

**Site of Stone Court,  
The Grove,  
Carshalton  
Surrey SM5**

London Borough of Sutton

National Grid Reference: 527927 164663

A report on the evaluation  
*Author Portia Askew*

## **Summary (non-technical)**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and training excavation carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the site of Stone Court, The Grove, Carshalton, Surrey, SM5.*

*The aims of this project were twofold: to provide some experience of archaeology for young people and develop a better understanding of the subject and to provide academically useful information about the history of the 18th century Stone Court Mansion house. A number of schools, youth groups and individuals participated in the project experiencing a range of specialisms used in archaeological investigation.*

*A trench, located on Stone Court lawn, was aligned north-south, across the assumed central axis of the early 18th century Stone Court Mansion and measured 24m long by 6metres wide. The southern 7m stretch of the trench was narrowed to 3m wide, in order to avoid disturbing a small tree.*

*The turf and upper 0.40m of overburden was removed by mechanical means prior to hand-excavation by the pupils, students and other members of the local community. The trench revealed the brick built foundations of at least seven cellars, three of which had flint floors and a fourth a tiled floor and the foundations of the north and south steps, as noted as depicted on the 1782 map of the estate and the drawings of c 1800 of the north and south elevations of the building. The walls of the cellars stood to a height of c 1m and the rooms were filled with demolition rubble, which included fragments of architectural mouldings. Finds were generally sparse, although some glass, pottery, clay pipe fragments contemporary with the building were found. Other finds of note included an iron key and a coin.*

