

**Chelsea  
Spelæological  
Society  
Records**



**Caves & Tunnels in  
South-East England**

**Part 1**

**Volume Seven**



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RECORDS OF THE CHELSEA SPEÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME SEVEN

CAVES AND TUNNELS IN SOUTH EAST ENGLAND

PART ONE

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**Other Volumes in this series**

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Details of availability of these together with more information about the Society can be obtained from <https://chelseaspelaeo.org>

**GENERAL NOTES**

The following Web sites, which are operational in June 2020, contain data with a bearing on this publication.

**U.K. Caving Forum**

<https://ukcaving.com/board/>

The main forum for UK cavers.

**British Cave Research Asocition**

<http://www.bcra.org.uk>

Premier national body for research and exploration

**British Caving Association**

<https://british-caving.org.uk/wiki3/doku.php>

Representing the interests of UK caving clubs.

**British Cave Rescue Council**

<https://www.caverescue.org.uk/>

Self explanatory

**National Association of Mining History Organisations**

<https://www.namho.org/>

NAMHO has an interest in recording the UK's mines and researching their history.

**Descent Magazine**

<https://www.wildplaces.co.uk/>

Descent is a well-established independent magazine for cavers.

**Subterranea Britannica**

<https://www.subbrit.org.uk/>

SubBrit is interested in all man-made and man-used cavities. It is particularly strong on bunkers.

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## INTRODUCTION

This book contains details of a variety of cavities of antiquarian or sporting interest. Some are natural, some are ancient cellars, some are follies, some are mines, some are mysteries.

For the most part these underground places are unrecorded. Such records as do exist are scattered so as to make it difficult to obtain any coherent picture.

Earlier volumes dealt with specific Counties or types of cavity. The pattern has been abandoned in this book owing to the continued mobility of County boundaries, and the multiplicity of types of cavities. A special index has been included here to try to give a comprehensive picture.

A Bibliography for sites in this volume is also included. References to this in the text will be given in parentheses.

Acknowledgements are generally included with the appropriate site descriptions. I must however single out for mention Norman Langridge, John Henderson and Terry Reeve, who continue to feed me with information. It is likely that Neil Young, a tireless surveyor and documenter of underground sites, would have been a co-author of this volume but for his untimely death. To a large extent this book is a tribute to his abilities.

The word "cave" is widely used in the publication to describe cavities, but does not necessarily denote a natural origin.

*This revision reformatted for online publication February 2025. The font was replaced with a modern, more readable typeface and cosmetic adjustments were made to text layout. Paging and indexing is unchanged.*

## ON EXPLORING CAVES AND MINES

While it is the Society's wish to stimulate interest in the places described here, we have no desire that any reader should get into difficulties in exploring them, or that they should be closed or deteriorate through increased numbers of visitors. Therefore these few notes on safety and behaviour are included.

The golden rule in underground exploration is to tell some responsible person your precise plans. As to equipment, any old clothes will do: boots or Wellingtons have a decided advantage over shoes. You will need head protection such as a miner's helmet with a lamp bracket. For lighting: candles and matches for a reserve, and a strong torch with spare batteries and bulbs, or better still a headlamp on the helmet to leave your hands free.

The danger of toxic or suffocating gas is remote, but weed killers, poisons, dead animals and even explosives are often dumped down open shafts. If it is a new shaft, lower a naked flame down first. If it burns normally then you can breathe down there.

If you have to deal with a vertical drop then a rigid ladder or a flexible rope or wire one is a must, together with a lifeline and the knowledge to use it. "British Caving" by C.H.D. Cullingford, available from most libraries, gives clear instructions on this.

Route finding, even in the most complex mines, is a matter of common sense. If you have to leave markers please pick them up before leaving. It should be needless for me to say that defacing the walls or leaving litter are equally to be frowned on.

Inclusion of a site here does not imply right of access. Where owners can be contacted they are usually amenable to a written request to visit. Antagonising owners by openly trespassing has resulted in some sites being blocked permanently.

If you find a new site, please write to us giving details of access, history, location and description, with as good a plan as possible. An ideal survey has a plan, sections and a profile, a location map and surface features, although I am aware that few of ours match up to this ideal.

Good hunting!

**THE SITES**

**1. Dorking, Surrey - rear of 298 High Street**

see illustration

**Location** Marked on the 25" O.S. map. It is found in the cliff face behind the Strict Baptist Chapel and is approached through a short tunnel that leads under the scree at the foot of the cliff.

**Access** At the time of visit (1973) permission was gained from Mr. H.E.R. Mason, Senior Deacon of the Chapel.

**Description** A single chamber, some 10ft. high and 25ft. long with two short offshoots. It is lit by two unglazed 'windows', where the cliff face rises above the scree. Unusually there are socket holes on either side of the chamber some 7ft. above the floor as though for cross beams.

The cliff has been formed by quarrying for sand. Mr. Walker, a Dorking historian, suggests that it is the remains of an older, longer tunnel some 180ft. long, which presumably had its entrance where the car park is now.

**Acknowledgement** John Henderson      **Reference**                      (1)

~ooo00ooo~

**2. South Street, Dorking, Surrey – cavity**

see illustration

**Description** Visited by J.B. and A.J. Henderson on 15.12.1973. Located under a private house, the exact location of which is withheld at the owner's request. The house was built at around 1720 on the foundations of an older building. There are extensive cellars, and from one of these you descend by a flight of steps to the 'cave'.

This has been used as, and possibly dug as, a wine cellar; for one side is lined with wine bins, while the floor is brick paved. In World War 2 it was used as an air raid shelter and a ventilation pipe to the surface was installed.

There is a curious void to one side and under the entrance steps. The gap is too narrow to enter and it may only be a combination of the stair brickwork and the entrance steps. It has also been suggested that it may be the start of a '*secret*' passage from the house to the 'Wine Caves' a short distance away in South Street.

**Acknowledgement** John Henderson      **Reference**                      (1)

**3. Dorking, Surrey - Watermill "Caves"**

see illustration

**Location** Behind the Watermill Restaurant on the A25 Reigate Road, on the south side close to the original mill buildings.

**Description** There are two unconnected caves in the bank some 30ft. apart. They are both of some age and are lined with lichen. The east cave is some 10ft. high and wide and is 20 ft. long. It is unlined. The west cave is of similar dimensions and 30 ft. long. It has a brick entrance and the first few feet are brick-lined. Probably dug for storage and now in use as garages.

**Acknowledgement** John Henderson. **Reference** (1)

~ooo000ooo~

**4. Dorking, Surrey - 157, High Street, North Side**

see illustration

**Location** Under Cheverton's shop. Access is not through the shop but from the cellar, which is leased by another concern.

**Description** The entrance is through a hole in the south wall of the cellar and down a 10 ft. scramble over rubble, which nearly blocks access altogether and covers any steps that might be there.

The main chamber and a small alcove to the east are carved out of sandstone. The south side is of brick and includes a deep alcove, also lined and roofed with brick. This has the appearance of a blocked off tunnel but might only be a recess. The cave lies partly beneath the main road, but there is 8 ft. of cover and no sign of cracks or roof falls.

**Acknowledgement** John Henderson **Reference** (1)

~ooo000ooo~

**5. Dorking, Surrey - 39, South Street, south-east side.**

**Description** A small cottage, perhaps late 18<sup>th</sup> century, with a paved forecourt. There is no orthodox cellar to the house, but a concealed trapdoor by the stairs leads to a steep flight of steps and thence to a rock-hewn chamber under the main front room. There is a possible bricked-up extension to one side. At one end daylight enters from a shaft to the forecourt.

**Acknowledgements** John Henderson & Norman Langridge

**Reference** (6) **NGR** TQ 164492

**6. Dorking, Surrey - Finlay's Shop**

see illustration

**Description** This was formerly the King's Head Inn at 5, High Street north side. The main building is very old, though the above ground frontage was rebuilt at around the turn of the century. It has had a varied career. Originally it was an inn, but in the 18th century was used as a Magistrates' Court. However at that time the front was rebuilt and converted into four shops. The old buildings at the rear are maintained beautifully by a building firm.

The entrance to the 'cave' is from the original cellar under No. 5 High Street, now a tobacconist. A long flight of steps leads to a well-proportioned chamber with a blocked shaft upward at the end.

One suggestion is that the chamber was used as a cell for the Court. It is too elegant to have been used for storage alone.

**Acknowledgements** John Henderson. Norman Langridge.

**Reference** (6) **NGR** TQ164493.

~ooo000ooo~

**7. Dorking, Surrey - The Wheatsheaf Pub**

see illustration

**Description** This ancient pub is at 37/39 High Street on the north side. There are extensive out-buildings and stables at the rear and large cellars, shaped like a dumbbell. From the 'bar' of the dumbbell two 'cave' systems lead off.

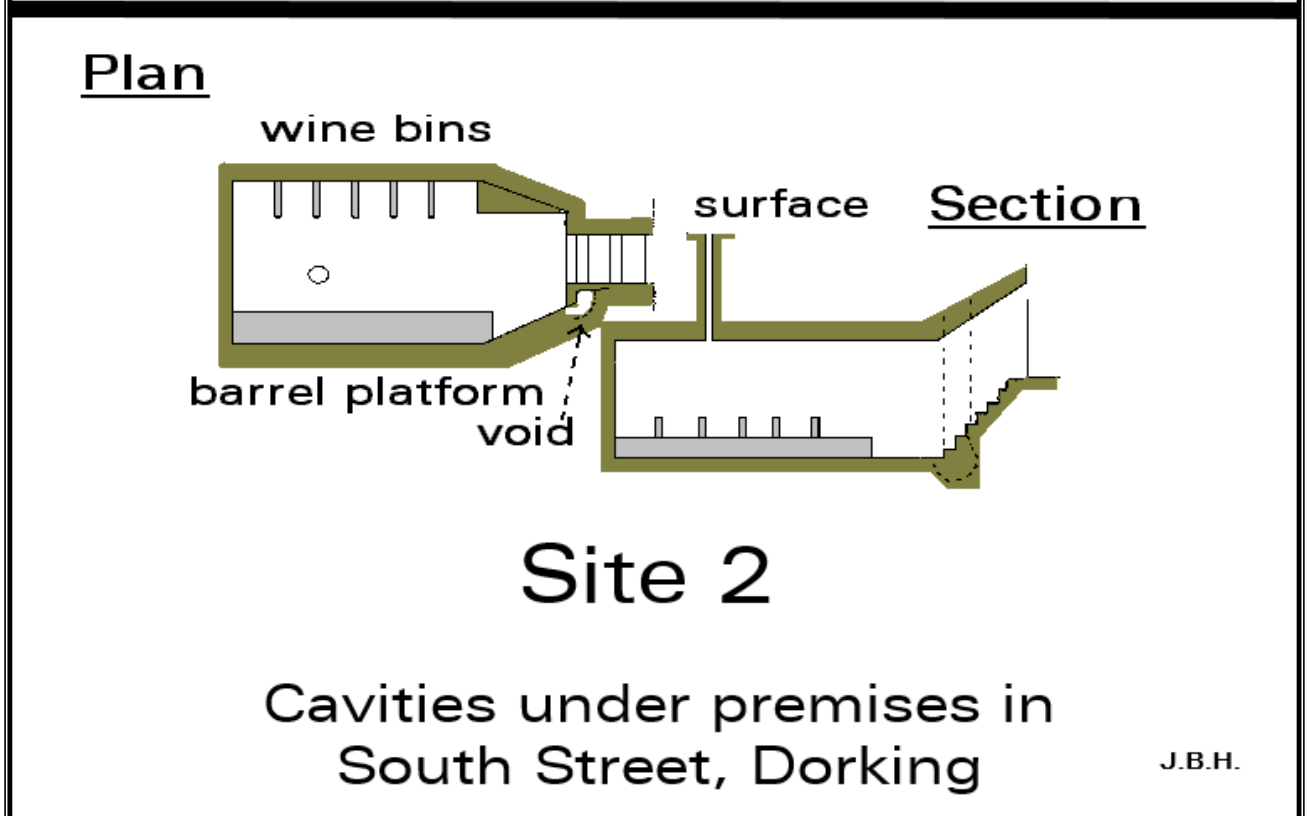
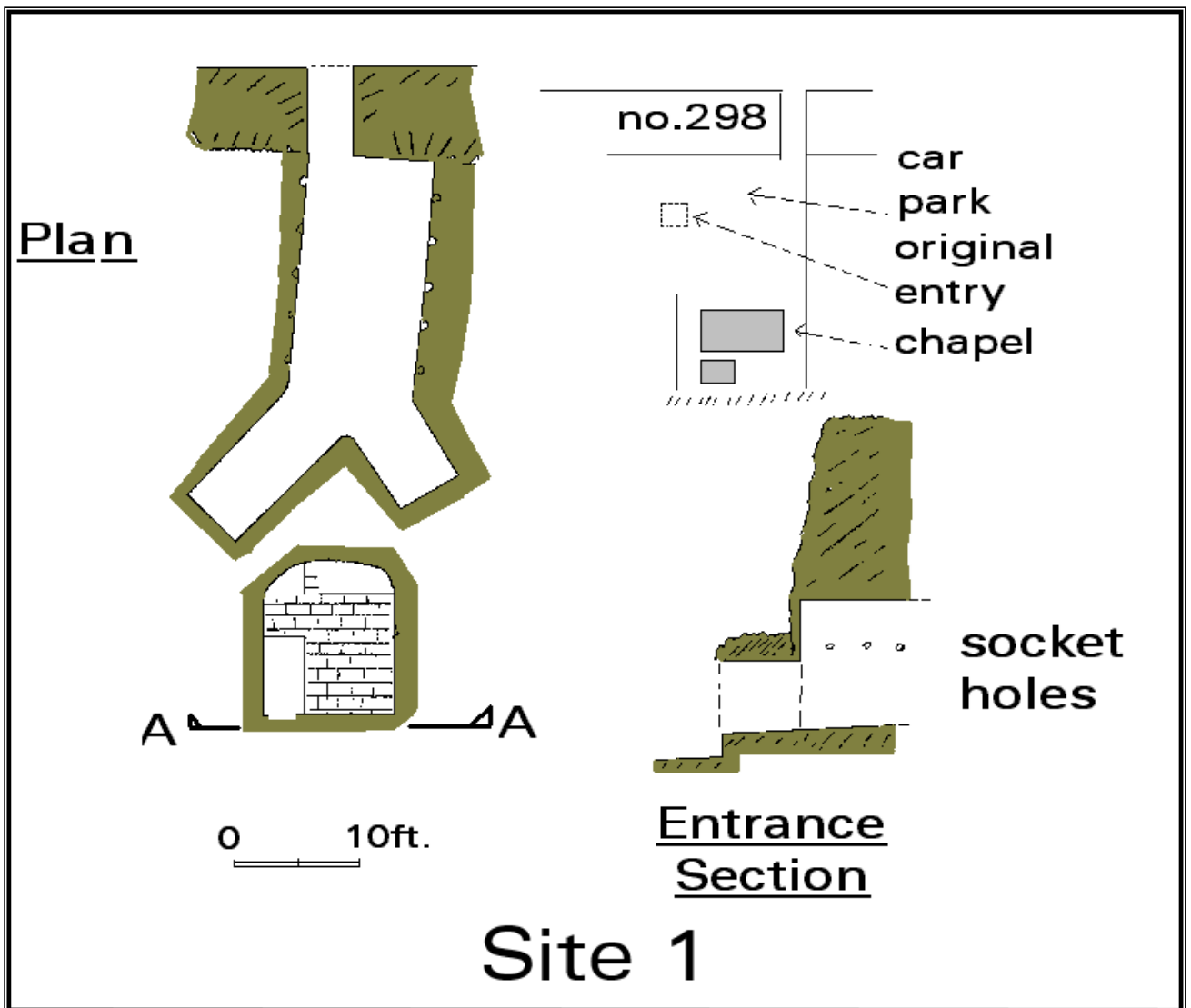
To the north, down a steep and long flight of stairs, is a passage eventually leading to another flight upwards but sealed off. It leads to the stables.

