

Design for an excavation by Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society at Honeywood, Carshalton, 2014

Site code	—
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1. INTRODUCTION

Honeywood is a historic house – now a museum – which stands at the western end of Carshalton Ponds in the London Borough of Sutton. The building has been extensively researched in the last two decades. The museum service is planning to

restore the garden to its Edwardian form. A detailed study of the garden has been made in preparation for this and there has also been a historical study of the land to the west of Honeywood. In 2010 the Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society carried out an excavation to further understand the history of a rectangular pond and grotto in the northwest corner of the garden. The results of these and other investigations appear in four documents:

- *Honeywood: the site, the building and its owners*
- *The history of the land behind Honeywood.*
- *The Honeywood gardens: an archaeological survey.*
- *Honeywood Museum, Carshalton: report on an excavation by CADHAS, 2010.*

This work has left several significant unanswered questions relating to the early history of the house which this excavation is designed to investigate..

2. EVIDENCE FOR THE EARLY HISTORY OF HONEYWOOD

This is an outline of the early history of the site abridged from *Honeywood: the site the building and its owners* which also includes references to sources.

In the mid-19th century there were two houses at the western end of Carshalton ponds. One, the south, was called Honeywood while the other, to the north was known as Wandle Cottage. Honeywood was demolished about 1884 and the name was transferred to Wandle Lodge which has been known as Honeywood ever since. I shall call the buildings Honeywood 1 and Wandle Cottage until 1884 when the latter became Honeywood.

2.1 The site in the early 17th century

A map made in the early seventeenth century shows the site of Honeywood as open ground crossed by five streams which ran from a line of springs along the edge of Pound Street opposite the Greyhound northeast to the river Wandle more or less on the line of the present Festival Walk channel. The map shows that Upper and Lower Ponds, Margaret's Pool and the Pond behind Honeywood did not exist (figure 2).¹

¹ generally known as the Arundel map. It is in the Duke of Norfolk's Archives at Arundel Castle.

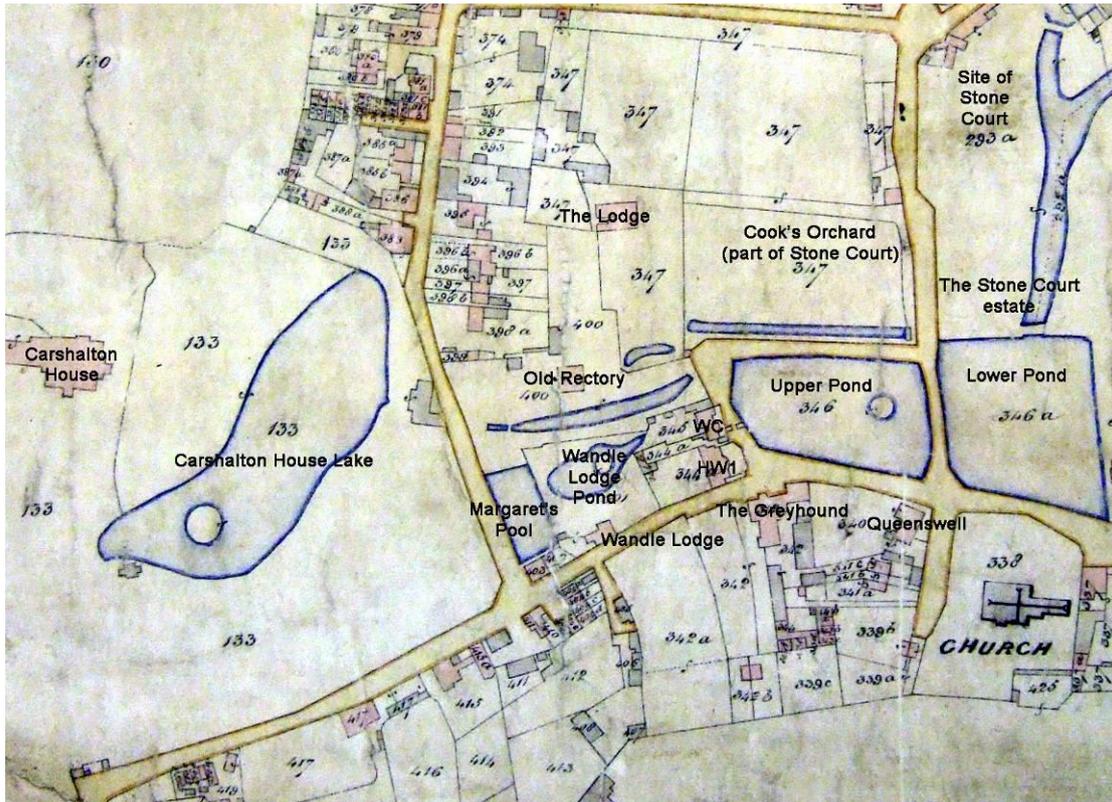


Figure 1. The 1847 tithe award map showing the area around Honeywood and Carshalton Ponds with various added names as used in the report. HW1 = Honeywood I, HC = Wandle Cottage later Honeywood.

