

PIGGERY, CANE HILL HOSPITAL, COULSDON

HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD
(Historic England Level 3)



Commissioned by Amec Foster Wheeler E&I UK

Report 2015267



PIGGERY, CANE HILL HOSPITAL, COULSDON

(NGR 529574 159074)

HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

(HISTORIC ENGLAND LEVEL 3)

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SUMMARY

Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, have been commissioned by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Limited (Amec) to undertake a historic buildings record of the former piggery at the former Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon, CR5 3YL (NGR 529574 159074). The building recording was required in order to fulfil conditions placed on planning consent.

The site consists of a walled compound, with its principal elevation to the north. To either side of the entrance are two single-storey brick buildings – used as storage/tack rooms. Within the compound are the remains of a number of pigsties, to east and west, with remnant feeding passages running parallel. To the centre of the site is a linear structure, orientated north-south.

The piggery is interesting both for its historic association with the Cane Hill Hospital, and as an example of a purpose-built Victorian piggery. Piggeries were typically constructed in association with other farm structures within a farm complex. Indeed, until the later 19th century, pigsties were typically attached to the backs of farmhouses where they could be fed on household waste. Thus purpose-built piggeries mark a break from earlier trends, as well as representing the increasing industrialisation and specialisation of food industries in the 19th century. The piggery at Cane Hill Hospital also served a differing role, being part of a working farm operated by patients as a part of their care and rehabilitation.

The decline of the piggery is a reflection of the changing expectations, values, science, and policies of the medical profession and the public – while also mirroring the decline of the Cane Hill Hospital which had essentially shut down by 1991.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, have been commissioned by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Limited (Amec) to undertake a historic buildings record of the former piggery at the former Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon, CR5 3YL (Figure 1; NGR 529574 159074). The building recording was required in order to fulfil a condition placed on planning consent.
- 1.2 A brief for this written scheme of investigation (WSI) was issued by Amec in consultation with Barrett Developments PLC (Amec 2015) recommending that the building be recorded at Historic England Level 3.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a WSI produced for the work by Amec in consultation with Barrett Developments PLC (Amec 2015), dated July 2015. The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) procedural documents, and Historic England guidelines.
 - 2.2 The building was recorded to Historic England 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 Seth Price and Michael Shapland on 24th July 2015 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.
 - 2.4 The drawn record comprises a floor plan of the buildings to illustrate their layout, together with external elevation drawings. These are based on existing measured drawings provided by the client, which have been verified for their accuracy, amended and annotated where necessary. The resulting scaled drawings are included within the report as Figures 9 and 10.
 - 2.5 The photographic record was made using high quality digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the digital photographs and location plots (Appendix 1). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.
 - 2.6 Study of relevant cartographic sources was undertaken in order to place the building within its historical context; all sources consulted are listed in Section 8.
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3.0 THE SITE

- 3.1 The site is situated within the grounds of the former Cane Hill Hospital, at NGR 529577 159071. It covers an area of c.0.2 hectares, comprising a late 19th-century piggery. The piggery is formed of a series of parallel structures set within a walled compound, framed at its entrance by two single gatehouse buildings. The piggery has been converted into, and has functioned as, a stable for much of the 20th century.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A detailed history of the Cane Hill Hospital is available in the *Cane Hill Heritage Statement* prepared by HTA Architects Limited 2015. The following history regards the piggery only.
- 4.2 The piggery, which is not depicted on the 1868 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping (Figure 3), was constructed towards the end of the 19th century as one of several agricultural structures that were administered by the hospital patients. The hospital partially supplied itself through its agricultural produce, which included milk cows, pigs, poultry, vegetables, fruit and rye.
- 4.2 The piggery is first depicted on the 1896-97 OS mapping (Figure 4). The complex is depicted to the west end of a large field, atop a roughly rectangular graded area of land – with long slopes to east and south. The piggery consisted of a rectangular compound, with an entrance in the centre of its northwest elevation (hitherto referred to as its north elevation). To either side of the entrance were two square buildings. A regimented series of pigsties, comprising enclosed pighouses with open areas to the front, ran along the walled perimeters of the compound, divided into ranges of ten to east and west, and six larger pens and sties to either side of the north wall. Long narrow feeding passages provided circulation parallel to the ranges, and provided access to two large open yards within the compound. Splitting the compound in two was a long narrow building. A path led southwest from the compound, meandering toward the Cane Hill Hospital.
- 4.3 There appears to very little variation in the layout of the compound during the 20th century. By 1912-13 (Figure 5) the environs of the piggery were treed with a mix of coniferous and deciduous species, and a formalised driveway is depicted leading to the entrance on the north side of the compound. The large field in which the compound is situated had been partially enclosed to the north of the site. A tank is depicted a short way south of the site.
- 4.4 No further notable change occurred (Figure 6) until c.1956-58 when the OS mapping (Figure 7) depicts the runs within the compound as being open ended, and the centre building is depicted as two adjacent structures. Between 1958 and 1973-74 the site does not appear to have altered significantly (Figure 8).
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- 4.5 The site was taken over in 1975 for use as stabling (Stephen Townend pers. comm.). A review of the historic satellite photography available on Google Earth between 2004 and 2015 shows that by 2004 the piggery had been quite significantly altered, though it still retained clear elements of its original layout. An outbuilding had been constructed abutting the north side of the north wall of the compound, to the west of the entrance. Within the compound two rows of stables had been constructed adjacent to the former feeding passage walls to east and west, while to the north-west of the compound two small square sectioned stables had been constructed in place of the original pig pens. A radio mast is visible within the northwest corner of the site. Another ancillary building of unknown use is shown in the northeast corner of the site. The former pig pens appear to have largely overgrown by the early-21st century, and are not visible on the satellite imagery.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS (FIGURES 9 AND 10)

- 5.1 The site consists of a walled compound, with its principal elevation to the north (Plate 1). The principal circulation route, consisting of a pot-holed metalled track, runs through a gated entrance to the centre of the principal elevation. To either side of the entrance are two single-storey brick buildings – used as storage/tack rooms. Within the compound are the remains of a number of pigsties, to east and west, with remnant feeding passages running parallel. Later 20th century breezeblock walled stables run alongside the former feeding passage walls, facing onto concrete-paved yard spaces within. To the centre of the site is a linear structure, orientated north-south. The building is divided in two, with the southern half featuring a lower roof and walls. Two ancillary stable buildings, constructed of timber, are situated to the north-west of the site, along with a communications mast. Abutting the north side of the exterior wall of the compound is a breezeblock barn-type structure. Additionally, a dilapidated timber structure is situated within the northeast of the site.
- 5.2 Structures within the site have been widely neglected, altered, reused, or replaced – with the casual lack of care expected in such functional working sites. There is no effort at consistency in building techniques, which favour a slap-dash cost-effective manner.
- 5.3 The site is bounded by a high wall, constructed of a mid-yellow brick set in Flemish bond with a chalky-white mortar. The wall is lower to the south of the site. The wall is one brick thick and is capped by a half-round brick coping (Plate 2). In places the wall is in a very poor state of repair – most notably to the east of the site where it has collapsed/been removed to within half a metre of the ground (Plate 3). The brick structures of the former pigsties, the two storage/tack room buildings, and the narrow building within the centre of the site are all joined into the external wall, suggesting a single phase of construction for the original piggery; a purpose built compound. The brick is consistent for the buildings, of the same stock as the perimeter wall. The storage/tack rooms differ in being constructed in English bond. Original door openings are framed by bullnosed bricks with segmental arch lintels. Original window openings have segmental arch lintels and lugsills.
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- 5.4 The following description will begin with a description of those elements considered to be original, pertaining to the Victorian piggery, followed by a cursory description of the later elements.