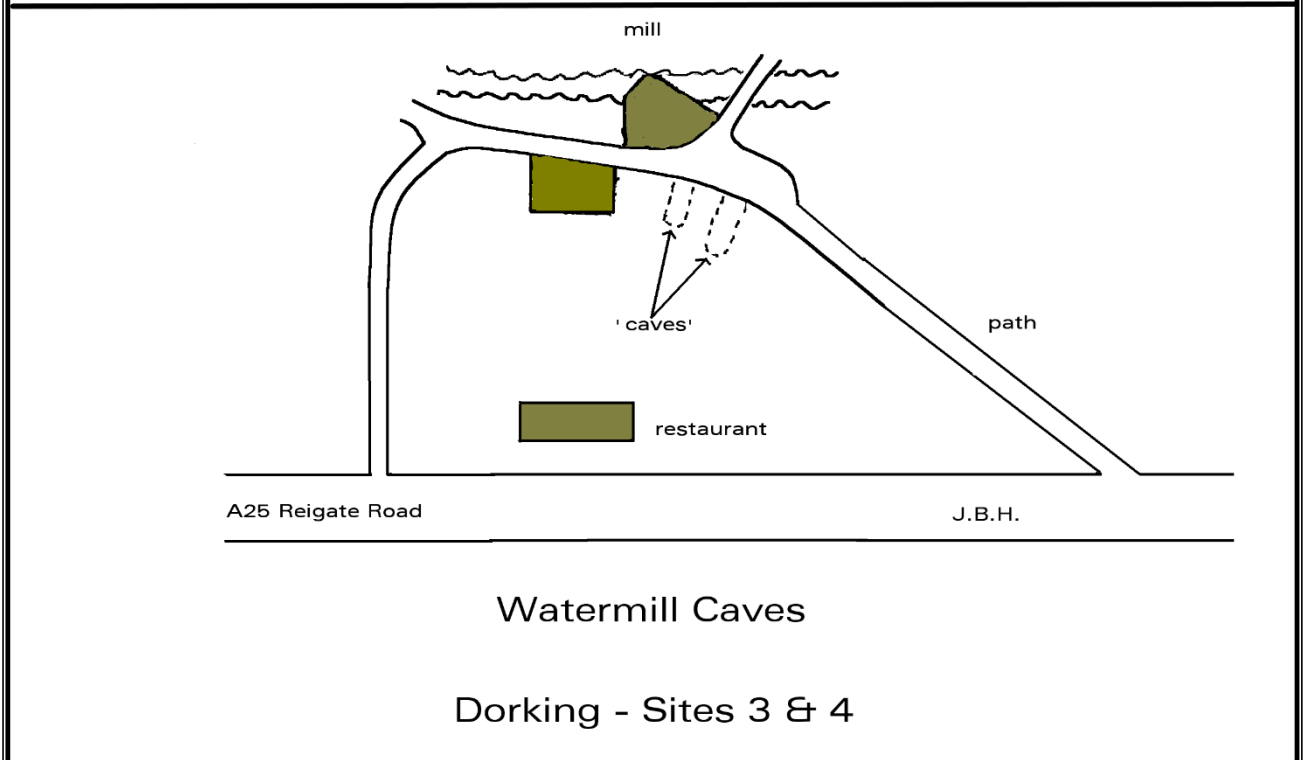
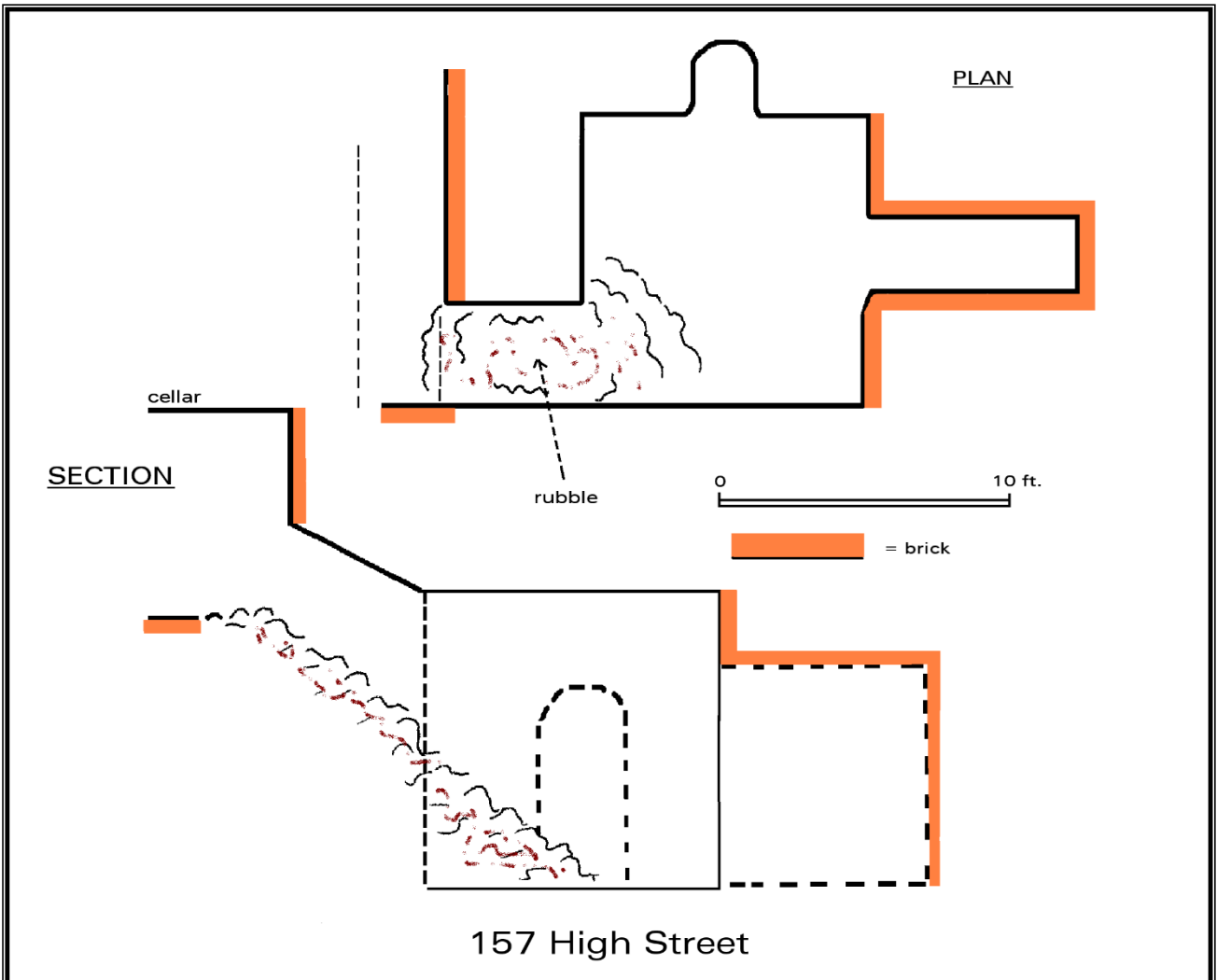
Another flight of steps leads south into a passage, which goes under the High Street but comes to a dead end. Both this and the north passage are lined throughout with niches, presumably for the storage of wine.

Finally there is a branch from the south passage, which soon descends yet again into a large, high chamber cut in the form of an amphitheatre. There are even ledges cut at one end in the form of seats. This is a cockpit, where the illegal sport of cock fighting used to take place, with the pub upstairs forming a good cover. It has latterly been used as a shooting gallery.

**Acknowledgement** John Henderson

**Reference** (6), **NGR** TQ 165493.





**8. Dorking, Surrey - Curry's Shop**

see illustration

**Description** At 125/7 High Street, north side. Originally the Manor House of Dorking stood on this site, but the Sun Inn was built here at about 1830 and demolished in 1971. The caves, dug out of sandstone beneath the inn, still survive, but concrete pillars have been driven through the roof at intervals to support recent development above.

The entrance is via a concealed man-hole in the small arcade in front of the shop, and the would-be explorer must crawl in and out of the shoppers' legs. The man-hole drops into the old pub cellar, and a flight of hewn steps leads to the 'cave' proper. This is shaped rather like a distorted letter 'K'.

There is a branch to the south under the road, which comes to a dead end, and another westwards. One branch to the north slopes downwards, but is blocked off with loose rubble: a chance for a dug extension. The remaining branch slopes down back under the shop and leads to a large chamber with a plaster rendering over the hewn sandstone walls. Here there is a capped shaft.

At the far end is an upward flight of steps, bricked up at the top, which probably exited at the rear boundary of the pub yard, where there is now a subsidence. The tunnels are unlined, and only the chamber to the north has any niches.

**Acknowledgements** John Henderson & Norman Langridge

**Reference** (6), **NGR** TQ 165495

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**9. Dorking, Surrey - High Street, south side**

see illustration

**Description** There were three cave systems close together, which were partly destroyed when Dorking U.D.C. built the present large car park at about 1970. However surveys were made and these have been made available to us.

