

**Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsden,
London Borough of Croydon**

(NGR 529658 159266)

**Historic Building Record
(Historic England Level 3)**



**Project no. 160810
Report no. 2016374**



**FARM COMPLEX AND SOUTH LODGE,
CANE HILL HOSPITAL, COULSDON, CR5 2NL**

(NGR 529659 159265 / 528884 158685)

HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD

(HISTORIC ENGLAND LEVEL 3)

**Project no. 160810
Site Code: CHX15
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Prepared by:	Hannah Green	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Amy Williamson BA	Project Manager	
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Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR

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 farm complex (NGR 529659 159265) including farmhouse, and South Lodge (NGR 528884 158685) at the former Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon, CR5 2NL. The building recording was required in order to fulfil a condition placed on planning consent.

The wider site comprises the remaining elements of the former Cane Hill Hospital, built in 1882 to provide psychiatric care to patients within the region. The farm compound was later leased in 1967 as stabling and the hospital was closed in 1992, with the majority of it now demolished. Surviving elements of the former complex, including the administrative building, chapel and water tower are to be retained in line with redevelopment plans and are not covered as part of this record. The buildings which are the subject of this study are planned for demolition and include the walled farm compound, farmhouse, South Lodge and associated air-raid shelter. The farm compound with adjacent farmhouse is located in the north-east corner of the former hospital grounds. The residential South Lodge and air-raid shelter is situated to the north-west site boundary.

The majority of the buildings were constructed towards the end of the 19th century and form part of the initial development works of the hospital complex. The farm complex with its farmhouse and the lodge are interesting for their historic association with the Cane Hill Hospital built around institutional ideology. The farm complex is also interesting as a purpose-built dairy unit which would have been fairly unusual on such a scale at this time, and is reflective of the increasing industrialisation and specialisation of the food industry in the 19th century.

The farm served a dual purpose: on the one hand it supported the partial self-sufficiency of both Cane Hill and surrounding regional hospitals through the supply of its agricultural produce, which as well as dairy cows included pigs, poultry, vegetables, fruit and rye; on the other, it formed part of the care and rehabilitation of the patients by whom the farm was operated. The decline of the farm complex in conjunction with the gradual reduction of services at Cane Hill Hospital towards the end of the 20th century, is symptomatic of changes in the approach to treating mental health and the role of national institutional psychiatrist services.

The provision of purpose-built residences for staff, of which the South Lodge forms an example, is in part reflective of the limited housing available surrounding the site at the time of its construction. The construction of the hospital in turn led to the development of the wider area, including a surge of investment to local public provision such as accommodation, transportation and schooling in order to accommodate hospital employees. This investment ultimately led to the creation of the modern town of Coulsdon. Shifting attitudes in psychiatric care during the latter part of the 20th century, coined as 'Care in the Community', shows a preference towards providing small-scale domestic accommodation for patients over large industrial size wards. This change is reflected in the transitional use of the hospital's lodges from staff to patients during this time.

CONTENTS

	Summary
	List of Contents
	List of Plates
	List of Figures
1.0	Introduction
2.0	Scope and Methodology
3.0	The Site
4.0	Historic Background
5.0	Description of the Buildings
6.0	Discussion
7.0	Deposition of the Archive
8.0	Acknowledgements
9.0	Sources Consulted
	Plates
	Figures
	Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photographs
	Appendix 2 OASIS Data Collection Form

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1: General view of the farm complex, facing north (128)
- Plate 2: East elevation of Building A, facing south-west (7)
- Plate 3: Detail of the former open front to Building A, facing west (5)
- Plate 4: Building A, internal workshop area, facing north (14)
- Plate 5: Building A, Bay 9, facing west (13)
- Plate 6: External north elevation of Building B, facing south-west (30)
- Plate 7: Building B, typical door and window arrangement, facing north-east (31)
- Plate 8: Building B, west unit, interior, facing east (37)
- Plate 9: Building B, west unit, decoration to north wall, facing north (42)
- Plate 10: Building B, west unit, typical door design, facing north (40)
- Plate 11: Building B, central unit, ground floor level, facing south-east (48)
- Plate 12: Building B, central unit, first floor hay loft, facing south-west (189)
- Plate 13: Building B, east unit floor, facing north-west (64)
- Plate 14: Building B, east unit, cast iron floor footings for former stalls/tethering pole, facing north (65)
- Plate 15: Building C, facing north-east (72)
- Plate 16: Building C, east elevation, facing north-west (73)
- Plate 17: Building C, east end interior, facing north (75)
- Plate 18: West elevation of Building D, facing north-east (99)
- Plate 19: Building D, north unit, east and north elevations, facing south-west (104)
- Plate 20: Building D, south unit, east elevation, facing north-west (102)
- Plate 21: Building D, north unit, Bay 1, facing east (107)
- Plate 22: Building D, north unit, Bay 3 partition, facing north-east (112)
- Plate 23: Building D, north unit, first floor hay loft, facing south (165)
- Plate 24: Building D, north unit, first floor level hay loft, detail of scarf joint to wall plate, facing east (171)
- Plate 25: Building D, south unit, Bay 1, facing north-west (116)
- Plate 26: Building E, west elevation, facing east (150)
- Plate 27: Building E, stable enclosure within Bay 2, facing east (160)
- Plate 28: Building F, north elevation, facing south-west (125)
- Plate 29: Building F, east unit floor divisions and redundant footings, facing east (146)
- Plate 30: Building F, east unit interior, facing north-east (148)
- Plate 31: Building F, west unit, end stable enclosures, facing south-east (134)
- Plate 32: Building G, west elevation, facing north-east (81)
- Plate 33: Building G, north unit, Bay 1, facing east (83)
- Plate 34: Building G, north unit, Bay 2 office conversion, facing north-west (87)
- Plate 35: Building G, north unit, Bay 5, facing east (91)
- Plate 36: Building G, north unit, first floor level hay loft, facing north (186)
- Plate 37: Building G, south unit, southern workshop, facing north-east (94)

- Plate 38: Farmhouse, south elevation, facing north-west (199)
- Plate 39: Farmhouse, main entrance, facing north-west (203)
- Plate 40: Farmhouse, east elevation, facing south-west (204)
- Plate 41: Farmhouse, north and west elevations, facing south-east (213)
- Plate 42: Farmhouse, ground floor, principal corridor with partition screen, facing north-west (234)
- Plate 43: Farmhouse, ground floor, integral skirting within the corridor, facing north-east (241)
- Plate 44: Farmhouse, ground floor, entrance floor tiles, facing north-east (237)
- Plate 45: Farmhouse, ground floor, Room 4 under-stair passage, facing north-west (250)
- Plate 46: Farmhouse, ground floor, Room 5, facing north-east (254)
- Plate 47: Farmhouse, ground floor, Room 6, facing north-east (261)
- Plate 48: Farmhouse, ground floor, north-east range, Room 2, facing east (277)
- Plate 49: Farmhouse, first floor, stairwell windows, facing south-west (280)
- Plate 50: Farmhouse, first floor, staircase, facing north-east (281)
- Plate 51: Farmhouse, first floor, Room 11 showing fireplace, facing north-west (286)
- Plate 52: Farmhouse, first floor, Room 14, facing north-west (301)
- Plate 53: Farmhouse, first floor, Room 14 skirting and chamfer detailing, facing north-east (310)
- Plate 54: South Lodge, principal elevation, facing east (317)
- Plate 55: South Lodge, south elevation, facing north (335)
- Plate 56: South Lodge, east elevation, facing west (328)
- Plate 57: South Lodge, north elevation, facing south (324)
- Plate 58: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, western porch, facing east (359)
- Plate 59: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, western extension, Room 2, facing north-east (366)
- Plate 60: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, eastern corridor, facing east (368)
- Plate 61: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, Room 3 door detailing, facing south-east (370)
- Plate 62: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, Room 3, facing south (372)
- Plate 63: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, Room 3 bay window detailing, facing south (418)
- Plate 64: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, Room 3 bay window shutters, facing south (419)
- Plate 65: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, Room 4 floor arrangement, facing south (388)
- Plate 66: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 2, inner hall, facing north (399)
- Plate 67: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 2, Room 6, facing east (397)
- Plate 68: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 2, Room 7 serving hatch, facing north (416)
- Plate 69: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 2, Room 8, facing north (409)
- Plate 70: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 3, central staircase, facing east (431)
- Plate 71: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 3, internal stairwell window, facing west (432)
- Plate 72: Principal northern entrance of the air-raid shelter, facing south (355)
- Plate 73: Entrance passage within the air-raid shelter, facing south (356)
- Plate 74: Air-raid shelter interior, facing east (350)

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site Location
- Figure 2 Overall Site Plan, dated 2015 (supplied by client)
- Figure 3 Farm Complex Site Layout with Photo Locations
- Figure 4 Farm Complex - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500, 1868
- Figure 5 Farm Complex - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500, 1896-97
- Figure 6 Farm Complex - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500, 1912-13
- Figure 7 Farm Complex - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500, 1935
- Figure 8 Farm Complex - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500, 1956-58
- Figure 9 Farm Complex - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500, 1973-74
- Figure 10 Farm Complex - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500, 2001
- Figure 11 South Lodge - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500, 1897-98
- Figure 12 South Lodge - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500, 1912-13
- Figure 13 South Lodge - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500, 1932-34
- Figure 14 South Lodge - Ordnance Survey Map 1:1,250, 1958
- Figure 15 South Lodge - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500, 1977
- Figure 16 Farm Complex Building A – Floor Plan with Photo Locations
- Figure 17 Farm Complex Building A – Elevations
- Figure 18 Farm Complex Building B – Floor Plans with Photo Locations
- Figure 19 Farm Complex Building B – Elevations
- Figure 20 Farm Complex Building C – Floor Plan with Photo Locations
- Figure 21 Farm Complex Building C – Elevations
- Figure 22 Farm Complex Building D – Floor Plans with Photo Locations
- Figure 23 Farm Complex Building D – Elevations
- Figure 24 Farm Complex Building E – Floor Plan with Photo Locations
- Figure 25 Farm Complex Building E – Elevations
- Figure 26 Farm Complex Building F – Floor Plan with Photo Locations
- Figure 27 Farm Complex Building F – Elevations
- Figure 28 Farm Complex Building G – Floor Plan with Photo Locations
- Figure 29 Farm Complex Building G – Elevations
- Figure 30 Farmhouse - Ground Floor Plan with Photo Locations
- Figure 31 Farmhouse - First Floor Plan with Photo Locations
- Figure 32 Farmhouse - Elevations
- Figure 33 South Lodge – Ground Floor Plan with Photo Locations
- Figure 34 South Lodge – First Floor Plan with Photo Locations (indicative only)
- Figure 35 Air-Raid Shelter Floor Plan with Photo Locations

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 farm complex (NGR 529659 159265) including the associated farmhouse, and South Lodge (528884 158685) including the air-raid shelter located within its grounds, at the former Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon, CR5 2NL (Figure 1). The building recording was required in order to fulfil a condition placed on planning consent.
- 1.2 A brief for the work, in the form of a 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 (Planning reference: 13/02527; Condition 3).

