

# **The Oaks Park Mansion House**

## **Report on an excavation in July 2009**

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Site code        | OPK09   |
| OASIS ID         | Carshalt1-62153                                     |
| Address          | Oaks Park, Croydon Lane, Surrey                     |
| Borough          | Sutton  |
| Grid ref         | TQ 276 612  |
| Organisation     | Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society |
| Excavation dates | 8 – 13 July 2009                                    |
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| Revised          | 20 March 2014                                       |

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

The Oaks was one of the great sporting houses of eighteenth century England. It was here that the 12<sup>th</sup> 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 they 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 connection with Derby was well known but the majority of park visitors did not know where the house had been. The Council's Beddington and Wallington Area Committee, at the instigation of the Friends of Oaks Park, agreed to provide funds to mark the outline of the house on the grass and erect interpretation boards. The site of the building is known from Ordnance Survey maps but the position of the walls needed to be more precisely defined if the marking out was to be authentic. The Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society therefore agreed to carry out a limited excavation to locate the key walls as part of Sutton Councils Take Part, Take Pride week.

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. Recent research by Paul Williams has built on this, added a great deal of new information, and shown that the building history is more complex than previously recognised. The excavations therefore also aimed to examine the top of the foundations with the aim of elucidating the building history.

This report deals with the results of the excavation and includes some new documentary research by Paul Williams who is preparing a much fuller and more detailed history.

## 2. THE HISTORY OF THE OAKS

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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 fourteenth century but the documentary sources are not explicit: it is clear that there were Lamberts living in Woodmansterne but not necessarily on the site of the Oaks.<sup>1</sup>

Senex's map 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 and it's possible that it was sited on an encroachment which had been made since 1729.

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<sup>1</sup> Cunningham 1993 p4.

The *Ambulator*, a guide book published in 1793 says that the house “was first built by a society of gentlemen, called the Hunters' Club, to whom the land was given by Mr. Lambert, whence it was called Lambert Oaks”.<sup>2</sup> The 1811 edition tells a slightly different story. The land was leased to the Hunters club ‘Mr. 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’.<sup>3</sup> Several other sources of about this date tell a similar story.<sup>4</sup> Sir Thomas Gosling is a problem: if he was a knight he should be fairly easy to trace but attempts to do so have failed. He may have been one of the banker Goslings of Hassobury, Hertfordshire, but if so the Christian name must be wrong.

Two watercolours by John Collet show the north and south side of the house about 1762.<sup>5</sup> It consisted of a four storey central block with three story 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. Rowan has suggested that that house was designed by Robert Taylor. It is very much in his manner and strikingly like Asgill House, Richmond and Danson House, Bexley.<sup>6</sup>

At some point in the mid-1750s The Oaks was leased to John Burgoyne who was the son-in-law of the 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Derby. 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’. This clearly refers to the room at the northeast corner of the house which survived to 1960. It is known from photos and Marcus Binney attributed it to Sir Robert Taylor on stylistic grounds.<sup>7</sup> It appears to have started its life as a pavilion at the east end of the 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

The Earl of Derby took over the lease in 1771. His son died in the same year and his grandson Edward Stanley became the heir to the earldom. 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 he made a number of sketches for castle like remodelling of the Oaks. These were not followed up but Adam did some work on the house in two phases between 1788 and 1792. This resulted in a the

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<sup>2</sup> *The Ambulator* 1793 p173.

<sup>3</sup> *The Ambulator* 1811 p197.

<sup>4</sup> For example Oulton 1805. Lambert 1806.

<sup>5</sup> British Library Prints and Drawings.

<sup>6</sup> Rowan 1985 a; Binney 1984 p94 and 95.

<sup>7</sup> Binney 1984 p60 and 64.

<sup>8</sup> Rowan 1985 a. Rowan 1985 b p102-17.

curious mixture of classical villa and gothick 'castle' shown in early nineteenth century prints (figures 1, 2 and 3).<sup>9</sup>

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.<sup>10</sup> 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'.<sup>11</sup> They appear to have rebuilt the centre of the house although the details are unclear. A watercolour shows the house from the north east (figure 4). It is dated 1848 on the back of the frame but the inscription is clearly not original.<sup>12</sup> The central part of the house between the octagonal bay at the northeast corner and the tall central tower appears to be three storeys high. The four storey mid-18<sup>th</sup> century block appears to have gone although the view of its position is partly obscured by a tree. Sales particulars of 1876 contain a picture of the south front the centre of which was then clearly a two storey structure.<sup>13</sup> It therefore appears that there were two building episodes one involving the demolition of the 18<sup>th</sup> century central block, and the other the reconstruction of the central part of the house as two storeys rather than three.

Jones left and in 1873 Smith tried unsuccessfully to sell the house.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> 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 below a motif on the key stone over the portico entrance for the new service extension door.<sup>16</sup> 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 unsuccessfully 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'.

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<sup>9</sup> Prosser 1828 (not numbered). The view from JP Neale *Views of Seats* vol 2 1819 is reproduced in Rowan 1985.

<sup>10</sup> Cunningham 1993 p51-54.

<sup>11</sup> Tupper n.d. and Rowan 1985a p681. Smith subsequently acquired the whole property.

<sup>12</sup> Bought for the Sutton Museum collection by the Friends of Honeywood. Accession number CA.454.

<sup>13</sup> Sale 18 June 1876. British Library maps 137 b7 18.

<sup>14</sup> Cunningham 1993 p57.

<sup>15</sup> Cunningham 1993 p55-57.

<sup>16</sup> Photo in Sutton Local Studies Collection.



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.

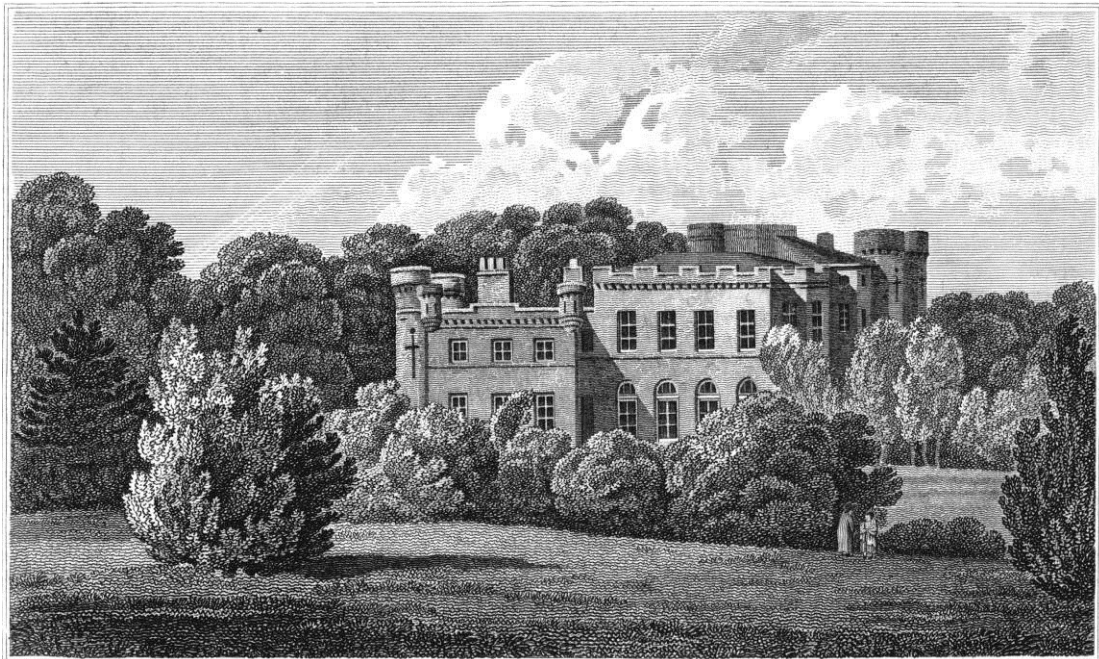


Figure 1. The north side of the house engraved by S Sparrow after Edward Gyfford and published in David Hughson 1808 *London: being an accurate history and description of the British Metropolis and its neighbourhood*, vol 5, 1808.



Figure 2. The south front of the house from Prosser's *Select illustrations in the County of Surrey*, 1828.



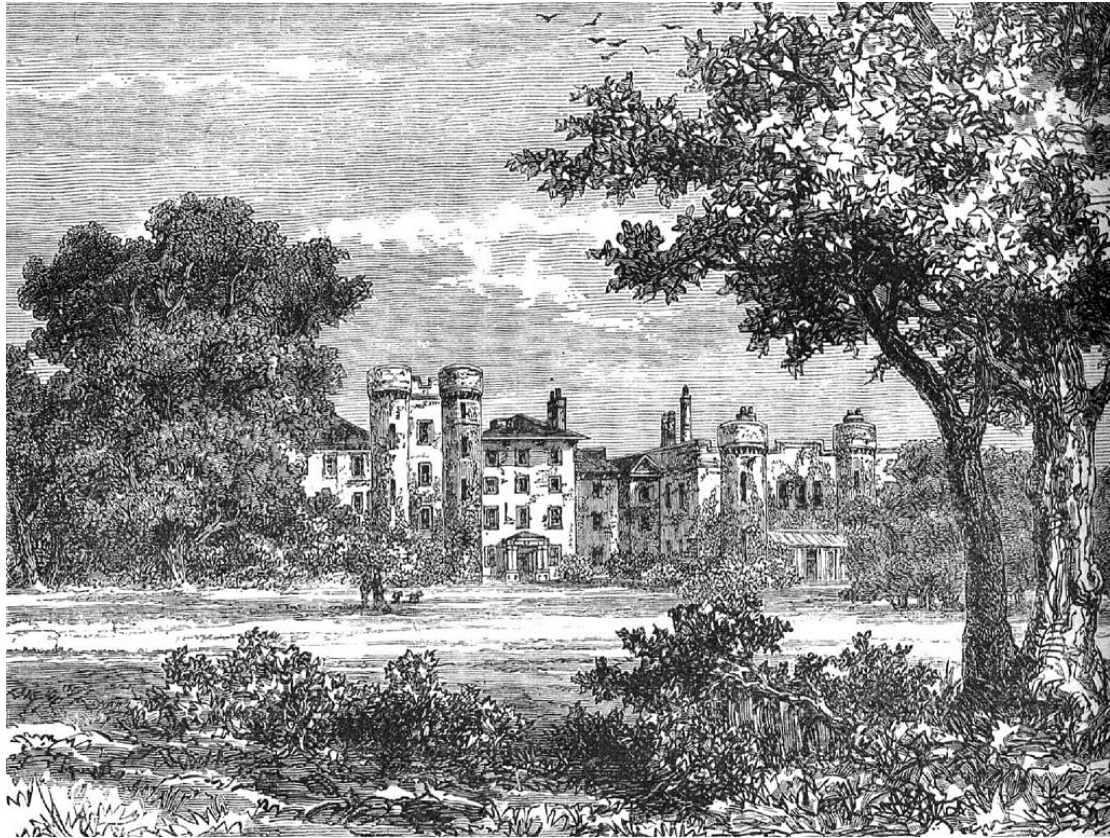


Figure 3. The south front from Walford's *Greater London*, 1898. The caption says that the view dates from about 1840.



