

**THE FARMHOUSE, STANWELL FARM, BEDFONT ROAD,
STANWELL, SURREY, TW19 7LY**

(NGR: 506903 174220)

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
(ENGLISH HERITAGE LEVEL 3)**



**Commissioned by
CgMs Consulting**

Report No. 2012243

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Commissioned by
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Site Code: SFS12
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Report No. 2012243

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SUMMARY

In November and December 2012 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of the Grade II listed farmhouse at Stanwell Farm, Bedfont Road, Stanwell, Surrey (NGR: 506903 174220). Since the late 1990s the house has stood vacant and in 2010 the house suffered a lightning strike, causing the chimney and a substantial portion of the roof to collapse. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to satisfy a condition placed upon listed building consent (10/00938/LBC) concerning the proposed demolition of the building.

Aside from the building's current state of dereliction, the house as it stands – having largely escaped modernisation in the 20th century, is a relatively unaltered example of a modest farmhouse dating to the late-18th or early-19th century.

Within the building however, there are fragmentary pieces of evidence to suggest that parts of an earlier building may have been incorporated within the existing structure. The historic documentary research has confirmed the existence of a house and farm on the site prior to the late-18th/early-19th century, and the maps show a change in the footprint of the farmhouse between 1748 and 1829 implying a substantial phase of rebuilding/modification at some point during this period.

The later development of the site appears to be fairly typical, the maps suggesting the usual addition of smaller buildings for the housing of animals, carts and machinery, and by the mid-20th century the site clearly had an emphasis on the rearing of pigs.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November and December 2012 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of the Grade II listed farmhouse at Stanwell Farm, Bedfont Road, Stanwell, Surrey, TW19 7LY (NGR: 506903 174220; Figs. 1 & 2). Since the late 1990s the house has stood vacant and in 2010 the house suffered a lightning strike, causing the chimney and a substantial portion of the roof to collapse. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to satisfy a condition placed upon listed building consent (10/00938/LBC) concerning the proposed demolition of the building. A heritage statement for the site was previously produced by CgMs Consulting (2012).
- 1.2 Andrew Hill, planning advisor to Spelthorne Borough Council has required that the building be subject to recording at English Heritage Level 3 prior to its demolition. The requirement for work was made in accordance with the Government's new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF took effect on the 27th March 2012.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation produced for the work by Archaeology South-East, dated November 2012. The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant IfA standards and guidance.
- 2.2 The building was recorded to English Heritage Level 3 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). A Level 3 record is essentially an analytical record.
- 2.3 The site was visited by Amy Williamson and Jane Briscoe on the 27th November 2012 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes, the verification of the existing measured survey drawings and the production of a photographic record.
- 2.4 The drawn record comprises plans of each floor of the building to illustrate its layout, together with external elevation drawings and cross-sections through the building. These are based on existing measured drawings produced by APR Services, which have been verified for their accuracy, amended and annotated where necessary. The resulting scaled drawings are included within the report as Figs. 11-13.
- 2.5 The photographic record was made using 35mm black and white photography, duplicated with digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the digital photography (Appendix 2) and location plots (Fig. 11). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.

- 1.3 Background research was undertaken in order to place the building within its historical context. Research was carried out at the London and Metropolitan Archives and included examination of primary and secondary documentary sources in addition to available, relevant cartographic sources. Other sources were identified and/or accessed via the internet, notably the Access to Archives (A2A) website and Promap for historic Ordnance Survey mapping. All sources consulted are listed in Section 7.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is located to the east of the village of Stanwell on the south side of Bedfont Road within what was once the small hamlet of West Bedfont (NGR: 506903 174220; Figs. 1 & 2). Heathrow Airport occupies the land on the north side of Bedfont Road, while the remainder of the surrounding area is largely light industrial in character interspersed with a few surviving residential properties.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND & MAP REGRESSION

- 4.1 The building was listed at Grade II on 20th July 1978 (English Heritage, National Heritage List; Appendix 3). The list description states a late-18th or early-19th century date for the house.
- 4.2 According to a detailed map of Stanwell parish, there has been a farm and farmhouse on the site since at least 1748 (Gardiner; LMA ref: ACC/809/MST/10A; Fig. 3). The map shows the site and the buildings upon it in useful detail. In the location of the present house there is an inverted L-plan building, with a small westwards projection on the rear range. There are two further buildings shown on the site, one a larger inverted L-plan structure located a little distance to the east, the other a rectangular structure with two small projections to the south-east. The group of buildings effectively form the bounds of a yard (as it is labelled on the map). The map is accompanied by a terrier (register) of the enclosed lands (LMA ref: ACC/809/MST/9B), which identifies the landowner and names the plot. The plot which is listed together with the orchard adjoining to the south-east, is identified as 'st', comprised 1 acres, 2 roods and 29 perches and was owned by Samuel Clarke Esq. It is listed as 'Farm House, Barns, Yard and Orchard'. The lack of a yellow line delineating the site on the map indicates that it was freehold land.
- 4.3 Little else is known of the history of the site until 1825, although it is apparent that it remained in the tenureship of the Clarke family. A deed of covenant relating to the production of deeds (LMA ref: ACC/0869/035) between Joseph Weatherley Phipson and George Frederick Furnival (also spelt Furnivall and Furnwall in contemporary documents) dated 3rd April 1829 refers to an indenture made on the 9th and 10th February 1829 between Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise and his wife Dame Elizabeth for the lease and release of the land. The associated conveyance document of the same date (3rd April 1829; LMA

ref: ACC/0869/036) relates to the passing of the land from Rev. Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise to G. F. Furnwall Esq. This document includes a plan which shows the extent of the land-holding at that point (Fig. 4) As well as showing the extent of the property and adjacent landholders, the map is particularly interesting for the detail it shows in terms of the buildings on the site. The farm buildings are shown to essentially the same layout with only minor additions and modifications (although the building in the south-east corner is not shaded), however, the farm-house is shown quite differently, seemingly having been reduced in size or rebuilt in the same location.

- 4.4 George Frederick Furnival was a surgeon, and is said to have made his fortune as owner of Great Fosters private lunatic asylum in Egham (Asylums Index). He remained the owner of the property until at least 1840 at the time of the tithe apportionment (LMA ref: DL/TI/A/44/B). The tithe apportionment identifies all the plots of lands under his ownership at this point in time, which amounted to a little over 82 acres (see Appendix 4), and lists the occupier as Samuel Jordan.
- 4.5 The map accompanying the tithe apportionment (LMA ref: DL/TI/A/44/A) identifies the individual plots and shows the layout of the buildings on the site, which can be seen to have changed relatively little in the years since 1829 (c.f. Figs. 4 and 5). The map does however show a small addition extending between the south-east corner of the farmhouse and the north-west corner of the south-eastern farm building. Plot 473 is listed as farm house and garden, 471 and 472 are both identified as farmyards, and 474 is listed as a rick-yard.
- 4.6 G. F. Furnival died 1865. No specific mention is made of the property in his will dated 6th September 1857 (LMA ref: ACC/0809/MST/086) and it is not clear who then owned or occupied the property in the ensuing years until 1894, when Stanwell Farm can be identified in the Kelly's trade directories.
- 4.7 The 1866 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6) shows the site in a slightly greater level of detail than the earlier maps and depicts a few small-scale alterations and additions to the farm-buildings.
- 4.8 In 1894 and 1895 George Symons is listed as the farmer. By 1895 the Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 7) indicates the site had undergone some substantial changes. The northern boundary of the site had been extended by c. 10m to take in part of the road-side (identified as common land on the 1829 map, Fig. 4), and an additional building constructed on the north side of the existing building in that location. A further building with two small structures adjoining to the south had been constructed c. 15m to the east. A long north – south range (forming part of the inverted L-plan building) had been largely removed effectively linking the two previously separate farmyards, and further buildings constructed to the south-east. No changes are shown to the house during this time. The physical expansion of the farm buildings might indicate a change in use or emphasis of the farm at this time. The two fields immediately to the south has been joined as one and are depicted as an orchard.

