



Heathcote, Ilkley, West yorkshire

Historic Building and Photographic Survey

The JESSOP Consultancy and ArchHeritage
February 2016

Heathcote, Ilkley, West Yorkshire

Historic Building and Photographic Survey

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

OASIS ID:	Thejesso1-235276
TJC Project Code:	HCH15
Project Type(s):	Archaeological Photographic Survey Historic Building Recording
National Grid Reference:	SE 10847 47617 (centred); LS29 9AR
County:	West Yorkshire
District/Unitary Authority:	Bradford
Parish:	Ilkley
Elevation (above sea level):	c.110-115m AOD
Designation Status(s):	Grade I listed building (No: 1133518 – 12 December 2014) Grade II Registered Park and Garden Ilkley Conservation Area
HER Record No(s):	PRN 9765 (the House) PRN 6891 (the Gardens)
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Heathcote is a large suburban villa built to a design by the prominent architect Edwin Lutyens in 1906 for John Thomas Hemingway, owner of the Bradford wool exporters 'George Richardson & Co'. The house is located on the south side of Kings Road in Ilkley, West Yorkshire (centred on SE 10847 47617). It is set within a large ornamental garden, with ancillary service yards, a former laundry, and a purpose built motor garage with associated workshops. Whilst the building has been in use as an office for the electrical company NG Bailey since 1958 it still retains the majority of its original fixtures and fittings. Following a change in ownership, a detailed heritage review of the house and its outbuildings was undertaken, resulting in the property being upgraded in December 2014 to Grade I Listed status (No: 1133518).

As part of the listed building consent to refurbish the interiors and convert them back into a single dwelling, ArcHeritage and The JESSOP Consultancy were commissioned to produce a comprehensive photographic and drawn record. The purpose of the survey was to document the current condition of the building for deposition with the West Yorkshire Archive Service.

This archaeological survey represents an enhanced Level 2-3 survey and as detailed in a specification issued by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The photographic record was essentially black and white, using medium format film, accompanied by 35mm b/w – totaling 33 films. The archive comprising of the prints and negatives will be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service in Wakefield, and a digital copy of this report will be made publically available on the Archaeology Data Service (OASIS record No. Thejesso1-235276).

The house was inspired by the work of Michele Sanmicheli in Verona, and represents a turning point in his architectural career where he began to move away from his earlier, Arts and Crafts vernacular houses in rural locations. Lutyens also designed the built-in furniture, and reportedly chose every hanging and carpet. The garden was designed in collaboration with Gertrude Jekyll.

This report presents the photographic record, detailed phased floor plans and a detailed description of the principal aspects of the building and ancillary structures. Within the house the remains of a lift car and operating machinery have been surveyed, along with a complex ventilation system that distributed fresh, or fragranced air around the principal rooms. One building of particular note is the motor house and workshops. These are relatively intact and are an important example of a tripartite motor garage associated with a large domestic property. Opposite the garage is a freestanding structure that was built with extensive wall vents for use as a petrol store, which is a unique design.



Figure 1: Sketch drawing of main stairwell at Heathcote by Lutyens © RIBA Library

INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

This document presents the results of a Level 2-3 (EH 2006) archaeological survey of Heathcote house and its ancillary structures in Ilkley, West Yorkshire (Figure 2). The photographs that are presented in this report (see Appendix 5) represent a permanent archaeological record of the exterior and interior spaces that comprise the built elements and their garden setting.

The field survey and report have been prepared as a joint project between The JESSOP Consultancy and ArcHeritage.

2.2 Heritage designation

Heathcote house and garden are situated towards the west end of the Ilkley Conservation Area, which is characterised by a variety of architectural styles and designs, including Gothic, Italianate and Classical; Edwardian styles including Arts and Crafts and Victorian terraces (Bradford Metropolitan District Council 2006). This neighbourhood is predominately suburban in character with numerous substantial villa residences.

Heathcote has recently been upgraded from II* to a Grade I Listed status (Appendix 7) (Miller 2010). The house has a footprint of c.671 m², ancillary buildings of 207m² and grounds comprising c.1.2ha. The house is a 3-storey Classical villa, built in 1906-1908 by Edwin Lutyens for John Thomas Hemmingway, a Bradford merchant. The house is constructed of Guiseley sandstone with Morley ashlar dressings and red Roman pantile roofs. It is a Classical villa with strong Italianate influences from the work of Sanmicheli, compositional influences from Francois Mansart, and Lutyens' own inventiveness. The designation of the house reflects the importance of the building, which is regarded as pivotal in the work of Lutyens, marking a move from a vernacular to a classical idiom and marking the point at which he fully embraced the geometry and discipline of Classical architecture to underpin his designs (West Yorkshire HER PRN 9765).

The formal gardens surrounding Heathcote are designated as a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, also designed by Lutyens and Gertrude Jekyll (West Yorkshire HER PRN 6891).

2.3 Purpose of the recording project

The aim of the project has been to produce a permanent photographic and drawn record of the house and ancillary structures that together comprise the property known as Heathcote (see Appendix 2.1). The work has been undertaken in accordance with a specification (Appendix 8) prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS).

2.4 Limitations

The scope of this report has been focused upon producing a detailed record of the rooms and spaces that were readily accessible at the time of survey. All internal spaces were examined apart from the strong room, or walk-in-safe G19. The principal limitation to the archaeological record relates to the current use of a selection of internal rooms, in particular where furniture and construction materials were stored, thus reducing the exposure of the historic wall and floor surfaces.

There was no requirement for an archaeological watching brief during the refurbishment of the interior spaces, however, exposed features were noted during the field survey where floorboards were lifted, or access was possible to sealed ducts and cavities.

2.5 Principal deliverables deriving from this work

- A structured archaeological archive, comprising of photographic prints and negatives, annotated drawings, and photographic registers to document features of archaeological and architectural interest;
- The preparation of an interpretative report;
- A comparison of existing and historic views of the building published in Country Life;
- The deposition of the fieldwork archive and bound and digital reports with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, Bradford Archives, the RIBA Library and the uploading of a digital copy to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) - OASIS No.Thejesso1-235276.



Figure 2: Location of Heathcote in the western part of Ilkley (marked with red rectangle).
OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright ©.

SITE LOCATION AND LAYOUT

3.1 Location of site and setting

Heathcote is located on the south side of Kings Road in Ilkley, West Yorkshire (Figure 2). The house comprises of a large central block with an H-plan arranged over four levels. There is a circular entrance forecourt (Appendix 5.7) accessed through metal gates fronting the road (Appendices 5.3, 5.4). The surrounding area was developed in the late 19th century as a wealthy suburb of the town, with views of Ilkley Moor rising to the south.

To the west of the entrance forecourt is an enclosed yard (Appendix 5.11) that contains the motor house (garages) and greenhouses behind a high courtyard wall (Appendices 5.38-5.46). On the east side of the forecourt is a second set of gates (Appendix 5.9) that lead to the kitchen yard, the annex (a former laundry), and the east gardens (now a carpark) (Appendix 5.10). To rear of the house (the south façade) are extensive lawns with walks and shrubberies that extend as far as Grove Road to the south.

The Site is centered on NGR SE 10847 47617 (centered) and the ground levels across the site rise from c.110-115m above sea level.

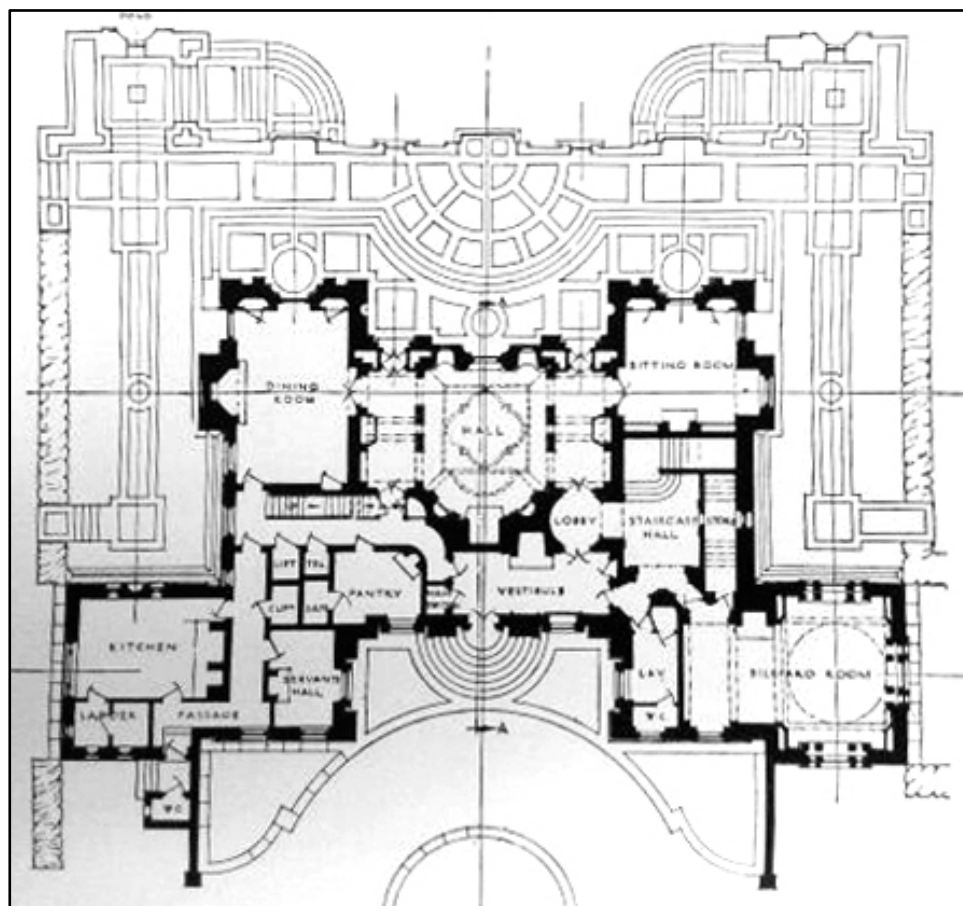


Figure 3: Ground plan of Heathcote and surrounding garden layout c.1920s

3.2 The gardens

The garden layout was originally symmetrical (Figure 3), on the axis of the front of the house (Appendices 5.12 to 5.37). The terraced south front had three balconies above a high retaining wall planted with climbing plants. Flights of steps at angles descend to a paved terrace with small rectangular and shaped beds edged in box. The lawns are on the same level, with paths from each pool curving onto the lawn and meeting at a circular focal point on the central axis at the bottom of the garden. To the sides of the house at the upper level, are hedged terraces divided by axial paths into a symmetrical layout.

3.3 Nomenclature

The terminology used throughout this document has been derived from existing names and descriptions associated with Heathcote house, its gardens and outbuildings. Further research may refine the names of individual rooms that are used here.

3.4 Geology

The bedrock geology beneath the Site is Brocka Bank Grit – Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock. Superficial deposits are recorded as being Till, Devensian – Diamicton.

UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – HISTORY & DESIGN

4.1 Introduction

This section of the report provides a historical background to the development and construction of Heathcote, and briefly comments on its architectural style and influences.

4.2 Historical development of Heathcote

Historic mapping (see Appendix 1.1) demonstrates that the area surrounding Heathcote remained largely undeveloped as open fields until 1890 (Appendix 1.2) when residential development began and numerous roads and houses were constructed. In 1895 Kings Road is labelled Nursery Road, although sometime after this the road underwent a name change, becoming depicted as Kings Road on the 1909 OS map (Appendix 1.4) and on all subsequent editions.

The name 'Heathcote' appears periodically in historical documents and maps of the area long before Lutyens designed and constructed the existing house. The 1891 OS map edition (Appendix 1.2) depicts a small rectangular building marked 'Heathcote', located within the site of what became the later Heathcote. At this time to the east of the site lies Rose Mount Nursery, whilst to the west is a building named Norwood House. This building appears to remain on the site during the construction of Lutyens' Heathcote, as it is still present on a 1909 edition (Appendix 1.4), however by 1921 has been demolished (Appendix 1.9), most likely in following the construction of the motor house, c.1910 (see Appendices 1.5-1.8). The relative position of the Lutyen's house and old properties are plotted on the 1890 OS map (see Appendix 1.3), to demonstrate that the construction and demolition was a staged process.

The archive records indicate that there was another building called Heathcote in Ilkley in the 1890's, situated approximately 150m to the west of the existing building on the corner of Kings Road (formally Nursery Road) and Victoria Street. Permission was granted to construct a coachman's cottage on this site in 1894 (BMT/FL/6/1/1; Building notice 526), with further permission granted to construct a dwelling in 1897 (BMT/FL/6/1/1; Building notice 658). The address on both of these planning documents is given as Heathcote, Ilkley.

Census returns indicate that Hemingway was born in Shelf in 1857. In 1881 Hemingway is listed as a warehouse man, and by 1891 he had married, although was still evidently living in Shelf. By the 1901 census, Hemingway is listed as living at Heathcote, Ilkley, which is curious as work on the house designed by Lutyens did not begin until 1906. It may be that at this time Hemingway was residing at the building that on the 1891 map is labelled as Heathcote, and kept the name when his new house was built. Heathcote is thought to have cost an estimated £17, 500 in 1906 (Dixon 1999, 90), the equivalent of almost £2 million in today's value.

In 1909, just one year after the completion of the house, Hemingway applied for permission to build a garage, greenhouses and a workshop within the grounds of Heathcote (BMT/FL/6/1/1; Building notice 1132) (see Appendices 1.5-1.8).

The 1909 Post Office Bradford Directory and 1912 Kelly's Directory of Bradford and Suburbs lists Hemingway as a wool and cloth merchant, with reference to George Richardson and Company Ltd, residing at Heathcote, Ilkley, with an identical entry in the 1917 Kelly's Directory of Bradford. The 1937 Kelly's Directory of the West Riding lists only Mrs. Hemingway residing at Heathcote, Ilkley. Dixon (1999, 90) suggests that Mrs Hemingway, a former mill-girl, outlived her husband for many years and lived at Heathcote until 1936. Heathcote was then occupied by Mr Waddilove and three family members until 1958 when it was taken over by NG Bailey Ltd and adapted to a Head Office.

NG Bailey Ltd vacated the property in 2010 and it remained empty until it was purchased in 2015, with the new owner applying to convert the building back into a single dwelling. Whilst in corporate ownership for well over 50 years, the property has been sensitively maintained and retains many of its original character features, although some details and finishes were damaged or removed during its time as commercial offices (Halliday Clark Architects 2011). The cottage outbuildings are beyond the scope of this report, but they have undergone extensive modern alterations involving the removal of their original surface finishes (Halliday Clark Architects 2012).

4.3 The design of Heathcote

The architectural design and influences for Heathcote have been discussed at length by numerous eminent architectural historians including Greenberg (1969), Inskip (1988), Stamp (2012) and Weaver (1921), however only limited study, if any, has been undertaken of the surviving design drawings for the property. This is partly as a result of there being an incomplete set of plans, sections, elevations and architectural details within the publically accessible National Archives. For example, the RIBA library only holds 28 of Lutyens' drawings for the house and outbuildings, which provide a good record of external details and rooms such as the main stair hall, but no complete floor plans, details of the basement, or the second floor are included. The architectural archive has therefore been divided and distributed to private collections, discarded or lost. The highest sheet number among the 28 RIBA drawings is No.168, so clearly it is an incomplete record.

A small selection of drawings by Lutyens dated 1909 survive in the Bradford planning archives, but these are only for the motor house, petrol store and green houses (Appendices 1.5-1.8), presumably submitted for approval following the construction of the house and demolition of the earlier house on the site in the intervening years. Later small scale plans published in c.1920 (Figures 3-5) provide further details of the original room layout, but the basement is unfortunately excluded.

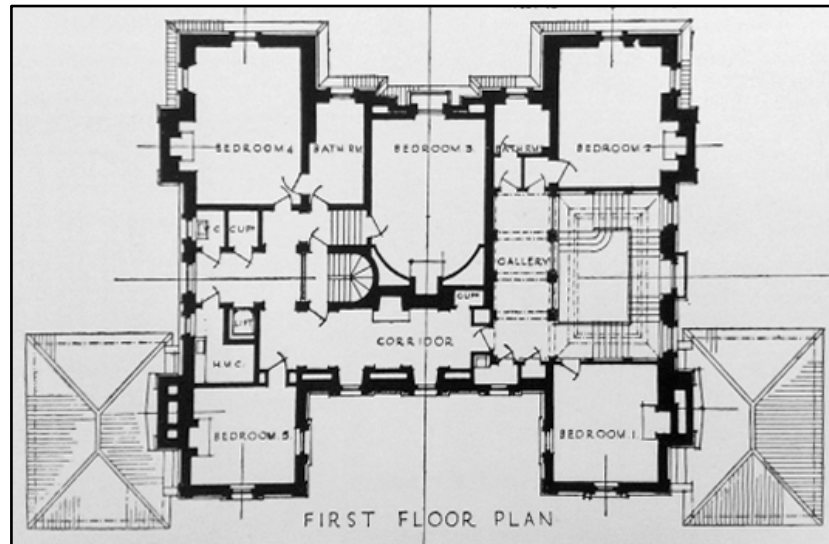


Figure 4: First floor plan of Heathcote, c.1920s

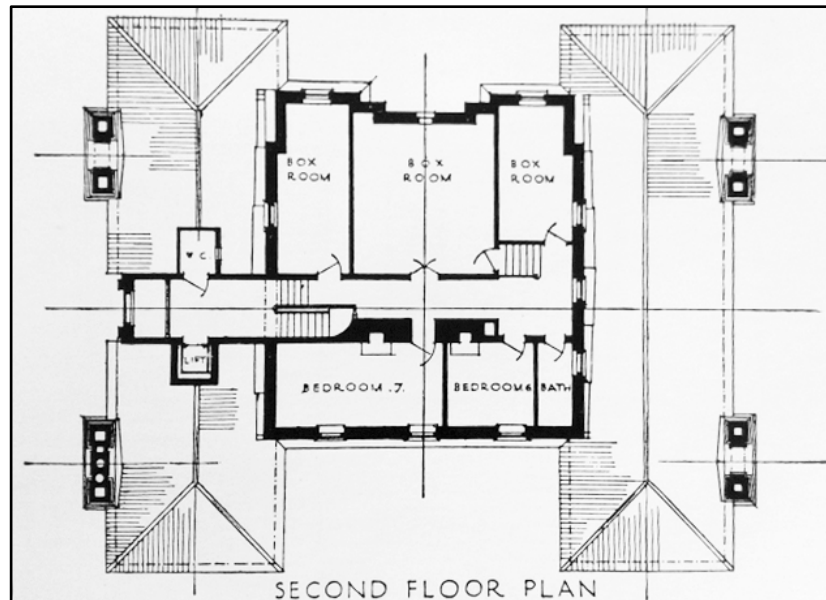


Figure 5: Second floor plan of Heathcote, c.1920s

Further research into locating the missing drawings would allow a greater understanding of the functional development of the house, in particular the operation of the lift and heating system.

METHODOLOGY

5.1 Methodology

The project methodology has been prepared in accordance with a specification prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (Appendix 8) and following consultation of guidance detailed by English Heritage (English Heritage 2006). A summary of the individual stages of work is presented below.

5.2 Site inspection

The initial stage of survey entailed a comprehensive walk-over of the house and its outbuildings to ensure that the evolution of the buildings was understood; existing floor plans of the building were annotated with notes and observations.

5.3 Archive research

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, a programme of archive research was undertaken involving consultation with the following:

- Bradford Archives;
- Bradford Local Studies Library;
- County Life Magazine;
- RIBA Library.
- Sheffield University Architectural Library Collection;
- The Lutyens Trust;
- The Twentieth Century Society;
- West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record;

5.4 Written record

Individual descriptive room sheets were completed for Heathcote and its outbuildings. These detailed all features of architectural interest and potential archaeological significance.

5.5 Drawn record

Existing architectural drawings were checked for their dimensional accuracy and formed the basis for the preparation of phased development plans. These drawings were enhanced with annotated notes as appropriate.

To accompany the floor plans detailed drawings were produced at a variety of scales to record the lift shaft and motor house.

5.6 Photographic record

The principal archaeological record was photographic, comprising of both general shots and detailed views (see Appendix 5). The photography was taken with a medium format camera, making allowances for perspective as appropriate within the constraints of the site. A Mamiya camera with a tripod was used, to capture 15 frames per film. Each film has an identification sheet and seven separate bracketed images; Illford HP5 120 b/w film and 35mm film was used. Colour where appropriate was recorded as a digital record. A total of 4x 35 mm b/w, (140 frames, 70 separate viewpoints), 29x medium format b/w (406 frames, 203 separate view points, making a total of 273 individual photographic viewpoints within and surrounding Heathcote and its grounds (see Appendix 5).

Each photograph included a metric survey scale as appropriate and when it was safe to do so. A written register accompanied the marked up floor plans (see Appendices 3 and 4).

5.7 Additional photography

Soon after the construction and furnishing of Heathcote, the magazine Country Life undertook a photographic record of the property on the 9th July 1910. To accompany the formal archaeological record of the buildings, a series of similar views to those from 1910 were taken to illustrate the intended appearance of the exterior and interiors which included both furniture and decoration to designs produced by Lutyens. This selection of comparative photographs are reproduced as Appendix 6.

5.8 Project archive

The site archive comprises of the printed photographs, negatives, photographic registers, viewpoint plans, site notes, sketches and descriptive room sheets. Each individual photographic viewpoint has been printed as a 5" x 4" b/w photograph and a selection of images are printed at 10" x 8". The reverse of each printed photograph is labeled with the referencing information for the image. The negatives and prints are housed within archive quality KENRO sleeves and wallets and deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service and West Yorkshire Archives.

UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - HISTORIC FABRIC

6.1 Introduction

This section of the report presents a description of Heathcote and its outbuildings, and in particular any original fixtures and fittings that survive (see Appendix 2). To aid with the accurate referencing of the interior spaces, they are referenced here as B1, G1, F1, S1 (B1 = basement floor room 1; G4 = ground floor room 4; etc).

It should be noted that the following description primarily concentrates upon the principal structures, whilst the garden features, hard landscaping such as the pavilions, terraces and walling are not considered in detail.

Parts of the following description of the exterior of the building is derived from the Listed Building Description included as Appendix 8.

6.2 Description of fabric: The House – exterior

Heathcote has a symmetrical exterior with a three-storey central block of three bays to north and south (Appendices 5.47, 5.64) sides with a hipped roof with red clay pantiles. There are attached single-bay, two-storey pavilions (Appendices 5.48, 5.49, 5.65, 5.66) with separate hipped roofs projecting forward one bay on both north and south sides that form an H-shaped plan form.

The north, main entrance elevation (Appendix 5.51) has ashlar quoining to the three-storey central block and the projecting two-storey pavilions with banded rustication on the ground floor. Between the ground and first floors (Appendix 5.47) is a moulded, ashlar band with blind panels. The eaves level of the two-storey pavilions is continued across the front of the central block with a shallow roof of pitched pantiles. The ground floor of the central block has three round-headed, blind arches with stepped voussoirs and giant keystones, and the single return bays of the pavilions have similar arches (Appendix 5.54).

Set within the central arch is a rusticated, round-headed door architrave with panelled double doors reached by a semi-circular flight of shallow stone steps (Appendix 5.51). There are the remains of a bell-pull in the recess to the west of the door opening (Appendix 5.50), although the handle and chain have been removed. The archway to each side contains a corbelled and rusticated, round-headed window architrave with small-pane leaded windows. Beneath are small, blind windows with giant keystones (Appendix 5.52), those to the west of the entrance steps were formerly open lights to the basement, but have been blocked with layers of edge set red clay roof tiles. The north elevations of the pavilions each have two small, rectangular windows with giant keystones and voussoirs and small-pane leaded glazing.

On the first floor of the central block are three segmental-arched windows with eared architraves and giant keystones with narrow-coursed stonework between framed by ashlar with rusticated verticals (Appendix 5.48). The first floor of the pavilions is similarly detailed with a single window to the return faces and the north elevations. The second floor of the central block has three square windows with moulded ashlar frames and small-pane

leaded windows. There are very tall idiosyncratic paired chimneys (Appendix 5.60) in the form of doorways with banded rustication (some open) to the center of the main block to the rear of the ridge and to the outer edge of each pavilion (Appendices 5.59, 5.81).

The south, garden elevation has a less austere appearance (Appendix 5.64). The three-storey central block and projecting two-storey pavilions have ashlar quoining and banded rustication on the ground floor. The central block (Appendix 5.69) has a deep, hipped pantile roof and the first and second floors slightly recess towards the centre with small hips to the roof and the eaves lifted in two successive steps. Between the ground and first floors is a continuous cornice with a triglyph frieze supporting a shallow, pitched pantile roof (Appendix 5.77). The cornice is supported by attached Doric pillars and pilasters which disappear into the rustication on the south elevations of the pavilions. These elevations are modelled on Sanmicheli's Porta Palio in Verona. The effect is of a screen behind which each pavilion has a central window and flanking blind panels. The windows have slightly stepped voussoirs with relief-carved giant keystones.

The ground floor of the central block has a similarly detailed window in the recessed central bay flanked by two smaller windows with giant keystones (Appendix 5.69). The outer bays each have a wide doorway with a double-stepped architrave with relief-carved keystones (Appendices 5.72-5.74). The carved designs of the keystones contains a yacht and a floral motif, both within an oval shield held in the mouth of a seal, or sealion – possibly references to Hemmingway and his family history, or business activities.

In the center of the first floor and rising through to second-floor level is a tall, round-headed balcony doorway with a shallow balcony with iron railings and a relief-carved swag over (Appendix 5.69). To each side is a first-floor, segmental-arched window with eared architrave and relief-carved keystone. The eaves level of the pavilions is continued across the outer bays of the central block with a shallow pantile roof to each bay. In the centre of the south elevation of both pavilions is a similar first-floor window flanked by circular niches containing lead urns (Appendix 5.70), although these were not original features as noted on the Country Life photographs taken in 1910 (compare Appendices 6.1 and 6.2).

The second floor level of the central block has a small square window to both outer bays and a central square window above the moulded eaves course. There are similar tall, paired chimneys to the outer edge of each pavilion. Between the chimney stacks on the west elevation (Appendix 5.81) is a half height narrow balcony (Appendix 5.85), which is accessed from the half landing in the main stairwell G5.

The set-back single-storey pavilions have Venetian windows in their south elevations (Appendices 5.62, 5.84), although the one to east has a blind central niche for a statue, or vase rather than a window.

6.2 Description of fabric: The House - interior

BASEMENT

The basement is divided into two zones (Appendix 2.2), both with separate access and functions and all located beneath the eastern half of the house. All of the rooms have brick walling, concrete floors, round headed doorways and in-situ cast concrete ceilings.

The smallest zone is accessed via an external sloping ramp to the northwest of the house (Appendix 5.56) and comprises of two rooms B1 and B2. The larger room B2 (Appendix 5.99) contains modern heating plant (Appendix 5.100) and electrical units and is located beneath the kitchen G11. In the north wall are two blocked round headed brick arches (Appendix 5.98), that were former openings leading to a small room B1 that contains a large steel oil tank.

The second zone that forms the main section of the basement at Heathcote is accessed from a straight flight of stone steps with a metal balustrade (Appendix 5.87) in G10 (Appendix 5.150). At the base of the stairs is an s-shaped corridor B4 (Appendix 5.89, 5.95, 5.97) with a short extension at the north end B6 (Appendix 5.97), that leads to a small external doorway beneath G18. The northern part of the basement is interpreted as having been primarily used as an area for food storage, with numerous metal hooks in the ceilings of B6 and B7. Room B7 has a rectangular plan and three arched openings in the east wall (Appendix 5.95), the central containing a louvered door and with timber panels in the adjacent openings. There is a blocked high level window in the west wall (Appendix 5.96), which comprised of 6 vertical lights in a cast iron frame, possibly covered with gauze to improve ventilation.

To the south of the access corridor B4 is a large rectangular room B3, beneath the dining room G8 (Appendix 5.101). It has been altered on at least two occasions and originally had two narrow windows, or vents in the south wall. Along the north wall is a 1m deep and 1m wide concrete trench in the floor, which acts as a sump for collecting ground water, with access over a steel plate. Along the walls of the room are low brick shelves, which clearly strengthen the foundations and provide additional storage. Two rows of steel RSJs supported on brick piers have been inserted beneath the ceiling, which is unlike the others in the basement being made of lath and plaster. It is suggested that all this alteration may have been an attempt to strengthen the room to create an air-raid shelter during WWII – at this time it was still in use a family home. Modern ceiling ducts replace the route of earlier ducting, apparently linked to B11 and the room above.

Located at the west of the corridor B4 are a pair of metal doors, set behind a timber door in a angled corner of the room (Appendix 5.90). These doors have been fixed in an open position by inserted pipework, however, originally created an air-tight seal to an internal room B11 positioned beneath the Hall G7 in the center of the house on the floor above. The room B11 was formed as a free standing structure with narrow passages around the outside. It was formed as an octagonal chamber (Appendix 5.91) built from cement and straw blocks (Appendix 5.93), and strengthened with brick piers. The interior was originally accessed by a small low doorway with a thin metal door, but a wider opening has been inserted when the existing ventilation plant and ducts (Appendix 5.91) was installed in the later 20th century.

Externally to the chamber B11, remains of ceiling ducts were observed at ceiling level in the surrounding passages and adjacent rooms (Appendix 5.93), all of which were linked with vented openings on the upper floors. The room therefore appears to have formed part of a heating system, acting as a plenum chamber from which to distribute fresh hot, or cold air to the upper floors of the house. To the north of the chamber is a low brick passage B12 (Appendix 5.92) that is believed to link with the passageway A10 in the Annex to the northeast of the house (Appendix 5.235). If this interpretation is correct, then the possibility that there were heated pipes within these passages becomes more likely, and which could have been distributed throughout the house via the chamber B11. There may have originally been a rotating fan to facilitate the circulation of air, although it may have been intended to function as a self-regulatory system, with the warm air being drawn to the upper parts of the house.

In the center of the basement is a room B8 that was accessed via a large brick arch with a decorative iron screen and security gate (Appendix 5.88), built as a wine cellar. The room opens directly on to the north side of B4 and has a rectangular plan, with two side chambers at either end - the eastern one may have originally had a lockable door. Internally, the ceiling is supported on a second brick arch that spans the room (Appendix 5.102), which appears to be a deliberate design feature rather than as a purely functional structural support.

Along the north wall is a stone topped table with a built-in ceramic Belfast sink at the end (Appendix 5.103). Above the sink is a large cold water tap and a blocked cast-iron window frame that originally opened on to the north façade (see Appendix 5.52). The room is filled with modern timber shelving.

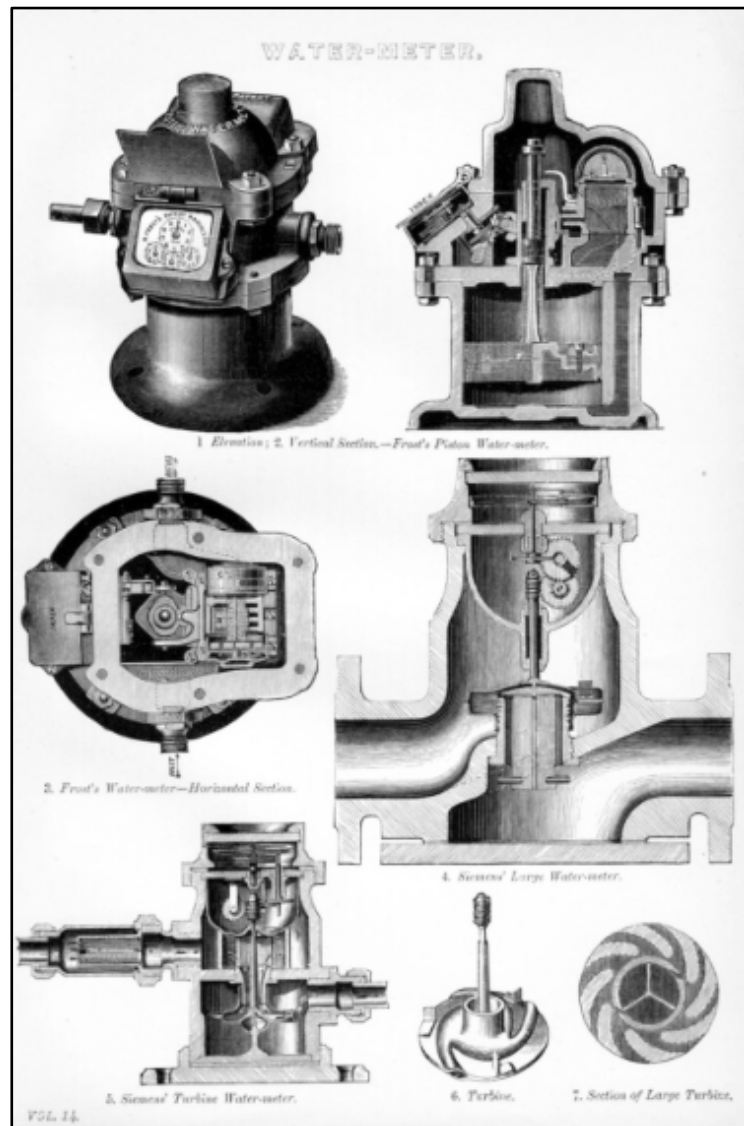


Figure 6: Design details for Frosts water meter from a c.1900 trade catalogue

In the southeast corner is a small sunken pit (Appendix 5.105) with a mechanism above with two disk counterweights and a circular flywheel (Appendices 2.6, 2.7). From this mechanism there are two water pipes that drop down beneath the pit and another connecting to a water meter (Appendix 5.106). The water meter is labelled as being 'Frosts Patent' and was a design that was used from the late 1890s-1920s for industrial plant to accurately calculate water flow, usually for billing purposes (see Figure 6).

The water meter and associated flywheel (Appendix 5.104) appear to have been connected to the lift shaft B9 on the opposite side of the wall to the east. There are two metal wheels that fill a low opening through the wall (Appendix 5.107), which would have allowed a rope to pass between them, around the flywheel and back up the lift shaft forming a continuous loop.

The lift shaft B9 (Appendix 5.107) is brick lined and extends up to the second floor of the building (Appendix 2.8). At each floor level there was a door opening directly on to the lift

shaft, with a low security gate to provide additional protection. None of these gates survive, but the recesses for hinges remain indicate that their approximate height was 1m. The superstructure of the lift car has been removed from the building however, the wooden frame that formed the base survives in-situ (Appendix 5.108). In a central location beneath the frame of a large metal block is attached with a vertical column, or pipe beneath. There appear to be two separate horizontal pipes that were connected with this column and which passed through the side wall to the pipework beneath the mechanism in the adjacent room (see Appendix 2.7). The exact purpose of this metal plate is unclear, but one possible explanation is that it acted as a pneumatic buffer, or damper that would have prevented the lift from disintegrating if it rapidly dropped down the shaft due to mechanical failure.

The wooden base to the lift car was secured in a fixed horizontal position via metal plates on either side that travelled up the height of the shaft on lubricated metal rods. To enable the lift to move smoothly the wooden frame was also attached via wire cables that connected with metal wheels at the top of the shaft in the roof (Appendix 5.220). The wires are then attached on either side of a large metal counterweight (Appendices 5.219, 5.221) that was able to freely slide up and down the shaft in to U-shaped metal channels. The motive power for moving the lift appears to have been linked to the continuous rope that ran from the water powered mechanism (Appendix 5.105) in B8 and up the shaft.

GROUND FLOOR

The ground floor of Heathcote can be divided into two distinct areas which reflect those spaces used by the family and the house staff. Upon entering the ground floor via the north entrance (Appendices 5.51, 5.109), the visitor would enter a grand entrance vestibule G4 (Appendices 5.110, 5.111), with a rectangular plan and a quadripartite vaulted ceiling. The walls are Morley sandstone, carved to imitate wooden paneling. There is an ashlar stone with a fireplace in the south wall (Appendix 5.112) which has a herringbone fire-back formed from clay tiles arranged in an alternating pattern. At either end of the room are paired doorways, with timber fielded panels, although two are false, intended to enhance the symmetry of the space. The floor is paved in white marble with panels of pink granite –replacing the original herringbone red brickwork that matched the fireplace (see Appendix 6.11).

Leading off the east corner of G4 is a doorway with double leafed doors that open onto a circular lobby (Appendices 5.133) and main staircase hall G5 (Appendices 5.138). The floors are laid out with a geometric design of purple-veined fleur de peche marble panels with white borders (Appendix 5.134). The walling of the circular lobby and ground storey of the staircase hall are unpainted ashlar sandstone with moulded detailing (Appendix 5.131). Above the arch between the lobby and hall (Appendices 5.132, 5.133), the vault comprises of a segmental pediment with a cherub head on an Ionic scroll surmounted by a capital H – possibly a reference to Hemmingway who commissioned the house from Lutyens. Hanging from the ceiling of the lobby is one of the original rope light hangings (Appendix 5.137) which originally supported a star-light – one of the commonly used motifs by Lutyens in his many houses.

Beneath the staircase on the north side is a round-headed apse with two angled doorways with relief-carved semicircular tympanums (Appendices 5.134), leading into the billiard room G1 and a lavatory and cloakroom G3. Built into the west wall of the lower stairwell is a recessed heating vent with an elaborate scroll work iron screen (Appendices 5.136, 5.138). This had a central rotating knob which opened and closed a rear baffle vent, thus controlling the air flow into this part of the house.

The open-well staircase (Appendix 5.131) rises in five flights with quarter landings (Appendix 5.135). It has black marble treads and a delicate, scrolled iron balustrade. The ceiling is coffered (Appendix 5.169) below which are fluted Ionic pilasters to the first-floor walls (Appendix 5.165), those round the staircase rising from a black marble band level with the top treads, and a landing arcade of fluted Ionic columns with scrolled and pilastered iron balustrades between (Appendices 5.164, 5.167). On the half landing facing west is a round headed door opening onto a narrow balcony that overlooks the west gardens (Appendix 5.166). Above the door is an oval oeil de boeuf window surrounded by elaborate plaster flowers and swags.

Leading off the stair hall was a doorway that gave access to a cloakroom and toilet G3 (Appendices 5.134, 5.140). This rectangular space contained a large marble sink overlooking the entrance forecourt and was decorated on the floor with hexagonal quarry tiles. A second doorway (now blocked) originally gave direct access to the entrance vestibule.

The second doorway in the northwest angle of G5 opened onto the billiard room G1 and a narrow storeroom G2 (Appendix 5.142). The billiard room has a T-shaped plan, with three Venetian windows lighting the west end where the billiard table was originally located (see Appendix 6.19). Scars in the wooden floor indicate the positions of the legs. The east half of the room has a barrel vaulted ceiling (Appendix 5.143), whilst the west end has a high sail dome (Appendices 5.144, 5.147) with a central lattice ceiling rose (Appendix 5.149) that may have acted as a sound resonance chamber, or a vent for cigarette smoke.

Beneath the Venetian windows are ventilation grills formed from turned wood balusters (Appendix 5.148). The walls of the room are panelled in large sheets of dark wood veneer, possibly mahogany, with attached columns. Concealed within the panels are cupboards, one of which was the full height of the panelling (Appendix 5.145), but only c.20cm deep being intended to store the billiard cues. In the south wall is a white marble bolection-moulded fireplace (Appendix 5.146). One additional feature of note was a single white buzzer at waist height on the edge of the paneling surrounding the fireplace, presumably to call the butler when required.

The ground floor is dominated by the hall G7 (Appendix 5.127), which is located in the center of the building facing the south garden (Appendix 2.3). This room has a tripartite division with a higher ceiling to the center with a bold, coffered design (Appendix 5.129) and a segmental apse at the inner end of the room, which has fluted Ionic pilasters between the bolection-moulded marble fireplace (Appendix 5.128) and two built-in china cabinets with small-pane glazing. The lower side aisles have barrel-vaulted ceilings and are separated from the centre by arcades of paired Siberian green marble Tuscan Doric

columns with arched openings (Appendix 5.124, 5.125). Their floors are geometric purple-veined fleur de peche marble with white marble borders (Appendix 5.125), and each has a freestanding timber china display cabinet with small-pane glazing (Appendices 5.124, 5.126). At either end of the room in the south wall are pairs of doors (Appendix 5.125) that open on to the upper terrace (Appendices 5.14, 5.171). Adjacent to these doors and beneath small windows, are timber fretwork grills (Appendix 5.130) with a Chinese inspired design that acted as decorative covers to heating vents.

Arranged along the south section of the G7 are two opposing doorways (Appendix 5.123) that lead to the dining and sitting rooms. The doors form a long vista along the back of the house, which confirms to an enfilade - a common feature in large houses from the 18th century.

The sitting room G6 in the southwest wing of the house has panelled walls and a coved ceiling (Appendix 5.120). There is a pedimented overmantel (originally with a mirror) above the fireplace in the north wall (Appendix 5.119), which has a white marble mantelpiece and eared architrave with a dark-grey marble pulvinated frieze with a central block of orange-veined marble. The polished steel fire surround (Appendix 5.121) is a later addition (compare Appendices 5.6.17, 6.18). To each side of the fireplace are built-in cupboards with drawers and doors above with small-pane bevelled mirror glass. The left-hand top drawer opens down to form a writing desk (Appendix 5.122).

The dining room G8 is located in the southeast wing of the house and has similarities in decoration to the sitting room G6. The walls are panelled (Appendices 5.113, 5.114) and there is a dentiled plaster cornice (Appendix 5.117). In the centre of the east wall is a very large fireplace (Appendix 5.115) with an elaborate bolection-moulded surround of white and purple-veined fleur de peche marble, which is also used to panel the polygonal fire recess (compare Appendices 6.13, 6.14). On each side of the window in the south wall is a built-in cupboard with small-pane glazing. Beneath the windows in the east and south walls are narrow rectangular fretwork grills (Appendix 5.118) with an elaborate geometric design that acted as decorative covers to heating vents. The north wall has twin recessed doors (Appendix 5.114), the left-hand one a cupboard and the right-hand one opening into the service wing (Appendix 5.150).

The remaining part of the ground floor that comprises of the northeast quadrant (Appendix 2.3), was used by the service staff, including the pantry, servants hall, kitchen, larder, lift and storerooms. There is an S-shaped corridor G10/G12 (Appendices 5.152, 5.156, 5.157) located directly above the central corridor in the basement B4, which forms a link between all the ancillary rooms and the other floors of the house. There is a large service staircase (Appendix 5.151) that rises in a long flight broken by two landings before curving round onto the first floor (Appendix 5.158). It has a Chinese Chippendale pierced balustrade and screen with a ramped handrail (Appendix 5.152).

Adjacent to the entrance vestibule G4 and opposite the doorway leading into G7 (Appendix 5.150) is a rectangular room that was used as the Butlers pantry G9. It has a small cast-iron corner fireplace (Appendix 5.154) with a plain tiled surround and mantle-

piece, and a large built-in glazed cabinet in the north wall (Appendix 5.155). Adjacent to the cabinet is a large steel door for the walk-in silver safe G19.

A room of similar proportions and simplicity to G9 was the servants hall G13 (Appendix 5.153). The main feature in this room was the fireplace, which although boarded up, was of an almost identical design to G9.

In the corner of the corridor between G9 and G13 three small rooms were accessible. Two were store cupboards G15 and G16, whilst the third was a door that gave direct access to the service lift G14.

The northeast end of the access corridor G12 (Appendix 5.163) opened on to the kitchen yard (Appendix 5.55) and a small toilet G18 for use by the staff and tradesmen. The flooring comprised of red hexagonal tiles (Appendix 5.157), similar to those in the cloakroom G3, the principal bathrooms F8, F11 and the former servants bathroom at the west end of S7. They are stamped on the rear with the factory stamp of Esberard Lambert Rouvier & Cie: Salernes (Var) France.

The kitchen floor is a rectangular room within the east pavilion (Appendix 5.59) with two entrance doors, both from G12. There is a Venetian window in the east wall (Appendix 5.118) and two narrow lights in the south wall. On either side of these narrow windows are scars in the plaster, which denote the former position of built-in shelving units. The opposite north wall was tiled (Appendix 5.160), which contained two doorways, one to G12 and the other to a double roomed pantry G17 still with its original shelving (Appendix 5.162). The west wall contained a range, although this had been removed (Appendix 5.161). Interestingly, the flooring of the room was divided into parquet to the east, whilst in front of the range it comprised of flagstones, presumably denoting a change in use of the room, possibly once demarcated by a kitchen table.

FIRST FLOOR

The first floor contained the principal bedrooms of the house – one arranged in each of the four corners F1, F4, F12 and F18 and a central master bedroom F10 that overlooked the gardens to the south. The main open stairwell F2 (Appendices 5.164-5.166) and upper landing F9 (Appendices 5.167-5.169) is positioned on the west side of the floor, with a long connecting corridor F3 (library) along the north section of the central block of the house (Appendix 5.177). A third west-east corridor in the center of the east wing F15, provided additional access to the floor via the lift F17 (Appendix 5.180), and the service staircase (Appendix 5.181).

The north corridor F3 has a segmental barrel-vaulted corridor with panelled walls (Appendix 5.177) and double leafed doors at the west end opening onto the upper landing F9. There is a fireplace in the south wall with a surround of white and purple marble and a flat tiled fireback similar to G4 (Appendix 5.178). This is flanked by two round-headed doorways with glazed doors with timber tracery (Appendix 5.179), which is arched to fit the door head. Along the corridor are four built-in storage cupboards.

From the east corridor F15 (Appendix 5.180), were arranged a housemaid's room F16 (Appendix 5.184), a toilet F13 (Appendix 5.196), a store F14 and the lift F17, although none

retain any features of significance. A second toilet was located on the upper landing F6 (Appendix 5.171), with a small store cupboard to the west F5, that contains the winder mechanism to raise and lower the chandelier – it is stamped with the London Electric Firm, 1908 (Appendix 5.170).

The master bedroom F10 in was accessed via a small flight of steps with a barrel vaulted ceiling in the southwest of F15 (Appendices 5.185, 5.186). This was the largest room on the upper floors of the house with a curved recess forming the north wall that contained a large glazed fireplace (Appendix 5.197). The glazed tiles had a blue glaze (Appendix 5.199), one of which had an incised design beneath the glaze representing a comic face (Appendix 5.200). Set within the tiles on either side of the fireplace were two button buzzers with the words 'up' and 'down' stamped beneath them – presumably intended to call for the house staff. To each side of the fireplace are recessed cupboards with rows of coat hooks with curved, three fielded-panel doors (Appendix 5.198). The room has a double-moulded cornice and a centrally located French window in the south wall opening onto an external balcony (Appendix 5.203).

The four corner bedrooms were each of slightly different dimensions, with the smallest on the north side of the house F4 and F18. All the bedrooms had windows in two walls and wall vents (Appendix 5.202) connected to the ducting system in the basement. The level or ornamentation varied between the bedrooms, although all had plaster cornices and skirtings. Room F12 had an interconnecting doorway (Appendix 5.187) into the bathroom F11 (Appendix 5.193) and a high coved ceiling (Appendix 5.189) and is interpreted as the second principal bedroom. There was a short lobby leading to F18 (Appendix 5.183) which contained opposing recessed cupboards with coat hooks (Appendix 5.192).

One of the most impressive features of the corner bedrooms were the fireplaces, each having either a stone, or timber surround. The one in F4 (Appendix 5.174) had sandstone surround with pulvinated frieze and black and white marble panels in a geometrical pattern, whilst in F18 (Appendix 5.191) beneath a sandstone architrave was a frieze and mantelshelf with white, veined marble panels. In F12 (Appendix 5.188) there is a broad fireplace recess flanked by panelled pilasters. The fire surround has a beige marble bolection-moulded surround and flanked by splayed cupboards with flush, panelled doors. (compare Appendices 6.29 and 6.30). In F1 (Appendix 5.176) has a fireplace recess fully glazed with small, square, blue-green tiles including the hearth with a contemporary electric coal-effect fire.

There are two bathrooms on the first floor F8 and F11, both situated on the south side of the house with round headed windows overlooking the garden. Both are decorated with square green glazed tiles with MvS stamped on the reverse and red hexagonal floor tiles. Built within the walls are recessed ledges with white marble detailing. Within F8 the original ceiling has been removed and a modern open well staircase inserted (Appendix 5.195), however it is likely to have matched the surviving quadripartite groined plaster vault in F11 (Appendix 5.194). F11 is approximately double the size of F8, and it is possible that the northern half which has a connecting doorway into F12, was used as a dressing room containing cupboards.

SECOND FLOOR

The original access to the second floor was via the service stairwell that leads up from the ground floor corridor G10. The staircase between the first and second floors has wooden stick balusters and a swept wooden handrail (Appendix 5.181, 5.182). There is a central landing that is split into a lower S1 (Appendix 5.204) and upper sections S9. The lower landing has a set-back timber balustrade with turned balusters (Appendix 5.205) facing a full-height window in the east wall which rises through the first and second floors and overlooks F15 on the floor below. Opening on to the north side of S1 was the service lift S2 (Appendix 5.219). A modern open well staircase has been inserted into the southwest end of S7 (Appendix 5.214), which involved the loss of the former bathroom F8 on the floor below (Appendix 5.195).

The second floor was originally arranged with a longitudinal west-east corridor S1 and S9 that spanned the full width of the building (see Figure 5). From this corridor, three rooms of differing sizes were accessed to the north and south of the building. It is suggested that this level was intended for use by the service staff, as the level of architectural detailing is very restrained, unlike on the floors below.

Along the south side of S9 were three rooms, two of which remain largely intact. The large square central room S5 (Appendix 5.217) appears to have been used as a box-room. It has a single high level window (Appendix 5.216), but has an exposed and fake timber framed roof (Appendix 5.215), which comprised of staining the roof timbers black to imitate a closely-spaced common rafter structure with king-post trusses and side purlins. Access into S5 was via an inserted stair from the north wall, although this appears to have replaced an original door in the northwest corner (see Figure 5). The floor of S5 is c.1m above the level of the central corridor S9 and the 1920s floor plan illustrates a set of double opening doors in the location of the existing glazed doorway. This detail is likely to represent a waist level hatch, which opened level with the floor of S5, thus strengthening the possibility that this room was principally intended for storage as it was unheated and poorly lit.

In the southeast corner of the second floor was a long narrow room S4 (Appendix 5.210), which contained windows in the east and south walls and a cast-iron radiator (Appendix 5.209). This room is likely to have been a bedroom, possibly for a senior member of the domestic staff, as unlike the other rooms the edges of the floorboards were stained (Appendix 5.210), marking the location of a large central rug.

Along the north side of S9 are two rooms (Appendix 2.5), S8 and S7, although they have both been adapted from the original plan. Room S8 is a square room in the northeast corner of the second floor. The west wall is an inserted partition, the room was originally rectangular in plan with a fireplace in the south wall. There is a small enclosed washstand in northwest corner (Appendix 5.206) and metal framed casement windows in the north and west walls (Appendix 5.208). Approximately two-thirds of the floor comprises S7, an L-shaped room that extends along the north (Appendix 5.212) and west (Appendix 5.211) sides of the house. This was originally subdivided and few original features remains, apart from cast-iron radiators in shallow recesses beneath the windows (Appendix 5.213). During

the removal of modern fittings, two blocked in fireplaces in the south were recorded, along with traces of tiles from a bathroom in the northwest corner.

A small toilet S3 (Appendix 5.218) was provided on the south side of S1 opposite the lift. Although not in existence today, there was originally a narrow bathroom in the northwest corner of the second floor in what is now S7 (See Figure 5). Evidence for this was noted during the removal of the current wall plaster where the impressions of hexagonal tiles were recorded in the west and north walls.

