

Research design for an excavation at the Oaks, 2011

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Oaks dates back to the mid-18th century. It was the sporting seat of the 12th Earl of Derby and the Oaks and Derby horse races were devised in there. The house was demolished between 1956 and 1960.

In 2009 an excavation was carried out to locate the tops of the foundations so that the site could be marked out on the grass.¹

¹ Phillips and Williams forthcoming.

Paul Williams is preparing a substantial new history of The Oaks which is now nearing completion. There are brief documentary references to a cockpit built into the floor of one of the rooms in the east wing. Although cockpits were common out of doors and some were constructed within specialist buildings it was unusual to have one within the house. The proposed excavation aims to locate the pit and establish the details of the structure.

2 THE HISTORY OF THE HOUSE

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

Senex's map does not show a house at The Oaks although it marks several other large isolated houses such as Barrow Hedges. Roque's map of Surrey of about 1760 shows The Oaks and its garden on the southern edge of a large area of open down and it's possible that it was sited on an encroachment which had been made since 1729.

The *Ambulator*, a guide book published in 1793 says that the house 'was first built by a society of gentlemen, called the Hunters' Club, to whom the land was given by Mr. Lambert, whence it was called Lambert Oaks'.³ The 1811 edition tells a slightly different story. The land was leased to the Hunters club 'Mr. Simmons was the first occupier of the house, which was intended as a place of festivity in the hunting season. Sir Thomas Gosling afterward occupied it for a short time'.⁴ Several other sources of about this date tell a similar story.⁵ Sir Thomas Gosling is a problem: if he was a knight he should be fairly easy to trace but attempts to do so have failed. He may have been one of the banker Goslings of Hassobury, Hertfordshire, but if so the Christian name must be wrong.

Two watercolours by John Collet show the north and south side of the house about 1762.⁶ It consisted of a four storey central block with three storey wings one bay wide. There was a large canted bay in the centre of the north front which rose the whole height of the building. Rowan has suggested that the house was designed by Robert Taylor. It is very much in his manner and strikingly like Asgill House, Richmond and Danson House, Bexley.⁷

At some point in the mid-1750s The Oaks was leased to John Burgoyne who was the son-in-law of the 11th Earl of Derby. The *Ambulator* says that Burgoyne 'built a dining-room 42 feet by 21, with arched roof, elegantly finished; 28 small cased pillars

² Cunningham 1993 p4.

³ *The Ambulator* 1793 p173.

⁴ *The Ambulator* 1811 p197.

⁵ For example Oulton 1805. Lambert 1806.

⁶ British Library Prints and Drawings.

⁷ Rowan 1985 a; Binney 1984 p94 and 95.

of fine workmanship, and a concave mirror at each end'. This clearly refers to the room at the northeast corner of the house which survived to 1959. It is known from photos and Marcus Binney attributed it to Sir Robert Taylor on stylistic grounds.⁸ It appears to have started its life as a pavilion at the east end of the building and there was another, presumably for services, at the west end. These pavilions are shown on four designs for the Oaks which were prepared for the 12th Earl of Derby by the Adam brothers about 1777. The designs differ considerably but the pavilions appear in all of them. This suggests that they were pre-existing structures which Derby wished to retain. If so both are likely to have been Burgoyne's work.⁹

The Earl of Derby took over the lease in 1771. His son died in the same year and his grandson Edward Stanley became the heir to the earldom. Edward married Betty Hamilton in 1774 which was the occasion for a magnificent Fete Champetre for which Robert Adam erected a temporary pavilion at The Oaks. Edward became the 12th earl when his grandfather died in 1776. His main house was at Knowsley in Lancashire but he used The Oaks for sporting and entertainment. He had employed Adam to remodel his London House and about 1777 he made a number of sketches for castle like remodelling of the Oaks. These were not followed up but Adam did some work on the house in two phases between 1788 and 1792. This resulted in a curious mixture of classical villa and gothick 'castle' shown in early nineteenth century prints (figures 1, 2 and 3).¹⁰

Lord Derby's heir was not interested in horse racing so the old earl sold the house a few months before his death in 1834. The new owner was Charles Edward Grey who had returned to England after being Chief Justice of Calcutta. He soon accepted another colonial job and The Oaks was sold to Joseph Smith and John Jones in 1842.¹¹ Martin Farquhar Tupper says that they 'placed the mansion in a state of complete repair. Having married two sisters, they have converted the house into distinct residences, but without the slightest degree injuring its effect, either en Masse or in detail'.¹² They appear to have rebuilt the centre of the house although the details are unclear. A watercolour shows the house from the north east (figure 4). It is dated 1848 on the back of the frame but the inscription is clearly not original.¹³ The central part of the house between the octagonal bay at the northeast corner and the tall central tower appears to be three storeys high. The four storey mid-18th century block appears to have gone although the view of its position is partly obscured by a tree. Sales particulars of 1876 contain a picture of the south front the centre of which was then clearly a two storey structure.¹⁴ It therefore appears that there were two building episodes one involving the demolition of the 18th century central block, and the other the reconstruction of the central part of the house as two storeys rather than three.