- 4.9 The 1899 and 1902 trade directories list a George Seymour (?same person as George Symons), and then for several years (1910-1922) Albert Toley is listed as the farmer. The Ordnance Survey map of 1914 (Fig. 8) shows further changes to the buildings in the north-east corner of the site, in addition to the removal of one of the two earliest farm buildings on the site, that to the south-east of the house. The map also appears to show a small structure adjoining the south east corner of the house.
- 4.10 After 1922, it is not clear from the trade directories as to who was in occupancy at Stanwell Farm. A few further changes are visible on the 1934 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 9) namely to the farm buildings on the east side of the site, plus a small addition on the south side of the house. This map is the first to identify the farm as Stanwell Farm. The subsequent map (1963; Fig. 10) shows the site with a few further changes to the farm buildings, and labels the site as 'piggery' thereby indicating the nature of the farm by this point. The 1933 trade directory lists a Jn. Hy. Geo. as pig breeder in West Bedfont; this is likely to relate to Stanwell Farm but cannot be certainly ascribed. The house is understood to have been occupied until the 1950s, and might have been vacated upon the construction of the bungalow which still stands adjacent to the west (labelled as Stanwell Farm on the 1963 map). Several photographs of the exterior of the building were taken in June 1980 (held at Surrey History Centre). These were not physically consulted although the photographs can be previewed on the SURCAT website (refs: CC1101/3/134/28-33); they appear to show the house still occupied as a dwelling, with washing hanging on the line and tended gardens etc.
- 4.11 At some point after this time, the site ceased in use as a working farm, and it is understood that the house became used for storage and the land divided and sold-off (Heritage Statement by CgMs Consulting, 2012). The house is presently fenced-off and the surrounding land which no longer forms part of the property is used by a valet car-parking business.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING (FIGS. 11-13)

Exterior

- 5.1 The building is set back c. 25m from the road, with its principal elevation facing north. It measures approximately 9.15 metres east-west and 9.55 metres north-south. It is constructed over two storeys, measuring 4.70 metres from ground to wallplate, and has a twin hipped roof with plain clay tile covering. The walls have a coating of roughcast render much of which has since fallen away/been removed, revealing the underlying structure. The walls are constructed in orange brickwork which incorporates some over-fired headers. The mortar is lime-based and contains a coarse aggregate; traces of penny-struck pointing are visible on the east elevation, thus indicating that the render is not an original feature (Plate 1). The bricks are laid in a haphazard English bond on the west and south elevations and are Flemish-bonded on the east; the brickwork of the north elevation was not visible. All of the walls

are 330 mm thick, to ground and first floor, implying that there is no offset at first-floor level.

- 5.2 The principal elevation (Fig. 12; Plate 2) contains a central doorway with door of two lower flush bead-moulded panels, with upper glazing of 3x2 panes. It is shielded by a small double-pitched porch formed of boards meeting at a ridge board and covered with sheet asbestos; a supporting post survives at the north-west corner. The doorway is flanked on either side by a single window, and there are two further windows on the first floor. Unless stated otherwise, the surviving windows comprise eight-over-eight pane un-horned double-hung sashes with slender glazing bars, typical of the late-18th or early-19th century.
- 5.3 The west and south elevations originally faced onto the garden. The west elevation is essentially plain, with the exception of a ground floor door located to the north of centre and a single window above (Plate 3). The door has two lower recessed moulded panels and upper glazing of 2x2 panes. The first floor window, which consists of a two-over-two pane sash with tiled sill, appears inserted. The twin hipped roof terminals are visible on this side, both of which are covered with overlapping concrete tiles. The southern roof terminal is pierced by a single-flue square stack.
- 5.4 The south elevation has four windows: two on each floor (Plate 4). The ground floor sashes are missing, while on the first floor, the eastern of the two windows has been replaced with a two-over-two pane sash. The roof on this side has been re-covered in modern plain clay tiles and the eastern half has collapsed inwards.
- 5.5 The east elevation, which would have faced onto the farmyard, contains a wide doorway (south) and a window (north), with two further windows on the first floor (Plate 5). The doorway contains a creased door with four lower panels with robust mouldings, and two tall upper lights. The sashes are missing from the window above the door.

Interior – General Note

- 5.6 Owing to its advanced state of decay, much caution was exercised in carrying out the internal inspection of the building. Consequently some rooms were either not entered as was the case with Rooms 2 and 7, or were only partly investigated as was the case with Rooms 5 and 8. The roof was viewed from the exterior and where possible through the ceilings, although the area above the landing and Room 6 and much of that above Room 5 was not viewed at all from the interior.

Ground Floor

- 5.7 The ground floor is served by three doorways from the exterior: one on the principal north elevation, one on the west which would have led from the garden, and another on the east from the farmyard. The main entrance leads into a narrow north – south aligned corridor (Plate 6), with a single doorway

leading east into Room 1, a further doorway at the south end into Room 2 and an opening adjacent on the west side of the corridor into a side entrance passage which contains the staircase. The internal doorways, unless noted otherwise, all have a simple pegged frame, and have had their door removed. All chimney-pieces have also been removed.

- 5.8 The entrance corridor has a tiled floor and a vertically-boarded softwood dado painted to give the appearance of oak. Much of the woodwork on the ground floor of the property, such as shutters and doors has been treated similarly.
- 5.9 Room 1 would have formed one of the principal reception rooms and seems to have latterly served as a sitting room. It is entered on the west side and has two windows, one on each the north and east walls; the former retaining a pair of folding shutters (Plate 7). On the south side of the room is a fireplace. The floor (parts of which have been taken up) is constructed of regular sawn softwood joists covered with regular softwood boards. The room has a modern picture rail.
- 5.10 Located to the south, Room 2, which was probably originally the kitchen is entered on the north side, to the west side of a substantial (maximum 2.8m x 2.15m) chimney stack which served this and Room 1 as well as the rooms above. The survey drawings indicate that there is a cupboard located on the east side of the stack. An exposed section of brickwork on the west side of the stack appears earlier in date than brickwork seen elsewhere (Plates 8 and 9). The average dimensions of the bricks of the stack are 226mm x 100-105mm x 50-55mm, whereas the bricks of the main walling measure on average 215mm x 97mm x 60mm. There is a window on the south wall, and the door to the farmyard on the east (Plate 10). The floor construction is as seen in Room 1; the lath and plaster ceiling is carried by deep-section joists of varying dimensions which are in turn carried by a central bridging beam. The room has a modern dado rail and picture rail, and on the west wall a small serving hatch with horizontally sliding doors.
- 5.11 Room 3, a small service room, occupies the north-west corner of the building. It is entered on the south side from the side entrance passage. The construction of the south wall differs to that seen elsewhere, in that it includes several fairly stout studs, the spaces in-between which are filled with orange brickwork, similar to that forming the walling elsewhere (Plate 11). It is not apparent whether these relate to any horizontal members either above or below and it is therefore not certain whether these represent the remnants of an earlier structure, latterly infilled with brickwork, or was constructed as such (as a non-load-bearing wall) in a single phase contemporaneous with the rest of the house. In addition to the extant doorway, this wall contains a further sealed doorway with door intact. The doorway is formed between two of the studs, and does not have a pegged frame as elsewhere. The door itself is of two moulded recessed panels, a type more common to the first half of the 18th-century, thereby lending support to the suggestion that this is an earlier wall, although it is possible that the door has simply been reused. A scar within the ceiling plaster to the east side of the door might relate to an earlier

cupboard. The north wall of the room has a single window (sashes missing). The floor surface comprises a concrete screed.

- 5.12 Room 4 occupies the south-west corner of the building. The doorway, located on the north side of the room, retains a boarded and battened door (Plate 12). There is a window on the south side and on the west a small fireplace with part of a cast-iron grate surviving (Plate 13). There is a tall cupboard located within the recess on the north side of the stack. The east wall contains the serving hatch between this room and Room 2, indicating this room's former use as a dining room.
- 5.13 The side entrance passage is floored with red quarry tiles. The staircase to the first floor is located on the south side of the passage, and has latterly been enclosed with vertical bead-moulded boarding above, with an associated doorway (door missing) across the passage (Plate 14). The staircase itself consists of a single flight, with winders at the top. The construction of the stair is visible, and consists of two sloping bearers with treads and risers supported on nailed chocks (Plate 15). There is a simple handrail with square-section newels with flattish caps.

First Floor

- 5.14 The landing is floored with wider boards than noted elsewhere. There is a window on the west wall, apparently inserted and a doorway to each of the rooms. Room 5, on the north is also floored with wider boards. The doorway from the landing is located at the west end of the south wall, which is of stout stud construction with lath and plaster over (Plate 16). The north wall has a single window (Plate 17). A single floor-board had previously been lifted, revealing one of the floor joists to have been reused from an earlier building.
- 5.15 Room 6, occupying the north-east corner of the building forms a large bedroom. There are two windows, one on the north and one on the east wall, and a fireplace on the south wall (Plate 18). A cupboard, which is accessible from this room, is located to the east side of the stack. The west end of the south wall articulates very slightly to the north, to provide doorways of even width onto the landing from Rooms 6 and 7 (Fig. 11). This arrangement is slightly clumsy and was perhaps influenced by the retention of what seems to have been a pre-existing stack. At some point the ceiling within this room has been raised by c. 100mm, leaving what are presumably boxed-in ends of a tie beam on the east and west sides of the room (Plate 18). The floor-boards in this room are of later, narrower type as those on the ground floor.
- 5.16 Room 7, a further bedroom, was viewed only from its doorway (Plate 19). Adjacent to the doorway, within the wall between this room and Room 6, there is visible a short section of wall-plate. It is not clear whether this relates to the present structure or an earlier one. The south and east walls each contains a single window aperture, while the north wall contains the large chimney-stack. Above ceiling level, the stack has collapsed, bringing the roof down into this room. There was no early brickwork visible within the stack at this level. The

ceiling construction (now fallen into the room) comprises a principal east – west binding joist with sliding mortices for the common joists.