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in the WSI produced for the work (Amec 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* (Historic England 2016). A Level 3 record is essentially an analytical record.
- 2.3 The site was visited by Hannah Green and Amy Williamson on 27th September 2016 in order to carry out the recording work of the farm complex. Subsequent visits were undertaken on 1st and 2nd December 2016 in order to carry out the recording work of the farmhouse, South Lodge and air-raid shelter. The recording entailed the compilation of written notes, the production and verification of existing measured survey drawings and the production of a photographic record. The report utilises the alphabetical identifiers assigned to the buildings within a condition report produced for the site in 2006.
- 2.4 The drawn record comprises floor plans of the buildings to illustrate their layout, together with external elevation drawings (where provided). 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 1-3 and 16-35.
- 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 Historical documentary sources, including relevant cartographic sources, were consulted at the Croydon Museum and Archive Service on the 21st October 2016. All sources consulted are listed in Section 9.

3.0 THE SITE

- 3.1 The buildings recorded are situated within the grounds of the former Cane Hill Hospital, whose c.130 ha grounds largely correlate with the present-day property boundaries. Cane Hill Hospital, initially known as the Third Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, was built in the grounds of a single historic farm estate which formed part of the manor of Coulsdon. The farm, known latterly as Portnalls Farm, is referred to as 'Pertemales' in records of Chertsey Abbey dating to the late 14th and 15th centuries (Amec 2015).
- 3.2 The hospital was constructed in 1882, earmarked for closure from the 1960s onwards, and finally closed in 1992. Following closure, the clearance of most of the central hospital complex ensued, leaving only the administrative building, chapel, water tower, farm compound (former dairy unit, most recently known as Coulsdon Area Farm) and associated farmhouse, South Lodge, North Lodge and piggery. Buildings to be retained and converted include, the chapel, administrative building and water tower. The piggery, of which a record has been made (ASE 2015), has already been demolished. All other building are to be demolished. The structures that form the subject of this study include:
- Farm compound
 - Farmhouse
 - South Lodge and associated air-raid shelter.
- 3.3 The site is located on the southern side of the town of Coulsdon, at a higher level than the surrounding settlement. Since the demolition of the main hospital building, the site forms a large plateau surrounded by trees. Beyond are fields, some in use for crops and others for pasture. To the east is the railway and Farthing Downs, to the west is residential development. The geology of the site mainly consists of solid and drift of Upper Chalk. The site lies approximately 133m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), in an elevated position, with the surrounding land sloping down to between 120m AOD and 80m AOD.
- 3.4 The farm is located towards the northern end of the site and covers an area of c.0.3 hectares. It comprises a series of late 19th century buildings grouped around a central walled yard, with adjacent farmhouse. The farm complex is orientated essentially south-west – north-east (hereafter simplified west – east), with the farmhouse adjacent to the south. The main entrance to the farm is located at the south-west corner and is served via a track on the south side which runs past the farmhouse; a further track, which leads from Lion Green Road (A237) to the east enters the farm at its south-east corner. South Lodge is located on the west side of the site and comprises late 19th century residential accommodation, with adjacent air-raid shelter set within the grounds. The lodge forms a single rectangular range, aligned essentially north – south, with a rectangular sub-surface air-raid shelter, located within close proximity to the south-west.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The history of Cane Hill Hospital has been covered in previous documents prepared for the site, including Cane Hill Heritage Statement (HTA Architects Ltd 2015), Cane Hill Characterisation Study (Alan Baxter Associates 2010) and Cultural Heritage Baseline Report (Entec UK Ltd 2008). The following history includes only the buildings covered by this recording exercise.

4.2 Farm Complex

- 4.2.1 The 1868 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4) shows the site of the farm prior to its development in 1882. It was constructed as part of the initial development of the Cane Hill Asylum and formed one of several agricultural complexes 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.
- 4.2.2 The farm complex with adjacent farmhouse is first depicted on the 1896-97 Ordnance Survey mapping (Figure 5), close to the eastern entrance to the site. It appears much like it does today, consisting of a rectangular compound, with entrances in the north-west, south-west and south-east corners. There are seven farm buildings surviving, comprising a regimented series of barns, cart sheds, stables and an open fronted cow shed, that are set around an inner walled yard. The only clear differences between the present-day layout and that shown on the 1896 map are that an extension to Building G (Figure 2) is not shown, Building C (cow shed) had not yet been extended westwards and is instead shown fronted by an enclosure and a now demolished western yard wall. The farmhouse is shown to conform to its present-day irregular footprint. The map shows the site surrounded by undeveloped land to the south and west, with an entrance lodge located a distance to the east and the hospital piggery situated to the south. Long narrow passages provided circulation around the ranges, and provided access to the inner yard. The track leading south from the farmhouse joined the main access road which led from the eastern site entrance toward the main hospital complex to the west. The track to the east of the farm led northwards out of the site via a laundry.
- 4.2.3 There appears to have been very little change to the layout of the site during the 20th century, the subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping showing only a few alterations. By 1912-13 (Figure 6) Building A is shown divided at its south and north ends. The farmhouse is shown with rear north-western extensions including a glass-roofed structure, a western outbuilding and small L shaped courtyard which connects all three elements.
- 4.2.4 By the completion of the Ordnance Survey map of 1935 (Figure 7) further internal division is shown within Building A, while a long range had been added to the north outside the main group. The latter is known to have been a barn clad in corrugated metal which has since been demolished.
- 4.2.5 Most modification to the farm complex occurred between the mid-1930s and c.1956-58 (Figure 8) depicts the construction of a large range and adjacent enclosure occupying the northern boundary of the compound. Building G had acquired an extension to its eastern side and is shown with a single internal division, while the inner yard is shown divided across its centre to create two smaller yards. Part of the western yard wall remained *in-situ* at that time. All structures, excepting Buildings B and F are identified with internal divisions which roughly conform to their present layout. Building C shows most variation, with a roofed extension and additional enclosures adjoining its western side. A tank is shown to the east of the group. The farmhouse had also been subject to a degree of alteration, primarily concentrated within its rear north-western corner where some of the earlier extensions had either been replaced/consolidated to form a larger range. The northern part of the original structure is shown partitioned from the principal range.
- 4.2.6 Between 1958 and 1973-74 (Figure 9) the farmhouse does not appear to have been altered in any way. Ordnance Survey mapping shows minor modification to the farm compound. Building C is shown to have lost its westernmost enclosure but retained its

roofed structure. The southern end of the extension accompanying Building G is no longer shown and the central yard division has been removed.

- 4.2.7 The farm complex was taken over in 1967 for use as stabling, while the farmhouse was utilised as residential apartments until 2016. Comparison of the 2001 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10) with historic satellite photography available on Google Earth between 2003 and 2015 shows various extensions and alterations were made to Building G subsequent to 2001. The farm buildings remained in use as stabling until 2016, when the site was vacated. The compound and farmhouse are currently redundant of use.

4.3 South Lodge

- 4.3.1 South Lodge first appears on the 1897-98 Ordnance Survey mapping (Figure 11) within a clearly marked piece of land labelled 'Postern Lodge'. The building is shown roughly rectangular in plan with projections and a small enclosure to the northern side. The building is shown fronting a landscaped driveway which loops round to meet the main road to the west in two places. A narrow track is shown joining the driveway to the road encircling the main hospital complex to the north-east.
- 4.3.2 The Ordnance Survey map of 1912-13 (Figure 12), shows the building to have been extended northwards into the enclosed area shown on the previous map. A new enclosed space is shown adjacent to the north elevation which appears to include a small outbuilding. A recess within the west elevation marks the main entrance to the building.
- 4.3.3 By 1932-34 (Figure 13) the Ordnance Survey mapping identified the building as The Postern. No changes appear to have been made to the structure, although a small rectangular outbuilding had been constructed a short distance to the west. The former driveway arrangement had been altered due to the construction of the outbuilding
- 4.3.4 The lodge had been subject to a high degree of modification by the completion of the 1958 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 14) including the addition of two bay windows to the north and south elevations. The footprint remained relatively consistent with that previously shown, except that the northern end of the west elevation is shown projecting further westwards around the former entrance location. The outbuilding within the northern enclosure had increased in size and is shown with a plot to the east and second smaller structure. The western outbuilding is shown with a structure adjoining on its eastern side. Additionally, two more outbuildings had been constructed in the remaining grounds to the north and north-west of the building. The driveway shown on previous mapping is no longer shown. The track previously connecting the lodge to the main hospital complex appears to have been significantly reduced and punctuated by the northern outbuilding.
- 4.3.5 By the completion of the 1977 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 15) a large extension had been added at the southern end of the west elevation. A new rectangular outbuilding is shown along the northern boundary of the site, while all other previous outbuildings in the grounds are no longer shown.
- 4.3.6 Satellite imagery on Google Earth indicates that relatively few changes have occurred since the late 1970s. By 2006 the northern boundary outbuilding appears to have been removed. The structures previously seen adjoining to the north-east have at some point been removed, although it is unclear at what date this occurred due to heavy vegetation cover. Of these, only fragmentary evidence in the form of low lying brick walls and areas of concrete hardstanding now remain. The lodge was converted for use as three

residential apartments in the mid-20th century, but is currently redundant of use. The air-raid shelter is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey mapping.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

5.1 Farm Complex

5.1.1 The farm (Plate 1) consists of a large rectangular courtyard arrangement, defined by the buildings, walled inner yard and encircling boundary wall. The boundary is punctuated by the three access points: that at the south-east corner leading from the A237; that at the south-west corner which would have been used by hospital patients working on the farm, and that to the north-west, which provides access into the adjoining fields. Each entrance is connected via a continuous circulation route consisting of a gravel track, which links all the structures and the central concrete-paved yard. Six of the seven buildings are arranged around the perimeter of the yard, while Building A, originally a cart shed, stands to the west on the opposite side of the main north – south circulation route. The structures comprise a series of buildings for housing dairy cattle, most of which have been adapted for use as stables, while others seem to have been used for storage or as workshops. Part of Building G has been converted to an office, while part of Building F was most recently used as a farm shop. Most of the alterations date to the second half of the 20th century.

