall footings, related to the garage.

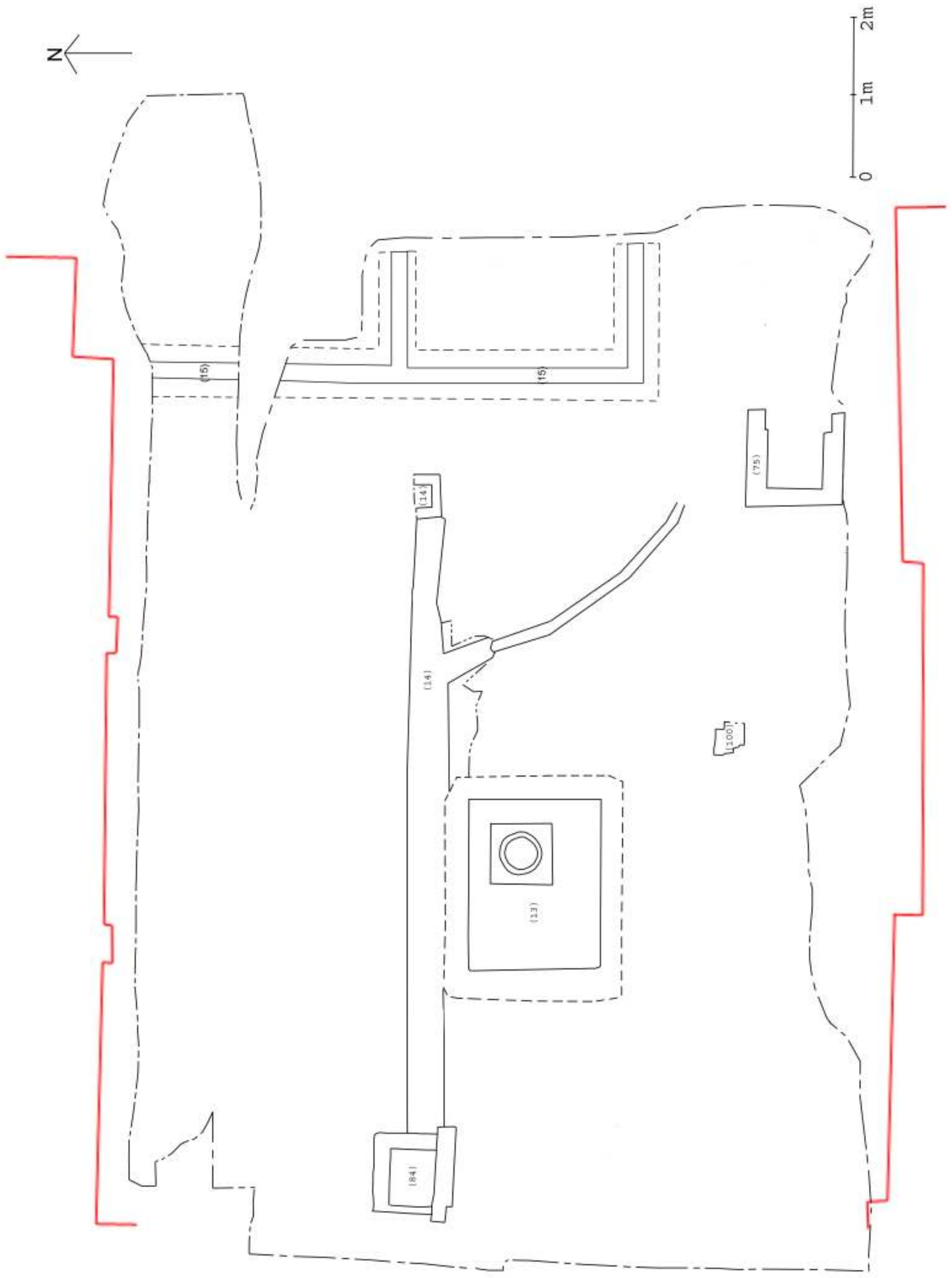


Fig.143: Plan of the modern features

11.2 Iron Tank [13]

One of the largest and most significant features exposed was the *c.*2m x 1.5m iron tank, presumably a fuel tank of some description, exposed towards the western end of the site [13]. This was previously exposed during the evaluation phase of work. During the investigation the tank had been removed and the concrete surroundings were observed (and subsequently removed). The existence of this tank meant that any earlier remains that had once existed in this area had been destroyed.



Fig.144: *Photo of concrete surroundings of iron tank [13] to the left of the 1m scale*

11.3 Concrete Drains [14], [84]

Based on their positions, alignments, and characteristics, the two box-drains, [14] and [84], are believed to have been connected by the concrete-lined drain observed in the evaluation phase of work in 2011. They therefore formed part of the same, modern, drainage system, positioned within the rear gardens of the modern Cheyne Walk property.



Fig.145: *Photo of drain-box [84], beneath and in front of the scale. (1m scale)*

11.4 Yellow Stock Brick Wall [15]

The yellow stock brick wall on a concrete footing [15] was exposed just beneath the present ground-surface, running along the eastern edge of excavation for c.6m. Projections out of this, to the east, formed a ‘box’ feature, in the central part of the site. This wall is depicted on the pre-development site survey, and is clearly 20th century in date.



Fig.146: *Photo of yellow stock brick box feature [15] from above. (50cm scale)*

11.5 Other Modern Features [75], [100]

Other modern features, although less substantial in nature, included another modern drain (or soakaway) [75], in the southern part of the excavation, and part of a modern wall-footing [100], to the west of this. The nature of their construction means that they must be associated with the 20th century development of the site, with wall [100] being part of the garage that stood here.

12 Assessment of the results of the investigation

12.1 Research questions

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity? How does this relate to other finds made in the area?

No evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity was uncovered during this investigation.

- Is there any evidence for Saxon or early medieval activity, and what is the nature of this? In particular, can finds or features be related to occupation in the immediate area?

No evidence for Saxon or early medieval activity was uncovered during this investigation.

- What evidence is there for medieval and earlier post-medieval activity? In particular, what evidence is there for the early 17th century semi-basement partly uncovered during the evaluation? Can this be securely dated, can its function (probably kitchens) be identified, and can it be definitely attributed to one of the known large houses in the area?

The remains of a 16th century north-south aligned wall, running the whole way across the site (partly uncovered below-ground and partly within standing walls) was observed. It is unclear precisely what this wall was part of, however it does seem likely that it formed some part of Sir Thomas More's estate – possibly a boundary wall within gardens, or something similar?

Other evidence for 16th century activity on the site took the form of a partially-excavated pit in the south-western part of the site, filled with tile and dated 1480-1550.

A large part of a probable early 17th century semi-basement was uncovered during this investigation. This was clearly a kitchen, as it had an oven, a well, and numerous cupboards and niches. This semi-basement also had a tiled floor and plastered walls, a possible recessed window or lightwell, and a possible entrance-way. The outline of the area of this semi-basement within the investigation area has been established (falling within the south-central area), however it clearly originally extended further to the south (under Nos.104A Cheyne Walk). A precise date for the construction of this semi-basement has not been established, although dating of the bricks and tiles suggests a c.1600 date. It is also difficult to ascertain which house this was part of, although it seems most likely that it formed part of the forerunner to Lindsey House.

- What is the nature of the deeper made ground deposits recorded in the soil investigation in the area of the semi-basement uncovered during the evaluation? Does this represent the existence of an earlier and / or deeper basement, or does it reflect earlier quarrying on the site?

The deeper made-ground deposits recorded during the soil investigations in the area of the semi-basement partly record the existence of this semi-basement. The existence of the well in the centre of this semi-basement, and the later one just to the north, may account for the even deeper made-ground deposits.

- What evidence is there for the mid-18th Century cottages and backyards that fronted onto Milmans Street, for which evidence was found during the evaluation?

A large amount of evidence for the mid-18th century cottages and backyards that fronted onto Milmans Street was recovered during this investigation. This included remains of some of the walls (including the substantial western wall of the cottages), some of the internal floor surfaces of the cottages, plus drains, soakaways, wells, cess-pits, etc. Remains relating to the long north-south 19th century building in the eastern part of the site (which fronted onto Cheyne Walk) were also uncovered.

12.2 Conclusions

This investigation has uncovered substantial remains relating to the development of this site from a number of different periods, which is of immense value in illuminating the history and development of this area.

Firstly, remains relating to the 18th – 20th century cottages which fronted onto Milmans Street, and remains from their backyards and the long north-south building fronting onto Cheyne Walk, were uncovered. This included structural features (internal and external walls; floor-surfaces), plus a number of drains and soakaways, cess-pits, a well, and, overlying all of these features, a deposit dating to the early 20th century demolition of the cottages. Many of these features can be identified using cartographic evidence (particularly the 1872 OS Map).