6.3 Description of Fabric – The Annex (laundry)

Located to the northeast of the entrance forecourt is a partially sunken building – the Annex. It is hidden behind high stone walls, with the only access from the kitchen yard to the south (Appendix 5.222). There is a ground and basement level (Appendices 2.10, 2.11), containing a total of 10 rooms, or connecting spaces A1-A10. The building was formerly used as the laundry for the house, although no fixtures, or features of historical interest remain within the interior, which has undergone extensive modernization (Appendices 5.224 to 5.234).

One feature of note is a low vaulted tunnel A10 (Appendix 5.235) that leads from the basement on a southwesterly orientation towards the basement of the House B12. The exact function of this passageway is unclear, but it may have formerly contained heating pipes to distribute hot air from the boilers in the annex to the ventilation system within the house, along with hot water for the bathrooms and sinks.

6.4 Description of Fabric – The Motor House (garages)

EXTERIOR

The building that forms the motor house is located to the northwest of the house and was a purpose built linear range for the storage and maintenance of motor vehicles (Appendix 2.1). It measures 6.3m x 21.2m and is single-storey (Appendices 5.236, 5.237) with a hipped roof covered with pantiles. The external walls are built from a narrow shaped and coursed rubblestone with an ashlar frieze band and moulded cornice – internally the walls are painted brick. The east elevation has three high level openings containing louvered vents (Appendix 5.238), whilst along the Kings Road façade to north there are four windows of differing sizes (Appendix 5.6).

Internally the building is divided into four separate rooms (Appendix 2.9), the arrangement of which is reflected externally on the south elevation. At the west end are three large timber sliding doors with frosted glazing which was the motor garage GA4 (Appendix 5.236). In front of these doors is a glass canopy supported on two RSJs that extend thorough the building to piers against the north wall. The façade is slightly stepped back for the remaining eastern half of the south elevation, and is divided by three doorways. A narrow door at the east end opens onto GA1 (Appendix 5.239), this is notable for having a pair of rounded lights above the lintel (Appendix 5.240). Adjacent to this door are two wider openings, the western having internal sliding doors into GA3 and the other has a central door with glazed slide lights into GA2.

INTERIOR

At the west end of the motor house is the former garage. This was the largest room measuring 6m x 9.1m (Appendix 1.9). The ceiling was match boarded and angled to follow the slope of the pitch above. The flooring was brick (Appendices 5.245-246) with a centrally located inspection pit, orientated north south. The sunken pit was internally glazed with white tiles and measured 1m x 1.8m and 1.1m deep (Appendices 5.252-256), with a recessed edge along the top to locate timber planks when not in use. A lower ledge acted as a shelf, and there was a short wooden set of steps to gain safe access. Modern bulk-head lighting had been added to the inspection pit (Appendices 5.254).

Along the south wall were three large sliding doors with glazed windows (Appendix 5.247), in front of which were two cylindrical columns used to support RSJs (Appendices 5.247, 260). These metal beams extended beyond the building to the south to form a glazed portico, however internally, their location above the inspection pit would have facilitated the lifting of engine parts should extensive maintenance be required.

Surrounding the walls were trench heaters with metal cast-iron grills (Appendix 5.258). An internal door in the east wall lead to GA3 and there are two glazed windows in the north wall overlooking Kings Road. The carcass of a large timber cupboard was located against the west wall (Appendices 5.248), and a short section of shelving was still in-situ along the north wall (Appendices 5.250). Against the upper part of the north wall are sections of metal conduit with offset taps (Appendices 5.249, 251), presumably used for compressed air powered by a floor mounted 'Aerograph' compressor (Appendices 5.257).

In the center of the motor house is a rectangular room GA3 that measures 3.5m x 5.3m. There are three windows with security bars in the north wall (Appendix 5.263) and an open hearth and chimney breast in the east wall. The floor comprises parquet, with sunken trench heaters with decorative cast-iron grills around the edge of the room (Appendix 5.258). In the south wall are side opening glazed doors (Appendix 5.264) and there are opposing single doorways leading to GA4 and GA2. These contain plank and baton doors with iron bolts and hinges (Appendix 5.266). The ceiling is match boarded, with angled sections against each roof pitch above. There is a substantial lifting beam made from composite timbers in the northern part of the room, that spans between the west and east walls. 0.25m below the beam are two cast-iron wall boxes to take a horizontal drive shaft (Appendix 5.267), presumably associated with the former use of the room as a workshop. A modern bench has been inserted along the west and north walls.

The second largest room GA2 measures 4.7m x 5.4m (Appendix 5.268). Access is via an external door in the south wall and an interconnecting door in the southwest corner to GA3. It has a high ceiling and contains modern timber shelving racks. The floor was carpet, although originally covered with quarry tiles. The 1909 deposited building plans (Appendix 1.5) label this room as 'the engine room', presumably used to store spare engines and parts for the motor vehicles. There is a high level chimney breast against the west wall (Appendix 5.269), which may have been intended to act as a flue for a free standing boiler, or heater. The only feature of note is the remains of an electrical wiring unit and fuses in the southeast corner (Appendix 5.270).

At the east end of the building is GA1, which is a narrow room only 2m x 5.4m (Appendix 5.242). There is a window in the north wall with glazed casements and three high level vents along the east wall (Appendix 5.241). The ceiling is angled following the slope of the roof above and the floor is bare brick. No specific features of note were observed internally, however the deposited building plans from 1909 (Appendix 1.5) detail that this room was intended for charging the accumulators - the lead-acid batteries used to start the motor vehicles. The plans depict timber shelving along the walls although none of this now survives.

THE FUEL STORE

On the south side of the yard opposite the motor house is a small freestanding single storey building (Appendix 5.271) with a flat concrete roof. This rectangular structure measures c.2m x 8m and is divided into three spaces. Slightly off center is a front opening lobby, with a doorway that leads to a small toilet in the east end of the building. Against the rear wall of the lobby are the remains of a wooden structure, possibly intended to support a hose. At the west end is a single doorway that gives access to a rectangular room that has offset rows of external vents in the north elevation (Appendix 5.271). The deposited building plans from 1909 (Appendix 1.6) describe this building as a fuel store, which concurs with its separate location away from other structures and the provision of extensive external ventilation.

CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Discussion

The previous published works on the architecture of Lutyens, which have included Heathcote, have predominately focused upon the architectural influences and unique style that he was able to express in the built form for his wealthy clients. The lack of commentary upon the actual infrastructure and hidden functioning of the buildings may be partly due to the lack of access to the core fabric, and that heating systems, service areas and lifts have not been of great interest to architectural historians.

This survey has been able to address some of this apparent lack of discussion regarding the construction of Heathcote and how it functioned. The choice of a wide pallet of materials for example, was very deliberate to evoke different external characteristics, and used internally to demark the status and function of individual spaces. The flooring, for example, in the principal reception rooms was either marble, or timber, with hexagonal tiles used in the domestic spaces and ancillary corridors. These would be easy to keep clean and were very hard wearing. The use of a combination of parquet flooring and stone flagstones in the kitchen, for example, may seem extravagant, but on a purely practical level the area in front of the range would have been subjected to considerable wear, and would need to be kept clean and to be fireproof – hence the use of stone as a flooring material. The remainder of the kitchen that would have been used for the preparation of food would have not required a heat-proof floor, and the use of softer flooring material such as a parquet was a more appropriate choice.

The physical structure of the building made use of locally quarried stone for the external elevations with a brick inner skin, often concealed by timber or stone cladding. Internal lead down pipes were concealed with other pipework in vertical ducts throughout the building, which demonstrates that considerable thought had gone into designing even the more mundane and functional infrastructure of building. The flooring on the upper floors was principally timber, except in the bathrooms where red hexagonal tiles were used. One material that was only noted in the basement was a cement and straw block with a groove at one end and a recess at the other to form the plenum chamber of the heating system. This material would have been lightweight and allowed for the rapid construction of the basement chamber once the flooring above, which was poured concrete, had been cast.

Additional constructional details noted during the installation of new wiring within the house confirmed that the flooring in the billiard room for example was an oak veneer. Beneath the floorboards on the first and second floors, a layer of plaster and straw puggin was laid on horizontal batons. This would have reduced the transfer of sound between the floors and improved the thermal insulation properties of the floor cavity – a feature more commonly used in earlier houses rather than ones dating to the first decade of the 20th century.

One of the particular unique aspects of Heathcote was that Lutyens was not only responsible for the architectural design of the building; Hemmingway instructed him to design the furniture and choose the wall hangings and internal decoration (Weaver 1921,

79). The building thus represents an important example of an architect being given ‘free reign’ to create a building in its entirety. A few of the larger cabinets and built in cupboards survive, but it is the selection of Country Life photographs (see Appendix 6) that provide further evidence of the complete vision of the house. The photos capture the position of furniture, paintings, vases and even the light fittings – of these latter the star design represents a popular motif used by Lutyens elsewhere.

Whilst the design of Heathcote is considered by many to mark a change in the architectural style of Lutyens, there are striking similarities between the interior design details at Marsh Court (1901-4) and Heathcote (1906-8). For example, in the Library at Marsh Court the green marble columns with and star lights are almost identical to the Palladian screens at the hall at Heathcote, although above the entablature imitation paneling is simply treated with a finish of white paint, whilst at Marsh Court bare timber paneling is used in this location.

The original bathroom above the entrance porch at Marsh Court makes use of square green glazed tiles, with white marble detailing and horizontal bands. This technique is used in both of the first floor bathrooms at Heathcote, although none of the baths or sanitary fittings survive. At Heathcote both bathrooms had south facing windows and the impact of the daylight on the reflective nature of the floor to ceiling tiles would have been dramatic, especially with vaulted ceilings above resembling a turkish bath, or sauna. The use of these coloured square glazed tiles was also used to form the fire surrounds in two of the first floor bedrooms. It is curious that one of the tiles in the master bedroom has an incised design of a face, which being beneath the glaze must have been carved prior to its firing in the kiln. And its prominent position on the edge of the hearth suggests that when the fireplace was laid, the tile was carefully placed so that it was easily noticeable.

The layout of the basement at Heathcote clearly relates to the differing needs of the household, in particular the service staff operating on the floors above, with a wine store, cool pantries and ancillary rooms. The integration of the large octagonal plenum chamber was also part of the layout, and being located immediately beneath the hall was intended to provide an effective circulation of air throughout the principal rooms on the ground and first floor only.

The survey of the heating system at Heathcote is important as it represents a stage in the development of forced air heating that had become popular during the 1890s. Often a fan was used to blow air over a steam- or water-heated surface, then distributed it through a buildings, via ducts within the walls. Some systems even had a form of thermostatic control. The octagonal chamber in the basement has a series of high-level ducts, although the existing metal tubes are modern replacements. The exact form of the plant installed by Lutyens in the chamber is unknown but if, for example, hot air was piped from the boiler room in the annex via the subterranean tunnels, then it could have been blown via an electric fan throughout the house from the basement. In addition, if the chamber contained metal coils containing refrigerated brine then the system could be adjusted to distribute cool air. One final observation regarding the heating relates to an opening beneath the balcony on the upper terrace to the south of the house. It has been suggested

by Inskip (pers comm.) that this opening lead directly into the plenum chamber and was intended to carry the scent of roses from the flower garden for distribution throughout the house. If this were so then the heating system can be considered very advanced and capable of providing different forms of ventilation depending upon the requirements of the household.

The integrated design of a service lift between all the floors of the house, that was partially operated by water pressure, is another example of Lutyens' acceptance of innovative technology within a domestic setting. It is regrettable that the appearance of the former lift car is unknown, but its location within the house was relatively hidden, with access at each floor from solid panel doors. It is likely therefore that there was an electrical supply to the lift to provide electric light and illuminate the lift car.

The final feature of the basement that is of interest is the strengthening of large room at the base of the staircase with steel beams and brick walling. If the interpretation that this was undertaken to form an air raid shelter is correct, it would be consistent with homes throughout the country creating safe refuges in case of an air attack from the German Luftwaffe. In addition, it suggests that the house continued to be in occupation during WWII.

The external motor house with integrated garages, workshop, engine room and accumulator store would have been regarded as an important display of status, with garages becoming essential requirements of the upper classes at the beginning of the 20th century. Smith (2012, 45) comments that 'when it came to new houses...provision for housing a motor car became an essential element from around 1903 onwards.' Possibly one of the earliest examples of motor accommodation in the UK was designed by Lutyens at a house named Grey Walls in Lothian in 1901. Following the sale of the house in 1906 to Walker James, Lutyens was recalled to add a pair of gate lodges which carefully concealed a larger motor house with a cantilevered glazed canopy providing garaging for three cars (Smith 2012, 45). Lutyens was also recalled to Marsh Court in Hampshire in the 1920s to add a motor house to the house he designed in 1901. Following the First World War, many houses were built with garages or a motor house; in addition to Heathcote examples of houses designed by Lutyens which made provision for cars include Castle Drogo in Devon (1920), Gledstone Hall (1925) and Middleton Park (1938).

When first introduced motor houses were frequently known as motor stables (Minnis 2009, 1), however, by 1906 when Heathcote was built the building form had become firmly established as the motor house. Integral features that were essential for the correct maintenance of motor cars included inspection pits, lifting beams and hoists, workshops, heating, and even dressing rooms.

One contemporary description of the specific requirements of a motor house was made by Sir David Salomons in 1902 (83), 'The abode of the horseless carriage requires to be superior in many respects to the shelter given to the machineless vehicle. It must not only be perfectly dry, but must have a variety of accessory arrangements for dealing with all parts of the machinery – for cleaning, adjusting and repairs. A water supply, and a source

of light safe in the presence of explosive gases are essential. The space must not be too cramped and plenty of light should be obtained through ample windows during the day.’

Many of these features are incorporated into the motor house at Heathcote, and the building can be considered as an example that was at the height of fashion when it was built in 1909. One additional feature at Heathcote is the freestanding petrol store located on the opposite side of the yard to the motor house. This structure was essential to minimize the risk from explosive gases (Morrison and Minnis 2012). The structure at Heathcote with its side wall of offset vented openings, was both functional and an architectural feature in its own right, representing another example of Lutyens concealing the internal use of a structure from the casual observer.

7.2 Conclusion

The relevance and importance of Heathcote lies in the fact that the building survives as a very fine example of an Edwardian designed house set in its original landscape. Both house and garden were designed by internationally important individuals (Lutyens and Jekyll) at the height of the British Empire, and the design marks a class of ostentatious houses constructed by Yorkshire’s industrial magnates - in this case a Bradford cloth merchant with humble origins.

Whilst it is unfortunate that the original kitchen, basement and annex have undergone modernisation, the level of surviving decoration in the formal areas is excellent. Similarly the survival of built-in furniture, heating arrangements, the hydraulic lift are of great architectural interest and importance. The motor house and separate petrol store are of a unique design and together form a significant example of the development of a new building form to address the growing fashion in the 1910s of the motor car among the wealthy classes.

Heathcote is a building of immense historical value, and this archaeological survey has enabled a greater understanding of the layout and operation of the building. This work adds to the previous architectural descriptions of the building as a whole within the wider repertoire of architectural design for which Lutyens is justifiably world famous.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

8.1 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Oliver Jessop MCIfA, with site photography by Simon Jessop. Fieldwork was undertaken with Rowan May and Marcus Abbott MCIfA.

The archive research was undertaken by Laura Strafford MCIfA and Karen Averby MCIfA. Report graphics were by Marcus Abbot MCIfA, Rowan May and Joanna Debska. Editing has been provided by Anna Badcock MCIfA.

8.2 Acknowledgements

Numerous individuals including Gavin Stamp, Peter Inskip, John Minnis, Marilyn Palmer, Ian West and Kevin Rogers can be thanked during this programme of architectural survey, many of whom are recognized experts on Lutyens and architectural history and without their corporation the interpretation of the building would not have been so successful.

David Hunter of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, and his colleagues at West Yorkshire Archives have been incredibly supportive and helpful during the project, and their input is acknowledged.

Halliday Clark Architects provided survey drawings of the building and are thanked for access to their previous surveys and reports.

Staff at the RIBA library and Country Life are acknowledged for their help in locating relevant historical documents and photographs, and for their support to the research that has been undertaken.

Particular thanks are given to the client and his family for arranging access for the fieldwork to be completed and for their interest in the history of the building.

8.3 Sources and references consulted

PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: MAPPING

British Geological Map of Britain (digital data), 2015

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Ordnance Survey 1891 sheet Yorkshire CLXXXVI 1: 500

Ordnance Survey 1895 sheet Yorkshire CLXXXVI 1: 10560 (surveyed 1889-1891)

Ordnance Survey 1909 sheet Yorkshire CLXXXVI.NW 1: 2500 (surveyed 1906-1907)

Ordnance Survey 1910 sheet Yorkshire CLXXXVI. NW 1: 10560 (revised 1906-1907)

Ordnance Survey 1921 sheet Yorkshire CLXXXVI.NW 1: 2500 (surveyed 1819)

Ordnance Survey 1934 sheet Yorkshire CLXXXVI. NW 1: 2500

PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: PHOTOGRAPHS

Country Life archive – photographs of Heathcote dated 9th July 1910

PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: RIBA LIBRARY

Lutyens' drawings of Heathcote for Mr Hemmingway – October 1900 (PA1603)
 Half inch detail of east elevation and section thro back stair - DWG No.59
 Half inch scale details of Garden (south) front - DWG No.9
 Drawing of Sitting Room – DWG No.153
 Half inch detail of north front – DWG No.(1?) 27
 Detail of external architectural detail (unnamed or numbered)
 Half inch scale drawing of East and West walls of main staircase - DWG No.70
 Half inch scale details of Garden (south) front - DWG No.10
 Half inch scale drawing of hall - DWG No.168
 Half inch detail of Billiard Room - DWG No.82
 Half inch scale drawing of main staircase, first floor plan - DWG No.60
 Half inch scale drawing of kitchen wing - DWG No.38
 Half inch scale drawing of kitchen wing - DWG No.34
 Half inch scale drawing of North and South walls of main staircase - DWG No.71
 Half inch scale drawing of hall - DWG No.167
 Half inch detail of Billiard Room - DWG No.55
 Scale drawing of Billiard Room - DWG No.83
 Half inch scale drawing of Dining Room - DWG No.54
 Drawing of entrance hall – DWG No.54
 Section thro cottages, shed, yard at back – DWG No.?
 Plans and elevations of garages and greenhouses (unnamed or numbered)
 Half inch scale drawing of cottages and boundary wall – DWG No.?
 Half inch scale drawing of terrace wall – DWG No.117
 Half inch scale details of garage doors and glass roof -DWG No.?
 Half inch scale details of garden house - DWG No.?
 Section drawing through terrace – DWG No.118
 Section drawing through house - DWG No.126
 Half inch scale drawings of first floor bathroom (unnamed or numbered)
 Sketch drawing of hall (unnamed or numbered)

PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: DEPOSITED PLANS (BRADFORD ARCHIVES)

BMT/FL/6/1/1 - Ilkley Building Plans 1869-1923
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 BMT/FL/6/1/1 Building notice 658 – Cottage at Heathcote, Ilkley
 BMT/FL/6/1/1 Building notice 1132 – Outbuildings at Heathcote, Ilkley

PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (WEST YORKSHIRE)

PRN 6891 - Heathcote, Ilkley, Registered Park and Garden

PRN 9765 - Heathcote House & Subsidiary Buildings, Kings Road, Ilkley

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Kelly's Directory of Bradford - 1917

Kelly's Directory of Bradford and Suburbs - 1912

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Barretts Directory of Bradford – 1953; 1958

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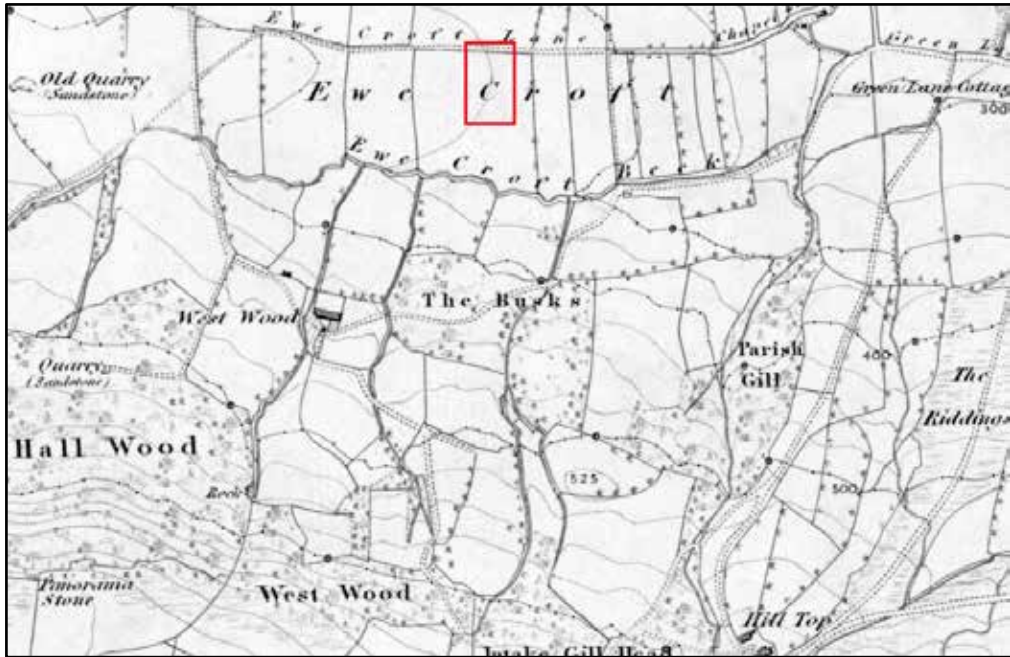
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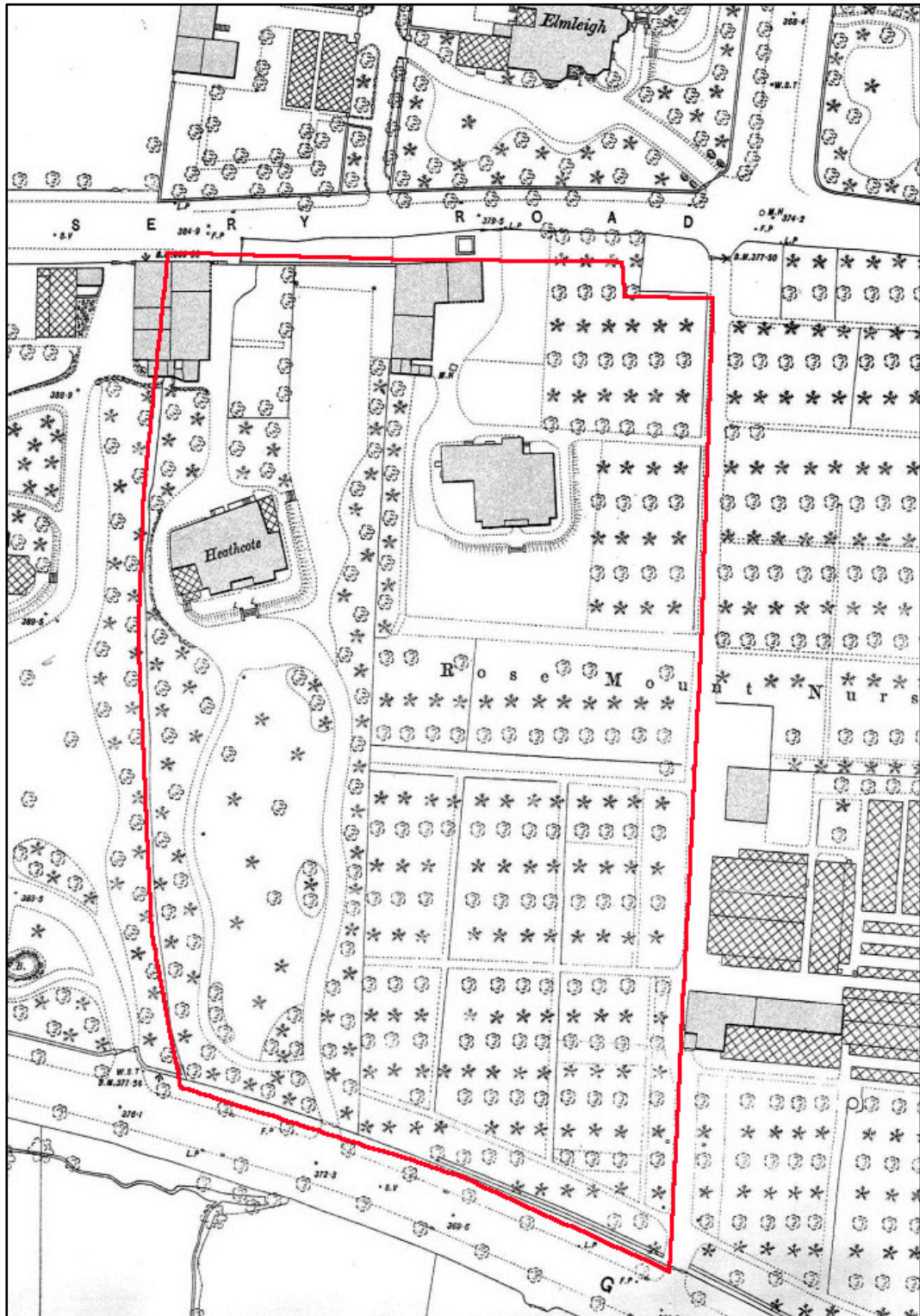
- ADS: www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk
- Bradford Planning: www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/159C88CB-1541-46B0-A4F0-850835B93710/0/IlkleyAppraisal.pdf
- British Geological Survey: www.bgs.ac.uk
- Heritage Gateway: www.heritagegateway.org.uk
- National Archives: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk>
- National Heritage List: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

APPENDIX 1: HISTORIC MAPS AND PLANS



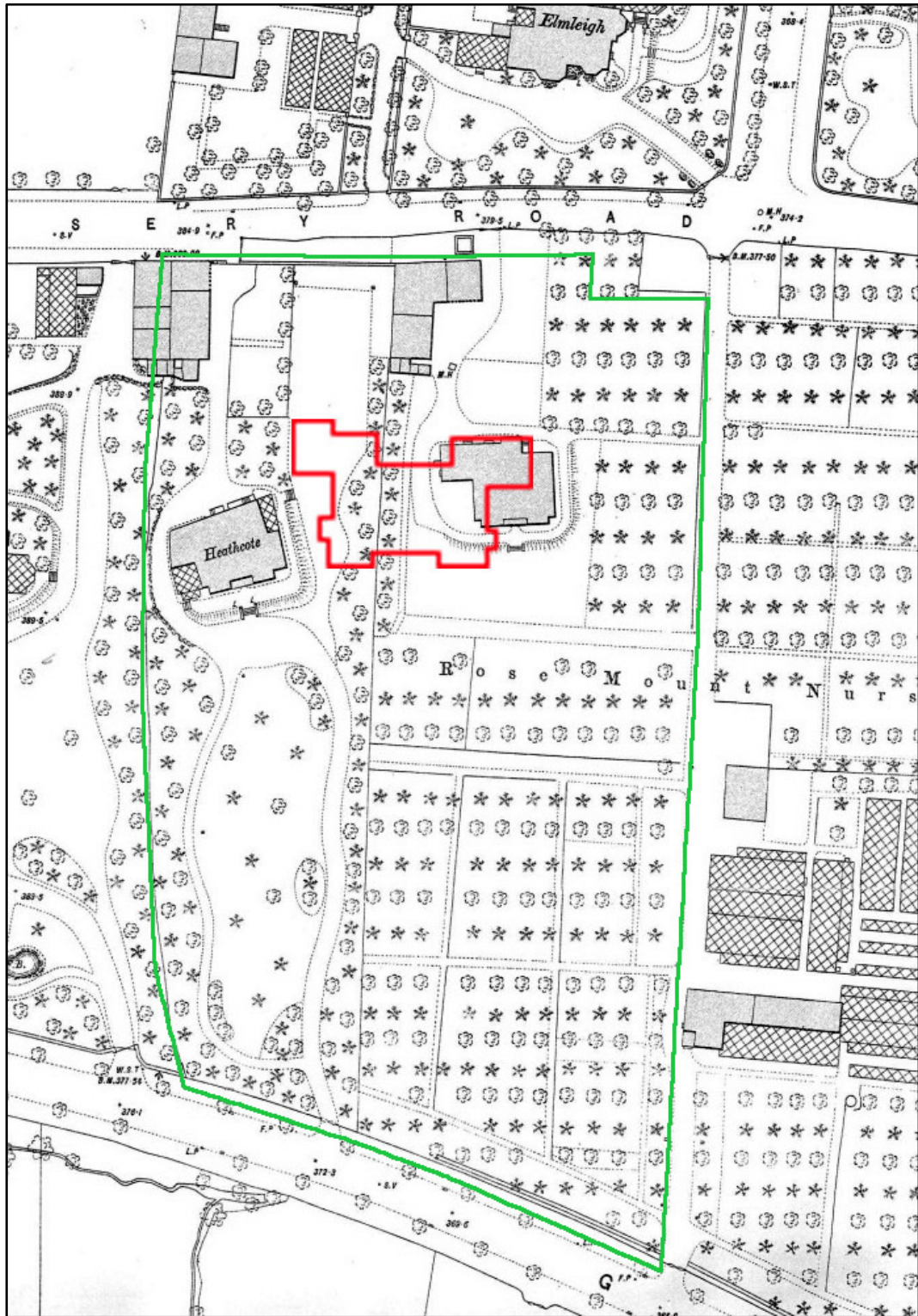
Appendix 1.1: Extract from 1851 OS map (approximate location of site marked with red rectangle)

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Appendix 1.2: Extract from 1890 OS map

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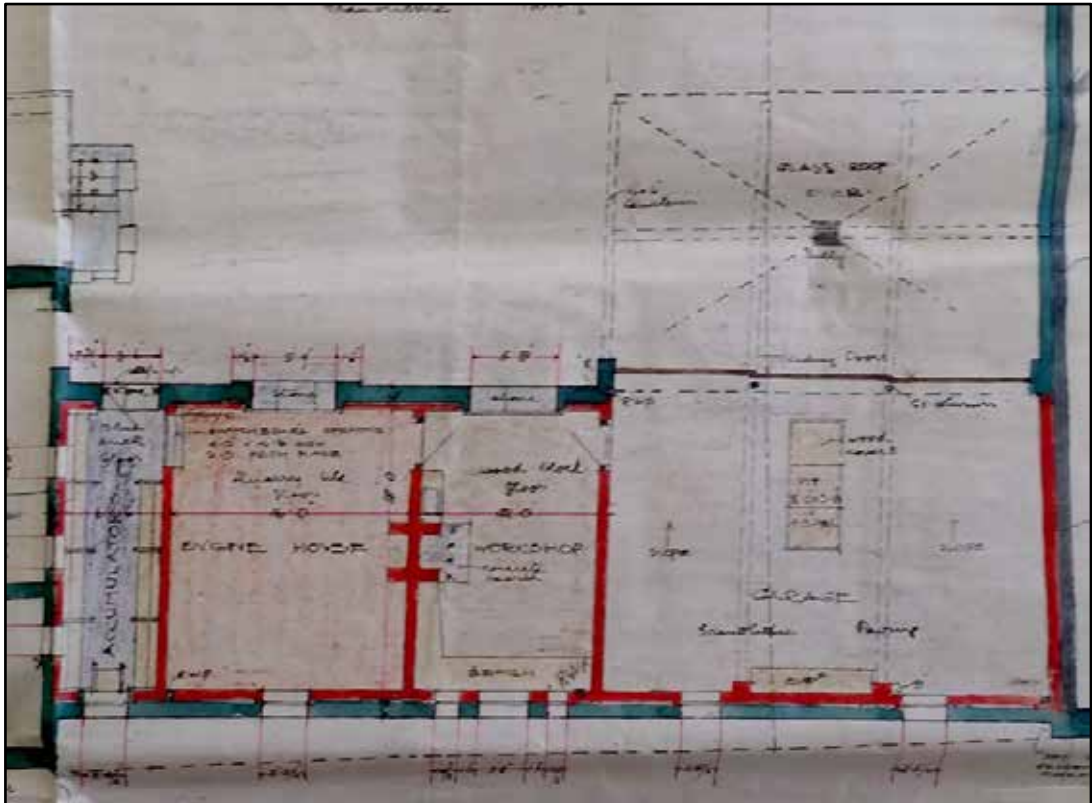
Appendix 1.3: Extract from 1890 OS map with superimposed outline of Heathcote House in red

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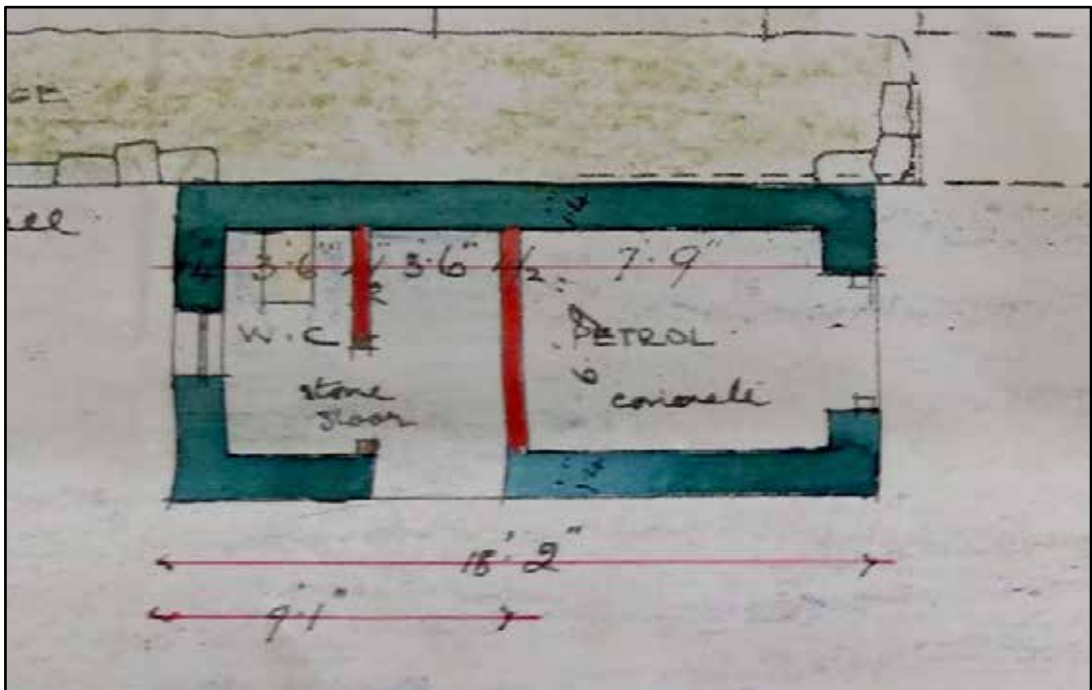
Appendix 1.4: Extract from 1909 OS map.

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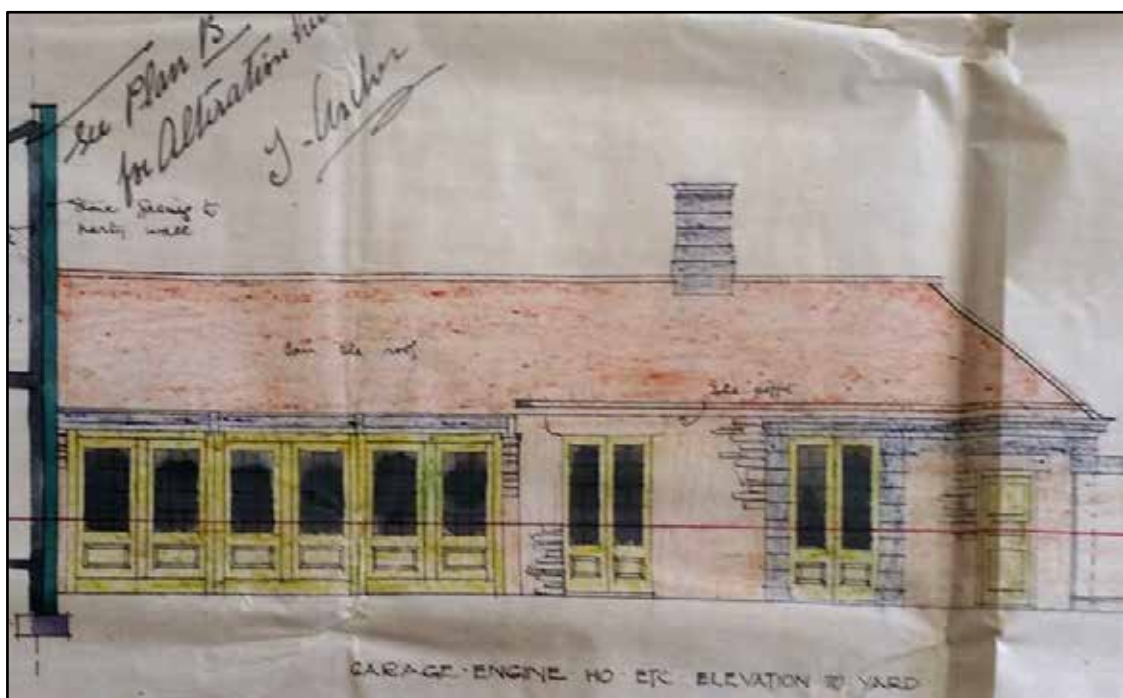
Appendix 1.5: Extract from 1909 planning application for construction of garages – architect Lutyens.

Bradford Archives © BMT/FL/6/1/1 Building notice 1132.

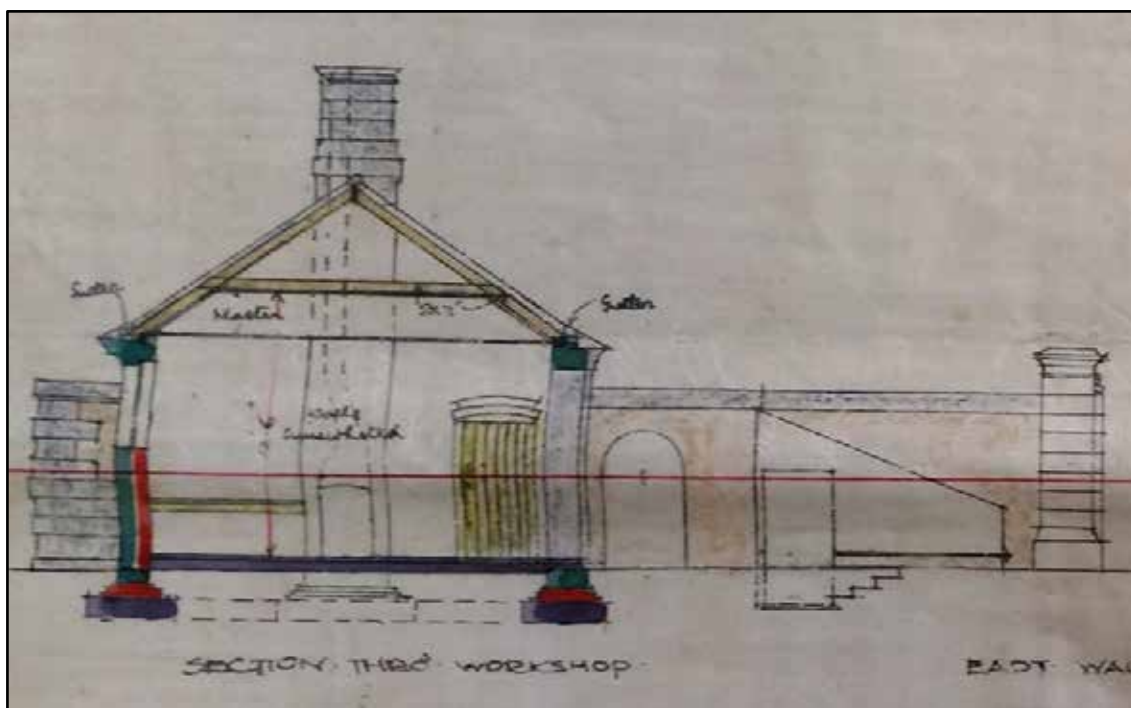


Appendix 1.6: Extract from 1909 planning application for construction of petrol store – architect Lutyens

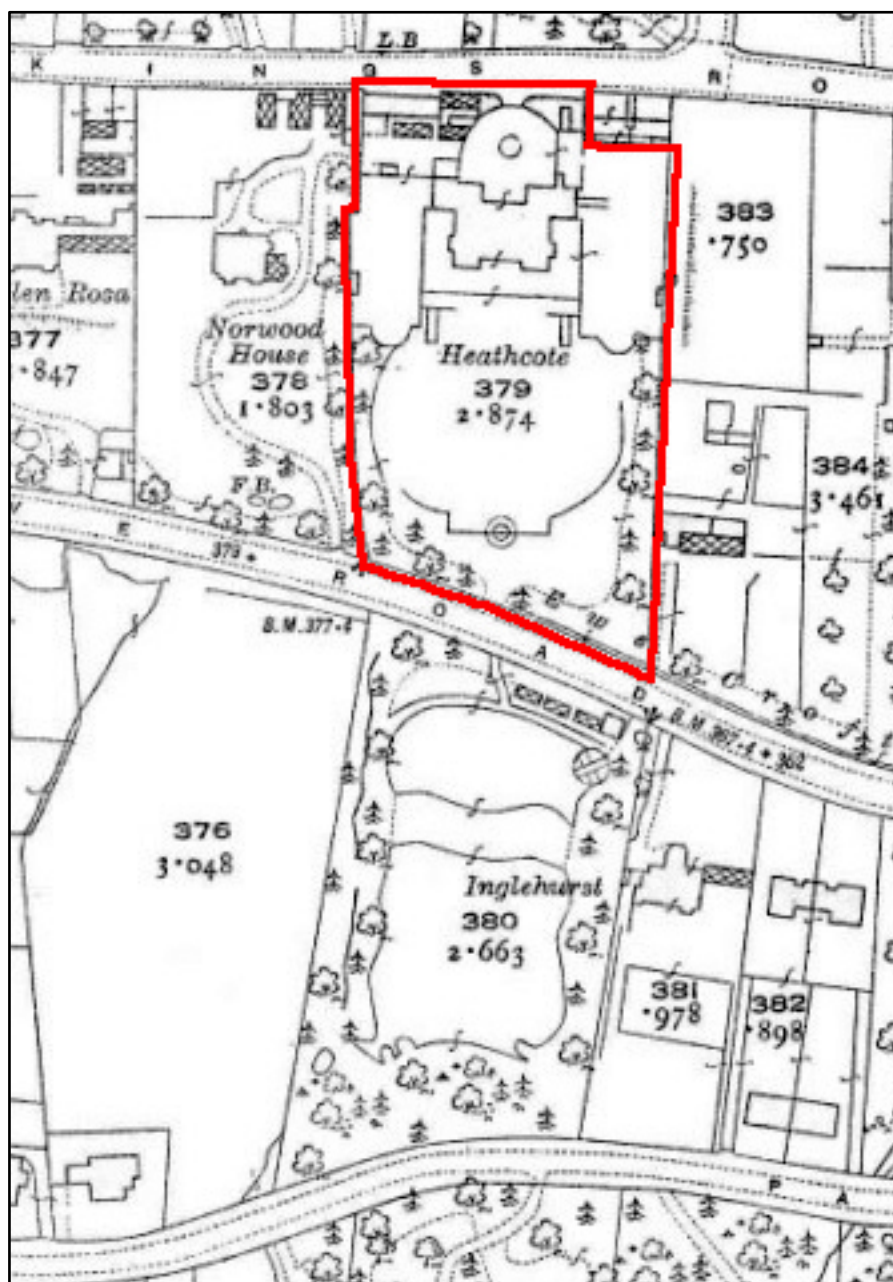
Bradford Archives © BMT/FL/6/1/1 Building notice 1132.



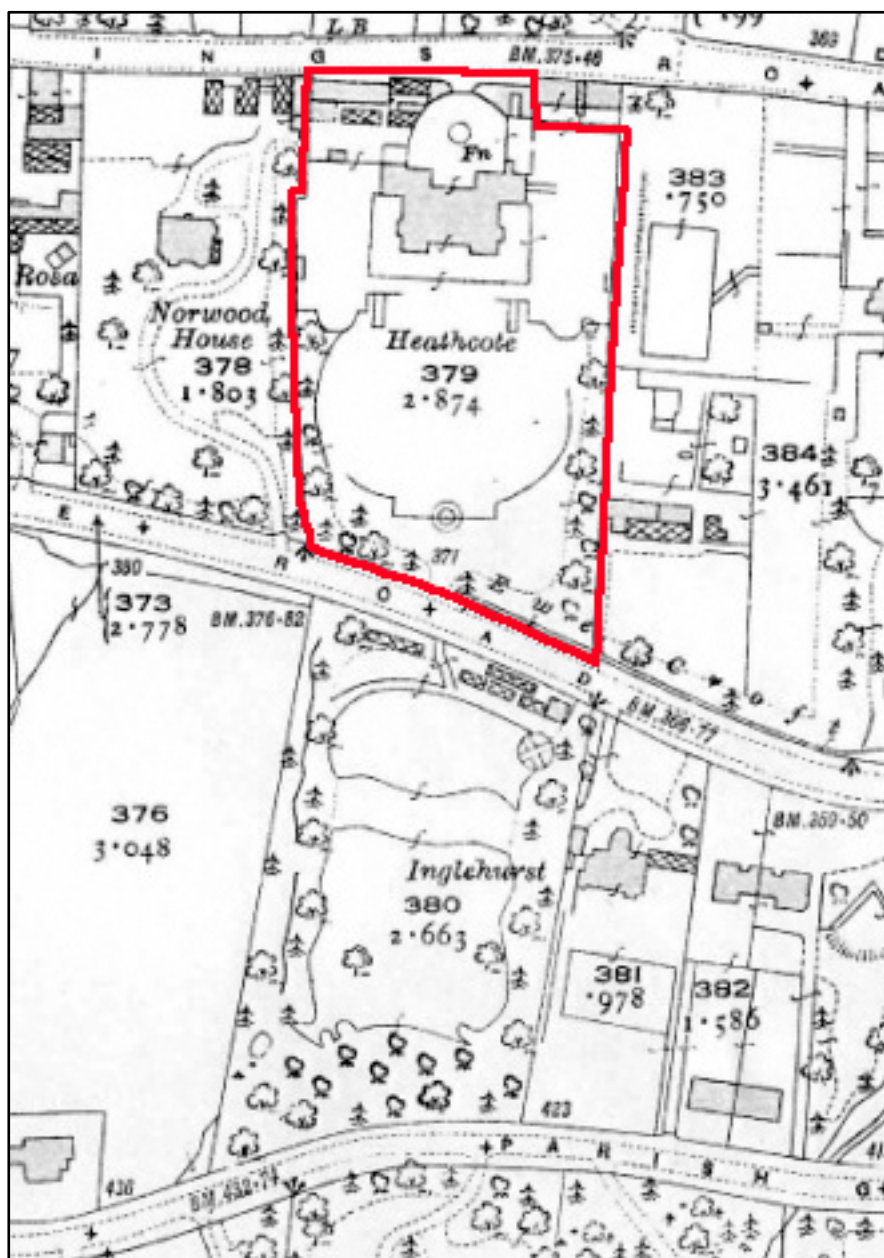
Appendix 1.7: Extract from 1909 planning application for construction of garages – architect Lutyens
Bradford Archives © BMT/FL/6/1/1 Building notice 1132.



Appendix 1.8: Extract from 1909 planning application for construction of garages – architect Lutyens.
Bradford Archives © BMT/FL/6/1/1 Building notice 1132.