Jones left and in 1873 Smith tried unsuccessfully to sell the house.¹⁵ He died in 1876 but a buyer was not found until the following year. The new owner was a wine and brandy merchant Daniel Aldersey Taylor who also had a great interest in horse racing.

⁸ Binney 1984 p60 and 64.

⁹ Rowan 1985 a. Rowan 1985 b p102-17.

¹⁰ Prosser 1828 (not numbered). The view from JP Neale *Views of Seats* vol 2 1819 is reproduced in Rowan 1985.

¹¹ Cunningham 1993 p51-54.

¹² Tupper n.d. and Rowan 1985a p681. Smith subsequently acquired the whole property.

¹³ Bought for the Sutton Museum collection by the Friends of Honeywood. Accession number CA.454.

¹⁴ Sale 18 June 1876. British Library maps 137 b7 18.

¹⁵ Cunningham 1993 p57.

He died in 1884 and his widow sold The Oaks to Richard Higgins.¹⁶ In 1888 it changed hands again. The new owner was Harry (Henry) Berkeley James who had made a fortune in South America and seems to have decided to retire and settle down at The Oaks. He added the bake house extension to the western end of the building and inscribed his initials H.B.J below a motif on the key stone over the portico entrance for the new service extension door.¹⁷ He also reconstructed the hall, added a new main staircase and replaced most of the chimneys.

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

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

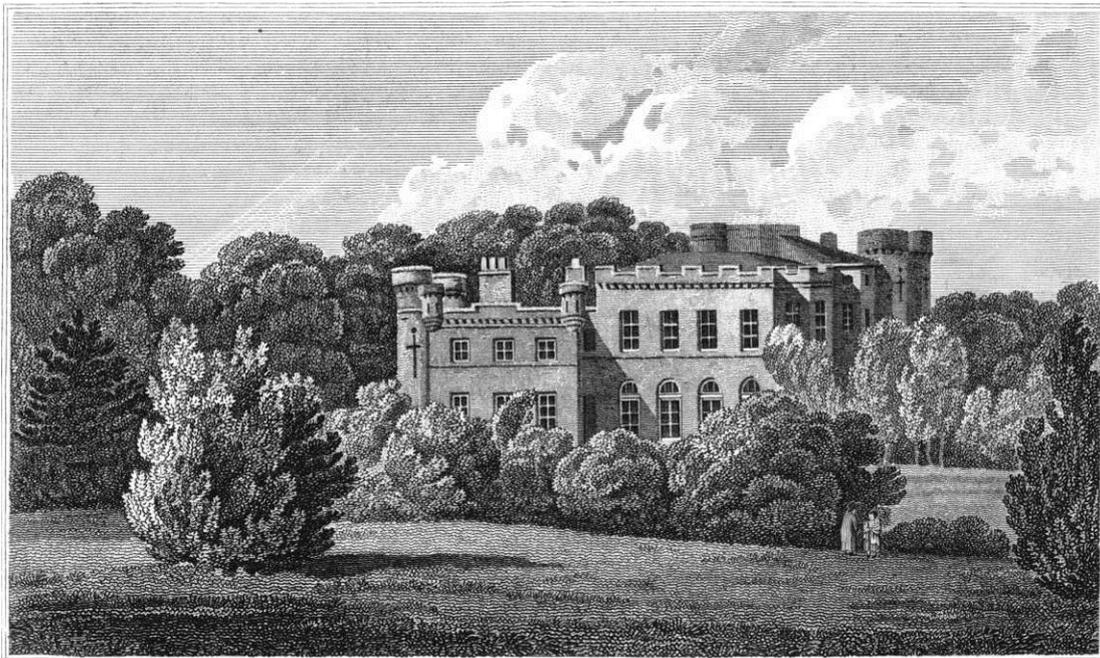


Figure 1. The north side of the house engraved by S Sparrow after Edward Gyfford and published in David Hughson 1808 *London: being an accurate history and description of the British Metropolis and its neighbourhood*, vol 5, 1808.

¹⁶ Cunningham 1993 p55-57.

¹⁷ Photo in Sutton Local Studies Collection.



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



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



Figure 4. The Oaks from the north east. Sutton Museum Collection CA.454.

