# Excavations at the Oaks in 2009 and 2011

**John Phillips**

**Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society Occasional Paper 19**

| | |
|---|---|
| Site codes | OPK09 and OAK11 |
| Address | Oaks Park, Croydon Lane, Surrey |
| Borough | Sutton |
| Grid ref | TQ 2762 6123 |
| Organisation | Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society |
| Author | John Phillips |
| Excavation dates | 8-13 July 2009 and 10-19 July 2011. |
| Revised | 9 March 2026 |

# Contents


1 Introduction ..... 1

2 The history of the Oaks ..... 2

3 The demolition history ..... 9

4 The Earl of Derby's cockpit ..... 11

5 The resistivity survey ..... 12

6 The 2009 excavation ..... 14

6.1 Methodology ..... 14
6.2 the stratigraphy in 2009 ..... 15

7 The 2011 excavation ..... 24

7.1 Methodology ..... 24
7.2 The stratigraphy of trench A ..... 26
7.3 The stratigraphy of trench B ..... 32
7.4 The stratigraphy of trench C ..... 32
7.5 The Bricks ..... 36
7.6 Discussion of the 2011 trenches ..... 37

8 The decoration of the east wing ..... 38

8.1 The Burgoyne / Taylor area ..... 38
8.2 The Adam extension ..... 43

9 The roof ..... 45

10 The stable blocks ..... 46

11 The development of the house ..... 47

12 Appendix 1: finds from the 2009 trenches ..... 49

12.1 Coins ..... 49
12.2 Pottery ..... 49
12.3 Tobacco pipes ..... 51
12.4 Mathematical tiles ..... 51
12.5 Roof tiles ..... 51
12.6 Floor and wall tiles ..... 52
12.7 Other ceramic building materials ..... 53
12.8 Stone ..... 53
12.9 Glass ..... 55
12.10 Iron ..... 56
12.11 Non-ferrous metal ..... 60
12.12 Bone ..... 60
12.13 Other items ..... 60

13 Appendix 2: The plaster from 2011 trench A ..... 61

14 Appendix 3: The plaster from 2011 trench C ..... 63

14.1 The cornice ..... 63
14.2 Other areas and unplaced pieces ..... 85

15 Appendix 4: other finds in 2011 ..... 124

15.1 Pottery ..... 124

15.2 Pipes ..... 125
15.3 Coins ..... 126
15.4 Glass ..... 126
15.5 Floor and wall tile ..... 127
15.6 Brick ..... 129
15.7 Roof tile ..... 131
15.8 Other ceramic building material ..... 131
15.9 Mortar and plaster ..... 133
15.10 Stone ..... 136
15.11 Coal cinder ..... 168
15.12 Iron ..... 168
15.13 Non-ferrous metal ..... 177
15.14 Shell ..... 181
15.15 Bone ..... 181
16 Appendix 6: Note on heights ..... 181
17 Appendix 7: The site grid ..... 182
18 Bibliography ..... 184

# 1 INTRODUCTION

The Oaks was one of the great sporting houses of 18th-century England. It was here in 1778 and 1779 that the 12th Earl of Derby and his friends devised the Oaks and the Derby – the famous horse races run at Epsom each year.

The house, gardens and park were bought by Carshalton Urban District Council in 1933. They retained a large part of the park as a public open space but demolished the house between 1956 and 1960 leaving only the bake house, stables and some other outbuildings. The site is still a public park.

The foundation of the history of The Oaks was laid by the late Margaret Cunningham who published *The Story of the Oaks and Oaks Park* in the early 1990s. Subsequent research by Paul Williams added a great deal of new information and has shown that the building history is more complex than previously recognised. His research has been published in his two-volume *History of The Oaks*.

The 2009 excavation was prompted by a desire to mark the outline of the house on the park. This needed a more exact definition of the shape and position the building than could be provided from old Ordnance Survey maps, so a series of small trenches were excavated at key points. It was also hoped that the examination of the foundations would help elucidate the history of the building and resolve some of the questions raised by Paul William's research.

The second excavation arose directly from the work of Paul Williams. He noted brief documentary references to a cockpit built into the floor of one of the rooms in the east wing. Although cockpits were common out of doors, and some were constructed within specialist buildings, it was unusual to have one within a house. This excavation aimed to locate the pit and establish the details of the structure.

Both excavations were carried out as collaborations between the Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society and the Friends of The Oaks Park.

None of this work would have happened without the research and enthusiasm of Paul Williams who was a great friend of mine. It was the discussion of his vast investigations into the history of The Oaks that got me seriously interested in it. I spent many happy hours discussing the site with him and it was he who prompted the excavations. He sadly died in 2016 but this report draws heavily on his research. In the last year of his life the Surrey History Centre acquired a lease relating to The Oaks, but it was too late to influence Paul's work. Sometime after his death Brian Bouchards drew my attention to it. The lease dates from 1759 and partly contradicts the early printed sources, so it has changed my understanding of the early history of the site. I am sure Paul would have been thrilled by it, but, of course, I never had the chance to discuss it with him. The new document solves some problems, but creates new ones, which I will consider below. As a result, my interpretation of the mid-18th history of the house differs significantly from Paul's book: the later history remains largely unchanged.

Thanks are due to many people including Sutton's Parks Service, the Heritage Service, Shirley Williams, Carl Brown and the Friends of Oaks Park and all the people who worked on the excavation and the subsequent finds processing including Phil Johnson who took many of the finds photos.

# 2 THE HISTORY OF THE OAKS

Paul Williams published a detailed history of The Oaks so this section is just a brief outline concentrating on the points most relevant to the excavations.[1]

The Oaks was in the parish of Woodmansterne. It takes its name from a grove of trees known as Lambert's Oaks shown and named on Senex's 1729 map of Surrey. The grove was named after the Lambert family who owned it and other land in Woodmansterne. The *Victoria County History* identifies two Lambert estates in Woodmansterne, Lambert's Oaks and Shorts Place. However, the descent of them is not clearly traced and while they were separate properties in the 18th-century it is not clear that this was always so. Margaret Cunningham argued that there was a house on or near The Oaks from the 14th century, but the documentary sources are not explicit: there were clearly Lamberts living in Woodmansterne but not necessarily on the site of The Oaks.[2]

Senex's map of 1729 does not show a house at The Oaks, although it marks several other large isolated houses such as Barrow Hedges. Roque's map of Surrey of about 1760 shows The Oaks and its garden on the southern edge of a large area of open down.

Until recently our understanding of the development of the house rested on a number of late 18th and early 19th-century books. The *Ambulator*, a guide book published in 1782 says 'It was formerly known by the name of Lambert Oaks, and belonged to a society of sporting gentleman called the Farmer's Hunt'[3]

The 1793 edition tells a slightly different story. It says that the house 'was built by a society of gentlemen, called the Hunters Club, to whom the land for that purpose was leased by Mr. Lambert, for a small consideration. Mr Marland Simmons was the first occupier of the house, which was intended as a place of festivity in the hunting season. Sir Thomas Gosling afterward occupied it for a short time'.[4]

This account is modified by a lease which was acquired by Surrey History Centre in 2015 after the first volume of Paul's history had been published.

On 1 May 1759 John Lambert of Woodmansterne granted a 99 year lease of two pieces of land to Marlin Simmons of Carshalton, one of which was adjacent to Lamberts Oaks. This consisted of five acres of ground abutting south on the road leading from Banstead to Croydon and also on land belonging to and in the occupation of him the said John Lambert, west on a place called Lamberts Oaks and on other land belonging to him the said John Lambert, north on other land belonging to him the said John Lambert and east on the road from Woodmansterne to Carshalton and on other lands. This is absolutely consistent with the site of The Oaks. The lease included buildings now or hereafter to be erected on the land and also a right of way across Lambert's land toward Barrow Hedges.[5] The rent was £6 a year.

Marlin Simmonds died a riding accident in May 1761.[6] On 3 August 1761 the *Public Advertiser* carried the following:

---

[1] Williams 2013 and 2015.
[2] Cunningham 1993 p. 4.
[3] *The Ambulator* 1782 p. 149.
[4] *The Ambulator* 1793 p. 189.
[5] SHC 9482/1.
[6] *The London Chronicle* 16-19 May 1761 Gale Primary Sources, Burney Newspapers Collection.

> The Widow of MARTAN [sic] SIMMONDS, of Lamberts Oaks, begs Leave to acquaint the Friends of her late Husband, and all others who shall be pleased to honour her with their Company, and that by the Help of his Brother John Simmonds, she is enabled to carry on the Business both of the House and Stables, in the same Manner as in her late Husband's Life Time. The House stands in a most pleasing Situation, and remarkable fine Air, on the Edge of Banstead Downs, one Mile and a Half South of Carshalton, and twelve from Westminster Bridge. No Care or Cost has been spared to have Variety of the best Wines, and Gentleman and Ladies may be assured of the greatest Diligence to give them Satisfaction.[7]

The widow was probably Ann as a Marten Simmons had married Anne Ray at Beddington on 6 April 1754. If so she may have died about the time the advert appeared as an Ann Simmonds was buried at Woodmansterne on 8 August 1761. A little over a year later the inn was offered for sale:

> To be SOLD
>
> On Monday 13th Day of December next, between the Hours of Eleven and One in the Afternoon, at Lambert's Oaks in the County of Surry,
>
> THAT well known and accustomed Public-House, called LAMBERT'S OAKS, situate on Banstead Downs, near Woodmanstern in the same County, commanding a very pleasant and extensive Prospect, with a good Wine Vault, strong and small Beer Cellars, Pantries, Larder, Brewhouse, Wash house, and Oven; the Whole fitted up in the most complete and convenient Manner. Stabling for fifty Hunters, Coach Houses, Sheds, Dog-Kennel, Granary, and Blacksmith's Shop, and a small piece of Garden-Ground adjoining to the house.
>
> Also two Fields of pasture land likewise adjoining, containing fifteen Acres with a Shed.
>
> The House and o her [sic] Buildings which are all new built, stand upon five Acres of Land; and the Whole is held upon a Lease for 99 Years, of which there are only three expired, at a yearly rent of 6l.
>
> The Premises to be viewed to the Time of Sale, and for further Particulars enquire of Mr. Gregg, Skinner's Hall, London..[8]

The seller may have been the Simmonds heirs or a lender who had foreclosed a mortgage. The 1793 edition of the *Ambulator* says that Sir Thomas Gosling occupied The Oaks for a short time. It is likely that he was a member of the Gosling banking family although Paul Williams was unable to trace a Thomas and thought that it was probably Sir Francis Gosling who died in 1768.[9] The building work must have cost a significant sum, and it is possible that he held a mortgage on the lease. If he did own the house his tenure must have been brief as it seems to have passed into the hands of John Burgoyne in the early 1760s. He was a soldier who had eloped with, and then married, Charlotte one of the daughters of the 11th Earl of Derby. This incurred the earl's displeasure, but his eldest son and heir remained on friendly terms with him.

---

[7] *Public Advertiser* 3 August 1761 issue 8345 Gale Primary Sources, Burney Newspapers Collection.
[8] *Gazetteer and London Daily Advertiser* 29 October 1762. Gale Primary Sources, Burney Newspapers Collection.
[9] Ambulator 1793 p. 189 and Williams vol. 1 p. 10.

Two watercolours by John Collet show the north and south side of the house about 1762.[10] It consisted of a four-storey central block with three-storey wings one bay wide. There was a large canted bay in the centre of the north front which rose the whole height of the building. Alistair Rowan has suggested that the house was designed by Robert Taylor. It is very much in his manner and strikingly like Asgill House, Richmond and Danson House, Bexley.[11]

The 1793 edition of *The Ambulator* says that Burgoyne:

> built a dining-room 42 feet by 21, with arched roof, elegantly finished; 28 small cased pillars of fine workmanship, and a concave mirror at each end. The dining table is of plain deal boards, in conformity to the style of a hunting seat. The red hall entrance is small, but elegant: it contains two landscapes and a few other pictures. The drawing-room, on the first floor, is an octagon, ornamented all round with a variety of small pictures. It commands a prospect of Norwood, Shooter's Hill, many churches in London and its environs, Hampstead, Highgate &c.[12]

The dining room at the northeast corner of the house survived to 1959. It is known from photos, and Marcus Binney attributed it to Sir Robert Taylor on stylistic grounds.[13] It appears to have started its life as a pavilion at the east end of the main building and there was another, presumably for services, at the west end. These pavilions are shown on four designs for the Oaks which were prepared for the 12th Earl of Derby by the Adam brothers about 1777. The designs differ considerably but the pavilions appear in all of them. This suggests that they were pre-existing structures which Derby wished to retain. If so both are likely to have been Burgoyne's work.[14] Richard Garnier has noted that Burgoyne's bank account at Drummond's includes payments to Henry Holland the elder and Henry Barrell in 1764-6 and suggests that these relate to the construction of the wings at The Oaks.[15] This seems consistent with the Collette watercolours which show that the wings were added after Burgoyne acquired the house.

The house was offered for sale in the *Public Advertiser* on 1 May 1771:

> To be sold by auction by Mr Christie, about the middle of the month. The villa called, The Oaks, the property of Col. Burgoyne; Situate near Barrow Hedges, in the County of Surrey, 13 miles from London, four from Epsom, and on a part of the Downs, most remarkable for fine air, beauty of prospect, and convenience of field sports. The greatest part of the house is new built, particularly one room of 40 feet in length, with proportionable width and height. The offices, which are detached, contain brew-house, wash-house, laundry, dairy, ice-house, and every other convenience for a large family; stabling for above 30 horses, with coach-house &c. There are besides a farm-yard, a green-house, a kitchen garden, planted with the choicest fruit trees, which are now in their prime. The pleasure ground and enclosures are planted with the greatest variety of trees and the finest shrubs, and contain in the whole between fifty and sixty acres. The tenure is leasehold, of which 90 years are unexpired, subject [?] to a small outgoing. At the same time will be sold by auction the furniture of the said house. The premises may be viewed 'till the time of sale (Saturday and Sunday excepted) by applying to Mr Christie, in Pall-mall.

---

[10] British Library Prints and Drawings.
[11] Rowan 1985; Binney 1984 p94 and 95.
[12] *Ambulator* 1793 p. 189.
[13] Binney 1984 p60 and 64.
[14] Rowan 1985.
[15] Garnier 2003 note 150 on page 266.

Edward Stanley, the future 12th Earl of Derby, probably acquired the lease soon after this. Edward married Betty Hamilton in 1774, which was the occasion for a magnificent Fete Champetre for which Robert Adam erected a temporary pavilion at The Oaks. Edward became the 12th Earl when his grandfather died in 1776. His main house was at Knowsley in Lancashire but he used The Oaks for sporting and entertainment. He had employed Adam to remodel his London House, and about 1777 Adam made a number of sketches for castle-like remodelling of the Oaks, which do not seem to have been implemented.

In 1788 Derby bought the freehold of The Oaks together with 134 acres of downs and other fields adjoining from William Lambert.[16] In the same year Derby obtained permission to divert a road which ran from Woodmansterne Lane at northern tip of the present park to The Oaks Crossroads.[17] These two transactions must mark the creation of the park. The acquisition of the freehold also gave Derby the security of tenure to justify a substantial investment in the house. The dating of this rests on three editions of *The Ambulator* which was a guide to the environs of London. The 1787 edition does not mention any recent building work. The 1793 edition says that Derby "added, at the west end, a large building with towers at each corner; and there is to be a similar erection at the east end, which will render the structure uniform, and give it an elegant Gothic appearance".[18] The 1796 edition says that Derby "added, at the west end, a large brick building with four towers at each corner; and there is a similar erection at the east end, which renders the structure uniform and gives it an elegant Gothic appearance", a rewording which suggests that the work had been completed.[19]

The resulting house was the curious mixture of classical villa and gothic 'castle' shown in early-19th-century prints (Figure 3 and 5). The centre and east wing of the original villa survived with the high four-turreted tower built against the west side of it. Burgoyne's dining room remained with a large gothic extension added to the south end of it. This contained a ground floor drawing room which presumably superseded the octagonal room on the first floor mentioned in the 1793 *Ambulator.* The latter was said to be octagonal and was presumably over Burgoyne's dining room and part of his work.

Lord Derby's heir was not interested in horse racing so the old earl sold the house a few months before his death in 1834. The new owner was Charles Edward Grey who had returned to England after being Chief Justice of Calcutta. He soon accepted another colonial job, and The Oaks was sold to Joseph Smith and John Jones in 1842.[20] Martin Farquhar Tupper says that they 'placed the mansion in a state of complete repair. Having married two sisters, they have converted the house into distinct residences, but without the slightest degree injuring its effect, either en Masse or in detail'.[21] They appear to have rebuilt the centre of the house and replaced the old three- and four-storey block central block with a two-storey brick structure which appears in the 1876 sales particulars.[22]

---

[16] Lambert 1901 p. 18-19.
[17] SHC QS2/6/1789/Eph/55-56. The lane along the southern edge of the estate was also diverted so that it passed south of the kitchen garden rather than north (SHC QS2/6/1789/Eph/54). This lane had also been diverted in 1775 (SHC QS2/6/1775/Eas/84-87). Rocque's map of Surrey which probably dates from the 1760s shows the land passing south of the kitchen garden. Was the 1789 authorisation the tidying up of an earlier illegal diversion in preparation for the conveyance of the freehold to Derby?
[18] *Ambulator* 1793 p. 189.
[19] *Ambulator* 1796 p. 198-9.
[20] Cunningham 1993 p51-54.
[21] Tupper n.d. and Rowan 1985 p. 681. Smith subsequently acquired the whole property.
[22] Sale 18 June 1876. British Library maps 137 b7 18.

Jones left and in 1873 Smith tried unsuccessfully to sell the house.[23] He died in 1876, but a buyer was not found until the following year. The new owner was a wine and brandy merchant Daniel Aldersey Taylor who also had a great interest in horse racing. He died in 1884 and his widow sold The Oaks to Richard Higgins.[24] In 1888 it changed hands again. The new owner was Harry (Henry) Berkeley James who had made a fortune in South America and seems to have decided to retire and settle down at The Oaks. He added the bake house extension to the western end of the building and inscribed his initials H.B.J on the key stone over its entrance portico.[25] He also reconstructed the hall, added a new main staircase and replaced most of the chimneys.

James died in 1892. His widow Lucy, the last private owner, continued to live there. In 1912 she tried to sell the house, but she failed to find a buyer until 1915 when her agent sold the Oaks to The Surrey Joint Poor Law Committee for use as a home for women epileptics. The home moved in 1933 and The Oaks was bought by Carshalton Urban District Council with the intention of 'preserving for all time as much as possible of an estate 'consisting of the most beautiful natural parkland and woodland with historic associations dating back to the fourteenth century'.

In 1937 The Oaks provided a home for a number of children who were refugees from the Spanish Civil War. They left in 1939. The house was then used by the Home Guard, the RAF and the Army.



Figure 1. The south side of The Oaks by John Collett. © Trustees of the British Museum.

[23] Cunningham 1993 p. 57.
[24] Cunningham 1993 p. 55-57.
[25] Photo in Sutton Local Studies Collection.



Figure 2. The north side of The Oaks by John Collett. © Trustees of the British Museum.



Figure 3. The north side of the house engraved by S Sparrow after Edward Gyfford and published in David Hughson 1808 *London: being an accurate history and description of the British Metropolis and its Neighbourhood*, vol 5, 1808.



Figure 4. The south front of the house from Prosser's *Select illustrations in the County of Surrey*, 1828.

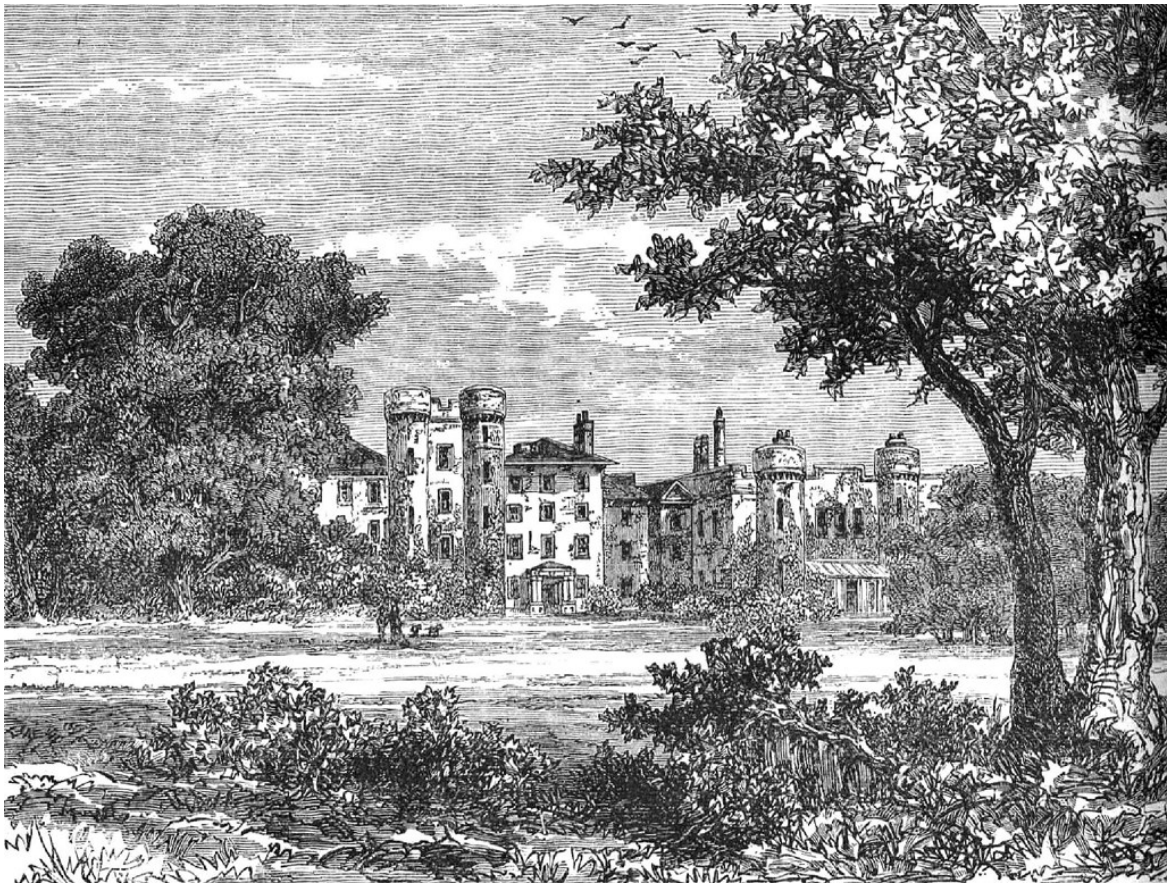


Figure 5. The south front from Walford's *Greater London*, 1898. The caption says that the view dates from about 1840.



Figure 6. The Oaks from the northeast. Sutton Museum Collection CA.454.

# 3 THE DEMOLITION HISTORY

The house suffered some damage in the Second World War, although it was probably fairly limited as the Council eventually accepted £1,812 10s compensation for it.[26] In 1950 the Council sought advice and grants towards the restoration of The Oaks. They did not receive any offers of money but after considering the advice they decided to restore the building and use it for a museum, a refreshment room and staff housing.[27] A long sequence of debates and events followed. In December 1951 lead was stolen from the rainwater pipes and part of the roof and repairs were carried out with galvanised metal.[28] By 1955 the building had deteriorated and the tenders for the first stage of the restoration work were much higher than the estimates so, on 23 March 1955, the General Purposes Committee recommended demolition.[29] Further debate followed. In June 1956 the Council's Oaks Sub Committee were told that a chimney stack had fallen through the centre of the east wing on 23 May 1956 and that:

> The Engineer and Surveyor reports that there are other parts of the Mansion which, in his view, were and still are in imminent danger of collapse. This is borne out by the report prepared by Mr Nye [of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings] … which pointed out that the condition of the fabric had deteriorated considerably since he last visited the building in 1950, there were numerous outbreaks of fungal decay, ceilings had collapsed in various rooms and beams and main supporting joists had decayed and were now unsafe. Mr Nye took the view that a case could be made for demolishing the greater

[26] Carshalton UDC minutes 1956-7 p459.
[27] Carshalton UDC minutes 1950-1 p351-3.
[28] Carshalton UDC minutes 1951-2 p559.
[29] Carshalton UDC minutes 1954-5 p549 and p552.

part of the building, leaving the ground floor public rooms in the eastern wing, and forming a new roof with parapet walls at the lower level. He felt that these rooms could be used as a small restaurant and cloakrooms and that their preservation would retain a link with the former mansion. Your sub-committee concur with this suggestion, and have instructed the Engineer and Surveyor to examine and submit as soon as possible a report on the practicability of (i) demolishing the whole of the Mansion (except the outbuildings) west of the entrance hall; (ii) demolishing the remainder of the mansion down to first floor level; and (iii) roofing-in such parts of the remaining structure as will permit of this treatment by covering the floors of the demolished first floor rooms above with roofing felt. Your sub-committee feel that, provided this can be done successfully, any immediate danger to the public using the park will be removed and the part of the building which is left will provide a suitable nucleus to permit of the provision at some latter date, if the Council so decide, of a restaurant with kitchens and other ancillary accommodation. This would achieve the object suggested by Mr Nye, and your sub-committee have instructed the Clerk to ascertain whether, if such a scheme were proceeded with, grant aid would still be available from the Ministry of Works.[30]

The Demolition and Construction Co Ltd started partial demolition in December 1956.[31]

Things did not go as planned. The minutes of the Oaks Sub Committee for 24 July 1957 recalled:

that your Sub-Committee held a special meeting at The Oaks on 9th March, 1957. That meeting had been called because, as the work of partial demolition of the Mansion proceeded, it became evident that the structural condition of the whole building was even worst than was originally anticipated. At that time the Chief Inspector of Historic Buildings of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Archaeological Adviser to the Surrey County Council were asked to give their views as to the future of the building, and these were reported to the Council by the General Purposes Committee on the 24th April (…). Their recommendations were that the Adam room (which appeared at that time to be weather tight) should be preserved, together with the turreted portion of the building adjoining it to the south. The turreted portion should, it was felt, be preserved so far as its main structure was concerned, ensuring that the tops of the walls were adequately weather proofed, and recessed brickwork should be inserted in the widow openings on the ground floor. The General Purposes Committee asked the Engineer and Surveyor to prepare plans for the further work which would be necessary to give effect to these proposals, and authorised the submission of any necessary formal application for planning consent.

The Engineer and Surveyor has now submitted a scheme whereby the parts of the building referred to above could be preserved, as suggested by the Ministry and the County Council, and at the same time could be used for the provision and service of refreshment to the users of The Oaks Park. This scheme would involve the re-roofing of the Adam Room, and the building of a new kitchen and cloak room adjacent thereto, in addition to the treatment of the turreted portion of the building in the manner suggested. The estimated cost of this work would amount to £8,500 of which sum the Council have available approximately £1,800 in capital reserves. The Engineer and Surveyor has pointed out that if this scheme is to be proceeded with at some later date, it is essential that authority should be given for an immediate expenditure of approximately £500 to

[30] Carshalton UDC minutes 1956-7 p101-4.
[31] Carshalton UDC minutes 1956-7 p 312 and p541

cover the cost of treating the false framework to the Adam room with some suitable preservative.[32]

The Sub-Committee felt that the scheme was too expensive and that better facilities could be provided in a purpose-designed building and that if the Ministry wanted the building preserved they should pay for it.

The Council asked for permission to demolish the rest of the house. This was eventually forthcoming and Charles Griffiths Ltd started demolition work on 16 November 1959.[33]

The site of the house is still visible as a slight platform (not to be confused with a much more prominent platform for an old tennis court down the slope to the north).

# 4 THE EARL OF DERBY'S COCKPIT

The 12th Earl of Derby had a passion for cockfighting. He was a meticulous breeder with his own variety of bird, the Black Breasted Red, and in his lifetime was known for this as much as for horse racing.[34] This has been largely forgotten as the sport was cruel and was banned shortly after the Earl's death. However deplorable, cock fighting was a feature of 18th and early-19th-century life. It crossed class boundaries and led to heavy betting and much disorder.

Derby built a cock-pit at Preston near to his principal country house and estate at Knowsley.[35] It is unlikely that he bred birds at the Oaks but he is known to have built a cockpit in the house. Mr Maynard Taylor, the grandson of the former owner Daniel Aldersey Taylor remembered a cockpit in one of the rooms in the east wing. He said that: 'Furniture would be cleared from the centre of a room on the ground floor to the East and sections of the floor hinged back with benches on the underside forming a square with the pit in the centre.'[36]

A visitor to the house in the 1940s or early 1950s refers to:

> The splendid Adam rooms which were built at Burgoyne's orders and remain much as he had them designed. Still in existence are the Cockpit under the floorboards (below the site of the old dining table) with an escape hatch in the grounds and another in the upper storey of the house; the later marble fireplace with its Stanley supporters, and the Curved doors which refused to be slammed.[37]

Both of these accounts appear to have been based on direct observation. It is clear that the cockpit was in the ground floor of the east wing. The northern end of this was built by for General Burgoyne to the designs of Robert Taylor while the southern end was added by Adam for the Earl of Derby. The difference between Adam and Taylor's work was not recognised in the 1940s and remained obscure until the work of Binney and Rowan in the mid-1980s.

Neither Maynard Taylor or the unknown writer state which of the east wing ground floor rooms housed the cockpit. However, the unknown writer could be taken to suggest that the cockpit was in the same room as the fireplace with the Stanley supporters. A photo in the Sutton Local Studies Collections shows that the fireplace was in the room at the southern

---

[32] Carshalton UDC minutes 1957-8 p215.
[33] Carshalton UDC minutes 1959-60 p20 and p363.
[34] Cox 1974 p. 119-126.
[35] Gilbey 1912 p. 81.
[36] Letter from Mr Maynard Taylor to Doug Cluett at Sutton Central Library dated 2 June 1977. Copy now in Sutton Local Studies Collection.
[37] Unsigned typed note in Sutton Local Studies Collection.

end of the wing. This is the most likely location for the cockpit as the room was built for Derby rather than Burgoyne.

The 'escape hatch' is an enigma. It sounds like the type of tunnel story often encountered by local historians and generally without foundation. However, this does appear to be an eyewitness observation, but the function of the feature is open to question. It might perhaps have been a drain. If so it would be logical for it to run eastwards from the house as this was the shortest exit and also down slope.

A set of rules for important matches in the last days of legal cockfighting said that the pit was to be 12 feet in diameter and the surrounding wall 18 inches high.[38] Other 19th-century accounts suggest that an indoor pit could be larger and surrounded by tiered seats.[39]

A plan in the 1876 sales particulars for the Oaks shows that the room at the north end of the wing was 42 feet (12.8m) north – south by 21 feet 2 inches (6.45m) east – west. A 12 foot wide cockpit with folding out seats would be a tight fit within this width.

The room to the south was 33 feet 4 inches (10.16m) north – south by 22 feet (6.7m) east – west. However, there were two curious rectangular annexes on the east and west sides of the room. The 1876 map shows these walled off into separate rooms. They contained marble fireplaces with the Derby crest and must originally have been part of a larger room. The 2009 excavation showed that the eastern annex was 2.2m wide east – west. The room with the annexes would therefore have a width of 11.1m (36.4 feet) which would more comfortably accommodate the cockpit. It is possible that the two rather odd projecting annexes were built for this purpose.