Site Entrance

- 5.5 The site entrance is wide enough to accommodate a cart or van, and is unornamented (Plate 4). Two brick buttresses extend from the adjacent structures to frame the entrance, forming jambs for the late 20th century timber gate. Electrical cables bridge the top of the gateway creating an accidental ornamental archway of sorts. The driveway runs through the entrance to split, east and west into the large paved yards.

Storage/Tack Buildings

- 5.6 The two structures to either side of the entrance are presently in use as storage areas and tack rooms. It is not clear what their historic use may have been – but considering the large cart-door openings to their north and their location they were presumably office buildings, likely being used for fodder and possible cart storage also. The two buildings largely mirror one another in their original construction and layout, though the western structure includes an additional room to its west. Opposite both buildings are remnant sections of the former feeding passage walls – which are buttressed within the yard on their south side (Plate 5). The passage is paved with black paving-blocks with drainage channels at intervals.
- 5.7 The eastern building is the more intact of the two, with a square plan and tiled hip roof (Plates 6). The east and west elevations are devoid of features of note. The south elevation is set with a single small window and a single-leaf doorway to the interior. The window is set with the remains of a timber-framed six-pane window. The doorway retains a likely-original timber door with strap-hinges. The north elevation, though largely masked by vegetation, is likewise set with a single small window, and a blocked double door (seen from within, Plate 7). The door is likely original, or at least early.
- 5.8 The interior of the building consists of a single room, with a black paving-block floor and a flat lath-and-plaster ceiling supported by a single timber joist (Plates 8 and 9).
- 5.9 The western building has a rectangular plan and a replaced corrugated sheeting mono-pitch roof, sloping to the south, necessitating brick extensions to the upper walls in a cheap yellow brick in stretcher bond (Plate 10). To the west end of the building is a long narrow room which appears original. The east elevation is devoid of features of note, while the west is set with a blocked window opening. The north elevation is within the inserted breezeblock structure adjacent to the north wall of the site – and features a blocked window and double doorway. The doorway is blocked with breezeblocks. The narrow west room has its own inserted shed roof, set lower than the main roof and sloping to the west. The doorway to the west room has an inserted concrete
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lintel, and inserted brickwork above, pertaining to the replacement roof (Plate 11). The window openings have all been blocked. The door to the larger room retains its original timber door.

- 5.10 The interior of the main room of the western building is currently in use as a store for wood-chip bedding for the horses (Plate 12). Originally the space would have been a single room, but a crude chipboard division has been inserted to create a porch of sorts. A small toilet cubicle in the southeast corner of the room appears to be early 20th century, though it may be original (Plate 13). The narrow west room is also in use as a store – though the late 20th century kitchen fittings and microwave imply that the space once had a more recreational role. Both rooms have paving-block flooring.

Former Pigsties

- 5.11 To the west and east of the site are the partially extant remains of the pigsties (Plates 14 and 15). The structures run in a regular course, originally with open fronted pighouses formed against the outer perimeter wall and open spaces to the fore. A number of sties remain in the northeast corner of the site, whereas they have all been removed in the northwest. It is likely that pigs of differing age or gender would have been housed along the ranges – with the larger sties along the north being reserved for farrowing pigs. There are no intact pighouses on the site – though they are evidenced by remnant wall footings. The pighouses would likely have had bullnosed bricks framing their openings and welsh slate roofs, as evidenced by scattered building materials (Plate 16). One such brick is stamped 'DENNIS RUABON' (Plate 17). Ruabon bricks (of Dennis Ruabon Tiles Ltd.) come from Wrexham, North Wales, and are famed for their distinctive red colouring. The open spaces have low brick walls capped by half-round brick copings (Plate 18).
- 5.12 The fronts of the pigsties are set with somewhat imposing iron fences (Plate 19). Each consists of a simple access gate to the right, and a larger, moveable top-hung gate positioned over a feeding trough to the left. The latter is mounted within a triangular housing, which would have allowed the gate to be swung back (towards the pigsty) where it could be fixed in place by a heavy latch, thus closing off the feeding trough and allowing it to be filled unimpeded by hungry animals. Once filled, the gate could be swung forwards and again fixed in position, allowing the pigs access to the trough. The gates have regular circular holes within their wide top-rails. The holes are likely a product of casting, but create a pleasing aesthetic.
- 5.13 Narrow feeding passages run parallel to the pigsties, with a high wall dividing the passages from the yards beyond (Plate 20). The floors of the passages are presumably paved in paving-blocks as seen elsewhere, but heavy vegetation masks the surface. Towards the centre of the yard walls are blocked doorways (Plate 21).
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Central Building

- 5.14 The long narrow building within the centre of the site (Plate 22) is currently in use as storage, within its north half, and as a stable, to its south. The original use of the structure is unclear – perhaps it was used for storage or slaughter. The building's gable roof has been re-clad with a corrugated metal. The southern half of the building has been reduced in height, as evidenced in truncated brickwork on its southern elevation, possibly to improve heat retention for its use as a stable (Plate 23). A small window within the northern part of the west elevation has been blocked. The building has two wide original doorways: one within the northern part of the west elevation, and one within the southern part of the east elevation (Plates 24 and 25). The building is set with a series of vented cupolas with timber louvres, which appear to be retained original features despite subsequent re-roofing (Plate 26). The north end of the building has had its corners crudely chamfered to accommodate vehicular access to the yards (Plate 27).
- 5.15 The interior of the northern part of the building is divided into three rooms (Plate 28). The rooms serve as tack room, storage, and recreational space simultaneously (Plate 29). Sections of brick wall mark original divisions, coinciding with the present divisions, being retained to the north, and crudely removed to the south. The roof appears to be original, with sawn timber common rafters overlain by timber sarking boards.
- 5.16 The entrance to the southern half of the building is divided by an inserted breezeblock wall with iron fencing above. The wall divides the space within into two stable rooms. The walls either side of the entrance originally projected into the building, but have since been clumsily hacked out (Plate 30). Above the entrance a stop-chamfered timber beam forms the door lintel (Plates 31 and 32). The roof appears to use the building's original timber rafters, though is overlain with later chipboard roof boarding, and reset atop inserted brickwork (Plate 33).

Yards

- 5.17 The yards are two large open spaces with concrete paving which are used for parking, saddling and brushing horses, and general works (Plates 34 and 35). The yards would originally have been used for accommodating the pigs while the pigsties were mucked out, for moving stock, and as work yards. Within the south of the western yard a farm gate provides access to the fields beyond. The south walls of both yards are set with sunken drains (Plate 36) – to facilitate the draining and cleaning of the yards and pigsties beyond.

Late 20th Century Structures

- 5.18 The site features a number of later structures of no particular note: the stables, timber stables, timber structure, and communications mast.
- 5.19 The stables are constructed up against the feeding passage walls and the south wall of the compound (Plate 37), and are set with half-height doors with
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what appear to be reused strap-hinges in places (Plates 38 and 39). The stables have flat corrugated metal roofs, which project to the front.

- 5.20 The timber stables appear to be the most recent structures on the site. They are situated within the northwest of the site, and feature concrete floors, timber-frame construction, flat felted roofs, and horizontal weatherboarding (Plate 40). Adjacent to the timber stables is a communications mast, constructed on a bed of gravel (Plate 41).
- 5.21 To the northeast of the site, abutting the eastern storage/tack building is the derelict remains of a lean-to timber framed building which presumably served as additional storage space (Plate 42).
- 5.22 The breezeblock structure adjacent to the north wall of the compound is currently empty (Plate 43), though it was likely use for storage, perhaps for machinery or vehicles.

