

## 11. THE EXTERNAL GROUNDWORKS

A number of areas adjacent to and outside the building were subject to excavation, variously for building foundations, drainage and other garden works (principally terracing). The principal groundworks are illustrated below (Fig.315, A-G) and described in detail in the following text and illustrations.



Fig.315: Principal areas of external excavation (A-G). Based on an original drawing by Curl la Tourelle Head Architecture. Drg. No. 957 100

### 11.1 Area A (preliminary works March 2016)

A single test pit c 650mm deep was excavated on the northern side of the junction between the front wall and porch. This indicated that the porch base (at least at its lower level) had been built against the main footing, although the upper brickwork may represent part of later rebuild/consolidation. Natural (16) was exposed at the base.



Fig.316: *General view of the test pit, looking south (0.8m scale)*

Fig.317 (below): *Detail of the above*





## 11.2 Areas B & C (The southern extension)

The existing single storey extension at the southern end of Whitehall was removed in February 2017, leaving the southern (& earlier) perimeter wall *in situ*. The initial phases of this work are illustrated below, followed by sections on the new eastern and western groundworks (B & C).

Fig.318: *The southern end of Whitehall after demolition of the Roy Smith Gallery, view looking southwest (front to back)*



Fig.319: *The opposite view to the above, looking from the rear towards Malden Road*



Fig.320: *The internal face of the southern boundary wall after demolition of the Roy Smith Gallery – the main part of the structure possibly of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date (1.0m scale)*



Fig.321: *Detail of the above showing part of the mainly flint base to the wall – possibly part of an earlier phase, predating the extension that appears on the 1808 Enclosure map*



### 11.2.1 Southern extension – Area B (eastern foundation)



Fig.322: *View of the new foundation trench looking north towards Malden Road (1m scale)*



Fig.323: *Detailed view of the above looking northeast; see also section drawing overleaf*

The new foundation trench was approximately 2.6m by 1.05m in plan, and a maximum of 2.06m deep to the east – the ground to the west having already been substantially reduced by the previous development(s). As can be seen the groundworks exposed a series of deposits over the natural surface (16), some of which is presumably made ground, as well as a possible post pit (2). However, there were no significant features and the dating evidence was limited to fragments of ceramic building material (*cf.* Appendix I).

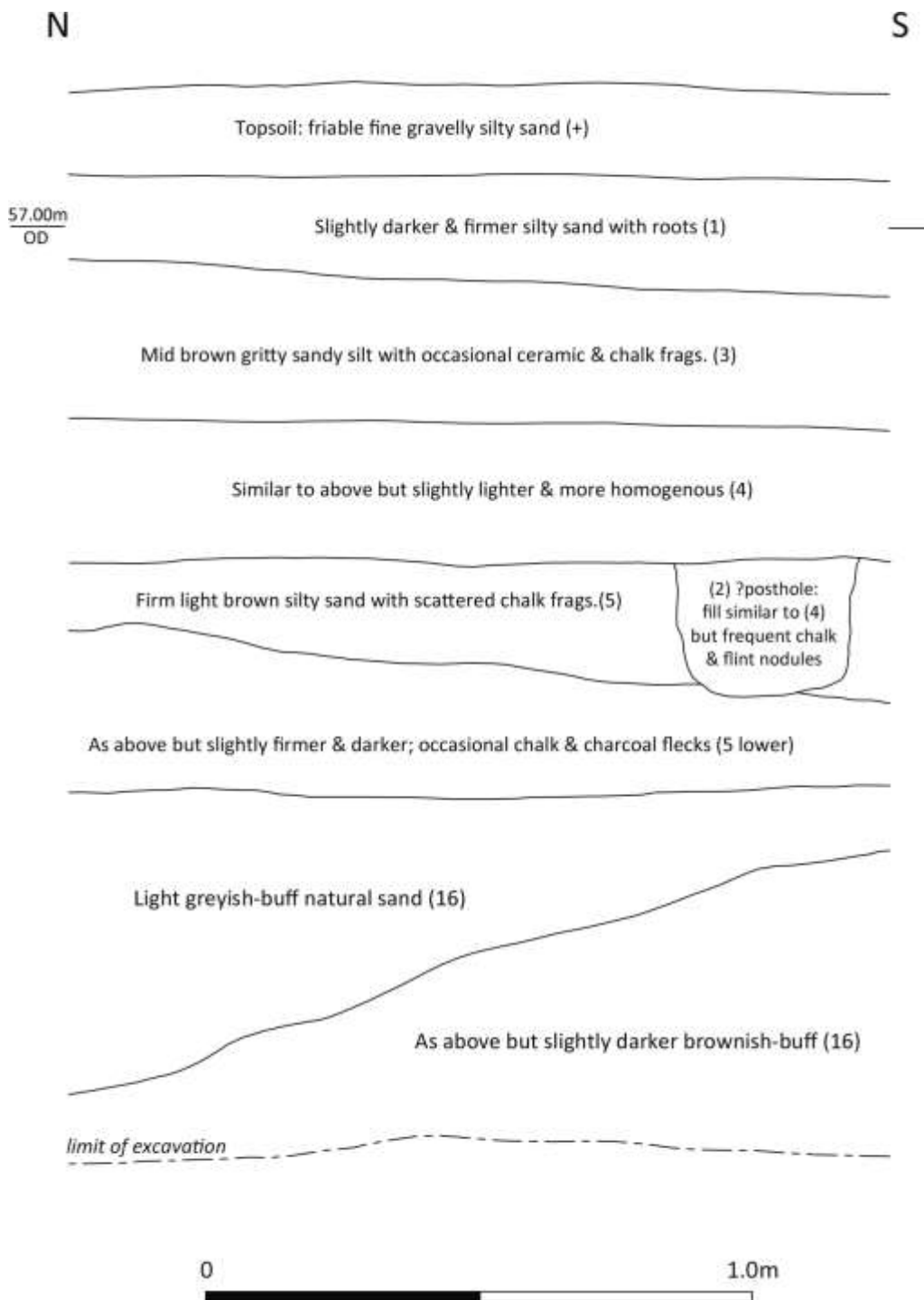


Fig.324: Area B: drawing of the exposed section to the left of the 1m scale in Fig.323



### 11.2.2 Southern extension – Area C (western foundation)



Fig.325: *General view of Area C excavation pit, looking north (1.0m scale)*

Fig.326 (below): *Detailed view of the northern section of the pit. The dark brown deposit cutting into natural sand to the left of the 1.0m scale may represent backfill within the 1979-80 excavation (Nail nd.)*



The excavation in Area C comprised a pit approximately 1.25m square in plan, and between *c* 1.25m and 1.46m deep. It was located within an area that was already largely disturbed by services – including a brick-lined inspection chamber, almost all of which was removed by the excavation (the surviving western edge can be seen in Fig.326).

In the northwest corner of the pit was a slightly deeper cut into the natural sand, with a dark brownish fill (also Fig.326). This may represent backfill within (& perhaps the edge of) the 1979-80 archaeological excavation (Nail *nd.*): its location lies just outside the line of the well construction cut, which appears to have been thoroughly excavated (and which produced a large assemblage of medieval pottery, in particular 14<sup>th</sup> century Cheam white ware.).