# 5 THE RESISTIVITY SURVEY

In October 2005 a resistivity survey was carried out on the site of the western end of the house (figures 7 to 9). The survey was carried out with an RM4 meter and related to a grid laid out by Aworth Survey Consultants. The survey picked out the west wing fairly clearly but the north front was confused, probably by the spread of the demolition rubble.

[38] FW Hackwood *Old English Sports* 1907 quoted in Gilbey 1912 p144.
[39] Cox 2974 p. 123.

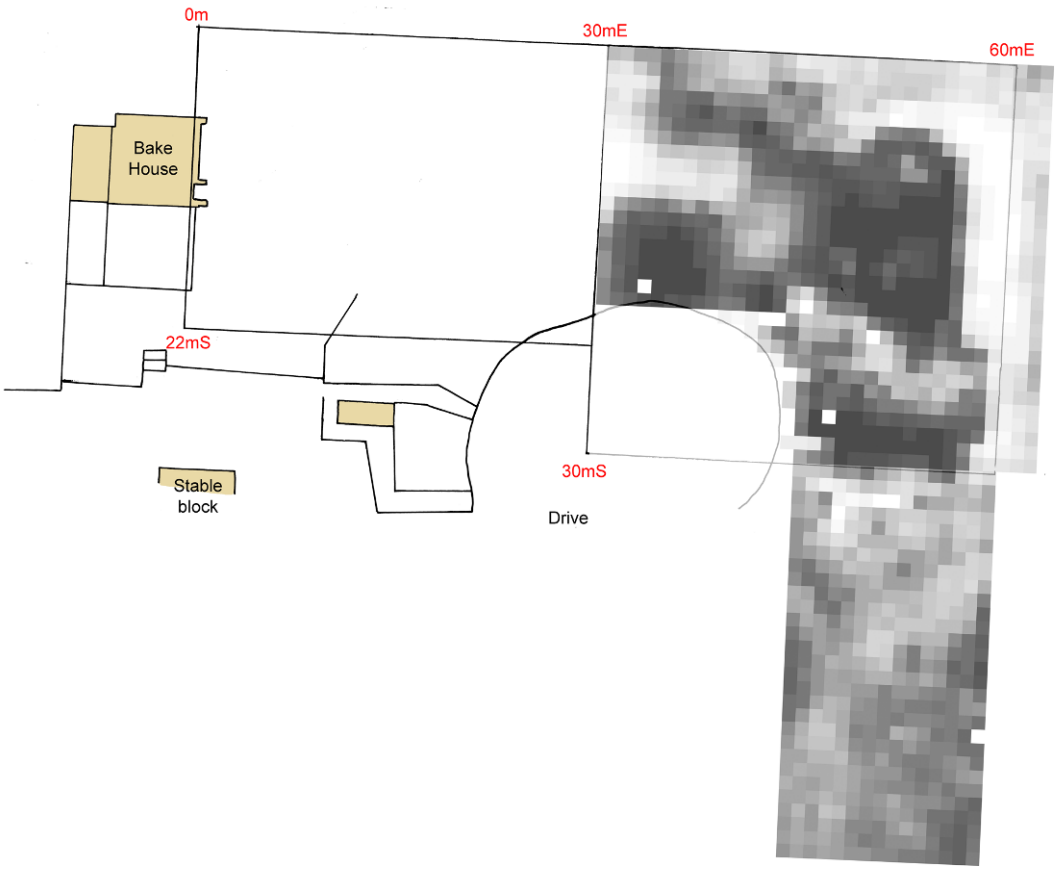



Figure 7. The resistivity survey of October 2005.

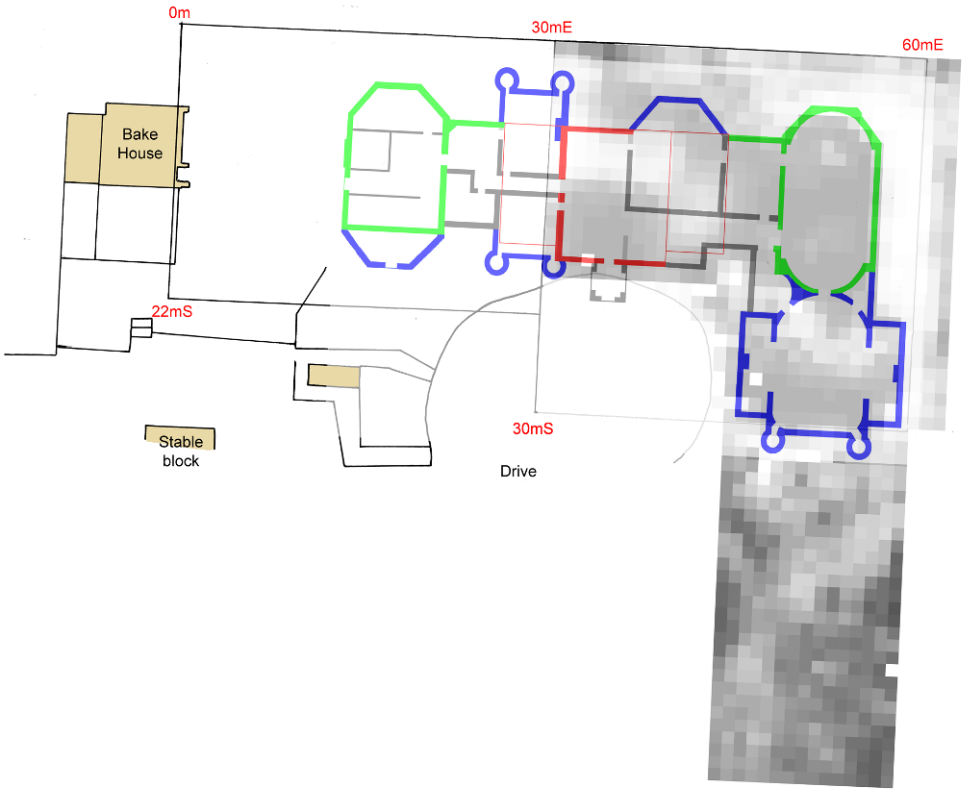



Figure 8. Site plan with the 1876 plan and the resistivity survey.

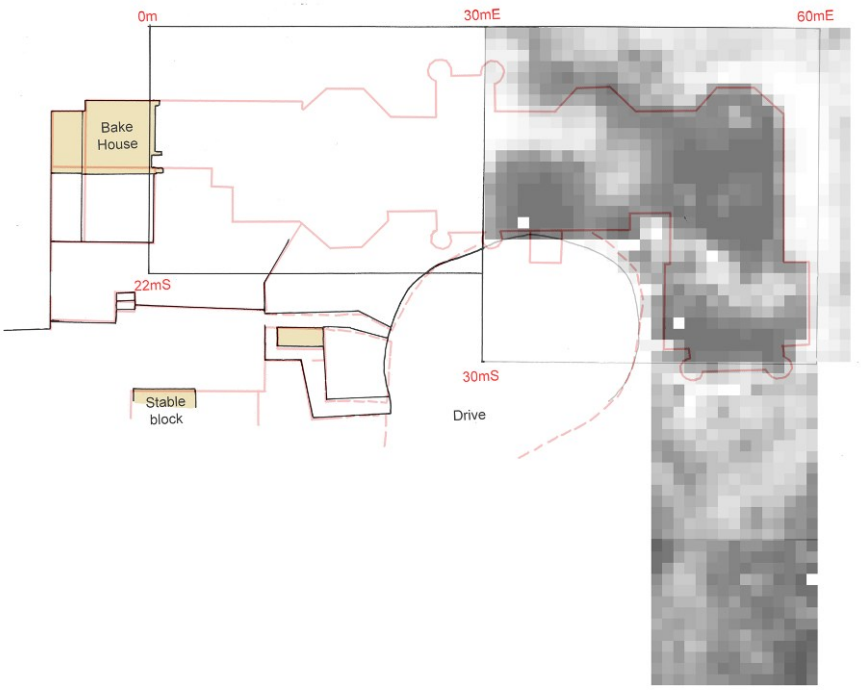



Figure 9. Site plan with the resistivity survey on the outline of the house from the 1955 Ordnance Survey map (in red).

# 6 THE 2009 EXCAVATION

## 6.1 Methodology

It was planned to excavate up to fourteen shallow trenches to uncover the top of the foundations, allowing their position to be firmly established and a record to be made of the variations in the bricks, mortar and construction methods. It was not proposed to excavate below the top of the foundation so they would be cut into deposits laid when the house was demolished in 1956-60.

The discrepancies between the historic plans and the site meant that it was impossible to exactly specify the location of the trenches in relation to present features prior to the excavation. The trenches were therefore excavated in a sequence which is designed to keep the extrapolated distances to a minimum and to allow each one to help locate the next.

Excavation was started with trench A and M at the west and east ends of the building (figure 10).

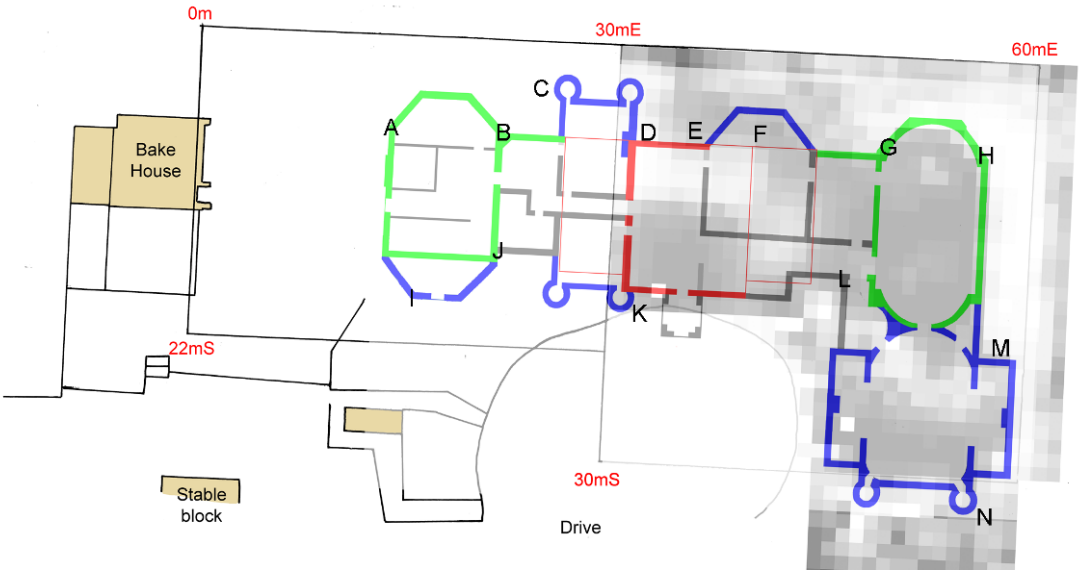



Figure 10. The location of the proposed trenches.

Trench A was opened to examine the junction between the Bake House extension and the west end of the original building. It was excavated to a depth of 0.5 m but failed to find the foundation despite the fact that the footings are clearly visible on the surface a short distance to the west.

The foundation of the west wall was found in trench M. When this was done it was clear that the east side of the house could be seen as a slight burn mark on the grass. This made it easy to locate trench H at the northeast corner of the building. These two positions made it possible to locate trenches G and N with some confidence. Trench G was initially excavated as a 1 m square. The foundation was soon located and the trench was enlarged to 2.5 m north-south by 2 m east-west to fully expose the junction between the bay and the north wall of the house. The west side of the bay seemed to be better preserved that the east side, so the trench was further extended to the northeast to include this.

Trench D failed to find foundations and ended in a deep deposit of rubble. It appeared that the foundations of the western side of the house had been demolished to well below ground level so it was decided not to excavate B, C, I, J and K.

Trench F was excavated to locate the edge of the heavily damaged area and to find the wall of the original Taylor building. This structure would only have survived if it had not been cleared to make cellars. The outer wall of the bay was soon encountered in the northwest corner of the trench. It was then clear that the rest of the trench was in cellar fill so it was abandoned.

Trench L was not excavated.

## 6.2 the stratigraphy in 2009

### 6.2.1 Trench A

This was excavated to locate the northwest corner of the house. The trench was 1m north to south by 2m east to west.

Layer [A1] below the grass was treated as recent make-up. There were a few centimetres of loose medium brown soil which rested on orange sand with clay in it and a scatter of chalk and flint. This rested on a deposit of chalky soil which was not excavated as the expected foundation had not been encountered.

The top of the chalky soil was at 117.54 m OD about 0.5 m below the surface which was at 117.80 to 117.86 m OD.

### 6.2.2 Trench D

Trench D was 2m square and was designed to investigate the northwest corner of the original building and its junction with Adam's additions. It was excavated to a depth of about 0.1 m without encountering any foundations. The excavation was then confined to two sections along the east and south sides of the trench.

Layer [D1] was treated as over burden. The upper few centimetres consisted of loose topsoil which overlay hard clayey sand with about 5% flint and 1% chalk. It covered the whole trench and had a total thickness of about 0.3 m.

Layer [D1] rested on [D2] which consisted of a hard grey-brown mixture of about half chalk and flint and half soil. It contained about 2% ceramic building material and about 1% tarmac fragments.

Layer [D2] rested on [D3] which consisted of brown silty soil with brick rubble and some chalk and flint. The deposits underlying this were only excavated in small areas in the southwest and northeast corners. These areas contained a great deal of brick rubble and some dark brown silty soil but at the southwest corner of the trench they were underlain by a deposit which was essentially the same as [D3]. It is therefore unclear whether the deposits were really a separate context. The presence of tarmac within [D3] suggests that these deposits relate to the demolition of the house in the 1950s.

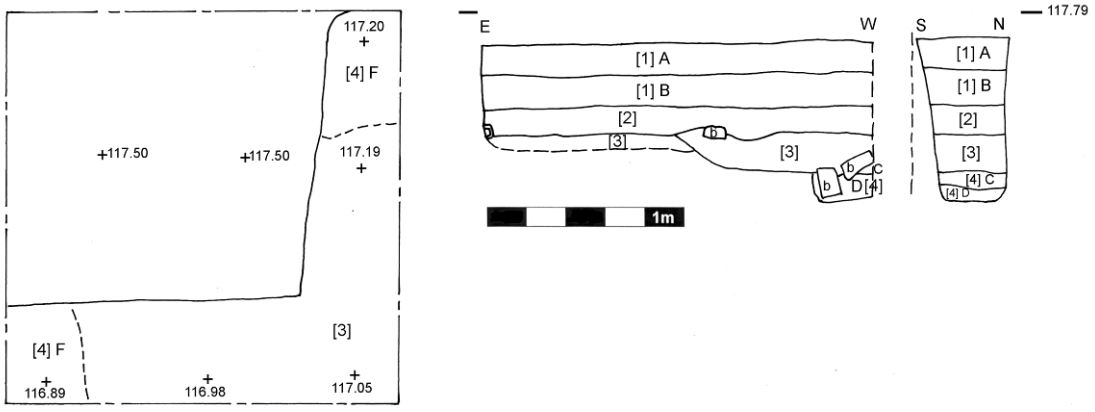



Figure 11. Plan of trench D with the south and west sections. [1] A topsoil; [1] B yellow / brown sandy silt; [2] hard grey-brown mixture about half chalk and flint and half soil; [3] brown silt with 50% small chalk with occasional small stones, flints mortar and tarmac; [4] C dark brown silty soil; [4] D similar to [3]; [4] F loose brick rubble; b = brick.

### 6.2.3 Trench F

This trench was 2.5m north – south by 2m east – west. It was intended to locate the northeast corner of the original house if the area had not been turned into cellars. The trench was excavated through 0.12m of topsoil and about 0.52m of chalky soil which was treated as

post-demolition overburden. At a depth of about 0.4m a cavity was encountered in the northwest corner of the trench. Probing suggested that it was a significant size so the top was opened out for safety reasons. It then became clear that the cavity was a window opening in the western side of a bay and that the rest of the trench was being dug into cellar fill which must date from the demolition of the building. The side of the opening that lay within the trench was exposed and recorded and the rest of the area was left.

A white stone stab rested on the top of the window opening (figure 13) although it may not have been part of the original structure. The window reveal continued downwards for at least 0.75 m but there were at least three courses of brick below this, and bottom was not seen. The deepest point reached was at 116.37 m OD. The sides of the opening were plastered but not the side of the projection which faced the trench.

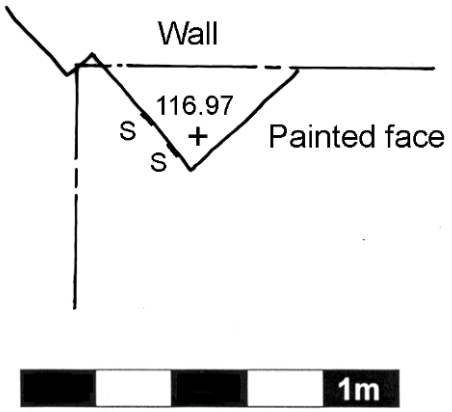



Figure 12. The northwest corner of trench F. S = staple in the brickwork.



Figure 13. The northwest corner of trench F looking northwest showing the window reveal.

### 6.2.4 Trench G

Trench G was designed to examine the junction between the western side of the east-most bay and the wall forming the main north front. The trench was initially 1m square but after the wall had been located it was extended considerably to cover the western face of the bay (figure 14).

Layer [G1] immediately under the turf consisted of fine fairly loose medium brown soil 2cm to 4cm thick. It was underlain by moderately hard medium brown soil with about 10% chalk, 2% flint and 1% ceramic building material. When this had been removed the trench was in the state shown in figure 14 and, apart from the investigation of drain [G6] excavation stopped at this point.

Two sections of wall were exposed. One [G3] formed the western side of the bay at the north end of the dining room which, on historical grounds, is thought to be part of the work carried out by Taylor for John Burgoyne in the 1760s. The second [G4] formed the north wall of the house to the west of the bay.

Foundation [G3] was of soft red bricks probably laid in English bond as a course of headers was exposed with a few stretchers above it. The wall had a thickness of 0.54m. At the inner corner of the bay it turned through 48.5 degrees while at the outer corner the turn was 45 degrees. It seems likely that the latter was the designed angle.

Foundation [G4] was also of soft red bricks some of which had shallow frogs unlike the bricks in [G3]. The bonding was uncertain due to the limited area exposed. The wall was 0.82 m thick at the eastern end and may have been the same width at the western end if part of the upper course had been lost. It met [G3] in a straight bonding break.

Layer [G5] lay to the northwest of wall [G3] outside the former building. It consisted of about 60% chalk in a soil matrix with 1% or less of ceramic building material, slate and flint. The deposit was not excavated.

A ceramic drain [G6] ran northwest from the corner formed by the west side of the bay and the north wall of the house. It was made of semi-circular red clay tiles placed together to form a circular pipe (figure 15). The tiles were about 28mm thick. The pipe had an internal diameter of 190mm and an external diameter of 267mm. The bottom of the inside was at 116.92m OD. The pipe was filled with fine soft dark brown to black silt with a few tiny scraps of chalk and ceramic building materials [G7].

There were three deposits to the south of the bay within the former building. From north to south these were [G9], [G8] and [G10] (figure 14).

Layer [G9] consisted of moderately hard fine medium brown soil with 2% chalk and mortar scraps and a 50 mm piece of concrete.

Layer [G8] consisted of similar soil but contained about 30% small broken chalk and 5% broken brick.

Layer [G10] was also similar but contained less chalk – about 20% and only 1% ceramic building material.

All three deposits were not excavated.

Layer [G11] filled the east side of the trench within the former building. It was also of fine moderately hard medium brown soil with about 30% chalk, 10% brick and 10% mortar. It was probably the same deposit as [G8].

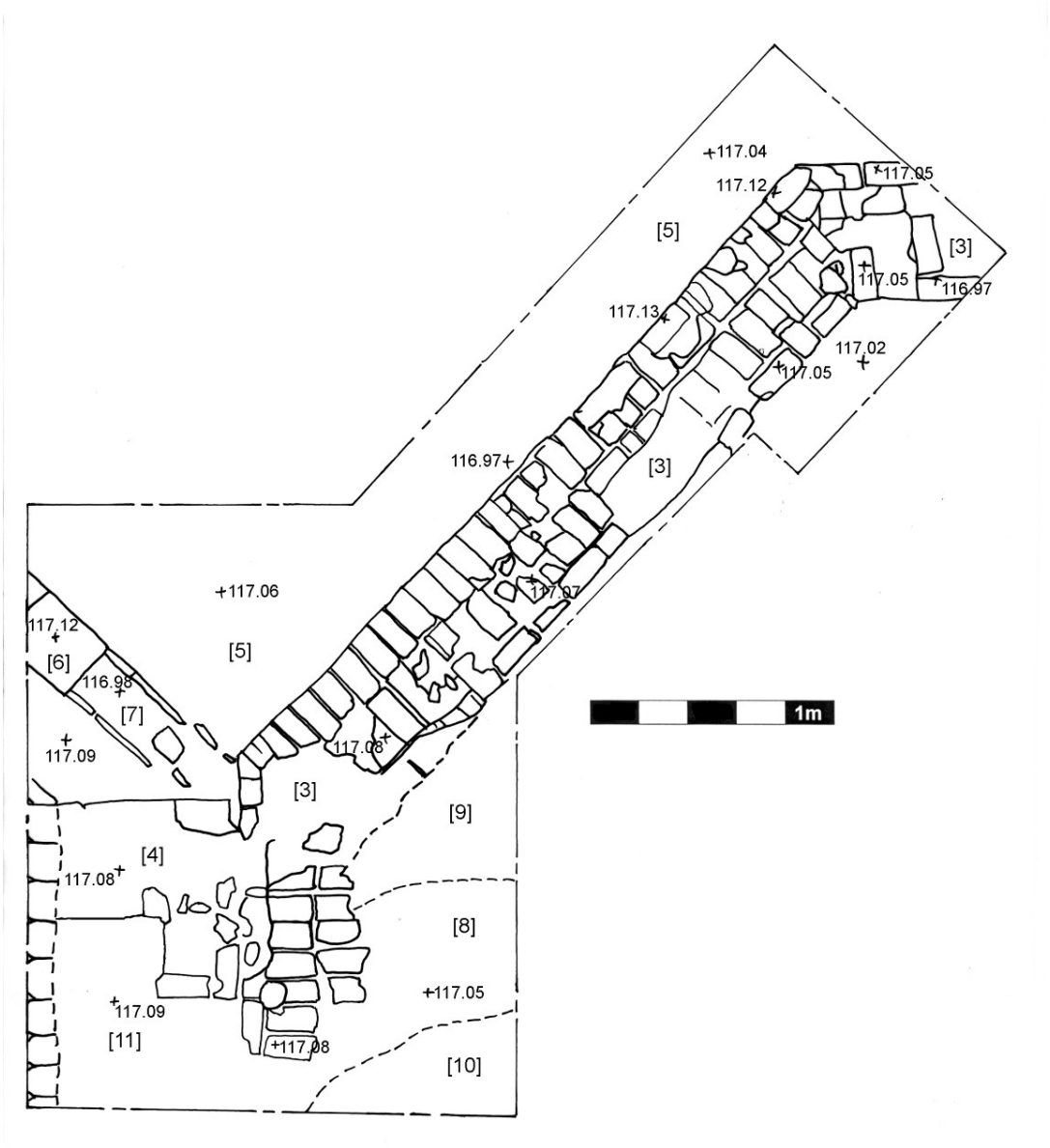



Figure 14. Plan of trench G.



Figure 15. Drain [G6] with silt fill [G7].

### 6.2.5 Trench H

Trench H was designed to locate the northeast corner of the house.

Below the turf there was a layer of fine medium brown topsoil [H1] with 1-2% scraps of chalk and flint and a few large pieces of brick [H1]. This rested on layer [H2] which consisted of moderately hard medium grey-brown soil with about 40% chalk, 20% brick and 5-10% flint. Both of these layers covered the whole of the trench. This layer was removed until a north-south line of brickwork appeared towards the west side of the trench (figure 16) The deposit around this was treated as [H3] although it was very similar to [H2] consisting of moderately hard medium grey-brown soil with about 40% chalk and 20% brick. When this was removed it was found to rest on brick foundation [H4] which had been demolished to a lower level on the west side than the east. The soil deposit was also present to the east of the wall.

Foundation [H4] was of soft red brick and mortar. The top of the east side was formed by a course of headers which suggests that it had been laid in English bond although this was not certain as no lower courses were exposed. At the northern end the east face of the wall turned 48 degrees which was clearly the beginning of the bay at the northeast corner of the house. The wall was at least 0.74 m thick.

Layer [H5] in the northeast corner of the trench consisted of yellow-brown silty soil with occasional chalk, mortar and brick flecks.

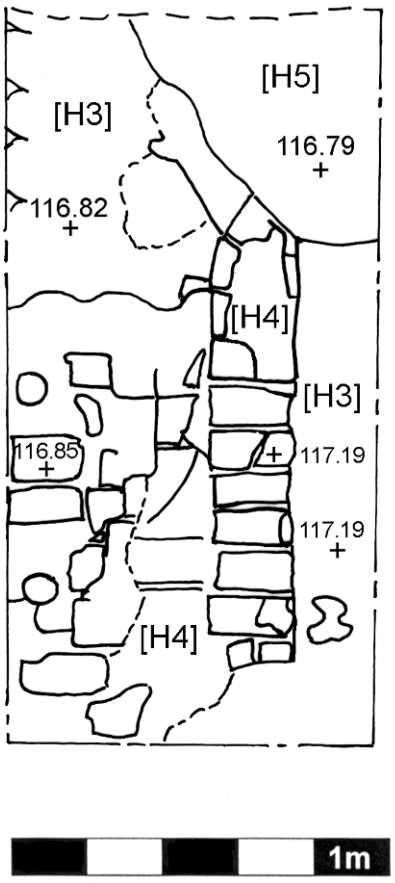



Figure 16. Trench H.

### 6.2.6 Trench M

Trench M was designed to examine the junction between the main east wall of the house and the projection from the side of the parlour.

The turf rested on [M1] which consisted of fine loose medium brown soil with 1% chalk and a scatter of ceramic building material. This rested on [M2] which was fairly hard fine medium brown soil which became sandy towards the north end of the trench. Both of these deposits covered the whole of the trench.

After layer [M2] had been removed the trench was in the state shown in figure 17. Foundation [M3] in the northwest corner of the trench consisted of soft red brick and mortar. It was aligned north - south. The bonding pattern was unclear as only the top was exposed and it was largely covered with mortar but it looked irregular. The foundation appears to have been for the east wall of the house.

Foundation [M4] was aligned east - west and also consisted of soft red brick and mortar. The northern edge was a line of headers suggesting that the wall was laid in English bond. The wall is in the correct position to be the projection on the east side of the parlour.

Layer [M5] filled the northeast corner of the trench in the angle between the two walls. It consisted of moderately hard fine orange-brown soil with from 15% to 30% broken chalk and up to 5% soft red brick.

Layer [M6] consisted of moderately hard finer brown soil with about 40% soft red brick and a little chalk and flint.

Layer [M7] in the southwest corner of the trench consisted of moderately hard fine medium brown soil with gritty inclusions. There was about 10% soft red brick. 20% mortar and 5% chalk except in the centre of the south side of the trench, where there was a concentration of larger soft red brick. This area included some pieces of concrete and salt-glazed drainpipe.

Layer [M8] in the southeast corner of the trench consisted of moderately hard fine medium brown soil with gritty inclusions. There was about 5% chalk and 10% ceramic building material. It was probably the same deposit as [M7].

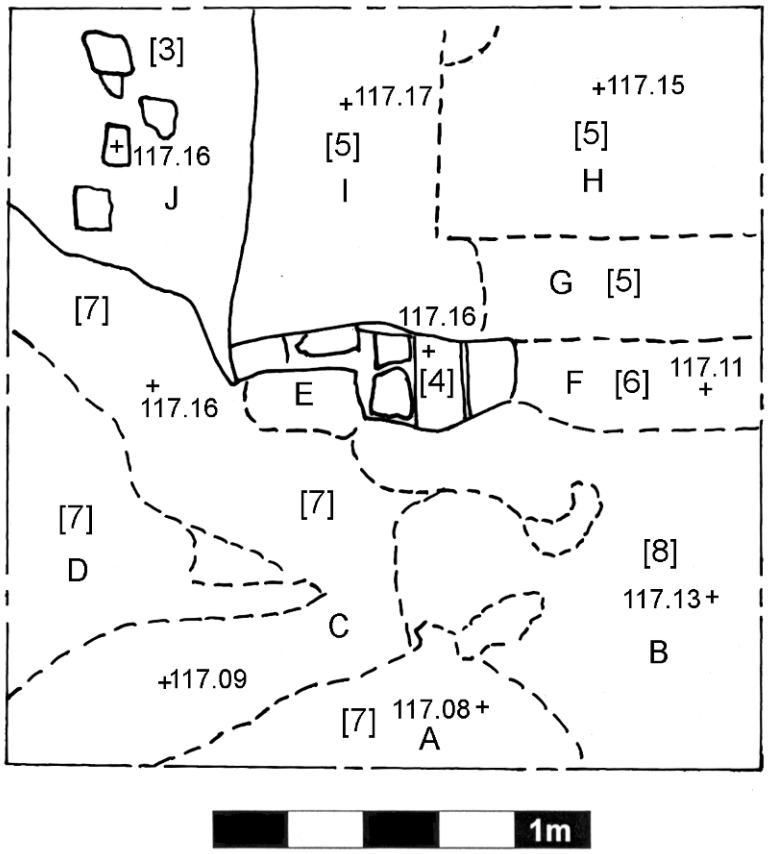



Figure 17. Trench M.

### 6.2.7 Trench N

Trench N was designed to examine the foundations of the turret at the northeast corner of the house.

The grass rested on layer [N1] which consisted of medium brown sandy soil. This rested on [N2] which was of hard brown soil with chalk, flint and brick fragments with some pieces of stoneware drainpipe.

When layer [N2] had been removed the trench was in the state shown in figure 19. Layer [N4] consisted of medium brown soil with chalk flint and brick fragments. It was very similar to the overlying layer [N2] and may have been the same deposit.

Layer [N4] was excavated and rested on a circular brick foundation [N5].

Layer [N3] lay to the south of [N4]. The eastern end of the deposit was 95% brick rubble in brown soil while the other end was soil with smaller fragments of brick chalk and rather powdery.

Layer [N7] at the south end of the trench consisted of brown soil with brick, chalk, flint and stoneware drainpipe fragments. This may have been part of the overlying deposit [N2]. It was not excavated but is likely to have rested on [N6].

The excavation of [N3] showed that it was the fill of cut [N8] which ran around a brick foundation and appeared to be the construction trench for it.

The cut had been dug into layer [N6] which extended to the south of it. This consisted of hard yellow brown clayey soil with fragments of chalk. It was not excavated.