- 5.17 Room 8, formerly a bathroom, is located on the south side of the landing (Plate 20). It is floored with the later, narrower type boards as seen elsewhere and has a window on the south wall. The chimney stack for the ground floor fireplace projects into the room on the west side, to the south side of which is a full-height cupboard. The ceiling has a central east-west bridging joist into which the common joists are morticed and tenoned.
- 5.18 The roof construction was most easily visible where it was still intact over Room 8, although here appears largely rebuilt in slender, precisely sawn softwood (Plate 21). It comprises common rafters rising to a ridge board at the apex, and supported on a single purlin in each roof pitch. The roof has a pitch of 43 degrees and the ridge rises 2.60 metres above the wallplate.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 Aside from the building's current state of dereliction, the house as it stands – having largely escaped modernisation in the 20th century, is a relatively unaltered example of a modest farmhouse dating to the late-18th or early-19th century.
- 6.2 Within the building however, there are a few features which appear to have been incorporated from a pre-existing structure; the most substantial of which is the large chimney stack. Other features, such as the studded walls to Rooms 3 and 5, might be explained simply as a difference in construction (these walls are non-load-bearing), or as having been reused from an earlier building such as the two-panel door in Room 3. The earlier-type floor-boards might reflect the original late-18th/early-19th century form which has since been replaced in other areas of the house, or they could define part of a pre-existing structure that has been retained. It might, perhaps rather tenuously be suggested that their concentration spatially within the building suggests they have been incorporated *in situ*, although if this is so the remains are clearly very fragmentary. Whatever the case, the limitations posed by the present hazardous state of the building mean that certain questions will remain unanswered.
- 6.3 The historic documentary research has confirmed the existence of a house and farm on the site prior to the late-18th/early-19th century, and also the change in the footprint of the farmhouse between 1748 and 1829 (c.f. Figs 3 and 4) implying a substantial phase of rebuilding/modification at some point during this period. The house shown on the 1829 plan (Fig. 4) is certainly the structure which stands to this day.
- 6.4 The historic mapping gives a good impression of the site's original rural landscape, which is now virtually unrecognisable, with modern-day Heathrow Airport directly to the north and predominantly 20th century development within

the remainder of the surrounding area. The maps of 1829 and 1840 (Figs. 4 and 5) show the land held at that time, the tithe award also revealing the use to which the land was put. Stanwell Farm comprised a mix of arable and meadow land and the Victoria County History notes that in 1865 much of the grassland in the area was used to grow hay to supply the London market. The planting of the orchard in the (formerly two) fields to the south of the site, as seen on the 1895 map (Fig. 7), fits with the striking increase in market gardening witnessed in the later part of the 19th century (*ibid.*)

- 6.5 The later development of the site appears to be fairly typical, the maps suggesting the usual addition of smaller buildings for the housing of animals, carts and machinery, and by the mid-20th century the site clearly had an emphasis on the rearing of pigs. By 1963 (Fig. 10) this was one of several piggeries in the area, the fields to the south of the site having also been developed for such use.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

CgMs Consulting, 2012 *Heritage Statement in respect of Stanwell Farm, Bedfont Road, Stanwell, Surrey*

Internet Sources

Access to Archives

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/>

Accessed 23rd November 2012

Asylums Index

<http://studymore.org.uk/4asylums.htm>

Accessed 7th December 2012

English Heritage, The National Heritage List for England

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

Accessed: 23rd November 2012

Promap

<http://www.promap.co.uk/>

Accessed 23rd November 2012

Victoria County History *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 3* (Reynolds, S. (ed.) 1962)

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

Accessed: 23rd November 2012

Sources consulted at the London Metropolitan Archives

ACC/0809/MST/10A Map of Stanwell Parish by William Gardiner, 1748

ACC/0809/MST/9B Particulars of parish and terrier by William Gardiner, 1748

ACC/0809/MST/086 Probate will of George Frederick Furnival, 6/9/1857

ACC/0869/035 Deed of covenant for the production of deeds: J. W. Phipson Esq. to G. F. Furnwall Esq., 3/4/1829

DL/TI/A/44/A Stanwell tithe map, 1840

DL/TI/A/44/B Stanwell tithe apportionment, 1840

Kelly's Directory of Middlesex, various dates.

Sources identified at the Surrey History Centre

CC1101/3/134/28-33 Photographs of the exterior of Stanwell Farmhouse, 2/6/1980
(previews available through SURCAT, Surrey History Centre's online archives catalogue)

Historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Promap)

1866 1:2500 scale map
1895 1:2500 scale map
1914 1:2500 scale map
1934 1:2500 scale map
1963 1:2500 scale map

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with Spelthorne Museum has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code SFS12. The full site archive will be prepared in accordance with the principals of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Kate Falconer-Hall of CgMs Consulting, for commissioning this Historic Building Record.

PLATES



Plate 1: Penny-struck pointing to brickwork of east elevation, looking west (13)



Plate 2: Principal (north) and west elevations, looking south-east (2)



Plate 3: West elevation, looking east (3)



Plate 4: South elevation, looking north (6)



Plate 5: East elevation, looking west (8)



Plate 6: Entrance corridor, looking north (14)



Plate 7: Room 1, looking north-east (15)



Plate 8: Earlier-looking brickwork on west side of chimney-stack, Room 2, looking east (21)



Plate 9: Late-18th/early-19th century brickwork to west wall of Room 2, looking west (20)



Plate 10: Room 2, looking east (19)



Plate 11: South wall of Room 3, looking south (23)



Plate 12: Door to Room 4, looking south-east (29)



Plate 13: Room 4, looking south-west (28)



Plate 14: Staircase, looking west (27)



Plate 15: Under-side of staircase, looking east (26)



Plate 16: South wall of Room 5, looking south (34)



Plate 17: Room 5, looking north (33)



Plate 18: Room 6, looking south-east (31)



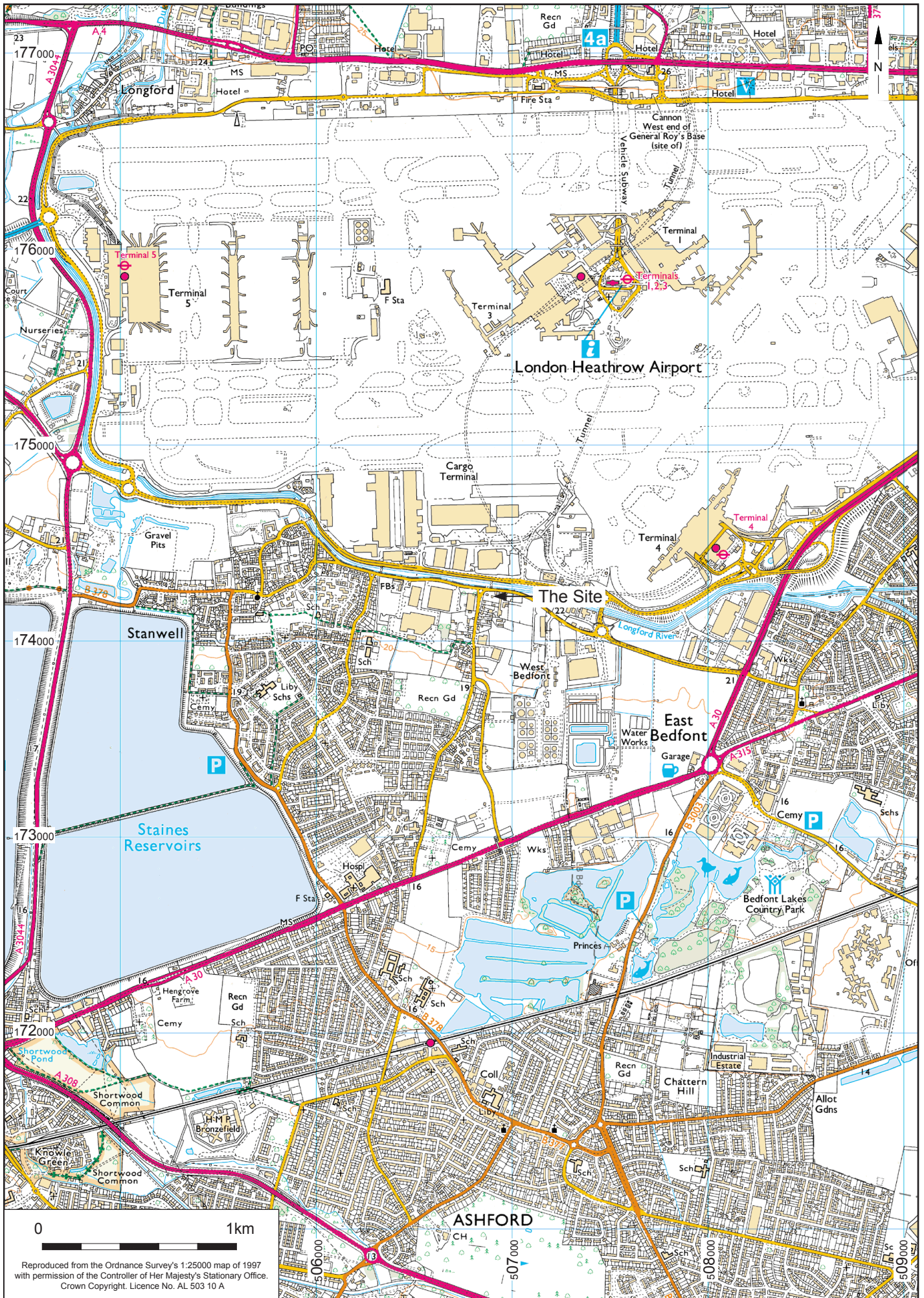
Plate 19: Room 7, looking east (32)