However, the present excavation (contexts 10 & 11) did not produce many finds – there was some medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material, and a few potsherds of post-medieval date plus one of medieval Kingston-type ware (*cf.* Appendices I & II).





Fig.327: The eastern section of pit (C), showing made ground and backfill deposits over natural (1m scale)

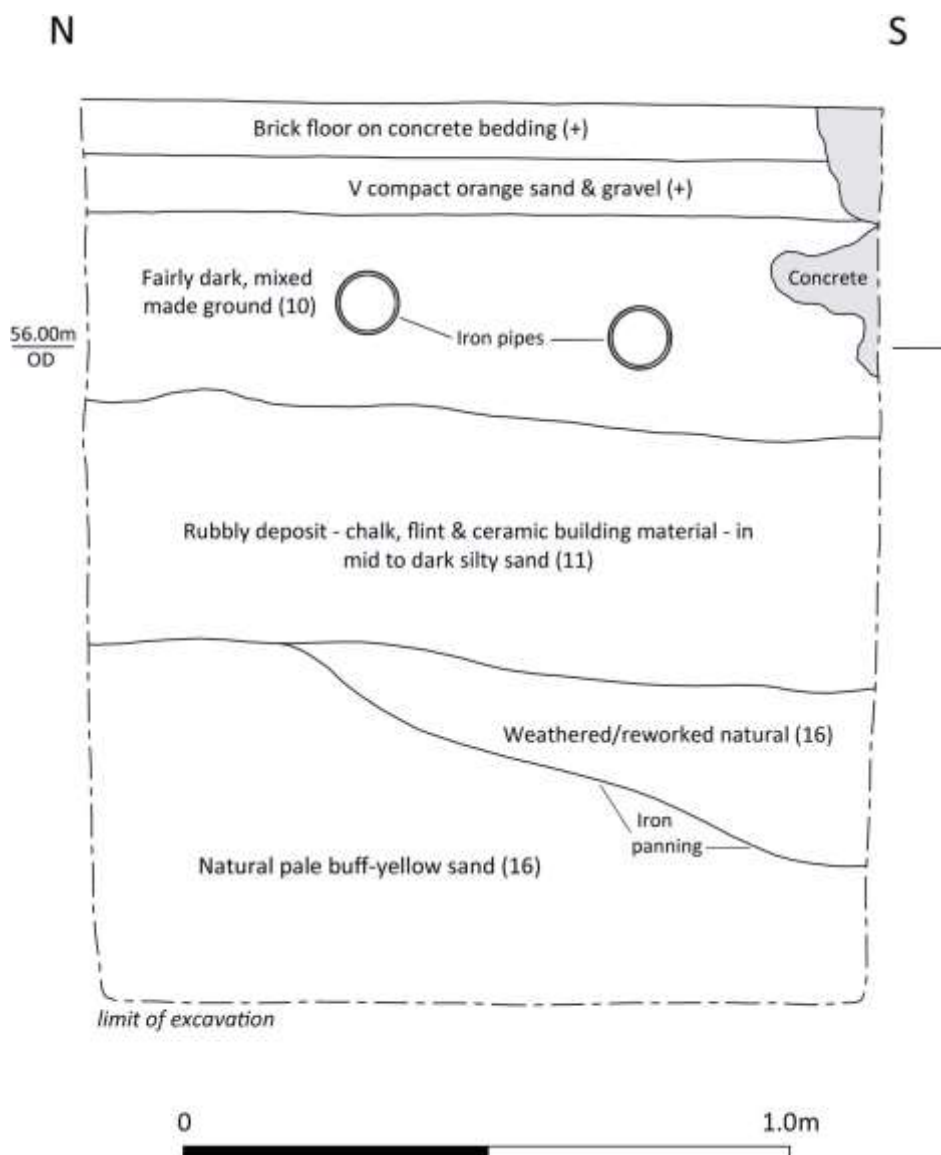


Fig.328: Drawing of the above section

### 11.3 Area D (excavations adjacent to the western wall of Room G-04)

Works in this area comprised an initial record of a test pit dug just in front of the standing wall, and as part of the subsequent and more extensive groundworks investigation of a small brick-built feature immediately to the southeast.

The test pit (Figs.329 & 330) measured c 0.5m by 0.8m in plan, by up to 1.26m deep. It exposed a fairly simple sequence of made ground and probable reworked natural, overlying the clean – though somewhat root-disturbed – Thanet Sand.



Fig.329: *The eastern section of the test pit (1.0m scale). See also section drawing overleaf*

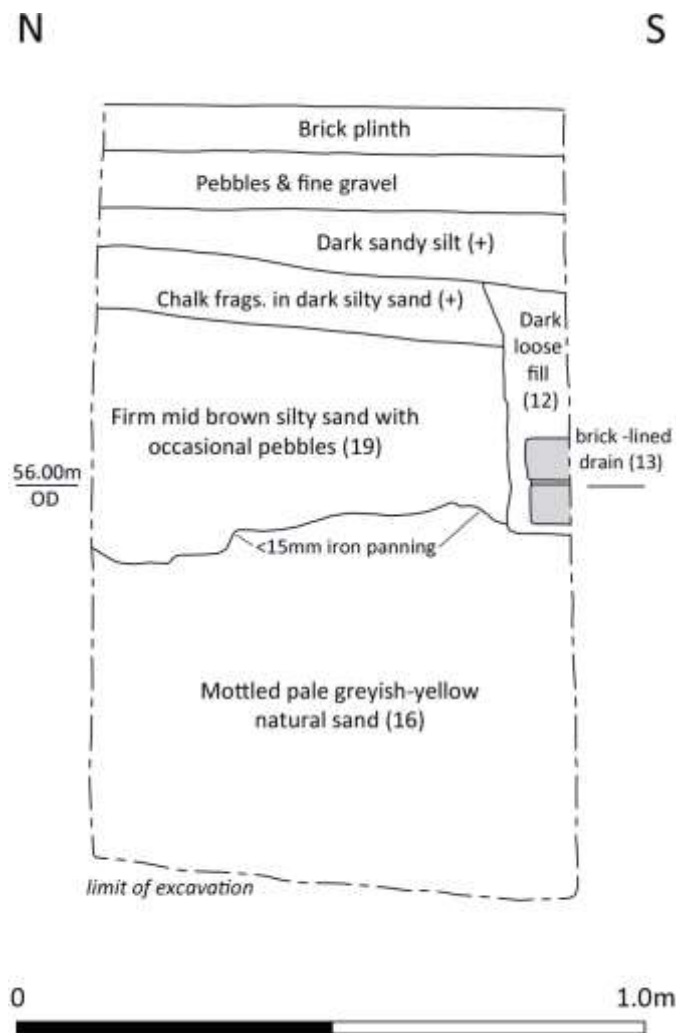


Fig.330: Drawing of the eastern section of the test pit, as seen in Fig.329

**11.3.1** The southern edge of the above section was broken by cut containing a dark fill over mortared brickwork (contexts 12 & 13). Subsequently – after extension of the test pit north and south to form a new foundation trench - this was more fully exposed. The brickwork formed a partly demolished drain box, built against (and possibly contemporary with) the wall of Room G-04. Most of the base survived, plus parts of both side walls and just enough of the outer northwest corner to establish the internal dimensions – c 460mm square. Overall width was about 750mm and all internal faces had been rendered, including the exposed brickwork of the adjacent building.

