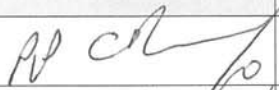
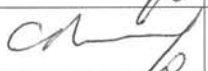


DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

VALENTINES MANSION, ILFORD, LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief at Valentines
Mansion, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge**

ISSUED FOR APPROVAL

Site Code: VTM04

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 4328 8795

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording undertaken during refurbishment works at Valentines Mansion, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 4328 8795. The project was commissioned by the London Borough of Redbridge. Pre-Construct Archaeology monitored all works at various points between 17th July 2007 and 23rd April 2008, and also made an additional visit to record a test pit on 23rd March 2009.
- 1.2 The watching brief monitored underpinning operations in the Library, Servants' Hall, outside the Estate Office (Room G11) within the East Quad and the basement as well as a pipe trench in the porte-cochère. The watching brief also included an investigation of a tunnel that extended beneath the Estate Office and outside the Morning Room. Historic building recording was undertaken in the East Quadrant (Coal Yard), west quadrant (Butler's Pantry area), the Kitchen/Scullery (Room G19), the Vestibule, the Library, the Morning Room, the bedroom directly above the Morning Room on the first floor, on the partition wall between a bedroom (Room 102) and the Drawing Room (Room 103) on the first floor, and within four attic rooms. The last piece of work in 2009 monitored a test pit dug to the north-east of the Gardener's Cottage, at a distance of 65m from the mansion itself.
- 1.3 The earliest deposits found were natural sands, gravels and clay, which were sealed by subsoil in the western part of the property. Above these natural layers brick structures pre-dating the current western part of the building were encountered, comprising garden walls and possible floors. Both the historic building recording and the archaeological watching brief subsequently encountered various features, such as the brick oven in the Scullery, the sequence of structures in the Coal Yard, evidence of previous buildings in the west quadrant and the stud walls on the first and second floors which allowed for greater comprehension of the development of the Valentines Mansion.
- 1.4 The watching brief revealed no archaeological deposits that dated from earlier than the post-medieval period.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Valentines Mansion, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge in mitigation of a refurbishment project. The work was conducted on the 17th July 2007, between 3rd August – 12th October 2007, on the 23rd April 2008 and the 23rd March 2009, and was commissioned by the London Borough of Redbridge. The site was project-managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Chris Mayo. The watching brief was supervised by James Young Langthorne and Denise Mulligan and the historic building recording by Kari Bower.
- 2.2 Valentines Mansion is situated within the northern part of Valentines Park (Figures 1 & 2). The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 4328 8795.
- 2.3 The origins of the present mansion lie in 1696, when a house was erected on the site by Elizabeth Tillotson and her son-in-law James Chadwick. The mansion passed through various families over the years, continuing to be used for residential purposes until 1906. During this time the mansion underwent several phases of remodelling, particularly under the ownerships of Robert Surman (from 1724) and Charles Raymond (from 1754). By 1808 the property, under the new ownership of Charles Welstead, was once again altered. In 1839/40 it was sold to Charles Thomas Holcombe, who was succeeded in occupancy by his niece Sarah Ingleby in 1869. The Inglebys also made alterations to the house and in particular added the two storey wing to the northeast in 1870, as evidenced by the date on the hopper head on this extension.
- 2.4 The mansion was eventually sold to the local council in 1912. Under the council's ownership the house has been put to various uses, including changing rooms for sports clubs, housing for Belgian refugees during the Great War, a Public Health department (1925 to 1964) and home to the Housing Department of the London Borough of Redbridge 1965 to 1993. A secondary fire escape stair was added in the mid 1970s in the western part of the house and this altered corridor and room layouts. Since 1993, the house has stood empty.
- 2.5 The mansion has undergone various alterations and additions over time as it has passed from hand to hand. Some of the original fixtures and fittings have been removed or altered in order to create more space, or to simply keep up with changing architectural fashions. However, much of the fabric which exists today is either original to the building's construction or dates from periods of alteration activity. Decorators' signatures in Room 105 testify the fact that work was done in this room (and perhaps elsewhere) in 1723/24 (early in Robert Surman's ownership) and in 1809/10 at the beginning of Welstead's tenure.
- 2.6 This phase of work represents a continuation of a program of historical and archaeological recording at Valentines Mansion undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The first phase was a watching brief in 2000 (Sabel 2000); the second was a watching brief on a trial pit at the area of the southern porch in 2004 (Pickard 2004). Most recently a watching brief was conducted

- during opening up works in 2006 (Brown 2006), consisting of test pits against the mansion's walls and investigatory holes to inspect the floors. These revealed a number of previously hidden structural elements of the building including those of the foundations and the original floor joists
- 2.7 The recent restoration of the building involved the exposure of elements of the fabric of the building, alterations to parts of the structure and localised excavations at ground and cellar level.
- 2.8 The client, The London Borough of Redbridge, had obtained listed building consent for the restoration of the building. This document forms the report on the works at Valentines Mansion required by conditions 6 and 8 (relating to Building Recording), and 9 (relating to Archaeology).
- 2.9 The following restoration works necessitated both built heritage and archaeological monitoring and recording:
- The excavation of a new lift shaft extending through the floor of the Library down to below the level of the cellars;
 - The excavation of a new lobby at cellar level to connect the lift to the cellar;
 - underpinning operations in the Library and Servant's Hall, the Coal Yard, under Room G11, and in the basement;
 - Demolition of extensions behind the porte-cochère;
 - Removal of two modern down-stand beams and installation of new beams in concealed locations;
 - Removal of interior walls and removal of renders in the Coal Yard and Butler's Pantry, the Scullery, the Vestibule, the Library, the Morning Room, the bedroom directly above the Morning Room on the first floor, on the partition wall between the bedroom and Drawing Room on the first floor, and within four attic rooms;
 - General opening-up of areas of floor and wall;
 - The removal of a concrete slab that originally supported a fire escape outside room G11.
- 2.10 The completed site archive for this phase of work will eventually be deposited at LAARC under the site code VTM04.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 Valentines Mansion is a Grade II* listed building (DOE 1979), and is considered to be a nationally important example of a late 17th and 18th century substantial house which was re-modelled throughout subsequent periods due to changes in both the taste of the owners and also the function of the building. The mansion is situated in the northern part of Valentines Park, a site listed as Grade 2 in the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Interest.
- 3.1.2 The site also lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the Unitary Development Plan for the London Borough of Redbridge.
- 3.1.3 The client, The London Borough of Redbridge, had obtained planning permission (Application Number 0935/05) and listed building consent for the restoration of the building. This document forms the report on the works at Valentines Mansion required by conditions 6 and 8 (relating to Building Recording), and 9 (relating to Archaeology).
- 3.1.4 The archaeological investigations followed the methodologies set out in the approved Method Statement for the works (Mayo 2006) and the following documents:
- Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Guidance Papers (1998)
 - Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers: Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and control of works to historic buildings (1997)
 - British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group: Code of Practice (1986)
 - British Standards Institution: Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913) (1998)
 - English Heritage (Clark, K.): Understanding historic buildings and their landscapes for conservation, (2001)
 - English Heritage: Guidance Paper 98; GLAAS: Guidance Paper 3-Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London;
 - English Heritage (Clark, K.): Informed Conservation (2001)
 - English Heritage: The presentation of historic building survey in CAD (2000)
 - IFA: Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (1999)
 - Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (now part of English Heritage): Recording historic buildings: a descriptive specification, 3rd edition (1996)
 - English Heritage: Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2006)

3.2 Local Policy

- 3.2.1 The refurbishment work at Valentines Mansion falls within the remit of local planning policies set out in the London Borough of Redbridge Borough Wide Primary Policies: Development Plan Document (adopted May 2008):

Policy E3 – Conservation of the Built Heritage

The Council will only grant planning permission for development proposals that conserve the historic environment of the Borough (as identified on the Proposals Map), specifically:

- Within Conservation Areas, development proposals must preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area,
- For Statutory Listed Buildings, development proposals must preserve the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest it possesses
- Within Residential Precincts, development proposals must respect the intrinsic character of these areas
- For Locally Listed Buildings, development proposals must preserve the building or its setting or any features of value it possesses
- Within Historic Parks and Gardens, development proposals must respect the special historic character and quality of these areas, their settings or historic views or vistas.

Development likely to prejudice these aims will be refused. Any proposals for development will be required to comply with all other relevant policies and reflect any relevant appraisals or management proposals adopted by the Council. The Council will encourage the reuse of vacant or underused listed buildings or buildings by approving proposals that contribute positively to Conservation Areas either individually or as part of wider strategies for regeneration. Where changes of use are proposed, the Council will consider these in a flexible way but will favour proposals which improve public access where these are not prejudicial to existing character or appearance.

Development proposals involving the demolition of listed buildings or adversely affecting a Conservation Area will not be permitted other than in exceptional circumstances where repair, reuse or community ownership are not practicable options and where replacement buildings and uses of exceptional quality are proposed. Proposals for enabling development to provide for the repair of listed buildings will be considered against criteria contained in English Heritage Policy Statement: Enabling Development and the Conservation of Heritage Assets 2001 and all other material considerations.

Justification

- 3.4.1 In keeping with Strategic Policy 3 (Built Environment), guidance contained in PPG 15 and the London Plan, this policy seeks to ensure that new development is not detrimental to important built heritage assets. Historic buildings are a finite resource valuable as a record of the past and in enhancing our present quality of life. Applicants should be prepared to justify proposals for development affecting heritage assets and to provide full details.
- 3.4.2 The Council recognises the inherent sustainability of reusing historic buildings and their potential positive value for regeneration. The Buildings at Risk register, compiled by English Heritage, identifies individual listed buildings at risk. Other assets at risk will be identified through the preparation of appraisals and management proposals for new or existing areas of special character. Where no adopted guidance is in place reference will be made to criteria within English Heritage guidance notes for Conservation Area Practice to determine the contribution of individual buildings. Where significant change is proposed for heritage assets conservation plans or statements assessing the impact of the proposals will be required. Where substantial or total demolition is proposed the Council will consider the proposal against criteria in PPG 15.
- 3.4.3 Redbridge is part of the residential suburban outer ring of London largely developed over a formerly rural landscape in the twentieth century. The Council has recognised the special interest of areas and sites through a series of designations including Conservation Areas, Residential Precincts and Local List in addition to statutory designated Listed Buildings and Historic Parks/Gardens. Conservation Areas and Residential Precincts are identified in Schedule 2 of this Document and the Proposals Map. Meanwhile, the statutory and locally Listed Buildings within the Borough are listed in the Borough Profile, and are identified on the Proposals Map.
- 3.4.4 The Council will prepare a strategy for assessing future Built Heritage designations which will be preceded by appraisals in accordance with the strategy. Management proposals for areas of special character such as design guidance or enhancement schemes will be prepared where appropriate and as resources permit and will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Documents.

3.5 Archaeological Remains

Policy E4 – Archaeological Remains

Applications for development involving significant groundwork within the Archaeological Priority Zones (as identified on the Proposals Map) will only be granted if accompanied by an archaeological evaluation that proposes effective mitigation measures that protect the zones from adverse development.

Justification

- 3.5.1 To reflect Strategic Policy 2 (Green Environment), guidance contained in PPG16 (Archaeology and Planning) and the London Plan there is a presumption against development that would damage archaeological resources depending on their importance. Where development is allowed and preservation in situ is not feasible, the Council will require that adequate arrangements for a full investigation, including excavation and recording, are agreed prior to development taking place.

4 GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey map 257 of the area (1:50,000 Series) indicates that Valentines Mansion is situated on the boundary of a London Clay Formation (undivided clay silt) and a Boyn Hill gravel outcrop.
- 4.2 The site lies on ground that gradually slopes to the south, although the general height of the area is c. 20.50m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background of this site has been laid out in full in the 2004 watching brief phase report (Pickard 2004). The following is a summary of the data from that document.

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 Hand axes and flints have been recovered from Barking Creek, Ripple Road, and Gale Street, but in general there is a paucity of finds from this period in the vicinity of Valentines Mansion.

5.3 Iron Age/Roman

- 5.3.1 The only significant deposits dating from these periods in Redbridge is a Mid-Iron Age fort at Uphall camp. The enclosure contained a palisade, drainage gullies, ditches, pits, roundhouses, storage buildings, and evidence of smithing over an area of about 48 acres. During the Roman period a watchtower was constructed on the site.

5.4 Saxon

- 5.4.1 It is known that Barking was the site one of the earliest Saxon settlements in the country referred to as Berecingum or Berica's people.
- 5.4.2 A number of excavations, notably by the Passmore Edwards Museum in the 1970s, on the Barking Abbey Industrial Estate between 1985-86, and during road widening at Abbey Road in 1988, uncovered mid and late Saxon deposits including structures, pottery, and industrial activity.

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 Valentines Mansion and its parkland were originally part of the parish of Barking. In the medieval period the parish's main settlement grew up around Barking Abbey and to a lesser extent around the hospital of St Mary and St Thomas at Great Ilford.

5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 Valentines was the name of an 8 acre copyhold tenement owned by Toby Palavicino, Lord Mayor of Cranbrook. Though the exact provenance of the name is unknown it is thought to be that of a previous owner as 120 acres of land to the east of the site, also held by Palavicino, were referred to as Valentines Farm. Ownership of the Valentines 8 acre estate eventually passed into the hands of Elizabeth Tillotson, the daughter of Oliver Cromwell's sister, into whose family Palavicino had married.
- 5.6.2 The present mansion's origins are thought to begin with Elizabeth Tillotson, the widow of Archbishop of Canterbury, James Tillotson., possibly with the support of her son-in-law James Chadwick, who built the first house around 1696 probably financing it by selling her husband's sermons, prior to obtaining a small pension from the Crown.

- 5.6.3 Following Elizabeth's death in 1702 the estate passed into the hands of the Finch family who, in turn, handed over the copyhold in 1724 to Robert Surman. In the late 1720s Surman also managed to purchase Valentines Farm from its owner, John Lethieullier, and united both Valentines and Valentines Farm into one large estate. It is thought that Surman made alterations to the house, garden, and parkland. This included the addition of the east bay window and the Rococo landscapes including the canals, shell grottoes and Alcove Seat. Charles Raymond, who bought the entire estate from Surman in 1754, also made alterations and the evidence appears to suggest that he enlarged the House by adding the western section and refaced it in London Stocks to produce the Georgian appearance the mansion has today.
- 5.6.4 Charles Raymond left Valentines in the 1770s and the house was let to Donald Cameron. Raymond died in 1788 and the mansion was sold to Robert Wilkes in 1797 and then to Charles Welstead in 1808. Welstead is also known to have modified the house, probably switching the main entrance from the south to the north of the building with the addition of the Vestibule and the porte-cochère. Charles Holcombe acquired the estate in 1838 and his niece Sarah Ingleby inherited it upon his death. The Ingleby's also made improvements to the house, such as the two-storey wing on the northeast of the property in 1871. Sarah Ingleby sold part of the grounds in 1899 to Ilford Urban District Council for a park, and this was followed in 1912 by the council acquiring the house itself and a further 37 acres to add to this park. Sarah herself had died in 1906.
- 5.6.5 Under the Council the mansion has been used for a variety of tasks including housing Belgian refugees during the first World War, changing rooms for a number of sports clubs, and as the offices initially for the Public Health Department and then in 1964 the Housing Department of the newly formed London Borough of Redbridge. After the Housing Department's tenancy ended in 1993 the house has stood empty.
- 5.6.6 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook a series of archaeological investigations at the mansion in 2000, 2004 and 2006. In 2000 a watching brief was undertaken during groundworks consisting of the excavation of three column base foundations in a colonnade along the north side of the Dairy wing and the excavation of a drain run south of the Dairy Wing. Evidence of the method and sequence of construction of the colonnade was revealed in the three column base foundations. Agricultural/horticultural activity was found to have preceded the construction of the dairy's colonnade in the 18th or 19th century. In the drain run to the south of the Dairy Wing (Trench 4) the west wall foundation of the main house was found to have been cut through a late medieval to post-medieval agricultural soil and the House was confirmed as being later than the easternmost element of the Dairy Wing. An 18th century drainage culvert originally fed by a downpipe from the roof was also revealed. The foundations of the present 19th century path were found to be contemporary with a phase of landscaping to raise the ground to the south of the dairy and minimise the risk of flooding (Sabel 2000).
-

- 5.6.7 The watching brief in 2004 involved recording the structural remains of the 18th century porch beneath the paving stones on the southern terrace. It was concluded that the porch was constructed from re-used and contemporary materials, which was thought to be indicative of the porch being built from material belonging to an earlier structure. The limited pottery found suggested this earlier building was mid-17th century in date (Pickard 2004).
- 5.6.8 The watching brief and building recording in 2006 involved the monitoring of investigative works prior to the renovation of the mansion. Test pits were dug around the exterior walls of the building, within the basement, and within the mansion at ground floor level. Also a small number of floorboards and plasterwork were removed on the first and second floors. Although limited the test pits and investigatory holes did enable the inspection of previously hidden structural elements, including foundations and floor joists, which allowed greater comprehension of the development of the house (Brown 2006).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The archaeological research on Valentines Mansion was divided into two distinct parts: an archaeological watching brief on intrusive groundworks in and immediately around the mansion, and historic building recording during opening up works within the building itself.

6.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

6.2.1 All restoration interventions during the works were monitored. Each 'trench' was assigned a number. The information below summarizes each trench.

- Test Pit 5 (Tunnel): The removal of a concrete slab that originally supported a fire escape led to the discovery of a tunnel that extended beneath room G11, for recording purposes the entire tunnel structure beneath the house, its entrance and associated structures were referred to as being Test Pit 5.
- Test Pit 6 (Exploratory trench): This test pit was located outside the Morning Room (G05) to the east of the building. It measured 4.60m north-south x 1.12m east-west x 0.22m deep.
- Test Pit 7 (Demolition): This test pit was located along the western edge of the East Quad. It measured 3.50m north-south x 0.60m east-west x 1.73m deep.
- Test Pit 8 (Underpinning): This test pit was located along the interior face of the west wall of the Library (G04). It measured 5.00m north-south x 2.00m east-west x 3.90m deep.
- Test Pit 9 (Underpinning): This test pit was located along the interior face of the east wall of the Library (G04) beneath the fireplace and into the stairwell area. It measured 4.65m north-south x 2.00m east-west x 3.80m deep.
- Test Pit 10 (Underpinning): This test pit was located along the interior face of the west wall of the stairwell area. It measured 3.00m north-south x 1.70m east-west x 3.85m deep.
- Test Pit 11 (Underpinning): This test pit was located along the interior face of the west wall of the Servants' Hall (G10). It measured 2.58m north-south x 1.92m east-west x 3.20m deep.
- Test Pit 12 (Underpinning): This test pit was located along the interior face of the east wall of the Library (G04) beneath the doorway. It measured 1.65m north-south x 2.00m east-west x 3.20m deep.
- Test Pit 13 (Underpinning): This test pit was located along the interior face of the east wall of the Servants' Hall (G10) beneath the fireplace. It measured 1.70m north-south x 1.30m east-west x 3.10m deep.
- Test Pit 14 (Underpinning): This test pit was located along the interior face of the west

wall of the Servants' Hall (G10). It measured 1.40m north-south x 0.90m east-west x 1.50m deep.

- Test Pit 15 (Underpinning): This test pit was located in the southwest corner of the basement. It measured 1.85m north-south x 1.00m east-west x 1.80m deep.
- Test Pit 16 (Underpinning): This test pit was located along the west wall of the basement near the cellar entrance in the northwest corner. It measured 1.75m north-south x 2.20m east-west x 1.40m deep.
- Test Pit 17 (Underpinning): This test pit was located along the exterior north wall of Room G11. It measured 1.40m north-south x 1.00m east-west x 1.29m deep.
- Test Pit 18 (Demolition): This test pit was located in the stairwell area. It was revealed after the demolition of the staircase and the removal of the north wall of the Library (G04) whilst being monitored by an archaeologist. It measured 4.00m north-south x 4.30m east-west x 0.30m deep.
- Test Pit 19 (Pipe trench): This test pit was located within the porte-cochère. It measured 3.30m north-south x 0.80m east-west x 0.40m deep.
- East Quad (Underpinning): The entire Coal Yard area (East Quad) was demolished and reduced to enable underpinning beneath the main building walls to the west, south, and east and underneath the porte-cochère wall to the north. Including the area covered by Test Pit 7 the dimensions of the East Quad were 6.00m north-south x 5.60m east-west and it was reduced to a depth of 3.15m.
- Test Pit 20: This was an exploratory hole excavated immediately to the north-east of the Gardener's Cottage. It was approximately 2.00m by 0.6m and was up to 1.0m deep.

6.3 A single context recording system was used for the watching brief. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and/or exposed features were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on permatrace, the plans being drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 and sections drawn at 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50 depending on whichever was most appropriate for the feature, test pit, or area plan. Photographs were taken in black and white, colour slide, and digital formats. Brick samples and other finds (such as occasional pottery and glass fragments) were removed from site according to standard practices.

6.4 Levels applied to the test pits and East Quad records were derived from spot heights taken from architectural drawings of Valentines Mansion (HOK International Ltd, MCA Consulting Engineers Ltd., Bettridge Turner Partnership, Boxall Sayer Ltd, London Borough of Redbridge, & Land Use Consultants 2006). Levels both inside and outside the mansion at ground level were typically around 20.50m OD.

6.5 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

- 6.5.1 The archaeological building recording of Valentines Mansion was aimed at recording previously concealed areas of the building uncovered by repair and conservation work. The survey of these areas was undertaken at English Heritage Level 3, as outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006), and comprised a written description of internal and external spaces under investigation; manual scale drawings including plans, elevations, and architectural details; photography; and fabric analysis. Rooms were assigned number codes using the architect's plans, by which they are referred to in this report. The only areas not to be assigned codes were the Butler's Pantry and the Coal Yard; these areas will be referred to by these names.
- 6.5.2 Manual drawings of revealed fabric were undertaken, as specified in the written scheme of investigation. Photographic recording of revealed fabric was undertaken. Fabric and investigated spaces were recorded in 35mm and medium format black and white film, and colour slide film. A selection of photographs is presented within this report. Archive quality prints will be provided with the archive. A register of all photographs taken on site is included with this report, in Appendix 4.

6.6 SITE ARCHIVE

- 6.6.1 The completed site archive for this phase of work will eventually be deposited at LAARC under the site code VTM04.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE – WATCHING BRIEF (BY TRENCH)

7.1 EXTERIOR (Tunnel) - Test Pits 5 & 6 (Figures 3 & 8)

7.1.1 Natural deposits were not encountered in either test pit.

7.1.2 The earliest feature encountered in both Test Pits 5 and 6 was a tunnel, referred to as [8] in Test Pit 5 and [10] in Test Pit 6, constructed of red and yellow unfrosted stock brick with a concreted pinkish grey lime mortar in a stretcher bond forming the walls and an arched roof made of a single course of corsair bonded bricks. The interior surfaces of the tunnel were coated with a light yellowish-grey lime mortar wash and would have been accessible by five concrete steps that abutted the exterior northern wall of Room G11. The tunnel was 1.00m wide and ran 5.04m north-south beneath Room G11 before turning southeast for approximately 3.00m and then turning south again for approximately 2.00m. These alterations in the tunnel's direction, as seen in Test Pit 6, appear to closely match the contours of the bay window in Room G05. Although the brick work of the tunnel (recovered from the entrance) is 3035 fabric with re-used stock moulding, dating from 1780-1850, the part of the building it abuts, room G11, was constructed in 1870, indicating that the tunnel is constructed, at least in part, of re-used materials. The base of the tunnel was at 18.80m OD and the top of the roof was at 20.15m OD. The tunnel in its present state was most likely to have provided access to the conservatory, perhaps as concealed access for domestic staff. This tunnel appears to have superseded an earlier 'passage to the cellar' referred to on the 1848 floor plans.

7.1.3 Overlying the roof of the tunnel in Test Pit 6 was a layer of subsoil, [11], a fairly firm but friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent pea grit and gravel inclusions and occasional fragments of brick and glass. It was 0.34m thick. Sealing [11] was a 0.22m thick layer of modern topsoil consisting of a loose mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent root and pea grit inclusions and occasional small fragments of CBM [12] encountered at a height of 20.30m OD.

7.1.4 In Test Pit 5 it was clear that the southern end of the tunnel, just beyond the point it turned southeastwards, had been deliberately backfilled with rubble that prevented further use. This may have occurred simply because the conservatory was no longer in use or due to real or imagined fears of the ground collapsing into the tunnel. It is unclear when this backfilling happened, however the entrance to the tunnel was sealed by a modern red frogged brick wall, [10], in an English bond. It is presumed that this occurred post-World War II shortly before the concrete slab was laid that provided the base of a fire escape for the council offices.

7.2 EXTERIOR (Northern exterior wall of Room G11) – Test Pit 17 (Figures 3 & 13)

7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Test Pit 17 were loose, light-mid orange/brown natural sands and gravels, [94]. This layer was encountered at a height of 18.95m OD and was at least 0.56m thick.

7.2.2 Sealing the natural was layer [93] of firm dark brown clay with frequent CBM and mortar fragments, and containing various drainage pipes within. This layer was 0.30m thick and was interpreted as made ground. It was encountered at a height of 19.75m OD.

7.2.3 The made ground [93] was cut by a corner of a wall, [91], which appeared to run NE-SW under the existing foundations of Room G11. It was constructed of red brick with light brown lime mortar in an unclear bond and was encountered at a height of 19.56m OD. Brick samples taken from this wall indicate it to be of fabric type 3033, machined after 1850. The limited nature of the excavation did not permit wall [91] to be attributed to any of the surrounding structures or ascertain its function,

7.2.4 The foundation for the northern wall of Room G11 [92] was constructed in 1871 over this earlier masonry. An irregularly coursed yellow stock brick structure, 0.90m deep, it sat on top of a 0.20m thick concrete base. The foundation was backfilled by modern made ground and concrete slab [+].

7.3 EXTERIOR (Coal Yard) – East Quad & Test Pit 7 (Figures 3, 4, 9 & 15)

7.3.1 The earliest deposits encountered in the East Quad and Test Pit 7 were loose, light-mid orange brown natural sand and gravels, [94]. This layer was encountered at a height of 18.95m OD and was 0.56m thick.

7.3.2 Cut into the natural in Test Pit 7 was a culvert [19] and an associated drain [13]. Both were constructed of red brick with grey mortar, though the coursing was different: English bond in the case of the drain and 2 courses of corsair bond bricks comprised the slightly arched roof of the culvert. The culvert ran 2.30m north-south with the drain at the southern end adding a further 1.20m to the length of the structure; the drain was wider than the culvert, 0.99m compared with 0.60m. The combined structure abutted the west and south wall foundations, [75] and [74] respectively, and ran under the north wall foundation of the porte-cochère [76] into which it was keyed. The culvert and drain were also keyed into the brickwork of the coal chute. The culvert was encountered at a height of 19.37m OD, while the drain was seen much higher at 20.29m OD. A slightly organic and cessy greenish grey-brown silty sand backfill [20] was found partially filling both the drain and the culvert. The culvert was later re-used as part of the modern toilet block, a metal drain pipe was seen to run through it, while the drain was simply abandoned. Culvert [19] is thought perhaps to be the same as culvert [108] which was recorded in Test Pit 20 (see para. 7.5 below).

7.3.3 On the eastern side of the East Quad a layer of made ground [93] was observed to seal the natural into which were cut the foundations for the east wall [77] and the small wall [91] found in Test Pit 17, described above.

7.3.4 The wall foundations, [74], [75], [76] and [77], were red brick with grey mortar in an English bond and are all keyed into each other. All appear to be contemporaneous which would put the creation

of the Coal Yard including the coal chute and the culvert [19] and drain [13] within the same phase of building as the porte-cochère, ie between 1811-1830. The foundation of the east Coal Yard wall also appeared to have been re-used to provide the foundation for the west wall of room G11; note the difference in character between [77] and [92] built in 1871 and described in Test Pit 17. All foundations are still in use and were encountered between 20.82m OD and 20.86m OD. They were all approximately 2.20m in height.

- 7.3.5 Gaps between masonry structures in the East Quad and Test Pit 7 appear to have been backfilled with made ground [14]. A loose, light grey brown, slightly silty sand with frequent mortar, brick, tile, and other CBM inclusions, it was a mixture of post-medieval and modern made ground due to later redevelopment of the Coal Yard area.
- 7.3.6 Late 19th century and modern additions to the East Quad included steps and an access point to the cellar through the south wall foundation [74]. This probably occurred during the building of room G11 in 1871 which would have sealed the original passage to the cellars indicated on the Valentines Mansion Estate plan dated 1848. The final phase of building would have been the conversion of the about half of the entire yard area into a toilet block with associated manholes and piping through earlier culverts in the north wall foundation [76], and bricking up the coal chute access point in the south wall foundation [74].

7.4 EXTERIOR (Porte-cochère) – Test Pit 19 (Figures 3 & 14)

- 7.4.1 The earliest deposit found in the small pipe trench within the porte-cochère was a layer of firm, whitish-brown silty sand and gravel with building rubble inclusions [105]. It was 0.18m thick and encountered at a height of 20.46m OD.
- 7.4.2 Sealing this made ground was a bedding layer composed of black silty sand [104], it was less than 0.03m thick and supported the original floor surface for the porte-cochère [103]. This floor surface was constructed of yellow handmade bricks in a herring bone pattern and parts of it appeared to have been truncated as it was only seen in the west facing section. This floor presumably dates to the first phase of the porte-cochère, 1811-1830. This floor was 0.09m thick and was encountered at a height of 20.57m OD.
- 7.4.3 Overlying the original floor was a further bedding layer of firm, yellowish brown, sand and gravel [102]. It was 0.08m thick and supported the current floor surface [101] which was probably laid at the same time as the porte-cochère was extended, circa 1871. This floor was probably subsequently re-laid due to unevenness caused by wear and tear: a 0.33m cut [107] filled with concrete [106] was seen truncating [102] beneath floor layer [101]. The current floor surface is a small yellow, high-fired brick laid in a herring bone pattern and was encountered at a height of 20.73m OD.