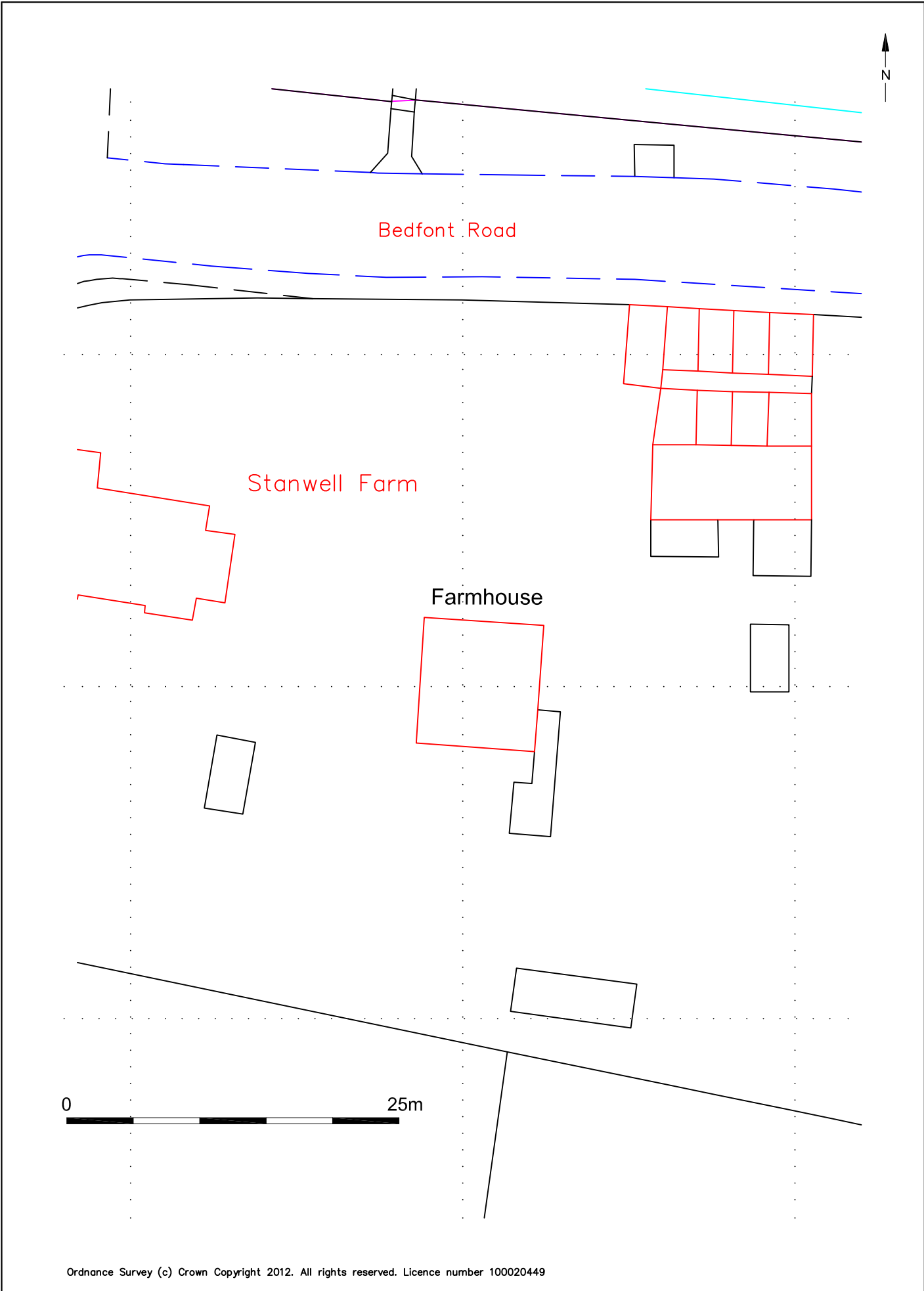
Plate 20: Room 8, looking north-west (36)



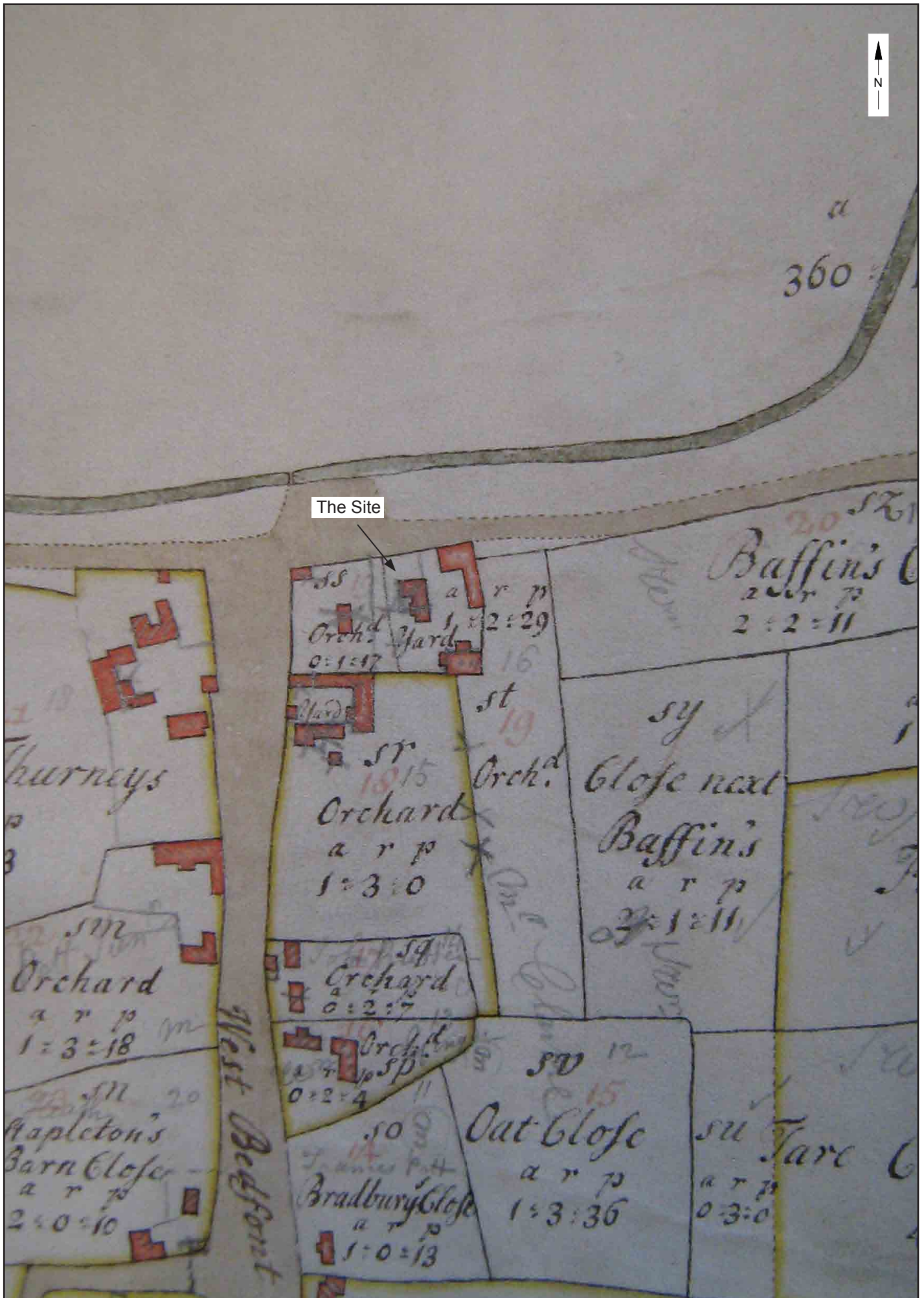
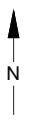
Plate 21: Roof structure visible over Room 8, looking west (37)



© Archaeology South-East		The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedfont Road, Stanwell, Surrey		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5779	Dec 2012			
Report Ref: 2012243	Drawn by: AW	Site location		