This feature was given further significance by the discovery within the backfill (12) of a broken but largely complete Post-medieval Redware chamber pot (*cf.* Appendix II; Fig.355).





Fig.331: *General view of the surviving drain box (13) looking northeast, with a new dwarf wall foundation laid in the foreground*



Fig.332: *Detail of the surviving drain box (0.5m scale)*

#### 11.4 Area E - North extension (new lift / staircase access)

Two more or less square foundation pits were excavated on the northern side of Whitehall, following blocking and backfilling of the previous external cellar access and prior to casting of the overall slab for the new extension. Each pit measured approximately 1.15m square in plan, and was c 1.45m deep.

The easternmost pit exposed the outside face of the eastern flank wall to the cellar entrance (context 18), as seen in the foreground of Fig.334 below and detailed further in Section 8.2. There were no other notable features or features in either pit, and both revealed extensive modern disturbance that extended to (and clearly truncated) the natural sand: this is also illustrated in the section drawing that forms part of Fig.64.



Fig.333: *General view of the northern extension foundation pits, looking southwest*





Fig.334 (above): *The southern side of the eastern foundation pit (see also section drawing, Fig.64)*



Fig.335: *The southern side and corner of the western foundation pit. Truncated natural sand appears at least 600mm below the present ground surface*



### 11.5 Area F – foundation for steps to the new northern staircase/lift access

This area was also heavily disturbed by modern services, although with a fairly intact section present to the east. A shallow soil overlay compact silty sand with frequent chalk and occasional ceramic fragments, and thence natural sand, as shown below.



Fig.336: *View of the new foundation trench, looking northeast towards Malden Road*

Fig.337 (below): *Detail of the eastern end section (0.5m scale)*





### 11.6 Area G – soakaway in western part of the garden

In March 2107 a large soakaway was excavated towards the rear of the garden. This measured some 7.6m in length by 1.35m to 1.6m in width (narrowing slightly to the north), and was cut to a depth of *c* 1.4m to 1.65m.



Fig.338: *Oblique view to show the full length of the western section (1.0m scale)*



Fig. 339: *The central part of the western section of the soakaway*

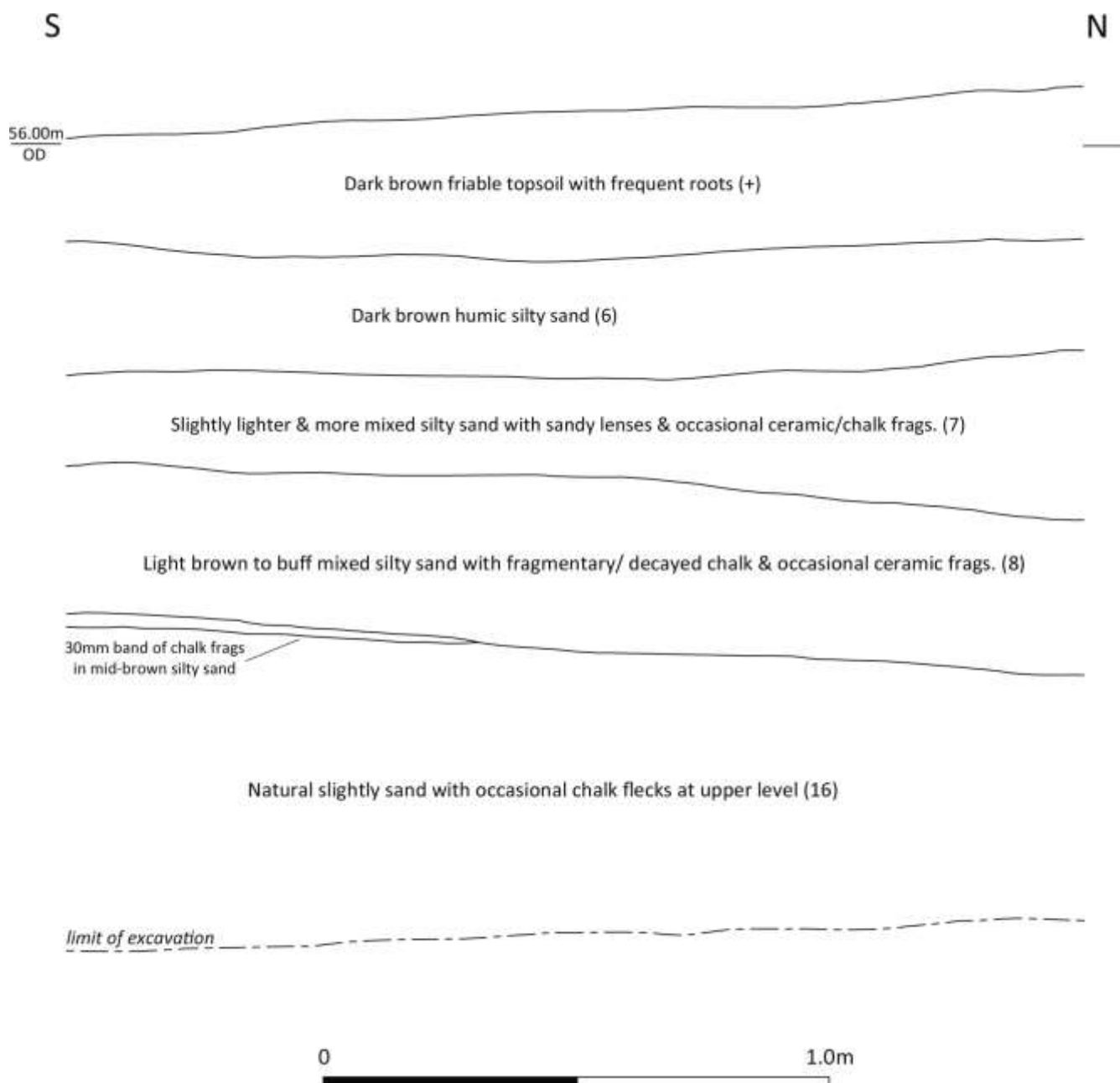


Fig.340: A drawing of the exposed section immediately to the right of the 1m scale in Fig.339

**11.6.1** The soakaway excavation did not produce any very significant finds. The deposits (specifically contexts 7, 8 & 9) appeared to be made ground, presumably previous attempts to build up and roughly level the sloping ground. All three – but particularly the lower horizon (8)/(9) – produced quantities of ceramic building material, and occasional worked Reigate stone. Context (8) also yielded two sherds of 14<sup>th</sup> century Cheam ware, the only examples from the site.