Landscape

- 5.22 The former piggery is set in a localised copse of woodland atop an area of graded land – with steep cut embankments to east and south, and to a lesser degree west. The site, being situated atop a hill, affords pleasant views out across the north and east of Cane Hill and Coulsdon beyond (Plate 44). To the north of the site the metalled driveway bears northwest to join one of the main tracks criss-crossing Cane Hill (Plate 45). Three small fields are visible behind tangled hedgerows immediately north of the site (Plate 46). A lane runs along the west side of the site, providing access to ‘Meadow View’ house – constructed between 1935 and 1956.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The piggery is interesting both for its historic association with Cane Hill Hospital, and as an example of a purpose-built Victorian piggery. Piggeries were typically constructed in association with other farm structures within a farm complex. Indeed, until the later 19th century pigsties were typically attached to the backs of farmhouses where they could be fed on household waste. Thus purpose-built piggeries mark a break from earlier trends, as well as representing the increasing industrialisation and specialisation of food industries in the 19th century. The piggery at Cane Hill Hospital also served a differing role, being part of a working farm operated by patients as a part of their care and rehabilitation.
 - 6.2 It is not clear when the piggery was converted into stables – though it was certainly no earlier than the late 20th century. The space clearly lent itself to such a repurposing – with the existing ancillary buildings being easily adapted to tack rooms and fodder stores, and the yards being already fit for purpose.
 - 6.2 The decline of the piggery is a reflection of the changing expectations, values, science, and policies of the medical profession and the public – while also
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mirroring the decline of the Cane Hill Hospital which had essentially shut down by 1991.

7.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) has been prepared. The full site archive will be prepared in accordance with the principals of Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2015). 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.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Steve Townsend of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Limited for commissioning this Historic Buildings Record.

9.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Amec., 2015. *Cane Hill Hospital, Brighton Road, Coulsdon: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording.*

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Plate 1: Principal elevation of the piggery – largely masked by vegetation and later development (Photo #128).



Plate 2: South wall of the compound – note half-round coping (Photo #63).



Plate 3: East wall of the piggery (Photo #113).



Plate 4: Site entrance (Photo #126).



Plate 5: Feeding passage across the front of the storage/tack buildings (Photo #51).



Plate 6: Eastern storage/tack building (Photo #25).

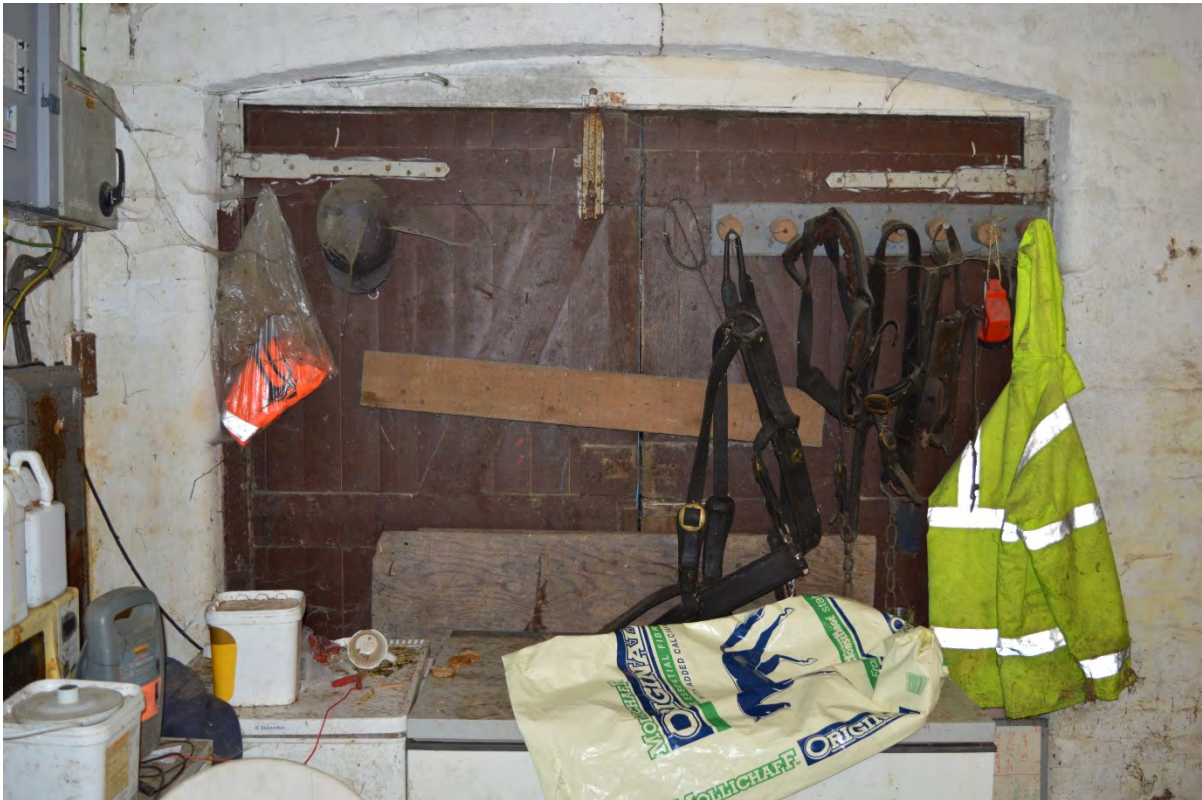


Plate 7: Blocked double-door within the eastern storage/tack room (Photo #30).



Plate 8: The interior of the eastern storage/tack building (Photo #28).



Plate 9: Exposed lath and plaster ceiling (Photo #29).



Plate 10: The western storage/tack building (Photo #39).



Plate 11: Inserted shed roof and brickwork at the west end of the western storage/tack building (Photo #55).



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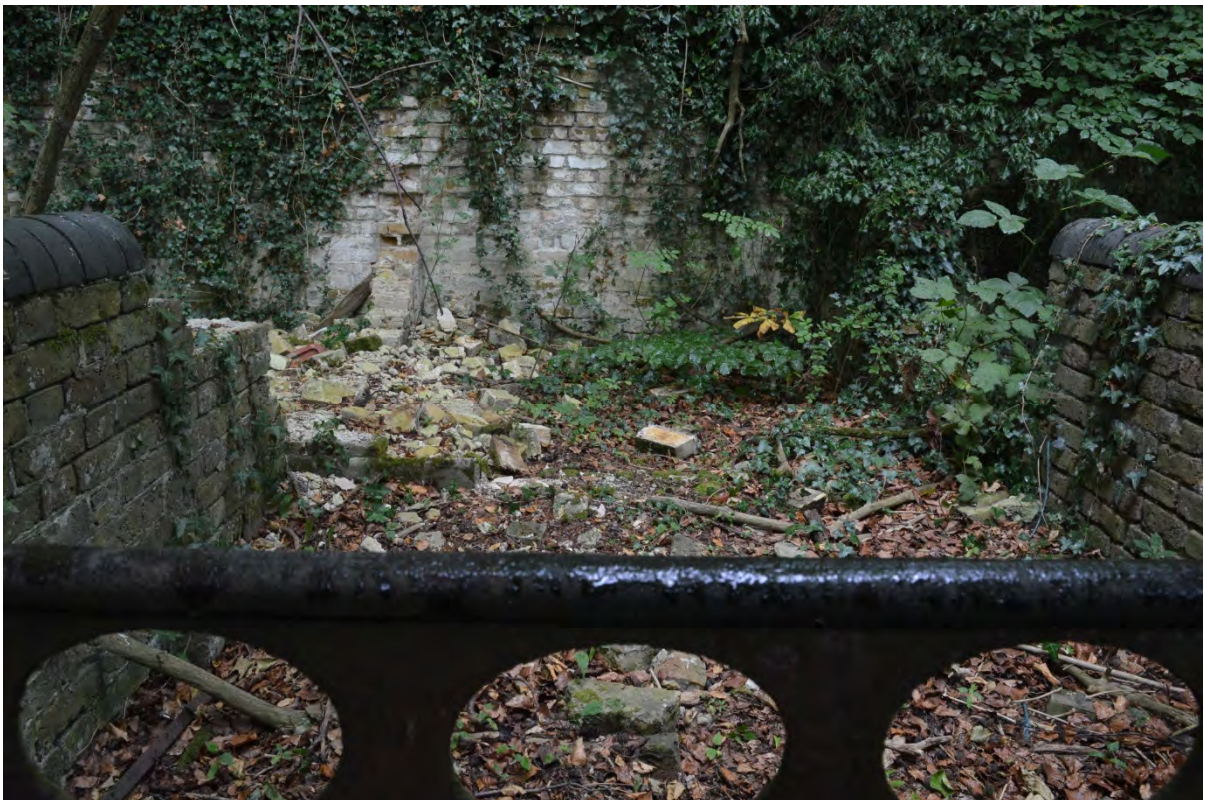