Figure 4. The Oaks from the north east. 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.<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup> 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 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 restraint 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.<sup>21</sup>

The Demolition and Construction Co Ltd started partial demolition in December 1956.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Carshalton UDC minutes 1956-7 p459.

<sup>18</sup> Carshalton UDC minutes 1950-1 p351-3.

<sup>19</sup> Carshalton UDC minutes 1951-2 p559.

<sup>20</sup> Carshalton UDC minutes 1954-5 p549 and p552.

<sup>21</sup> Carshalton UDC minutes 1956-7 p101-4.

<sup>22</sup> Carshalton UDC minutes 1956-7 p 312 and p541



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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 worse 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 cover the cost of treating the false framework to the Adam room with some suitable preservative.<sup>23</sup>

The Sub-Committee felt that the scheme was too expensive and that better facilities could be provide din 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.<sup>24</sup>

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).

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<sup>23</sup> Carshalton UDC minutes 1957-8 p215.

<sup>24</sup> Carshalton UDC minutes 1959-60 p20 and p363.

## 4. A MODEL OF THE FOUNDATIONS

One of the objectives of the excavation was to test a model of the development of the building and the dates of the various sections of foundation as here described. The plan of the building is based on the map in the 1876 sales particulars. This postdates the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century changes made by Joseph Smith but predates the alterations by Harry Berkeley James around 1890. It is the only plan known at the time of the excavation.<sup>25</sup>

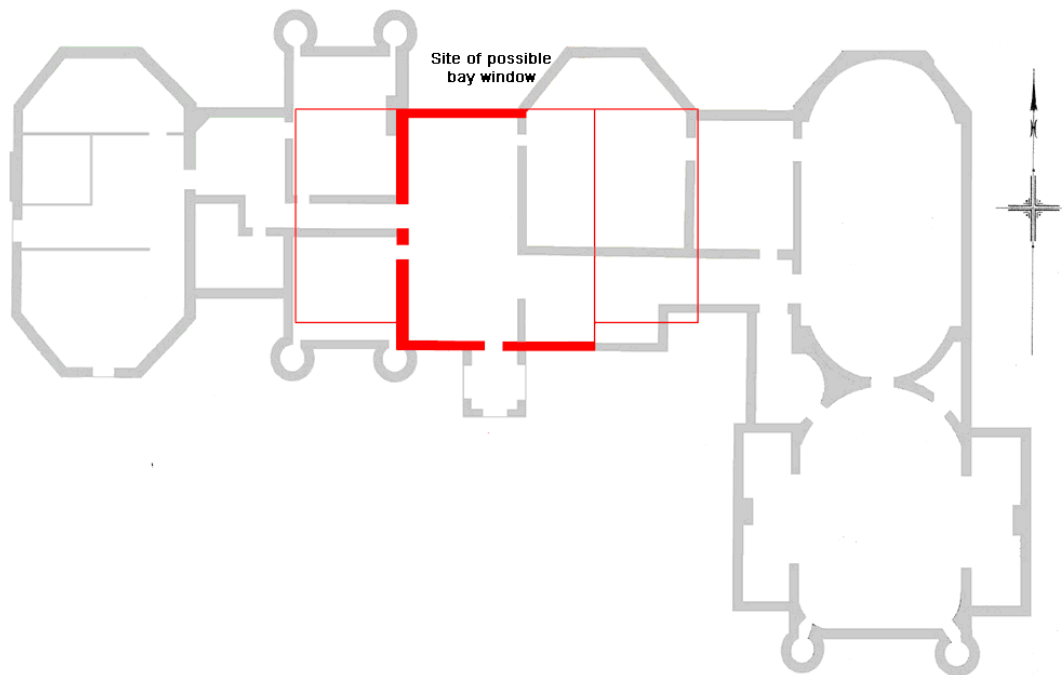


Figure 5. The footprint of the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century building extrapolated from the early views of the west front. The walls marked in heavy red still existed in 1876 although they may have been rebuilt. The outline of the two wings was more uncertain as their widths were estimated from the prints. When the excavation was planned we did not know if the north side of the wings was aligned with the central block or whether there was a large central bay on the north side. The subsequent discovery of two watercolours of the front and back of the house by John Collet showed that there was a large central bay on the north side.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> There are plans in sales particulars for 24 June 1884 (British Library maps 137 b7 19) and 26 June 1888 (British Library Maps 137 c6 10) but are simply copies of the earlier plan. A copy of a plan showing Carshalton Urban District Council's proposed alterations has since been found in the files of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

<sup>26</sup> Asgill is known to have been designed by Taylor and Barlaston is attributed to him. See Colvin 1995 p965-6.

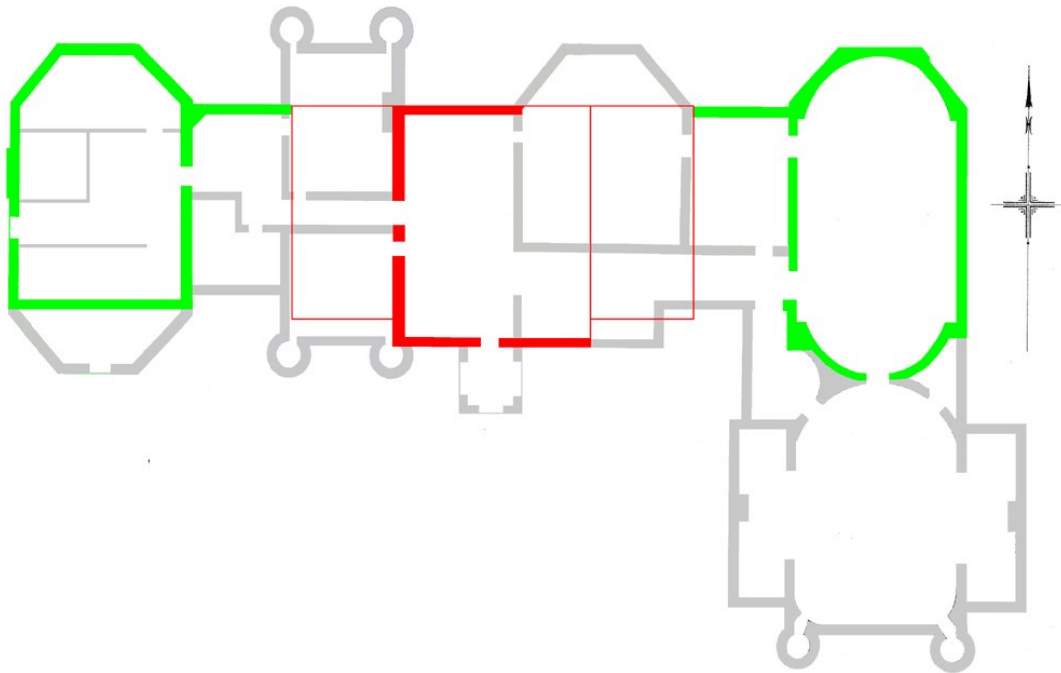


Figure 6. The pavilions and link corridor added by John Burgoyne around 1764. The east pavilion contained Burgoyne's dining room which has been attributed to Sir Robert Taylor on stylistic grounds. The south end of it was probably three sided rather than curved. The Adam drawings suggest that the west pavilion had a straight south wall despite the lack of symmetry.

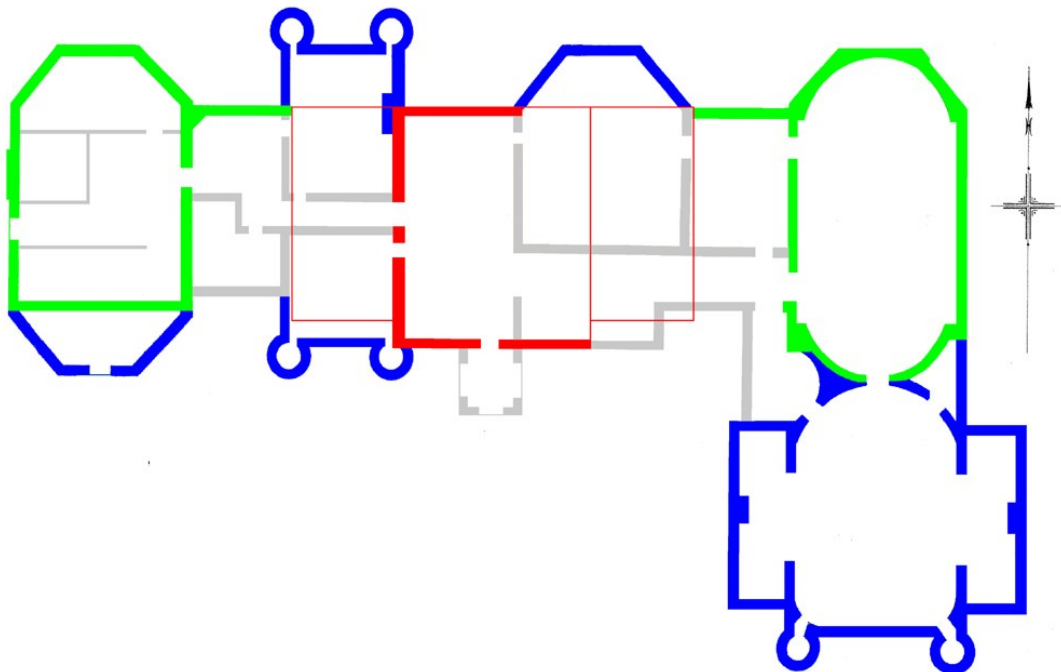


Figure 7. The Adam additions for the Earl of Derby (blue). This includes the castellations, the three sided addition to the west wing and the drawing room at the end of the south wing. The bay on the north front is also likely to be Adam's work as it appears on a print published in 1808 showing house from the east (figure 1). The grey walls are either Victorian or are of uncertain date.