Fig.341: *Oblique view of the western section, looking south from within the excavated soakaway (1.0m scale)*



Fig.342: *Oblique view of the western section, looking northwest (1.0m scale)*

### 11.7 Area H – New drain trenching & dwarf wall footings in the rear garden

These trenches revealed a generally fairly shallow and straightforward sequence of deposits, typically coming down onto the natural sand at a depth of between 350mm and 500mm. It is likely that the area has been subject to past landscaping and levelling, and has also extensively disturbed – particularly the area closer to the house – by the archaeological investigations of 1978-80 (Nail nd.).

In some areas topsoil overlay a lighter, more stony/chalky horizon that may well represent made ground (*cf.* Fig.348): elsewhere the uppermost layer itself appears to have been deposited over an apparently earlier (& somewhat darker/more friable) soil profile (Fig.350).

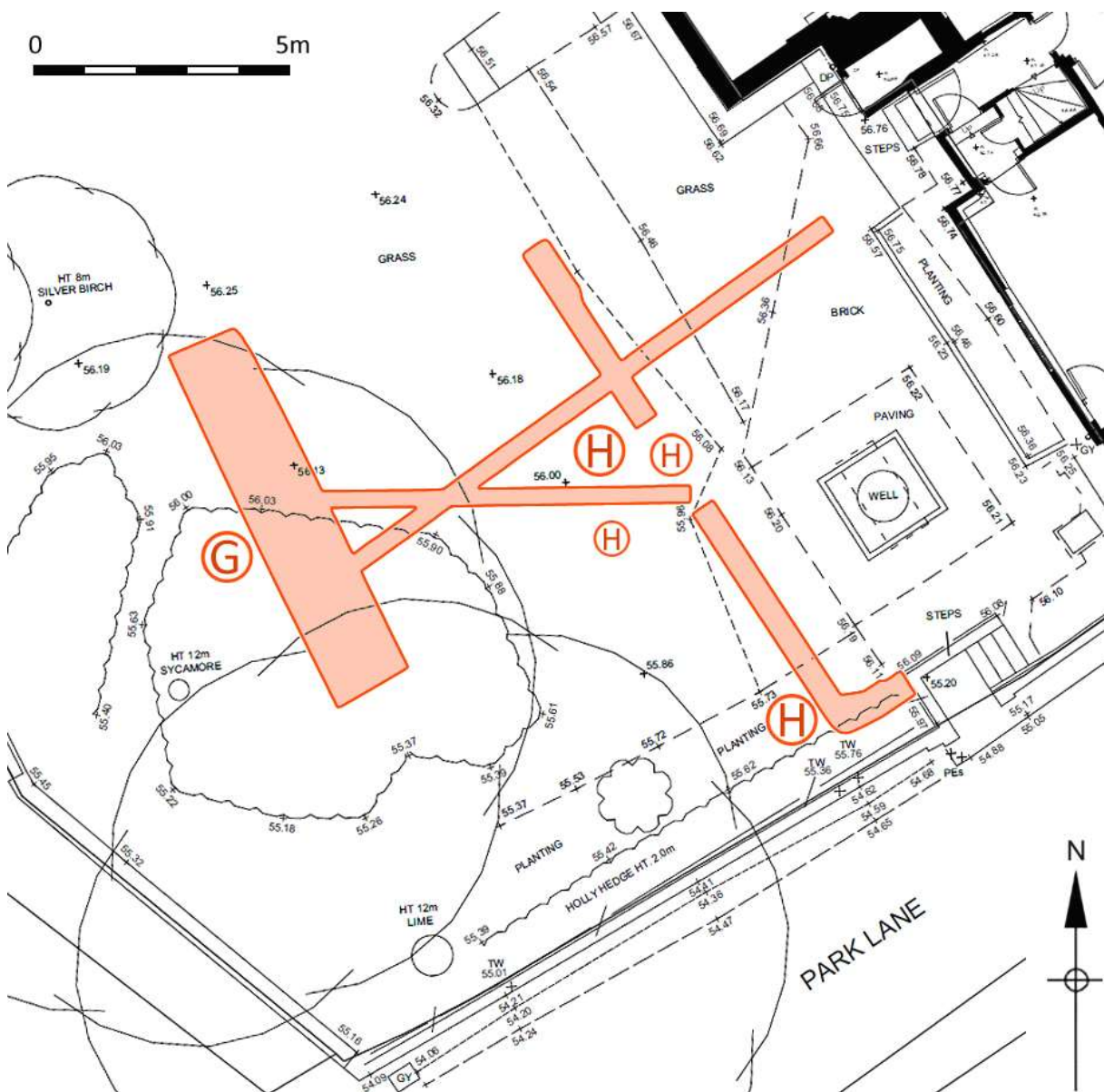


Fig.343: Enlarged plan of the area of drain trenches and wall footings shown in Figs.344 to 354



### 11.7.1 The drain trenches



Fig.344: *General view of drain trenching towards the soakaway, looking approximately west*



Fig.345: *As above, looking southwest with the well to the left*





Fig.346: *Detail of drain trench, looking northwest (0.5m scale)*



Fig.347: *Roughly the same area as above, looking west. The natural sand is exposed more or less at the limit of excavation*





Fig.348: *Detail of drain trench, looking northwest (0.5m scale)*



Fig.349: *The same area as above, looking west. In contrast to Figs.346-47 the topsoil here is shallow, over a lighter and much more mixed/stony horizon*





Fig.350: *Detail of drain trench, looking north (0.6m scale)*



Fig.351: *The same area as above, looking northwest. The dark deposit in the foreground & continuing beyond the limit of excavation may represent backfill within the 1979-80 excavation (Nail nd.)*



### 11.7.2 The dwarf wall footings

The drainage works were followed by development of the new garden layout, with a series of dwarf brick walls, *etc.*, as indicated below. The completed walls in the foreground very largely overlie areas around the well that were archaeologically excavated between 1979-80 (Nail nd.): this point is also illustrated overleaf, in relation to the two open trenches seen in the background of Figure 352.



Fig.352: General view of the garden works from the house, looking roughly west





Fig.353: Wall foundation trench just to the west of the well, looking northeast. The deposits visible here are may well represent backfill within the 1979-80 excavation (0.8m scale)



Fig.354: View looking east towards the well, with the trench in Fig.353 on the right and its continuation – with natural sand occupying most of the exposed section – on the left



## 12. ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS & CONCLUSION

**12.1** In the first instance the archaeological monitoring and observations at Whitehall provided an opportunity to address the site-specific Archaeological Research Questions defined within the preliminary *Written Scheme of Investigation* (cf. Section 6 above). The responses are outlined below:

- *Is there any evidence of Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon occupation of the site? If so what is its nature, (domestic / industrial / administrative etc.), and what form does it take?*

There were no finds or any other evidence of activity relating to these periods.

- *Is there any more evidence for medieval occupation of the site in the form of an earlier building as suggested by the well and stone / timber footings recorded in the late-1970s?*

No further evidence was found for medieval building on the site, predating Whitehall. The only possible indication of this may come from loose building material (peg tile, occasional Reigate stone, *etc.*) found in the foundation works at the southern end of Whitehall and in the soakaway excavation in the western part of the garden.