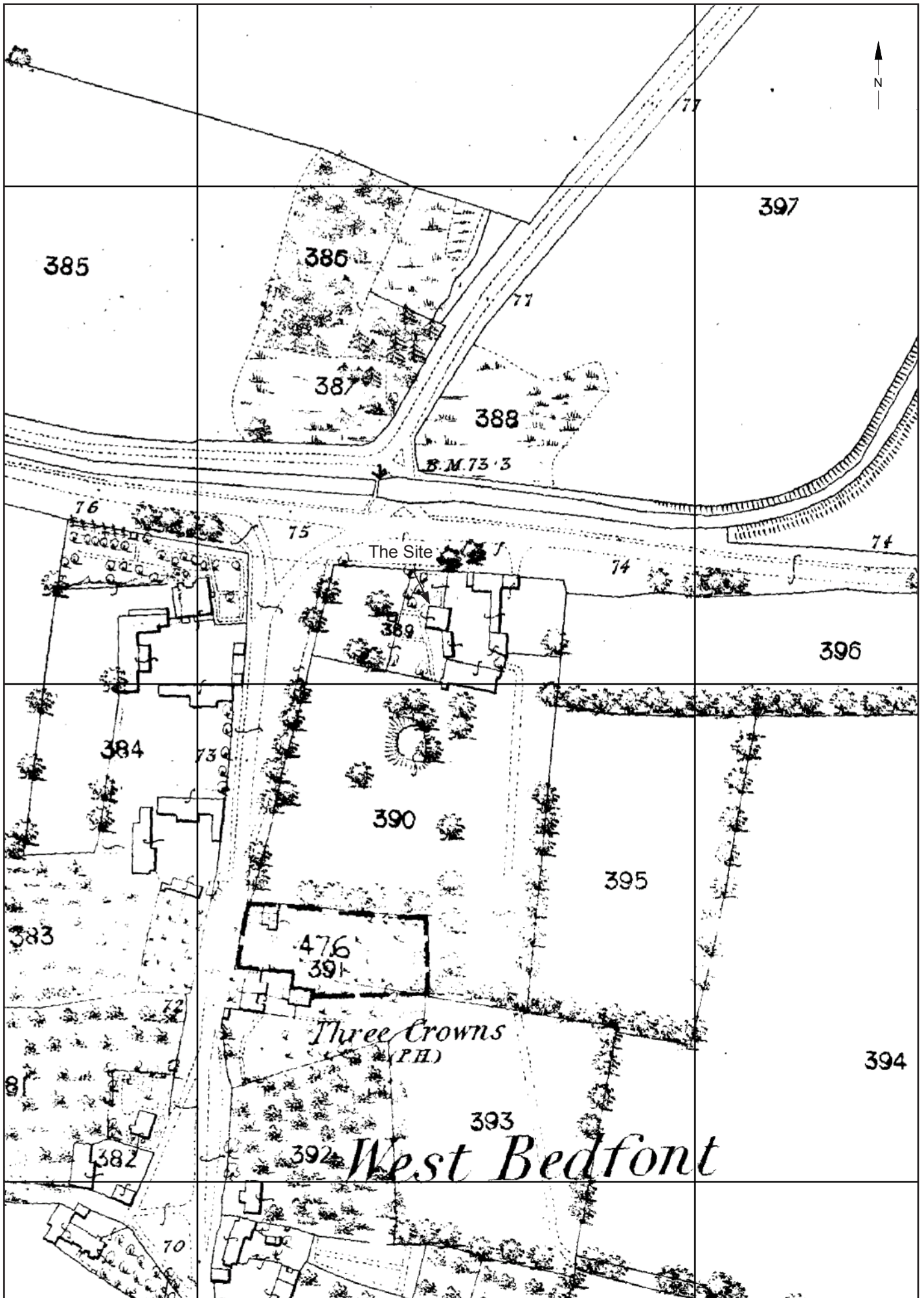
© Archaeology South-East		The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedfont Road, Stanwell, Surrey		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5779	Dec 2012	Site plan		
Report Ref: 2012243	Drawn by: AW			



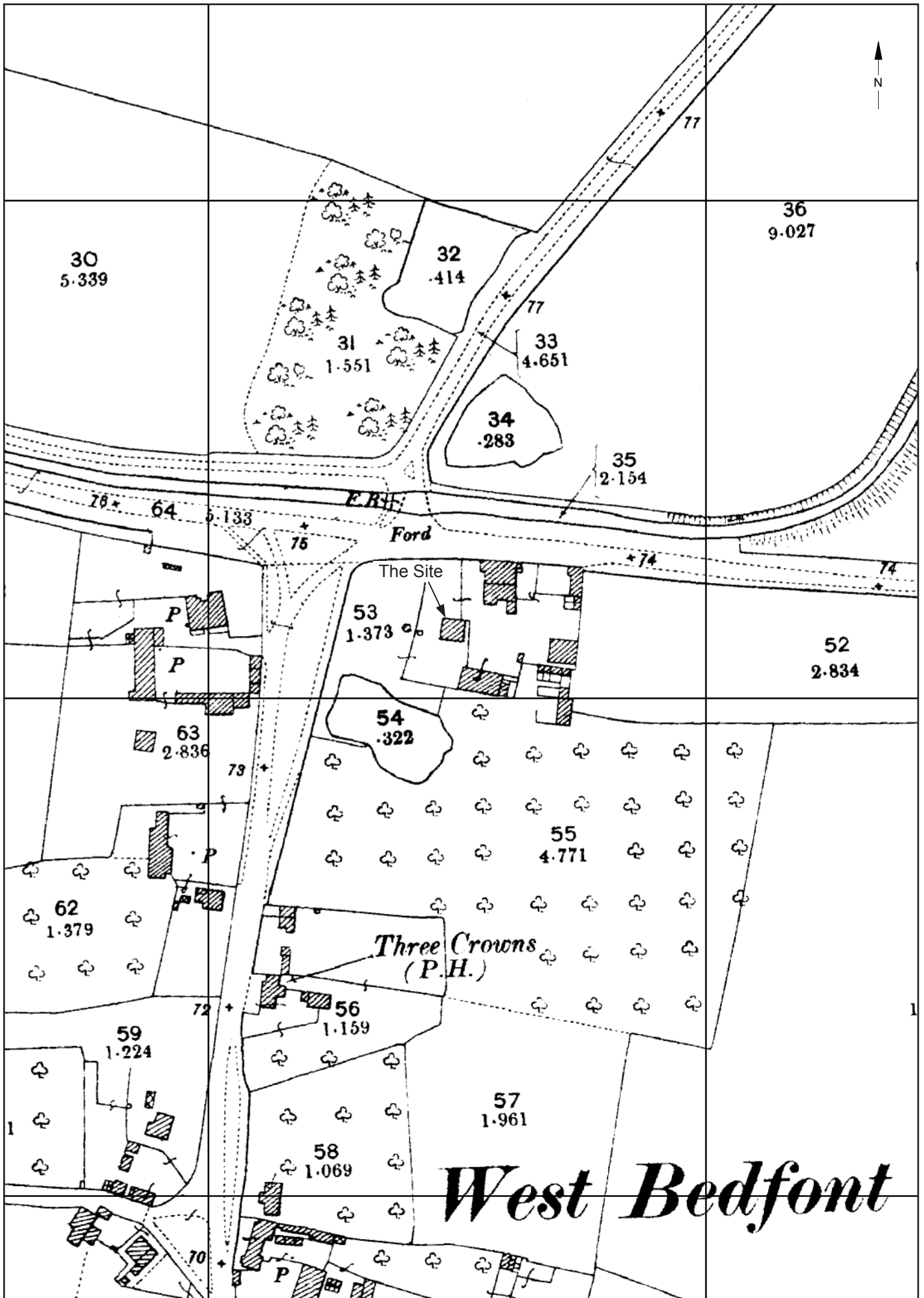
© Archaeology South-East		The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedfont, Stanwell, Surrey	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5779	Dec 2012	Plan of Stanwell parish by William Gardiner, 1748	
Report Ref: 2012243	Drawn by: AW		