## 5. THE RESISTIVITY SURVEY

In October 2005 a resistivity survey was carried out on the site of the western end of the house (figure 8). 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 is confused probably by the spread of the demolition rubble.

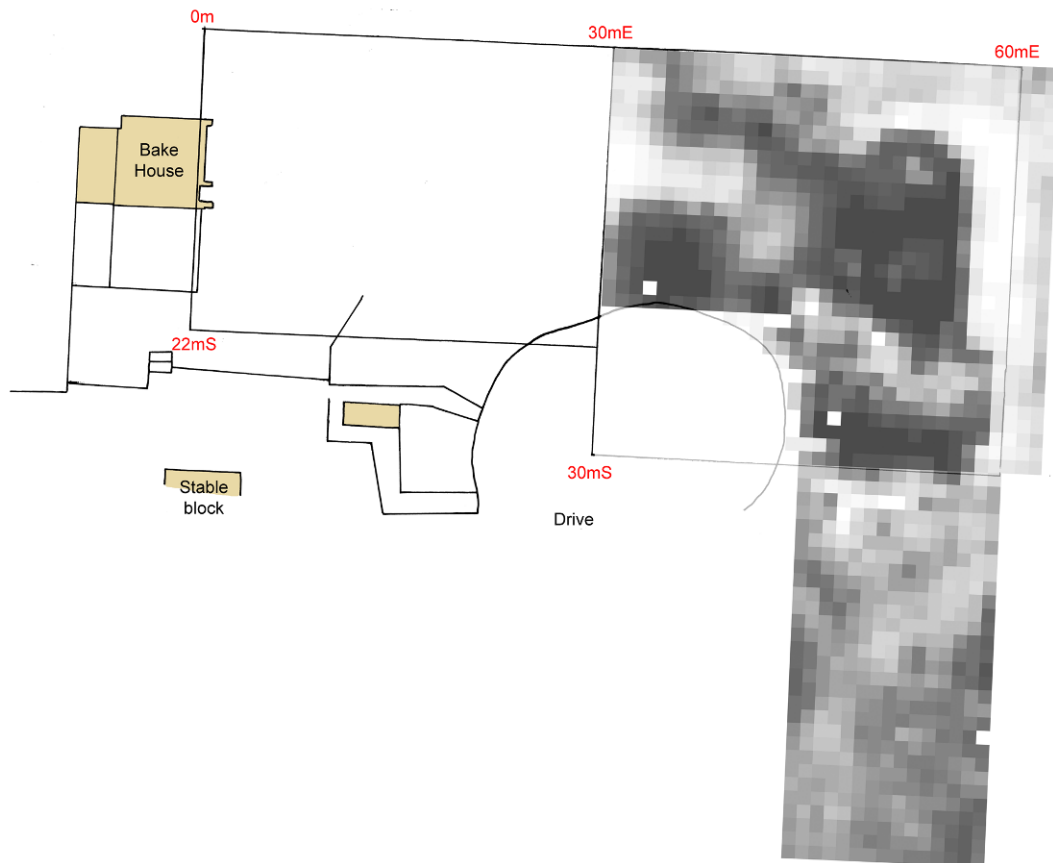


Figure 8. The resistivity survey of October 2005.



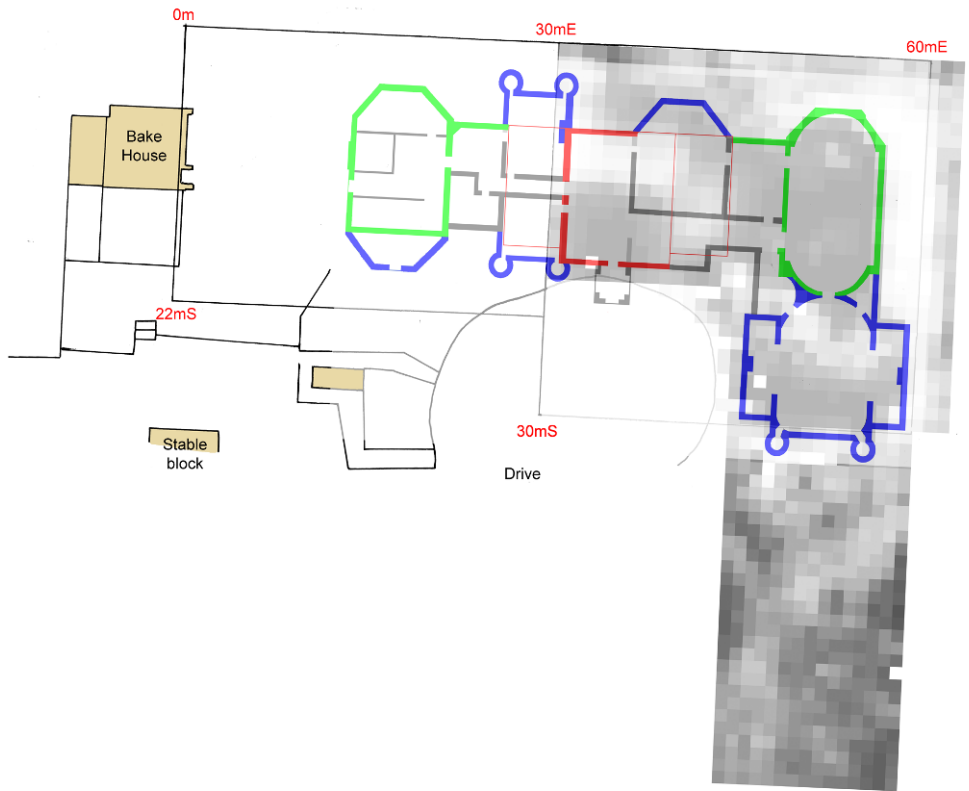


Figure 9. Site plan with the 1876 plan and the resistivity survey.



Figure 10. Site plan with the resistivity survey on the outline of the house from the 1955 Ordnance Survey map (in red).

## 6. THE RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To firmly establish the outline of the house so that it could be accurately marked out on the grass to further public understanding of the site.
2. To elucidate the building sequence by testing the model above.

## 7. METHODOLOGY

### 7.1 The design

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.

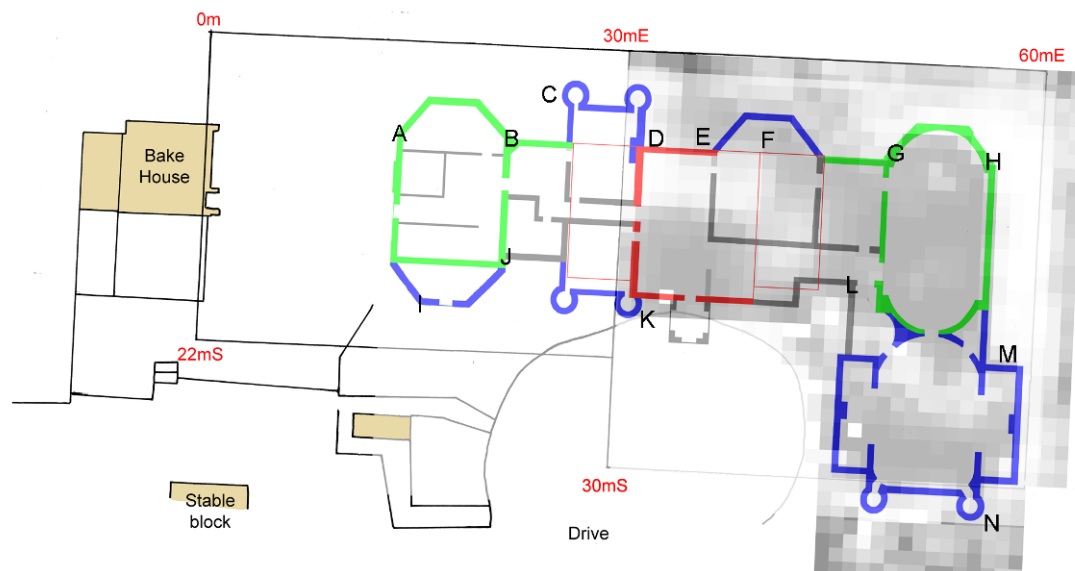


Figure 11. The location of the proposed trenches.

### 7.2 The excavation.

The discrepancies between the plans and the site meant that it was impossible to exactly specify the location of the trenches in relation 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 11).

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 than 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 boundary between 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.