The ground to the south of the High Street rises quite steeply and the buildings are often built into the hill. Two of the caves had entries from those buildings, and ran south under the proposed car park. The Council built *stank* walls across the caves at the car park boundary and collapsed the roof of the southern parts. It is still possible to visit the northern portions of two of these tunnels. The third is completely destroyed.

**9.1. Dorothy Perkins' shop**

see illustration

**Description.** The shop at 94/98 High Street is modern but stands on the site of an older building. From the rear of the ground floor a tunnel heads south. Some 10ft. from the entrance there is a rectangular shaft in the roof with a grille and glass sky-light at the top. The tunnel was originally 50ft. long but is now blocked by a *stank* wall at 20ft.

**9.2 Kay's Kitchen restaurant**

see illustration

**Description** This old house at 68, High Street was formerly called Farnborough Cottage. It lies behind the main row of shops down a narrow alley. At the south side of yard is a high retaining wall some two stories high and in this is a door leading to a brick-lined chamber, 20ft. wide and 30ft. long. The floor is of bricks and slopes south, while at the rear is the entrance to a sand-cut cave.

Originally this ran about 140 ft. further south in a straight line, with a number of blind entries on either side. It came to a dead end but had three shafts to the surface at intervals. The *stank* wall now closes the tunnel about 10 ft. in.

The Council's plan shows another entry to this cave at the rear of 82, High Street. There is a derelict garden there now with a door into another brick-lined chamber in the hillside. This chamber is 10ft. square with a capped shaft in the roof and a blocked doorway in the west wall.

**9.3 Rear of 62, High Street**

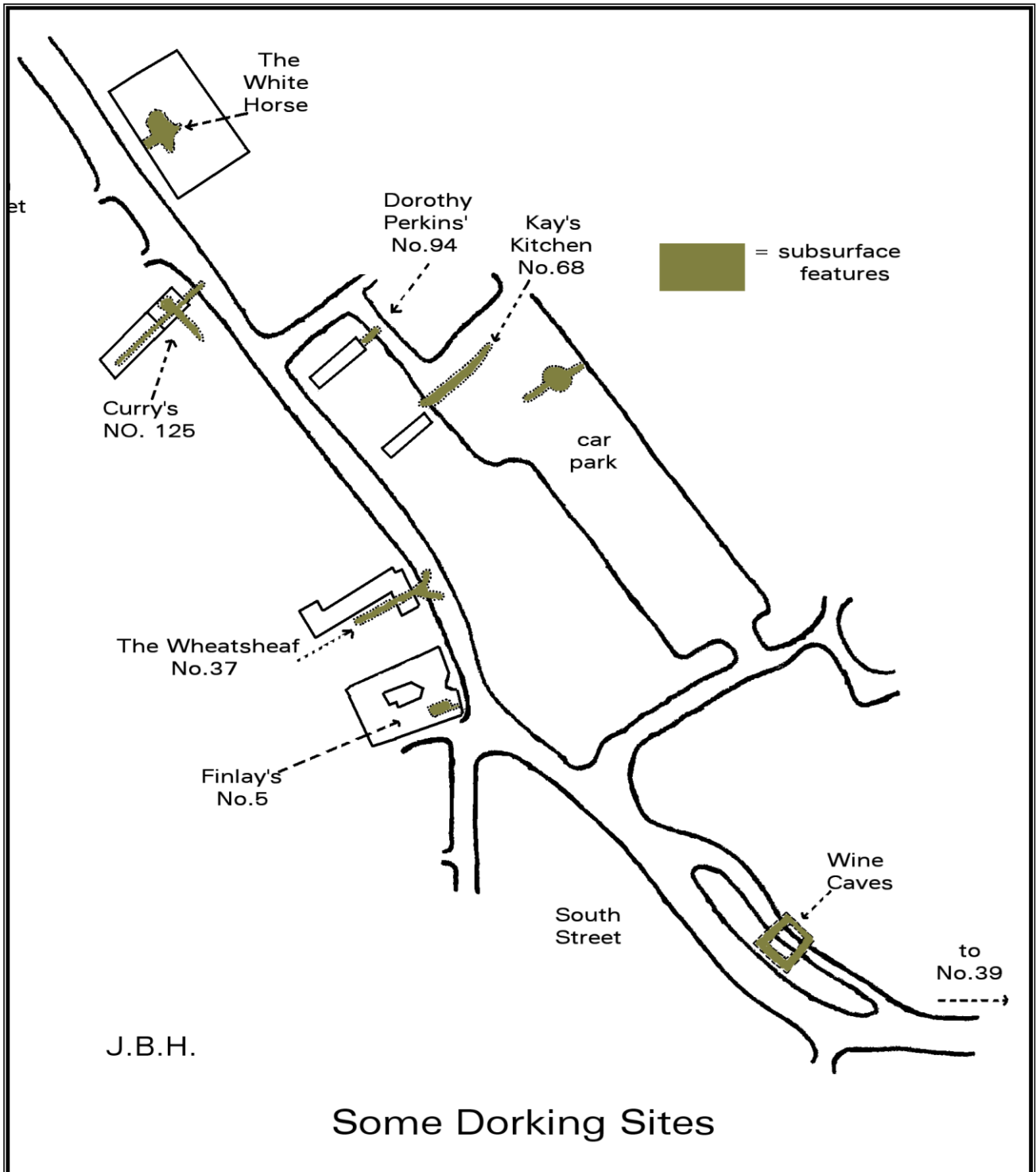
see illustration

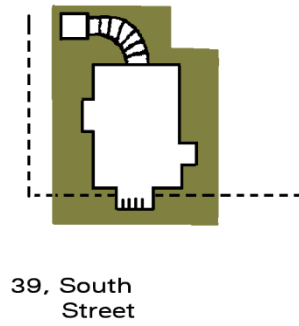
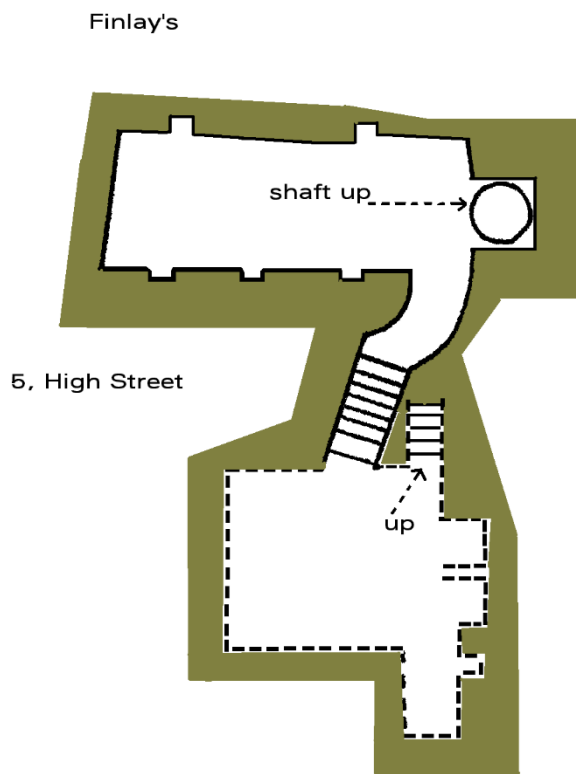
**Description** This cavity has now been completely destroyed by car park construction, but is shown on the Council plan. A tunnel ran north to south beneath the garden at the rear of no. 62. The original access may have been through a shaft since the plan does not show a level entrance. At some time the middle section of the 120 ft, tunnel must have collapsed and both portions could be entered from the resulting pit.

**Acknowledgement** J.B. Henderson and Norman Langridge

**Reference** (6)

**NGR** TQ 165494

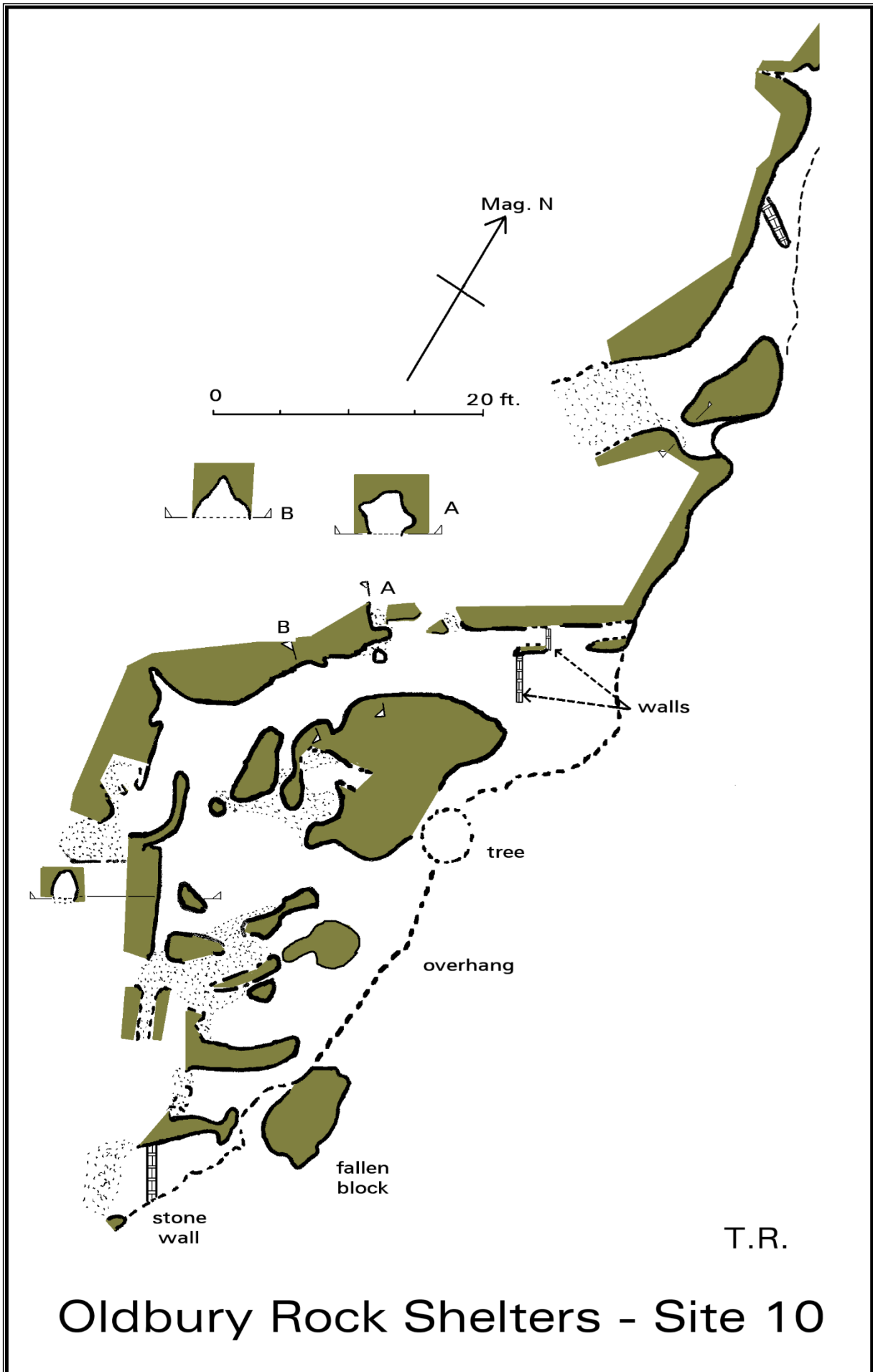




J.B.H.

# Dorking - Sites 5, 6 & 9





Oldbury Rock Shelters - Site 10

**10. Oldbury Hill, Kent - rock shelters**

see illustration

**Description** These alleged Palaeolithic rock shelters are at TQ 594565, and were described briefly in the previous volume of Records. We are now in the position to print a much better survey, which reveals that these natural cavities in sandstone are more extensive than was originally apparent.

**Acknowledgement**

Terry Reeve

**Reference**

(7)

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**11. Reigate - Surrey - Auction Room tunnels**

see illustration

**Location**

TQ 25095035, on the site of the former Reigate Auction Rooms at 14a London Road.

**Access**

At the time of writing the site has been levelled pending redevelopment. Local children have dug routes into the tunnels, which are still largely intact.

**History**

Dennis Turner of the Surrey Archaeological Society has established that there may have been structures on the site since at least 1664. The Auction Rooms themselves were built in 1868. The actual date of origin of the tunnels remains something of a mystery.