7.5 EXTERIOR (Gardener's Cottage) – Test Pit 20 (Figure 2)

- 7.5.1 During the excavation of a small test pit immediately to the north-east of the Gardener's Cottage, a brick culvert [108] was revealed. This structure had been cut into adjacent made ground deposit [110] and contained an arched culvert aligned north-south. It was 0.58m wide with a maximum height of 0.95m, with its' top very close to current ground level. The culvert clearly continued both north and south towards the mansion beneath the Gardener's Cottage (thought to be mid-19th century in date). It is highly possible that culvert [108] is of the same construction as culvert [19] which was observed in the Coal Yard, had similar dimensions and ran north-south. On this basis culvert [108] is tentatively placed in the same phase as [19], with a construction date between 1811 and 1830.

7.6 INTERIOR (Basement) – Test Pits 15 & 16 (Figures 5 & 12)

- 7.6.1 Beneath the concrete slab of the cellar the only deposits found in Test Pits 15 and 16 were loose, light-mid orange brown sands and gravels, [99] and [98] respectively. They were encountered at a height of 18.51m OD in Test Pit 15 and at 18.57m OD in Test Pit 16.

7.7 INTERIOR (Library, Servants' Hall, Modern Stairwell) – Test Pits 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 18 (Figures 3, 6, 7, 10 & 11)

- 7.7.1 The earliest deposit observed in all test pits, except Test Pit 13, was a firm, light-mid brownish orange natural coarse sand and clay. This was encountered at 19.81m OD in Test Pit 8 ([18], [64], [65], [88] & [100]), 19.30m OD in Test Pit 9 ([25] & [59]), 19.42m OD in Test Pit 10 ([28] & [71]), 18.16m OD in Test Pits 11 and 14 ([33]), 19.23m OD in Test Pit 12 ([37]), and 19.82m OD in Test Pit 18 ([97]).
- 7.7.2 Overlying the natural were traces of subsoil. In Test Pit 11 this was a 1.32m thick layer of fairly firm, mid grey clay and coarse sand with occasional animal bone (mandible and long bones of a pig) and gravel inclusions, [32]. In Test Pits 8 and 14 layers of firm mid brown silty sand with occasional gravel, [54] and [51] were revealed, between 0.30m-0.40m thick. In Test Pit 18 the subsoil was a 0.25m thick layer of fairly firm, mid orange-grey brown, slightly clay sandy silt.
- 7.7.3 All the remaining features excavated during the underpinning operations were post-medieval in character. The majority of these appeared to have been constructed between 1750-1850, though certain features may have been of an earlier date and were repaired and re-used at this time. There were only two apparently unaltered pieces of masonry that potentially pre-dated 1750: [78] and [87].
- 7.7.4 Both [78] and [87] were built directly over the natural. Feature [78] was a small wall foundation in the southwest corner of Room G04 measuring 0.30m N-S by 0.30m E-W and 0.12m deep. It was constructed of re-used unfrogged red stock brick of fabric type 3039, dating to after 1700. It was encountered at a height of 19.83m OD. Feature [78] could well have been associated with [87],

- the remnant of a floor which was constructed of red brick of a similar type to [78]. It measured 0.80m N-S, 0.06m deep and was encountered at a height of 19.81m OD. It was concluded that [78] and [87] pre-dated the construction of the Library.
- 7.7.5 Also overlying the natural subsoil were several dumps of post-medieval made ground, specifically layers [36], [53], [70], [17], [41], and [29], [69] and [95] (the final three contexts represented the same layer seen in different test pits). These layers were typically firm but rather friable orangey grey brown sandy silts or silty sands with gravel and fragmented CBM inclusions and varied in thickness between 0.35m-0.69m. They were the result of trampled and redeposited natural and garden soil layers during the construction of the masonry structures in this part of the mansion.
- 7.7.6 The wall foundation [52], [55] and [60], overlay this made ground. Initially it appeared to be a sleeper for supporting the current floorboards at ground level but excavation revealed it to be a far more substantial structure which ran east-west across the length of the room for 5.60m then turned north and ran for at least 1.00m before reaching the limit of excavation of Test Pit 9. The wall was 0.40m thick, reached a depth of 1.20m and was encountered at a height of 20.27m OD. It was constructed of several types of red brick in an English garden wall bond including 3039 fabric type (unfrogged stock moulded brick dating from 1450-1700), 3032 nr 3033 fabric type (unfrogged bricks dating from 1666-1725), and earthy 3033 fabric type bricks dating from 1450-1700. However evidence of re-use was very clear, with mortar dating the current phase of the wall to post-1850. Due to the dates of the bricks themselves and the line of the foundation which extended under the current west wall of the Library and along the line of the east wall, it has been concluded that originally [52], [55] and [60] would have been the foundation of a garden wall that abutted the earliest phases of Valentines Mansion, between 1700-1769, prior to the construction of the Library, but that the foundation was later repaired and re-used after 1850 as a sleeper.
- 7.7.7 Also attributed to this phase of building were the remnants of a small red brick garden wall, [27], encountered at a height of 20.27m OD and measuring 0.28m N-S by 0.69m deep. It was clearly not part of the current footings of the west wall in the modern stairwell area. However, since it was only seen in the east facing section of Test Pit 10 and no brick sample could have been recovered little more could be ascertained about this masonry.
- 7.7.8 Backfilling these structures were several layers of made ground. Typically loose mid grey/ brown silty sands they were referred to as [85], [86], [57], [58] and [21] in various test pits. All appeared to be deliberate backfills and/or levelling layers.
- 7.7.9 Overlying the made ground was an east-west running foundation seen in Test Pits 8, 9, and 12 and referred to as [24], [62], [63] and [67]. Encountered at a height of 20.42m OD in Test Pit 9, it had been reduced in the other test pits to a height of 20.04m OD. The masonry was composed of re-used 3033 type red brick in an English garden wall bond dating it to a period after 1750. However, like [52], [55] and [60], this earlier wall foundation had been integrated into the Library, not as a sleeper but as a support for the current chimney breast. It measured 5.60m E-W by
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0.26m N-S by a maximum depth of 0.72m.

- 7.7.10 Foundation [24], [62], [63], [67] was cut by a later east-west running wall, [23], [35], [66], with an associated brick floor [22]. The floor [22] was a single course of stretcher bond red brick (3032 nr 3033 and 3033 type fabrics) dated to the 1800s. It was fragmentary, measuring 1.28m north-south by 0.84m east-west by 0.07m deep at a height of 19.81m OD. This could have been a later repair or addition to floor [87] in the southwest corner. Certainly wall foundation [23], [35], [66] is of the same dimensions, and at the same height as foundation [24], [62], [63], [67], although the bricks are clearly more recent and are in an English bond. The wall also seems to turn from E-W to N-S as can be seen in Test Pit 12, though some truncation has occurred. Both the foundation [23], [35], [66] and the brick floor [22] clearly represent a period of modification either by repair or replacement of earlier structures during the 19th century. The truncation that the foundation has endured is probably the result of further works after 1871.
- 7.7.11 During PCA's investigations during 2006 it was concluded that the footings ([47], [49], [81], and [73]) for the west wall had a *terminus ante quem* of 1769 (Brown 2006). The foundations were constructed of red unfrogged brick in a Flemish bond and bonded with light grey white lime mortar. No visible construction cut could be seen within the building. Due to the foundations being the support for the current standing west wall of the Library, stairwell and Servants' Hall of Valentines Mansion a large brick sample could not be retrieved, however it is clear that they post-date wall foundations [27], [78], and the large foundations [52], [55], [60] and [62], [63], [24], [67] described above. This allows an approximate date for the western wall footings of 1750-1769.
- 7.7.12 The footings for the western walls also appear to have undergone renovation post-1871. Unlike the red brick wall foundations described above parts of the footing in Test Pits 8 and 10 were composed of yellow stock brick with only occasional red bricks inclusions. They formed 3-4 courses of stepped footings for the western walls, [61] and [72], and were possibly repairs and / or replacements for earlier stepped footings.
- 7.7.13 The underpinning operations within the Servants' Hall also revealed traces of an earlier fireplace beneath the current hearth. The current fireplace re-uses the earlier red brick chimney breast [44]. But [44] appears to have originally been constructed for a fireplace slightly to the west and lower than the present one. Composed of a stone sill [39] with a flue [40] and a red brick fireplace [38], this earlier hearth was encountered at 20.82m OD. This fireplace probably dates to the initial build of this part of the house c. 1760.
- All structures were backfilled by various kinds of late post-medieval/ modern made ground: [82], [83], [84], [34], [68], [26], [56], [30], [31], [16]. Typically this made ground is loose light grey/brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions including CBM and concrete fragments and small sub-rounded and rounded gravel. Above the made ground in the Servants' Hall was a flagstone floor, in the modern stairwell area a modern concrete slab, and in the Library were thin masonry sleepers to carry floorboards. The masonry sleepers were machined fabric type 3033 dating post-1850.
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8 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

8.1 General: External

- 8.1.1 The building itself consisted of four floors with a classical design scheme, consisting of four floors, which include cellar and attic levels. It is composed of two main elements; the east block, forming the main house, with an early nineteenth-century porte-cochère at the north; and a single-storey wing to the west, which is currently occupied by service areas (Plate 1).

8.2 General: Internal

- 8.2.1 The interiors preserve evidence of all periods of the mansion's occupation across the last three centuries. The mansion is a large but compact building with the principal accommodation located on the ground and first floors of the main block. The two-storey northeast wing and single-storey west wing are later annexes providing additional rooms and service areas. Externally, the window heights reflect the relative importance of the floors; ground and first are equal, the second is subsidiary and the basement is hidden, with no natural light at all. The slight superiority of the ground over the first floor in the eighteenth century is indicated by the elaboration of the three box cornices and dentillation present on both floors. The majority of the ground and first floor room layouts are almost identical to the 1848 plan. The exception being Room 105's west wall, which was altered in order to create the first floor gallery corridor access to the 1870 wing (Figure 16). The earliest recorded room uses are shown on a house plan dating to c. 1848, and are used in the descriptions below.

8.3 Detailed: Ground floor

- 8.3.1 The ground floor of the main block contained the public rooms: entrance hall, Dining Room, Library, and Breakfast Room. The western extension to the house is only one storey and most recently contained the servant's areas. This may have originally been an orangery, given the height and ornate quality of the south facing windows. Closest to the main block is a room formerly used as a Kitchen. It is possible that this may be contemporary to the main block, with the orangery added to its west side at a later date (Figure 16).

8.4 Detailed: Room G14 (Vestibule) (Figures 17 & 18)

- 8.4.1 Part of the restoration process involved the removal of plaster render from the entrance-way lintel in the Vestibule. This revealed part of the original lintel structure, which is a combination of brickwork and wood. The brickwork has been repaired on the eastern side with modern bricks and the wood shows signs of rot. Vestibules are common in private residences as a modified mudroom; they are especially prevalent in buildings designed to elicit a sense of grandeur. Valentines Mansion's is a good example of this. The Vestibule between the north porte-cochère and the main interior hall was added during the 1811 improvements along with a lantern light.

8.5 Detailed: Room G04 (Library) (Figures 17, 19, 20 & 21)

- 8.5.1 Originally, this room was rectangular in shape, with a cant bay window at the southern extent. All the walls are painted yellow, with the ceiling and boxed cornice painted white.
- 8.5.2 The north wall is modern, created in the 1970s as part of the insertion of a staircase. The cornice along this wall was created from salvaged sections probably taken from the original north wall.
- 8.5.3 The addition of the modern north wall and stairwell created a small void in the northeast corner of the room. This was boxed off using modern, white-painted, cupboard panels. The original extent of the east wall is visible within this space, along with the later heating and electrical cabling additions. The remaining visible east wall and entire south wall have original white-painted panelling. Figures 16 & 17 show the extent to which the room has been altered.
- 8.5.4 The bay windows on the southern extent of the room have window-seats and folding shutters. There is no obvious evidence within the room to indicate its previous use as a Library, although the absence of panelling to the west wall and northern extent of the covered east wall could indicate the former presence of shelving.
- 8.5.5 The 1848 plan shows three indentations set into the inner face of the Library's west wall. Given the date of the plan, these could be a result of the 1694 - 1851 window taxation, which affected many residences across Britain. Blocking the outer face of the window may have catered for two purposes in this room (Figure 16): it avoided window taxation, and it created recesses which could have possibly provided further shelving space. The other possibility is that by including three 'blind' windows the continuity of the Palladian scheme on which the rest of the main house was based could be continued without too much light being added into the room.
- 8.5.6 The floorboards are largely original with signs of modern restoration near the north wall. This had been noted during the 2006 phase of assessment, when it was attributed to 1980s restoration after the woodwork suffered from a beetle infestation. The underlying floor joists were modern, and the brick floor sills appeared to be original but were covered in modern cement render (Plate 2).

8.6 Detailed: Room G05 (Morning Room) (Figures 16, 17 & 38)

- 8.6.1 Room G05 is described on the 1848 plans as a 'Morning Room', but in recent times was used as an office. It gives access to Rooms G01, G06, and G11. The room is rectangular in shape with a cant bay window at its eastern extent. The walls have no panelling present; instead they have been plaster rendered, wallpapered and painted. This decoration scheme has removed any evidence of panelling.
- 8.6.2 The south, east and west walls are painted dark red, and the north wall purple. The skirting has been varnished a deep brown colour with a picture rail painted white. The flooring is constructed of timber planking. No excavation was due to take place, so no investigation of the underlying support structure took place (Plate 3).

- 8.6.3 The doorway in the northern extent of the west wall could be simply a symmetrical addition used for design purposes only. However, the 1848 house plan does indicate that there was a closet under the principal staircase. This may have been accessed either via an opening between the east and west staircase, or via the door in Room G05 (Figure 17).
- 8.6.4 The glass in the sash windows are modern replacements, but the surrounding casements are original (Plate 3).
- 8.6.5 The modern addition of a boxed RSJ support across the eastern cant bay window had not been executed sympathetically. Closer inspection showed that in fact it had partially removed the ornate coving and ceiling frieze, and damaged parts of the original lath and plaster ceiling (Plate 4 & Figure 17).
- 8.7 Detailed: Butler's Pantry area (Figures 22 & 23)**
- 8.7.1 This area is immediately southwest of the porte-cochère and is irregular in shape, with the north wall reflecting the curve of the porte-cochère. Most recently, the area functioned as a store room and lavatory. For recording purposes, the area will be described as one room, the Butler's Pantry; though it has until very recently been split into three spaces.
- 8.7.2 The floor has two linear scars, one running east-west and one north-south, which indicate that the area was formerly divided into three distinct rooms. The walls indicated by these scars have been removed as part of the renovation works. By looking at the 1848 ground floor plan it is possible to distinguish what each individual space was used for (Figure 22).
- 8.7.3 The southern space was originally an access corridor, which led from the Kitchen (G17) to the Servants' Hall (G10) and cellar stairs.
- 8.7.4 The western space was marked as a 'Butler's Pantry'. This particular room is typical for a mid eighteenth-century mansion house. The common uses for the Butler's pantries were and still are, in some present day mansions, storage, cleaning, counting and sometimes keeping the family silver, wine log and merchants' books under lock and key. The butler would sometimes be required to sleep in the room for added security. The location of the pantry is typical, as it is adjacent to the Kitchen (G17), and had direct access to the main cellar and Servants' Hall (G10).
- 8.7.5 The northeastern space contained as a lean-to shed with a low level gulley; a short flight of stairs set immediately to the front of the lean-to gives secondary access to the cellar itself. The stairs were not on the 1848 plan.
- 8.7.6 In the very northwest corner of this space there are two linear scars, one running north-south and the other east-west, which mark walls which formerly created a small triangular-shaped area. This appears to have been constructed to enable the addition of facilities associated with conversion of the space into the lavatory area during the late twentieth century.
- 8.7.7 In the northeast corner of the area is an L-shaped concrete staircase giving secondary access to the north cellar complex. The steps do not appear on the 1848 plans.
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- 8.7.8 The uppermost three to four courses of the curved north wall are a modern addition, and are associated with the new roof and guttering fitted in 2000. The central section of wall has plaster render along with vertical and horizontal scarring, resulting from modern partitioning associated with the most recent use of the area for lavatories. The upper part of the wall has a line of modern asphalt roofing, most of which has been removed in preparation for the re-modelling. The upper western end of the wall has a string course, protruding by a half a brick's width. Occasional nails and screws protrude along the entire length of the wall. These are most numerous on the eastern and central portions of the wall, but also within the vertical scars seen either side of the plaster-rendered central area. Five small plastic brackets are attached to the central area of the wall and are associated with the modern use of the area (Plate 5).
- 8.7.9 The east wall has a ghost of a lean-to roof at its northern extent, which overhangs a central vertical scar a single brick width in thickness and partially infilled with cement. The scar relates to a partially demolished east-west wall which abuts a north-south partition wall, most of which has also been demolished, leaving only two courses extant. Both of these are later additions.
- 8.7.10 The east-west partition wall marks the entrance to the house's cellar complex associated with the 1848 corridor, and has a wood-framed single access doorway. The top of the wall has a wooden beam associated with the roof structure over the main steps into the cellars. The central section of the east wall has a vertical plastic drainpipe attached. There is also plastic guttering attached to the top of the remaining east-west partition, with traces of mesh screen clinging to it (Figure 16, 22 & 23, Plate 5).
- 8.7.11 The western end of the south wall is associated with the main access corridor, and has been rendered and painted olive green with white skirting. This section of the wall was originally part of the corridor connecting the cellar with the Servant's Hall, Kitchen and Butler's Pantry. The top of the wall has a white-painted timber panel, which originally housed the service bells; this was discovered when the roof of the corridor to the cellar was removed as part of the works. Running horizontally across the wall face above head height is a wooden joist with regularly spaced square ghosts, each having protruding nails; above this were cut off joists, which formerly supported the corridor roof. There was no evidence available to give an accurate date for the roof timbers (Plate 5). Towards the west end of the south wall, abutting the later doorway leading into the cellars, was an infilled window with a soldier-set arch above and a wood sill set towards the base of the original opening. The portion of window above and below the wood sill were infilled with different bricks and mortar, indicating two episodes of blocking.
- 8.7.12 The west wall marks the western extent of the original Butler's Pantry. This section of wall is rendered and painted cream, and has been converted into a modern lavatory cubicle, associated with the modern usage of the room (Figure 22). There are modern gas and water pipes and electric cables with associated beams, all painted cream, attached to whole length of western wall, all associated with the modern usage of the room. The lower two-thirds of wall projects out
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by a half a brick's width. There is an irregularly shaped scar at the northern extent of wall, resulting from the demolition of modern partitions associated with the modern lavatories. The wall itself has two minor cracks at its midpoint and one major crack at its northern extent, all resulting from earlier subsidence. There is also horizontal and vertical scarring associated with modern pipework and brackets for shelving. There is a single wooden-framed door set within a barrel-arched access point at the southern end of the wall, giving access to Room G17.

8.8 Detailed: Coal yard (Figures 24-30)

- 8.8.1 This space lies immediately to the south of the porte-cochère on the eastern side of the house, and thus the north wall is curved. The remainder of the room is rectangular in shape. For recording purposes the space will be treated as one room.
- 8.8.2 In the centre of the floor were two large voids. The eastern of these contains the stairwell giving access to the eastern cellars (Figures 24, 28 & 29). The western opening is an original coal-chute (Figure 24, 28 & 30). The south and eastern extents of both voids bear scarring related to partitioning associated with the modern usage of the room. To the south, west and partially to the eastern extents of the voids, there are remnants of later partition walls associated with modern usage (Figure 24).
- 8.8.3 The northern and eastern areas of the floor in this space are formed of concrete slab. In the southeast corner of the room the floor is slightly higher than the surrounding area and is composed of stone sets of varying sizes. The remaining southern and western parts of the floor are formed of small red tiles.
- 8.8.4 Scarring, ghosts and partition remnants were present on the southern part of the east wall, the entire west wall and south wall, associated with the areas used recently as lavatories.
- 8.8.5 The upper 3-4 courses of the north wall have been replaced with modern red bricks and modern air bricks have been placed at equally-spaced intervals. There is a trace of removed asphalt roofing on the upper west corner of the wall. The only part of the wall to be affected by the modern alterations is the western end (Figure 26).
- 8.8.6 The east wall contains two single wooden-framed doors which give access to Room G11. The northernmost door has a red brick lintel consisting of a single course of soldier-set bricks, and a small concrete doorstep below. The southernmost extent of the wall contains a single wooden-framed internal doorway giving access to G11. Some distance above the door is a single brick rowlock-set arch. There are two voids on the north side of the door in the upper part of the wall, where bricks have been removed.
- 8.8.7 At the top of the southern end of the wall, extending northwards, is a line of concrete render, which forms the shape of a lean-to roof. Traces of modern asphalt roofing material are visible directly below this render. There are two centrally placed vertical scars on the wall associated with the modern usage of the room (Plates 6 & 7). The central and southern portions of the wall

are rendered and painted white, partially concealing a horizontal wooden lintel in the centre of the wall (Figure 27). The central section of wall remained covered by plaster render throughout the investigation period, so further analysis could not be carried out.

8.8.8 The south wall has cement-rendered skirting at its base, and remnants of large white modern tiles at its eastern extent. The central and western extents of the wall have been plaster rendered and painted yellow, with the skirting painted brown. There is a ghost on the central portion of wall to the east of the doorway, indicating further partitioning. (All rendering and tile remnants were removed as part of the works, but have been included in the description in order to phase the use of the area.) The access point in the western extent of the wall has a two-course-thick brick arch head, and when plastered, had chamfered jambs from base to mid-height. To the west of the doorway is a buttress. A row of slightly irregularly-spaced joist sockets runs the length of the wall, below which in the western corner are remnants of removed asphalt roofing. An original window, now blocked, with a two-course-thick rowlock-set arched head, was revealed after removal of modern plaster render. A vertical scar, composed of five evenly-spaced sockets, is visible on the western side of the blocked window (Figure 25, Plate 8).

8.8.9 The west wall is rendered and painted yellow, with brown-painted skirting. A vertical scar is visible in the centre of the wall, indicating the position of a removed partition wall. A line of regularly-spaced joist sockets runs along the entire length of the wall above head height, a remnant of removed asphalt roofing. The entire wall remained covered by plaster render throughout the investigation period, so further analysis could not be carried out (Figure 27).

8.9 Detailed: Room G19: Scullery/Orangery (Figure 17)

8.9.1 This room is positioned on the western side of the building, within the Servant's area, and is still referred to as the Scullery. All of the ceilings in the western side of the house were removed as part of the restoration process. This revealed the wooden truss structure and original partially bricked up window openings on the southern side of the building (Plate 9).

8.9.2 Within the Scullery, later demolition and stripping revealed a nineteenth century brick oven, reaching from floor to ceiling height and covered with modern render (Figures 31-33). This is consistent with the room's historic function as a Scullery, as it was positioned next to the main Kitchen. Given that the oven does not appear on the 1848 plan, it is most likely that it was constructed after that date to supplement any short-fall by the main oven in the Kitchen (Room G17) (Plate 10).

8.9.3 The oven is constructed from red stock brick in English bond pattern. Both the oven and lower opening have a single course of soldier-set bricks forming their sills and lintels. The openings and oven floor have been reinforced using iron plating. The western side of the brickwork has suffered damage and been repaired with modern metric bricks set in a stretcher bond pattern (Plates 11 & 12).

8.9.4 The Orangery was originally 2 bays longer in the western direction. These bays were gone by the 1848 floor plan and a small toilet extension was added, probably during the 20th century. At the time of recording only remnants of the wall and the later lavatory fittings were visible.

8.10 First floor (Figure 35)

8.11 Detailed: Room 102 (Bedroom 1) and Room 103 (Drawing Room)

8.11.1 Room 102 is a small bedroom with plastered walls and a box cornice to all sides. The windows possess original shutters. The sink in the southeast corner of the room is a later addition, dating perhaps from the 1930s when the mansion was used as a public health office.

8.11.2 Two walls of room 103 are largely taken up with shelving, suggesting that this room also served as a Library. The removal of the mid 19th century partition stud wall revealed original timbers, overlaid with lath and plaster work. The doorway at the southern extent of the wall is a single wood-panelled door varnished to a dark brown colour and had no sign of recent restoration (Figures 36 & 37, Plates 13 & 14). After the removal of the door casing two pencil line graffiti were discovered, depicting a woman's face and the name 'James'; these probably date to the insertion of the stud wall in the mid-nineteenth century as indicated on the 1848 plan of the house.

8.11.3 During the restoration process, a portion of the north wall was knocked through and the skirting board removed, revealing a blocked doorway. The east side of the doorway is formed by a single piece of wood fastened to the rough red brick wall; the west side was obscured. No evidence of the door could be seen from the service corridor on the other side. The door was 240cm in height (Figure 35, Plate 16).

8.12 Detailed: Room 104 (main bedroom) (Figure 20)

8.12.1 Formerly the largest bedroom, communicating directly with the bathroom 114, this room has been truncated at the northern extent by the insertion of a modern staircase and wall dating to the 1970s. The north wall is constructed from modern breezeblock decorated with wallpaper unlike the other three walls which were painted. The decorative scheme of the room is very simple, the walls having been plaster rendered and painted yellow, with white painted skirting and coving.

8.13 Detailed: Room 105 (Bedroom 3) (Figures 38 & 39)

8.13.1 Earlier alterations are evident in this room. There is a box cornice on all walls, but the wall surfaces themselves only have panelling up to the height of the dado rail. Much of the paper has been stripped away revealing original Hessian lining and panelling work behind. At the eastern extent of the room's south wall is a blocked jib doorway which was previously hidden by the later Hessian wall covering. This door is present on the 1848 plan, indicating that the decoration scheme is later in date (Plates 17, 18 & 19).

8.14 General: Second floor (Figure 40)

- 8.14.1 The second floor consists of eleven rooms with a central access corridor and two lavatories on the north of the corridor. Given the location, layout and access to the rooms, it is likely that historically this was secondary accommodation: for example Servant's quarters, rooms for less prestigious guests and children's bedrooms or nurseries. The restoration process involved removing the ceilings in all the investigated rooms. This revealed the roof's support system, which consisted of a series of queen-post trusses on both the north and south side of the house. Earlier building recording for the Conservation Plan revealed the presence of scraps of wallpaper in the roof space thus indicating that the 2nd floor may originally have been rooms in the roof space when the roof was perhaps pitched. This would have been prior to the construction of the current scheme of a shallow pitch running within the parapet wall around all four sides and a central pitch running east west connecting to the main roof.

8.15 Detailed: Rooms 203 and 204 (Figure 41)

- 8.15.1 The room's walls are constructed of lath and plaster, and covered with a combination of modern paint and wallpaper (Plate 20). The windows are original sashes without internal shuttering. The wooden stud and plaster wall which originally divided the two rooms has a modern heater affixed to its southern extent in Room 203. This supports the theory that the two rooms were originally one, and were heated by the fireplace currently in Room 204. The later partition would have blocked any heat gained from the fireplace in Room 204 thus requiring a modern heater. Unfortunately there is no drawn or archival evidence available at this point to establish an exact date of construction for the wall (Plate 21). The 1848 floor plans unfortunately do not include the second floor.

8.16 Detailed: Rooms 212 and 213 (Figure 42)

- 8.16.1 The walls of these rooms are constructed of lath and plaster, and covered by a combination of modern paint and wallpaper. The windows are original sashes without internal shuttering. The stud and plaster wall between Rooms 212 and 213 blocks any heat gained from the fireplace in the south-western corner of Room 212, which together with the presence of a modern heater attached to the east wall, suggests that the two rooms were originally one and the wall is a later addition. Unfortunately there is no drawn or archival evidence available at this point to establish an exact date of construction for the wall (Plate 22).

9 PHASE SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 9.1.1 Natural deposits were encountered in all trenches except for Test Pits 5, 6, 13 and 19.
- 9.1.2 In the East Quad including Test Pits 7 and 17 and in the basement, Test Pits 15 and 16, the natural was loose, light-mid orange/brown natural sands and gravels recorded at an upper height of 18.95m OD in Test Pit 17. In Test Pits 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 18 the natural was found to be a firm, light-mid brownish orange natural coarse sand and clay. It was recorded at an upper height of 19.82m OD in Test Pit 18.
- 9.1.3 Overlying the natural in Test Pits 8, 11, 14 and 18, within the Library and Servants' Hall, were traces of subsoil, generally a layer of fairly firm, mid grey clay and coarse sand with occasional animal bone (mandible and long bones of a pig) and gravel inclusions.

9.2 Phase 2A: 1700-1850 (Pre-Library and Servants' Hall)

- 9.2.1 All the features excavated during the underpinning operations were post-medieval in character. The earliest archaeological deposits encountered at Valentines Mansion originated prior to the construction of the Library or the Servants' Hall and included two structures [78] and [87] which had remained unaltered since their initial construction while the wall foundation, [52], [55], [60], was an original structure that had later been incorporated into the Library.
- 9.2.2 Feature [78] was a small wall foundation constructed of re-used unfrogged red stock brick and dated post-1700. It was encountered at a height of 19.83m OD. Feature [78] could well have been associated with [87], the remnant of a floor at 19.81m OD which was constructed of red brick of a similar type to [78]. It was concluded that [78] and [87] pre-dated the construction of the Library.
- 9.2.3 Also overlying the natural subsoil were several dumps of post-medieval made ground, specifically layers [36], [53], [70], [17], [41], and [29], [69] and [95] (the final three contexts represented the same layer seen in different test pits). These layers were typically firm but rather friable orangey grey brown sandy silts or silty sands with gravel and fragmented CBM inclusions. They were the result of trampled and redeposited natural and garden soil layers during the earliest phase of building in this part of the mansion.
- 9.2.4 The wall foundation [52], [55] and [60], overlay this made ground. Initially it appeared to be a sleeper for supporting the current floorboards at ground level but excavation revealed it to be a far more substantial structure which ran east-west across the length of the room before turning north and reaching the limit of excavation of Test Pit 9. The wall was encountered at a height of 20.27m OD. It was constructed of several types of red brick in an English garden wall bond and evidence of re-use was very clear, with mortar dating the current phase of the wall to post-1850. Due to the dates of the bricks themselves and the line of the foundation which extended under the current west wall of the Library and along the line of the east wall, it has been concluded that originally

[52], [55] and [60] would have been the foundation of a garden wall that abutted the earliest phase of Valentines Mansion, between 1700-1769, prior to the construction of the Library, but that the foundation was later repaired and re-used after 1850 as a sleeper.