5.1.3 The site boundary is formed by a combination of the external elevations of the outer ranges and sections of shoulder-height brick wall. The walls are constructed of London stock brick set in Flemish bond within a chalky-white mortar. The wall is one brick thick and is capped by semi-circular blue engineering brick coping. All external structures surrounding the outer perimeter of the compound are joined to the external wall, consistent with them having been built in a single phase. The site entrances are framed by brick buttresses with stone coping blocks and are fitted with 21st century steel swing gates. The same brick is used for the buildings, although these tend to make use of English bond; original door and window openings are generally framed by orange-red bullnosed bricks with segmental arched heads. Unless otherwise stated, the roofs are of common rafter type, supported by king-post trusses, and are covered with blue slate. Where they survive, rainwater goods comprise a mix of both cast iron originals and PVC replacements.

5.2 Building A

Overview

5.2.1 Building A comprises a rectangular range which is aligned essentially north – south along the west side of the group. The building is a single storey with a pitched roof which is gabled to the north and south ends (Plate 2; Figures 16 & 17). The southern end of the building is partially obscured by the hillside which it truncates at this end.

Exterior

5.2.2 The principal (east) elevation was originally open-fronted but has historically been infilled with half brick thick walls to form a workshop and stables. The original open-fronted arrangement formerly comprised ten cart shed bays which front the main circulation route flowing from the south-west site entrance. The original arrangement has been preserved in the form of timber posts which are regularly spaced along the length of the elevation. These posts rest on brick piers which appear consistent in date

with the infill brickwork (Plate 3). The timber posts and wall plate above are ornamented with chamfers with simple run-out stops. All other features on this elevation are secondary. Generally each of the bays has been infilled with stretcher-bonded brickwork to half height, with softwood weatherboarding above. The exceptions to this are Bays 1 and 2 which have been wholly infilled with roller shutter doors and Bay 5 which is filled with a modern steel sheet door. Bays 3 and 7 have a timber boarded stable door with two pane, timber-framed overlight. Bays 9 and 10 display more recent half-doors constructed of plywood board, again accompanied by a two pane overlight of the same type. Bays 4, 6 and 8 each have a rolled steel window of five-over-five panes with a central three-over-three centre-hung opening light, each with a splayed timber cill. The eastern facing roof pitch is pierced by two louvred timber vents over Bays 3 and 7, accompanied by inserted corrugated PVC sheet roof lights.

- 5.2.3 The south elevation is predominantly plain and partly concealed by a series of blue engineering brick steps which provide access up the hillside on this side. Fixed to the south wall is a tubular steel handrail with ornate scrolled end.
- 5.2.4 The rear (west) elevation was originally plain but has been modified with the insertion of a window into each bay. These are of the same type as those within the east elevation, and have concrete lintels and splayed tile cills; all pertain to an early to mid-20th century date. Between Bays 8 and 9 there is toothing in the brickwork for an earlier wall which has since gone.
- 5.2.5 The north elevation is dominated by an adjoining single storey toilet block, which has a gabled slated roof. It is entered on the north via a wide opening with concrete lintel which never seems to have housed a door. The structure has been extended on its west side with concrete blockwork and corrugated PVC roof sheeting to house a generator.

Interior

- 5.2.6 The interior of the principal range has been subdivided to serve a combination of uses. Bays 1 and 2 form a workshop, as do Bays 3 to 8 (Plate 4). The two northern end bays (Bays 9 and 10) comprise two single stables (Plate 5). Unless otherwise stated, the internal floor predominantly comprises a continuous concrete screed and all walls are painted brickwork which is rendered to shoulder height.
- 5.2.7 The two workshops occupying the central and southern end of the range are relatively featureless. They are separated from one another by a later concrete block wall which includes a doorway with plain-glazed overlight, with rudimentary boarded door contrived from an old work bench. Toothing evident within the rear wall between Bays 1 and 2 indicates the presence of an earlier half-height wall separating the two bays. The larger workshop (Bays 3 to 8), retains an infilled drainage channel within the floor which presumably relates to the building's secondary use as stables following its conversion from a cart shed. In addition, scarring within the floor preserves the layout of individual stalls on the west side and a personnel passage to the east.
- 5.2.8 Until recently, Bays 9 and 10 remained in use as stables. They have a drainage channel set within the concrete flooring, integral rendered feeding troughs on the west side, and a number of wall-mounted tethering rings. The walls are rendered to shoulder-height in the same manner as the workshops and painted above. The stables are separated by a half-height, half brick thick, rendered wall with semi-circular engineering coping bricks. The space above the tie-beam is infilled with modern softwood weatherboarding.

- 5.2.9 The northern block contains two toilets to the west side. It has a black quarry tile floor with inset ceramic drain within the south-east corner. The internal faces of the walls are rendered to shoulder height and the roof is of a simple common rafter type. The northern cubicle retains an early boarded, ledged and braced door, whereas the door to the south is modern. The toilet fittings and ceramic wall-mounted sink are all modern. A shoulder-height modesty wall encloses the northern entrance.

5.3 Building B

Overview

- 5.3.1 Building B extends down the northern side of the yard. It forms a long range, dominated at the centre by a two-storey unit, flanked on the west by a six-bay single storey unit and on the east by a shorter four-bay single storey unit. Bullnosed orange-red brick dressings adorn several, but not all of the door openings and two of the window openings within the central unit. Elsewhere the window and door heads are generally formed by simple segmental arches in the same stock brick. The roof over the central unit is half-hipped and has two inserted modern skylights; the east and west ends are fully hipped and are pierced with timber louvered vents with corrugated PVC sheeting. The principal elevation faces south towards the inner yard (Plate 6; Figures 19 & 20).

Exterior – West Unit

- 5.3.2 The south elevation houses a door within each end bay, plus a single window to each of the bays between. All windows comprise metal-framed windows of two lights, the bottom of which is of cantilever opening type, each light originally containing four tall panes. All have subsequently been subject to varying degrees of modification and have projecting concrete cills. The west end elevation is plain. The north elevation has been altered with the insertion of two large modern steel sheet doors, occupying the entire length of Bays 3 and 4, presumably to provide farm machine access. Bay 1 retains a single door as on the south elevation and the remaining bays either side of the central two-leaf doorway each comprise a single window of the same type to the south. The single-width doorways within this unit contain boarded, ledged and braced half-doors; the bottom leaf of each having bead-moulded boards, while the upper leaf is of tongue and groove construction (Plate 7).

Central Unit

- 5.3.3 The south elevation has a timber half-door at ground level, located off-centre to the west with a double-width doorway, complete with tongue and groove timber doors above. Also at ground floor level, at each far end are two small window openings, each with orange-red bullnosed brick dressings. The eastern opening retains an early bead-moulded timber board shutter, the western opening has a plywood board replacement. Immediately to the west of the easternmost opening is a single window of the same type seen elsewhere. The north elevation contains a wide single timber boarded, ledged and braced door at ground floor level, set off-centre to the west. A single window is situated to the far eastern end as elsewhere. The first floor level is dominated by a centrally placed large sliding timber-boarded door. The pair of skylights inserted into the roof on this side are covered with corrugated PVC sheeting.

East Unit

- 5.3.3 The south elevation has a half-height door to each of the end bays, and a two light window of the same type as elsewhere to both of the bays in between. The end east elevation is featureless. The north elevation has a single door houses within the easternmost bay (Bay 4) and three windows as elsewhere, one to each bay. Unlike the western unit, the louvered timber vents at roof level at this end form three individual entities rather than a continuous

Interior – West Unit

- 5.3.4 The west unit (Plate 8) forms a single open space, although the floor retains evidence for former stall partitions, which were presumably removed when the large doorway was inserted within the north elevation. The alterations would have allowed the storage of farm machinery, a purpose for which it would have been well-suited given its proximity to the fields to the west of the site. The eastern and southern exterior walls are rendered up to shoulder height, while the upper portions are painted. On the north wall an area of render has fallen away revealing an unusual, probably original, render finish which has scored and painted lines in imitation of brickwork/masonry (Plate 9). Within the floor, Staffordshire blue bricks and brick paviours, define a series of stalls arranged along the south side of the building. Evidence of scars and timber joists within the render of the south wall indicate the stalls were served by wall-mounted feeding trough. An infilled drainage channel ran down the centre while a personnel passage, with spurs leading to the doors at either end of the south elevation is preserved down the west side. This has its own shallow drain, next to which is the base of a brick wall which would have separated the stalls from the passage. At its eastern end the passage terminates in a doorway which leads into the central unit. It contains a ledged, braced and boarded door (Plate 10).

Central Unit

- 5.3.5 The central unit originally comprised a large open area on the ground floor with a loft above. On the ground floor there are two compartments situated within the south-east and south-west corners. The south-east compartment is formed by low brick walls capped by semi-circular blue engineering bricks (Plate 11); the south-west compartment is similar except its eastern wall ramps up towards the south end. Each is served by an opening on its north side and a small un-glazed window opening to the south, which is closed by a timber shutter (see exterior description). The purpose of these compartments is obscure, although it is plausible they were used to compartmentalise young calves. The remainder of the area is floored with Staffordshire blue brick paviours with no discernible differentiation suggesting the space was always open. The western side of the ground floor has been partitioned at a later date with a rudimentary softwood stud and plywood partition. The upper floor is constructed of deep-section cross-strutted joists supported on a single substantial cross-beam, which in turn is supported by a central post. The cross-beam and post are both chamfered with simple run-out stops. Within the floor a small rectangular opening has been created adjacent to the north wall which is likely to have been used as a hay drop. A simple open tread timber staircase with modern timber handrail situated against the east wall provides access to the first floor. At the foot of the staircase there is a boarded door which provides access into the east unit.
- 5.3.6 The first floor comprises a single space open to the roof (Plate 12). The walls are finished with painted render and display the same mortar joint depiction as described for the west unit. The roof is framed over three bays in the usual manner although here the trusses each incorporate an iron king rod in place of a timber post. Two inserted skylights are situated within the east and west bays.