Mr. Bushby, a local resident, has provided a very detailed account of the tunnels and parts of this are quoted below:-

*"The caves were dug many years ago for silver sand for a number of useful purposes such as the washing of woollen goods, blotting paper, sanding of floors, glass-making and a substitute for soap: this being mentioned in 1623.*

*One set of tunnels led from the 'Bats and Balls Inn', called 'The Cricketers' 150 years ago. Old men, who used to work there before 1900, said that their fathers and grandfathers used to go there at night and fill sacks with sand. The Landlord sold it to the carmen of the goods wagons, who put up there for the night, at 6 pence a bag and they took it to London and sold it for a shilling a bag.*

*Up to 1912 this Public House was where the Beanfeasters used to come and put up for their day out (Bryant and May girls etc.). The landlord used to light up part of it with candles and they paid two pence to go down the caves. To get there you went through a door at the back of the bar.*

*In 1935 the roof of one of the caverns collapsed underneath the Castle Moat and the Corporation put down hundreds of yards of earth to fill it up.*

*The 'Three Pigeons' was a well known betting house, and the police got it closed, because when they raided it they could not catch anybody, as they disappeared down the cave, which extended from 'Bats and Balls' to the 'Red Cross'. The police had the holes bricked-up several times. The roof of this cave fell in about 1923 and the premises were pulled down. The last time I went in there I opened the door to the cave and looked down a 40ft. drop.*

*Robert Knight's caves were the last to be worked until 1887. They ran from the shop down to the 'Red Cross'. Years ago I peeped through a small hole into the 'Red Cross' cellar.*

*It was always a gentleman's agreement that if you broke into a neighbour's cave you blocked up the opening. In about 1909 Stanley Knight spent about three weeks opening up the blocked entrances to see where they went. One day he found himself in a large cave and thought he could see a glimmer of light. So he fetched a piece of timber he had seen, climbed up it, and stuck his head through.*

*Old Miss Turner was in her garden and had just cut a cabbage about 12 ft. away. Hearing a noise she looked round. A head was coming up through the ground. The face looked at her for a moment and said 'Earth to earth, ashes to ashes.' The plank slipped away and Stanley fell to the bottom of the cave."*

**Description** The following account describes the system of tunnels at the time in 1972, when they were surveyed by the C.S.S. and could still be entered from the derelict auction rooms. Numbers enclosed in hyphens relate to the survey.

#### **Knight's cave - Upper Series**

A brick arch by the southern boundary wall of the premises leads east -a1-. Almost at once a steeply descending tunnel, cut through the sandstone, is entered. The passage then broadens out with a ledge on the right and then turns sharp left. Ahead however is a grilled gate set in brickwork -a2-. There are some signs of possible connections with the surface here, but the way on is a low crawl heading south-west. Here one is crawling along a well-shaped tunnel with a soft sand fill to within a foot of the roof.

At the end it becomes too tight and appears to fork. This could be dug out. A partial survey of the tunnels was made in 1942 by Reigate Corporation, when they were used as air raid shelters. The tunnel under discussion is not marked on that plan but the entrance to it is shown as 'Emergency Exit'.

Continuing down the main passage, there is a short, blind tunnel on the left, then the entrance to the Lower Series -a3-, a short blind tunnel on the right, and then a T-junction -a4-. The left-hand tunnel rises steeply, crosses a 30ft. vertical hauling shaft in the floor -b1- and then exits into the Auction Rooms, close to the original entrance.

The right-hand tunnel enters large chambers. At -a5- is a brick structure, which is the remains of railway buffers. The rail track has been dismantled and is strewn about. At -a6- you can climb onto a ledge and see part of a large pipe and a slab of concrete in the roof. These reminded us of features seen on the floor of the entrance to Baron's Cave beneath the Castle Mound. Readers of C.S.S. Records Volume 3 will recall that this tunnel was described and surveyed therein and at the time of the survey one of the keepers pointed to the slab and said that it covered a 15ft. drop into more caves below. Tapping soon established that we were now standing below that slab. This was later confirmed by the survey.

The tunnels agree closely with the description in the unedited version of Mr. Bushby's account, except in one respect. He describes a passage leading from this chamber to the cellar of the 'Red Cross Inn', which still stands on the corner of London Road. Spurred by the thoughts of a clandestine route into a pub cellar, we searched assiduously for this tunnel but failed to find it.

### **Knight's Cave - Lower Series**

Almost immediately after entering the tunnel at -a3-, a bricked-off archway is seen on the left. The brickwork has not been pierced, but if it were it would almost certainly break back into the entrance passage. Then follow two flights of descending steps. On the landing between the two flights the base of the shaft -b1- is seen in the roof. Opposite the bottom of the second flight is a short, blind tunnel with a pool of water.

All of the tunnels in this lower level reach dead ends except for -b3-. This is another back-filled crawl, which could be dug out. On the left at its start, water enters from a blocked shaft, which has not been traced elsewhere in the mine.

About 15ft. before the entrance to -b3-, debris spills out of a hole in the wall on the left. A short crawl leads into the base of another shaft -b2- which we shall hear of again.

Back to the landing on the stairs and in the southern wall there is a short climb into a crawl. This soon forks. Straight ahead it becomes too tight, another tantalising dig, but on the right it is possible to look out into shaft -b2- once more.

### Knights/ Bats and Balls Connection

We now go back to the original entrance -a1-, and head west down some steps. This leads to a short circle of passages. There are three shafts leading back up to the Auction Rooms. There is also a shaft in the floor, -c1-. Just by this shaft there is a small hole in the wall at floor level and you can look into shaft -b2- once more. It rises beyond this point but is sealed at the top.

At the foot of -c1-, which is 15ft. deep and easily free-climbed, there is a passage running north-south. The south passage veers left and enters a broad chamber with a shaft, -b2- once again, which can now be entered easily through an opening at the northern end. This then is fourth way into this shaft, which appears to be the key to the whole tunnel system. It is some 40ft. deep in all. The broad chamber heads in the general direction of the Red Cross P.H. It is blocked at the end by debris and brick piers.

Heading north from the foot of the shaft -c1- is a walking height passage with alcoves. This emerges into a very large chamber with numerous exits, a lake, a huge pile of debris, and masonry hanging from the roof. There is also an upward, capped shaft -d1-.

### Bats and Balls

This large chamber is all that remains of the picturesque cavern under the now-demolished *Three Pigeons*. According to Bushby this originally contained a carved sandstone spiral staircase making a half circuit of this chamber, with cut arches through which you could look out into the void. None of this now remains.

Across the lake, which is about 2ft. deep, is a curved chamber, blocked by a concrete and brick wall, built following the collapse of the Castle Moat in 1935

There are three other ways out of the big chamber. They all lead to a smaller, waterlogged chamber with pillars supporting the roof. There are in fact four sandstone pillars, but visually they appear to be many more. This chamber used to be known as '101 Pillars' according to Mr. Bushby. This chamber -d3- contains two capped shafts, which must go near to the surface -d4- and -d5-.

Two routes lead from this chamber. To the north-east a steep scramble up a pile of debris leads to the original 'Bats and Balls' entrance. To the north-west is an opening into another substantial chamber with a circular pool fed by a heavy roof drip when it rains. This turns into a short hands-and-knees crawl and it is possible to squeeze around the end of a dividing wall - d6- into a long chamber with a fault running along its length.

Part way along the right hand wall is a low brick arch full of debris, which may have represented an older entrance to the system. At the far end, entry is gained to a further substantial chamber -d7- , featuring some massive brick arches. A rising chamber on the right leads to another brick arch, also blocked with debris.

A flight of rock-hewn steps leads from the chamber -d7- up a pile of debris, with the scramble up from 101 Pillars coming in on the left. At the top is an opening covered by boards; with traffic noises clearly audible. This is the old entrance from behind the bar in the 'Bats and Balls P.H.'. On the right of this entrance a damp crawl around a pile of debris gives access to a brick cellar blocked with debris at the end. It has been possible to establish vocal connection with the surface through this debris, and daylight was once seen faintly. The survey shows that the cellar lies directly above the circular pool in the lower chamber, and no doubt accounts for the heavy roof drip mentioned earlier. Just by the entrance to the cellar another crawl enters a small chamber with the remnants of a shaft.

Finally another substantial chamber leads from the bottom of the steps -d11- and skirts the collapsed area -d2-. At one end there is a blind, vertical pit in the floor some 12 ft. deep -d9-. This lies beneath the castle moat, and footsteps can be clearly heard.

**Note** The survey was made by Paul Covell, Neil Young, Harry Pearman and Roy Musgrove. Surface detail has been omitted from the version printed here for the sake of clarity. In spite of vigorous efforts by local residents, no grounds could be found to halt the planning permission and the tunnels may be doomed.

**References** (8), (9).

**12. Colley Hill, Reigate, Surrey – Chalk Cave**

see illustration

**Description** This was described briefly in Records Vol. 5. It is a natural cave in chalk which appeared through subsidence at TQ 246523 in November 1966. It comprises a chamber some 30ft. long, 10ft. wide and 2 to 5ft. high. The roof is never more than 3ft. below the hillside and follows the same slope as the hill.

There has been considerable deterioration in the state of the cave since it was first found. Terry Reeve has therefore re-surveyed it for the C.S.S. To one side of the cave, rainwater has worn a shallow gully in the hillside, exposing the chalk surface beneath the turf. A similar but deeper gully drains the cave from the collapsed area and merges with the first gully further down the slope. The cave and gully system only becomes active at times of heavy rain, but the flow at such times is considerable.

Water flows into the cave through a maze of tiny fissures in the crumbly walls. By this process the chalk is dissolved to such an extent that the fissured areas fall apart and extend the cavity. There are traces of another cave near the top of the escarpment, where there are two small cavities in a bank at the side of a depression.

**Acknowledgement** Terry Reeve. **References** (3), (4)

~00000oo~

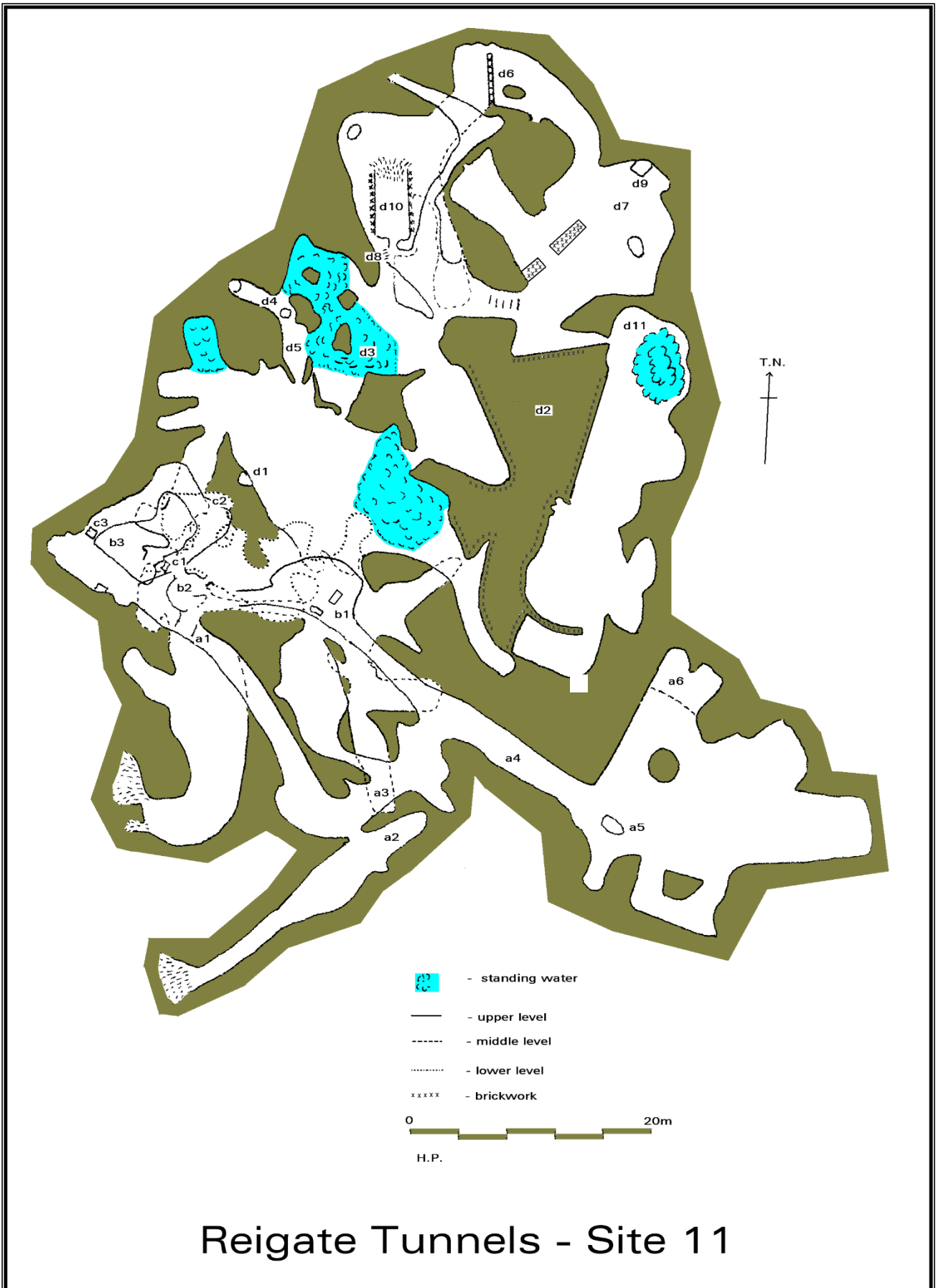
**13. Crystal Palace Park, London – service tunnels**

