

**FORMER CATERHAM VALLEY BOARD SCHOOL,
FARNINGHAM ROAD, CATERHAM**

(NGR: 534176 156038)

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD
(ENGLISH HERITAGE LEVEL 2)
&
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



**Commissioned by
Hill Partnerships**

Report No. 2014324

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Site Code: FCA 14
Project No. 7064
Report No. 2014324

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SUMMARY

In October 2014 Archaeology South-East (ASE, a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of the former Caterham Valley Board School, Farningham Road, Caterham (NGR: 534176, 156038). The work was commissioned by Hill Partnerships in relation to the redevelopment of the site.

The building is an example of a Board School constructed in the latter part of the 19th century, with a contemporary teacher's house. The school was enlarged c.1900 with the addition of a large north-west range, and modifications and extensions to the original building. A number of ancillary buildings were constructed to the west between c.1900 and 1935. By the late 1960s/early 1970s, the school had transferred to a site immediately to the south, and the original school building became an Adult Education Centre & Day Centre.

In addition, Hill Partnerships commissioned ASE to undertake an archaeological watching brief to monitor the groundworks in the location of a predicted World War II air-raid shelter revealed by GPR survey. The watching brief took place in November 2014 and June 2016.

The watching brief of November 2014 revealed an un-expected air-raid shelter. The exposed air-raid shelter was unearthed within the southern section of the project area, at the corner of Farningham Road and Croydon Road. The shelter is a sunken, cast-in-place concrete structure featuring a staggered entrance along a flight of steps flanked by blast walls, and a single ventilation pipe to the rear. The original wooden door and hardware were intact, though rotten through, at the time of recording. What appeared to be an emergency exit (a crawl space) was apparent in the north wall of the shelter. The crawl space had been plugged with what appeared to be an asbestos concrete and so was not investigated further. Local rumour suggests that the shelter was connected with another shelter on the north side of Farningham Road.

The visit in June 2016 observed an area previously covered by a site hut, within the area of the predicted air-raid shelter. This was stripped of hardstanding ahead of the introduction of new made-ground garden deposits to increase the ground level for new back-gardens. 20th century made-ground deposits were found underlying hardstanding to, and below, the development's target reduction level. The made ground was interpreted as a levelling deposit for the overlying hardstanding.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2014 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at the former Caterham Valley Board School, Farningham Road, Caterham (NGR: 533875 184784; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Hill Partnerships in order to fulfil a condition placed on planning permission for the redevelopment of the site (Ref. TA/2013/72/COND1).
- 1.2 The buildings were recorded to English Heritage Level 2 standard (English Heritage 2006), in accordance with the requirements of the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (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 September 2014. The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant IfA standards and guidance.
- 2.2 The buildings were recorded to English Heritage Level 2 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). A Level 2 record is essentially a descriptive record. A basic photographic record (external shots only) was made of the later school buildings to provide context.
- 2.3 The site was visited by Katya Harrow and Hannah Green on the 7th October 2014 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes, the verification of existing measured survey drawings, and the production of a photographic record. The first floor of the former teacher's cottage, attached to the main school building, was not accessible due to the unsafe condition of the staircase.
- 2.4 The drawn record comprises floor plans of the building to illustrate its layout, together with external elevation drawings. These are based on existing measured drawings supplied by Frank Reynolds Architects, which have been verified for their accuracy, and amended and annotated where necessary. The resulting scaled drawings are included within the report as Figs. 9 & 10.
- 2.5 The photographic record was made using high-quality digital photography. Within the report selected images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the digital photography (Appendix 2) and location plots (Figs. 2, 9 & 10). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.
- 2.6 The site has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment by Archaeology South-East (Brooks 2014), which records the historic background of the site. All sources consulted are listed in Section 7.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is located close to the eastern edge of Caterham, Surrey, and comprises two areas of land situated to the north and south of Farningham Road (hereafter referred to as the north site and the south site). The sites are bound on the western side by the B2208 Croydon Road, and by residential development to the north, east and south (NGR: 534176 156038; Figs. 1 & 2).
- 3.2 The north site comprises a rectangular plot containing the Victorian school and later school buildings, a playground and car park. The south site contains a large, irregular L-shaped building and a car park. None of the buildings are statutorily listed or located within a conservation area.

4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The following background concerning the history of the site has largely been derived from the archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (Brooks 2014).
- 4.2 Historic maps show that the site was undeveloped until the later 19th century, and had been used for arable farming. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1869 (Fig. 3) shows the present road layout demarcated, although the buildings are not present. By 1896 (Fig. 4), the Caterham Valley Board School is shown on the north site. The school was designed by Richard Martin and opened on January 10th 1876 (Brooks 2014). School boards emerged as a result of the 1870 Education Act, which first encouraged churches to build schools with building grants; however, where such efforts were inadequate, it allowed for boards to establish and administer schools (Harwood 2010, 33).
- 4.3 By 1912-1913 (Fig. 5), the school had been extended at its north-west corner and at the southern end of its south range, and outbuildings had been constructed on the land immediately to the east of the school. By 1935 (Fig. 6) a building had been constructed in the south-east corner of the site. The south site remained undeveloped until the mid-20th century, when two buildings were constructed on the western side of the site between 1935 and 1958 (Fig. 7). By this date, the school was known as Caterham Valley County Primary Mixed School, and the building attached to the north-east corner of the main school building was described as School House. Minor accretions had been added to the buildings at the centre of the site.
- 4.4 By 1969-75 (Fig. 8), the school had become the Caterham Valley Adult Education Centre & Day Centre, and the Caterham Valley County Primary Mixed School occupied the south site, comprising five rectangular buildings arranged around what was presumably a central playground. Post-1969-1975 the south site has been redeveloped with the present large L-shaped building, most recently used as a Social Services and Family Centre.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS (FIGS. 2, 9 & 10)

Overview of the buildings

- 5.1 The north site contains the principal school building, which is located towards the west of the site, and dates to the late 19th century, with later additions. East of the school are two outbuildings, roughly in the centre of the site, of late 19th/early 20th century date, linked and extended by later additions. The south-east corner of the site contains a large single storey building, clad with corrugated iron, constructed between 1912-13 and 1935.
- 5.2 The south site is occupied by a large modern brick building which post-dates 1969-1975.

Former Caterham Valley Board School – Exterior

- 5.3 The school building comprises a number of original and later ranges, forming an irregularly T-shaped plan (Fig. 9). The original late 19th century school building is single storey, constructed in a Gothic revival style and formed of two linear ranges constructed perpendicular to each other, the north range being aligned east-west and the south range north-south, with two shorter, projecting ranges on the north and east elevations. Unless otherwise stated, all are constructed in yellow stock brick laid in English bond, with red brick dressings and a red brick plinth which varies in height to accommodate the slope of the site. The steeply-pitched roofs are clad with handmade clay tiles with bands of decorative club tiles and alternate crested terracotta ridge tiles with pierced quatrefoil detailing. Metal vent terminals are noticeable at regular intervals close to the ridge line. At the north-east corner is a two storey cottage, attached to the main school building and of contemporary date, likely to have formed teacher's accommodation. At the north-west corner of the school is a later addition to the building, constructed c.1900.
- 5.4 The north range of the original school building is largely obscured by structures to the north and south; its brick gable ends to the east and west are detailed with paired lancet vents with timber louvres, below which is a pair of large pointed-arched windows on the eastern side and a single large pointed-arched window on the western side.
- 5.5 The south range is of similar character and has been extended to the south by approximately 2.5m with closely-matching brickwork and detailing (Plate 1). Its roof has a projecting gable with steeply-pitched roof, above which is a timber-framed bell turret, with arched timber braces and trefoils, sited on the ridge of the main roof. A bell is still *in situ*. These features would have been located centrally on the original roof. The gable contains a pair of lancet vents with timber louvres, below which is a pair of large pointed-arched windows with timber casements with glazing bars, separated by a brick buttress. Additional windows take the form of pointed-arched casements in timber frames set in flat-arched openings. These are later additions, probably inserted when the building was extended to the south. The south elevation contains a large central, metal-framed window with segmental-arched brick head, to either side

of which is a smaller, matching window (Plate 2). The brickwork of the gable contains three narrow recesses arranged in a similar configuration and echoing the gable vents of the original parts of the building. The west elevation of the range is largely blank, and partially obscured by a low, flat-roofed addition of probable mid-20th century date (Plate 3). The roof of the main range has two tall chimneys, constructed in matching yellow brick close to the base of the roof slope; the southernmost chimney is a later addition associated with the extension of the range. A short range projects eastwards at the northern end of the range, constructed in matching brickwork, with a half hipped roof and containing a large segmental-arched window beneath its gable, and a blocked window to the south, largely obscured by later additions. A small, flat-roofed structure, in matching brickwork, links it with the north range.