### 7.3 Location of the excavated trenches

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. Trench N lay outside the 60 m grid but was surveyed to it.

| 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 16  | See figure 16  | 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    |

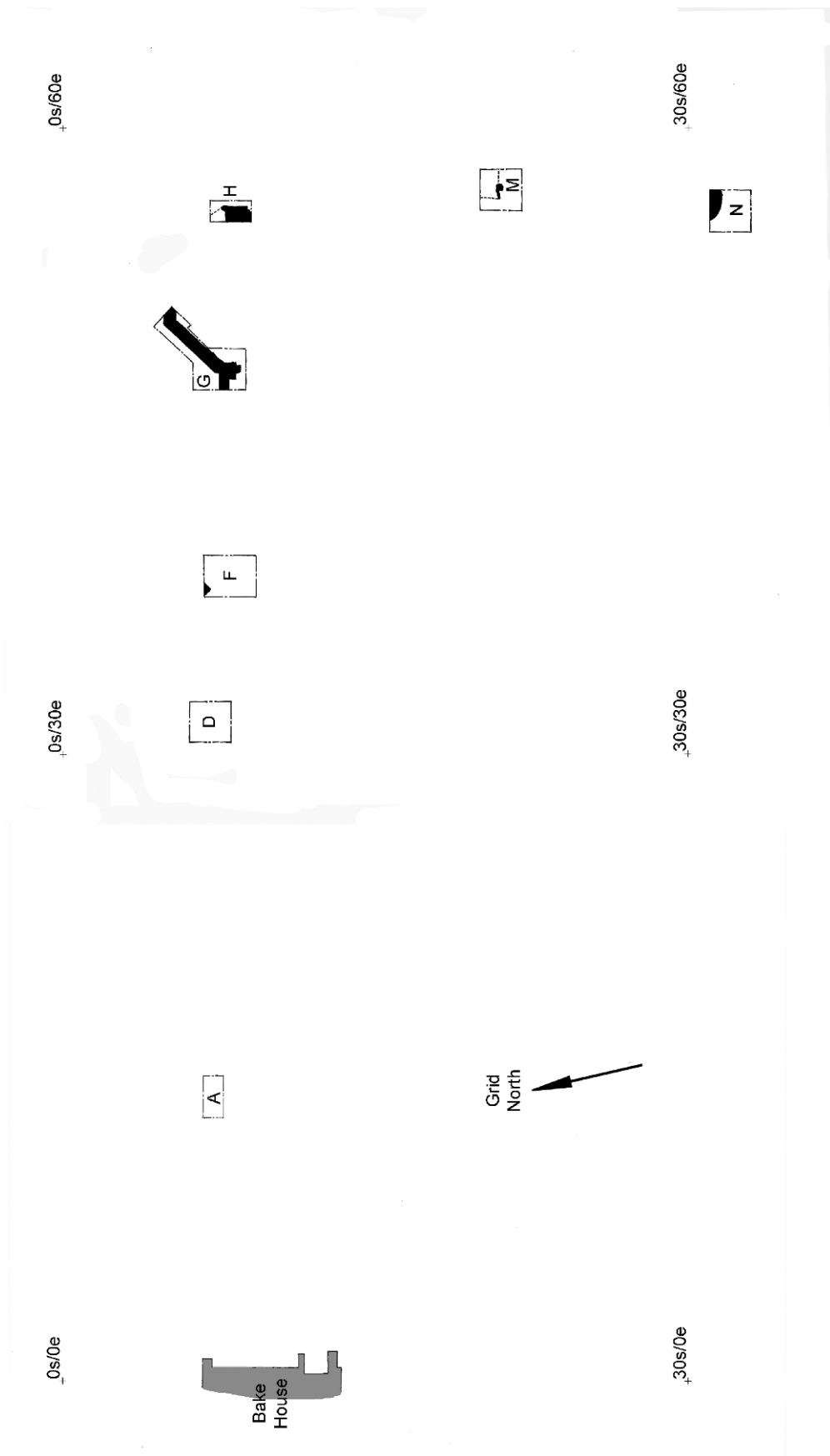


Figure 12. The trenches in relation to the site grid and the Bakehouse.



## **7.4 Finds retention policy**

The following material was discarded upon excavation:

- Unworked chalk and flint.
- Brick without a complete length, height or width.
- Peg tile without a surviving complete length or width.
- Broken featureless mortar not in situ.

The dimensions, fabric and frog type was recorded for each brick with a complete length, height or width. These were then discarded.

## **8. DESCRIPTION OF THE STRATIGRAPHY**

### **8.1 Trench A**

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

### **8.2 Trench D**

Trench D was 2 m 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 top soil 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 north east 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.

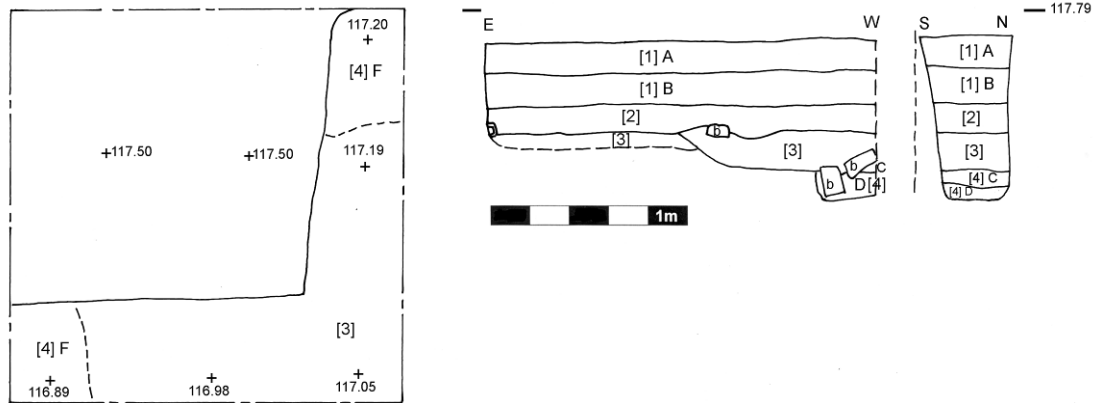


Figure 13. Plan of trench D with the south and west sections. [1] A topsoil; [1] B yellow / brown sandy silt; [2] brown silt with 50% small chalk with occasional small stones, flints mortar and tarmac; [3] dark brown silty soil; [4] D similar to [3]; [4] F loose brick rubble; b = brick.

### 8.3 Trench F

This trench was 2.5 m north – south by 2 m east – west. It was intended to locate the northeast corner of the original Taylor house if the area had not been turned into cellars. The trench was excavated through 0.12 m of top soil and about 0.52 m of chalky soil which was treated as post demolition overburden. At a depth of about 0.4 m 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 slab rested on the top of the window opening (figure 15) 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 116.35 m OD. The sides of the opening were plastered but not the side of the projection which faced the trench.

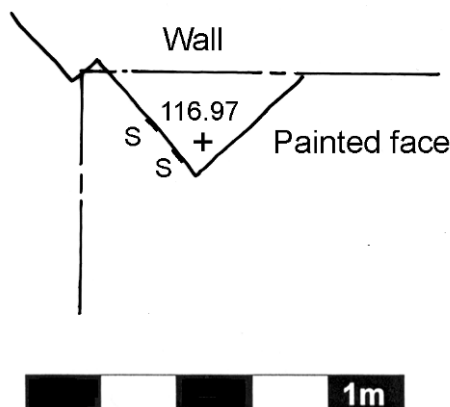


Figure 14. The northwest corner of trench F. S = staple in the brickwork.



Figure 15. The northwest corner of trench F looking northwest showing the window reveal.

## 8.4 Trench G

Trench G was designed to examine the junction between the western side of the west most bay and the wall forming the main north front. The trench was initially 1 m square but after the wall had been located it was extended considerably to cover the western face of the bay (figure 16).

Layer [G1] immediately under the turf consisted of fine fairly loose medium brown soil 2 cm to 4 cm 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 16 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 around 1762. The second [G4] formed the north wall of the house to the west of the bay.

Foundation [G3] was of soft red brick which was probably laid in English bond as a course of headers was exposed with a few stretchers above it. The wall had a thickness of 0.54 m. 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 brick some of which had shallow frogs unlike the bricks in [G3]. The bonding was uncertain due to the limited amount 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.