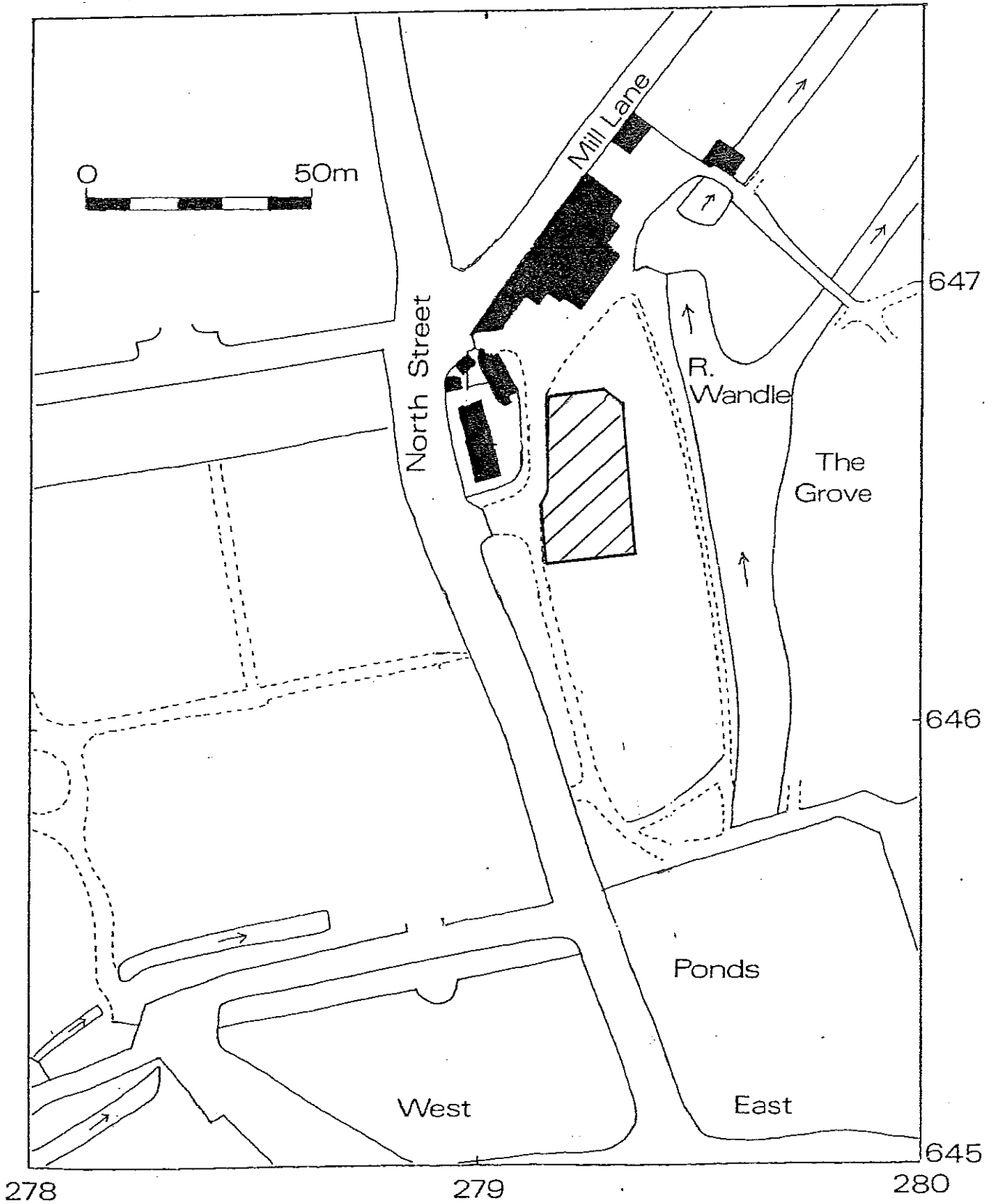
## **Contents**

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Site background	2
1.2	Planning and legislative framework	2
1.3	Origin and scope of the report	2
1.4	Aims and objectives	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Topographical and historical background</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	Post-medieval	4
<b>3</b>	<b>The evaluation</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	Methodology	5
3.2	Results of the evaluation	8
<b>4</b>	<b>Archaeological potential</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1	Realisation of original research aims	13
4.2	General discussion of potential	13
4.3	Significance	14
<b>5</b>	<b>Assessment by EH criteria</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>NMR OASIS archaeological report form</b>	<b>19</b>

## List Of Illustrations

Fig 1 Site location	1
Fig 2 Trench location plan	6
Fig 3 Plan of the evaluation trench showing the archaeological remains of Stone Court Mansion	7

Fig 1 Site location



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Site background

A Method Statement for an archaeological investigation on the site of Stone Court Mansion was produced by John Phillips, Heritage Projects Officer for the London Borough of Sutton to provide English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, and Museum of London Archaeology Service with a description of method, location and research aims.

The site lies on an area of lawn to the west of the canalised river Wandle that runs in a north-easterly direction from the Lower Pond within the ornamental part of Grove Park, part of the Carshalton Conservation Area. To the west are an irregular group of 19th century buildings constructed on the site of a former house called Stone Court. The buildings are currently used by the Education Department.

The lawn has a low platform on it that marks the site of the 18th century House and is bounded by several rose beds (Fig 1). The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 527927 164663. Modern ground level in the area lies at *c* 35m

The aims of this project were:

- to provide some experience of archaeology for young people and develop a better understanding of the subject.
- to provide academically useful information about the history of the 18th century Stone Court Mansion house.

The archaeological investigation was carried out between 10th July and 14th August 2005.

## 1.2 Planning and legislative framework

This evaluation is not part of a Planning application but the methods and procedures followed were commensurate with such an application.

## 1.3 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by the London Borough of Sutton and produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

Field evaluation, and the *Evaluation report* which comments on the results of that exercise, are defined in the most recent English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:

- formulation of a strategy for the preservation or management of those remains; and/or
- formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
- formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research

#### **1.4 Aims and objectives**

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002

No research aims and objectives were established in the *Method Statement* for the evaluation but the following have been applied retrospectively:

- What is the level of the natural deposits?
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?
- Is there any survival for the post-medieval building of Stone Court Mansion?

## 2 Topographical and historical background

There have been no archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the site. The history of Grove Park is documented and this is a summary drawn from The Preliminary Historic Landscape Survey<sup>1</sup>

### 2.1 Post-medieval

Stone Court was a sub-manor of Carshalton in the 14th century and the estate may appear in Domesday as the holding of Wesman<sup>2</sup>. The original mansion house may have been on the site of the present High Street/Grove car park where fragment of an early stone building have been found including a privy with late 12th or early 13th century fill<sup>3</sup>.

By the early 17th century the house was close to the present site in the NW corner of what is now the Grove Park close to North Street. In 1693, the estate was bought by John Cator, a London Merchant<sup>4</sup>. By 1706 he had started to build a new mansion house on the site. It was still incomplete in 1710 when the Cator claimed to have spent £10,000 on the house and improvement to the estate. However, the house must have been more or less finished as only £50 worth of work remained to be done and Cator had recently moved in. He must have lived there until 1725 when he died. His heirs sold the house and estate to Thomas Scawen in 1729. Thomas was the nephew and heir of Sir William Scawan who was one of the founding governors of the bank of England and an immensely successful and wealthy financier. Thomas was building a massive new house in Carshalton Park, but in the meantime he lived in Stone Court. He turned out to be a spendthrift who dissipated his inheritance and was never able to complete Carshalton Park House. He died in 1774 and left it to his son James. However, he also left large debts. In 1781 Stone Court was sold to William Andrews although the conveyance was not completed till 1785. He kept the estate to about 1800 when it was sold to a Knightsbridge floor-cloth manufacturer called Robert Morely who had the house pulled down and sold for scrap. The outbuildings were converted into a house, which survives as the present Stone Court, now council offices.

---

<sup>1</sup> *The Grove Park Carshalton Preliminary Historic Landscape Survey* (Revised December 1998) London Borough of Sutton

<sup>2</sup> Phillimore edition of the Domesday Book entry 25-2.

<sup>3</sup> AE Jones *Illustrated Directory of Old Carshalton*. Author, n.d. p203.