- 5.6 The north-east range forms an addition to the original building, constructed c.1900 (Plate 4). Its construction utilises both yellow and red brick, arranged in Flemish bond with a red brick plinth; its roof is hipped with sprocketed eaves and a gablet at its southern end. The roof is covered with clay tiles, again laid with bands of decorative club tiles, and continuous crested terracotta ridge tiles with pierced trefoil decoration. The principal elevation of the range faces north and features red brick gabled projections; that to the east containing a pointed arched window with roundel window above, that to the west containing a large segmental arched window, all with gauged brick dressings. Both projections include ornate red brick chimneys on their eastern side. A dormer window with pediment is situated between the two gables. To the east is a doorway with red brick surround and three-centred arched gauged brick head with foliate keystone, containing a glazed timber fanlight and modern timber door. The elevation continues eastwards with the north gable end of the original school building, with a pointed-arched window and paired lancet vents above, and the north elevation of the teacher's house (see section 5.20). The west elevation of the range is detailed with a central projecting panel of red brickwork, which continues above the eaves line with a Queen Anne-style gable containing a pair of tilting timber windows with glazing bars and detailed with stone volutes, moulded coping and a ball finial (Plate 5). Below the gable is a large terracotta panel with lettering in relief which reads 'Caterham Valley Board School'. The south elevation is relatively plain, with a single door at its eastern end sheltered by a clay-tiled, mono-pitched door hood, with timber brackets supported by stone corbels. A dormer window with pediment is sited centrally on the roof slope.
- 5.7 A small, single storey extension has been added to the western side of the building: initially this comprised a late 19th/early 20th century addition in the angle of the main north and south ranges, subsequently extended westwards in the mid-20th century in a matching style. It is constructed in yellow brick which is arranged in English bond to the original part and stretcher bond to the extension, with a red brick plinth and bull-nosed yellow brick dressings to the south-east corner. The roof is flat and hidden behind a brick parapet. A doorway is located on its southern side, adjacent to the south range, above which is a stone lintel engraved with 'BOYS' (Plate 6). Two modern windows

are sited on the south elevation with a further window to the north. Its west elevation is blank.

Former Caterham Valley Board School - Interior

- 5.8 All interior wall and ceiling finishes had been stripped at the time of the survey, exposing the underlying construction. All internal fixtures and fittings, including doors and fireplace surrounds, some internal partitions, had been removed.

Rooms 1 & 2

- 5.9 Rooms 1 & 2 are located in the north-western corner of the building and form the main portion of the late 19th/early 20th century addition to the building (Plate 7). A wide door opening provides access between the two rooms. The walls of both rooms are faced with brown glazed bricks up to dado height, above which the now-exposed brickwork would have had a plastered finish. The floor is covered with wooden parquet arranged in a herringbone pattern; the floor on the western side of Room 2 is concrete. The roof is of clasped purlin type with paired common rafters meeting at a ridgeboard. The trusses are bolted together and comprise substantial principal rafters, supported by chamfered arch braces springing from stone corbels midway up the walls. Striping on the rafters and joists, characteristic of a former lath and plaster finish, shows that the rooms would originally have been ceiled above collar height with skelings. Room 1 is lit by dormers to the north, west and south walls, and a large pair of sliding sashes, with top lights above, on the north wall. Room 2 is lit by a large, pointed-arched window on its northern wall and a high level window/dormer on the west wall. Both rooms were heated: Room 1 has a fireplace on its north wall and Room 2 a fireplace in its north-east corner (Plate 8). Small metal grilles inserted into the walls would have provided ventilation

Room 3

- 5.10 Room 3 forms a small corridor/entrance lobby, providing access to the school from Beechwood Road to the north. It is entered via a doorway with segmental arched glazed overlight and allows access to rooms to the east, south and west. Its ceilings joists bear evidence for a former lath and plaster finish, and the floor is of concrete. The brickwork of the walls would have been obscured by a plaster finish.

Room 4

- 5.11 Room 4 forms the small projecting range on the north side of the original school building. The walls bear evidence of having been clad below dado height, possibly with tiles, above which the brickwork is painted/whitewashed. The floor is of concrete. The roof structure is similar to that above Rooms 1 & 2, although here the single, central truss includes a king post with king struts above the collar (Plate 9). The room was ceiled above collar height with skelings. A metal, timber-lined vent with timber ceiling terminal, and small metal grilles in the north wall would have provided ventilation. The room is lit

by a large pointed-arched window on its northern side and was heated by a fireplace in the south-west corner.

Room 5

- 5.12 Room 5 occupies the whole of the original linear north range, aligned east-west and forming a long room, lit by large pointed-arched windows at the east and west ends, and three dormer windows, which are located at either end of the range on the northern side and centrally to the south (Plate 10). As in Room 4, the brick walls appear to have been clad to dado height and painted above, and the floor is of concrete. The roof is of the same form, with king post trusses, two ceiling vents, and was ceiled above collar height with skelings. Two fireplaces are located on the north wall, while the east and west walls contain metal grilles for ventilation. The room is accessed by a tall double-width doorway on the north wall, leading to Room 2 (possibly in the location of an original window); further doorways lead to Rooms 1, 3 and 4, a corridor to the south (Room 6) and a small flat-roofed entrance lobby on the eastern side.

Room 6

- 5.13 A corridor (Room 6) runs along the northern end of the south range at its junction with the north range. It is accessed via two doorways from Room 5, the western of which is a double-width opening which appears to have been inserted or widened with a modern metal lintel above. The brick walls have remnants of a painted/whitewashed finish and the floor is concrete. The roof over the main part of the corridor is pitched and would have been ceiled above collar height with skelings; the east skeling contains a modern rooflight. The corridor continues into a small, flat-roofed lobby at its eastern end, lit by a modern rooflight and a window which occupies the location of a former door, blocked below the present window with breezeblocks; the lobby was ceiled with lath and plaster. At the western end, a doorway with chamfered yellow brick jambs and painted stone blocks forming a shouldered arch marks the likely location of an original entrance doorway, now enclosed within a later addition (Plate 11). A blocked doorway on the southern wall would originally have provided access to Room 8.

Room 7

- 5.14 Room 7 occupies the small projecting range on the east side of the original school building, formerly subdivided, with partitions now removed. The room appears to have been clad up to dado height, possibly with glazed tiles, with a painted/whitewashed finish to the brickwork above. The roof is formed of simple paired rafters and was formerly ceiled with skelings. A large mullion and transomed window with multi-paned casements lights the room on its eastern side; a further window on the southern side has been partially bricked up to form a high-level window, now blocked by later additions. The room was possibly heated by a fireplace in its south-east corner: remnants of a stack appear to have been retained above the height of two inserted door openings to the south and west, although no evidence of the stack is visible externally (Plate 12).

Room 8

- 5.15 Room 8 occupies the southern range of the original school building, aligned north-south (Plate 13). It appears to have functioned as the school hall and was accessed via a central double-width doorway at its northern end, now blocked. The walls of the room are of brick with a painted finish, and the floor is set with timber bearers with nails, probably for a boarded finish. The roof matches the form of the north range, with king post trusses, formerly ceiled above collar level with skellings. The room was ventilated by three roof vents and metal grilles on the east and west walls. It is lit by two original large pointed-arched windows with multi-pane casements to the western wall, the small pointed-arched casements set in flat-headed surrounds being a later addition. The room contains three doorways on the east side, the north and south of which are later insertions with concrete lintels; the central doorway occupies the position of an original doorway that has been modified. The original northern part of the hall was heated by two fireplaces on its eastern side.
- 5.16 The hall has been extended at its southern end, evident by a change in plane of the brickwork on the western wall and a visibly newer roof structure. According to historic maps this occurred c.1900. The later south wall of the hall contains a large tripartite window and an additional chimney stack on the eastern wall formed part of the additions.

Room 9

- 5.17 Room 9 occupies a later addition on the eastern side of the south range, which previously formed a series of small storage cupboards and WCs, the majority of the partitions having been removed by the time of the survey (Plate 14).

Room 10

- 5.18 Room 10 is a small addition of probable early 20th century date, located on the west side of the south range at its junction with the north range. It forms an L-shaped flat-roofed room/lobby, entered from a doorway on the south side and providing access to the corridor at the northern end of the south range (Room 6). The room is ceiled with deep-section joists which were faced with lath and plaster, and has a smooth plaster finish to the walls, which are plain with the exception of bull-nosing to the corner adjacent to the western jamb of the door on the south side. A single window on the southern side lights the room. The addition was itself extended to the west by a single room in the mid-20th century.

Teacher's House – Exterior

- 5.19 A self-contained, L-shaped house of one-and-a-half storeys is attached to the north-east corner of the school. This was contemporary with the original school building and is likely to have formed teacher's accommodation. It is

constructed in a combination of render and yellow brick, laid in English bond with red brick dressings, with a hipped roof with a half-hipped gable facing north and prominent painted timber bargeboards/soffits. The roof is covered with clay tiles and includes alternate crested terracotta tiles with pierced quatrefoil decoration and bands of decorative club tiles on its east-facing roof slope.