Plate 18: View into former pigsty – note half-round brick copings (Photo #100).



Plate 19: Pigsty fence/gate (Photo #96).



Plate 20: View along former feeding passage (Photo #89).



Plate 21: Blocked doorway from feeding passage to yard (Photo #93).



Plate 22: Central building, east side (Photo #2).



Plate 23: South elevation of the central building (Photo #70).



Plate 24: Doorway to the north side of the central building (Photo #72).



Plate 25: Doorway to south side of the central building (Photo #8).



Plate 26: Retained cupola (Photo #17).



Plate 27: North elevation of the central building (Photo #20).



Plate 28: Looking south from the northernmost of the three rooms within the north of the central building (Photo #77).



Plate 29: North room of the central buildings (Photo #74).



Plate 30: Truncated wall in the southern half of the central building (Photo #9).



Plate 31: Timber beam above the entrance to the southern half of the central building (Photo #14).



Plate 32: Detail of stop chamfer (Photo #16).



Plate 33: Stable in south of the central building – note the roof and upper walls (Photo #10).



Plate 34: Eastern yard (Photo #5).



Plate 35: Western yard (Photo #68).



Plate 36: Drain in the south of the eastern yard (Photo #18).



Plate 37: The stables are constructed against the walls of the former feeding passages and the southern wall of the piggery (Photo #22).



Plate 38: Stables in the eastern yard (Photo #4).



Plate 39: Stables in the western yard (Photo #60).



Plate 40: Timber stables in the northwest of the site (Photo #57).



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Plate 42: Remains of timber structure (Photo #36).



Plate 43: Breezeblock structure to north of the piggery (Photo #128).



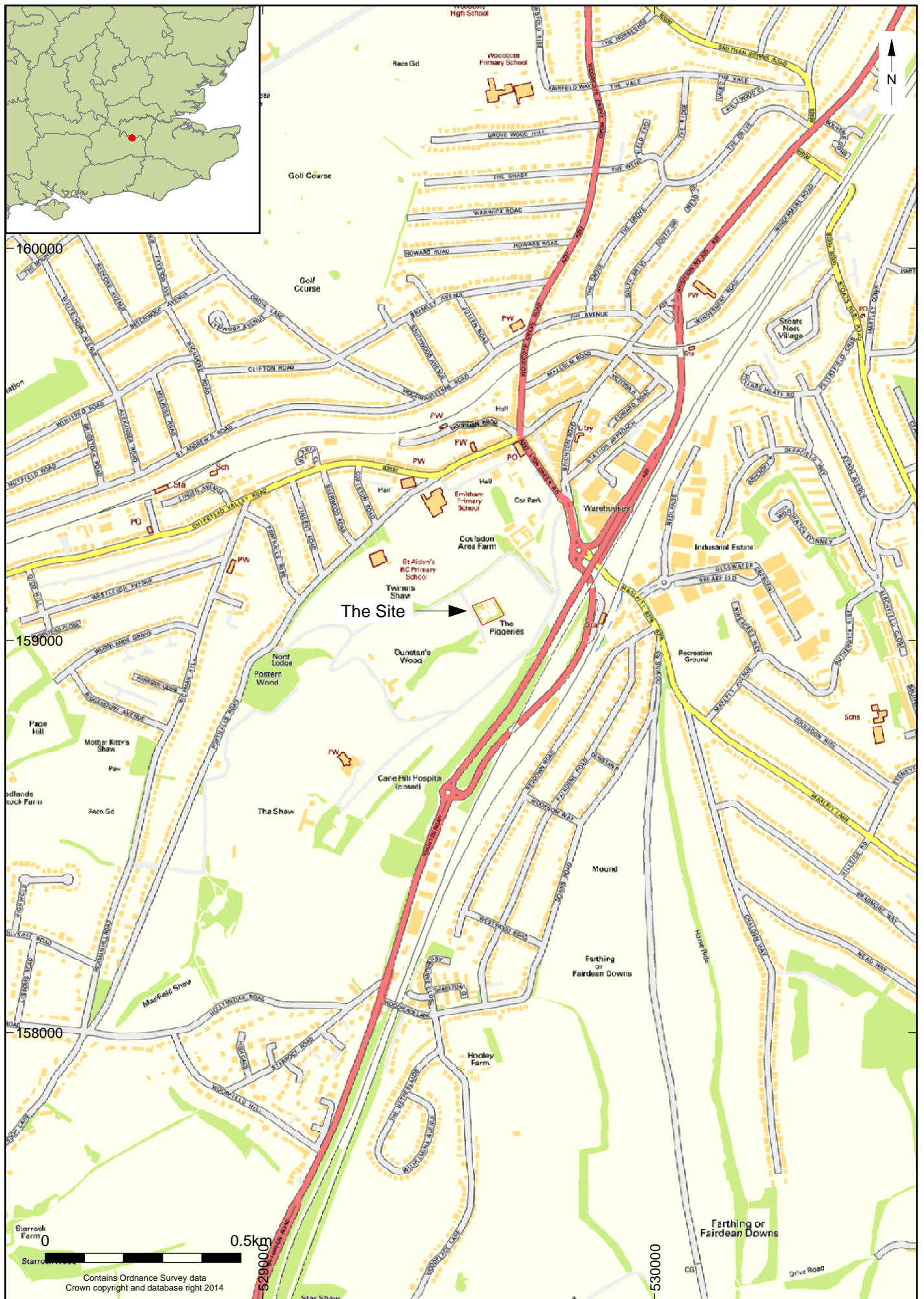
Plate 44: View east from the piggery (Photo #124).