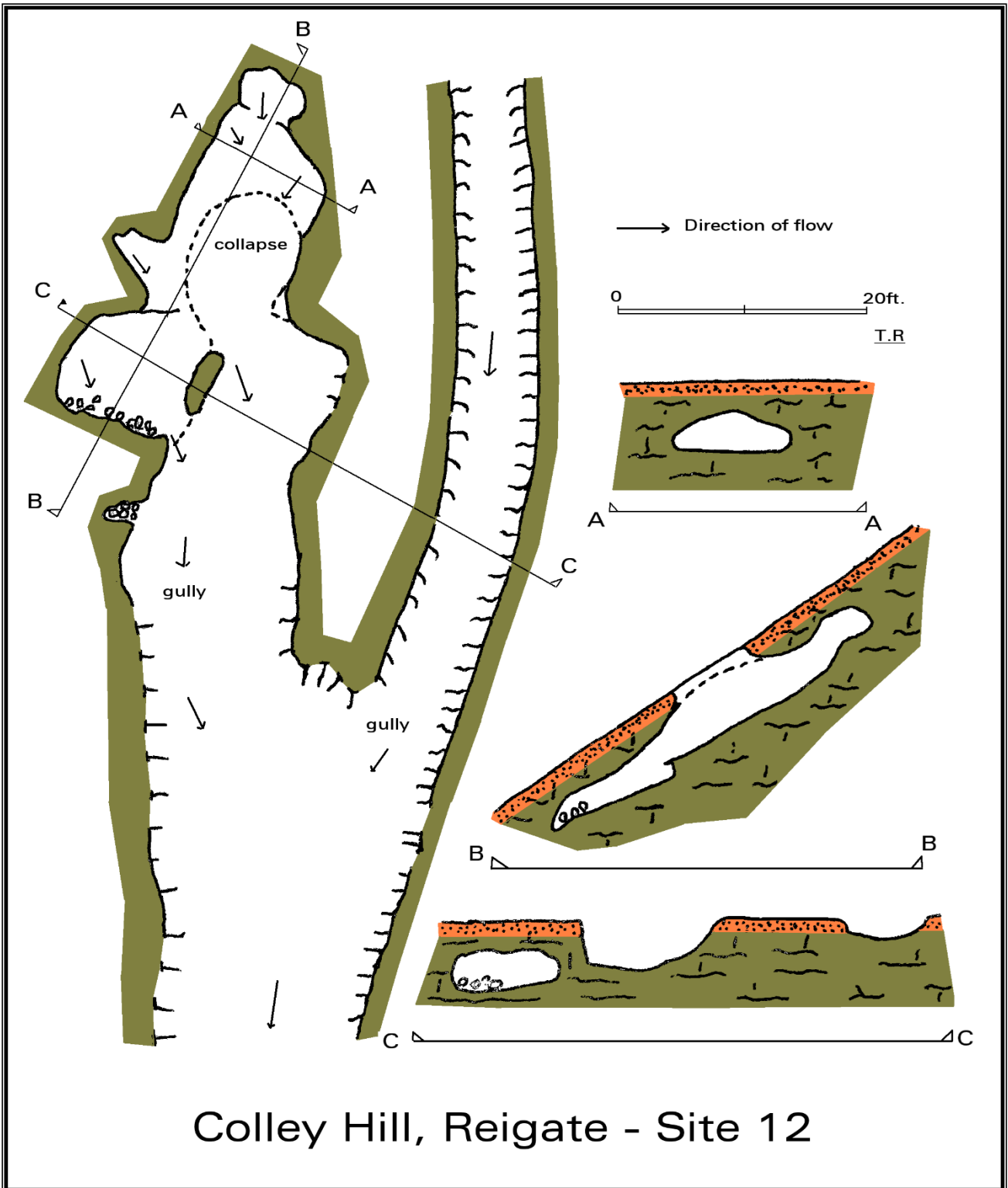
**Location** TQ 340711

**Access** The tunnels were entered by arrangement with the Park Keepers.

**Description** The tunnels are a relic of the genuine Crystal Palace built for the Great Exhibition of 1851, moved and rebuilt at this site the following year and burnt down in the 1930s.

Two terraces can now be distinguished. The Upper Terrace is now slightly below the level of the Palace ground floor; then there is a drop to the Lower Terrace. To separate the two terraces the designer, Joseph Paxton, built a dividing wall partly covered by a sloping mound of earth. The uncovered portion was constructed with alcoves built to house some of the statues for which the Palace was famous.





The alcoves run from TQ 3404571171 to TQ 3403271140; TQ 3398171003 to TQ 3395370955; and TQ 3391170818 to TQ 3389970783.

A tunnel exists behind each alcove brickwork. These are entered by manholes from the road above. The middle and northern tunnels were visited by the C.S.S. The southern manhole had been concreted over. The alcove system has been perpetuated inside the tunnels, which seemed to serve as a means of access to the elaborate plumbing that controlled the now defunct Palace fountains. One tunnel sported some magnificent fungoid growths.

**Acknowledgement** Norman Langridge **Reference** (5)

~oo000oo~

**14. Jacqueline Close, Suffolk - chalk mine**

see illustration

**Location** At Bury St. Edmunds. NGR TL 848639.

**Access** Some of the tunnels may still be accessible.

**History** During the last century an open chalk quarry, in what is now the south-western suburb of Bury St. Edmunds, was extended by means of a series of underground workings. The first edition of the 25" O.S. map shows an air-shaft, and the town archives call the place Bullen's Lime Kiln.

There are no known plans or other records of the workings. Following the usual order of things they became disused, lost, and passed into folk memory. One elderly resident could still recall sending beer in a basket down a shaft to the workers down below.

In May 1955 a plumber, Percy Cook, undertook the task of unblocking a lavatory at 4, Willow Cottages nearby. He lifted a manhole cover and sent his assistant to pull the chain. When he pulled the chain, not only did the loo flush, but the floor opened beneath his feet and he found himself at the bottom of a 50ft. cavity. He was recovered and the cavity filled.

By 1959 the land was in possession of the West Suffolk Hospital Management Board. The Board decided that the plot of land to the north of its site was surplus to requirements and offered to sell it to the local Council. Both the Housing and the Parks Committees consider a purchase, but eventually decided against it on the advice of the Borough Surveyor, who quoted rumours of '*unstable elements*' and a liability to subsidence.

In 1964 a local builder, Mr. Baker, gained possession of the land in an auction. He is thought to have paid less than £2,000 for it. He applied to the Council for permission to erect dwellings, and this was granted.

A firm called Tricord Developments now acquired the land and set about constructing terraces of smart split-level town houses. The site was named Jacqueline Close. A would-be purchaser of one of the houses applied to the Council for a mortgage and had it turned down on the grounds that the site might be undermined. This was the first hint of undermining to Tricord, who then consulted the Council to try to establish whether the stability of the site could be measured to the satisfaction of the Council, themselves and intending purchasers. As a result two reports were commissioned. The first was from a Cambridge geologist, Dr. C.L. Forbes. He visited the area and accumulated such information as was available on the geology and the mining history. His report said that he was satisfied that there was indeed a chalk mine some 40ft. beneath the site. One of his recommendations was that any soakaways that were constructed should be at least 30ft. away from any structure.

The other report was by Rock Mechanics Ltd. of Chelsea. They made a number of borings. However these were only 20ft. deep and did not locate any cavities. Their report suggested that if the land was sound to this depth then the effect of any workings could be discounted. In a separate letter they absolved themselves from any responsibility for any workings below 20ft. and any damage resulting from poorly sited drainage.

A further terrace of houses was built. As with the earlier terraces, soakaways were constructed by making 20ft. deep borings some 3 ft. across close to the houses and under the roads. These were filled with gravel and the surface water led into them. Effectively this created a series of 'hose-pipes' concentrating all of the surface drainage onto specific points in the roofs of the chalk tunnels.

The first collapse occurred under a road drain on 25.7.1967. The 27ft. deep hole was filled in with ready-mixed concrete. On 22.12.1967 a second drain gave way and 150 tons of concrete was used to seal the cavity. The Borough Engineer became involved. A scheme was devised to construct a second drainage system to pipe all the water into the town drains.

However a dispute broke out as to who should pay for this work.

At the end of December 1968 Bury St. Edmunds was subjected to nearly three inches of rain. At 1.05 p.m. on 21.12.1968 the patio, front path and a large part of the foundations of no. 9 Jacqueline Close disappeared into a shaft some 20ft. in diameter and 30ft. deep.

The Council now declared the site dangerous and asked the occupiers to leave. Some did and others formed a Residents' Association.

The C.S.S. became involved when details of this last collapse made the national television news, and we offered assistance in surveying the tunnels if an entrance could be made. This offer was gratefully accepted by the residents and a large excavator was brought to bear on one of the road collapses. At a depth of 40ft. two small holes appeared in the sides of the excavation.

Our party consisted of Neil M. Young, Paul Covell and myself. We first visited the site on Sunday 9<sup>th</sup> February 1969. The early morning temperature was below zero and a light snowfall covered the site. There was a despondent contrast between the smart new houses and their battlefield surrounds. We had intended a discreet visit but suddenly the doors opened and we found ourselves surrounded by the residents, the police, reporters and radio and television teams. It was in this circus atmosphere that we found ourselves looking down the crumbling sides of the 40ft. shaft and the two loose holes at its base.

Actually anybody could have gone in and explored with a hand torch, but such is the general fear of anything below ground; the legal and insurance tangles that surround the use of public authorities; and the 20<sup>th</sup> century syndrome that everything must be done by an expert, that no-one had thought to do this.

The entrances were hands-and-knees crawls through loose chalk. Almost at once it opened up inside into a series of intersecting tunnels some 15ft. high. Domed roofs and piles of debris on the floor told their own story of near collapse.

There seemed a slight danger of getting lost, so we made a sketch plan as we went. In some places we were standing well above the original floor level: in others the tunnels were intact. In these areas the walls and ceiling were coated with a sooty deposit from the original miners' wax candles.

One or two metal candleholders were also found hammered into the walls.

