

DROP SHAFTS FOR HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, MILTON COURT

City of London, EC2 Y

An Archaeological Watching Brief



January 2013

Drop shafts for Highway Improvement Scheme in the Milton
Court Area

City of London, EC2 Y

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Site Code: MTO12
NGR (centre): TQ 32582 81837

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between August 2012 and January 2013 on three drop shafts in the Milton Court area (City of London), for a highway improvement scheme. This work was commissioned by the City of London (Highways Design and Construction), undertaken by Compass Archaeology, and monitored by Kathryn Stubbs (City of London, Historic Environment).

The watching brief uncovered the remains of three basements / coal cellars. The most substantial of these was in shaft 3, where the walls of two coal cellars (with the dividing wall between them) were observed, infilled with concrete, and down to a depth of c.4.5m beneath the modern ground-surface (9.9mOD). Shaft 2 contained the remains of a shallower basement, with a concrete base at c.1.5m beneath the modern ground-surface (12.73mOD), and infilled with a homogeneous orange-brown silty-sand deposit. The walls of a probable basement were also observed in shaft 1, at at least 2.5m beneath the modern ground-surface (13.13mOD), and infilled with a rubble deposit. These basements / coal cellars are all of 19th / 20th century date and are presumably part of the post-1870 development of the area.

An indication of earlier activity in this area was provided in shaft 3, where 17th / 18th century clay-pipe and pottery was recovered from the construction backfill of the coal cellars.

Natural deposits – a yellow-brown clayey-gravel deposit – were observed in all three shafts. These were observed at an uppermost level of 12.18mOD (in shaft 2, underneath the concrete base). In general, however, it is believed that the natural deposits have been truncated by the basements and/or coal cellars.

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1 Introduction

1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken between the 17th August 2012 and 17th January 2013 around the area of Milton Court, City of London, EC2Y. The works involved excavating three drop shafts as part of the Highway Improvement Scheme - one on the eastern side of Milton Street just south of the junction with Milton Court, and two on the western side of Moor Lane, at and just north of the junction with Silk Street.



Fig.1: Location plan of three shafts, in relation to OS Map.

1.2 The groundworks were commissioned and conducted by the City of London Highways Design and Construction. The watching brief was carried out after recommendations by Kathryn Stubbs, City of London Assistant Director Historic Environment, who monitored the progress of the fieldwork.

2. Location, geology, and topography

2.1 The three shafts were located in the area around Milton Court, within the City of London, in the area to the south of Chiswell Street and west of Moorgate. Two of these shafts were on the western side of Moor Lane, at and just north of the junction with Silk Street; and one on the eastern side of Milton Street just south of the junction with Milton Court (see fig.2). These drop shafts were approximately centred at NGR TQ 32582 81837.