- 5.20 The principal elevation faces north (Plate 15). It is constructed in brickwork and is relatively plain, with a single window at ground floor level with a lucarne window with half-hipped roof punctuating the eaves above. The gabled projection at the eastern end is blank save a red brick band roughly mid-way up the elevation. A small porch with hipped, clay-tiled roof, with doorway facing west and a small sash window facing north, is located in the angle of the two wings. The east elevation is similarly plain, constructed in brickwork with two windows at both ground and first floor levels; those to the first floor are sliding sashes punctuating the eaves, the southernmost of which has a half-hipped dormer roof (Plate 16). A chimney of matching yellow brick is located close to the ridge at its southern end.
- 5.21 The south elevation is faced with render (Plate 17). It contains two windows at first floor level, one of which could be seen to be a sliding sash of two-panes-over-two and one at ground floor level, and an external yellow brick chimney which projects from a brick small lean-to with slate roof. The remainder of the elevation is obscured by later additions: a single storey addition, likely to have been constructed between 1896 and 1912-13, with rendered walls and a brick parapet, is sited at the eastern end. Two further small additions to the south, faced with a combination of brick and weatherboarding, are of probable mid-20th century date.

Teacher's House – Interior

- 5.22 The house is arranged with accommodation to either side of a central entrance/stair hall. At ground floor level, two rooms are located at its eastern end, north and south of the chimney stack, with a single, large room west of the stair hall. This layout is replicated at first floor level; the first floor was not surveyed due to the poor condition of the staircase. Doors and architraves had generally been removed.
- 5.23 The principal access to the house is from the porch on the northern side; the doorway has a moulded architrave. This leads to a hallway which has plastered walls, lath and plaster ceiling, and plain skirting. The stair is of dog-leg type with winders, with a closed string, turned newel posts with bun finials and pendant and stick balusters (Plate 18). Simple timber panelling with plain recessed panels encloses the understair area and forms a cupboard; the door has been removed.

Room 11

- 5.24 Room 11 is a large room west of the stair hall (Plate 19). It is relatively plain with a shallow skirting, and is lit by two windows: a triple sliding sash window to the north and a later high level paired casement to the south. It was heated

by a fireplace on the western wall, now blocked with the surround removed. The concrete floor retains evidence of nails, presumably for a boarded finish.

Room 12

- 5.25 Room 12 occupies the northern side of the building, to the east of the stair hall. It has a plain shallow skirting, a concrete floor that was previously boarded, and is lit by a pair of sliding sash windows on the eastern wall. It was heated by a fireplace on the southern wall; the fire surround is of green glazed tiles and of probable mid-20th century date with a gas fire (Plate 20).

Room 13

- 5.26 Room 13 occupies the southern half of the building and was used as a kitchen, with tiling to the walls and a linoleum floor. A blocked fireplace is located on the north wall, and the room was lit by a window on its east wall, now removed.
- 5.27 The kitchen leads to a small lobby to the south, which provides access to a bathroom, store and an external door which opens onto the small enclosed yard to the east; all are contained within the late 19th/early 20th century extension to the building. Attached to the east is a self-contained boiler room, which could not be accessed.

Ancillary Buildings

- 5.28 The northern part of the site contains three ancillary buildings, located to the east of the former school.

Building A

- 5.29 Building A is a small, single storey outbuilding, constructed between 1896 and 1912-13 (Plate 21). It is built in yellow brick with a pitched, clay-tiled roof. A small chimney is sited at the western end of the roof; the building is understood to contain three kilns and have functioned, at least in more recent times, as a pottery studio (Hill Partnership, pers. comm.).

Building B

- 5.30 Building B is attached to Building A via small brick link structures and formed part of the pottery studio (Plate 22). It is a single storey yellow brick structure with hipped roof clad with sheet metal with standing seams. A corresponding structure, open-sided to the north and south, appears on historic maps between 1897 and 1912-13; the building has been extended on all four sides by later additions. It is possible that it originally formed a covered play area which would have allowed children to exercise in bad weather, or an open-air teaching space (Harwood 2010, 43-45, 57).

Building C

- 5.31 Building C is located in the south-east corner of the north site and occupies an elevated position on a raised platform with flint retaining wall (Plate 23). It is a linear structure aligned north-south with walls and pitched roof covered with corrugated iron cladding. The building was constructed between 1912-13 and 1935 and has previously functioned as a dance studio.

Social Services and Family Centre

- 5.32 The former Social Services and Family Centre is a large, L-shaped building which occupies the south site (Plate 24). A two-storey brick-built structure, it was constructed post-1969-75.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The former Caterham Valley Board School provides a good example of a Board School constructed in the latter part of the 19th century and designed in the Gothic style by Richard Martin, which was substantially extended c.1900 including the addition of a north-west range which has echoes of both the Arts and Crafts and Queen Anne styles. The Queen Anne style grew in popularity for school buildings as a secular alternative to the prevalent Gothic style, principally due to the influential designs of the London Board architect E.R. Robson and his book of 1874 *School Architecture* (English Heritage, 2011). The design and scale of the building renders it a notable local landmark and it is likely to have been designed with this in mind (English Heritage, 2011).
- 6.2 The building displays many of the common features of Board Schools of the period, being constructed in brick, with large windows, high roofs and gable ends being reflective of a concern to provide good light (Harwood 2010, 35, 37). The building has lost the majority of its original fixtures and fittings, which are likely to have been plain (English Heritage, 2011). However, some characteristic internal features survive including the prominent roof trusses spanning the wide roof spans, the natural ventilation system, which would have kept a supply of fresh air in circulation, and glazed brickwork to the interior walls, which would have allowed for easy cleaning (Harwood 2010, 43, 84). The engraved lintel denoting the boys' entrance, on the south side of the small late 19th-early 20th century addition to the western side of the south range, provides evidence that boys, girls, and possibly infants, were segregated.
- 6.3 Although subject to later modifications and accretions, the original form and layout of the building, with its attached teacher's house, and its historic alterations, are largely traceable within the surviving fabric. While the layout of the original school building suggests it included two large open halls, it is probable that these were subdivided, by curtains or lightweight folding partitions, to provide separate classrooms for girls, boys and infants, the separate hall being an unusual feature before 1880 when it became a formal requirement in London schools and then widely-adopted (Harwood 2010, 39-

40, 43). This suggests that the extension of the south range probably occurred in the late 19th century to provide a larger room suitable as a hall.

- 6.4 The ancillary buildings west of the site provide evidence of the school's further expansion during the 20th century.

7.0 REFERENCES

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8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with a suitable local museum has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code FCA 14. 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 Mervyn Stevens of Hill Partnerships, for commissioning this Historic Building Record.

PLATES



Plate 1: West elevation, looking north-west (42)



Plate 2: South elevation of south range (130)



Plate 3: East elevation of south range (1)



Plate 4: North elevation of north-east range, looking south-east (135)



Plate 5: West elevation of the north-west range, looking north-east (35)



Plate 6: Doorway in late 19th/early 20th century addition on west side of south range (29)



Plate 7: Room 1, looking north-east (44)



Plate 8: Fireplace in Room 2 (56)



Plate 9: Central roof truss in Room 4 (63)



Plate 10: Room 5, looking west (66)



Plate 11: Probable original doorway to south range, now enclosed within Room 10 (106)



Plate 12: Room 7, showing possible remnants of stack in south-west corner (79)



Plate 13: Room 8, looking south (85)



Plate 14: Room 9, looking north (97)



Plate 15: North elevation of teacher's house and original school building, looking south-east (137)



Plate 16: East elevation of teacher's house (16)



Plate 17: South elevation of teacher's house (4)



Plate 18: Entrance/stair hall in teacher's house (116)



Plate 19: Room 11, looking south-west (114)



Plate 20: Fireplace in Room 12 (112)



Plate 21: Building A, looking south-east (122)