9.2.5 Also attributed to this phase of building were the remnants of a small red brick garden wall, [27], encountered at a height of 20.27m OD. It was clearly not part of the current footings of the west wall in the modern stairwell area.

9.2.6 The underpinning operations within the Servants' Hall also revealed traces of an earlier fireplace beneath the current hearth. The current fireplace re-uses the earlier red brick chimney breast [44]. But [44] appears to have originally been constructed for a fireplace slightly to the west and lower than the present one. Composed of a stone sill [39] with a flue [40] and a red brick fireplace [38], this earlier hearth was encountered at 20.82m OD. This fireplace probably dates to the initial build of this part of the house c. 1760.

9.3 Phase 2B: 1700-1850 (Construction of Library and Servants' Hall)

9.3.1 The small structures and garden walls of the earliest phase of construction were soon superseded by the construction of the Library and Servants' Hall. The earlier structures were backfilled by several layers of made ground which were typically loose mid grey/brown silty sands, [85], [86], [57], [58] and [21].

9.3.2 Overlying the made ground was an east-west running foundation referred to as [24], [62], [63] and [67]. The wall was encountered at a maximum height of 20.42m OD and was dated to a period after 1750. This wall, serving as a chimney breast support, was potentially from the earlier phase of building, like [52], [55] and [60].

9.3.3 Foundation [24], [62], [63], [67] was cut by a later east-west running wall, [23], [35], [66], with an associated brick floor [22]. The fragmentary floor [22] was a single course of stretcher bond red brick dated to the 1800s and was encountered at a height of 19.81m OD. This could have been a later repair or addition to floor [87] in the southwest corner. Certainly wall foundation [23], [35], [66] is of the same dimensions and at the same height as foundation [24], [62], [63], [67], although the bricks are clearly more recent and are in an English bond. Both the foundation [23], [35], [66] and the brick floor [22] represent a period of modification either by repair or replacement of earlier structures during the 19th century. The truncation that the foundation has endured is probably the result of further works after 1871.

9.3.4 During PCA's investigations during 2006 it was concluded that the footings ([47], [49], [81], and [73]) for the west wall had a *terminus ante quem* of 1769 (Brown 2006). The foundations were constructed of red unfrogged brick in a Flemish bond and bonded with light grey white lime mortar. No visible construction cut could be seen within the building. Due to the foundations being the support for the current standing west wall of the Library, stairwell and Servants' Hall of Valentines Mansion a large brick sample could not be retrieved; however it is clear that they post-

date wall foundations [27], [78], and the large foundations [52], [55], [60] and [62], [63], [24], [67] described above. This allows an approximate date for the western wall footings of 1750-1769.

9.4 Phase 3: 1811-1830 (External Additions)

- 9.4.1 It was possible to more closely date the external features of Valentines Mansion than those encountered within the building. These structures and other deposits all post-dated the construction of the Library and Servants' Hall. Cut into the natural in Test Pit 7 were a brick-built culvert [19] and drain [13]. The combined structure abutted the west and south wall foundations, [75] and [74] respectively, and ran under the north wall foundation [76] into which it was keyed. The culvert and drain were also keyed into the brickwork of the coal chute. The culvert was encountered at a height of 19.37m OD, while the drain was seen much higher at 20.29m OD. A slightly silty sand backfill [20] was found partially filling both the drain and the culvert. The culvert showed signs that it had been reused for the modern toilet block while the drain had simply been abandoned. It is also considered, based on dimensions, alignment and construction, that the culvert [108] which was found in Test Pit 20 by the Gardener's Cottage may be a continuation of culvert [19].
- 9.4.2 On the eastern side of the East Quad a layer of made ground [93] was observed to seal the natural. This layer had been subsequently cut by foundations for the east wall [77] and a small wall [91], which appeared to run NE-SW under the existing foundations of Room G11 and reached a height of 19.56m OD.
- 9.4.3 The wall foundations [74], [75], [76] and [77] were all keyed into each other, and appeared to be contemporaneous which would put the creation of the Coal Yard, including the coal chute and the culvert [19] and drain [13], within the same phase of building as the porte-cochère, ie between 1811-1830. The foundation of the east Coal Yard wall also appeared to have been re-used to provide the foundation for the west wall of room G11. All foundations are still in use and were encountered between 20.82m OD and 20.86m OD. They were all approximately 2.20m in height.
- 9.4.4 Outside the East Quad the earliest deposit found in the small pipe trench within the porte-cochère was a layer of made ground [105]. Overlying the made ground was silty sand bedding material [104], a thin layer that supported the original floor surface for the porte-cochère [103]. This floor presumably dates to the first phase of the porte-cochère, 1811-1830. This floor was 0.09m thick and was encountered at a height of 20.57m OD.
- 9.4.5 Original window openings and an access way were visible in Room G19, the Scullery. These together with evidence gained from archival research indicate that originally the room was part of a larger complex. This may have been an orangery pre-dating 1848. Orangeries were fashionable during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; they were a wealth and status symbol that only the upper classes could afford. By the mid to late nineteenth century the popularity of the orangery was starting to decline as the glasshouse or conservatory started to become more

fashionable. The abolition of the window/glass tax in 1845 and the construction of Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition dealt the last blow to their popularity. Ideally, orangeries needed to be located in large gardens with an uninterrupted south-facing aspect. This meant they were generally separate from the main house, which in turn supports the theory that this structure was once an orangery and then converted into the service area, including a Dairy, a Larder and a Laundry, before the time of the 1848 plan (Figure 16).

9.5 Phase 4: 1850-Modern (Renovations and Additions)

- 9.5.1 The earliest feature encountered in both Test Pits 5 and 6 was a tunnel, referred to as [8] in Test Pit 5 and [10] in Test Pit 6, constructed of red and yellow unfrogged stock brick, which would have been accessible by five concrete steps that abutted the exterior northern wall of Room G11. The base of the tunnel was at 18.80m OD and the top of the roof was at 20.15m OD. The tunnel is most likely to have provided access to the conservatory, perhaps to provide concealed access for domestic staff. Overlying the roof of the tunnel in Test Pit 6 was a layer of subsoil [11], sealed by modern topsoil [12] which reached a height of 20.30m OD
- 9.5.2 The entrance to the tunnel was sealed by a modern red frogged brick wall [10] in an English bond. It is presumed that this occurred post-World War II shortly before the concrete slab was laid that provided the base of a fire escape for the council offices.
- 9.5.3 Within the porte-cochère the original floor [103] was sealed by a further bedding layer of sand and gravel [102], which supported the current floor surface [101]. This floor surface was probably laid at the same time as the porte-cochère was extended, c. 1871. There are indications that this floor may have been re-laid in parts due to gradual deterioration as a 0.33m cut [107] filled with concrete [106] was seen truncating [102] beneath floor layer [101]. The current floor surface was encountered at a height of 20.73m OD.
- 9.5.4 The footings for the western walls within the mansion also appear to have undergone renovation post-1871. Unlike the red brick wall foundations [47], [49], [73] and [81] parts of the footing in Test Pits 8 and 10 were composed of yellow stock brick with only occasional red bricks inclusions. They formed 3-4 courses of stepped footings for the western walls, [61] and [72], and were possibly repairs and / or replacements for earlier stepped footings.
- 9.5.5 All structures with the Servants' Hall and Library were backfilled by various kinds of late post-medieval/modern made ground: [82], [83], [84], [34], [68], [26], [56], [30], [31], [16]. Additionally a small robber cut was seen to partially truncate made ground [83] although it too was sealed by layer [82]. Above the made ground in the Servants' Hall was a flagstone floor, in the modern stairwell area a modern concrete slab, and in the Library were thin masonry sleepers to carry floorboards. The masonry sleepers were machined fabric type 3033 dating post-1850.
- 9.5.6 The foundation for the northern wall of Room G11 [92] was constructed in 1871 over the earlier masonry [91]. The foundation was backfilled by modern made ground and concrete slab [+].

- 9.5.7 Gaps between masonry structures in the East Quad and Test Pit 7 appear to have been backfilled with made ground [14]. As with the made ground within the mansion this deposit was composed of a mixture of post-medieval and modern material due to recurring redevelopment of the Coal Yard area.
- 9.5.8 Late 19th century and modern additions to the East Quad included steps and an access point to the cellar through the south wall foundation [74]. This probably occurred during the building of Room G11 in 1871 which would have sealed the original passage to the cellars indicated on the Valentines Mansion Estate plan dated 1848. The final phase of building would have been the conversion of the almost the entire yard into a toilet block with associated manholes and piping through earlier culverts in the north wall foundation [76], and bricking up the coal chute access point in the south wall foundation [74].
- 9.5.9 Studwork observed on the second floor was consistent with late Georgian or Regency style lath and plaster techniques, although it is probable that the two investigated partitions are not of exactly the same date. The timbers themselves appeared to have been reused, explaining their poor condition when exposed (Plate 23).
- 9.5.10 The bread oven discovered in the southeast corner of Room G19 (the Scullery) does not appear on the 1848 plan of the house, and so is likely to be later in date. The bricks used in the oven's construction measure 215mm x 116mm x 56mm, which are typical for the late 1800s and support the theory that this area acted as a support or backup cooking area to the main Kitchen after 1848.
- 9.5.11 Both the Coal Yard and Butler's Pantry pre-date the addition of the porte-cochère entrance way. These two areas would have only been used by the Servant's.
- 9.5.12 The demand for coal only really took off from the mid nineteenth century onwards, as new coal-fired ovens and heating systems were introduced. The reinforced concrete roofing used in the coal chute and entranceway to the main cellar basement is possibly mid to late nineteenth century in date. Archival research indicates that reinforced concrete was in use by the mid nineteenth century, and given that the reinforcement used in the concrete was iron, this places the construction contemporaneous with the two storey extension constructed in 1870.

9.6 Phase 5: Late 20th Century

- 9.6.1 Modern alterations and remedial works, including work undertaken as late as the mid 1980s, were observed in several areas. These included the addition of an access stairwell and modern north walls in Rooms G04, 104 and 205, replacement of floor joists in Room G04, and the addition of RSJs in the ceilings of ground and first floor rooms.

10 ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE FOR THE SITE

10.1 An initial assessment of the locations of various components of the existing archive for the site compiled during previous pieces of work (for example plans, survey data and photos) has shown that the following are among some of the current custodians:

- Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd [from previous pieces of watching brief and historic building recording work]
- Valentines Mansion
- London Borough of Redbridge
- Land Use Consultants [compilers of the Park Restoration Plan for the London Borough of Redbridge]
- Richard Griffiths Architects [prepared the Conservation Management Plan and were involved in design schemes at Valentines Mansion previous to current restoration, particularly external repairs and around the porte-cochère]
- HOK International Ltd [current architects involved in the restoration design]
- Friends of Valentines Mansion

10.2 A number of the above hold considerable archives based on various undertakings at the mansion, but do not necessarily store the material in an ordered, indexed and accessible fashion. This makes an attempt to try and quantify and index the archive a laborious process.

11 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

11.1 The historic building recording and the watching brief have helped to identify several previously unknown building elements within Valentines Mansion, including the earlier fireplace in the Servants' Hall, the garden walls and brick floors in the Library, the earlier brick floor in the porte-cochère, the culverts in the Coal Yard and by the Gardener's Cottage, and the bread oven in the Scullery. These discoveries, together with new data collected from previously known structures, allow for an increasingly sophisticated insight into the construction of Valentines Mansion.

11.2 Archaeological Interpretation

- 11.2.1 Within the footprint of the mansion traces of archaeological deposits that pre-date the post-medieval period are not abundant. Within the Coal Yard and basement it could be clearly seen that those structures had truncated any earlier features. However, the survival of natural subsoil within test pits in the Library, Servants' Hall, and the modern stairwell suggest that earlier archaeological deposits could survive beneath the western part of the house at least.
- 11.2.2 Within the Library there were several masonry structures, including walls and a brick floor surface that appeared to pre-date 1750, certainly in the case of one large substantial garden wall foundation. This was a clear indication that the western part of the house was built later than the current central and eastern parts of the property confirming the theory that the original core of the property would have been based around the central staircase and its associated Venetian glass window.
- 11.2.3 The reuse of some of the pre-1750 structures such as the garden walls as a sleeper and a support for the current fireplace combined with evidence from the 2006 investigation indicate the western wall foundations were constructed between 1750-1769.
- 11.2.4 There have been alterations to the structures in the western part of the house after their establishment: examples would be the movement of the fireplace on the eastern wall in the Servants' Hall prior to 1848, a possible earlier brick floor surface within the Library, and the addition of a yellow stock brick stepped footing to the western wall foundation. But perhaps the most significant change was the establishment of the modern stairwell which created a new vestibule and entrance to the mansion while severely diminishing the size of the Servants' Hall.
- 11.2.5 The watching brief on the exterior parts of the property has been equally enlightening. The establishment of the direction of the tunnel and its probable connection to the Conservatory is suggestive of it having been built around 1870, in part at least from re-used materials, at the same time as Room G11. The tunnel would have enabled domestics to carry out their tasks without blocking the view from the Morning Room, Room G11, or the Conservatory.
- 11.2.6 The discovery of an earlier brick floor beneath the current one in the porte-cochère lends credence to the view that the porte-cochère was modified after its creation by Charles Welstead,

probably by the Inglebys.

- 11.2.7 The watching brief established that the Coal Yard underwent three major phases of development: Firstly the four wall foundations that delineate the limits of the yard were established between 1811-30, contemporary with the foundation of the first phase of the porte-cochère, and keyed into the foundations were a coal chute and a drain in the southwest corner with associated culverts. The second phase would have been occasioned by the construction of Room G11 in 1871. The east wall foundation of the Coal Yard was re-used as the foundation for the west wall of Room G11, while a new set of steps and an access point to the cellar were built through the south wall foundation. Room G11 would have sealed the original passage to the cellars indicated on the Valentines Mansion Estate plan dated 1848 necessitating the new access point. The final phase of building would have been the conversion of the almost the entire yard into a toilet block with associated manholes and piping through earlier culverts in the north wall foundation, and bricking up the coal chute access point in the south wall foundation.
- 11.2.8 The watching brief also provided tentative evidence that the culvert seen by the Gardener's Cottage may be of the same construction phase, or even same construction, as the one found in the Coal Yard.

11.3 Historic Building Interpretation

- 11.3.1 During the restoration works, it was possible to observe a number of previously hidden structural elements of the building that help to enhance our understanding of the building's development. A number of points were observed.
- 11.3.2 Upon the ownership of Valentines by Charles Welstead improvements to the house were undertaken in c 1811 in order to keep up with the architectural fashions of the day, which included the use of polychromic brick effect (Land Use Consultants 1999, 16). The Palladian window on the north façade is a reminder of the original principles used in the layout of the house, which over time was altered to accommodate new rooms and new technologies.
- 11.3.3 The removal of the ceiling and stripping of partitioning and plasterwork within the single-storey west wing, currently referred to as the Servant's wing, provided supporting evidence for the theory that this was originally an orangery pre-dating 1848.
- 11.3.4 The removal of the plasterwork within the Coal Yard and Butlers pantry area revealed two blocked windows which provided further evidence of the pre-1811 north façade. The windows themselves might also indicate a difference between the east and west portions of the house on the ground floor. Given that the window in the Coal Yard was the smaller of the two it is possible that this was associated with the closet under the stairs which is annotated on the 1848 plan of Valentine's Mansion. The Butlers Pantry window was comparable in size to the other ground floor and first floor windows, which could indicate that the Servants' Hall was not always the domain of the staff. It is possible in fact that, given the proximity of the Servants' Hall to the Kitchen, the

- Servants' Hall was once the Dining Room. The 1848 plan of the mansion indicates that the orangery had been converted into further staff areas, indicating that more staff were employed and thus the need for the Servants' Hall.
- 11.3.5 All of the other rooms investigated date to the mid to late nineteenth century. The plan from 1848 (Figure 16), rather than being simply a plan of Valentines Mansion, is likely to be an alteration plan, detailing new additions. It falls into the date range when conservatories, bathrooms and billiards rooms were becoming fashionable. New techniques in cooking and heating were also emerging during this period. Older architectural styles and arrangements became outdated, and the desire to display status through fashionable additions led to alterations being undertaken to older buildings.
- 11.3.6 Original load-bearing timbers were not in evidence in the partition walls investigated on the first and second floors. The presence of ceiling laths between the ceiling joists and stud wall observed in Rooms 203 and 204 suggests that the stud wall may not be original to the respective rooms, instead dating to the mid nineteenth century period.
- 11.3.7 Improvements often led to change in use of certain rooms. The unheated parlour became a heated dining room at the same time as the unheated loft became the heated principal bedroom. Generally, the increasing specialisation of functions led to a multiplication of rooms. For instance, a hall in which food preparation, cooking and dinning all took place became out of date; those functions were parcelled out between Scullery, Kitchen and dining room, leaving the hall as only a living room. Such modifications to an existing house would be following the examples set by other houses newly erected to the latest pattern (Brunskill 2001, 203). Brunskill's assertion is perfectly exemplified by the modifications and additions shown in the 1848 plan. The Billiard Room and Dining Room most probably date to this period.
- 11.3.8 The addition of the conservatory on the east wing supplanted the original orangery, which either in or by 1848 had been turned into various Servant's rooms. The wing retains reminders of its original purpose in the original window openings still visible on both the interior and exterior of the building.
- 11.3.9 The Coal Yard which is evident on the 1848 plan was probably also a mid to late nineteenth century addition; the owner at the time, Charles Holcombe, was involved in refining coal tar for use in paint and varnish, and it is not surprising that he was among those who could afford and who would want new coal technology in their homes.
- 11.3.10 Archaic door and window styles, archaic details and even archaic materials were often used in socially inferior parts of a building (Brunskill 2001, 204). The windows on the ground floor are significantly larger than those of the second floor, which contained servant rooms, and possibly rooms for children or less important guests. The investigation into two partition walls on the second floor revealed that the timbers were not of the best quality and may have been re-used.
- 11.3.11 Modern (20th century) remedial works were evident in the areas investigated on the ground, first
-

and second floors. In a number of rooms modern metal joists supported repaired areas of timber floor joists within the bay window areas.

- 11.3.12 Valentines Mansion has undergone many changes, reflecting the changing fortunes of the owners, their architectural tastes and the basic evolution of domestic usage, developing the building from what was probably a basic farmstead to a fully-functioning gentry mansion.

11.4 Project Critique

- 11.4.1 The fieldwork elements of the archaeological watching brief and historic building recording were conducted fully in accordance with the approved method statement for the site works (Mayo 2006).
- 11.4.2 Conclusions drawn above from the fieldwork have attempted to incorporate earlier investigative projects, for example Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd's previous watching briefs, to draw together information about Valentines Mansion and its development. However, the very nature of the site work on which the fieldwork was conducted (targeted impacts to allow the restoration of the building rather than widespread opening up) will always mean that archaeological interpretation is limited, as it can only study 'key-hole' opportunities within the building and its grounds. Therefore the ability of this study to draw wider conclusions is limited. Any omissions from the conclusions which might have been expected are likely to be the result of limited or no opportunity or address them within the scope of the restoration project.
- 11.4.3 A primary objective of the work was to assess gaps in the widespread archives held by a variety of organizations who have undertaken recording work or study at the mansion. These archives have been produced through enthusiastic interest, archaeological investigation and the design of schemes for long-term improvements both as part of the recent HLF work and earlier proposals. The result has been a disparately held archive which is both inaccessible and unstructured. The objective was to identify the gaps that exist and attempt to fill them, as well as combining the then structured archive with that produced by the recent work to produce one which was both coherent and accessible.
- 11.4.4 Despite efforts to trace constituent parts of the archive held by various organizations, it has become clear that the collation of the existing archive into a cohesive and accessible entity is inherently difficult. This is in no part due to the fact that there is no central database of which organizations have undertaken work at Valentines Mansion and therefore hold an archive. It is also the case that such individual organizations who are no longer involved in the mansion may have no justification themselves for keeping their archives catalogued, and as such a request to access them would require time and financial expenditure on their part to produce them, which they are under no obligation (other than goodwill) to do.
- 11.4.5 In order to fully collate the archive of material for previous work at the mansion, it is our opinion that such an enterprise could only be properly undertaken with authority by an appointed person

at the mansion rather than a sub-contracted unit such as Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Such a project would, however, require a dedicated period of time and budgetary resources as well as sufficient space to collate and store the material, if that were to be an intention.

12 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

12.1 The archaeological project archive comprises the following:

- The Paper Archive

Context sheets	100 sheets
Plans (1:20)	22 drawings on 23 sheets
Plans (1:50)	3 drawings on 3 sheets
Sections (1:10)	26 drawings on 26 sheets
Sections (1:20)	3 drawings on 3 sheets
Sections (1:50)	3 drawings on 3 sheets
Area sketch plans	2 sheets
Other notes	

- The Finds Archive

Ceramic Building Material	8 Boxes
Metal finds	1 Box
Pot	2 Boxes
Glass	1 Box
Faunal remains	1 Box
Plaster	1 Box

- Photographic Archive

Black and White 35mm	60 photographs
Colour Slide 35mm	202 photographs
Colour medium format	15 photographs
Black and White medium format	15 photographs
Digital Image	91 photographs

12.2 The contents of the Historic Building Archive are detailed in Appendices 4 and 5.

13 PUBLICATION OUTLINE AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

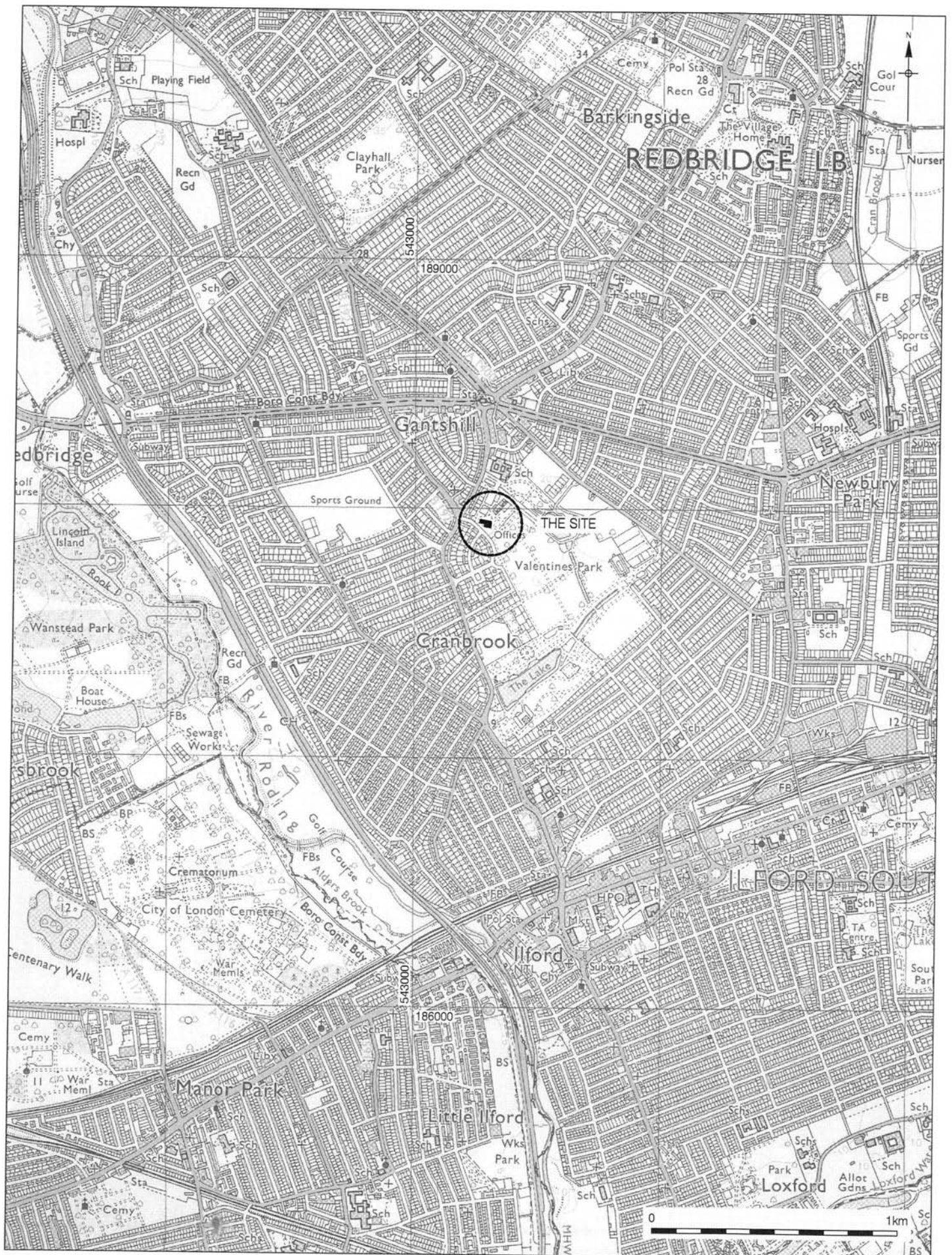
- 13.1 It is proposed that the fieldwork conducted at Valentines Mansion be reported as a short article in a local newsletter or publication such as *London Archaeologist*. The publication will draw upon the findings of the recent work and collate them with previous investigations at the mansion by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, with the aim of presenting a phased development of the investigated parts of the site as revealed during the fieldwork.
- 13.2 The publication should also aim to address the following research questions resulting from the fieldwork:
- How can the remains which pre-dated the current western wing of the mansion be related to available historical information?
 - How does the conjectured plan of the original smaller building, centred around the staircase, correspond to available historical information?
 - Can the apparent Servant's tunnel be reconciled with other similar features in contemporary properties of this type?
 - Can the theory that the porte-cochère was reworked by the Ingleby's be strengthened?
 - Can the introduction of coal-based systems installed in the property be further illuminated?
- 13.3 The publication will present the findings in a manner which allows the integration of the archaeological and historic building results with the available histories for the site to demonstrate corroborations or discrepancies between them.
- 13.4 The publication will include the following elements:
- Introduction
The circumstances of the investigations will be discussed and a brief introduction to the archaeological, historical and geological background to the site will be related.
 - Archaeological Sequence and Historic Building Recording Results
The report will be illustrated with phased plans, historic maps and site photographs.
 - Discussion
The development of the site will be discussed and will address the questions outlined above.

14 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 14.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Redbridge Council for funding the project and David Divers of English Heritage for monitoring the project on behalf of the LPA. We are grateful especially to Nigel Burch of Redbridge Council for commissioning the work and for his tireless and invaluable assistance, and also to Seax for supplying historic photographic and illustrative evidence.
- 14.2 The authors would like to thank Chris Mayo for project management of the site and editing this report, Alex Rose-Deacon for editing the historic building recording chapter and advice while undertaking the building recording, Strephon Duckering for photography, Denise Mulligan, Andy Stewart and Paul McGarrity for supervising and assisting on site respectively, Josephine Brown, Ruben Lopez and Mark Roughley for the illustrations, and Kevin Hayward for spot dating the brick samples recovered from the site.