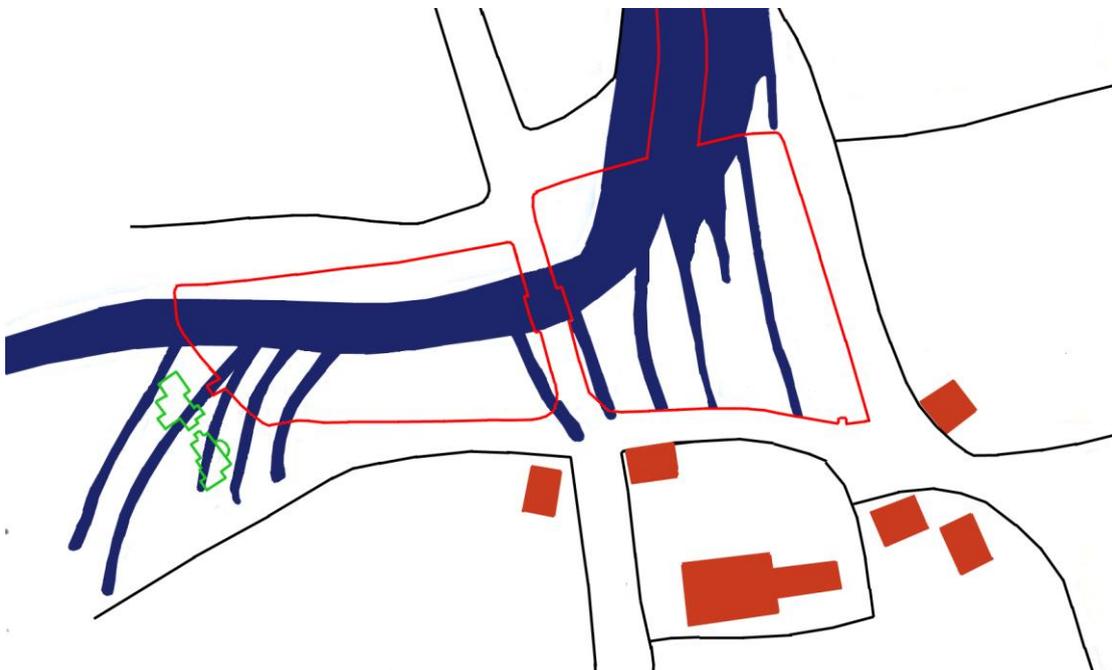


Figure 2. The site in the early 17th redrawn from the Arundel map with an outline of the mid-19th century ponds in red and the outline of Honeywood and Wandle Cottage in green.

2.2 The activities of the Earls of Arundel

Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the great collector, connoisseur and patron of Inigo Jones, inherited half the manor of Carshalton from his mother who died in 1630. His

accounts for the year ending Christmas 1637 include ‘cost of labour for work done around the new pond in Carshalton’.² This appears to link neatly with an entry in the Carshalton Court Rolls for 1638:

They also present that George Burrish gent encroached on and included in his orchard a certain parcel of waste land of the lords next adjoining the new pond there – viz from the great elm growing near the hedge of Anne Hassard widow straight to the elm standing in the east part of the hedge of the said George towards the bridge called the Newe bridge.

Burrish owned Stone Court which later included an orchard on what is now the Lodge Land on the north side of Upper Pond. Robert and Anna Hassard acquired the parsonage house (the Old Rectory) in 1621.³ This suggests that the encroachment involved moving the boundary of the orchard south into waste between the orchard and Upper Pond and that the new bridge was roughly where the pond causeway is now. Arundel’s pond may therefore be Upper Pond.

The Arundel accounts for the year ending Christmas 1639 include ‘part of the reversion of a house and land in Carshalton, payment for work done on the pond and river there and for a boat’. Those for 1640 include the ‘purchase of John Warden’s house and land at Carshalton’ while those for 1642 have a payment for work at Carshalton ‘including, hedging, ditching, tree-planting and making a pond’. In 1642 the earl of Arundel left England to escort the Princess Mary to Holland join her husband William of Orange. The Civil War was starting and Arundel chose to go into exile rather than return. He died in or near Padua in October 1646. His exile is likely to have brought an end to the work. On 10 April 1651 the court of the manor of Carshalton found that his heir Henry Earl of Arundel had ‘stopped the highway leading from the corner of the house of ... Best gent to the parsonage Barne by erecting and making a ‘Povnd’ there to the decay of the churchway & to the damage of the people of the Commonwealth’. He was ordered to remove it by 25 March or face a £5 fine. It seems unlikely that the manorial tenants would have dared prosecute the lord in his own court before the Civil War so the obstruction may have existed for several years.

On 5 May 1671 the manor court found that ‘the pond adjoining the messuage the vicarage house within the said manor lies in the waste of the lords of the said manor and belongs to the said lords [of the manor]’. It seems very likely that this refers to the predecessor of the Waterhouse Pond / Margaret’s Pool which is in the right place and was manorial waste in the nineteenth century.

It is therefore possible that Margaret’s Pool, the Wandle Lodge pond and Upper Pond were originally created by the Earl of Arundel in the late 1630s and early 1640s. The nature of the project is unclear but the site of Honeywood was in the middle of it. What ever was intended may have been left incomplete at the outbreak of the Civil War.

2.3 Early activity at Honeywood

In the early seventeenth century the site of Honeywood was open ground crossed by streams which ran from a line of springs along the edge of Pound Street (figure 2 above).

² From a letter to Kath Shawcross from Heather Warne, Archivist at Arundel Castle dated 6 August 2002 including copies from ‘Revision and amplification of Francis Steer’s Catalogue’.