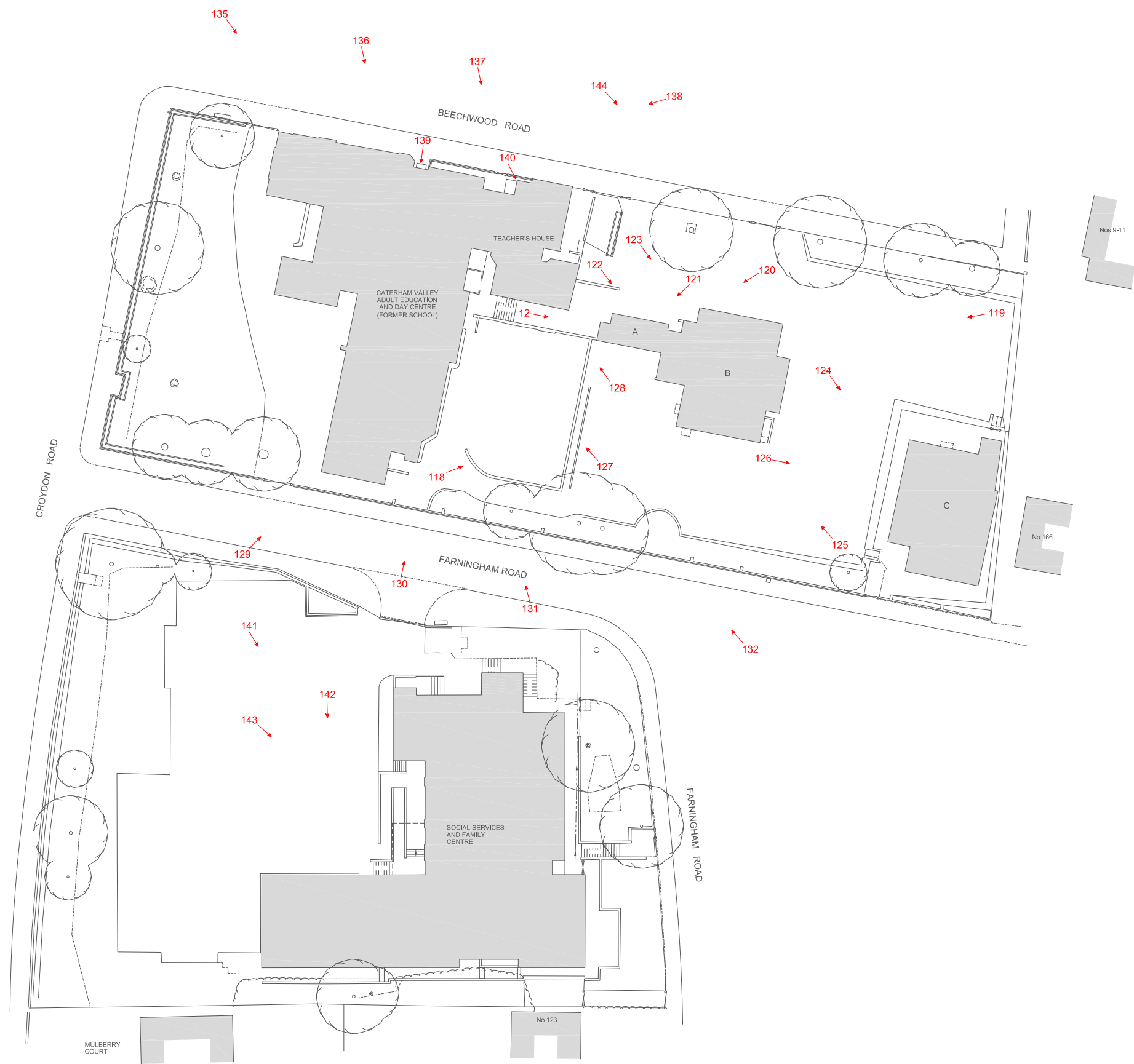
Plate 22: Building B, looking north-west (125)



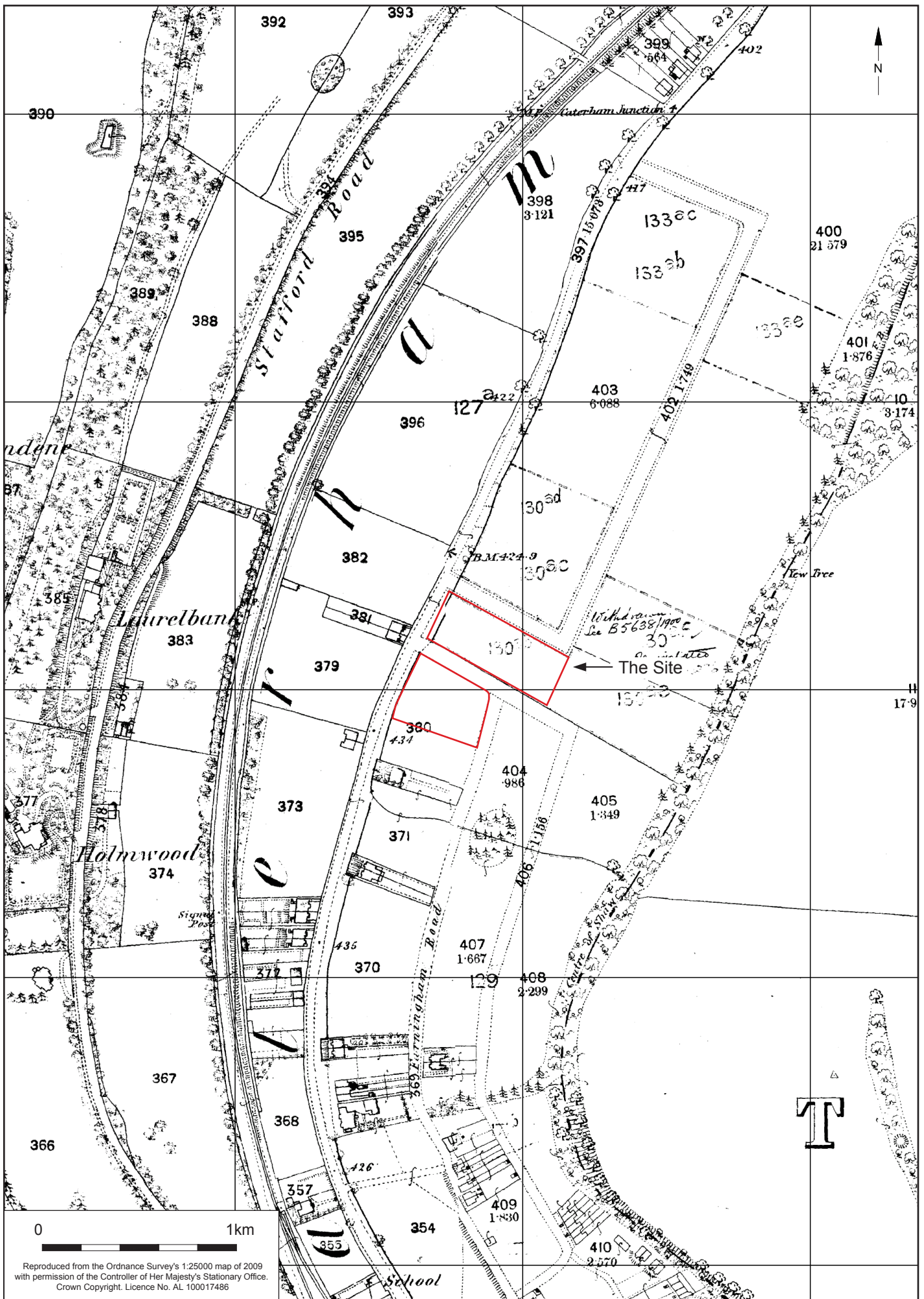
Plate 23: Building C, looking south-east (124)



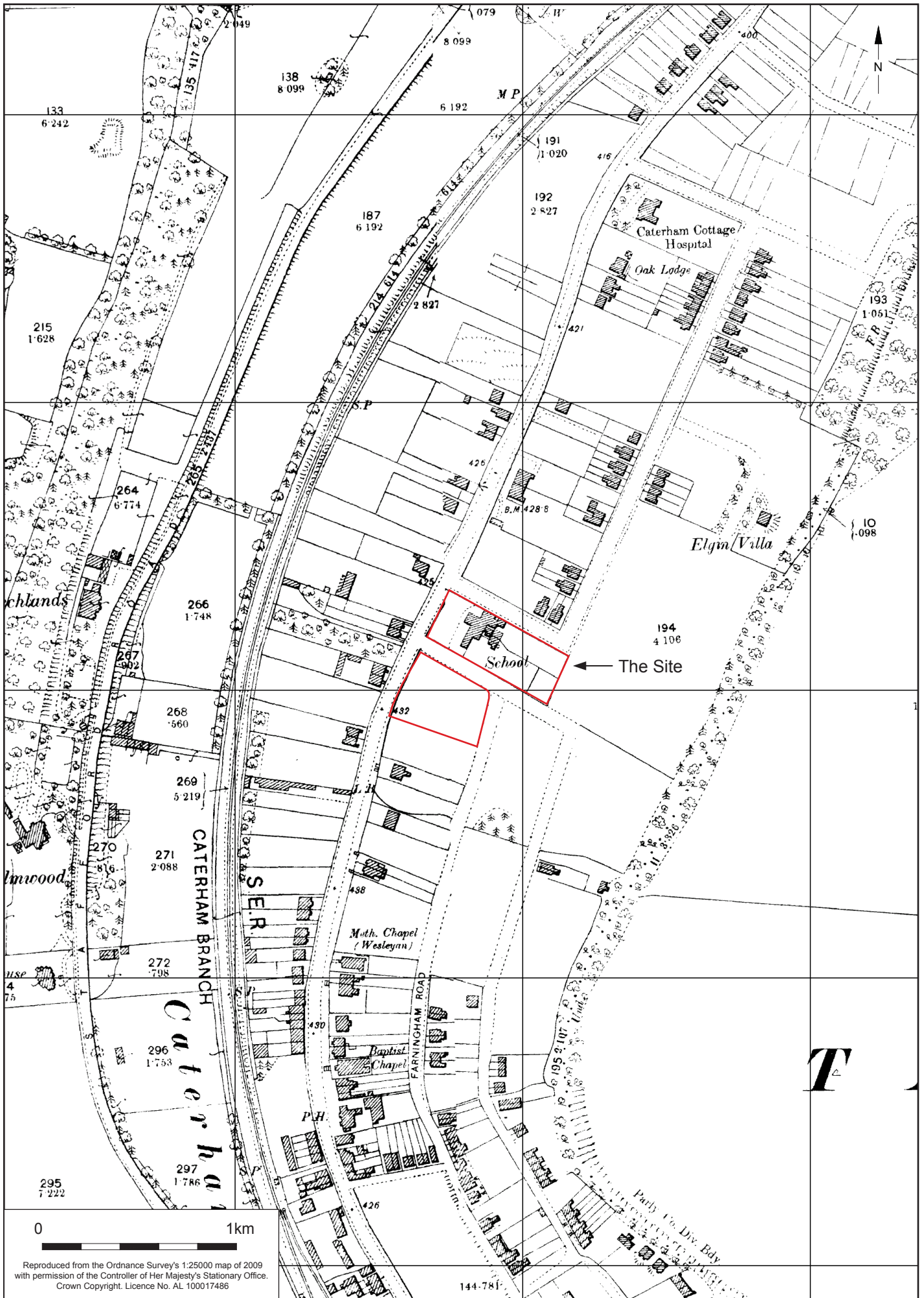
Plate 24: Social Services and Family Centre on south site (141)