The foundation [N5] consisted of at least four courses of soft red brick and mortar (figure 20). The outer face was headers and there was an off set at the bottom of the second course. The highest point was at 117.20 m OD. It was in the correct position to be the foundation of the circular turret at the southeastern corner of the house. Its diameter was estimated by the chord and offset method which gave a result of 2.19m plus or minus 0.13m.

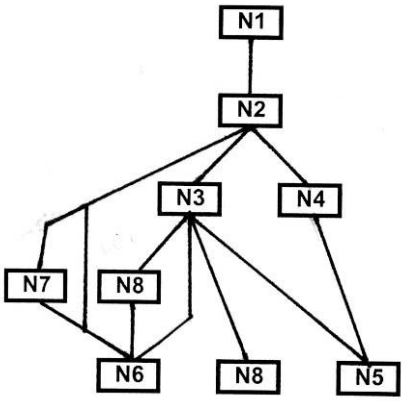



Figure 18. Matrix for trench N.

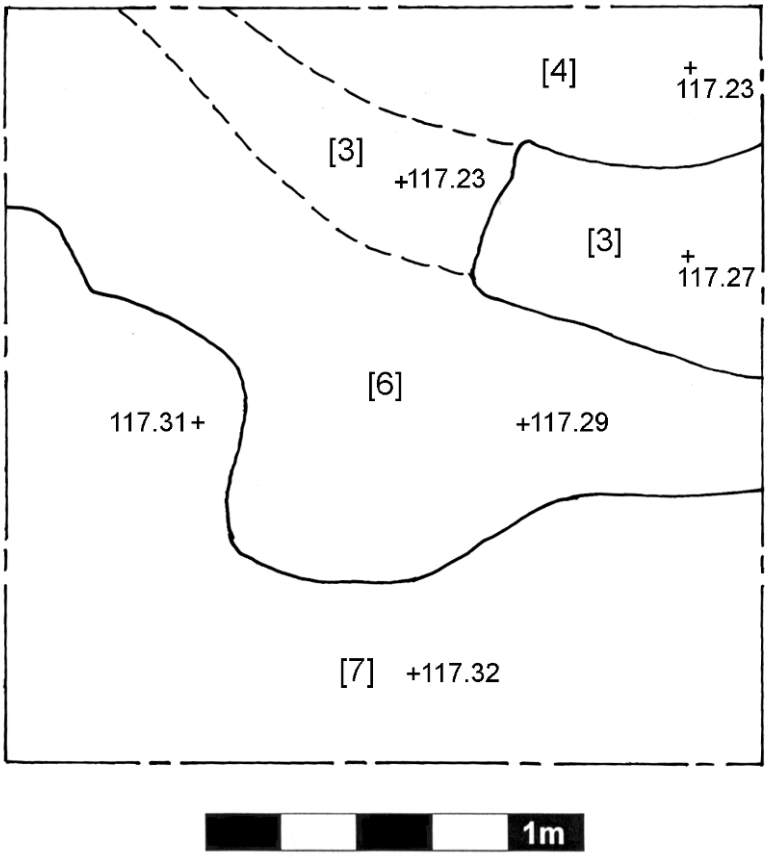



Figure 19. Plan of the trench after the removal of layer [N2].

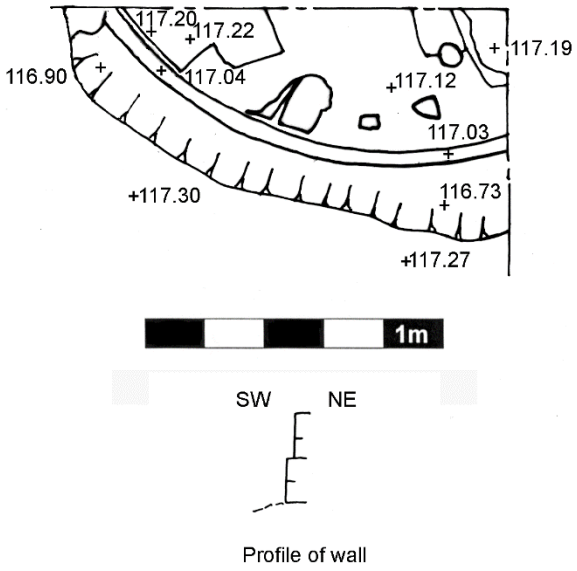



Figure 20. Plan of the turret foundation [N5] and the construction cut [N8] with a profile of the turret wall at the west end of the structure.

# 7 THE 2011 EXCAVATION

## 7.1 Methodology

The excavation aimed to answer the following questions:

1. What is the exact location of the cockpit?
2. What was its shape and form?
3. Was it part of Adams' original design of the wing or an addition?
4. What was the 'tunnel' connecting to it?

Three trenches were excavated which are designed to answer the questions while avoiding three small trees.

**Trench A** was to test the idea that cockpit is in the centre of the southern east wing room. It was L shaped, 7.5m north – south by 7m east – west and 2m wide, and was designed to section the cockpit and to relate it to the south and west walls of the room.

**Trench B** was designed to test the idea that the 'tunnel' or 'drain' ran east from the centre of the pit. It was 3m north – south by 3m east – west.

**Trench C** was designed to test the idea that the cockpit is in the centre of the northern room and to relate it to the west wall. It was 5m east – west by 2m north – south.

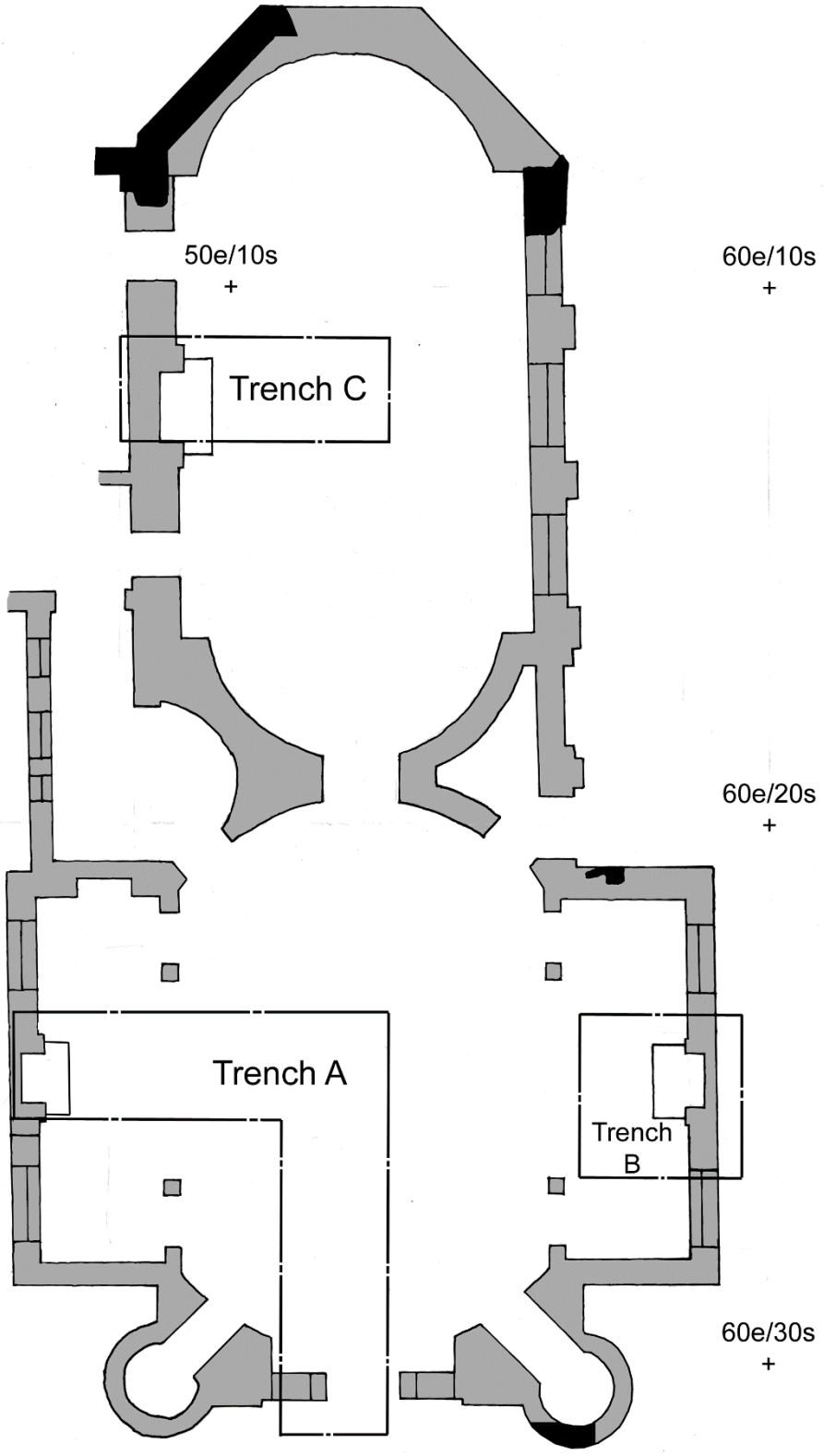



Figure 21. The location of the trenches in relation to the foundations excavated in 2009 (black) and the walls shown on 19th-century plans (grey).

## 7.2 The stratigraphy of trench A

After the removal of the turf, layer [A1] covered the whole area of the trench. It consisted of fine soft medium brown topsoil.

Layer [A1] rested on layer [A2] which also covered the whole of the trench. It consisted of medium brown soil with about 5% chalk, 5% flints and a little brick.

At this point the excavation of the trench was restricted to the northern arm and the southern end of the eastern arm.

In the northern arm layer [A2] rested on layer [A3]. This consisted of very compact orange-brown sandy soil with about 10% chalk fragments ranging up to 14cm, 10% ceramic building material and about 1% flint. There was a concentration of brick in the northeast corner.

Layer [A3] rested on layer [A9] and on three brick structures, the foundation of the west wall of the house [A7], and two brick pads [A8] and [A10] (figure 26).

Layer [A9] consisted of hard orange-brown soil spotted with about 5% of small angular fragments of chalk, mostly under 1cm in size but some up to 5cm. The surface of the layer had about 2% ceramic building material, mostly brick. This may have been trodden into the surface in the past as it was not present in two small sections along the side of the brick pads which was the only part of the layer that was excavated.

Layers [A2] and [A3] were also excavated at the south end of the trench. Here they rested on foundation [A5]. Layer [A6] lay to the south of the foundation in a narrow area between it and the south end of the trench. It consisted of fairly hard orange-brown clayey soil which heavily flecked with chalk mostly around 1cm across but up to 5cm. There was about 10% ceramic building material. The deposit was similar to [A9].

The bottom of [A3] was not reached on the north side of the wall as the excavation of this area was abandoned after several pieces of asbestos cement were found.

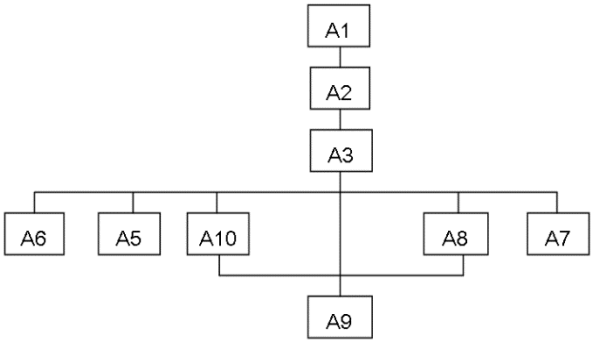



Figure 22. The site matrix for trench A.

### 7.2.1 The south wall foundation [A5]

This was found at the south end of the south arm of the trench. It consisted of soft red brick bonded with pale grey mortar with a few small chalk flecks. It was irregularly laid with a many part bricks. The maximum surviving thickness was 0.44m. There were at least four surviving courses, but the bottom was not seen. On the southern or outer side there was a course of headers, a 6cm offset and then a course of part bricks. The bonding could not be determined below this as too small an area was exposed. The northern or inner face was not whitewashed suggesting that it did not form the side of a cellar.

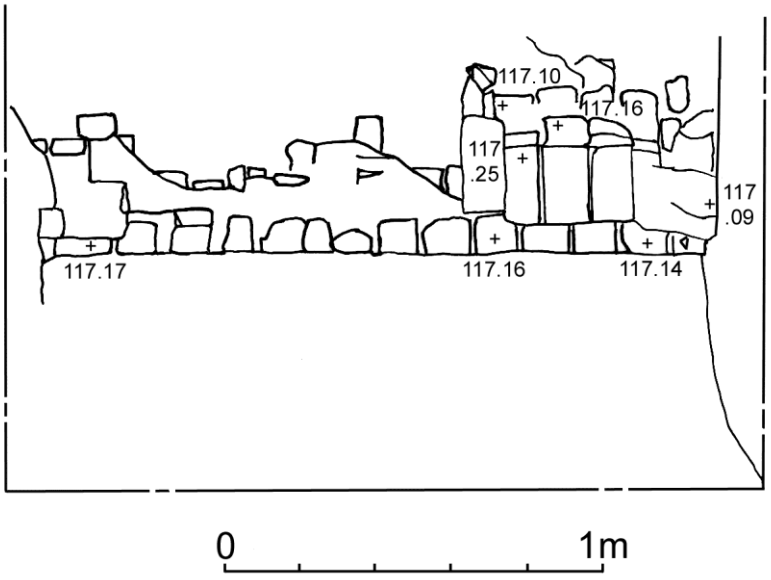



Figure 23. The foundation of the south wall of the house [A5].



Figure 24. The south wall of the house [A5] looking east.

### 7.2.2 The west wall foundation [A7]

This consisted of soft red brick bonded with pale grey mortar, which contained a few chalk flecks, scraps of flint and ceramic building material. The structure was not fully excavated. The foundation straddled the edge of the trench so only the eastern side was exposed, and of that only one course with part of another resting on it. The bottom was not seen so the total number of surviving courses is unknown. Both of the visible courses were headers although they were mainly broken bricks.

A buttress projected up to 0.32m into the trench on the north side. It was exposed for 0.66m and then passed into the north side of the trench. This contained stretchers but only one course was exposed. The buttress had a recess in the centre and was probably part of a fireplace shown on Victorian and 20th century plans.[40]



Figure 25. The foundation of the western wall of the house [A7] looking north.

[40] In the 1888 sale catalogue (figure 41) and Carshalton Urban District Council *Oaks Mansion proposed conversion into flats & public rooms ... scheme 6*. Copy in the archives of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

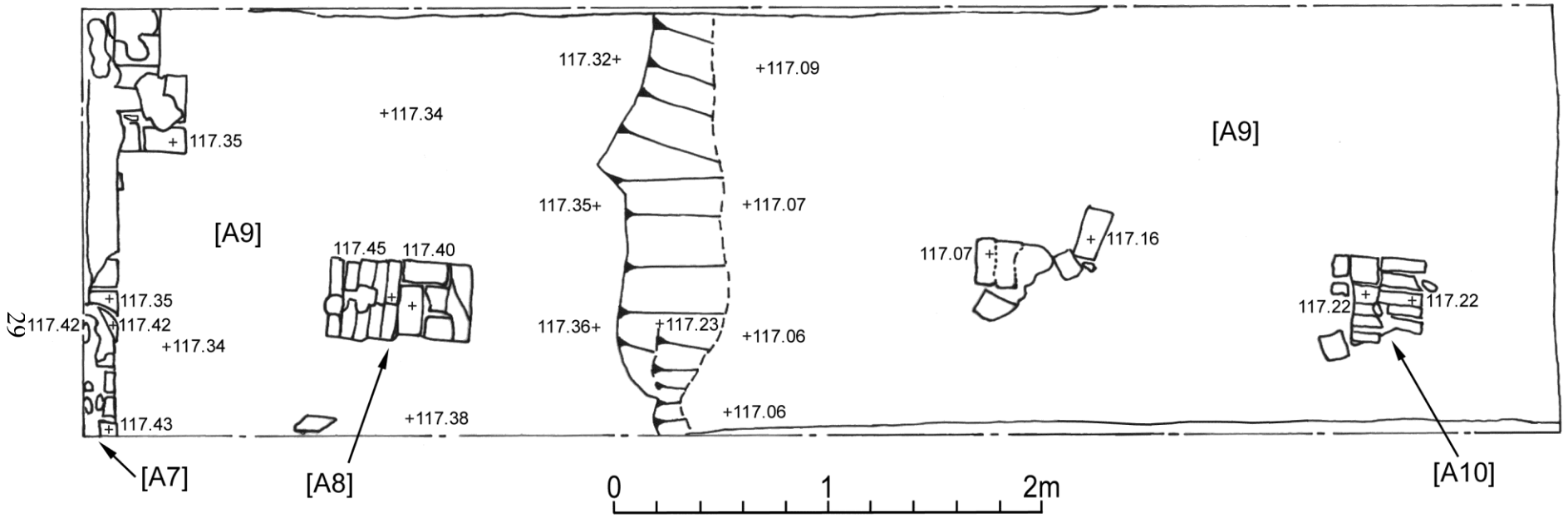



Figure 26. The northern arm of trench A with the west wall of the house [A7] and brick foundation pads [A8] and [A10].

### 7.2.3 Brick pad [A8]

A rectangular block of bricks was partly embedded in the surface of layer [A9]. It was 0.68m from east – west by 0.36m north – south and was made of soft red bricks bonded with hard pale grey mortar similar to [A7]. The structure fell into two parts. The east part was approximately square and consisted of two courses of brick. The upper course consisted of four bricks arranged around a mortar core. The lower course was only seen in a mini-section on the north side but appeared to be similar. The west part consisted of a single course five rows of bricks and half bricks laid on edge and aligned north - south.

The eastern part had subsided towards the east so the level of the top dropped from 117.396m OD to 117.375m OD. The west part was higher and had sunk slightly to the west but it was uneven as the two western most rows of brick had sunk more than the rest. The east side was 117.449m OD while the west was at to 117.432m OD. The eastern side of the brick pad was at more or less the same level as the top of layer [A9]. There were patches of mortar on the top which suggested that both parts had once been higher.

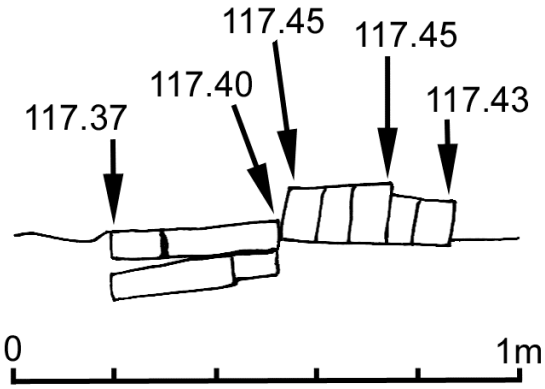



Figure 27. The north side of the foundation pad [A8].



Figure 28. Foundation pad [A8] looking south. The orange line was level.

### 7.2.4 Brick pad [A10]

A second less substantial brick pad was located further east, 1.16m from foundation [A7].[41] The eastern side of this consisted of five bricks laid on edge and aligned east – west with a line of half bricks along the west side. There may have been a further line of half bricks but they were too damaged to be certain. The overall dimensions excluding doubtful second line of half bricks was 0.4m north – south by 0.32m east west. The construction was therefore similar to the western part of [A8].

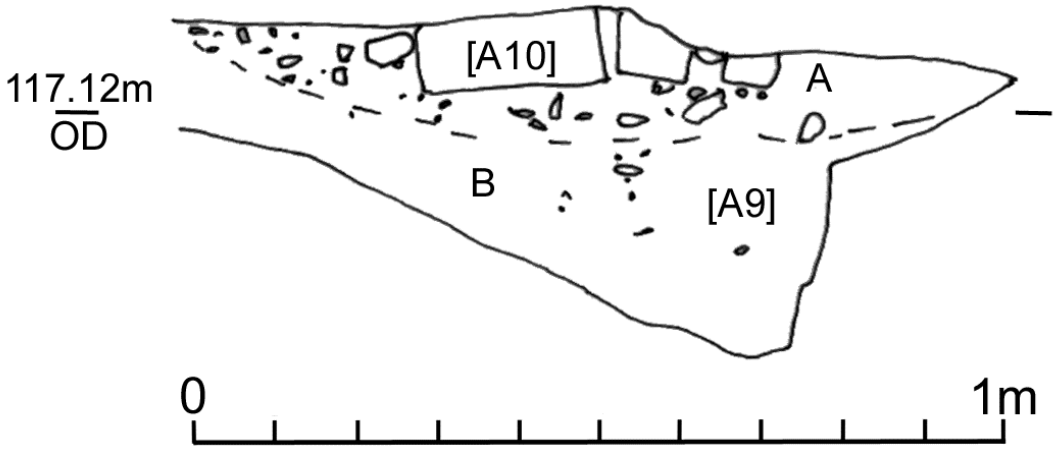



Figure 29. The north side of foundation pad [A10].



Figure 30. Brick pad [A10] looking south.

[41] Measured above the lowest offsets on [A7].



Figure 31. Brick pad [A10] from above. South at the top.

## 7.3 The stratigraphy of trench B

The deposit beneath the turf was treated as [B1]. It consisted of soft medium brown topsoil which covered the whole of the trench.

Layer [B1] rested on [B2] which also covered the whole of the trench. It consisted of medium brown soil with about 5% chalk and flint and a little brick. This rested on [B3].

Layer [B3] consisted of medium brown soil with some chalk, mortar and flint flecks. It contained about 10% of large ceramic building material, mostly brick. This deposit was only exposed in a strip about 0.7 to 1m wide along the western side of the trench as work was halted before [B2] had been fully excavated.

The excavation of the trench stopped when it was clear that there was no evidence of cockpit in trench A, which meant that there was no point in looking for a drain or similar feature running east from it.

## 7.4 The stratigraphy of trench C

When the turf was removed layer [C1] covered the whole of the trench. It consisted of fairly loose medium brown topsoil with a small amount of chalk, flint and ceramic building material.

It rested on layer [C2] which consisted of fine medium brown soil with 5% small chalk mostly under 2cm, and also a scatter of larger chalk. There was a concentration of ceramic building material in the centre of the south side. There was more chalk at the west end especially in the southwest corner. There were ashy burnt areas in the southwest corner of the trench and around the centre of the north side. These contained a good deal of metalwork and appeared to have been the site of bonfires.

Layer [C2] rested on [C3] which was loose orange/red crushed brick and light grey brown crushed mortar and soil. The brick was heavily crushed, often reduced to powder.

Layer [C3] rested on layer [C4] which was a patchy deposit often consisting of loose mortar, plaster and crushed brick. There were many lumps of plaster and brick, but much was heavily crushed. There were also pockets of yellow brown sandy clay, sometimes interleaved with brown soil. At the western end of the trench over foundation [C5] the layer consisted of densely packed crushed brick with some soil inclusions. On the north side of the trench there was an area where there had been a fire and there was a mass of burnt plaster, ash and charcoal. This was about 1.6m east-west by 1m north-south and the east edge was about 30cm from the end of the trench. This area, and other parts of the trench, contained numerous pieces of moulded plaster.

Layer [C4] rested on layer [C7], on foundation [C5] and on brick pillar [C6] and the fill [C9] of an associated cut [C8].

Layer [C7] was a hard orange-brown mixture of clay and chalk fragments the latter mostly with a size under 3cm. There was a scatter of CBM fragments which may have been trodden in at some point in the past. The deposit covered the whole of the bottom of the trench away from the brickwork. The deposit was only excavated in a small sondage by wall [C5] where it appeared to be underlain by flint and chalk in a clayey orange matrix.

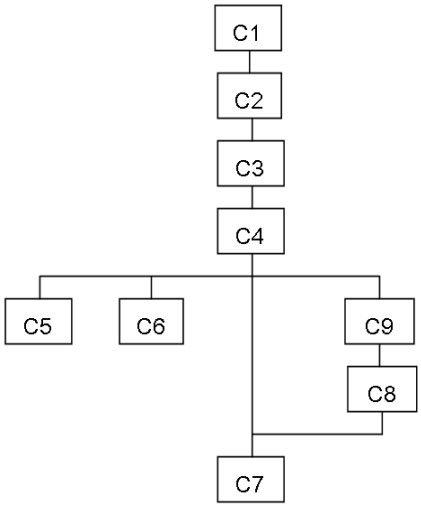



Figure 32. The matrix for trench C.

### 7.4.1 Foundation [C5]

The east side of a substantial brick foundation was exposed at the west end of the trench. It was of soft red brick bonded with pale grey mortar with small chalk flecks. The mortar bonding the side of the foundation was very hard. The bottom was seen in a small sondage and was at 116.47m OD. There were then three courses of brick; an offset about 10 cm wide; four well preserved courses above the offset, fragments of a fifth and scraps of a sixth making a total of nine surviving courses. Two of the courses were below the top of soil layer [C7]. The four courses above the offset were laid in English bond. The course immediately below the offset was of stretchers, but the arrangement of the two courses below that are unknown.

A buttress projected 0.34m from the foundation on the north side of the trench. It had a width of 0.58m. The offset did not continue along the outer face of the buttress.

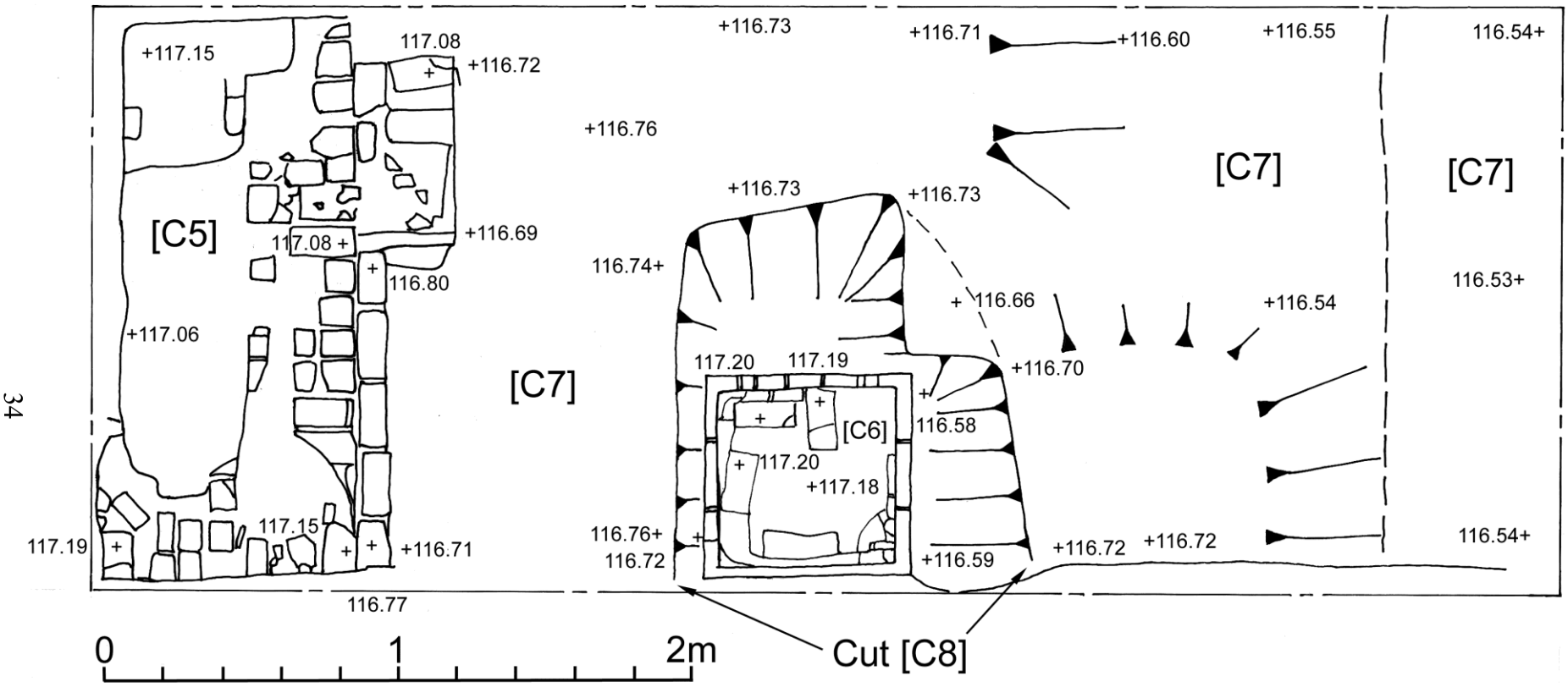



Figure 33. Trench C showing the east wall of the house [C5] and pillar [C6].



Figure 34. Foundation [C5].

### 7.4.2 Pillar [C6] and the associated cut [C8] and fill [C9]

Pillar [C6] was of soft red brick bonded with pale grey mortar with scraps of chalk up to 5mm across but mostly 1-2mm. It was more or less square with sides of about 0.7m at the base. There were three courses below an offset; four courses above; another irregular offset and a final surviving course. The seven lowest courses were well constructed with an irregular bonding, but the top course was poorly made out of broken and over-burnt brick set an angle to the underlying structure. The levels on the top of the lowest offset suggest that the pillar had subsided slightly to the northeast.

The pillar appears to have been set in a cut [C8] which was filled by layer [C9]. This consisted of fairly loose orange clay with about 40% small broken chalk and a few small fragments of ceramic building material.



Figure 35. Pillar [C6] looking southwest.

## 7.5 The Bricks

The bricks from the two structures in trench C had median thickness of 61mm. The widths were very similar but the median lengths differed by about 5mm. These bricks were part of the dining room designed by Robert Taylor for John Burgoyne and erected in 1760s.

The bricks from the structures in trench A were from Adam's additions to the house, done for the earl of Derby, in the later 18th-century. The bricks from the southern outer wall of the house [A5] had a median size similar to Burgoyne's work and might have been made to match the existing structure. However, the brick from the western wall [A7] were both longer and thicker. The brick foundation pads [A8] and [A10] also differed from the walls and each other. The samples are, however, too small to be reliable.

| | Median dimensions | | | Sample size | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **L** | **H** | **W** | **L** | **H** | **W** |
| A5 | 224 | 61.5 | 108 | 4 | 10 | 15 |
| A7 | 229.5 | 64 | 106 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| A8 | 219 | 64 | 104 | 1 | 10 | 4 |
| A10 | 220 | 67 | 112 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| C5 | 222.5 | 61 | 106 | 8 | 12 | 11 |
| C6 | 227.5 | 61 | 107 | 12 | 21 | 13 |

## 7.6 Discussion of the 2011 trenches

The stratigraphy of the three trenches was very similar. The lowest deposits were an orange-brown, sometimes clayey soil, spotted with chalk. In trench A it formed the bottom of the northern end [A9] and was also seen at the extreme southern end beyond the foundations of the outside wall [A6]. Trench B did not reach the level of this deposit but it formed the floor of trench C [C7]. The foundations of the house were cut into this deposit and the 20th century demolition layers rested on it. None of the house walls were deeply cut into it which suggests that the deposit was seen as settled and stable when the construction took place in the mid- and late-18th-century.

The foundations for Sir Robert Taylor's work for John Burgoyne (trench C) were much more substantial than Robert Adam's work for the 12th Earl of Derby (trench A).