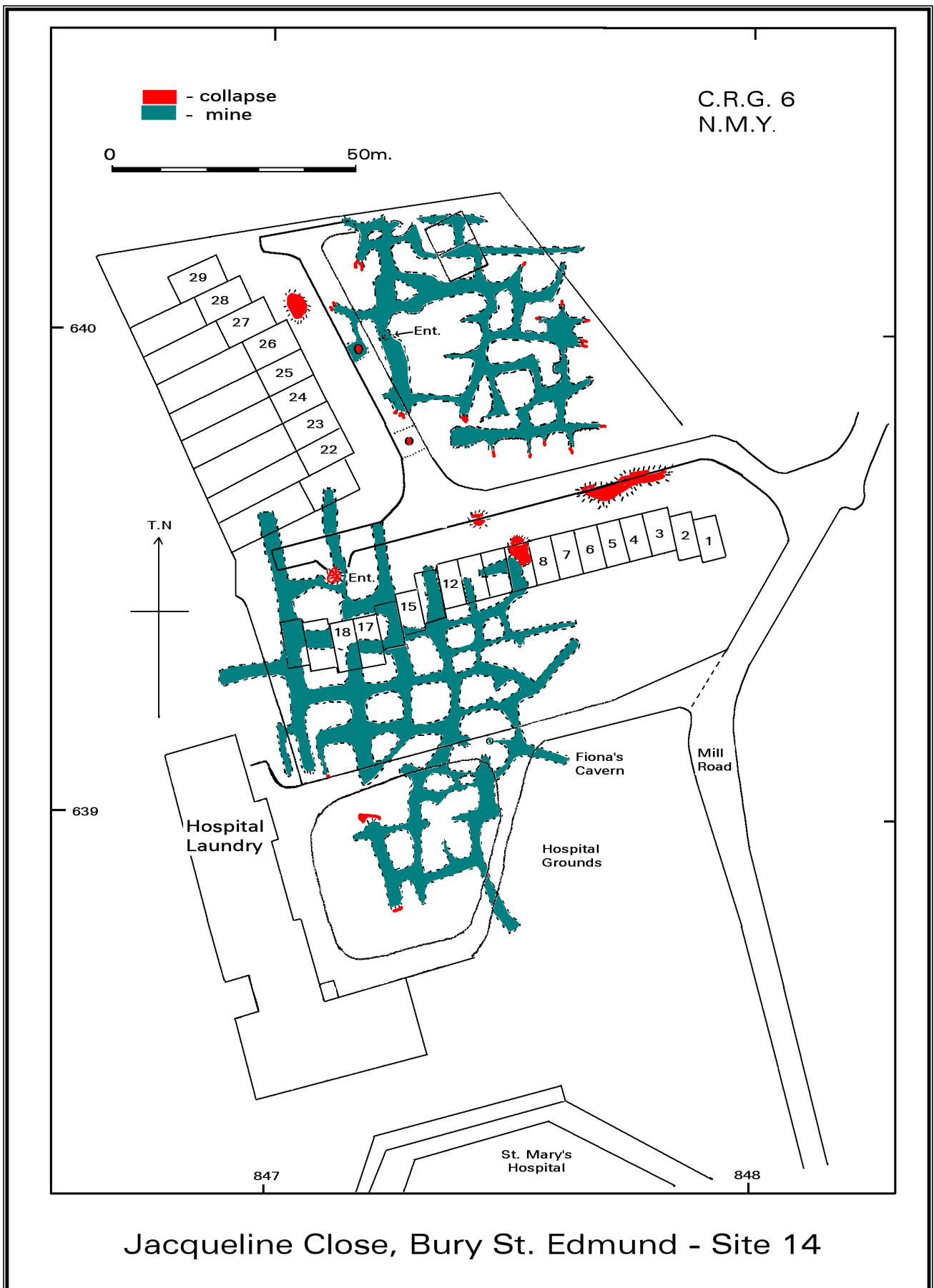
For the most part the chalk was incredibly loose. We learned not to go down when it was raining after several roof falls were heard and one seen. The act of touching the wall lightly with the end of a survey tape would bring huge pieces tumbling out.

On the first visit we found daylight filtering in at one point through the collapse under no. 9. It was quite interesting to stand looking up at house from below! On another occasion a third tunnel was dug out, running north from the base of the original 40ft. shaft. As the survey progressed it became apparent that not only was the southern terrace of the Close undermined, but also the northern section of the adjoining hospital grounds.

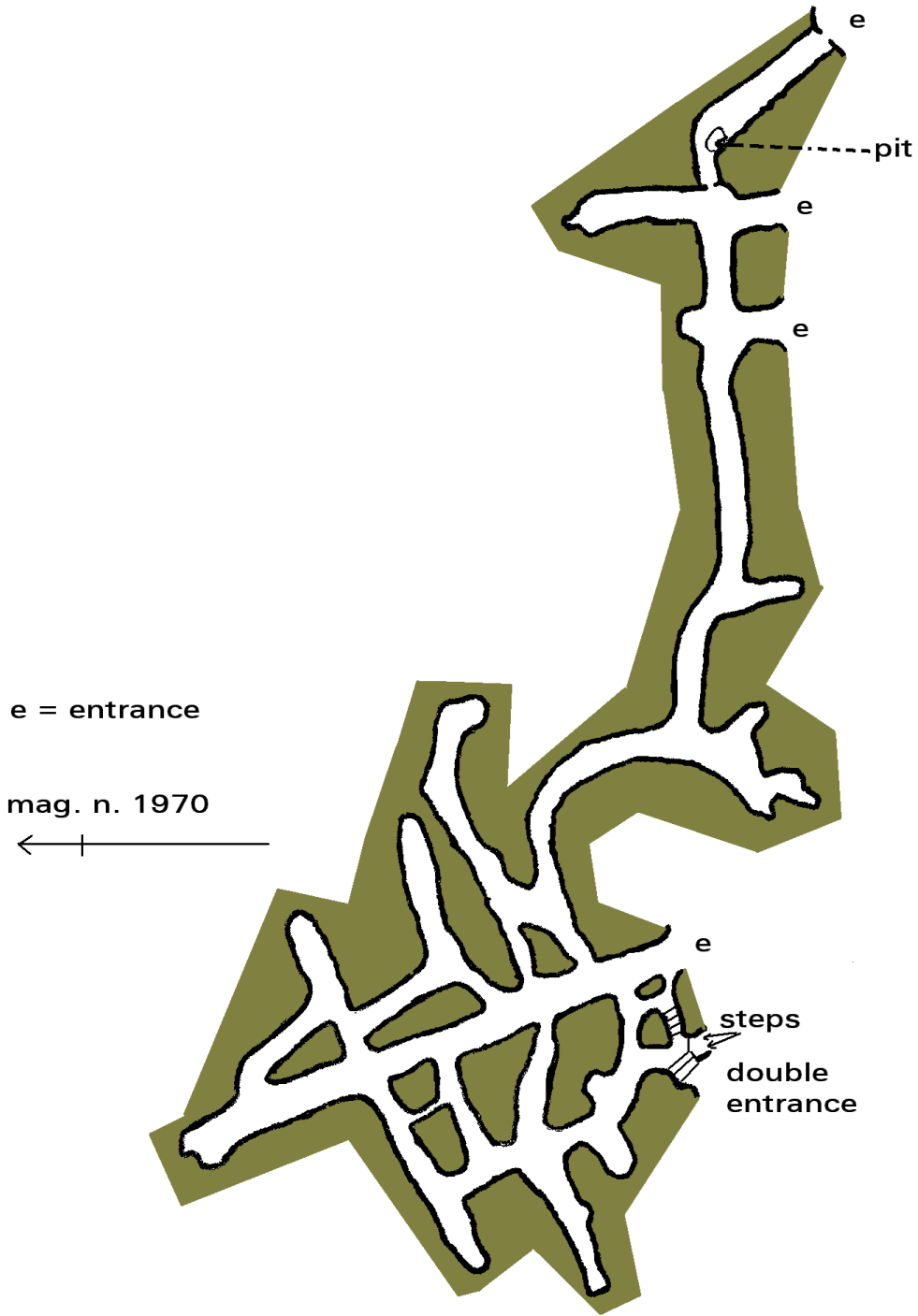
On one occasion a pile of debris leading up into the roof was probed, and it proved possible to dig a route up into a large pile of fallen chalk and into a substantial chamber. This was named Fiona's Cavern, after an acquaintance of Neil's. This was some 15ft. in diameter and 20 ft. high. Topsoil and roots could also be seen in the roof. The plan showed the roof of the cavern to lie under the road, which was regularly used by tankers serving the hospital laundry. A metal bar banged into the ground established that only 3ft. of soil covered the cavity. Part of the hospital site had also been designated for a substantial new building. This project was now postponed.

Having exhausted the possibilities on the south of the site, we turned our attention to the northern portion. A number of boreholes had been made, and, by lowering an electric light bulb on the end of a wire, it was possible to measure the height and depth of the cavities that were encountered. Neil then constructed an ingenious wooden torpedo to take his camera and flash unit. This could be lowered down a borehole attached to a set of drain rods, and could be fired remotely by pulling on a piece of string. Soon we had turned one of the house kitchens into a darkroom and were developing photographs of a substantial new chamber.

Once again a mechanical grab was hired and a shaft and borehole dug to a depth of 16ft. The last few feet were dug out by a roped caver using a pick and bucket. This dig gave access to a much older portion of the mine on two levels.



Jacqueline Close, Bury St. Edmund - Site 14



0 10 20 50 100 120m.  
N.M.Y

### Horringer Court, Suffolk - Site 15

At one point a promising passage under the road was blocked by a river of solidified concrete; at another were some inscriptions smoked onto the walls:- "*George Calton 1858, W. Calton 1861*" and ironically the legend "*Bear no malice*". This section of the mine was largely intact.

Surveying and exploration lasted for several months in all. Problems in tying in the surface features with the underground plan were resolved when it dawned on us that the architect's site plan had not been strictly adhered to by the builders. The bulk of the survey was carried out by Neil Young. Many other C.S.S. members helped and soon got used to the novelty of belaying electron ladders to lampposts! Paul Cornelius and Bill Maxwell made a useful collection of fauna.

It would be nice to report a tidy outcome to this sequence of events, but this was not to be. We donated a copy of the plan to a firm of mining consultants hired by the hospital, and armed with this they arranged for the hospital portion of the tunnels to be filled with fly ash. The residents could not afford a comparable cost. Some houses have changed hands and are still occupied, others were occupied by squatters, while others still were vandalised. The financial loss was divided between building societies, insurance companies whose cover extended to subsidence, and the owners who had paid cash.

In March 1970 Dr. J.A. Phillips and I.J. Standing carried out an equipotential survey, which indicated further cavities to the north-east of the site. These have yet to be entered. Several surface collapses could not be reached from underground. Occasionally items appear in the press about the Close and obviously the story has several chapters to run.

**References** (10) to (19)

#### **15. Horringer Court, Suffolk - chalk mine**

**Location** TL 837628

**Access** Presumed to be in the ownership of Horringer Court. No obvious restrictions placed on access.

**History** From the Memoirs of the Geological Survey 51 S.E. Bury St. Edmunds and Newmarket, page 4. "*At Great Horringer the chalk is overlaid by a considerable thickness of gravel and is excavated by means of galleries or caves with small tramways.*"

**Description** Found as a result of following up the above reference. There are six entrances to the mine cut into the chalk faces of an open quarry. The mine is in very good condition. There is a lot of soot deposited on the walls by candles, and frequent niches for these. There are only a few roof falls that actually require walking over and the floor is well worn down.

There is one workbench and two or three piles of flints. Passages average 2-3m. wide and 3-5m. high, arched to a point. The pit in the eastern section of the mine does not seem to serve any purpose, but could conceivably be a blocked shaft to a lower series. There appears to be only one possibility of a blocked airshaft. The mine was visited and surveyed by Neil Young, Paul Covell and Robert Wolley in January 1970. Two bats were observed in a fissure but not identified.

**Reference** (20)

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**16. Roughdown Common, Herts. - chalk mine**

**Location** See sketch map. At TL 1468505680.  
Beneath Roughdown Common, Boxmoor, Herts.

**Access** The mine is on common land. As will be seen it was last opened for a very short period and then sealed.

**History** The following details come from the Official Lists of Mines:-

Name of Mine : Rough Down, Boxmoor. Dug for Chalk.  
 Owners : 1897 - 1906 William Glover, 1907 Esau Cheshire  
 Owners' address : 38, London Road, Boxmoor.  
 Employees :

Year	(a)	(b)	Year	(a)	(b)	Year	(a)	(b)
1897	2	0	1898	2	0	1899	2	0
1900	3	0	1901	3	0	1902	2	0
1903	3	0	1904	2	0	1905	3	0
1906	1	0	1907	1	0			

Where (a) = Men below ground. (b) = Men above ground.

There were no entries after 1907. The records only began in 1897 so the mine could well have been worked before then. All editions of the Ordnance Survey from 1877 to 1965 were searched, but none showed any trace of underground workings.

The C.S.S. became involved in the mine when a proposal was published to build a motorway across the Common.

The Boxmoor Trustees began to prepare a case against the proposal and decided to locate the lost chalk mine to see whether it undermined the proposed course of the road,

Our problem was to locate the entrance, which had disappeared completely. Several elderly local residents were contacted and they visited the chalk pit. Most of these could remember an adit entrance to the mine at the base of the overgrown pit, but there was no consensus as to its location. It was generally agreed that the entrance was deliberately sealed with timbers, and a pile of chalk because of the unstable nature of the tunnels in 1916.