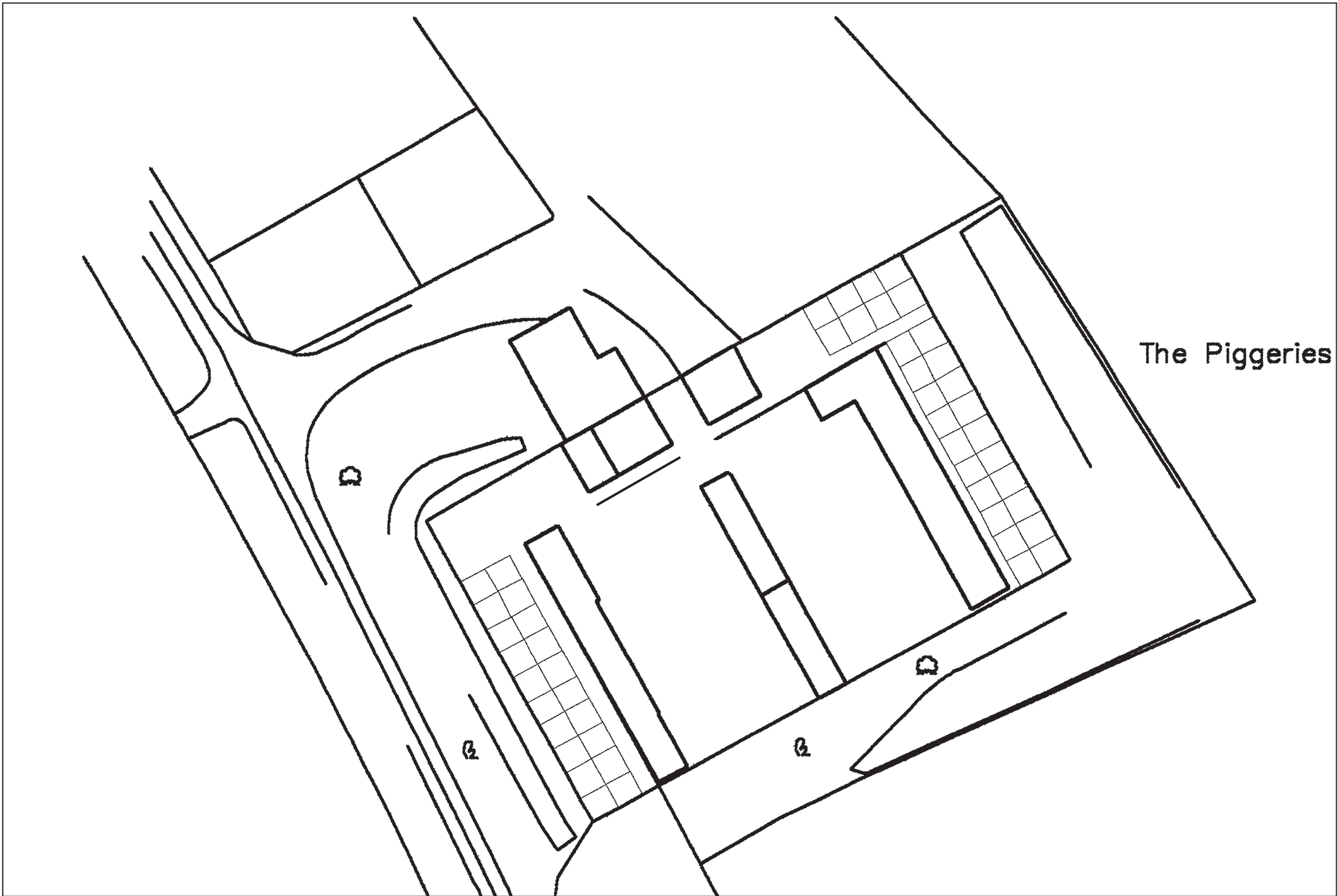
Plate 45: Driveway leading to the piggery (Photo #133).



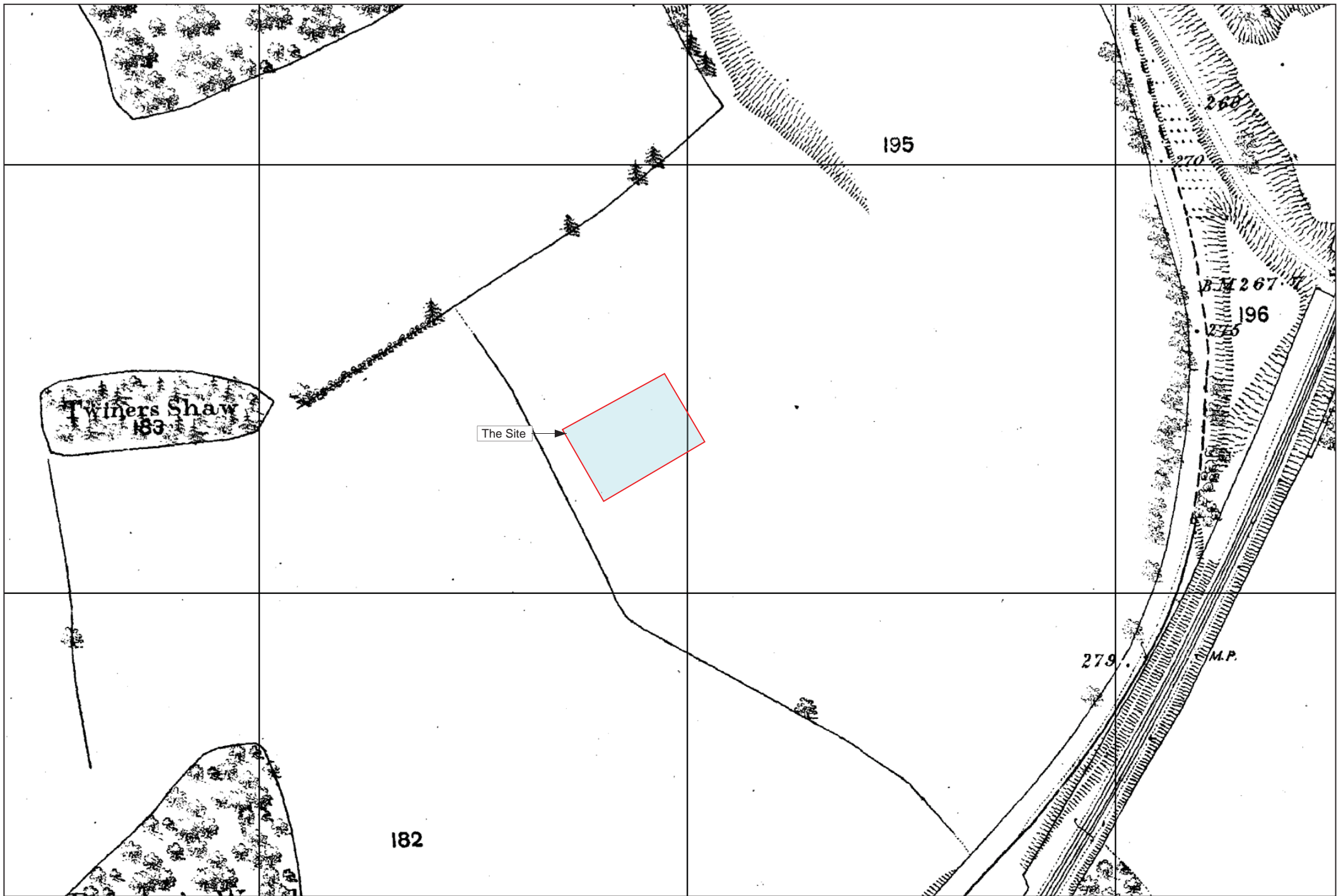
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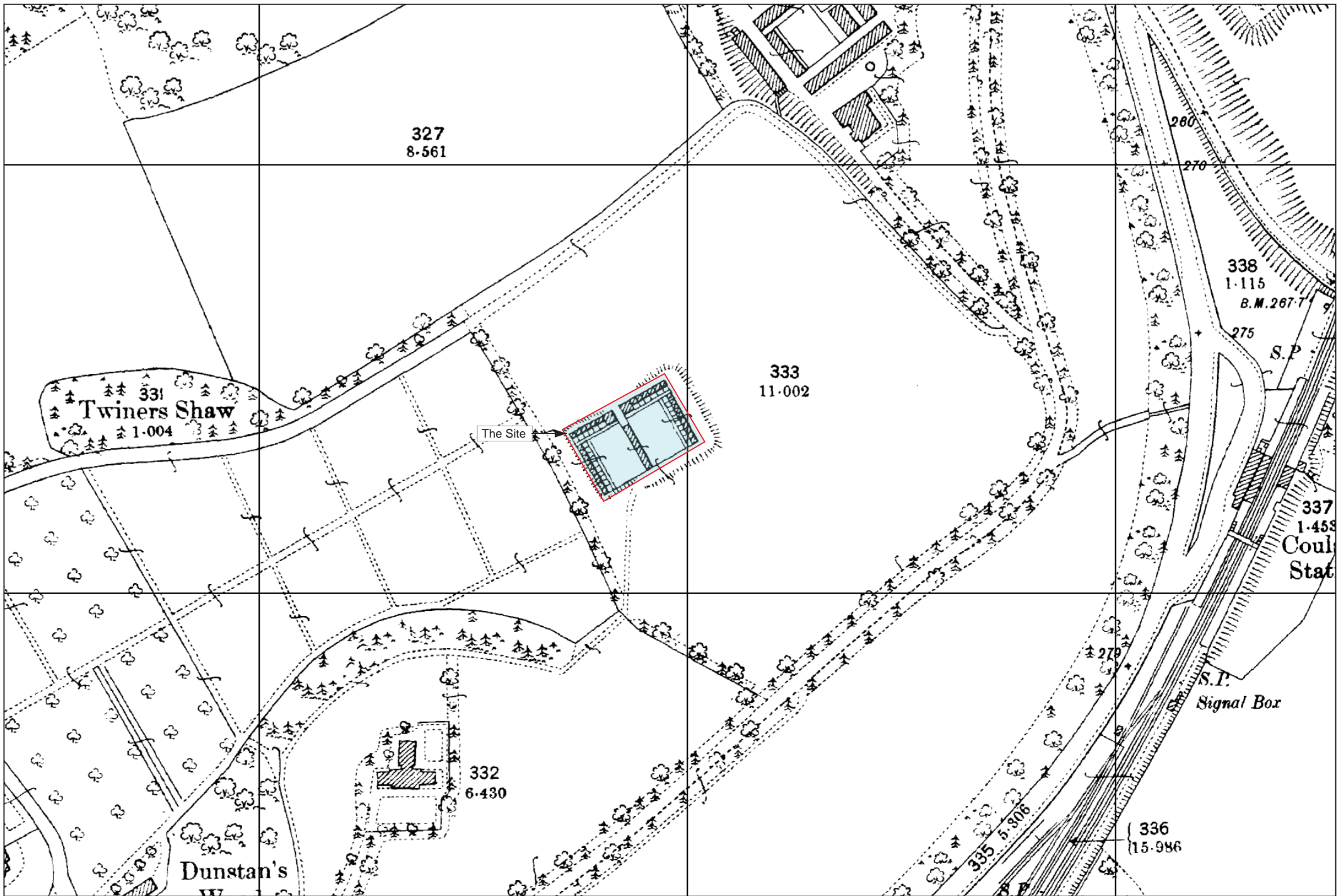