The brick pillars and pads [C6], [A8] and [A10] suggest that the floors in both rooms were of timber. 19th and 20th century plans suggest that the ground floor was on a single level throughout the house[42] The surviving floor by the Bake House at the opposite end of the site is at 117.87 m OD. This means that the highest surviving part of the west wall in trench A was 0.44m below floor level and that the tops of pads [A8] and [A9] were 0.42 and 0.65m below floor level. In trench C the highest surviving part of the west wall was 0.72m below floor level while pillar [C6] was 0.67m below. The top of layers [A9] and [C7] appear to represent the ground surface beneath the floor. This means that there was a subfloor gap of about 0.53m on the west side of trench A widening to 0.8m near the centre of the trench. The figures for trench C are 1.18m on the west side and 1.33m on the east. These gaps appear to be the result of the site sloping down to the east and north.

There was no obvious sign of the Earl of Derby's cockpit although the large void below the floors would leave space for a timber structure which did not reach down to underfloor soil level. This may explain the rather poorly constructed top of pillar [C6]. The lower part of the pillar was so substantial that it seems unlikely to have needed repairs. If Derby had modified the floor to install a timber cockpit the pillar may have been in the way or, more likely, needed modification to support the new structure. This however, must be uncertain, given the limitations of the evidence.

The deposits relating to the demolition between 1956 and 1960 were fairly consistent across the three trenches. The upper layers below the turf were topsoil, the layers below contained more rubble, while the bottom was largely rubble. There was a great deal of heavily crushed and very compact brick above foundation [C5] which is consistent with the use of heavy machinery for demolition. The mass of ash, burnt plaster and metal in trench C appears to have come from a bonfire used to burn unwanted wood.

[42] The 1876 and 1888 sale catalogues (figures 40 and 41) and Carshalton Urban District Council *Oaks Mansion proposed conversion into flats & public rooms ... scheme 6*. Copy in the archives of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

# 8 THE DECORATION OF THE EAST WING

The main evidence for the decoration are fragments of plaster and marble. Most of this material came from trench C within the footprint of the dining room which Robert Taylor designed for John Burgoyne. A small amount of plaster came from trench A within the Adam extension. The character of the material from the two areas is different and I will consider them separately.

## 8.1 The Burgoyne / Taylor area

### 8.1.1 The plaster

The catalogue includes about 200 pieces of plaster and over 100 pieces of marble from this area. Some of the plaster can be related to pre-demolition photos of the dining room. This includes a large group of material which clearly came from the cornice (section 14.1). Other pieces can be connected to the dining room with varying degrees of certainty. This includes:

- The Greek key which was used on the sides of the window openings (section 14.2.7).
- Naturalistic flowers which decorated the roundels on the walls (section 14.2.10).

Some of the designs, such as the bead and reel, were used in several places, preventing attribution to a specific location.

Some areas shown in the photos such as the domed ceilings at the ends of the room do not appear to be represented in the finds. This includes the curved southern end of dining room which was Robert Taylor's, with doors added by Adam to give access to the extension. This seems to have been salvaged and sold ending up in Paramount Studios in Hollywood. This plaster or carved wood must have been on a separate frame rather than fixed directly to the walls.[43] The columns and their capitals are also unrepresented, but this may not be of much significance given the limited area excavated.

Some of the plaster cannot be identified on the photos of the dining room and may have come from another area. The most obvious of these are some pieces which probably represented cloth – perhaps a curtain.[44] The other is a fragment consisting of feathers supported by two straps (figure 36).[45] The 1793 edition of the Ambulator mentions an octagonal drawing room on the first floor which was "ornamented all round with a variety of small pictures".[46] This was probably directly over the dining room and therefore the most likely source of the material.

[43] Williams 2015 p. 192.
[44] Finds 2011 <36> and <150> section 14.2.12.
[45] Section 14.2.13.
[46] *Ambulator* 1793 p. 189.




Figure 36. Find 2011 <52> exposed in trench C.

### 8.1.2 The marble fireplace

Trench C contained three pieces of white marble and over 100 pieces of coloured veneer (section 15.10.1). Some of the latter had been burnt, so that the colour of the stone had changed. The other pieces have a pale buff colour which becomes a rich yellow where the polished surface has survived. There are irregular areas of black inclusions. The closest match in *Decorative Stone* is Convent Sienna.[47] Some pieces have an uneven more or less circular score marks or sometimes two more or less parallel circular marks. The area within the curve or between the lines is often chipped.[48] Another piece has two converging curved lines with chips between them.[49] The material is likely to have come from the dining room fireplace. Black and white photos show that the top was decorated with a mottled marble on which there were carvings of wreaths alternating with vases and jugs (figure 38). The score marks and chipping would have provided keying to attach these.

### 8.1.3 Glazed tiles

The deposits in trench C contained a number of tiles which were 75mm square and had a red body with either a shiny black or white to light-grey top. Some were marked 'MINTON, / HOLLINS, & Cº / STOKE ON / TRENT' (section 12.6). They are probably the tiles shown on the dining room hearth in figure 37. The partnership between Herbert Minton and Michael Hollins was formed in 1845, so these tiles are a Victorian modification.

---

[47] Quintet Publishing Ltd, 2007 p. 92-3.
[48] For example finds <247>, <256>, <289>, <335>, <339> and <375>.
[49] Find <295>.



Figure 37. The Dining Room looking southwest before demolition. Sutton Archives.



Figure 38. The Dining Room fireplace before demolition. Sutton Archives.



Figure 39. The Dining Room windows at the north end of the east wall before demolition. Sutton Archives.

## 8.2 The Adam extension

The 2011 trenches A and B were on the site of the extension designed by Adam at the end of the 18th-century. The ground floor was a drawing room which presumably replaced the first-floor drawing room in the Burgoyne extension. There are two photos of the drawing room, one showing it furnished and the other showing it in a derelict state probably in the 1950s. The 1876 sales particulars (figure 40) show that the room had a circular north end with three doors in it and a large window at the south end. There were no windows in the side walls as these abutted against a Footman's Room and a Boudoir. This rather odd arrangement was not original as the description in the particulars says that the "Drawing Room may be greatly improved by restoring it to its original state, when it included the boudoir and the footman's room". The buyer, Daniel Aldersley Taylor, evidently took this view: when he sold the house in 1888 the three rooms had been merged (figure 41). The blocking and unblocking of the openings must have caused at least some damage and it is not clear how much of the decoration shown in figures 42 and 43 is restoration although the work is in Adam's style. Two pieces of shaped plaster were found in 2011 trench A. One was fluted with a line of gilding which might have been part of the columns supporting the side openings. The other was a small bulbous capital which cannot be placed in the photographs.[50] It is possible that these are surviving fragments from earlier drawing room decorations, but they could have come from the room above for which there are no illustrations.

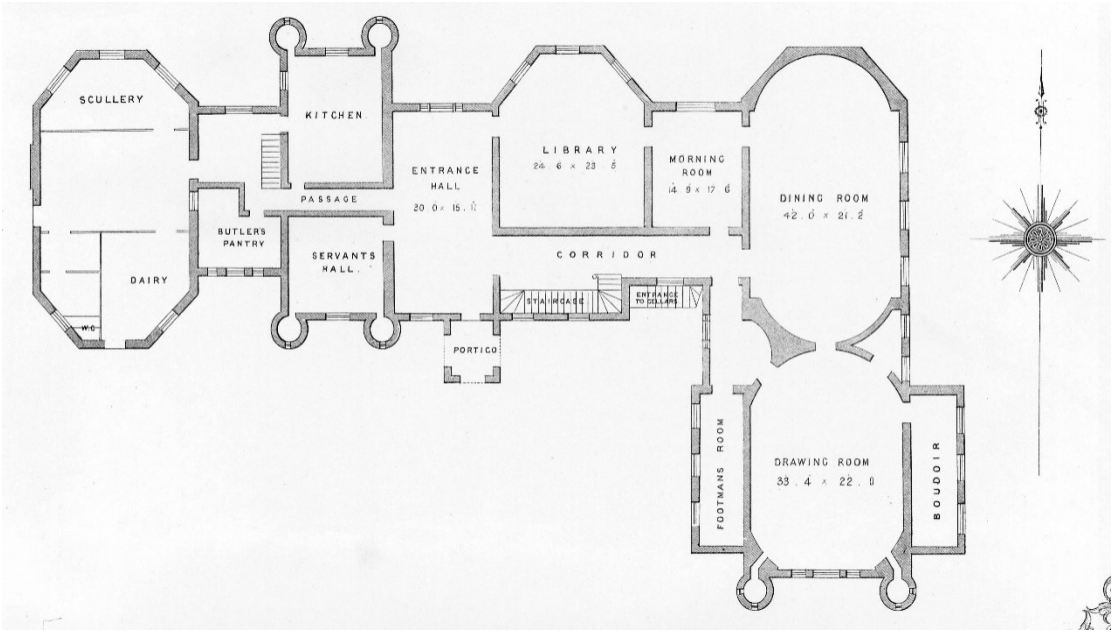



Figure 40. The ground floor of The Oaks from the particulars for sale on 13 June 1876.

[50] Finds 2011 <2> and <3>. See section 13.

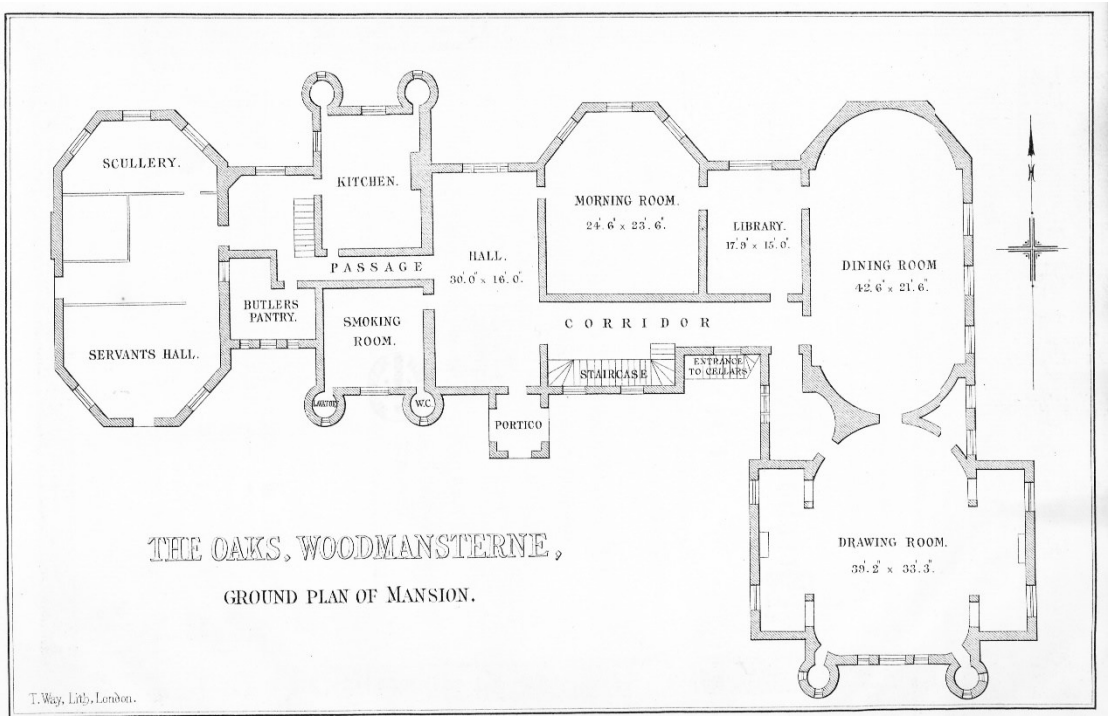



Figure 41. The ground floor of The Oaks from the particulars for sale on 26 June 1888.



Figure 42. The Adam drawing room on the ground floor of the south wing. Sutton Archives.



Figure 43 The drawing room in ruins probably in the 1950s. Sutton Archives.

# 9 THE ROOF

The excavation uncovered three types of roofing materials: peg tile, pan tile and slate.

Peg tiles are found on almost every local early modern site. There was a considerable amount of pan tile. Some was unglazed but there were 34 pieces with black iron glaze, which were distributed as follows:

| Trench | Quantity |
|---|---|
| D | 4 |
| F | 14 |
| G | 10 |
| H | 1 |
| M | 4 |
| N | 1 |

Prosser's view of 1828 shows a red pan tile roof (figure 4) but it is a print to which water colour has been added, possibly long after it was made. It is not, therefore, a reliable guide to the colour of the roof which, at some point, seems to have been black rather than red. It is not clear if this was a feature of the original building, was done with one of the extensions or a later repair. However, a significant number of tiles remained when the house was demolished.

There was also a significant amount of slate especially, in the cellar fill in trench F. It seems likely that this is from Victorian re-roofing. There was a variety of colours, suggesting piecemeal alterations rather than replacement in a single episode.

# 10 THE STABLE BLOCKS

The stables and associated outbuildings have been described by Paul Willaims so this section is only concerned with the origin of the earliest parts of the structure.[51] The eastern end of the stable block has a brick arch which is clearly shown on the Collette watercolour of the south side of the house which must have been made in the early 1760s as the painting alludes to Burgoyne's ownership but predates his extensions (figures 1, 2 and 44). The watercolour shows a second stable, similar to the first, on the opposite side of the house front. The foundations of this could be seen as a burn mark on the grass in the summer of 2009. The watercolour shows that these buildings predate Burgoyne's extensions to the east and west of the main house so they must have been erected very early in his ownership or be part of the inn.

The standing building has been considerably modified, but at least part of the upper south wall is made of flint and mortar rather than brick (figure 45). This relatively rustic material seems more likely to have been for the inn. It is possible that the brick front is an addition to make the buildings more fashionable. The 1761 advert said that the inn had stabling for fifty hunters, and it seems likely that the existing stable building was part of that accommodation.[52]



Figure 44. The east end of the stable building in 2023.

[51] Williams 2015 p. 217-221.

[52] *Gazetteer and London Daily Advertiser* 29 October 1762. Gale Primary Sources, Burney Newspapers Collection.



Figure 45. The south wall of the stable in 2018.

# 11 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOUSE

The 1759 lease shows that the inn run by Marlin Simmons was on or very close to the site of the later mansion and that it was erected in or soon after 1759. It may therefore be the building shown on the Collet water colours which must date from the first half of the 1760s as they postdate Burgoyne's purchase of the house but predate his extensions (figures 1 and 2). If the inn was another building it must have had a very short life. It could have burnt down although it seems unlikely as this would probably been reported in the London newspapers and nothing has been found. The other option is that it was demolished to make way for the house. The accounts in the *Ambulator* don't mention of either of these so it seems most likely that the inn was the house painted by Collet. It seems that the inn was always intended to serve an upmarket sporting clientele and the facilities described in the 1761 sale advertisement were not that dissimilar to a country house. Barrow Hedges House to the north of The Oaks seems to have been at intervals either an upmarket inn or a house.[53]

Paul Williams suggested that the Collet building was designed by Robert Taylor because it is strikingly similar to some of his other designs including Asgill House in Richmond.[54] It seems unlikely that Marlin Simmons would have had the capital needed to develop such an elaborate establishment and he may well have had a financial backer, either the rather nebulous 'Hunters Club" or 'Sir Thomas Gosling'. The latter appears to be a mistake for the London banker Sir Francis Gosling who is likely to have employed Robert Taylor who had strong connections with the City.[55]

[53] Jones n.d. p. 23-26.
[54] Williams 2013 p. 26-32.
[55] Williams 2013 p. 7-12.

The building shown by Collet appears to have been either white stone or render. The excavation did not produce any evidence for the large-scale use of stone so rendering seems the most likely. John Summerson's *Georgian London* says that in the 1760s there was no really serviceable exterior stucco on the market. He says that Inigo Jones had rendered several of his buildings in lime mortar, but subsequently bare brick was the norm. The regular use of stucco developed from the 1770s.[56] However, Marble Hill, Twickenham, which was built for Henrietta Howard about 1724-9, was of stucco on brick while Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill which was stucco on laths was created about 1749-66.

It has been assumed that the rendering at The Oaks was supported by brick, but it is possible that the building was timber framed. A few pieces of mathematical tile were found in the 2009 trenches D and F. It is unlikely that these underlay the Collet rendering. The rustication and possibly the plat bands could not be easily made in this material, and render would be better fixed to laths. The foundations of the Robert Taylor dining room are very substantial, and it seems unlikely that this would have been done if the overlying structure was timber framed. The tiles would also be ill suited to the construction of the parapets and turrets in Adam's mock gothic extensions. It is however possible that the tiles were used to reface the old core of the building to make it look like brick and therefore more consistent with either Burgoyne or Derby's extensions. If the building was timber framed and had got in a poor state it might explain why the original block was demolished by Joseph Smith and John Jones in the mid-19th-century.

The excavation uncovered only two short sections of the foundations of the central block. One in 2009 trench F was too limited to be helpful. The other was in trench G where the foundation of the north wall of the central block butted up against the wall of the dining room. The foundation [G4] was of soft red bricks some of which had shallow frogs, unlike the bricks in the dining room foundation or the Adam drawing room.[57] The frogs suggest that the bricks are fairly late, so they were probably part of Smith and Jones's rebuilding in the 1840s and not part of the house shown in the Collet paintings.

The Adam drawings in the Soane Museum include five designs for the remodelling of The Oaks. All the proposals would have preserved the Burgoyne wings and totally rebuilt the centre of the house in gothic style, although none matches the work that was actually executed. Alistair Rowan argued that these designs dated to the 1770s and suggested that Derby abandoned the project when he split with his first wife around 1778. Paul Williams as argued that the work executed was started after Derby acquired the freehold in 1788. This view was based on the entries in the *Ambulator*.[58] There is no reason why the drawings in the Soane Museum are any earlier. They are perhaps rejected proposals: the final designs seem not to have survived.

The house shown by Prosser (figure 4) looks like an incomplete project. It is possible that Derby did not intend to replace the core of the house, but the surviving designs suggest otherwise. If the project was left incomplete the most obvious reason would be a financial crisis, perhaps the result of Derby's extravagant lifestyle.[59]

---

[56] Summerson 1962 p. 129-130.
[57] See sections 6.2.3, 6.2.4 and 7.2 above.
[58] See section 2 above.
[59] Williams 2013 p. 137 and 161. I have, however, not seen any evidence for a financial crisis in the 1790s although I have not made a systematic search.

# 12 APPENDIX 1: FINDS FROM THE 2009 TRENCHES

## 12.1 Coins

**Layer [F2]**

- Halfpenny, 1861, very worn.

## 12.2 Pottery

**Layer [A1]**

- Flower pot base, diameter 80mm, 1 piece.
- White earthenware with clear glaze on both sides, 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [D1]**

- Badly burnt plate rim, 1 piece.
- White porcelain, 1 piece.
- Porcelain with hand painted blue and white decoration, a scrap.
- Redware, 1 piece.
- White earthenware with clear glaze on both sides, 3 pieces. Modern.

**Layer [D2]**

- Plate rim. Black floral decoration with black and yellow decoration on the rim. 19th or 20th century.

**Layer [D3]**

- Porcelain rim with blue hand painted decoration, 2 pieces.
- White earthenware with clear glaze on both sides, 2 pieces. Modern.

**Layer [F1]**

- White porcelain, a scrap.

**Layer [F2]**

- Porcelain saucer. Interior has central gold area now much worn surrounded by a floral design. Underside plain white marked 'HAND PAINTED / MADE IN JAPAN' Diameter about 144mm.
- Porcelain saucer, 1 piece.
- Large bowl decorated with low relief moulding on the outside. Light brown glaze on the exterior, grey blue on the interior. 4 pieces. 19th-century.
- Modern cup sherd, 1 piece.
- White earthenware with clear glaze on both sides, 5 pieces. Modern.
- White pot with thin green lines on a white background, 1 piece.
- Fine redware with glaze damaged by fire, 1 piece.
- White porcelain plate, 2 pieces.
- White porcelain, 1 scrap.
- Dark brown jug, 13 pieces.
- Marmalade jar rim. White body. Clear glaze with black transfer print decoration including …ERNATIONAL EXI … and … MES …
- Blue and white transfer print decorated on both sides, 1 scrap.
- Flower pot rim, 1 piece.
- Stone ware bottle, 1 piece. 19th-century.
- Redware 6mm thick. Splashes of clear glaze on one side. The other side has thick clear cream glaze, 1 piece. 19th-century.

**Layer [G1]**
- Redware, probably flowerpot, 2 pieces.
- Flowerpot base angle, 1 piece.
- Rim sherd with white glaze on both sides and red decoration on the exterior, 1 piece.

**Layer [G2]**
- Flowerpot, 1 piece.
- Redware glazed on both sides, 1 piece.

**Layer [H1]**
- White pottery with clear glaze on both sides, 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [H2]**
- Unglazed redware, 1 piece.
- Flowerpot rim, 1 piece.
- Pot or tile flake with green and brown glaze, 1 piece. 19th or 20th century.

**Layer [H3]**
- Flowerpot rim, 2 pieces.

**Layer [M1]**
- Redware 5mm thick with grey wash on exterior, 1 piece.

**Layer [M2]**
- Red flowerpot base angle, 1 piece.
- Red flowerpot rim, 1 piece.
- Flowerpot wall, 1 piece.
- Large white platter, 1 piece. 19th or 20th century.
- Stone ware, 1 piece.
- Grey body with pale blue glaze, possibly from a cup, 3 pieces. 19th-century?
- Porcelain rim shard, blue hand painted decoration with brown rim edge, 1 piece.
- White body, blue and white stripped decoration, 1 piece. Modern.
- White body decorated with wide red and fine green lines, 1 piece. Modern.
- Dark brown glaze on both sides, 2 pieces..
- Red body with dark green glaze, 1 piece. 19th-century?
- Buff body with dark green glaze, 1 piece. 19th-century?

**Layer [N1]**
- Buff body with good white glaze on one side, a scrap.

**Layer [N2]**
- Red flowerpot wall, 1 piece.
- Red flowerpot rim, 1 piece.
- Redware with splash of clear glaze, 1 piece.

**Layer [N3]**
- Pale grey stoneware, 1 piece. 18th-century.

## 12.3 Tobacco pipes

**Layer [G1]**

- Stem, 1 piece.

**Layer [G5]**

<1> Foot of a bowl marked IG. Possibly L27, about 1780-1820.[60]

## 12.4 Mathematical tiles

**Layer [D1]**

<8> Part of a mathematical tile. Height of 'brick' 62mm. Surviving width 132mm, surviving height 85mm. The fabric is softer and more brick-like than is usual with peg tiles.

**Layer [F2]**

<3> Lower part of a mathematical tile. Height of the 'brick' 65mm, surviving width 116mm.

<4> Lower part of mathematical tile. Surviving width 112mm.

- Wedge shaped piece of soft red brick possibly part of a mathematical tile.

Mathematical tiles were fairly commonly used in southeast England in the 18th and early 19th-century and were particularly popular when the brick tax was in force between 1784 and 1850. They were often used for upgrading old timber framed buildings and for new work of gentry status but were also used on some higher-class buildings such as original Royal Pavilion at Brighton, built by the Hollands for the Prince of Wales 1786-8.[61] Three examples are known within the London Borough of Sutton. One of these is the southwest corner of the Old Rectory in Cheam, and another on the gables of Sutton Lodge in Brighton Road while the third was Wallington Old Manor House.[62] It seems unlikely that these tiles were used on the Taylor dining room or Adam work as the excavation showed that these have substantial foundations.

## 12.5 Roof tiles

### 12.5.1 Pan tiles

**Layer [D1]**

- Pan tile with black glaze, 1 piece.

**Layer [D2]**

- Pan tile, 1 piece.
- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 2 pieces.

**Layer [D3]**

- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 1 piece.

---

[60] The form number follows Atkinson and Oswald 1969.
[61] Martin 1985.
[62] The Cheam Rectory tiles are still in place. Wallington Old Manor House stood on the west side of Manor Road North between Acre Lane and Westcroft Road.

**Layer [F2]**
- Pan tile, 5 pieces.
- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 14 pieces.

**Layer [G1]**
- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 8 pieces.

**Layer [G5]**
- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 2 pieces.

**Layer [H2]**
- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 1 piece.

**Layer [M2]**
- Pan tile, 4 pieces.
- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 4 pieces

**Layer [N2]**
- Pan tile, 2 pieces.
- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 1 piece.

**Layer [N3]**
- Pan tile, 1 piece.

### 12.5.2 Peg tiles

Peg tiles were only retained if they had a full length or width.

**Layer [F2]**
- Peg tile with a full width of 163mm. Covered with mortar.

### 12.5.3 Crest tiles

**Layer [F2]**
- Crest tile with a rounded top. Fire clay (?) with blue finish. (19th or 20th century).

## 12.6 Floor and wall tiles

**Layer [A1]**
- Red floor tile 23mm thick.

**Layer [D2]**
- Floor tile 152 by 155mm and 24mm thick set in concrete.
- Hard red floor tile spotted with grog. Three pieces 22, 25 and 25mm thick. 19th or 20th century.

**Layer [D3]**
- Floor tile with hard red grog spotted body 22mm thick, 1 piece. 19th-century?

**Layer [F2]**

<2> Floor tile with hard red grog spotted body and quatrefoil recess on the underside for keying. Full width 152mm. Concrete on surface.

- Red floor tile, two pieces similar to <2>. A full width of 154mm.
- Red floor tile similar to <2>. 3 pieces.
- Red floor tile 42mm thick. 1 piece.
- Floor tile with fine red body 23mm thick. Hard mortar, 1 piece.

- Parts of two red floor tiles fixed to 120mm of rubble in hard cement – evidently the floor foundation. Tiles 23mm thick with one full width of 152mm.
- Corner of a white triangular floor tile 20mm thick.

**Layer [M2]**
- Wall tile with white glaze. 1 piece. Modern.
- Pale brown triangular floor tiles. 2 pieces.

**Layer [N2]**
- Floor tile, fine red body 30mm thick. 1 piece.

## 12.7 Other ceramic building materials

**Layer [A1]**
- Redware drainage pipe. External diameter about 68mm, internal diameter about 45mm. 1 piece.
- Fletton brick. 2 pieces.

**Layer [D2]**
- Stoneware drainpipe. 1 piece.

**Layer [D3]**
- Stoneware drainpipe. 1 piece.

**Layer [F2]**
- Stoneware drainpipe. 1 piece.

**Layer [G1]**
- Large semi-circular redware drain tile. 32 thick, 1 piece.
- Stoneware drainpipe. 1 piece.

**Layer [G2]**
- Salt glazed stoneware drainpipe. 14 pieces.

**Layer [M1]**
- Stoneware drainpipe. 1 piece.

**Layer [M2]**
- Wall tile with white glaze. 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [N2]**
- Stoneware drainpipe. 5 pieces.

## 12.8 Stone

**Layer [A1]**
- Burnt flint. 1 piece.
- Purple slate. 1 piece.

**Layer [D1]**
- Hard grey granite-like rock. 4 pieces.
- Grey slate. 1 piece.
- Slate. 1 piece.
- Corner of a slab of very fine brown sandstone 40mm thick. Top and one edge smoothed, bottom and 1 edge chiselled.

**Layer [D2]**

- Slate. 1 piece.
- Grey slate with very hard mortar on it. 1 piece.

**Layer [D3]**

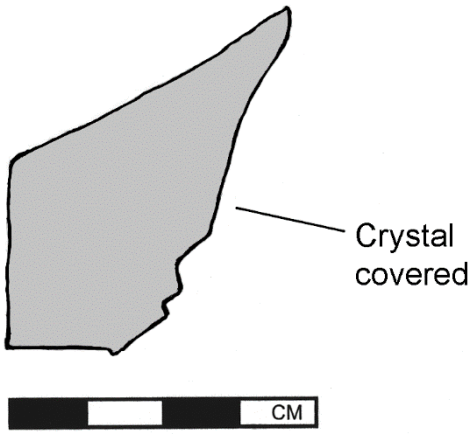
- Grey slate often with mortar on it, 14 pieces.

**Layer [F2]**

- Slate, 14 pieces some large.
- Complete purple slate 534mm by 259mm. One end rounded off with two nail holes.
- Grey slate with Portland cement on it. 2 pieces.
- Grey slate. 5 pieces.
- Purple slate. 14 pieces.
- Reigate stone with one flat surface. 1 piece.
- Edge of a slab of fine white stone 20mm thick. 1 piece.
- Hone stone, 1.

**Layer [G1]**

<5> Oolitic limestone. One side smoother with turn through 45 degrees. The other side covered with calcite crystals. Possibly part of an ornamental cabinet. Surviving length 125mm.









- Grey slate. 4 pieces.
- Slate. 3 pieces.
- Burnt flint. 5 pieces.
- Chalk with 1 flat surface. 2 pieces.
- A microlith?

**Layer [G2]**

- Grey slate. 9 pieces.
- Coal. 3 scraps.

**Layer [H1]**
- Grey slate. 1 piece.

**Layer [H2]**
- Grey slate. 1 piece.

**Layer [M1]**
- Grey slate. 1 piece.

**Layer [M2]**
- Slate. 2 pieces.
- Coal. 1 piece.

**Layer [N2]**
- Slab of white oolitic limestone with a smooth top and edge and a slightly rougher underside. 26mm thick. Maximum surviving length along the edge 238mm, surviving width 74mm. Mortar on the underside.
- Flint flake. 1 piece.
- Purple slate. 3 pieces.
- Reigate stone, a piece and 4 scraps.

## 12.9 Glass

**Layer [A1]**
- Flat clear window glass. 9 pieces. Modern.
- Window glass with moulded pattern. 1 piece. Modern.
- Clear bottle glass. 4 pieces. Modern.
- Dark green bottle glass. 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [D1]**
- Clear window glass. 2 pieces. Modern.
- Clear bottle glass. 7 pieces. Modern.
- Green bottle glass. 3 pieces. Modern.

**Layer [D2]**
- Clear flat window glass. 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [D3]**
- Flat clear glass. 9 pieces. Modern.
- Dark green bottle glass. 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [F1]**
- Flat clear glass. 1 piece. Modern.
- Clear glass moulded with a diamond pattern. 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [F2]**
- Dark green bottle glass. 1 piece. Modern.
- Brown bottle glass. 10 pieces. Modern.
- Clear bottle glass. 43 pieces. Modern.
- Clear flat glass. 13 pieces. Modern.
- A blue marble. Modern.

**Layer [G1]**
- Clear flat glass. 22 pieces. Modern.
- Clear glass bottle. 11 pieces. Modern.
- Pale blue bottle glass. 1 piece. Modern.

- Green bottle glass. 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [G2]**
- Clear flat glass. 6 pieces. Modern.
- Clear flat patinated glass. 1 piece.
- Clear bottle glass. 1 piece. Modern.
- Green bottle glass. 1 piece. Modern.
- Dark bottle glass. 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [H1]**
- Clear bottle glass. 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [H2]**
- Thick clear glass, 7 pieces. Modern

**Layer [H3]**
- Flat clear glass. 2 pieces. Modern.
- Thick clear glass. 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [M2]**
- Clear glass bottle, melted. 2 pieces.
- Clear glass bottle. 18 pieces. Modern.
- Clear flat glass. 15 pieces. Modern.
- Clear flat glass with moulded surface. 1 piece. Modern.
- Greenish bottle glass. 1 piece. Modern.
- Brown bottle glass. 1 piece. Modern.
- Blue bottle glass, patinated. 1 piece.