© Archaeology South-East		Farningham Road, Caterham	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7064	Oct 2014	Site plan & photo locations	
Report Ref: 2014324	Drawn by: HG		

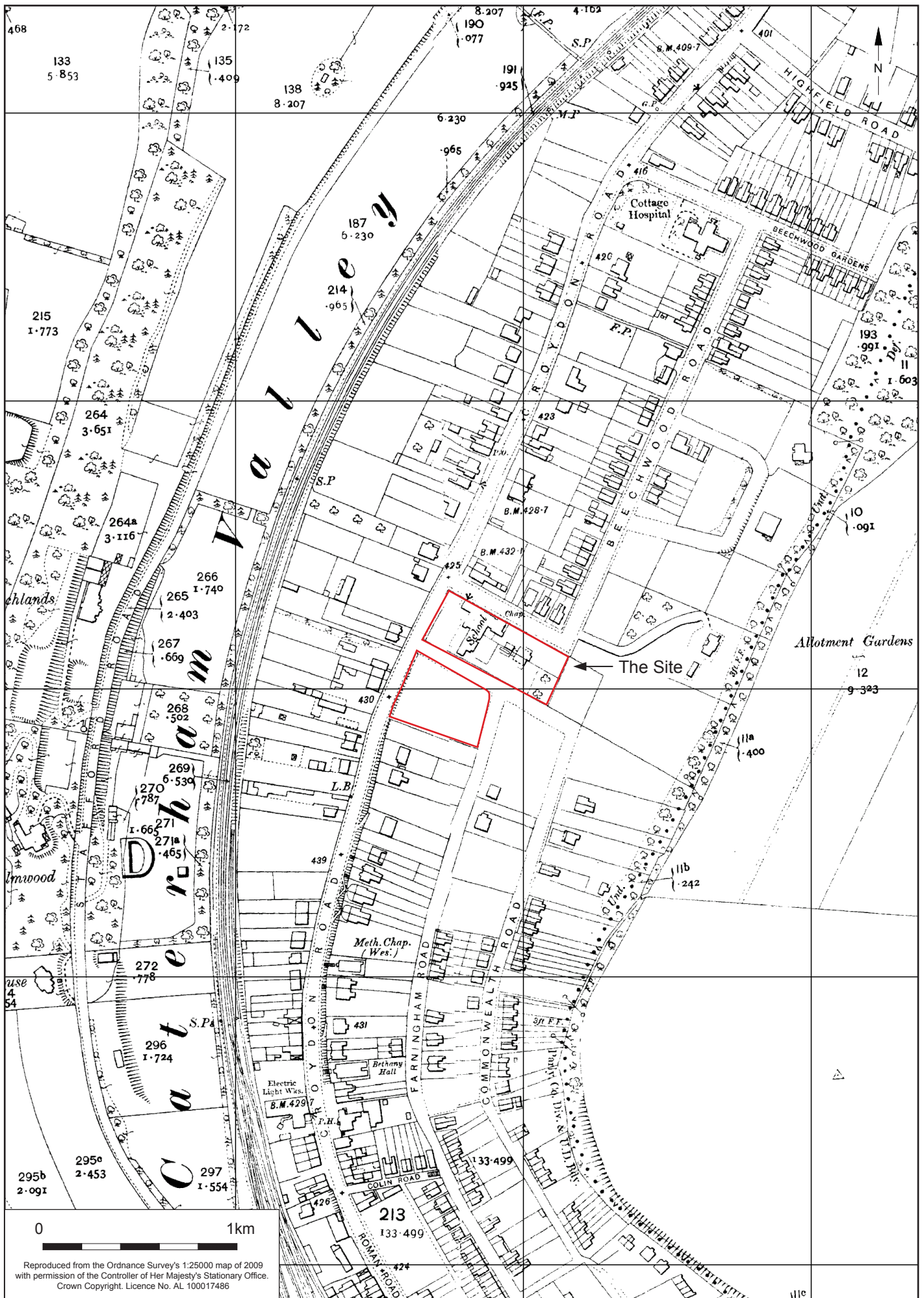


© Archaeology South-East		Farningham Road, Caterham, Surrey	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7064	June 2014	Ordnance Survey Map - 1869-1879	
Report Ref: 2014324	Drawn by: KRH		