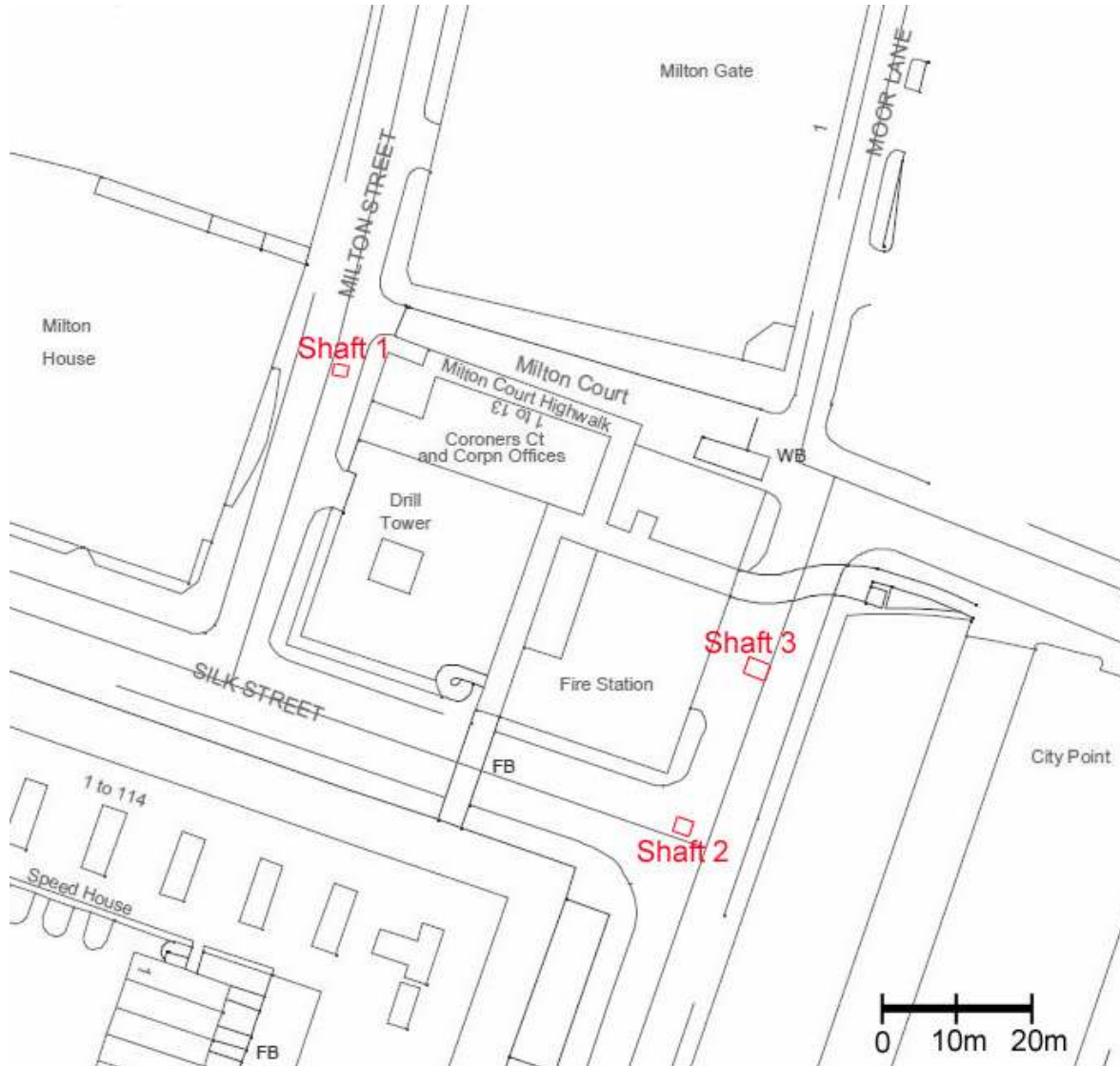


Fig.2: Location of three drop shafts.

2.2 The Geological Map (BGS, 1:50000 Series, Sheet 256, North London) shows that this area lies on Taplow Gravels.

2.3 The ground-level of this area slopes slightly down from north to south, between c.17mOD at the northern end of Milton Street, and c.14.5mOD on Silk Street.

3. Archaeological and historical background

3.1 Prehistoric - Roman

Little evidence for prehistoric activity has been found in this area, with no evidence for significant settlement or activity.

The main Roman settlement was located to the south of this site, within the City Wall (south of Moorgate and Cripplegate). It is, however, possible that there was some Roman activity around the area of the site with, for example, evidence for Roman quarrying being uncovered during a 1996 MOLAS evaluation at 25-32 Chiswell Street (Site Code: CSU96).

3.2 Medieval

This area was mainly marshland, outside of the City, during the medieval period (known as 'Moorfields Marsh') until 1527 when the marshes were drained. Evidence for this marshy character was uncovered, in the form of peaty-clay, during a 2006 PCA watching brief in Ropemaker Street (Site Code: RMZ06). Despite the marshy character of the area, however, there has been some evidence for activity during the medieval period in this area. For example, a possible medieval rubbish pit (with animal bone, oyster shell, ceramic building material, and leather shoe fragments) was uncovered during the 2006 PCA watching brief in Ropemaker Street. Evidence for medieval quarrying, with leather-working waste, worked bone, and antler and horn-working waste, was also uncovered during the 1996 MOLAS evaluation at 25-32 Chiswell Street. 'Grub Street' (present-day Milton Street) was in existence since at least the mid-13th century (as it is mentioned in Churchwarden Accounts), and it is possible that some of the other roads, and some limited development, existed in this area during the medieval period.