**Layer [M1]**
- Clear flat glass. 1 piece. Modern.

**Layer [N1]**
- Clear glass. 3 pieces. Modern.

**Layer [N2]**
- Clear flat glass. 4 pieces. Modern.

## 12.10 Iron

**Layer [A1]**
- Cycle clip?

**Layer [D1]**
- A small square plate and a ring to hook a door or similar.

Nails:

| | |
|---|---|
| 37 | Round. |
| 38 | Round. |
| 80 | Rectangular. |
| 100 | Rectangular. |
| 122 | Rectangular. |

**Layer [D2]**

Nails:

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 | Rectangular. |
| 60 | Rectangular. |

66 Rectangular.
80 Rectangular.

**Layer [D3]**

Nails:

68 Rectangular.
62 Rectangular, 2.

**Layer [F1]**

- Nut and bolt. Modern.

**Layer [F2]**

- A staple.
- L bracket with screws.
- Sash pulley.
- Wire, 12 pieces.
- Iron pipe, 1 piece.
- Hinge (?) with modern screws.
- Nut with bolt 80mm long.
- Sheet iron, 2 pieces.
- Brick tie 107mm long.
- Iron strap, possibly part of a hinge 180mm long and 20mm wide.
- Iron washer.

Nails:

33 Rectangular.
45 Rectangular.
49 Rectangular.
50 Rectangular.
53 Rectangular.
55 Rectangular.
58 Rectangular.
60 Square – broken.
60 Rectangular.
65 Rectangular, 4.
65 Round.
68 Rectangular.
70 Square – broken.
70 Rectangular.
70 Rectangular - Bent at right angles.
72 Rectangular.
73 Square.
75 Rectangular, 10.
80 Rectangular, 3.
80 Round.
90 Rectangular, 4.
102 Rectangular, 2.
105 Rectangular.
110 Round.

115 Rectangular.
120 Rectangular.

**Layer [G1]**

- Cast iron plate.
- Furniture castor wheel.
- Brick ties 97, 105, 80, 80, 87, 82, 114, and 80mm long.
- Six staples 65mm long by 35mm wide.
- Wire. 1 piece.
- Pipe clip with spike to fix to a wall. 45mm long and 25mm wide.
- Small gas cylinder.

Nails:

27 Round.
50 Rectangular, 2.
50 Round?
54 Rectangular.
57 Rectangular.
62 Rectangular.
95 Rectangular.
105 Rectangular.

**Layer [G2]**

- Two brick ties, 97 and 105mm long.
- Curved cast iron sheet probably from a drainpipe.
- Iron doorknob.
- Buckle possibly from horse harness.

Nails:

30 Rectangular.
36 Rectangular.
38 Rectangular.
40 Rectangular.
53 Rectangular, 2.
58 Rectangular.

**Layer [H1]**

Nails:

38 Rectangular – broken.

**Layer [H2]**

- Cast iron drainpipe with green paint. 1 piece.
- Staple 68mm long and 40mm wide.
- Nail or tie pointed at both ends. Length 102mm.

Nails:

40 Rectangular.
50 Rectangular.

60 Rectangular, 2.
68 Rectangular.
80 Rectangular.

**Layer [H3]**

- Brick ties 85, 94 and 97mm long.
- Metal spike with curved pipe holder.
- Pin with galvanised wire loop.

**Layer [M2]**

- Iron pipe 55mm long and 35mm diameter about 1.5mm thick.
- Four strands of wire twisted together.
- Two screws. Modern.
- Galvanised iron staple, Modern.

Nails:

35 Rectangular.
40 Rectangular.
50 Rectangular, 3.
70 Rectangular, 3.
74 Rectangular.
80 Rectangular, 2.
83 Rectangular.
85 Rectangular.
104 Rectangular.
155 Round.

**Layer [N1]**

Nails:

25 Rectangular.
100 Rectangular.

**Layer [N2]**

Nails:

70 Round.
70 Rectangular, 2.
75 Rectangular.
80 Rectangular.
102 Rectangular.

**Layer [N3]**

Nails:

65 Rectangular.

## 12.11 Non-ferrous metal

**Layer [D1]**

<9> Handle of a spoon. Three stamped marks ‘A.P. & C$^{o}$’, ‘EP’ and ‘A 1’.

- Copper nail marked MF on the head.

**Layer [F2]**

- Sash window fitting with modern screw.
- Four strand copper wire.
- Single strand copper wire. 3 pieces.
- Rectangular hook with countersunk screw hole and a ring on one end.
- Name plate from Dawes Cycles Ltd, Birmingham.

**Layer [G1]**

- Off cuts from sheet lead. 2 pieces.
- Triangular piece of sheet lead about 2mm thick. Longest side 79mm.

**Layer [G2]**

- Lead, 1 scrap.
- Copper crimp marked 28/2.

**Layer [M2]**

- Copper screw. Modern.
- Copper wire with seven strands.

**Layer [N2]**

- Copper wire. 4 pieces.
- Brass door latch. Modern.

## 12.12 Bone

**Layer [D1]**

- End of small bone brush handle with holes for bristles.

**Layer [G1]**

- Tiny bone.

**Layer [M2]**

- A rectangular piece of bone 45 by 23mm and a little under 1mm thick. One side covered with fine striations.

**Layer [N2]**

- Limb bone.

## 12.13 Other items

**Layer [A1]**

- A scrap of plastic.

**Layer [D1]**

- Rubber shoe heal.

**Layer [D2]**

- Tarmac. 8 pieces
- Cinder. 6 pieces.

**Layer [F2]**

- Oyster shell, 2 scraps.
- Electric light bulb.
- Electric wire. 2 pieces.
- Aluminium foil.
- Charcoal. 2 pieces.
- Cinder, 1 piece.
- ‘A’ size torch battery.

**Layer [G1]**

- Tarmac. 3 pieces.
- Charcoal. 1 pieces.

**Layer [G2]**

- A piece glassy bubbly slag-like material which is curved as if it was part of a ring.
- Another smaller piece of glassy bubbly slag-like material.
- Stone from tarmac. 2 pieces.

**Layer [H2]**

- Cinder. 1 piece.

# 13 APPENDIX 2: THE PLASTER FROM 2011 TRENCH A

This material came from trench A which was in the extension added by Adam for the Earl of Derby at the end of the 18th-century. The distinctive pieces are different from those found in trench B which was in the dining room erected by Robert Taylor for John Burgoyne in the 1760s.

<1> from [A3] Possibly from edge of a pilaster at cornice level.

120mm wide by 110mm high. 604g.




<2> from [A3]. Fluted plaster moulding with gilded line. 100mm long by 55mm wide. 79g.



<3> from [A3]

Five scraps of plaster 3 of which have probable blue-green paint. 2g.



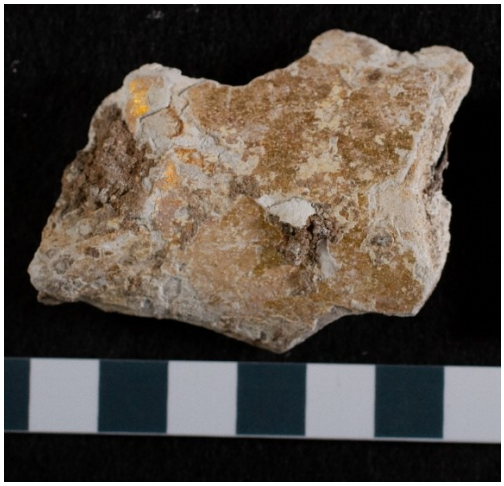
<5> from [A3].

7 pieces of plaster with scraps of blue-green paint. 28g.



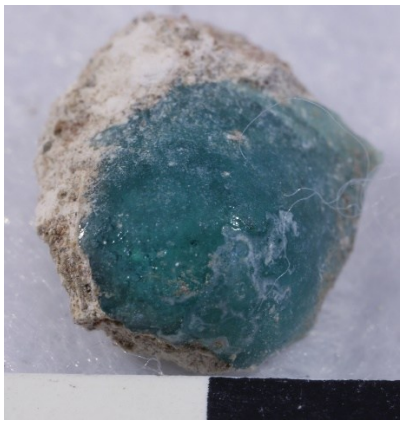
<6> from [A3]

Plaster with scraps of gilding. 7 pieces, 30g.



<7> from [A3]

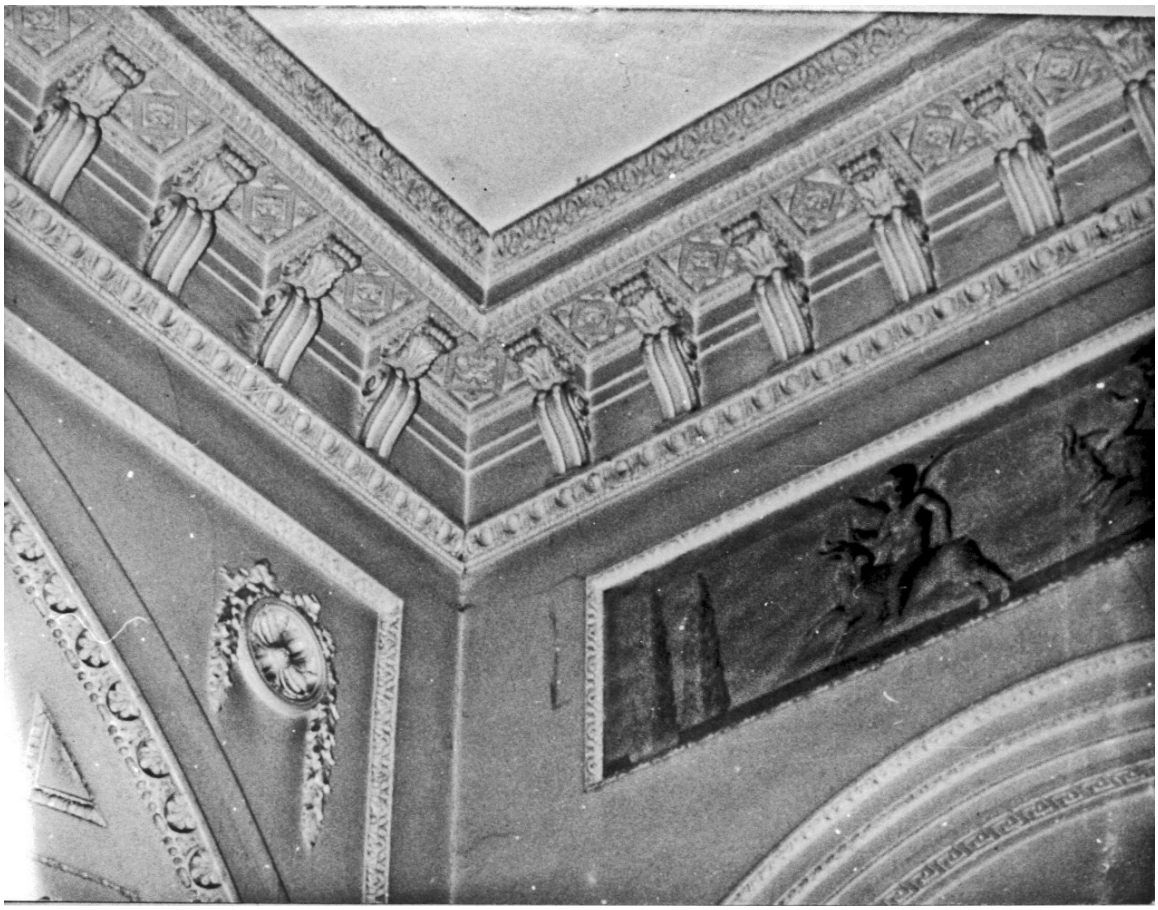
Plaster with blue-green glass? 3g.



# 14 APPENDIX 3: THE PLASTER FROM 2011 TRENCH C

## 14.1 The cornice

The material in this section can be matched with the cornice of the dining room shown on photos taken before demolition.



The cornice in the dining room. Sutton Archives.

### 14.1.1 Full flower string and waterleaf




Find <46> from [C4]. String courses at the top of the cornice.

Floral string with whole flowers and a string waterleaf below. There is a thin layer of yellow under plaster on the top and then the following:

- Fractured edge of top plaster 15mm thick.
- Line of floral decoration 50mm high.
- Ledge about 6mm high.
- Step back 5mm deep.
- Waterleaf 22mm high.
- Step in 3mm deep.
- Surviving flat surface 27mm high.

The flowers are 45mm wide. The white plaster backed with yellow. 1,814g.

<29> from [C4]

Waterleaf about 31mm high. Ledge below 5mm high. 97g.



<33> from [C4].
Waterleaf. From top to bottom:
Flat surface maximum surviving height 18mm.
Drop back 5mm deep.
Waterleaf 23mm high.
Surviving flat surface 35mm high.
939g.



<104> from [C4]

Flower width 40mm. 28g.



<269> from [C4]
Eight pieces of waterleaf string course. The most complete from the top:
Contact surface about 40mm high.
Flat ledge 6mm high.
Step back 6mm deep.
Waterleaf 23mm high.
Step back 3mm deep.
Surviving flat surface 14mm high.
246g. The other 7 pieces 70, 173, 188, 23, 8, 7 and 7g.



### 14.1.2 Underside of the cornice between the brackets

This was decorated with squares set diamond-wise with flowers in the centre. The latter had a round centre with 4 petals and a diameter of about 35mm.

<223.02> from [C4]
Pale grey mortar with a thin irregular layer of yellower mortar on the back.
Thickness against the wall 45mm.
Thickness above the diamond 32mm.
Length of the outer edge of the diamond impression 110mm
Weight 625g.
A second non-joining piece 125g.



<231.05> from [C4]

Underside of cornice adjacent to diamonds. Setting for 1 flower. Size 95mm. 186g.

Similar to <223.02>



<231.06> from [C4]

Underside of cornice adjacent to diamonds. Setting for one flower. Size 105mm. 226g.

Similar to <231.05>



<100> from [C4].

34mm diameter. 10g.





<113> from [C4].

Diameter 36mm. 10g.



<101> from [C4].

Diameter 33mm. 10g.



<108> from [C4]

Diameter 35mm. 11g.



<109> from [C4]

Radius 19mm. 7g.



<110> from [C4]

Diameter 34mm. 8g.



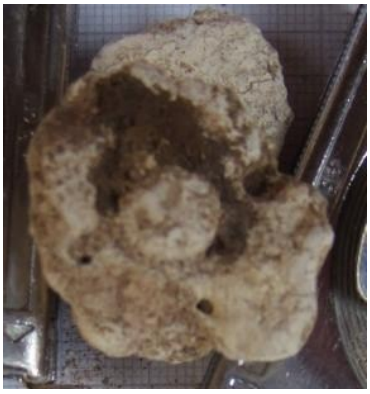
<111> from [C4]

Diameter 35mm. 8g.



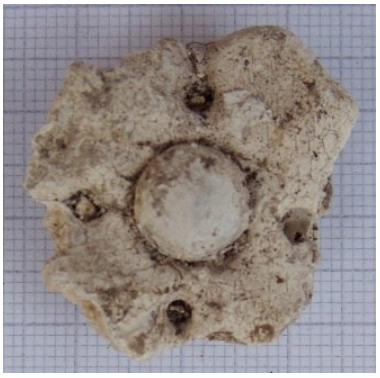
<112> from [C4]

Flower with part of backing plaster. Radius 18mm. 16g.



<114> from [C4]

Radius 18mm. 8g.



### 14.1.3 Bracket tops on the ceiling

The bracket top is decorated with foliage with scroll at the end.



Find <47> from [C4] Length 220mm, width 195mm, height 138mm, Width of bracket bottom 97mm. About 5kg.

<22> from [C4]
Part of a top bracket
Width 93mm.
Weight 378g.



<270> from [C4].

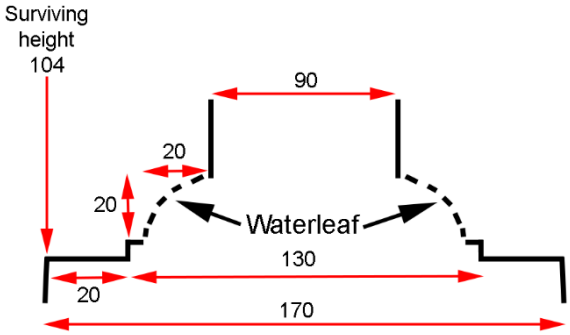
Sketch section shows the approximate dimensions in mm.

Diameter of scroll on the side about 70mm.

Surviving length at right angles to the wall about 200mm.

About 5kg.






<128> from [C4]

45 by 35mm. 15g.

Foliage from the underside of the top bracket.



<129> from [C4]

45 by 33mm. 16g.

Possibly from the underside of the top bracket.



<140> from [C4]

Edge of a lower bracket. 9g

<145> from [C4]

From the side of an upper bracket. 22g



<217> from [C4]

From the side of the top part of the bracket. Weight 102g.



### 14.1.4 Coarse scrolls from the upper part of the bracket

<13> from [C4].

3 ribs. Surviving width 75mm, 33g.



<199> from [C4].

End and one rib. Surviving width 40mm, 22g.



<219> from [C4].

3 ribs. Surviving width 60mm, 50g.



### 14.1.5 Cornice bracket – the lower part against the wall



Find <216> from [C4] above and right.

Height 190mm.
Depth 110mm.
Width 105mm.
Two nails projecting from the back. 1,199g.



<12> from [C4]

Part of inside face of lower bracket

Width 93mm. 209g.



<15> from [C4].

Crushed cornice bracket.
The following were discarded:

8 pieces from the scrolls on the sides 54g.
9 pieces from the pair of V shaped slots on the front. 60g.
1 edge with flat surfaces at right angles. 10g.
1 piece with a flat surface. 43g.

The remaining pieces were retained and given special finds numbers:

<15.01> from [C4].

Surviving width 93mm. 99g.



<15.02> from [C4].

Surviving width about 65mm. 100g.



<15.03> from [C4].

Size 70mm. 55g.



<15.04> from [C4].

Size about 90mm. 118g.



<15.05> from [C4].

Size across spiral 80mm. 124g.



<15.06> from [C4].

Loop in the floral scroll on the side? Diameter about 35mm. Depth of central hole 15mm. 18g.





<15.07> from [C4].

Edge of bracket. Size 50mm. 12g.



<15.08> from [C4].

Floral scroll from side of bracket. Size 55mm. 11g.



<15.09> from [C4].

Floral scroll from side of bracket. Size 25mm. 5g.



<15.10> from [C4].

Floral scroll from side of bracket. Size 35mm. 7g.



<15.11> from [C4].

Loop from floral scroll from side of bracket. Diameter 20mm. Depth of central hole 6mm. 6g.



<21> from [C4].

Part of a lower bracket.
Width 103mm.
Four pieces, 606g.



<28> from [C4].

Part of inside face of lower bracket

Width 98mm. Weight 99g.



<30> from [C4].

Point ends of two nails projecting from the back

Height 180mm

Depth 106mm excluding the nails

Width 95mm. Weight 982g.




<32> from [C4].

Main part weight 779g, height 160mm, depth 105mm, width 105mm

Four small pieces including three lose nails 63g.




<34> from [C4].

Height 165mm
Surviving depth 115mm.
Width 110mm.
Two loose nails.
Weight 916g with loose parts.



<39.01> from [C4].

Part of inside face of lower bracket

Width 95mm. 159g.



<39.02> from [C4].

Part of inside face of lower bracket

Width 97mm. 119g.



<39.03> from [C4].

Part of inside face of lower bracket. 81g.



<39.04> from [C4].

Part of inside face of lower bracket

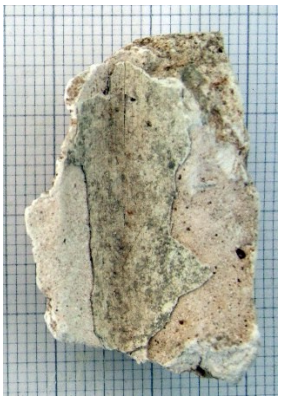
36g.



<39.06> from [C4].

Part of inside face of lower bracket.

26g.



<39.07> from [C4].

Part of inside face of lower bracket

18g.



<39.08> from [C4].

Eight fragments some from the inside face of lower brackets. Total weight 51g.

<42> from [C4].

Surviving height 135mm, surviving depth 135mm, width 115mm. Two nails projecting from the back. 785g.



<51> from [C4].

Surviving height 100mm
Depth 115mm.
Width 115mm.
Weight of the main part 838g. The weight of four other pieces 107g.

5 pieces retained.



<130> from [C4]

Possibly from the side of a bottom cornice bracket.
37 by 32mm. 7g.



<131> from [C4].

Possibly from the side of a bottom cornice bracket.
30 by 45mm. 24g.



<197> from [C4]

Fragment from inside face of the lower brackets. 8g.



<212> from [C4].

Two joining pieces from inside face of lower bracket

Weight of both together 97g.



<213> from [C4].

Part of inside face of lower bracket.

64g.



<214> from [C4].

Part of inside face of lower bracket

Width 93mm. 77g.



<262> from [A4]

Part of inside face of lower bracket. 124g.

<274> from [C4]

Centre of scroll from lower bracket? Surviving width 30mm. 8g.





### 14.1.6 Ribbed scroll fine – base of wall bracket?

These have ribs as follows: 1 big, 3 small, 1 big, 3 small, 1 big.

Key: S= small rib, L = large rib, surviving width, weight.



Find <179> from [C4]. SSSLSSSL, full width 95mm. 40g.

<14> from [C4]

SSSLSSSS, width 80mm, 32g.



<24> from [C4].

8 pieces numbered <24.01> to <24.08>.

<24.01> – LSS, 40mm, 12g.
<24.02> – SSS, 33mm, 9g.
<24.03> – SSSLS, 75mm, 17g.
<24.04> – LSSS, 50mm, 17g.
<24.05> – SSS, 35mm, 8g.
<24.06> – SSSS, 33mm, 15g.
<24.07> – SL, 40mm, 18g.
<24.08> – SL, 20mm, 6g.




<35> from [C4].

Five pieces as follows:

SSLSS, 59mm, 22g.
SSLS, 38mm, 16g.
SSS, 26mm, 3g.
SSS, 36mm, 3g.
SSS, 29mm, 4g.



<43> from [C4]

8 pieces:

SSSLSS, 69mm, 23g.
SLSSS, 55mm, 19g.
LS, 18mm, 2g.
5 scraps 20g.



<142> from [C4]

SS, 25mm, 8g.

<173> from [C4]
SSLS, 45mm, 24g.



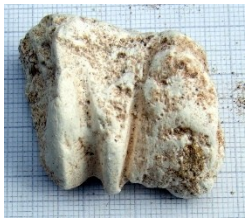
<174> from [C4].
LSSSLS, 75mm, 44g.



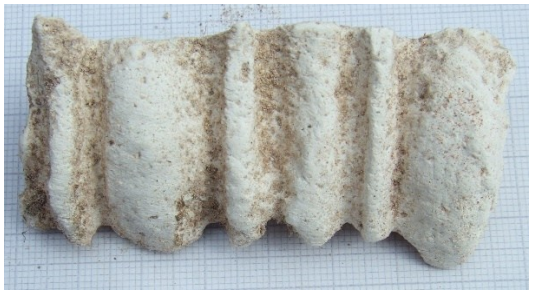
<175> from [C4]
SSSLS, 55mm, 23g.



<176> from [C4]
SSL, 30mm, 12g.



<177> from [C4].
SLSSSL, 70mm, 26g.



<178> from [C4]
SLSSS, 60mm, 22g.



<180> from [C4]
SSLSSS, 80mm, 40g.



<181> from [C4]
SLSS, 52mm, 28g.



<182> from [C4].
SLSSS, 60mm, 30g.



<183> from [C4]
SLSSS, 65mm, 34g.



<184> from [C4]
LSSSL, 55mm, 34g.



<185> from [C4]
SS, 25mm, 8g.



<186> from [C4]
SSS, 9g.



<187> from [C4]
LSSSLS, 37g.



<188> from [C4]
SSLS, 45mm, 24g.



<191> from [C4]
LSSS?, 17g.



<201> from [C4]
SS, 22mm, 7g.



<231.02> from [C4]
LSS, 33mm, 11g.



<231.03> from [C4]

LSS, 40mm, 9g.



### 14.1.7 Egg and dart and bead and reel string below the brackets

There was also bead and reel over the blind arches.

<16> from [C4].

Egg and dart above bead and reel. Bead and reel 12mm diameter. Dart has surviving height of 42mm. Part discarded. Retained material 21g. Possibly from the string below the cornice brackets.



## 14.2 Other areas and unplaced pieces

### 14.2.1 Half flower string and egg and dart

<222> from [C4].

Two joining pieces of egg and dart and half flower string

Heights from the top:
Floral band 25mm.
Flat band 55mm.
Egg and dart 15mm.
Ledge 5mm.
Width of flower 38mm.
Weight 487g.

White plaster 32mm thick behind flat area. Pink chalky base coat.



<19.03> from [C4]

String with half flowers. From top to bottom:
Horizontal step out forming the top 47mm deep.
Vertical face 10mm high.
String with half flowers 23mm high.
Surviving vertical face 10mm high.

Surviving length about 60mm.
Burning on the top.



<17> from [C4].

From top to bottom:
A flat face 10mm high.
A band of half flowers 23mm high.
A flat face 56mm high.
A line of egg and dart 18mm high.
A ledge below the egg and dart 4mm.
Steps in by about 2mm.

Main piece 978g.

Six other pieces 82g.




<19.01> from [C4]

Two joining pieces.

Heights from the top:
Surviving flat area 50mm high.
Egg and dart 18mm high.
Ledge 5mm high.
Step back 2mm deep.
Surviving flat surface 45mm high.

371g.

About 30mm of white plaster under top flat surface. Then 22mm of pale yellow plaster with lath marks.



<19.02> from [C4]

From the top:
Flat surface 40mm high.
Egg and dart 16mm high.
Ledge 4mm high.
Step back 3mm deep.
Surviving flat surface 9mm high.

211g.



<25.01> from [C4]

From the top:
Flat area 55mm high.
Egg and dart 15mm high.
Ledge about 4mm high.

The white surface plaster under the flat area is about 30mm thick and is underlain by yellow chalky plaster which has lath impressions. Total thickness about 50mm.

463g.



<169> from [C4].

Half flower string.

From top:
Band 11mm high.
Half flower string 26mm high.
Surviving flat surface 31mm.

183g.



<170> from [C4]

Egg and dart?

Heights from the top:
Surviving flat surface 24mm high.
Egg and dart 16mm high.
Ledge 4mm high.

Moulding in poor condition.

67g.



<220> from [C4]

Three pieces

From the top:
Part of flat face 44mm high.
Egg and dart 15mm high.
Ledge 5mm high.

338g.



<221> from [C4].

The photo is misleading – the egg and dart does not taper.

From the top:
Surviving band 60mm high.
Egg and dart 20mm high.
Ledge 4mm high.
Surviving surface 15mm high.

372g.



<224> from [C4].

Found with <225>, <226> and <227>.

Two joining pieces.
From the top:
Remains of half flower string.
Flat area 55mm high.
Egg and dart 15mm high.
Ledge 4mm.

578g.



<225> from [C4]

Found with <224>, <226> and <227>.

Surface burnt.

From the top:
Flat area 11mm high.
Half flower string 25mm.
Flat area 56mm.
Steps in 4mm.

Chalky grey plaster about 30mm thick underlain by pink chalky plaster. Back a fracture.

487g.



<226> from [C4]

Found with <224>, <225> and <227>.

Height from the top:
Ledge 10mm.
Flower string 20mm.
Surviving surface 50mm.
Width of flowers 36mm.
The two flowers and the area between them 95mm.
White plaster under flat surface 300mm thick, on a base coat 20mm thick with lath impressions. 489g.



<229> from [C4].

From top:
Surviving flat face 55mm high.
Egg and dart 18mm high.
Flat area 4mm high.
Step back 2mm deep.
Surviving flat 22mm high.

498g.



<266> from [C4]

Half flower string.

From the top:
Step out 45mm wide.
Vertical face 11mm high.
Half flower string 20mm high.
Surviving vertical face 42mm high.

The white facing is attached to a layer of yellow-brown chalky backing 20 to 30mm thick with a doubtful lath impression. 273g.



Summary of key dimensions:

| Spec. no | Floral band height | Flat band height | Egg and dart height |
|---|---|---|---|
| 222 | 25 | 55 | 15 |
| 19.03 | 23 | | |
| 169 | 26 | | |
| 17 | 23 | 56 | 18 |
| 19.01 | | | 18 |
| 220 | | | 15 |
| 25.01 | | 55 | 15 |
| 224 | | 55 | 15 |
| 226 | 20 | | |

## 14.2.2 Floral string

This is probably not the same as section 14.2.1 above.

<151> from [C4].

80mm long by 32mm high. 22g.



<156> from [C4].

Width 45mm, height 26mm. Flat top. 12g.



## 14.2.3 Egg and dart

<38.01> from [C4]

Four pieces of egg and dart. Height greater than 20mm. 35g.



<39.09> from [C4]

12 pieces of egg and dart moulding
Egg with surviving width of 33mm. Originally about 35mm.
Total weight 764g.



<154> from [C4]. Part of an egg. Surviving width 38mm. 24g.

<155> from [C4]. Part of an egg 39mm wide. 35g.

<272> from [C4]

Scrap of a dart from egg and dart? Size 30mm. 3g.



<273> from [C4]

Egg and dart? Gap for missing egg about 20mm. Width of dart about 25mm. Surviving height 14mm. 7g.



<275> from [C4]

Part of two darts one either side of an egg which is missing. Width of gap for egg 19mm. Surviving height of moulding about 20mm. 7g.



### 14.2.4 Bead and reel

<23> from [C4] 3 pieces:

1st on corner. Three beads. Diameter 8mm. 66g.
2nd 2 beads. Diameter 10mm, 9g.
3rd surface and under plaster – no moulding. 28g.

<193> from [C4].

Reel. Diameter 12mm. 4g.



<202> from [C4].

Reel and part of backing. Diameter 13mm, 22g.



<203> from [C4].

Reel with part of backing. Height 40mm, width 80mm. Diameter of reel 13mm, 40g.



<204> from [C4].

Two beads and part of a reel. Diameter 13mm. 38g.



<205> from [C4].

Reel with part of backing. Diameter 13mm, 38g,



<206> from [C4].

Reel. Diameter 12mm, 6g.



<207> from [C4].

Reel. Diameter 9mm. 2g.



<208> from [C4]. Bead and reel. Diameter 12mm, 3g.



<209> from [C4].

Reel and bead. Diameter 9mm. Flat surface below had a height of 35mm. Surviving width 80mm, surviving height 57mm. Pink chalky mortar on the top. 192g.





<210> from [C4].

Two beads and part of moulding. Diameter 10mm. 5g.



<265> from [C4]

Reel 10mm diameter and 39mm long. Surviving flat surface 40mm wide. 54g.







### 14.2.5 Waterleaf

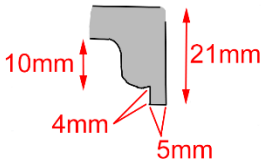
All or most of this is smaller than the waterleaf below the full flower string at the top of the cornice and in the brackets.