<sup>4</sup> The rest of this account is based on a draft history of the estate which is being prepared by Andrew Skelton.



## 3 The evaluation

### 3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the preceding *Method Statement* (Phillips, 2005), and the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994).

One trench was aligned north-south, across the assumed position of the central axis of the early 18th century Stone Court Mansion and measured 24m long by 6metres wide. The southern 7m stretch of the trench was narrowed to 3m wide, in order to avoid disturbing a small tree. Two other trenches measuring 2m by 2m were also initially designated to investigate the southwest and southeast corners of the building, but were not excavated due to logistical and health and safety reasons. Similarly, a proposal for a trench to locate the southeastern mill floor was abandoned due to the possibility of mosquito infestation in the environs of the mill.

The turf and upper 0.40m of overburden was removed by mechanical means prior to hand excavation by the pupils, students and other members of the local community. A number of schools, youth groups and individuals who attended on a daily basis excavated the trench by hand. The work was supervised by staff from the MoLAS Field Team. A number of schools, youth groups and individuals participated in the project including Aim Higher, Boys Brigade, Carshalton Girls School, Centre 21 Inclusion Project, Glenthorne High School, Hospital Tuition Group, LMO Youth Group, Sutton Youth Club, Sutton Youth Parliament, 1st Wallington Scouts, and West Wickham Scouts, experiencing a range of specialisms used in archaeological investigation.

The students were given a short introduction to the fundamental principles of excavation, including health and safety issues before actively participating in the excavation procedure.

The MoLAS Geomatics Teams tied the location of the evaluation trenches into the Ordnance Survey. A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was made in accordance with the principles set out in the MoLAS site recording manual (MoLAS, 1994). Levels were calculated by establishing a temporary benchmark, value 34.95m AOD, on the south-eastern corner of Stonecourt House, now the London Borough of Sutton's Education Office Building,

The site has produced: 1 trench location plan; 57 context records; 7 section drawings at 1:20 and 1:10; and 72 photographs.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code GVG05 in the MoL archive.