Medieval pottery was also limited to a few sherds, from these same areas. However, excavated areas such as the soakaway and eastern end of the southern extension also revealed thick deposits of made ground that may well be associated with early landscaping/ terracing of the site, perhaps to create platforms for building. Other areas such as the garden drain trenching and dwarf wall footings exposed deposits that evidently relate to the previous (1978-80) archaeological investigation and backfilling of the site.

- *Is there any evidence associated with the original construction of the extant property in the form of working surfaces, scaffolding pits, or construction cuts for foundations / footings?*

There was no evidence specifically relating to the process of construction associated with the first phase of the present building. However, elements of the construction itself were exposed and recorded, for example the cill beams and underlying stone wall plinths in Areas G-09a and G-11 (Section 7.4).

- *Is there any evidence of former garden schemes / access routes within the eastern garden?*

There was no evidence for former garden layouts or access routes in front of the property – in practice the new path construction here was shallow and did not expose any significant deposits.

- *Is there any evidence associated with the construction of the cellar and cellar access in the form of construction cuts, scaffolding pits or work surfaces similar to those found in the late-1970s?*

The cellar as a whole was not fully investigated (being outside the remit of the present works). However, two specific features indicating previous construction and alteration were noted in the area of the external access that was now blocked off:

- (i) The preliminary investigations in 2016 exposed a squared-off Reigate stone block some 350mm to the west of the existing access, which may represent the base of an original jamb and perhaps wider doorway (Section 8.1).
- (ii) Although the entrance enclosure and flanking brick walls to the steps were all fairly recent, probably earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century+, there was evidence for two phases of construction – possibly a rebuild of the porch (Figs.125-26).

- *Is there any new evidence for earlier layouts / décor / configurations of the internal structure?*

There were a number of areas in which new evidence was found, both for aspects of the original construction and subsequent development. More significant features include the following:

- The line of blocked niches to the rear side of the main (northern) chimneystack, in ground floor Room G-02. These may have been for storing items such as salt or spices, which would also provide further evidence for the original use of the room (*cf.* Section 7.1).
- The arrangement of joists and other timbers below the floor in first floor Room F-04, which revealed further evidence both for the original staircase opening and for a probable original smoke-bay at the southern end of the building (Section 9.3.2).
- The evidence for wholesale reconstruction of the southern wall of the property above ground floor level, over an original girding beam. This could also be related to the postulated smoke-bay, with possible fire damage to the higher timbers (Section 9.3.1).
- The evidence that the porch and overlying chamber (Room F-03) are additions to the original property (as previously suggested) – which also enables a clearer picture of the first phase building. The date of the porch is unknown but it clearly represented an early and significant development: in addition, timber samples were retained which could be submitted for dendrochronological analysis (Section 9.2).

There was also a wealth of evidence relating to the probable mid-later 17<sup>th</sup> century northwestern addition, both from the ground floor (Room G-12, Section 7.3) and the first floor (Room F-07, Section 9.5). The first of these include details of the chimney rebuild on the south wall, the doorframe (possibly reused) on the north wall, and the overall wall construction (although not fully understood in its change from brick to



timber framing to the north). It also seems clear that the short passageway to the southeast (G-11) formed part of the original extension, as a direct link to the central part of the house.

On the first floor level of the extension (F-07) the exposed structure provided a picture of the original room – quite utilitarian, with the timber frame fully exposed and limewashed (or at one point apparently painted grey-green). The western wall had also undergone substantial if somewhat *ad hoc* past repair, including the entire basal or girding beam. Other timbers had been left as rotted stumps, and corners secured with new iron straps.

- *Is there any new evidence for construction methods employed or materials used within the structure of the property?*

The findings described above within the northwestern extension provided a much better understanding both of the original construction and subsequent attempts at maintenance and repair. Similar evidence was also found elsewhere, albeit on a more limited scale – for example the rebuild of the southern gable end of the building (9.3.1). Other construction evidence includes the substantial joists and other beams of porch chamber (F-03), and detail of the secondary attic room development (Sections 10.1 to 10.4).

**12.2** The archaeological monitoring and historic building record has thus produced a considerable amount of new evidence for Whitehall – both in details of the original construction and significant aspects of subsequent development. Given the nature of the works a particularly wide-ranging insight was given into the northwestern part of the building, which appears to have been constructed in the mid-later 1600s. More is also understood about the porch, a somewhat earlier addition which – given the nature and quality of its construction – must reflect on the the status of the contemporary building.

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## Appendix I. Context list

Context	Trench or room no.	Description	Interpretation
+	Various	Not separately contexted/recorded in detail	Recent / unstratified deposits, <i>etc.</i>
1	Trench B	Fairly dark & firm silty sand with frequent roots	Lower part of reworked soil profile
2	“	Mid brown silty sand with frequent chalk & flint	Fill of possible posthole
3	“	Mid brown gritty sandy silt with occasional ceramic building material (CBM) & chalk frags.	?Made ground
4	“	Similar to above but slightly lighter & more homogeneous	“ “
5	“	Mid to light brown silty sand with occasional chalk, CBM & charcoal flecks	Reworked horizon
6	Trench G	Dark brown, fairly friable humic silty sand	Buried topsoil
7	“	Mid to fairly dark brown mixed silty sand with occasional CBM & chalk frags.	?Made ground
8	“	Light brown/buff brown mixed silty sand with decayed chalk frags. & occasional CBM	“ “
9	“	As above, but on eastern side of excavation	“ “
10	Trench C	Fairly dark mixed sandy silt with occasional CBM & chalk frags.	Made ground / backfill over services
11	“	Mid to dark brown silty sand with frequent chalk, flint & CMB plus occasional charcoal	Reworked & made ground
12	Trench D	Dark, fairly loose silty sand with occ. pebbles	Backfill over (13)
13	“	Mortared brickwork, rendered on one face, plus associated cut	Partly demolished drain box against western wall of room G-04
14	G-11	Generally loose, light brown sand, abutting original & later wall bases to east & north	Made ground/backfill
15	“	As above, southern part of area	“ “ “
16	All areas	Light brown to buff/yellow sand, in some areas slightly more silty & greyish (weathered/ root disturbed)	Natural geology (Thanet Sand)
17	G-09a	Deposit below floor & abutting original wallbase to east	Made ground/backfill



Context	Trench or room no.	Description	Interpretation
18	Trench E	<i>In situ</i> brick wall on eastern side of external cellar steps (lower & original section)	Retaining wall
19	Trench D	Firm mid brown very silty sand with scattered chalk flecks & occasional pebbles	Lower part of soil profile / reworked natural?
20	G-12	Brick wall, in generally poor condition & most of original face lost	Brick wall at NW corner of building & extending along W face
21	“	Brickwork over blocked doorway and adjacent timber beam in north wall of building	Continuation of (20) on east wall of G-12

Table 1: *Context list*

## **Appendix II. Building material**

*Sue Pringle*

### **1. Introduction**

Examples of ceramic building material (and occasional fragments of Reigate stone) were recovered from a total of fourteen contexts. Almost all the finds were from three areas of external excavation (*cf.* Section 11, areas B, C & G) – the foundation cuts for the new southern extension (contexts 1-5 and 10/11) and the soakaway at the western end of the rear garden (contexts 7-9). In most cases these comprised fragments of peg tile.