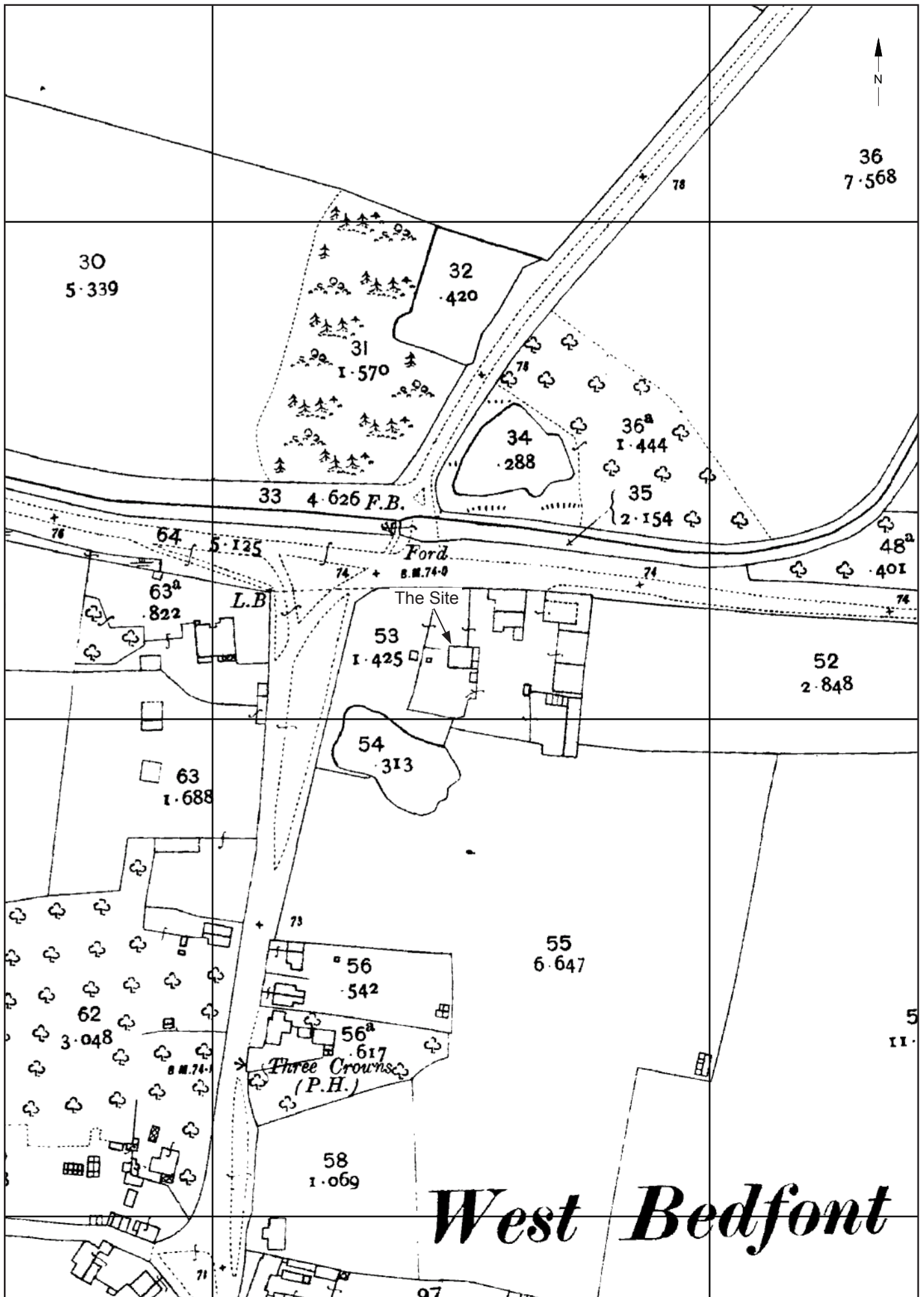
© Archaeology South-East		The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedfont, Stanwell, Surrey	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5779	Dec 2012	Stanwell title map, 1840	
Report Ref: 2012243	Drawn by: AW		



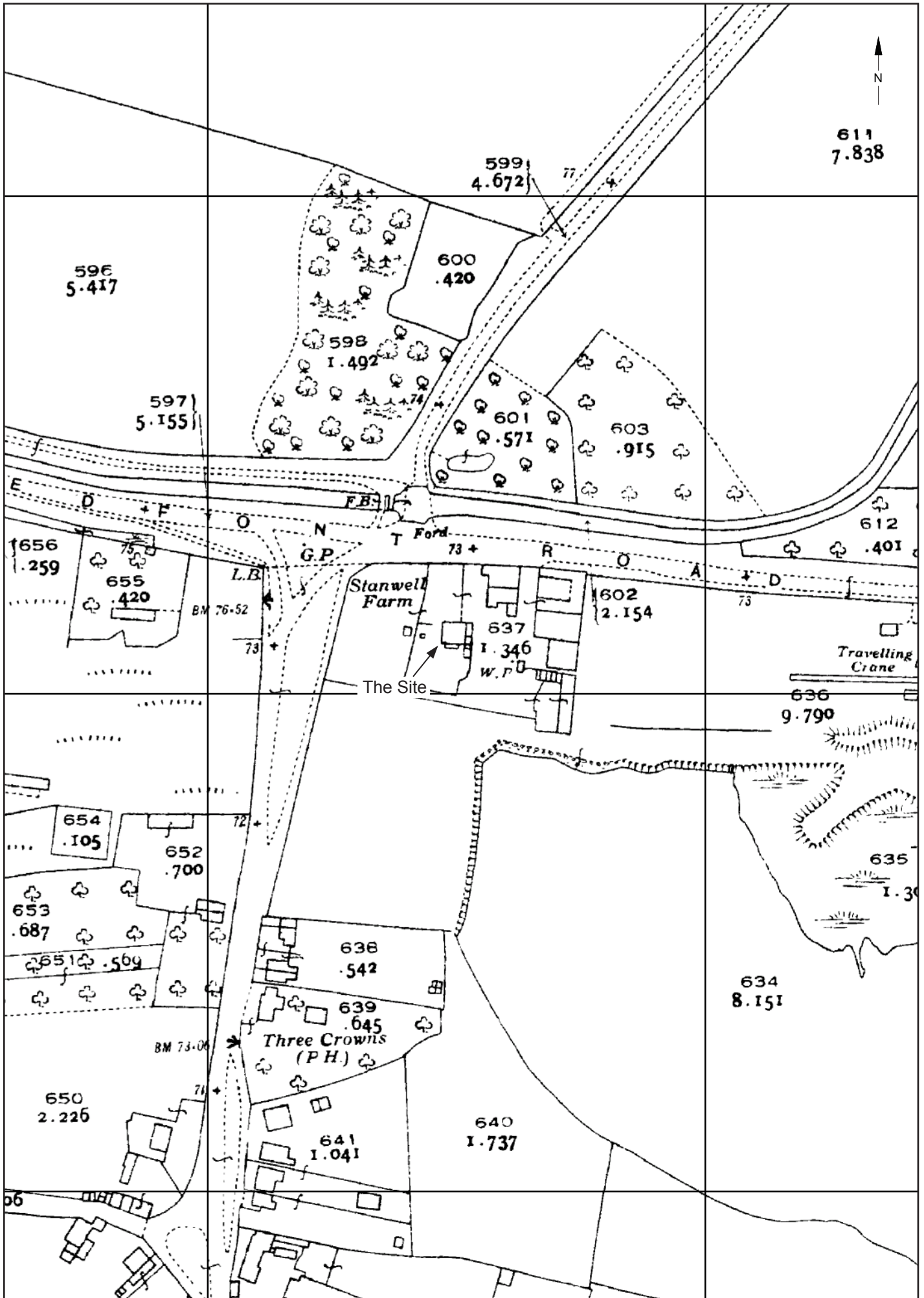
© Archaeology South-East		The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedfont, Stanwell, Surrey	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 5779	Dec 2012	Ordnance Survey map, 1866	
Report Ref: 2012243	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedfont, Stanwell, Surrey		Fig. 7
Project Ref: 5779	Dec 2012	Ordnance Survey map, 1895		
Report Ref: 2012243	Drawn by: RHC			



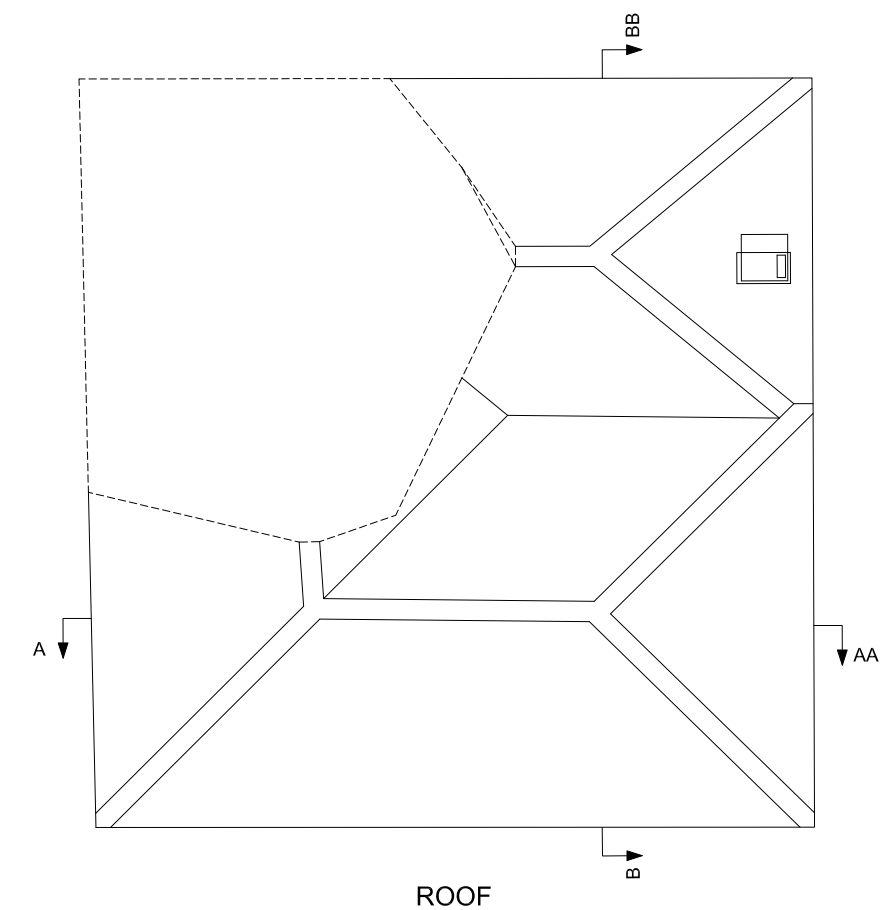
© Archaeology South-East		The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedfont, Stanwell, Surrey		Fig. 8
Project Ref: 5779	Dec 2012	Ordnance Survey map, 1914		
Report Ref: 2012243	Drawn by: RHC			