The Trust hired a mechanical digger, which on 1<sup>st</sup> Oct. 1971, removed a great deal of chalk at a point, which later proved to be too far to the west. On the following day a party of C.S.S. members arrived. We traced what appeared to be a line of hummocks, consistent with traces of narrow gauge rail sleepers. These led to a small declivity to one side of the quarry. Here we hammered an iron stake into the ground and, when it was removed, a current of air at a temperature of 10.5 °C emerged. This was seven degrees below the outside temperature.

On 8<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1971 Paul Covell supervised the operation of a JCB mechanical digger at the site for one and a half hours. It removed a pile of chalk and a quantity of timber, and eventually opened a small, triangular hole. The mine was explored by Neil Young, Harry Pearman, Paul Covell and Bill Maxwell between 0945 and 1900 on Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1971. A number of small extensions to the first find were made by digging.

During the night Neil and Paul surveyed the mine assisted by two local residents, Dick Stroud, now a C.S.S. member, and Ronald Freeman. The survey, to a standard of CRG 6D, was subsequently drawn by Paul. On the following day the mine was sealed.

Neil wrote a report and attended an official enquiry into the course of the road. He was cross-examined by barristers, who rather pooh-poohed the likely effect of the mine on any construction.

**Description** Much of the main drive was in a fairly good state, but the other passages were very dilapidated. The chalk was criss-crossed by veins of orange clay and this, its age and the proximity of the railway had all contributed to considerable breakdown.

As far as could be determined the cross section of the original passages was rectangular and averaged 2.0m. in height and 1.5m. wide. In places there were sagging timber props, and at one point the wall had been strengthened with timber.

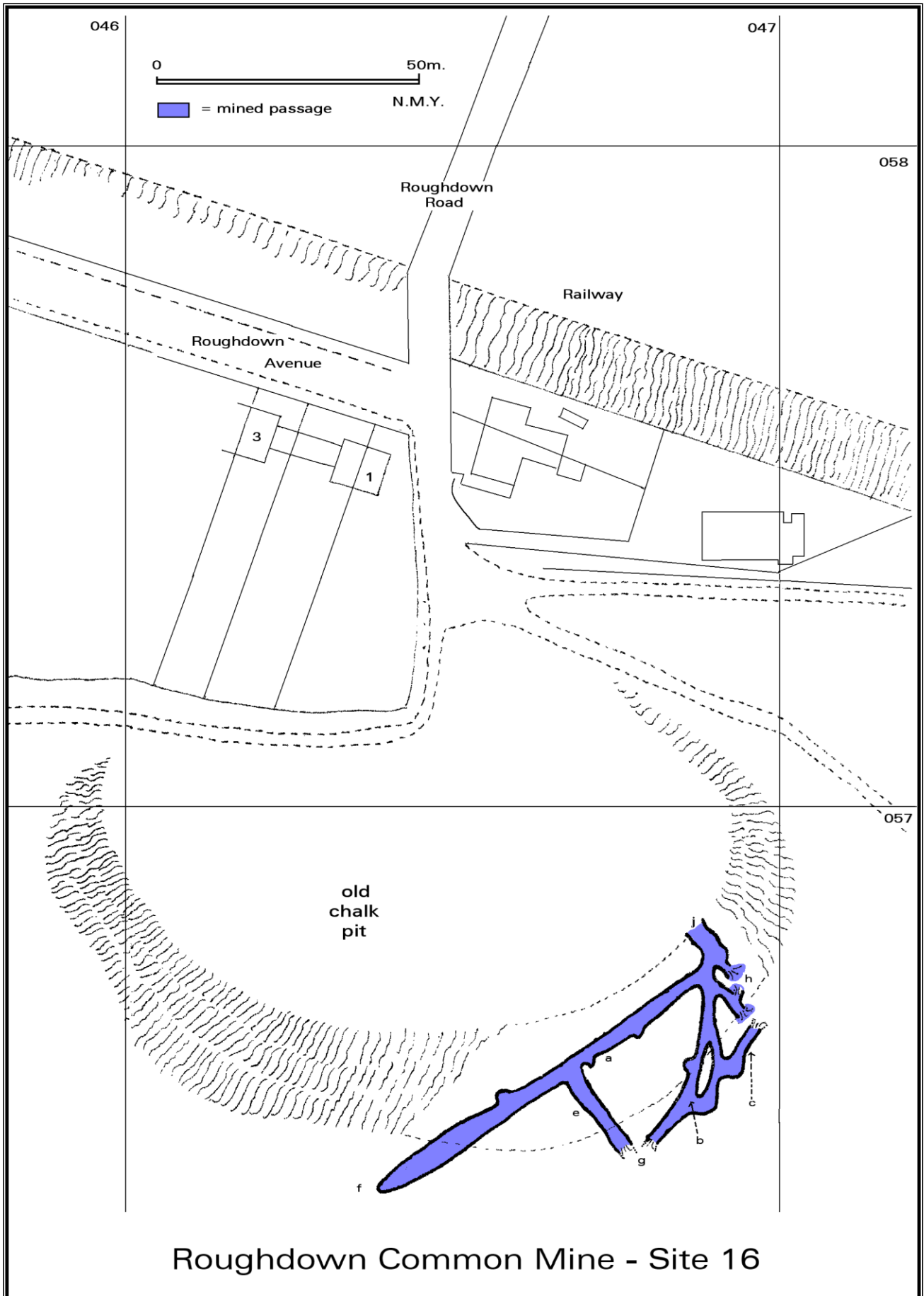
When we first entered the mine it was bounded by blockages at points -a-, -b- and -c-. A dig at -a- gave access to a continuation of the main drive in good condition at -f-. This came to a dead end. It also led to an extremely collapsed and dangerous side passage at -e-. The blockage at the end of this seemed suicidal to dig: however the draught blowing out of this dig hinted at further open extensions beyond.

A blockage at -b- was dug out and this gave access to a further dig at -g-, blocked by a large boulder, and this could have been extended further had time permitted. -d- was investigated and proved to be simply an alcove. -h- was not pushed as it was very loose. This was a heavily timbered passage, possibly a large one, but blocked after a couple of metres. At the entrance, -j-, were signs of a further passage running east.

A railway was visible in the floor of -a-, but not in -f- and we concluded that it must have turned off down -e-. This, coupled with the draft, was further evidence that this was the main route. For railway enthusiasts, the rails consisted of flat strips of iron some 26mm. wide and 3-4mm. thick, fastened to a piece of timber let into a groove in the floor. It was not possible to measure the gauge exactly, but the distance between the centre lines of the grooves was 539mm.

The only other points of note were soot-marked niches for candles and some flies and collembola. The total passage length was 136m. but the railway and the known 24 man/years of excavation indicate that something much more extensive lies beyond the part that we entered.

**References** (2), (21), (22), (23), (24).



**Bibliography**

- (1) Chelsea Speleological Society Newsletter 16 50-51 Feb. 1974
- (2) Ibid 14 18-20 Dec. 1971
- (3) Chelsea Speleological Society Records 5 67
- (4) Chelsea Speleological Society Newsletter 16 3-4 Oct. 1973
- (5) Ibid 15 110-113 Jul. 1973
- (6) Ibid 16 12-19 Nov. 1973
- (7) Chelsea Speleological Society Records 6 69
- (8) Chelsea Speleological Society Newsletter 15 53-55 Feb. 1973
- (9) Ibid 15 44-48 Jan. 1973
- (10) Journal of the British Speleological Association 6 (45) 17-19 Sept. 1970 survey and two plates.
- (11) East Anglian Daily Times 10.2.1969; 3.3.1969; 14.4.1969; 21.4.1969; 28.4.1969; 25.6.1969 and no doubt many others.
- (12) Daily Mail 10.2.1969
- (13) Bury Free Press 20.12.1968; 27.12.1968; 3.1.1969; 17.1.1969; 24.1.1969; 31.1.1969; 21.2.1969; 14.3.1969; 8.4.1969; 18.4.1969 and no doubt many others.
- (14) Sunday Times 6.7.1969
- (15) East Sussex Courier 14.2.1969
- (16) West London Press 6.1969
- (17) Kentish Times 21.2.1969
- (18) Chelsea Speleological Society Newsletter 11 43-46, 48-50, 56-57, 64, 84-86. 1969
- (19) Ibid 12 84 1970
- (20) Ibid 12 51-53 1970
- (21) West Herts. and Watford Observer 8.10.1971; 15.10.1971.
- (22) Hemel Hempstead Mail 24.9.1971
- (23) Evening Echo 12.10.1971
- (24) Gazette (Hemel Hempstead?) 15.10.1971

### Locations Index for Records Volumes 3 to 7

This index comprises an embryo register of interesting underground places in south-east England. It also gives a distribution pattern. Entries take the following form:-

Location : 10 km. grid reference  
 Identity  
 Type : A = Antiquarian, D = Denehole, F = Fortification,  
 M = Mine, N = Natural, O = Other, W = Waterways  
 Reference : C.S.S Records Volume no./ page no.

The opportunity has been taken to correct some National Grid References printed incorrectly in the Records.

Loc.	Identity	Type	Ref.
SU83	Devil's Jump tunnels	A	5/5
SU84	Farnham - The Maltings	O	5/32
SU84	Farnham, Swallets	N	3/18,5/34
SU84	Mother Ludlam's Hole	AN	3/40
SU84	Father Foot's Hole	A	3/40
SU86	Bagshot- "The Jolly Farmer"	O	5/42
SU93	Witley Park, Tunnels	A	5/38
SU94	Busbridge Park	A	5/36
SU94	Milford, Rodborough Hill	O	5/42
SU94	Thursley Common, Stables	O	5/42
SU94	Guildford Castle 'Caves'	M	3/29,5/75
SU94	Guildford, Crypts	A	3/32
SU94	Puttenham	M	3/46,5/73
SU94	Thursley Common	O	3/57,5/73
SU95	Woking, Hermitage Tunnels	W	5/8
TL10	Roughdown Common Mine	M	7/31
TL86	Bury St. Edmunds, Chalk Mine	M	7/24
TL86	Horringer Court, Chalk Mine	M	7/30
TQ04	Chilworth Manor	O	5/42
TQ04	Ewhurst	O	3/18
TQ04	Shere, Albury Park	A	3/56,5/19
TQ05	Horsley Towers, Tunnel	O	5/21
TQ05	Woking, Oriental Road	O	5/21
TQ05	East Horsley, Flint Mines	M	3/12
TQ06	Byfleet Manor House, Tunnel	W	5/12
TQ06	Weybridge, Oatlands	AW	5/24

Loc.	Identity	Type	Ref.
TQ07	Egham Church	A	3/12
TQ10	Shenley	D	4/16
TQ14	Dorking, Deepdene	O	5/7
TQ14	Dorking, Milton Court	O	5/40
TQ14	Dorking, White Horse Hotel	O	5/42
TQ14	Dorking, 298 High Street	O	7/5
TQ14	Dorking, South Street	O	7/5
TQ14	Dorking, Watermill Caves	O	7/5
TQ14	Dorking, 157 High Street	O	7/5
TQ14	Dorking, 39 South Street	O	7/5
TQ14	Dorking Finlay's shop	O	7/7
TQ14	Dorking, "The Wheatsheaf"	A	7/7
TQ14	Dorking, Curry's Shop	O	7/7
TQ14	Dorking, High Street South Side	O	7/7
TQ14	Dorking, Wine caves	A	3/11,5,15
TQ14	Leith Hill	O	3/34
TQ14	Dorking, Dorothy Perkins' Shop	O	7/7
TQ14	Dorking, Kay's Kitchen Restaurant	O	7/7
TQ14	Dorking, r/o/ 62, High Street	O	7/7
TQ15	Mickleham, Sink Hole	N	3/39
TQ15	River Mole, Swallets	N	3/55,5/75
TQ15	West Humble, Chalk Mine	M	3/59
TQ16	Esher, Claremont House	O	5/7
TQ16	Walton-on-Thames	O	5/27
TQ16	Esher, Round Hill	M	5/53
TQ16	Esher, Sand Mine	M	3/13, 5/73
TQ16	Hampton Court, Conduit	WA	3/13, 5/75
TQ17	Richmond, Adits	W	5/27
TQ24	Reigate, Skimmington Castle	O	5/40
TQ25	Reigate, Monty's Hideout	F	5/5
TQ25	Reigate, Beaufort Close	O	5/65
TQ25	Reigate, Colley Hill Mine	M	3/52, 5/75
TQ25	Reigate, Colley Hill Cave	N	5/67, 7/21
TQ25	Reigate, Barons' Cave	A	3/46
TQ25	Reigate, Medieval Undercroft	A	3/53
TQ25	Reigate, Scutt's Cave	M	3/54
TQ25	Reigate, Smugglers' Cave	C	3/54
TQ25	Reigate, Tunnel Road Caves	M	3/54
TQ25	Reigate, Auction Room Tunnels	M	7/16
TQ25	Epsom, Air Raid Shelter	O	5/22
TQ25	Epsom, Shaft	O	5/42
TQ25	Betchworth, Hearthstone Mine	M	5/70
TQ25	Gatton, Hearthstone Mine	M	3/19
TQ25	Merstham, Hearthstone Mine	M	3/37,5/77,5/79
TQ25	Pebblecombe Hole	M	3/45
TQ26	Worcester Park	W	5/26
TQ26	Cheam, Chamber	A	5/29
TQ26	Epsom, Swallets	N	3/12
TQ26	Carshalton Park	W	5/72
TQ26	Ewell	A	3/14
TQ26	Nonsuch Palace	W	3/44
TQ26	Wallington, Crypt	A	3/59