Secondly, the remains of a probable early 17th century kitchen semi-basement were uncovered in the south-central part of the site. This was very well-preserved, with a tiled floor and plastered walls. Within this semi-basement was an oven, a number of niches and cupboards, a well, a possible recessed window / lightwell, and a possible entrance-way. The shape of this semi-basement within the investigation area has been established, however it clearly continues to the south (under Nos.104A Cheyne Walk), to an unknown size. Unfortunately a precise date for the construction of the semi-basement has not been established, however the dating of the bricks suggests a *c.* 1600 date. It is also difficult to ascertain which house this was part of, although it seems most likely that it formed part of the forerunner to Lindsey House.

Thirdly, a 16th century north-south aligned red brick wall was observed running across the site for some 24m, both in below-ground excavations and within standing walls. This clearly pre-dates the semi-basement (based on the dating of the bricks and the fact that the semi-basement has been constructed against this standing wall). It is unclear precisely what this wall may have been part of, however it does lie within the area of Sir Thomas More's estate,

such that it may have been a boundary wall of his garden, or something similar. Other evidence for 16th century activity on the site took the form of a fairly large pit, filled with tile and dated 1480-1550, in the south-western part of the site.

This archaeological investigation has, therefore, been of use in gaining a far greater understanding of the past history and development of the site. The substantial remains associated with the 18th – 20th century cottages broadly corroborate the evidence provided in documentary, pictorial, and cartographic sources, and also shed some light on the social history of this area. The remains of the substantial early 17th century kitchen semi-basement is hugely valuable in ascertaining the fact that there was a large house in this location in the early 17th century – possibly the ‘farmhouse’, which was the forerunner of Lindsey House. Moreover, the existence of the earlier (16th century) wall is interesting because of its presumed associations with Sir Thomas More, and his 16th century estate. This archaeological investigation has, therefore, provided a huge amount of information about the past history of this site and this area.

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Appendix I: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: *compassa1-134380*

Project details

Project name	103 Cheyne Walk - Archaeological Investigation
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological investigation on the site of 103 Cheyne Walk was undertaken by Compass Archaeology in 2012. This followed an archaeological evaluation (Compass Archaeology, April 2011), which uncovered remains relating to the 18th - 20th century cottages on the site and part of a probable early 17th century semi-basement. This archaeological work was carried out as a condition of planning consent, before the construction of a double-basement (Planning Ref: PP/07/00912). Remains relating to the 18th - 20th century cottages which fronted onto Milmans Street, and remains of their backyards and the long north-south building fronting onto Cheyne Walk, were uncovered. The remains of an early 17th century kitchen semi-basement were uncovered in the south-eastern part of the site. This was very well-preserved, with a tiled floor and plastered walls. Within this semi-basement was an oven, a number of niches and cupboards, a well, a possible recessed window / lightwell, and a possible entrance-way. The shape of this semi-basement within the investigation area has been established, however it clearly continues to the south, to an unknown size. Unfortunately a precise date for the construction of the semi-basement has not been established, however the dating of the bricks suggests a c.1600 date. A 16th century north-south aligned red brick wall was also observed running the whole way across the site, both in below-ground excavations and within standing walls. This clearly pre-dates the semi-basement (based on the dating of the bricks and the fact that the semi-basement has been constructed against this standing wall). It is unclear precisely what this wall may have been part of, however it does lie within the area of Sir Thomas More's estate, such that it may have been a boundary wall of his garden, or something similar. Other evidence for 16th century activity on the site took the form of a small pit, filled with tile dated 1480-1550, in the south-western part of the site.</p>
Project dates	Start: 21-02-2011 End: 27-06-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CHE11 – Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BASEMENT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	OVEN Post Medieval
Monument type	NICHE Post Medieval
Monument type	CUPBOARD Post Medieval

Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	CESS PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation","Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA CHELSEA 103 Cheyne Walk
Postcode	SW10 0DQ
Study area	110.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 26051 77485 51 0 51 28 53 N 000 10 24 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Emma Jeffery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal"

Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	103 Cheyne Walk - Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jeffery, E
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, London, SE1 1RQ
Description	Report detailing the results of the investigation. Includes plans, elevations, sections, finds analysis, discussion of each context, background info, and conclusions.

Entered by	Emma Jeffery (emma@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	21 November 2012

Appendix II: London Archaeologist Summary

Site Address:	103 Cheyne Walk, Kensington and Chelsea, SW10
Project type:	Investigation
Dates of Fieldwork:	February – June 2012
Site Code:	CHE11
Supervisor:	Emma Jeffery
NGR:	TQ 26805 77485
Funding Body:	Householder

Summary

An archaeological investigation on the site of 103 Cheyne Walk was undertaken by Compass Archaeology between February and June 2012. This followed an archaeological evaluation (Compass Archaeology, April 2011), which uncovered remains relating to the 18th – 20th century cottages on the site and part of a probable early 17th century semi-basement. This archaeological work was carried out as a condition of planning consent, before the construction of a basement (Planning Ref: PP/07/00912).

The investigation uncovered remains relating to the 18th – 20th century cottages which fronted onto Milmans Street, and the remains of an early 17th century kitchen semi-basement. This had a tiled floor, plastered walls, an oven, a number of niches and cupboards, a well, a possible recessed window / lightwell, and a possible entrance-way. The shape of this semi-basement within the investigation area has been established, however it clearly continued to the south (under No.104A Cheyne Walk), to an unknown size. Unfortunately a precise date for the construction of the semi-basement has not been established, however the dating of the bricks suggests a *c.* 1600 date. It is also difficult to ascertain which house this was part of, although it seems most likely that it formed part of the forerunner to Lindsey House. A 16th century north-south aligned red brick wall was also observed running the whole way across the site, both in below-ground excavations and within standing walls. This clearly pre-dates the semi-basement (based on the dating of the bricks and the fact that the semi-basement has been constructed against this standing wall). It is unclear precisely what this wall may have been part of, however it does lie within the area of Sir Thomas More's estate, such that it may have been a boundary wall of his garden, or something similar. Other evidence for 16th century activity on the site took the form of a pit, filled with tile and dated 1480-1550, in the south-western part of the site.

Appendix III: Pottery Report, Paul Blinkhorn

Evaluation:

The pottery assemblage comprised 63 sherds with a total weight of 2,452g. It was recorded utilizing the fabric codes of the Museum of London post-Roman type-series (Vince 1985), as follows:

BORDY:	Yellow-glazed Border ware, 1550-1700. 1 sherd, 72g.
CHINA:	'Ironstone' china, 1800-1900. 52 sherds, 2,004g
CHPO:	Chinese porcelain, 1580 -1900. 4 sherds, 50g.
PMR:	Post-medieval redware, 1580 – 1900. 2 sherds, 149g.
SHER:	S. Herts./Limpsfield grey wares, 1140-1300. 1 sherd, 116g.
TGW:	English tin-glazed ware, 1600-1800. 3 sherds, 61g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites of the period in London.

Nearly all the contexts are of 19th century date, although earlier, largely residual pottery is also present. The only pottery from context 4 is the handle from a South Herts/Limpsfield Grey Ware jug, and so this may be medieval, although the sherd is a little abraded, and could easily be residual. The rest of the residual pottery is largely of 17th century date.

The 19th century material is a fairly typical domestic assemblage, although some of the pottery offers a close insight into the nature of the site at that time. The material from context [16] includes two sherds which can be associated with children. One is a fragment of a miniature saucer from a doll's house tea-service or similar, and the other a small mug with a transfer-printed letter 'P' and pictures of objects which begin with that letter of the alphabet, such as pots, a parrot and poplar trees. The material from context [17] includes fragments of two transfer-printed vessels, one the base of a large bowl, the other a plate, each with a central roundel with a monogram surrounded by the words 'Cremorne Tavern'. The plate has the mark of Sneyd and Hill of Hanley, Staffs, and the pattern mark 'Windsor Scrolls'. The maker's mark indicates a date of c 1845 – 7.

Another plate has a print of a building, possibly a church, under construction, with the title 'Dr Franklin's Maxims' and sayings such as "*early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise*". Franklin's Maxims were the work of Benjamin Franklin, who died in 1790, and his 'Maxims' became hugely popular, with numerous pottery manufactories of the 19th century producing mugs and plates with the sayings, primarily for children.