3.3 Post-Medieval

After the marshlands were drained in the 16th century the area began to be developed more substantially in terms of additional roads and buildings – both commercial and residential. This can be seen in the historic maps of the area (figs.3-6). The earliest of these, the 1562 'Agas' Map (fig.3) depicts some of this development, particularly around Grub Street, and with the lines of Grub Street, Chiswell Street, and Fore Street visible. The area is not, however, completely developed, with open fields to the east and the position of the two eastern shafts lying on the boundary between the open fields and buildings.

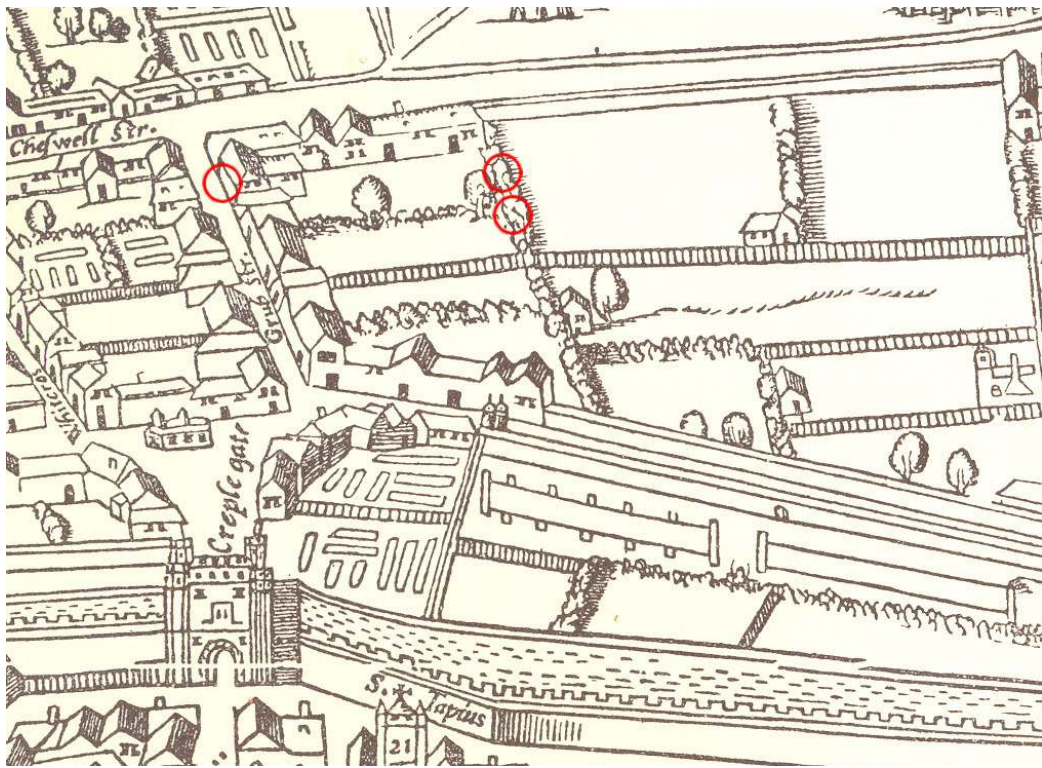


Fig.3 Extract from the 1562 Agas Map, with position of three shafts circled.

By the time of Faithorne and Newcourt's 1638 Map (fig.4), this area had been completely developed – development had, therefore, mainly occurred in the later 16th – 17th centuries. Grub Street remained in the same position, and was surrounded by buildings, and Moor Lane had also been constructed (although not stretching as far north as it does presently, such that the area of the drop shafts falls within what appears to be an open yard, surrounded by buildings).