³ TNA C 3/358/8.

As there is no direct documentary evidence for the construction of Honeywood we must rely on archaeology. There have been three excavations:

1. A very small examination of the gravels in the culvert undertaken during building work in 1990.
2. On the site of Honeywood 1 between the present house and Pound Street in 1997 (trench HD).
3. Around the rectangular pond in the northwest corner of the garden in 2010 (HYU10).

Further evidence can be derived from the present building and its fittings.

The earliest deposits in trench HD consisted of water laid gravel. This was covered with a layer of broken chalk with some Reigate stone and then by another layer of gravel.

In the western part of the trench the upper gravel layer was overlaid by a low east-west aligned chalk bank topped by stone blocks which appears to have formed the northern edge of a pond. The bank was backed by a distinctive layer of chalky clay which extended northwards from it. The eastern end of this bank appeared to be associated with the chalk bank and Reigate stone blocks which may have been part of a northward running channel or spill way. One of these blocks was overlaid by a 0.8m wide chalk rubble foundation which continued the line of a flint and chalk chequer still standing within the present Honeywood. It seems likely that foundation [HD21] was part of Honeywood I and the alignment suggests that it is the same date as the chalk chequer wall through the centre in the present Honeywood. If this is so, the underlying gravel and chalk rubble deposits, the pond and chalky clay predate the chequer building. They appear to represent the making up of the ground level and the creation of a pond which must have been fed by the springs along the edge of Pound Street.

In 1990 a tin glazed tile was found by workmen in the gravel in the culvert beneath the present Honeywood. This probably dates from the early to mid-seventeenth century (see below). This hints that there was a high status building in the site around the time that Arundel constructed his pond.

The next identifiable episode appears to be the construction of the flint and chalk chequer buildings of which some walls remain in the present Honeywood. The walls seem to be of one general style with flint and chalk chequer work on the outside and plain chalk on the inside. There are brick quoins at the corners, a brick offset on the outside just above the ground and brick dressings around a remaining window. However, there are variations in the quality of the chequer work which suggest that there may be two or more building episodes. There were a number of flint and chalk chequer buildings with brick dressings in the local area but none are closely dated.

The dating evidence from Honeywood is scanty. A clay pipe bowl of about 1660-80 was found in the gravel below the north side wall of the culvert below the shop. However, this was not securely stratified and the culvert could also be an insertion into the building.

A few details in the house may date from the mid-seventeenth century such as the hinges on the north attic door.

It is likely that the chalk foundation [HD21] was the west wall of Honeywood I. The fact that it is aligned with a major wall in the present Honeywood suggests that the two buildings are the same date or that they were originally a single structure.

The two Honeywoods were set across the outflow from springs. This is odd, particularly as there was drier ground a few yards to the west, and it suggests that the buildings originally had some special purpose perhaps for fishing or a cold bath.

Very little can be said about either Honeywood I or Wandle Cottage in the first three quarters of the eighteenth century. Honeywood contains several pieces of woodwork such as the twisted banisters in the attic, and the front door which would have come from a house of some comfort and status. They have been reused but it seems likely that this reuse was within the house rather than from outside.

A small brick building against the Pound Street wall may also be early 18th century. It is not clear whether it was originally a free standing building or an addition to Honeywood I but the round headed window on the Pound Street side suggests that it was more than a cottage.

The earliest known owner of the house was a George Otway, Southwark cheesemonger who can be traced in the Carshalton rate books from 1749. He died in 1777 and the property passed to Sarah Phillips of Newington Green who was a distant relative. The London Borough of Sutton's deeds trace the title of Honeywood from 22 June 1779 and the later history of the building is fairly well documented.⁴

Honeywood is built across a culvert which carries water from springs behind the house to Upper Pond at the front. The culvert may be an insertion into the house although this seems rather unlikely.

In 1990, when the house was converted to a museum, the roof of the culvert was removed and most of the sides were rebuilt. A brief investigation was undertaken which concentrated on the shop area at the front of the house. In this area the north side of the culvert had been retained by a thick chalk wall. Most of this had been demolished before the investigation started but a short section survived at the western end close to the west wall of the shop (figure 3). A door between the Early Settlement Room and the shop passes through wall A-A directly above the culvert. The floor of the door was supported by a brick arch (A5 in figure 3) which rested on a mass of brick chalk and mortar (A7). This in turn, rested on the north wall of the culvert which consisted of mortared chalk blocks [A4]. It was 0.47 m thick from north to south and had a surviving height of about 0.6 m. The door was probably inserted into wall A-A and the brick arch may be associated with this rather than the original wall. It was therefore impossible to tell whether the side wall of the culvert was built at the same time as A-A or whether it was older.

There was a pocket of grey-brown silt [A6] at the bottom culvert on the north side, and this, and the centre of the wall rested on a layer of dirty grey-brown gravel. This and the southern edge of the wall rested on orange-grey sandy gravel with a little soil.

In some places the chalk block culvert wall had probably rested on large shelly unmortared boulders, which appear to have formed parts of the north side of the watercourse, although they had been removed by contractors before the investigation began. The boulders probably rested on the gravel layer [A2] although the relationship is uncertain. A clay pipe bowl of c1660-80 was found in gravel which appeared to have underlain the chalk block wall [A4], although this is not absolutely certain, as the gravel may have slumped into the area when the contractors demolished the wall.