Appendix 1.9: Extract from 1921 OS map
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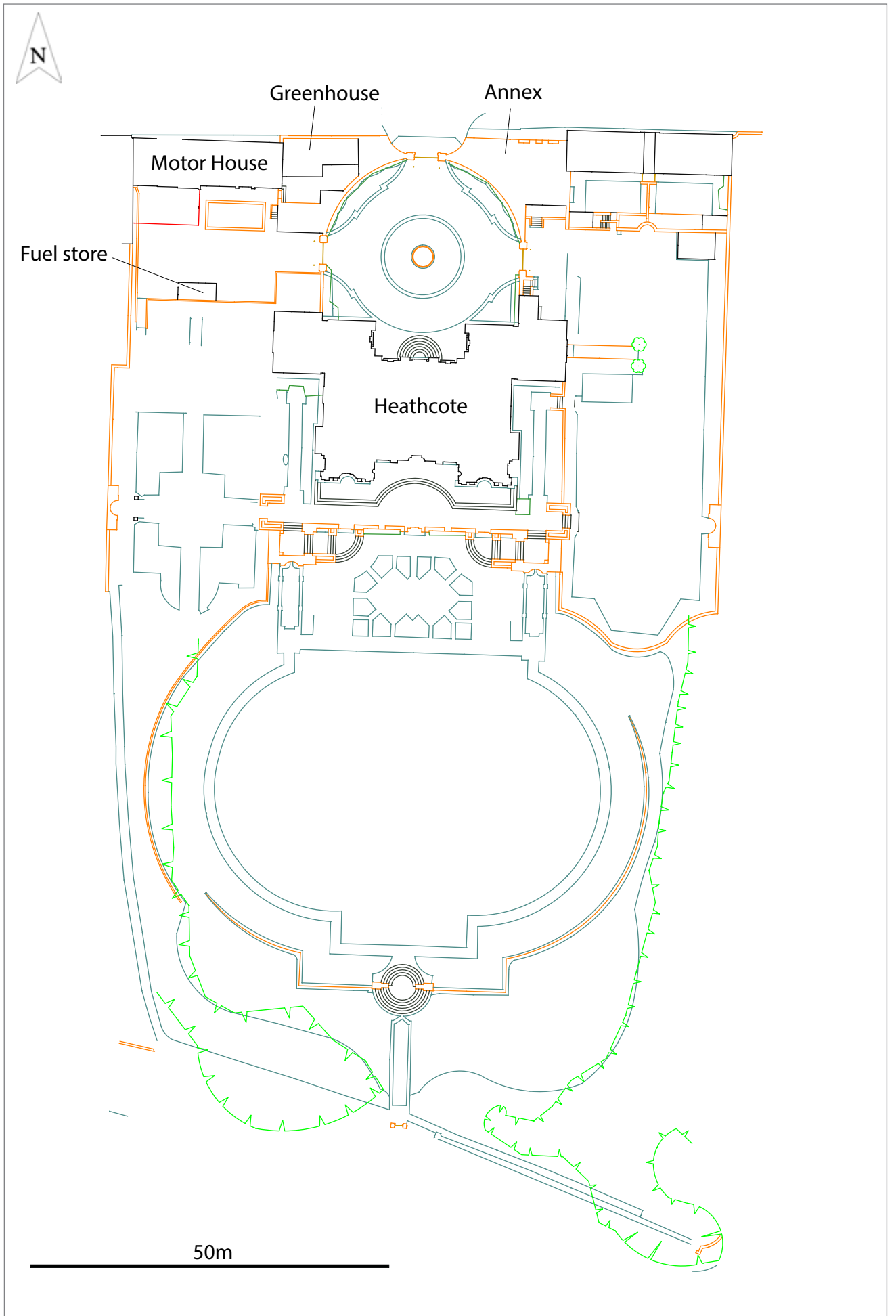


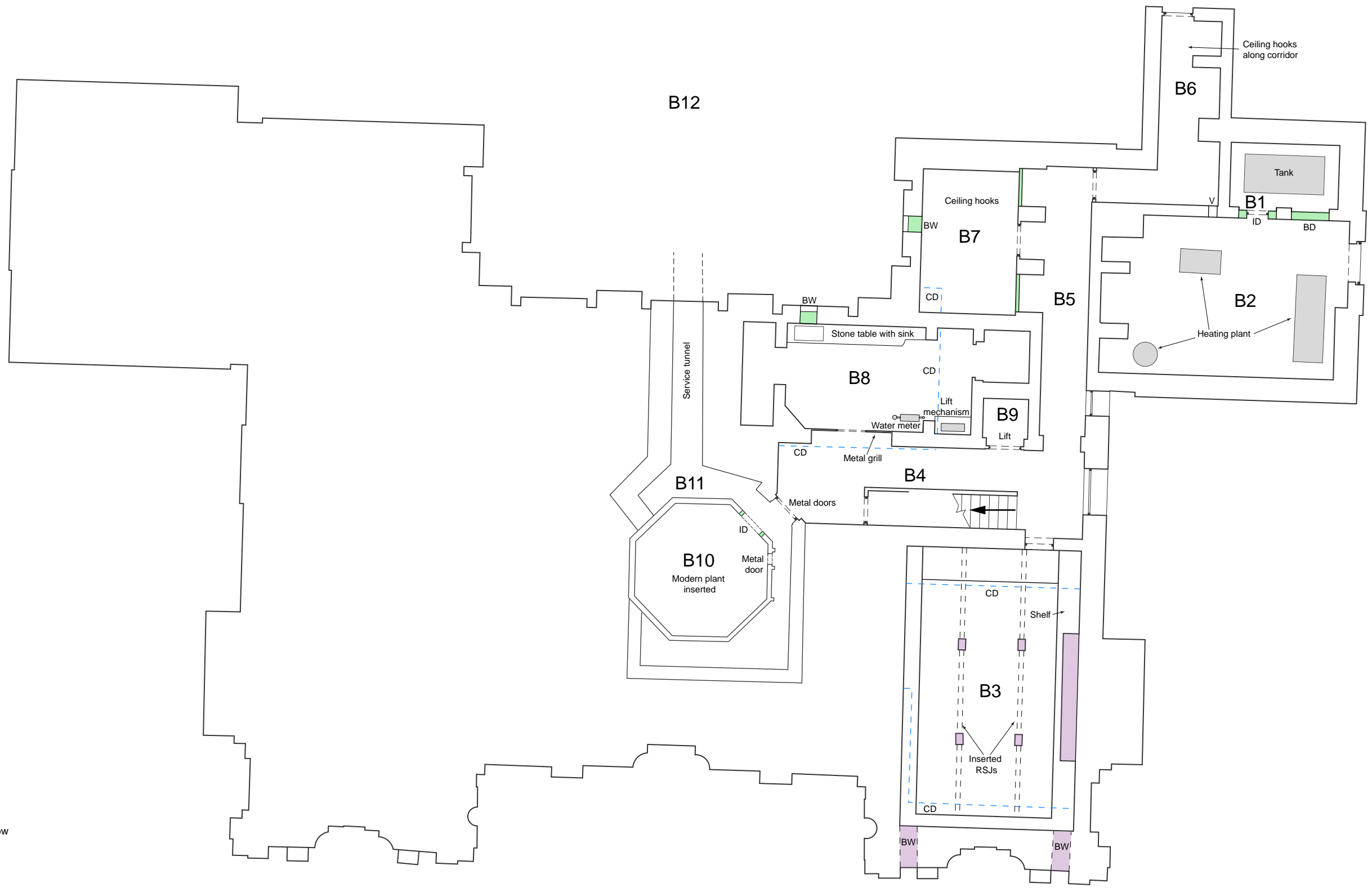
Appendix 1.10: Extract from 1934 OS map

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APPENDIX 2: FLOOR PLANS AND DETAILED DRAWINGS

- 2.1 Site layout (including gardens and ancillary buildings)
- 2.2 Plan of the basement
- 2.3 Plan of the ground floor
- 2.4 Plan of the first floor
- 2.5 Plan of the second floor
- 2.6 Detailed plan of the lift mechanism
- 2.7 Cross section through lift mechanism
- 2.8 Cross section through lift shaft
- 2.9 Plan of the motor house
- 2.10 Plan of the annex - ground floor
- 2.11 Plan of the annex - basement





- Legend:
- Phase 1
 - Phase 2
 - Phase 3
 - BD Blocked door
 - BW Blocked window
 - ID Inserted door
 - V Air vent
 - CD Ceiling duct

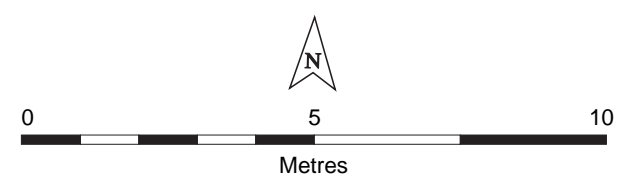


Figure 2.2: Basement phase plan

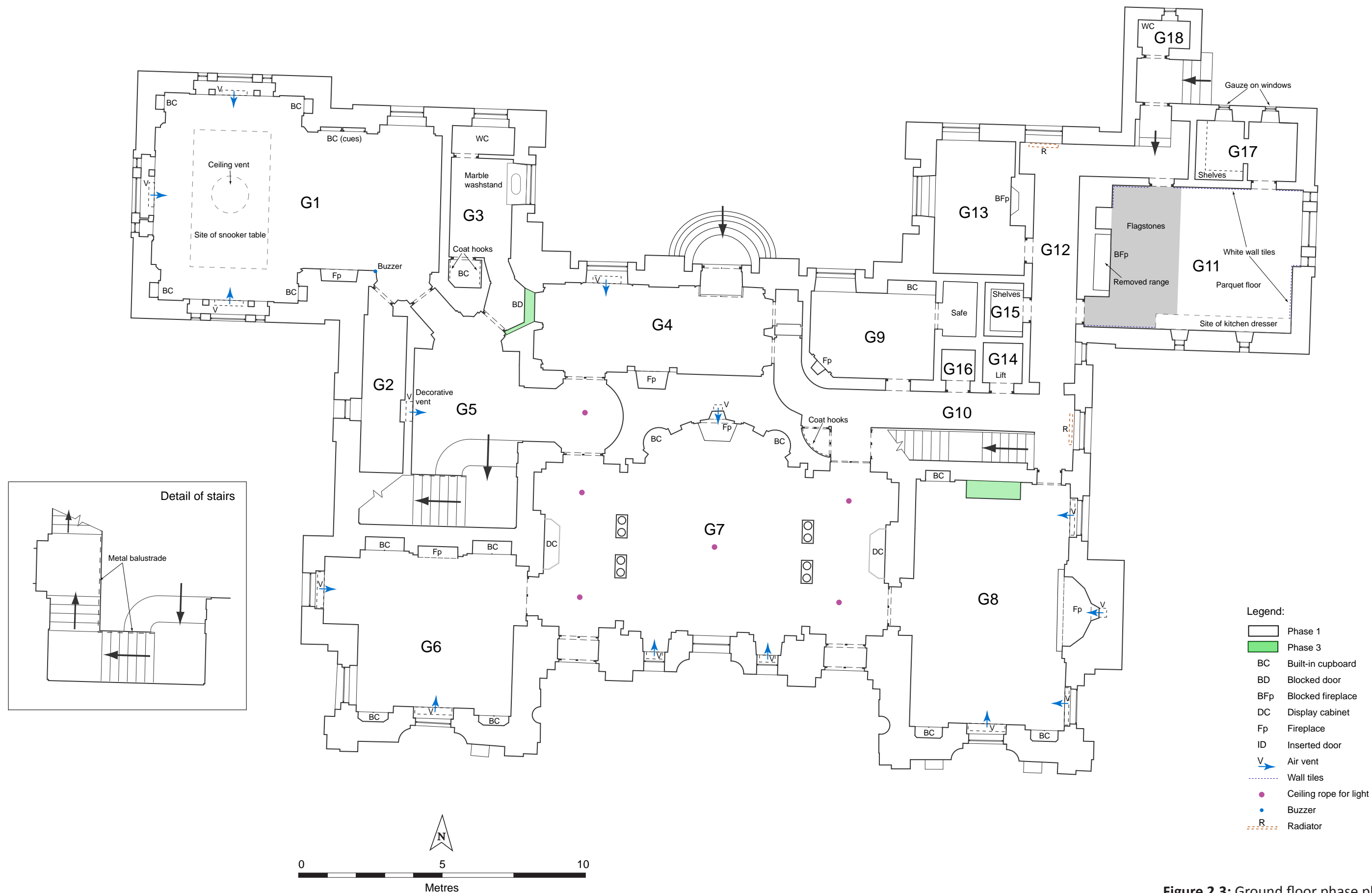


Figure 2.3: Ground floor phase plan



- Legend:
- Phase 1
 - Phase 3
 - BC Built-in cupboard
 - BD Blocked door
 - Fp Fireplace
 - ID Inserted door
 - V Air vent
 - Wall tiles
 - Buzzer

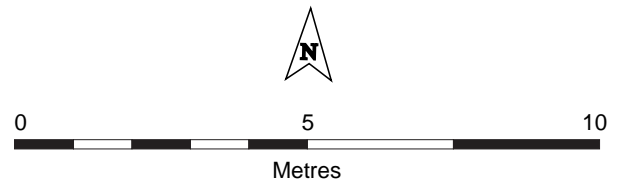


Figure 2.4: First floor phase plan



- Legend:
- Phase 1
 - Phase 2
 - Phase 3
 - BC Built-in cupboard
 - BFp Blocked fireplace
 - ID Inserted door
 - R Radiator

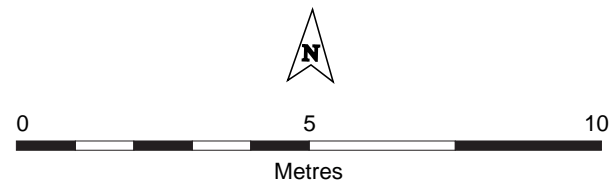


Figure 2.5: Second floor phase plan

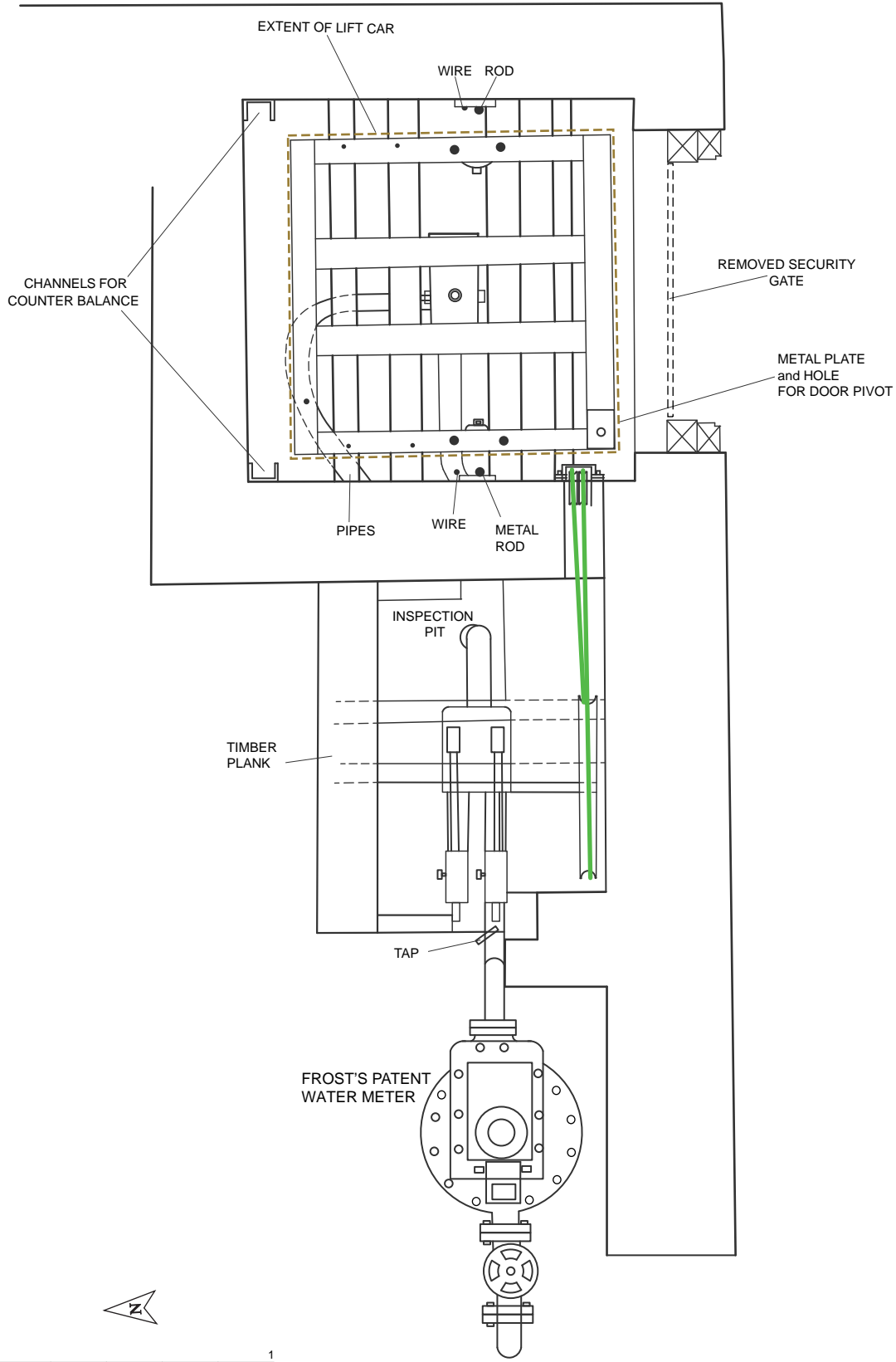


Figure 2.6: Detailed plan of the lift mechanism

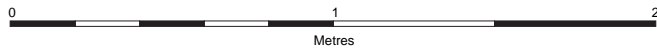
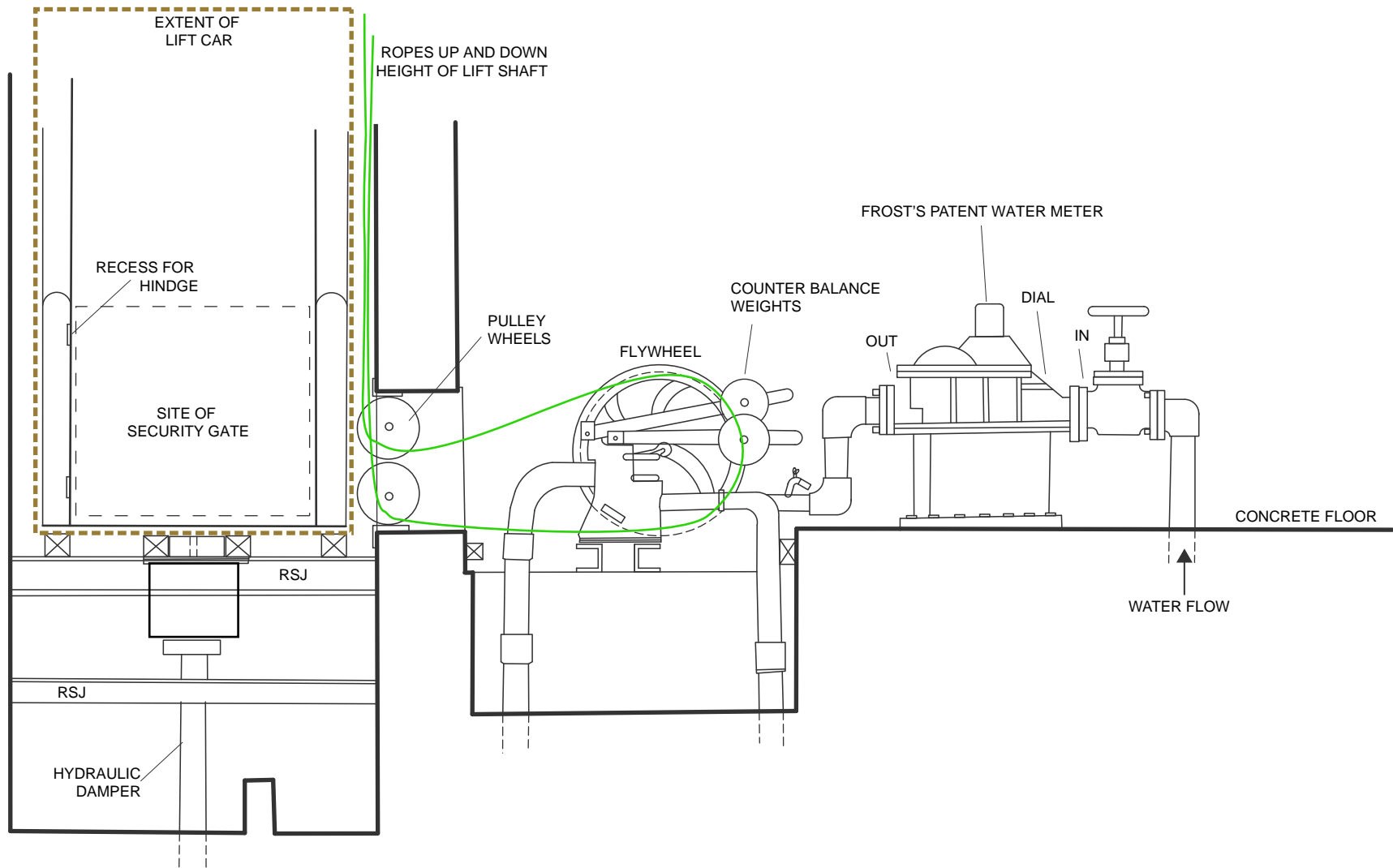
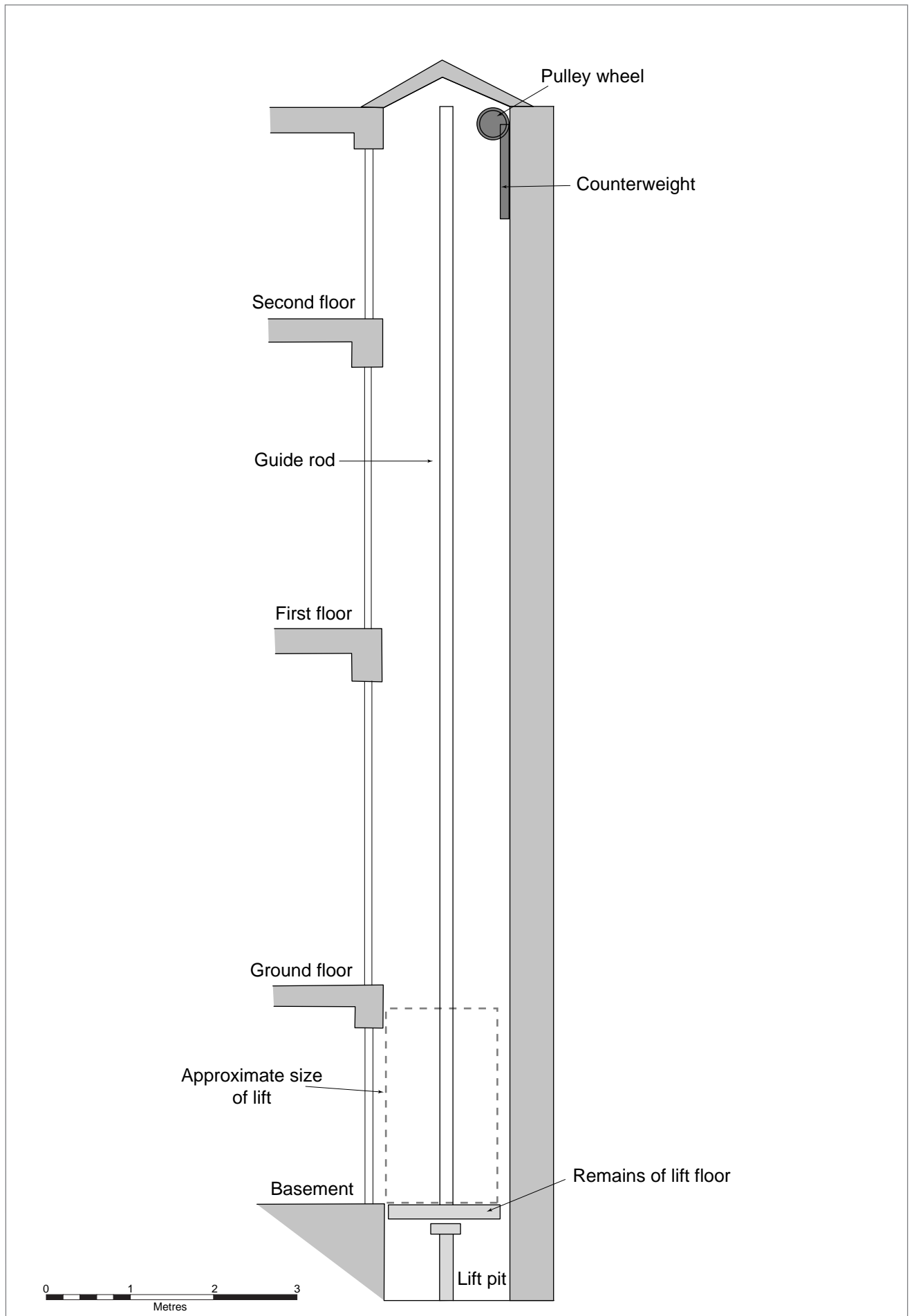


Figure 2.7: Cross section through lift mechanism



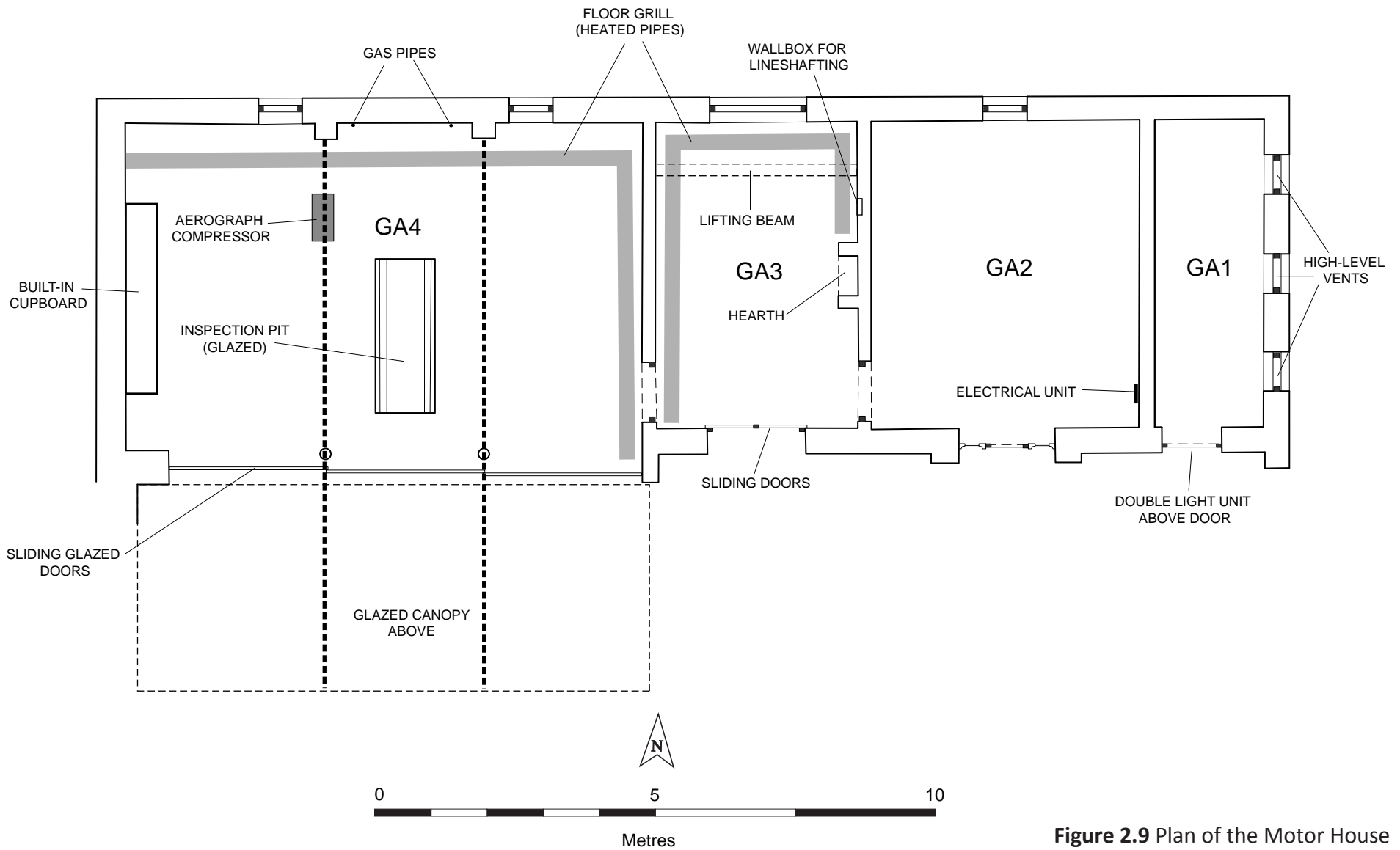


Figure 2.9 Plan of the Motor House

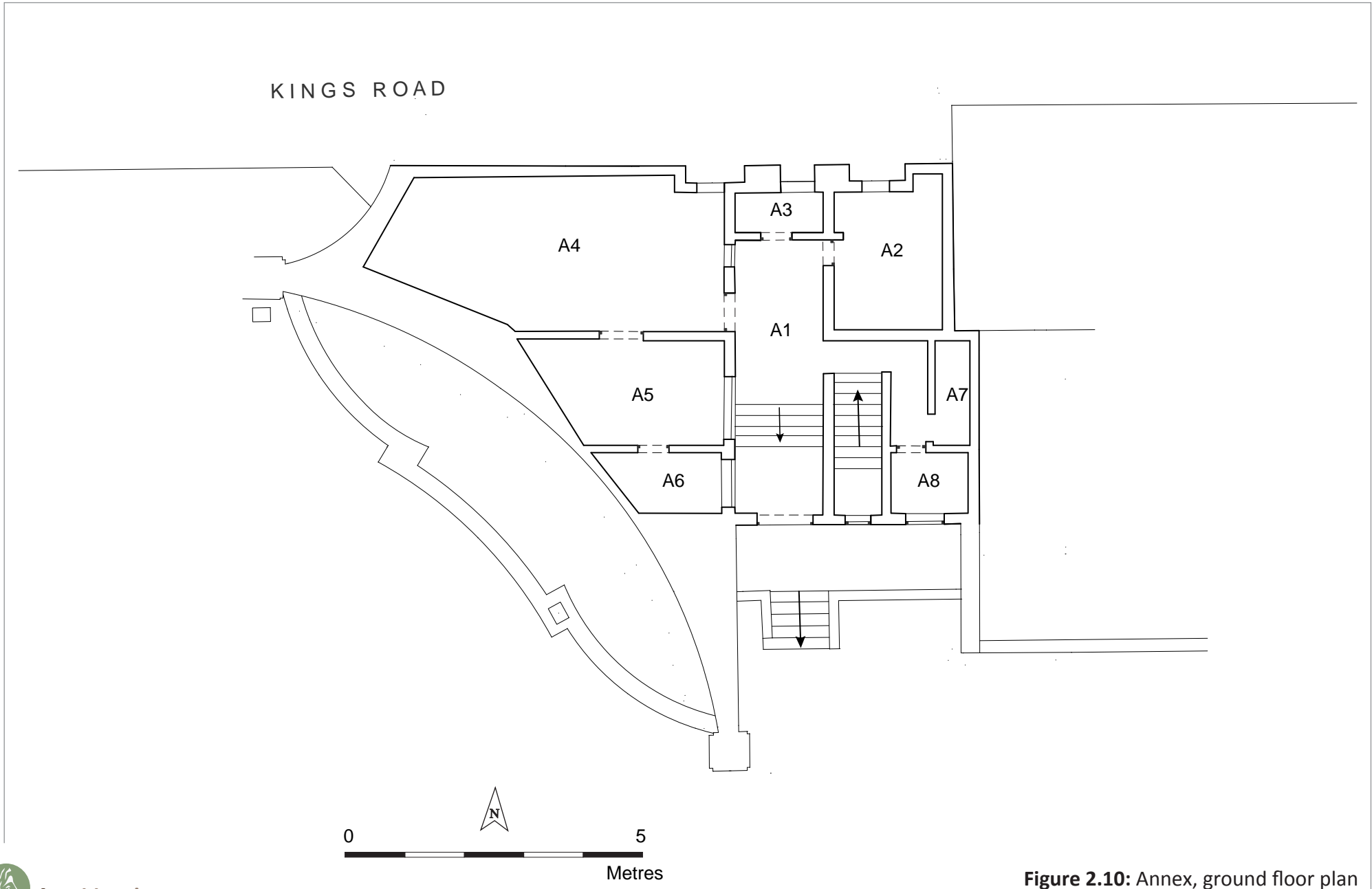


Figure 2.10: Annex, ground floor plan

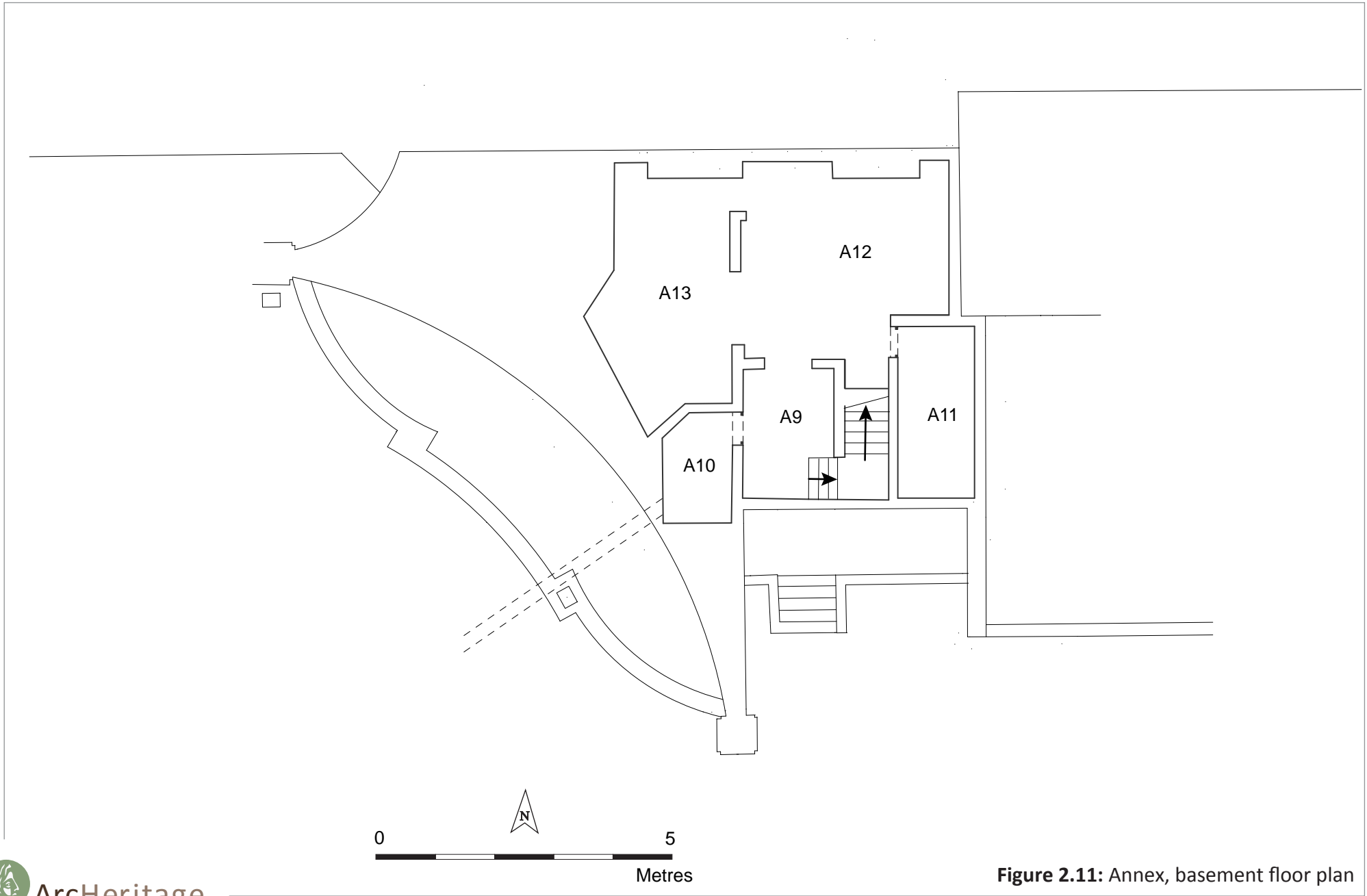


Figure 2.11: Annex, basement floor plan

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWPOINTS

- 3.1 Photographic viewpoints, external (including gardens)
- 3.2 Photographic viewpoints, basement
- 3.3 Photographic viewpoints, ground floor
- 3.4 Photographic viewpoints, first floor
- 3.5 Photographic viewpoints, second floor
- 3.6 Photographic viewpoints, annex basement
- 3.7 Photographic viewpoints, annex ground floor
- 3.8 Photographic viewpoints, motor house

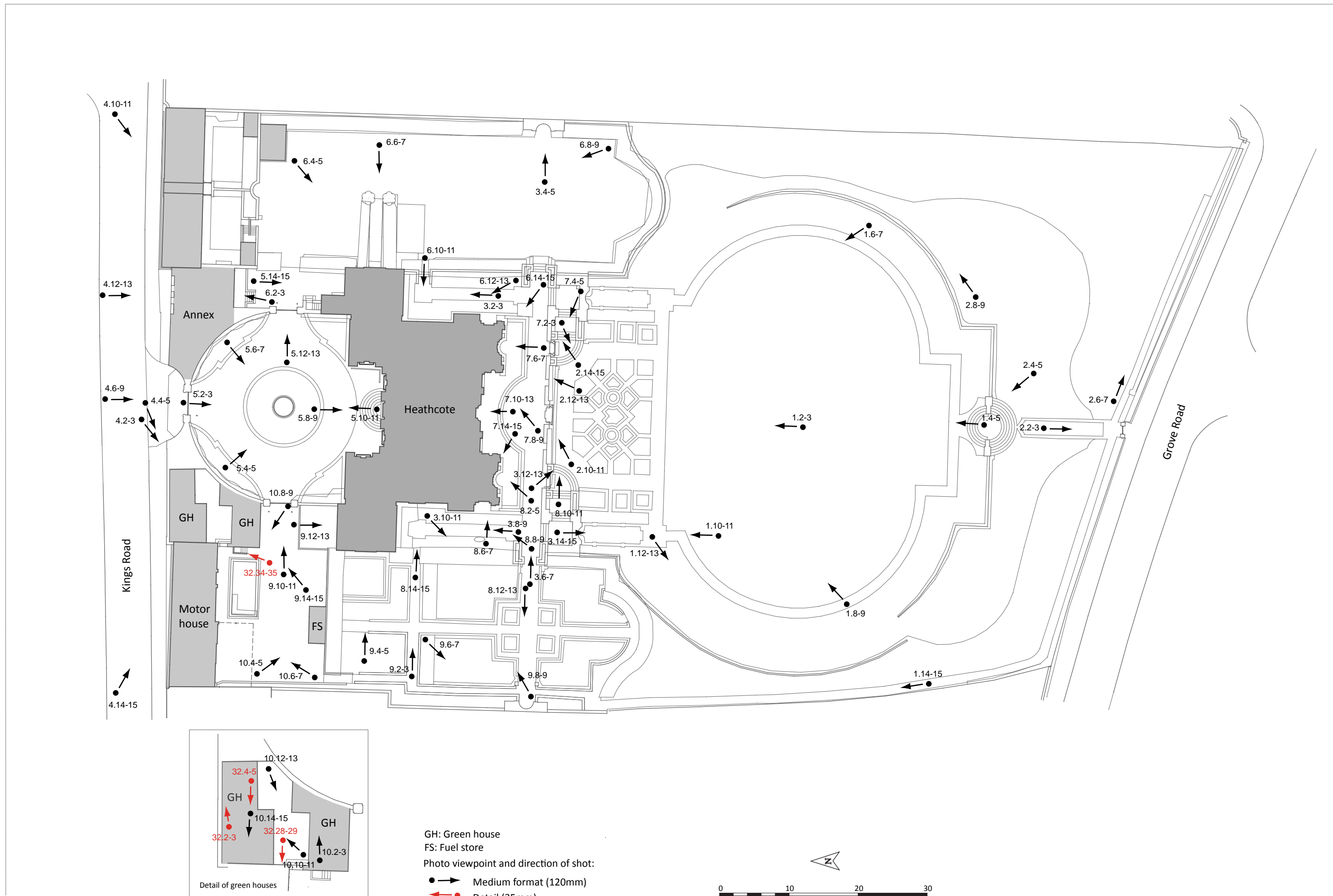


Figure 3.1: Photographic viewpoints - external

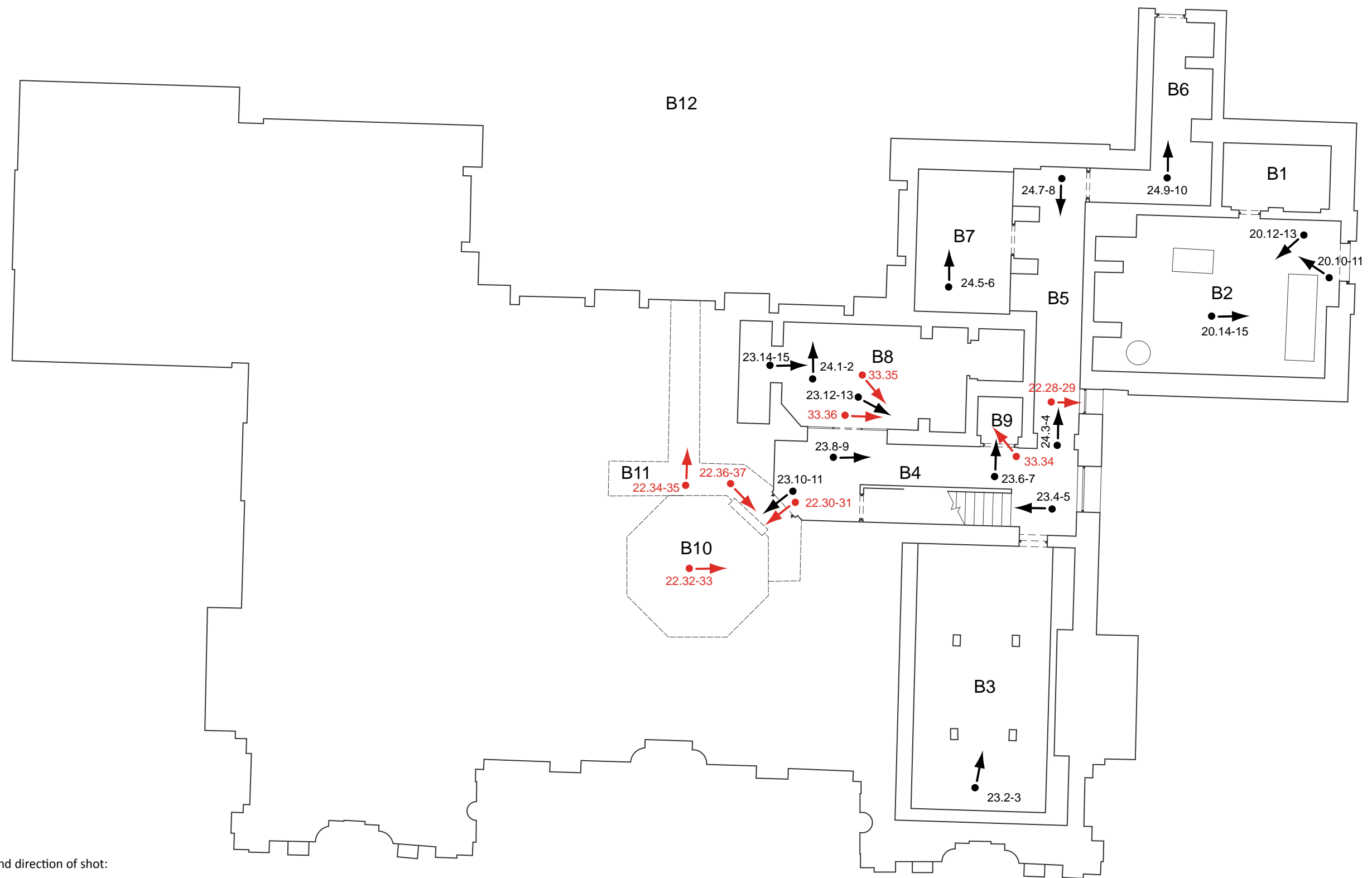


Photo viewpoint and direction of shot:

- Medium format (120mm)
- ← Detail (35mm)

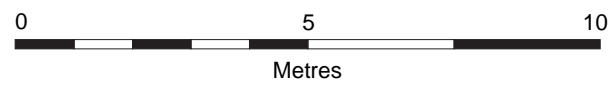


Figure 3.2: Photographic viewpoints, basement

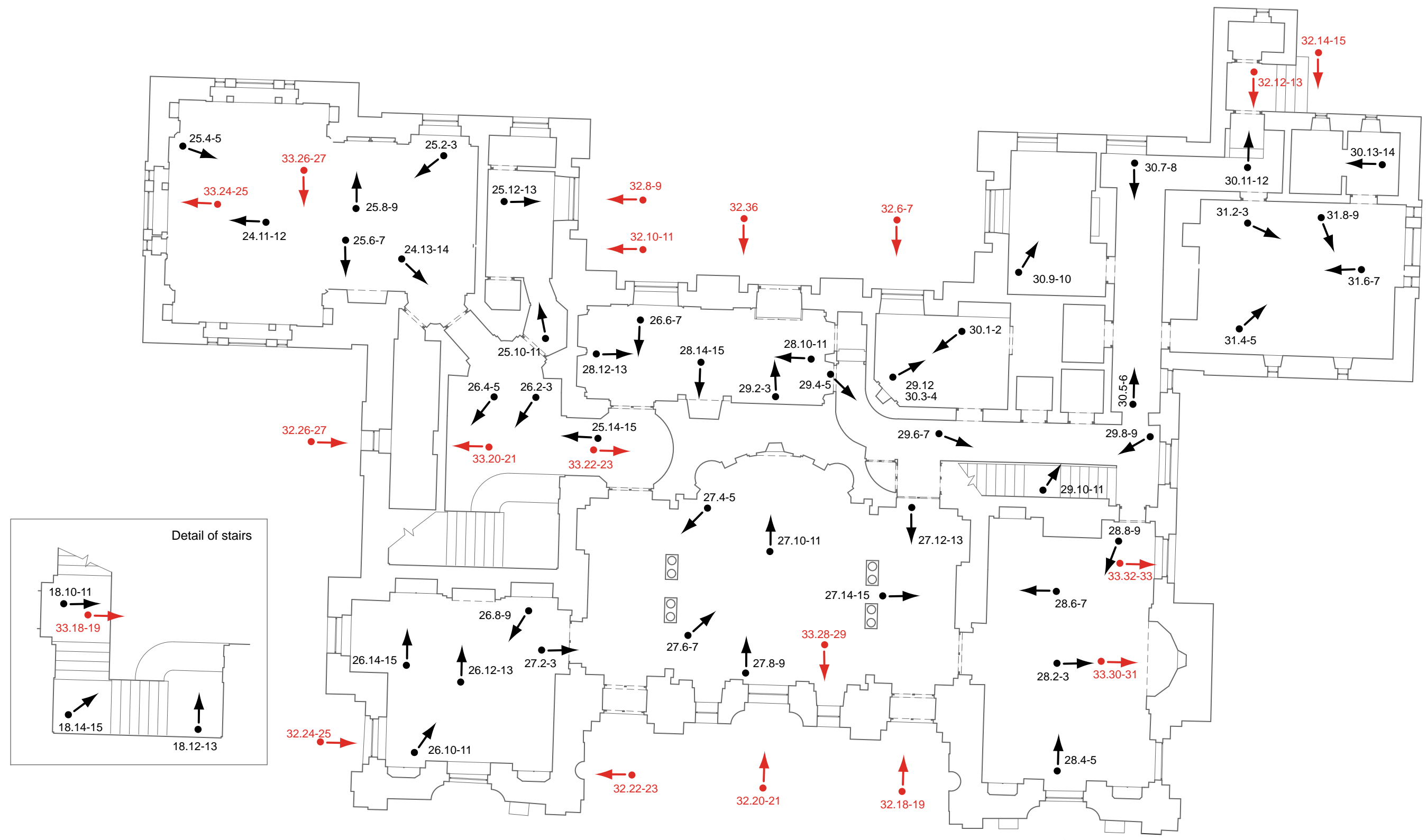




Photo viewpoint and direction of shot:

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-  Detail (35mm)

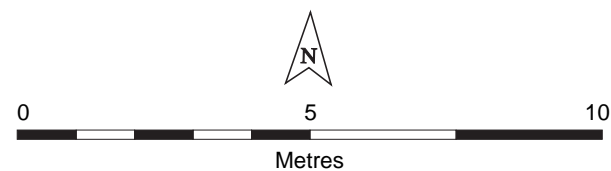


Figure 3.3: Photographic viewpoints, ground floor

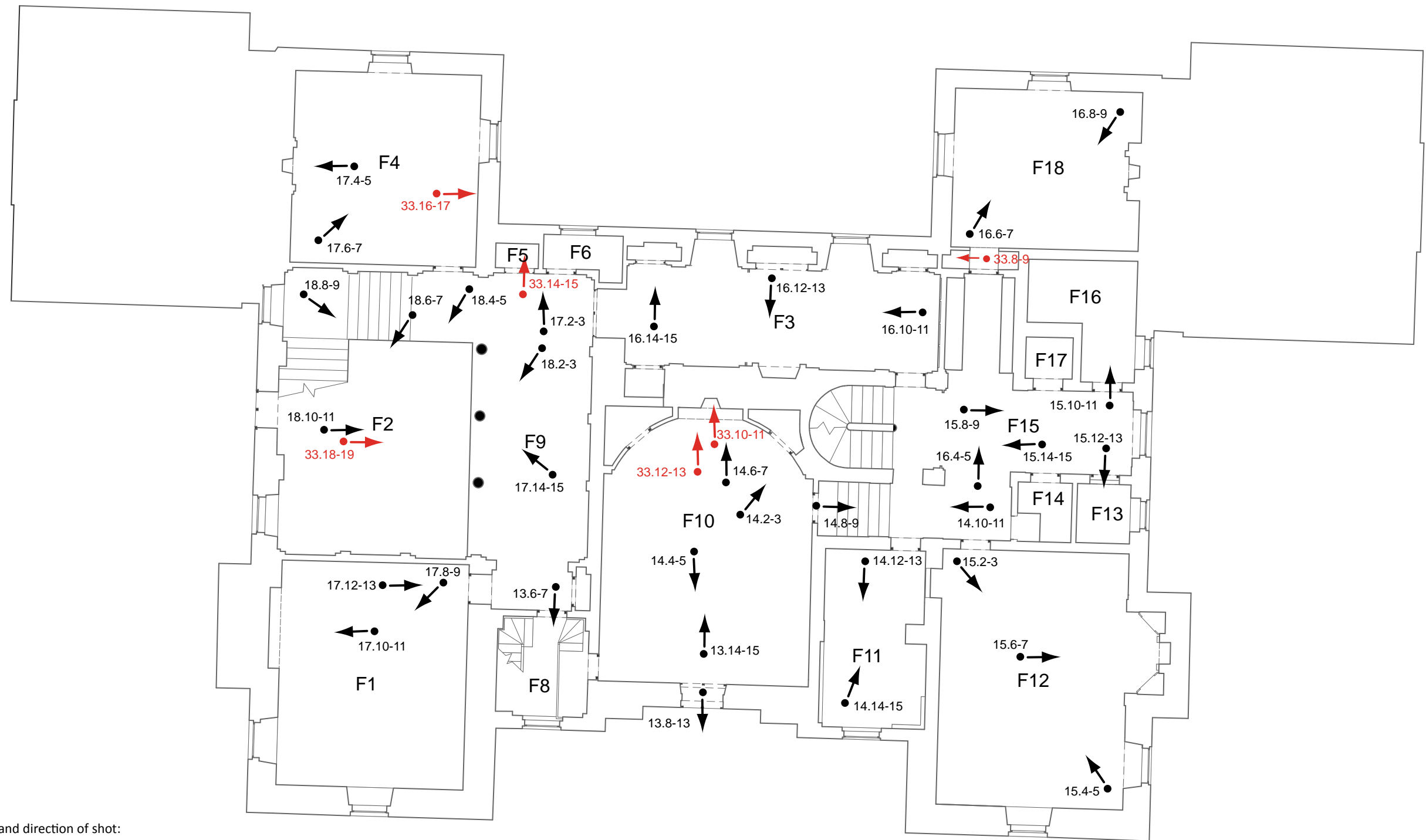


Photo viewpoint and direction of shot:

- → Medium format (120mm)
- → Detail (35mm)