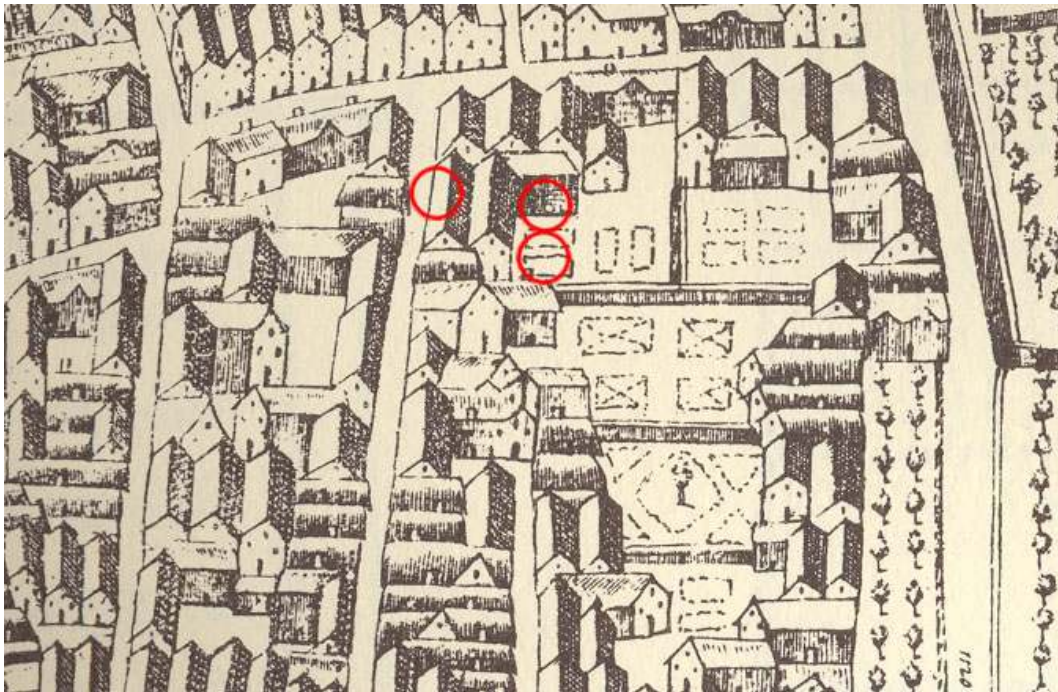


Fig.4: Extract from Faithorne and Newcourt's 1638 Map, with position of three shafts circled.

The situation remained similar throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, with the area consisting of buildings and yards, as indicated on Rocque's 1746 Map, for example (fig.5). Moor Lane was not completely constructed until the late 19th century, and Silk Street not until after WWII, such that neither are depicted on the 1873-80 OS Map (fig.6). This therefore means that these modern roads are essentially cutting through areas of earlier buildings and yards.

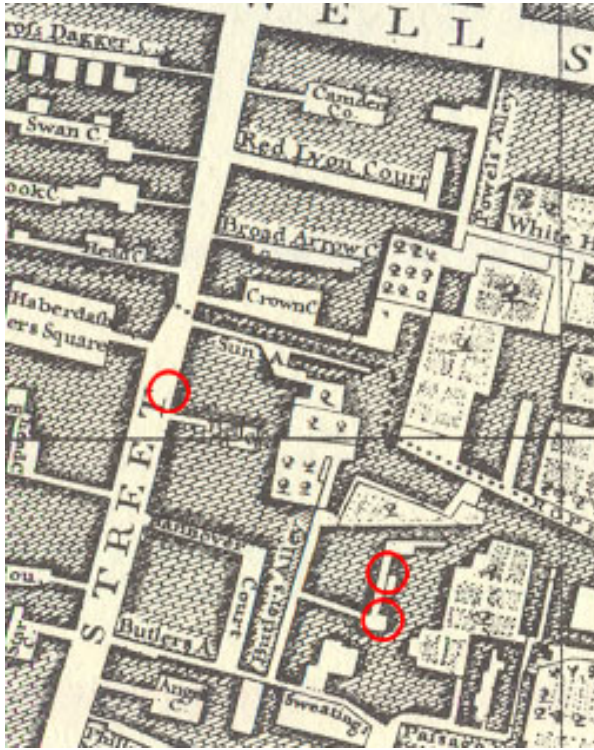


Fig.5: Extract from Rocque's 1746 Map, with position of three shafts circled.