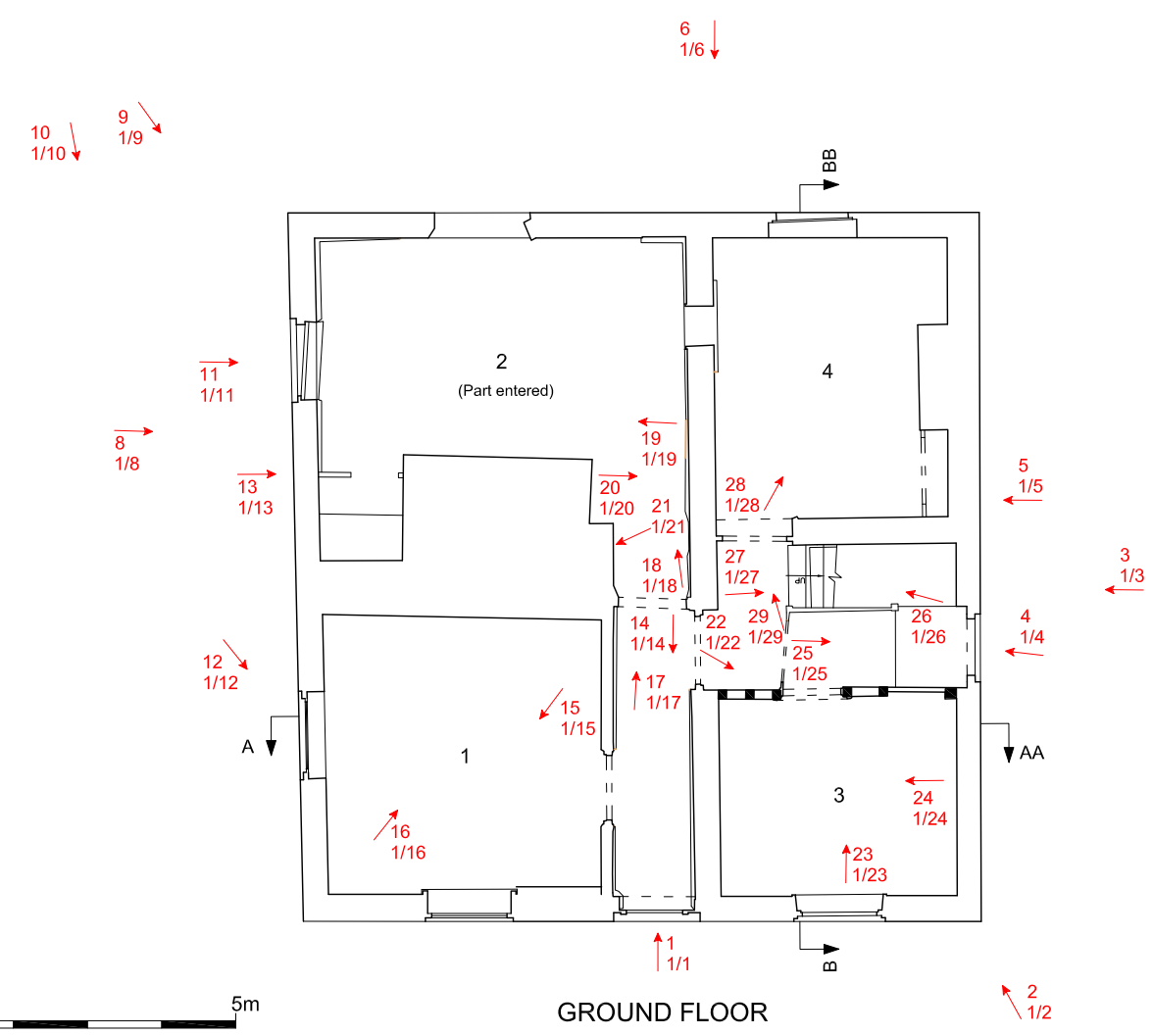
© Archaeology South-East		The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedfont, Stanwell, Surrey	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 5779	Dec 2012	Ordnance Survey map, 1934	
Report Ref: 2012243	Drawn by: RHC		



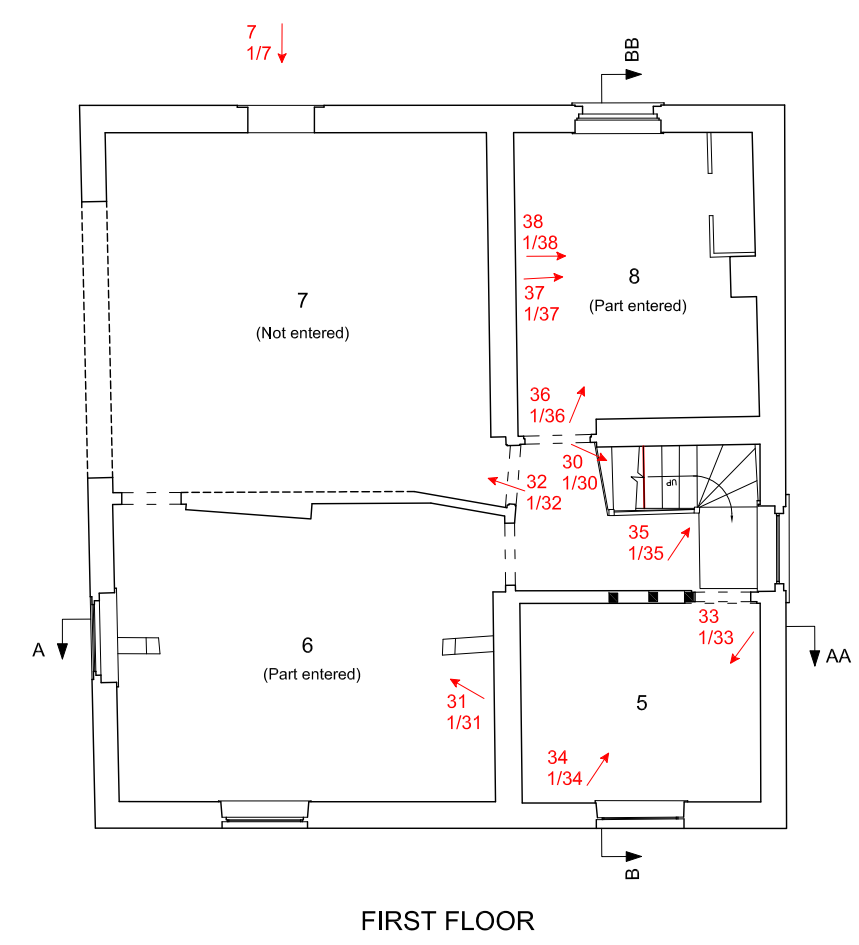
Key to photographic locations
↗ Direction of shot
1 Digital photograph no.
1/2 35mm black and white film/frame no.