⁴ Phillips *Honeywood: the site, the building and its owners*.

The excavation showed that the brickwork along the southern side of the culvert rested on a chalk block foundation. There was no evidence to date this.

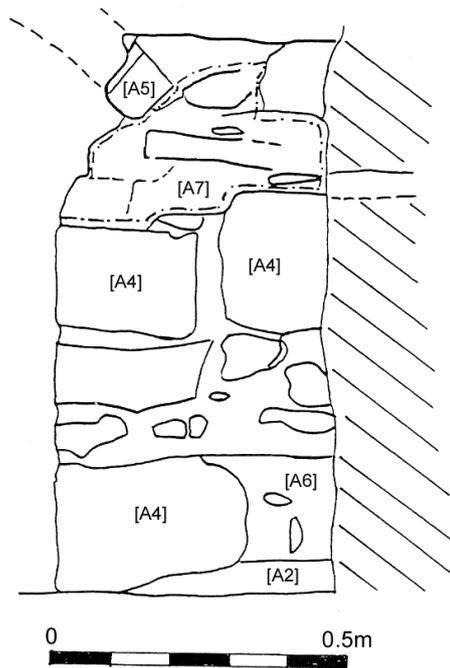


Figure 3. Section through the north wall of the culvert below the Honeywood shop. The section was created in 1990 when the north wall of the culvert was removed by contractors. Looking west.

The watercourse is briefly above ground on the upstream or western side of the house. It then flows from a culvert under the lawn in the Honeywood garden. The culvert is 1.9m wide and has low side walls and a shallow segmental arch. The eastern end can be crawled but most of the western end is so low that it is inaccessible. At the east end the south wall appears to be of chalk, the north of brick. Part of the western end of this has collapsed and been replaced with assorted metal.

A soft red brick wall crosses the lawn culvert exit immediately behind the house. This consists of two courses of brick with traces of a third on top. It 0.23m thick from west to east.

In 2010 three trenches were dug to explore the history of the rectangular pond in the northwest corner of the garden at Honeywood.⁵ Two of these exposed fairly recent features which are not relevant to the early history of the site. The other (trench B) examined the deposits behind the wall retaining the east side of the pond. The earliest deposits in the bottom of the trench were gravel of very mixed size and shape with some large cobbles up to 23cm across. The gravel at the bottom of the trench did not contain any finds although the volume excavated was too small to be absolutely certain that it was natural.⁶ The gravel above this in the lower parts of the trench did contain a few of finds including boarder ware and other items of probable seventeenth century date.⁷ The size of some of the cobbles in this gravel implies a water speed far higher than is likely on the site in the post medieval period. The gravel must therefore have been redeposited to either raise the ground level or fill a feature. The obvious candidate would be to fill the stream channels shown on the Arundel map. These

⁵ Phillips *Report on an excavation by CADHAS, 2010.*

⁶ Layer [B52].

⁷ Layers [B34], [B35], [B36], [B47], [B48], [B49], [B50], [B51], [B53] and [B54].

streams are likely to have had a bed of small gravel with areas of vegetation and wet soil between the banks. There was no sign of soil deposits at the bottom of the trench so it seems likely that the excavation did not reach the bottom of the gravel fill. The lowest point in the excavation was at 32.22m OD below the adjacent pond floor at 34.29 m OD.

The gravel was overlaid by soil layers [B41] and [B46] which contained a small amount of seventeenth century pottery including part of a probable L19 pipe of about 1690-1710.

On the west side of the trench there was a T shaped cut [B25] in the top of the seventeenth century deposits. This was filled by [B22] and [B24] which contained an L25 pipe bowl which appeared to form part of a sequence of overlying deposits which contained several L25 pipe bowls suggesting an early eighteenth century date.

The soil layers above the cut fill contained early eighteenth century finds ([B17], [B18], [B21] and [B23]). The layers differed and probably represent dumping rather than a cultivated soil. The ashy layer [B21] would, for example, be easily dispersed by digging. The sequence was topped by gravel layer [B15] which appeared to be the foundation of a path. Its surface was at 34.88 m OD which is very close to the top of the earliest pond retaining wall at 34.85 to 34.86 m OD. It seems likely that the path related to this pond edge. It is therefore possible that the early eighteenth century deposits are associated with the construction of the pond wall and possibly the pond itself. The finds behind the wall were current in the first half of the eighteenth century: mid to late eighteenth century pottery such as Staffordshire salt glaze, cream ware or transfer print were conspicuously absent.

The deposits above [B15] also contained early to mid-eighteenth century material. The exception was layer [B11] which filled cut [B12] on the south side of foundation [B5] which contained a piece of Staffordshire salt glaze. Cut [B12] penetrated the earlier deposits and may have been the construction cut for the foundation.

The top of the eighteenth century deposits was probably marked by layer [B6] which consisted of hard chalky medium brown soil which might well have been dumped fill. This was partly covered by gravel layer [B2] which appeared to be the foundation of a pond side path. This was at about 35.06m OD 0.18m above the top of path [B15].

The rectangular pond had a chalk-block floor which may also have been of eighteenth century date. The floor may have been constructed in two phases as there appears to be a clear boundary between the stream crossing and the area to the north.