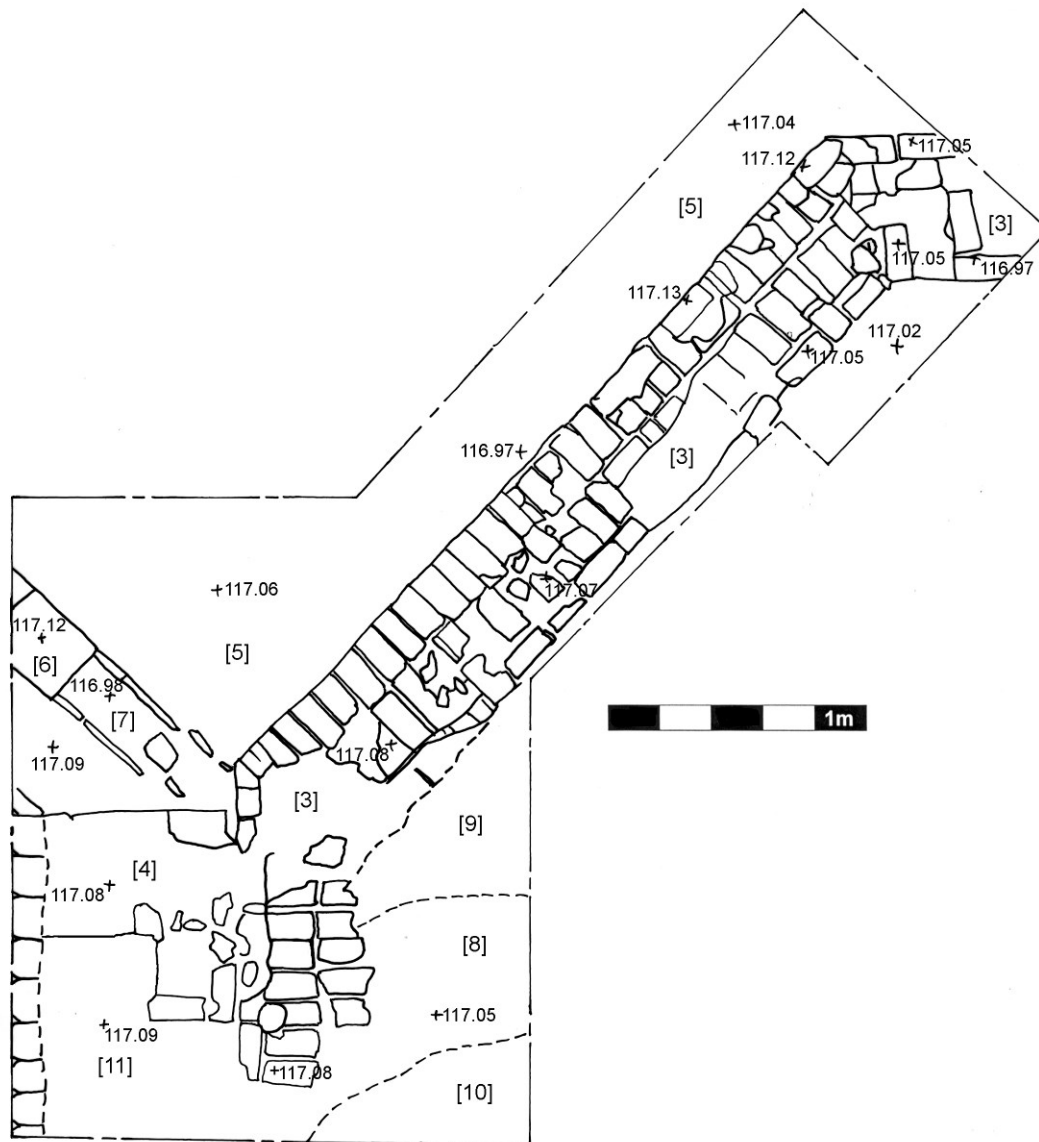


Figure 16. Plan of trench G.

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, stone 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 semicircular red clay tiles placed together to form a circular pipe (figure 17). The tiles were about 28 mm thick. The pipe had an internal diameter of 190 mm and an external diameter of 267 mm. The bottom of the inside was at 116.92 m 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].





Figure 17. Drain [G6] with silt fill [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 16).

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].

## 8.5 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 top soil [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. 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 (figure 18). 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.

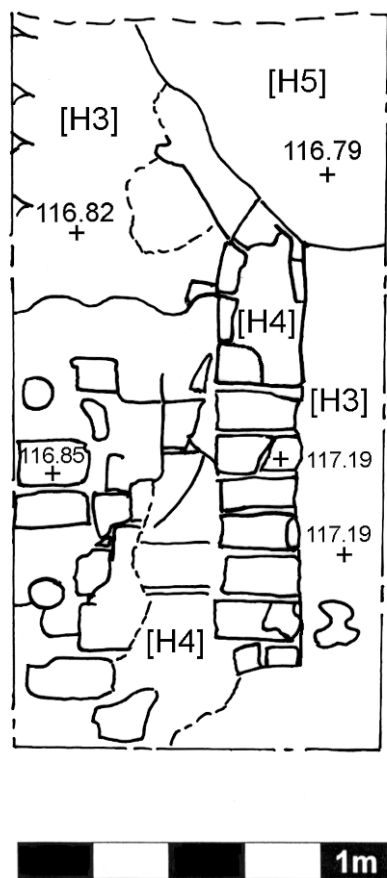


Figure 18. Trench H.

## 8.6 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 19. 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% 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 drain pipe.

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].

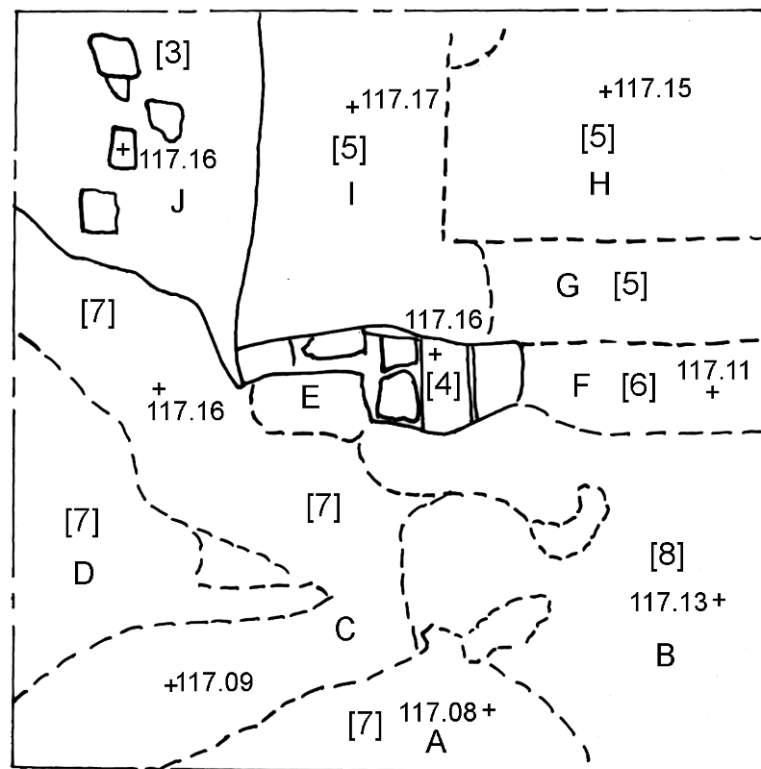


Figure 19. Trench M.

## 8.7 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 drain pipe.

When layer [N2] had been removed the trench was in the state shown in figure 21. 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 drain pipe 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 sift red brick and mortar (figure 22). 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 south eastern corner of the house. Its diameter was estimated by the chord and offset method which gave a result of 2.19 m plus or minus 0.13 m.

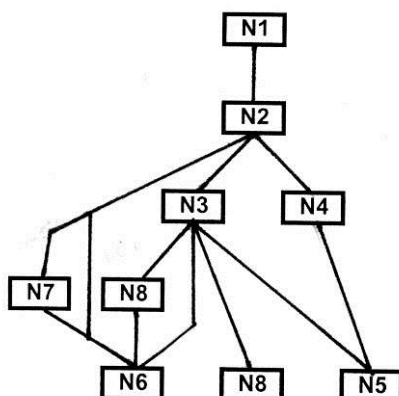


Figure 20. Matrix for trench N.

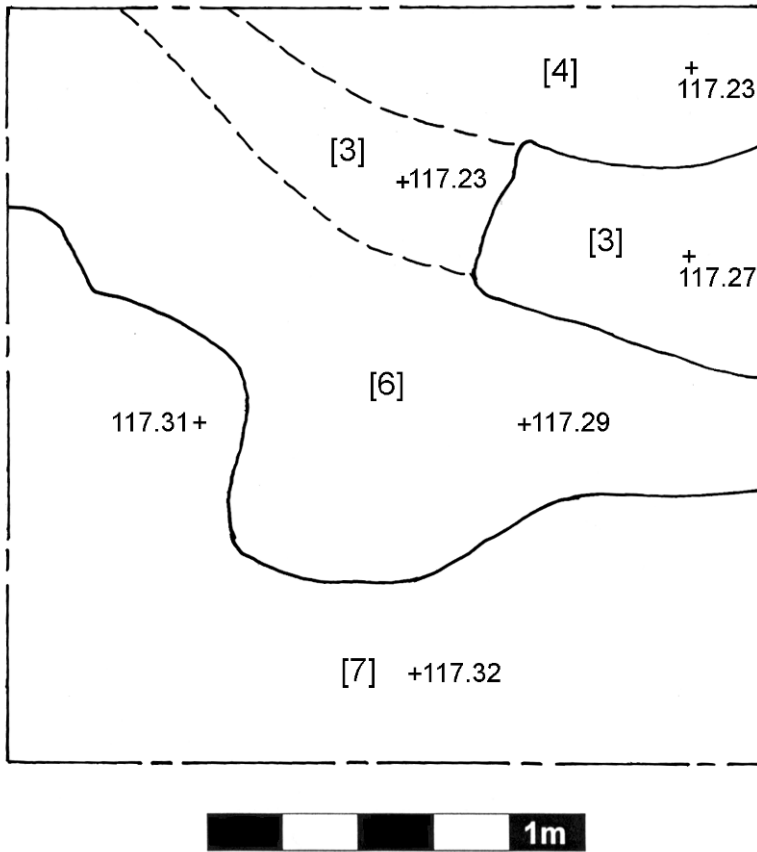


Figure 21. Plan of the trench after the removal of layer [N2].

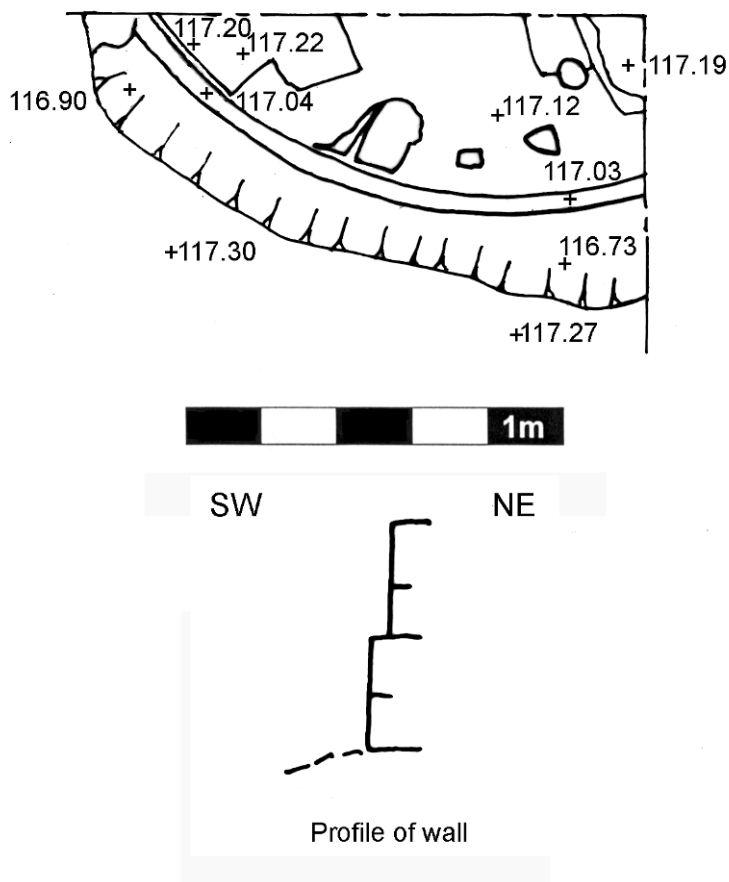


Figure 22. Plan of the turret foundation [N5] and the construction cut [N8] with a profile of the turret wall at the west end of the structure. The plan and scale are at 1:20. The profile is 1:10.