Fig 2 Trench location plan

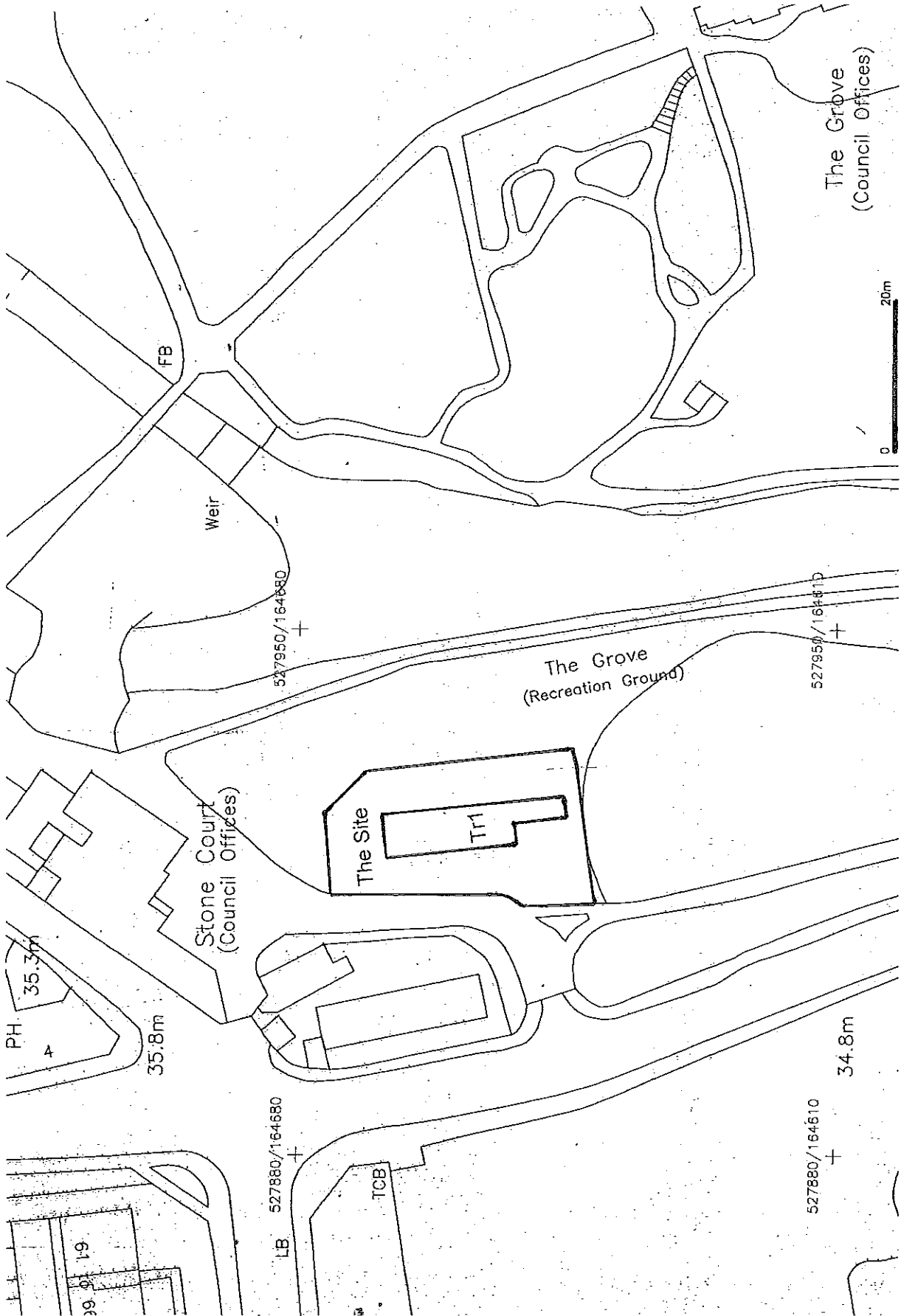
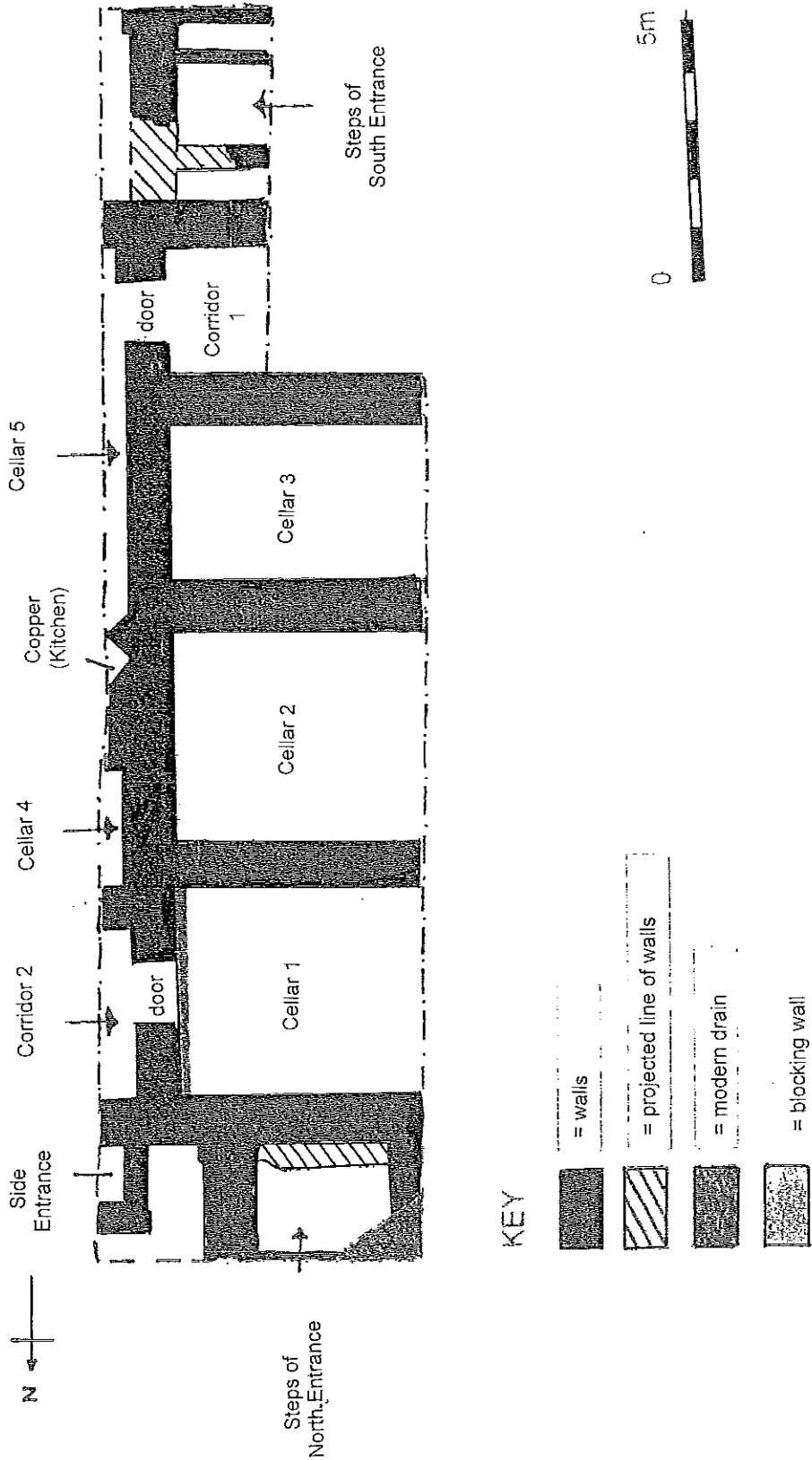