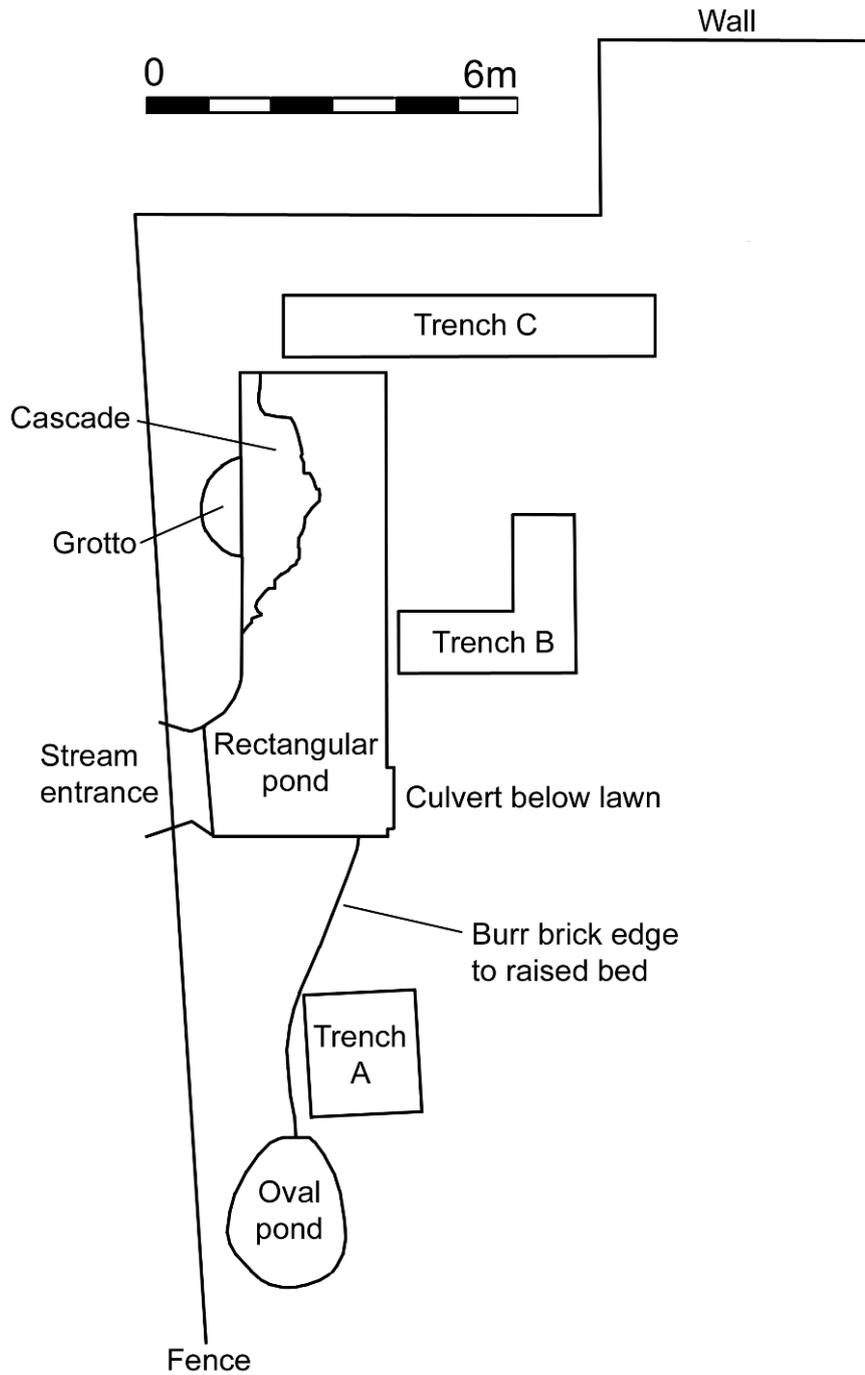


Figure 4. The northwest corner of the garden at Honeywood showing the rectangular and oval ponds and the location of the trenches. North at the top.

2.4 The resistivity survey of the Honeywood lawn

The lawn in the garden on the back or west side of Honeywood was resistivity surveyed on 21 February 2104. The lawn was very wet and the culvert flowing

strongly. The instrument was an RM4 set to 2000 ohms urban and there was one reading per metre square. The results are plotted below.

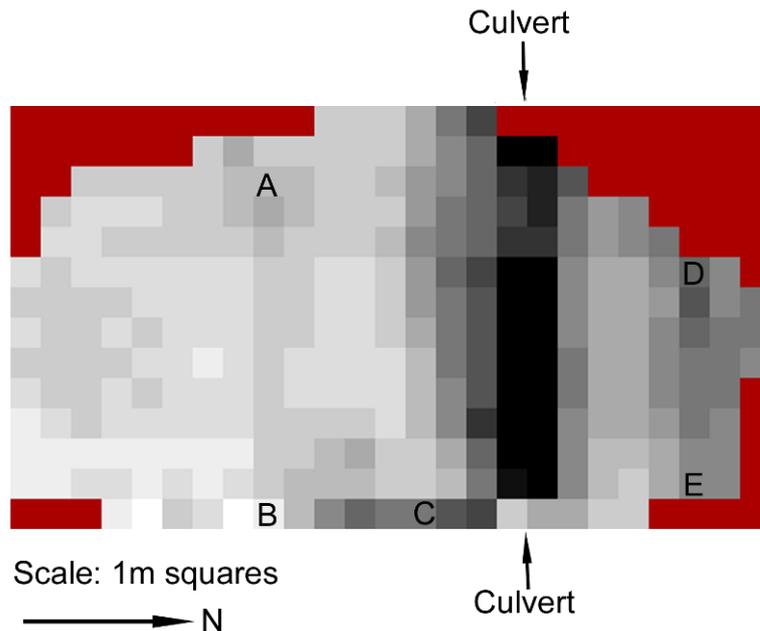


Figure 5. The resistivity survey.