<b>Loc.</b>	<b>Identity</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
TQ27	Wimbledon Park House	O	3/61. 5/17
TQ35	Godstone, Carthorse Mine	M	5/58, 5/77
TQ35	Godstone, Hearthstone Mines	M	3/19, 5/44, 5/77
TQ35	Godstone, Sandstone Mines	M	3/26
TQ35	Godstone, Larkin's Series	M	5/27
TQ35	Godstone, Marden Mine	M	5/60
TQ35	Godstone, The Gnomeys	M	5/62
TQ35	Chaldon, deneholes	D	5/43
TQ35	Whyteleafe, Tithepitshaw cavern	M	5/67
TQ35	Caterham, Crewes Avenue	M	5/67
TQ35	Caterham, Old Manor House	O	3/8
TQ35	Caterham, Old Court Lodge	O	3/8
TQ35	Nutfield, Fullers' Earth Mines	M	3/45, 5/42, 5/72
TQ36	Beddington, Tunnel	O	3/7, 5/77
TQ36	Kenley, air raid shelter	O	3/33, 5/77
TQ36	Waddon, Chambers	A	3/57, 5/73
TQ36	Hayes, West Wickham Court	O	6/97
TQ37	Greenwich/Deptford	O	6/97
TQ37	Crystal Palace	A	7/21
TQ37	Greenwich, Conduits	W	6/4
TQ37	Greenwich, Flamsteed's Well	AO	6/18
TQ37	Blackheath cavern	AM	6/16
TQ37	Blackheath, caves	N	6/20, 4/57
TQ44	Chiddingstone Castle	A	6/62
TQ45	Knockholt Pound Cave	N	4/12, 6/22
TQ45	Westerham, Ragstone Mine	M	6/65
TQ45	Limpsfield, Stockenden's Farm	O	5/42
TQ45	Tatsfield, Tunnel	O	3/56
TQ46	Chislehurst Caves	M	6/23
TQ46	Pratt's Bottom, Chalk Mine	M	6/59
TQ46	St. Mary Cray, Swallets	N	4/7
TQ46	Farnborough, Worley Hole	N	4/7
TQ46	Chelsfield, Goddington Park	D	4/10
TQ46	Blackland's Wood	D	4/13
TQ46	Cuckoo Wood	D	4/15
TQ46	Chislehurst, Denehole	D	4/16
TQ46	Hook Spring Wood	D	4/38
TQ46	Pratt's Bottom, Denehole	D	4/38
TQ46	Farnborough, Denehole	D	4/39
TQ46	Mill Hill	D	4/39
TQ46	St. Mary Cray.	D	4/39
TQ46	Orpington	O	4/40, 4/63
TQ46	St. Paul's Cray, Broomwood	D	4/62
TQ46	Orpington, Quilter Road	D	4/63
TQ47	Eltham Palace	W	6/93
TQ47	Sundridge Park	O	6/95
TQ47	Belvedere, Lessness Woods	N	6/40
TQ47	Plumstead, Chalk Mines.	M	6/43
TQ47	Charlton House	W	6/62
TQ47	Eltham Park	D	4/13
TQ47	Ruxley	D	4/15

<b>Loc.</b>	<b>Identity</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
TQ47	Mottingham	N	4/30
TQ47	Upper Ruxley Farm	D	4/33
TQ47	Abbey Wood	D	4/38
TQ47	Plumstead	D	4/58
TQ47	Barnehurst Golf Course	D	4/63
TQ47	Eltham High Street	D	4/63
TQ53	Tunbridge Wells , Cavern	M	6/82
TQ53	Tunbridge Wells, Cavern	A	6/97
TQ55	Oldbury Rock Shelters	AN	6/69,7/16
TQ56	Griff's Wood	D	4/56
TQ56	Farningham	D	4/60
TQ56	Swanley Station	N	4/6
TQ56	Fawkham	D	4/27
TQ57	Erith	D	4/16
TQ57	Crayford	D	4/19
TQ57	Darenth Wood	D	4/19
TQ57	Erith	M	6/93
TQ57	Mounts Wood	D	4/27
TQ57	Darenth Park Hospital	D	4/31
TQ57	Greenhithe, Cavity	A	4/39
TQ57	Rowhill Grange, Pax Wood	D	4/42
TQ57	Green Street Green	D	4/48
TQ57	Bexleyheath	D	4/52,4/62
TQ57	Dartford	D	4/56
TQ57	Swanley	D	4/62
TQ57	Erith, Walnut Tree House	D	4/62
TQ57	Wilmington	D	4/63
TQ63	Scotney Castle	O	6/96
TQ65	Addington, Kent	O	6/98
TQ65	Addington, Kent	D	4/21
TQ65	West Malling Abbey	A	6/98
TQ65	Ightham Rock Fissures	AN	6/71
TQ65	West Malling	N	6/71
TQ65	Leybourne, Malling Wood Holes	N	4/7
TQ66	Harvel, Flittermou e Hole	N	6/4,4/62
TQ66	Hodsall Street	D	4/21
TQ66	Nurstead	D	4/31
TQ66	Meopham	D	4/60
TQ67	Gravesend, Underground Roads!	O	6/100
TQ67	East Tilbury	D	4/12
TQ67	Stifford	D	4/27
TQ67	Gravesend	D	4/33,4/60
TQ67	Clabber Napper's Hole	A	4/38
TQ67	Northfleet	D	4/50
TQ67	Hangman's Wood	D	4/63
TQ75	Boxley Woods	O	6/95
TQ75	Maidstone, Hawkhurst Place	O	6/97
TQ75	Boughton Cave	AN	6/66
TQ75	Loose	N	6/71

<b>Loc.</b>	<b>Identity</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
TQ75	Senacre Wood Cave	M	6/75
TQ75	Willington Street Mine	M	6/76
TQ75	Mote Park Mine	M	6/77
TQ76	Rochester, 150, High Street	O	6/99
TQ76	Rochester, East Gate House	O	6/96
TQ76	Rochester, Corporation Street	O	6/99
TQ76	Rochester, Restoration House	O	6/99
TQ76	Rochester, Frindsbury Mine	M	6/32
TQ76	Chatham, Fortifications	F	6/41
TQ76	Chatham, Royal Engineer Tunnels	F	6/42
TQ76	Strood, Squire Close	O	6/95
TQ76	Luton, Cavity	N	4/12
TQ76	Kits Coty	D	4/15
TQ76	Gillingham	D	4/17
TQ76	Gillingham, Speke Bottom	D	4/62
TQ76	Walderslade	D	4/62
TQ77	Upnor	M	6/93
TQ77	Strood Waterworks, Cavern	N	6/60
TQ83	Tenterden, Hales Place	N	6/99
TQ85	Leeds Castle	W	6/97
TQ85	Bearstead, Millgate Park	O	6/99
TQ85	Hollingbourne, Sand Mine	M	6/39
TQ85	Smokes Wood	D	4/44
TQ85	Morning Dawn	D	4/44
TQ86	Moor Street	D	4/46
TQ86	Hartlip	D	4/62
TQ93	Tenterden, French Hay	D	6/3
TQ95	Doddington Valley	D	4/12
TQ95	Lenham	D	4/48
TQ96	Sittingbourne	D	4/30
TQ96	Bapchild	D	4/27
TR04	Wye College	W	6/60
TR04	Huntstreet	D	4/26
TR05	Shalmsford Street , Springs	N	4/6
TR05	Chilham	D	4/23
TR05	Challock	D	4/26,6/81
TR13	Hythe , Crypt	A	6/40
TR14	Stelling Minnis	D	4/23
TR15	Charlton Wood, Kingston	D	4/23
TR15	Lower Hardres	D	4/23
TR15	Langham Park Farm	O	4/25
TR15	Westwood Farm	D	4/26
TR15	Chartham	D	4/26
TR14	Chartham, Bigberry Wood Swallet	N	4/6
TR15	Canterbury , High Street	A	6/96
TR16	Canterbury	D	4/26

<b>Loc.</b>	<b>Identity</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
TR23	Shakespeare Colliery	M	6/78
TR23	Folkestone, Smugglers' Cave	O	6/97
TR23	Folkestone, The Lees	O	6/97
TR23	Folkestone, Sandgate Castle	A	6/40
TR23	Folkestone, Water Borings	W	4/7,6/41
TR23	The Channel Tunnel	A	6/52
TR23	Abbotscliff, Sea Caves	N	6/78
TR24	Lower Eythorne, Caves	O	4/27
TR24	Shepherdswell	D	4/27
TR24	Lydden	D	4/46
TR24	Alkham, Moselings Hole	D	4/48
TR24	Ringwould	O	4/31
TR25	Nonington	A	6/98
TR25	Nonington	D	4/10
TR25	Adisham	D	4/10
TR25	Hammill	D	4/17
TR25	Bramling	D	4/33
TR34	Canterbury Cave	N	6/78
TR34	Cliff Cave	N	6/78
TR34	Langdon Hole	O	6/78
TR34	Dover Castle, Underground Works	F	6/82
TR34	Dover Castle, "Cave"	A	6/85
TR34	Dover, Western Heights	F	6/85
TR34	Dover Castle, Environs	F	6/87
TR34	Dover, Lagoon and Beaufoy's 'Caves'	M	6/88
TR34	Dover, Union Road Tunnel	M	6/88
TR34	Dover, Trevannon/Atholl Terrace	M	6/88
TR34	Dover, Oil Mill 'Caves'	M	6/88
TR34	Dover, Christchurch Tunnel	M	6/88
TR34	Dover, Winchelsea 'Caves'	M	6/88
TR34	Dover Castle	O	6/96
TR34	Guston	D	4/58
TR35	Eastry, 'Caves'	A	6/88
TR35	Sandwich, Richborough	A	6/40
TR36	Ramsgate, Labyrinth?	O	6/94
TR36	Quex Park	O	6/96
TR36	Pegwell Bay, St. Augustine's Abbey	O	6/99
TR36	Margate, Nash Court	A	6/38
TR36	Pegwell Bay, Smugglers' Cave	O	6/57
TR36	West Cliff, Cattle Shelters	O	6/78
TR36	Broadstairs, Rumfield Pumping Stn.	W	4/7
TR36	Way	D	4/12
TR36	Ebbfleet, Cavity	A	4/12
TR37	Cliff Cave	N	6/78
TR37	Crack Cave	N	6/78
TR37	Margate, The Grotto	A	6/33
TR37	Margate, King Vortigern's Cavern	AM	6/34
TR37	Margate, Flint Row	O	6/37
TR37	Margate, Cavity	O	6/38
TR37	Margate, Smugglers' Cave	O	6/37

<b>Loc.</b>	<b>Identity</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
TR37	Botany Bave cave	N	6/78
TR37	Smugglers' Cave	N	6/78
TR37	Tower Cave	N	6/78
TR37	Granville Cave	N	6/78
TR37	White Ness cave	N	6/78
	<b>Unlocated</b>		
	Cockerhurst, Hallow Wood, Kent	N	4/6
	Cookham Wood Swallets, Kent	N	4/6
	Ensing Swallets, Kent	N	4/6
	Hartley , "Old Downs"	D	4/62
	Henwood Waterworks Adits	W	4/7
	Ice Houses , Various	A	6/101
	Larkfield Heath, Bicknor Hole, Kent	N	4/7
	Westwood, Nick Hill Fm. Swallets, Kent	N	4/6
	Woodnesborough Swallets, Kent	N	4/6