## 9. BRICKS

### 9.1 Types and sizes

Most of the bricks, and all of those in situ in structures, had a soft red sandy body. Bricks of this type were common in the local area in the first half of the eighteenth century. They tended to be displaced by yellow or grey brick in the later eighteenth century but were still being manufactured into the twentieth century.

Bricks with a preserved length height or width were measured. Only a sample of bricks were recorded in trenches D and F.

The brick groups have median heights between 60 mm and 64.5 mm but they do not appear to fall into distinctive groups (figure 23). The median widths vary between 87 and 109.5 mm. The bricks forming the bay foundation G3 had a median width of 102 mm (sample size 16) while those in the east wall of the same room [H4] had a median width of 107 on a sample size of 10. The east side wall was also significantly thicker than the bay wall. Both walls are thought to be part of the wings added by Robert Taylor for John Burgoyne.

Foundation G4 was the only wall to incorporate bricks with shallow frogs.

| Context | Median dimensions |      |       | Sample size |    |    |
|---------|-------------------|------|-------|-------------|----|----|
|         | L                 | H    | W     | L           | H  | W  |
| D1      |                   | 62.5 | 107   |             | 4  | 2  |
| D2      |                   | 63   | 109.5 |             | 5  | 4  |
| D3      |                   | 64.5 | 104   |             | 12 | 9  |
| F2      | 243               | 63   | 104   | 3           | 26 | 25 |
| F3      |                   | 62   |       |             | 7  |    |
| G1      | 231               | 62.5 | 104   | 1           | 12 | 12 |
| G2      |                   | 63   | 102   |             | 5  | 1  |
| G3      | 220               | 63   | 102   | 13          | 16 | 16 |
| G4      | 229.5             | 62   | 105   | 2           | 2  | 7  |
| H2      |                   | 60   | 102.5 |             | 19 | 8  |
| H3      |                   | 61   | 104   |             | 23 | 19 |
| H4      | 228               | 62   | 107   | 7           | 8  | 10 |
| M2      |                   | 60   | 104   |             | 6  | 5  |
| M3      |                   |      | 105   |             |    | 3  |
| M4      |                   | 64   | 106   |             | 4  | 4  |
| N2      |                   | 62.5 | 100   |             | 4  | 1  |
| N3      |                   | 63   | 87    |             | 25 | 5  |
| N5      | 235.5             | 63   | 108.5 | 2           | 21 | 22 |

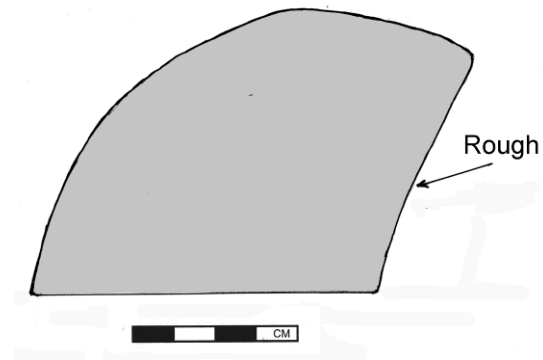
Figure 23. Median brick sizes by context. The measurements in red are of the bricks in situ in structures.



## 9.2 Worked brick

### Layer [F2]

<G1> Bull nosed brick (?) which was made by cutting rather than moulding. Thickness 70.



## 10. FINDS CATALOGUE

*All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise stated.*

### 10.1 Coins

All coins were retained.

#### Layer [F2]

- Halfpenny, 1861, very worn.

### 10.2 Pottery

All pottery was retained.

#### Layer [A1]

- Flower pot base, diameter 80, 1
- White earthenware with clear glaze on both sides, 1 (modern).

#### Layer [D1]

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

#### Layer [D2]

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

#### Layer [D3]

- Porcelain rim with blue hand painted decoration, 2.
- White earthenware with clear glaze on both sides, 2 (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
- Large bowl decorated with low relief moulding on the outside. Light brown glaze on the exterior, grey blue on the interior. 4 pieces. 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Modern cup sherd, 1
- White earthenware with clear glaze on both sides, 5 (modern).
- White pot with thin green lines on a white background, 1
- Fine redware with glaze damaged by fire, 1
- White porcelain plate, 2
- 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
- Stone ware bottle, 1 (19<sup>th</sup> century)
- Redware 6 thick. Splashes of clear glazer on one side. The other side has thick clear cream glaze, 1 (19<sup>th</sup> century).

**Layer [G1]**

- Redware, probably flower pot, 2.
- Flower pot base angle, 1.
- Rim sherd with white glaze on both sides and red decoration on the exterior, 1.

**Layer [G2]**

- Flower pot, 1.
- Redware glazed on both sides, 1.

**Layer [H1]**

- White pottery with clear glaze on both sides, 1 (modern).

**Layer [H2]**

- Unglazed redware, 1.
- Flower pot rim, 1.
- Pot or tile flake with green and brown glaze, 1 (19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century).

**Layer [H3]**

- Flower pot rim, 2.

**Layer [M1]**

- Redware 5 thick with grey wash on exterior, 1.

**Layer [M2]**

- Red flower pot base angle, 1.
- Red flower pot rim, 1.
- Flower pot wall, 1.
- Large white platter, 1 (19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century).
- Stone ware, 1.
- Grey body with pale blue glaze, possibly from a cup, 3 (19<sup>th</sup> century?).
- Porcelain rim shard, blue hand painted decoration with brown rim edge, 1.
- White body, blue and white stripped decoration, 1 (modern).
- White body decorated with wide red and fine green lines, 1 (modern).
- Bark brown glaze on both sides, 2.
- Red body with dark green glaze, 1 (19<sup>th</sup> century?).
- Buff body with dark green glaze, 1 (19<sup>th</sup> century?).

**Layer [N1]**

- Buff body with good white glaze on one side, a scrap.

**Layer [N2]**

- Red flower pot wall, 1.
- Red flower pot rim, 1.
- Redware with splash of clear glaze, 1.

**Layer [N3]**

- Pale grey stoneware, 1 (18<sup>th</sup> century).

## 10.3 Tobacco pipes

All clay tobacco pipe was retained.

**Layer [G1]**

- Stem, 1.

**Layer [G5]**

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

## 10.4 Mathematical tiles

**Layer [D1]**

<8> Part of a mathematical tile. Height of 'brick' 62. Surviving width 132, surviving height 85. 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' 65, surviving width 116.

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

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

Mathematical tiles were fairly commonly used in southeast England in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century and were particularly popular when the brick tax was in force 1784 – 1850. They were commonly 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 Holland for the Prince of Wales 1786-8.<sup>27</sup> Three examples are known within the London Borough of Sutton. One of these is the southwest corner of the Old Rectory in and Cheam, and another on the gables of Sutton Lodge in Brighton Road while the third was Wallington Old Manor House.<sup>28</sup> It seems unlikely that these tiles were used on the Taylor or Adam work as the excavation showed that these have substantial foundations. The tiles had gone out of fashion before Smith's mid-19<sup>th</sup> century alterations so it is likely that they were used in some minor alteration. This would be consistent with the low number of tiles excavated.

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<sup>27</sup> Clifton-Taylor p281-6.

<sup>28</sup> 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.

## 10.5 Roof tiles

### 10.5.1 Pan tiles

#### Layer [D1]

- Pan tile with black glaze, 1.

#### Layer [D2]

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

#### Layer [D3]

- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 1.

#### Layer [F2]

- Pan tile, 5.
- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 14.

#### Layer [G1]

- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 8.

#### Layer [G5]

- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 2.

#### Layer [H2]

- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 1.

#### Layer [M2]

- Pan tile, 4
- Pan tile with black iron glaze, 4

#### Layer [N2]

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

#### Layer [N3]

- Pan tile, 1.

### 10.5.2 Peg tiles

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

#### Layer [F2]

- Peg tile with a full width of 163 covered with mortar.

### 10.5.3 Crest tiles

#### Layer [F2]

- Crest tile with a rounded top. Fire clay (?) with blue finish. (19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century).

The excavation therefore 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  |

It is likely that the unglazed pan tile was less thoroughly collected so the ratio between the two types is not significant.

Prosser's view of 1828 shows a red pan tile roof (figure 2) 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 Taylor's work for Burgoyne, Adam's work for Derby 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.

## 10.6 Floor and wall tiles

### Layer [A1]

- Red floor tile 23 mm thick.

### Layer [D2]

- Floor tile 152 by 155 and 24 thick set in concrete.
- Hard red floor tile spotted with grog. Three pieces 22, 25 and 25 thick. 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Layer [D3]

- Floor tile with hard red grog spotted body 22 thick, 1. (19<sup>th</sup> century?).

### Layer [F2]

- <2> Floor tile with hard red grog spotted body and quatrefoil recess on the underside for keying. Full width 152. Concrete on surface.
- Red floor tile, two pieces similar to <2>. A full width of 154.
- Red floor tile similar to <2>, 3.
- Red floor tile 42 thick, 1.
- Floor tile with fine red body 23 thick. Hard mortar, 1.
- Parts of two red floor tiles fixed to 120 mm of rubble in hard cement – evidently the floor foundation. Tiles 23 thick with one full width of 152. (discarded).
- Corner of a white triangular floor tile 20 thick.

### Layer [M2]

- Wall tile with white glaze, 1 (modern).
- Pale brown triangular floor tiles, 2.