<25.03> from [C4]. Waterleaf about 14mm high. 3 pieces. Total 38g.

<135> from [C4]. Waterleaf. A scrap. Surviving height about 15mm. 6g.

<148> from [C4]

Surviving height 21mm. Surviving curved moulding about 10mm high. Flat face 4mm high. Step back 5mm. 10g.






<164> from [C4].



<228> from [C4].

Waterleaf surviving height 12mm – perhaps originally about 14mm. Ledge above 6mm high. 15g.



<231.07> from [C4]

Decoration on edge of slab. From the top:

Ledge 5mm high
Decoration 16mm high
Top crazed white plaster. Bottom pale brown possibly burnt with irregular keying scored on it.

172g.

Note the top picture is the wrong way up.





<231.08> from [C4]

Slab of plaster 25mm thick with waterleaf on one edge. Waterleaf about 14mm high. Ledge 5mm high. 86g.

Waterleaf does not match full flower string.



## 14.2.6 Moulding with incised decoration

<171> from [C4].

Surviving length 40mm. Width of flat top 19mm. Height 25mm. Bottom 6mm wide. Weight 9g.

Note photo has been turned over.



## 14.2.7 Greek key

<18> from [C4].

12 pieces. Bars vary in width from 7 to 10mm. One key has full width of 57mm. 715g.



<38.02> from [C4]

Two pieces. Height of key 57mm. Bars 7 to 8mm wide. 19g.



Find <40> from [C4].

10 pieces of plaster as follows:

1. About 58mm by 59mm. Bars vary in width from 8 to 11mm. The key has a thickness of about 8mm. It was probably attached to white backing plaster but is now loose. The white backing is about 21 to 23mm thick. There is then a further thin deposit of white plaster followed by scraps of rough yellow plaster. It was probably not on a curved surface although this uncertain as it is uneven. 24g.



2. Greek key. Height or width 58mm. Bars 8 to 11mm wide. 13g.



3. Scrap of key. Bar 10mm wide. 2g.

4. Scrap of key. 2g.

5. Scrap of key. Bar 9mm wide. 5g.

6. Scrap of key. Bar 8mm wide. 2g.

7. Bar-like piece of plaster. Flat surface 37mm wide with surviving length of about 100mm. One edge is a 7mm deep step back from the surface. The other edge a flat contact surface which extends through the following plaster layers:

- Fine surface plaster 2mm
- Rough pale grey plaster 34mm
- Fine white plaster 2mm in some places with a thin layer of pale grey plaster under it. In other places the grey plaster continues suggesting the fine white layer is discontinuous.
- Orange backing plaster about 7mm thick with lath marks on it. 152g.

8. Fine surface about 3mm thick with about 15mm thick backing plaster. 24g

9. Scrap of backing plaster. 7g.

10. Slab of plaster surviving size about 110 by 80mm. One edge a straight fracture, the others irregular fractures. Surface has the impression probably from a square decoration with a size of at least 70mm. This surface coat is 2 or 3mm thick. There is then about 18mm of pale grey under plaster. A second fine coat about 1mm thick, the up to 5mm of pale under plaster then an uneven layer of orange backing plaster a few mm thick with lath impressions. Total thickness about 30mm. 183g.



<147> from [C4].

Bars 15mm wide. 37g.




<223.01> from [C4].

Key 60 by 65mm. Bars 10mm wide.



### 14.2.8 Flowers similar to <100> but with divided petals

These probably had four petals but maximum surviving is two.

<118> from [C4].

Radius 35mm. 28g. Surviving width 57mm.



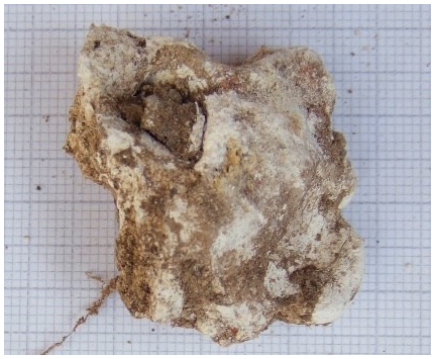
<123> from [C4].

Radius 35mm. 18g.

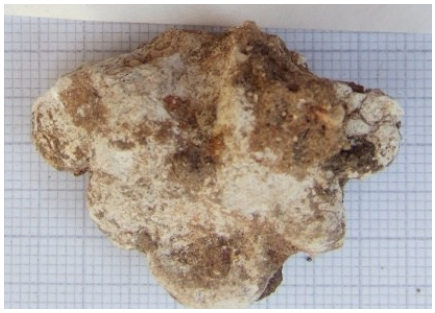


### 14.2.9 Triangular flowers, petals or leaves

<115> from [C4]
Height 42mm, width 35mm. 14g.



<116> from [C4]
Height 30mm, width 42mm. 10g.



<117> from [C4]
Height 35mm, width 40mm. 12g.



<119> from [C4]
40mm wide and high. 12g.



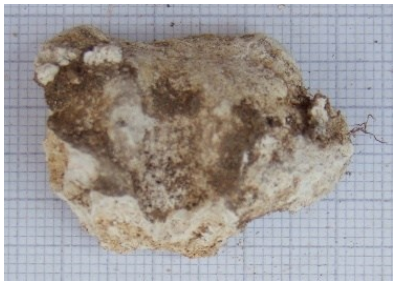
<120> from [C4].

Height 42mm. width 40mm. 14g.



<122> from [C4]

10g.



<124> from [C4]

30mm wide and high. 8g.



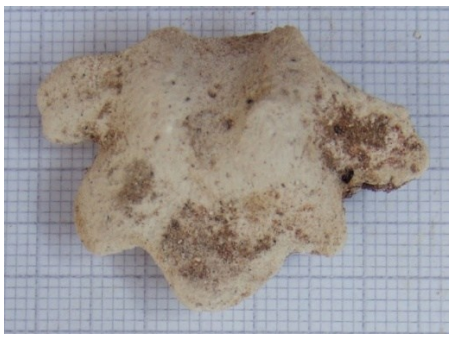
<125> from [C4]

Height 30mm, width 42mm. 14g.



<127> from [C4]

Height 25mm, width 35mm. 4g. Possibly eroded by washing.



<134> from [C4]

42mm high, 30mm wide. 13g.



### 14.2.10 Naturalistic flowers

<102> from [C4].

'Daisy' – 8 petals and a central button. At angle to wall. Diameter 42mm. 14g.



<103> from [C4].

Similar to <105>.

Radius 25mm. 20g.



<105> from [C4].

Closed ball-like flower with outer ring of open petals. Radius 25mm. 27g.



<106> from [C4].

Ball-like with 4 petals around a central hole. Only 2 petals survive. At an angle to the wall. Radius 18mm. 8g.



<107> from [A4].

8 petals very open with some petals turning back. At an angle to the wall. Radius 30mm. 35g.



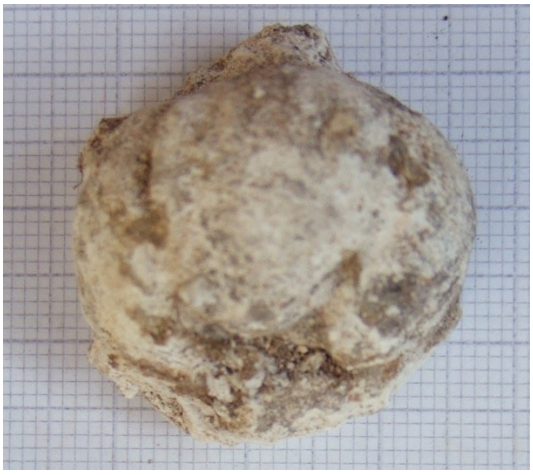
<121> from [C4].

Rose-like flower at an angle to the wall. Diameter of ‘rose’ 40mm. 48g.



<153> from [C4].

Closed ball-like flower. Diameter 27mm. 11g.



### 14.2.11 Naturalistic foliage

<132> from [C4].

42 by 60mm. 12g.



### 14.2.12 Cloth?

<36> from [C4].

Four pieces. Size of piece in centre of the photo about 80 by 40mm. 200g.






<150> from [C4].

Width 45mm, height 36mm.

16g.



<400>. Unstratified.

Fine white plaster with angular edge and smooth back suggesting an overhanging moulding possibly intended to be cloth. Length 51mm. 11g.





### 14.2.13 Feathers

<50.01> from [C4]

End of a feather? Width about 112mm, surviving length about 80mm. The back is flat with a nail projecting 14mm from it at an angle. Back turns and slopes outwards to edge of the feather. It is constructed in two layers of fine plaster with small dark spots in it. The outer decorated layer extends over the edge of the inner one. Decorated surface may be whitewashed. 220g.





<50.02> from [C4]

Two layers of plaster similar to <50.01>. The lower layer appears to have an addition along the edge of it. The upper decorated later laps over the edge of the lower one. Paint or whitewash on the decorated surface.

Traces of an early very pale blue-green paint.

Size 70mm. Weight 37g.







<50.03> from [C4]

Plaster in two layers as <50.01>.

Back flat and smooth. Front moulded as feathers?

There is small very thin layer of pale blue material – possibly paint – which extends into the plaster from the decorated surface.

Length about 75mm, width about 40mm.

46g.



<50.05> from [C4]

Soft white mortar unlike <50.01>. Slightly convex surface and an edge. Size 35mm. 10g.



<50.04> from [C4]

Piece of rounded mortar with channel or hollow in the back. Mortar unlike <50.01>. Size 35mm. Weight 12g.



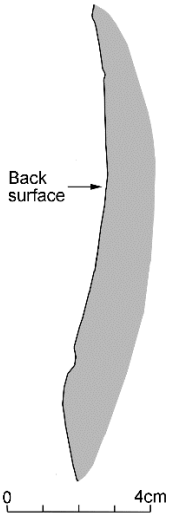
<52.01> from [C4]

Label says that <52> was ‘feathering top layer’. This was before the group was split.

The deposit included 5 rectangular nails lengths 62, 21, 21, 20 and 24mm.

Feathers along one edge of a ‘strap’. The plaster under the ‘strap’ it is made of 4 layers:

- A base of soft white plaster
- Two thin layers
- The decorated surface. The other edges appear to have only two layers the base and surface. The back is flat and then convex. The strap about 16mm wide.




Profile of back.

About 140 by 60mm. 144g.





<52.02> from [C4]

Feathers along the edge of a ‘strap’ but on the opposite side to <52.01>. Plaster in two layers. Pink surface – possibly from burning.

Surviving height 105mm, surviving width 53mm. Weight 47g.



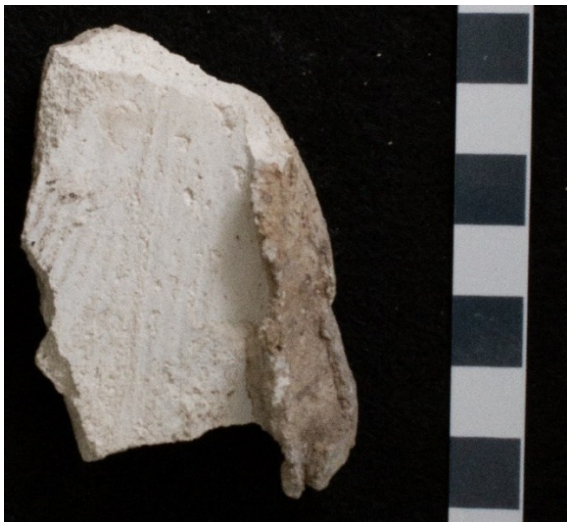


<52.03> from [C4]

Feathers with impression of core on back. Back has shallow irregular ridges for keying.

Size 70mm. 20g.





<52.04> from [C4]

Base of feather decoration. Curved surface with a flat contact surface at the end. This is at an angle of about 73 degrees. Part of the surface is pink paint probably burnt.

Surviving part about 55 by 75mm. 85g.

Joins <211.01>



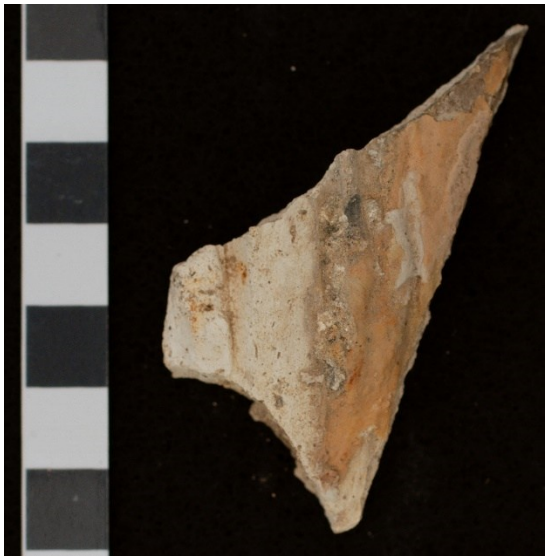
<52.05> from [C4]

Feather decoration with pink possibly burnt coating on surface. Irregular shallow ridges on the back. Size 80mm. 28g.



<52.06> from [C4]

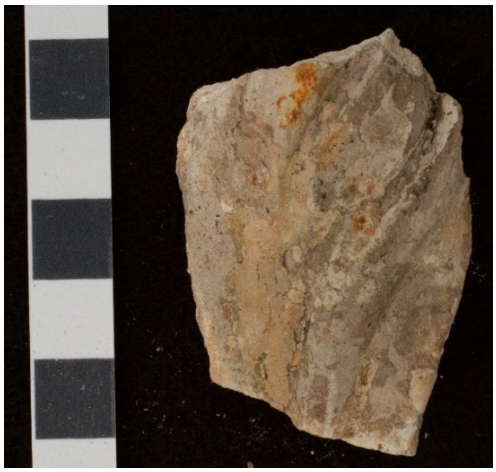
Piece of feather. Single layer of white plaster. Flat back. Pink probably burnt surface coating. Size 65mm. 11g.

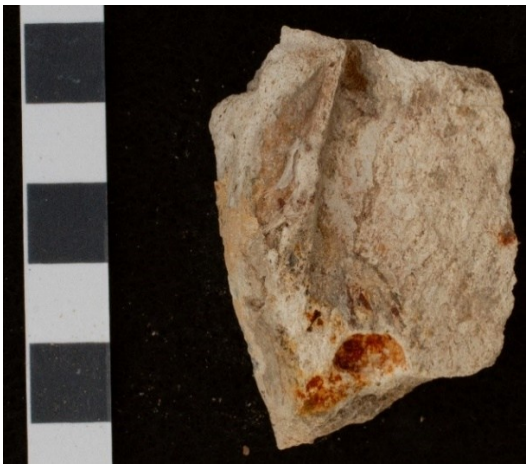




<52.07> from [C4]

Feather fragment. White plaster with impression of base coat. Surface burnt. It was attached to a lump of rust including a nail, and scraps of chalk, mortar and charcoal. The attachment probably post demolition. Size of plaster 50mm, Rust 60mm. Weight plaster 17g, rust 31g.

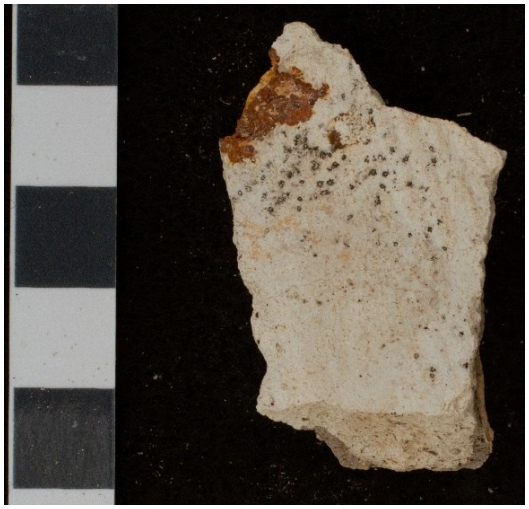




<52.08> from [C4]

Piece of strap with a rusty looking inclusion about 25mm across. Back flat with shallow keying. Size 45mm. 7g.





<52.09> from [C4]

Scrap of plaster with smooth sharply curved surface. Scrap of rust attached. Size 33mm. 4g.





<138> from [C4]

Feather with part of core and an outer decorated layer. Size 90mm. 48g.





<144> from [C4]

15mm wide. 9g.



<146> from [C4]

Feather? Soft plaster on a thin harder whiter backing. Backing has irregular diamond keying on the back. Size 50mm. Weight 21g.



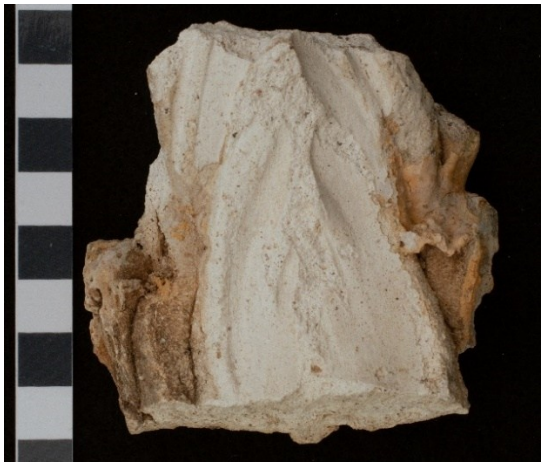


<211.01> from [C4]

Part of a feather. Shaped surface burnt. It appears to have been built around a more roughly shaped core which has got finger impressions (?). Probably not the same plaster as <50.01>. Surviving width and height about 75mm. 80g.

Joins <52.04>.





<211.02> from [C4]

Surface of feather moulding with impression of the core on the back. Surviving width 45mm, height 70mm. 40g.





<211.03> from [C4]

Moulding of feathers with possible strap. Back has a rough V shaped cross section possibly the impression of two roughly shaped cores. Surviving width 40mm, surviving height 50mm. Weight 31g.



Front



Back.

<211.04> from [C4]

White feather-like decoration with an open top. On a backing of yellow chalky plaster.

Surviving height 35mm, surviving width 50mm. 31g.



<211.05> from [C4]

Scrap of white feather-like decoration similar to <211.04>. Surviving height and width about 25mm. 3g.



<211.06> from [C4]

White feather decoration with slightly convex back. Surviving height 25mm, surviving width 40mm. 11g.



<211.07> from [C4]

Scrap of feather like decoration with fine grey – possibly burnt – surface. Size 35mm. 3g.



<211.08> from [C4]

Feather-like decoration with grey – probably burnt – surface. More or less flat back with fine ridges about 2.5mm across. Size 45mm. 8g.



<238> from [C4]

Feather. Outer layer which has been burnt. Impression of core on back. Size 60mm. 20g.



## 14.2.14 Painted plaster from trench C

<11> from [C3].

Possibly painted blue-grey. 6 pieces, 22g.



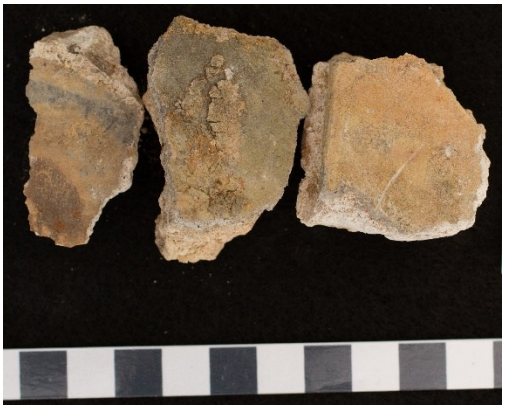


<230> from [C4]

Three pieces of plaster with doubtful pink paint. 19g.

One piece of reel 10mm diameter, 36mm long. 3g.





### 14.2.15 Miscellaneous items unplaced

<19.04> from [C4]

Part of a string course. Flat face about 10mm with beginning of an unidentifiable moulding. 25g.



<19.05> from [C4]. Plaster with flat surface. Size 65mm. 28g.

<19.06> from [C4]. Unidentifiable string course. Size 80mm. Surviving length 45mm. 100g.

<20> from [C4]

Slab of mortar about 45mm thick and 87mm wide. Top has a contact surface 21mm wide along one edge. The rest has diagonal score marks for keying. The edge adjoining the contact surface has a flat surface 15mm wide. The rest is fracture. The other edge has an uneven contact surface about 20 mm wide, a fracture and then another contact surface about 10mm wide. These contact surfaces may have been with laths. The underside has a slot about 25mm wide and 8mm deep. The ends are fractures. 315g.









<24.01> from [C4]

Plaster possibly egg and dart. Size 40mm. 11g.



<25.02> from [C4]. Piece of unidentified string course. Surviving length 105mm. Weight 219g.

<39.05> from [C4]. slab of plaster 18mm thick. 26g.

<152> from [C4]

Curved end of a scroll with a semi-circular cross section 32mm wide by 10mm high. Pale grey with white surface skim. Diamond lattice keying on the back. Size 60mm. 27g.





<157> from [C4]

Bar 15mm wide. Surviving length 30mm. 3g.



<158> from [C4]

Bar. Width 12mm. 10mm long.

Two sides and ends fractures. 2g.



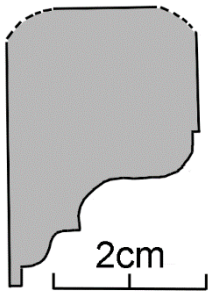
<160> from [C4]

Width 26mm. Maximum depth 11mm
Surviving length 38mm. 4g.



<168> from [C4]
Moulding in very fine white plaster.
Surviving length 80mm.
Height 24mm. 36g.






<192> from [C4]. Possibly part of a flower. Size 24g. 4g.

<194> from [C4.]

Greatest surviving radius 19mm.

7g.



<196> from [C4]

Flower? Very worn. Flower about 30mm diameter. On a oval ‘stem’ about 22mm by 11mm. Surviving height 18mm. 5g.



<198> from [C4]

Scrap of fine white plaster possibly from the side of a cornice bracket. Size 45mm. 13g.



<200> from [C4]

White plaster possibly foliage. Size 60mm. 29g.





<227> from [C4]

Bar-like piece of plaster about 36mm by 45mm in section. Two flat contact surfaces, one break and one probable string course. Surviving length about 110mm. 143g.

Found with <224>, <225> and <226>.



<231.04> from [C4]. Part of a flower? Size 60mm. 10g.

<263> from [C4]

Pale yellow-brown chalky plaster about 13 to 19mm thick. Lath impression on one side, thick surface skim scored with straight lines on the other. Two joining pieces. 57g.





<264>. Unstratified.

Unidentified moulding with ledge and flat face. Diagonal keying on top of bottom. Back has some yellow-brown mortar with contact surface. Size 90mm. 203g.







<265.01> from [C4]

Slab of mortar up to 55mm thick. One side has a flat contact surface. The other has contact surfaces with laths or timber. Size 130mm. 351g.





<271> from [A4]

Surface skim of whitewash, plaster 18mm thick and white base coat with doubtful lath impressions. One edge. Possible markings on the surface. Size 100mm. 121g.



<276> from [C4]

Plaster with square (?) impressions 17mm across. Part of an unidentified moulding on one edge. Size 52mm. 17g.





<399> from [C4]

Slab of plaster about 4mm thick with a moulding of ribbon (?) 14mm wide. 7g.



# 15 APPENDIX 4: OTHER FINDS IN 2011

## 15.1 Pottery

**Layer [A2]**

- Slab of fine brown ceramic possibly terracotta. 10mm thick. 52g.

**Layer [B2]**

Porcelain

- White. Part of base and foot ring. 3g.

**Layer [C1]**

Post medieval redware

- 1 piece. 2g.

Flowerpot

- Rim from large pot. 44g.
- Wall sherd with hollow band. 15g.

Modern

- Yellow glaze both sides. 3 pieces, 14g.
- Rim of white saucer. 11g.
- Foot rim from plate. Burnt. 3g.
- White rim sherd. 1g.
- Scrap with red and white decoration 1g.
- Pale blue glaze both sides. 1g.
- White rim. 4g.

**Layer [C2]**

<387> Flat sherd with rounded rim. Red body with dark brown glaze. One side decorated with blackberry leaves and thorned stems. 8g.



- Half a dark grey ceramic ball with flattened top and bottom and a hole through the centre. Dark brown glaze on the surface. Diameter 30mm, height 17mm, hole 4mm diameter. 12g. Possibly part of a pull for a light switch or bell.

**Layer [C4]**

<385> Base angle and part of lower side of a wide bowl or dish in hard pale brown fabric. Partly burnt. Mortar on the surface. Could be terracotta. 23g.

White salt-glaze stoneware

- A scrap. 1g.

## 15.2 Pipes

**Unstratified marked [1]**

Spur and base of fluted bowl. Marked RG? But the G is the wrong way up. Possibly RC. Bore 4/64in. Early 19th-century. 1g. Stem possibly from the same pipe. 1g.

**Layer [B2]**

Spur marked PW with scrap of the bowl. Stem bore 5/64in. 2g.

**Pipe stem**

| Layer | Bore 64ths in | Pieces | Weight (g) | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [A2] | | 1 | 1 | Bore blocked. |
| [A3] | 4 | 6 | 6 | |
| [A3] | 5 | 1 | 1 | |
| [A4] | 4 | 3 | 3 | |
| [B2] | 5 | 1 | 1 | |
| [B2] | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| [C1] | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| [C2] | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| [C4] | 5 | 2 | 3 | |

## 15.3 Coins

**Layer [A3]**

<9> Farthing dated 1903.

**Layer [C2]**

- Halfpenny. Very worn. Queen Victoria early image.

## 15.4 Glass

**Layer [A2]**

- Clear bottle glass. 2 pieces, 29g.
- Brown bottle glass. 2 pieces, 9g.
- Base of dark brown bottle with "101 . L" moulded on the bottom. 29g.
- Clear window glass 7mm thick, 2 pieces, 40g.
- Clear window glass 2mm thick, 2 pieces, 4g
- Clear window glass 3mm thick, 4 pieces, 19g.

**Layer [A3]**

- Clear bottle glass. 18 pieces, 163g. Modern.
- Necks of three clear glass bottles. 142g. Modern.
- Burnt partially melted glass. 2 pieces, 14g.
- Green wall sherd probably from a wine bottle. 27g. Modern.
- Clear and slightly green window glass 1 to 2mm thick. 7 pieces. 9g.
- Clear window glass 2.5mm thick. 2 pieces, 12g.
- Clear window glass 3mm thick. 3 pieces, 16g.
- Clear window glass 6mm thick. 2 pieces, 14g.
- Clear window glass 7mm thick. 2 pieces, 10g.
- Patinated dark glass. 1 piece, 2g.
- Wall and base (?) sherd from a drop-shaped bottle. 5 to 7mm thick, 21g.

**Layer [B2]**

- Sherd from the rim and body of a clear wine glass. Heavily patinated. 5g.

**Layer [C1]**

- Base of square glass bottle. Maker's marks. 64g.
- Neck of brown glass bottle. Designed for a cork. 36g. Later 19th or early 20th century.
- Neck of brown screw top bottle. 13g. Modern.
- Wall shared from clear bottle with vertical ribs, 15g. Modern.
- Wall sherd from small clear bottle. 2g. Modern.
- Flat slightly blue glass. 2 pieces. 12g.

**Layer [C2]**

- Modern clear bottle glass. 18 pieces. 338g.
- Part of clear glass bottle with "…ca Cola" moulded on it. 1 piece, 28g.
- Modern brown bottle glass with KX381 moulded on the base. 1 piece. 24g.
- Modern clear window glass 8mm thick. 2 pieces, 111g.
- Clear window glass 6mm thick. 2 pieces, 21g.
- Blue bottle glass. 1 piece, 1g.
- Brown bottle glass. 1 piece, 6g.

- Ribbed window glass 3.5 mm thick. 1 piece, 1g.
- Neck of a clear glass bottle to be sealed with a cork. Probably for medicine. 11g.
- Partially melted glass. 2 pieces, 36g.
- Two pieces of clear glass fused together. One side has a pattern impressed on it. 14g.
- Neck of a clear glass bottle height 22mm, diameter of rolled rim 23mm. 8g.
- Base of clear glass bottle. Partly melted. 23g.
- Scrap of melted clear glass. 5g.

**Layer [C4]**

<45> Drip of pale green glass. Size12mm. 1g

- Pale blue green window glass 1 to 2mm thick. 9 pieces, 85g.
- Clear window glass 5mm thick. 1 piece, 26g.
- Clear window glass 7mm thick. 10 pieces, 577g.
- Clear window glass 3mm thick. 3 pieces, 36g.
- Part of rim of a clear glass jar. 21g. Modern.
- Clear glass bottle sherds. 2 pieces, 14g. Modern.
- Thin green glass bottle. 8 pieces, 45g.
- Part of base of a dark glass wine bottle. 91g.
- Scrap of white (?) glass with mortar on the surface. 1g.

**Layer [C4]?**

- Clear window glass 3mm thick. 1 piece, 13g.

## 15.5 Floor and wall tile

**Layer [A2]**

- Edge of red floor tile 47mm thick. 198g.
- Square pale-yellow machine-moulded tile. Sides 52mm. 12mm thick. 65g.
- Triangular yellow tile 11mm thick. Sides 35mm. Keying on the back. Mortar on the edges. 16g.
- Triangular red tile the same size as above. Mortar on the edges.15g.
- White machine-made tile with dark brown glazed surface. Some gaps in the glaze. 8mm thick. 25g.

**Layer [A3]**

- Red floor tile 47mm thick. 191g.
- Red floor tile 42mm thick. 103g.
- Red floor tile 27mm thick. 80g.
- Red floor tile. 27mm thick. 1 corner. 57g.
- Dark grey triangular tile. 12mm thick. One angle of 45 degrees and another of 90. One complete side 51mm long. Raised band around the back edge. 321g. 19th or 20th century.
- Red floor tile? 244 by 132 by 48mm. Traces of white mortar on top, bottom and sides. Side with the most mortar possibly slightly worn. 2,823g.

**Layer [B2]**

- Red floor tile with smooth modern-looking surface. Thickness greater than 35mm. 44g.
- Corner of red floor tile 27mm thick. Surviving sides 85 and 57mm. 227g.
- Corner of red floor tile 27mm thick. Surviving sides 145 and 77mm. 450g.

- Machine-made tile about 18mm thick. Edge turns down to a projecting knob about 30mm wide. 77g.

**Layer [C2]**

<383> Wall tile with pale brown body. Pink and light cream-brown decoration on the surface. Keying on the back. Slightly burnt. 10mm thick. 32g.





- Black floor tile with black body. Keying on the underside with "M… / HO…" Brown cement on the edge. 12mm thick. 18g.

**Layer [C3]**

- Black floor tiles similar to Minton and Hollins tiles from layer [C4] below. 2 joining pieces forming one tile, and another part. 214g.
- Machine-made floor tile with dark grey body and shiny black glaze. Mortar on the edge. Keying on the back. 12mm thick. 12g.
- Red floor tile. 37mm thick. 1 corner. Straight edges. 369g.
- Red floor tile 38mm thick. No edges. 125g.