East Unit

- 5.3.7 The interior of the east unit is divided halfway by a rudimentary timber board partition, the northern end of which retains a single personnel doorway as elsewhere. This doorway has since been blocked with the construction of a modern shelf across its centre. The treatment of Bays 1 to 4 is identical despite this partition. All walls except the north are rendered to shoulder height, much in the same manner as those within the west unit. The floor contains two drainage channels which are bordered by stone kerbs (Plate 13). These are positioned in such a way as to suggest that the stalls were located centrally, with passages either side. Redundant cast iron footings within the central area indicate either tethering poles or former stall divisions in this area (Plate 14). A feature of note within this unit is the survival on the north wall, of a manually-operated mechanism for opening/closing the louvred vents within the roof.

5.4 Building C

Overview

- 5.4.1 Building C (Plate 15; Figures 20 & 21) has been subject to considerable 20th century modification and as such has a particularly mismatched appearance. The structure is located within the north-east corner of the yard, and is aligned east – west. The building currently comprises a narrow single storey north – south aligned structure, with a covered yard to the west. The Ordnance Survey map of 1896-7 (Figure 5) shows just the narrow eastern structure, with an unroofed enclosure of similar footprint to the present-day roofed area. The exact date at which the structure was roofed over is not certain, although by 1956-8 (Figure 8) it had been extended with the addition of four individual enclosures at its far western end. These no longer survive.

Exterior

- 5.4.2 The eastern end is constructed in the usual English-bonded brickwork, the east wall of which is capped with the typical coping bricks, while the exposed south-east corner has orange-red brick bullnosed dressings (Plate 16). It has a mono-pitch roof which slopes down to the west where it is supported by a substantial timber beam, the remainder of this elevation being open. A single doorway is situated centrally within the east elevation and contains a typical boarded, ledged and braced door. The absence of queen-closer bricks to the jambs and a flush concrete lintel indicate that this door is a later insertion and therefore access to it must always have been from the west.
- 5.4.3 The north and south walls of the covered yard are of three-quarter height and are constructed in London stock brick laid in Flemish bond, with semi-circular blue engineering coping bricks. The construction of both walls is identical to those enclosing the yard and it appears the north wall originally formed a continuation of this yard enclosure as is evident on early mapping dating to 1896-7 (Figure 5). The walls have been modified with the addition of substantial brick piers to support the roof structure above. The west end of the building is entirely open onto the main yard. This comprises simple angle iron trusses supporting slender timber purlins and corrugated asbestos cement sheeting. The covered yard surface comprises a continuous concrete screed.

Interior

- 5.4.4 The eastern end comprises a narrow open space partitioned from the covered yard to the west by a tubular steel barrier with central swing cattle gate (Plate 17). The southern end is protected from the elements by the insertion of a rudimentary corrugated steel sheet. The floor retains its Staffordshire blue brick pavements and all walls are painted.

The exact purpose of the structure is unclear but presumably served as some form of cow shed.

5.5 Building D

Overview

- 5.5.1 Building D (Plate 18; Figures 22 & 23) comprises a rectangular range, aligned essentially north – south along the east side of the group. The building has a four bay north range of two storeys which comprises a cattle shed on the ground floor and hay loft above, and a two bay, single storey range to the south. The roof of the south unit is pierced by a timber louvered vent with corrugated PVC sheeting. A substantial chimney with stepped brickwork detailing is situated on the party wall between the two ranges.

Exterior

- 5.5.2 The principal elevation faces west towards Buildings C, E and the yard. The north range has an original door to each of Bays 2, 3 and 5, with an inserted doorway providing access to Bay 3. The original doorways each contain a boarded, ledged and braced half-door, and display a combination of bead-moulding and tongue and groove construction as elsewhere. The inserted doorway is smaller than the original openings and comprises a half-height timber boarded door. The elevation is plain at first floor level. The south range is plain except for a small window off-set to the north of centre. It contains a metal-framed window of two lights as those described for Building B.
- 5.5.3 The lower third of the north elevation is painted and contains a single doorway which is off-set to the east at ground floor level. The doorway contains a half-height door which has been clad with a plywood board. The opening retains a pair of cast iron pintels above indicating the location of the now removed upper door leaf. At first floor level there is a large central loading doorway with plain cement cill. It extends to eaves level and provides access to the hay loft (Plate 19). The opening houses a two-leaf timber boarded, ledged and braced door with bead-moulded detailing.
- 5.5.4 The rear east elevation of the north unit houses a series of six windows at ground floor level: a single window serves Bays 1 and 2, while Bays 3 and 4 are each served by a pair of windows. All windows comprise two-light metal-framed lights as elsewhere. The window serving Bay 2 has been subject to modification with a single pane occupying its bottom light. The first floor is served by a central double-width doorway which contains a tongue and groove boarded sliding door.
- 5.5.5 The east elevation (Plate 20) of the south unit contains a single window of standard type at its north end and two substantial double-width doorways with boarded, ledged and braced timber doors. The northern doorway has a concrete lintel, while the southern doorway has a timber lintel. The brickwork to all four jambs has been truncated indicating considerable alteration, although there must have originally been at least one doorway into this part of the building.

- 5.5.6 The south elevation comprises a featureless expanse of brickwork. The visible part of the south elevation of the north unit comprises only a projecting central chimney stack.

Interior – North Unit, Ground Floor

- 5.5.7 The north unit comprises five individual compartments/loose boxes and a small store. Each compartment has either Staffordshire blue brick pavements or a concrete screed floor; those which retain their pavements have a central iron drainage grate. Each also

has an area of recessed flooring adjacent to the eastern wall which marks the location of former feeding trough. The majority of these have since been removed except for a retained iron bar mounted in the south-east corner of Bay 1 (Plate 21). All retain numerous steel and rolled iron wall mounted tethering rings. The ceilings comprise deep-section joists with cross-strutting, the joists being supported directly within the external brick walls. Bay 2 contains a tubular steel wall-mounted ladder within its north-west corner which has been cut at its lower level. A trimmed opening within the ceiling confirms a former internal access to first floor level. This is now blocked with a continuation of the floorboards. Bay 3 has been divided by a central timber board partition of shoulder height (Plate 22). The boards are sandwiched between timber wall brackets and are supported at their middle by two steel poles. Much like Bay 3, Bay 4 has also been divided in two. This has been done using a shoulder height timber board partition which truncates the eastern window. The northern partition was most recently in use as a stable. A boarded, ledged and braced timber door set within the western end of the partition screen provides access to a narrow store which has been created within the bay's southern end. The store contains softwood shelving units of modern construction and is dominated by a large central chimneystack, with brick infilled fireplace. Bay 4 has an additional access point formerly located to the eastern end of the dividing wall separating Bays 3 and 4. The opening is now blocked but the doorway can be seen evidenced by two straight joints and an area of stretcher-bonded brick infill within the surrounding brickwork. The presence of a fireplace and additional doorway arrangement indicate that this end bay did not originally house animals. It is more likely to have formed an office or workshop space.

North Unit, First Floor

- 5.5.8 The first floor level served as a hay loft (Plate 23). The walls are finished with painted render with the same decoration as noted elsewhere. The wall plates to the east and west walls each contain a simple scarf joint (Plate 24). The floor comprises timber floorboards with a small reworked area adjacent the western wall, indicating the location of the original internal access. The tubular ladder noted below continues on this floor.

South Unit

- 5.5.9 The south unit is divided into two bays and was originally designed as a workshop or store possibly with an adjoining cart shed. Both have rendered walls and are open to the roof. The northern bay (Bay 1) (Plate 25) has a concrete floor with single floor-mounted tethering ring situated to the north side. The room is served by a fireplace on the north side, which has a simple render finish. Two modern steel flue pipes have been inserted into the upper level of the chimneystack; the related machinery is now gone. The doorway on the east side retains a chamfered southern jamb which suggests there may previously have been a door of narrower dimensions in this location. Two timber girders with chipboard laid over have been inserted to create a rudimentary storage area. The central king post has been extended in height with a slender timber post to support the skylight above. A pair of steel girders are set to either side of the roof apex, each housing roller wheels which presumably served a pulley hoist system. Bay 1 is divided from that to the south by an original full-height brick wall. It retains wall-mounted iron brackets which formerly held a timber shelf. A boarded, ledged and braced door within a plain timber architrave, which appears to be original, is set within the eastern end of this wall and provides passage into Bay 2.
- 5.5.10 Bay 2 appears to have served as a cart shed, with concrete floor and featureless rendered brick walls. The doorway on the east side retains bullnosed door jambs like the original door openings elsewhere; however, the external brickwork has clearly been

modified, so it is possible this represents an early alteration, perhaps to accommodate larger vehicles.

5.6 Building E

Overview

- 5.6.1 Building E comprises a four bay single storey unit located on the east side of the yard to the immediate south of Building C (Plate 26). It is on a north – south alignment and has a pitched roof which is gabled to the north and south ends. The central section of the roof over Bays 2 and 3 is pierced with two timber louvred vents with corrugated PVC roof sheeting. The principal elevation faces west towards the yard.

Exterior

- 5.6.2 The west elevation (Plate 26; Figures 24 & 25) houses a door within each bay and appears to retain its original design as depicted by the bullnosed brick dressings to each door jamb. With the exception of the door to Bay 2, all doorways are of double width and contain a variety of boarded, ledged and braced half-doors with bead moulded detailing. The doors to Bays 1 and 3 have been fixed at a later date to reduce the opening to a single width and are made of flush plywood boarding. Each has a chamfered timber lintel with simple run-out stops. Each doorway retains large iron pintels at their upper level, secured to the inner edge of each jamb, indicating that each originally had an upper door which has since been removed.
- 5.6.3 The north and south elevations each contain a centrally-placed small square window. These are fitted with louvred timber vents to provide additional ventilation. Yard walls in Flemish-bonded brickwork extend west and east from the south elevation to form the southern boundary of the main yard and a subsidiary yard respectively.
- 5.6.4 The rear elevation was originally featureless but has been modified by the insertion of a doorway to each of the outer bays. Each opening truncates the surrounding brickwork and is hung with a plain timber boarded, ledged and braced half-door with concrete lintel. These doorways have been added as part of a later 20th century alteration in order to create additional stable enclosures within the east side of the building.