Finally a transfer-printed saucer has a beehive 'Florentine China' mark, which used by Samuel Alcock of the Hill Pottery, Burslem, between 1830 and 1859.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	SHER		BORDY		PMR		TGW		CHPO		CHINA		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1	116											M12thC
16			1	72	2	149			3	40	20	678	19thC
17											30	1299	19thC
27							2	8			1	5	19thC
30							1	53	1	10	1	22	19thC
Total	1	116	1	72	2	149	3	61	4	50	52	2004	

Main Investigation:

The pottery assemblage comprised 360 sherds with a total weight of 27,316g. It was recorded using the fabric codes of the Museum of London post-Roman type-series (eg. Vince 1985), with the numerical codes prefixed by an ‘F’ being those used in the database, as follows:

- F439: **AGAT: Agate Ware**, 1730 – 1780. 6 sherds, 48g.
F420: **BBAS: Black basalt ware**, 1770-1900. 1 sherd, 8g.
F451: **BORDY: Yellow-glazed Border Ware**, 1550-1700. 1 sherd, 43g.
F441: **CHPO: Chinese porcelain**, 1580 -1900. 28 sherds, 342g.
F427: **CREA: Creamware**, 1740-1830. 20 sherds, 1516g.
F438: **CREA EAR: Early Creamware**, 1750-1770. 5 sherds, 209g.
F443: **CREA TORT: Creamware with tortoiseshell glaze**, 1740 – 1770. 1 sherd, 4g.
F429: **DERBS: Derby Stoneware**, 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 268g.
F430: **ENGS: English stoneware**, 1700-1900. 10 sherds, 1827g.
F437: **ENPO UTR: English Porcelain with blue transfer-printing (underglaze)**, 1760-1900. 4 sherds, 172g.
F450: **ENPO: English Porcelain**, 1745-1900. 1 sherd, 84g.
F432: **LUST: Lustreware**, 1800-1900. 6 sherds, 137g.
F419: **METS: Metropolitan slipware**, 1480 – 1900. 3 sherds, 406g.
F435: **MOCH: Mocha Ware**, 1790-1895. 3 sherds, 557g.
F428: **PEAR: Pearlware**, 1770-1830. 27 sherds, 2125g.
F440: **PEAR BW: Pearlware with blue-painted decoration (underglaze)**, 1770 – 1820. 2 sherds, 87g.
F442: **PEAR PNTD: Pearlware with painted polychrome decoration (underglaze)**, 1770-1830. 4 sherds, 78g.
F436: **PEAR TR4: Pearlware with polychrome transfer-printing (underglaze)**, 1825-1860. 1 sherd, 45g.
F444: **PEAR TR: Pearlware with underglaze transfer decoration**, 1770-1830. 6 sherds, 286g.
F425: **PMR: Post-medieval redware**, 1580 – 1900. 93 sherds, 14680g.
F426: **PMR SLIP: London area slipped redware**, 1800-1900. 4 sherds, 764g.
F424: **STSL: Staffordshire slipware**, 1650 – 1800. 2 sherds, 74g.
F422: **SWSG: Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware**, 1720-1780. 25 sherds, 912g.
F423: **TGW: English tin-glazed ware**, 1600-1800. 48 sherds, 826g.
F433: **TPW: Blue Transfer-printed Ware (underglaze)**, 1830-1900. 28 sherds, 742g.
F434: **TPW3: Brown/Black Transfer-printed ware (underglaze)**, 1810-1900. 2 sherds, 36g.
F421: **WEST: Westerwald-type stoneware**, 1590-1800. 5 sherds, 651g.
F431: **YELL: Yellow Ware**, 1840-1900. 23 sherds, 389g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

The assemblage comprises largely of two distinct phases of deposition. The first, from around 1760, and mainly material from context [112], and the second, from around AD1840-50, with most of the material from that date occurring in context 17. There is little evidence of any activity at the site before c AD1700. White Border Ware, a common find at sites in the city of London between 1550 and 1700, is represented by just a single sherd, and most of the pottery from the large groups appears broadly contemporary, although there are a few vessels present which may be 'heirlooms'.

Both assemblages appear almost entirely domestic in nature, comprising mixtures of table-wares and utilitarian vessels. The earlier comprises a mixture of utilitarian earthenwares and fine table wares which appears typical of middle-class households of the period, although there does appear to be rather a large number of chamber-pots. The later assemblage is quite commonplace, consisting largely of transfer-printed Pearlwares and White Earthenwares, and may even represent something of a drop in status in the occupants of the building when compared to the earlier assemblage. Such issues will be addressed at the report stage. Three vessels worthy of note are small stoneware beakers from contexts 83 and 115, one of which has traces of a black residue around the upper inner. These are somewhat unusual vessels, and given the fact that Chelsea had a significant artistic community in Cheyne Row and Lawrence Street in the 18th and 19th century (Croot 2004, 102-6), it is possible that these could have been used as paint-pots or similar.

The sherd of Border Ware occurred in context 60, and thus the only definite evidence of activity at the site before 1700, although some of the tin-glazed wares could be of such a date. The context also produced a fragment from the base of an unglazed, biscuit-fired porcelain bowl with moulded sprig decoration, a typical trait of the industry. It is presumably a waster. In the mid-18th century, Chelsea porcelain was being made between nearby Church Lane (now Old Church Street) (Tyler and Stephenson 2000, 5) and Lawrence Street. The factory is thought to have been located at the river end of the latter, at its junction with Cheyne Walk West "upon the site of Lord Dartery's House". The works closed in 1784 (Page, 1911, 150-5).

In addition, context [119] produced four sherds which appear to be biscuit-fired wasters of Tin-Glazed Earthenware. No potteries of that type are known in the immediate area from the documentary record. The nearest known tin-glazed earthenware manufactories in London in the mid-18th century were at Lambeth, c 3km to the east of this site (Tyler et al 2008, 11).

Some cross-fits were noted; a number of sherds from contexts 110 and 111 joined vessels from context 112, despite the former having spot-dates some 40 years earlier, and indicates that the deposits are all broadly contemporary.

Assessment

The assemblage from this site is both large and well-preserved, with a number of near-complete, reconstructable vessels present. At this stage, the dating is tentative, and may be refinable, although none of the mass-produced 19th century wares had legible registration or maker's marks. There does appear to perhaps be differences in the quality of the pottery in the two main assemblages, suggesting something of a change in the wealth and status of the inhabitants of the building from the mid-18th to the mid-19th century.

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Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	No	Wt	Fabric	Date	Comments
17	1	8	420	1840+	teapot lid knob in form of ?african woman
17	1	223	425	1840+	small dish
17	1	1530	425	1840+	chamber pot
17	4	764	426	1840+	chamber pot
17	1	211	427	1840+	jar base
17	1	97	427	1840+	large bowl, brown lining
17	1	108	427	1840+	large bowl
17	1	225	427	1840+	vase? moulded dot decoration around base
17	1	60	427	1840+	?shallow, straight-sided dish
17	1	40	427	1840+	?tankard base
17	2	167	427	1840+	preserve pots (x2)
17	1	13	427	1840+	eggcup base
17	1	87	427	1840+	sugar bowl base, faded painted decoration
17	1	117	427	1840+	shallow dish, faded painted decoration
17	1	335	428	1840+	dinner-plate, chinoise, slight scallop edging
17	1	111	428	1840+	sugar bowl base
17	3	291	428	1840+	3x plates, swallow chinoise print, slight scallop edges
17	1	115	428	1840+	deep bowl, chinoise
17	1	412	428	1840+	large planter base, river scene, dutch/italian?
17	2	66	428	1840+	TP tea-cups (x2)
17	2	95	428	1840+	sugar bowl, chinoise
17	1	114	428	1840+	teapot lid
17	1	41	428	1840+	pin dish with printed chinoise decoration
17	1	42	428	1840+	plat with moulded edges, faded paint of lady riding cart
17	1	151	428	1840+	sugar bowl, TP, river scene
17	1	39	428	1840+	?chinoise - teapot lid
17	2	26	428	1840+	plate with moulded edges
17	1	7	428	1840+	tea-cup, chinoise
17	2	80	428	1840+	saucer, floral transfer-print
17	1	268	429	1840+	jar
17	1	329	430	1840+	mineral water - W DAWSON BRIDGE ROAD BATTERSEA SURRY (sic)
17	1	347	430	1840+	mineral water?
17	1	276	430	1840+	blacking bottle stamped 'BLACKING BOTTLE'
17	22	292	431	1840+	bases
17	6	137	432	1840+	mug, brown lustre and grape frieze
17	2	65	433	1840+	shallow dish
17	1	37	433	1840+	plate, swags and gilding
17	2	62	433	1840+	?chinoise - vessel type uncertain
17	1	27	433	1840+	?chinoise - tea-cup/bowl
17	1	52	433	1840+	shell-edged plate, 1820-50, type 2?
17	1	21	433	1840+	shallow dish, line and dot pattern
17	1	10	433	1840+	'greek' geometric pattern
17	1	38	433	1840+	zebras - saucer
17	3	77	433	1840+	saucer, sparse floral decoration
17	2	36	434	1840+	tea-cup
17	1	136	435	1840+	dish, brown-painted cordons on outer
17	1	269	435	1840+	mocha ware bowl