**Layer [C4]**

- Red floor tile 29mm thick. 2 joining pieces. 425g.
- Red floor tile 28mm thick. Full width 245mm. 955g.
- Floor tile with dark red body and glossy black top. 75mm square. Keying on the back with 'MINTON, / HOLLINS, & C$^{o}$ / STOKE ON / TRENT' Two complete tiles weigh 137 and 144g. Another nearly complete tile and 11 other pieces. Weight of all 681g.
- Floor tile with dark red body and very pale blue-grey top. Marked 'MINTON / HOLLINS' and probably 'STOKE ON TRENT'. 75mm square. One piece cut to a width of 21mm. 15 pieces, 433g.
- Red floor tile with slight bevel. 29mm thick. 1 corner and surviving sides 155 and 117mm long. 921g.
- Red floor tile with slight bevel. 29mm thick. 1 corner and surviving sides 104 and 88mm long. 498g.
- About half a red floor tile with slight bevel. 29mm thick. Full width of 240m. 1,608g.
- Hard red tile 12mm thick. White glaze on one side. Shallow keying impressions on the other. 19th or 20th century. Size 40mm. 19g.

**Layer [C4]?**

Floor tiles with black body and black glossy glazed surface. Complete tiles 75mm square. 13mm thick. Keying ridges on the back. Inscribed on the back ‘MINTON, / HOLLINS, &Cº / STOKE ON / TRENT’.

- 5 complete or near complete tiles with a weight of 743g.
- 1 broken to width of about 60mm. 117mm.
- Broken to width of 40-45mm. 79g.
- Broken to a width of about 35mm. 66g.
- 14 pieces. 240g.

Floor tiles with fine red body and white to light-grey glazed surface. Complete tiles 75mm square. 13mm thick. Keying ridges on the back. Inscribed on the back ‘MINTON, / HOLLINS, &Cº / STOKE ON / TRENT’ in much lower relief than the black tiles.

- 5 complete or near complete tiles. 752g.
- 27 pieces, 632g.

## 15.6 Brick

**Layer [A3]**

<237> Soft red brick about 40mm thick. The bottom has two roughly parallel cuts 33 to 58mm apart. Some mortar on the top. Three moulded or cut edges. One of these is an uneven cut at an angle of about 65 degrees to the face. The other two are more or less at right angles. The angled side is at right angles to the bottom. Parts of the top have been rubbed or cut. The top and bottom are arbitrary. 450g.





**Bricks from the 2009 trenches. L = layer; S = structure.**

| Context | | Median size (mm) | | | Sample size | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | L | H | W | L | H | W |
| [D1] | NW corner of original ho. L. | | 62.5 | 107 | | 4 | 2 |
| [D2] | NW corner of original ho. L. | | 63 | 109.5 | | 5 | 4 |
| [D3] | NW corner of original ho. L. | | 64.5 | 104 | | 12 | 9 |
| [F2] | Original house cellars. L. | 243 | 63 | 104 | 3 | 26 | 25 |
| [F3] | Original house cellars. S. | | 62 | | | 7 | |
| [G1] | Dining Room NW. L. | 231 | 62.5 | 104 | 1 | 12 | 12 |
| [G2] | Dining Room NW. L. | | 63 | 102 | | 5 | 1 |
| [G3] | Dining Room NW. S. | 220 | 63 | 102 | 13 | 16 | 16 |
| [G4] | Dining Room NW. S. | 229.5 | 62 | 105 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| [H2] | Dining Room NE. L. | | 60 | 102.5 | | 19 | 8 |
| [H3] | Dining Room NE. L. | | 61 | 104 | | 23 | 19 |
| [H4] | Dining Room NE. S. | 228 | 62 | 107 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| [M2] | Drawing Rm W. L. | | 60 | 104 | | 6 | 5 |
| [M3] | Drawing Rm W. S. | | | 105 | | | 3 |
| [M4] | Drawing Rm W. S. | | 64 | 106 | | 4 | 4 |
| [N2] | SE turret. L. | | 62.5 | 100 | | 4 | 1 |
| [N3] | SE turret. L. | | 63 | 87 | | 25 | 5 |
| [N5] | SE turret. S. | 235.5 | 63 | 108.5 | 2 | 21 | 22 |

**Bricks from the 2011 trenches**

| Context | | Median size (mm) | | | Sample size | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | L | H | W | L | H | W |
| [A5] | Drawing Room south wall | 224 | 61.5 | 108 | 4 | 10 | 15 |
| [A7] | Drawing room west wall | 229.5 | 64 | 106 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| [A8] | Drawing room brick pad | 219 | 64 | 104 | 1 | 10 | 4 |
| [A10] | Drawing Room brick pad | 220 | 67 | 112 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| [C5] | Dining Room west wall | 222.5 | 61 | 106 | 8 | 12 | 11 |
| [C6] | Dining room pillar | 227.5 | 61 | 107 | 12 | 21 | 13 |

## 15.7 Roof tile

**Pan tile unglazed**

| Context | Pieces | Weight (g) | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| [A3] | 7 | 1068 | |
| [A3] | 3 | 417 | |
| [B2] | 1 | 152 | |
| [C3] | 1 | 72 | |
| [C4] | 3 | 204 | |

**Pan tile with black iron glaze on the top:**

| Context | Pieces | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|
| [A4] | 8 | 311 |
| [A3] | 13 | 863 |
| [C3] | 1 | 114 |
| [C4] | 32 | 2,433 |
| [C4]? | 5 | 72 |
| [C4] | 8 | 124 |

## 15.8 Other ceramic building material

**Layer [A2]**

- Flat slab of salt-glazed ceramic. Probably part of a drain. 164g.

**Layer [A3]**

- Slab of pale brown firebrick 20mm thick. Dark surfaces. 91g.
- Slab of firebrick probably the side of a grate. 544g.
- White body with white glaze. Probably from a wash basin as there are sockets for taps and part of a soap holder. 28 pieces. 1,042g.
- Pale brown body with fine dark spots. White and clear glaze. Sanitary ware. 9 pieces. 1,365g.
- Piece of salt-glazed drainpipe. 56g.
- Part of a brown stoneware electrical fitting possibly a light switch. 20g, Inscribed on the back:

  MADE IN ENG…
  [in a roundel] ENGLAND B L$^{TD}$
  5 AMP 250 V…
  MADE IN
  [in a box] TUCKER
  [illegible]

**Layer [B2]**

- Part of a large unglazed ceramic drainpipe. Wall about 28mm thick. 686g.

**Layer [C1]**

- Light brown rope garden edging. 1 piece, 330g.

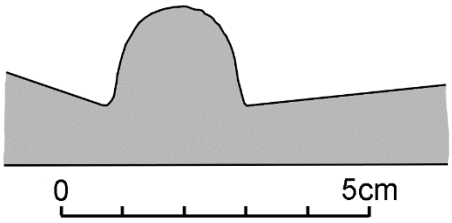
**Layer [C2]**

- Salt glazed drainpipe. 1 piece, 7g.

**Layer [C4]**

<232> Slab of fireclay with ‘gothic; moulding on one side. Size 110mm. 214g.






- Slab of fireclay 15mm thick. Width 57mm. Surviving length 125mm. 38g.
- Slab of yellow fireclay, possibly part of a hearth. 15mm thick. 31g.

## 15.9 Mortar and plaster

**Layer [A3]**

<239> Fine very hard grey-brown cement. Top smooth. One side a more or less flat contact surface. The other with a flat surface and rough roll moulding and a scrap of soft red brick. The bottom and one end appear to have adjoined voids. The other end a fracture. Top 33 to 36mm wide. Height 30mm. Surviving length 49mm. The orientation is arbitrary. 68g.



Top.



Bottom, side and broken end.



Side.



Bottom, side and non-broken end.

<240> Slab of hard, fine pale grey cement. One side has a roll moulding about 10mm diameter adjacent to a more or less flat face 20mm wide. The face has a few cavities probably caused by the plaster not completely filling a mould. White paint on the roll and the flat surface. Some red paint along the edge of the surface furthest from the roll. Surviving length 58mm. 560g.





<241> Coarse fairly hard brown mortar. One side covered with 2mm of fine white plaster. The other side has impressions – possibly from laths. Size 75mm. 74g.

<242> Hard grey-brown mortar with cream and white paint. The latter appears to overly the former. Size 60mm. 44g.

<243> Slab of hard brown mortar. One side smooth. The other side is covered with a brick-red deposit. It has a white painted hollow across it. The mortar on one side of the hollow is thicker and with a distinct lip along the edge of the hollow. Size 60mm. 20g.



- Two joining pieces of pantile embedded in hard pale grey-brown mortar. Mortar has one smooth surface with finishing skim. The other side has been scored, probably for keying. Scores contain some lighter soft mortar. 2 parts, 917g.
- Medium brown mortar with one smooth and one rough surface. 150g.
- Plaster with scraps of chalk flint and CBM. Very fine surface finish with whitewash. 8g.
- Fine pale grey mortar with two surfaces meeting at right angles. 9g.
- Soft pale grey plaster with chalk and flint. Thin surface coat probably whitewash. 17g.
- White mortar with scraps of chalk, flint and CBM. One more-or-less flat surface. 17g.

- Slab of hard brown mortar about 16mm thick. One side flat. The other covered with pale grey chalky mortar and scraps of CBM. Size 120mm. 365g.
- Slab of fine brown very hard cement 20mm thick. 57g.
- Slab of fine brown very hard mortar. Tapers from 16mm to 5mm over a distance of 41mm. Trace of soft red brick on the thin edge. Surviving length at right angles to the taper 58mm. 29g.

**Layer [B2]**

- Tapered slab of hard mortar. Probably from finishing around a door or window. 9g.

**Layer [C4]**

<384> Slab of hard pale grey cement with impression of tile keying on side. Part of an illegible inscription. 19mm thick. 59g.



- Slab of moderately hard fine grey-brown mortar with the impression of floor tiles on one side including the reversed inscription '… TRENT 7'. 26mm thick. 156g.
- Irregular lump of rough hard grey-brown mortar with pieces of paler mortar as inclusions. 204g.
- Fine grey-brown mortar with scraps of chalk and flint. One smooth surface and several contact surfaces. 66g.
- Pale grey-brown mortar with two faces meeting at an angle of 56 degrees. Probably filling around a door frame. 66g.
- Plaster burnt pink with grey finishing surface 3 to 4mm thick. 3 pieces 66g.
- Grey mortar with several contact surfaces. Burnt. 73g.
- Very coarse grey-brown mortar with CBM and flint. Several contact surfaces. 480g.
- Pale grey-brown mortar. Contact surfaces with bricks. 63g.
- Pale brown chalk mortar. Contact surface probably with brick. 14g.
- Plaster with two surfaces meeting at an angle of 108 degrees. 7g.
- Chalky pale grey mortar, part of the fill of a corner. 11g.
- Mortar. 5 scraps. 12g.
- Slab of hard grey mortar about 13mm thick. Traces of soft red brick on one side. Size 95mm. 119g.
- Piece of very hard grey cement with a scrap of red brick. Size 50mm. 22g.
- Slab of very hard fine grey cement. Size 95mm. 118g.

## 15.10 Stone

### 15.10.1 Marble

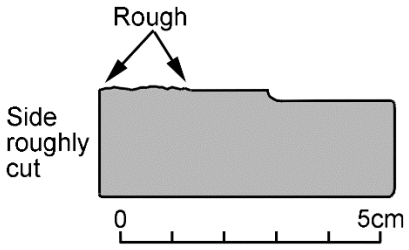
**Layer [A2]**

<382> Corner of a dark grey marble slab 9mm thick. Surviving edges 40 and 20mm. One side polished, the other rough. Edges polished. 22g

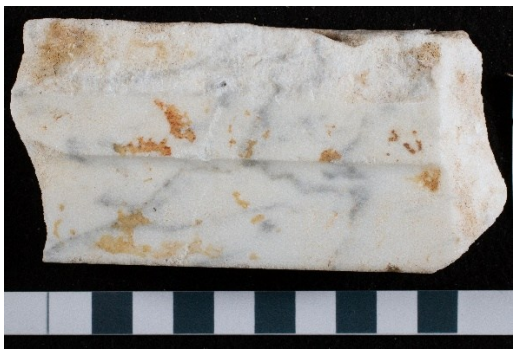
**Layer [A3]**

<253> White marble with soft-edged irregular pale grey lines. Bar-like slab 58mm wide. One edge and one side smooth. Other side has moulding. Maximum surviving length 188mm. Two joining pieces. 573g.







- White marble slab. 22mm thick. 34g.
- White marble slab 22mm thick. 20g.
- White marble. A scrap, probably burnt. 7g.

**Layer [C3]**

White marble slab 75mm wide. Surviving length 111mm. One side and edge smooth probably once polished. The other side flat with tool marks. The smooth edge 22mm thick. The opposite edge cut to a depth of 8mm and then broken. The thickness tapers so the cut edge is 17mm thick. 380g.

**Layer [C4]**

**White marble**

<267> Slightly irregular cube-like piece 25 by 27 by 33mm. Two surfaces curved as if used as rubber. 47g. A scarp 11mm thick possibly with some grey vein. 10g. A further scrap with 2 surfaces at an angle. 5g.

- Slab cut to a width of 74mm. One side polished the other cut but not polished. One bevelled edge 23mm thick. The other edge cut from the polished face to a depth of 13mm then broken. Maximum surviving length 65mm. 199g.

**Marble veneer**

<244> Scored keying for a roundel. One fixing hole. 4mm thick. Possibly 3 joining pieces but the join top left is doubtful. 43g.



<246> Scoring and keying probably for a roundel. 3.75mm thick. 29g.



<247> Two slightly irregular curved scored lines 21 to 23mm apart. Area between the lines chipped for keying probably for a roundel. Straight unpolished edge. 3.75mm thick. 14g.



<248> Scoring and keying. Black material (tar?) on parts of the surfaces and fractures. Possibly burnt. Thickness 4mm. 12g.





<249> Highly polished surface with corner of a semi-polished area. Straight edge. 4.5mm thick. 8g.



<250> Three fine setting-out lines on the back, two of which are at right angles to each other. 4mm thick. 12g.





<251> Polished edge with marking-out line. Keying on one side. Thickness 3.5mm. 5g.



<252> Three joining pieces. One side polished, the other with a blob of mortar. 2.5mm thick. 5g



<254> Four joining pieces. One piece probably burnt. Polished straight edge with dotted marking out line. 3 to 4mm thick. Lump of rust attached to the back. 37g.



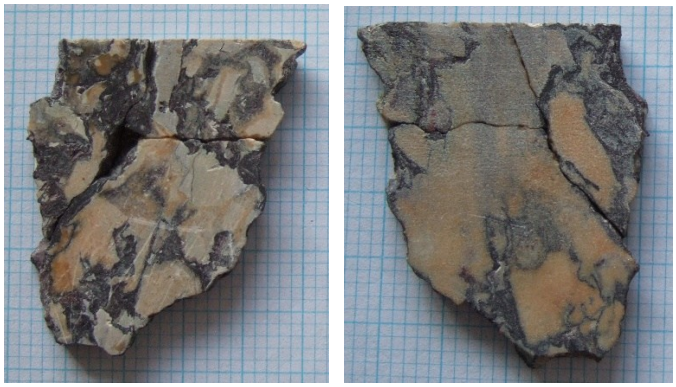
<255> Vase-shaped keying. 4mm thick. 77g.



<256> . Two joining pieces. Two scored parallel curving lines about 20mm apart with chipped keying between them. 4mm thick. 8g.



<257> Three joining pieces. Straight edge. Possibly polished on both sides. 4mm thick. 17g.



<258> Polished straight edge. Thickness tapers from 6.25 to 4mm. 3 joining pieces, 113g.



<259> Two parallel edges 70mm apart. Cut wavy edge at more or less at right angles to the sides. Half of one smoother and half polished, with the boundary parallel to the sides. 5mm thick. 30g.



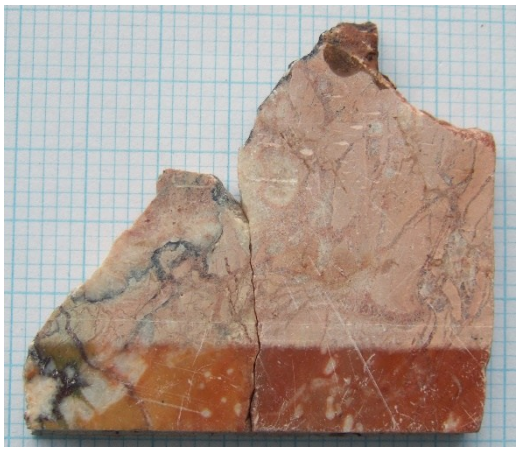
<260> Two joining pieces. One has patch of keying on one side. 4mm thick. 36g.



<261> Keying on one side, possibly for a vase handle. Possibly polished on both sides. 3.5mm thick. 5g.



<277> Two joining pieces. Edge with polished border 11mm wide. Burr along the cut edge. 5 to 6mm thick. 37g.



<278> Two joining pieces. One edge. A few small chips – possibly damage rather than keying. 6 to 7mm thick. 39g.



<279> No edge. 6.5mm thick. 18g.



<280> Three joining pieces. One edge. Some roughening. Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 31g.



<281> No edge. Deep score mark and some roughening. Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 19g.



<282> No edge. Curved score mark with roughening inside. Hole 6mm diameter on the fracture in the rough area. 5mm thick. 31g.



<283> No edge. Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 13g.



<284> No edge. Curved score mark with chipping on the inner side. Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 30g.



<285> One edge with bevel. 4.5mm thick. 7g.



<286> No edge. Rough area. 4.5mm thick. 14g.



<287> No edge. Score mark. Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 6g.



<288> No edge. Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 3g.



<289> Two joining pieces. No edge. Two curving score marks 19 to 22mm apart with a roughened surface between them. Possible hole through the roughened area. Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 37g.



<290> No edges. Burnt. 4 to 5mm thick. 18g.



<291> Two joining pieces. No edge. Two scored curved lines 21mm apart with chipping between them. Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 35g.



<292> One edge with burr from cutting. Burnt. 5mm thick. 38g.



<293> No edge. Burnt. 5mm thick. 2g.



<294> No edge. Burnt. 5mm thick. 22g.



<295> Three joining pieces. Two converging score marks with chips between them. The centreline between the score marks would be approximately parallel with the edge. Burnt. 4.5 to 5mm thick. 72g.



<296> One doubtful edge. Burnt. 3 to 4mm thick. 4g.



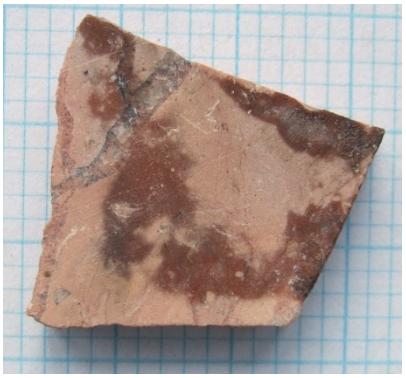
<297> No edge? Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 4g.



<298> One edge with a bevel on the top. Another probable edge at right angles. 4mm thick. 10g.



<299> No edge? Slightly burnt. 4.5mm thick. 6g.



<300> One edge with a bevel. 3mm thick. 14g.



<301> One edge. Partly burnt. 4mm thick. 15g.



<302> One edge. 3mm thick. 3g.



<303> No edge. 4.5mm thick. 8g.



<304> One edge. Score mark for roundel. 4mm thick. 22g.



<305> Doubtful edge. 5mm thick. 9g.



<306> No edge. Score marks. Slightly burnt. 4.5mm thick. 10g.



<307> One doubtful edge. 5mm thick. 5g.



<308> No edges. Score mark. Burnt. 4mm thick. 10g.



<309> No edge. Score mark, probably a rough curve. Keying on the outside of the curve. 5mm thick. 7g.



<310> No edge. Score mark and some roughening. 4mm thick. 10g.



<311> No edge. Burnt. 3mm thick. 7g.



<312> No edge. Curved score mark with roughening on the outside. Burnt. 4mm thick. 7g.



<313> No edge. 4.5mm thick. 3g.



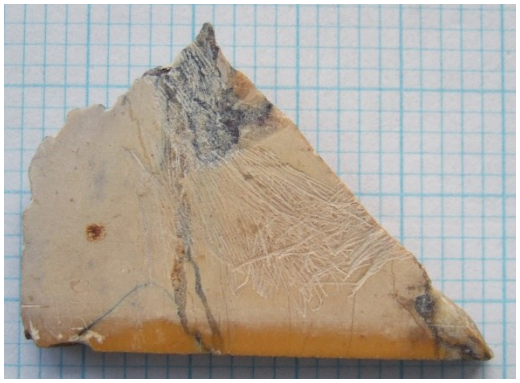
<314> No edge. Scored line with roughened and chipped surface on one side of it. Burnt. 5mm thick. 9g.



<315> One edge. 3mm thick at the edge, thickening to 5mm. 12g.



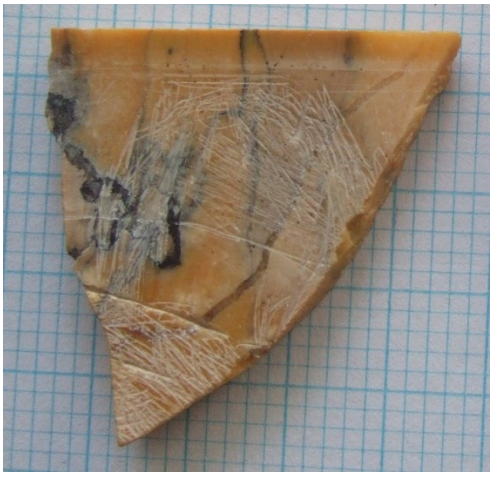
<316> One edge with 3mm wide polished strip along it. Some roughening. 3mm thick. 7g.



<317> No edge. Curved score mark. 4mm thick. 9g



<318> Scratched keying probably for a roundel. Cut polished edge. 4mm thick. 11g.



<319> One edge with 3mm wide polished strip along it. 4mm thick. 5g



<320> No edges. 3mm thick. 7g.



<321> Two joining pieces. No edges. Part polished and yellower. 2.5mm thick. 4g.



<322> One edge. Score marks. 2.5mm thick. 3g.



<323> No edge. 3mm thick. 1g.



<324> No edge. 4mm thick. 4g.



<325> No edge. Polished on both sides. 4mm thick. 3g.



<326> No edges. Curved scored line with roughening and chipping on the inner side. 4mm thick. 8g.



<327> One edge. 4mm thick. 3g.



<328> One edge with burr from cutting. Polished strip along the edge about 6mm wide. 5mm thick. 14g.



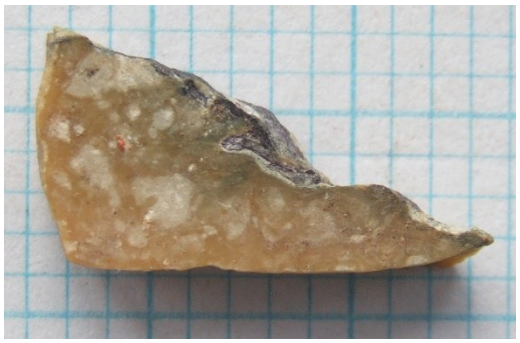
<329> One edge. 4mm thick. 3g.



<330> No edge. Polished on both sides. 4mm thick. 1g.



<331> No edge. 4mm thick. 1g.



<332> No edge. Polished on both sides. 4mm thick. 3g.



<333> No edge. Curved score mark with roughening on the outside of it. Hole 9mm diameter outside the score mark. Burnt. 5mm thick. 47g.



<334> No edges. Curved score line with roughening on the outside. Hole 9mm across in the fracture outside the score mark. 5mm thick. 27g.



<335> One edge. Two curved scored lines 20mm apart. Chips and roughened surface between the lines. Polished surface 4 to 5mm wide along the lines outside the roughened area. Thickness 5mm. 24g.



<336> No edge. Some white mortar on surface and fracture. 5mm thick. 12g.



<337> No edge. Two score marks 16 to 17mm apart with roughening between them. 5mm thick. 13g.



<338> One edge? Curved score mark with roughening between the outside and the edge. Doubtful hole in the rough area near the edge. 4.5mm thick. 11g.



<339> No edge. Two curving score marks 16 to 18mm apart. Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 13g.



<340> One doubtful edge. Score mark in the form of a shallow S with shallow keying chips to one side of it. 4.5mm thick. 18g.



<341> One cut edge. Two scored curved lines with keying chips between them. Burnt. 5mm thick. 19g.



<342> No edge. 5mm thick. 13g.



<343> One edge. Deep score mark for roundel. Chipping between the score mark and the edge. Remains of iron fastening on a fracture in the chipped area. 4mm thick. 10g.





<344> One doubtful edge. Chip and score marks. 5mm thick. 3g.



<345> One edge with 10mm wide polished strip along it. 7mm thick on edge thinning to 5mm. 34g.



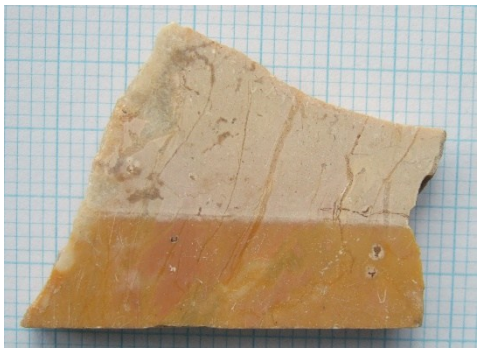
<346> One edge. Thickness 5mm. 19g



<347> One edge with polished border 8 to 9 mm wide. Edge 6mm thick thinning to 4mm. 25g



<348> One edge with 15mm wide polished border along it. 5 to 6mm thick. 27g.



<349> One edge with 5 to 9mm polished band along it. 5mm thick. 16g.



<350> One edge. 5mm thick. 24g.



<351> No edges. One polished largely yellow surface. 5mm thick. 8g.



<352> One edge with polished strip 10 to 11 mm wide. 4.5mm thick. 3g



<353> No edge. Polished area. Score mark or scratch on the non-polished part. 5mm thick. 7g.



<354> One edge. 4mm thick. 10g.



<355> No edge. 5mm thick. 3g.



<356> No edge. Some roughening. Burnt. 4mm thick. 6g.



<357> No edge. Burnt. 5mm thick. 7g.



<358> One edge. Burnt. 5mm thick. 9g.



<359> One edge. Curved scored line with roughening inside. 5mm thick. 23g.



<360> No edge. Curved scored line with chipping on the inside. 4mm thick. 5g.



<361> No edge. 4.5mm thick. 4g.



<362> No edge. Score line with chipping on one side. 4mm thick. 4g.



<363> No edge. 4.5mm thick. 3g.



<364> One edge with scored line parallel to it at 3mm distance. Polished between the edge and the line with patches beyond. Surface roughened beyond the line. 4mm thick. 4g.



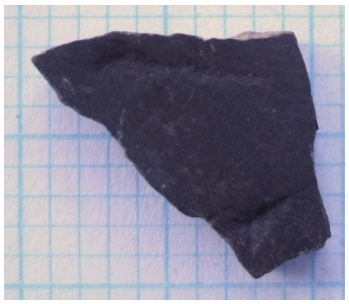
<365> No edges. 3mm thick. 1g.



<366> No edge. Scored line. Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 2g.



<367> No edge. 2 keying chips. Burnt. 4mm thick. 1g.



<368> No edge. Two more or less parallel striations with a chip to one side of them. Burnt. 3.5mm. 1g.



<369> No edge. Curved scored line with roughening on the inside. Burnt. 4mm thick. 5g.



<370> No edge. Two diverging lines with chips between them. Possible hole with iron stain cutting one of the lines. Burnt, 4.5mm thick. 3g.



<371> One edge. Faint score line at right angles to the edge. Partly burnt. 4mm thick. 1g.



<372> No edge. 3.5mm thick. 1g.



<373> One edge. Scored straight line with chip in the side opposite the edge. Burnt. 4mm thick. 4g.



<374> No edge. Curved score mark with chipping on the outside. Burnt. 4mm thick. 11g.



<375> No edge. Two more or less parallel scored lines about 21mm apart with chipped area between them. Polished along the lines opposite the chipped area, Burnt. 4mm thick. 11g.



<376> No edge. Scored curving line with polished band along the inside and chipped area outside. Burnt. 4mm thick. 11g.



<377> One edge with polished strip along it. Burnt. 4mm thick. 10g.



<378> No edge. Scrap of scored line. Burnt. 4mm thick. 5g.



<379> One edge. Chipped surface with drilled hole. 5mm thick. 15g.



<380> No edge. Chips on one side. Burnt. 4mm thick. 3g.



<381> No edge. Scored line with thin polished band along one side of it. Burnt. 4.5mm thick. 41g.



13 pieces of burnt sooted marble with no features. 65g.

### 15.10.2 Slate

**Layer [A2]**

- Grey slate. 5 pieces, 85g.

**Layer [A3]**

- Purple slate. 3 pieces, 61g.
- Grey slate. 1 piece, 58g.

**Layer [A4]**

- Dark grey slightly purple slate. Bar-like slab 70mm wide and 12mm thick. Broken at both ends. Mortar on back edges and fractures. Joins a piece from [C4]. 215g.

**Layer [C2]**

- Grey slate. 2 pieces, 110g.

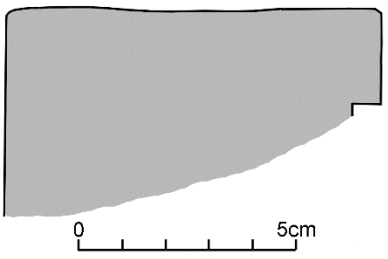
**Layer [C4]**

- Dark grey slightly purple slate. Bar-like slab 70mm wide and 12mm thick. Broken at both ends. Mortar on back and fractures with traces on the other surfaces. Joins a piece from [A4]. 168g.
- Soft grey slate. 1 piece. 81g.
- Hard grey slate. 7 pieces, 145g.
- Grey green slate. 1 piece, 9g.

### 15.10.3 Other stone

**Layer [A3]**

<386> Oolitic limestone with 5 faces as shown in the drawing. Width 86mm. Surviving length 32mm. The three main surfaces have tool marks. 200g.




- Corner of a chalk block with two uneven faces meeting at an angle of about 78 degrees. Tool and cut marks on the fractures. Size 100mm. 306g.
- Chalk with one surface about 70 by 25mm. A cut line on one fracture. Overall size 150mm. 521g.
- Chalk slab with some cut marks on the surfaces. Size 110mm. 235g.
- Reigate stone with a small surviving area of flat face. Not burnt. Overall size 40mm. 19g.
- Fine pale brown stone. No worked surfaces. Slightly burnt. Size 60mm. 34g.

**Layer [A4]**

- White alabaster? No surfaces. Patch or iron stain on one end. Size 70mm.

**Layer [C2]**

- Corner of a chalk block 60mm thick. 77g.

**Layer [C4]**

<37> Oolitic limestone. The faces are:

1. Front. Flat surface 105mm wide with keying chips. The surface has a slot cut into it for a curved tie about 20mm wide. Some iron stain in the slot. Surviving height 218mm.
2. Bottom smoothed around the edges, with a rougher centre. Rounded slot in one corner for a bar about 9mm in diameter.
3. Top a fracture which cuts through the tie slot in face 1.
4. Side which is partly smooth and partly fracture. Slot for an angled tie running towards the back.
5. Side. Smoothed. Slot along the front 25mm deep with chipped surface and 8mm wide with smooth surface. Iron-stained angled slot for a tie at the top end.
6. Back is rough.