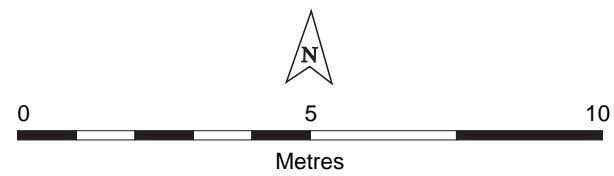
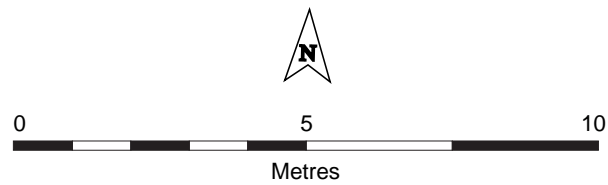
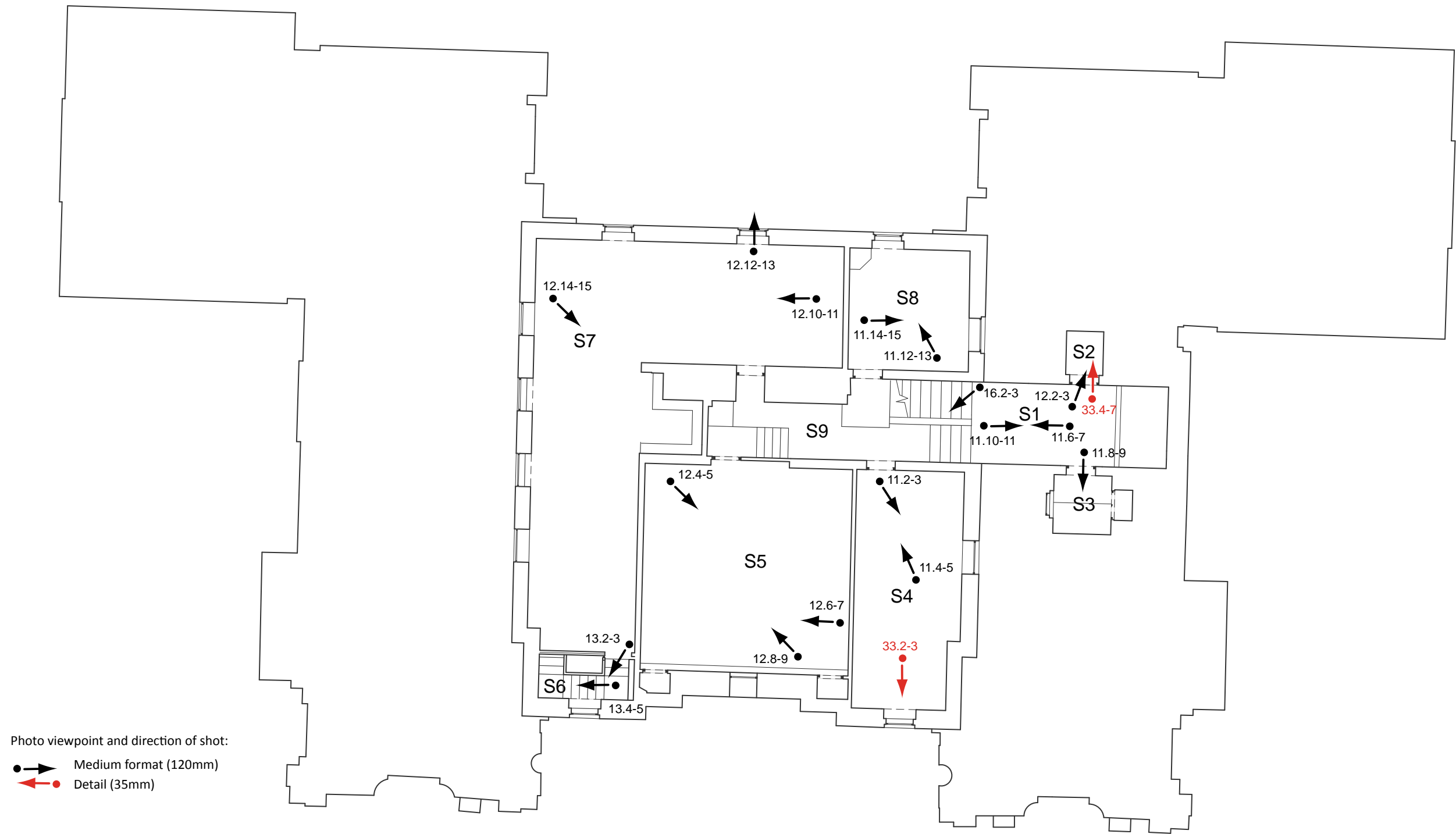
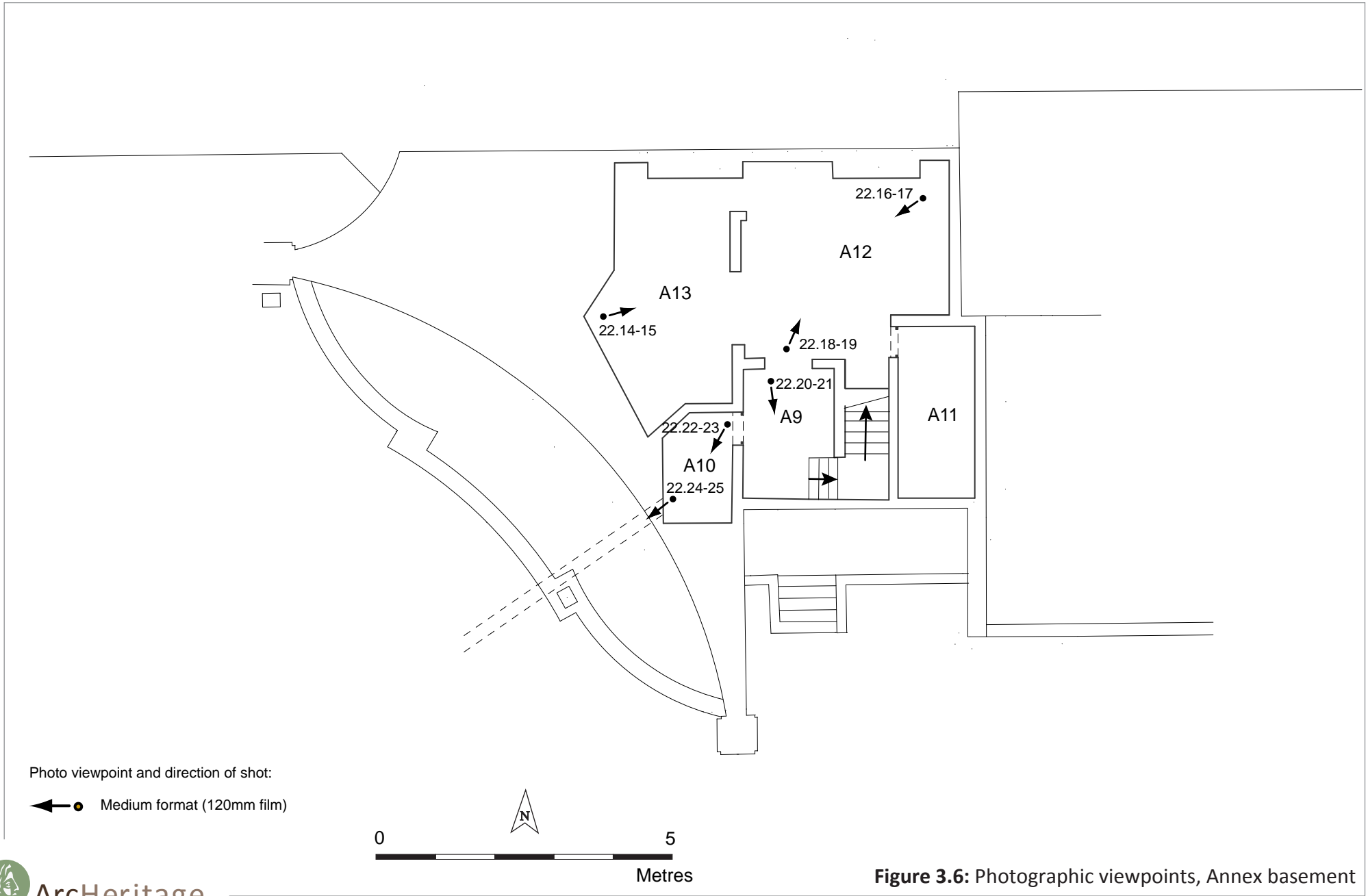


Figure 3.4: Photographic viewpoints, first floor





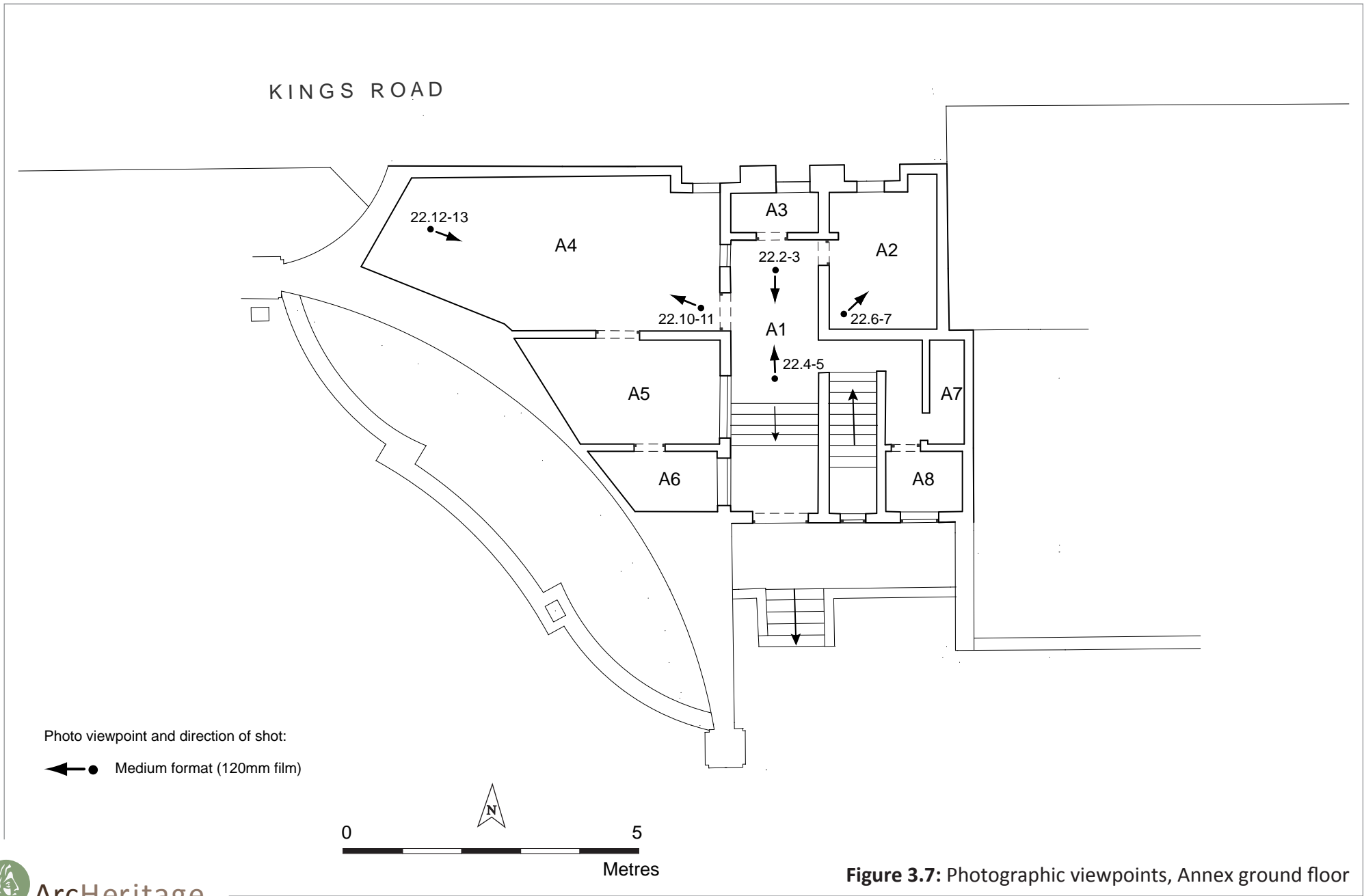


Figure 3.7: Photographic viewpoints, Annex ground floor

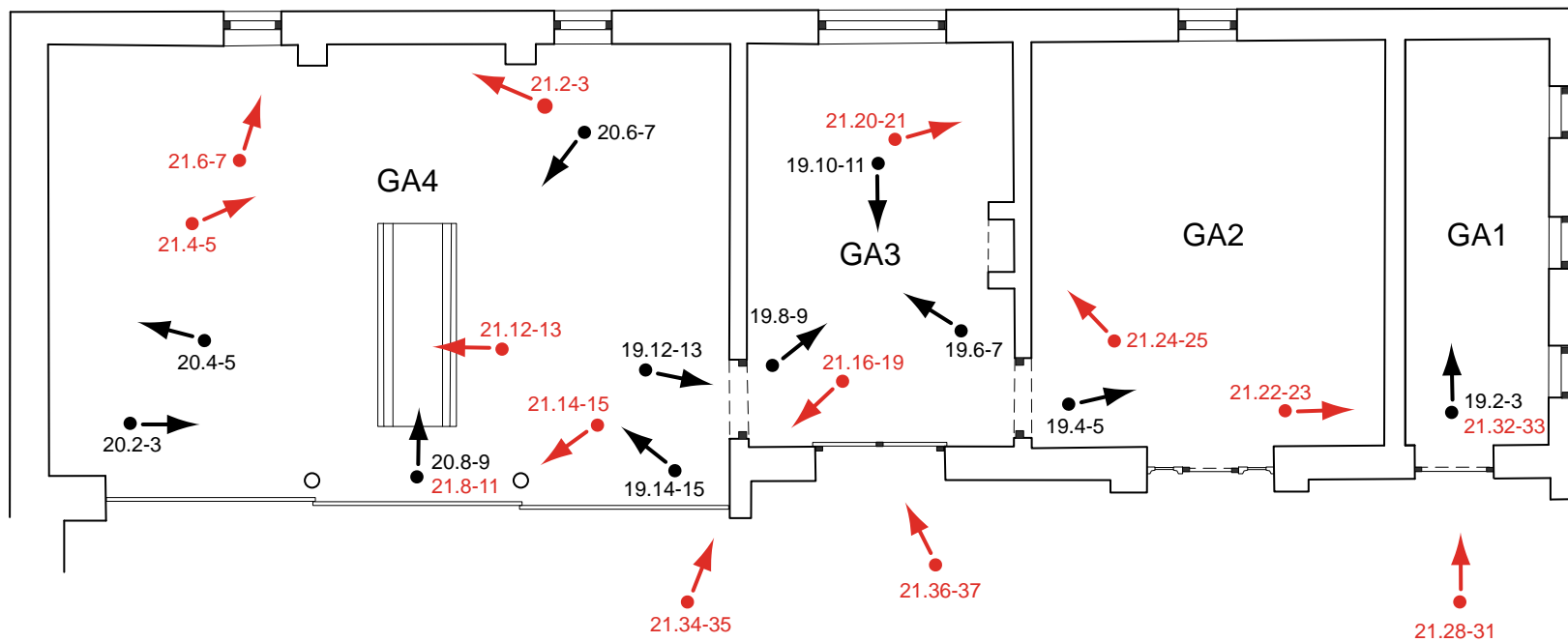




Photo viewpoint and direction of shot:

-  Medium format (120mm film)
-  Detail (35mm film)

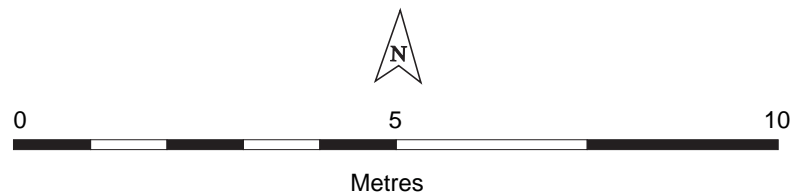


Figure 3.8: Photographic viewpoints, Motor House

APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS

Film 1: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
1.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
1.2		external	General view of south facade	2m	N	20-22.05.15
1.3	5.64	external	General view of south facade	2m	N	20-22.05.15
1.4		external	General view of south facade	2m	N	20-22.05.15
1.5	5.32	external	General view of south facade	2m	N	20-22.05.15
1.6		external	General view of south facade	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
1.7	5.12	external	General view of south facade	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
1.8		external	General view of south facade	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
1.9	5.13	external	General view of south facade	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
1.10		external	General view of south facade	2m	N	20-22.05.15
1.11	5.29	external	General view of south facade	2m	N	20-22.05.15
1.12		external	Detail of curved garden wall	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
1.13	5.30	external	Detail of curved garden wall	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
1.14	5.35	external	Detail of flagstone boundary path	1m	N	20-22.05.15
1.15		external	Detail of flagstone boundary path	1m	N	20-22.05.15

Film 2: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
2.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
2.2		external	Detail of rear garden gate	2m	S	20-22.05.15
2.3	5.34	external	Detail of rear garden gate	2m	S	20-22.05.15
2.4		external	Detail of semi-circular garden steps	1m	NW	20-22.05.15
2.5	5.33	external	Detail of semi-circular garden steps	1m	NW	20-22.05.15
2.6	5.36	external	General view of south garden stream	2m	E	20-22.05.15
2.7		external	General view of south garden stream	2m	E	20-22.05.15
2.8		external	Detail of garden terrace wall	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
2.9	5.31	external	Detail of garden terrace wall	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
2.10		external	Detail of central terrace balcony	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
2.11	5.18	external	Detail of central terrace balcony	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
2.12		external	Detail of east terrace balcony	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
2.13	5.19	external	Detail of east terrace balcony	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
2.14		external	Detail of lower east terrace steps	1m	NE	20-22.05.15

2.15	5.21	external	Detail of lower east terrace steps	1m	NE	20-22.05.15
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Film 3: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
3.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
3.2	5.62	external	Detail of east path to rear of house	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
3.3		external	Detail of east path to rear of house	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
3.4		external	Detail of east alcove seat	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
3.5	5.22	external	Detail of east alcove seat	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
3.6		external	East terrace vista to alcove seat	3m	E	20-22.05.15
3.7	5.15	external	East terrace vista to alcove seat	3m	E	20-22.05.15
3.8		external	Detail of west path to rear of house	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
3.9		external	Detail of west path to rear of house	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
3.10	5.37	external	Detail of west rockery and pond	20cm/1m	SW	20-22.05.15
3.11		external	Detail of west rockery and pond	20cm/1m	SW	20-22.05.15
3.12		external	General view of lower parterre	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
3.13	5.28	external	General view of lower parterre	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
3.14		external	General view of lower parterre steps	1m	S	20-22.05.15
3.15	5.20	external	General view of lower parterre steps	1m	S	20-22.05.15

Film 4: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
4.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
4.2	5.1	external	Detail of 'Heathcote' entrance sign	20cm	SW	20-22.05.15
4.3		external	Detail of 'Heathcote' entrance sign	20cm	SW	20-22.05.15
4.4	5.2	external	Detail of 'Heathcote' entrance sign	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
4.5		external	Detail of 'Heathcote' entrance sign	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
4.6		external	Detail of entrance gates (closed)	2m	S	20-22.05.15
4.7	5.3	external	Detail of entrance gates (closed)	2m	S	20-22.05.15
4.8		external	Detail of entrance gates (open)	2m	S	20-22.05.15
4.9	5.4	external	Detail of entrance gates (open)	2m	S	20-22.05.15
4.10	5.5	external	General view looking south east along Kings Road	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
4.11		external	General view looking south east along Kings Road	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
4.12		external	Detail of hatches for wall chute	2m	S	20-22.05.15
4.13	5.22 3	external	Detail of hatches for wall chute	2m	S	20-22.05.15
4.14		external	General view looking southwest along Kings Road	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
4.15	5.6	external	General view looking southwest along Kings Road	2m	SW	20-22.05.15

Film 5: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
5.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
5.2	5.47	external	General view of north entrance facade	2m	S	20-22.05.15
5.3		external	General view of north entrance facade	2m	S	20-22.05.15
5.4		external	General view of north entrance facade	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
5.5	5.48	external	General view of north entrance facade	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
5.6		external	General view of north entrance facade	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
5.7	5.49	external	General view of north entrance facade	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
5.8		external	Detail of entrance door and steps	2m	S	20-22.05.15
5.9	5.51	external	Detail of entrance door and steps	2m	S	20-22.05.15
5.10	5.7	external	General view of entrance gate from doorway	2m	N	20-22.05.15
5.11		external	General view of entrance gate from doorway	2m	N	20-22.05.15
5.12		external	Detail of east side gate into courtyard	2m	E	20-22.05.15
5.13	5.9	external	Detail of east side gate into courtyard	2m	E	20-22.05.15
5.14	5.55	external	General view of north wall of kitchen block	2m	S	20-22.05.15
5.15		external	General view of north wall of kitchen block	2m	S	20-22.05.15

Film 6: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
6.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
6.2	5.22 2	external	Detail of entrance to annex	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
6.3		external	Detail of entrance to annex	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
6.4	5.59	external	General view of northeast corner of house	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
6.5	5.56	external	General view of northeast corner of house	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
6.6		external	Detail of access to boiler room	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
6.7		external	Detail of access to boiler room	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
6.8	5.10	external	General view across east car park	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
6.9	5.63	external	General view across east car park	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
6.10		external	Detail of east elevation of house	2m	W	20-22.05.15
6.11		external	Detail of east elevation of house	2m	W	20-22.05.15
6.12	5.61	external	Detail of east elevation of house	1m/2m	NW	20-22.05.15
6.13		external	Detail of east elevation of house	1m/2m	NW	20-22.05.15
6.14	5.14	external	General view of south façade	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
6.15	5.60	external	General view of south façade	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15

Film 7: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
7.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
7.2		external	Detail of lower parterre	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
7.3	5.25	external	Detail of lower parterre	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
7.4		external	Detail of terrace wall	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
7.5	5.24	external	Detail of terrace wall	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
7.6		external	Detail of southeast section of south elevation	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
7.7	5.67	external	Detail of southeast section of south elevation	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
7.8	5.65	external	Detail of southeast section of south elevation	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
7.9		external	Detail of southeast section of south elevation	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
7.10		external	Detail of south elevation	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
7.11	5.69	external	Detail of south elevation	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
7.12	5.71	external	Detail of south elevation	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
7.13		external	Detail of south elevation	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
7.14		external	General view of southwest corner	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
7.15	5.66	external	General view of southwest corner	2m	NW	20-22.05.15

Film 8: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
8.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
8.2	5.68	external	Detail of balcony on south elevation		NE	20-22.05.15
8.3		external	Detail of balcony on south elevation		NE	20-22.05.15
8.4	5.70	external	Detail of urns on south elevation		NW	20-22.05.15
8.5		external	Detail of urns on south elevation		NW	20-22.05.15
8.6	5.75	external	Detail of carved keystone, southwest corner		E	20-22.05.15
8.7		external	Detail of carved keystone, southwest corner		E	20-22.05.15
8.8		external	General view of west elevation	3m	NE	20-22.05.15
8.9	5.84	external	General view of west elevation	3m	NE	20-22.05.15
8.10		external	General view of lower parterre	1m	SE	20-22.05.15
8.11	5.23	external	General view of lower parterre	1m	SE	20-22.05.15
8.12	5.16	external	Detail of vista to west alcove seat	1m	W	20-22.05.15
8.13		external	Detail of vista to west alcove seat	1m	W	20-22.05.15
8.14	5.85	external	Detail of west balcony	3m	W	20-22.05.15
8.15		external	Detail of west balcony	3m	W	20-22.05.15

Film 9: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
9.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
9.2		external	General view of west elevation	2m	E	20-22.05.15
9.3	5.81	external	General view of west elevation	2m	E	20-22.05.15
9.4		external	Detail of west window and billiard room	2m	E	20-22.05.15
9.5	5.82	external	Detail of west window and billiard room	2m	E	20-22.05.15
9.6		external	Detail of west alcove seat	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
9.7	5.17	external	Detail of west alcove seat	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
9.8		external	General view of house looking northeast	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
9.9	5.83	external	General view of house looking northeast	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
9.10	5.11	external	Vista through side gates across courtyard	2m	E	20-22.05.15
9.11		external	Vista through side gates across courtyard	2m	E	20-22.05.15
9.12	5.86	external	Detail of north billiard-room window	1m	S	20-22.05.15
9.13		external	Detail of north billiard-room window	1m	S	20-22.05.15
9.14	5.38	external	General view of green house northwest of house	1m/2m	NE	20-22.05.15
9.15		external	General view of green house northwest of house	1m/2m	NE	20-22.05.15

Film 10: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
10.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
10.2	5.40	internal	General view of interior of green house	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
10.3		internal	General view of interior of green house	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
10.4		external	Detail of garden store and toilet	2m	S	20-22.05.15
10.5	5.271	external	Detail of garden store and toilet	2m	S	20-22.05.15
10.6		external	General view of motor house	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
10.7	5.236	external	General view of motor house	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
10.8		external	General view of motor house	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
10.9	5.237	external	General view of motor house	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
10.10	5.43	external	Detail of garden courtyard	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
10.11		external	Detail of garden courtyard	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
10.12	5.238	external	Detail of garden courtyard	2m	W	20-22.05.15
10.13		external	Detail of garden courtyard	2m	W	20-22.05.15
10.14	5.44	internal	Detail of green house	2m	W	20-22.05.15
10.15		internal	Detail of green house	2m	W	20-22.05.15

Film 11: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
11.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
11.2		S4	General view of room	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
11.3	5.210	S4	General view of room	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
11.4	5.207	S4	Detail of door and corridor	1m	N	20-22.05.15
11.5		S4	Detail of door and corridor	1m	N	20-22.05.15
11.6		S1	General view of upper landing	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
11.7	5.204	S1	General view of upper landing	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
11.8	5.218	S3	Detail of toilet	1m	S	20-22.05.15
11.9		S3	Detail of toilet	1m	S	20-22.05.15
11.10		S1	General view of balustrade on upper landing	1m	E	20-22.05.15
11.11	5.205	S1	General view of balustrade on upper landing	1m	E	20-22.05.15
11.12		S8	Detail of sink and room	1m	NW	20-22.05.15
11.13	5.206	S8	Detail of sink and room	1m	NW	20-22.05.15
11.14		S8	Detail of window	20cm	E	20-22.05.15
11.15	5.208	S8	Detail of window	20cm	E	20-22.05.15

Film 12: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
12.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
12.2	5.219	S2	Detail of lift machinery (top)	1m	NE	20-22.05.15
12.3		S2	Detail of lift machinery (top)	1m	NE	20-22.05.15
12.4	5.216	S5	General view of room	2m	S	20-22.05.15
12.5		S5	General view of room	2m	S	20-22.05.15
12.6		S5	Detail of exposed trusses		E	20-22.05.15
12.7	5.215	S5	Detail of exposed trusses		E	20-22.05.15
12.8	5.217	S5	Detail of roof truss and room	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
12.9		S5	Detail of roof truss and room	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
12.10	5.212	S7	General view of room	2m	W	20-22.05.15
12.11		S7	General view of room	2m	W	20-22.05.15
12.12	5.8	External	General view of entrance courtyard		N	20-22.05.15
12.13		External	General view of entrance courtyard		N	20-22.05.15
12.14	5.211	S7	General view of room	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
12.15		S7	General view of room	2m	SE	20-22.05.15

Film 13: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
13.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
13.2		S6	Detail of end stair and radiator	1m	SW	20-22.05.15
13.3	5.213	S6	Detail of end stair and radiator	1m	SW	20-22.05.15
13.4		S6	View down staircase	1m	W	20-22.05.15
13.5	5.214	S6	View down staircase	1m	W	20-22.05.15
13.6	5.195	F8	General view of room	2m	S	20-22.05.15
13.7		F8	General view of room	2m	S	20-22.05.15
13.8	5.26	External	General view of garden and terrace		S	20-22.05.15
13.9		External	General view of garden and terrace		S	20-22.05.15
13.10	5.27	External	Detail of terrace paving		S	20-22.05.15
13.11		External	Detail of terrace paving		S	20-22.05.15
13.12	5.77	External	Detail of south elevation		S	20-22.05.15
13.13		External	Detail of south elevation		S	20-22.05.15
13.14	5.197	F10	General view of room	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
13.15		F10	General view of room	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15

Film 14: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
14.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
14.2		F10	Detail of doors in northeast corner	1m/2m	NE	20-22.05.15
14.3	5.198	F10	Detail of doors in northeast corner	1m/2m	NE	20-22.05.15
14.4	5.203	F10	Detail of south door to balcony	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
14.5		F10	Detail of south door to balcony	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
14.6		F10	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
14.7	5.199	F10	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
14.8		F15	General view of corridor	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
14.9	5.186	F15	General view of corridor	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
14.10		F15	Detail of stairs and doorway	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
14.11	5.186	F15	Detail of stairs and doorway	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
14.12		F11	Detail of glazed tiles and vault	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
14.13	5.194	F11	Detail of glazed tiles and vault	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
14.14	5.193	F11	General view of room	1m/2m	NE	20-22.05.15
14.15		F11	General view of room	1m/2m	NE	20-22.05.15

Film 15: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
15.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
15.2		F12	General view of room	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
15.3	5.189	F12	General view of room	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
15.4	5.187	F12	General view of room	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
15.5		F12	General view of room	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
15.6	5.188	F12	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
15.7		F12	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
15.8	5.180	F15	General view of corridor and doors	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
15.9		F15	General view of corridor and doors	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
15.10	5.184	F16	General view of room	2m	W	20-22.05.15
15.11		F16	General view of room	2m	W	20-22.05.15
15.12	5.196	F13	General view of room	2m	S	20-22.05.15
15.13		F13	General view of room	2m	S	20-22.05.15
15.14	5.181	F15	Detail of corridor and staircase	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
15.15		F15	Detail of corridor and staircase	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15

Film 16: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
16.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
16.2	5.182	S1	View down rear staircase		W	20-22.05.15
16.3		S1	View down rear staircase		W	20-22.05.15
16.4	5.183	F15	General view of passage/corridor	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
16.5		F15	General view of passage/corridor	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
16.6	5.191	F18	General view of room	1m/2m	NE	20-22.05.15
16.7		F18	General view of room	1m/2m	NE	20-22.05.15
16.8		F18	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
16.9	5.190	F18	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
16.10	5.177	F3	General view of room	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
16.11		F3	General view of room	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
16.12		F3	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
16.13	5.178	F3	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
16.14	5.179	F3	Detail of glazed door and cupboard	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
16.15		F3	Detail of glazed door and cupboard	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15

Film 17: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
17.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
17.2	5.171	F9	Detail of double doors and architrave	2m	N	20-22.05.15
17.3		F9	Detail of double doors and architrave	2m	N	20-22.05.15
17.4		F4	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
17.5	5.174	F4	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
17.6	5.173	F4	General view of room	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
17.7		F4	General view of room	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
17.8	5.175	F1	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
17.9		F1	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
17.10		F1	Detail of fireplace	2m	W	20-22.05.15
17.11	5.176	F1	Detail of fireplace	2m	W	20-22.05.15
17.12		F1	Detail of door and lobby	2m	E	20-22.05.15
17.13	5.172	F1	Detail of door and lobby	2m	E	20-22.05.15
17.14	5.167	F9	General view of landing	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
17.15		F9	General view of landing	2m	NW	20-22.05.15

Film 18: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
18.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
18.2		F9	Detail of balustrade	1m	SW	20-22.05.15
18.3	5.168	F9	Detail of balustrade	1m	SW	20-22.05.15
18.4		F2	General view of stairwell	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
18.5	5.165	F2	General view of stairwell	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
18.6	5.166	F2	Detail of doorway on staircase	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
18.7		F2	Detail of doorway on staircase	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
18.8	5.164	F2	General view of balcony above staircase	1m	E	20-22.05.15
18.9		F2	General view of balcony above staircase	1m	E	20-22.05.15
18.10		F2	Detail of base of stairwell	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
18.11	5.133	F2	Detail of base of stairwell	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
18.12	5.134	F2	Detail of base of stairwell (Country Life)	1m	N	20-22.05.15
18.13		F2	Detail of base of stairwell (Country Life)	1m	N	20-22.05.15
18.14		F2	Detail of stairwell		NE	20-22.05.15
18.15	5.35	F2	Detail of stairwell		NE	20-22.05.15

Film 19: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
19.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
19.2		GA1	General view looking north	2m	N	20-22.05.15
19.3	5.242	GA1	General view looking north	2m	N	20-22.05.15
19.4	5.268	GA2	General view looking northeast	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
19.5		GA2	General view looking northeast	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
19.6		GA3	General view of room	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
19.7	5.262	GA3	General view of room	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
19.8		GA3	General view of room (fireplace)	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
19.9	5.263	GA3	General view of room (fireplace)	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
19.10		GA3	Detail of sliding entrance doors	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
19.11	5.264	GA3	Detail of sliding entrance doors	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
19.12	5.258	GA3	Detail of floor grills	20cm	E	20-22.05.15
19.13		GA3	Detail of floor grills	20cm	E	20-22.05.15
19.14		GA4	General view of garage	1m/2m	NW	20-22.05.15
19.15	5.245	GA4	General view of garage	1m/2m	NW	20-22.05.15

Film 20: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
20.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
20.2	5.246	GA4	General view of garage	2m	E	20-22.05.15
20.3		GA4	General view of garage	2m	E	20-22.05.15
20.4		GA4	Detail of built-in cupboards	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
20.5	5.248	GA4	Detail of built-in cupboards	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
20.6		GA4	General view of garage sliding doors	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
20.7	5.247	GA4	General view of garage sliding doors	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
20.8		GA4	Detail of inspection pit	1m/1m	N	20-22.05.15
20.9	5.252	GA4	Detail of inspection pit	1m/1m	N	20-22.05.15
20.10	5.98	B2	Detail of blocked-in doors	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
20.11		B2	Detail of blocked-in doors	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
20.12	5.99	B2	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
20.13		B2	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
20.14		B2	Detail of generator	1m	E	20-22.05.15
20.15	5.100	B2	Detail of generator	1m	E	20-22.05.15

Film 21: 35mm b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
21.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
21.2	5.251	GA4	Detail of gas pipes on north wall	20cm	NW	20-22.05.15
21.3	5.249	GA4	Detail of gas pipes on north wall	20cm	NW	20-22.05.15
21.4	5.257	GA4	Detail of compressor		NE	20-22.05.15
21.5		GA4	Detail of compressor		NE	20-22.05.15
21.6		GA4	Detail of shelf along north wall	20cm	NE	20-22.05.15
21.7	5.250	GA4	Detail of shelf along north wall	20cm	NE	20-22.05.15
21.8	5.253	GA4	Detail of inspection pit	1m/1m	N	20-22.05.15
21.9		GA4	Detail of inspection pit	1m/1m	N	20-22.05.15
21.10	5.254	GA4	Detail of inspection pit	1m/1m	N	20-22.05.15
21.11	5.256	GA4	Detail of inspection pit	1m/1m	N	20-22.05.15
21.12	5.255	GA4	Detail of inspection pit	1m/1m	W	20-22.05.15
21.13		GA4	Detail of inspection pit	1m/1m	W	20-22.05.15
21.14	5.260	GA4	Detail of column head and RSJ		SW	20-22.05.15
21.15		GA4	Detail of column head and RSJ		SW	20-22.05.15
21.16		GA3	Detail of door bolt	20cm	S	20-22.05.15
21.17	5.261	GA3	Detail of door bolt	20cm	S	20-22.05.15
21.18		GA3	Detail of door ironmongery	20cm	W	20-22.05.15
21.19	5.266	GA3	Detail of door ironmongery	20cm	W	20-22.05.15
21.20	5.267	GA3	Detail of wallbox and beam		NE	20-22.05.15
21.21		GA3	Detail of wallbox and beam		NE	20-22.05.15
21.22	5.270	GA2	Detail of electrical supply	20cm	E	20-22.05.15
21.23		GA2	Detail of electrical supply	20cm	E	20-22.05.15
21.24		GA2	Detail of brick pier in west wall		NW	20-22.05.15
21.25	5.269	GA2	Detail of brick pier in west wall		NW	20-22.05.15
21.26	5.265	GA3	Detail of statue from southeast of house	20cm		20-22.05.15
21.27		GA3	Detail of statue from southeast of house	20cm		20-22.05.15
21.28		GA1	Detail of exterior door	20cm	N	20-22.05.15
21.29	5.239	GA1	Detail of exterior door	20cm	N	20-22.05.15
21.30	5.240	GA1	Detail of light box (external)	10cm	N	20-22.05.15
21.31		GA1	Detail of light box (external)	10cm	N	20-22.05.15
21.32	5.241	GA1	Detail of high level vent	20cm	E	20-22.05.15
21.33		GA1	Detail of high level vent	20cm	E	20-22.05.15
21.34		external	Detail of door handle		NE	20-22.05.15
21.35	5.259	external	Detail of door handle	10cm	NE	20-22.05.15
21.36	5.243	external	Detail of gutter brackets		NW	20-22.05.15

Film 22: 35mm b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
22.1			ID shot			22-20.05.15
22.2		A1	General view of entrance corridor	1m/2m	S	22-20.05.15
22.3	5.224	A1	General view of entrance corridor	1m/2m	S	22-20.05.15
22.4		A1	General view of entrance corridor	1m/2m	N	22-20.05.15
22.5	5.225	A1	General view of entrance corridor	1m/2m	N	22-20.05.15
22.6	5.228	A2	General view of room	2m	NE	22-20.05.15
22.7		A2	General view of room	2m	NE	22-20.05.15
22.8		A1	General view of staircase	2m	S	22-20.05.15
22.9	5.229	A1	General view of staircase	2m	S	22-20.05.15
22.10		A4	General view of room	2m	NW	22-20.05.15
22.11	5.226	A4	General view of room	2m	NW	22-20.05.15
22.12		A4	General view of room	2m	SE	22-20.05.15
22.13	5.227	A4	General view of room	2m	SE	22-20.05.15
22.14	5.213	A13	General view of room	2m	NE	22-20.05.15
22.15		A13	General view of room	2m	NE	22-20.05.15
22.16		A12	General view of room	2m	SW	22-20.05.15
22.17	5.232	A12	General view of room	2m	SW	22-20.05.15
22.18		A12	General view of room	2m	NE	22-20.05.15
22.19	5.233	A12	General view of room	2m	NE	22-20.05.15
22.20		A9	General view of room	2m	S	20-22.05.15
22.21	5.230	A10	General view of room	2m	S	20-22.05.15
22.22	5.234	A10	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
22.23		A10	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
22.24		A10	Detail of tunnel below courtyard		SW	20-22.05.15
22.25	5.235	A10	Detail of tunnel below courtyard		SW	20-22.05.15
22.26		B5	Detail of tunnel below courtyard		E	20-22.05.15
22.27		B5	Detail of tunnel below courtyard		E	20-22.05.15
22.28		B5	Detail of window	20cm	E	20-22.05.15
22.29	5.94	B5	Detail of window	20cm	E	20-22.05.15
22.30		B5	Detail of metal door and octagonal room		E	20-22.05.15
22.31	5.91	B5	Detail of metal door and octagonal room		E	20-22.05.15
22.32		B10	Detail of octagonal room		SW	20-22.05.15
22.33	5.92	B10	Detail of octagonal room		SW	20-22.05.15
22.34		B11	Detail of tunnel	20cm	N	20-22.05.15
22.35	5.93	B11	Detail of tunnel	20cm	N	20-22.05.15
22.36		B10	Detail of outside of octagonal room	20cm	S	20-22.05.15

Film 23: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
23.1			ID shot			22-20.05.15
23.2		B3	General view of room	2m	NE	22-20.05.15
23.3	5.101	B3	General view of room	2m	NE	22-20.05.15
23.4		B4	General view of staircase and corridor	1m/2m	W	22-20.05.15
23.5	5.87	B4	General view of staircase and corridor	1m/2m	W	22-20.05.15
23.6		B9	Detail of base of lift	1m/2m	N	22-20.05.15
23.7		B9	Detail of base of lift	1m/2m	N	22-20.05.15
23.8		B4	Detail of metal gate to B8	1m/1m	NE	22-20.05.15
23.9	5.88	B4	Detail of metal gate to B8	1m/1m	NE	22-20.05.15
23.10		B4	General view of metal doors	2m	SW	22-20.05.15
23.11	5.90	B4	General view of metal doors	2m	SW	22-20.05.15
23.12	5.104	B8	Detail of hydraulic mechanism	1m/1m	SE	22-20.05.15
23.13		B8	Detail of hydraulic mechanism	1m	SE	22-20.05.15
23.14		B8	General view of room	2m	E	22-20.05.15
23.15	5.102	B8	General view of room	2m	E	22-20.05.15

Film 24: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
24.1		B8	Detail of sink and stone tables	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
24.2	5.103	B8	Detail of sink and stone tables	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
24.3		B5	General view of corridor	2m	N	20-22.05.15
24.4	5.89	B5	General view of corridor	2m	N	20-22.05.15
24.5		B7	General view of room and blocked window	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
24.6	5.96	B7	General view of room and blocked window	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
24.7	5.95	B5	General view of corridor	2m	S	20-22.05.15
24.8		B5	General view of corridor	2m	S	20-22.05.15
24.9		B6	General view of corridor	2m	N	20-22.05.15
24.10	5.97	B6	General view of corridor	2m	N	20-22.05.15
24.11		G1	General view of room and ceiling	2m	W	20-22.05.15
24.12	5.147	G1	General view of room and ceiling	2m	W	20-22.05.15
24.13		G2	General view of doors and cupboard	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
24.14	5.142	G2	General view of doors and cupboard	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
24.15			ID shot			20-22.05.15

Film 25: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
25.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
25.2		G1	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
25.3	5.144	G1	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
25.4	5.143	G1	General view of room	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
25.5		G1	General view of room	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
25.6		G1	Detail of fireplace	1m/1m	S	20-22.05.15
25.7	5.146	G1	Detail of fireplace	1m/1m	S	20-22.05.15
25.8		G1	Detail of cue cupboard	1m/1m	N	20-22.05.15
25.9	5.145	G1	Detail of cue cupboard	1m/1m	N	20-22.05.15
25.10		G3	General view looking into G3	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
25.11	5.140	G3	General view looking into G3	2m	NW	20-22.05.15
25.12	5.141	G3	Details of sink	20cm	E	20-22.05.15
25.13		G3	Details of sink	20cm	E	20-22.05.15
25.14		G5	General view of base of stairwell	2m	W	20-22.05.15
25.15	5.138	G5	General view of base of stairwell	2m	W	20-22.05.15

Film 26: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
26.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
26.2		G5	General view of staircase	1m	S	20-22.05.15
26.3	5.131	G5	General view of staircase	1m	S	20-22.05.15
26.4		G5	Detail of ceiling			20-22.05.15
26.5	5.169	G5	Detail of ceiling			20-22.05.15
26.6	5.139	G4	General view across corridor into G7	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
26.7		G4	General view across corridor into G7	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
26.8		G6	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
26.9	5.120	G6	General view of room	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
26.10		G6	General view of room	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
26.11	5.119	G6	General view of room	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
26.12	5.121	G6	Details of fireplace	1m/1m	N	20-22.05.15
26.13		G6	Details of fireplace	1m/1m	N	20-22.05.15
26.14		G6	Details of bureau within built-in cupboard	20cm	N	20-22.05.15
26.15	5.122	G6	Details of bureau within built-in cupboard	20cm	N	20-22.05.15

Film 27: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
27.1		G6	View along enfilade to G8	2m	E	20-22.05.15
27.2	5.123	G6	View along enfilade to G8	2m	E	20-22.05.15
27.3		G7	General view of room and cupboard	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
27.4		G7	General view of room and cupboard	2m	SW	20-22.05.15
27.5	5.124	G7	Detail of room	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
27.6	5.127	G7	Detail of room	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
27.7	5.129	G7	General view of ceiling			20-22.05.15
27.8		G7	General view of ceiling			20-22.05.15
27.9		G7	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
27.10	5.128	G7	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	N	20-22.05.15
27.11		G7	General view of east side of room	2m	S	20-22.05.15
27.12		G7	General view of east side of room	2m	S	20-22.05.15
27.13	5.125	G7	Detail of east cupboard	2m	E	20-22.05.15
27.14		G7	Detail of east cupboard	2m	E	20-22.05.15
27.15	5.126	G6	View along enfilade to G8	2m	E	20-22.05.15

Film 28: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
28.1		G8	Detail of fireplace	2m	E	20-22.05.15
28.2	5.115	G8	Detail of fireplace	2m	E	20-22.05.15
28.3		G8	General view of room	3m	N	20-22.05.15
28.4	5.114	G8	General view of room	3m	N	20-22.05.15
28.5		G8	Detail of doorway	3m	W	20-22.05.15
28.6	5.116	G8	Detail of doorway	3m	W	20-22.05.15
28.7		G8	General view of room	3m	SW	20-22.05.15
28.8	5.113	G8	General view of room	3m	SW	20-22.05.15
28.9		G4	General view of room	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
28.10	5.110	G4	General view of room	1m/2m	W	20-22.05.15
28.11		G4	General view of room	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
28.12	5.111	G4	General view of room	1m/2m	E	20-22.05.15
28.13		G4	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
28.14	5.112	G4	Detail of fireplace	1m/2m	S	20-22.05.15
28.15		G8	Detail of fireplace	2m	E	20-22.05.15

Film 29: Medium Format b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
29.1			ID shot			20-22.05.15
29.2		G4	Detail of door into G4	2m	N	20-22.05.15
29.3	5.109	G4	Detail of door into G4	2m	N	20-22.05.15
29.4	5.150	G4	General view along corridor into G10	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
29.5		G4	General view along corridor into G10	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
29.6	5.152	G10	General view of staircase	2m	E	20-22.05.15
29.7		G10	General view of staircase	2m	E	20-22.05.15
29.8		G10	General view of staircase	2m	W	20-22.05.15
29.9	5.151	G10	General view of staircase	2m	W	20-22.05.15
29.10		G0	Detail of G14, G16	2m	N	20-22.05.15
29.11		G10	Detail of G14, G16	2m	N	20-22.05.15
29.12	5.115	G9	Detail of cupboard and safe	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
29.13			VOID			
29.14			VOID			
29.15			VOID			

Film 30: Medium Format colour (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
30.1	5.154	G9	Details of fireplace	1m	SW	20-22.05.15
30.2		G9	Details of fireplace	1m	SW	20-22.05.15
30.3		G9	Detail of cupboard and safe	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
30.4		G9	Detail of cupboard and safe	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
30.5		G12	View along corridor	2m	N	20-22.05.15
30.6	5.156	G12	View along corridor	2m	N	20-22.05.15
30.7		G12	View along corridor	2m	S	20-22.05.15
30.8	5.157	G12	View along corridor	2m	S	20-22.05.15
30.9		G13	General view of room	1m/2m	NE	20-22.05.15
30.10	5.153	G13	General view of room	1m/2m	NE	20-22.05.15
30.11		G12	General view looking north toward G18	2m	N	20-22.05.15
30.12	5.163	G12	General view looking north toward G18	2m	N	20-22.05.15
30.13		G17	Detail of pantry shelves	1m	W	20-22.05.15
30.14	5.162	G17	Detail of pantry shelves	1m	W	20-22.05.15
30.15			ID shot			20-22.05.15

Film 31: Medium Format colour (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
31.1			ID Shot			20-22.05.15
31.2	5.158	G11	General view of room	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
31.3		G11	General view of room	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
31.4		G11	General view of room	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
31.5	5.160	G11	General view of room	2m	NE	20-22.05.15
31.6	5.161	G11	Detail of site of range	2m	W	20-22.05.15
31.7		G11	Detail of site of range	2m	W	20-22.05.15
31.8	5.159	G11	Detail of site of cupboards	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
31.9		G11	Detail of site of cupboards	2m	SE	20-22.05.15
31.10			VOID			20-22.05.15
31.11			VOID			20-22.05.15
31.12			VOID			20-22.05.15
31.13			VOID			20-22.05.15
31.14			VOID			20-22.05.15
31.15			VOID			20-22.05.15

Film 32: 35mm colour slide (included as part of project archive)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
32.1			ID shot			28.05.15
32.2		Greenhouse	Detail of green house	20cm	E	28.05.15
32.3	5.45	Greenhouse	Detail of green house	20cm	E	28.05.15
32.4		Greenhouse	Detail of green house	20cm	SW	28.05.15
32.5	5.46	Greenhouse	Detail of green house	20cm	SW	28.05.15
32.6		External	Detail of blocked low level window, north facade	20cm	S	28.05.15
32.7	5.52	External	Detail of blocked low level window, north facade	20cm	S	28.05.15
32.8		External	Detail of exterior window frame, north facade	20cm	W	28.05.15
32.9	5.54	External	Detail of exterior window frame, north facade	20cm	W	28.05.15
32.10		External	Detail of concealed drainage gully	20cm	W	28.05.15
32.11	5.53	External	Detail of concealed drainage gully	20cm	W	28.05.15
32.12		External	Detail of exterior door bell	10cm	S	28.05.15
32.13	5.57	External	Detail of exterior door bell	10cm	S	28.05.15
32.14	5.58	External	Detail of grill to windows in G17	20cm	S	28.05.15
32.15		External	Detail of grill to windows in G17	20cm	S	28.05.15
32.16	5.73	External	Detail of carved keystone on south facade		N	28.05.15
32.17		External	Detail of carved keystone on south facade		N	28.05.15
32.18	5.72	External	Detail of carved keystones on south facade		N	28.05.15

32.19		External	Detail of carved keystones on south facade		N	28.05.15
32.20	5.74	External	Detail of carved keystone on south facade		N	28.05.15
32.21		External	Detail of carved keystone on south facade		N	28.05.15
32.22	5.76	External	Detail of recessed statue niche	20cm	W	28.05.15
32.23		External	Detail of recessed statue niche	20cm	W	28.05.15
32.24		External	Detail of tile vent, west facade	20cm	E	28.05.15
32.25	5.79	External	Detail of tile vent, west facade	20cm	E	28.05.15
32.26	5.80	External	Detail of carved keystone and window, west facade		E	28.05.15
32.27		External	Detail of carved keystone and window, west facade		E	28.05.15
32.28		External	Detail of stove vent, south facade of garage	20cm	N	28.05.15
32.29	5.244	External	Detail of stove vent, south facade of garage	20cm	N	28.05.15
32.30		Greenhouse	Detail of winding handle for green house windows	20cm	SW	28.05.15
32.31	5.41	Greenhouse	Detail of winding handle for green house windows	20cm	SW	28.05.15
32.32		Greenhouse	Detail of winding handle for green house windows	10cm	E	28.05.15
32.33	5.42	Greenhouse	Detail of winding handle for green house windows	10cm	E	28.05.15
32.34	5.39	External	Detail of gate to green house	20cm	NE	28.05.15
32.35		External	Detail of gate to green house	20cm	NE	28.05.15
32.36	5.50	External	Detail of bell pull mount, north facade	10cm	S	28.05.15

Film 33: 35mm b/w (Ilford HP5)

Frame	App.	Room	Description	Scale	View	Date
33.1		S4	Detail of radiator	20cm	S	28.05.15
33.2		S4	Detail of radiator	20cm	S	28.05.15
33.3	5.209	S2	Detail in top of lift shaft: wheel	20cm	NE	28.05.15
33.4	5.220	S2	Detail in top of lift shaft: wheel	20cm	NE	28.05.15
33.5		S2	Detail in top of lift shaft: counterbalance		N	28.05.15
33.6	5.107	S2	Detail in top of lift shaft: counterbalance		N	28.05.15
33.7	5.221	F18	Detail of hooks in cupboard		W	28.05.15
33.8	5.192	F18	Detail of hooks in cupboard		W	28.05.15
33.9		F10	Detail of metal vent in fireplace	10cm	N	28.05.15
33.10		F10	Detail of metal vent in fireplace	10cm	N	28.05.15
33.11	5.201	F10	Detail of face in fireplace tiles	10cm	W	28.05.15
33.12	5.200	F10	Detail of face in fireplace tiles	10cm	W	28.05.15
33.13		F5	Detail of chandelier winder in cupboard	10cm	N	28.05.15
33.14		F5	Detail of chandelier winder in cupboard	10cm	N	28.05.15

33.15	5.170	F4	Detail of wall vent	20cm	E	28.05.15
33.16	5.202	F4	Detail of wall vent	20cm	E	28.05.15
33.17		F2	Detail of carving and letter H		E	28.05.15
33.18		F2	Detail of carving and letter H		E	28.05.15
33.19	5.132	G5	Detail of vent/grill at base of stairs	20cm	W	28.05.15
33.20	5.136	G5	Detail of vent/grill at base of stairs	20cm	W	28.05.15
33.21		G5	Detail of light hanging tassel		E	28.05.15
33.22	5.137	G5	Detail of light hanging tassel		E	28.05.15
33.23		G1	Detail of ventilation grill	20cm	W	28.05.15
33.24		G1	Detail of ventilation grill	20cm	W	28.05.15
33.25		G1	Detail of ventilation grill in ceiling			28.05.15
33.26		G1	Detail of ventilation grill in ceiling			28.05.15
33.27	5.149	G7	Detail of ventilation grill, south wall	20cm	S	28.05.15
33.28		G7	Detail of ventilation grill, south wall	20cm	S	28.05.15
33.29	5.130	G8	Detail of cornice and wall vent		E	28.05.15
33.30		G8	Detail of cornice and wall vent		E	28.05.15
33.31	5.117	G8	Detail of ventilation grill	20cm	E	28.05.15
33.32	5.118	G8	Detail of ventilation grill	20cm	E	28.05.15
33.33		B9	Detail of base of lift shaft	20cm	NE	28.05.15
33.34	5.108	B8	Detail of hydraulic machinery	20cm	SE	28.05.15
33.35	5.105	B8	Detail of H.FROST'S water meter		E	28.05.15
33.36	5.106	S4	Detail of radiator	20cm	S	28.05.15

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS



Appendix 5.1: Detail of 'Heathcote' entrance sign, looking southwest (20cm scale) (Film 4.02)



Appendix 5.2: General view of 'Heathcote' entrance sign and entrance wall, looking southwest (2m scale) (Film 4.05)