There was one find (also peg tile) from within the building (context 14), and samples were also taken from the *in situ* brickwork of the northwest extension (area G-12: contexts 20 & 21) and the adjoining cellar entrance (context 18).

### **2. Description**

The individual finds are described in detail in Table 2 below. An additional scatter chart (not reproduced here) did indicate a slight difference between the brick samples from contexts (20) and (21), although this may simply reflect variations in manufacture. The bricks from [21] were marginally wider, appeared slightly more irregular, and they had more prominent grass marks.



Context	Type	Context cbm date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes	Keep	e date for type	l date for type
1		1480-1800	PM	3046	brick	1	144	0	0	0	A, M	Flake		1	1450	1650
1		1480-1800	PM	2276	peg	1	214	0	0	11 to 13	Circular nail-hole, c 10mm diam.			1	1480	1800
2		1480-1800	M/PM	2586	peg	2	140	0	0	15		One has neatly formed edge, probably Pmed.		2	1480	1800
2		1480-1800	M/PM	2586	peg	0	0	0	0	16				0	1180	1800
3		1480-1800	PM	2276	peg	4	391	0	0	11	M			4	1480	1800
3		1480-1800	PM	2276	peg	0	0	0	0	13		Nail-holes; 2 polygonal, 1 'diamond'.		0	1480	1800
3		1480-1800	M/PM	2271	peg	3	261	0	0	13	M x 2	Flakes - 2 conjoin		3	1180	1800
3		1480-1800	M/PM	A'	peg	5	540	0	0	0		2 conjoin x 2.	Fine orange fabric, 'chunky' texture with orange clay inclusions. Sparse dark red rounded inclusions; sparse medium quartz in some tiles.	5	1200	1800
4		1200-1800	M/PM	A'	peg	1	56	0	0	12				1	1200	1800
4		1200-1800	M	2273 near 2586	peg	4	433	0	0	12		Fairly thin tiles; reduced core x 3. No glaze present	Very coarse quartz and rock fragments.	4	1150	1250
4		1200-1800	M	2273 near 2586	peg	0	0	0	0	13		Fairly thin tiles; reduced core x 3. No glaze present	Very coarse quartz and rock fragments.	0	1150	1250
4		1200-1800	M	2273 near 2586	peg	0	0	0	0	14		Fairly thin tiles; reduced core x 3. No glaze present	Very coarse quartz and rock fragments.	0	1150	1250

5		1150-1590	M	B'	peg	1	77	0	0	14	S, Rd, M	Slightly reduced core	Very coarse fabric with quartz, sandstone flake and blocky clay inclusions. MoL fabric 2273 variant?	1	1150	1400?
5		1150-1590	M?	3107M	stone rubble	1	57	0	0	0	A			1	1055	1590
7		1480-1800	PM	2276	peg	3	248	0	0	0	M			3	1480	1900
7		1480-1800	M/PM	2586	peg	1	106	0	0	13	S, Rd, M	Sooting on sanded underside		1	1200	1800
7		1480-1800	M/PM	A'	peg	1	65	0	0	16				1	1200	1600
7		1480-1800	M/PM	A'?	peg	1	179	0	0	12		2 nail-holes, polygonal but different sizes and asymmetric.	Poorly mixed orange and Gault clays; cream banding; moderate coarse orange blocky inclusions; sparse dark purple-red rounded inclusions.	1	1200	1800
7		1480-1800	M?	3107M	Reigate stone rubble	1	263	0	0	0	A, M	Abraded; mortar on unworked surfaces		1	1055	1590
8		1480-1800	PM	3033 variant	brick	2	933	131+	106+	55	S, Rd	Conjoined: Unfrogged; indented margins. Lightly creased surfaces. Sooted on stretcher and top surface.	Sparse very coarse flint inclusions	2	1450	1650
8		1480-1800	PM	3033 variant	brick	1	684	97+	102	65	A	Unfrogged; indented margin. Creased base and side faces.	Moderate very coarse calcium carbonate inclusions - chalk? Sparse coarse flints	1	1450	1650
8		1480-1800	PM	3033 variant	brick	4	1167	0	0	61	A			4	1450	1650
8		1480-1800	PM	3033 variant	brick	0	0	0	0	54	A, Rd			0	1450	1650
8		1480-	PM	2276	peg	5	886	170+	157	13	M			5	1480	1900



		1800															
8		1480-1800	M/PM	2586	peg	2	130	0	0	16	A, M	Part 1 round nail-hole		2	1200	1800	
8		1480-1800	M/PM	?	peg	1	42	0	0	17	M	Fine colourless moulding sand	Light orange fabric with abundant coarse to very coarse darker orange clay/siltstone platy inclusions, < c. 19mm.	1	1200	1600?	
8		1480-1800	M/PM	3500	peg	1	91	0	0	13	Rd, V, M	Medium grade moulding sand; grass/straw imprint on top surface.	Vitrified fabric.	1	1200	1700	
8		1480-1800	M/PM	3107M	Reigate stone block	1	883	125+	80+	<122	S	Reigate stone. Two smoothly worked faces, not parallel, both sooted		1	1055	1590	
8		1480-1800	M/PM	3107M	Reigate stone rubble	1	114	68+	72+	<28	A	Abraded flake; trace tooling on one small face		1	1055	1590	
9		1480-1800	PM	3033 variant	brick	2	372	0	0	53	A	Both very abraded - no surface features		2	1450	1650	
9		1480-1800	PM	3033 variant	brick	0	0	0	0	55		Both very abraded - no surface features		1	1450	1650	
9		1480-1800	M	3107M	Reigate stone rubble	1	72	0	0	0	A			3	1055	1590	
9		1480-1800	PM	2276	peg	3	178	0	0	0	M x 2	Part 1 angular nail-hole		1	1480	1800	
9		1480-1800	M	B'	peg	1	122	0	0	0	Rd, M	Traces of very decayed glaze		1	1150	1400	
9		1480-1800	M/PM	2271 variant?	peg	2	137	0	0	0		Circular nail-hole 16mm diam. X 1		2	1180	1600	
9		1480-1800	M/PM	2586	peg	1	187	0	0	14	M	Fairly fine moulding sand	Orange fabric; common fine to medium quartz; moderate medium to very coarse	1	1200	1800	