### Layer [N2]

- Floor tile, fine red body 30 thick, 1.

## 10.7 Other ceramic building materials

### Layer [A1]

- Redware drainage pipe. External diameter about 68, internal diameter about 45. 1 piece.
- Fletton brick, 2.
- Layer [D2]**
  - Stoneware drain pipe, 1.
- Layer [D3]**
  - Stoneware drain pipe, 1.
- Layer [F2]**
  - Stoneware drain pipe, 1.
- Layer [G1]**
  - Large semi-circular redware drain tile. 32 thick, 1.
  - Stoneware drain pipe, 1.
- Layer [G2]**
  - Salt glazed stoneware drain pipe, 14.
- Layer [M1]**
  - Stoneware drain pipe, 1.
- Layer [M2]**
  - Wall tile with white glaze, 1 (modern).
- Layer [N2]**
  - Stoneware drain pipe, 5.

## 10.8 Stone

- Layer [A1]**
  - Burnt flint, 1.
  - Purple slate, 1.
- Layer [D1]**
  - Hard grey granite like rock, 4.
  - Grey slate, 1.
  - Slate, 1.
  - Corner of a slab of very fine brown sandstone 40 thick. Top and one edge smoothed, bottom and 1 edge chiselled.
- Layer [D2]**
  - Slate, 1.
  - Grey slate with very hard mortar on it, 1.
- Layer [D3]**
  - Grey slate often with mortar on it, 14.
- Layer [F2]**
  - Slate, 14 pieces some large.
  - Complete purple slate 534 by 259. One end rounded off with two nail holes.
  - Grey slate with Portland cement on it, 2.
  - Grey slate, 5.
  - Purple slate, 14.
  - Reigate stone with one flat surface, 1.
  - Edge of a slab of fine white stone 20 thick, 1.
  - Hone stone, 1.
- Layer [G1]**



<5> Oolitic limestone. One side squared then turning through 45 degrees. The other side covered with calcite crystals (figure 24). Possibly part of an ornamental cabinet. Surviving length 125.

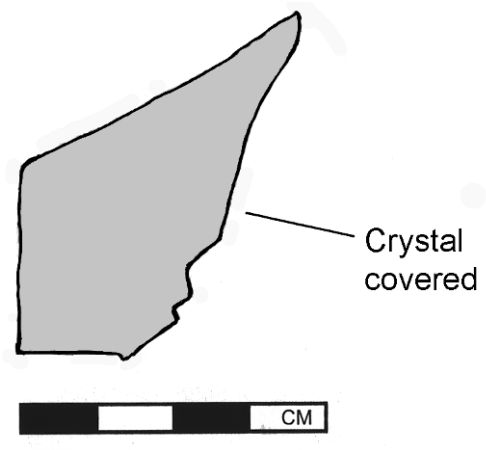


Figure 24. Find <5> from context [G1].



### **Layer [G1] (cont)**

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

### **Layer [G2]**

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

### **Layer [H1]**

- Grey slate, 1

### **Layer [H2]**

- Grey slate, 1

### **Layer [M1]**

- Grey slate, 1

### **Layer [M2]**

- Slate, 2
- Coal, 1

### **Layer [N2]**

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

## **10.9 Glass**

### **Layer [A1]**

- Flat clear window glass, 9 (modern).
- Window glass with moulded pattern, 1 (modern).
- Clear bottle glass, 4 (modern).
- Dark green bottle glass, 1 (modern).

### **Layer [D1]**

- Clear window glass, 2 (modern).
- Clear bottle glass, 7 (modern).
- Green bottle glass, 3 (modern)

### **Layer [D2]**

- Clear flat window glass, 1 (modern).

### **Layer [D3]**

- Flat clear glass, 9 (modern).
- Dark green bottle glass, 1 (modern).

### **Layer [F1]**

- Flat clear glass, 1 (modern).
- Clear glass moulded with a diamond pattern, 1 (modern).

### **Layer [F2]**

- Dark green bottle glass, 1 (modern).
- Brown bottle glass, 10 (modern).
- Clear bottle glass, 43 (modern).
- Clear flat glass, 13 (modern).

- Blue marble, 1 (modern).

**Layer [G1]**

- Clear flat glass, 22 (modern).
- Clear glass bottle, 11 (modern).
- Pale blue bottle glass, 1 (modern)
- Green bottle glass, 1 (modern).

**Layer [G2]**

- Clear flat glass, 6 (modern).
- Clear flat patinated glass, 1.
- Clear bottle glass, 1 (modern).
- Green bottle glass, 1 (modern).
- Dark bottle glass, 1 (modern).

**Layer [H1]**

- Clear modern bottle glass, 1.

**Layer [H2]**

- Thick clear modern glass, 7.

**Layer [H3]**

- Flat clear glass, 2 (modern).
- Thick clear glass, 1 (modern).

**Layer [M2]**

- Clear glass bottle, melted, 2.
- Clear glass bottle, 18 (modern).
- Clear flat glass, 15 (modern).
- Clear flat glass with moulded surface, 1 (modern).
- Greenish bottle glass, 1 (modern).
- Brown bottle glass, 1 (modern).
- Blue bottle glass, patinated, 1.

**Layer [M1]**

- Clear flat glass, 1 (modern).

**Layer [N1]**

- Clear glass, 3 (modern).

**Layer [N2]**

- Clear flat glass, 4 (modern).

## 10.10 Iron

**Layer [A1]**

- Cycle clip?

**Layer [D1]**

- Small square plate and a ring to a door hook or similar, 1.

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, 1 (modern).

**Layer [F2]**

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

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, 1.
- Furniture caster wheel, 1.
- Brick ties 97, 105, 80, 80, 87, 82, 114, and 80 long.
- Staples 65 long by 35 wide, 6.
- Wire, 1.
- Pipe clip with spike to fix to a wall. 45 long and 25 wide, 1.
- Small gas cylinder, 1.

Nails:

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

**Layer [G2]**

- Brick ties, 97 and 105 long.
- Curved cast iron sheet probably from a drain pipe, 1.
- Iron door knob.
- Buckle possibly from horse harness, 1.

Nails:

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

**Layer [H1]**

Nails:

- 38 Rectangular – broken.

**Layer [H2]**

- Cast iron drain pipe with green paint, 1.
- Staple 68 long and 40 wide, 1.
- Nail or tie pointed at both ends, length 102.

Nails:

- 40 Rectangular.
- 50 Rectangular.
- 60 Rectangular, 2.

- 68 Rectangular.
- 80 Rectangular.

**Layer [H3]**

- Brick ties 85, 94 and 97 long.
- Metal spike with curved pipe holder, 1.
- Pin with galvanised wire loop, 1.

**Layer [M2]**

- Iron pipe 55 long and 35 diameter about 1.5 thick, 1.
- Four strands of wire twisted together, 1.
- Screws, 2 (modern).
- Galvanised iron staple, 1 (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.

## 10.11 Non ferrous metals

**Layer [D1]**

- <9> Handle of a spoon. Three stamped marks 'A.P. & C<sup>o</sup>', 'EP' and 'A 1'.
- Copper nail marked MF on the head.

**Layer [F2]**

- Sash window fitting with modern screw, 1.



- Four strand copper wire, 1.
- Single strand copper wire, 3.
- 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.
- Triangular piece of sheet lead about 2 thick. Longest side 79, 1.

**Layer [G2]**

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

**Layer [M2]**

- Copper screw, 1 (modern).
- Copper wire with seven strands, 1.

**Layer [N2]**

- Copper wire, 4.
- Brass door latch keep, 1 (modern).

## 10.12 Bone

**Layer [D1]**

- End of small bone brush handle with holes for bristles, 1.

**Layer [G1]**

- Tiny bone.

**Layer [M2]**

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

**Layer [N2]**

- Limb bone, 1.

## 10.13 Other items

**Layer [A1]**

- A scrap of plastic.

**Layer [D1]**

- Rubber shoe heal.

**Layer [D2]**

- Tarmac, 8.
- Cinder, 6.

**Layer [F2]**

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

**Layer [G1]**

- Tarmac, 3.
- Charcoal, 1.

**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.

#### Layer [H2]

- Cinder, 1.

## 11. KEY HEIGHTS

The site was levelled to the Ordnance Survey bench mark on the eastern end of the former greenhouse at 115.72 m OD.

The site TBM was on pin 30E/22S on the tarmac turning circle in front of the former house. It was at 117.94 m OD.

| Height OD | Position  |
|-----------|---|
| 116.35    | Trench F – lowest point reached by wall in the NW corner.       |
| 116.81    | Trench D – lowest point reached in the NE corner.               |
| 116.97    | Trench F – foundation top [F3].                                 |
| 117.05    | Trench G – NW corner of bay foundation [G3].                    |
| 117.08    | Trench G – north wall of house [G4].                            |
| 117.12    | Trench N – top of turret foundation [N5].                       |
| 117.16    | Trench M – top of foundation [M4].                              |
| 117.19    | Trench H – foundation at NE corner of house [H4].               |
| 117.82    | Tarmac at the edge of the turning circle in front of the house. |
| 117.87    | Floor of the room east of the Bake House.                       |

The tarmac at the edge of the turning circle in front of the house and the floor of the room east of the Bake House are within 5 cm of each other suggesting that there was one floor level in the house. This is supported by a plan of the building made in the 1950s when Carshalton Urban District Council were planning to adapt the building. It is detailed but does not show any internal steps.<sup>29</sup>

The foundation in trench H at the northeast corner of the house is 0.68 m below the floor of the room east of the Bake House. The foundations in trench G are lower still at about 117.08 m OD. This implies that the foundations were demolished to below floor level. Photos of the north front show bay windows which implies that the floor was close to ground level which is not consistent with the present slope of the site. It is possible that the slope was graded down when the house was demolished but, if this was so, the drop on the north side of the house must have been very steep or the re-grading carried a long way down slope. The other possibility is that the floor dropped across the north – south width of the house but this is not shown on the 1876 plan or that produced by Carshalton Urban District Council and, therefore, seems unlikely..