3 THE DEMOLITION HISTORY

The house suffered some damage in the Second World War although it was probably fairly limited as the Council eventually accepted £1,812 10s compensation for it.¹⁸ In 1950 the Council sought advice and grants towards the restoration of The Oaks. They did not receive any offers of money but after considering the advice they decided to restore the building and use it for a museum, a refreshment room and staff housing.¹⁹ A long sequence of debates and events followed. In December 1951 lead was stolen from the rainwater pipes and part of the roof and repairs were carried out with galvanised metal.²⁰ By 1955 the building had deteriorated and the tenders for the first stage of the restoration work were much higher than the estimates so, on 23 March 1955, the General Purposes Committee recommended demolition.²¹ Further debate followed. In June 1956 the Council's Oaks Sub Committee were told that a chimney stack had fallen through the centre of the east wing on 23 May 1956 and that:

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

¹⁸ Carshalton UDC minutes 1956-7 p459.

¹⁹ Carshalton UDC minutes 1950-1 p351-3.

²⁰ Carshalton UDC minutes 1951-2 p559.

²¹ Carshalton UDC minutes 1954-5 p549 and p552.

parapet walls at the lower level. He felt that these rooms could be used as a small restaurant and cloakrooms and that their preservation would retain a link with the former mansion. Your sub-committee concur with this suggestion, and have instructed the Engineer and Surveyor to examine and submit as soon as possible a report on the practicability of (i) demolishing the whole of the Mansion (except the outbuildings) west of the entrance hall; (ii) demolishing the remainder of the mansion down to first floor level; and (iii) roofing-in such parts of the remaining structure as will permit of this treatment by covering the floors of the demolished first floor rooms above with roofing felt. Your sub-committee feel that, provided this can be done successfully, any immediate danger to the public using the park will be removed and the part of the building which is left will provide a suitable nucleus to permit of the provision at some latter date, if the Council so decide, of a restraint with kitchens and other ancillary accommodation. This would achieve the object suggested by Mr Nye, and your sub-committee have instructed the Clerk to ascertain whether, if such a scheme were proceeded with, grant aid would still be available from the Ministry of Works.²²

The Demolition and Construction Co Ltd started partial demolition in December 1956.²³

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

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

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

²² Carshalton UDC minutes 1956-7 p101-4.

²³ Carshalton UDC minutes 1956-7 p 312 and p541

proceeded with at some later date, it is essential that authority should be given for an immediate expenditure of approximately £500 to cover the cost of treating the false framework to the Adam room with some suitable preservative.²⁴

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

The Council asked for permission to demolish the rest of the house. This was eventually forthcoming and Charles Griffiths Ltd started demolition work on 16 November 1959.²⁵

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

4 THE EARL OF DERBY'S COCKPIT

The 12th Earl of Derby had a passion for cockfighting. He was a meticulous breeder with his own variety of bird, the Black Breasted Red, and in his lifetime was known for this as much as horse racing.²⁶ This has been largely forgotten as the sport was cruel and was banned shortly after the Earl's death. However deplorable, cock fighting was a feature of 18th and early 19th century life. It crossed class boundaries and led to heavy betting and much disorder.

Derby built a cock-pit at Preston near to his principle country house and estate at Knowsley.²⁷ It is unlikely that he bred birds at the Oaks but he is known to have built a cockpit in the house. Mr Maynard Taylor, the grandson of the former owner Daniel Aldersey Taylor remembered a cockpit in one of the rooms in the east wing. He said that: 'Furniture would be cleared from the centre of a room on the ground floor to the East and sections of the floor hinged back with benches on the underside forming a square with the pit in the centre.'²⁸

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

The splendid Adam rooms which were built at Burgoyne's orders and remain much as he had them designed. Still in existence are the Cockpit under the floorboards (below the site of the old dining table) with an escape hatch in the grounds and another in the upper storey of the house; the later marble fireplace with its Stanley supporters, and the Curved doors which refused to be slammed.²⁹

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

²⁴ Carshalton UDC minutes 1957-8 p215.

²⁵ Carshalton UDC minutes 1959-60 p20 and p363.

²⁶ Cox p119-126.

²⁷ Gilbey p81.

²⁸ Letter from Mr Maynard Taylor to Doug Cluett at Sutton Central Library dated 2 June 1977. Copy now in Sutton Local Studies Collection.

²⁹ Unsigned typed note in Sutton Local Studies Collection.