Interior

- 5.6.5 The interior contains six (originally four) loose boxes. Bays 2 and 3 retain the original stable layout comprising a long, narrow enclosure extending the full width of the structure (Plate 27). Bays 1 and 4 have been divided halfway to create a pair of smaller enclosures in each. The original partition walls are of brickwork with semi-circular blue engineering coping bricks, while the later partitions are of timber boards. The building is floored with Staffordshire blue bricks, with Bays 2 and 3 having grooved paviments on their eastern side. A narrow drainage gully extends down the length of the building, set c.1m from the east wall, while redundant floor brackets and scarring to the walls mark the location of former feeding troughs in the south-east corners. The roof trusses are typical, with the exception that they utilise an iron king rod in place of the usual timber king post.

5.7 Building F

Overview

- 5.7.1 Building F (Plate 28; Figures 26 & 27), which lies on an east – west alignment, faces north towards the yard. It forms a long range with fully-hipped roof, with a projecting central unit which is gabled to the north and south. The roof over the east unit has been modified at the apex to accommodate a long louvred timber vent with corrugated PVC roof sheeting. The structure is a single storey, originally comprising a single bay within the central unit and six-bay units to the east and west sides. The structure has been modified in order to create a larger central bay, this has been done by dividing the innermost bay of both the east and west units and incorporating them into the central unit with doorway insertions, effectively forming a central three-bay unit, flanked to the east and west by five bay units. The two westernmost bays of the west unit have also been partitioned to form a self-contained unit.

Exterior – East Unit

- 5.7.2 The north elevation of the east unit houses a door within each end bay. The central two bays have been altered with the insertion of two large timber board doors, presumably to provide farm machine access. This signifies a change in use of the building from animal use to vehicle/produce storage. There is a single two-light window to each of the flanking bay. The east elevation has been opened up with the installation of a steel lintel and a roller shutter door. The south elevation contains a single door within the east end bay, all remaining bays contain a single window as those elsewhere. All single doors within this unit comprise boarded, ledged and braced half-doors; the bottom of which display bead-moulding while the top ones are of tongue and groove type; the exception is the eastern end bay on the north elevation, which has been replaced by a steel sheet.

Central Unit

- 5.7.3 The central unit projects forwards slightly from the flanking east and west units and contains a single boarded door as elsewhere on its north elevation. The south elevation contains a single typical metal-framed window. The roof-line on both the north and south sides is bordered with two tiers of projecting orange-red bricks effectively forming an open pediment.

West Unit

- 5.7.4 The west unit originally formed a mirror-image of the east unit. It has been altered in much the same way, with the exception that the wide doorway has been inserted off-centre within Bays 2 and 3. The west elevation is plain.

Interior – East Unit

- 5.7.5 The east and west units seem to have originally followed a similar arrangement to Building B, having individual stalls/tethering posts arranged down the north side of the building served by a passage to the south. Evidence for these remains within the floor in the form of infilled drainage gullies and Staffordshire blue brick paviments as well as a series of six redundant cast iron brackets with central circular inlet which formerly held iron posts; these no longer remain *in situ* (Plate 29). The stalls/posts would have been removed and the large doorway inserted at the north end upon its conversion to alternative use. It is known that the two easternmost bays were utilised as a farm shop. A lightweight stud partition formerly separated this space from the adjoining bays but has since been removed, leaving only elements of the frame behind (Plate 30). A

concrete block wall partition with timber boarding above separates Bay 6 from Bay 5, which is now linked with the central unit. As elsewhere, the outer walls are rendered up to shoulder height.

Central Unit

- 5.7.6 The central unit originally comprised a single open space. The area has since been partitioned with blockwork and timber boarding into stable loose-boxes. The single bay has a principal roof truss of queen-post type, which in-turn supports a substantial purlin in each the east and west pitches, over which runs the common rafter roof. The east and west walls each have two doorways to the adjoining units. The floor is of blue Staffordshire brick throughout. Each compartment has a lower half-height timber board door of tongue and groove type.

West Unit

- 5.7.7 The internal arrangement of the west unit essentially mirrors that of the east, although the easternmost bay has been partitioned using chipwood boards and the two westernmost bays have been subdivided from the remainder with a concrete block partition. The latter contains two compartments divided by low level brick walls (Plate 31). The internal partition walls join at a central half-height iron post with simple ball finial. The iron post is fitted to the floor using a cast iron plate, mirroring the now redundant floor brackets seen elsewhere throughout the eastern and western units.

5.8 Building G

Overview

- 5.8.1 Building G (Plate 32; Figures 28 & 29) forms a long north – south aligned range which borders the western edge of the yard. The building comprises a two storey northern unit of five bays and single storey two bay southern unit. The building displays similarities with Building D situated on the opposite side of the yard. The north unit has a fully hipped roof, while the roof of the south unit is half hipped to its southern end. A single louvred timber vent is situated above the northern half of the south unit. Two small single storey extensions, of stretcher-bonded Fletton brickwork and concrete block construction, extend down the eastern side of the building. The principal elevation faces west towards the south-west entrance route.

Exterior

- 5.8.2 The west elevation of the northern unit contains three original door openings within Bays 1, 2 and 4, which contain boarded, ledged and braced half-doors with bead-moulded detailing. All the upper doors have been removed but iron pintels remain on the inner south jambs. The door serving Bay 2 has been fitted with an additional full height steel sheet shutter, presumably when the interior was converted into office use. A fourth door has been inserted within (Bay 5). The door is wider than those to the north and has a flush concrete lintel. The door jambs truncate the surrounding brickwork but have been painted in the same manner as the original openings in an attempt for continuity. Between the doorways to Bays 2 and 4 is a single typical window. An original window opening has been replaced between the doorways of Bays 1 and 2 with a larger timber-framed window consistent with a mid-/late 20th century date. The window contains three fixed lower lights with top-hung opening lights. Above the window there is a section of reworked brickwork in place of a lintel, while a projecting concrete cill is situated below. A modern steel plate sign reading 'Farm Office' is situated to the south of the inserted

window. It is likely the larger window replaced the original design when the interior was converted for office use.

- 5.8.3 The first floor level, which would originally have served as a loft, is relatively plain, with a single inserted window at the northern end. The opening is fitted with a timber screen with individual arched openings for birds serving as a dovecote entrance. The only other feature is a large two-leaf doorway set above the original window at ground floor level. The doorway has a chamfered timber lintel and a projecting concrete cill. It contains a slender boarded, ledged and braced door consistent with those found on Building D.
- 5.8.4 The west elevation of the south unit contains three doorways set within a single large original opening. It has a chamfered timber lintel akin to that of Building A opposite, suggesting that this part of the building originally served as an open-fronted cart shed. The area below has been infilled with stock brick which is of a lighter appearance than the original bricks. The northernmost doorway has a substantial steel lintel although it preserves the bullnosed jamb of the original opening. It contains a door with three timber panels at its base and six glazed upper panes. To the immediate south is a doorway which extends to eaves level. It has a simple tongue and groove boarded door hung on steel strap hinges. At the south end is a two-leaf doorway with concrete lintel. It is hung with two doors of the same type as that contained within the northern doorway.
- 5.8.5 The south elevation of the south unit contains a central large window and a single doorway. Both are later insertions to an otherwise plain façade, no doubt added when the interior was converted from cart shed to workshop use. The window has a concrete lintel and contains a two-light metal-framed window of 5x2 panes, of which the central six form a centre-hung opening section. The doorway is situated to the eastern end and comprises a concrete lintel, with door of the same type as those on the west elevation. Adjoining the eastern end of the building is a Flemish-bonded London stock brick wall which forms the southern boundary of the yard. The wall has been extended upwards in concrete blockwork in connection with the construction of the eastern lean-to. The wall terminates with a brick pier which forms one side of the yard's southern entrance.
- 5.8.6 The south end of the east elevation is obscured by the lean-to extension which is of two construction phases. The southern part is a garage constructed of concrete blocks, with a roller-shutter door filling its east elevation. The northern part comprises a store constructed of stretcher-bonded Fletton brickwork. It is lit by three regularly-spaced timber-framed windows of three tall panes and has a similar door to the south end. Its north elevation contains a single boarded door with concrete lintel. The lean-to has a corrugated tin roof with asbestos cement guttering.
- 5.8.7 The northern end of the east elevation is largely featureless except for an original doorway opening to Bay 2, which has been infilled and a modern timber window inserted, and a single typical window to Bay 1.
- 5.8.8 The north elevation is plain.

Interior – North Unit, Ground Floor

- 5.8.9 The northern unit largely retains its original interior. Bay 1 (Plate 33) has painted walls, Staffordshire blue brick paving with a central iron drainage grate, and ceiling of deep-section timber joists with cross-strutting. A series of redundant wall sockets and scarring to the north-east corner indicate the location of a former feeding trough, while a number of modern tethering rings are fitted to the north and south walls. The south partition wall extends to the roof and is of brick construction. The room is lit by a single window to the east.

- 5.8.10 Bay 2 was converted in the 20th century into the farm office and as a result is now fitted out with modern fixtures and fittings (Plate 34). It is entered from the west through a small lobby formed of concrete blocks; the lobby also now provides access into Bay 3 adjacent. There are two windows: one on the east wall, replacing an earlier doorway, and a larger mid-20th century window on the west. The walls are fitted out with pine cladding and it has a suspended ceiling. The floor retains its Staffordshire blue brick pavements as elsewhere.
- 5.8.11 Bays 3 and 4 originally comprised a single internal space which is now divided with a painted concrete block partition. Bay 3 is lit from the west and entered from an original doorway to the north via Bay 2. The flooring is of the usual Staffordshire bricks with a central cast iron drainage channel. The eastern end is covered with slender blue brick paving with an area of concrete infill to the east side which presumably formed a drainage gully.
- 5.8.12 Bay 4 is of a similar arrangement to its northern counterpart. It is entered by a doorway to the west and contains no window opening. The internal walls retain both iron and steel tethering rings. The partition wall to the south is unusually laid in English garden wall bond, suggesting it was inserted at later date.
- 5.8.13 Bay 5 (Plate 35) is entered from the west via the modern doorway. The room is lit by a single window to the east, which is of identical type to that inserted within the south elevation. The floor comprises a grooved concrete screed, while the walls are rendered at their base. An integral rendered feeding trough is retained within the north-east corner, adjacent to which is a single wall-mounted iron tethering ring.