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



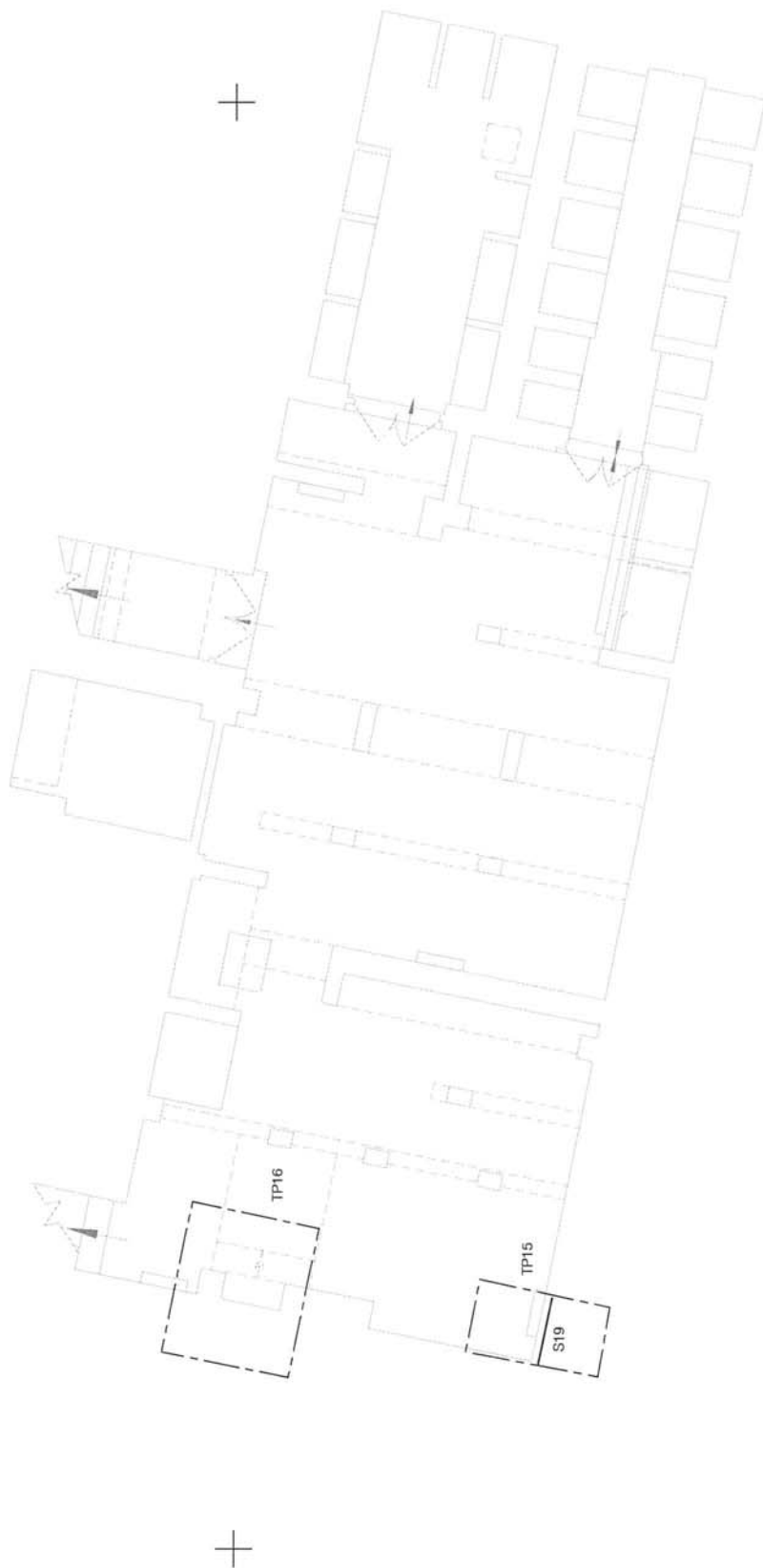
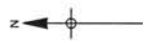


Figure 3
Location of Test Pits at Ground Floor Level: one of two
1:100 at A3



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Figure 4
Location of test pits at Ground Floor level: two of two; East Quadrant Underpinning
1:100 at A4

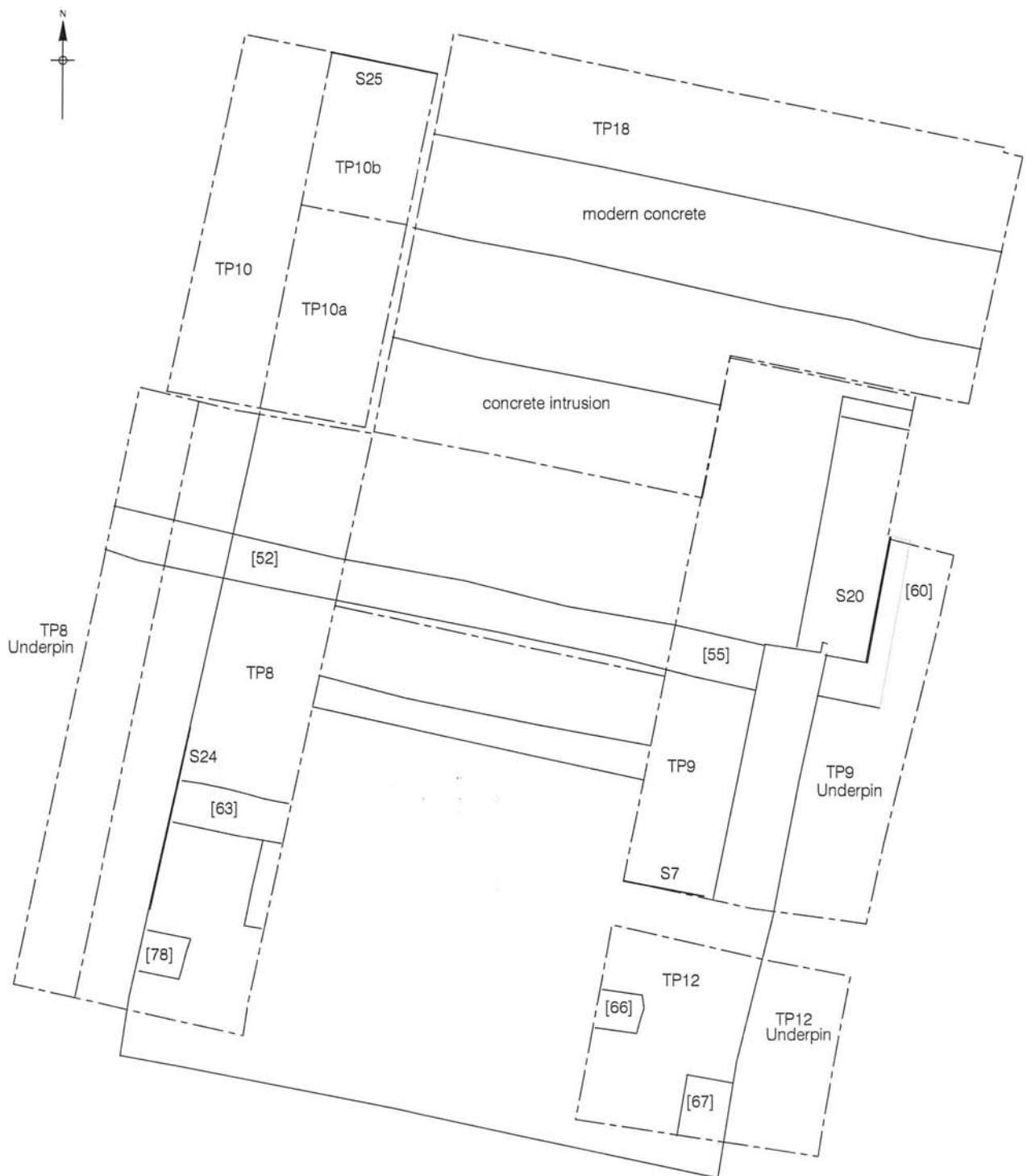


NB Registration crosses show location in relation to ground floor plan



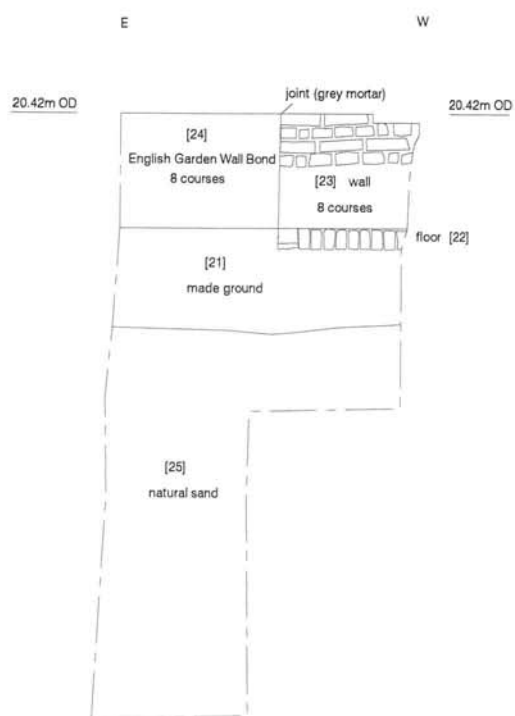
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Figure 5
Location of Test Pits at Basement Level
1:100 at A4

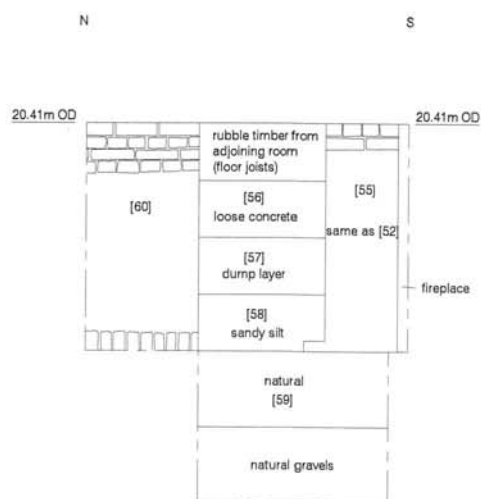


0 2.5m
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2008

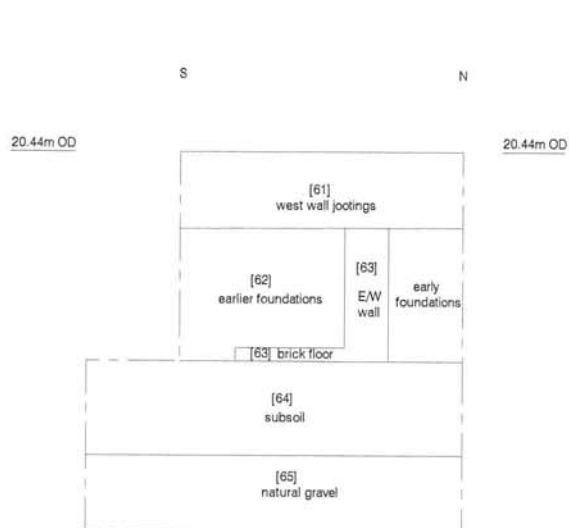
Figure 6
Plan of Test Pits within Room G04
1:50 at A4



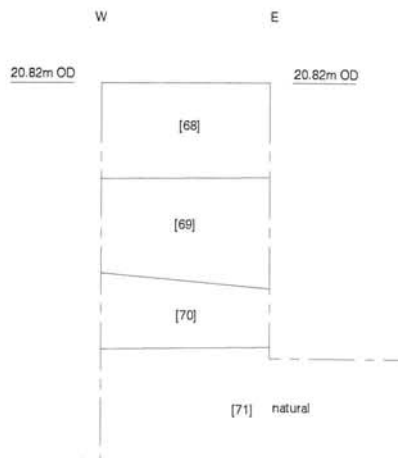
Section 7
TP9
North Facing



Section 20
TP9 underpin
West Facing



Section 24
TP8
East Facing



Section 25
TP10
South Facing



Figure 7
Sections 7, 20, 24, 25
from Test Pits in Room G04
1:40 at A4

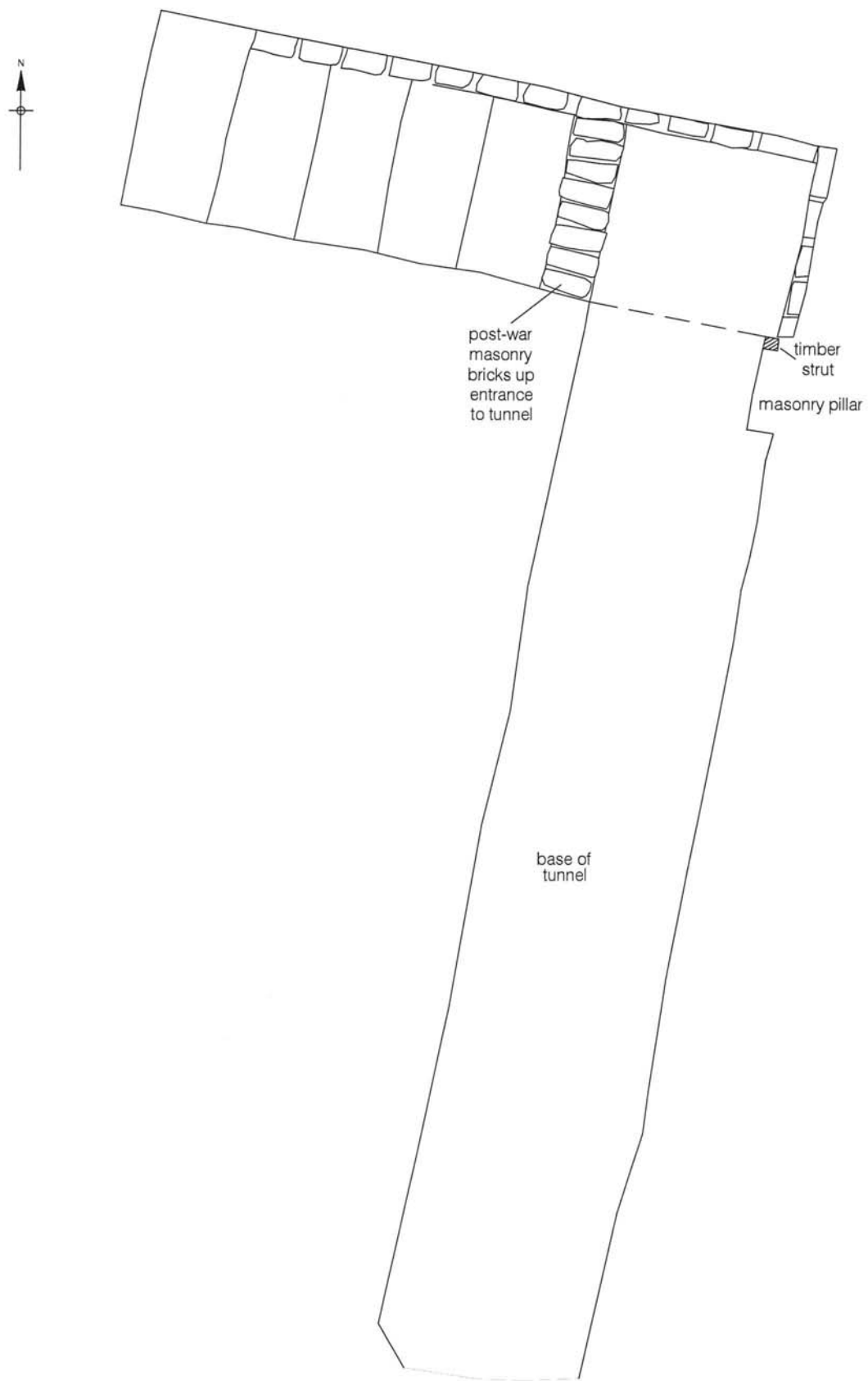
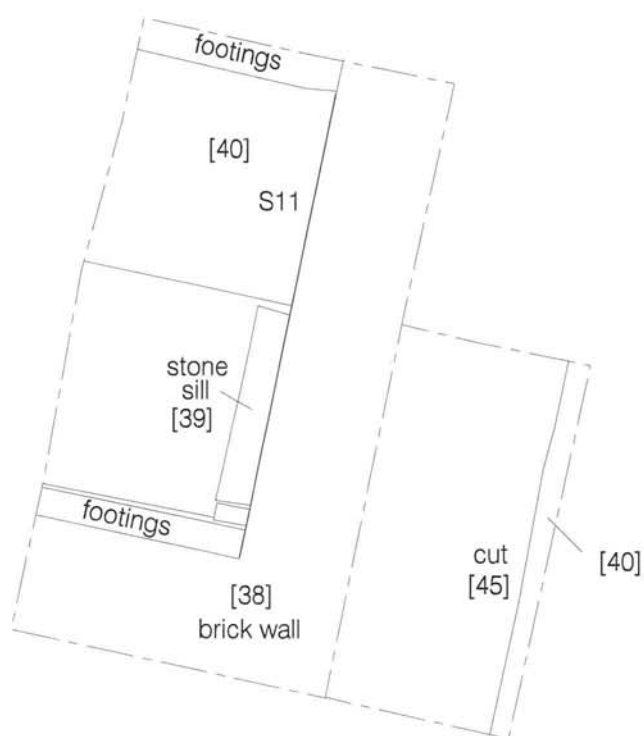


Figure 8
Plan of TP 5
1:25 at A4



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Figure 9
Plan of TP7 and East Quad TP
1:25 at A4



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Figure 10
Plan of TP 13
1:20 at A4

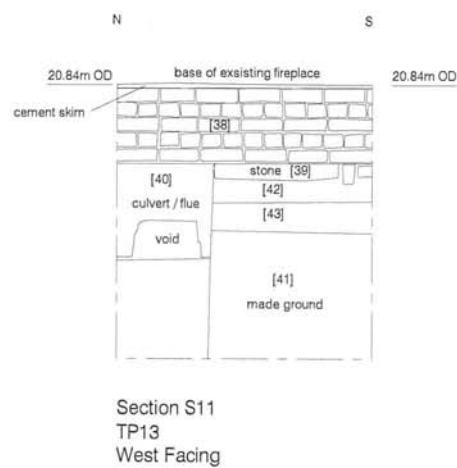
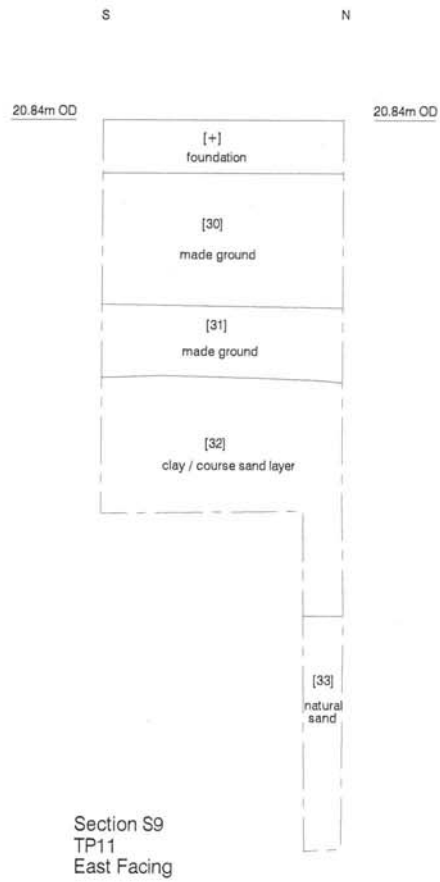
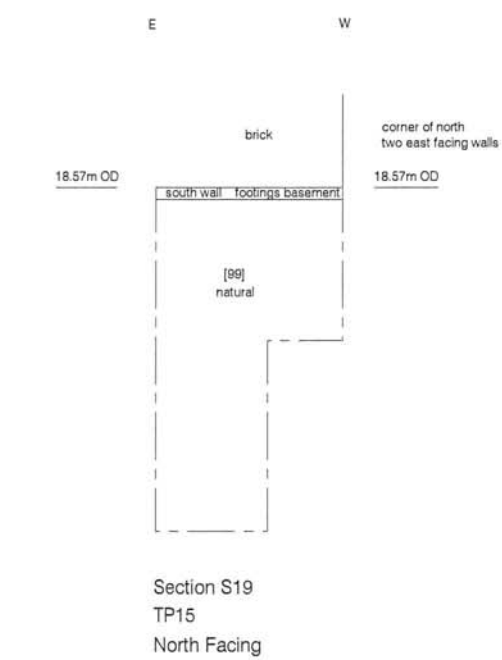
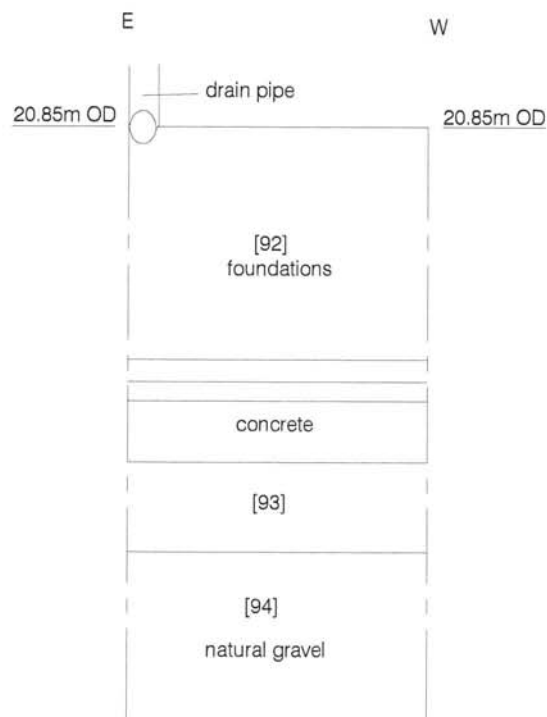
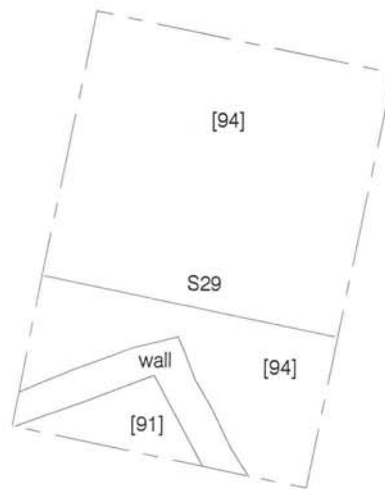


Figure 11
Sections 9 and 11
from Test Pits in Room G10
1:40 at A4



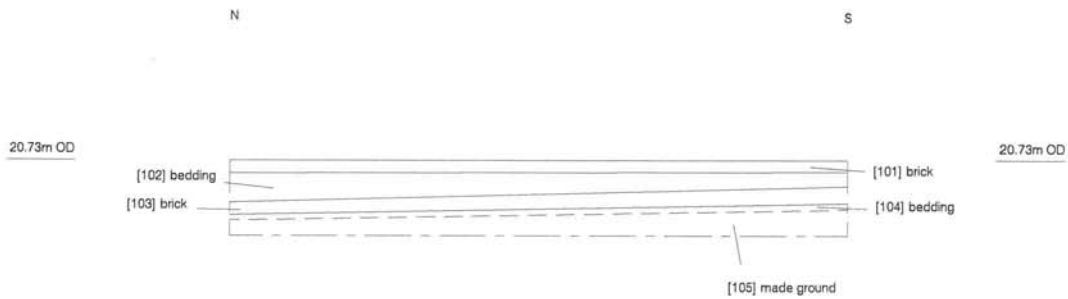
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Figure 12
Section 19
TP15
1:40 at A4

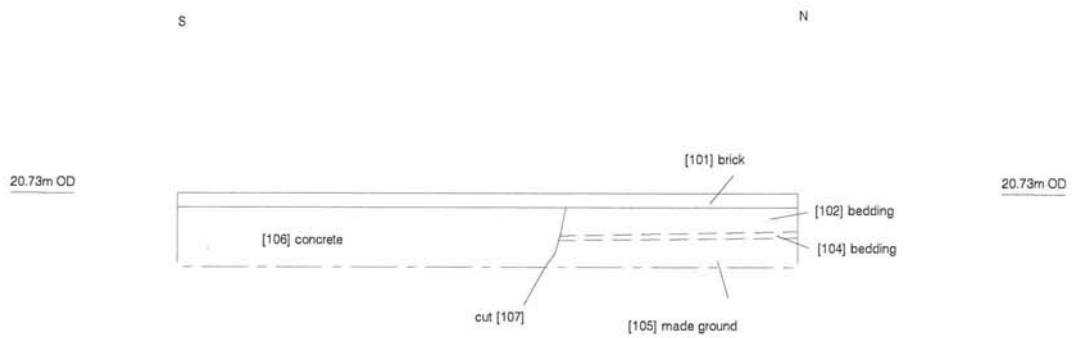


Section S29
TP17
North facing





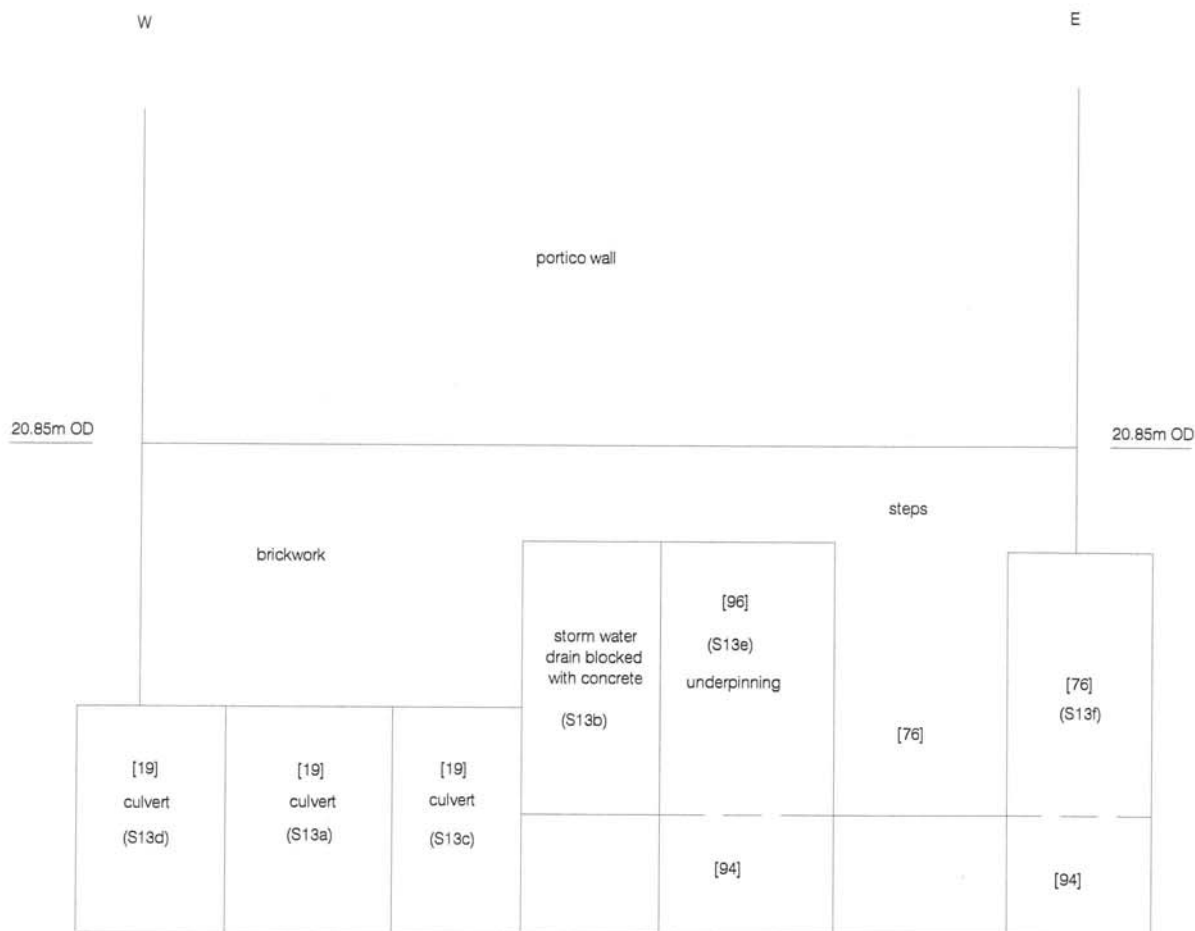
Section S32
TP19
West Facing



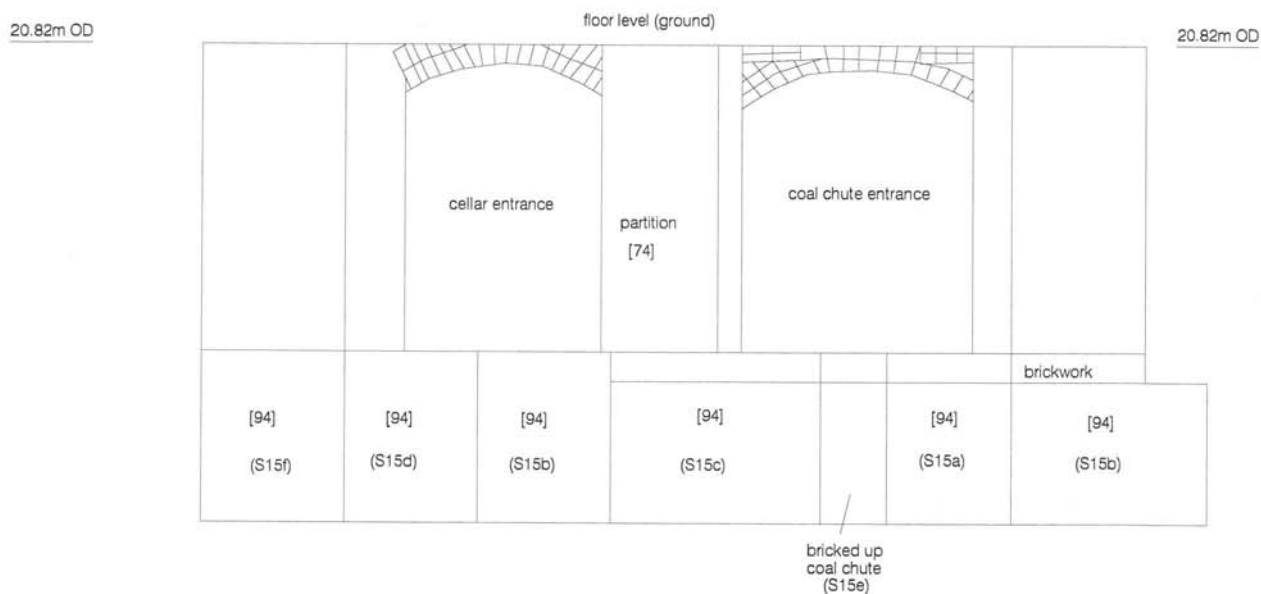
Section S33
TP19
East Facing



Figure 14
Sections 32 and 33
TP19
1:40 at A4



Schematic Section S13
East Quad underpinning
South Facing



Section S15
East Quad underpinning
North Facing



of an Estate called

VALENTINE'S,

situate near Ilford,

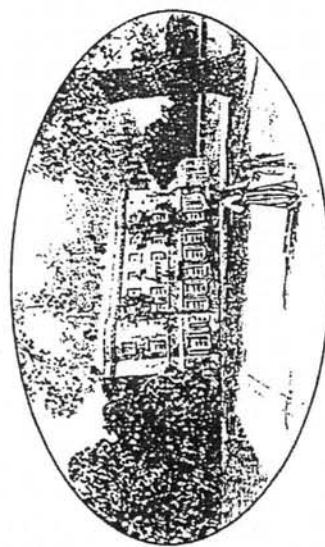
Esser.