Fig 3 Plan of the evaluation trench showing the archaeological remains of Stone Court Mansion



### 3.2 Results of the evaluation

For trench locations see (Fig 2)

<i>Evaluation Trench 1</i>	
Location	Stone Court lawn
Dimensions	17m by 6m; 7m by 3m at S end of trench
Modern ground level (topsoil and turf)	35.17m AOD
Base of topsoil/modern fill	34.83m AOD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.19m
Level of base of deposits observed	33.55m AOD
Natural observed	Sandy gravel 34.74mAOD (N) steps Truncated 33.63m AOD (S)

The evaluation trench revealed the truncated remains of the cellars of Stone Court Mansion (Fig 3) the details of which follow

The earliest evidence found on the site was a soil horizon [57] at the northern end of the trench, surviving to a height of 34.83m AOD. This was interpreted as the original ground surface that predates the construction of Stone Court Mansion. The surface of the deposit slopes away to the north, as revealed in a small sondage excavated at the northeast corner of the foundations for the northern steps [52].

#### ***North frontage steps:***

Contexts: [11], [13], [51] and [52]

Maximum height of survival: 34.90 AODm

The extent of the foundations uncovered measured 3.90m E-W by 2.30m N-S and consisted of rough-hewn blocks of chalk, faced with brick, as revealed on the eastern wall foundation [52]. The southern foundation wall had been removed, presumed robbed of its materials, following the demolition of the building in c 1800 and was represented by the robber trench [11]. The structure abuts the east-west cellar foundation wall [44]. To the east of the steps was a small Associated with it was a small cut [13] measuring 0.60m square and 0.19m deep, which may be a cut for a pillar that has been robbed out.

#### ***? Side Entrance***

Context [53]

Maximum height of survival: 34.84m AOD

To the east of the north steps were the truncated and robbed remains of a north-south aligned wall with a return to the east, surviving to a maximum height of 0.20m. The north-south wall measured 1.18m N-S by 0.50m and its east-west return 0.95m by 0.52m. The north-west corner of the structure was faced with tile and brick, though only one course survived. This may have been the foundation of a stairwell entrance, leading to the cellars.

### **Cellar 1**

Contexts [19], [20], [24], [41], [42], [44], [49], [50] and [55]

Maximum height of survival: 34.84m AOD

To the south of the foundations of the north steps was the remains of a cellar, its northern side formed by an east-west wall [44] measuring 6m long by 0.86m wide by 1.02m high, surviving to a maximum height of 34.84m AOD. The maximum area of the cellar exposed measured 4.00m north-south by 4.30m east-west. The eastern side of the cellar was formed by a rendered stud wall [55], measuring 1.41m long by 0.84m wide by 1.13m high, surviving at a height of 35.54m AOD. This wall formed the northern side of a doorway, 1.20m wide, its southern side formed by the continuation southward of wall [41], measuring 11.70m long by 0.84m wide by 1.00m high, surviving to a maximum height of 34.76m AOD. The southern wall of the cellar, [42], measured 4.45m east-west by 0.88m wide by 0.95m high. And survived to a maximum height of 34.79m AOD.

The walls were constructed from red bricks measuring 0.23m by 100mm by 60mm (9"x 4"x 2<sup>1/2</sup>") with the inner part of the wall filled with rough-hewn chalk blocks. Wall [44] differed in its construction, by having squared chalk blocks on its north-facing side. This may have been done for aesthetic purposes, to match the foundations of the north steps as it represents the northern exterior wall of the building. There was evidence on the upper part of the wall for vaulting, in the form of bricks at an angle. A sondage was excavated down to a depth 0.40m, in the north-east corner of the cellar, below the floor level in order to determine the nature of the foundations. The wall was founded on chalk rubble [24], above which a 0.10m depth of chalk blocks [20] was laid.

The floor of the cellar consisted of a layer of fine grey-brown sand [19], into which napped flint nodules, [50] were set. Much of the flint floor had been robbed and only survived in small patches across the area uncovered, its height ranging from 33.80m-33.89m AOD.

There was evidence of structural change to the cellar with the construction of a wall [49], 0.25m wide and 0.29m high, against the eastern side of the cellar, which appears to have blocked the access through the doorway. It was constructed of brick with the upper course consisting of tile at a height of 34.17m AOD. Just to the west of the wall and cut into the south and north walls were "put locks", two on the north wall [44] and one on the south wall [42]. These may be associated with the blocking wall, possibly forming a timber frame for a storage shelf.

### **Cellar 2**

Contexts [39], [41], [42], and [45]

Maximum height of survival: 34.84m AOD

Cellar 2 lies to the south of cellar 1, its north wall formed by east-west wall [42], its east wall by [41] and its south wall by [39], which survived to a maximum height of 34.78m AOD. Only the upper 0.40m of the wall was exposed. The maximum area of the cellar exposed measured 4.00m north-south by 4.70m east-west. A sondage in the

north-east corner of the cellar revealed the floor of the cellar, which, like that of cellar 1 consisted of a layer of fine grey-brown sand, into which a napped flint nodules [45] were set, recorded at a height of 33.81m AOD. The maximum depth of the cellar was just under a metre deep.