Cntxt	No	Wt	Fabric	Date	Comments
17	1	45	436	1840+	colour print 'pedestrian hobby horse'
17	1	117	437	1840+	small dish, chinoise, gilding
17	3	55	437	1840+	shallow dish with chinoise print
50	4	89	422	1720	moulded-edge soup plates and tankard
50	1	67	423	1720	ointment pot
50	3	56	423	1720	painted plates/dishes
50	9	423	423	1720	chamber pot
50	1	21	424	1720	
50	1	57	425	1720	
50	1	948	425	1720	huge handled ?marmite
50	1	16	441	1720	saucer
60	2	136	419	1600	dish
60	1	84	450	1745	biscuit-fired porcelain with sprig decoration
60	1	43	451	1600	
70	1	4	423	1770	
70	1	17	441	1770	tea-bowl
70	2	4	444	1770	
83	1	160	430	1830	small beaker - paint pot?
83	1	10	433	1830	
83	1	15	433	1830	
83	1	152	435	1830	chamber pot
83	2	60	442	1830	tea-cups
83	2	185	444	1830	saucer and plate
101	5	18	433	1830	
103	2	3	422	1720	tea-bowl
103	1	2	423	1720	plain
103	1	563	425	1720	flower-pot
106	1	8	425	1830	
106	4	63	433	1830	
108	1	270	419	1770	dish
108	3	184	425	1770	
108	1	447	425	1770	deep small bowl
108	1	25	438	1770	
108	1	4	440	1770	
108	2	4	441	1770	
108	1	4	443	1770	
110	1	60	421	1720	chamber pot lion medallion, joins 112
110	1	3	422	1720	
110	9	26	423	1720	plain
110	2	26	425	1720	same vessel as 110
110	1	24	441	1720	tea-bowl
111	1	12	423	M18thC	pinted dish, same as 112
111	2	35	438	M18thC	scalloped plate, same as 112
112	3	527	421	1760	chamber-pot, lion medallion
112	1	90	422	1760	soup-plate
112	4	43	422	1760	soup-plate
112	1	13	422	1760	saucer
112	1	29	422	1760	soup-plate
112	1	12	422	1760	tea-bowl
112	6	303	422	1760	chamber-pot

Cntxt	No	Wt	Fabric	Date	Comments
112	1	318	422	1760	scalloped-edge dinner plate
112	2	5	422	1760	misc base-sherds
112	11	142	423	1760	plain chamber-pot
112	1	32	423	1760	blue painted dish
112	2	9	423	1760	blue painted cup/small bowl
112	1	53	424	1760	moulded dish
112	8	358	425	1760	misc bodysherds
112	4	445	425	1760	chamber pot
112	2	310	425	1760	pancheon
112	1	1171	425	1760	chamber-pot
112	8	1356	425	1760	storage jar(s)
112	1	165	425	1760	pancheon rim
112	1	459	425	1760	jar
112	16	422	425	1760	small bowl/porringer frags
112	1	203	425	1760	pierced bowl - colander?
112	1	847	425	1760	chamber-pot
112	1	370	425	1760	chamber pot
112	1	569	425	1760	large handled crock
112	2	310	425	1760	pancheon
112	1	199	425	1760	small bowl/porringer
112	10	1761	425	1760	flower pots (x2)
112	10	275	425	1760	bowl
112	5	798	425	1760	flower pots (x2)
112	1	214	430	1760	jar
112	1	73	430	1760	tankard, illegible ale-mark
112	1	87	438	1760	scalloped edge plate
112	1	8	439	1760	small teapot lid
112	1	83	440	1760	?bowl base
112	10	24	441	1760	misc frags
112	1	5	441	1760	?sugar bowl
112	2	16	441	1760	plate rims (x2)
112	1	23	441	1760	saucer
112	2	5	441	1760	tea-bowls (x2)
113	3	16	423	M18thC	
113	1	62	438	M18thC	joins 17
115	1	64	421	1830	chamber pot rim
115	1	7	425	1830	
115	1	7	425	1830	
115	2	140	427	1830	?preserve pots
115	1	31	427	1830	sugar bowl
115	1	20	427	1830	teacup with overglaze transfer/painting
115	2	100	427	1830	
115	3	100	427	1830	soup plates (x2)
115	1	168	428	1830	fluted bowl
115	2	10	428	1830	transfer print
115	2	298	430	1830	two small beakers
115	3	51	433	1830	
115	1	196	433	1830	plain fluted bowl
115	2	175	441	1830	dinner plate, chinoise
115	2	18	442	1830	

Cntxt	No	Wt	Fabric	Date	Comments
115	2	97	444	1830	cup and saucer
118	1	543	425	1840	chamber-pot
118	2	130	430	1840	plates
118	1	97	431	1840	chamber pot
118	5	40	439	1840	bowl
118	4	29	441	1840	bowl
119	1	4	422	1720	
119	1	6	423	1720	fluted cup, polychrome
119	4	29	423	1720	biscuit-fired. Wasters?
119	1	2	423	1720	blue-painted
119	4	106	425	1720	
134	1	13	425	1770	
134	3	22	428	1770	
134	1	4	441	1770	

Appendix IV: Ceramic Building Material analysis, John Brown*, and Sue Pringle

Key: A = Abraded; B = Breadth; H = Heated; M = Mortar; PM = Post-medieval; H = Heated; L = Length; M = Mortar; PM = Post-medieval; Rd = Reduced; Ru = Re-used; S = Sooted; Th = Thickness; V = Vitriified

Context	Context / CBM date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	Th	Condition	Comments
* [19]	1700-1780	PM	3032	Brick	1	1650	-	105	65	M	Frogged brick. Mortar type 3 (grey lime/sand mortar with coal inclusions)
* [19]	1630-1700	PM	3032 / 3033	Brick	1	1308	-	106	60	-	Unfrogged with indented margins
* [20]	1700-1800	PM	3032	Brick	1	2670	220	-	60	M	Mortar type 2
* [20]	1700-1800	PM	3032	Brick	1	2470	218	-	62	M	Mortar type 2
* [22]	1600-1800	PM	2850	Floor tile	1	4500	250	250	28	-	Unglazed, bevelled
* [25]	-	PM	3108	Sandstone fragment	1	64	-	-	-	-	Laminated sandstone fragment similar to Yorkshire
* [25]	1700-1800	PM	3032	Brick	1	2365	215	105	65	-	Frogged
* [25]	1700-1800	PM	3032	Brick	1	2470	228	104	65	-	Frogged
* [26]	1730-1800	PM	3034	Brick	1	2315	222	100	65	M	Unfrogged. Mortar type 4 (grey/white lime/sand mortar with quartz, lime and charcoal inclusions)
* [26]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2295	222	100	58	M	Unfrogged. Mortar type 4; small corner cut-out of corner to act as rebate for post or door joint
* [28]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	3000	224	106	60	-	Unfrogged with sunken margins
* [28]	1630-1700	PM	3033 / 3032	Brick	1	3170	250	98	68	-	Unfrogged with sunken margins
* [28]	-	PM	3107	Reigate Stone	1	70	-	-	-	-	Fragment of Reigate 'greensand' stone
* [28]	1500-1800	PM	2276	Peg Tile	1	512	-	155	13	M	Mortar type 5: white lime/sand mortar with frequent quartz and moderate charcoal inclusions
* [28]	1500-1800	PM	2276	Peg Tile	4 pieces	1542	-	155	13	M	Mortar type 5
* [31]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2870	225	104	60	M	Unfrogged. Mortar type 1
* [31]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2590	230	105	63	M	Unfrogged. Mortar type 1
* [32]	1630-1700	PM	3033 / 3032	Brick	1	1952	-	110	62	M	Unfrogged with sunken margins. Mortar type 1
* [32]	1630-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1200	-	104	60	M	Unfrogged. Mortar type 1
* [32]	1630-1700	PM	3046	Brick	1	1200	-	110	60	M	Unfrogged. Mortar type 1
[51]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	3172	240	115	60	M, Ru	Unfrogged; indented margin. Light grey lime mortar with spots of lime overlain by gritty yellow mortar. Reused

Context	Context / CBM date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	Th	Condition	Comments
[51]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	2435	245	102	61	M, A	Conjoin. Unfrogged. 1 header is squashed, in manufacture. Bedfaces obscured by gritty yellow mortar
[52]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	2958	231	115	60	M, Ru	Conjoin. Unfrogged. Bedfaces almost obscured by mortars; 1) grey lime mortar with white spots, overlain by gritty yellow mortar. All visible brick surfaces have vegetation imprints of twig, grass. Reused
[52]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1260	150+	117	54-62	M, A	Unfrogged. Trace grey lime mortar on base. Top face looks worn- could have been used in paving
[53]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	2498	240	109	62	M, Rd, V	Unfrogged. Indented margin. Header and stretcher burnt and vitrified. Bloated. Yellow gritty mortar
[53]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2672	235	110	56-66	M, Rd, V	Unfrogged. Indented margin. Stretcher and base burnt and vitrified. Brick is slightly misshapen. Yellow gritty mortar, mainly on upper face
[54]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2712	230	108	65	M	Unfrogged; creasing on stretchers; narrow indented margins. Yellow lime mortar. C17th
[54]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2854	234	108	67	M, Rd, S	Unfrogged; creasing on stretchers; straw/grass marks on 1 stretcher. Hole in upper surface c15mm diam., 42mm deep, slanting. Traces burning on top face, slight distortion. Probably C17th
[55]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2449	204+	105	64	M, Rd, Ru	Unfrogged; upper surface obscured. Several layers of mortar: 1) on stretcher and possibly header, very thin plaster render, painted/lime washed; 2) yellow sandy mortar with orange specks; 3) dark grey gritty mortar with carbonised material, inclusions of coal and charcoal. Brick has been exposed to heat, post phase 1
[55]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2354	220	98	60	Ru	Unfrogged. Top surface has been chamfered along 1 stretcher edge. Coarse dark grey mortar with carbonised inclusions - may be re-used
[55]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	543	-	-	-	M, V	2 mortared flakes. 1 has vitrification on surface, overlaid by dark grey charcoal flecked mortar
[56]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2808	229	110	63	H, Rd, V	Unfrogged. Indented margin. Reduced and vitrified along 1 stretcher face - slightly bloated
[56]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2811	230	99-106	66	H, Rd, V	Unfrogged; indented margin. Reduced and vitrified on 1 header and stretcher. Misshapen
[57]	1650-1800	PM	Variant of 3032	Brick	1	2302	221	104	62	M	Sharp arrises. Three finger imprints on one header. Slight indentation in centre of base - may be very shallow frog, but doubtful. Variant, near 3032 and 3033 with common fine to very coarse white calc. carb inclusions
[58]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2893	240	105	67	M	Unfrogged, quite sharp arrises but indented margin
[58]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1344	137+	107	68	A, M	Unfrogged; creased sides; fairly sharp arrises; trace of indented margin