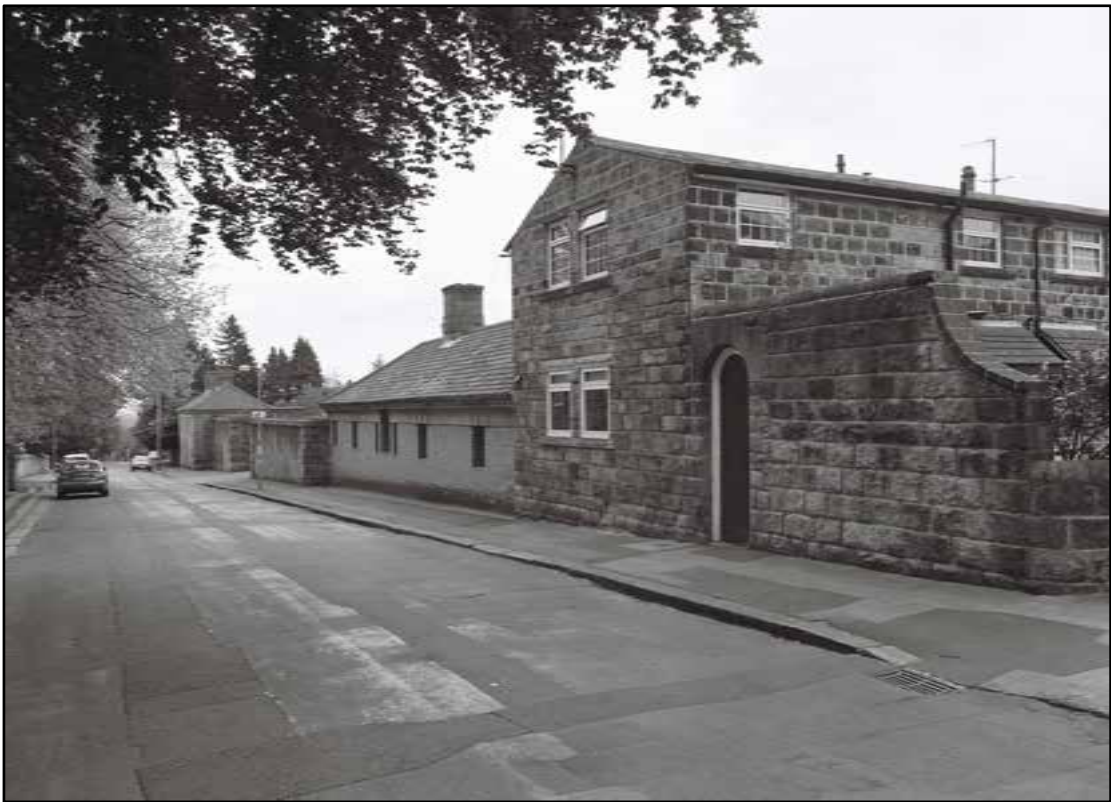
Appendix 5.3: Detail of entrance on Kings Road (gates closed), looking south (2m scale) (Film 4.07)



Appendix 5.4: Detail of entrance on Kings Road (gates open), looking south (2m scale) (Film 4.09)



Appendix 5.5: General view looking southeast along Kings Road (2m scale) (Film 4.10)



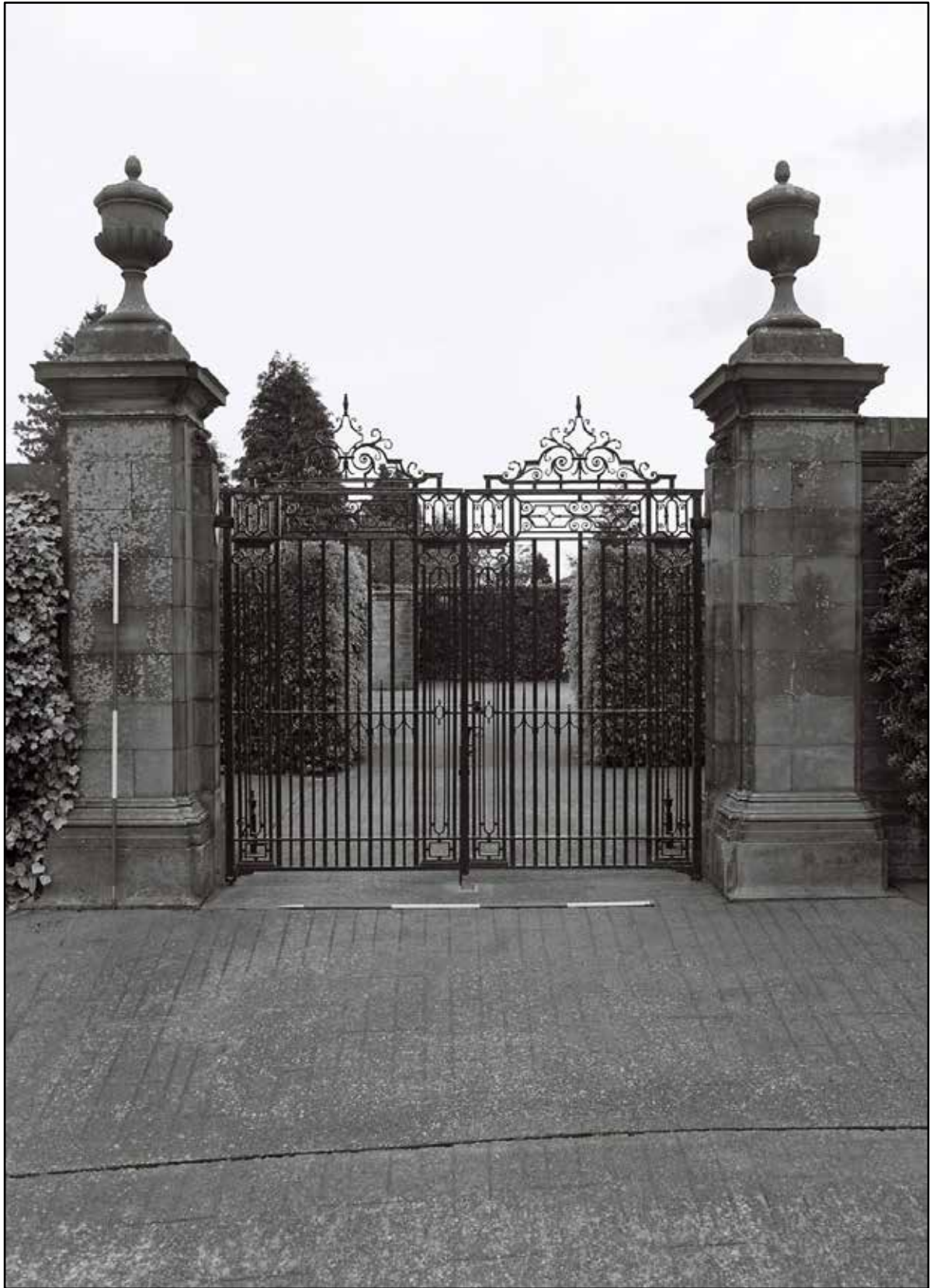
Appendix 5.6: General view looking southwest along Kings Road (2m scale) (Film 4.15)



Appendix 5.7: General view of entrance forecourt (2m scale) (Film 5.10)



Appendix 5.8: General view of 'Heathcote' entrance sign and entrance wall, looking southwest (Film 12.12)



Appendix 5.9: Detail of east side gate from entrance forecourt (2m scale) (Film 5.13)



Appendix 5.10: General view across east car park (2m scale) (Film 6.08)



Appendix 5.11: View through gates leading from forecourt to garage yard, looking east (2m scale) (Film 9.10)



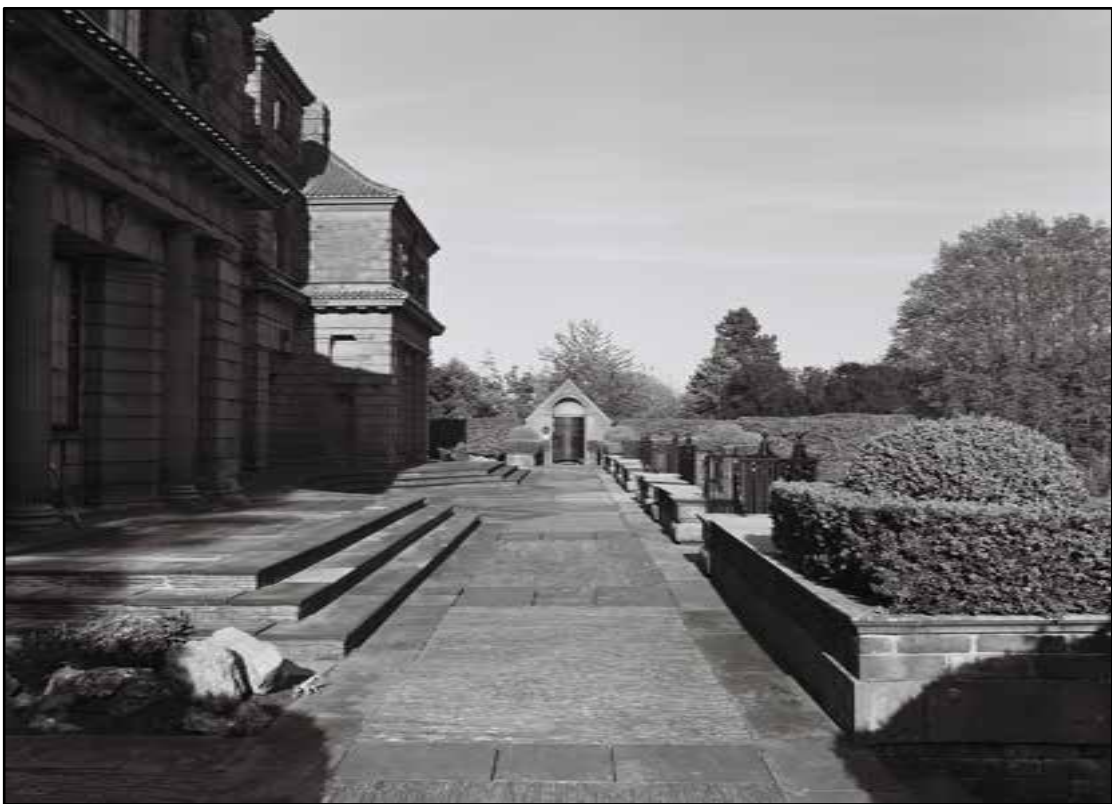
Appendix 5.12: General view of south façade of the house (2m scale) (Film 1.07)



Appendix 5.13: General view of south façade of the house (2m scale) (Film 1.09)



Appendix 5.14: View along east terrace, looking west (1m/2m scale) (Film 6.13)



Appendix 5.15: View along east terrace, looking east (2m scale) (Film 9.10)



Appendix 5.16: Detail of vista to west alcove seat (1m scale) (Film 8.12)



Appendix 5.17: Detail of west alcove seat (2m scale) (Film 9.07)



Appendix 5.18: Detail of central terrace balcony (2m scale) (Film 2.11)



Appendix 5.19: Detail of east terrace (2m scale) (Film 2.13)



Appendix 5.20: General view of lower parterre steps (1m scale) (Film 3.15)



Appendix 5.21: General view of lower parterre steps (1m scale) (Film 2.15)



Appendix 5.22: Detail of east alcove seat (2m scale) (Film 3.05)



Appendix 5.23: General view of lower terrace, looking southeast (1m scale) (Film 8.11)



Appendix 5.24: General view along lower terrace retaining wall, looking west (2m scale) (Film 7.05)



Appendix 5.25: General view of parterre, looking southwest (2m scale) (Film 7.03)



Appendix 5.26: General view of parterre, looking south (Film 13.08)



Appendix 5.27: General view of parterre, and south terrace looking south (Film 13.10)



Appendix 5.28: General view across parterre, looking southeast (2m scale) (Film 3.13)



Appendix 5.29: Detail of west canal in lower garden (2m scale) (Film 1.11)



Appendix 5.30: Curved retaining wall northwest garden; note holes for planting (2m scale) (Film 1.13)



Appendix 5.31: Curved retaining wall forming lower edge to south lawn; note holes for planting (2m scale) (Film 2.09)



Appendix 5.32: General of garden and south façade of house (Film 1.05)



Appendix 5.33: Detail of curved steps at south end of lawn, looking northwest (1 m scale) (Film 2.05)



Appendix 5.34: Detail of rear garden gate (2m scale) (Film 2.03)



Appendix 5.35: Detail of flagstone path along west side of gardens, looking north (1m scale) (Film 1.14)



Appendix 5.36: General view of path and stream along south boundary (2m scale) (Film 2.06)



Appendix 5.37: Detail of limestone pavement rockery and pond, looking southwest (1m scale) (Film 3.10)



Appendix 5.38: General view of greenhouse adjacent to garages, looking east (1m/2m scale) (Film 9.14)



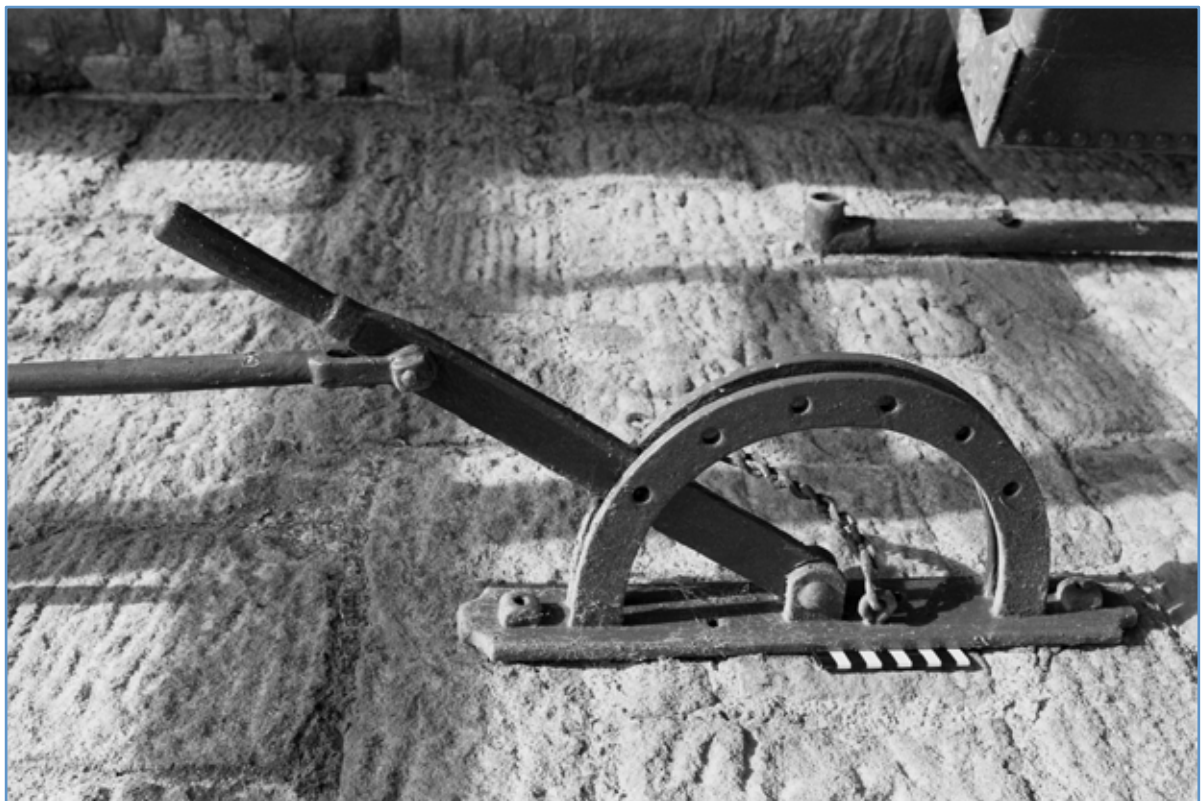
Appendix 5.39: Detail of railings around steps to greenhouse, looking northeast (20cm scale) (Film 32.34)



Appendix 5.40: General view of interior of greenhouse looking east (2m scale) (Film 10.02)



Appendix 5.41: Detail of winding handle for greenhouse windows (20cm scale) (Film 32.31)



Appendix 5.42: Detail of lever for greenhouse windows (10cm scale) (Film 32.33)



Appendix 5.43: General view across gardeners' yard with greenhouses (2m scale) (Film 10.10)



Appendix 5.44: Internal view of greenhouse, looking west (2m scale) (Film 10.14)



Appendix 5.45: Detail of greenhouse and original staging with cast iron columns (20cm scale) (Film 32.03)



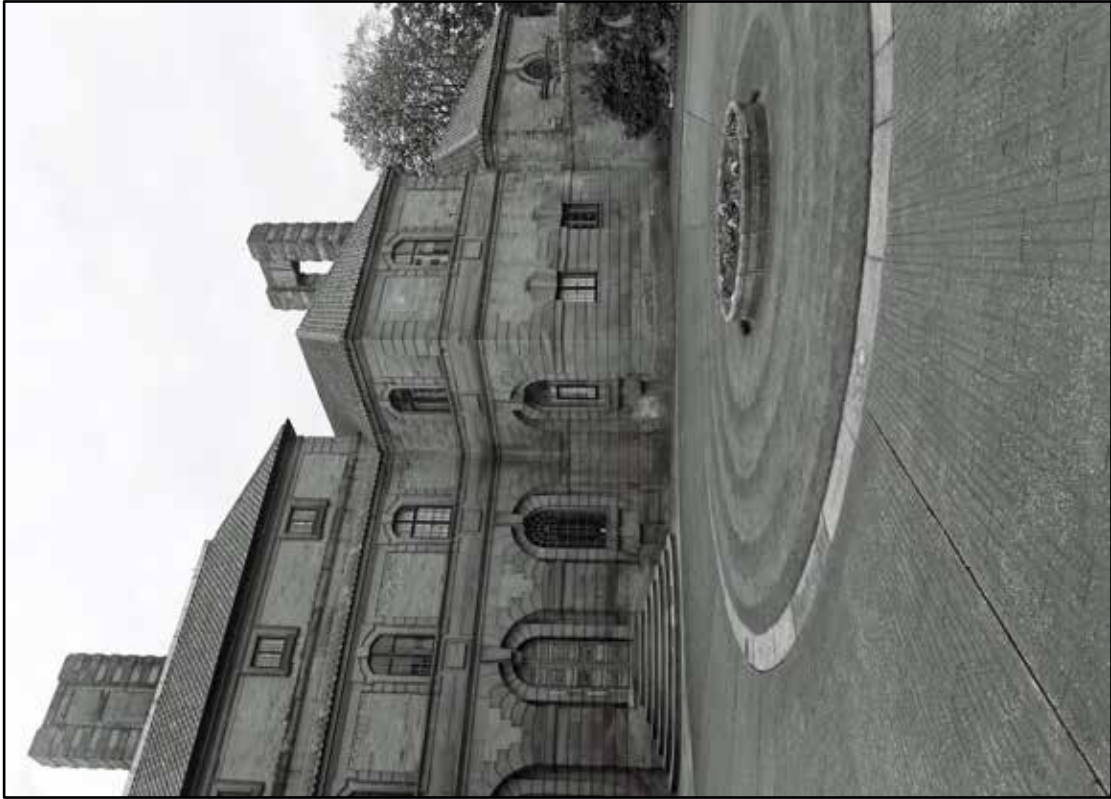
Appendix 5.46: Detail of greenhouse and original staging, looking west (20cm scale) (Film 32.05)



Appendix 5.47: General view across entrance forecourt of north elevation of house (2m scale) (Film 5.02)



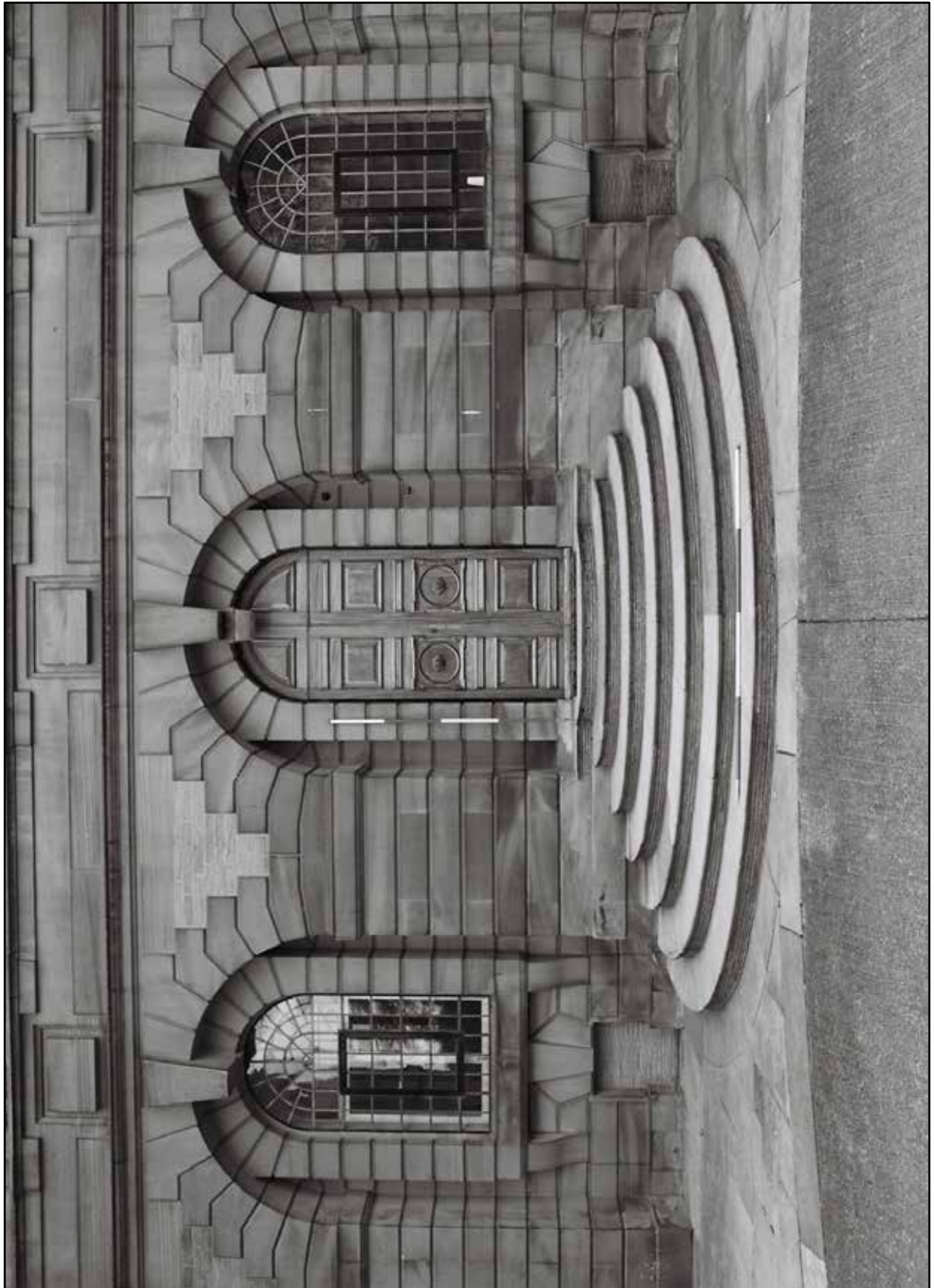
Appendix 5.48: General view across entrance forecourt of north elevation of house (2m scale) (Film 5.05)



Appendix 5.49: General view across entrance forecourt of north elevation of house (2m scale) (Film 5.07)



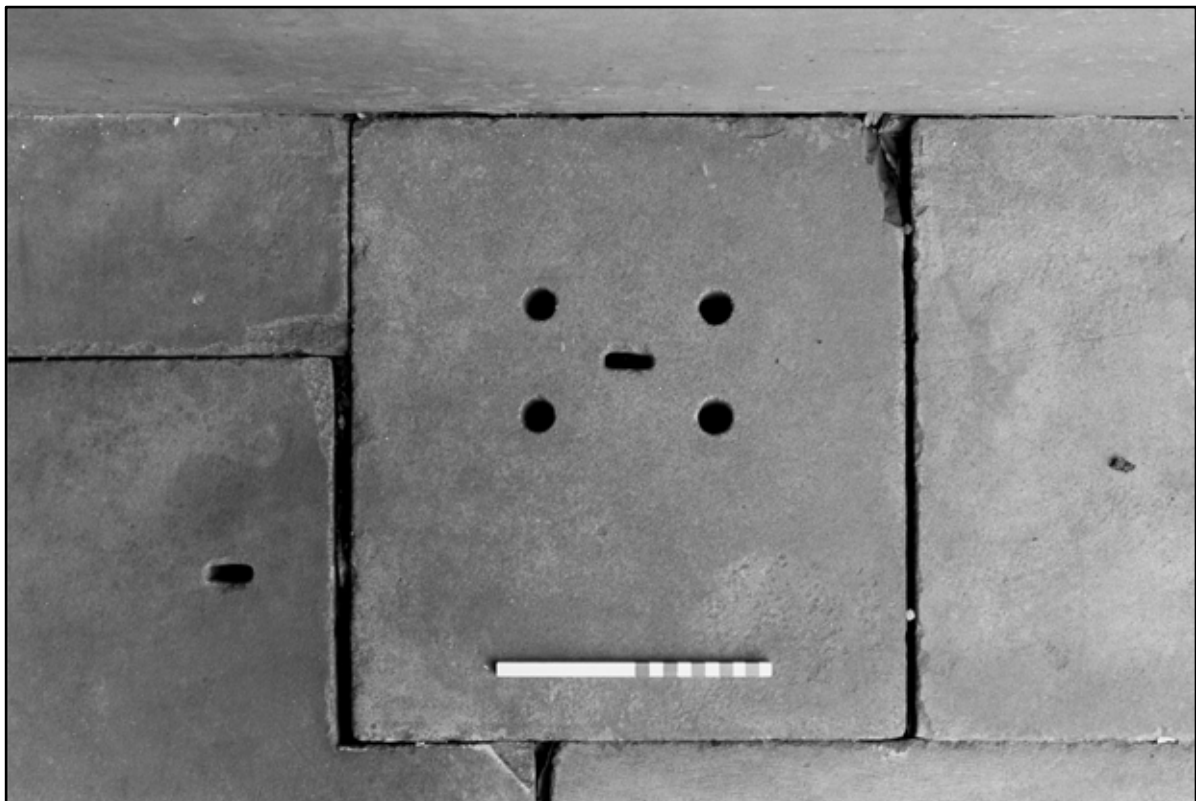
Appendix 5.50: Detail of remains of external bell pull adjacent to north entrance doors (10cm scale) (Film 32.36)



Appendix 5.51: General view of north entrance (2m scale) (Film 5.09)



Appendix 5.52: Detail of blocked basement window on north elevation of house (20cm scale) (Film 32.07)



Appendix 5.53: Detail of concealed drainage gully (20cm scale) (Film 32.11)



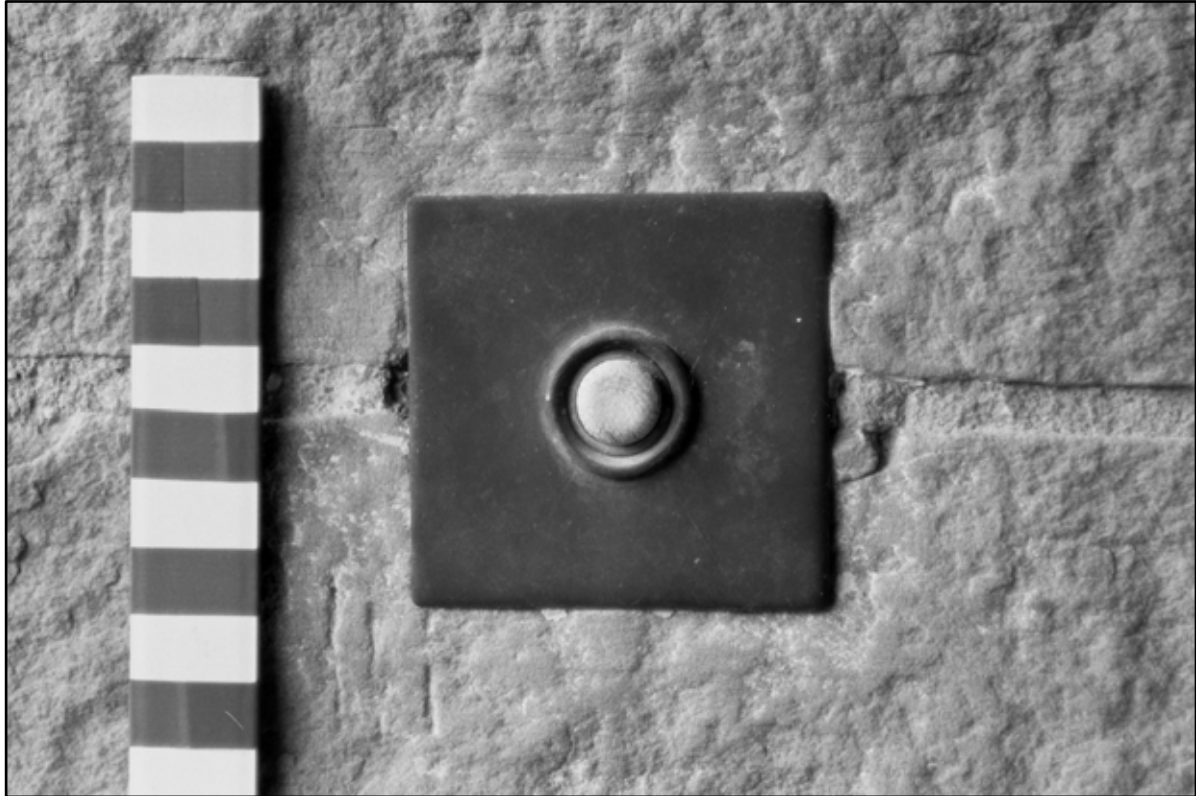
Appendix 5.54: Detail of window in north elevation of house (20cm scale) (Film 32.09)



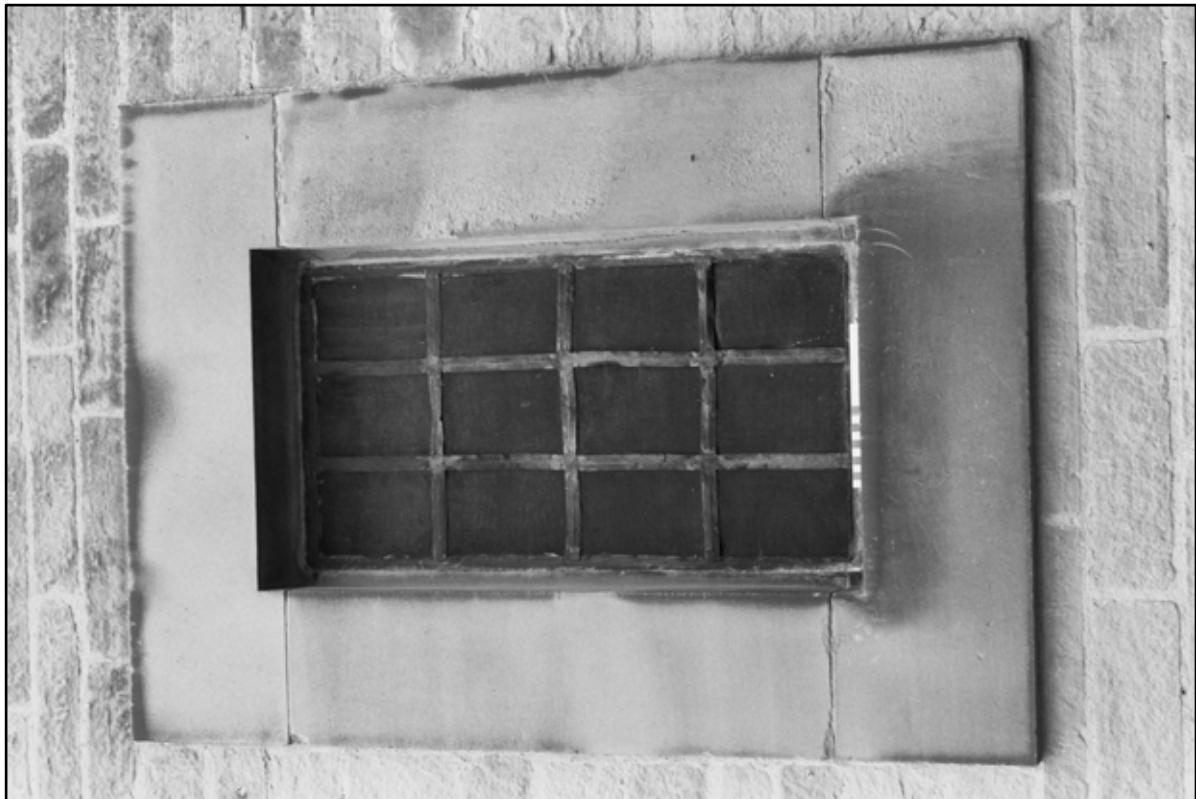
Appendix 5.55: General view of kitchen entrance (2m scale) (Film 5.14)



Appendix 5.56: General view of entrance to boiler room in basement (2m scale) (Film 6.05)



Appendix 5.57: Detail of doorbell outside kitchen entrance (10cm scale) (Film 32.13)



Appendix 5.58: Detail of pantry window with leaded lights containing gauze (20cm scale) (Film 32.14)



Appendix 5.59: General view looking southwest across kitchen block (2m scale) (Film 6.04)



Appendix 5.60: Detail of external chimney stack along east elevation of house (Film 6.15)



Appendix 5.61: General view of east elevation of house; note limestone rockery (1m/2m scale) (Film 6.12)



Appendix 5.62: General view of south wall of kitchen block with statue niche (1m/2m scale) (Film 3.02)



Appendix 5.63: General view of east wall of house; note basement windows (2m scale) (Film 6.09)



Appendix 5.64: General view across entrance forecourt of north elevation of house (2m scale) (Film 1.03)



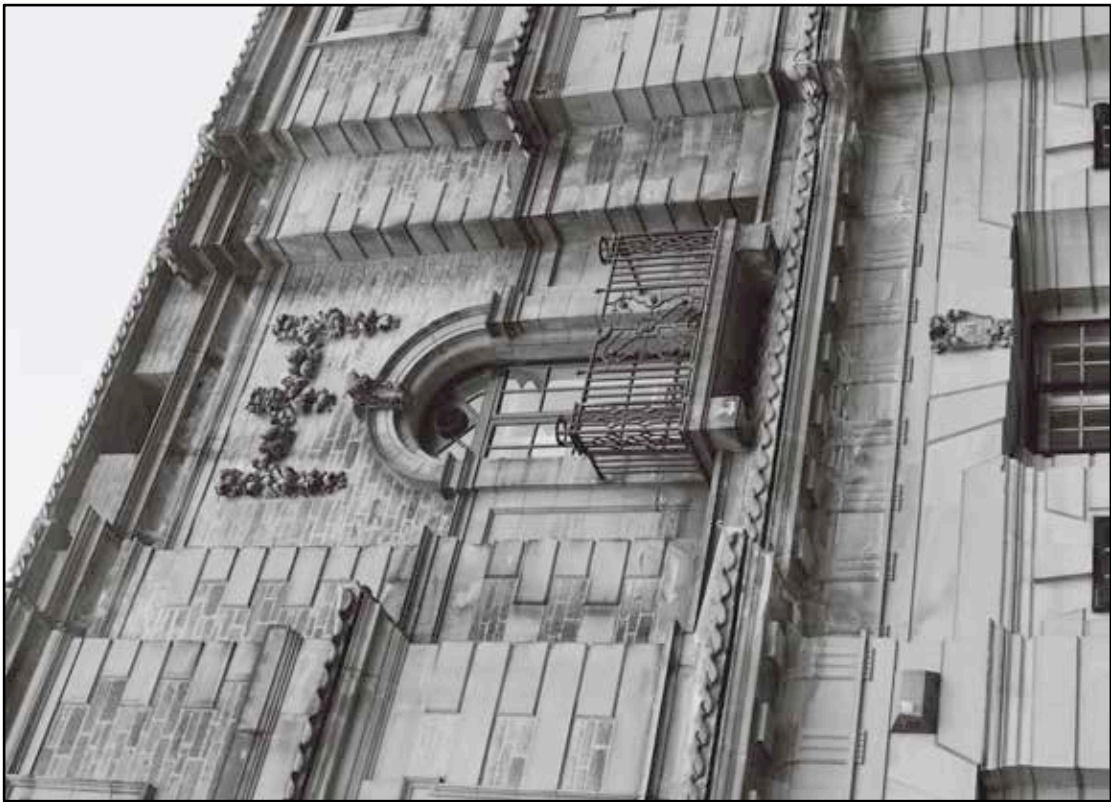
Appendix 5.65: General view of southeast corner of house, looking northeast (2m scale) (Film 7.08)



Appendix 5.66: General view of southwest corner of house looking northwest (2m scale) (Film 7.15)



Appendix 5.67: Detail of the ground floor of the south elevation of house (1m/2m scale) (Film 7.07)



Appendix 5.68: Detail of first floor balcony on south façade of house (Film 8.02)



Appendix 5.69: Detail of central bay of south façade of house (1m/2m scale) (Film 7.11)



Appendix 5.70: Detail of upper floor of south elevation of house; note inserted urns (Film 8.04)



Appendix 5.71: General view of ground floor level of south elevation of house (1 m/2m scale) (Film 7.12)



Appendix 5.72: Detail of exterior carving on south elevation (Film 32.18)



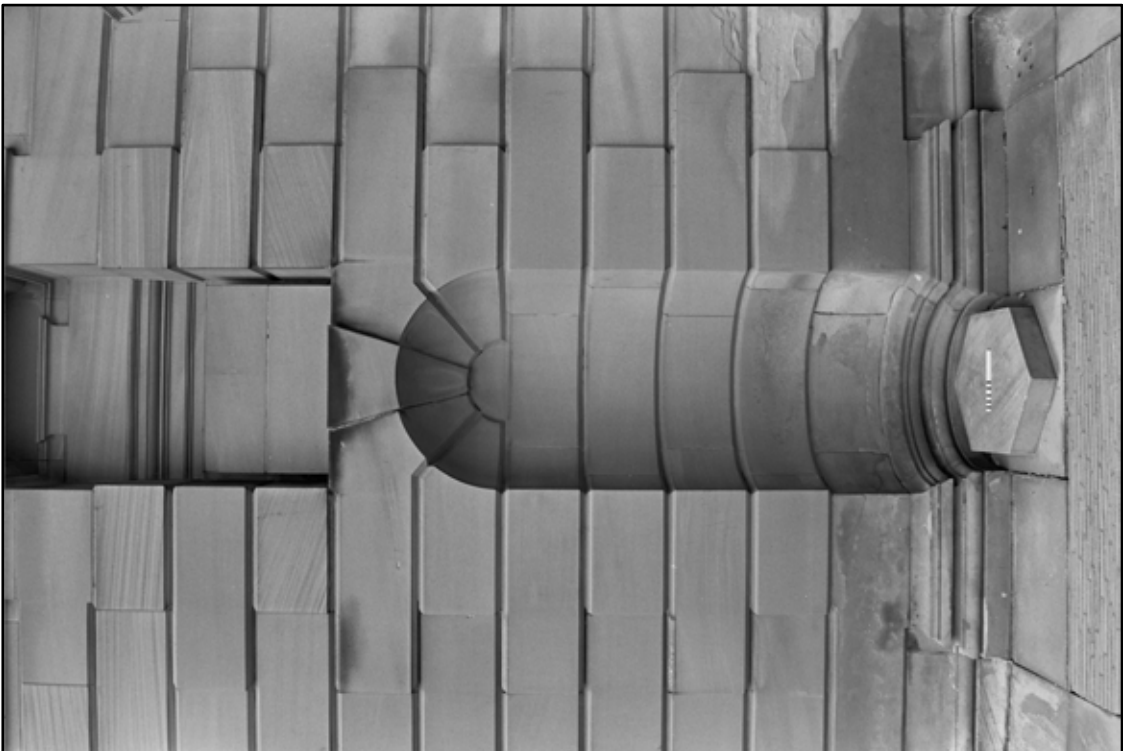
Appendix 5.73: Detail of exterior carving of a seal and wreath on keystone on south elevation (Film 32.16)



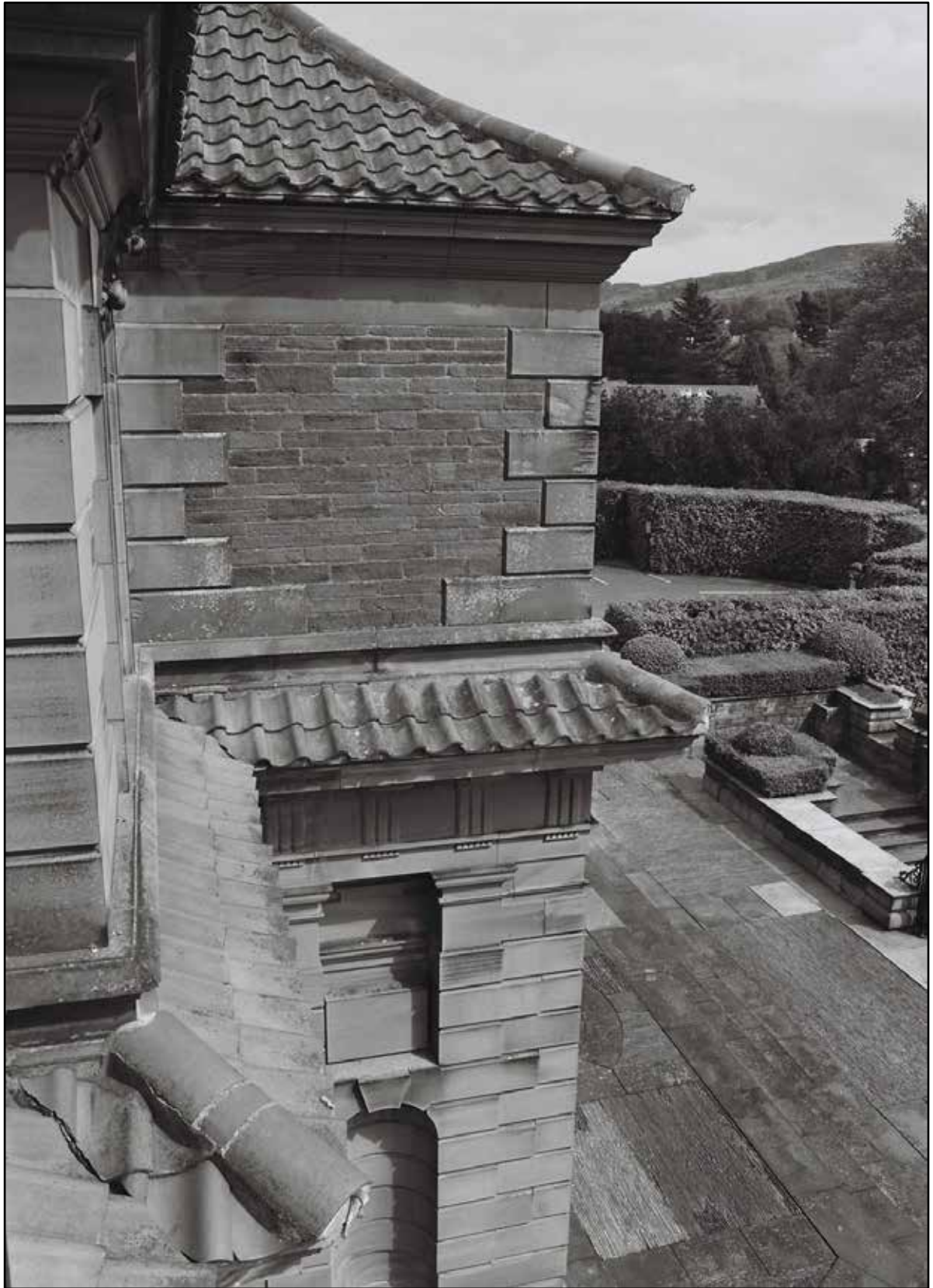
Appendix 5.74: Detail of exterior carving of a seal and yacht on keystone on south elevation (Film 32.20)



Appendix 5.75: Detail of exterior carving of keystone on south elevation (Film 8.06)



Appendix 5.76: Detail of statue niche on south elevation of house (20cm scale) (Film 32.22)



Appendix 5.77: General view of south elevation of house, looking southeast (Film 13.12)



Appendix 5.78: Detail of first floor balcony on south elevation (Film 7.11)



Appendix 5.79: General view across entrance forecourt of north elevation of house (20cm scale) (Film 32.25)



Appendix 5.80: Detail of remains of external bell pull adjacent to north entrance doors (Film 32.26)



Appendix 5.81: General view across east car park (2m scale) (Film 9.03)



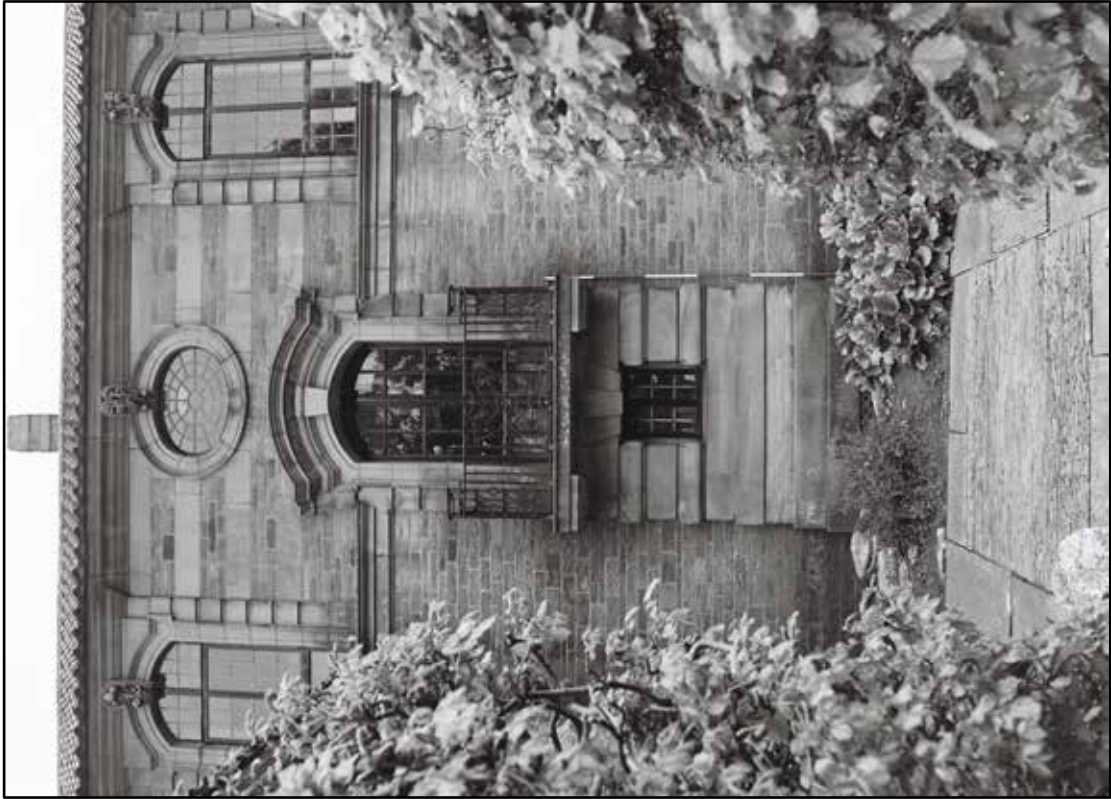
Appendix 5.82: View through gates leading from forecourt to garage yard, looking east (2m scale) (Film 9.05)



Appendix 5.83: General view of southwest corner of house (2m scale) (Film 9.09)



Appendix 5.84: Detail of garden and exterior elevation of west façade of house, looking north (2m scale) (Film 8.09)



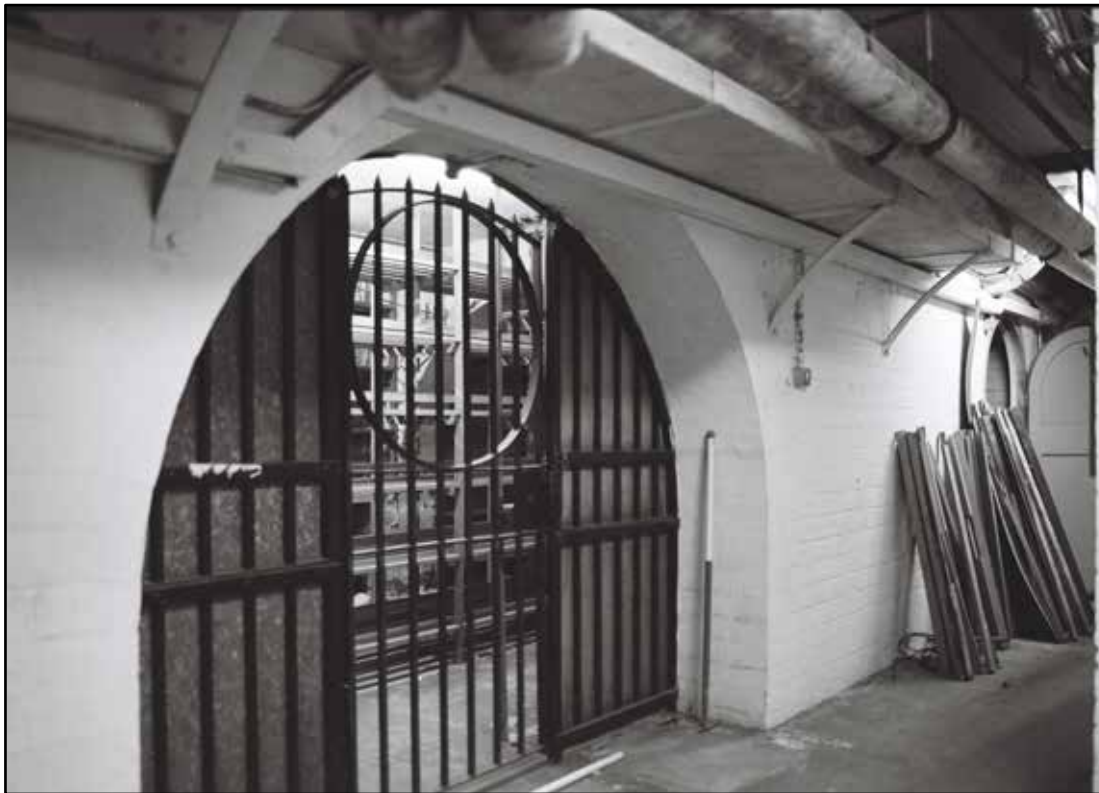
Appendix 5.85: Detail of staircase balcony on west elevation (3m scale) (Film 8.14)