													calcium carbonate (chalk) inclusions			
9		1480-1800	PM?	A'	peg	1	481	157+	149	14		Complete breadth. 2 Rectangular nail-holes, set diagonally		1	1450	1800
9		1480-1800	M/PM	A'	peg	1	100	0	0	15		Circular nail-hole, c. 17mm diam.		1	1200	1800
10		1600-1800?	PM	2276	peg	2	177	0	0	0	Rd x 1			2	1480	1800
10		1600-1800?	PM?	2586?	floor tile?	1	232	107?	74+	26	A, Ru?	Two edges have very fine moulding sand. Third edge may have been re-cut to form a smaller tile. Top (?) very worn. Probably unglazed.	Red fabric, sandy feel, with abundant fine quartz. Sparse inclusions of coarse quartz and coarse to very coarse red/dark brown rounded clay inclusions; sparse flint.	1	1600?	1800?
11		1480-1800	PM	3033	brick	2	1808	124+	107	57	Rd, V, M, H	Both bricks frogged with indented margins. Larger has vitrified surfaces & lime mortar on top and bottom.	Fabric contains very coarse flint pebbles	2	1450	1800
11		1480-1800	PM	3033	brick	0	0	0	112	54	Rd, V, M, H	Both frogged with indented margins. Larger brick has vitrified surfaces and lime mortar on top and bottom.	Fabric contains very coarse flint pebbles	0	1450	1800
11		1480-1800	M?	3107M	stone rubble	1	81	0	0	0	A	Reigate Stone - very abraded flake		1	1050	1590
11		1480-1800	PM	2276	peg	4	445	0	0	0				4	1480	1800
11		1480-1800	PM	2276	peg	3	363	0	0	0	M x 1			3	1480	1800
11		1480-1800	PM	2276	peg	1	53	0	0	0				1	1480	1800



11		1480-1800	M/PM	2586	peg	7	609	0	0	0	Rd x 1, M x 1	1 large polygonal nail-hole, c. 18 x 15 mm.		7	1200	1800
11		1480-1800	M/PM	2586	peg	1	88	0	0	0	S x 1			1	1200	1800
11		1480-1800	M/PM	A'	peg	1	207	0	0	17		Fine moulding sand	Orange fabric with orange blocky inclusions.	1	1200	1800
14		1480-1800	PM	2586?	peg	1	610	170+	151	14	M	Mortar on lower part of upper face - probably not used on roof.	Orange fabric with moderate fine quartz and chunky texture. Fine moulding sand	1	1480	1800
18	brick sample	1650-1850	PM	3223?	brick	1	2598	222	107	64	M	Unfrogged; flat, lightly creased base and sides; sharp arrises. White lime mortar on bedfaces and one header and stretcher	Fine orange fabric with sparse very coarse flint pebbles. Fine moulding sand.	1	1450	1800
18	brick sample	1650-1850	PM	3223?	brick	2	2737	225	106	64	M	Conjoin. Unfrogged. Flat, lightly creased sides; sharp arrises. One stretcher has lump of mortar with flake of adjacent brick attached. Thick mortar on base.	Fine orange-red fabric, moderate medium to very coarse dark red/blackish iron-rich inclusions, sparse very coarse flint pebbles and flakes.	2	1450	1800
20	brick sample	1450-1650	PM	3033 calc variant	brick sample	1	1085	142+	103	56	M, A	Unfrogged, indented margin. Surfaces abraded; those surviving are lightly creased with rounded arrises		1	1450	1650
20	brick sample	1450-1650	PM	3033 calc variant	brick sample	1	1039	148+	99	56	M	53-56 mm thick. Unfrogged. Creased faces; lip of clay projects from base of 1 header. 2 finger imprints on top surface.		1	1450	1600
20	brick sample	1450-1650	PM	3033 calc variant	brick sample	1	1105	131+	97	59	M	55-59 mm thick. Unfrogged; surviving face creased. White		1	1450	1600

												lime mortar on top bedface.				
21	brick sample	1480-1650	PM	3033 calc variant	brick	1	1938	200+	110	63	Rd, S, M	Unfrogged. Base very worn. Lime mortar on lightly creased stretchers		1	1450	1650
21	brick sample	1480-1650	PM	3033 calc variant	brick	1	2226	225	107	57	Rd, S, M	Unfrogged. Creased base and sides; "grass marks" on base. 1 stretcher damaged; 1 header burnt/reduced		1	1450	1650
21	brick sample	1480-1650	PM	3033 calc variant	brick	1	1869	225	107	55	Rd, S, M	Unfrogged; indented margin. Sides lightly creased where not damaged; "grass marks" on top. Several areas of severe reduction/vitrification.		1	1450	1650
21	brick sample	1480-1650	PM	2276	peg	2	779	0	150	13	M			2	1480	1800
21	brick sample	1480-1650	PM	2276	peg	0	0	144+	153	13	M, Rd	2 nail-holes, 10 mm square and rectangular, c. 20 x 8 mm, asymmetrically placed.	Chunky version of 2276, probably local.	0	1480	1800

Table 2: *Building material finds & samples: occurrence & detailed description by context*



### Appendix III. The Pottery

Paul Blinkhorn

1. The pottery assemblage comprised 18 sherds with a total weight of 1,971gm. It was all medieval or later, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (*eg.* Vince 1985), as follows:

<b>CHEA:</b>	<b>Cheam Whiteware</b> , 1350-1500. 2 sherds, 34g.
<b>CHPO:</b>	<b>Chinese Porcelain</b> , 1580 -1900. 1 sherd, 3g.
<b>KING:</b>	<b>Kingston-type Ware</b> , 1230–1400. 1 sherd, 9g.
<b>PMR:</b>	<b>Post-medieval Redware</b> , 1580 – 1900. 9 sherds, 1821g.
<b>STSL:</b>	<b>Staffordshire Slipware</b> , 1650 – 1800. 1 sherd, 5g.
<b>TGW:</b>	<b>English Tin-Glazed Ware</b> , 1600-1800. 2 sherds, 31g.
<b>TPW:</b>	<b>Transfer-printed Whiteware</b> , 1830-1900. 2 sherds, 68g.

2. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 3. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The assemblage is generally in good condition, and appears reliably stratified.
3. The medieval sherds comprised fragments of glazed jugs, which is typical of their respective traditions. The post-medieval assemblage mostly consisted of fragments of internally glazed PMR vessels, mostly bowls (*cf.* Figs.358-59 overleaf), other than a near-complete chamber pot in the same fabric from context (12): external diameter of this latter was *c* 173mm and height 115mm (Fig.355).

The fragment of CHPO is from the rim of a tea-bowl. Both the pieces of TGW had a plain, pale blue glaze. The item from context (17) is a complete, miniature tin-glazed ware “ointment pot”. It is 31mm high, and has a rim diameter of 46.5mm (Fig.356 overleaf).