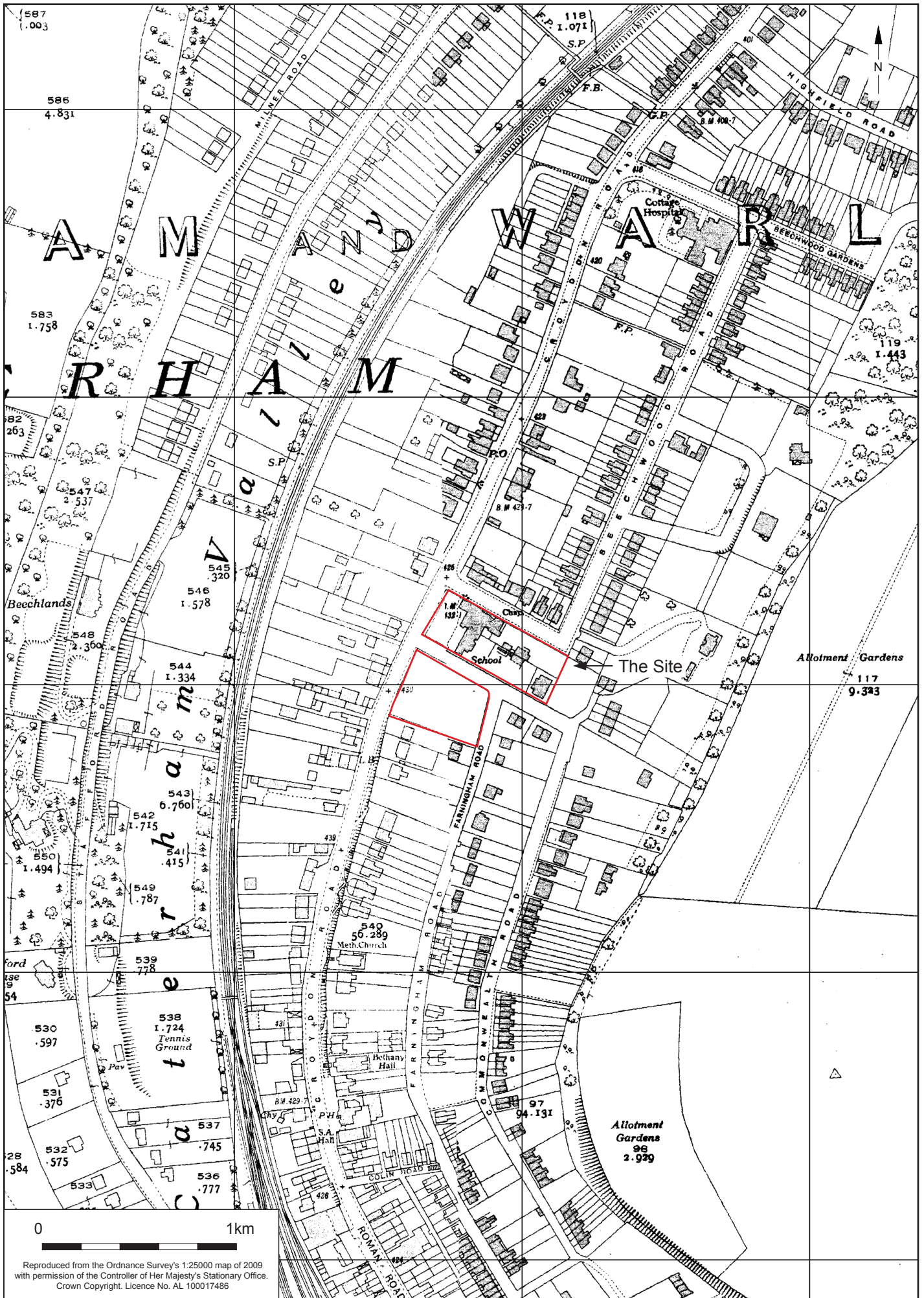


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© Archaeology South-East		Farningham Road, Caterham, Surrey		Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7064	June 2014	Ordnance Survey Map - 1896		
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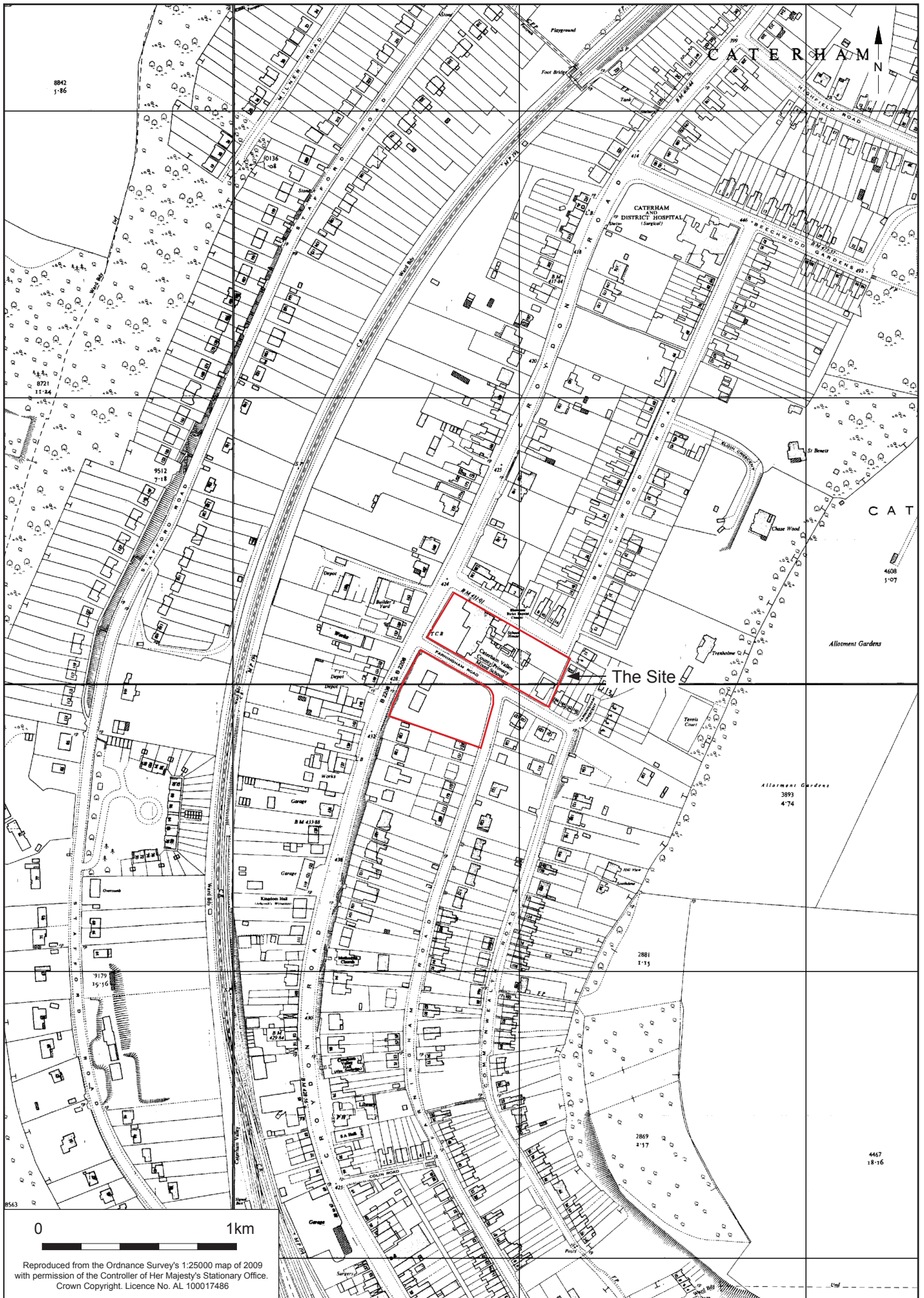


© Archaeology South-East		Farningham Road, Caterham, Surrey	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7064	June 2014	Ordnance Survey Map 1912-1913	
Report Ref: 2014324	Drawn by: KRH		

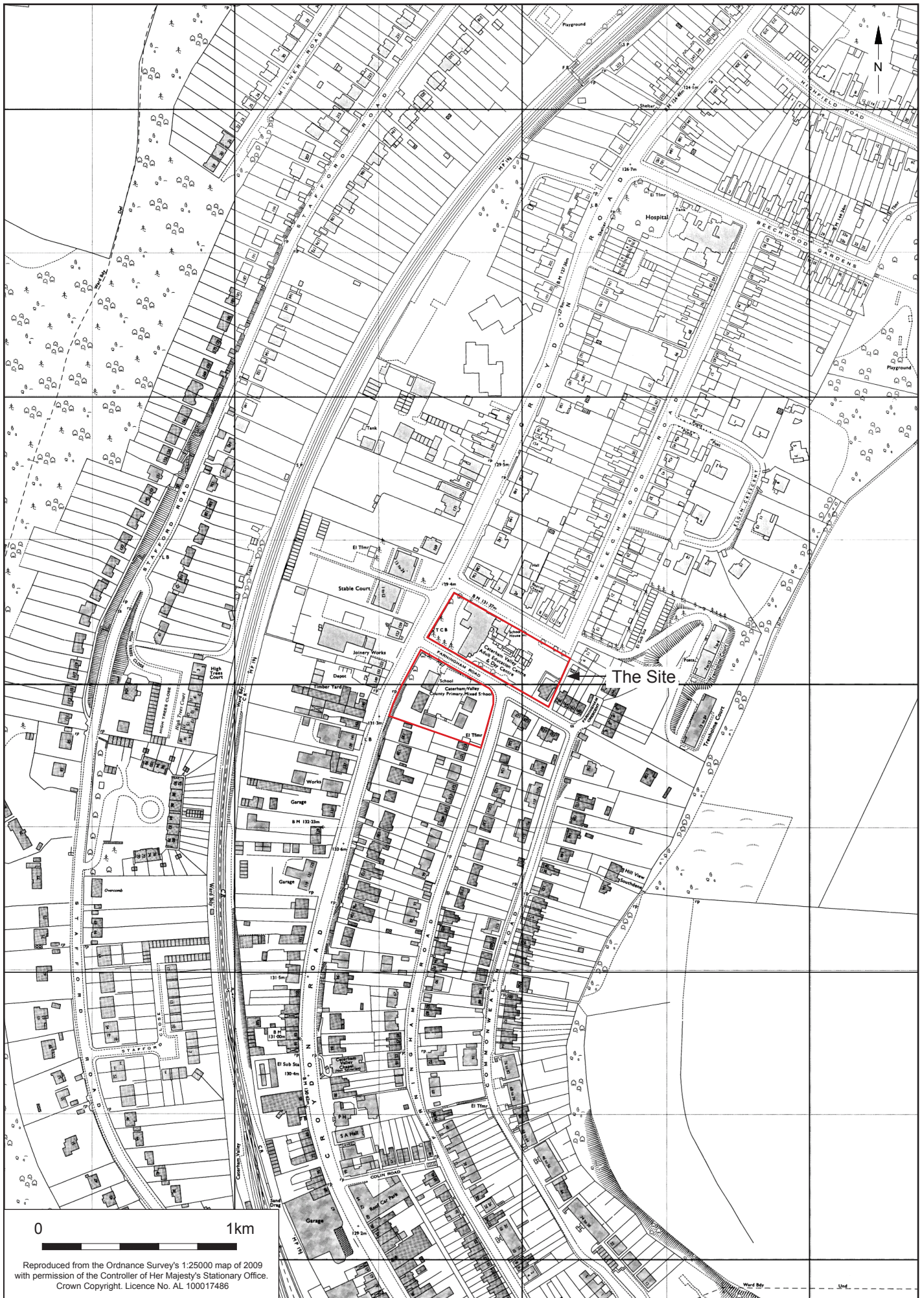


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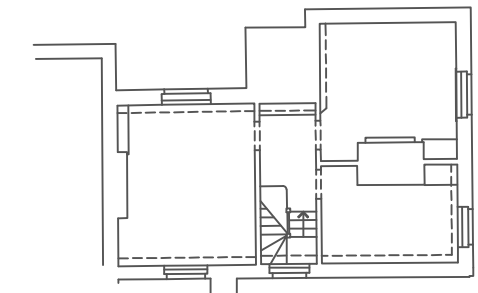
© Archaeology South-East		Farningham Road, Caterham, Surrey		Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7064	June 2014	Ordnance Survey Map - 1935		
Report Ref: 2014324	Drawn by: KRH			



© Archaeology South-East		Farningham Road, Caterham, Surrey		Fig. 7
Project Ref: 7064	June 2014	Ordnance Survey Map - 1958		
Report Ref: 2014324	Drawn by: KRH			



© Archaeology South-East		Farningham Road, Caterham, Surrey	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 7064	June 2014	Ordnance Survey Map 1969-1975	
Report Ref: 2014324	Drawn by: KRH		



First Floor Plan
(No Access)

Ground Floor Plan



Archaeology South-East		Farringham Road, Caterham	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 7064	Oct 2014	Floor plans & photo locations	
Report Ref: 2014324	Drawn by: HG		