The Seat of

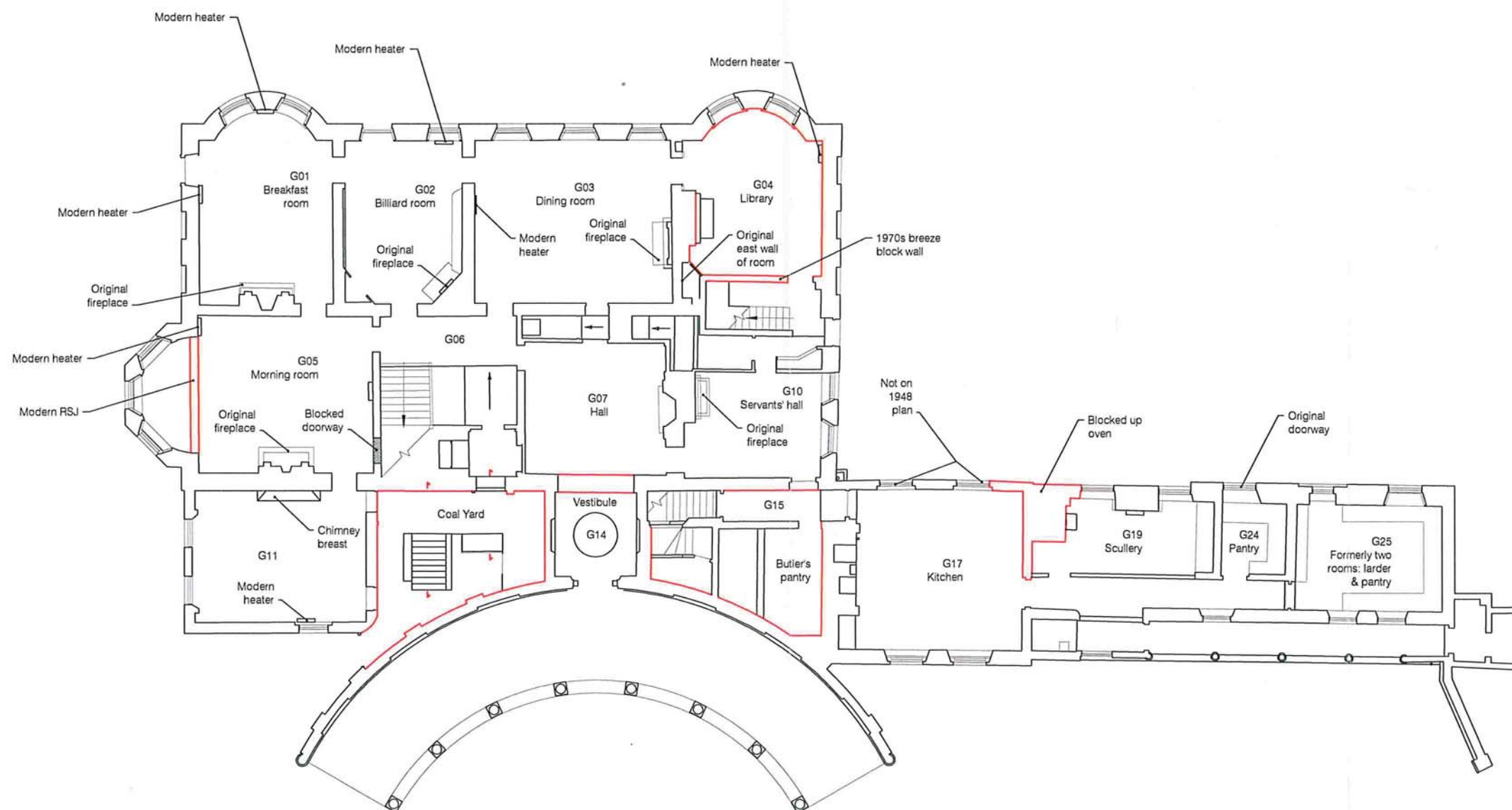
Charles Thomas Colcombe Esq

1848 AD

8 Miles East of London

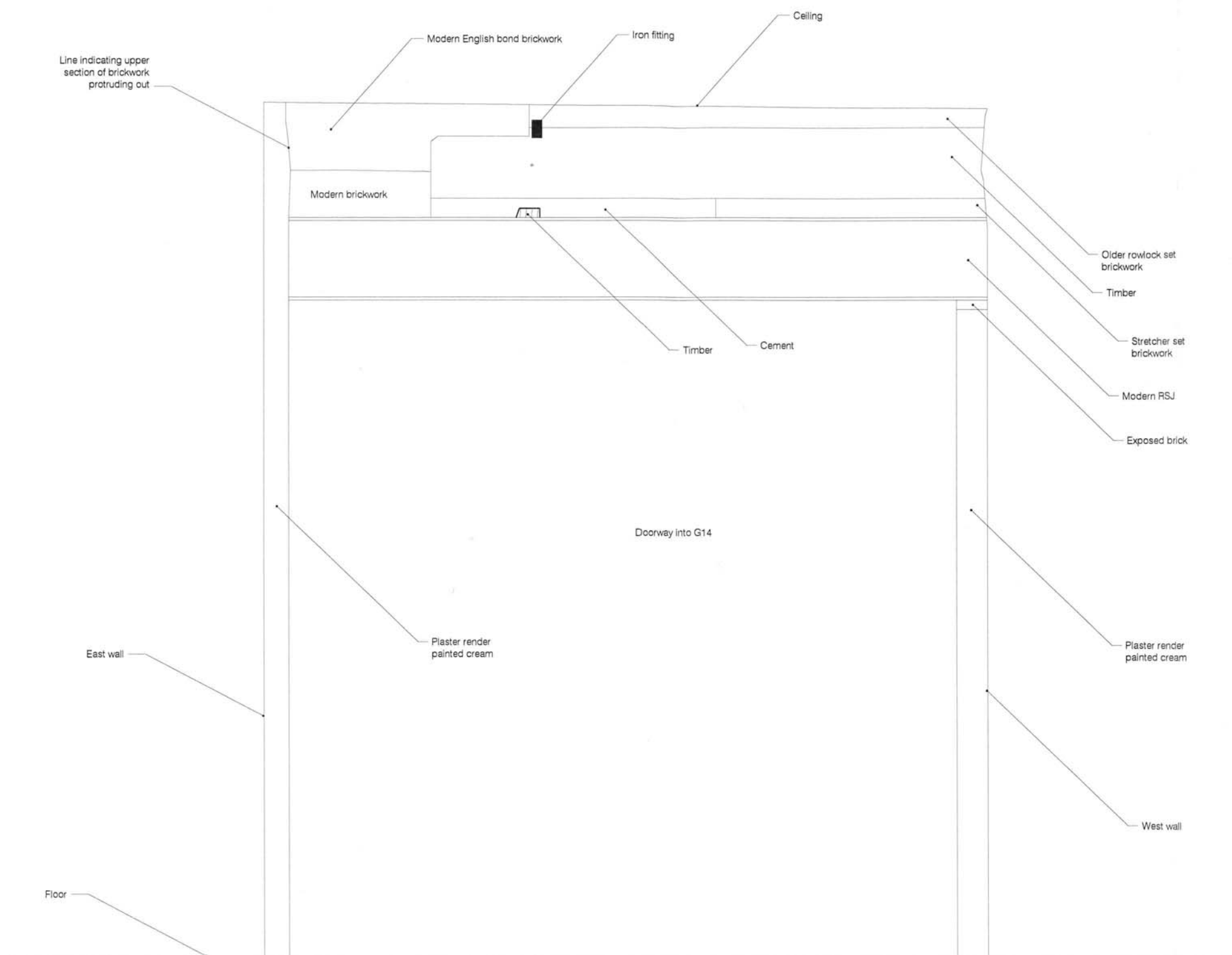


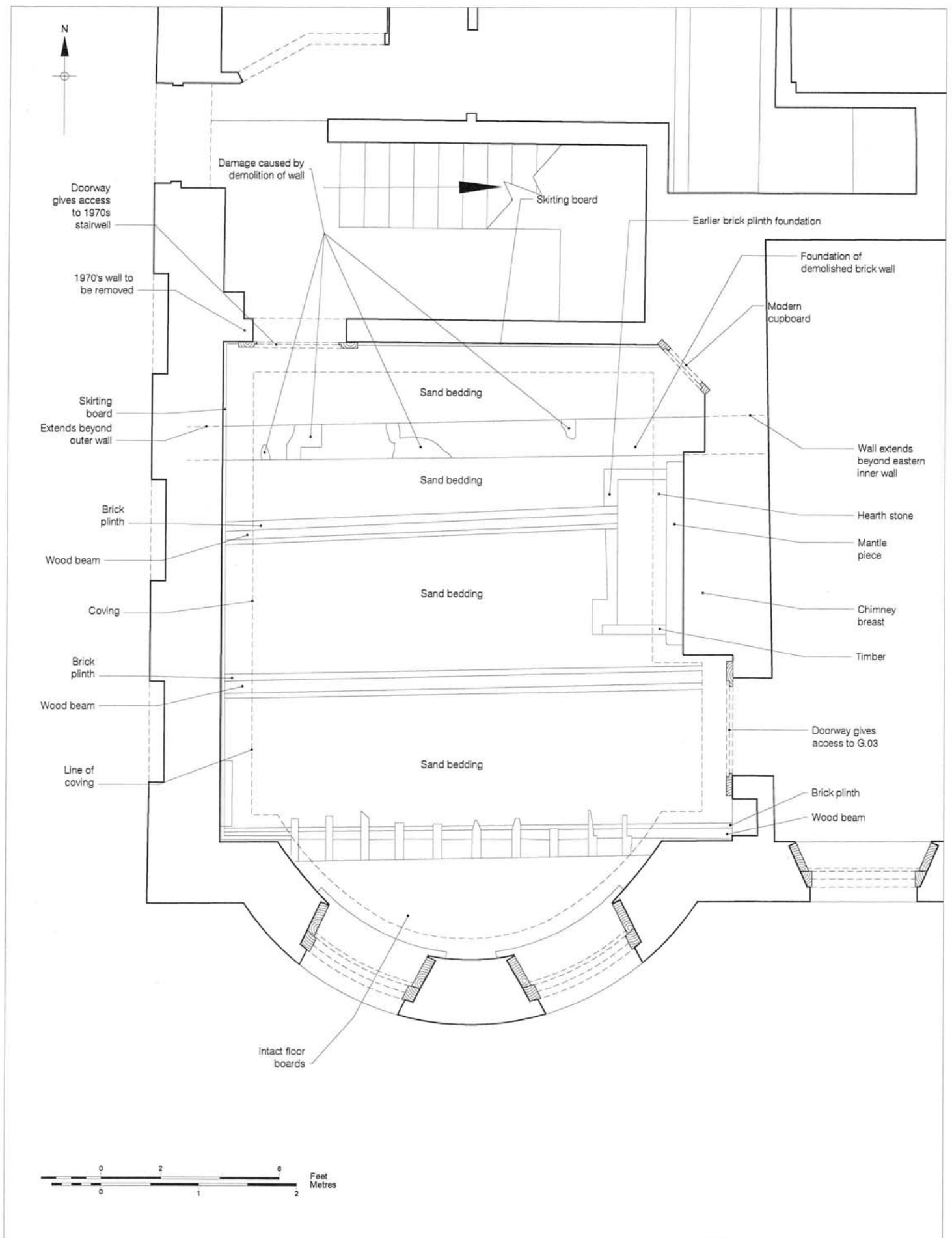
CHAMBER PLAN.



Key	
	Section markers
	Red line indicates investigated area

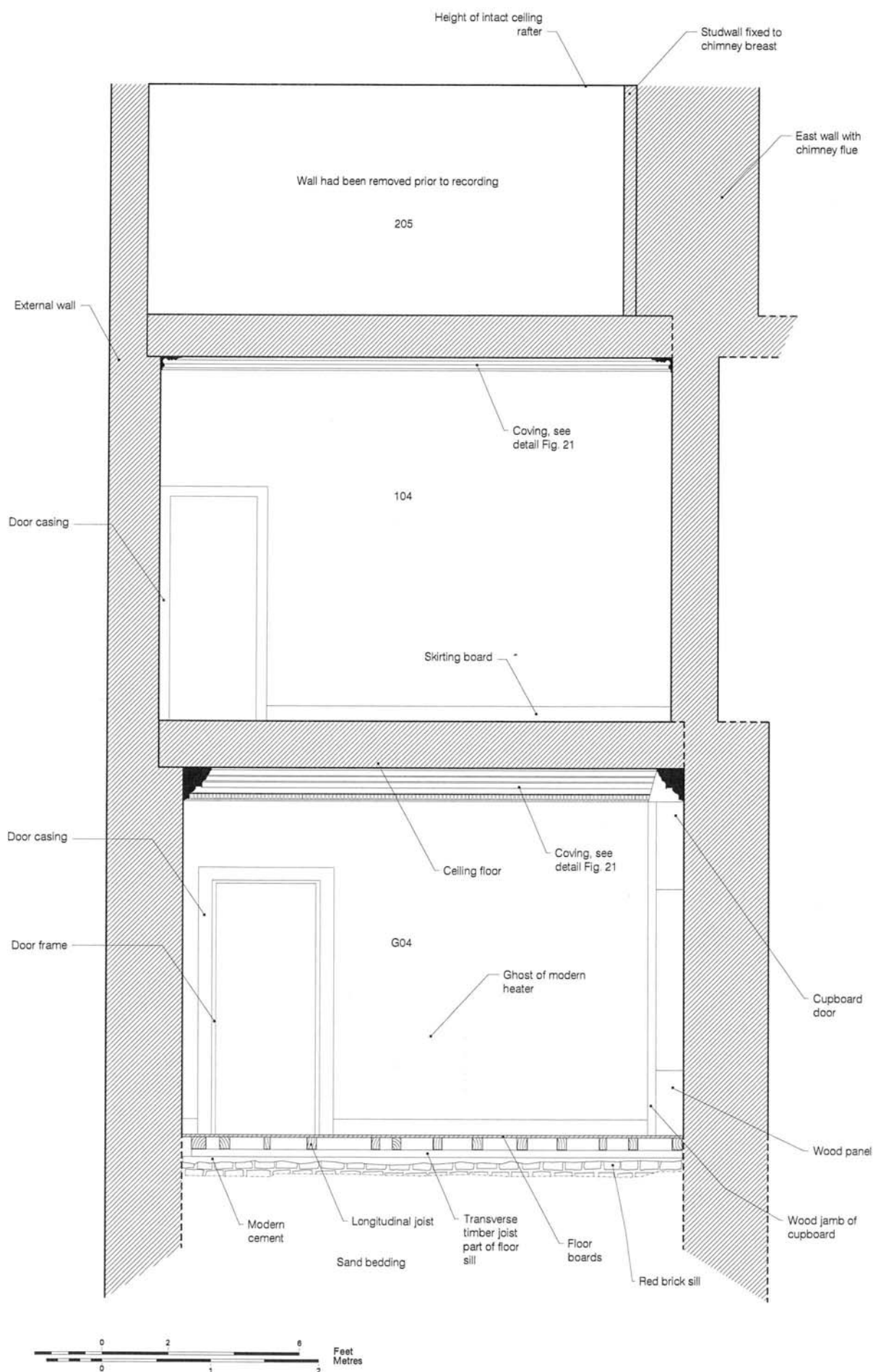
Figure 17
Ground floor plan
1:200 at A3





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Figure 19
Plan of Room G04 (Library) showing exposed brick and timber floor sills and remnant of earlier wall
1:50 at A4



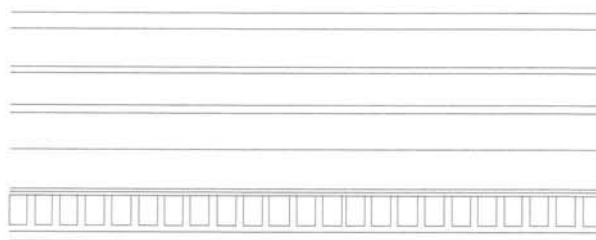
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Figure 20
South facing sectional elevation through Rooms G04, 104 and 205
1:50 at A4

Detail profile of coving



Detail drawing of coving on north wall of G04



Detail profile of coving



Detail drawing of coving on north wall of 104

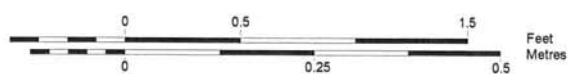
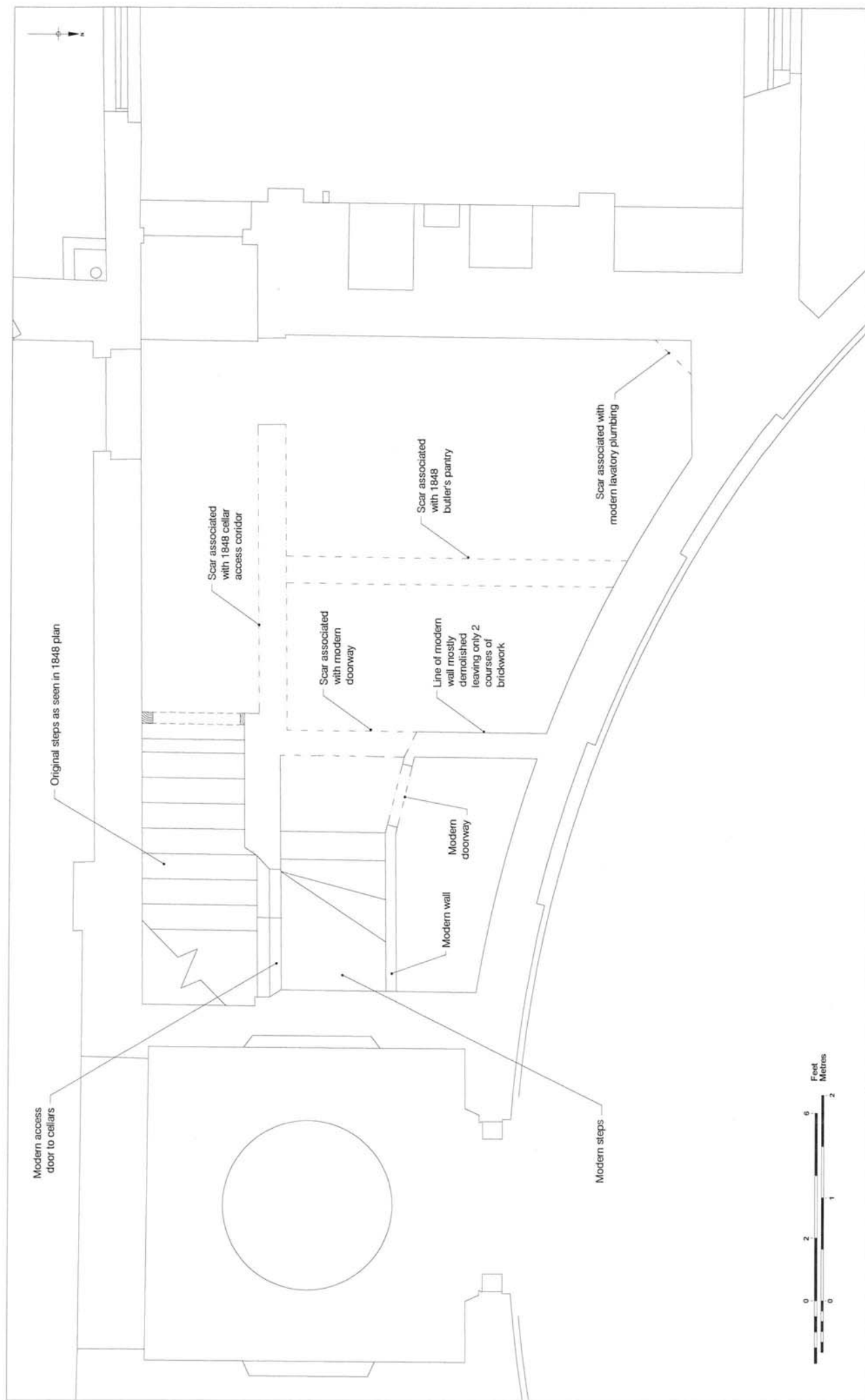


Figure 21
Detailed drawing and profile of coving in Rooms G04 and 104
1:10 at A4



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Figure 22
Plan of Butler's Pantry area
1:50 at A4

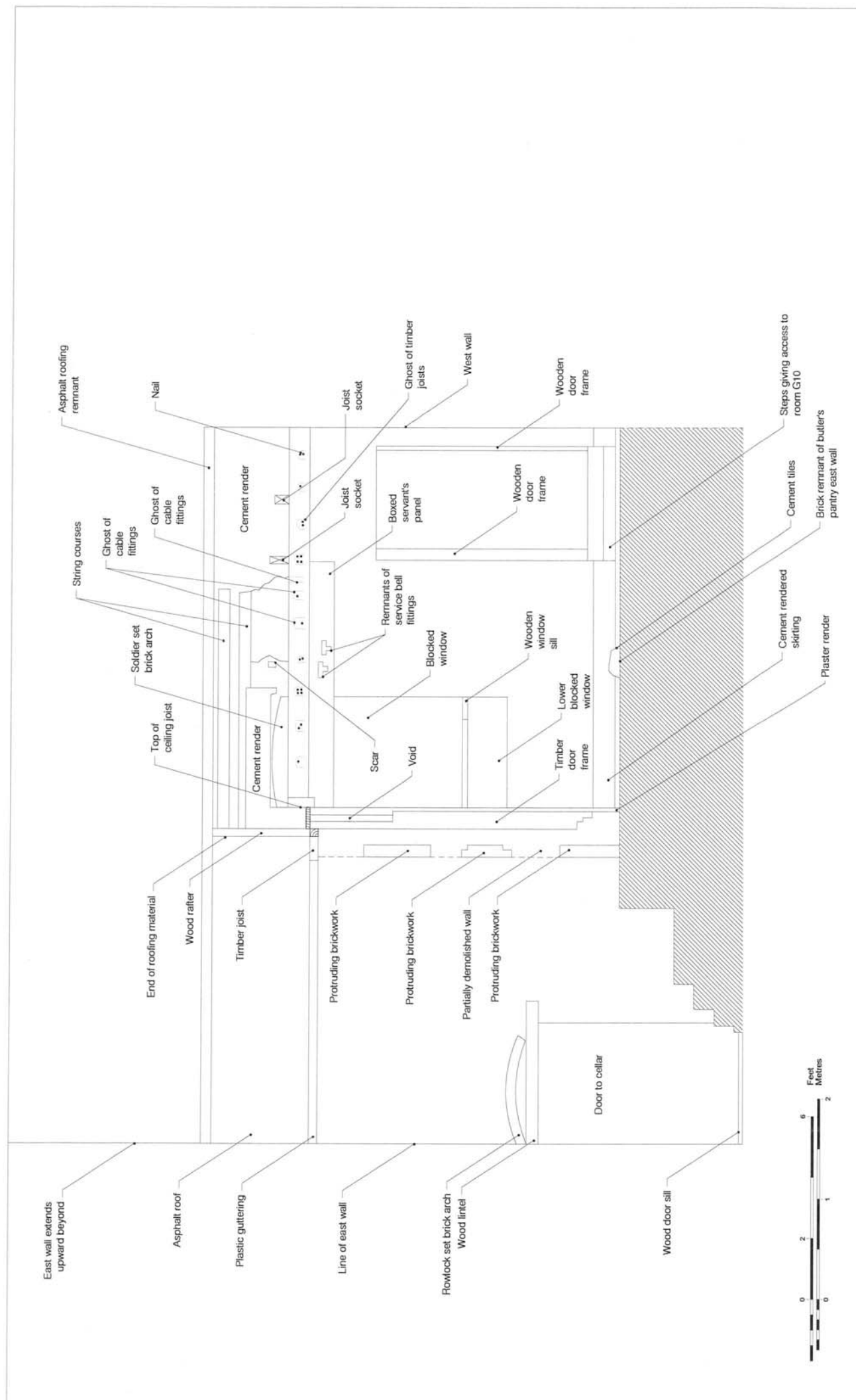
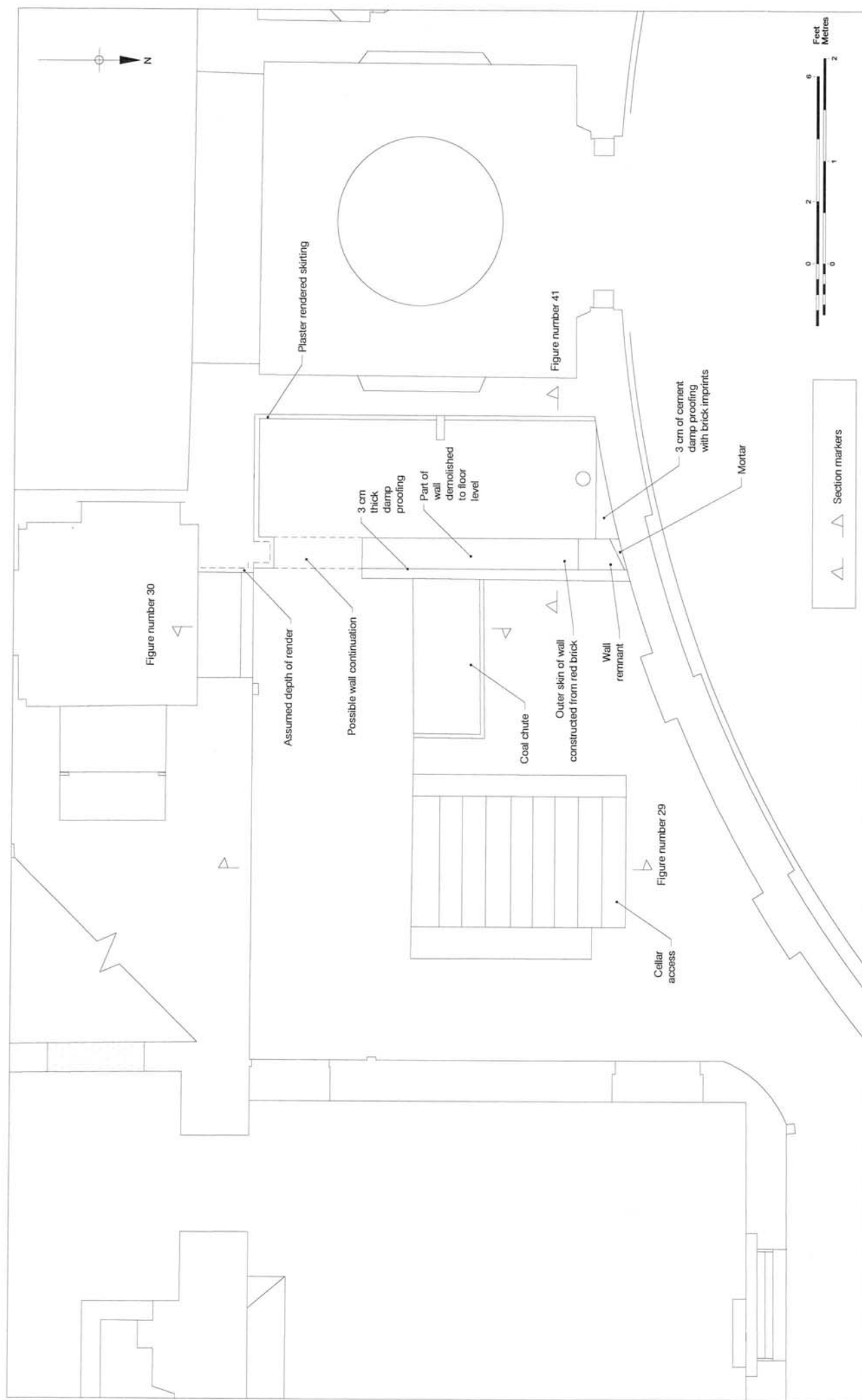
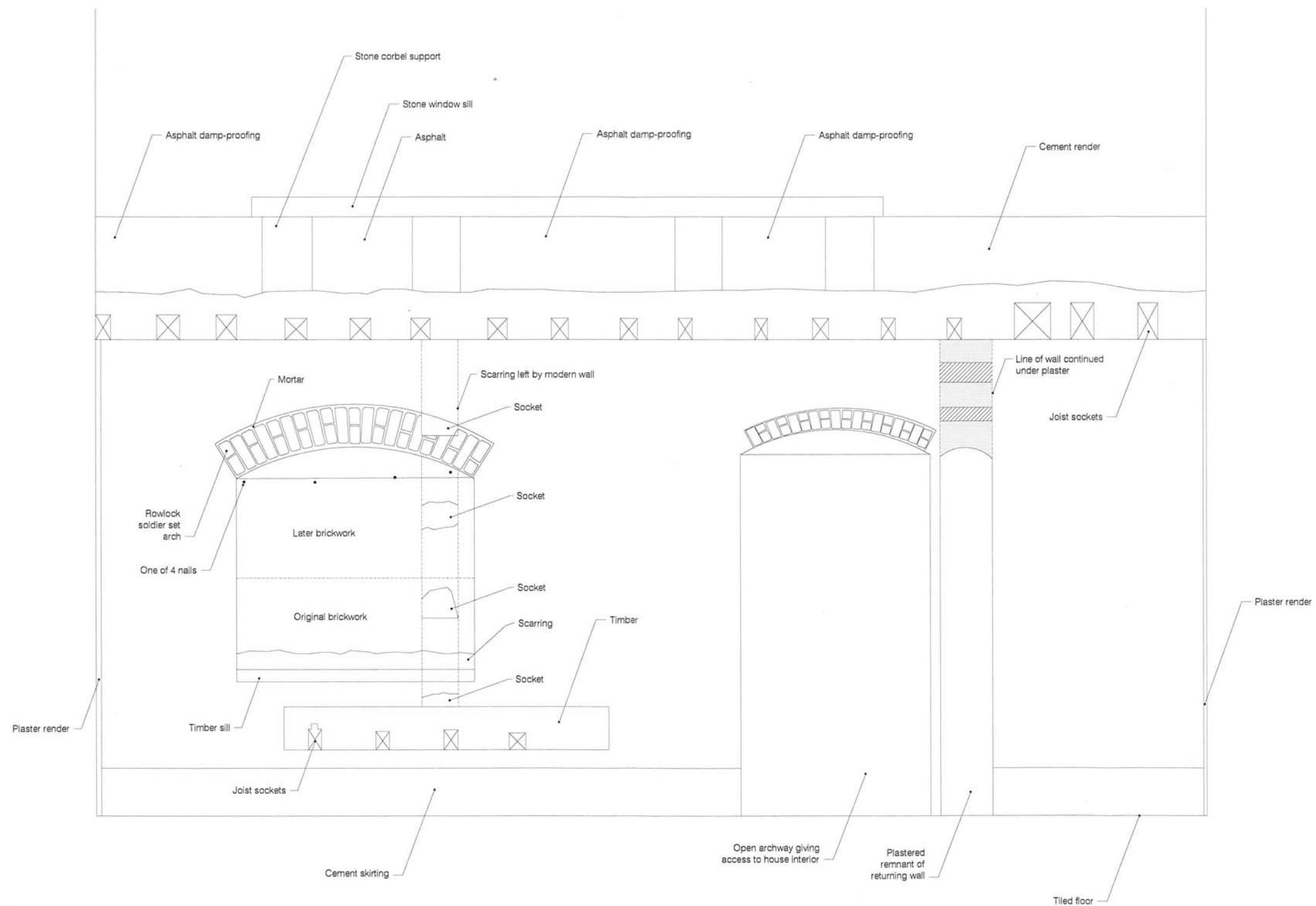