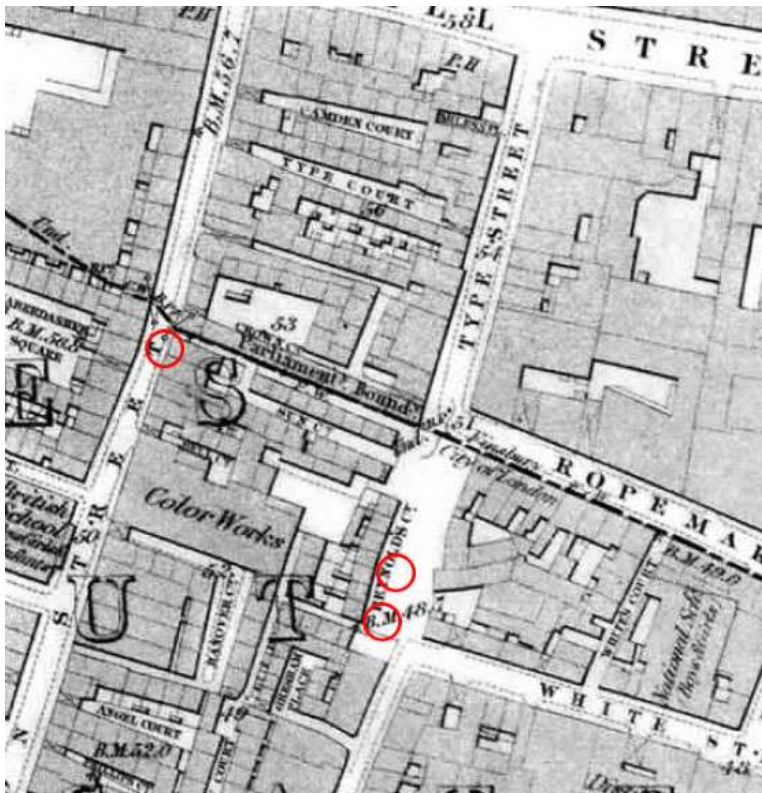


Fig.6: Extract from the 1873-80 OS Map, with position of three shafts circled.

Previous archaeological investigations in this area have found evidence of this post-medieval development. For example, post-medieval pits, sealed by a flint cobble surface thought to be associated with copperage / timber yards, were uncovered during the 1996 evaluation at 25-32 Chiswell Street.

4. Archaeological research questions

The fieldwork represented an opportunity to address the following general research questions:

- Is there any evidence for Roman, or earlier, activity in this area? If so, what form did this take?
- Is there any evidence for medieval activity in this area? In particular, is there any sign of the marshy character of this area in the medieval period?
- Is there any evidence for post-medieval development, particularly in terms of the earlier 16th century development around Milton Street (following the drainage of the marshes), or the more substantial later 16th – 17th century development? What form does this take – i.e. evidence for buildings, yards, backyard-type activity, etc?

5. Methodology

5.1 Fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards and Practice in Archaeological Fieldwork, Guidance Paper 3*) and to the standards of the Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute.

Ground reduction works were undertaken by machine, using a breaker to get through concrete where necessary.

Adequate time was given for investigation and recording of the observed trenches, although every effort was made not to disrupt the contractors' programme. The archaeological monitoring included an on-site photographic, drawn, and written record. A *pro forma* Trench Record sheet was completed for each shaft; recording the nature of exposed deposits and details of any archaeological finds and features. Where suitable, finds/samples were collected from deposits for dating purposes. Photographs, recording representative trench sections and general site locations, were also taken. Levels were derived from an OS bench mark located on the corner of Nos.38-42 Chiswell Street (value: 18.51mOD).

Close liaison was maintained with the groundworks team to ensure a presence on site as and when necessary. Both the Client and Kathryn Stubbs, City of London, were kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork.

5.2 Post-excavation work

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

Finds were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines. Finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the trench records. Assessment was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff.

Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client, the City of London Historic Environment, and the Guildhall Library. A short summary of the fieldwork has been appended to this report using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*.

6 Results

Each shaft will be discussed in turn (see fig.2 for their locations). This will include a discussion of their stratigraphy, features, any finds, plus a selection of photographs.

6.1 Shaft 1

Shaft 1 was located on Milton Street, just south of the junction with Milton Court (see fig.2). The ground-level of this shaft was 15.63mOD. The shaft measured 1.7m by 1.7m, and was investigated on the 17th August 2012 at a depth of 2.7m (12.93mOD); and to c.4m in depth (11.63mOD) on the 20th August 2012.

The modern tarmac and concrete road surface overlay a thick concrete and rubble deposit in much of the trench, down to c.2.15m beneath the modern ground-surface.

A north-south yellow and red stock brick wall (0.35m wide) was observed projecting into the shaft from the southern section, and running for 1.35m in length. The top of this was observed in section at c.0.8m beneath the modern ground-surface. Directly to the west of this wall was another line of stretchers, forming a somewhat separate wall, but on the same alignment and for the same length. A line of two bricks, laid in stretchers, was observed running to the east at the northern end of the main wall, into the eastern section. Within the area enclosed by these walls (to the east) was a rubble fill (possibly basement backfill?). This appears to be the remains of a basement of some sort – possibly rebuilt in some way with the secondary line of stretchers; and infilled with rubble and concrete.