Context	Context / CBM date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	Th	Condition	Comments
[58]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1332	125+	107	67	A, M	Unfrogged; creased sides; fairly sharp arrises; indented margin
[61]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2695	235	104	56	M	Unfrogged. Thick lime mortar, with imprint of 3 similar bricks at right angles. Brick has been used in damaged condition with extra mortar. 1 stretcher looks worn
[61]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2708	250	108	60	M	Unfrogged; indented margin. Fairly sharp arrises. Lime mortar on bedfaces. One stretcher looks worn, or deliberately rubbed down?
[62]	1650-1800	PM	3032	Brick	3	2118	227	103	65	H, Rd, V	Overfired or burnt. Unfrogged; misshapen due to exposure to heat
[62]	1650-1800	PM	3032	Brick	1	2435	221	102	65	M	Sharp arrises. Very slight indentation in centre of base - might be very shallow frog. Base slightly worn. Fabric is 3032 near 3033
[65]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	2361	210+	104	67	M	Conjoin. Unfrogged; indented margin. One creased stretcher but fairly sharp arrises. Pale yellow lime mortar
[65]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2204	221	104	59	M, Rd, Ru	Unfrogged. Most of upper face obscured by 2 different mortars: light yellow-brown with white spots, and darker gritty yellow brown. Earlier mortar has striations - scraped down? Probably re-used. Area of render on 1 header, smooth and probably painted/lime-washed
[68]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2618	225	112	61- 66	M	Unfrogged; creased base with grass/straw marks. Trace indented margins. 1 stretcher face has area of smoothly finished render- looks painted/lime-washed. Now brownish, probably originally white
[69]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	2530	230	106	60	M	Conjoin. Unfrogged; slightly indented margins. Creasing on stretchers. Yellow mortar with white lime spots
[69]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1598	145+	115	64	M	Unfrogged; narrow indented margins. Fairly sharp arrises. Straw or twig imprints on base. Yellow lime mortar with white spots
[73]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2446	227	111	55- 60	H, Rd, S	Unfrogged; indented margins. Sooting on one header. Lime mortar with carbonaceous inclusions on top
[73]	1450-1700	PM	-	Brick	1	2836	231	113	75	M, V	Highly vitrified and bloated. Unfrogged; indented margins. Mortar on top, base and 1 stretcher
[76]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2324	235	111	58- 63	M	Unfrogged; indented margins. Dark grey carbonaceous mortar overlies a lighter yellowish lime mortar. Fabric is near 3039 with inclusions - silty and calcareous
[76]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1507	176+	108	63	A, M, Ru	Unfrogged. Edge between upper face and one stretcher has been cut back crudely and covered with black-gritted grey mortar. Reused
[78]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2880	235	116	60	-	Unfrogged; indented margins, creased faces

Context	Context / CBM date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	Th	Condition	Comments
[78]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	2466	231	113	59	M	Conjoin. Unfroged; indented margins. Fairly sharp arrises. Creased headers/stretchers. Probably not very early in date range
[78]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2715	230	112	57	M, Rd	Unfroged; indented margins; fairly sharp arrises. Creased headers/stretchers. Prob not very early in date range
[79]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2721	225	109	62	-	Unfroged; indented margins. Sharp arrises and well-made, with one creased stretcher
[79]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2979	234	112	61- 66	Rd	Unfroged; indented margins. Slightly creased stretchers and base. Brick distorted by heat
[80]	1600-1800?	PM	-	Floor tile	3	1663	250	200	30	A	Conjoin. Unglazed floor tile, knife-cut bevelled sides. Flat base, fine moulding sand. No nail-holes visible. Sandy, silty fabric: fine to medium qtz with medium to very coarse cream silty and dark red clay-like inclusions. Dates uncertain until fabric ID'd, but possibly c. 1600 or later
[81]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2868	225	109	60	Rd, V	Unfroged. Indented margin. 1 end is burnt, vitrified and slightly distorted
[81]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2644	223	108	61	Rd	Unfroged. Base creased and irregular. Reduced at one end; surface cracking
[82]	1480-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	2681	238	115	60	M	Conjoin. Unfroged. Trace indented margin. Hole in base and top, both c.8mm diameter; neither perforates brick. Lump lime mortar on upper face
[82]	1480-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	2371	230	112	59	A, M	Conjoin. Unfroged. Indented margins. Lime mortar on upper face; base worn. Possible flooring brick
[82]	1480-1700	PM	2276	Peg tile	3	756	231+	153	13	M	Conjoin. Complete width at top of tile. 2 rather messy round nail holes. Finger impressions near nail holes. Tile has concave lateral curve. Lime mortar at top end
[86]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1880	226	105	54	M, Ru	1 end mitre-cut (shorter side length is 175mm) and arris on upper face chamfer-cut to form cornice moulding. 2 mortars, white lime and harder brown, probably re-used
[86]	1800-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2619	228	105	65	M	Froged & stamped with "ie" or "ie" - unclear. Sharp arrises. Light brown fine sandy mortar with flint flecks
[86]	1800-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2743	226	105	68	M	Stamped frog. "ie" (?) partly obscured by mortar. Sharp arrises, neatly made
[87]	1480-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	437	146+	159	-	M	Large round nail holes
[87]	1480-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	2	431	135+	158	-	M	2 conjoin. 2 round nail-holes placed asymmetrically
[91]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1015	102+	120	61	A, M	Unfroged. Base fairly uneven. White and light brown mortars. 16 th to mid 17 th century?
[91]	1450-1700	PM	3039	Brick	1	1743	165+	120	64	M, Rd, Ru	Unfroged. White and light brown mortars -re-used? Upper face mortared
[91]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2698	245	107	56	M	Unfroged; indented margins

Context	Context / CBM date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	Th	Condition	Comments
[91]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2866	235	112 - 117	60	M	Unfrogged; indented margins. Creased headers / stretchers. 16 th or 17 th century?
[92]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	6 pieces	3250	-	116 - 120	57- 61	A, M	Total represents at least 2 bricks. 5 fragemnts have very soft fabric. Unfrogged; indented margins
[93]	1450-1700	PM	3039	Brick	1	2875	240	118	60- 62	M	Unfrogged; indented margins. Sharp arrises; fairly smooth and flat sanded surfaces. 17 th century
[93]	1450-1700	PM	3039	Brick	1	2408	237	109 - 114	60	M, Rd	Unfrogged; indented margins. Some grass / straw or organic impressions on surfaces, especially top
(94)	1480-1550	PM	3033	Brick	1	187	-	-	49	-	Indented margin
(94)	1480-1550	PM	3046	Brick	1	506	65+	115	50	-	Unfrogged; indented margin
(94)	1480-1550	PM	3046	Brick	1	516	-	-	55	-	-
(94)	1480-1550	PM	3031	Brick	1	583	130+	95	42	H, Rd, S	Unfrogged; burnt patch on 1 arrise
(94)	1480-1550	PM	3105	Stone rubble	1	328	-	-	0	M	Flake of Kentish Ragstone -mortar on only worked face which has been roughly tooled
(94)	1480-1550	PM	-	Floor tile	1	93	65+	55+	27	A	Green-glazed floor tile, worm, knife-cut bevel. Indentation in corner may be nail hole, not certain. Orange fabric with sparse to moderate poorly sorted quartz, <0.5mm
(94)	1480-1550	PM	2276	Peg tile	13 fragmen ts	2751	-	165	-	M	All have round nail-holes. Some moulding sand is fairly coarse, so probably early in range
(94)	1480-1550	PM	2276	Peg tile	-	-	-	165	-	-	-
(94)	1480-1550	PM	2276	Peg tile	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
(94)	1480-1550	PM	2276	Peg tile	-	-	-	152	-	-	-
(94)	1480-1550	PM	2271	Peg tile	2	340	-	-	-	M	1 polygonal nail-hole, and same tile has diagonal tally mark. Thick unglazed tiles, probably c.1400-1600
(94)	1480-1550	PM	2586	Peg tile	2	444	-	-	-	A, V	1 has some vitrified moulding sand. 1 round nail hole. Probably c.1400-1600/50
[97]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1777	184+	116	59	M	Unfrogged; indented margins, crased sanded surfaces
[97]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1721	155+	118	55- 60	M	Unfrogged; indented margins
[98]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2412	230- 235	104 - 109	60	M, Rd	Unfrogged; indented margin. Base creased; sharp arrises – later end of date range
[98]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2557	232	109	56- 65	M	Unfrogged; indented margins. Creased sides. Burnt flint pebble has caused spalling
[99]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	3	2449	227	110	60- 67	M	Conjoin – 1 brick. Unfrogged, indented margins. Creasing on sides. Lime morta on upper face. Worm tunnels on top face