The survey covered the area encircled by the path around the lawn. A narrow strip along the house side and the small areas to the south of the ash tree stump and north of the mulberry were not included. The red area is outside the survey. West is at the top and the house is at the bottom. The base line ran west from the north side of the pillar at the north end paved area and steps outside the French window. The western edge of the survey area was 1m from the pillar. At the east end the base line was close to the south side of the culvert. At the west end it was about 30cm from the culvert.

The culvert is clearly visible as a high reading which plotted as dark grey to black. The paler grey area towards the west or top end is likely to be the metal repair of a past roof collapse. The wall along the south (left hand side) of the culvert appears to be a much more substantial structure than the north side. The south side is known to be chalk, the north side brick. The survey shows 2 to 3m wide 'shadow' along the south wall of the culvert. This could be caused by a demolition spread. If so the south wall was probably higher suggesting that it was part of an earlier structure reused in the culvert.

The higher readings between D and E look significant. If the south wall of the culvert was originally the foundation of a building they *may* mark the other wall but this is uncertain.

The slightly higher readings between A and B may be a structure or old path.

The strong readings between B and C may be a fairly modern drain as they coincide with a metal drain cover.

2.5 The tin glazed tile

In 1990 the workmen converting Honeywood found a tin glazed floor tile in the culvert gravels. It was decorated with blue, brown and green glaze as shown in the photo. It was broken into three parts which could be reassembled to form a tile 134mm square and

15mm thick (figures 6 and 7). Betts and Weinstein say that tiles of this design were made at both the Pickleherring and Rotherhithe pothouses. The corner of a similar tile closely similar to the one from Honeywood was found at the Rotherhithe pot house at Southwark. This works started about 1638 and was a late producer of this type of polychrome floor tile.⁸ Pickleherring started in 1618.



Figure 6. Tin glazed tile found in the culvert.

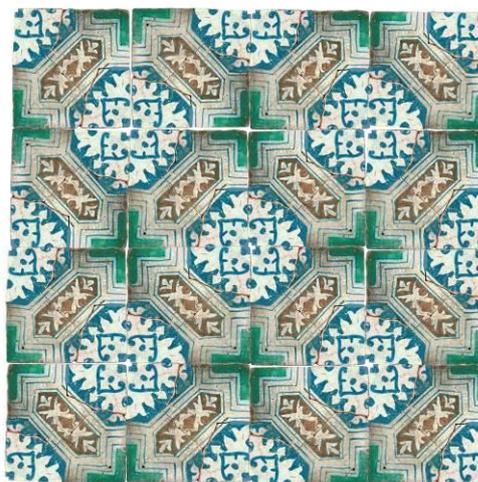


Figure 7. Reconstruction of the floor pattern.

3. THE CONTEXT

Honeywood was built across the outflow from springs which seems an unsatisfactory location for the house and it seems likely that the building had a purpose which used the water. There are two obvious possibilities:

1. A water mill
2. A cold bath.

The former seems unlikely as there was probably not enough water volume or drop to generate a useful amount of power.

There were numerous small cold bathing establishments around London in the early modern period.⁹ Carshalton is a likely location as it was known for its pure waters. It was something of an out of town resort with several large houses belonging to the very wealthy. It was also a sporting centre. The original 'Epsom' race course ran to the town from the downs above Carshalton.

Arundel had health problems and visited many European bathing centres and died at Padua within easy reach of the hot baths at Abano and Montegrotto. Arundel's Carshalton project must, however, have been wider than the creation of a simple cold bath as it involved the construction of ponds and walks. It appears to be a small garden or resort either for his own use or to generate income for his estate. There is no known evidence for him having a personal interest in it and the latter seems more likely.

⁸ Betts and Weinstein 2010 items 92 and 93 p. 106-7; Tyler, Betts and Stephenson 2008 p70-71 and p84 item <T42>.

⁹ Curl 2010.

4. SPECIFIC RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. When was the culvert first created?
2. Was the culvert created along the southern side of a pool or bath with the north wall marked by the high readings D-E on the resistivity survey?
3. If a pool existed was it within a building?
4. Was this the source of the tin-glazed tile found in the culvert?

5. METHODOLOGY

Two areas need to be examined to answer the above questions:

1. The culvert including the lower parts of the outside of the side walls to look for the presence or absence of construction trenches and for stratified dating evidence.
2. The area of high readings to the north of the culvert.

The top of the culvert is a very shallow brick arch with a width of about 1.9m. It seems likely that this arch produces a significant thrust into the side walls. If the culvert is uncovered and the soil removed from the around the side of the walls it is possible they will be pushed outwards and the arch will collapse. It is therefore undesirable to uncover the arch. However, one section of the culvert is known to have collapsed many years ago. Although the culvert is low it is just possible to see that this section was mended with metal so there is no arch to exert pressure on the walls. This repair is near the western end and appears to be visible as a low reading on the resistivity survey. The Council may need to uncover this section to make repairs and if this was done there would be an opportunity to carry out an archaeological investigation. This would involve a trench about 8m north-south by 3m east-west marked A on figure 8.