An orange-brown gravel deposit was observed to the north of these walls, at c.2.1m beneath the modern ground-surface (13.53mOD). Furthermore, after the concrete and brick walls were removed, a similar deposit of gravels was observed over the area of the whole shaft.



Fig. 7: Photograph of shaft 1, clearly showing the north-south wall (under the scale), and the difference between the rubble infill (left of image) and natural gravels (right and foreground of image) – south at top of frame.



Fig. 8: Photograph of the main wall in shaft 1, looking southwest.

6.2 Shaft 2

Shaft 2 was located on the junction with Moor Lane and Silk Street (see fig.2), at a ground-level of 14.23mOD, and measuring 2.1m east-west by 2m north-south. It was initially investigated at a depth of 2.1m (12.13mOD), and later when it was *c.*3.5m in depth (10.73mOD) (no further visits were deemed necessary as natural deposits had been reached, see below).

The modern road-surface (tarmac over concrete) was 0.3m thick, and overlay a homogeneous silty-sand orange-brown deposit, with occasional pebbles and ceramic building material flecks in. This was observed for *c.*1.2m in depth, and directly overlay a concrete base (at 1.5m beneath the modern ground-surface, 12.73mOD, and 0.2m thick). This was supported by *c.*0.25m of consolidated brick rubble make-up (yellow stock brick, tarmac, concrete). This is clearly a basement, with the concrete base being the basement floor, and the orange-brown silty-sand deposit being the later basement infill.

A number of services were also observed in this shaft, later in date than the basement and cutting through the basement infill. Some services were observed behind the northern section, at *c.*0.6m beneath the modern ground-surface; and others running northeast – southwest across the shaft at *c.*0.9m beneath the modern ground-surface. The brickwork for a drain inspection chamber was observed in the eastern section, running for an exposed length of 1.5m, and 1.2m in height.

Beneath the rubble make-up layer, at *c.*1.95m beneath the modern ground-surface, was 0.1m of grey-brown silty-sand, presumably a construction deposit for the basement. This overlay a yellow-brown clayey-gravel (at 2.05m beneath ground-surface, 12.18mOD) – the natural deposits. These natural deposits were also observed in the second visit, when the shaft was *c.*3.5m in depth.



Fig.9: Photograph of shaft 2, looking north. The concrete base of the basement, plus the orange-brown basement infill and later services, are all visible.

Fig.10: Close-up photograph of the concrete base in shaft 2. The underlying brick rubble deposit, plus the yellow-brown clayey-gravel (the natural deposits), are all visible.



6.3 Shaft 3

Shaft 3 was located on the western side of Moor Lane, just north of the junction with Silk Street (see fig.2), at a ground-level of 14.4mOD. It measured 2.1m north-south by 3m east-west, and was initially investigated at a depth of 2.1m (12.3mOD), and again when it was *c.*5m in depth (9.4mOD).

The modern ground-surface (tarmac and concrete) varied between 0.35m and 0.55m in thickness. This overlay services in a number of places: a large number running north-south down the centre of the trench (at *c.*0.6m beneath the modern ground-surface); a cast iron pipe in the northwest corner of the trench (*c.*1.1m beneath the ground-surface); and another set of fibre-optic cables running north-south at the western end of the trench (0.4m beneath the ground-surface).

The western side of the shaft essentially consisted of two coal cellars, completely infilled with concrete. The top of these coal cellars – a yellow stock brick wall – was observed *c.*0.6m beneath the modern ground-surface in all sections. Another yellow stock brick wall was observed running vertically down the western section – this formed part of the division between the two coal cellars. The eastern wall of these two coal cellars was also visible in the central part of the trench, running in a convex line out from the central wall. The base of these coal cellars was observed at a deep level - *c.*4.5m beneath the modern ground-surface (9.9mOD).