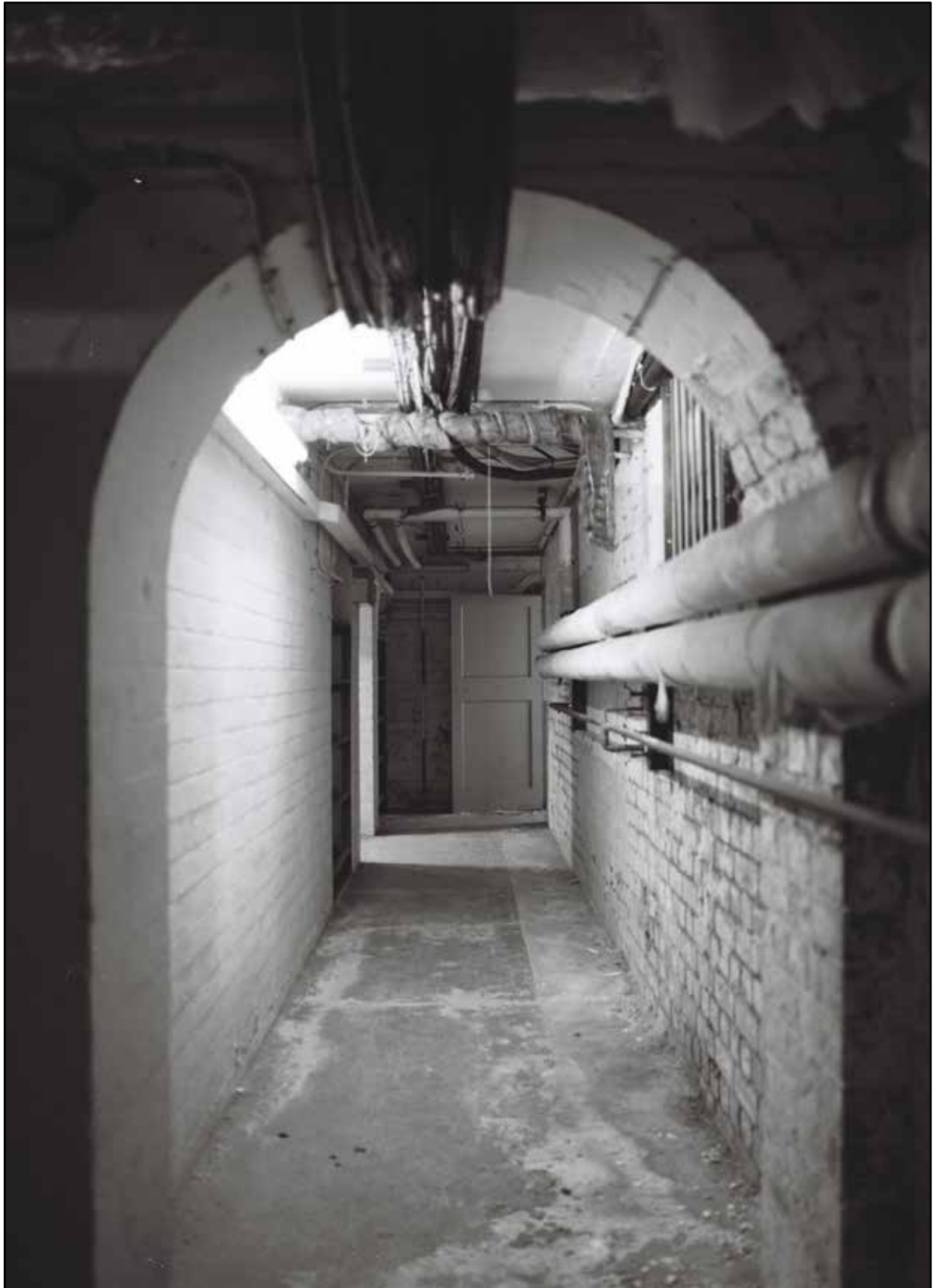
Appendix 5.86: Detail of billiard room south window, looking north (1m scale) (Film 9.12)



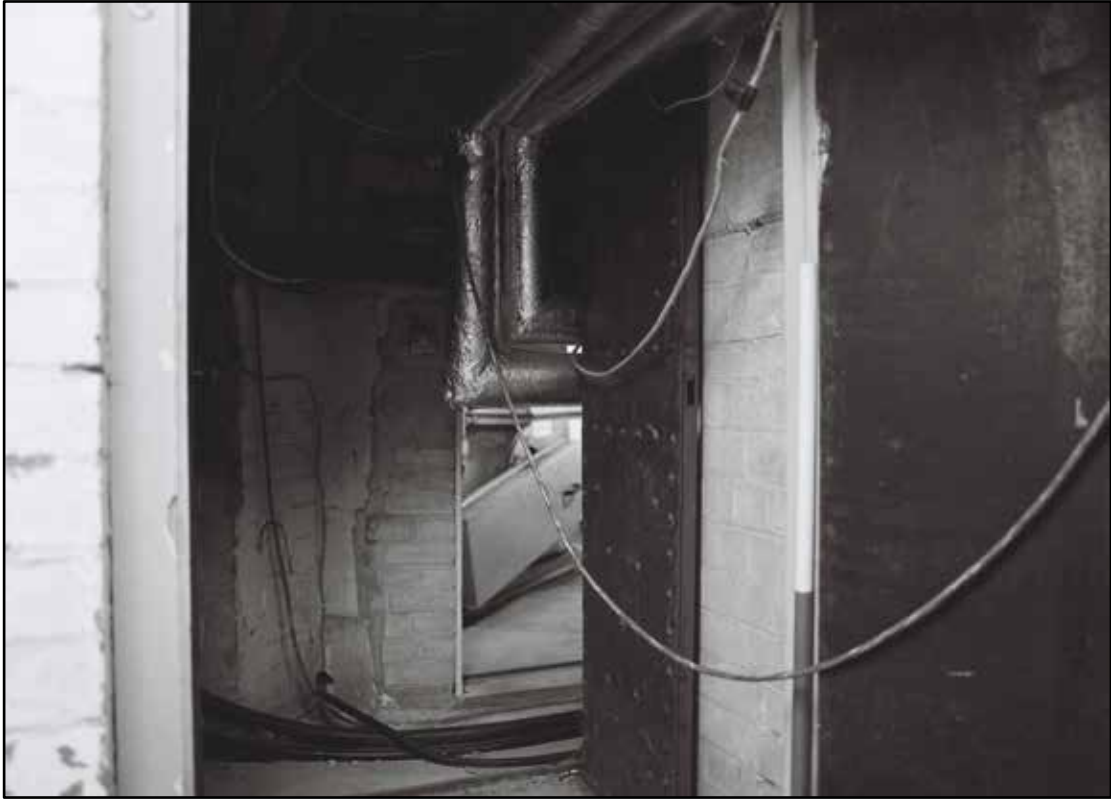
Appendix 5.87: General view looking up basement staircase (1m scale) (Film 23.05)



Appendix 5.88: Detail of decorative metal gate to room B8 (1m scale) (Film 23.09)



Appendix 5.89: General view along basement corridor B5 (2m scale) (Film 24.04)



Appendix 5.90: View looking into former plenum chamber; note metal doors (1m scale) (Film 23.11)



Appendix 5.91: Interior of former plenum chamber in basement; note modern ducts (Film 22.31)



Appendix 5.92: General view of entrance to ducting tunnels in basement (20cm scale) (Film 22.33)



Appendix 5.93: Detail of walling forming plenum chamber; note rush and cement blockwork (20cm) (Film 22.35)



Appendix 5.94: Detail of window in east wall of B5 (20cm scale) (Film 22.29)



Appendix 5.95: General view of corridor B5, looking south (2m scale) (Film 24.07)



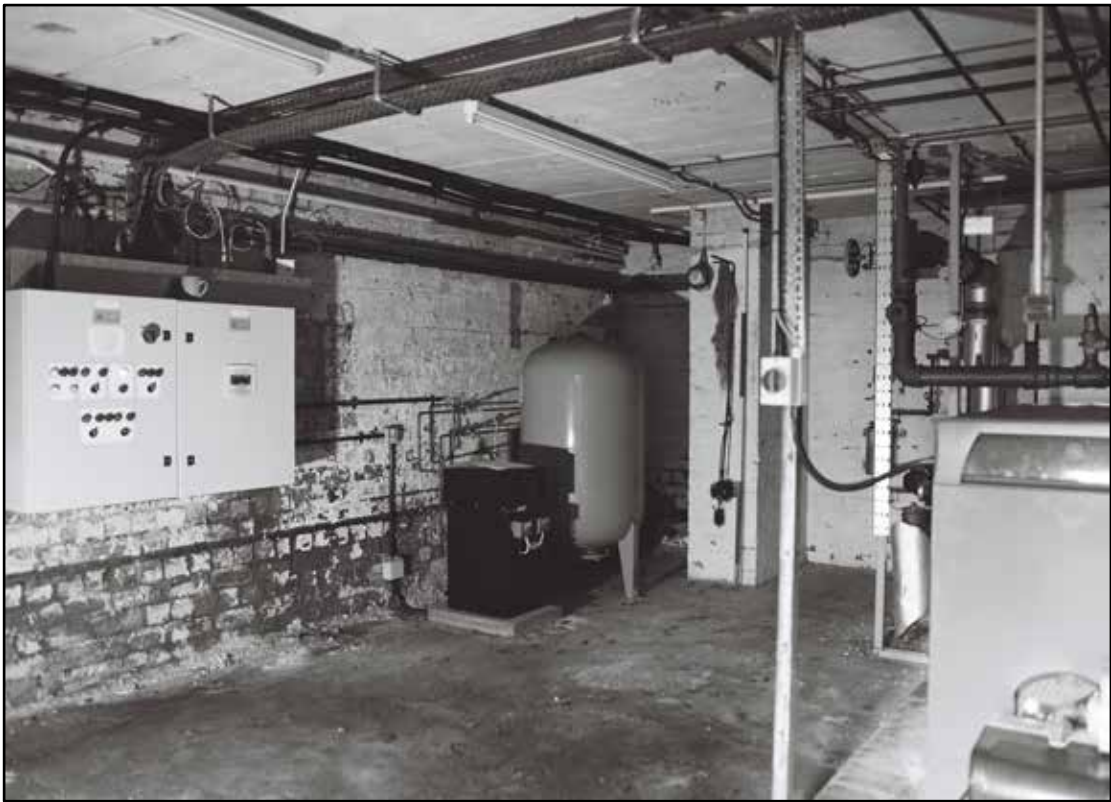
Appendix 5.96: General view of room B7; note hooks in ceiling (2m scale) (Film 24.06)



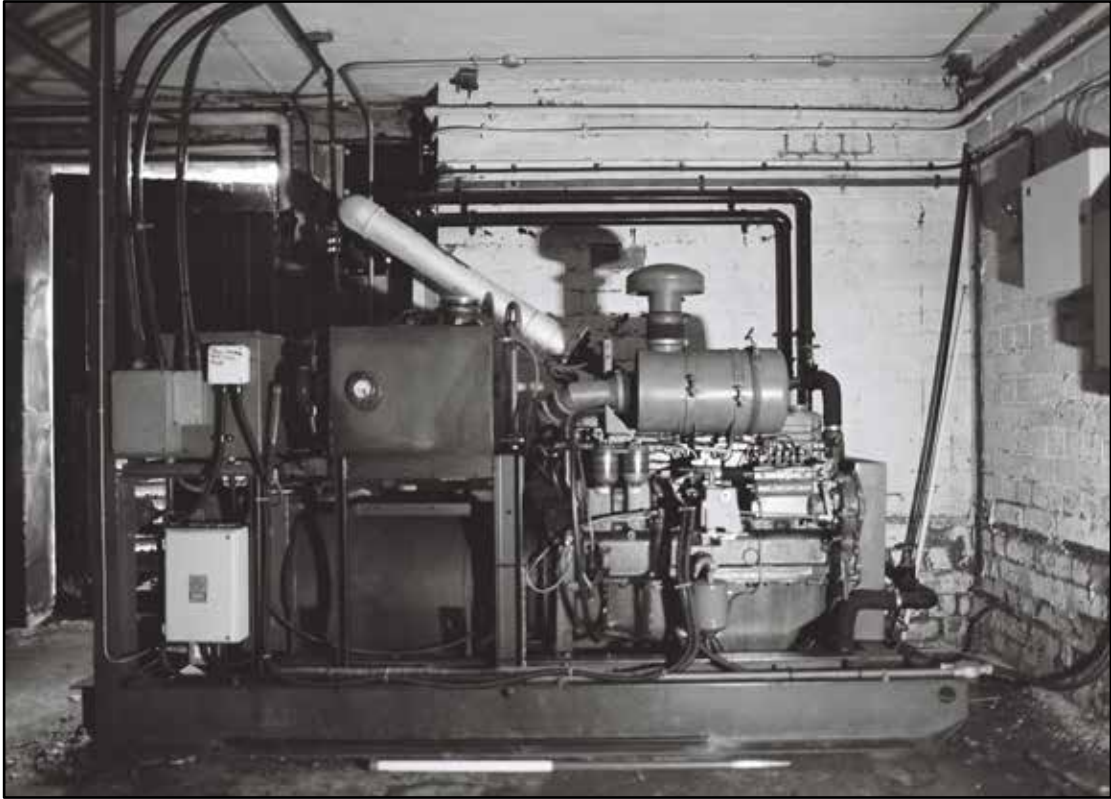
Appendix 5.97: General view of corridor B6; note hooks in ceiling (1m scale) (Film 24.10)



Appendix 5.98: General view of north wall in boiler room B2 with blockings (2m scale) (Film 20.10)



Appendix 5.99: General view of boiler room B2 (2m scale) (Film 20.12)



Appendix 5.100: Detail of generator in boiler room B2 (1m scale) (Film 20.15)



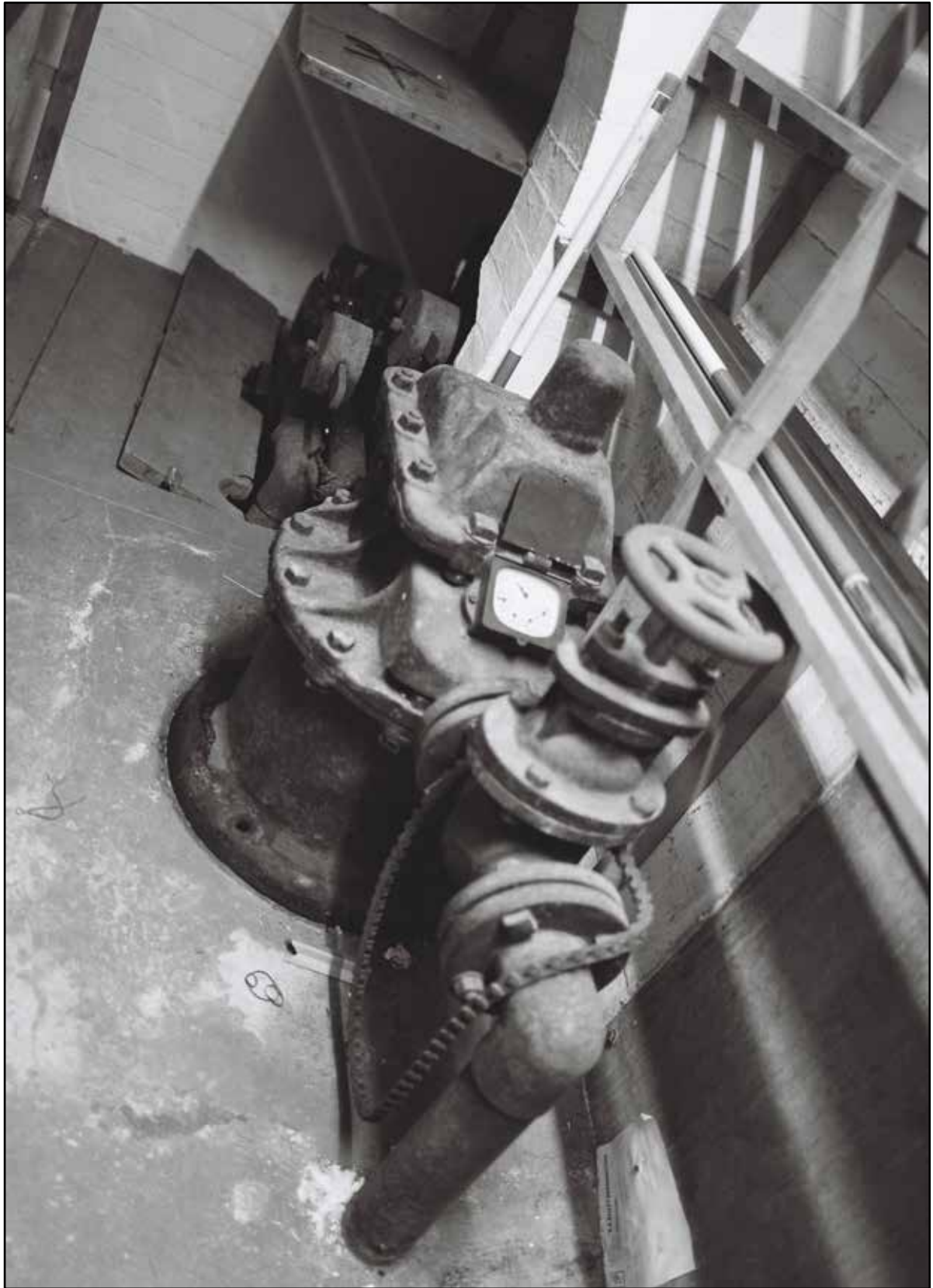
Appendix 5.101: General view of basement room B3 converted to an air-raid shelter (2m scale) (Film 23.03)



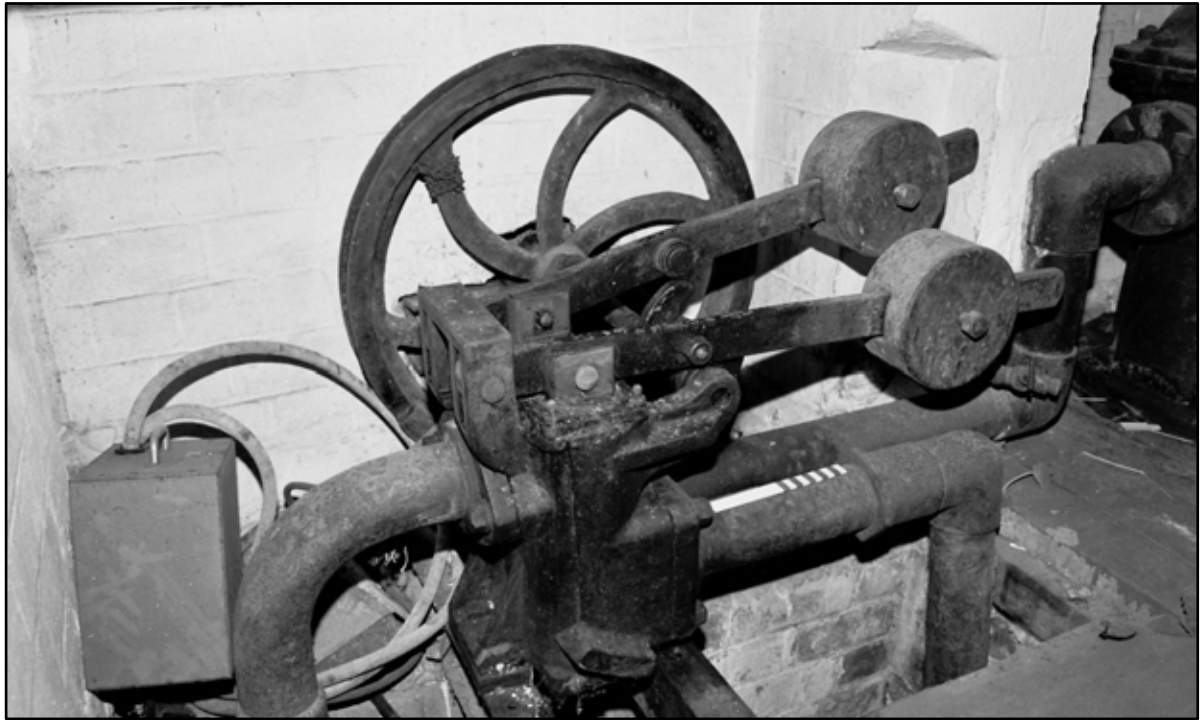
Appendix 5.102: General view of B8 (2m scale) (Film 23.15)



Appendix 5.103: General view of north wall of B8; note Belfast sink and stone tables (2m scale) (Film 24.02)



Appendix 5.104: Detail of water meter in B8 (1m scale) (Film 23.12)



Appendix 5.105: Detail of lift mechanism in B8 (20cm scale) (Film 33.35)



Appendix 5.106: Detail of water meter in B8 (10cm scale) (Film 33.36)



Appendix 5.107: Detail of base of lift shaft in basement (20cm/1m scale) (Film 23.06)



Appendix 5.108: Detail of remains of lift car in basement (20cm scale) (Film 33.34)



Appendix 5.109: Detail of entrance doors in G4, looking north (2m scale) (Film 29.03)



Appendix 5.II10: General view of entrance hall G4 looking west (1m/2m scale) (Film 28.10)



Appendix 5.II11: General view of entrance hall G4 looking east (1m/2m scale) (Film 28.12)



Appendix 5.112: Detail of fireplace in south wall of entrance hall G4 (1m/2m scale) (Film 28.14)



Appendix 5.113: General view of G8 looking south (3m scale) (Film 28.08)



Appendix 5.114: General view of G8 looking north (3m scale) (Film 28.04)



Appendix 5.115: Detail of fireplace in G8 looking east (1m/2m scale) (Film 28.02)



Appendix 5.116: Detail of doorway in G8 leading to G7 (3m scale) (Film 28.06)



Appendix 5.117: Detail of cornice and metal high level vent in G8 (Film 33.31)



Appendix 5.118: Detail of fretwork heating vent in east wall of G8 (20cm scale) (Film 33.32)



Appendix 5.119: General view of G6 looking northeast (2m scale) (Film 26.11)



Appendix 5.120: General view of G6 looking southwest (2m scale) (Film 26.09)



Appendix 5.121: Detail of fireplace in G6 (1m scale) (Film 26.12)



Appendix 5.122: Detail of bureau within cupboards in G6 (20cm scale) (Film 26.15)



Appendix 5.123: View along enfilade between G8 and G8, looking east across G7 (2m scale) (Film 27.02)



Appendix 5.124: General view of G7, looking southwest (2m scale) (Film 27.05)



Appendix 5.125: General view of G7, looking south (2m scale) (Film 27.13)



Appendix 5.126: Detail of original display cabinet in G7, looking east (2m scale) (Film 27.15)



Appendix 5.127: General view of G7 (2m scale) (Film 27.06)



Appendix 5.128: Detail of fireplace in G7, looking north (1m/2m scale) (Film 27.10)



Appendix 5.129: Detail of ceiling in G7 (Film 27.09)



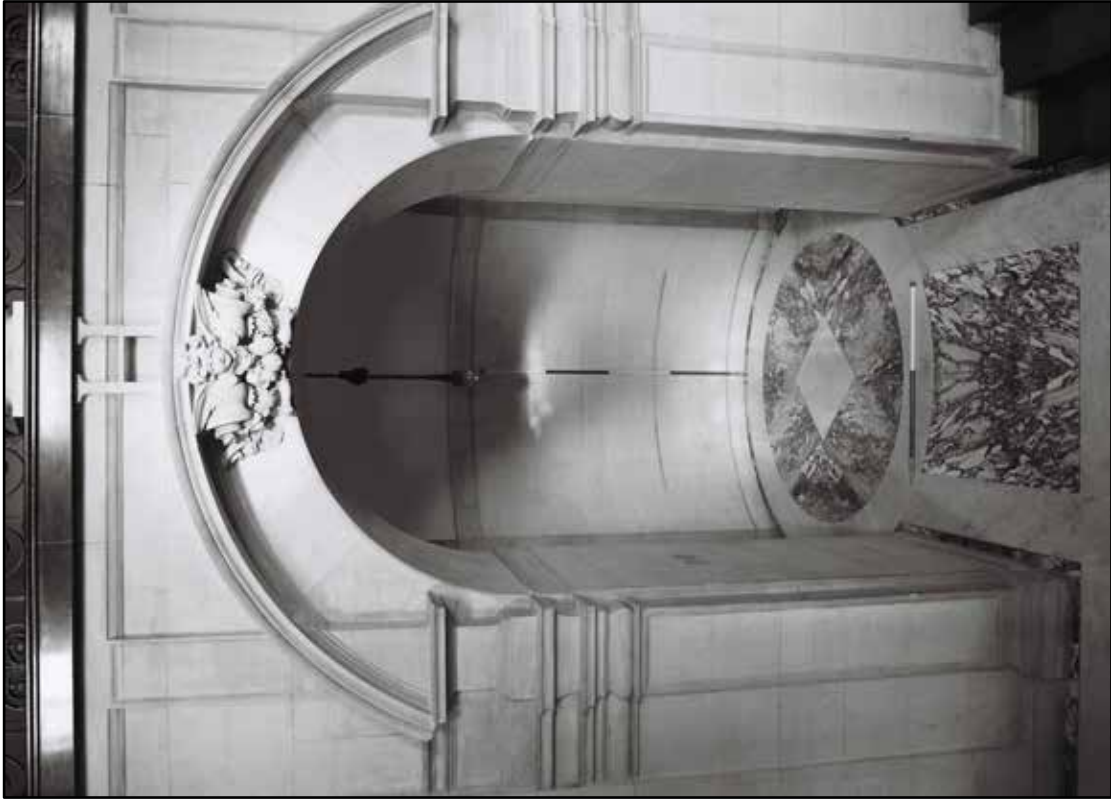
Appendix 5.130: Detail of fretwork heating vent in south wall of G7 (20cm scale) (Film 33.29)



Appendix 5.131: General view of staircase leading to first floor in G5 (1m scale) (Film 26.03)



Appendix 5.132: Detail of carved keystone in stairwell G5 (Film 33.19)



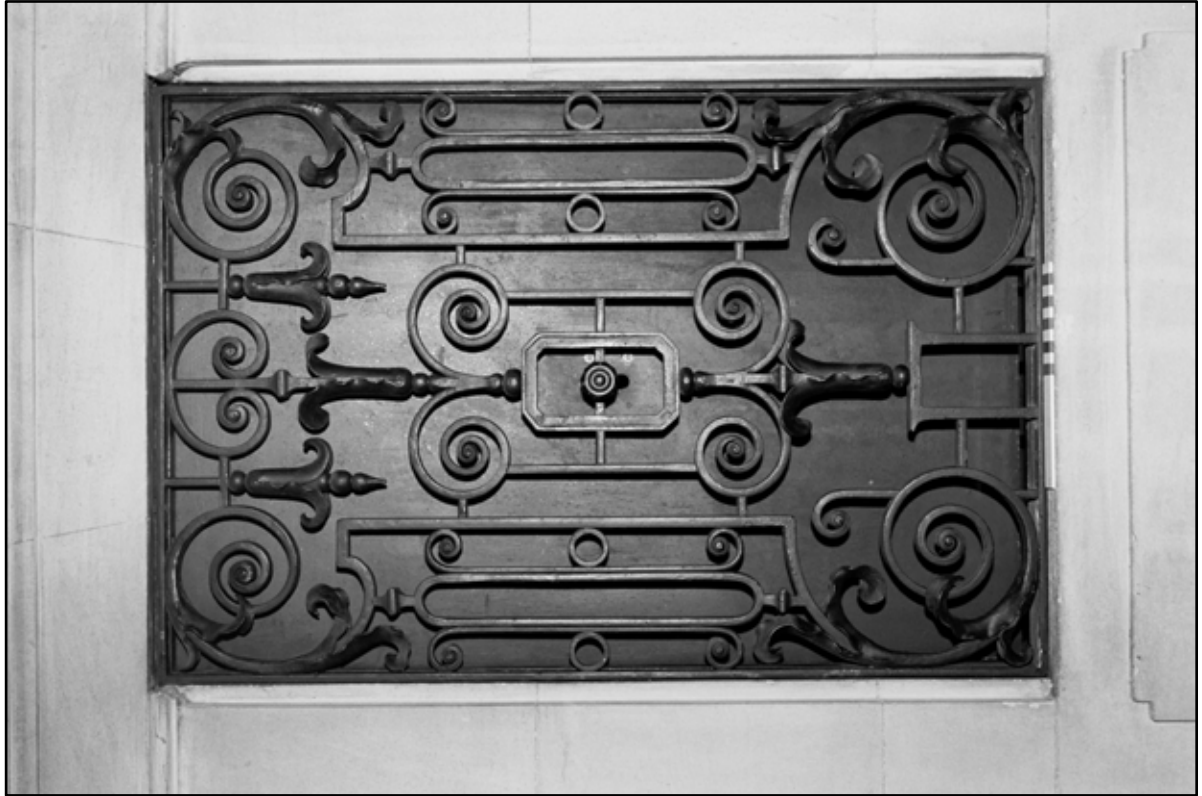
Appendix 5.133: General view of stairwell G5, looking east (1m/2m scale) (Film 18.11)



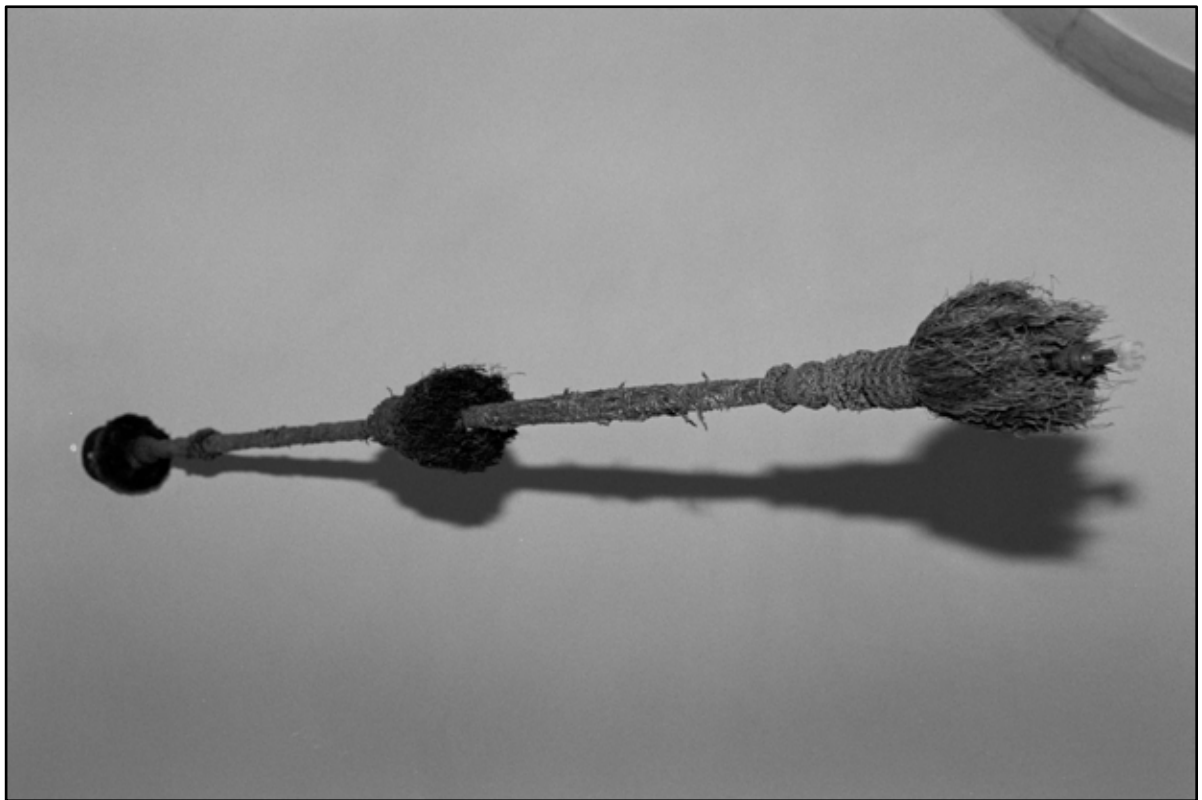
Appendix 5.134: General view of stairwell G5, looking north (1m scale) (Film 18.12)



Appendix 5.135: View looking up staircase in G5 (Film 18.15)



Appendix 5.136: Detail of heating vent in G5 (20cm scale) (Film 33.20)



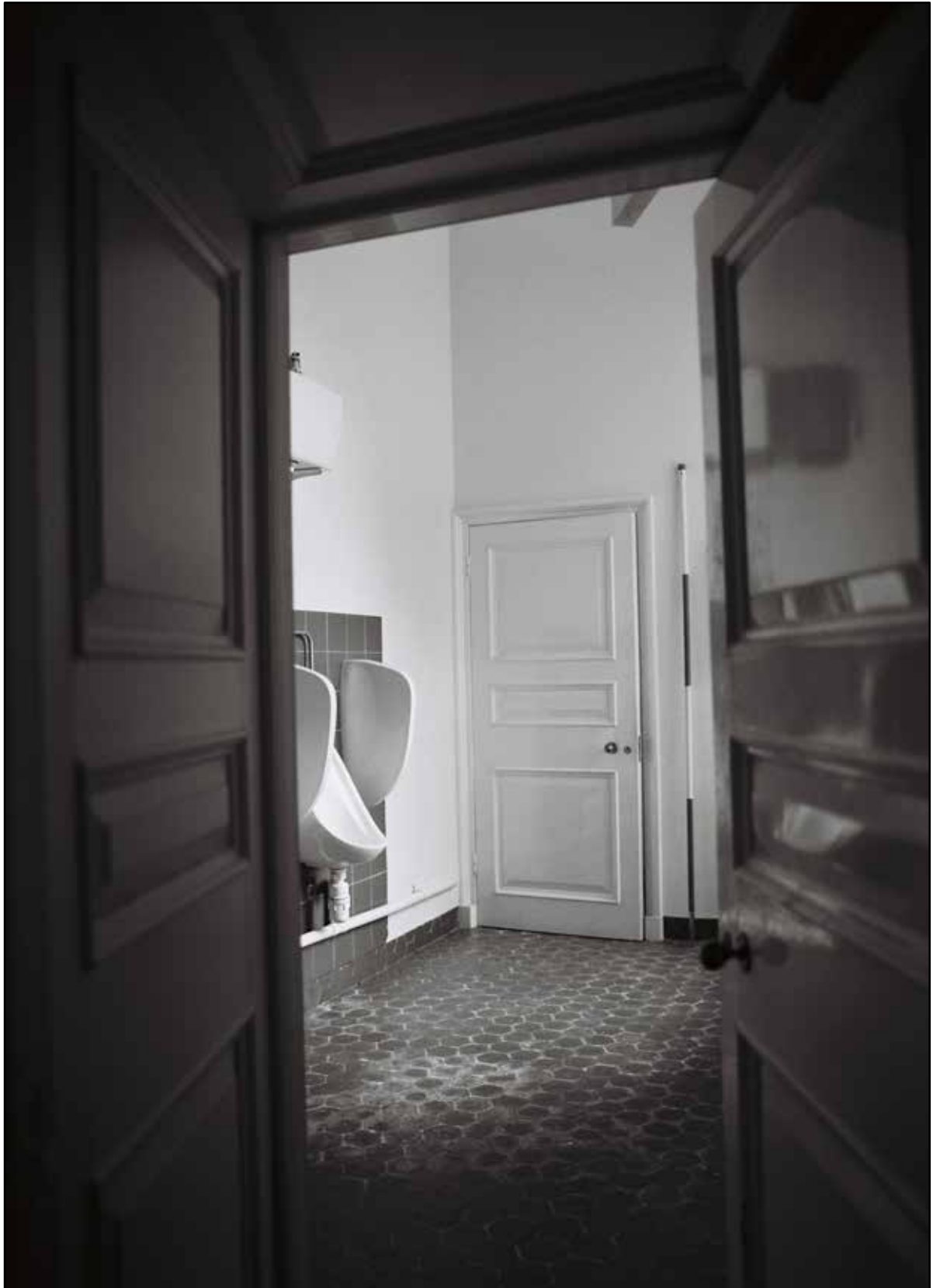
Appendix 5.137: Detail of ceiling rope and tassel for star light in G5 (Film 33.22)



Appendix 5.138: General view of stairwell G5, looking west (2m scale) (Film 25.15)



Appendix 5.139: View looking south from arched lobby in G5 to G7 (1m scale) (Film 26.06)



Appendix 5.140: Detail of Men's toilets G3, looking northwest (2m scale) (Film 25.11)



Appendix 5.141: Detail of sink with marble surround in G3, looking east (20cm scale) (Film 25.12)



Appendix 5.142: General view into room G2, looking south (Film 24.14)



Appendix 5.143: General view across vaulted billiard room G1, looking southeast (1m/2m scale) (Film 25.04)



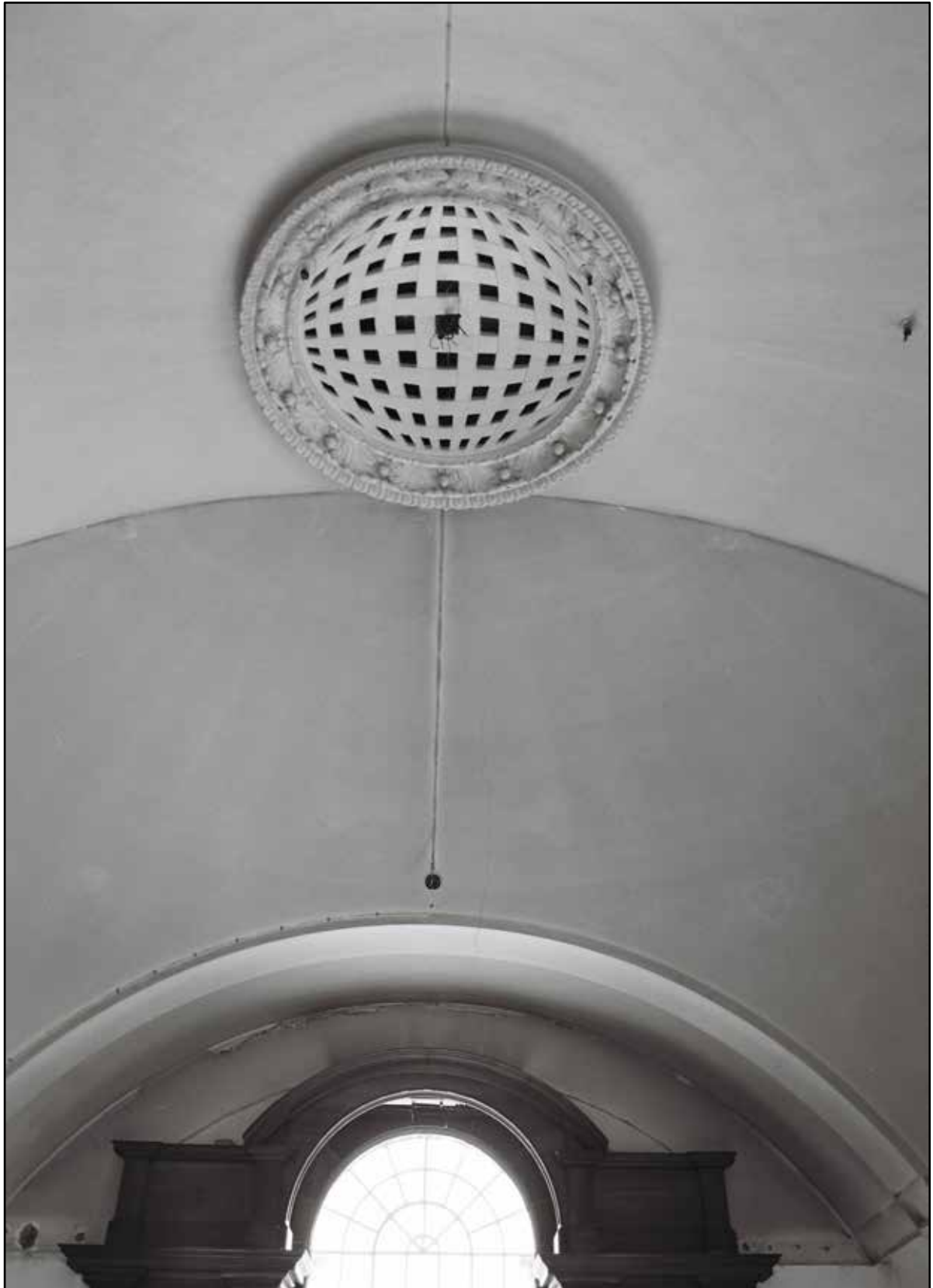
Appendix 5.144: General view across vaulted billiard room G1, looking west (2m scale) (Film 25.03)



Appendix 5.145: Detail of built-in cupboard for billiard cues in north wall of G1 (1m/2m scale) (Film 25.09)



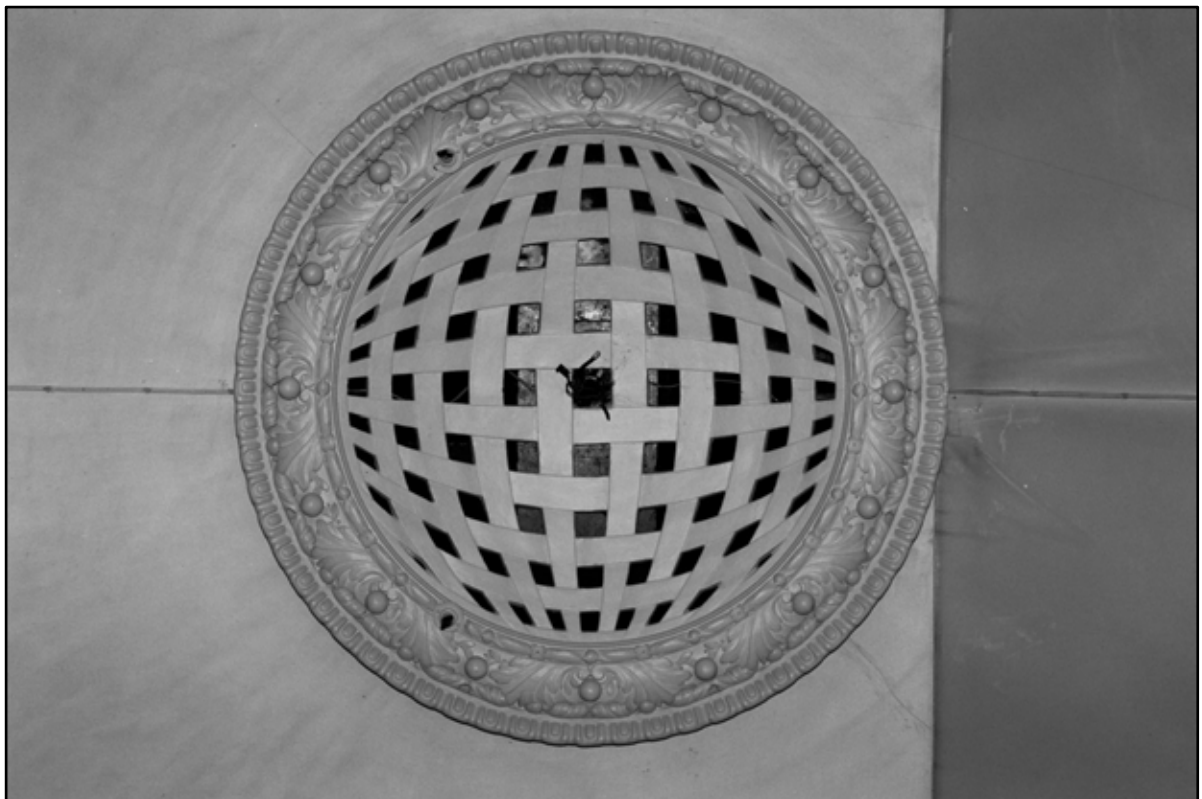
Appendix 5.146: Detail of fireplace in G1 (1m scale) (Film 25.07)



Appendix 5.147: Detail of vaulted ceiling above former billiard table in G1 (Film 24.12)



Appendix 5.148: Detail of ventilation grill in west wall of GI (20cm scale) (Film 33.24)



Appendix 5.149: Detail of ceiling vent, or sound resonance chamber in GI (Film 33.27)



Appendix 5.150: General view along corridor G10; note entrance to basement (2m scale) (Film 29.04)



Appendix 5.151: General view along G10 looking west of ancillary staircase to upper floors (2m scale) (Film 29.09)



Appendix 5.152: General view along G10 looking east of ancillary staircase to upper floors (2m scale) (Film 29.06)



Appendix 5.153: General view of G13 (2m scale) (Film 30.10)



Appendix 5.154: General view of G9, looking west (1m scale) (Film 30.01)



Appendix 5.155: Detail of built-in cupboard in G9 and walk-in safe G19 (2m scale) (Film 29.12)



Appendix 5.156: General view along corridor G12, looking north (2m scale) (Film 30.06)



Appendix 5.157: General view along corridor G12, looking south (2m scale) (Film 30.08)



Appendix 5.158: General view of kitchen G1 I, looking east (2m scale) (Film 31.02)



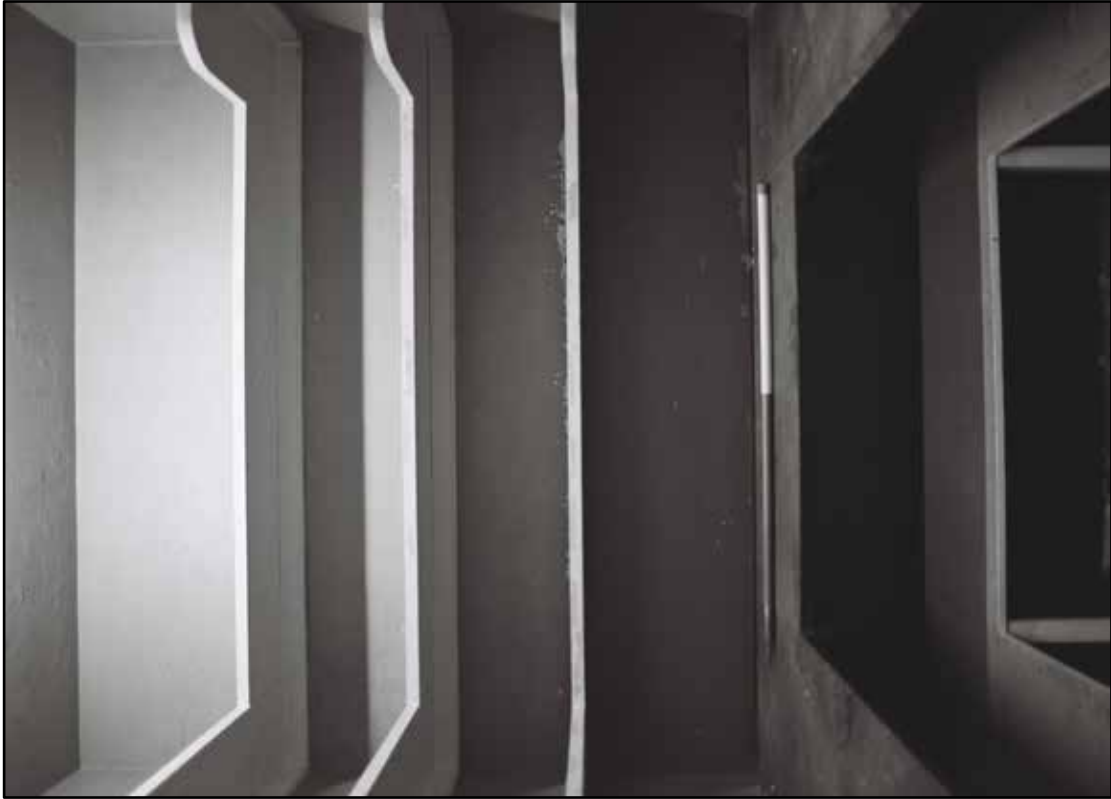
Appendix 5.159: General view of kitchen G1 I, looking south; note scars of former cupboards (2m scale) (Film 31.08)



Appendix 5.160: General view of kitchen G11, looking northeast (2m scale) (Film 31.05)



Appendix 5.161: General view of kitchen G11, looking west towards site of former range (2m scale) (Film 31.06)



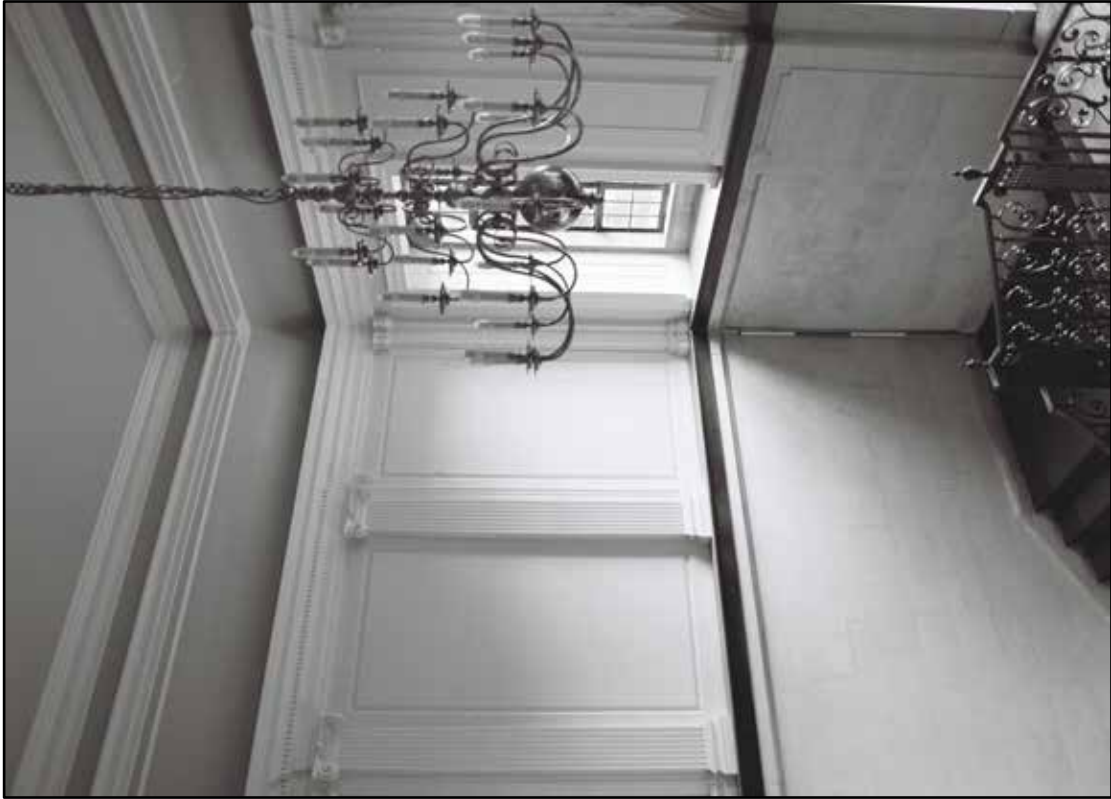
Appendix 5.162: Detail of original shelves in pantry in G17, looking west (1m scale) (Film 30.14)



Appendix 5.163: General view of service entrance doorway in G12, looking north (2m scale) (Film 30.12)



Appendix 5.164: General view of landing F9, looking southeast (1m scale) (Film 18.08)



Appendix 5.165: General view of F2; note chandelier (2m scale) (Film 18.05)



Appendix 5.166: Detail of half landing and balcony on staircase in F2, looking west (1m/2m scale) (Film 18.06)



Appendix 5.167: General view across landing F9, looking north (2m scale) (Film 17.14)



Appendix 5.168: Detail of metal balustrade in F9, looking southwest (2m scale) (Film 18.03)



Appendix 5.169: General view of ceiling above stairwell F2 (Film 26.05)



Appendix 5.170: Detail of winding mechanism for chandelier in F5 (10cm scale) (Film 33.15)



Appendix 5.171: Detail of double doorway in F9, looking north (2m scale) (Film 17.02)



Appendix 5.172: Detail of door into F1, looking east (2m scale) (Film 17.13)



Appendix 5.173: General view of F4, looking northeast (2m scale) (Film 17.06)



Appendix 5.174: Detail of fireplace in F4 (1m/2m scale) (Film 17.05)



Appendix 5.175: General view of F1, looking southwest (2m scale) (Film 17.08)



Appendix 5.176: Detail of fireplace in F1 (2m scale) (Film 17.11)



Appendix 5.177: General view along corridor F3, looking west (1m/2m scale) (Film 16.10)



Appendix 5.178: Detail of fireplace in F3 (1m/2m scale) (Film 16.13)



Appendix 5.179: Detail of cupboard door in F3 (1m/2m scale) (Film 16.14)



Appendix 5.180: General view of F15, looking east (1m/2m scale) (Film 15.08)



Appendix 5.181: General of stairwell in F15, looking west (1m/2m scale) (Film 15.14)



Appendix 5.182: Detail looking down stairwell in F15 (Film 16.02)



Appendix 5.183: General view of F15 looking north towards F18 (1m/2m scale) (Film 16.04)