### **Cellar 3**

Contexts [39], [40], [41], and [43]

Maximum height of survival: 34.66-34.78m AOD

Cellar 3 lies to the south of cellar 2, its north wall formed by east-west wall [39], its east wall by [41], at a height of 34.39m AOD and its south wall by [40], at a maximum height of 34.66m AOD. Wall [40] measured 4.54m long by 0.84m wide and 0.87m high. The maximum area of the cellar exposed measured 3.07m north-south by 4.64m east-west. A sondage against the north face of the wall, approximately half way along its length, revealed the floor of the cellar, which, like that of cellars 1 and 2 consisted of a layer of fine grey-brown sand, into which a napped flint nodules [43] were set. The height of the floor was recorded at 33.73m AOD. The floor had been constructed with a shallow gulley running in a north-south direction, sloping away to the south, which led to a small drainage hole measuring 100mm wide by 70mm high, cut into the base of wall [40]. Investigation of the drainage hole revealed silt containing animal bone. The maximum depth of the cellar was 1.10m deep.

### **Corridor 1**

Contexts [30], [31], [33], [34], [37], [38], [40] and [41]

Maximum height of survival: 34.66m AOD

Corridor 1 lies to the south of cellar 4, its north wall formed by east-west wall [40], The eastern side of the corridor was formed by the rendered terminal of wall [41], measuring 0.68m long by 0.84m wide by 0.88m high, surviving at a height of 34.52m AOD. This wall formed the northern side of a doorway, 1.14m wide, its southern side formed by wall rendered stud wall [31], measuring 0.67m long by 0.84m wide by 0.68m high, surviving to a maximum height of 34.33m AOD. The southern side of the corridor was formed by wall, [30], measuring 2.80m long by 0.84m wide, recorded at a height of 34.39m AOD. This wall appears to form the southern wall of the building and extends eastwards and westwards, beyond the area under investigation. The maximum area of the corridor exposed measured 2.60m north-south by 4.90m east-west.

The floor of the corridor consisted of peg tile fragments vertically set and unbonded, ranging in size from 60-270mm long by 60mm wide and 15mm thick, the top of which was recorded at a height of 33.71m AOD.

The archaeological evidence from the doorway, revealed a shallow linear feature [37], the base of which was recorded at a height of 33.63m AOD. This was interpreted as the scar of a sill that had been removed during the demolition of the building in 1800. The sill would have retained the unbonded tile floor, which butted up against it. Vertical slots on the western sides of the stud end of walls [31] and [41], indicated the position of a doorframe, also robbed out. The flooring to the east of the sill was

constructed of bricks laid on bed [34], at a height of 33.63m, embedded into sandy silt [33].

### **Corridor 2**

Contexts [41], [44], [49], [54] and [55]

Maximum height of survival: 34.76m AOD

Corridor 2 lies to the east of cellar, its north wall formed by east-west wall [44], The western side of the corridor was formed by the rendered stud wall [55], and the northern terminal of wall [41]. The southern side of the corridor was formed by wall [54], measuring 0.46m east-west by 0.56m wide. The full height of the wall was not excavated, as the rubble infill was unstable near the edge of excavation. . The maximum area of the corridor exposed measured 3.40m north-south by 0.60m east-west. The corridor lay to the east of the doorway, which was paved with brick, at a height of 33.82m AOD.

### **Cellar 4**

Contexts [41], [46], and [54]

Maximum height of survival: 34.76m AOD

Cellar 4 lies to the east of cellars 1 and 2, its north wall formed by east-west wall [54], its west wall by [41], and its south wall by [46], surviving to a height of 34.69m AOD. Only a short length, measuring 0.33m long was exposed, with a width of 0.84m and excavated to a height of 0.35m. The maximum area of the cellar exposed measured 2.44m north-south by 0.50m east-west. On the east-facing side of wall [41], the brickwork was rendered, with the exception of an area measuring 1.50m long by 0.35m high. The surface of the brickwork was sooted. Also present were two rusted iron fittings set apart at a distance of 1.25m, 0.25m below the top of the wall. This was interpreted as evidence for a fireplace, robbed out during the demolition of the building in 1800.