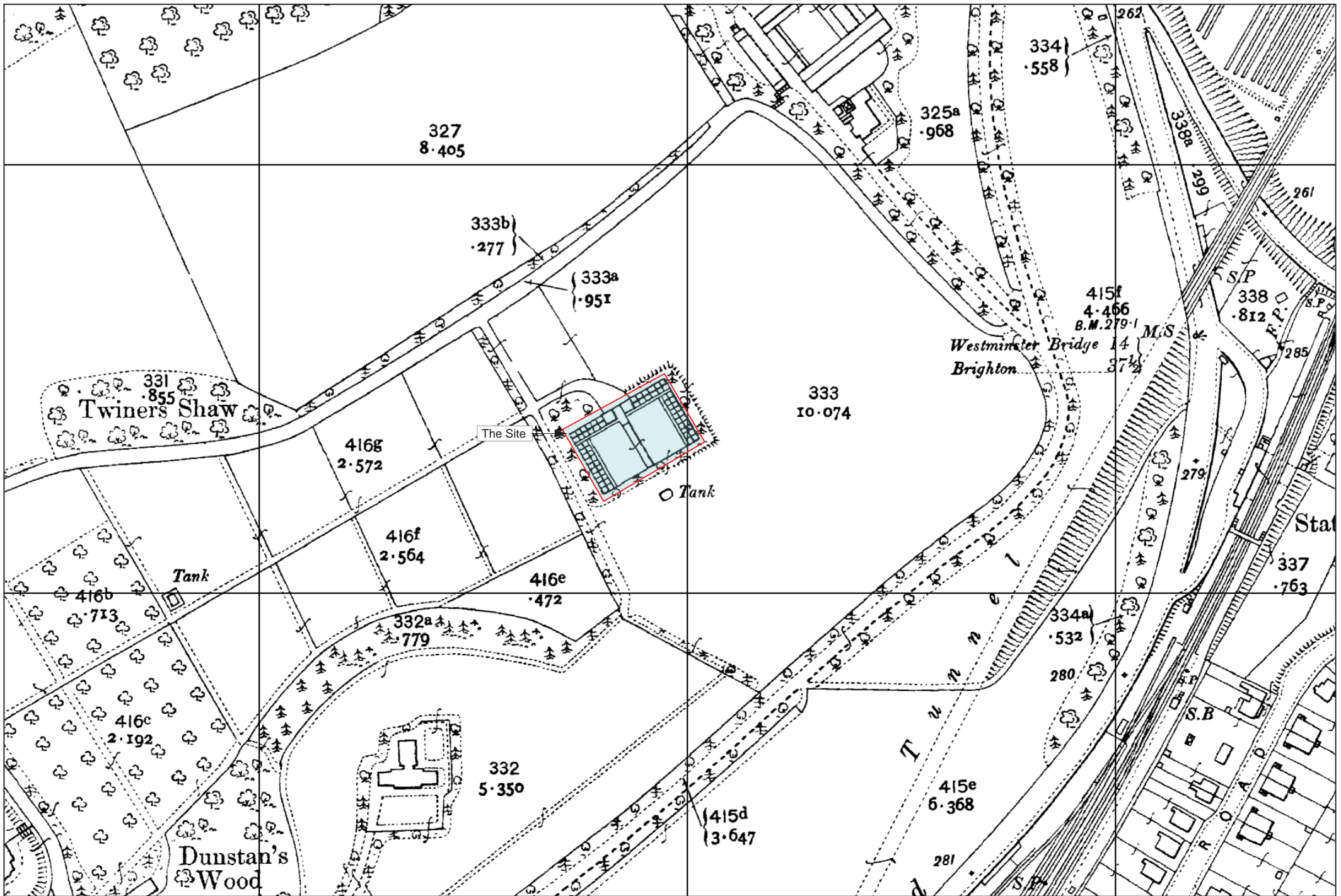
© Archaeology South-East		Piggery, Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7714	2015	Site Location		
Report Ref: 2015267	Drawn by: SP			