The trench would be excavated by hand to determine:

- Whether the culvert was constructed in a cut or fill
- The date of the fill or the deposits around the culvert.
- The materials and construction of the culvert.

The second trench needed to examine the high resistivity reading on the north side of the lawn would best be placed at B on figure 8. This is well clear of the culvert so it does not need to be excavated during any repair work. It will be 5m north-south by 3m east-west. It would be excavated to determine:

- Whether the high reading is a structure
- Whether it was constructed in a cut
- Whether the ground to the south of it is fill
- Materials and construction details of any structure.

The trenches will need to go down to a depth of about 1m.

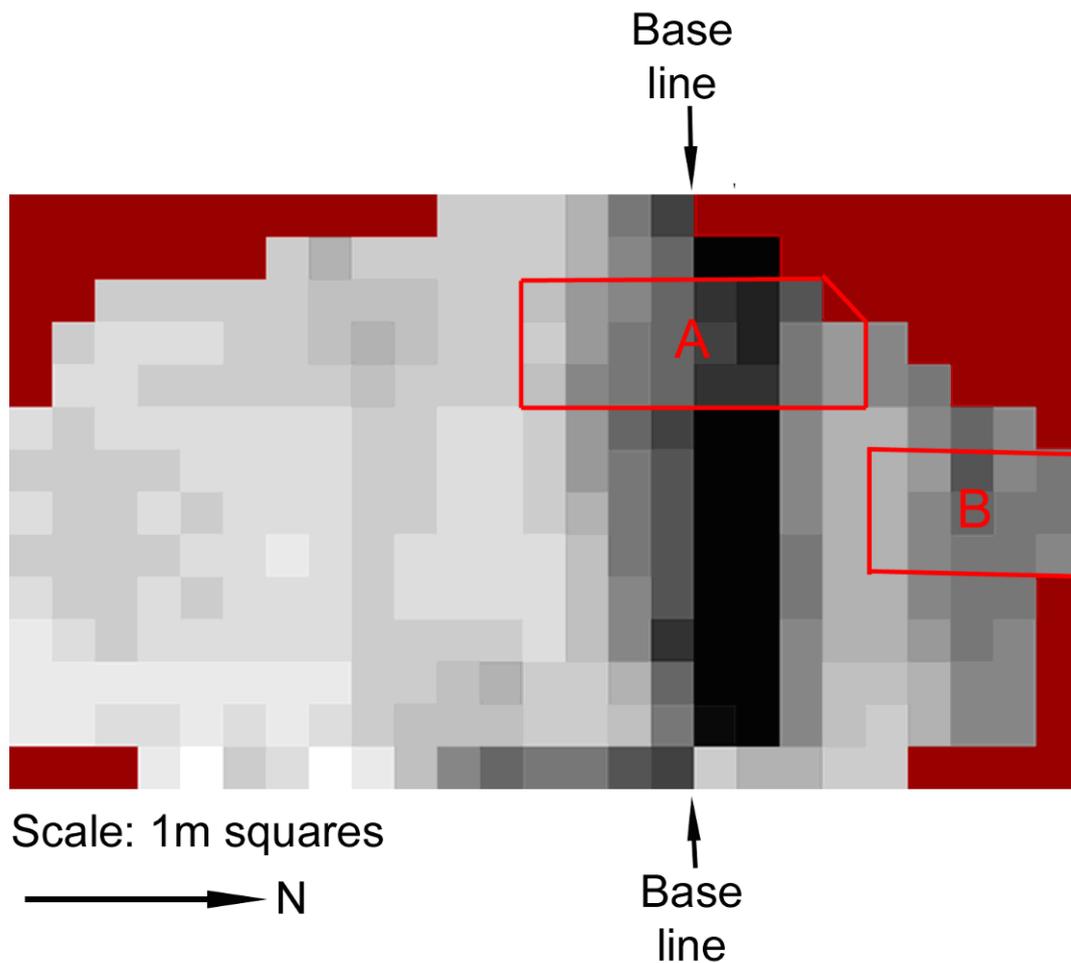


Figure 8. The resistivity survey with the proposed trench locations.

5.1 Excavation methods

- Mark out the trenches as defined above and place grid pins
- Remove turf.
- All the excavation will be carried out with hand tools.
- Trowel up the resulting surface, examine and divide into contexts if appropriate.
- Remove contexts one at a time, in as near reverse order of deposition as far as can be determined. Contexts will be tested by trowelling. If they are found to be clearly modern and of sufficient thickness the majority of the deposit will be removed with a mattock taking care to watch for any sign of change of context. The lower part of any context will be cleaned off the underlying deposit with a trowel.
- Any structure found will be cleaned with trowels, brushes and other small tools. Mortar samples will be taken but otherwise the structure will be left in situ.

5.2 Spoil heaps

The spoil will be tipped on the empty plant bed on the north side of the garden.

5.3 Finds retention policy

The following material will be discarded:

- 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.

Peg tile will be discarded any full lengths or widths have been recorded.

5.4 Sampling

- We will retain small mortar samples from any non-modern structure.
- A specimen of any unusual brick type will be retained.