### **Cellar 5**

Contexts [30], [31], [41], [46], [47], and [48]

Maximum height of survival: 34.69m AOD

Cellar 5 lies to the east of cellars 2, 3 and corridor 1, its north wall formed by east-west wall [46], its west wall by [41], and its south wall by [30]. The maximum area of the cellar exposed measured 9.00m north-south by 0.50m east-west. The fill of this cellar was only reduced to a depth of 0.30m below the surviving brickwork. In the northwest corner of the cellar, between walls [41] and [46] was a masonry feature, at a height of 34.45m AOD, randomly constructed from bricks, running at a 45 degree angle in a north-easterly direction [47]. To the south of this, also randomly constructed from bricks, at a height of 34.53m AOD was a triangular shaped feature [48], its north-east face forming a right-angle with the south-western end of [47]. This may be part of a 'copper' or stove, built into the corner of the cellar and possibly indicates that this area formed the kitchen of the building. Access to this area was probably through the doorway via corridor 1 to the south.

***South frontage steps:***

Contexts: [21], [22], [26], [27], [28] and [29]

Maximum height of survival: 34.96 AODm

The eastern brick foundation wall [22] measured 2.25m N-S by 0.93m wide by 0.65m high and was truncated on its northern side by a tree pit, although its foundation trench [21, was clearly visible continuing northwards where it abutted wall [30]. The southern wall of the steps [29] ran in a westerly direction and measured 1.54m long by 0.29m wide. Parallel with this wall, at a distance of 0.55m to the north was another wall, (0.46m length exposed) 0.25m wide, possibly the foundation of a riser for a step. The northern side of the steps was represented by truncated wall [26], measuring 0.75 long by 0.35m wide, running east-west. The eastern side of the wall had been destroyed by the tree pit, but its foundation trench [27] was visible continuing in an easterly direction to where it would have abutted wall [22].



## 4 Archaeological potential

### 4.1 Realisation of original research aims

*What is the level of the natural deposit?*

Natural sandy gravel was located at the north end of the trench at a height 34.74m AOD.

*Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site?*

No structural archaeological evidence was found for the prehistoric period, although two struck flints were found, though it is assumed these are residual in context.

*Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?*

No archaeological evidence was found for the Roman activity on the site.

*Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?*

Tudor green pottery and other fragments of medieval pottery was found within the fills robber cuts [11] and [13], of the north steps, and may indicate the proximity of medieval activity. It is documented that the 19th century Stonecourt buildings, to the west replaced a medieval building that was on the site, and the pottery is likely to be residual in a post-medieval context.

*Is there any survival for the post-medieval building of Stone Court Mansion?*

The archaeological evaluation has proven that substantial remains from the building survive beneath Stonecourt lawn. The masonry walls survive over a metre in height and it is possible to distinguish the cellared areas, along with salient features that were present, despite the extent of the robbing that occurred during the demolition of the building in 1800.

### 4.2 General discussion of potential

The evaluation has shown that the potential for survival of Stone Court Mansion is high and the survival of ancient ground surfaces (horizontal archaeological stratification) is good on the northern side of the site, specifically in relation to the pre 1700 land surface. The structure revealed dates from 1700 along with the lower fill of the cellars. The upper horizontal layer across the site relate to the middle and late 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the gardens were re-landscaped.

### **4.3 Significance**

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of local significance there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance.

## 5 Assessment by EH criteria

The recommendations of the GLAAS 1998 guidelines on *Evaluation reports* suggest that there should be:

‘Assessment of results against original expectations (using criteria for assessing national importance of period, relative completeness, condition, rarity and group value) .....’ (Guidance Paper V, 4 7)

A set of guide lines was published by the Department of the Environment with criteria by which to measure the importance of individual monuments for possible Scheduling. These criteria are as follows: *Period*; *Rarity*; *Documentation*; *Survival/Condition*; *Fragility/Vulnerability*; *Diversity*; and *Potential*. The guide lines stresses that ‘these criteria should not...be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case’.<sup>5</sup>

In the following passages the potential archaeological survival described in the initial Assessment document and Section 0 above will be assessed against these criteria.

### *Criterion 1: period*

Taken as a whole, the archaeology as seen is characteristic of the 18th and 19th centuries.

### *Criterion 2: rarity*

There is nothing to suggest that any of the archaeological deposits are rare either in a national or regional context.

### *Criterion 3: documentation*

There is contemporary documentation for the post-medieval period, relating to Stone Court Mansion, although this does not extend to details concerning the construction, layout and use/function of the internal areas of the building.

### *Criterion 4: group value*

The remains have value as part of the Grove Park estate and the present listed buildings and structures, built at the same time and related to Stone Court Mansion.

### *Criterion 5: survival/condition*

Survival and condition of the remains is good and are not under any threat from redevelopment.

### *Criterion 6: fragility*

Not applicable.