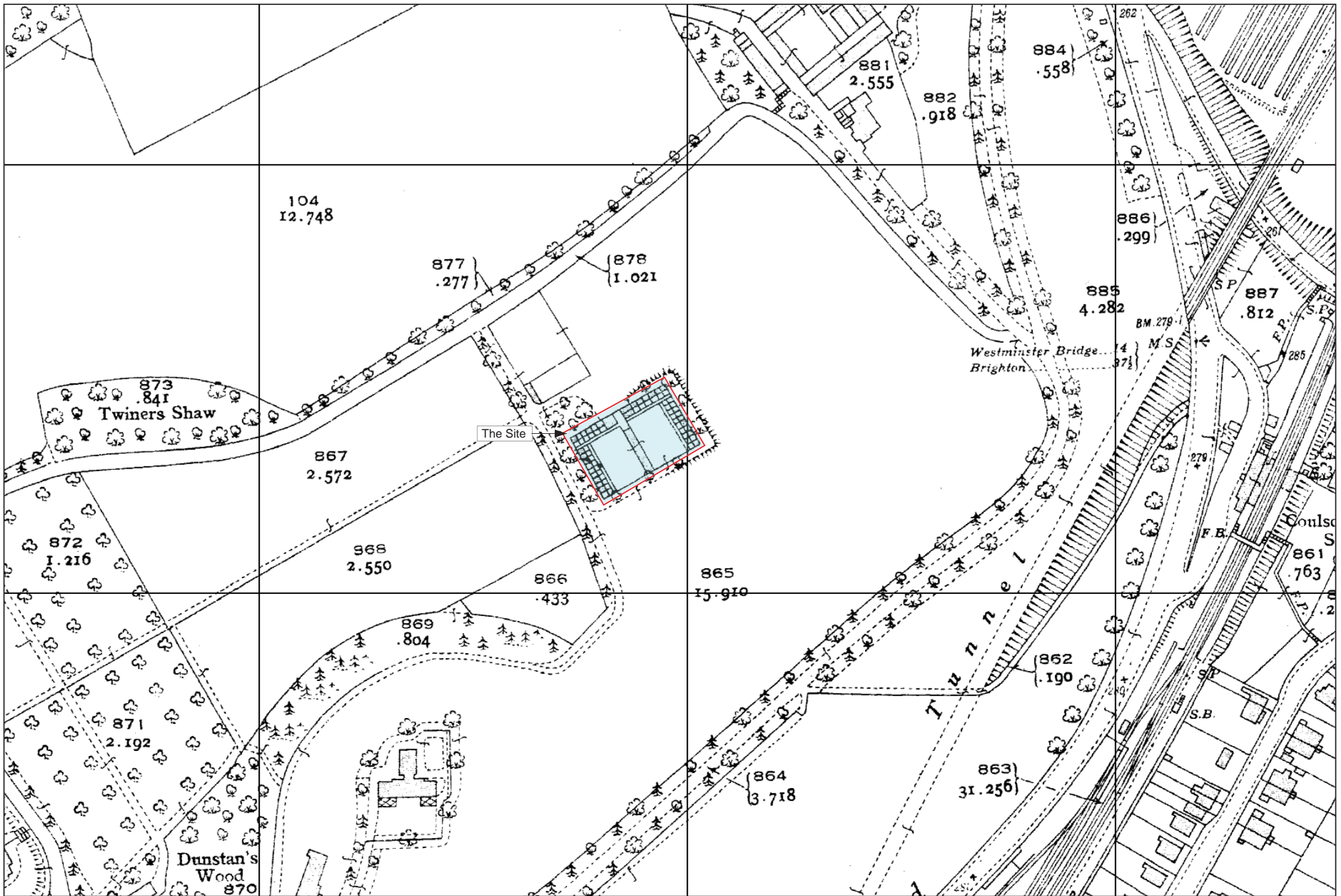


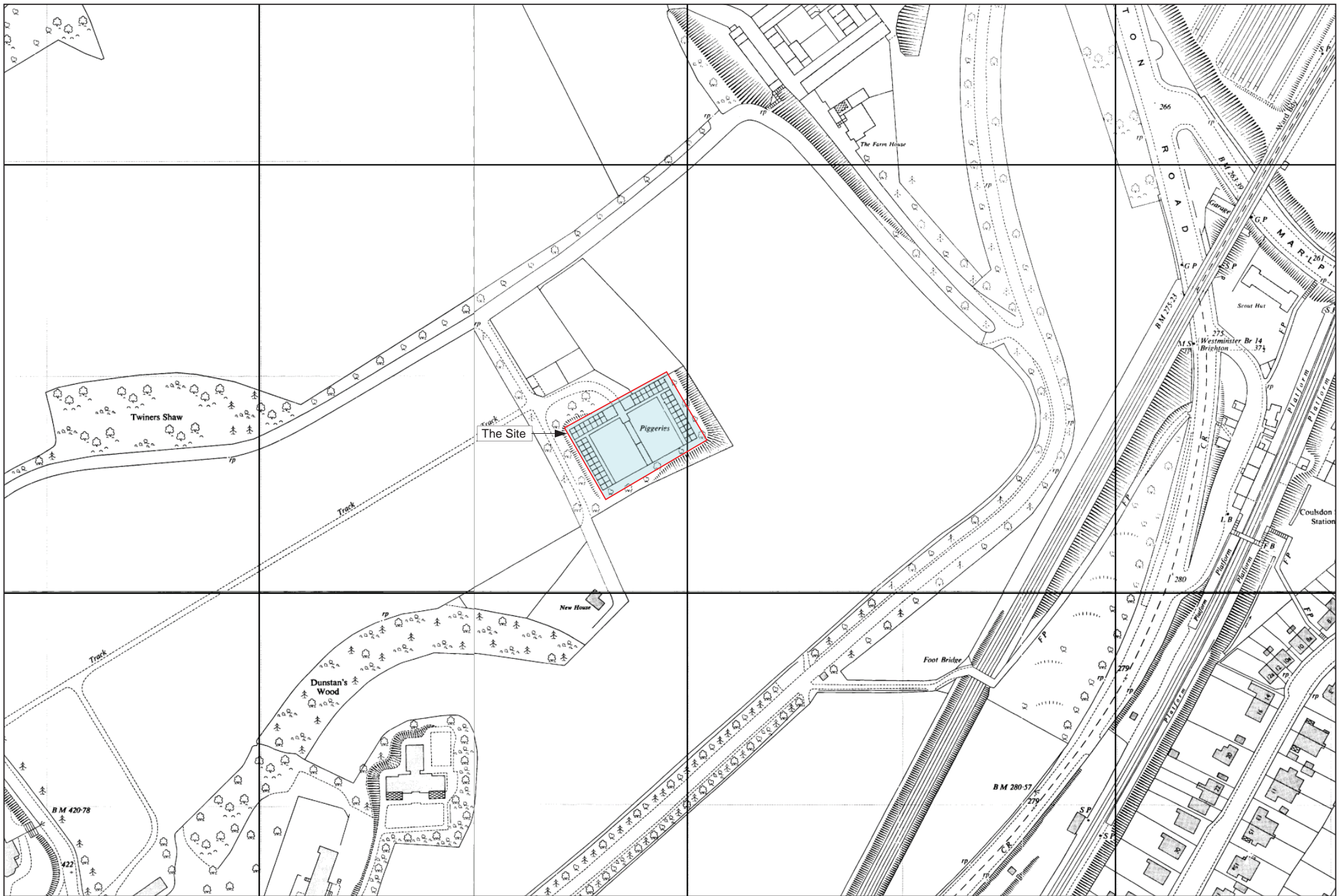
The Piggeries







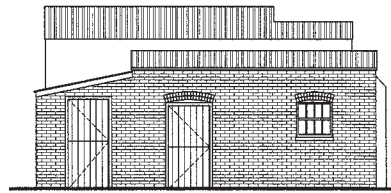




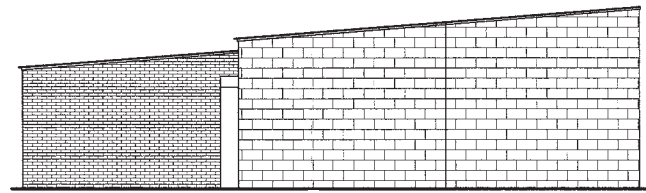




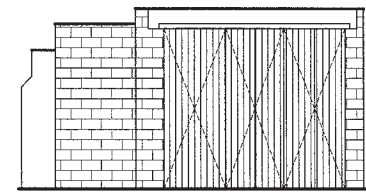
© Archaeology South-East		Piggery, Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 7714	August 2015	Plan of Buildings with Photo Locations	
Report Ref: 2015267	Drawn by: SP		