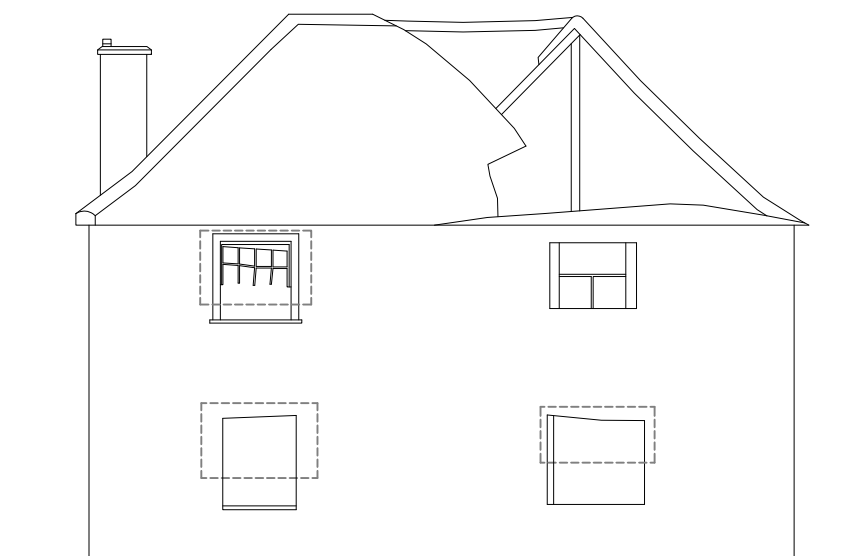
ROOF



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



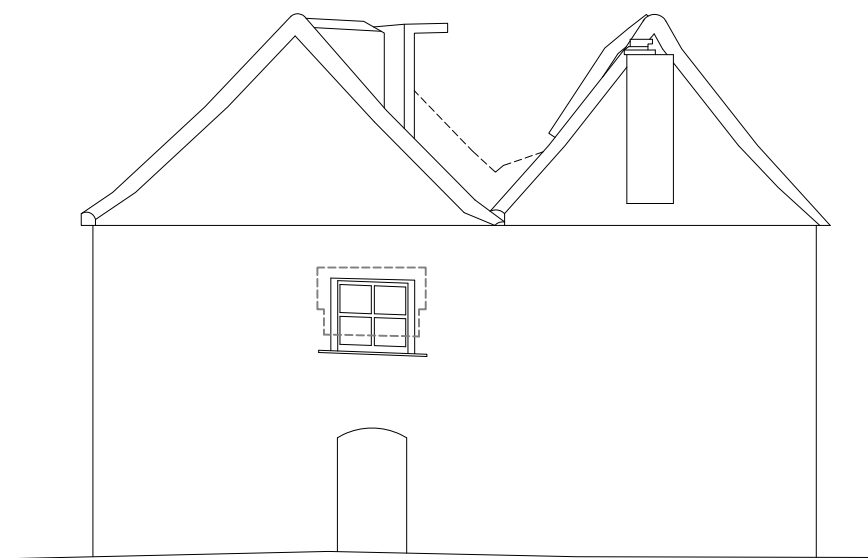
SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

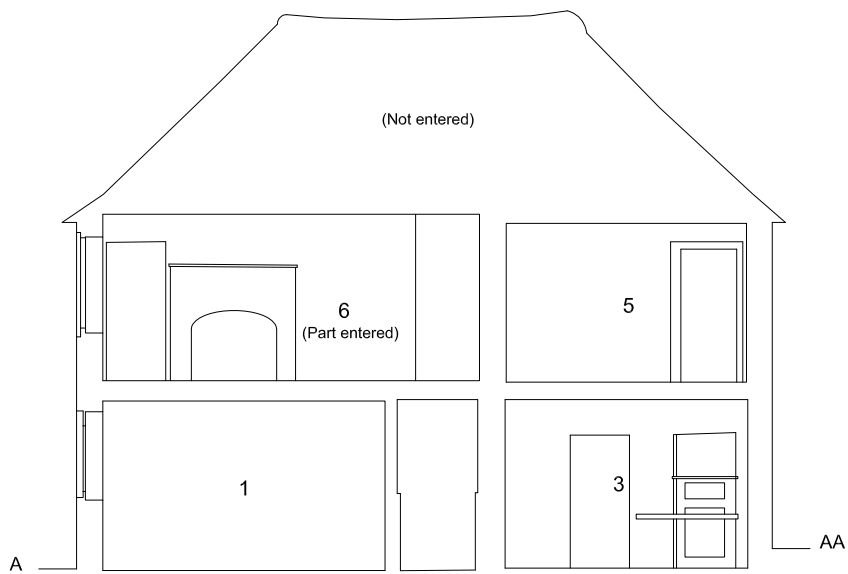


NORTH ELEVATION

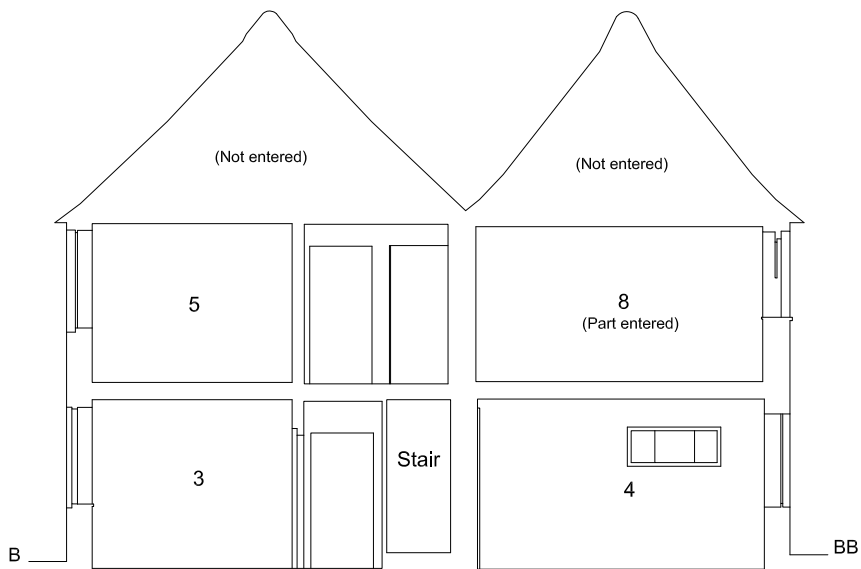


WEST ELEVATION





SECTION A



SECTION B

0 5m

© Archaeology South-East		The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedfont Road, Stanwell	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 5779	Dec 2012	Sections	
Report Ref: 2012243	Drawn by: AW		

Appendix 1 OASIS Data Collection Sheet

OASIS ID: archaeol6-138878

Project details

Project name The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedfont Road, Stanwell, Surrey, TW19 7LY: Historic Building Record

Short description of the project In November and December 2012 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of the Grade II listed farmhouse at Stanwell Farm, Bedfont Road, Stanwell, Surrey (NGR: 506903 174220). Since the late 1990s the house has stood vacant and in 2010 the house suffered a lightning strike, causing the chimney and a substantial portion of the roof to collapse. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to satisfy a condition placed upon listed building consent (10/00938/LBC) concerning the proposed demolition of the building. Aside from the building's current state of dereliction, the house as it stands - having largely escaped modernisation in the 20th century, is a relatively unaltered example of a modest farmhouse dating to the late-18th or early-19th century. Within the building however, there are fragmentary pieces of evidence to suggest that parts of an earlier building may have been incorporated within the existing structure. The historic documentary research has confirmed the existence of a house and farm on the site prior to the late-18th/early-19th century, and the maps show a change in the footprint of the farmhouse between 1748 and 1829 implying a substantial phase of rebuilding/modification at some point during this period. The later development of the site appears to be fairly typical, the maps suggesting the usual addition of smaller buildings for the housing of animals, carts and machinery, and by the mid-20th century the site clearly had an emphasis on the rearing of pigs.

Project dates Start: 27-11-2012 End: 10-12-2012

Previous/future work No / No

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Other 15 - Other

Monument type FARMHOUSE Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods techniques & "Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"

Prompt Listed Building Consent

Project location

Country England

Site location SURREY SPELTHORNE ASHFORD The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedfont Road, Stanwell, Surrey

Postcode TW19 7LY

Study area 90.00 Square metres

Site coordinates 506903 174220 506903 00 00 N 174220 00 00 E Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

[Project creators](#)

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project originator brief CgMs Consulting

Project originator design Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Ron Humphrey

Project supervisor Amy Williamson

Type of sponsor/funding body Consultant

Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

[Project archives](#)

Physical Exists? Archive No

Digital recipient Archive Spelthorne Museum

Digital Archive ID SFS12

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper recipient Archive Spelthorne Museum

Paper Archive ID SFS12

Paper available Media "Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Report"

[Project bibliography 1](#)

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title **The Farmhouse, Stanwell Farm, Bedford Road, Stanwell, Surrey, TW19 7LY: Historic Building Record**

Author(s)/Editor(s) **Williamson, A.**

Other bibliographic details **Report No. 2012243**

Date **2012**

Issuer or publisher **Archaeology South-East**

Place of issue or publication **Archaeology South-East**

Entered by **Amy Williamson (amy.williamson@ucl.ac.uk)**

Entered on **10 December 2012**

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



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Appendix 3 Building List Description

List entry Number: 1298922

BEDFONT ROAD 1. 5390 Stanwell Stanwell Farmhouse TQ 07 SE 4/22 20.7.78 II

2. Late C18 or early C19. Square 2 storey house, front now roughcast. Hipped tile roof. Two windows, glazing bar sashes with cambered heads. Central half glazed door. Modern porch. Two window return. Two chimneys.

Listing NGR: TQ0687874236

Appendix 4 Relevant entries from Stanwell tithe apportionment of 1840

Landowner	Occupier	Plot No.	Plot Name	Land-Use	Area (a. r. p.)
George Furnival	Samuel Jordan	422	The Common	Arable	5,0,33
		459	Down Corner	Ditto	16,3,14
		461	Pond Meadow	Meadow	1,3,10
		462	The Winding Shott	Arable	2,3,35
		466	The three acres	Meadow	3,2,30
		467	The six acres	Arable	5,1,38
		468	Scurges	Ditto	5,0,36
		470	The two acres	Meadow	2,1,18
		471	Farm yard etc	-	0,0,28
		472	Farm yard & premises	-	0,0,39
		473	Farm house & garden	-	0,0,32
		474	Rick yard	-	0,1,2
		475	Meadow	Meadow	2,3,22
		479	Meadow Oat Close	Ditto	1,3,30
		490	Meadow Broom Close	Ditto	6,3,13
491	Crabbs piece	Arable	26,1,35		

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