The eastern third of the shaft lay outside of the area of the coal cellars. Here, a general loose dark silty deposit was observed. Within this, three layers could be distinguished (in the northern section):

- A loose dark silty deposit, with ceramic building material in. Two pieces of pottery (mid-17th century) recovered from it. Observed *c.*0.65m beneath the modern ground-surface, for *c.*1.2m in thickness. Context 1 for finds analysis.
- A more ashy and friable deposit, with lots of clay pipe in. The clay pipe was dated to *c.*1700-1770 (and probably the earlier part of this period). Two pieces of pottery (17th century) recovered from it. Observed between 1.85m and 2.05m beneath the modern ground-surface. Context 2 for finds analysis.
- A loose sandy-silt deposit, containing flecks of mortar and ceramic building material. Observed from 2.05m beneath the modern ground-surface, for about 0.2m (limit of excavation).

Further investigation showed that this dark silty deposit continued to the base of the coal cellars (9.9mOD) suggesting that this was construction backfill for the cellars. Nonetheless, the 17th / 18th century finds are indicative of activity from this date in this area.

Further excavation in the western half of the shaft was undertaken to a depth of *c.*5m, and revealed both the base of the coal cellars (see above), and probable natural deposits (a yellow-brown gravelly deposit) beneath this (at *c.*9.9mOD).



Fig.11: Photograph of the western section of shaft 3, showing the infilled coal cellars with yellow stock brick wall dividing the two of them.



Fig.12: Photograph of shaft 3, looking southeast. The infilled coal cellars and their eastern walls are visible in the foreground, with the loose dark silty deposit in the background.



Fig.13: Photograph of the northern section in the northeast corner of shaft 3, showing the loose dark silty deposit. The clay pipe layer, in particular, is visible towards the base of the scale.

7. Conclusions

This watching brief uncovered the remains of three basements / coal cellars. The most substantial of these was in shaft 3, where the walls of two coal cellars (with the dividing wall between them) were observed, infilled with concrete, and down to a depth of *c.*4.5m beneath the modern ground-surface (9.9mOD). Shaft 2 contained the remains of a shallower basement, with a concrete base at *c.*1.5m beneath the modern ground-surface (12.73mOD), and infilled with a homogeneous orange-brown silty-sand deposit. The walls of another probable basement were observed in shaft 1, at at least 2.5m beneath the modern ground-surface (13.13mOD), and infilled with a rubble deposit. These basements / coal cellars are all of 19th / 20th century date and are presumably part of the post-1870s development of the area.

An indication of earlier activity in this area was provided in shaft 3, where 17th / 18th century clay pipe and pottery was recovered from the construction backfill for the coal cellars.

Natural deposits – a yellow-brown clayey-gravel deposit – were observed in all three shafts. These were observed at an uppermost level of 12.18mOD (in shaft 2, underneath the concrete base). In general, however, it is believed that the natural deposits have been truncated by the basements and/or coal cellars.

8. Bibliography

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Museum of London, LAARC Online Catalogue:
<http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/laarc/catalogue/>

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Rocque, J 1746 *A Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster....*
The Agas Map, 1562.

Appendix I: OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: [compassa1-141403](#)

Project details

Project name	Drop shafts for highway improvement scheme, Milton Court, City of London
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on three drop shafts in the Milton Court area in the City of London, as part of a highway improvement scheme. This watching brief uncovered the remains of three probable basements / coal cellars, all of 19th / 20th century date, and presumably part of the post-1870s development of the area. An indication of earlier activity in this area was provided in shaft 3, where 17 th / 18 th century pottery and clay pipe was recovered from the construction backfill of the cellars. Natural deposits - a yellow-brown clayey-gravel deposit - were observed in all three shafts, at an uppermost level of 12.18mOD. These natural deposits have, in general, been truncated by the basements and/or coal cellars.
Project dates	Start: 17-08-2012 End: 17-01-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	COAL CELLAR Post Medieval
Monument type	BASEMENT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON Milton Court
Postcode	EC2 Y
Study area	13.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32582 81837 51 0 51 31 09 N 000 05 19 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	City Archaeologist
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology

Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Emma Jeffery
Type of sponsor/funding body	City of London Corporation
Name of sponsor/funding body	City of London

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Drop shafts for highway improvement scheme, Milton Court, City of London, EC2 Y: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jeffery, E
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, London, SE1 1RQ
Description	Short report detailing the results of the watching brief. This includes discussion of the background, each shaft, photographs, a plan of the location of the shafts, finds analysis, and interpretations / conclusions.