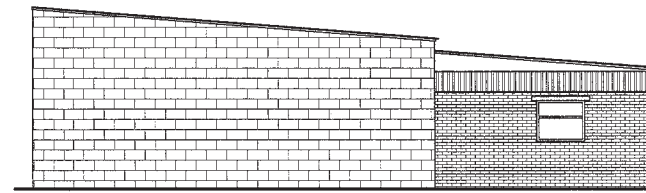
ELEVATION E1



ELEVATION E2



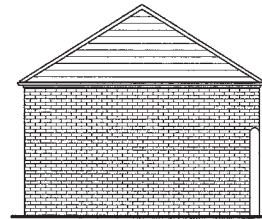
ELEVATION E3



ELEVATION E4



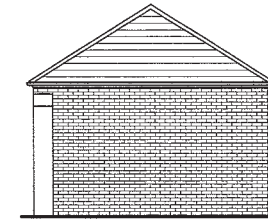
ELEVATION E5



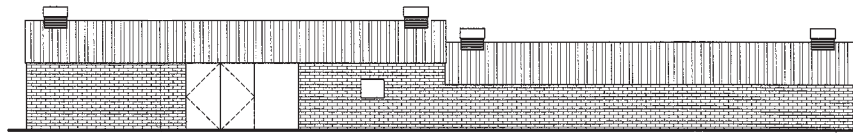
ELEVATION E6



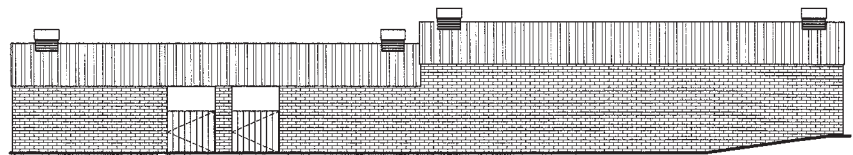
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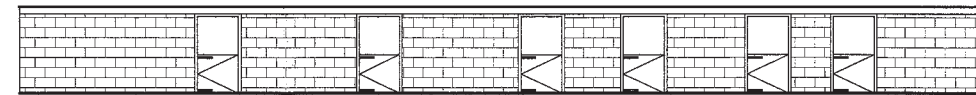
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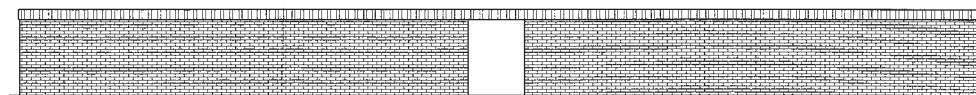
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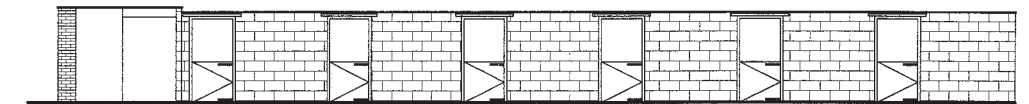
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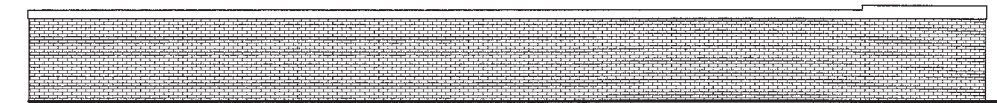
ELEVATION E15



ELEVATION E17



ELEVATION E11



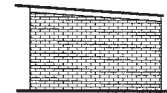
ELEVATION E9



ELEVATION E10



ELEVATION E13



ELEVATION E16



Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photographs



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Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photographs



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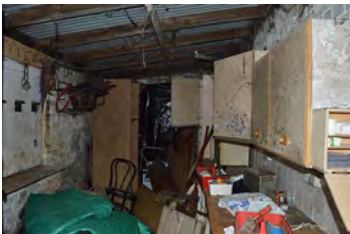
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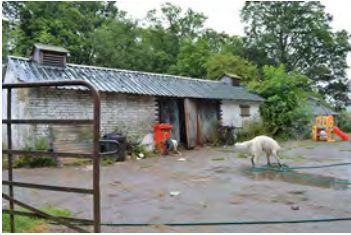
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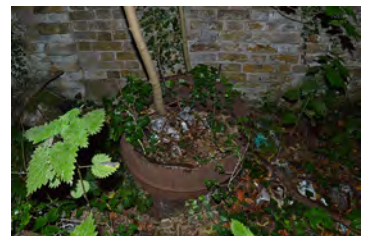
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Appendix 2 OASIS Data Collection Sheet

OASIS ID: [archaeol6-219381](#)

Project details

Project name	PIGGERY, CANE HILL HOSPITAL, COULSDON. HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD (HISTORIC ENGLAND LEVEL 3)
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East have been commissioned by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure Limited (Amec) to undertake a historic buildings record of the former Piggery at the former Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon, CR5 3YL (NGR 529574 159074). The building recording was required in order to fulfil conditions placed on planning consent. The piggery is interesting both for its historic association with the Cane Hill Hospital, and as an example of a purpose-built Victorian piggery. Piggeries were typically constructed with other farm structures. Until the later-19th-century pigsties were typically attached to the backs of farmhouses where they could be fed on household waste. Thus purpose-built piggeries mark a break from earlier trends, as well as representing the increasing industrialisation and specialisation of food industries in the 19th-century. Of course, the piggery at Cane Hill Hospital also served a differing role, being part of a working farm operated by patients as a part of their care and rehabilitation. The decline of the piggery is an artefact of the changing expectations, values, science, and policies of the medical profession and the public - while also mirroring the decline of the Cane Hill Hospital which had essentially shut down by 1991.
Project dates	Start: 21-07-2015 End: 15-09-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	7714 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods techniques	& "Measured Survey","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON COULSDON Piggery, Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon
Postcode	CR5 3YL
Study area	0.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 29574 59074 51.3154831667 -0.14052950531 51 18 55 N 000 08 25 W Point

Project creators

Name of Archaeology South-East
Organisation

Project originator brief AMEC

Project originator design AMEC

Project director/manager Ron Humphrey

Project supervisor Seth Price

Project archives

Physical Exists? Archive No

Digital recipient Archive LAARC

Digital Contents "none"

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

Paper recipient Archive LAARC

Paper Contents "none"

Paper available Media "Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title PIGGERY, CANE HILL HOSPITAL, COULSDON. HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD (HISTORIC ENGLAND LEVEL 3)

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