Neither Maynard Taylor or the unknown writer state which of the east wing ground floor rooms housed the cockpit. However, the unknown writer could be taken to suggest that the cockpit was in the same room as the fireplace with the Stanley supporters. A photo in the Sutton Local Studies Collections shows that the fireplace was in the room at the southern end of the wing. This is the most likely location for the cockpit as the room was built for Derby rather than Burgoyne.

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

A set of rules for important matches in the last days of legal cockfighting said that the pit was to be 12 feet in diameter and the surrounding wall 18 inches high.³⁰ Other 19th century accounts suggest that an indoor pit could be larger and surrounded by tiered seats.³¹

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

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

5 FLOOR LEVELS

The house appears to have had a ground floor on a single level. The eastern end of the floor still survives in the bake house at 117.87 m OD. The 2009 excavation showed that the foundations of the house had been demolished to 117.19 m OD at the northeast corner and to 117.12 m OD at the southeast.³² This means that that the east of the house is demolished to around 0.75 m below floor level. However, the surface now slopes considerably downwards across the width of the east wing so the west side is much closer to the original floor level. The preservation of an under-floor cockpit is therefore likely to be better on the west side of the wing.

6 SPECIFIC RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the exact location of the cockpit?

³⁰ FW Hackwood *Old English Sports* 1907 quoted in Gilbey 1912 p144.

³¹ Cox p123

³² Phillips and Williams forthcoming.

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

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 Location and size of trenches

We will use the same site grid as the 1999 excavation as the marker pins are still in place on the turning circle in front of the former house. This was related to the National grid by Aworth Survey consultants.

We propose to excavate up to three trenches which are designed to answer the research questions while avoiding three small trees.

7.1.1 Trench A

This tests the assumption that cockpit is in the centre of the southern east wing room. It is placed in the western side of the wing which was not so deeply demolished as the east side.

The trench will be L shaped as shown on figure 5. The north side will be 8 m long and the east side 7 m. The arms will be 2 m wide. The northwest corner will be at 45e/23.8s.

7.1.2 Trench B

This is designed to test the idea that the 'tunnel' or 'drain' runs east from the centre of the pit.

The trench will be 2 m north – south by 4 m east – west. The north west corner will be at 55.5e/23.8s.

7.1.3 Trench C

This is designed to test the idea that the cockpit is in the centre of the northern room. It will not be excavated if the cockpit is found in trench A.

The trench will be 2 m north – south by 6 m east – west. The northwest corner will be at 47e/11s.