Context	Context / CBM date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	Th	Condition	Comments
[99]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2586	235	111	63	M	Conjoin – 1 brick. Unfrogged; indented margin. Slightly creased sides
[100]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2547	230	107	60	M, V	Unfrogged; indented margin but top burnt and obscured by mortar. 1 stretcher vitrified and brick distorted
[100]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	3	1719	156+	110	58-60	-	Conjoin – 1 brick (part). Unfrogged ; indented margins
[102]	1650-1850	PM	3032	Brick	2	1991	223	104	66	M	Conjoin, unfrogged
[102]	1650-1850	PM	3032	Brick	1	2076	222	100	63	M, Ru	Calcareous version of the fabric. Unfrogged, very slight depression in lower face but not a definitive frog. 2 types of mortar a) white lime; b) grey with carbonaceous flecks
[104]	1750-1850	PM	3032	Brick	1	2413	220	105	63	M, V?	Shallow frog in base. Probably slightly vitrified as top surface has what looks like indented margins where middle of brick has expanded
[104]	1650-1850	PM	3032	Brick	1	2079	217	103	64	M	Very shallow frog in base; brownish mortar. Probable date is c.1750-1800
[105]	1750-1850	PM	3032	Brick	1	2136	228	99	66	V (part)	Shallow frog in base
[105]	1650-1850	PM	3032	Brick	1	2152	215	104	64	-	Calcareous version of fabric. Unfrogged, though slight depression on base could be a very shallow frog obscured by mineral deposits
(106)	1480-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	206	-	-	-	-	2 small round nail holes placed asymmetrically. Imprint of circular tool handle round each hole
(108)	1650-1800	PM	3032	Brick	1	2010	224	99	65	-	Irregular indentation in upper face - accident or odd frog? Silty fabric near MoL 3034
(108)	1650-1800	PM	3032	Brick	1	1988	219	100	63	A, V?	Probably misshapen by exposure to hear. Unfrogged. Silty fabric near 3034
(108)	1650-1800	PM	2318?	Floor tile	1	914	193+	127	30	A	Nail hole in corner. Unglazed, worn. Probably Flemish
(108)	1650-1800	PM	2318?	Floor tile	1	759	141+	142	28	A, M	Unglazed, worn, Nail hole in corner. Flemish?
(108)	1650-1800	PM	2318?	Floor tile	3	1294	-	-	28	A, Mx1	Unglazed and worn. Flemish
(108)	1650-1800	PM	2318?	Floor tile	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
(108)	1650-1800	PM	2318?	Floor tile	-	-	-	-	31	-	-
(108)	1650-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	2	388	-	-	-	A	-
(111)	1600-1800	PM	2318?	Floor tile	1	412	145+	96+	25+	A	Very worn - probably was thicker. Unglazed, no nail-hole visible

Context	Context / CBM date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	Th	Condition	Comments
(111)	1600-1800	PM	Stone	Floor tile	1	1119	185+	14 5+	<45	M	Black carboniferous limestone floor tile. Smooth flat top surface; worn, rough hewn base, chiselled sides. Cut at 45 deg angle
(111)	1600-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	3	1158	246+	15 2	-	M	2 conjoin; with clumsy nail holes, sort of rounded triangular shape. 2nd tile has elongated and squashed nail hole
(112)	1500-1700?	PM	2271	Peg tile	1	273	-	14 5	-	M, Rd	Reduced at bottom end of tile
(112)	1500-1700?	PM	-	Floor tile	1	760	137+	13 3+	30	Rd	Poor condition - burnt, reduced and coated in mortar residues. Probably not glazed. Knife-cut bevelled edges. Orange-brown fabric with abundant fine quartz. Sparse light-coloured silt and dark red iron-rich inclusions
(119)	1630-1800	PM	2275	Pantile	1	122	-	-	-	M	-
(119)	1630-1800	PM	-	Floor tile	1	621	132+	12 0+	27	A	Unglazed; no nail hole in corner. Silty fabric with abundant fine quartz and fairly sparse silty inclusions
[120]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2837	227	10 9	68	M	Unfrogged; indented margins. Fairly sharp arrises; creased sanded faces
[120]	1450-1700	PM	3039	Brick	1	2633	230- 237	10 9	68	M, Rd, V	Slightly misshapen by burning. Unfrogged; indented margins. Reduced most surfaces; vitrified at one end
[122]	1600-1850?	PM	-	Floor tile	1	1869	199	19 7	25	M	Unglazed; knife-cut bevel. 2 small nail holes in 2 diag. opposite corners. Red fabric, abundant fine quartz, moderate fine cal carb., sparse coarse flint and sparse to moderate red iron-rich inclusions. Date uncertain
[122]	1600-1850?	PM	-	Floor tile	1	2133	202	19 9	30	M	2 nail-holes in 1 corner, 1 in diag opposite corner. Same fabric as above - type C. Origin and date uncertain
[122]	1600-1800	PM	2318?	Floor tile	2	3401	250	25 0	32	A, M	Conjoin to form complete tile. 2 small nail holes in each corner (c. 1.5-2mm). Knife-cut bevel. Unglazed and surface very worn
[122]	1600-1800	PM	2318?	Floor tile	1	3546	248	24 8	33	A, M	Complete unglazed Flemish floor tile; 1 nail-hole in each corner, (c.2mm). Knife-cut bevel
[123]	1600-1800	PM	-	Floor tile	7	2420	247	24 7	23	A, M	Conjoin. Unglazed; knife-cut edges. Flemish? Silty sandy fabric similar to type B, context (112)
[123]	1600-1800	PM	-	Floor tile	1	2065	249	19 0+	34	-	Unglazed, knife-cut edges. Flemish? Silty sandy fabric
[124]	1600-1800	PM	2318?	Floor tile	1	3734	250	25 2	33	A, M	Unglazed; no nail holes visible, but 1 corner missing and another mortared
[124]	1600-1800	PM	2318?	Floor tile	3	3792	257	25 3	32	A, M	Conjoin to form near complete tile. May have only 1 nail hole
[125]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2569	230	10 8	62- 68	M	Unfrogged, indented margins. Spots of yellow mortar. Base quite uneven. 16 th – 17 th century?

Context	Context / CBM date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	Th	Condition	Comments
[125]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	2479	225	107	63	M	2 conjoin - 1 brick. Indented margins, unfrogged. Creasing on sanded faces
[126]	1700-1800	PM	3032	Brick	1	779	110+	103	70	M	Unfrogged and overfired
[126]	1700-1800	PM	3034	Brick	1	1924	115+	103	60	M	Unfrogged, neatly made. Silty version of 3032
[126]	1700-1800	PM	3047	Brick	1	525	-	-	42	M	Unfrogged, sharp arrises, smooth flat surfaces
[127]	1480-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	1059	267	159	9	M	Complete tile. Diagonal square nail holes
[127]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	2477	230	109	63	M	Conjoin - 1 brick. Unfrogged; trace of indented margin. Twig or plant stalk has left imprint on top and stretcher faces
[127]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	2453	230	111	59-64	M	Unfrogged. Moulding sand on upper edges. Trace indented margin
[128]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2550	230	109	63	M, V	Unfrogged; indented margin. Vitrified stretcher has caused some distortion
[128]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2435	226	107	63	M, Rd	Unfrogged; indented margins some creasing on sanded bases and sides
[130]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2427	225	102	63-67	M, Rd, Ru	Unfrogged; indented margins. Creasing on sides: sahrp arrises. Yellow sandy, and, white lime lime-mortar - reused?
[130]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	4	2245	235-240	100 - 104	63	A, M	Conjoin - 1 brick. Unfrogged 1 stretcher face damaged and missing. Grass / straw marks on top
[130]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2369	240	112	63	M	Unfrogged; indented margins. Small spots of yellow fine sandy mortar creasing on base and side faces. 16 th / early 17 th century?
[130]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2268	232	111	62	M	Unfrogged; indented margins. Spots of yellow mortar. Creased sanded surfaces. 16 th / early 17 th century?
[133]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2447	222	108	61-65	M	Unfrogged, indented margins. Small quantity of yellow sandy mortar some grass / straw marks on stretchers. Fairly creased, sanded surfaces but arrises quite sharp. Later 16 th or early 17 th century?
[133]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2329	228	111	62	M, Rd	Unfrogged; indented margins. A little yellow sandy mortar on upper face. Hole perforated brick diagonally with scoop marks in clay on top face - stick / twig in clay with signs of removal? 1 stretcher and header reduced

Appendix V: Clay tobacco pipe from 103 Cheyne Walk, James Aaronson

The clay pipe assemblage from 103 Cheyne Walk included 21 bowls and 24 segments of pipe stem. This represents only a selection of the clay pipe excavated from the site with more un-diagnostic fragments being discarded on site.