South Elevation



East Elevation

Outline of garage in foreground shown in dotted outline only



North Elevation



West Elevation

0 10m



i Archaeology South-East		Farningham Road, Caterham	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 7064	Oct 2014	Elevations	
Report Ref: 2014324	Drawn by: HG		

Appendix 1 OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: archaeo16-193178

Project details

Project name	Former Caterham Valley Boad School, Farningham Road, Caterham
Short description of the project	In October 2014 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of the former Caterham Valley Board School, Farningham Road, Caterham (NGR: 534176, 156038). The work was commissioned by Hill Partnerships in relation to the redevelopment of the site. The building is an example of a Board School constructed in the latter part of the 19th century, with a contemporary teacher's house. The school was enlarged c.1900 with the addition of a large north-west range, and modifications and extensions to the original building. A number of ancillary buildings were constructed to the west between c.1900 and 1935. By the late 1960s/early 1970s, the school had transferred to a site immediately to the south, and the original school building became an Adult Education Centre and Day Centre.
Project dates	Start: 07-10-2014 End: 07-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	7064 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BOARD SCHOOL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY TANDRIDGE CATERHAM Farningham Road, Caterham
Postcode	CR3 5RA
Study area	5447.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 534176 156038 50.9188951188 0.18289910699 50 55 08 N 000 10 58 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Surrey County Council

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Katya Harrow
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	TBC
Digital Archive ID	FCA 14
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	TBC
Paper Archive ID	FCA 14
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation', ' Research', ' General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Caterham Valley Board School, Farningham Road, Caterham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harrow, K.
Other bibliographic details	2014324
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East

Entered by	Katya Harrow (k.harrow@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	22 October 2014

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



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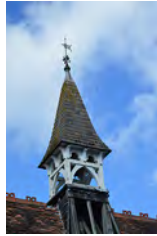
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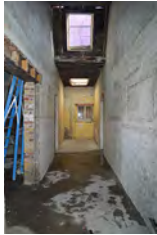
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Appendix 3: Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared by Seth Price

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at the former Caterham Valley Board School, Farningham Road, Caterham. The watching brief was concerned with monitoring groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the school site. The work was focussed on the South Site in the location of a possible World War II air-raid shelter identified by a recent ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey.

1.1.2 The work was required to fulfil the expected condition to be placed upon planning consent (planning ref. TA/2013/72/COND1), following advice from Gary Jackson (Archaeological Officer, Surrey County Council).

1.2 Site Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located within a residential area of Caterham, Surrey, and is centred on NGR 534176 156038.

1.2.2 The site comprises two areas of land situated to the north and south of Farningham Road (the North Site and the South Site). The overall site area slopes roughly south-east to north-west, from c. 140m OD to c. 129m OD.

1.2.3 The South Site, wherein the watching brief was focused, measures c. 0.2 hectares, comprising a sub-square shaped plot of land containing a large area of car parking to the west and 1960's warehouse buildings to the east. It is bound to the north and east by Farningham Road, to the south by residential property boundaries and to the west by Croydon Road.

1.2.4 The site is located within the parish of Caterham on the chalk downland. The chalk is mostly capped by clay and gravel. The bottom of the Caterham Valley contains alluvial gravel, and was once the bed of a stream: the head waters of the Wandle, which ran down into the Smitham Valley bottom and then on to Croydon.

1.2.5 According to the British Geological Survey the natural geology of the site comprises Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A full account of the archaeological and historical background to the site is contained within an archaeological desk-based assessment produced by ASE (Brooks 2014). The desk-based assessment concluded that the archaeological potential for the site was generally low, with cartographic sources showing that the site remained an open field utilised for arable farming until the late 19th century when the school was constructed. The northern part of the site was utilised in this way until relatively recently, and the original Victorian school building is still extant. The school remained in use throughout the 20th and into the 21st century.
- 2.2 A recent ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the South Site by Laser Surveys commissioned by the client, suggested the presence of a relatively large underground void located beneath the car park area adjacent to the 'L' shaped school building. A smaller void interpreted as a buried manhole was identified to the west of this void (Brooks 2014, Fig. 11). The size and location of this relatively large underground void led to the suggestion that it may indicate the position of a World War II air raid shelter constructed for use of the pupils at the school.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the written scheme of investigation for the work (ASE 2014). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2006) and the relevant CIfA standards and guidance.
- 3.1.2 Two periods of observation were required for the watching brief. The first observations were conducted by Sophie Adams, Tom Munnery, and Seth Price, in turn on 17th October and November 13th and 14th 2014, initially to observe the digging out of a service trench traversing Farningham Road, and subsequently to observe groundworks in the area south of Farningham Road, adjacent to Croydon Road, where an air-raid shelter was unearthed (Figure 3.1). Further observations were made on 28th June 2016 by Seth Price in an area previously covered by a site hut, within the area of the predicted air-raid shelter. The project was managed by Ron Humphrey.
- 3.1.3 Spoil from the excavations was visually scanned for finds.
- 3.1.4 All deposits were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. A digital photographic record was taken of the work.
- 3.1.5 A record was made of the unearthed air-raid shelter including measured floor plans and the collection of artefacts.
- 3.1.6 The drawn record comprised exterior and interior plans for the air-raid shelter illustrating its layout and notable details. These were produced on site by hand at a scale of 1:20.

3.1.7 The photographic record was made using high-quality digital photography. Within the report selected images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the digital photography (Appendix 4) and a location plot (Fig. 3.2). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.

4.0 RESULTS

Archaeological Watching Brief

4.1 Road Service Trench, Farningham Road

4.1.1 The excavation of the road service trench across Farningham Road, at a north-south orientation, was undertaken on the 17th October 2014 (Fig. 3.1). No archaeological deposits were observed at the time. Several modern service cuts were observed within the subsoil (Plate 1).

Context	Type	Description
1/001	LAYER	Tarmac
1/002	LAYER	Made ground
1/003	LAYER	Subsoil
1/004	LAYER	Natural chalk

4.1.2 The tarmac road surface (1/001) was observed to lie above a post-medieval made ground (1/002), which immediately overlies a bright brown clay subsoil layer (1/003) with occasional flint inclusions. Below the subsoil a natural fragmented chalk layer (1/004) was encountered. Within the northern edge of the South Site the same stratigraphic sequence occurred, excepting the tarmac. The made ground within the South Site was observed to have a maximum depth of c. 1.50m, and the subsoil of c. 1.00m.

4.2 Groundworks south of Farningham Road.

4.2.1 The groundworks south of Farningham Road for the construction of a roadway were observed on the 13th and 14th November 2014. An air-raid shelter was uncovered within the north-west corner of the site close to the junction of Farningham Road and Croydon Road, to the west of the expected location of the shelter identified through GPR (Fig. 3.1, Plate 2).

Context	Type	Description
1/005	LAYER	Made ground (earth bank)
1/007	MASONRY	Breezeblock sealing blocks
1/008	MASONRY	Wall
1/006	MASONRY	Air-raid shelter
1/004	LAYER	Natural chalk

4.2.2 A grass covered earth bank (1/005) runs alongside Croydon Road north-south, sloping down to the west to sit upon a mixed breezeblock and stone revetting wall (1/008). Below the bank, the air-raid shelter (1/006) was unearthed, with surrounding deposits being excavated to 0.4m below the maximum height of the structure (to the maximum level of the client's groundworks) (Plate 2). A series of large breezeblocks (1/007), measuring 1.06m x 0.35m x 0.08m, had been placed to seal access to the

shelter staircase at the end of the structure's use (Plate 3). The shelter itself had been cut into the natural chalk (1/004) to a depth of c. 2.10m. The entrance to the shelter was never buried, and remained visible above ground prior to documentation. Post-war materials found within the shelter's staircase elucidate its occasional accessing by local inhabitants (Plate 4). The revetting wall tied into the blast walls leading to the shelter, and may therefore date to a similar period, along with the earth embankment. The blast resistance of an air-raid shelter can be substantially increased by embanking it with earth and setting it below ground level (Lowry ed., 1996: 71).