	KING		CHEA		PMR		TGW		STSL		CHPO		TPW		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
8			2	34											M14thC
10	1	9			1	517							2	68	MOD
11					3	106			1	5					M17thC
12					1	972	1	6			1	3			M18thC
15					4	226									L16thC
17							1	25							17thC
<b>Total</b>	1	9	2	34	9	1,821	2	31	1	5	1	3	2	68	

Table 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (gm) of sherds per context by fabric type



Fig.355: *Almost complete post-medieval redware pot from drain context (12). Scale 100mm*



Fig.356: A 17<sup>th</sup> century miniature tin-glazed ware “ointment pot” from context (17) Scale 100mm



Fig.357: Rim & body sherd from a large unglazed post-medieval redware vessel, context (10)





Fig.358: *Rim sherds from a post-medieval redware bowl, context (11). Scale 100mm*



Fig.359: *Further post-medieval redware body & rim sherds from context (15)*

## Appendix IV. Glass

Miranda Fulbright

1. Apart from a single recent fragment in context (6) all the material came from context (15), below the short passageway between the stair turret and northwest extension (area G-11).

The context (15) assemblage comprised a number of pieces of broadly similar mid-dark green bottle glass, and all is likely to date to the later 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century

Context	Form	Count	Weight (gm)	Comments
6	Fragment	1	6	Clear glass, fairly modern, probably pane glass or similar.
15	Bottle base fragment	2	302	Dark green, frequent bubbles inside. Bottle with deep kick at base.
15	Bottle base & partial sides	3	314	Dark green, some small bubbles. Body has even thickness, medium kick at base.
15	Bottle base	1	456	Dark brown-green, frequent bubbles. Very broad diameter – 130mm approx. Deep kick.
15	Body fragment	1	16	Olive-green, frequent bubbles. Mould seam visible.
15	Bottle neck (cf. Fig.360)	1	138	Olive-green, frequent bubbles. Hand blown-stretch marks visible on neck and elongated bubbles.

Table 4: *Glass finds occurrence by context*



Fig.360: *Fragments of possible 17<sup>th</sup> century glass bottle from context (15). Scale 100mm*



## Appendix V. Animal Bone

Miranda Fulbright

Only four pieces of bone were recovered, three of them from a single animal in context (15):

Context	Species	Bone	Side	Fusion	Completeness	Comments
11	Cos	Humerus	R	UO	Partial shaft (distal end)	Fairly weathered, possible evidence of butchery at either end: slight iron staining.
15	Sheep	Lumbar vertebra	-	Fused	Complete bar transverse processes	All three articulated, patch of burnt damage between joint of two. No butchery marks
15	Sheep	Lumbar vertebra	-	Fused	Complete bar transverse processes	
15	Sheep	Lumbar vertebra	-	Fused	Complete bar transverse processes	

Table 5: *Animal bone occurrence by context*



Fig.361: *Articulated sheep lumbar vertebrae from context (15)*



Fig.362: *Detail of a single vertebra, showing area of damage to top right*

## Appendix VI. Clay tobacco pipe

*Geoff Potter*

1. Only one clay tobacco pipe was found, in deposits forming context (15) – below the floor of the short passageway between the stair turret and northwest extension (area G-11).
2. The pipe comprised an intact bowl and some 60mm of adjoining stem (Fig.363). The form is comparable to No.12 in Oswald's general typology (Oswald 1975, Fig. 3G): a tall upright bowl, relatively thin-walled with a fairly wide mouth, and is thus dated to c 1730-1780.

The pipe was quite plain apart from the maker's initials **IG** either side of the foot (the first of these visible in Fig.363). There are a number of recorded makers with these initials, although combining the evidence of date and geography the most likely candidate would seem to John Goodyer of Guildford, who is mentioned in the Surrey Apprentice Records of 1717.



Fig.363: Clay pipe bowl and partial stem of probable earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century date, from context (15). Scale 100mm



## **Appendix VII. Listed Building Entry (extract)**

Name: WHITEHALL

List entry Number: 1357580

Location  
WHITEHALL, 1, MALDEN ROAD

Grade: II\*

Date first listed: 28-Aug-1953

Circa 1500 continuous jetty house with crown-post roof and possibly with fireplace and chimney from the beginning. C18 painted weatherboarding covering close-studded framing. Probably later C16 to early C17 addition of porch, newel stair and attics; C17 addition of 2 rooms to rear. 2 storeys and attic.

The 2 storey projecting gabled porch with old 3-light leaded window to 1st floor, and entrance on ground floor with moulded oak 4-centred headed archway. The sides of the porch are also open and there is a 4-centred headed moulded doorway. Old leaded windows with diamond and hexagonal panes; 4-light to ground floor [one each side of porch], and similarly to 1st floor, a small 2-light window further right. 2 gabled attics in carry-up of wall each with 3-light windows. Old tile roof hipped to right with gablet; plain stacks.

Rear elevation has projecting gabled wing on left with French window to ground floor, sash window to 1st floor and 3-light casement to apex of gable. Central small projection staircase "tower" with small casements and gabled roof. Wing to right has roof parallel to same range, 2 storeys, various windows [See article by K Gravett in Surrey Archaeological Journal, 1966].

Listing NGR: TQ2422463766

## Appendix VIII. Oasis Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: compassa1-328688

### Project details

Project name	Whitehall, 1 Malden Road, Cheam,
Short description of the project	A watching brief and historic building recording took place during extension and refurbishment of this Grade II* Listed building. Whitehall dates to the earlier 16th century, and was built as a three-bay timber-framed and jettied structure, with a brick-built chimney to the north and a probable smoke-bay at the southern end. Early additions included a front porch and rear stair turret: subsequent development saw the creation of attic rooms - probably in the early 1600s - and slightly later a 3-storey rear extension with cellar. The monitoring programme has produced valuable insights relating both to the original construction and later history. Features of particular interest included the floor timbers at first floor level, which provided further evidence for the original staircase opening and smoke-bay. Elsewhere stripping of plaster from the chimneystack exposed a series of blocked niches, perhaps for storing items such as salt or spices. It was confirmed that the front porch and overlying chamber formed an early addition, its design and construction reflecting the status of the contemporary building. Elsewhere there was evidence for major rebuilding - for example the whole of the southern gable end at first floor level and above. There was much evidence relating to the 17th century rear extension: the first floor room would have been plain, with timber framing exposed and painted or limewashed. The structure had also undergone substantial ad hoc repair: thus an entire girding beam had been replaced, but other rotted timbers left in situ and corners secured with iron straps
Project dates	Start: 13-02-2017 End: 08-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WHY17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Site status (other)	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOTTLE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Listed Building Consent
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SUTTON SUTTON AND CHEAM Whitehall, 1 Malden Road, Cheam
Postcode	SM3 8QD
Study area	200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 24220 63770 51.358889188192 -0.215683652209 51 21 32 N 000 12 56 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 55m Max: 56m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England GLAAS
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Type of sponsor /funding body	Borough Council
Name of sponsor /funding body	London Borough of Sutton

### Project archives

Physical Archive ID	WHY17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	WHY17
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	WHY17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"



## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Whitehall, 1 Malden Road, Cheam, LB of Sutton SM3 8QD. An Archaeological Watching Brief and Historic Building Recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Potter, G
Other bibliographic details	N/A
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	In-house report. Approx.270 pages Includes summary of historical background, details of contractors' works and methodology. Detailed descriptions of all areas investigated and recorded, plus accompanying photographs and other illustrations. Concluding finds reports and overall assessment /conclusion.