---

<sup>5</sup> Annex 4, DOE, Planning and Policy Guidance 16, (1990). For detailed definition of the criteria see that document. Reference has also been made to Darvill, Saunders & Startin, (1987); and McGill, (1995)

*Criterion 7: diversity*  
Not applicable

*Criterion 8: potential*  
Unclear

## 6 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the Heritage Lottery Fund for funding the archaeological investigation; John Phillips, Heritage Projects Manager of the London Borough of Sutton, Sara Fulshoum of The Youth Service for the London Borough of Sutton, Jane Howard, Elizabeth Price and Margaret Taylor of Honeywood House Heritage Centre, for their help, support and enthusiasm for this project. MoLAS would also like to thank the students from the various organisations who helped excavate the site: Higher, Boys Brigade, Carshalton Girls School, Centre 21 Inclusion Project, Glenthorne High School, Hospital Tuition Group, LMO Youth Group, Sutton Youth Club, Sutton Youth Parliament, 1st Wallington Scouts, and West Wickham Scouts. In addition there were a number of individual students whom the author would also like to thank for their contribution to the project: Abigail Bowen, Alan Cook, Ruth Elderkin, Timothy Hopkins, Alex Irvine, Christina Johnson, Mia Kempton, David Maillet, Dylan Matusevics, Callum Mount, Charlotte Nichols, Sarah Price, Jessica Thomas and Sophie White

## 7 Bibliography

London Borough of Sutton (April 2003) *Unitary Development Plan*

Cultural Heritage Committee of the Council of Europe, 2000 *Code of Good Practice On Archaeological Heritage in Urban Development Policies; adopted at the 15th plenary session in Strasbourg on 8-10 March 2000* (CC-PAT [99] 18 rev 3)

Department of the Environment, 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance 16, Archaeology and Planning*

English Heritage, 1991 *Exploring Our Past, Strategies for the Archaeology of England*

English Heritage, May 1998 *Capital Archaeology. Strategies for sustaining the historic legacy of a world city*

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, June 1998 *Archaeological Guidance Papers 1-5*

English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, May 1999 *Archaeological Guidance Papers 6*

Institute of Field Archaeologists, (IFA), 2001 *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists*, (rev. 2001), *Standard and guidance: field evaluation*

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), supplement 2001, *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists: Standards and guidance – the collection, documentation conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Museum of London, 1994 *Archaeological Site Manual 3rd edition*

Museum of London, 2002 *A research framework for London archaeology 2002*

Phillips, J, 2005 *Method Statement for the excavation at Stone Court, (May 2005)*, London Borough of Sutton, Learning for Life.

Thompson, A, Westman A, and Dyson, T (eds), 1998 *Archaeology in Greater London 1965-90: a guide to records of excavations by the Museum of London*, Archaeol Gazetteer Ser Vol 2, London

## 8 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

**OASIS ID: molas1-64075**

### Project details

Project name Stone Court

Short description of the project An evaluation to provide some experience of archaeology for young people and develop a better understanding of the subject and to provide academically useful information about the history of the 18th century Stone Court Mansion house. A number of schools, youth groups and individuals participated in the project experiencing a range of specialisms used in archaeological investigation. A trench, was aligned north-south, across the assumed central axis of the early 18th century Stone Court Mansion and measured 24m long by 6metres wide. The trench revealed the brick built foundations of at least seven cellars, three of which had flint floors and a fourth a tiled floor and the foundations of the north and south steps, as noted as depicted on the 1782 map of the estate and the drawings of c 1800 of the north and south elevations of the building. The walls of the cellars stood to a height of c 1m and the rooms were filled with demolition rubble, which included fragments of architectural mouldings. Finds were generally sparse, although some glass, pottery, clay pipe fragments contemporary with the building were find. Other finds of note included an iron key and a coin.

Project dates Start: 07-07-2005 End: 12-08-2005

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes GVG05 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type BUILDING Post Medieval

Significant Finds POT Post Medieval

Significant Finds      KEY Post Medieval

Methods                & 'Measured Survey','Sample Trenches'  
techniques

Development type      Educational research evaluation, non destructive

Prompt                 non destructive educational exercise

Position in the      Not known / Not recorded  
planning process

### Project location

Country                England

Site location           GREATER LONDON SUTTON CARSHALTON Stone Court

Postcode               SM5

Study area              175.00 Square metres

Site coordinates       527927 164663 527927 00 00 N 164663 00 00 E Point

Lat/Long Datum       Unknown

Height OD / Depth    Min: 33.63m Max: 34.74m

### Project creators

Name                    of MoLAS  
Organisation

Project                brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory  
originator                body

Project                design Heritage Projects Manager, Borough of Sutton  
originator

Project                Ian Grainger  
director/manager



Project supervisor Portia Askew

Type of Heritage Lottery Funding  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name of John Phillips, Borough of Sutton  
sponsor/funding  
body

### Project archives

Physical Archive No  
Exists?

Digital Archive LAARC  
recipient

Digital Media 'Survey'  
available

Paper Archive LAARC  
recipient

Paper Media 'Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished  
available sheet','Miscellaneous Material' Text','Context

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Site of Stone Court - A Report on the evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Portia askew

Date 2005

Issuer or publisher Museum of London Archaeology service

Place of issue or Museum of London Archaeology Service  
publication

Description A4 bound report

Entered by Portia Askew (portiaaskew@molas.org.uk)

Entered on 4 September 2009