- 4.2.3 The shelter is a sunken, cast-in-place concrete structure measuring approximately 6m x 3m (inclusive of entrance staircase). It is aligned roughly east – west, with its entrance at the west end of the south wall (Plate 2). The interior height of the shelter was 2.10m (Plates 5 and 6). Shuttering marks suggest that wooden slats were used to construct a frame, before being filled with concrete. The same construction method appears to have been used for the walls, blast walls abutting the staircase, and the roof.
- 4.2.4 The shelter features a staggered entrance along a flight of five concrete steps and a short hallway, flanked by blast walls (Plates 7 and 8). The staggered entrance would help protect occupants of the shelter from blast damage. The blast wall was 0.14m thick. A drain was situated within the hallway to prevent flooding (Plate 9).
- 4.2.5 The original solid wood door and hardware were intact, though rotten through, at the time of recording. The door (measuring 1.87m x 0.68m) featured a Yale lock and door handle (Plate 10), and a closable vent (measuring 0.15m x 0.25m) at its base, presumably for use in the event of a gas attack (Plate 11). The door originally opened inwards. The door was set in a simple wooden frame, and the door opening measured 0.77m x 2.10m. A notice on the door outlined 'Air Raid Precautions' (Plate 12).
- 4.2.6 Immediately within the shelter, on the west wall, is an extant electrical cable (Plate 13). Presumably the cable was previously associated with a light fixture of some description.
- 4.2.7 A probable emergency exit (a crawl space) was apparent in the north wall of the shelter. The crawl space (measuring 0.57m x 0.87m) had been plugged with what appeared to be an asbestos concrete and so was not investigated further (Plate 14). Local rumour suggests that the shelter was connected with another shelter on the north side of Farningham Road.
- 4.2.8 In the south-east corner of the shelter were the remains of what was likely an L-shaped wooden shelf (Plate 15). Situated immediately above the shelf in the east wall, was a ceramic ventilation pipe, providing a secondary source of oxygen in the event of a collapse (Plate 16).
- 4.2.9 A variety of nails were set within the walls, though with no apparent purpose. In addition, the number '458' had been pencilled on the south wall of the shelter, again for no apparent purpose (Plate 17). Due to the very damp conditions within the shelter it is likely that any organic materials left within the structure would have decomposed.
- 4.2.10 A small number of finds were found scattered within the shelter. The finds included a range of smashed bottle glass, and a heavily rusted iron kettle (Plate 18).

4.3 Area of predicted Air-Raid Shelter

4.3.1 The stripping of the hardstanding in the area of the predicted air-raid shelter, was undertaken on the 28th June 2016.

Context	Type	Description
1/009	LAYER	Tarmac
1/010	LAYER	Made ground

4.3.2 A mid-brown clayey-gravelly made-ground levelling deposit was found underlying 100mm of tarmac hardstanding (Plates 19 and 20). The made-ground contained early 20th century CBM, glass, and metal. Further reduction of the made-ground produced an increasingly homogenous clay, suggesting a depth to the deposit of <100mm. No further deposits were encountered as the reductions were below the target level of the development. Should the predicted shelter survive it was not encountered, and will not be impacted by the development of the back gardens in that area.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

5.2.1 The watching brief on the road service trench revealed no archaeological finds or features, only a layer of made ground overlying natural deposits.

5.1.2 The watching brief on the groundworks for the roadway revealed an expected World War II air-raid shelter.

5.1.3 The watching brief in June 2016 revealed 20th century made-ground deposits overlain by tarmac hardstanding.

5.1.3 The high levels of made-ground over the site suggest a heavily altered, post medieval or modern landscape within the immediate study area. Following the predictions of the desk-based assessment, no pre-twentieth century archaeological finds or features were discovered.

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Lowry, B (ed.), Brown, I., Burrige, D., Clarke, D., Guy, J., Hellis, J., Lowry, B., Ruckley, N., Thomas, R., 1996. *20th Century Defences In Britain: An Introductory Guide*. Council of British Archaeology, York.

Plates



Plate 1: Monitoring the edge of the road service trench, looking south.



Plate 2: The top of the air raid shelter uncovered, looking north.



Plate 3: Entrance to the shelter, looking west.



Plate 4: Post-war rubbish is testament to occasional access to the shelter entrance.



Plate 5: Interior of the shelter, looking west.



Plate 6: Interior of the shelter, looking East.



Plate 7: Steps down to the shelter, looking west.



Plate 8: Steps down to the shelter, looking East.



Plate 9: Drain in hallway, looking west.



Plate 10: Yale hardware on door.



Plate 11: Closable vent on the door in the event of gas attacks.

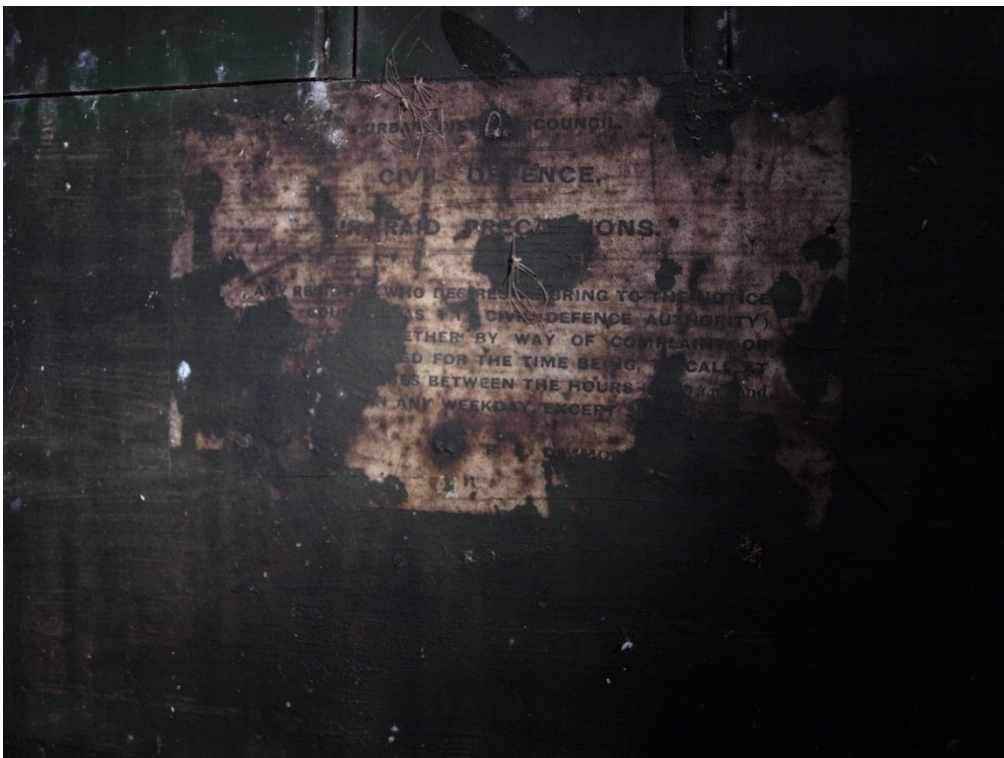


Plate 12: Text on door to shelter, looking north.



Plate 13: Electrical cable by door within the shelter.



Plate 14: Blocked crawlspace in the north wall of the shelter.



Plate 15: Remains of possible shelf in the south-east corner of the shelter.



Plate 16: Ventilation pipe opening, east end of the shelter, looking west.

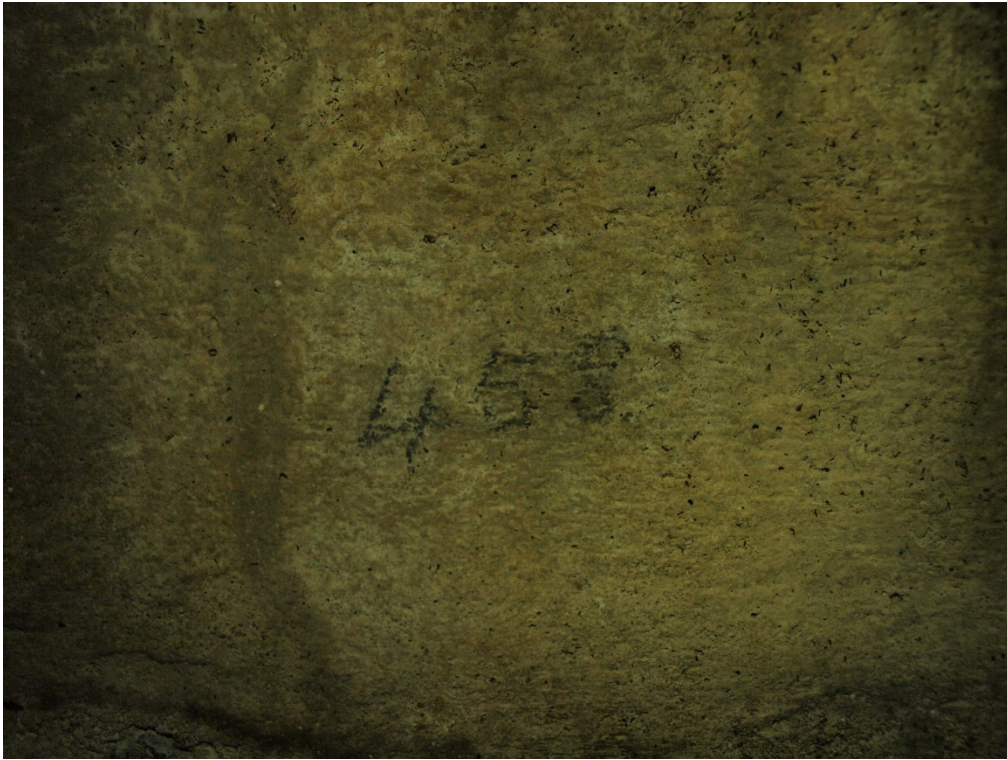


Plate 17: Pencilled number on wall of the shelter.



Plate 18: Rusted kettle and glass fragments.



Plate 19: Made-ground underlying tarmac in the area of the predicted air-raid shelter, looking south. The new ground level will be level with the rear of the new-builds seen to the right.



Plate 20: Section through tarmac.

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