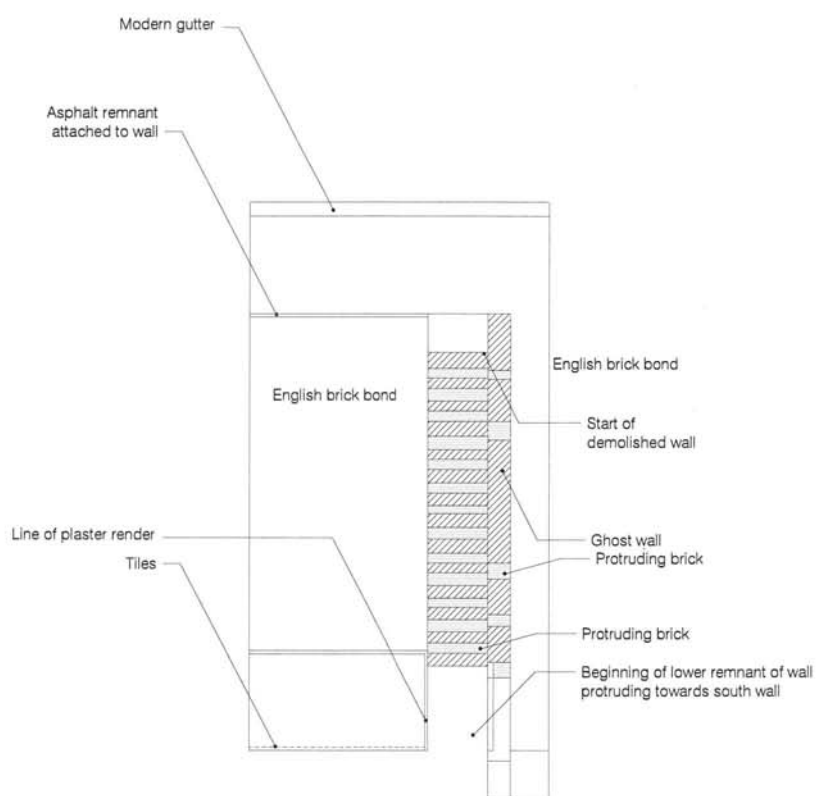
Figure 23
North facing elevation of south wall in Butler's Pantry area
1:50 at A4



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Figure 24
Plan of Coal Yard
1:50 at A4





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Figure 26
South facing elevation of western quadrant of north wall in Coal Yard
1:50 at A4

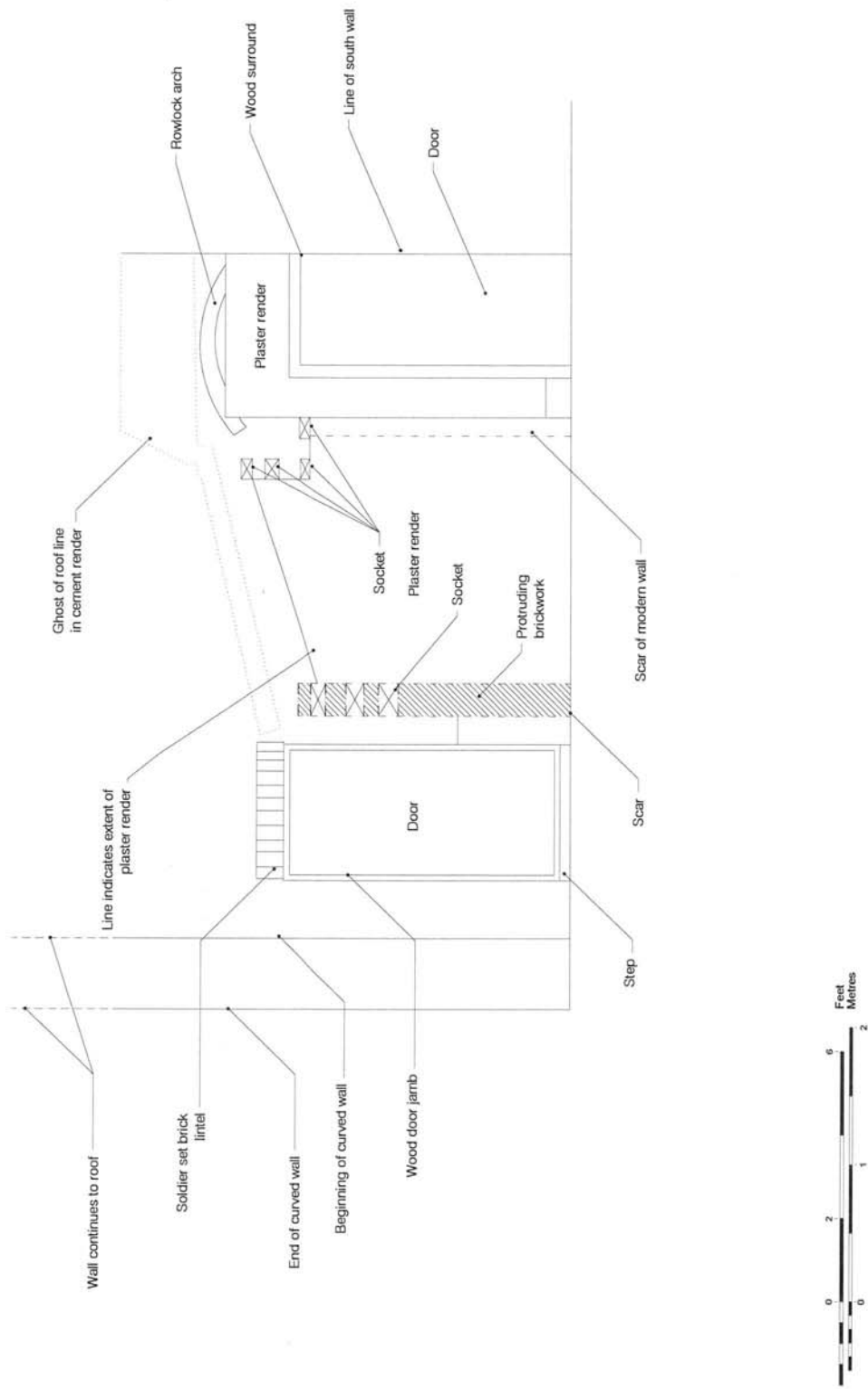
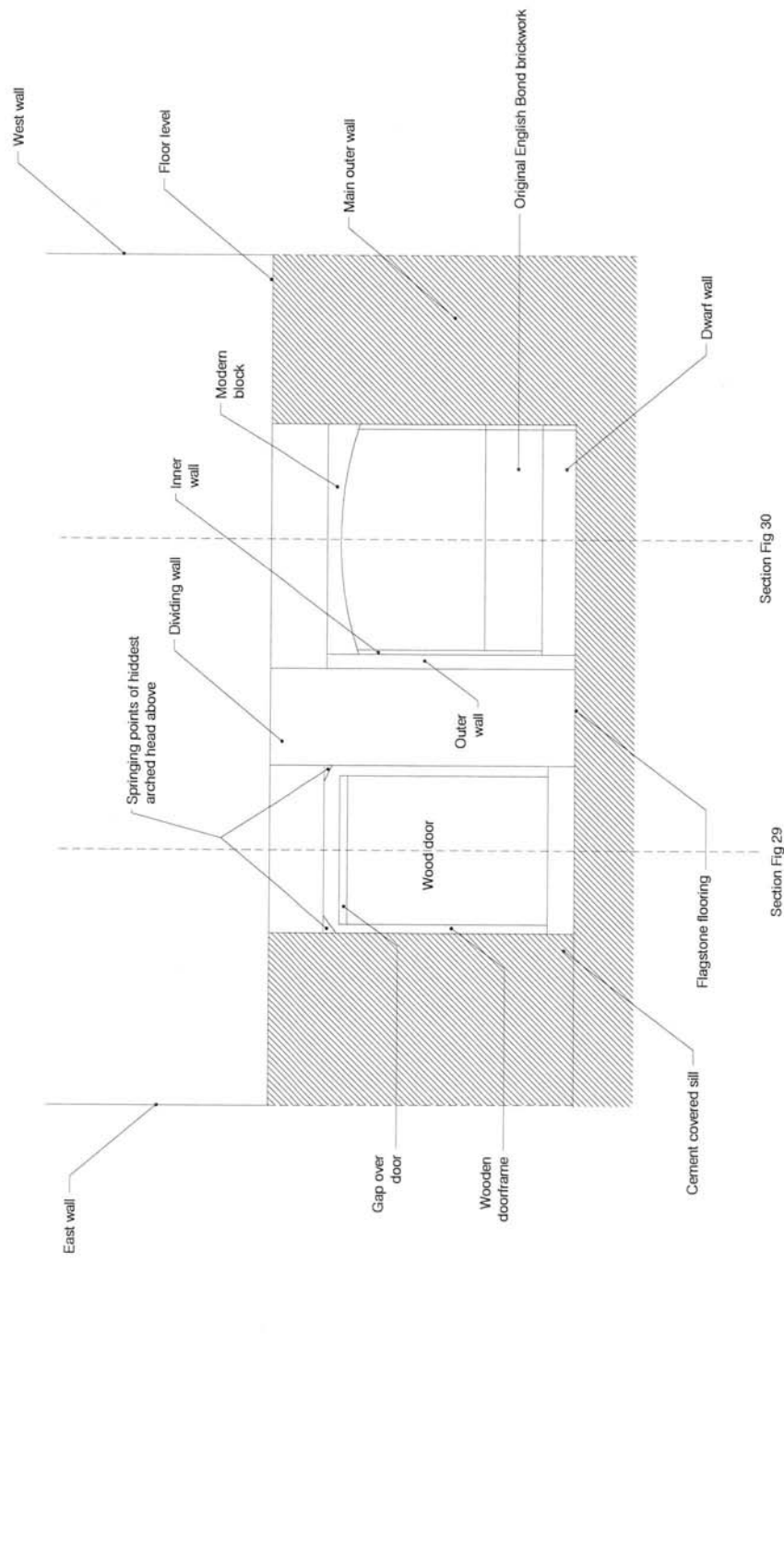
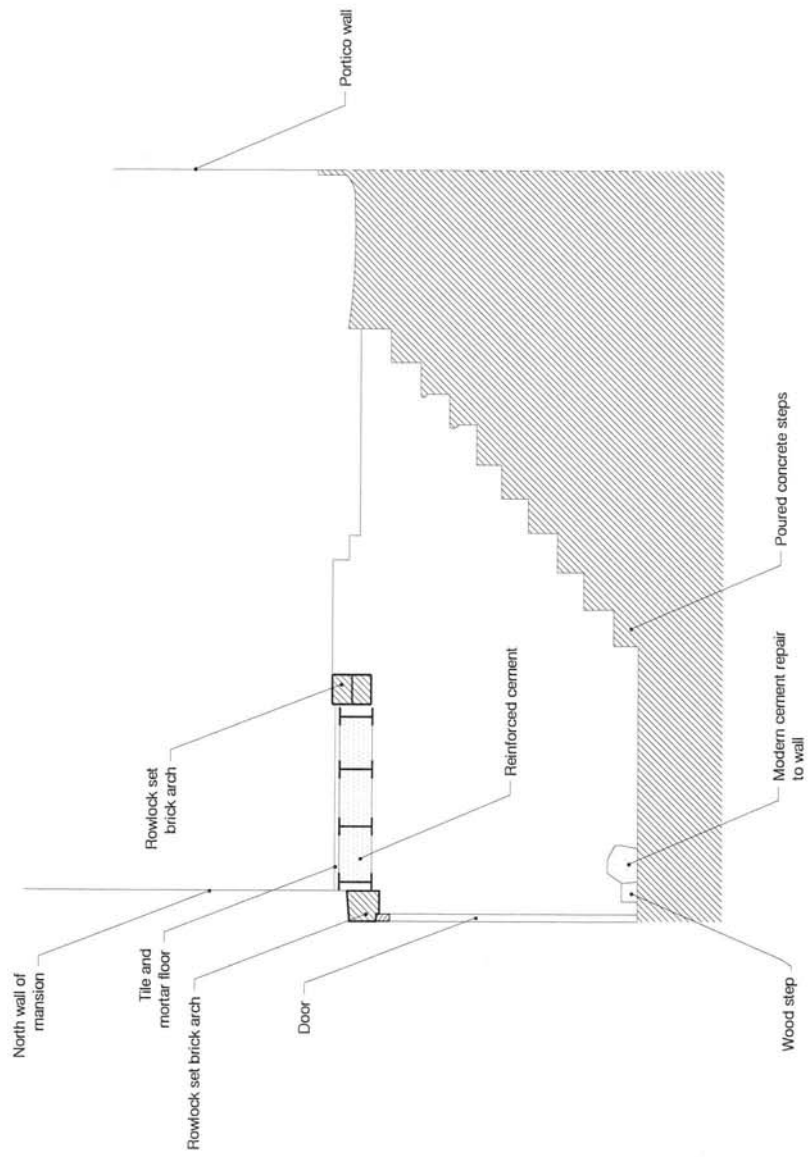
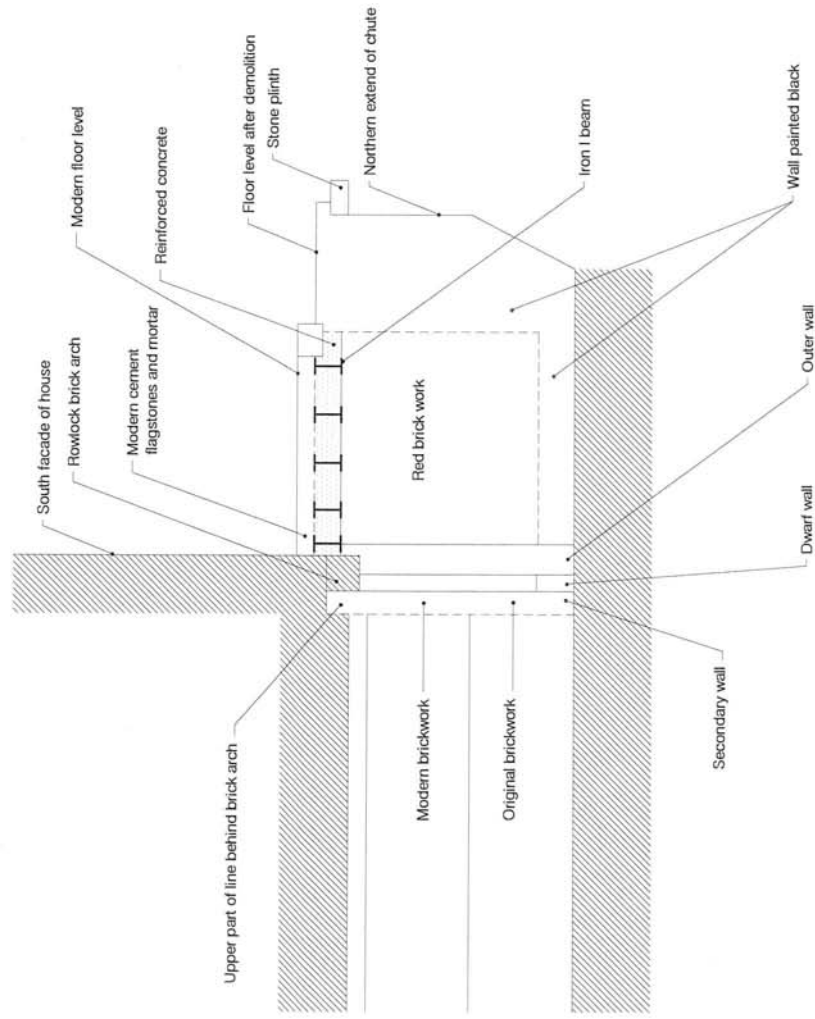
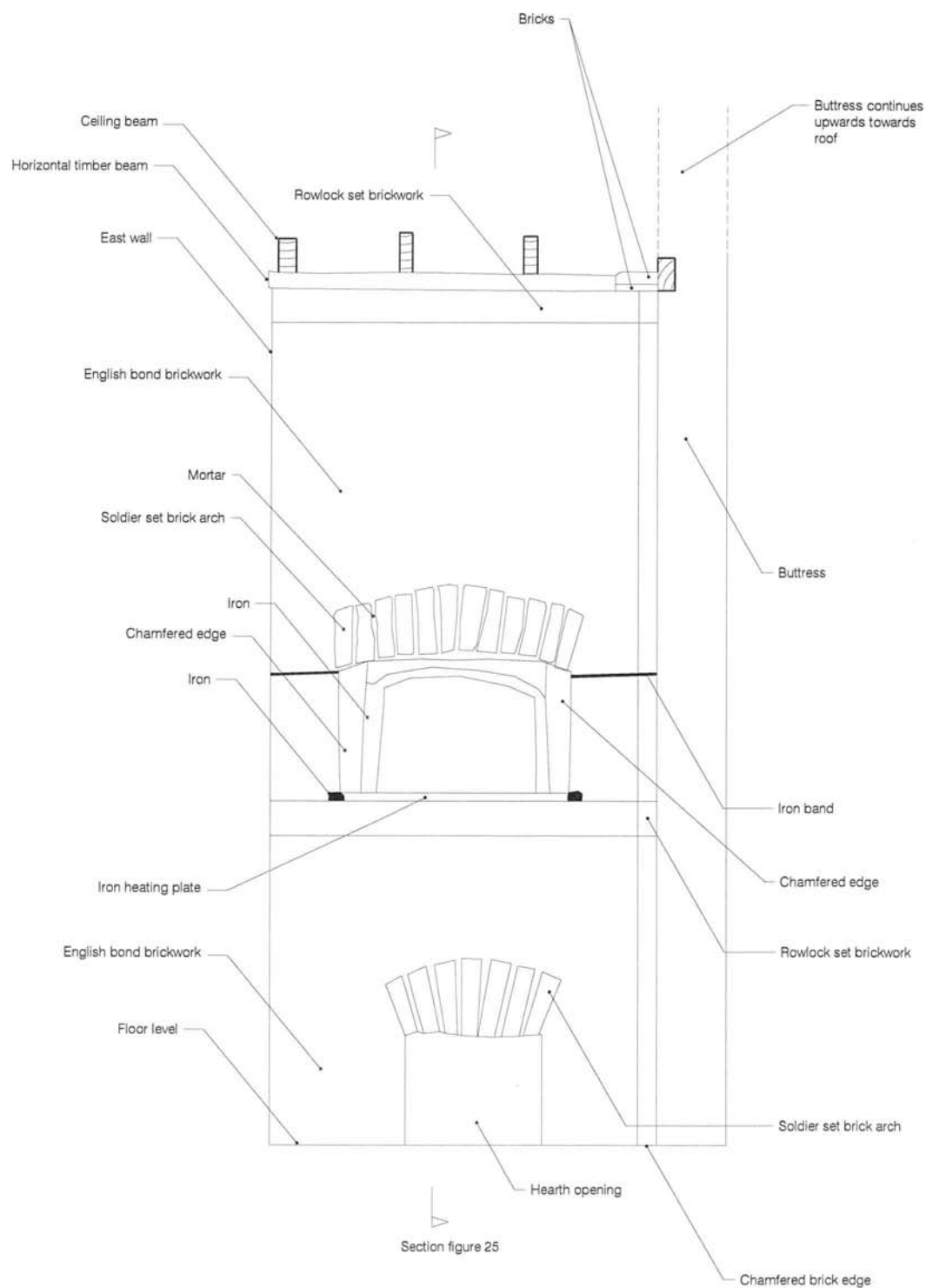


Figure 27
West facing elevation of east wall in Coal Yard
1:50 at A4



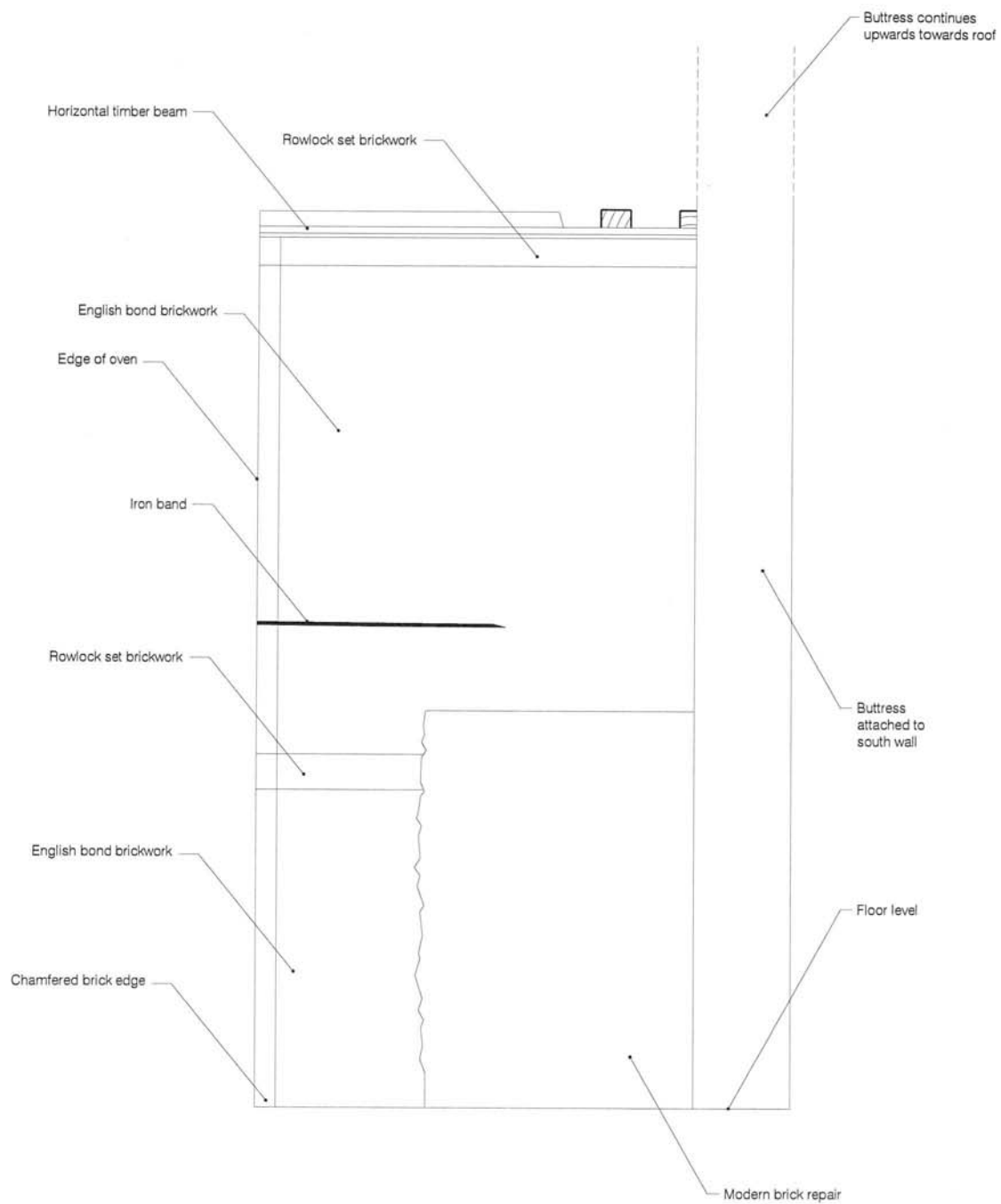






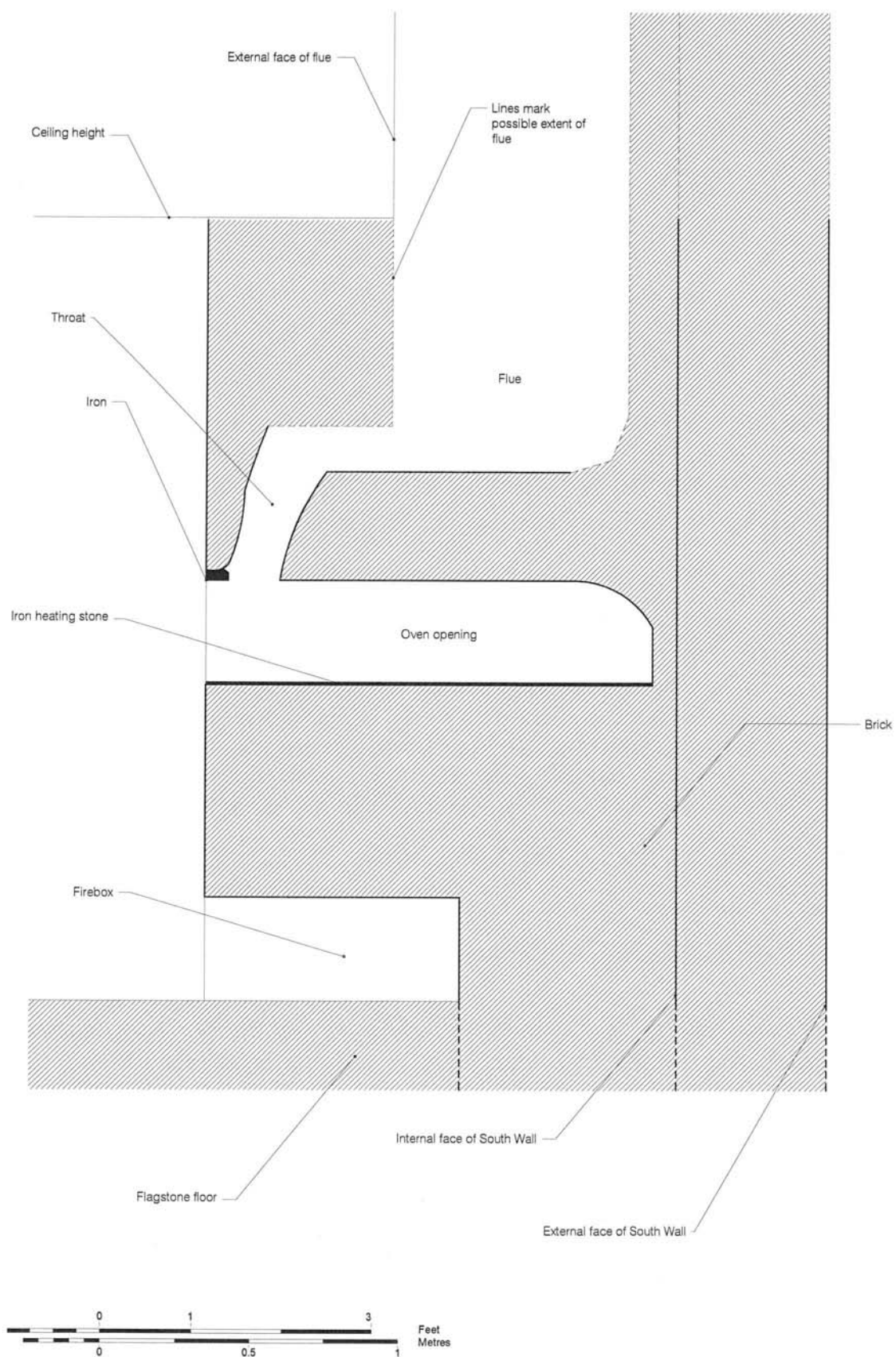
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Figure 31
North facing elevation of oven in Room G19 (Scullery)
1:20 at A4



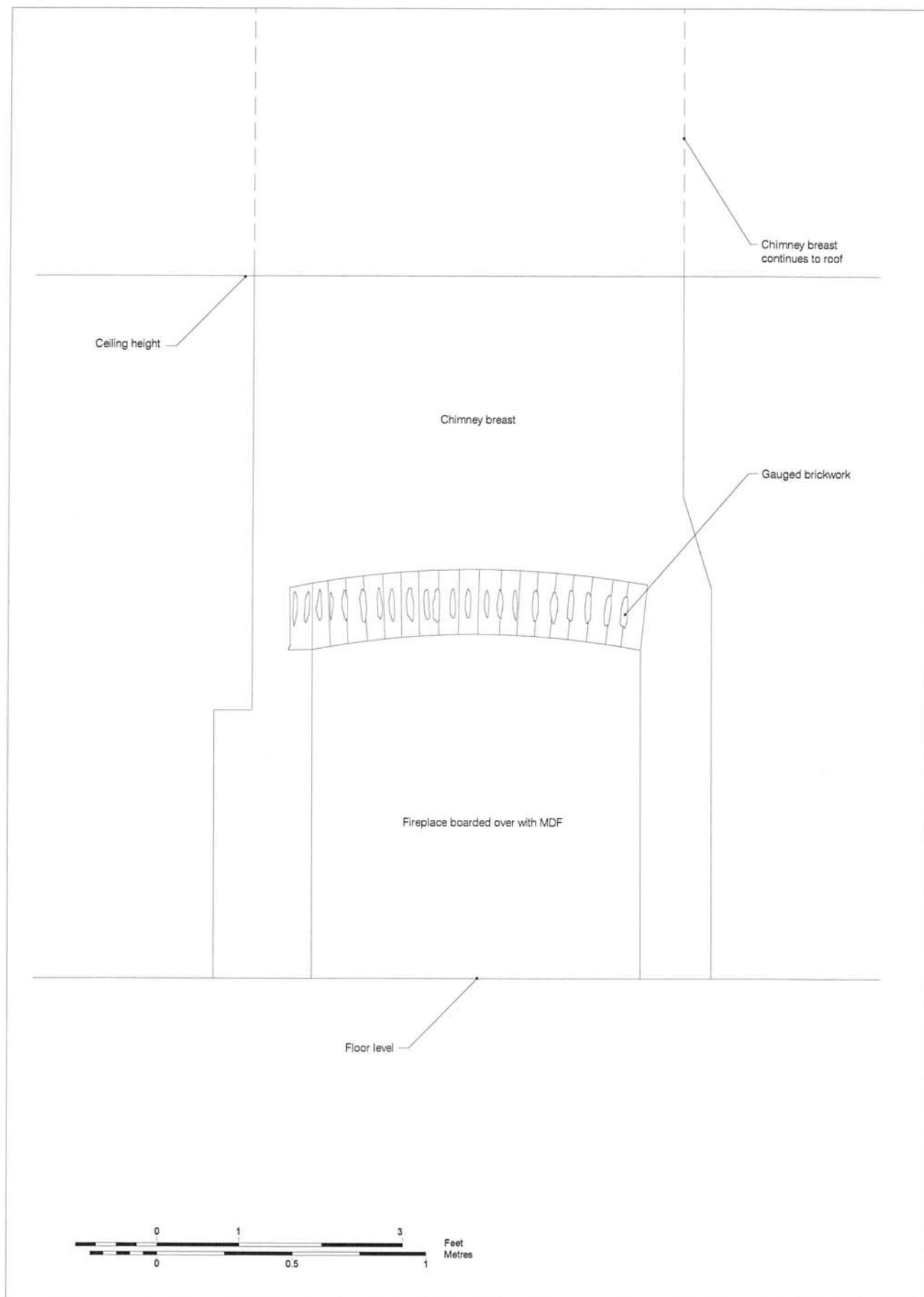
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Figure 32
West facing elevation of oven in Room G19 (Scullery)
1:20 at A4