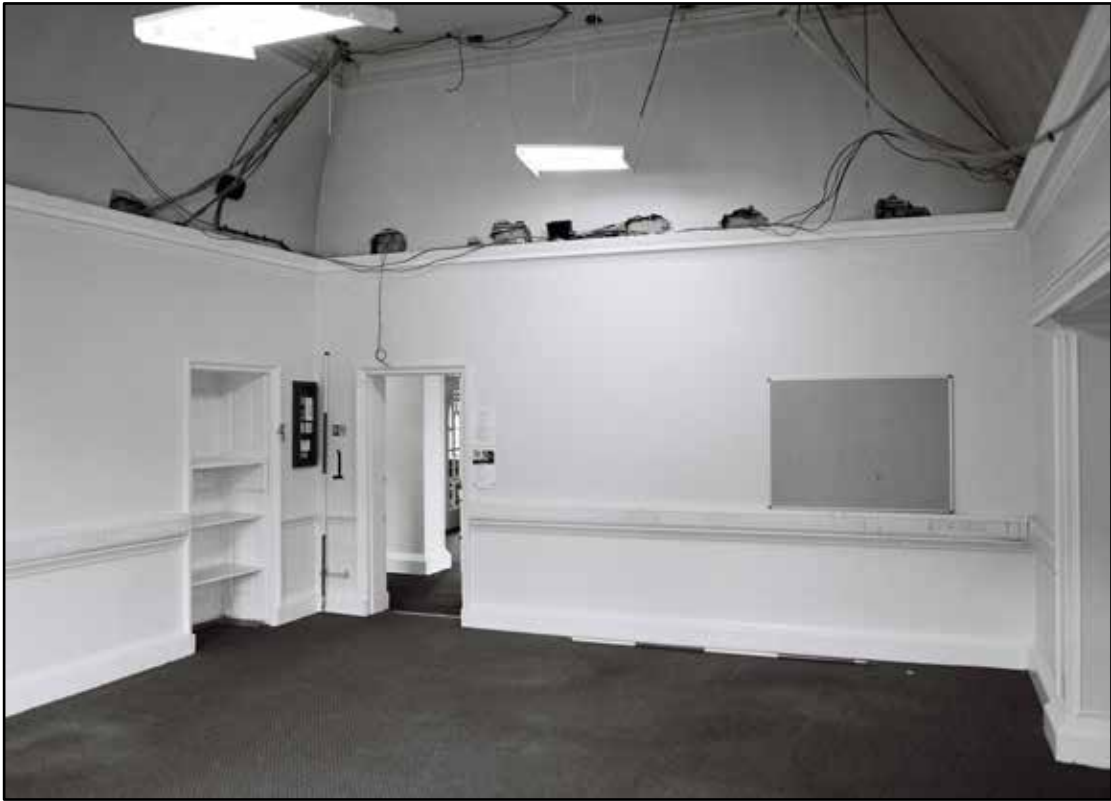
Appendix 5.184: General view of F16, looking north (2m scale) (Film 15.10)



Appendix 5.185: General view of stairs up to F10, looking west (1m scale) (Film 14.11)



Appendix 5.186: General view of stairs down from F10, looking east (2m scale) (Film 14.09)



Appendix 5.187: General view of F12, looking northwest (2m scale) (Film 15.04)



Appendix 5.188: Detail of fireplace in F12, looking east (2m scale) (Film 15.06)



Appendix 5.189: General view of F12, looking southeast (2m scale) (Film 15.03)



Appendix 5.190: General view of F18, looking southwest (2m scale) (Film 16.09)



Appendix 5.191: General view of F18, looking northeast (2m scale) (Film 16.06)



Appendix 5.192: Detail of coat hooks in cupboard in F18 (Film 33.08)



Appendix 5.193: General view of F11, looking north; note blocked doorway to bedroom F12 (1m/2m scale) (Film 14.14)



Appendix 5.194: General view of F11, looking south; note glazed tiles and marble detailing (1m/2m scale) (Film 14.13)



Appendix 5.195: General view of former bathroom F8; note inserted stairwell (2m scale) (Film 13.06)



Appendix 5.196: General view of F13, looking southeast (2m scale) (Film 15.12)



Appendix 5.197: General view of fireplace in F10, looking north (1m/2m scale) (Film 13.14)



Appendix 5.198: Detail of doorways in northwest corner of F10 (1m/2m scale) (Film 14.03)



Appendix 5.199: Detail of fireplace in F10 (1m/2m scale) (Film 14.07)



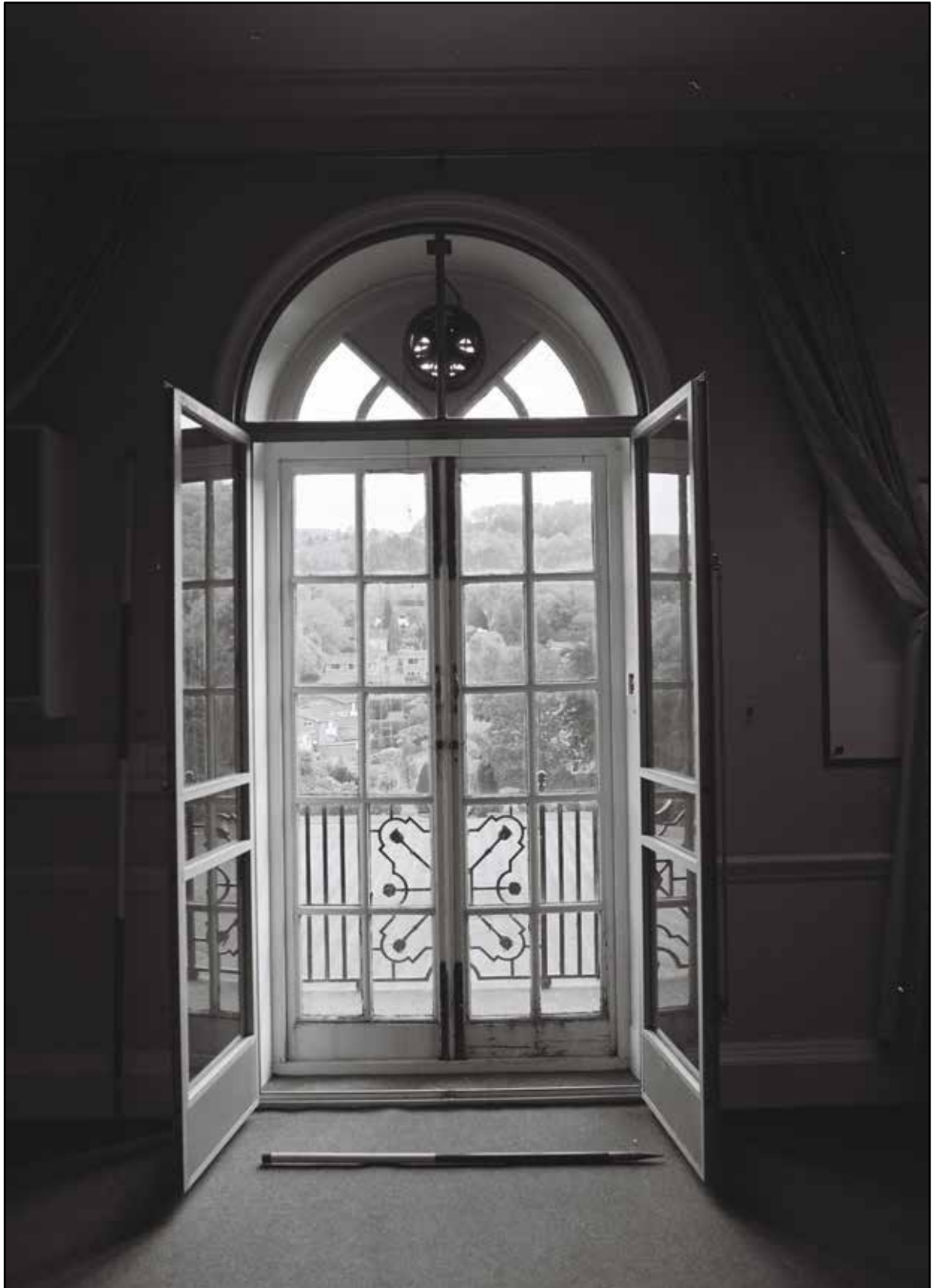
Appendix 5.200: Detail of face beneath glazing of fireplace tile in F10 (1 cm scale divisions) (Film 33.12)



Appendix 5.201: Detail of metal air vent above fireplace in F10 (1cm scale divisions) (Film 33.11)



Appendix 5.202: Detail of wall ventilation grill in F4 (20cm scale) (Film 33.16)



Appendix 5.203: Detail of double doors leading to balcony in south wall of F10 (1m/2m scale) (Film 14.04)



Appendix 5.204: General view of landing S1 on second floor, looking west (1m/2m scale) (Film 11.07)



Appendix 5.205: General view of balcony on second floor landing S1, looking east (1m scale) (Film 11.11)



Appendix 5.206: General view of inserted corner sink in S8, looking northwest (1m scale) (Film 11.13)



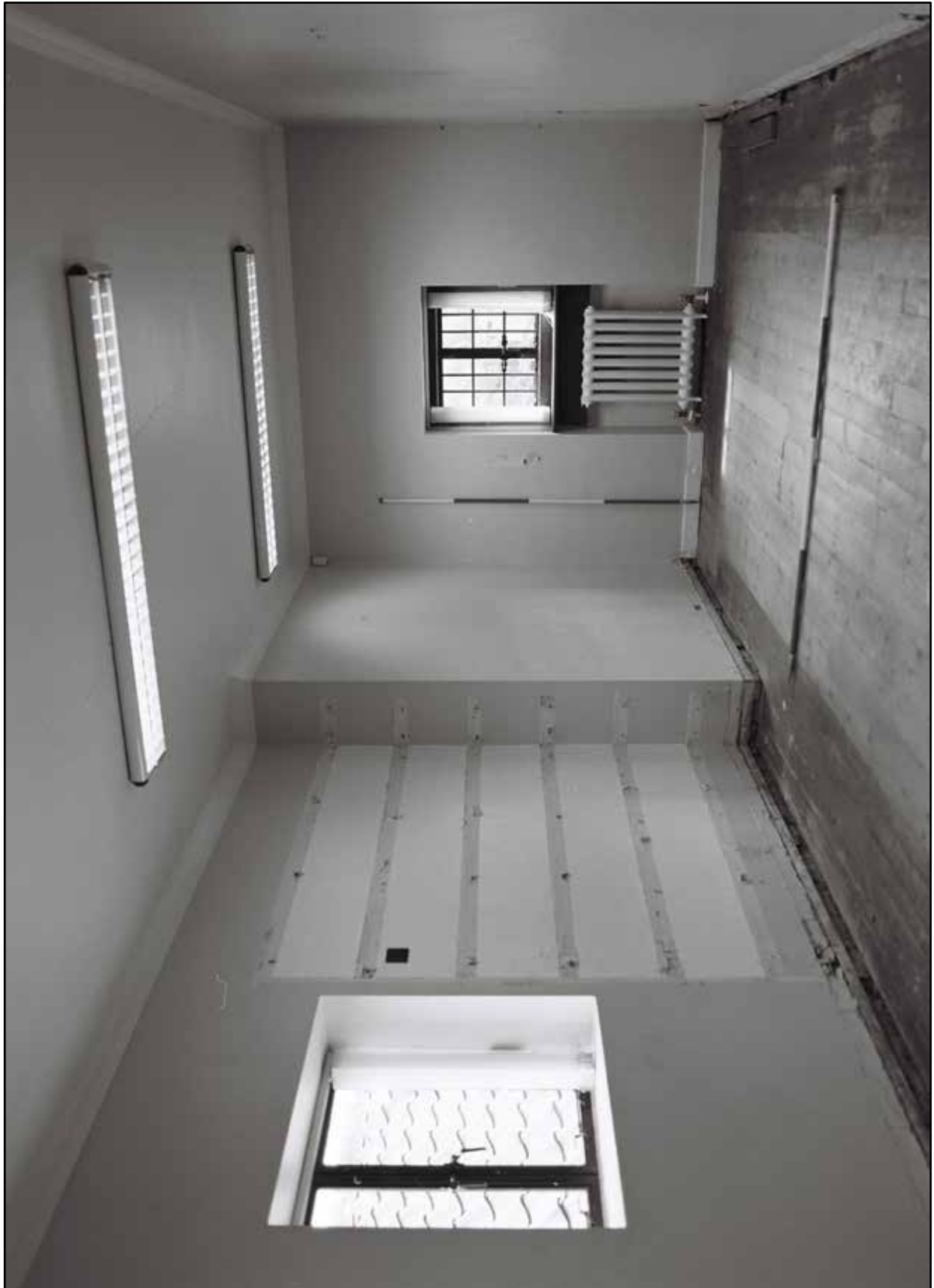
Appendix 5.207: General view of landing S1, from S4, looking north (1m scale) (Film 11.04)



Appendix 5.208: Detail of metal framed window in S8, looking east (20cm scale) (Film 11.15)



Appendix 5.209: Detail of cast-iron radiator in S4 (20cm scale) (Film 33.03)



Appendix 5.210: General view of S4, looking south; note stain on floor marking site of central rug (2m scale) (Film 11.03)



Appendix 5.211: General view of S7, looking south (2m scale) (Film 12.14)



Appendix 5.212: General view of S7, looking west (2m scale) (Film 12.10)



Appendix 5.213: Detail of radiator in the inserted stairwell S6 (1m scale) (Film I3.03)



Appendix 5.214: View looking down inserted stairwell in S6 (2m scale) (Film I3.05)



Appendix 5.215: General view of exposed roof timbers in S5; note black staining (Film 12.07)



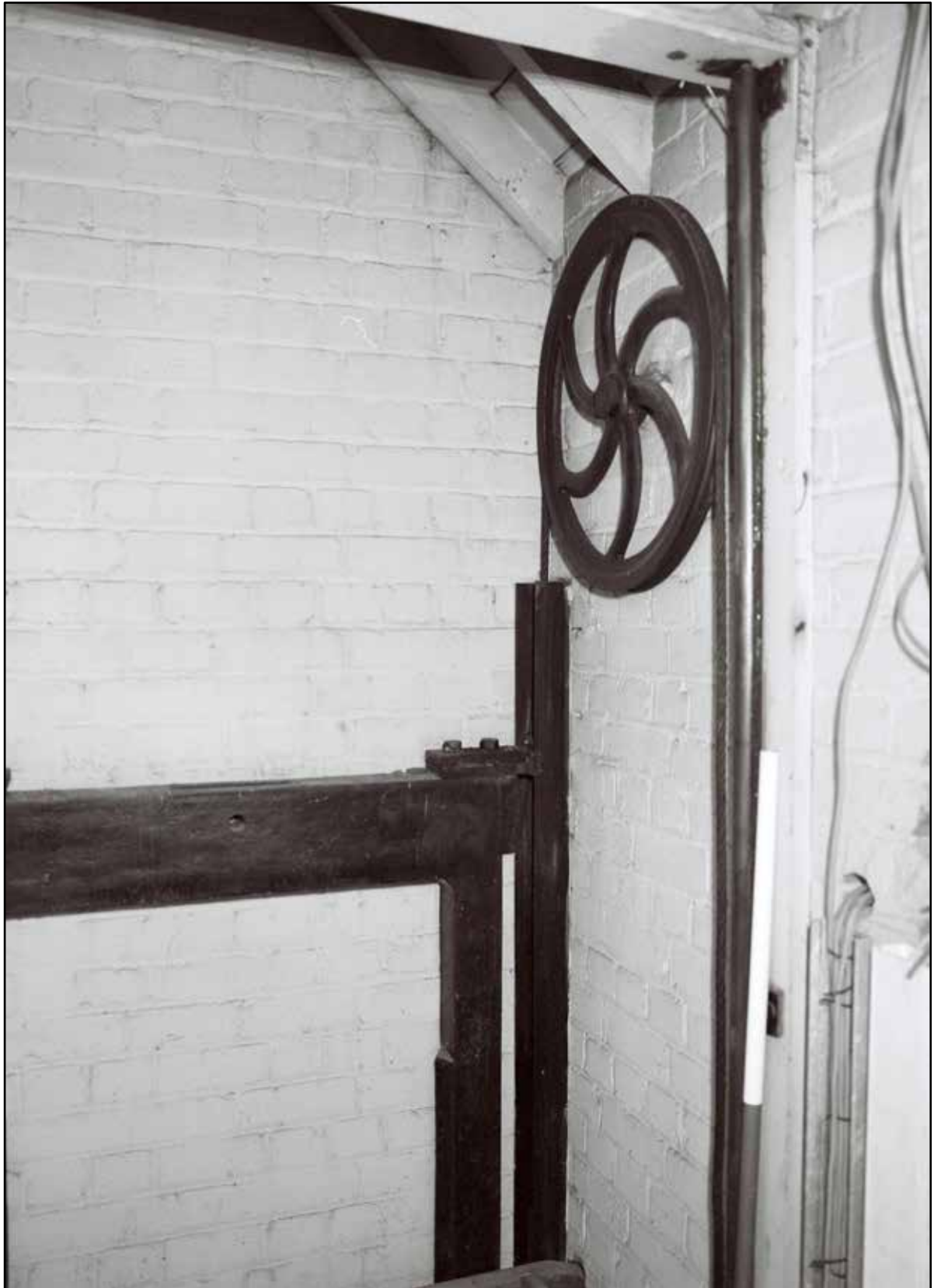
Appendix 5.216: General view of S5, looking south; note high level window (2m scale) (Film 12.04)



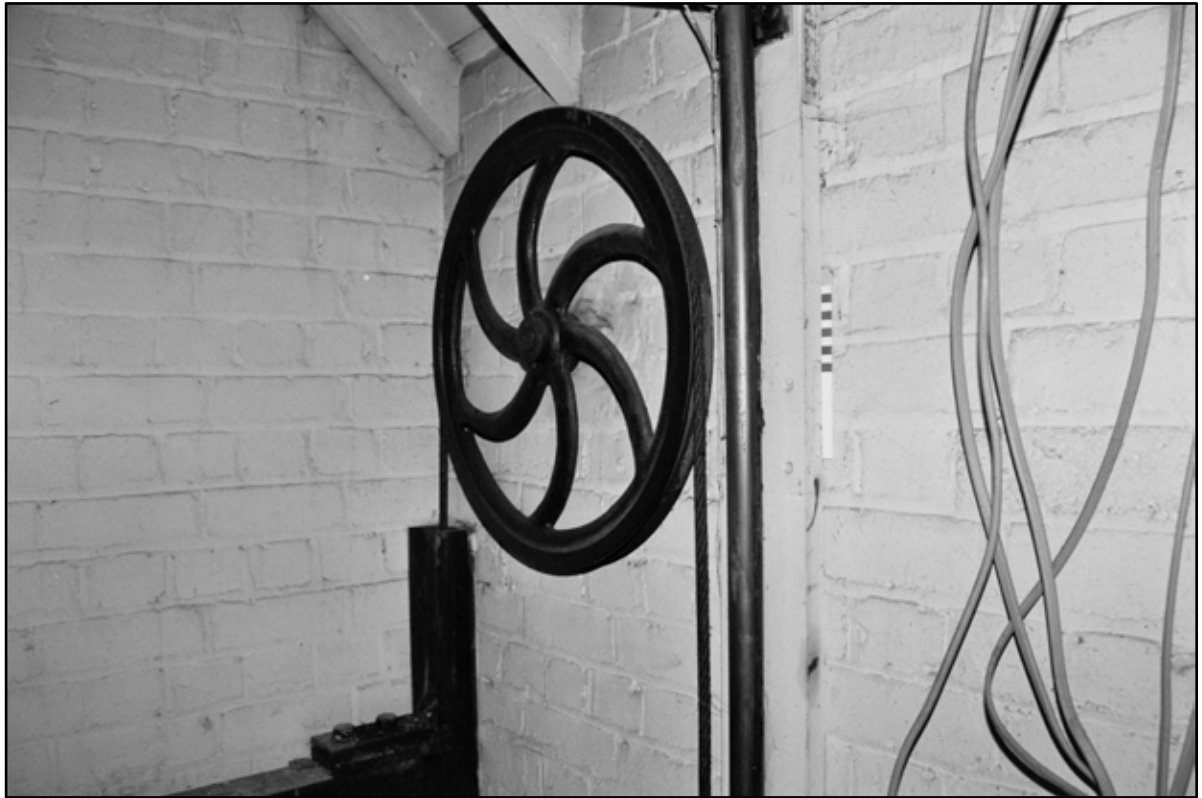
Appendix 5.217: General view of S5, looking west (2m scale) (Film 12.08)



Appendix 5.218: Detail of toilet S3, looking south (1m scale) (Film 11.08)



Appendix 5.219: Detail of upper part of lift shaft S2; note wheel and counterweight (0.5m scale division) (Film 12.02)



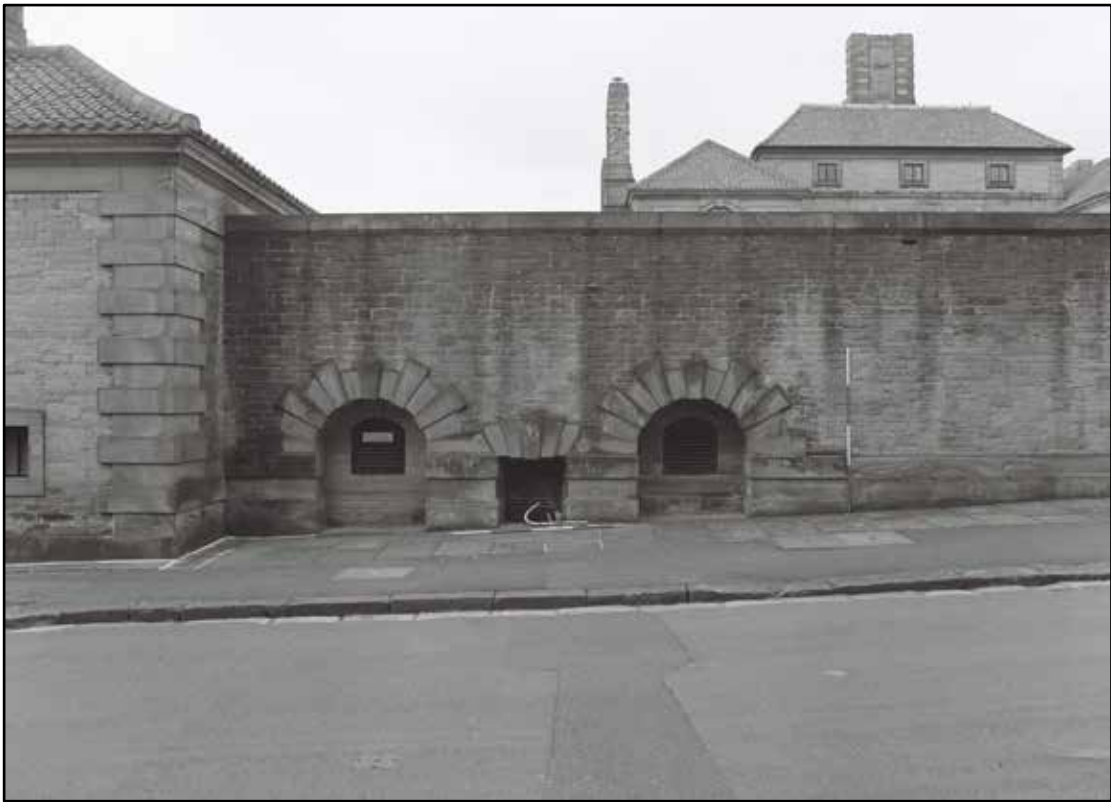
Appendix 5.220: Detail of upper part of lift shaft S2; note wheel for controlling counterweight (20cm scale) (Film 33.04)



Appendix 5.221: Detail of upper part of lift shaft S2; note wheels and counterweight (Film 33.07)



Appendix 5.222: General view of entrance to Annex, looking north (1m/2m scale) (Film 6.02)



Appendix 5.223: General view of former coal chutes in external north wall of Annex on Kings Road (2m scale) (Film 4.13)



Appendix 5.224: General view of entrance corridor A1 in the Annex, looking south (1m/2m scale) (Film 22.03)



Appendix 5.225: General view of entrance corridor A1 in the Annex, looking north (1m/2m scale) (Film 22.05)



Appendix 5.226: General view of A4, looking west (2m scale) (Film 22.11)



Appendix 5.227: General view of A4, looking east (2m scale) (Film 22.13)



Appendix 5.228: General view of A2, looking north; note blocked opening to exterior (Film 22.06)



Appendix 5.229: General view looking down stairwell A1 to basement of Annex (Film 22.09)



Appendix 5.230: General view looking south of basement stairwell in Annex (2m scale) (Film 22.21)



Appendix 5.231: General view of A13, looking northeast (Film 22.14)



Appendix 5.232: General view of A12, looking southwest (Film 22.17)



Appendix 5.233: General view of A12, looking northeast (2m scale) (Film 22.19)



Appendix 5.234: General view of A10, looking southwest; note high level hatch to vaulted tunnel (1m scale) (Film 22.22)



Appendix 5.235: General view along vaulted tunnel in A10, looking northeast (Film 22.25)



Appendix 5.236: Detail of south elevation of motor house (2m scale) (Film 10.07)



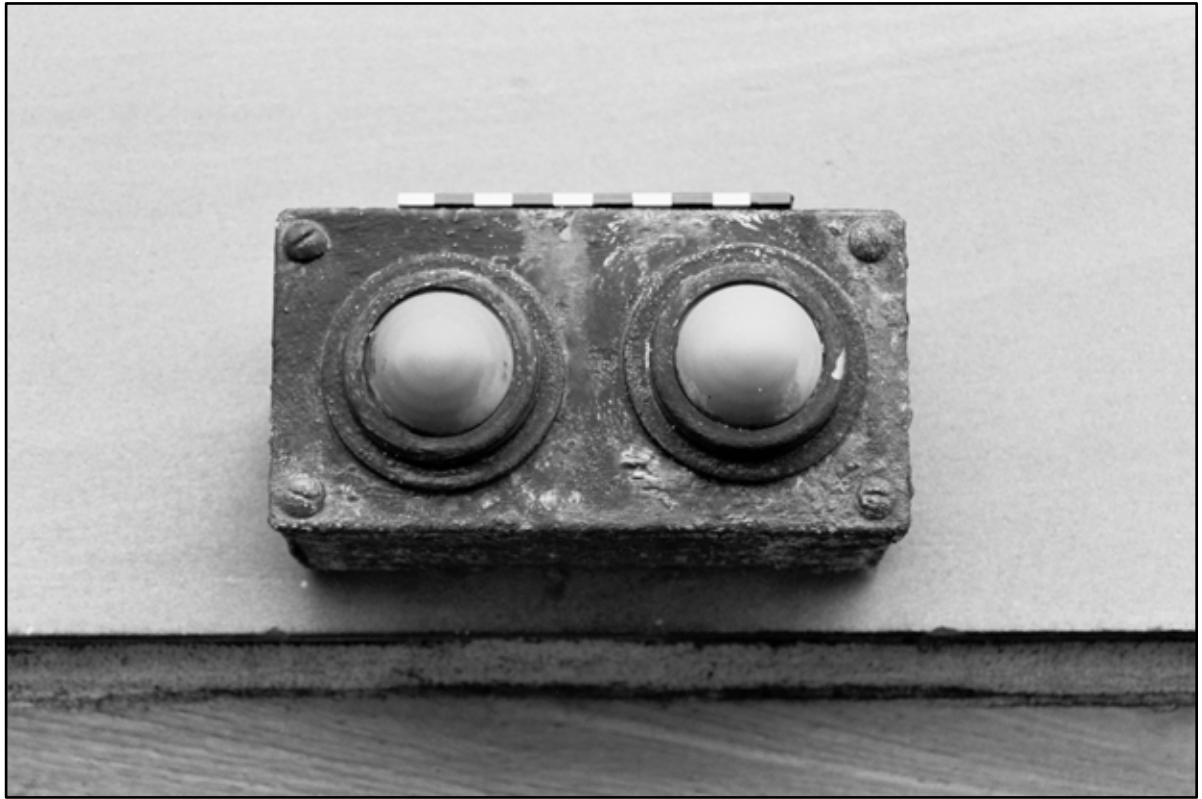
Appendix 5.237: Detail of south elevation of motor house (2m scale) (Film 10.09)



Appendix 5.238: Detail of east elevation of motor house; note high level vents (2m scale) (Film 10.12)



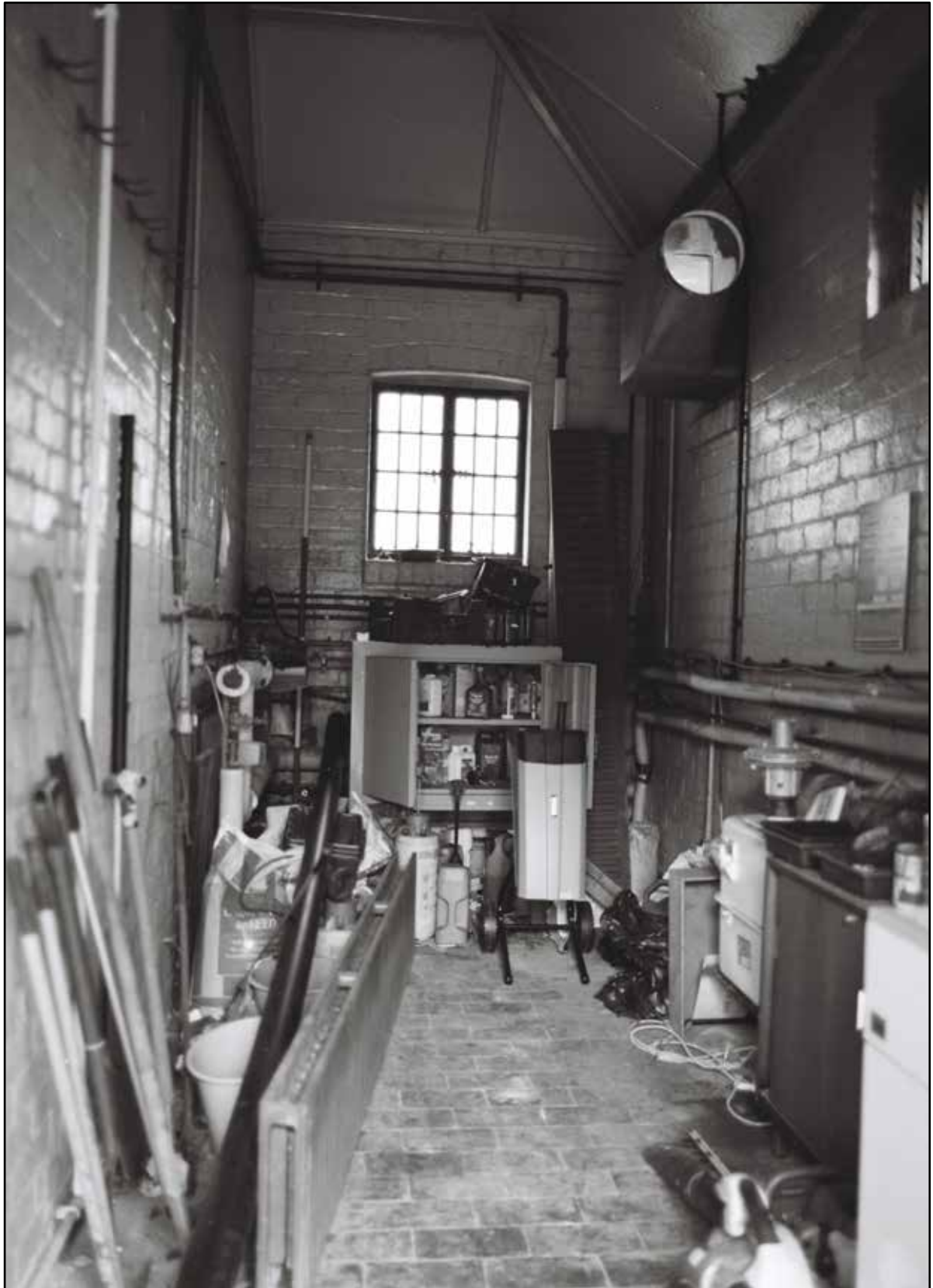
Appendix 5.239: Detail of doorway into room GA1 of motor house (Film 21.29)



Appendix 5.240: Detail of lighting unit above doorway into GAI of motor house (10cm scale) (Film 21.30)



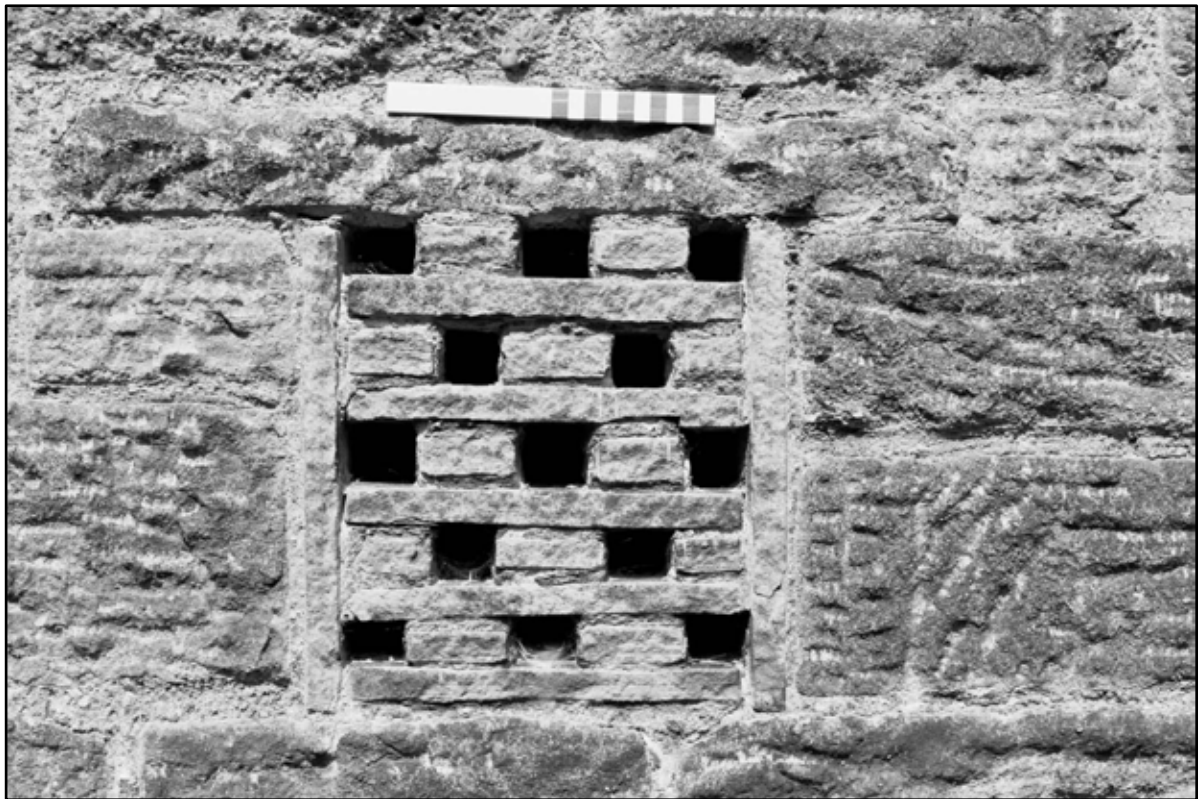
Appendix 5.241: Detail of interior of high level window in GAI of motor house (20cm scale) (Film 21.32)



Appendix 5.242: General view looking north of GAI (2m scale) (Film 19.03)



Appendix 5.243: Detail of external gutter brackets on motor house (Film 21.36)



Appendix 5.244: Detail of stone wall vent in north elevation of motor house (20cm scale) (Film 32.29)



Appendix 5.245: General view of the vehicle garage GA4 in motor house, looking west (1m/2m scale) (Film 19.15)



Appendix 5.246: General view of the vehicle garage GA4 in motor house, looking east (2m scale) (Film 20.02)



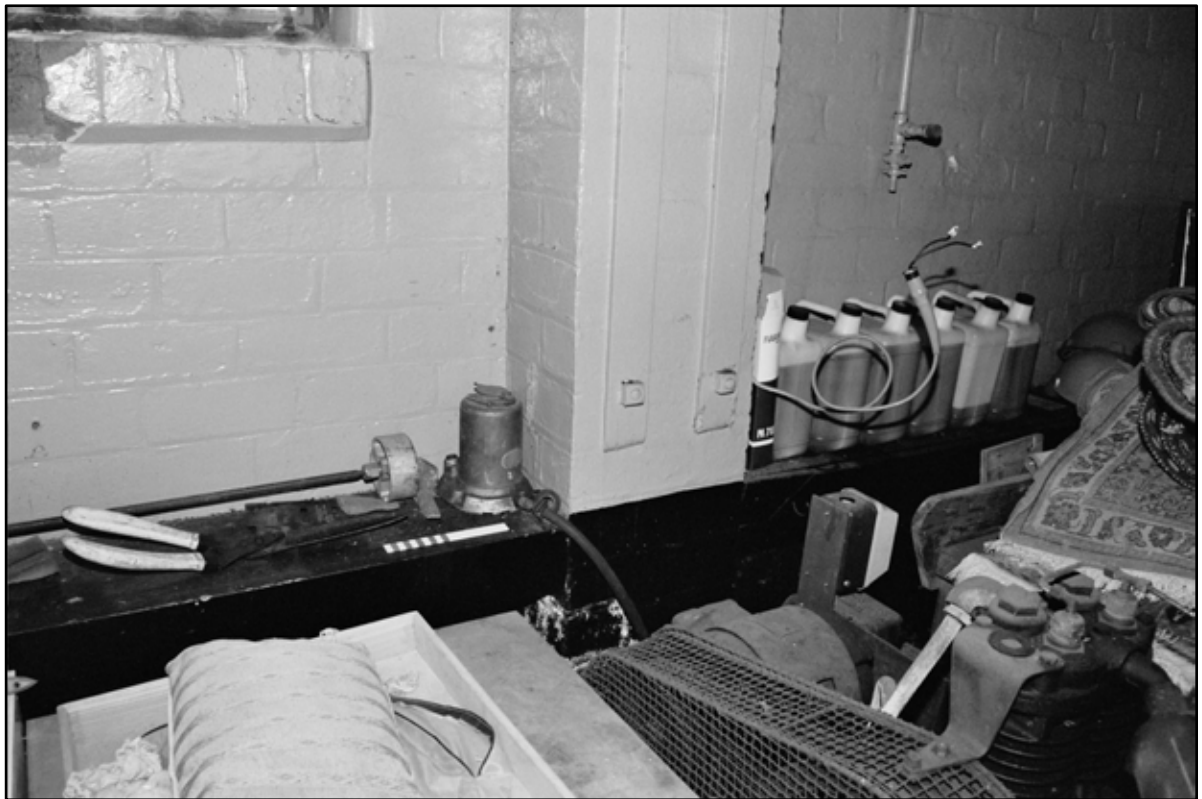
Appendix 5.247: General view of the glazed sliding doors to vehicle garage GA4 in motor house (2m scale) (Film 20.07)



Appendix 5.248: Detail of built-in cupboard against west wall of the vehicle garage GA4 (2m scale) (Film 20.05)



Appendix 5.249: Detail of metal conduit and shelving bracket on north wall of motor house (20cm scale) (Film 21.03)



Appendix 5.250: Detail of shelving on north wall of motor house (20cm scale) (Film 21.07)



Appendix 5.251: Detail of metal conduit on north wall of motor house (20cm scale) (Film 21.02)



Appendix 5.252: General view of inspection pit in GA4, looking north (1m scale) (Film 20.09)



Appendix 5.253: General view of inspection pit in GA4, looking north (1m scale) (Film 21.08)



Appendix 5.254: Detail of glazed tiles inside inspection pit GA4, looking north (1m scale) (Film 21.10)



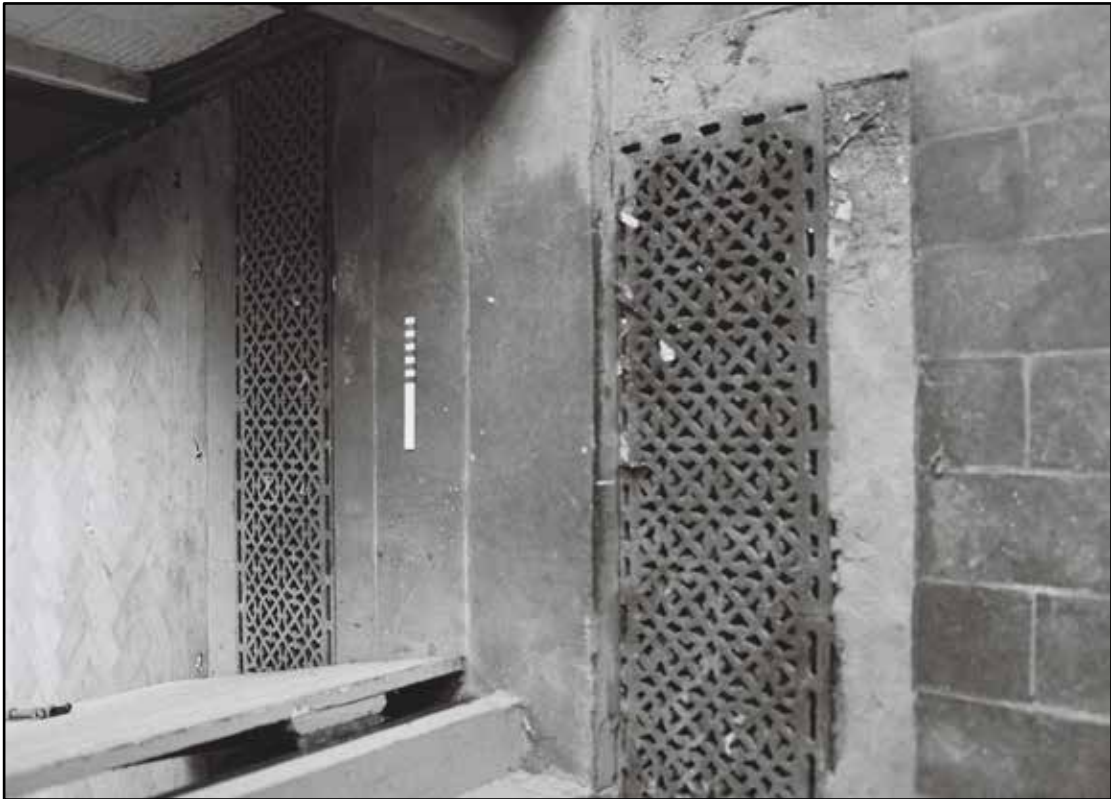
Appendix 5.255: Detail from above of inspection pit in GA4 (1m scale) (Film 21.12)



Appendix 5.256: General view of interior of inspection pit in GA4, looking north (1m scale) (Film 22.11)



Appendix 5.257: Detail of 'Aerograph' compressor in garage (Film 21.04)



Appendix 5.258: Detail of floor ducts in doorway between GA4 and GA3 (20cm scale) (Film 19.12)



Appendix 5.259: Detail of exterior handle to sliding doors of motor house (1cm scale divisions) (Film 21.35)



Appendix 5.260: Detail of cast iron column in GA4 of motor house (Film 21.14)



Appendix 5.261: Detail of ironmongery in GA3 of motor house (20cm scale) (Film 21.17)



Appendix 5.262: General view of GA3, looking northwest (2m scale) (Film 19.07)



Appendix 5.263: General view of GA3, looking northeast; note former hearth and wallbox (2m scale) (Film 19.09)



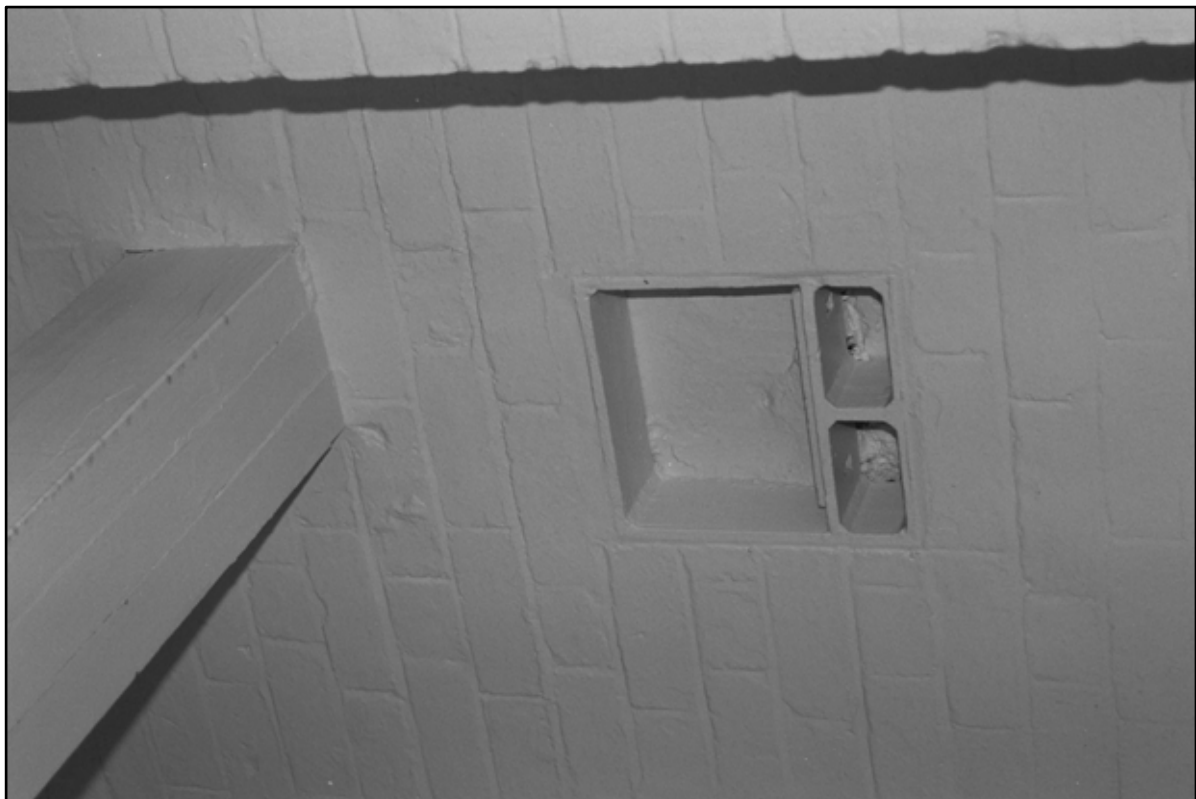
Appendix 5.264: General view of sliding doors to GA3, looking southwest (1m/2m scale) (Film 19.11)



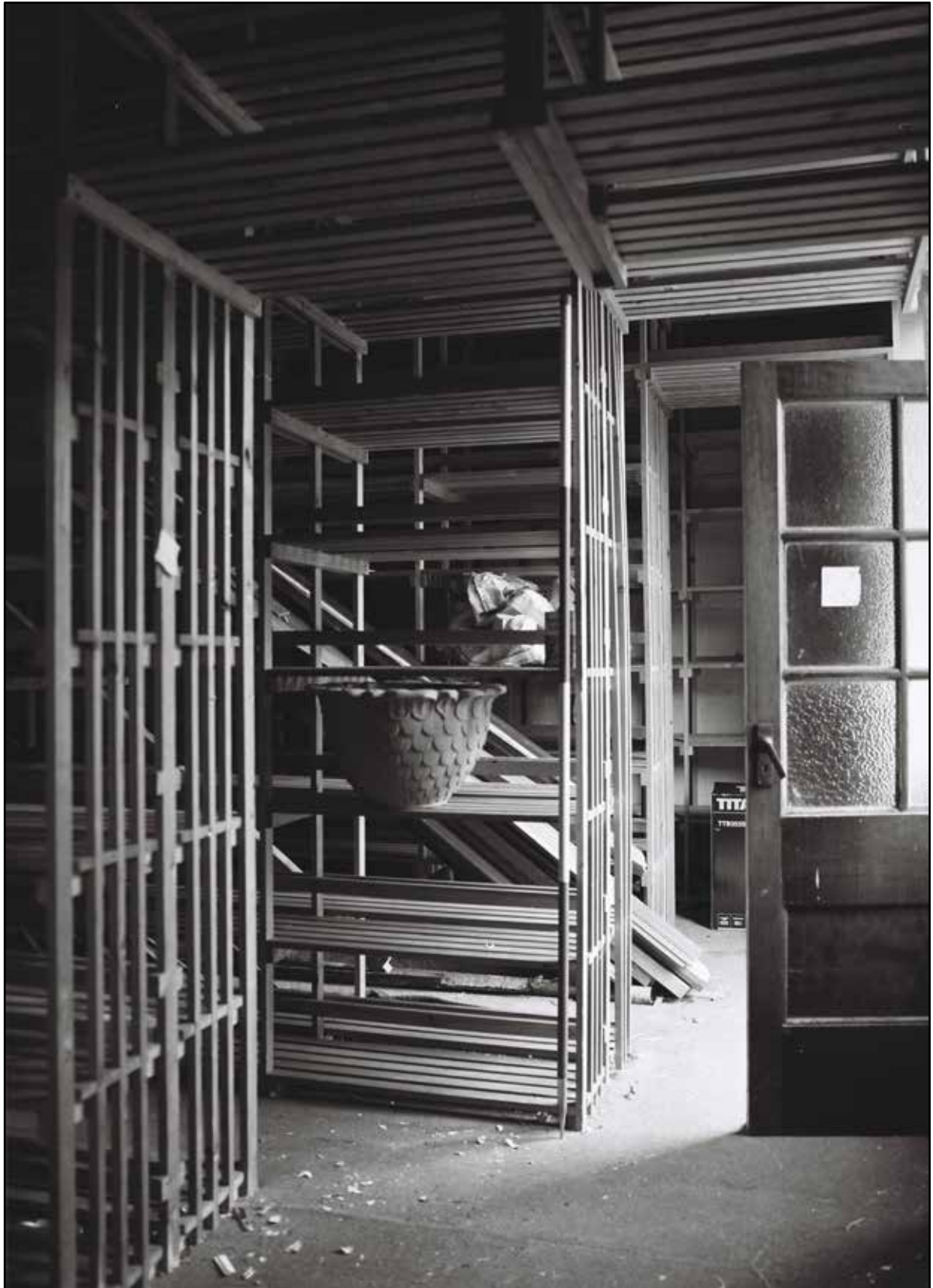
Appendix 5.265: Detail of bronze statue removed from niche in south wall of kitchen block (Film 21.26)



Appendix 5.266: Detail of internal door ironmongery in GA3 (20cm scale) (Film 21.19)



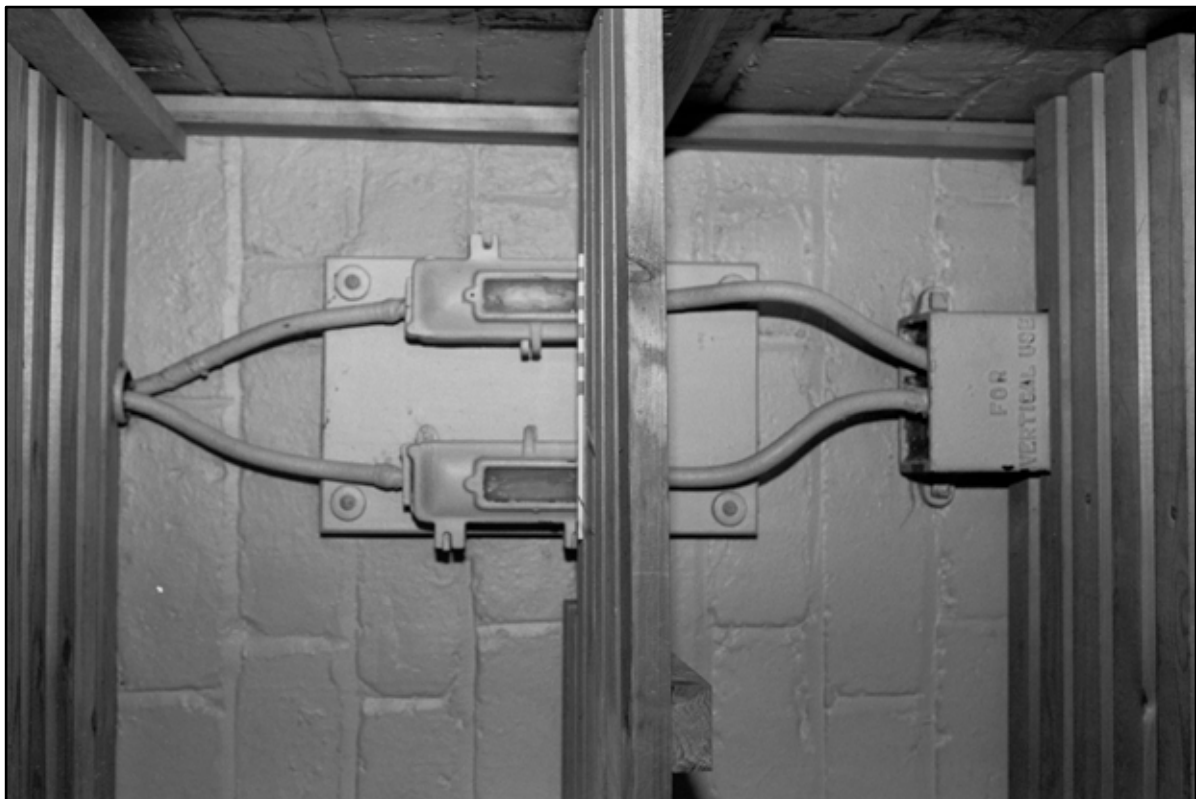
Appendix 5.267: Detail of wallbox for line-shafting and lifting beam in GA3 (Film 21.20)



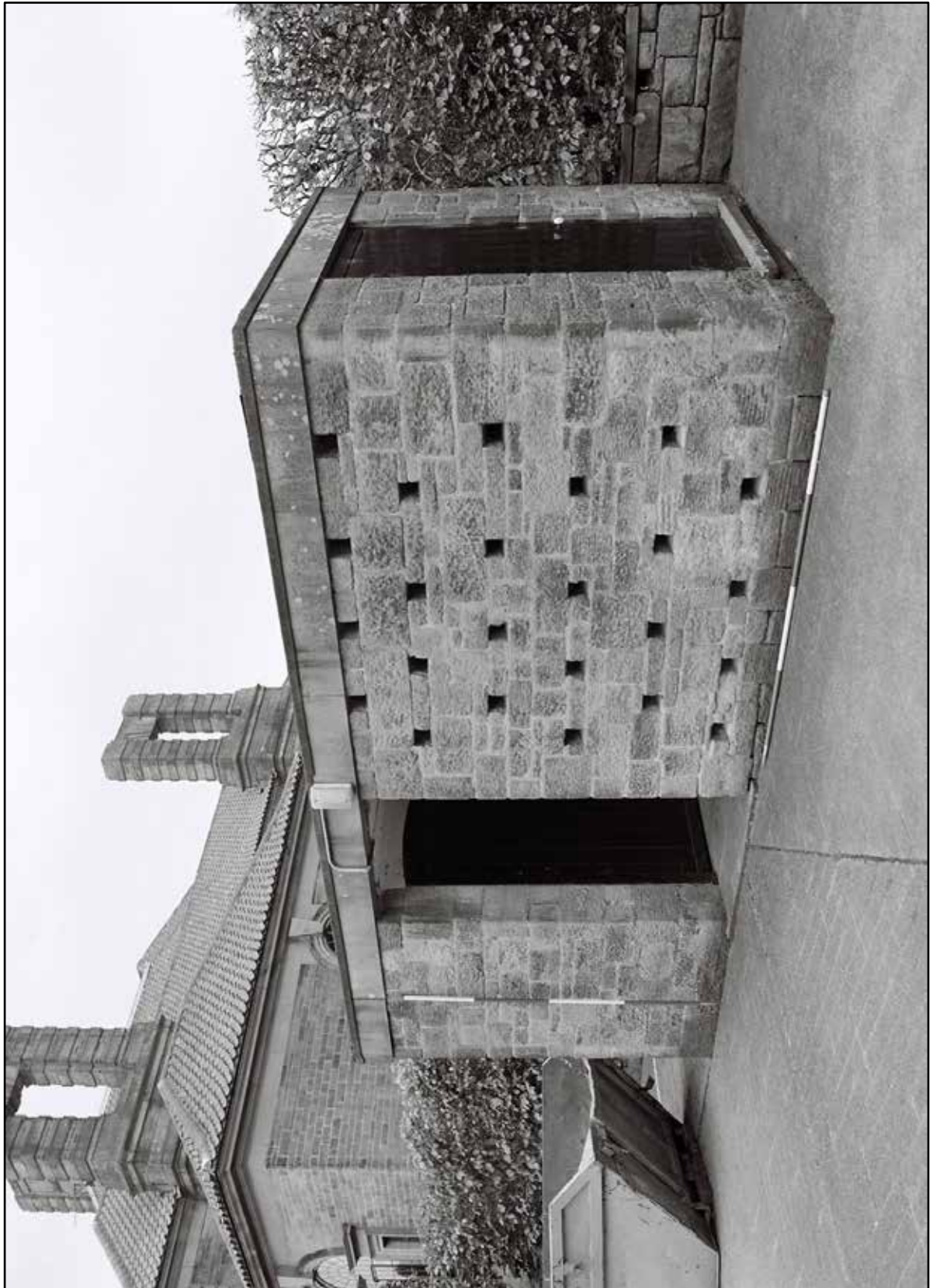
Appendix 5.268: General view of GA2, looking east; note inserted shelving (2m scale) (Film 19.04)



Appendix 5.269: Detail of high level chimney breast in west wall of GA2, looking north (Film 21.25)



Appendix 5.270: Detail of electrical wiring box in southwest corner of GA2 (20cm scale) (Film 21.22)



Appendix 5.271: Detail of the external fuel store, looking southeast; note wall vents (2m scale) (Film 10.05)

APPENDIX 6: COMPARATIVE VIEWS WITH COUNTRY
LIFE PHOTOGRAPHY 1910 & 2015



Appendix 6.1: South elevation of House. Country Life © photograph No. 715811. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.2: Comparative view of south elevation of House in 25th May 2015 (Film 1.03).