Thickness tapers from 80mm to about 50-60mm. About 4kg. The orientation above is arbitrary.



Face 1: front.



Face 2: bottom



Face 3: top.



Face 4: side.

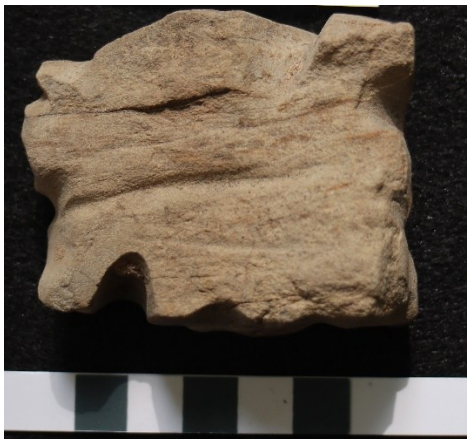


Face 5: side.

<41> Portland stone. One area heavily burnt. Fragment possibly from the edge of an irregular block. Cut in the surface with drill hole. Length 160mm. 385g.



<48> Fine grey-brown shaly mudstone with notches worn into the edges possibly from sharpening or cleaning rounded rod-like objects about 5 or 6mm diameter. 191g.





## 15.11 Coal cinder

| Context | Pieces | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|
| [A3] | 1 | 66 |

## 15.12 Iron

*Terminology for nail types follows Mitchell 1934 p. 213-8 unless otherwise noted.*

**Layer [A2]**

- Flat rectangular wrought iron plates. Each plate 90 by 35mm and 5mm thick with a rectangular hole at one end 24 by 9mm. Each has two fixings *in situ* which appear to be hammer welded into the plate. Each one has a slight projection at the end. Possibly sliding joints from a tabletop. Similar to <402> from [C2].
- Wrought nails lengths 57, 70, 74, 78, 82 and 82mm.
- Floor brads length 50, 50, 50, 80mm.
- Rounded headed clout nail 34mm long.
- Round wire nail 100mm long.
- Square section spike length 105mm and part of another.
- Piece of thin folded sheet iron.

**Layer [A3]**

<390> Iron spike with long thin hook-like head projecting from one side.

Shank length 200mm of which top 95mm is ridged. Shank 13mm square at its widest point. Hook 80mm long



<404> Iron reinforcement consisting of an iron bar with one end bent to a right angle. Bar is 295mm long with the bend at 260mm. Width 38mm. Thickness 10mm. At the flat end there are two countersunk fixing holes 10mm from the flat end. At 70mm from the flat end there is a domed rivet 20mm diameter which secures another bar with the same cross section. It is set at 90 degrees to the first at an angle of 43 degrees.





- Square iron bent more or less at a right angle. Length 143mm.
- Square iron with bent tip. Length 140mm.
- Square iron spike 130mm long.
- Two rectangular iron spikes lengths 104 and 119mm.
- Wall hook with shaft 115mm long, head 45 by 32mm.
- Wall hook with shaft 75mm long, head 35 by 26mm.
- Pipe hook shaft 56mm long, width 11mm.
- Round-headed clout nail with square shaft. 40mm long.
- Round machine-made wire nail 132mm long.
- Pipe nail for fixing a pipe support to the wall. Length 103mm.
- Part of a spike?

- Cut clasp nails lengths 60, 60, 62, 62, 64, 70, 77, 79, 79, 80, 82, 84 and 4 broken pieces.
- Floor brads one 75mm long and 2 broken pieces.
- Flat right-angled strapping. External right-angled corner is rounded. Arms 105mm long. Width 15mm. Thickness 3mm. Each arm has 3 fixing holes 35mm apart.
- Two pieces of flat metal plate 1mm thick and 43mm wide.
- Part of the rim of a square or rectangular vessel possibly a rainwater hopper.
- Round electrical conduit with T junction. Remains of 3 strand wire and connector block projecting from one end.
- Thick cast iron pipe with threaded end. Surviving length 123mm. Diameter 33mm. Unevenly cast so wall thickness varies. Probably for gas.
- Two pieces of thin-walled pipe. Diamer 35mm. Lengths 71 and 129mm.

**Layer [A4]**

- Floor brads lengths 58, 67, 69, 71, 77, 79mm and one broken piece.
- Wrought nails lengths 45, 60, 63, 64, 65, 67, 70, 73, 75, 75, 77, 79, 80, 80, 82mm.
- Round wire nails lengths 3 87mm long, 1 103mm long.
- Rectangular section mushroom-headed spikes lengths 92 and 95mm.
- Wall hook shaft, length 110m, 6mm thick. Head 30 by 28mm.
- Wall hook shaft, length 126m, 6mm thick. Head come to a point and is 41mm long by 25mm wide.
- Wall hook shaft length 185m, 2mm thick. Only half the head remains.

**Layer [B2]**

- Wrought nail 37mm long.
- Clout nail with round head, length 32mm.

**Layer [C1]**

- Caster from a trolley or furnishing.
- 8 pieces of iron wire probably from a conical bed spring. Biggest curve 100mm diameter, the smallest 50mm.
- A piece of twisted electrical wire.
- Nail with a round head. Surviving length 28mm.
- Wrought nail length 82mm.
- Thin iron spike with copper wire wrapped around it towards the blunt end. Length 208mm. Electrical earth spike?

**Layer [C2]**

**Galvanised iron**

- Iron spike. Section about 10mm at the top tapering to a hammered end. Surviving length with head 190mm. Head 6mm thick and 18mm square, flat with bevelled edges. Galvanisation surviving on the head and parts of the spike.
- Iron spike. Section about 11mm at the top. The last 15mm of the point have been bent back against the shank. Original length including head and bent tip 205mm. Head probably similar to the above but now misshapen by hammering. Galvanisation surviving on much of the spike.
- Iron spike. Section about 10mm at the top. Length including head 176mm. Head probably similar to the above but now misshapen by hammering. Galvanisation surviving on part of the spike.

- Iron spike. Section about 11mm at the top. Surviving shaft length 170mm. Head missing. Traces of galvanisation.
- Iron spike. 12 by 10mm at the top tapering to hammered end. Overall length 188mm. Irregular oval hammered head. Galvanisation on the head and parts of the shaft.
- Iron spike 11 by 9mm. End bent at right angles 150mm below the head the tip is then bent inwards. Overall length including head 192mm. Irregular hammered more-or-less oval head. Galvanisation on the head, upper part of the shaft and the bent tip.

The western commercial use of hot galvanising seems to have followed a French patent by Stanislas Sorel in 1837 and a British patent by HW Crawford in 1838.[63]

There seems little point in using galvanised spikes in the building.

**Other iron from [C2]**

<401> Iron bar with uneven rectangular cross section. One end pointed, the other flattened, Length about 200mm. Attached to a mass of coarse mortar and rust.



<402> Three flat rectangular wrought iron plates 90 by 36mm and 5mm thick. Each has a rectangular hole at one end about 24 by 10mm. Each plate has two fixings in situ which appear to be a hammer welded into the plate. Each one has a slight projection at the end. Possibly sliding joints from a tabletop.



- Part of an iron bar similar to <401>. One end flattened the other broken. Surviving length 120mm.
- Square section iron spikes with flattened mushroom-shaped head lengths 94, 112, 115, 115, 125, 126, 129, 133, 136, 136, 138, 140, 141, 142, 156mm. One broken part.
- Square section iron spikes with flattened mushroom shaped head. Very bent, probably from extraction, 128 and 143mm.
- Curled wrought nail. Length about 75mm. Curl starts at 50mm.
- Cut clasp nails lengths 59, 80 and 82mm.
- Wrought nails lengths 76 and 95mm.
- Staple with square corners. Bar 6mm square. Width 38mm. Both legs taper to sharp points. Length 59mm.
- Iron screw with countersunk slotted head. Length 38mm.

[63] Wikipedia entry on Stanislas Sorel accessed 3 January 2024 and Hunt vol. 2 p. 321.

- Iron screw with countersunk slotted head. Broken.
- Dowel screw. Surviving length 51mm.
- Round wire nail machine-made with clamp marks. Surviving length 70mm.
- Sash window pulley with three surviving fixing screws. Base plate 138 by 33 by 6mm thick. Diameter of the pulley 55mm, width 14mm.
- A pair of similar iron hinges, one open one closed. Each has 6 countersunk screw holes. One has the screws still in place. Height 60mm, 30mm. Plates 4mm thick. Screws surviving length 30mm.
- Joiners brad (nail). Length 38mm.
- Strip of iron surviving length 116mm. Width 11mm. Thickness 1mm. 7 holes 11mm apart. Diameter 3.5mm. Strip has a slight curve.
- Back flap hinge. Each flap secured by one rounded-headed bolt with slot and square nut and traces of a washer and 2 round-headed slotted screws.
- Iron plate with a round-headed slotted brass (?) screw.
- Back plate of a conduit clamp to fix a pipe to a structure. Slotted round head screw. Length 52mm, width 21mm. 20th century.
- Two pieces of twisted wire rope 9mm diameter.
- Two pieces of three strand steel wire.
- Wire loop possibly part of a bed spring. Diameter 75mm.

**Layer [C3]**

- Iron staple 42mm wide and 84mm high.
- Heavily rusted iron sheet. 34mm wide and 2.5mm thick.
- Wrought nail 65mm long.
- Square section mushroom-headed spike with the remains of galvanising around the top and tip. 134mm.
- Square section mushroom-headed spike length 129mm.

**Layer [C4]?**

<235> Square iron spike 210mm long. When found it was rusted to a piece of soft red brick. Weight of spike 154g.

- Rust with wood attached. 5 pieces. 97g.
- Rust with part of a pipe and a flat surface. 15g.
- Circular metal junction box for electrical conduit. Two outlets at right angles. Diameter 64mm, height 38mm.
- Holdfast. Length 209mm. Top of shank 17mm by 8mm. Head contains a very rusted screw about 30mm long.
- Holdfast with a bent head more or less at right angles to the shank. About half the head missing. Shank length 135mm. Top of shank 24mm by 8mm.
- Wall hook. Shank length 185mm. Top of shank 18mm wide by 5mm. Length of head 20mm, width 18mm. Rusted. Original dimensions probably larger. Tip is turned. Shank bent.
- Wall hook. Shank length 180mm. Top of shank 21mm wide by 4mm thick. Length of head 20mm, width 22mm. Rusted. Original dimensions probably larger. Tip is turned. Shank bent.
- Wall hook. Shank length 149mm. Top of shank 12mm wide by 10mm thick. Length of head 33mm width 22mm. Leaf-shaped head bent down at an angle.
- Wall hook. Shank length 105mm. Top of shank 20mm wide by 7mm thick. Length of head 36mm width 32mm. Very wide flat head.

Spikes with domed heads:

| Length without head (mm) | Shank shape | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| 135 | Square | Bent |
| 105 | Square | |
| 120 | Rectangular | |
| 115 | Rectangular | |
| 115 | Rectangular | |
| 110 | Rectangular | |
| 97 | Rectangular | |
| 127 | Rectangular | Bent |
| 120 | Rectangular | Bent |
| 115 | Rectangular | Bent |
| 95 | Rectangular | |
| 98 | Rectangular | Bent |
| 90 | Square | |
| 70 | Square | Bent |
| | | 2 broken pieces |

Floor brads (split nails with flat head):

| Length with head (mm) | Number |
|---|---|
| 62 | 1 |
| 75 | 1 |
| 77 | 6 |
| 78 | 2 |
| 80 | 1 |

25 broken floor brads, surviving lengths 65 to 80mm.

Wrought nails (clasp head):

| Length with head (mm) | Section | Notes | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 55 | Rectangular | | 4 |
| 57 | Rectangular | | 3 |
| 59 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 60 | Rectangular | | 4 |
| 61 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 62 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 63 | Rectangular | | 3 |
| 64 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 64 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 64 | Square | | 1 |
| 65 | Rectangular | | 8 |
| 65 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 66 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 67 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 67 | Rectangular | Bent | 2 |

| Length with head (mm) | Section | Notes | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 69 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 70 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 70 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 70 | Square | | 1 |
| 73 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 75 | Square | Bent | 1 |
| 75 | Rectangular | Bent | 7 |
| 76 | Rectangular | | 5 |
| 76 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 77 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 77 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 78 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 78 | Rectangular | Bent | 2 |
| 79 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 79 | Rectangular | Bent | 3 |
| 80 | Rectangular | | 5 |
| 80 | Rectangular | Bent | 14 |
| 80 | Square | | 2 |
| 81 | Rectangular | Bent | 2 |
| 82 | Rectangular | | 4 |
| 82 | Rectangular | Bent | 3 |
| 82 | Square | Bent | 1 |
| 84 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 85 | Rectangular | Bent | 7 |
| 98 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 100 | Rectangular | | |
| 101 | Rectangular | | |

3 incomplete pieces

Wrought nails (clasp head):

| Length (mm) | Section | Notes | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 42 | Rectangular | | 3 |
| 42 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 43 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 44 | Rectangular | | 3 |
| 45 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 47 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 48 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 49 | Rectangular | | 3 |
| 50 | Rectangular | | 5 |
| 50 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 51 | Rectangular | | 4 |
| 51 | Rectangular | Bent | 2 |
| 52 | Rectangular | | 3 |

| Length (mm) | Section | Notes | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 53 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 54 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 54 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 54 | Square | | 1 |
| 55 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 56 | Rectangular | | 4 |
| 57 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 57 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 58 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 58 | Rectangular | Bent | 2 |
| 59 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 60 | Rectangular | | 3 |
| 60 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 60 | Square | | 3 |
| 61 | Rectangular | | 4 |
| 61 | Rectangular | Bent | 2 |
| 62 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 62 | Square | | 1 |
| 64 | Rectangular | | 3 |
| 65 | Rectangular | | 4 |
| 66 | Rectangular | | 3 |
| 66 | Square | Bent | 1 |
| 67 | Rectangular | | 2 |
| 68 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 69 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 69 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 70 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 76 | Square | Bent | 1 |
| 78 | Square | Bent | 1 |
| 82 | Rectangular | | 1 |
| 82 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |
| 86 | Rectangular | Bent | 1 |

39 broken pieces.

<393> Rectangular wrought nail with wide head. Length 48mm.



<394> Short square tapered shank with pointed square head. Length 24mm.



<395> Small square wrought nail. Length 28mm.



<396> Small rectangular cut clasp. Length 31mm.



<397> Iron or steel screw with uneven slotted head. Lenth 46mm with 26mm of screw thread. Shank has approximate diameter of 4mm.



<398> Round screw with 6mm diameter shank. Remaining length 77mm. Irregular more or less round countersunk head with corroded slot. Shank very eroded between 45 and 60mm from the head.



- Pipe nail with oval section. Surviving length 42mm. Probably for securing fall pipe.
- Short square clout. Length 30mm with a 10mm circular head.
- Wire nail surviving length 50mm. Shank diameter 4mm, head 8mm.
- Rectangular iron bar or spike 8mm by 4mm with a surviving length of 150mm with a mass of rust connecting to a lead sheet 53mm by 24mm and 2mm thick.
- Iron staple or strap. Rectangular section approx. 13mm by 7mm. Length 115mm with right angle downturns with surviving lengths of 18 and 20mm.
- Iron staple or strap. Rectangular section approx. 12mm by 6mm. Length 100mm with right-angle downturns with surviving lengths of 25 and 15mm.
- Half a long staple? Square section tapering from 7mm square to a point over a length of 78mm. Top turns 90 degrees to a surviving length of 21mm.
- Mass of rust including scrap of soft red CBM with square section nail 40mm long.
- Bent wrought iron wire with a loop at one end with external diameter of 14mm. Overall length about 160mm. Least corroded point on the wire about 3mm diameter.
- Heavily rusted and flaked spike. Length 222mm. Width 8mm, thickness varies from 2 to 6mm. One-sided brad style head 11mm wide.
- Part of three-sided strap or bracket. 19mm wide by 3mm thick. ‘Top’ 58mm long. One ‘leg’ 65mm long with screw *in situ* close to the break. The screw is 12mm long with a diameter of about 3mm and a slotted countersunk head. The other leg 50mm long with approx. 4mm diameter hole 15mm from the end.
- Two galvanised wire clouts with wide flat heads. 40mm long.
- Two wire clouts, 20mm long.
- Lath nails? Surviving lengths 28, 25, 22, 23, 22, 18, 17mm.

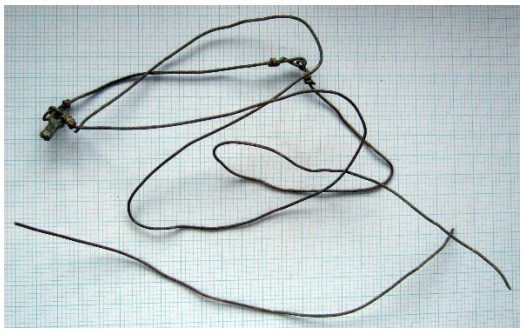
Round wire nails (lengths with head):

| Length (mm) | Shape | Number |
|---|---|---|
| 45 | | 1 |
| 53 | | 1 |
| 65 | Bent | 1 |
| 66 | Bent | 1 |
| 78 | | 2 |
| 79 | | 2 |
| 80 | | 2 |
| 80 | Bent | 4 |
| 81 | | 2 |
| 82 | | 1 |
| 100 | | 2 |
| 100 | Bent | 1 |
| 126 | | 2 |
| 127 | | |

## 15.13 Non-ferrous metal

**Layer [A2]**

<389> Projection from a bell pull crank similar to <233> with a piece of copper wire looped to it. A second piece of wire through the loop. The latter is about 130mm long and is joined to another wire by loops. A separate piece of similar wire. 21g.



- Counter sunk brass screw with flat slotted head 38mm long and brass screw cup. 6g.
- Shallow rectangular aluminium (?) tin with rounded corners and hinged lid. 52 by 40mm. 5mm deep. 7g.

**Layer [A3]**

<233> Brass bell crank for a bell wire. Width 72mm. Height bottom of pivot to top of cross bar 42mm. 16g.



<234> Two brass bell wire supports similar to <233> and a length of screwed up brass (?) wire. 102g.



<388> Cast brass strip with teeth projecting from one side. Strip 12mm wide, width including teeth 19mm. Surviving length 123mm. One end squared the other end a break. 4 complete holes through the strip and a 5th through the break. Modern rounded headed screws in two of the holes. Another hole with a brass nail about 13mm long. 36g.



- 2 pieces of copper or brass wire 2mm diameter. 12g.
- Strip of copper with a patch of cement on the back. Width 22mm. Length 110mm. 20g. Possibly lightening conductor.
- Crudely rolled tub of zinc (?) with overlapping unsealed seam. Diameter about 12mm, length 68mm. 11g.
- Brass threaded rod with square nut. Surviving length 25mm. Nut 10mm square. 6g.

**Layer [A4]**

- Brass slotted screw with a flat head. Length 50mm. A correctly sized brass screw cup. Total weight 5g.

**Layer [B2]**

- Long thin lead offcut rolled into a loop. 99g.

**Layer [C2]**

<8> Window lift decorated in imitation of a scallop shell. Width 55mm. Height about 3mm. Two countersunk screws 25 and 26mm long. 64g.



<10> Brass hinge 96mm high. Plates 41mm wide and 5mm thick. Four countersunk holes in each plate. One has a rusted screw in it, another a screw that is so rusted that it has lost its thread and a third screw head. On the other side there is one clear screw and 3 lumps of rust. Best preserved screw about 40mm long. 397g. Probably from a cabinet.



<391> T shaped mount for bell crank. Height 42mm, surviving width 63mm. Two countersunk fixing holes and part of a third. Crank pivot still in place. Weight 43g.





<392> Part of a bell crank. Two wire holes one with a loop of wire in it. Bent. Pivot arms broken and pivot missing. 18g.



<403> Copper or brass strip 36mm wide. Surviving length 274mm. Bent at a right angle 22mm from one end. 2mm thick. It has broken through 2 holes at the bent end. 2 holes near the bent end and two at the other break. All the holes are countersunk. There is a flat spring near the corner. It is 62mm long with width tapering from 12 to 5mm. Fixed by one flat rivet near the corner. The countersinking is on the non-spring side. 131g.



- Brass screw with slotted countersunk head. Length 77mm. Gauge 12. 16g.
- Brass or copper screw with slotted countersunk head. Length 25mm. Guage 6. 1g.
- Copper clout nail. Round flat head 13mm diameter. Square shaft. Length 42mm. 3g.
- Metal rod with fine machine-cut screw thread at one end. The other end may be broken. 45mm. Diameter 4mm. 5g.

- Rough piece of melted lead. Contact surface from an iron object. Mortar on the lead, Size 35mm. 28g.
- 1 large piece and 5 scraps of melted lead of which 2 pieces were probably from windows. 119g.
- Several short pieces of multi-strand copper wire. 44g.

**Layer [C3]**

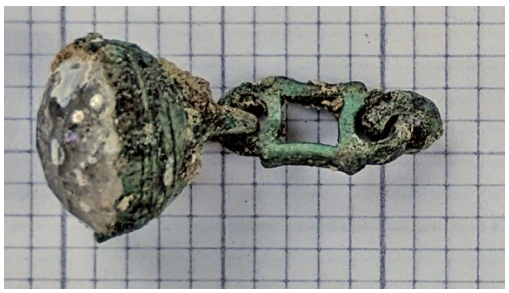
- Brass? Well made barrel hinge with five hinge sections. The hinge plates are 35 by 95mm and 5mm thick. Remains of 8 iron screws rusted in place. The longest surviving length 49mm from the head. 366g.
- Lead drip. 19g.
- Cooper clout nail, round head. Length 34mm. 1g.

**Layer [C4]**

<49> Pewter (?) bottle label with 'ROYAL GEORGE' in raised letters. Small iron ring at the top. Surviving width 57mm. Surviving height 41mm. 10g.



<53>. Clear glass 'diamond' in a copper or copper alloy setting. Ring fixed to the back of the setting, a longer link and another ring. 2g.



<405> Tube of copper of copper alloy 29mm long. Diameter 7mm. One end has a flange the other tapers. 4 grooves around the outside. 3g. Probably a rawl plug.



<406> Disc 23mm diameter. Projection from the centre of the back with two holes perhaps for a metal loop. Possibly part of a button or for furniture. 3g.





- Copper electrical wire. 3 strands in one sleeve. 6g.
- Two machine-made brass screws with countersunk heads. Length 99mm. Diameter of head 14mm. One slightly bent. 21 and 22g.
- Brass? rod 3mm diameter and about 70mm long. Both ends bent. 5g.
- Screw eye. Length 33mm. Diameter 15mm. The metal forming the eye has a V-shaped cross-section on the inside. 5g.
- Piece of sheet lead and small offcuts. 187g.

## 15.14 Shell

Oyster shell:

| Context | Pieces | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|
| [A3] | 1 | 7 |
| [C2] | 1 | 9 |

## 15.15 Bone

| Context | Pieces | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|
| [A4] | 3 | 41 |
| [C4] | 22 | 266 |

# 16 APPENDIX 6: NOTE ON HEIGHTS

The site was levelled to the Ordnance Survey benchmark on the eastern end of the former greenhouse at 115.72 m OD.

The site TBM for both excavations was on pin 30E/22S on the tarmac turning circle in front of the former house. It was at 117.94 m OD.

# 17 APPENDIX 7: THE SITE GRID

The trenches were related to a site grid laid out by Aworth Survey Consultants. This was a 60 m square aligned about 13 degrees east of OS grid north. The southwest corner of the grid was not surveyed as there were no trenches in the area. The other corners were at:

| Corner | OS Easting | OS Northing |
|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 527595.531 | 161253.949 |
| Northeast | 527653.940 | 161240.222 |
| Southeast | 527640.214 | 161181.814 |

The position of the trenches within the grid are given as offset from the northwest corner.

**The 2009 trenches**

| Trench | Size N – S (m) | Size E – W (m) | Pos. of SW corner |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 1 | 2 | 12.6 m E / 6.7 m S |
| D | 2 | 2 | 30.5 m E / 8 m S |
| F | 2.5 | 2 | 37.5 m E / 9.2 m S |
| G | See figure 14 | See figure 14 | 47.4 m E / 9 m S |
| H | 2 | 1 | 54.7 m E / 9 m S |
| M | 2 | 2 | 56 m E / 22 m S |
| N | 2 | 2 | 55 m E / 63 m S |

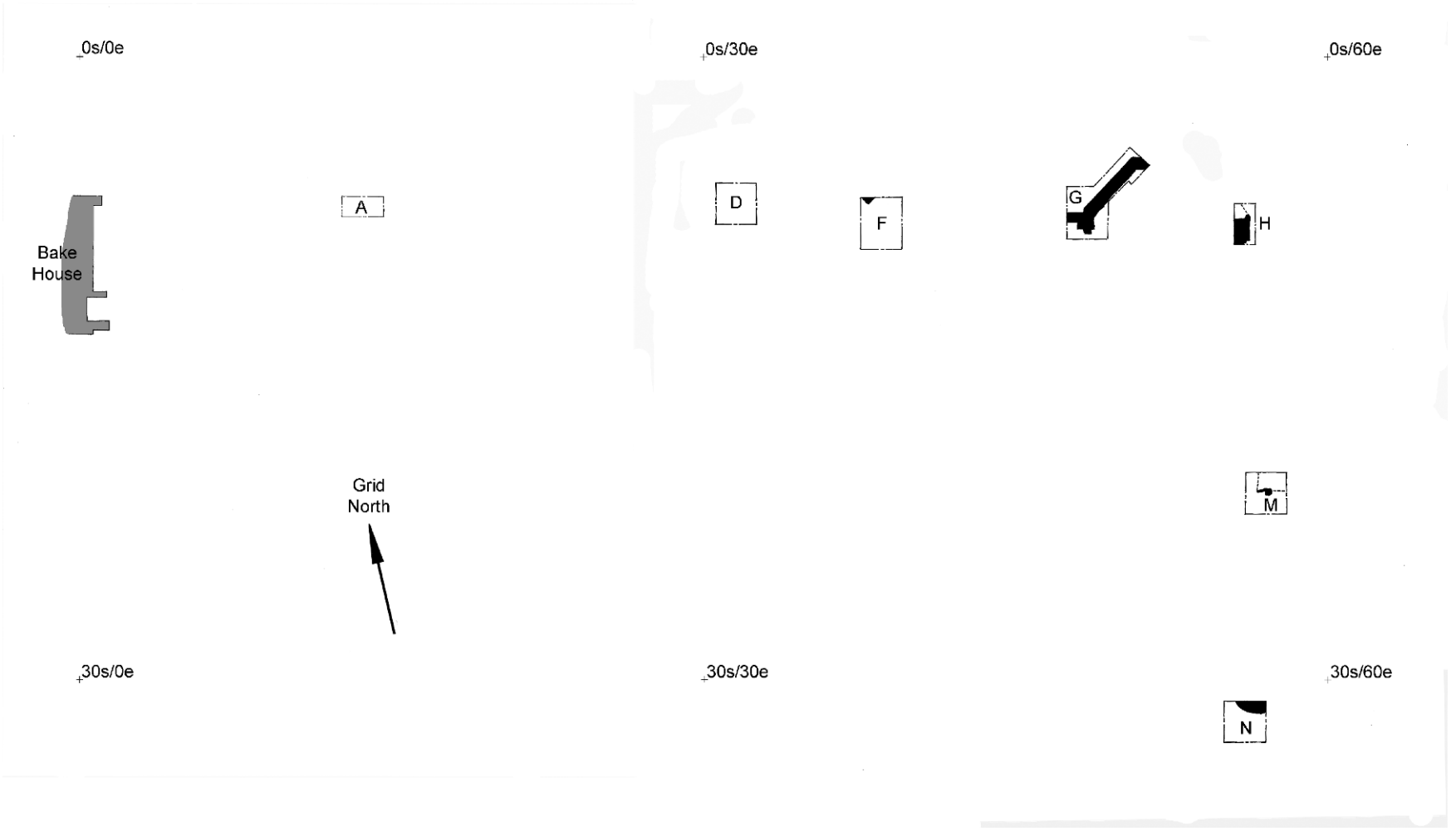
Trench N lay outside the 60 m grid but was surveyed to it.

**The 2011 trenches**

Trench A was L-shaped: 7.5m north – south by 7m east – west and 2m wide. The northeast corner was at 23.5s / 53e.

Trench B was 3m north – south by 3m east – west. The northeast corner was at 23.5s / 59.5e.

Trench C was 5m east – west by 2m north – south. The northeast corner was at 11s / 53e.




The trenches in relation to the site grid and the Bakehouse.

# 18 BIBLIOGRAPHY


Ambulator, 1787
*Ambulator or, the Stranger's Companion in a tour round London*. Third edition, J. Bew.

Ambulator, 1793
*The Ambulator or a pocket companion in a tour of London.* Jane Bew.

Ambulator, 1796
*Ambulator; or, A pocket companion in a tour round London, within the circuit of twenty-five miles: describing whatever is most remarkable for antiquity, grandeur, elegance, or rural beauty ...* J. Scatcherd

David Atkinson and Adrian Oswald, 1969
*London clay tobacco pipes*. Journal of the British Archaeological Association 32.

Marcus Binney, 1984
*Sir Robert Taylor: From Rococo to Neo-Classicism*. Allen and Unwin.

Millard Cox, 1974
*Derby: the life and times of the 12th Earl of Derby, Edward Smith Stanley (1752-1834).* JA Allen.

Margaret Cunningham, [1993]
*The story of the Oaks and Oaks Park*. Sutton Leisure

Richard Garnier, 2003
Grafton Street, Mayfair, *The Georgian Group Journal*, Vol. XIII, 2003, pages 201-272.

Walter Gilbey, 1912
*Sport in the olden time*. Vinton & Co.

Robert Hunt, 1863
*Ure's dictionary of arts, manufactures and mines*. Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and Green.

AE Jones
*An illustrated directory of old Carshalton*. The author. No date but about 1973.

FAH Lambert, 1901
Notes on the Manor and Parish of Woodmansterne. *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 16, p. 18-19.

Ron Martin, 1985
Mathematical tiles on the Royal Pavilion, Brighton *Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society Newsletter* 47, p. 6.

Charles F Mitchell, 1934
*Building construction and drawing* by Charles F Mitchell revised by George A Mitchell assisted by AE Holbrow and AM Mitchell. 12th edition. Batsford.

George Frederick Prosser, 1828
*Select illustrations in the County of Surrey*. C and J Rivington.

Quintet Publishing 2007
Decorative stone: the complete sourcebook. Thames and Hudson

Alistair Rowan, 1985
Lord Derby's reconstruction of The Oaks. *The Burlington Magazine* Vol. CXXVII Number 991 October 1985 p. 679-687.

John Summerson, 1962
*Georgian London*. Barrie & Jenkins.

Martin Farquhar Tupper
*Surrey: a rapid review of the principal interests in persons and places* … Guildford: E. Andrews. No date.

Edward Walford, 1898
*Greater London a narrative of Its History, Its People, And Its Places.*

Paul V Williams, 2013
*The history of The Oaks: volume 1, the Stanley years*. Friends of Honeywood Museum.

Paul V Williams, 2015
*The history of The Oaks: volume 2: the Victorian era to modern times.* The Friends of Honeywood Museum.