5.5 Recording

In general this will follow the Mola site manual. Specifically we will:

- Make a plan of the showing the location of the trenches in relation to the house, culvert, rectangular pond and other features.
- Assign a context number to each deposit of cut and fill in a context sheet.
- Plan the tops of any pre 20th century contexts and cuts at 1:20 or, exceptionally, at a larger scale if there is too much detail for that scale to be adequate.
- Draw the excavated sections at 1:20 if there is any worthwhile detail in them
- Draw all the exposed parts of any structure at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 if there is a large amount of detail.
- Plans and contexts will be levelled to a temporary site bench marks which will be levelled to the OS bench mark on the Water Tower in West Street. This is at 37.48 m OD.
- Record any structure on masonry record sheets.
- Take two sets of photos one in black and white onto 35 mm film and one digitally in colour using a 5 megapixel Cannon SLR.

5.6 Finds

- The excavation will largely be in soil, gravel and rubble. The deposits in nearby trench HYU10 had clearly been oxidised for long periods.
- All retained finds will be labelled by context.
- Robust items will be placed in 500 gauge plastic bags into which nylon labels will be stapled. The labels will be marked with Staedtler permanent Lumocolour black felt tip pens.
- A stock of plastic boxes of various sizes will be provided for delicate items. Bubble wrap will also be to hand.
- The following material will be allocated special finds numbers:
 - Any unusual item
 - All moulded stone
 - Any item likely to be crucial for dating
 - Any material to be used as a reference specimen

- Anything needed to be kept wet will be placed in a plastic box or if large covered with polyethylene.
- Delicate items will also be boxed.
- If anything needs urgent conservation we will use MoL conservation services.
- As far as possible all finds that should be washed will be washed on site.
- They will then be placed in labelled plastic seed trays to dry.
- Honeywood will provide a short term store and drying space.

6. STAFF

The excavation will be lead by John Phillips, Field Officer of CADHAS. He will be supported by a group of about 8 experienced volunteers who have worked together as a team for many years.

There will be about eight less experienced or new volunteers drawn from the archaeological society, the Friends of Honeywood or the local area.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The risk assessment is a separate document.

8. INSURANCE

This will be covered by CADHAS's policy with Royal Sun Alliance through Towergate.

9. PUBLICITY

The excavation is in the rear garden of Honeywood Museum and will be fenced round in a way which will give safe access and allow visitors to see what is going on. We will provide 'talkers' to explain what is going on to the public.

The excavation will appear on the websites of the Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society and the Friends of Honeywood Museum.

Press releases will be issued through the London Borough of Sutton's media relations section.

10. POST EXCAVATION STRUCTURE AND TIMESCALE

10.1 Closing down the excavation

The trenches will be backfilled and returfed or reseeded as necessary.

10.2 Post excavation assessment

A summary of the main points and an OASIS form will be produced within four weeks.

An assessment of the finds and records will be made within 2 months of the excavation being completed. A writing up and publishing time scale will then be

prepared. Unless the site turns out to be unexpectedly complex it is anticipated that a full word processed report will be prepared within 18 months.

10.3 Treatment of finds

The 2010 has shown that the deposits are likely to be oxidised.

Pottery. The excavators are familiar with the main types of 18th and early 19th century pottery. If the material is problematic advice will be sought from Clive Orton.

Tobacco pipes. These will be catalogued by the excavators based on the type series in Atkinson and Oswald 1969 and Oswald 1975.

Bottle glass. Will be catalogued by the excavators using the type series in Dumbrell 1983.

Architectural mouldings will be drawn and compared with the mouldings already known from the site and the major sources on classical and vernacular architecture.

Bricks will initially be compared with the bricks around the site and data from the local area.

Floor tiles and wall tiles. If these are decorated and earlier than the 19th century they will be individually photographed and treated as special finds.

Mortar will be analysed by an outside specialist if it seems likely that this will produce any information not obtainable by examination at low magnification.

10.4 Report writing process

- Any finds needing conservation will be treated. (Most likely by Museum of London conservation).
- The finds catalogue will be completed
- Drawings and digital photos will be made of finds where this is worth doing
- The site drawings will be traced and scanned
- The photos will be sorted, labelled and listed
- A backup of the digital photos will be written to CDs
- The drawings and the relationships on the context sheets will be checked and a matrix of contexts made.
- The records of bricks – either in situ or in rubble – will be compared to the brick data from the local area and any dating evidence noted
- The building materials, construction method and sequence of any structure will be considered from context sheets, drawings and photos.
- Mortar will be considered in the light of data from the rest of the site. It will be analysed if this seems likely to produce useful results.
- The research questions will then be reviewed in the light of the accumulated evidence.
- A report will be drawn up containing at least the information required by the GLAAS guidelines.

10.5 Publication

- An entry will be supplied for *London Archaeologist* excavation roundup when requested.

- If the results are sufficiently interesting an article will be offered to London Archaeologist.
- A detailed word processed report will be produced. The distribution of this will depend on length and interest. At the least photo-copied reports will go to English Heritage, Sutton Local Studies, and other local interested parties.
- The results will be incorporated in the three documents on the history of the site and copies will be offered to English Heritage, Sutton Archive and Local Studies and other appropriate collections.

10.6 The archive

- The finds will belong to the London Borough of Sutton as landowner and will go to their museum collection.
- The site archive will go to London Borough of Sutton Archives.

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