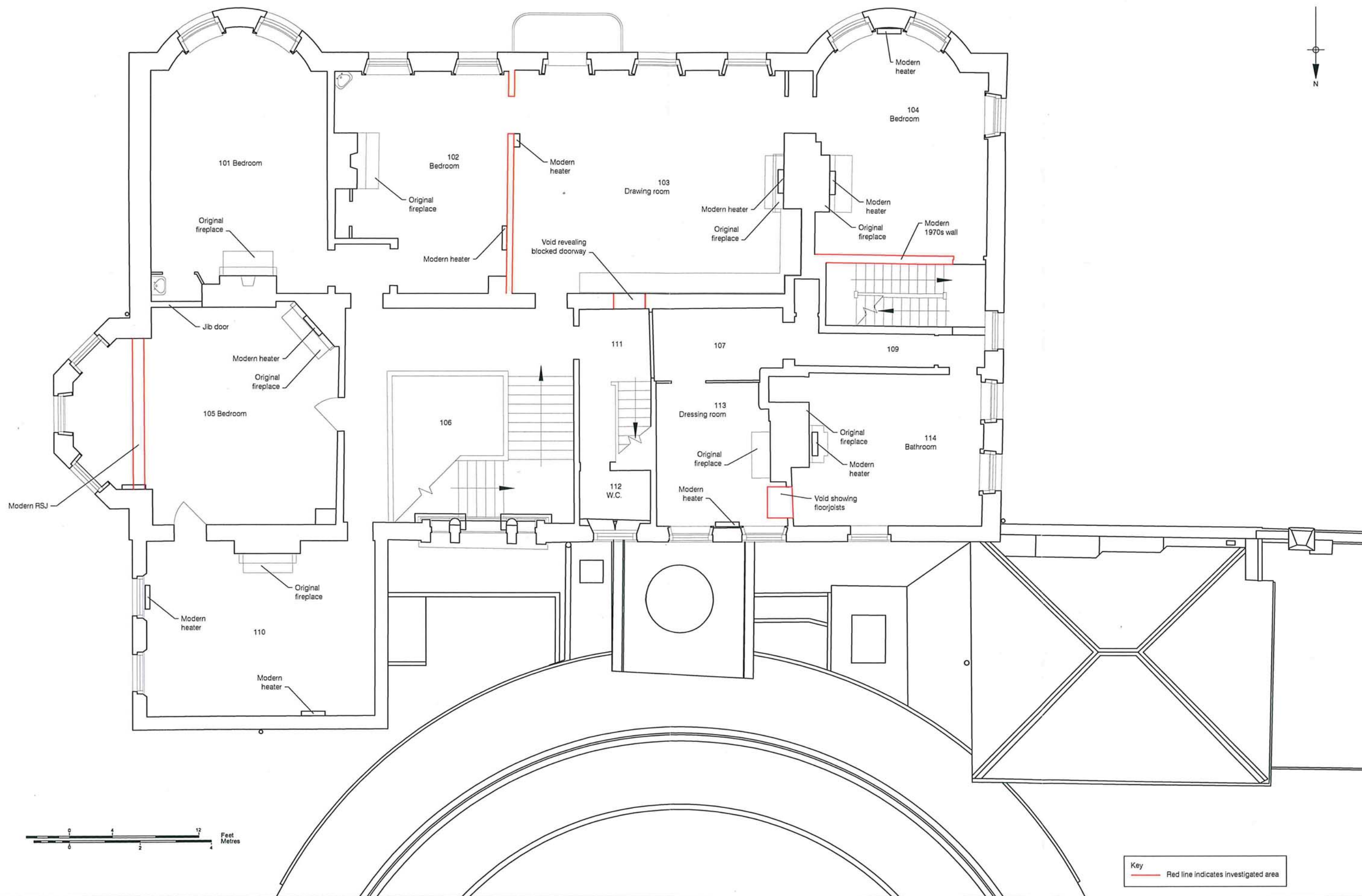
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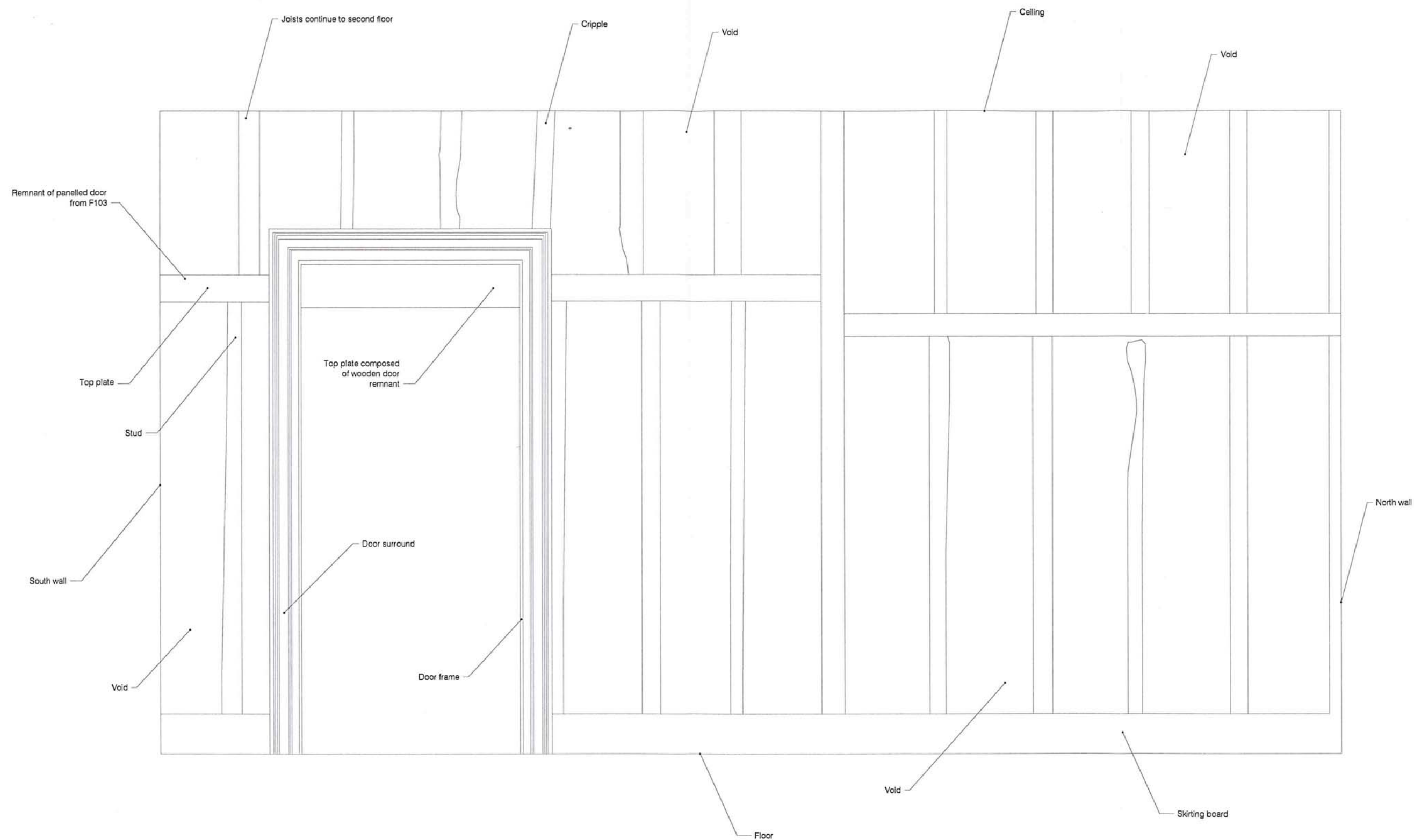
Figure 33
West facing sectional elevation through oven in Room G19 (Scullery)
1:20 at A4



©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2008

Figure 34
Detailed drawing of blocked fireplace with gauged brick arch in Room G19
1:20 at A4





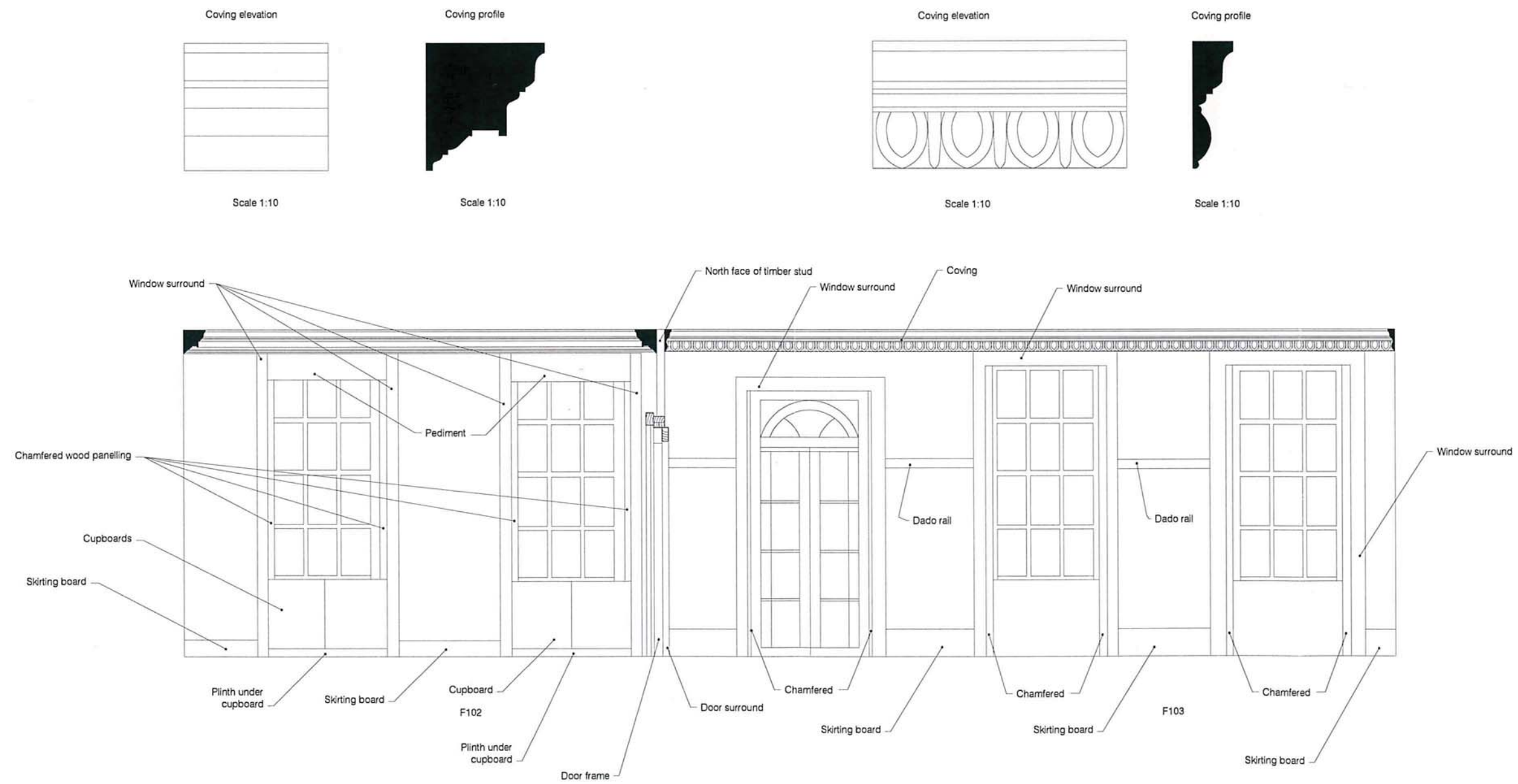


Figure 37
North facing sectional elevation through Rooms F102 (bedroom) and F103 (drawing room)
1:50 at A4

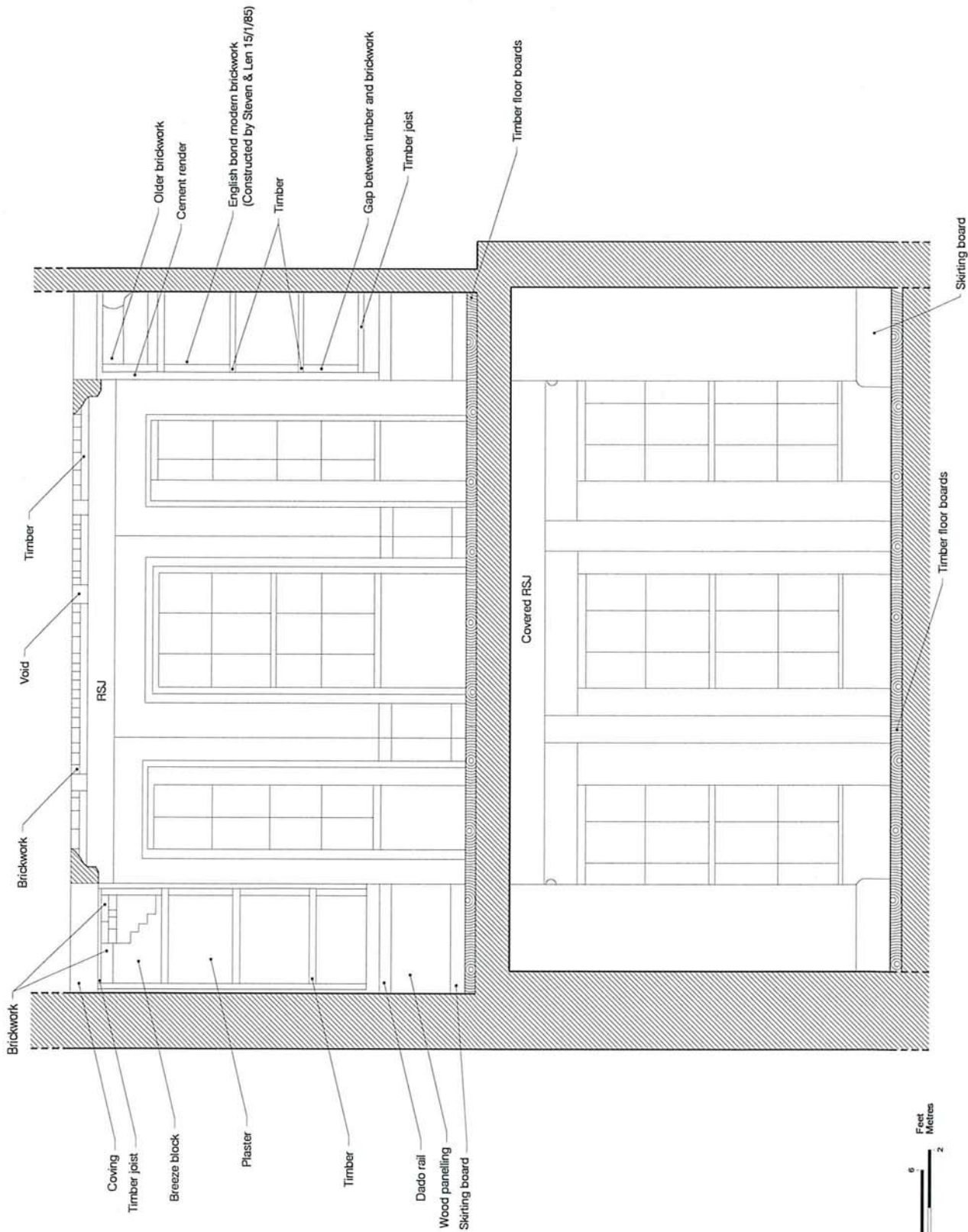
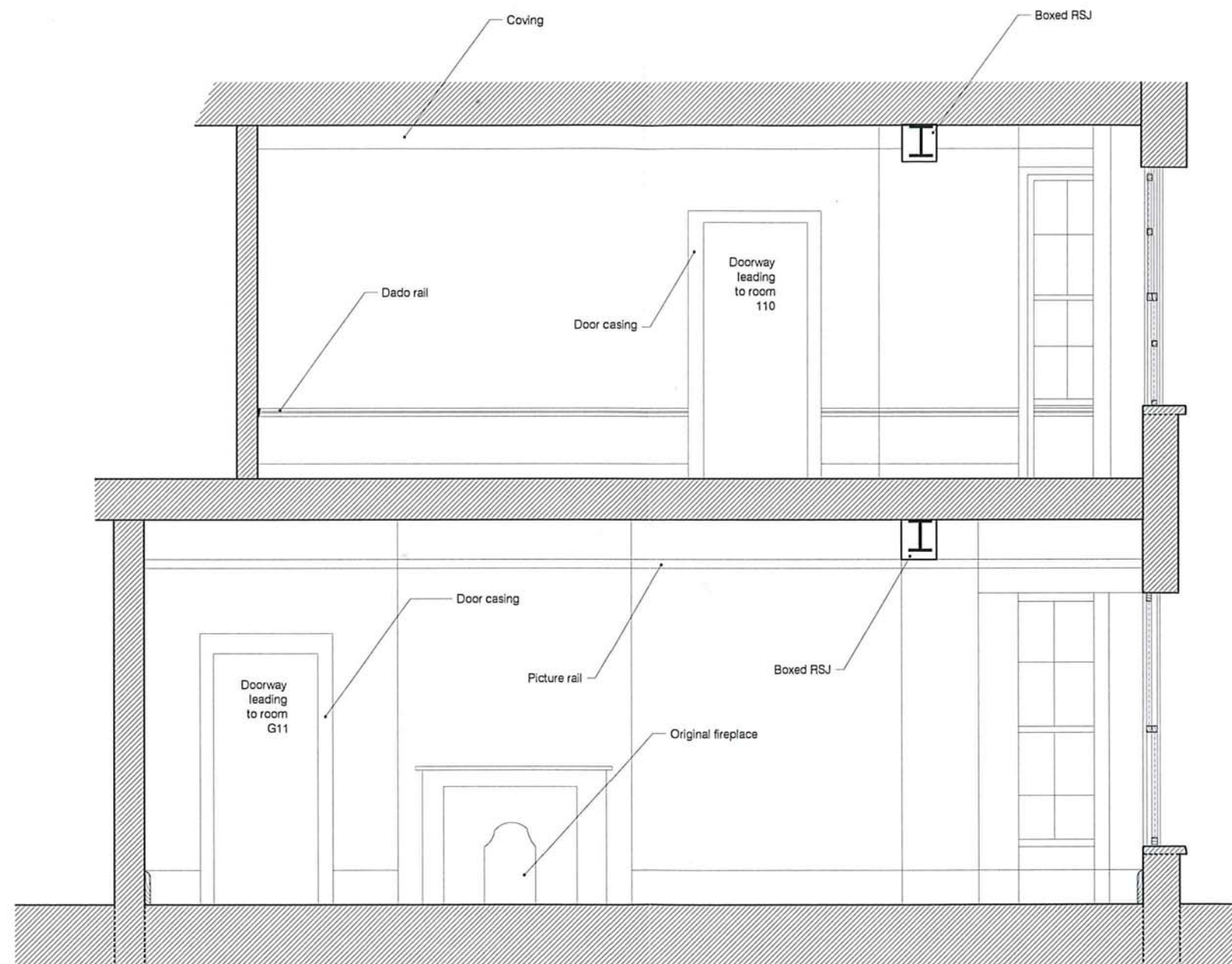
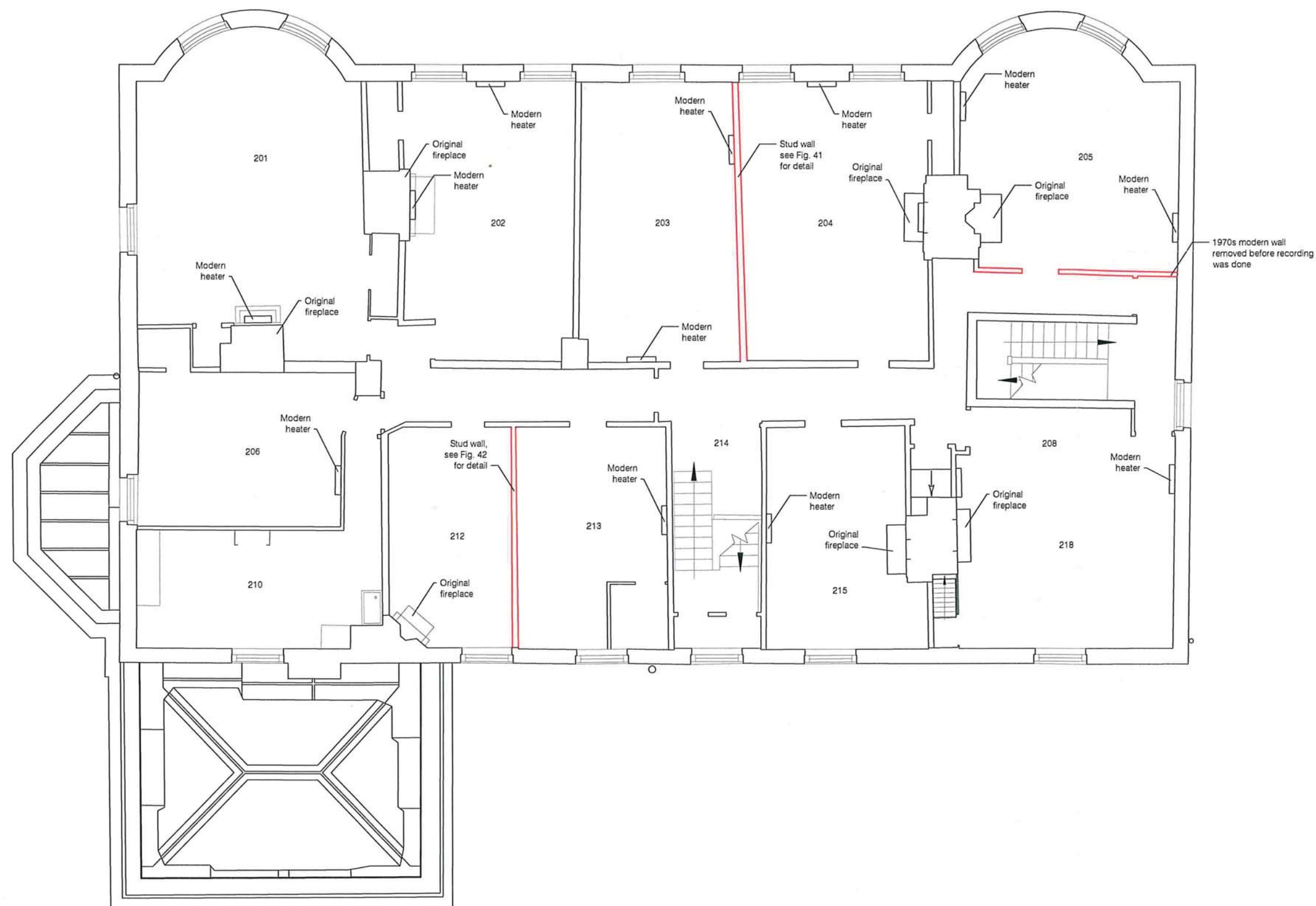


Figure 38
West facing section through Rooms G05 (Morning Room) and 105 (bedroom) showing position of modern RSJ
1:50 at A4

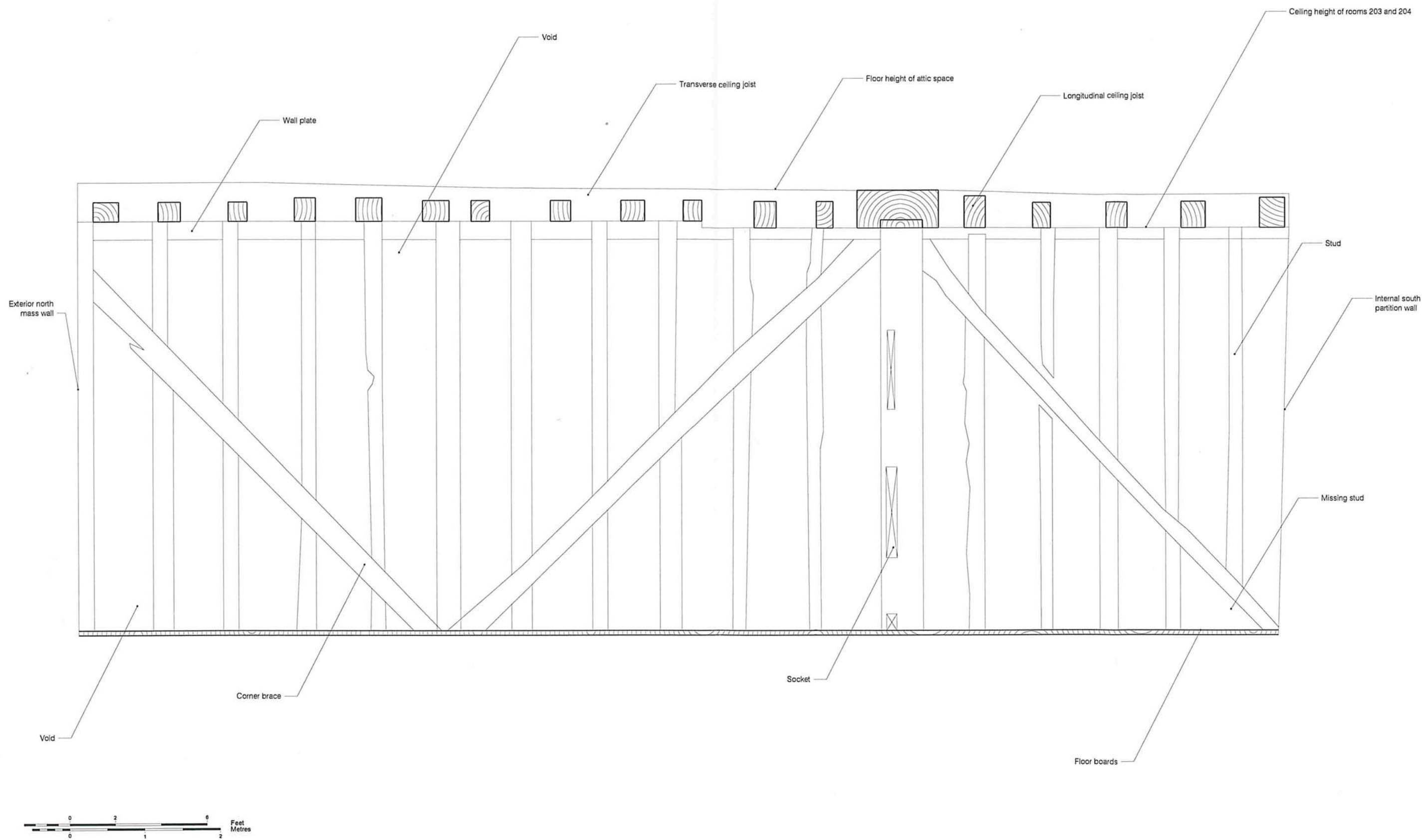




— Red line indicates investigated area

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Figure 40
Plan of second floor
1:100 at A3