North Unit, First Floor

- 5.8.15 The first floor level of the north unit served as a hay loft (Plate 36). It is of five bays and is open except for the northernmost bay which has been separated by a rudimentary partition for use as a dovecote. The partition contains a single flush timber door. The original floorboards have largely been replaced with chipboard, although some remain above Bay 2.

South Unit

- 5.8.16 The south unit contains two small stores and an L-shaped workshop with furnace. The northernmost store is relatively small and has a concrete screed floor with plywood cladding to the walls and ceiling. No original features are visible. The store to the south contains a flight of concrete steps which rise to the east and terminate, rather curiously at a small raised platform; the platform retains the remnants of a lightweight timber frame of obscure purpose. The purpose of this room is unclear, although it is plausible it contained machinery as evidenced by the strong diesel smell emitted internally and the black staining to the cement-rendered internal walls. The workshop to the south comprises an L-shaped room with continuous concrete screed floor and tiled walls (Plate 37). The roof has been clad with painted timber panelling. It is entered by doorways on both the west and south walls, while an additional doorway has been inserted on the east wall. This leads into the modern store and contains a flush timber door. The room is lit by a window on each the south and east walls. To the north end of the rooms there is a large furnace with substantial cast iron door hatch set within a low-level tiled surround. The hatch is secured using a manually-operated wheel with sliding bolt and a pair of iron clasps on the western jamb. The hatch displays a manufacturer's plate reading, 'J & F May, Engineering Works, Whetstone Park, London'.

5.9 Farmhouse

Overview

- 5.9.1 The farmhouse (Figures 30-32) is situated to the south of the walled farm complex and lies on the same alignment, with the principal elevation facing south-east (hereafter simplified south; Plate 38). The main part is roughly rectangular in form and comprises two storeys plus attic under hipped slated roofs. A pair of single storey ranges with hipped roofs adjoin the north side of the building and are linked by a rudimentary flat-roofed single storey link. Like the farm complex, the farmhouse is constructed of London stock brick laid in English bond. The ground floor of the building is now accessed independently from the upper levels, via the main entrance on the south side and another opening on the north side which is now internalised by the single storey extension. The first floor level is accessed by a later external staircase situated on the west side. Four prominent chimney stacks with orange-red brick detailing are situated two each towards the north and south ends. All elevations are served by a series of cast iron drainpipes some of which have been substituted with PVC replacements. Unless otherwise stated all original window openings have a concrete cill with chamfered detailing and simple run-out stops, and a combination of flat and segmental arched heads, all of gauged orange-red brick. The same bricks are used to form a string course between ground and first floor level, and corbelled eaves-courses. There is a small offset in the brickwork at ground level.

Exterior

- 5.9.2 The principal elevation is rendered at ground level and has tile-hanging above which terminates in a sprocketed finish at first floor level. The string course, eaves course and offset are also rendered over. The main entrance is located at the centre, next to which the western end of the elevation projects by approximately one metre. The doorway has a semi-circular plain-glazed overlight and bullnosed door jambs with simple run-out stops. It has a four panel door which comprises two recessed lower panels and two glazed upper panes (Plate 39). The door is reached by two concrete steps and is accompanied to the west by a cast iron boot scraper. The doorway is flanked on either side by paired, horned sashes. This is mirrored at first floor level, where there is also a single sash window above the doorway. The windows of the western projection comprise six-over-six panes, while the remainder are of four-over-four pane, with those at ground floor level having a plain-glazed lower sash. The eastern pair of first floor windows is topped by a rendered brickwork pediment which disrupts the roof-line.
- 5.9.3 The east elevation (Plate 40) is dominated by a central half-hipped projection which is framed by two substantial chimney stacks which pierce the roof at its apex. It has three sash windows at both ground and first floor level, all of which have six upper panes and a single lower pane. Those at ground floor level have flat gauged brick heads and those at first floor level comprise arched brick lintels. The first floor windows are framed by three tiers of orange-red brick banding at eaves level. The south end comprises a featureless expanse of brickwork except for a narrow section of render and tile-hanging which continues from the south elevation and two ornate air-bricks at eaves level. The north end contains two sashes at both ground and first floor levels. All comprise the six-over-single pane arrangement as previously described.
- 5.9.4 The elevation is joined at its north end by a west – east aligned, single storey rectangular range. At the time of the survey this range was extensively overgrown with vegetation. A single modern timber boarded door provides access to the range on its south. The east elevation contains a single arched-head window with paired, un-horned

sashes of two-over-two panes with thick central mullion. The window is served by side-hung, louvred timber shutters which appear to be a later addition.

- 5.9.5 The north elevation of the principal range is predominantly obscured by the single storey additions situated on this side (Plate 41), with only the first floor level being visible. The eastern end at first floor level is plain, whereas the western end contains two windows. The westernmost window is a later timber-framed casement with top-hung opening light. The window to the east is boarded-over externally. Both interrupt the brick banding at eaves level and have characteristic concrete cills. Although now concealed, at ground level there is a central four panel door with recessed lower panels and glazed upper panes.
- 5.9.6 The north elevation of the eastern single storey range (Plate 41) contains a single door opening at its western end comprising a plain timber architrave of modern appearance which has evidence of reworking and no longer retains its door. To the east of the door are three windows, two of which comprise paired, un-horned sliding sashes of two-over-two panes with thick central mullion and arched brick heads. The third window, set immediately east of the doorway, is a modern replacement comprising a timber-framed casement with top-hung opening light. Unlike all other windows, the window has a timber cill and concrete lintel. Evidence of reworking around the window suggests the opening formerly comprised an arrangement which roughly corresponds with the windows to the east.
- 5.9.7 The adjoining flat-roofed link which adjoins to the west is constructed in a dark brown brick, laid in the same bond as elsewhere with cement mortar. The visible north elevation comprises a featureless expanse of brickwork topped by a simple brick head with twin tile drip-mould beneath. Above, there are a series of timber louvred vents covered by PVC corrugated roof sheeting. The use of extensive ventilation grills suggests this link was constructed to house modern plant equipment. A central area of render upon the elevation marks the location of former external stores which have since been demolished. These stores appear to have formed three separate enclosures with open-fronted north ends. The store walls formerly comprised cement blockwork and an extension of the brown brickwork as elsewhere. Areas of brickwork tothing indicate the location of these former walls.
- 5.9.8 At the far western end of the north elevation is a small single storey rectangular block with hipped slate roof. It is accessed externally on its north side by a doorway which bears signs of reworking, which houses a four-panel door with two recessed lower panels and glazed upper panes. A short section of cast iron railings with gate and ornate newel posts (some of which remains *in-situ* with other parts displaced elsewhere), once enclosed this doorway, and was accessed from the main access track to the west side.
- 5.9.9 The west elevation of the block has a doorway at its southern end which leads into a short west – east aligned passage. The doorway has a cement-rendered flat head, with bead-moulded boarded door, and retains its historic Staffordshire blue brick pavements. It provides access on its north side into the single storey block, and on its south side into an adjoining opposing range.
- 5.9.10 The adjacent range is also only a single storey. It has a slate mono-pitch roof which slopes to the south. This is flanked to the south-west and north-east sides by a stepped cement-capped parapet with tile drip-mould detailing. Internally it comprises two small stores. The western store is accessed via the passage and the smaller eastern store is accessed from the flat-roofed link via a single doorway on its east side. The range is constructed in brown brickwork, laid in English bond and is similar in appearance to the

link on the north side. The north elevation houses a boarded door with bead-moulded detailing and a single, two-pane sliding sash which lights the eastern store. The south elevation comprises an expanse of the same brickwork with two straight joints visible at its eastern end. It is possible these reworked areas formed previous openings but the nature of these are unknown due to the lower level of the wall now being obscured by the insertion of a concrete staircase in this location. The wall is topped by a simple brick head. The concrete steps are formed of the same brickwork and display the same brick head and tile drip-mould detailing as on the adjoining range. The insertion of the external staircase has resulted in an infilled window within the far northern end of the west elevation of the main structure, which has been made redundant by the landing which now crosses it.

- 5.9.11 The west elevation of the principal range comprises a featureless expanse of brickwork at the far northern end. This is joined at its north-west corner by a centrally located stair tower. The stair tower has a noticeably lower roof height and mono-pitch slate roof which slope to the west. The block is accessed via the later external staircase which leads to a modern timber board door set within the west elevation at first floor level. To the south, there is a single horned sash at ground level and two six-over-six panes sashes above. The southern end of the elevation is dominated by a projecting bay similar to that described on the east elevation, although here has a hipped roof

Interior – Ground Floor

- 5.9.12 Overall the building retains many original fixtures and fittings. Unless otherwise stated, the walls of the original rooms and circulation areas have an integral ovolo moulded skirting with no additional detailing. Original doors comprise four recessed moulded panels with ovolo-moulded architraves. The floors comprise original timber floorboards covered with carpet or linoleum and the walls and ceilings are plastered and painted. A series of modern radiators are situated throughout the building and all electrics and lighting are modern at ground floor level.
- 5.9.13 The ground floor comprises five principal rooms with five lesser rooms located to the rear. The doorway on the front elevation leads into a small lobby separated from the main hallway by a half-glazed screen and doorway both displaying moulded lower panels and obscured glazing (Plate 42). The integral skirting which runs the length of the spine corridor continues behind this screen indicating it as a later insertion (Plate 43). The lobby area has decorative diamond patterned black and red quarry tile flooring (Plate 44). On the east side of the lobby is a doorway which leads into a single reception room (Room 1). The room is lit by two windows on the south side. The timber window surround is the same as the ovolo moulding found on the door architraves with round-edged flush timber cill below. The north wall has a chimneystack with a former hearth and fireplace evidenced in the now blocked plasterboard insert and uncovered timber floorboards. Room 2 on the west side of the lobby originally formed the south-eastern end of a much larger principal reception room which has been latterly divided into two smaller rooms with an inserted partition to the north-west. The original room (Rooms 2 and 3) was originally accessed via a door to the northern end of Room 3. A plain architrave and flush four panel door has been inserted to the south-east end of a chimneystack in the east wall serve Room 2. An ovolo-moulded timber skirting has been added to the partition wall in an attempt to tie-in these modifications with the original features. The original room was lit by a square bay window to the west side, which is now bisected by the later partition, and a pair of sashes within the south wall. Curved walls enclose the chimneystack which has been made redundant by the inserted partition.