## 12. DISCUSSION

The excavation did not uncover any of the foundations of the original Taylor house. Trench D, which aimed to do this, did not reach the bottom of modern fill. This is curious as its relationship to the side of the bay window exposed in trench F suggests

<sup>29</sup> The plan is in the files of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

that it was outside the late 19<sup>th</sup> century building. It may be that it was dug into the fill of the cellars beneath large bay on the north side of the original Taylor house. The bay is clearly shown on a print of the north side of the house which was published in 1808 but it had probably gone by mid-century. The finds from [D3] and [D4] include modern glass and pottery and stoneware drain pipe which must be later than the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It is hard to see how the trench came to be filled so late if it was outside the building and below the 19<sup>th</sup> century ground floor level. This issue remains unresolved.

The earliest excavated structure was the foundations of Burgoyne's dining room of about 1762. The substantial thickness of the foundations in trenches G and H suggest that the Burgoyne's pavilion was not intended to be a single storey structure without cellars.

Adam's work was exposed in trench N. The bricks here were soft reds which were remarkably thin for the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Soft bright red brick was popular in the local area around 1700 but by the mid-century grey or yellow stock was being used for fashionable work. Adam's choice of brick is therefore surprising and it also seems rather inconsistent with his pseudo-Medieval castle-like design. Adam produced several designs for the project which show that Derby wished to retain the earlier pavilions but these could easily have been re-skinned in more fashionable brick. The design which Adam implemented has not survived but the decision to retain the red brick perhaps suggests that it involved retaining the central part of the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century house as well as the east pavilion. If so the curious mixture of classical villa and gothic castle shown in early 19<sup>th</sup> century prints was a wilful creation and not the result of an abandoned project as is usually thought.<sup>30</sup>

The north wall of house to the east of the pavilion contains bricks with frogs unlike the bricks in the pavilion suggesting that they are a different date – almost certainly later. Presumably the original wall linking the wing and the house wall was further south. It was not clear when this change was made.

The failure to locate foundations in trench A suggests that the western end of the house was more thoroughly demolished than the eastern one. It is an obvious step to link this with the two phases of demolition. However, the council minutes suggest that only the 'Adam Room' and the 'turreted portion of the building adjoining it to the south' were to be preserved during the first stage of demolition. This clearly refers to the east wing and the 'Adam Room' is clearly the dining room at the north east corner of the house which Taylor built for Burgoyne. Trenches H, M, N and the east side of G therefore lie in the second phase of demolition. However the foundations in trench F show that good preservation is not confined to the second demolition.

Trench A was in the service rooms added to the western end of the house in by Henry Berkeley James between 1888 and 1892. It is possible that these bricks were rather harder and more salvageable than those in the main house and therefore more thoroughly robbed out.

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<sup>30</sup> Rowan 1985 a.

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## 14. APPENDICIES

### 14.1 Drawings made on site

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | D | Trench plan, south side and south end of the west side.                |
| 2 | F | Plan of the wall in the northwest corner of trench F.                  |
| 3 | G | Plan of trench G with heights on an overlay.                           |
| 4 | H | Plan of trench H.  |
| 5 | M | Plan of trench M.  |
| 6 | N | Plan of trench N showing the tops of layers [N3], [N4], [N6] and [N7]. |
| 7 | N | Plan of turret foundation [N5] and cut [N8].                           |

### 14.2 Photography

#### 14.2.1 Digital photos

|      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
|      |   | <b>8 July 2009</b>  |
| D 1  | M | The top of layer [M2] looking south.  |
| D 2  | M | The top of layer [M2] looking north.  |
| D 3  | M | Trench M looking south at the end of work on 8 July                             |
| D 4  | M | Trench M looking north at the end of work on 8 July                             |
|      |   | <b>9 July 2009</b>  |
| D 5  | H | The top of [H2] looking south.  |
| D 6  | H | The top of [H2] looking north.  |
| D 7  | D | The south end of trench D looking west at the end of work on 9 July.            |
| D 8  | D | The south end of trench D looking east at the end of work on 9 July.            |
|      |   | <b>10 July 2009</b>   |
| D 9  | D | The top of the brick layer [D3] looking west.                                   |
| D 10 | D | The top of the brick layer [D3] looking east.                                   |
| D 11 | N | The top of layer [N2] looking south.  |
| D 12 | N | The top of layer [N2] looking north.  |
|      |   | <b>11 July 2009</b>   |
| D 13 | H | Trench H looking south.   |
| D 14 | H | Trench H looking north.   |
| D 15 | N | Base of the east turret looking north.  |
| D 16 | N | Base of the east turret looking east.   |
| D 17 | N | Base of the east turret looking northeast.                                      |
|      |   | <b>12 July 2009</b>   |
| D 18 | H | Looking south.  |
| D 19 | H | Looking north.  |
| D 20 | G | Looking NE.   |
| D 21 | G | Looking north showing bonding break between walls [G3] and [G4] and drain [G6]. |
| D 22 | G | Drain [G6] and fill [G7].   |
| D 23 | G | Wall [G3] looking SW along west side of bay.                                    |



|      |   |  |
|------|---|--|
| D 24 | G | Wall [G3] looking SW along west side of bay.   |
| D 25 | G | Wall [G3] the NW corner of the bay.  |
| D 26 | G | Wall [G3] looking SW with wall [G4] and drain [G6] in the background.  |
| D 27 | G | Looking west. Wall [G3] foreground and right with wall [G4] background left and drain [G6] background right. |
| D 28 | G | Looking south. Wall [G3] on the left and drain [G6] on the right. Wall [G4] background left.                 |
| D 29 | G | Looking east. Wall [G3] at the SW corner of the bay.   |
| D 30 | F | Trench F looking west.   |
| D 31 | F | Trench F looking north.  |
| D 32 | F | The NW corner.   |
|      |   | <b>13 August 2009</b>  |
| D 33 | N | Looking north.   |
| D 34 | N | Looking south.   |
| D 35 | D | South side looking south.  |
| D 36 | D | East side looking east.  |
| D 37 | D | Looking east.  |
| D 38 | D | SE corner of the trench S at top showing suspected structure.  |
| D 39 | D | SE corner of the trench looking east showing suspected structure.  |
| D 40 | D | SE corner of the trench looking south showing suspected structure.   |
| D 41 | D | Looking south.   |
| D 42 | G | Drain [G6] and fill [G7].  |
| D 43 | G | Drain [G6] and fill [G7].  |
| D 44 | G | Drain [G6] and fill [G7].  |
| D 45 | G | Drain [G6] and fill [G7].  |
| D 46 | G | Drain [G6] with the junction of walls [D3] and [D4] looking NW.  |
| D 47 | G | Drain [G6] with the junction of walls [D3] and [D4]. SW at the top.  |
| D 48 | F | Wall in the NW corner looking NW.  |
| D 49 | F | Wall in the NW corner looking NW.  |
| D 50 | F | The NW corner looking NW.  |
| D 51 | F | The NW corner looking north.   |
| D 52 | G | Junction between wall [G3] (foreground) and wall [G4] after further cleaning Looking south.                  |
| D 53 | G | Junction between wall [G3] (foreground) and wall [G4] after further cleaning Looking north.                  |
| D 54 | M | Looking south.   |
| D 55 | M | Looking north.   |
| D 56 | M | Looking south.   |
| D 57 | M | NW corner. South at the top.   |
| D 58 | M | Wall [M4] looking south.   |
| D 59 | D | Mathematical tile. Find <8> from [D1].   |
| D 60 | G | Oolitic limestone with crystal covered face. Find <5> from [G1].   |
| D 61 | G | Oolitic limestone with crystal covered face. Find <5> from [G1].   |
| D 62 | G | Oolitic limestone with crystal covered face. Find <5> from [G1].   |
| D 63 | G | Oolitic limestone with crystal covered face. Find <5> from [G1].   |

## 14.2.2 Black and white film

|      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
|      |   | <b>8 July 2009</b>                                  |
| N 2  | M | The top of layer [M2] looking south.                |
| N 3  | M | The top of layer [M2] looking north.                |
| N 4  | M | Trench M looking south at the end of work on 8 July |
| N 5  | M | Trench M looking north at the end of work on 8 July |
|      |   | <b>9 July 2009</b>                                  |
| N 6  | H | The top of [H2] looking south.                      |
| N 7  | H | The top of [H2] looking north.                      |
|      |   | <b>10 July 2009</b>                                 |
| N 8  | D | The top of the brick layer [D3] looking west.       |
| N 9  | D | The top of the brick layer [D3] looking east.       |
| N 10 | N | The top of layer [N2] looking south.                |
| N 11 | N | The top of layer [N2] looking north.                |
|      |   | <b>11 July 2009</b>                                 |
| N 12 | H | Trench H looking south.                             |
| N 13 | H | Trench H looking south.                             |
| N 14 | H | Trench H looking south.                             |
| N 15 | H | Trench H looking north.                             |
| N 16 | H | Trench H looking north.                             |
| N 17 | N | Base of the east turret looking north.              |
|      |   | <b>12 July 2009</b>                                 |
| N 18 | H | Looking south.                                      |
| N 19 | H | Looking north.                                      |
| N 20 | G | Wall [G3] looking SW along west side of bay.        |
| N 21 | G | Wall [G3] looking SW along west side of bay.        |
| N 22 | G | Wall [G3] the NW corner of the bay.                 |
| N 23 | G | Looking NE.   |
| N 24 | G | Looking NE.   |
| N 25 | G | West side of the trench looking north. 12-8         |
| N 26 | F | The NW corner.                                      |
|      |   | <b>13 August 2009</b>                               |
| N 27 | G | Drain [G6].   |
| N 28 | F | The NW corner.                                      |
| N 29 | F | The NW corner.                                      |
| N 30 | G | Boundary between [G3] and [G4]. North at the top.   |
| N 31 | G | Boundary between [G3] and [G4]. South at the top.   |