The majority of the clay pipe was recovered from features associated with the cottages including the backfill of drains, [103] and [106], cess pits [17] and [118], and a large isolated rubbish pit [108]. Other sources of clay pipe included the demolition deposits within the basement, [83], [111], [113], and [115], and the backfill of the old kitchen well [120].

The typology of the clay pipes fit within the date ranges given for the cottages that faced onto Milmans Street, broadly between the mid-18th century and the early-19th century (1750-1840). This uniformity in date range perhaps illustrates the short life-span of clay pipes in that they easily became clogged or broken through excessive use within a matter of weeks and were then often discarded.

The bowl from context (119) was earlier conforming to a type used between 1680-1710 and may provide a *terminus ante quem* for the backfilling of the well. Several pipe bowls and stems datable to 1660-1680 were also uncovered from a lower deposit within backfill in the SW corner of the basement.

The large quantity of decorated pipes indicates a propensity for the locals to collect a slightly more expensive form of pipe, and the similarity in several of the decorations, as in context (17), probably indicates a bulk buy or return visits to a single trader. The fluted / ribbed design with simple floral designs along the seam of the bowl was particularly popular during the Napoleonic period and was widely available, not a sign of cost or quality²⁷.

Of particular interest were the pipe bowl recovered from context (118), and another from clearance, the presence of which suggest a rather eccentric, or select group of individuals.

The pipe bowl with partial stem in context (118) was decorated extensively across the entire bowl. This included acacia leaves on the seam of the bowl facing away from the smoker, star stamps either side of the spur, and the unmistakable dividers, set square and blazing sun of the Freemasons across the bowl facing the smoker. Further symbols on the bowl sides included other Masonic symbols including the level, the moon and stars, rough and perfect ashlar blocks and three towers²⁸. Such pipes have been found elsewhere and such Freemasonry regalia is simply one product in a long line of produce which continues to be produced up to the present day. This earlier example probably dates to between 1780-1820.

Following on from this noteworthy find another pipe bowl was found during clearance with a set of water buffalo horns moulded onto the bowl face and initialled RAOB above. The initials stand for Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, which is a Fraternal, Benevolent and Social Organisation established in the United Kingdom in the middle of the 19th century, more commonly referred to as 'The Buffs'. The Order is known to have had initiation rituals using clay pipes where the pipe was broken over the head of new initiates, though whether the pipe found at Cheyne Walk was the remnants of such a pipe or merely a gift from a fellow 'brother' is unknown²⁹.

²⁷ Pearce, J, Living in Victorian London: The Clay Pipe Evidence, (2007)

²⁸ Taken from www.masonic-lodge-of-education.com/freemason-symbols.html

²⁹ <http://www.dawnmist.demon.co.uk/gallery.htm> and <http://www.raobgle.org.uk>

KEY:

BH = Bowl height; BW = Bowl width; SL = Stem length; SW= Stem width; BS= Bore size;
BF = On bowl facing smoker; BA = On bowl facing away from smoker;
BO = On bowl, covering entire bowl;
SH = On side of heel; SS = Side of spur;
SL = On left side of stem as smoked; SR = On right side of stem as smoked
SB = Decoration located at the juncture of the bowl and stem

The above abbreviations are taken from the *DAACS Cataloguing Manual: Tobacco Pipes*, by Kate Grillo, Jennifer Aultman and Nick Bon-Harper, (updated February 2012)
All sizes given in millimetres

Types are taken from Atkinson & Oswald, (1969), *London Clay Tobacco Pipes* in the Journal of the Archaeological Association Third Series **vol.XXXII**

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(16)	Stem	-	-	2	-	-	?	?	?	
(17)	Bowl and stem	12	c.1730-1780	1	?	?	?	?	?	Undecorated
(17)	Bowl and stem	24	c.1810-1840	7	?	?	?	?	?	Corn decoration
(17)	Bowl and stem	15	c.1840-1860	2	?	?	?	?	?	Line decoration up the bowl, and six-point star on the foot
(17)	Bowl	24	c.1810-1840	1	?	?	?	?	?	Corn decoration, Masonic marks (set-square, compasses, all-seeing eye), and makers' mark on the foot
(17)	Bowl with partial stem	27	c.1780-1820	1	32	22	52	9	2	Flower moulded motif (SH). Floral motif, (both BF, BA). Ribbed (BO)
(17)	Partial bowl and stem	27	c.1780-1820	1	30	-	93	7	2	Flower moulded motif (SH). Floral motif, (both BF, BA). Ribbed (BO)
(17)	Bowl with partial stem	27	c.1780-1820	1	29	25	76	9	2	Flower moulded motif (SH). Floral motif, (both BF, BA, and SR, SL). Ribbed (BO)
(17)	Bowl with partial stem	27	c.1780-1820	1	28	23	9	9	2	Ribbed (BO). Floral motif (BF,BA) Initialled WW (SH)
(17)	Bowl with partial stem	27	c.1780-1820	1	32	22.5	96	7	1.5	Ribbed (BO). Floral motif (BF)
(17)	Bowl with partial stem	28	c.1820-1840	1	29	24	6	6.5	2	Floral motif, (both BF, BA)
(17)	Bowl	28	c.1820-1840	1	33	23	92	7	2	-
(17)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	82	7	2	-
(17)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	86	6	1.5	-
(17)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	77.5	7	2	-
(27)	Stem	-	-	6	-	-	?	?	?	
(60)	Bowl with partial stem	17	c.17 th century?	1	36	19	45	9.5	3	West-country style copied by some London makers

(70)	Bowl with partial stem	18	c.1660-1680	1	31	19	88	9	3	Slight trace of rouletting on top of bowl
(70)	Bowl with partial stem	21	1680-1710	1	36	21	115	9	2.5	-
(70)	Bowl with partial stem	18	c.1660-1680	1	32	19	64	10.5	2.5	Slight trace of rouletting on top of bowl
(70)	Bowl with partial stem	18	c.1660-1680	1	30	21	21	11	3	Slight trace of rouletting on top of bowl
(70)	Bowl with partial stem	17	c.17 th century?	1	31	19	10.5	15	2.5	Slight trace of rouletting on bowl. West-country style copied by some London makers
(70)	Partial Bowl with partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	42	7	2	Remnants of floral motif (BF) and similar symbols as example (118) (BO). Very pronounced, thin spur
(70)	Bowl	21	-	1	33	20	-	8.5	2.5	West-country style copied by some London makers
(70)	Bowl	13	c.1660-1680	1	30	17.5	-	11	2	Hand / palm stamped on base of long, ovoid heel
(70)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	154	10	2.5	-
(70)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	101	9	3	-
(70)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	88.5	7	2	-
(70)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	71.5	8-9	2.5	-
(83)	Bowl with partial stem	28	1820-1840	1	29	24	97	6.5	1	Floral motif (BF & BA). Faint star shape stamp surviving (SS)
(83)	Bowl with partial stem	28	1820-1840	1	31	22.5	78	6	1.5	Floral motif (BF & BA). Faint star shape stamp surviving (SS)
(83)	Bowl with partial stem	28	1820-1840	1	30	21	97	6.5	1	Floral design (BF & BA), initialled WS (SS)

(83)	Bowl with partial stem	28	1820-1840	1	30	22	33.5	7.5	1.5	Floral motif (BF & BA). 6-petalled flower stamp surviving (SS)
(83)	Bowl with partial stem	28	1820-1840	1	29	22	80	6	1.5	Floral design (BF&BA), initialled RS (SS)
(83)	Bowl with partial stem	28	1820-1840	1	31	19	34	8.5	1	Spur broken off, but assumed similar to other examples ie. Very pronounced, thin
(83)	Bowl	28	1820-1840	1	31	22	-	-	2	Floral design (BF&BA)
(103)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	45	7.5	2	-
(106)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	78	8	1.5	-
(106)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	102	6	2	-
(106)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	85	7.5	1.5	-
(108)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	57	9	2.5	-
(108)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	66	8.5	4	-
(108)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	49	8	2.5	-
(108)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	56	7	1.5	-
(111)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	29	6	1.5	-
(111)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	31.5	5.5	2	-
(111)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	43	6	2	-
(111)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	47.5	6	2	-
(111)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	128.5	8.5-6.5	2.5	Rouletted (SB). Stem tapers towards bowl end growing wider
(112)	Partial bowl	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-	Tall bowl with sharp curve from base to rim, possible Type 25?
(113)	Bowl with partial stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	35	22	35	6	2	Short, flat, rounded heel. Plain, no decoration
(113)	Bowl with partial stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	44	24.5	10	8	2	Initialled SP (SH) plain, no further decoration
(115)	Partial bowl and stem	27	c.1780-1820	1	33	-	115	7	2	Initialled GE (SH). No further decoration visible