- 5.9.14 Within the western end of the north wall of Room 3, there is a doorway (door missing), which opens out into a bare brick passage (Plate 45). It is lit by a single sash to the west, and has a redundant doorway to the north which is filled with stretcher-bonded brown brick. Evidence of an additional blocked doorway, in the form of scarring to the plastered wall finish, is seen within the east side of the passage. The northern opening was made redundant by the addition of the later staircase block. The area is likely to have originally formed a typical under stair storage area, accessible from Room 3, but appears to have been modified to create an ancillary service passage with exterior access. The blocked opening within the east wall suggests the area was historically connected to the adjoining under-stair store to the east, this would have created a rather uncharacteristic L-shaped circulation route encircling the principal internal staircase.
- 5.9.15 The staircase and adjacent shower room (Room 4) are located to the north of Room 3, and accessed via the main hall to the east side. The doorway serving the stairway has two glazed upper panes. Not much remains of the original staircase arrangement as it has been blocked at its return upon the splitting of the ground and first floor levels into individual apartments. The staircase comprises closed concrete treads with no notable architectural embellishment. Walls and ceilings are of plain painted plaster. Room 4 is likely to have originally formed an under-stair store but has been converted to serve as a narrow shower room. The floor has a linoleum cover and the painted bare brick walls have been covered at their lower level with modern ceramic tiles.
- 5.9.16 Immediately adjacent the former staircase doorway is Room 5, which appears to retain its original dimensions despite having a replacement plain timber skirting. The room is lit from the eastern sash trio with the same architraves as elsewhere. A fireplace is preserved on the south wall, which comprises a simple stained hardwood surround with red-brown ceramic infill and slender mantel shelf (Plate 46). The inset cast iron grate remains *in-situ* and forms the only original element of the fireplace, the surrounding elements are all consistent with a mid-20th century date. The former hearth is covered by modern carpet flooring.
- 5.9.17 To the north of Room 5, to the rear of the main farmhouse range is the kitchen (Room 6; Plate 47). This relatively small room displays a linoleum floor cover (presumably for hygiene purposes), no skirting, painted brick and tile covered walls and plastered ceiling. The room is lit by its original paired sashes to the east wall. The room is dominated by the large open chimney stack located to the south side. The chimneystack is relatively plain and does not display rounded jambs like that previously described within the principal reception room. It has a plain tiled surround which is recessed at the centre to accommodate a mid-20th century gas stove with flue. Filling the western recess is a substantial integral timber wall cabinet. The timber frame displays a typical moulding, suggesting it forms an original feature. By comparison the doors comprise slender recessed flush panels with a series of ventilation holes at their top level. All remaining fixtures and fittings within this room are of a modern appearance. The use of painted brick and tile walls and lack of architectural adornment signify this room as an ancillary service room and is likely to have formed the original farmhouse kitchen.
- 5.9.18 Rooms 7 and 8 are located to the rear of the hall, opposite Room 6. The rooms originally formed two individual stores which have been converted into a toilet and bathroom. Both rooms are entered via typical four panel doors which lack the moulding as seen on the more prominent doorways. The bathroom (Room 7) is entirely of modern appearance comprising a linoleum floor, white ceramic tiled walls and lowered plastered ceiling with hatch providing access to the modern services above. The bath suite and two-light timber casement window are of modern construction. The window

has a combination of both side hung and top hung opening lights with obscured glazing. The window opens out onto the concrete base of the inserted external staircase. Above the modern window arrangement is evidence of a former high set narrow window opening with arched head which presumably lit this space originally. Room 8 forms a single narrow room of similar arrangement; with linoleum floor, plain timber skirting, tiled walls and low level plastered ceiling with hatch opening with services above. The room is lit from an original sash window within the north-west wall.

- 5.9.19 The hall terminates at its north end with a half-glazed timber door with recessed lower panels and mouldings, similar in appearance to the opposing principal doorway. Above this end of the hall is an inserted bead-moulded timber clad lower floor level. This enclosed storage space supports a large riveted steel water tank above set upon substantial steel lintels which truncate the hall walls on either side.
- 5.9.20 Beyond the rear doorway is a secondary passage which forms covered access to the various single storey structures adjoining the principal range at the north-west end. The passage is clearly a later addition which has been created by the subsequent infilling of the once external area between the two original outbuildings. The passage has a continuous concrete screed floor, with plain painted plasterboard clad walls and timber panel ceiling boards. The rear of the passage has a single external doorway opening with plain timber architrave (door removed). The north-east range has been fitted out with modern wall and ceiling finishes and comprises a concrete screed floor. The walls are coved to the ceiling and comprise plain plasterboard panelling. The range is split into two rooms, the western space provides internal passage between the central corridor and far eastern room (Plate 48).
- 5.9.21 The area to the west of the passage is formed in part by an L-shaped courtyard which has since been roofed. The northern side of this is enclosed by the concrete block walls of the flat-roofed link which appears to be late 20th century in date. This area serves as a store shed with corrugated PVC roof. The store is entered via a flush modern timber door to the east and is connected to the far western outbuilding by a former external boarded, ledged and braced timber door. The store roof is supported by a series of timber posts which rest on concrete plinths. It is likely the eastern end of the structure was historically open to the circulation route on this side. The presence of timber louvred vents within the upper level of the north wall suggests the space is likely to have housed plant equipment at some point in its recent past.

First Floor

- 5.9.22 The first floor level is accessed via the external stair, which leads to the inserted external doorway set within the west elevation. The staircase, which is of dog-leg type, is formed of concrete steps with a simple wall-mounted tubular steel handrail. What remains of the main internal staircase, retains its original integral moulded skirting as found elsewhere within the principal rooms and circulation areas and is lit by a pair of three-over-three sashes windows (Plate 49).
- 5.9.23 The stair terminates at a typical door of four recessed panels with ovolo-moulded architrave (Plate 50). The door opens onto a spine corridor which mirrors the ground floor arrangement. The corridor has plain plastered walls and plain timber skirting and carpet cover. Areas of water ingress reveal a painted lath and plaster ceiling above. All electrics at this level retain their Bakelite switches. Either end of the corridor has been partitioned with slender timber framed partition screens much like the one which separates the entrance porch at ground floor level. The screen to the southern end of the corridor comprises bead-moulded timber panelling, whereas the northern screen is part-glazed. Both screens contain a typical four panel door which provides access into

the converted areas, the southern end serving as a bathroom and the northern end as a WC. The converted corridor rooms are fitted out with modern bathroom appliances, which post-date the condition report of the building undertaken ten years previously, which describes a retained cast iron bath which is no longer *in-situ*. Both rooms have modern linoleum flooring, plain plastered walls and ceilings with ceramic tile surround around porcelain appliances. The plain skirting as described within the corridor continues around the perimeter of each narrow room. Both rooms are lit by a single sliding timber sash comprising a four pane upper light with single lower pane, rolled slender timber cill and ovolo-moulded architrave.

- 5.9.24 An ovolo-moulded opening to the south of the staircase leads into a small lobby with painted plaster walls and skirting. The space has a carpeted floor bounded by an ovolo moulded timber skirting. Two four-panel doors, recessed on their outer face, and with plain architraves, provide access into two further rooms (Rooms 9 and 10), which like Rooms 2 and 3 below originally formed a single room of. The room was arranged as that below with a fireplace on the east wall and windows on the south and west walls. Room 9 is an essentially L-shaped space and has a slender ovolo-moulded timber skirting which runs around the original walls to the north and west and a plain timber skirting to the later partition. Paired frosted single pane windows punctuate the partition wall.
- 5.9.25 Room 10 occupies the remaining south-eastern end of the original room in this location. The room is entered on its north side via a constructed corridor which is lit by from borrowed light from Room 9. The passage is narrowed at its south-east end by a large chimneystack (latterly blocked) set within the curved walls of the north-east wall. The treatment of this room is similar as elsewhere. The carpeted floor extends to wallpapered plastered walls and plain painted skirting. All windows have ovolo-moulded timber architraves and slender rolled timber cills. The room is lit from the south and west. All walls have a slender ovolo-moulded timber skirting.
- 5.9.26 The three rooms to the north-east side of the central corridor mirror those at ground floor level. Room 11 is situated adjacent to the bathroom carved from the south-east end of the corridor. The room is entered in the usual manner by a deeply recessed four panel timber door with ovolo-moulded architrave. The deep recessing of the door panelling and the relative thickness of the door indicate this room is likely to have originally served as principal bedroom quarters. The carpeted floor is bordered by an ovolo-moulded timber skirting, wallpapered plastered walls and painted skirting. The room is lit by paired sliding sashes to the south. The single notable feature within this room is the central chimneystack which dominates the north-west wall. The chimneystack has curved brick jambs with simple run-out stops at its base (Plate 51). It retains a timber surround, set in slight relief from the wall, with chamfered detailing on its inner edge with simple run-out stops. The fireplace has been latterly blocked with plywood board, removal of a small area of this board reveals an open hearth with brick flue.
- 5.9.27 Room 12 has an identical floor plan as its ground floor counterpart and is entered via the central corridor by a flush four panel timber door. The room displays the usual decorative characteristics with the addition of a slim rolled timber picture rail separating the painted plastered walls from the skirting above. Adjacent the party wall shared by Room 11 are areas of truncated skirting which accommodate the softwood roof rafter arrangement above. The room is lit in the typical manner from the north-east. The room is dominated by a central chimneystack set within the south-east wall which displays a mirrored appearance to its southern counterpart, which it presumably shares a flue. The notable difference is a plain timber mantel which has not been retained within Room 11.