Entered by	Emma Jeffery (emma@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	18 January 2013

Appendix II: London Archaeologist summary

Site Address: Milton Court, City of London, EC2 Y
Project Type: Watching Brief on three drop shafts
Dates of Fieldwork: 17th August 2012 – 17th January 2013
Site Code: MTO12
Site Supervisor: Emma Jeffery
NGR: TQ 32582 81837
Funding Body: City of London

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on three drop shafts in the Milton Court area in the City of London, as part of a highway improvement scheme. This watching brief uncovered the remains of three probable basements / coal cellars, all of 19th / 20th century date, and presumably part of the post-1870s development of the area.

An indication of earlier activity in this area was provided in shaft 3, where 17th / 18th century clay pipe and pottery was recovered from the construction backfill of the coal cellars.

Natural deposits – a yellow-brown clayey-gravel deposit – were observed in all three shafts, at an uppermost level of 12.18mOD. These natural deposits have, in general, been truncated by the basements and/or coal cellars.

Appendix III: Pottery report, Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 4 sherds with a total weight of 127g. It was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

BORDG: Green-glazed Border Ware, 1550-1700. 1 sherd, 91g.
PMR: Post-medieval redware, 1580 – 1900. 1 sherd, 26g.
TGW: English tin-glazed ware, 1600-1800. 2 sherds, 10g.

All the wares are typical finds in the city of London. 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 sherd of Border Ware is a handle from a Type 2 chamber-pot, and most likely of mid-late 17th century date (Pearce 1988, 32-4). Both the sherds of TGW have painted, blue decoration, with one from the body of a dish or plate, and the other the rim of a cup or small bowl.

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

	BORDG		PMR		TGW		
Cnt xt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1	91	1	26			M17th C
2					2	10	17thC
Total	1	91	1	26	2	10	

Bibliography

Pearce, J, 1988 *Border Wares* HMSO

Vince, AG, 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review *Medieval Archaeology* **29**, 25-93

Appendix IV: Clay tobacco pipe report, James Aaronson

A total of 18 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from context (2) in Pit 3. These included 8 complete pipe bowls with partial stems attached, 5 partial to complete bowls with no attached stems and 5 partial stems with partial bowl fragments attached. These were only a few of the pipes present from within the context and many more less diagnostic stem fragments were discarded on site. The collection is in a fairly typical state of preservation, but the concentration of material, all from within a deposit 200mm thick, and broadly dateable to one period, suggests a deliberate episode of dumping from a nearby source. The context from which the finds were recovered was a deposit outside of the cellars seen in Pit 3, and probably represents a backfill deposit within the construction cut of the cellars.

KEY:

BH = Bowl height; BW = Bowl width; SL = Stem length; SW= Stem width; BS= Bore size

SH = On side of heel; BF = On bowl facing smoker

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
	Bowl with partial stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	37	20	121	8	2	-
	Bowl with partial stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	38	21	74	8	2	Slightly squashed / oval bowl. Possible indication of later end of date range
	Bowl with partial stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	38	21	43	8.5	1.5	Flat based, slightly forward leaning heel
	Bowl with partial stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	37	22	37	9	2.5	Thick-walled bowl and stem suggesting earlier end of date range
	Bowl with partial stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	38	21	36	9	1.5	-

	Bowl with partial stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	37	21	30.5	9.5	2	Stamped with a crown (SH) and initialled A? (SH)
	Bowl with partial stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	38	22	30	9.5	2	-
	Bowl with partial stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	40	21	17	9	2	-
	Bowl	25	c.1700-1770	1	37	21	-	10	2	-
	Bowl	25	c.1700-1770	1	40	21	-	-	2	-
	Bowl	25	c.1700-1770	1	39	21	-	10	2	-
	Partial bowl and stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	39	21	-	10	2	-
	Bowl	25	c.1700-1770	1	-	21	-	10	2	Bowl rim broken so not complete enough for some measurements
	Partial bowl and stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	-	-	48	9	2	Beginnings of bowl present at base
	Partial bowl and stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	37	-	34	9.5	2	Full height of bowl remains (BF)
	Partial bowl and stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	-	-	60	8	1.5	-
	Partial bowl and stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	-	-	52	8	2	Stem discoloured black, (suffered burn damage post firing?)
	Partial bowl and stem	25	c.1700-1770	1	-	-	32	8.5	2	-