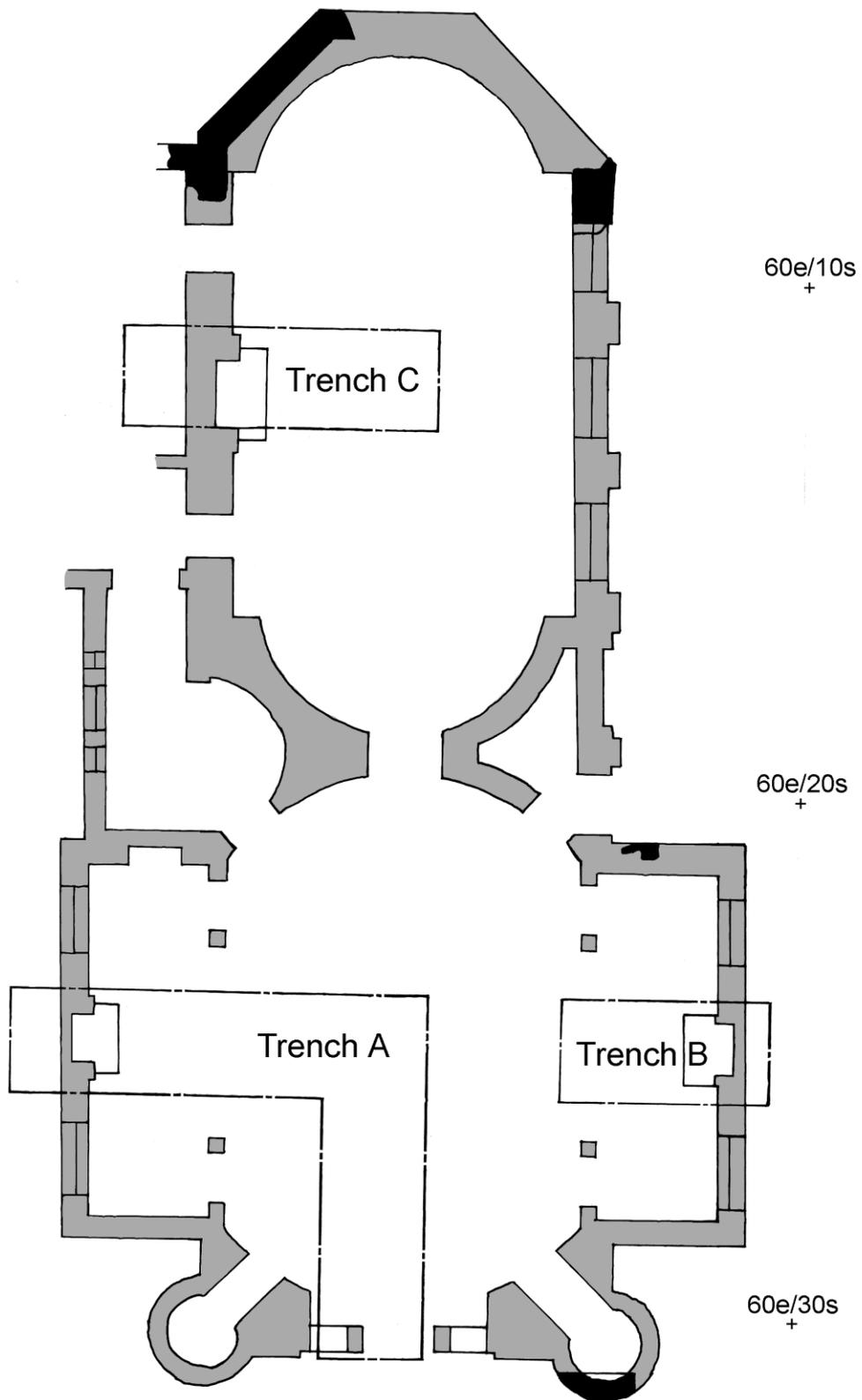


Figure 5. The east wing of the Oaks based on the Carshalton UDC plan (grey) and the results of the 2009 excavations (black) with the three proposed trenches and the site grid in metres.

7.2 Excavation methods

The work will be carried out in accordance with the guidance papers of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service and the Molas Site Manual. Some additional data will be collected on the sizes of bricks and other ceramic building materials.

It is likely that the trenches will be cut into the deposits laid over the foundations after the house had been demolished between 1956 and 1960. The cockpit was probably filled at the time of demolition although the documentary evidence is not full enough to be certain.

All the excavation will be carried out with hand tools. The following procedure will be followed:

- Mark out the trenches as defined above and place grid pins
- Remove turf
- 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 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 any remaining structure will be left in situ.

7.3 Spoil heaps

The spoil heap will be between trenches A and C to allow the site fence to be fairly close to the trench edge so that visitors can see.

7.4 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

Brick will be sorted by type and reduced to a sample after the sizes and other features have been recorded.

Peg tile will be discarded after the number of peg holes and corners and any full lengths or widths have been recorded.

7.5 Sampling

- We will retain small mortar samples from any non-modern structure.

7.6 Recording

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

- Make a plan relating the trenches to the site grid established by Aworth Survey Consultants which is related to the OS national grid.
- 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.
- All plans will be related to the site grid.
- Draw the excavated sections at 1:20 if there is any worthwhile detail in them (most are likely to be cut through 20th century made ground).
- 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 mark at 117.94 m OD. This has already been levelled to the OS bench mark on the eastern end of the former greenhouse at 115.72 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.

8 FINDS

- The solid geology is chalk which is covered by twentieth century demolition rubble and soil so there are unlikely to be any waterlogged deposits.
- 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 plastic seed trays to dry.
- The Bake House adjacent to the site will provide a short term store and drying space.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The risk assessment is a separate document.

10 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 Friends of Oaks Park and the local area.

11 INSURANCE

This will be covered by CADHAS's policy.

12 PUBLICITY

The excavation will be publicised thorough the newsletters of CADHAS, the Friends of Honeywood. The Friends of Oaks Park will also be involved. We will also collaborate with London Borough of Sutton Museum Service and the excavation will appear in the Council's Take Part Take Pride publicity and *Sutton Scene*.

A press release will be issued before the excavation and after if anything has been found.

13 POST EXCAVATION STRUCTURE AND TIMESCALE

13.1 Closing down

- The trenches will be backfilled and returfed or reseeded.
- The grass will be trowelled up to remove dirt and loose stones.

13.2 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 a year.

13.3 Treatment of finds

The site is on chalk. The 2009 excavation found well oxidised deposits with no water logging.

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 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 they will be drawn at 1:1.

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.

13.4 Report writing

- 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 if applicable.
- 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.

13.5 Publication

- Copies of the report will be supplied to English Heritage (2), Sutton Local studies collection (several), Surrey History Centre and the Museum of London.
- 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 a new book on the history of The Oaks which is currently in preparation. This will be published by the Friends of Honeywood.

13.6 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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