(118)	Bowl	29	c.1840-1880	1	32	21	-	-	2	Floral design (BF, BA). Initialled WB (SH)
(118)	Bowl with partial stem	27	c.1780-1820	1	35	24	74	7.5	2	Floral decoration, (acacia) (BA). Masonic decoration (BO) including 3 castles/ turrets; dividers, set square and sun (BF); moon and stars; level, rough and perfect ashlar. Stars stamped (SH)
(119)	Bowl	21	c.1680-1710	1	34	20	-	10	3	Wide, flat and squat heel
Clearance	Bowl and partial stem	21	c.1680-1710	1	34	22	42	8	2	Plain design, no decoration. Almost no heel, near flat at base
Clearance	Bowl and partial Stem	-	c.1850-1930	1	36	22	17.5	5.5	1.5	Bowl near vertical to stem. Pronounced heel with four petalled flower? moulded (SH). Floral motif (BF, BA). Water buffalo horns moulded on bowl (FA) over which are initials RAOB

Clearance	Complete pipe		19 th century	1	30	26	93	8-5	1.5	Plain bowl, no decoration. Collared mouthpiece. Short bulbous bowl and no heel or spur. Stem tapers towards smoker. Competing with more fashionable 19 th century wooden examples
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Appendix VI: Glass Report, Dr Hugh Willmott

A very small assemblage of glass was recovered from the excavations, consisting of forty-four fragments from a minimum of eleven vessels. All of the glass was made in a high lime low alkali mix, the typical type used for utilitarian vessels, and typified by its green hue. Despite some of the glass suffering from surface devitrification, all is stable and requires no further treatment. The glass is catalogued by context at the end of this report, although is discussed primarily by the area in which it was found.

The majority of the glass comes from the in-filled kitchen basement. This material is of broadly similar date with little difference being noticeable between the various contexts, suggesting the back filling may have been undertaken in a very short space of time. The uppermost context 111 contains a single fragment of a wine bottle of late 17th- or 18th century-form, although this is too fragmentary for more accurate dating. However, the general basement fill 112 below contained more diagnostic fragments from two squat cylindrical wine bottles dating to between the mid 18th to very early 19th century. This context also included fragments from a broad cylindrical phial and moulded bottle, both of late 18th-century to early 19th century date. Finally there were fragments from three different tapering tubes. They are unusual and their precise function is unknown, but it is possible they came from retorts or similar pieces of equipment that could have been used in a culinary context.

Only a single vessel was recovered from the well in the basement (119), and this was a fine square-sectioned case bottle dating to the late 17th or early 18th centuries. It is difficult to postulate on a single find alone, but this might indicate that the well was being filled with rubbish before the basement went out of use. The backfill of the cupboard (115), is more similar to that of the main basement, containing fragments of two very early 19th century phials and a wine bottle. Consequently, given the dating of all the finds in the main basement backfills, it seems likely that the semi-basement went out of use in the very early decades of the 19th century, although it is possible the well ceased to function some time before this date.

The remaining glass came from other areas. Context 106, the fill of a brick soak-away, included a base from a late 18th to early 19th century wine bottle. More interesting are twelve fragments of onion-shaped wine bottles from a pit fill 108. Dating to the late 17th or early 18th century, these are noticeably earlier than the glass from the main basement fills, suggesting that the closure of the pit did indeed predate the filling of the semi-basement.

Context 17

2 tall medicine bottles (cylindrical mould made after 1820).

1 smaller squatter square pill-box (19th Century).

Context 106

1 fragment of base from a cylindrical wine bottle. Green glass with light weathering. Late 18th-mid 19th century.

Context 108

12 fragments of rim, body and base from a minimum of three separate onion or bladder-shaped wine bottles. Green glass with quite heavy weathering.

Late 17th-early 18th century

Context 111

1 fragment of neck from a wine bottle. Green glass with medium weathering.

Late 17th-18th century

Context 112

8 fragments of rim, short neck and shoulder from a broad cylindrical phial. Blue/green glass with light weathering.

late 18th century

11 fragments from at least three separate tapering tubes or retort arms.

Blue/green glass with no weathering.

18th century

2 fragments of low base with prominent pontil mark, and lower square sectioned body from a moulded bottle. Blue/green glass with no weathering. Base diameter 58x58mm.

Late 18th-early 19th century.

1 large fragment of base and side from squat cylindrical wine bottle. Green glass with medium weathering. Base diameter 85mm

Mid to late 18th century

Context 115

1 complete tall, narrow phial with everted rim and short neck.

Clear lead glass with medium weathering.

Early 19th century

1 complete short, narrow phial. Blown into a two-piece mould with a folded over rim finished by hand.

Clear lead glass with medium weathering.

Early 19th century

1 neck from a cylindrical wine bottle. Green glass with light weathering.

Early 19th century

Context 119

5 fragments of body from a fine square sectioned case bottle. Green clear glass with quite heavy weathering.

Late 17th-early 18th century.

Appendix VII: Small Finds Report, Geoff Potter

A number of small finds were recovered during this investigation. These are detailed below (according to their context & accession numbers), and including their dates (where possible).

(16) [1] – 2 small stone balls, possibly marbles. 19th century.

“ [2] – Victorian bronze farthing, dated 1861.

(70) [3] – 1 Charles II copper farthing, dated 1679 (Fig.77). Moderately worn

“ [4] – 1 thimble (Fig.76). This is a silver-plated brass thimble, with circular punched decoration in concentric rings, plus two bands of vertical lines above the slightly lipped rim. Max. (rim) diameter is 16.5mm; height 19.5mm.

It is likely to be late 17th/earlier 18th century date, based on the decoration and size of the object (earlier ones tended to be taller). The brass body was probably cast, perhaps following the introduction of this technique into England by John Lofting in 1693.

The decoration is quite messy around the junction of the top and border – the adjacent rings of decoration partly overlap/merge into each other, and has evidently been applied mechanically in two stages (rather by hand as in the earlier 17th century). Just above the rim of the thimble there is a cartouche stamped with the initials ‘IB’. It is unclear whether this refers to the maker or the owner (thimbles could be marked with either – or both – of these), although the fact that it is silver-plated suggests that it is more likely to be a makers’ mark – *ie.*, stamping would presumably have taken place during the manufacturing process, rather than after sale of the item.

“ [5] – A number of copper alloy pins, alongside the thimble. The existence of these items together may suggest that this was a needle-working set of some kind:

- 16 small pins, in three sizes – *c* 19.5, 24.0 and 31.5mm long
- 1 larger pin, 57mm long

(105) [6] – 1 horn pipe mouthpiece; possibly 19th century. Length 85mm, max diameter 9.5mm; screw thread to attach the pipe bowl (Fig.141).

(106) [7] – 2 copper alloy buttons, probably both 19th century:

- Diameter 19.5mm x 0.8mm thick, stamped on rear WARRANTED ...?... PLATE but otherwise plain
- Diam. *c* 15.8mm x \leq 1mm thick. Some decoration &/or lettering on rear but largely illegible. Front face plain.

(112) [8] – 1 copper alloy buckle frame, probably a shoe buckle (Fig.91). *c* 29mm x 30mm, bar and tongue missing, ridged decoration on all four sides of exposed face but no sign of plating. Later 17th-18th century.

- “ [9] – 1 copper alloy button. diam. 26.3mm; thickness 1.8mm. Appears to have been tin-plated, but otherwise both faces undecorated
- (113) [10] – 1 Charles II copper farthing, dated 1673 (Fig.93). Quite heavily worn, slightly more so than example from (70).
- (115) [11] – 1 small copper alloy button, diam.12.5mm x 1.3mm thick. Apparently undecorated.
- [12] – Screw cap to ointment/ perfume jar (or something similar), diam. 40mm by 15.5mm high. Sides of heavily corroded copper alloy, enclosing flat top of (?) turned jet, exposed face finely incised with concentric rings. Probably 19th century.

NB. Both [11] & [12] from upper level of context

Appendix VIII: Bone Report, Emma Jeffery

Five pieces of bone were recovered from two contexts during this investigation. It was considered that these would not provide much useful or detailed information about the past use of this site, such that only a limited description and discussion is given below.

(110) - 2 sheep / goat jaws, with some teeth surviving. Measuring between 122mm and 149mm in length.

- 2 fragments of probable sheep / goat skulls.

(112) – 1 piece of probable cattle (cow) scapula, measuring c.118mm X 112mm.

This bone assemblage is typical for many archaeological sites in the London area, and represents general use of such animals, mainly for eating. The fact that the cattle scapula was recovered from the basement backfill (112) may indicate that such animals were cooked in the semi-basement; with the sheep / goat bones being recovered from a cottage-period soakaway and suggesting consumption of these animals during the 18th – 20th century occupation of the site.