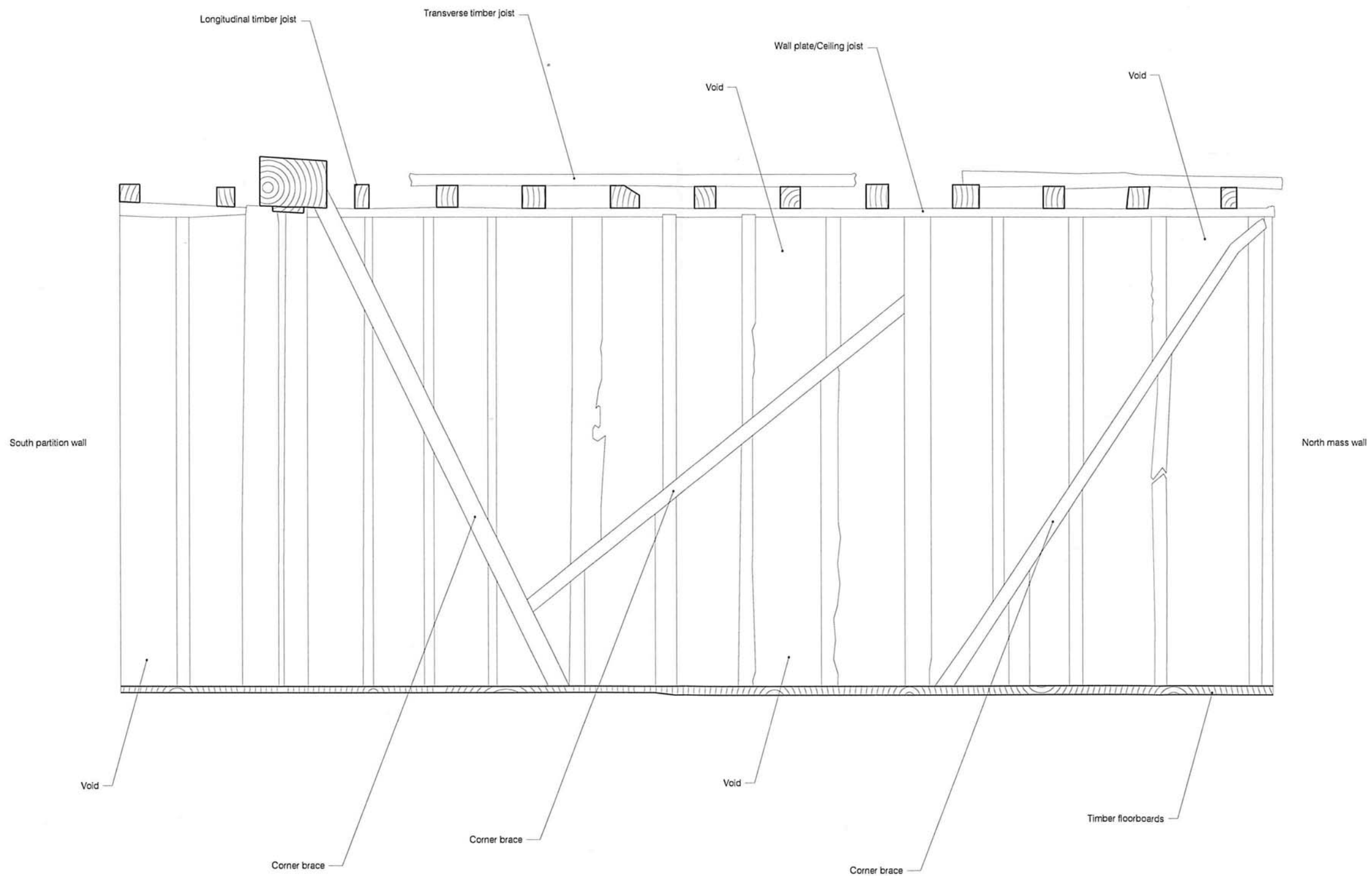


Plate 1: General shot of Valentines Mansion's southern elevation



Plate 2: Shot of north wall in Room G04



Plate 3: East facing shot in Room G05 (Morning Room)



Plate 4: Detailed shot of modern RSJ in Room G05 (Morning Room)



Plate 5: Shot of south wall in Butler's Pantry area



Plate 6: Shot of east wall in Coal Yard



Plate 7: Detailed shot of brick arch on east wall of Coal Yard



Plate 8: Shot of south wall in Coal Yard



Plate 9: Detailed shot showing original orangery window with
later replacement in Room G25 (Dairy)



Plate 10: Southwest facing shot of bread oven in Room G19
(Scullery)



Plate 11: Detailed shot of hearth in Room G19 (Scullery)



Plate 12: Detailed shot of oven door in Room G19 (Scullery)



Plate 13: West facing shot of doorway in Room 102 leading into Room 103



Plate 14: East facing shot of doorway in Room 103 leading into Room 102



Plate 15: Eighteenth century graffiti



Plate 16: East facing shot of portion of wall knocked through in Room 103 (Drawing Room)



Plate 17: East facing shot of Room 105 (Morning Room)



Plate 18: Shot of south east corner in Room 105 (Morning Room) showing RSJ and Jib door



Plate 19: Shot of jib door in Room 105 (Morning Room)



Plate 20: Shot of typical lath and plaster present in all rooms on second floor



Plate 21: Shot of stud wall between Rooms 203 and 204



Plate 22: Shot of stud wall between Rooms 212 and 213



Plate 23: Detailed shot of re-used timbers in stud wall between Rooms 203 and 204 showing signs of damage



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
VTM04	8	T.P. 5	3	Masonry	Tunnel	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	9	T.P. 5	N/A	Masonry	Wall	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	10	T.P. 6	N/A	Masonry	Tunnel roof	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	11	T.P. 6	4	Layer	Subsoil	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	12	T.P. 6	4	Layer	Topsoil	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	13	T.P. 7	N/A	Masonry	Drain	1811-1830	3
VTM04	14	N/A	N/A	Layer	Made Ground	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	15	T.P. 8	N/A	Masonry	Small wall foundation	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	16	N/A	N/A	Layer	Made Ground	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	17	T.P. 8	5	Layer	Construction trample	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	18	N/A	5	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	19	T.P. 7	6	Masonry	Culvert (possible same as [108])	1811-1830	3
VTM04	20	N/A	6	Fill	Backfill of culvert/drain	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	21	N/A	7	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	22	22	7	Masonry	Brick floor	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	23	T.P. 9	7	Masonry	Wall foundation	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	24	T.P. 9	7	Masonry	West wall foundation	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	25	T.P. 9	7	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	26	T.P. 10	8	Layer	Made Ground	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	27	N/A	8	Masonry	Wall foundation	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	28	T.P. 10	8	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	29	N/A	8	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	30	N/A	9	Layer	Made Ground	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	31	N/A	9	Layer	Construction trample	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	32	T.P. 11	9	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	1
VTM04	33	T.P. 11	9	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	34	N/A	10	Layer	Made Ground	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	35	35	10	Masonry	Wall foundation	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	36	N/A	10	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	37	T.P. 12	10	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	38	T.P. 13	11	Masonry	Fireplace	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	39	T.P. 13	11	Masonry	Stone sill	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	40	N/A	11	Masonry	Flue	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	41	N/A	11	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	42	N/A	11	Layer	Levelling layer	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	43	N/A	16	Masonry	Chimney breast	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	44	N/A	16	Masonry	Chimney breast	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	45	N/A	16	Cut	Cut for [43]	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	46	N/A	16	Fill	Backfill into [45]	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	47	N/A	17	Masonry	Wall foundation	1700-1850	2b

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
VTM04	48	N/A	17	Layer	Levelling layer	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	49	N/A	17	Masonry	Wall foundation	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	50	N/A	17	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	51	N/A	17	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	1
VTM04	52	G04	18	Masonry	Wall foundation	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	53	N/A	18	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	54	N/A	18	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	1
VTM04	55	N/A	20	Masonry	Wall foundation	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	56	N/A	20	Layer	Concrete	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	57	N/A	20	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	58	N/A	20	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	59	N/A	20	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	60	G04	20	Masonry	Wall foundation	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	61	N/A	24	Masonry	Stepped footings	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	62	N/A	24	Masonry	West wall foundation	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	63	N/A	24	Masonry	West wall foundation	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	64	N/A	24	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	65	N/A	24	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	66	T.P. 12	N/A	Masonry	Wall foundation	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	67	G04	N/A	Masonry	West wall foundation	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	68	T.P. 10	25	Layer	Made Ground	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	69	N/A	25	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	70	N/A	25	Layer	Construction trample	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	71	N/A	25	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	72	N/A	8 + 26	Masonry	Stepped footings	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	73	N/A	8 + 26	Masonry	West wall foundation	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	74	N/A	15	Masonry	South wall in East Quad	1811-1830	3
VTM04	75	N/A	14	Masonry	West wall in East Quad	1811-1830	3
VTM04	76	N/A	13	Masonry	North wall in East Quad	1811-1830	3
VTM04	77	N/A	12	Masonry	East wall in East Quad	1811-1830	3
VTM04	78	N/A	27	Masonry	Wall foundation	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	79	N/A	27	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	80	N/A	27	Layer	Levelling layer	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	81	N/A	27	Masonry	West wall foundation	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	82	N/A	28	Layer	Made Ground	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	83	N/A	28	Layer	Made Ground	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	84	N/A	28	Layer	Made Ground	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	85	N/A	28	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	86	N/A	28	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2b
VTM04	87	N/A	28	Masonry	Brick floor	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	88	N/A	28	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	89	N/A	28	Fill	Fill of [90]	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	90	N/A	28	Cut	Possible robber cut	1850-Modern	4

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
VTM04	91	91	N/A	Masonry	Wall foundation	1811-1830	3
VTM04	92	T.P. 17	29	Masonry	Wall foundation	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	93	N/A	29	Layer	Made Ground	1811-1830	3
VTM04	94	T.P. 17	29	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	95	N/A	30	Layer	Made Ground	1700-1850	2a
VTM04	96	N/A	30	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	1
VTM04	97	T.P. 18	30	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	98	Basement	31	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	99	T.P. 15	19	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	100	N/A	27	Layer	Natural	N/A	1
VTM04	101	T.P. 19	32 + 33	Masonry	Brick floor	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	102	N/A	32 + 33	Layer	Levelling layer	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	103	N/A	32	Masonry	Brick floor	1811-1830	3
VTM04	104	N/A	32 + 33	Layer	Levelling layer	1811-1830	3
VTM04	105	N/A	32 + 33	Layer	Made Ground	1811-1830	3
VTM04	106	N/A	33	Fill	Concrete	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	107	N/A	33	Cut	Cut for [106]	1850-Modern	4
VTM04	108	108	34	Structure	Brick Culvert (possibly same as [19])	1811-1830	3
VTM04	109	N/A	34	Fill	Fill of cut for culvert [108]	1811-1830	3
VTM04	110	108	34	Layer	Made Ground in TP20	1850-Modern	4

APPENDIX 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MATRIX

PHASE
Library, Servants Hall and Modern Stairway

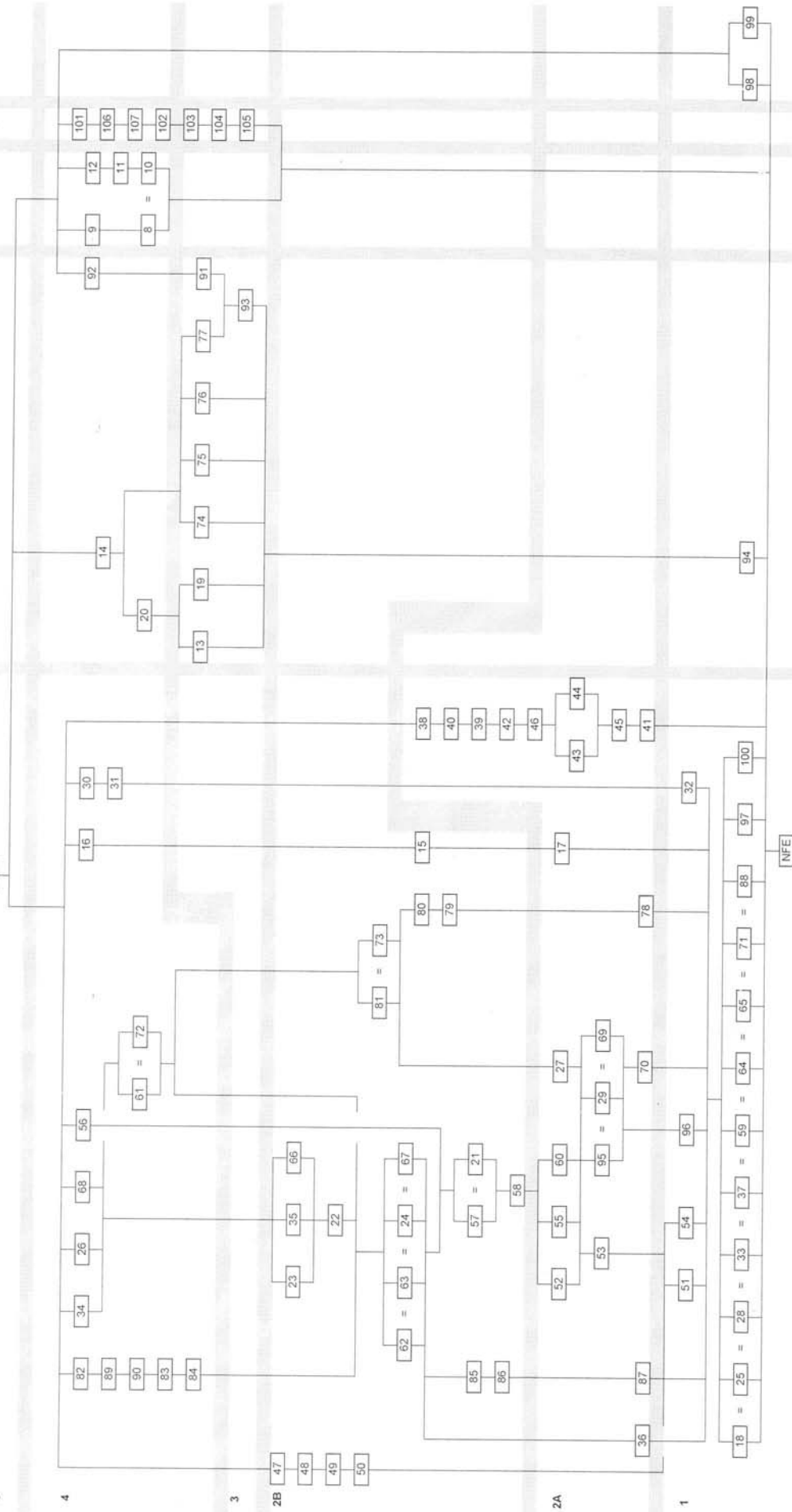
5

East Quad and TP 17

Basement

Portico

Tunnel



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-43812

Project details

Project name	Archaeological watching brief at Valentines Mansion, Ilford, LB Redbridge 2007-2008
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Valentines Mansion, Ilford, LB Redbridge at various points between 17/7/08-23/4/08. The watching brief consisted of monitoring underpinning operations in the Library and Servants' Hall, the Coal Yard, under the Morning Room, and in the basement, as well as pipe trenches in the portecochère and outside the Morning Room to the east of the building. Furthermore a tunnel that extended underneath the Morning Room was also investigated. The earliest deposits found were natural sands, gravels, and clay sealed by subsoil in the western part of the building. Above these natural layers brick structures pre-dating the current western part of the building were encountered., comprising garden walls and possible floors. The watching brief revealed no features that dated from a period earlier than the post-medieval.
Project dates	Start: 17-07-2007 End: 23-04-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	VTM04 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	TUNNEL Post Medieval
Monument type	MANSION WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK FLOORS Post Medieval
Monument type	GARDEN WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	FIREPLACE Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	KEY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAILS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD SHEET Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PLASTER Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Listed Building Consent
Project location	
Country	England

Site location	GREATER LONDON REDBRIDGE ILFORD Valentines Mansion
Postcode	IG2
Study area	925.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4328 8795 51.572262 0.066163 51 34 20 N 00 03 58 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 18.16m Max: 19.81m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	James Langthorne and Denise Mulligan
Type of sponsor/funding body	Redbridge Council
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	VTM04
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Glass', 'Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	VTM04
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	VTM04
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief at Valentines Mansion, Ilford, London Borough of Redbridge 2007-2008
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bower, K. and Langthorne, J.
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 softcover grey literature report.
Entered by	archivist (archive@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	12 June 2008

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF HISTORIC BUILDING PHOTOGRAPHS

VTM 04 Digital photograph register (all taken on Digital Canon 200)

ID	DATE	DIRECTION	SCALE	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
1	02-Aug-07	E		Partition wall in room 208	Shot of original lath with new plaster render
2	02-Aug-07	E		Partition wall in room 208	Shot of original lath with new plaster render
3	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
4	02-Aug-07	E		Partition wall between rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
5	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
6	02-Aug-07	NE		Partition wall between rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
7	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
8	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
9	02-Aug-07	SW		Partition wall between rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
10	02-Aug-07	SW	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
11	02-Aug-07	NW		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
12	02-Aug-07	NW	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
13	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
14	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
15	02-Aug-07	NE		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
16	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
17	02-Aug-07	E		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
18	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
19	02-Aug-07	E		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Detail at north end of stud wall
20	02-Aug-07	S		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
21	02-Aug-07	S	0.50m	East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
22	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of east wall before plaster stripping
23	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Detail of original archway over door in south-east corner of Coal Yard
24	02-Aug-07	S-SE		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot of south wall showing original plaster work in access corridor to cellars
25	02-Aug-07	E-NE		Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Stud wall and door looking into room 102
26	02-Aug-07	E-NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Stud wall and door looking into room 102
27	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Shot of door looking into Room 103
28	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Shot of door looking into Room 103
29	02-Aug-07	N-NW		Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Oblique shot of stud wall looking into 103
30	02-Aug-07	S		South wall in room G25	Shot of current window and original Orangery window above it in west end of room

31	02-Aug-07	S		South wall in room G25	Shot of current window and original brickwork above it in east end of room
32	02-Aug-07	S		South wall in room G24	Shot of current window and original orangery window above it in east end of room
33	02-Aug-07	S		South wall in room G19	Shot of current window and original orangery window above it in west end of room
34	02-Aug-07	S		South wall in room G19	Shot of current window, original orangery window and later oven flue above it in east end of room
35	02-Aug-07	NE		Stud wall	Shot of stud wall in G19
36	02-Aug-07	NE		Exterior shot of west wing	Shot of south west corner of west wing showing blocked orangery windows
37	02-Aug-07	N		Exterior shot of window in west wing	Exterior shot of rooms G19 west end window
38	02-Aug-07	N		Room 103	Shot of wall paper in room
39	02-Aug-07	N		Room 103	Detail shot of wallpaper
40	02-Aug-07	NW		Ghost	Shot of ghost on west wall of room G04
41	02-Aug-07	N		Wall	Shot of north wall in room G04

VTM 04 Photo register 1

ID	FILM TYPE	FILM NO	DATE	DIRECTION	SCALE	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
1	C	200	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
2	C	200	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
3	C	200	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
4	C	200	02-Aug-07	E		Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
5	C	200	02-Aug-07	E		Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
6	C	200	02-Aug-07	E		Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
7	C	200	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
8	C	200	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
9	C	200	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
10	C	200	02-Aug-07	E		Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
11	C	200	02-Aug-07	E		Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
12	C	200	02-Aug-07	E		Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
13	C	200	02-Aug-07	NE		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
14	C	200	02-Aug-07	NE		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
15	C	200	02-Aug-07	NE		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
16	C	200	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
17	C	200	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
18	C	200	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
19	C	200	02-Aug-07	W		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
20	C	200	02-Aug-07	W		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
21	C	200	02-Aug-07	W		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
22	C	200	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
23	C	200	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
24	C	200	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
25	C	200	02-Aug-07	SW		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
26	C	200	02-Aug-07	SW		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
27	C	200	02-Aug-07	SW		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
28	C	200	02-Aug-07	SW	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
29	C	200	02-Aug-07	SW	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
30	C	200	02-Aug-07	SW	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
31	C	200	02-Aug-07	NW		Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
32	C	200	02-Aug-07	NW		Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
33	C	200	02-Aug-07	NW		Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
34	C	200	02-Aug-07	NW	0.50m	Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
35	C	200	02-Aug-07	NW	0.50m	Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
36	C	200	02-Aug-07	NW	0.50m	Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall

VTM 04 Photo register 2

ID	FILM TYPE	FILM NO	DATE	DIRECTION	SCALE	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
1	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
2	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
3	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
4	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E		Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
5	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E		Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
6	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E		Room 218	Original lath and modern plaster render
7	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
8	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
9	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
10	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E		Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
11	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E		Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
12	BW	201	02-Aug-07	E		Rooms 212 and 213	South end of stud wall
13	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NE		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
14	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NE		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
15	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NE		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
16	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
17	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
18	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
19	BW	201	02-Aug-07	W		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
20	BW	201	02-Aug-07	W		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
21	BW	201	02-Aug-07	W		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
22	BW	201	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
23	BW	201	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
24	BW	201	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
25	BW	201	02-Aug-07	SW		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
26	BW	201	02-Aug-07	SW		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
27	BW	201	02-Aug-07	SW		Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
28	BW	201	02-Aug-07	SW	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
29	BW	201	02-Aug-07	SW	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
30	BW	201	02-Aug-07	SW	0.50m	Rooms 212 and 213	Stud wall
31	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NW		Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
32	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NW		Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
33	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NW		Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
34	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NW	0.50m	Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
35	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NW	0.50m	Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
36	BW	201	02-Aug-07	NW	0.50m	Rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall

VTM 04 Photo register 3

ID	FILM TYPE	FILM NO	DATE	DIRECTION	SCALE	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
1	C	202	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
2	C	202	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
3	C	202	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
4	C	202	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
5	C	202	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
6	C	202	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
7	C	202	02-Aug-07	NE		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall

8	C	202	02-Aug-07	NE		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
9	C	202	02-Aug-07	NE		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
10	C	202	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
11	C	202	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
12	C	202	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
13	C	202	02-Aug-07	E		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
14	C	202	02-Aug-07	E		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
15	C	202	02-Aug-07	E		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
16	C	202	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
17	C	202	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
18	C	202	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
19	C	202	02-Aug-07	S		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
20	C	202	02-Aug-07	S		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
21	C	202	02-Aug-07	S		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
22	C	202	02-Aug-07	S	0.50m	East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
23	C	202	02-Aug-07	S	0.50m	East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
24	C	202	02-Aug-07	S	0.50m	East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
25	C	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of east wall before plaster stripping
26	C	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of east wall before plaster stripping
27	C	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of east wall before plaster stripping
28	C	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Detail of original archway over door in south-east corner of Coal Yard
29	C	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Detail of original archway over door in south-east corner of Coal Yard
30	C	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Detail of original archway over door in south-east corner of Coal Yard
31	C	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot of south wall showing original plaster work in access corridor to cellars
32	C	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot of south wall showing original plaster work in access corridor to cellars
33	C	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot of south wall showing original plaster work in access corridor to cellars
34	C	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Stud wall and door looking into room 102
35	C	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Stud wall and door looking into room 102
36	C	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Stud wall and door looking into room 102

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ID	FILM TYPE	FILM NO	DATE	DIRECTION	SCALE	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
1	BW	202	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
2	BW	202	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
3	BW	202	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
4	BW	202	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
5	BW	202	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
6	BW	202	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
7	BW	202	02-Aug-07	NE		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
8	BW	202	02-Aug-07	NE		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
9	BW	202	02-Aug-07	NE		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
10	BW	202	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
11	BW	202	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
12	BW	202	02-Aug-07	NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall
13	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
14	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
15	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
16	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
17	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
18	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	South end of stud wall
19	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
20	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
21	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
22	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S	0.50m	East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
23	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S	0.50m	East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
24	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S	0.50m	East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window
25	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of east wall before plaster stripping
26	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of east wall before plaster stripping
27	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of east wall before plaster stripping
28	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Detail of original archway over door in south-east corner of Coal Yard
29	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Detail of original archway over door in south-east corner of Coal Yard
30	BW	202	02-Aug-07	E		East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Detail of original archway over door in south-east

						Yard	corner of Coal Yard
31	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot of south wall showing original plaster work in access corridor to cellars
32	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot of south wall showing original plaster work in access corridor to cellars
33	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot of south wall showing original plaster work in access corridor to cellars
34	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Stud wall and door looking into room 102
35	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Stud wall and door looking into room 102
36	BW	202	02-Aug-07	S-SE		Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Stud wall and door looking into room 102

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ID	FILM TYPE	FILM NO	DATE	DIRECTION	SCALE	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
1	C	204	02-Aug-07	E-NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall and door looking into room 102
2	C	204	02-Aug-07	E-NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall and door looking into room 102
3	C	204	02-Aug-07	E-NE	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Stud wall and door looking into room 102
4	C	204	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Failed shot
5	C	204	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Failed shot
6	C	204	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Failed shot
7	C	204	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Shot of door looking into Room 103
8	C	204	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Shot of door looking into Room 103
9	C	204	02-Aug-07	W		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Shot of door looking into Room 103
10	C	204	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Shot of door looking into Room 103
11	C	204	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Shot of door looking into Room 103
12	C	204	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Shot of door looking into Room 103
13	C	204	02-Aug-07	NW		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	North end of stud wall looking into room 103
14	C	204	02-Aug-07	NW		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	North end of stud wall looking into room 103
15	C	204	02-Aug-07	NW		Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	North end of stud wall looking into room 103

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ID	FILM TYPE	FILM NO	DATE	DIRECTION	SCALE	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
1	BW	205	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shot failed
2	BW	205	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shot failed
3	BW	205	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shot failed
4	BW	205	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shot failed
5	BW	205	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shot failed
6	BW	205	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shot failed

7	BW	205	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shot failed
8	BW	205	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shot failed
9	BW	205	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shot failed
10	BW	205	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Shot of door looking into Room 103
11	BW	205	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Shot of door looking into Room 103
12	BW	205	02-Aug-07	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	Shot of door looking into Room 103
13	BW	205	02-Aug-07	NW	N/A	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	North end of stud wall looking into room 103
14	BW	205	02-Aug-07	NW	N/A	Partition wall between rooms 203 and 204	North end of stud wall looking into room 103
15	BW	205	02-Aug-07	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shot failed

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ID	FILM TYPE	FILM NO	DATE	DIRECTION	SCALE	IDENTIFIER	COMMENTS
1	C	2	06-Aug-2007	S	0.50m	East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window after removal of plaster render
2	C	2	06-Aug-2007	S	0.50m	East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window after removal of plaster render
3	C	2	06-Aug-2007	S	0.50m	East quadrant/ Coal Yard	Shot of south wall showing blocked window after removal of plaster render
4	C	2	06-Aug-2007	S		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot failed
5	C	2	06-Aug-2007	S		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot failed
6	C	2	06-Aug-2007	S		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot failed
7	C	2	06-Aug-2007	SE		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot of corridor wall remnant and cellar access door
8	C	2	06-Aug-2007	SE		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot of corridor wall remnant and cellar access door
9	C	2	06-Aug-2007	SE		West Quadrant/ Butlers pantry	Shot of corridor wall remnant and cellar access door
10	C	2	06-Aug-2007				Record Shot
11	C	2	06-Aug-2007	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 102 and 103	Detail shot of Studwork
12	C	2	06-Aug-2007	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 102 and 104	Detail shot of Studwork
13	C	2	06-Aug-2007	W	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 102 and 105	Detail shot of Studwork
14	C	2	06-Aug-2007	N	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 102 and 106	Detail shot of Studwork
15	C	2	06-Aug-2007	N	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 102 and 107	Detail shot of Studwork
16	C	2	06-Aug-2007	N	0.50m	Partition wall between rooms 102 and 108	Detail shot of Studwork
17	C	2	06-Aug-2007	W		Room G04	Detail shot of Coving
18	C	2	06-Aug-2007	W		Room G04	Detail shot of Coving
19	C	2	06-Aug-2007	W		Room G04	Detail shot of Coving
20	C	2	06-Aug-2007	N		Room G04	Shot of north wall and revealed floor joists
21	C	2	06-Aug-2007	N		Room G04	Shot of north wall and revealed floor joists
22	C	2	06-Aug-	N		Room G04	Shot of north wall and revealed floor joists

			2007						
23	C	2	07-Aug-2007	E	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of opening to cellar and coal chute
24	C	2	07-Aug-2007	E	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of opening to cellar and coal chute
25	C	2	07-Aug-2007	E	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of opening to cellar and coal chute
26	C	2	07-Aug-2007	S	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of brick arch over coal chute
27	C	2	07-Aug-2007	S	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of brick arch over coal chute
28	C	2	07-Aug-2007	S	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of brick arch over coal chute
29	C	2	07-Aug-2007	S	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of brick arches over cellar entrance
30	C	2	07-Aug-2007	S	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of brick arches over cellar entrance
31	C	2	07-Aug-2007	S	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of brick arches over cellar entrance
32	C	2	07-Aug-2007	E	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of reinforced cement with iron girders
33	C	2	07-Aug-2007	E	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of reinforced cement with iron girders
34	C	2	07-Aug-2007	E	0.50m	East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Shot of reinforced cement with iron girders
35	C	2	07-Aug-2007	N		East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Working shot
36	C	2	07-Aug-2007	N		East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Working shot
37	C	2	07-Aug-2007	N		East Yard	quadrant/	Coal	Working shot

APPENDIX 5: LIST OF WORKING DRAWINGS MADE ON SITE

Drawing Number	Drawing Description	Scale	Name	Date
1	East facing elevation of stud wall between rooms 212 and 213	1:50	JYL	2.08.07
2	East facing elevation of stud wall between rooms 203 and 204	1:50	K.B.	2.08.07
3	Plan of south-west corner of Coal Yard	1:50	K.B. & H.R.	1.08.07
4	South facing elevation of western quadrant of north wall in Coal Yard.	1:50	K.B. & H.R.	1.08.07
5	North facing elevation of south wall in Coal Yard	1:50	K.B.	1.08.07
6	North facing elevation of cellar entrance and coal chute	1:50	K.B.	2.08.07
7	East facing sectional elevation of cellar access in Coal Yard	1:50	K.B.	8.08.08
8	East facing sectional elevation of coal chute in Coal Yard	1:50	K.B.	8.08.08
9	West facing elevation of east wall in Coal Yard	1:50	K.B.	07.08.05
10	North facing elevation of south wall in Butler's Pantry area	1:50	K.B.	2.08.07
11	North facing elevation of oven in room G19 (Scullery)	1:50	K.B.	14.08.07
12	West facing elevation of oven in room G19 (Scullery)	1:50	K.B.	14.08.07
13	West facing sectional elevation through oven in room G19 (Scullery)	1:50	K.B.	14.08.07
14	North facing elevation of inner doorway in room G14	1:50	K.B.	23.08.07
15	East elevation of stud wall between rooms 102 (bedroom) and 103 (Drawing Room)	1:50	K.B.	3.08.07
16	South facing sectional elevation through rooms 102 & 103	1:50	K.B.	4.08.07
17	Floor plan of room G04 (Library)	1:50	K.B.	3.08.07
18	South facing section through rooms G05 (Morning Room) and 105 (bedroom) showing position of modern RSJ	1:50	K.B.	2.08.07
19	East facing elevation of stud wall between rooms 203 and 204	1:50	K.B.	2.08.07
20	South facing sectional elevation through rooms G05 & G105	1:50	K.B.	2.08.07
21	Detailed drawing of blocked fireplace with gauged brick arch	1:50	A.S.	23.08.07