Appendix 6.3: Pool in lower terrace. Country Life © photograph No. 715810. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.4: Comparative view of opposite pool on lower terrace on 25th May 2015 (Film 1.11).



Appendix 6.5: Lower terrace and balcony. Country Life © photograph No. 840144. Date 9th July 1910.



Appendix 6.6: Comparative view of lower terrace and balcony on 25th May 2015 (Film 7.05).



Appendix 6.7: Exterior of House. Country Life © photograph No. 841136. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.8: Comparative view of exterior of the House on 25th May 2015 (Film 8.09).



Appendix 6.9: Exterior of House. Country Life © photograph No. 522002. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.10: Comparative view of the exterior of the House on 25th May 2015 (Film 6.07).



Appendix 6.11: Country Life © photograph No. 841131. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.12: Comparative view on 25th May 2015 (Film 28.12).



Appendix 6.13: Fireplace in G8. Country Life © photograph No. 841140. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.14: Comparative view of fireplace in G8 on 25th May 2015 (Film 28.03).



Appendix 6.15: Room G6. Country Life © photograph No. 84113. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.16: Comparative view of room G6 on 25th May 2015 (Film 26.09).



Appendix 6.17: Room G6. Country Life © photograph No.841114. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.18: Comparative view of room G6 on 25th May 2015 (Film 26.11).



Appendix 6.19: Billiard room G1. Country Life © photograph No. 840141. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.20: Comparative view of G1 on 25th May 2015 (Film 25.03).



Appendix 6.21: Stairwell G5. Country Life © photograph No. 840145. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.22: Comparative view of stairwell G5 on 25th May 2015 (Film 18.12).



Appendix 6.23: Stairwell G5. Country Life © photograph No. 840142. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.24: Comparative view of stairwell G5 on 25th May 2015 (Film 18.15).



Appendix 6.25: First floor landing F9. Country Life © photograph No. 840147. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.26: Comparative view of landing F9 on 25th May 2015 (Film 17.14).



Appendix 6.27: Corridor F3. Country Life © photograph No. 841132. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.28: Comparative view of corridor F3 on 25th May 2015 (Film 16.10).



Appendix 6.29: Fireplace in F12. Country Life © photograph No.841130. Date 9th July 1910



Appendix 6.30: Comparative view of fireplace in F12 on 25th May 2015 (Film 15.06).

APPENDIX 7: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

List entry Description

Summary of Building

House, subsidiary buildings and structures, and entrance walls. 1906-8 by Edwin Lutyens. Guiseley sandstone with Morley ashlar dressings, red Roman pantile roofs. Classical villa with strong Italianate influences from the work of Sanmicheli, compositional influences from Francois Mansart, and Lutyens own inventiveness.

Reasons for Designation

Heathcote, its subsidiary buildings and structures, and entrance walls of 1906-8 by Edwin Lutyens are listed at Grade I for the following principal reasons: * Architect: the house and its subsidiary buildings and structures were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, one of the foremost British architects of the very late C19 and the early C20 whose pre-eminence is acknowledged in the large number of highly graded buildings to his name as well as the Grade I listed Cenotaph in Whitehall, one of the most universally admired war memorials in the world; * Historic interest: Heathcote is a pivotal building for Lutyens, being the first building in which he fully embraced a more challenging Classical form of architecture and as such is of great significance in his career; * Architectural interest: based on Classical forms, Heathcote is an imaginative and inventive essay in Mannerism which shines with Lutyens' very particular brand of creativeness, expressed in two very different main elevations; that to the north, entrance side is austere formal with a determinedly urban character, while the south, garden side is much livelier and busy incorporating a witty reinterpretation of Sanmicheli's Porta Palio in Verona; * Composition: Lutyens applied a formal, symmetrical layout to the whole site, designing a forecourt with flanking subsidiary buildings on the north, entrance side and strategically placed hard landscaping features and structures on the south, garden side which close or enhance vistas and create a strong axial line to complement the Classical symmetry of the main house; * Materials: a sumptuousness is achieved through the quality and craftsmanship of the materials, externally through the attention to detail and carefully considered juxtaposition and sizing of sandstone and ashlar in the buildings and structures, and internally through the use of beautiful, coloured marbles particularly for floors and fireplaces, and other finishes such as the walnut panelling in the billiard room; * Planning: the house displays a mastery typical of Lutyens with clearly separated functions, circuitous routes, and an impressive staircase hall containing a grand, black marble staircase; * Interior: Heathcote remains largely intact with many features of interest, notably the fireplaces, which are individually designed for each room, and a significant amount of fixed furniture designed for the house by Lutyens including a number of china and display cabinets and built-in cupboards and drawers with an integral writing slope in the sitting room.

History

Edwin Lutyens was commissioned to design Heathcote in 1906 by John Thomas Hemingway, owner of Bradford wool exporters 'George Richardson & Co'. The site was approximately four acres in size in a suburban location in Ilkley, West Yorkshire. Hemingway reportedly gave Lutyens complete artistic control. The villa he designed, inspired by the work of Michele Sanmicheli in Verona, was markedly different from his earlier, Arts and Crafts vernacular houses in rural locations. Lutyens also

designed the built-in furniture, and reportedly chose every hanging and carpet. The garden was designed in collaboration with Gertrude Jekyll.

Heathcote remained as a private family residence until 1958 when it became prestige offices. In 2013 it again became a private residence.

Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) commenced practice in 1889 when he also first met his mentor, Gertrude Jekyll for whom he designed Munstead Wood near Godalming in 1895-7. Over the next few years he designed a series of houses in a romantic, vernacular style, confirming his reputation. In 1906 Heathcote broke with this style in its symmetrical, Classical design. Later Edwardian houses in England used a simpler neo-Georgian vocabulary, but his designs for New Delhi from 1912, particularly the Viceroy's house, used a monumental classicism with detailing from Mughal, Hindu, and Buddhist architecture. Lutyens also used an abstracted monumental classicism for the Cenotaph and the Memorial Arches at Etaples and Thiepval to the fallen of the First World War. He used St Paul's Cathedral as the basis for his 1929-40 unfinished design for the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Liverpool. Lutyens was knighted in 1918.

Details

House, subsidiary buildings and structures, and entrance walls. 1906-8 by Edwin Lutyens. Guiseley sandstone with Morley ashlar dressings, red Roman pantile roofs. Classical villa with strong Italianate influences from the work of Sanmicheli, compositional influences from Francois Mansart, and Lutyens own inventiveness.

PLAN: rigorously symmetrical house with a three-storey central block of three bays to north and south sides with hipped roof, flanked by single-bay, two-storey pavilions with separate hipped roofs projecting forward one bay on both north and south sides. Single-bay, single-storey outer pavilions with hipped roofs flanking the north ends of the pavilions. Partial basement on east side of house.

A central axis is avoided with the central front door leading into a vestibule running to the right. This opens into a circular lobby for the main hall, centrally placed on the south, garden side, and the main stair hall on the west side. In the north-west corner opening into the single-storey pavilion is the billiard room. In the opposing north-east corner is the service wing with the kitchen in the single-storey pavilion. Off the main hall is the sitting room in south-west corner and the dining room in south-east corner. The service staircase is on the north side of the dining room. There are five bedrooms on the first floor with two bathrooms (one now converted to contain a modern staircase to the second floor). The second floor also had five bedrooms, now reconfigured.

The house stands on an approximately rectangular plot located between Kings Road to the north and Grove Road to the south. The front entrance is off Kings Road with entrance walls, piers and double gates opening into a semi-circular forecourt. The entrance walls are flanked by Heathcote Cottages on the north-east side and the motor house and workshop building on the north-west side. On the south, garden side is a terrace, steps and two reflecting canals, apsidal garden shelters set against the east and west boundary walls closing the terrace vistas, garden steps and piers in the garden, and piers and a gate forming the south, garden entrance from Grove Road.

MAIN HOUSE: EXTERIOR: the north, main entrance elevation has ashlar quoining to the three-storey central block and the projecting two-storey pavilions with banded rustication on the ground floor of both and hipped, pantile roofs. Between the ground and first floors is a moulded, ashlar band with blind panels. The eaves level of the two-storey pavilions is continued across the front of the central block with a shallow roof of pitched pantiles over and the recessed second floor is in

effect an attic. The ground floor of the central block has three round-headed, blind arches with stepped voussoirs and giant keystones, and the single return bays of the pavilions have similar arches. Set within the central arch is a rusticated, round-headed door architrave with panelled double doors reached by a semi-circular flight of shallow stone steps. The archway to each side contains a corbelled and rusticated, round-headed window architrave with small-pane leaded windows. Beneath are small, blind windows with giant keystones. The returns have similarly detailed windows. The north elevations of the pavilions each have two small, rectangular windows with giant keystones and voussoirs and small-pane leaded glazing. On the first floor of the central block are three segmental-arched windows with eared architraves and giant keystones with narrow-coursed stonework between framed by ashlar with rusticated verticals. The first floor of the pavilions is similarly detailed with a single window to the return faces and the north elevations. The attic storey of the central block has three square windows with moulded ashlar frames and small-pane leaded windows. There are very tall idiosyncratic paired chimneys in the form of doorways with banded rustication (some open) to the centre of the main block to the rear of the ridge and to the outer edge of each pavilion. The single-storey outer pavilions are situated behind the courtyard walls. Both have hipped, pantiled roofs.

The south, garden elevation has a less austere appearance. The three-storey central block and projecting two-storey pavilions have ashlar quoining and banded rustication on the ground floor. The central block has a deep, hipped pantile roof and the first and second floors slightly recess twice towards the centre with small hips to the roof and the eaves lifted in two successive steps. Between the ground and first floors is a continuous cornice with a triglyph frieze supporting a shallow, pitched pantile roof. The cornice is supported by attached Doric pillars and pilasters which disappear into the rustication on the south elevations of the pavilions. These elevations are modelled on Sanmicheli's Porta Palio in Verona. The effect is of a screen behind which each pavilion has a central window and flanking blind panels. The windows have slightly stepped voussoirs with relief-carved giant keystones. The ground floor of the central block has a similarly detailed window in the recessed central bay flanked by two smaller windows with giant keystones. The outer bays each have a wide doorway with a double-stepped architrave with relief-carved keystones, and timber and glazed double doors. In the centre of the first floor and rising through to second-floor level is a tall, round-headed balcony doorway with a shallow balcony with iron railings and a relief-carved swag over. To each side is a first-floor, segmental-arched window with eared architrave and relief-carved keystone. The eaves level of the pavilions is continued across the outer bays of the central block with a shallow pantile roof to each bay. In the centre of the south elevation of both pavilions is a similar first-floor window flanked by circular niches containing lead urns. The attic level of the central block has a small square window to both outer bays and a central square window above the moulded eaves course. There are similar tall, paired chimneys to the outer edge of each pavilion. The set-back, single-storey pavilions have Venetian windows in their south elevations, that to the east side with a blind central niche for a statue rather than a window.

INTERIOR: the interior retains many of Lutyens original fixtures and fittings including panelled doors, window shutters, decorative grilles for the air ducted heating system set in walls and panelling, and built-in furniture. The rectangular entrance vestibule has quadripartite vaults to the ceiling, walls panelled in Morley ashlar stone with a fireplace in the south wall and a doorway with fielded double doors to the right, and paired doors in the end walls. The floor is paved in white marble with panels of pink granite replacing the original herringbone red brickwork. The circular lobby and main staircase hall have geometrically-patterned marble floors of purple-veined fleur de peche panels with white marble borders. The doorway from the staircase hall into the lobby has a segmental pediment with a cherub head on an Ionic scroll surmounted by a capital H. Beneath the staircase on the north side is a round-headed apse with two angled doorways with relief-carved

semicircular tympanums, leading into the billiard room and a lavatory and cloakroom. The open-well staircase rises in five flights with quarter landings. It has black marble treads and a delicate, scrolled iron balustrade. The ceiling is coffered below which are fluted Ionic pilasters to the first-floor walls, those round the staircase rising from a black marble band level with the top treads, and a landing arcade of fluted Ionic columns with scrolled and pilastered iron balustrades between. The billiard room has a wooden floor, walnut panelled walls and a sail dome over the site of the table, which was lit on three sides by Venetian windows. On the south side is a white marble, bolection-moulded fireplace. The hall has a tripartite division with a higher ceiling to the centre with a bold, coffered design and a segmental apse at the inner end of the room, which has fluted Ionic pilasters between the bolection-moulded marble fireplace and two built-in china cabinets with small-pane glazing. The lower side aisles have barrel-vaulted ceilings and are separated from the centre by arcades of paired Siberian green marble Tuscan Doric columns with arched openings. Their floors are geometric purple-veined fleur de peche marble with white marble borders, and each has a built-in china cabinet. The sitting room has panelled walls and a coved ceiling. There is a pedimented overmantel (originally with a mirror) above the fireplace which has a white marble mantelpiece and eared architrave with a dark-grey marble pulvinated frieze with a central block of orange-veined marble. There are wooden carved scrolls to each side of the architrave. The polished steel fire surround is a later addition. To each side of the fireplace are built-in cupboards with drawers and doors above with small-pane bevelled mirror glass. The left-hand top drawer opens down to form a writing slope. The dining room has panelled walls and a dentil cornice. In the centre of the east wall is a very large fireplace with an elaborate bolection-moulded surround of white and purple-veined fleur de peche marble, which is also used to panel the polygonal fire recess. There is a small brass grate in the centre. On each side of the window in the south wall is a built-in cupboard with small-pane glazing. The north wall has twin recessed doors, the left-hand one a cupboard and the right-hand one opening into the service wing. The service wing has two-panelled doors. The service staircase rises in a long flight broken by two landings before curving round onto the first floor. It has a Chinese Chippendale pierced balustrade and screen with a ramped handrail. The kitchen floor is half slate-flagged and half wooden parquet. The butler's pantry has built-in cupboards, the upper ones with small-pane glazed doors, a safe, and a small, corner fireplace. The corridor has small, hexagonal red tiles on the floor which also wrap round as a skirting. Similar flooring remains in the cloakroom next to the billiard room.

The first floor contains five bedrooms, each with individual fireplaces. The NW bedroom has a fireplace with a sandstone surround with pulvinated frieze and black and white marble panels in a geometrical pattern. The room has a double-moulded cornice. The NE bedroom has a sandstone surround of architrave, frieze and mantelshelf with white, veined marble panels. The room has a double-moulded cornice. The SE bedroom has a broad fireplace recess flanked by panelled pilasters. The fire surround has a beige marble bolection-moulded surround with a panel over and flanked by splayed cupboards with flush, panelled doors. The room has a deep, coved ceiling. The SW room has a fireplace recess fully glazed with small, square, blue-green tiles including the hearth with a contemporary electric coal effect fire. The room has a double-moulded cornice. The principal bedroom is in the centre of the south side of the house and is raised over the hall below, with a short flight of steps up to the doorway on the east side. The north wall has a full-width, curved recess containing a central fireplace with a surround of small, square blue-green tiles. To each side is a recessed cupboard with curved, three fielded-panel doors. The room has a double-moulded cornice. Between the principal bedroom and the SE bedroom is a bathroom with a quadripartite groined plaster vault. The walls are tiled with small, square green tiles and floor has small, hexagonal red tiles. Similar wall and floor tiles are found in a former bathroom between the principal bedroom and SW bedroom, now containing a modern, timber staircase up to the second floor (the tiling to the bathrooms is repeated in the bathrooms at Marshcourt, 1901-5). On the

north side of the building is a segmental barrel-vaulted corridor with panelled walls and a fireplace in the south wall with a surround of white and purple marble. This is flanked by two round-headed doorways with glazed doors with timber tracery, curved and arched to fit the curved door head.

The original staircase between the first and second floors has wooden stick balusters and a swept wooden handrail, ramped on the second-floor landing. A mid-point landing has a set-back timber balustrade with turned balusters facing a full-height window in the east wall which rises through the first and second floors. In the centre of the south side of the second floor is a box room with an exposed timber framing to the roof with closely-spaced common rafters, a purlin to each side and king-post trusses with splayed struts.

The basement has a series of rooms opening off a circulation corridor. The wine cellar has a wide, arched opening with an iron-barred screen with a security gate.

EXCLUSIONS: the entrance vestibule screen with glazed, aluminium doors, secondary glazing, strip lighting and under-drawing ceiling panels, and wiring trunking all relating to the office use between 1958 and 2013 are not of special architectural or historic interest and are excluded from the listing.

HEATHCOTE COTTAGES: EXTERIOR: this pair of cottages fronts King's Road with a symmetrical north elevation. The long, rectangular block stands on the north-east side of the main house and abuts the entrance wall. It is of two storeys in narrow, shaped and coursed rubblestone with ashlar dressings forming a plinth, quoins of banded rustication, and a moulded cornice. It has a hipped, pantile roof with two stone ridge stacks. In the centre of the elevation is a round-headed tunnel entrance with banded rustication to the jambs and giant voussoirs, which leads to the entrance doorways in the south elevation. This is flanked by two square, first-floor windows with plain ashlar surrounds. Towards the outer edges of the ground floor are small, paired, square windows with similar surrounds.

Interior not inspected.

ENTRANCE WALLS, PIERS AND GATES AND FORECOURT TO NORTH OF HEATHCOTE:

Facing onto Kings Road is a high entrance wall of narrow, shaped and coursed rubblestone with ashlar coping and banded, rusticated quoins at the junction of the semi-circular curve to the central gateway and at the right-hand end. The gateway has tall ashlar piers topped by stone urns. Decorative ironwork double gates replace the original solid panelled timber gates in the Parisian 'Hotel particulier' manner (Country Life photograph held in NMR and described on the 1976 List Entry; LE No.1133519). On the left-hand side of the wall are two round-headed openings flanking a smaller, square opening, all with giant, banded voussoirs. Recessed inside the round-headed openings are segmental-arched windows (lighting the laundry). Within the entrance gateway is a semi-circular forecourt enclosed by walls which extend from the house and converge in a semi-circle on the entrance. There are east and west openings in the forecourt walls with stone piers topped by urns and decorative iron double gates. In the centre of the central, circular grassed area is a circular planter with moulded edging stones, which is historic fabric but not part of Lutyens original design (does not appear on 1910 Country Life photograph).

MOTOR HOUSE AND WORKSHOP BUILDING: EXTERIOR: this low, single-storey, rectangular building stands on the north-west side of the main house fronting onto King's Road. It is slightly recessed from the corner of the entrance wall, and is built of narrow, shaped and coursed rubblestone with an ashlar frieze band and a moulded cornice. It has a hipped, pantile roof with a stone ridge stack. A central window rises through the frieze band and is flanked by lower, narrow side-lights. On each side are two evenly spaced, square windows, all with leaded casements. The south elevation lies in an inner yard reached through the west gateway in the courtyard wall. At the

left-hand end is the motor house with a wide rectangular opening with a set of three timber and small-pane glazed double doors (possible replacements) beneath a deep, cantilevered, glazed canopy with a RSJ frame set into the wall of the adjoining property on the left-hand side and now supported by a slender, square column on the right-hand side. To the right of the motor house are two wide, tall doorways with a domestic doorway at the right-hand end.

INTERIOR: the rooms are faced in painted brick. The motor house has a wooden block floor with an inspection pit and decorative iron floor grilles next to the walls. There are two RSJs running across the motor house set in brick piers on the north side and supported by slender iron columns on the south side adjacent to the double doors, which also support the cantilevered RSJs of the external canopy. The ceiling is boarded. The workshops have wooden parquet flooring. The interconnecting doorways have timber board doors.

SERVICE BUILDINGS TO REAR OF ENTRANCE AND FORECOURT WALLS: EXTERIOR: between the west end of Heathcote Cottages and the rear of the eastern arc of the forecourt wall is the former laundry. It is built of narrow, shaped and coursed rubblestone with an ashlar parapet. The south entrance has double doors and two adjoining windows beneath monolithic ashlar lintels. The timber and glazed double doors and the timber window frames are modern replacements. Between the east end of the motor house and workshop building and the rear of the western arc of the forecourt wall is a small yard with enclosing stone walls entered through a round-headed opening on the west side. Within the yard is a lean-to glasshouse built against the rear of the entrance wall with cold frames in front. In the corner angle is a shed with a second, smaller shed built against the north side of the south yard wall. On the south side of the south yard wall is a second lean-to glasshouse with a sunken doorway at the west end.

INTERIOR: only the former laundry was inspected. It contains no original fixtures or fittings of interest.

EXCLUSIONS: the fixtures and fittings in the former laundry are not of special architectural or historic interest and are excluded from the listing.

TERRACE ON SOUTH SIDE OF HEATHCOTE WITH STEPS AND CANALS: The axial terrace, steps and canals are part of the design of the house by Lutyens and contemporary with it. The terrace runs along the south front of the house. Its surface is constructed of stone slabs with geometric inset, textured panels of closely-set narrow stones laid on end. Walls are of narrow, shaped and coursed rubblestone with ashlar detailing. The upper stage is bordered by three shallow steps which are concave to the centre of the house. The lower stage links with walkways to the two, boundary apsidal garden shelters and has a parapet wall with five banded openings in front of the house, three with balconies with decorative, cast-iron railings. At the end of this central parapet are steps down to the garden in four short flights with semi-circular steps to the final stage which are aligned with the outer balconies of the terrace. Bounding the upper flights of steps are parapet walls. On the south, garden side are two oblong canals flanking an area of geometrical beds and paving. Their curved, north ends are encompassed by rusticated, ashlar detailing to the parapet walls with fountains in the form of relief-carved lion heads.

APSIDAL GARDEN SHELTER ON BOUNDARY WALL EAST OF HEATHCOTE: The apsidal garden shelter is part of the design of the house by Lutyens and contemporary with it, closing the eastern vista along the south terrace. The shallow, rectangular building is constructed of narrow, shaped and coursed rubblestone with a slight batter to the side walls and red tiles to the gable. The inset, round-headed apse is flanked by ashlar pilasters with a moulded impost band and moulded, ashlar voussoirs encompassing a sunburst of shaped rubblestone. There is a fixed semi-circular bench with timber panelling rising up to the impost band.

APSIDAL GARDEN SHELTER ON BOUNDARY WALL WEST OF HEATHCOTE: The apsidal garden shelter is part of the design of the house by Lutyens and contemporary with it, closing the western vista along the south terrace. The shallow rectangular building is a mirror-image of the east apsidal shelter, constructed of similar materials with a round-headed apse with a sunburst of shaped rubblestone above a fixed semi-circular bench with timber panelling rising to the impost band. Detached, Tuscan columns flank the apse and are linked to it by a timber pergola.

STEPS AND PIERS IN GARDEN SOUTH OF HEATHCOTE: The axial steps and piers towards the southern end of the garden south of Heathcote are by Lutyens and contemporary with the house, the piers framing the view of the house from the south entrance to the garden. The steps are of the Bramante type in two semi-circular flights, the lower convex and the upper concave. In between is the base for a sundial which was mounted on a moulded baluster (now missing). The steps are flanked by rectangular ashlar piers supporting moulded, oval flower basins.

PIERS AND GATE FORMING THE SOUTH ENTRANCE TO THE GARDEN OF HEATHCOTE FROM GROVE ROAD: The axial south garden gateway is by Lutyens and contemporary with the house. A decorative ironwork gate is flanked by square ashlar piers, originally topped by banded spheres (now missing).

EXCLUSIONS: the small, flat-roofed building on the north side of the east carpark and a similar, small, flat-roofed building on the south side of the motor house and workshop yard, both of which are modern additions, are not of special architectural or historic interest and are excluded from the listing.

Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') it is declared that the items listed under the EXCLUSIONS paragraphs above are not of special architectural or historic interest.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Lawrence Weaver, *Lutyens Houses and Gardens*, (1921), 105-118

P Leach & N Pevsner, , *The Buildings of England. Yorkshire West Riding: Leeds, Bradford and the North*, (2009), 346-347

A.S.G. Butler, , 'Country Life' in *The Architecture of Sir Edwin Lutyens*, (1950), 32-35

L.W., , 'Country Life' in *Heathcote, Ilkley, Yorkshire, The Residence of Mr J T Hemingway.*, (July 9th, 1910.), 54-65

Websites

Lutyens, Sir Edwin Landseer (1869-1944), accessed from <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/34638?docPos=1>

Other

Dr Mervyn Miller, *Heathcote, Ilkley, Yorkshire, Building Inspection and Appraisal*, August 2010

National Grid Reference: SE1084647586

APPENDIX 8: WYAAS SPECIFICATION FOR BUILDING RECORDING

Specification For Drawn and Photographic Archaeological Building Recording at Heathcote, King's Road, Ilkley (SE 10848 47618)

Specification prepared at the request of the Mr Adeel Jamil on behalf of City of Bradford Metropolitan Council (Planning Permission 14/01193/LBC).

1 Summary

1.1 A building record (drawn and photographic survey and historical research) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to refurbishment and alterations to this grade I listed house. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.1.1 to 6.1.5 inclusive, 8.3 and 8.4 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Location

(Grid ref. **SE 10848 47618**) Heathcote is located on the southern side of King's Road to the west of Ilkley town centre. The neighbourhood is suburban in character with numerous villa residences populating the higher portion of the street. The house has a footprint of c. 671 m², ancillary buildings 207m² and the grounds c. 1.2ha.

2.2 Description

Heathcote was designed in 1906 by Sir Edwin Lutyens for John Thomas Hemmingway, a prominent Bradford businessman and cloth merchant. The house has recently been granted a grade I designation (National Heritage list for England No. 1,133,518 and West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record PRN 9765) and is set in extensive grounds. The garden, by Gertrude Jekyll is designated grade II (NHLfE 1,001,219 and PRN 6891). In addition a purpose built motor house and engine house (to house an electrical generator?) and extensive green-houses are included in the present estate as are an entrance court with impressive gate piers off King's Road. Two cottages, 29 and 31 King's Road, are in separate ownership and their role in the original design has not, as yet, been established with certainty by the WYAAS although they may in part have been employed as a wash house.

Heathcote is a rather incongruous mannerist house the design of which is drawn from 15th century northern Italian prototypes. It is of a generally symmetrical 'butterfly' ground plan. The three storey central block has two slightly projecting wings which are in turn attached to two single storey pavilion blocks. The latter house a billiards room to the west and the basemmented kitchen to the east. The house's high tile covered pyramidal roofs and linked chimney stacks are particularly unusual to modern eyes accustomed to later 18th century interpretations of neoclassical and Palladian structures. Tile clad string courses between floors are functional watersheds and the house was completed and remains without guttering or other rainwater goods.

internally the basement occupies the eastern and southern portion of the house. Although much modern plant and trunking has been inserted and the area below the

dining room reinforced, many original features survive. Principal amongst these are the control mechanism and parts of the original hydraulic lift. A wrought iron grill or partition to control access to the presumed wine cellar, blocked ventilators, and a "screen" rear door. The latter opens off a room with hooks in its ceiling suggesting a possible game larder or meat safe. The basement below the kitchen houses a modern emergency generator and diesel tank. Two intriguing features are a brick lined pit in the basement below the dining room and a low tunnel to the west of the wine cellar. The latter may be associated with the lift's hydraulic mechanism and housed a ram or "hydraulic jigger".

The ground floor is entered from the north via a short flight of steps. The entrance hall or vestibule then permits access to the kitchen, butler's pantry, service stairs and basement to the east and grander rooms to the west and south. The latter include the main stair case, Billiards room, salon, dining and drawing room. Numerous original fittings survive including built in cupboards and desks, chandeliers and light fittings and fireplaces. A small number of potentially early electrical fittings were noted (drawing room and dining room) whether these were original or mid 20th century in date has not been established. Throughout the original materials, construction and finishes are of the highest quality and, modern alterations aside, of superior quality.

The first floor has suffered from its recent office use although the colonnaded main hall and library remain near to their original form. The Lift shaft along with original doors, door surrounds, fireplaces and window fittings also survive as do fireplaces. However, the built in bedroom cupboards illustrated in Country Life were not apparent during the WYAAS' visit (see <http://www.countrylifeimages.co.uk/Image.aspx?id=8a98fa36-bace-45ee-9c5b-aeca9fceb58c&rd=2|Heathcote|1|20|19|150>).

The third floor is reached via a comparatively narrow turning stair. The rooms here are on various levels to accommodate the principal bedrooms below. The 'cook's room' has an exposed king post roof.

The motor house is located to the north-west of the house. At present it is unclear if this single storey building also housed a stationary engine and/or accommodation for the chauffeur. Although the awning in front of the motor house is a replacement much detail of its original function survives including storage cupboards, workshop, service-pit, evidence of line-shafting and transverse steel beams - perhaps for a small hoist - the Edwardian chauffeur was expected to maintain & repair the house's vehicles as well as drive them. Between the motor house and the circular entrance court are a range of green-houses and a gardener's bothy. These are in a poor condition although the original fittings for ventilation survive.

Heathcote's gardens by Lutyens and Gertrude Jekyll comprises relative hard and formal areas with beds and low hedges close to the house, and a lawned area fringed by shrubs to east and west. The garden falls via a series of terraces towards the south (Grove Road), effectively raising the house when viewed from this aspect. To the north of the house the landscape comprises three compartments with an entrance court, original provision for vehicles and a modern carpark (east).

3 Planning Background

The site owner Mrs Azra Jamill (Contact Mr Adeel Jamill Woodcroft Grange, 12 Wilmer Drive, Bradford, BD9 4AR) have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 14/01193/LBC) for refurbishment, alterations and a canopy extension. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as City of Bradford Metropolitan Council's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the developers to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

Heathcote survives as a very fine example of an Edwardian architect designed house set in its original landscape. Both house and garden were designed by internationally important individuals at the height of the British Empire and marks a late flowering of the "brass castle", a class of ostentatious houses constructed by Yorkshire's industrial magnates, in this case a Bradford cloth merchant. That Heathcote differs so remarkably from its contemporaries appears to be entirely down to the choice of architect (see Sheeran G 1993 *Brass Castles: West Yorkshires New Rich and their Houses 1800 – 1914* and Linstrum D 1978 *West Yorkshire Architects and Architecture*).

Heathcote's importance has recently been confirmed by the award of a grade I listing.

However, alterations to the houses design and layout and the remarkable survival of some elements of its contemporary domestic technology warrant recording prior to the proposed refurbishment. Whilst it is unfortunately that the original kitchen and service areas have undergone much change and loss the levels of surviving decoration in more formal areas is very good. Similarly the survival of built in furniture, heating arrangements, the arrangement of the basement and the hydraulic lift are of great archaeological interest and importance. Lutyen's choice of material, particularly structural materials and their contribution to enabling the house's plan form is also of interest.

The ancillary buildings and grade II designated garden are also of great importance and evidential value. Whilst the place of No. 29 and 31 King's Road in the original scheme are not currently known the surviving motor house and its internal features along with a possible generator room is rare.

An archaeological record of the house in general form and specific surviving features allied with historical research is required prior to the proposed work taking place.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

Although the structures discussed above will be retained the permitted renovation and the removal of later elements may reveal and destroy further important historic fabric.

5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The first aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of Heathcote, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE).

5.2 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the house and ancillary structures as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. The archaeologist on site should give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings. The roles of historical plan form, layout and circulation should all be considered in this process of interpretation.

5.3 Research should also be carried out into the architectural style employed, setting and the domestic technology used. What contribution do these aspects of Heathcote's design make to understanding of contemporary society, and the lives of the owners and their staff (Colum Giles 2013 West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Research Agenda: Historic Buildings In West Yorkshire (Medieval and Post Medieval to 1914: p 46 - 91).

6 Recording Methodology

6.1 General Instructions

6.1.2 Confirmation of adherence to specification

Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm in writing adherence to this specification (using the attached form), or state in writing (with reasons) any specific proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 8.3, below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

6.1.3 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications

Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must provide WYAAS in writing with:

- a projected timetable for the site work
- details of project staff structure and numbers
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*)
- details of any specialist sub-contractors

All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. In particular, staff involved in building recording should have proven expertise in the recording and analysis 20th century domestic buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.1.4 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site the archaeological contractor should identify all removable modern material which may significantly obscure material requiring an archaeological record, and should contact the owner in order to make arrangements for their removal (if necessary, under archaeological supervision). It is not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this type should take place with the archaeological contractor's manpower or at that contractor's expense.

6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake research into the planning and design of the house at the Bradford branch of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Prince's Way, Bradford BD1 1NN Telephone: +44 (0)113 393 9785 Email: bradford@wyjs.org.uk); and consult the the Lutyen's Society; The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Twentieth Century Society. A rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources should be examined. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing. *Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall*

In addition to the publications mentioned in section 4.1 above recent work by English Heritage on the impact of the motor car should be consulted (Morrison K A et al 2012 *Carscapes; The Motor Car, Architecture and Landscape in England* and Smith P 2010 *The Motor Car and the Country House*). Copies of these publications are held by the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record The (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2QP ☎ 01924 306797 wyher@wyjs.org.uk). Please note that there is a charge for commercial consultation of the WY HER (though not for access to our specialist library).

6.1.6 Use of existing plans for Photographic Location plan

The Design Office Collective have produced plans as existing of the house and ancillary buildings. If appropriate, these plans may be used as the basis for any annotation relative to the photographic record. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. Contractors are therefore advised to determine prior to the submission of tender whether major re-survey/re-drawing will be necessary. For this purpose, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service would suggest that the tendering contractor check a small number of randomly selected measurements across the site, e.g. a few long face measurements, the position and size of a selection of doors and windows, and a random series of internal diagonals (it is accepted that the contracting archaeologist will not be able to identify isolated and unpredictable errors by using this method). It is the archaeological contractors' responsibility to obtain the appropriate copyright permissions for any original material employed as a basis for further work.

6.2 Sequence of recording

6.2.1 Initial record

The house, associated structures and setting should initially be recorded as extant, with due provision made for the removal of any debris or modern material which may obscure fabric or features requiring an archaeological record (para 6.1.4 above).

6.3 Written Record

The archaeologist on site should carefully examine all parts of each building and gardens prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, the

archaeologist on site should produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. This process should include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma¹ for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room should be examined individually, that the results of that examination should be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations should be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the site.

6.4 Drawn Record

6.4.1 Drawings required

The following drawings should be made:

- Plans of each floor showing survival of original fittings and elements of domestic technology
- Plan of the motor house showing surviving evidence of its original form and use
- Detailed plan of the surviving lift car chassis, control mechanism and any evidence of hydraulic equipment in the basement at a scale of 1:20.
- Sectional Elevation of the hydraulic lift, showing arrangements in the basement and means of operation

Drawings should be made at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100 for plans; not smaller than 1:50 for sections). The structures should be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction should be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced in the structure during the late 20th-century.

6.4.2 Provision for Additional Drawings

6.4.2a The recording requirements outlined above are based on a brief inspection of the site by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service. However, detailed examination and analysis of the site by the archaeological contractor may reveal features which merit detailed recording beyond what has been specifically required. In addition to what is requisite to complete the work specified above, the archaeological contractor should tender for a contingency period of two days recording on site (with four days drawing-up time off site – six days in total) in order that features so identified may be adequately recorded. This contingency should be clearly and separately identified in any tender document.

6.4.2b If features requiring additional drawing are identified during the course of work on site, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should be contacted as soon as possible, and should be provided in writing with a schedule of proposed additional work. A site visit will then be arranged by the WYAAS to examine the features in question and to assess the need to apply the contingency (this visit will usually be combined with a routine monitoring visit). Implementation of the contingency will be at

¹ The WY Archaeology Advisory Service would recommend the employment of the attached pro-forma, but will consider any suitable alternative which the archaeological contractor may wish to submit (Note that agreement for the employment of an alternative *schema* must be obtained in writing from the WY Archaeology Advisory Service prior to the commencement of work on site).

the decision of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, which will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions.

6.4.3 Scope of record

All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal should be incorporated into, and clearly identified in the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:

- All original structural elements, posts, roof structures / trusses etc.
- Original doors and window frames and any associated fittings
- Original heating arrangements including radiators
- Original electrical/light fittings
- Original built in furniture, cupboards, bureaux etc.
- Any evidence of original sanitation
- Evidence for storage in and around the service wing and basement
- Original or historic floor surfaces
- Evidence of original ?electric lighting and electric power distribution
- Evidence of form and operation of the hydraulic lift
- Evidence of staff accommodation
- Evidence of provision for motor cars, vehicle maintenance and the associated staff
- Any evidence for the generation and distribution of electrical power
- Evidence of arrangement and operation of greenhouses

but this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

6.4.4 Dimensional accuracy

Dimensional accuracy should accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements should be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm).

6.4.5 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines², drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. CAD repeats or cloning of features should **not** be used. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings should be avoided. Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording*

² English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

practice, and the WYAAS would recommend that the CAD layering protocol detailed in the same volume (8.3, Table 2) should be adhered to.

6.5 Photographic Record

6.5.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the house in its setting and ancillary and garden buildings, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the house in its setting and ancillary and garden buildings from all sides, showing them and the complex as a whole in their setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the buildings should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the hospital and of the individual structures. The colour slide record should include some internal shots. Digital photography can be employed as an alternative to the colour slide record, see section 6.5.6 below.

6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the house and ancillary buildings. General views should be taken of *each room* or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.

6.5.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all individual elements noted in section 6.4.3 above. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

6.5.4 Equipment

General photographs should be taken with a Large Format camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8") using a monorail tripod, or with a Medium Format camera which has perspective control, using a tripod. The contractor must have proven expertise in this type of work. Any detail photographs of structural elements should if possible be taken with a camera with perspective control. Other detail photographs may be taken with either a Medium Format or a 35mm camera. All detail photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

6.5.5 Film stock

All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

6.5.6 Digital photography

As an alternative to our requirement for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied as an alternative, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 8 megapixels. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a JPEG file). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the DNG file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

6.5.7 Printing

6.5.6a Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". In addition, a small selection of photographs (the best of the exterior setting shots and interior/detail shots) should be printed at 10" x 8. Approximately 8 such shots are considered necessary. Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.5.6b Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but **not** in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability. Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

6.5.7 Documentation

A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides or for colour digital photographs. The position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a copy of the building plan, which should also be marked with a north pointer; separate plans should be annotated for each floor of each building

7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 After completion of fieldwork

Prior to the commencement of any other work on site, the archaeological contractor should arrange a meeting at the offices of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to

present a photo-location plan, and photographic contact prints adequately referenced to this plan (material supplied will be returned to the contractor). Copies of the slides or digital photographs should also be brought in for checking. **N.B.** if full-sized prints or digital versions of contact sheets are supplied for this purpose, they must be accompanied by a sample of the processed negatives. If appropriate, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will then confirm to Bradford Planning Services that fieldwork has been satisfactorily completed and that other work on site may commence (although discharge of the archaeological condition will not be recommended until a completed copy of the full report and photographic record has been received and approved by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service). Please note that as of the 1st April 2011, the WYAAS will charge the archaeological contractor a fee for each fieldwork verification meeting.

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, planning application reference and condition number, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the buildings correlated to the drawn and photographic record, presented in a logical manner, (as a walk around and through the house, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, to the interior from the ground floor up and ancillary structures) and correlated/fully referenced to the drawn and photographic record.

The architectural description should be fully cross-referenced to the drawn and photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers. A copy of this specification and a quantified index to the field archive should also be bound into the back of the report. The cover sheet should include a centred eight-figure OS grid reference and the name of the township in which the site is located (Pontefract).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- All identified drawing at the specified scales
- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the house in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- an overall keyed plan of the site showing the surviving buildings in relation to each other and to the buildings on site which have been demolished
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- Copies of original architects/building control plans that illustrate aspects of the house's role and function
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site

- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs (reproduced at a minimum of 6" by 4").

The latter should be bound into the report in the same logical sequence employed in the architectural description (Para. 7.2.1 above) and should be appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full). When captioning, contractors should identify the individual photographs by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original film and frame number should be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

7.3 Report deposition

7.3.1 General considerations

7.3.1a The report should be supplied to the client and identical copies supplied to the West Yorkshire HER, the WY Archive Service and to the Oasis project. A recommendation from WYAAS for discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

7.3.1b The report copy supplied to the West Yorkshire HER should include a complete set of photographic prints (see Para. 7.3.2 below). The finished report should be supplied within eight weeks of completion of all fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. A digital copy (on gold CD) should also be supplied. The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the Advisory Service, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.3.1c **Copyright** - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

7.3.1.d The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

7.3.1e With the permission of the developer, the archaeological contractor are encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

7.3.1f A brief note for 'Post-medieval Fieldwork in England and Northern Ireland' should be submitted to the Journal of the Society for Post Medieval Archaeology

7.3.2 Deposition with WY Archaeology Advisory Service (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)

The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should also be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in archivally stable KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling should be on the *back* of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only and on applied printed labels on the front of the appropriate photographic sleeve which should include:

- film and frame number
- date recorded and photographer's name
- name and address of building
- national grid reference
- specific subject of photograph.

Negatives should be supplied in archivally stable mounts (KENRO display pockets or similar), and each page of negatives should be clearly labelled with the following:

- Township name
- Site name and address
- Date of photographs (month/year)
- Name of archaeological contractor
- Film number

Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with – 'Ilkley' (the Township name) with 'Heathcote' under, at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. Subject labelling may take the form of a numbered reference to the relevant photographic register. The slides should be supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet).

7.4 Summary for publication

The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published on the WYAAS website. During fieldwork monitoring visits WYAAS officers will take digital photographs which may be published on the Advisory Service's website as part of an ongoing strategy to enable public access to information about current fieldwork in the county.

7.5 Preparation and deposition of the archive

After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents and drawings, and a set of suitably labelled photographic contact sheets (only). Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The field archive should be deposited with the Bradford Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Bradford Archives WYAS, Bradford, Prince's Way, Bradford BD1 1NN Telephone: +44 (0)113 393 9785 Email: bradford@wyjs.org.uk), and should be accompanied by a copy of the full report as detailed above. Deposition of the archive should be confirmed in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

8 General considerations

8.1 Technical queries

Any technical queries arising from this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

8.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor

It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or
- iii) any features which should be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the WY Archaeology Advisory Service as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WY Archaeology Advisory Service considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

8.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in the WY Archaeology Advisory Service being unable to recommend discharge of the archaeological recording condition to the Local Planning Authority and are made solely at the risk of the contractor.

8.4 Monitoring

This exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in its role as 'curator' of the county's archaeology. The Advisory Service should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork. A copy of the contractor's Risk Assessment should accompany this notification.

8.5 Valid period of specification

This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Any queries relating to this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

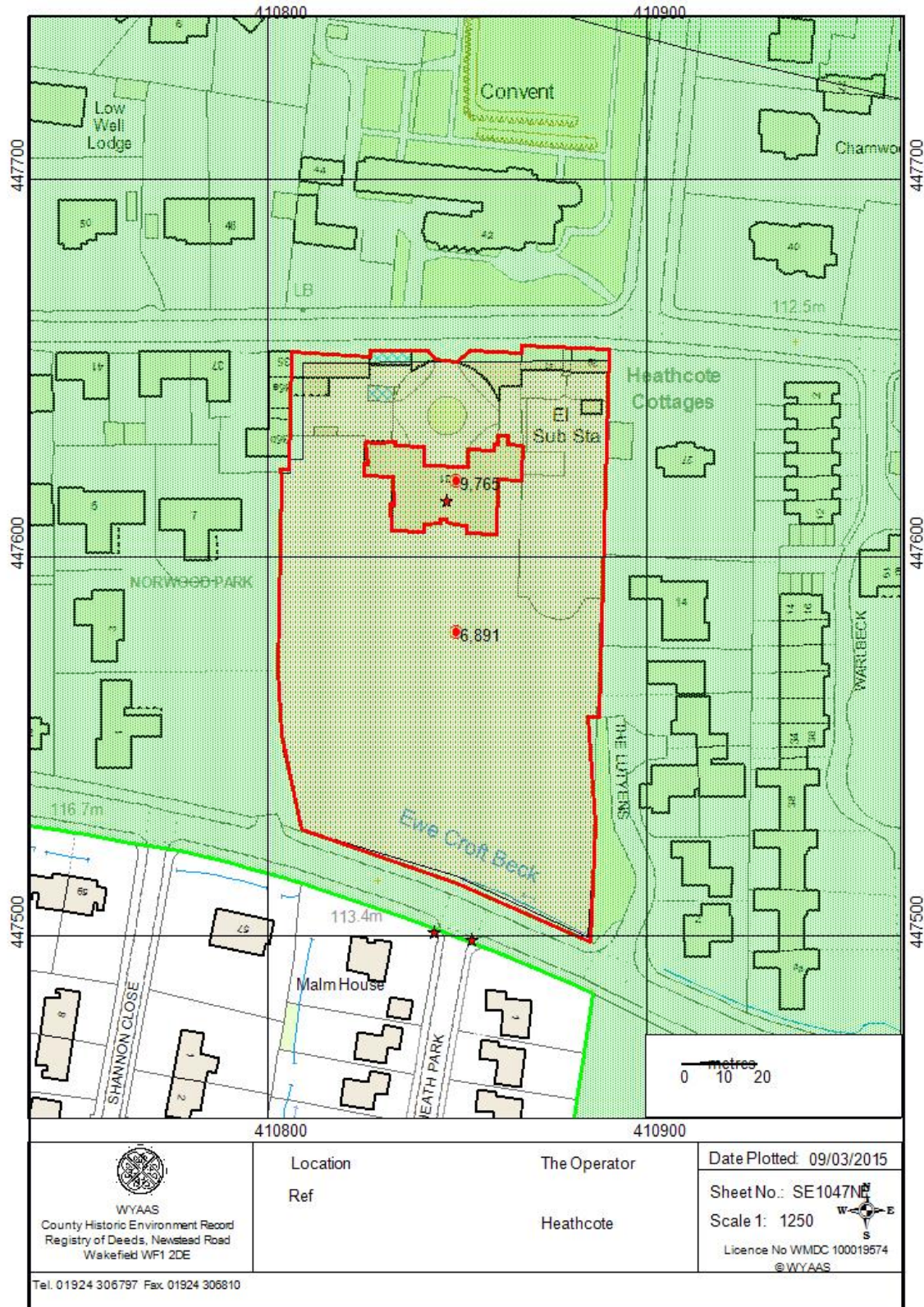
**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
David Hunter**

March 2015

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Site Location Plan

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