- 5.9.28 Room 13 is situated directly above the kitchen at ground floor level and served as bedroom quarters of lesser status than all other rooms on this level. It has a slender flush four panel timber door set within a plain timber architrave which provide access to the room. All details are as elsewhere comprising carpet flooring, ovolo-moulded skirting, painted plastered walls and skieiling. The room is lit by paired sliding sashes housed within the east wall. A blocked chimneystack of identical arrangement as that noted in Room 12 is situated above that at ground floor level within the south-east wall. The south-west chimney alcove is filled with a built-in cupboard with shallow recessed four panel door and round copper doorknob. Internally the cupboard retains a single shelf at its upper level and a modern coat hook rack.
- 5.9.29 The last room (Room 14) on this floor is situated to the north side of the staircase and most recently served as a kitchen for the first floor apartment following the subdivision of the interior (Plate 52). It is likely this room originally served as an additional bedroom heated by a fireplace on the east wall. The fireplace has since been blocked and has lost all other detailing. As with all other chimneystacks at first floor level, the brick jambs are rounded with simple run-out stops at both base and ceiling level (Plate 53). The room has a modern linoleum floor tile cover, plain painted plastered walls and skieiling and slender ovolo-moulded skirting. All appliances are of modern appearance and include a porcelain sink and WC, with stainless steel sink cabinet. A break within the skirting on the south-east wall indicates the location of the former WC in this location. The room is lit from the north-west via a modern timber framed casement window of two single panes, despite these alterations the ovolo-moulded architrave and slender rolled timber cill have been retained. The room is served by two built-in shelved cupboards, both accessed by a four panel door with rounded copper doorknob and locking casement detailing. One cupboard protrudes from the northern chimney alcove and houses a series of softwood shelving and presumably forms a later addition. The second storage cupboard appears to form an original feature, with a deeply recessed four panel door, substantial locking mechanism and copper doorknob on either side. The architrave is moulded but slender is design. It would have been a common feature to have a storage cupboard utilise the space found above the ground floor staircase return. The relatively deep storage cupboard has a set of hardwood wall mounted shelves.

5.10 South Lodge

Overview

- 5.10.1 South Lodge follows a roughly rectangular footprint, set on a north – south alignment, with the principal elevation fronting Portland Road to the west. The building is two storeys with an orange tile roof covering. Originally the building comprised an essentially L-shaped structure with north – south aligned range to the rear, with westwards projection adjoining to the south. Since construction the building has been extended substantially on its northern side to accommodate an adjacent westwards projection matching the southern range and a further smaller extension to the rear north-east corner. A later single storey, flat-roofed extension, has been subsequently added to the south-western range during the latter stages of the 20th century. The building has most recently been used as three separate apartments.
- 5.10.2 The building is largely of two storeys, with gabled roofs with projecting barge boards. The main building elements are constructed in London stock brick laid in Flemish bond which is clad with orange ‘fish-scale’ tile hanging at first floor level. The tile hung wall finish is separated from ground floor level by a sprocketed projection with paired corbelled brickwork below. The south-western extension comprises a single storey only

and is constructed using slightly larger yellow bricks laid in stretcher bond. The building presently has three main entrances: two occupying a central location within the western elevation and a single entrance in the north-east corner. These were presumably arranged to create individual entrances into the three apartments that were formed during the second half of the 20th century. Originally the building's principal entrance was situated to the centre of the west elevation. All elevations are served by a series of cast iron drainpipes some of which have been substituted with PVC replacements. Unless otherwise stated all original window openings have a concrete cill with chamfered detailing and simple run-out stops. Window lintels comprise arched orange-red brick dressings. All windows are boarded externally. A series of high-set airbricks pierce each elevation at ground floor level.

Exterior

- 5.10.3 The ground floor level of the west elevation is dominated at its centre by a rectangular porch (Plate 54). The porch is constructed in stretcher-bonded London stock brick and replaces the original main entrance in this location. The porch is of a single storey with flat felt roof and timber soffit, set upon a concrete base. Doorways are set within the west and north elevations, both of which are of modern construction comprising flush timber frames and architraves with upper and lower single glazed panes. The western door provides access to the southern apartment and the northern door provides access to the first floor level apartment. No evidence of the former entrance remains visible. To the immediate north of the porch is a single window, while there is a single centrally-placed window above. The north and south ends of the elevation project westwards from the central section. The northern projection contains a centrally-placed window at each ground and first floor levels, as does the first floor of the southern projection. The remainder of the elevation to the south side is obscured by the modern extension. This structure is of stretcher-bonded yellow brick and comprises a single storey with flat felt roof. The structure appears on historic mapping at the same time as the main entrance modifications and was built to provide bathroom and kitchen facilities to the newly-created southern apartment. The structure contains two small windows to its western side and a single window within its southern wall. All windows are narrow timber framed casements with concrete lintel and projecting concrete cill.
- 5.10.4 The south elevation contains a canted bay window at its western end which has an orange tile roof which truncates the first floor level tile hanging. The window appears to be constructed in yellow brickwork which matches that of the central porch within the west elevation, suggesting it forms a later alteration to an existing flush façade. The eastern end of the ground floor level has a single window of typical design. The first floor level is particularly featureless, except for a single window that has been inserted into the top eastern corner just below the eaves. The window has a flush concrete lintel and projecting cill, as those on the west elevation (Plate 55).
- 5.10.5 The east elevation comprises a flush southern range, with a north-eastern range, which is set back a short distance from the remaining façade, and extends in a northwards direction. To the rear of the north-south aligned range is the protruding eastern elevation of the north-west range (Plate 56). The merging of all three, two storey elements on this rear elevation create a rather awkward and unsatisfactory arrangement. The ground floor level of the original north-south aligned range, situated at the southern end of the elevation, contains a flush brick façade with two window openings. The southern window is tall and narrow and mirrors that within the western side of the north-west range. The northern window is large and squat in comparison and replicates the window proportions more commonly found at first floor level. The first floor level of the same range is filled in an identical manner, with each window set directly above its ground floor counterpart. Both are of the same squat proportions as

those displayed to the north at ground floor and contain the typical detailing. The paired pediments above each window form a W-shaped roof, the centre of which retains an original cast iron downspout. The ground floor level of the northern projection contains a centrally located, single narrow window of typical design. Above which is a single window at first floor level. The northern projection is gabled to the north side and is set at a lower level from the north-south aligned range to the south.

5.10.6 The east elevation of the north-west range is painted at its lower level with modern acrylic paint which identifies the former location of the adjacent outbuilding shown on historic mapping. The only built elements which remain of any former structures in this location include an area of raised concrete hardstanding which extends to the north and east above the surrounding ground level and presumably formed the foundations. A substantial half-height brick wall extends from the range's northern end to the east in the same Flemish-bonded London stock brick as elsewhere and measures a width of 0.62m. Situated to the immediate west of this brick wall is a series of tothing within the elevation brickwork to door height which identifies the former outbuilding as single storey structure. This is further evidenced by scarring and redundant wall sockets left within the brickwork at ground floor level. The first floor level is obscured on its southern side by the adjacent northern range. The northern end is filled with a single window comprising paired horned sliding timber sashes, each containing two lights formerly filled by a single glazed pane (now removed). The cill and lintel detailing is as elsewhere.

5.10.7 The north elevation is comprised of the terminating end of the north-eastern projection, in addition to the northern façade of the north-west extension range (Plate 57). The north-eastern range is set far back from the projecting western end of the elevation and appears to truncate the eastern side of the adjacent western range. All features are situated, rather awkwardly, on western side of the elevation where the two ranges meet. The elevation contains single small window and single leaf doorway at ground floor level, with two corresponding windows in the same location at first floor. The eastern window at first floor level mirrors that below, whereas the western window is larger and abuts the adjacent western range. All windows on this elevation form the usual cill and lintel detailing as described within the overview. A cast iron sewage downpipe is situated to the east of all features within this façade, identifying the northernmost room at first floor level as a toilet. A PVC replacement pipe runs adjacent and serves as drainage for the guttering. The north-western extension is dominated at ground floor level by a large canted bay window of identical design as its southern counterpart. Also constructed in a slightly lighter yellow brick, this window appears to form a later addition. The first floor level is featureless, except for a retained cast iron downspout mounted at its western end. The PVC downpipe replacement extends to a ground level drain constructed using red coping bricks.

Interior – Ground Floor

5.10.8 The interior of the structure has been subdivided into three separate apartments, each served by an individual entrance. Originally the building formed an L-shaped footprint with all principal rooms situated within the north – south aligned rear range and east – west aligned southern range. The southern range was accompanied on its northern side by the principal staircase which extended eastwards from the former western doorway, much in the same manner as it does presently. The subsequent phased extension of the structure to the north has effectively doubled the floor plan of the building and has been done so in a sensitive manner as to replicate the existing ranges.

5.10.9 Currently the southern east – west aligned range and adjoining western extension comprises Flat 1. The northern end of the original north – south aligned range, with

northern projection and south-western range forms Flat 2. Flat 3 occupies the entirety of the first floor level. All units are self-contained and cannot be accessed via any other means than by their associated principal entrance.

- 5.10.10 Flat 1 is entered on at its north-west corner via a low level lobby (Plate 58). The L-shaped lobby has a concrete screed floor, plain timber skirting and plasterboard panelling to its walls and ceiling. The lobby forms a modern alteration to allow passage from the modified western entrance and western extension. To the immediate south of the lobby is the western extension. All areas within the extension comprise a concrete floor, plain chamfered timber skirting and painted plastered walls and ceilings. All doors are of a flush timber design with plain timber architraves. Room 1 contains modern bathroom units and ceramic tiling to the south and west walls. A collapsed ceiling reveals a series of softwood roof timbers. The room is entered on its eastern side and is lit by a metal-framed casement to the west, with top-hung opening light. Room 2 serves as a purpose built kitchen with modern units. The room is entered from the north and is lit from the west and south via metal-framed casement windows, each comprising a top and bottom hung light. The eastern wall of the kitchen measures a width of 0.48m and formerly comprises the original external west elevation. The wall has been knocked through in order to create a serving hatch into the adjoining room (Plate 59).
- 5.10.11 The lobby opens to the east into a full height east – west aligned corridor (Plate 60). The floor comprises wide timber boards, the plastered walls have plain chamfered timber skirtings and have been hung with wallpaper. The ceiling is of painted plain plaster. Where a section of the ceiling has collapsed, deep-section floor joists are visible. The corridor is situated to the south of the staircase which has been separated by the insertion of a lightweight timber stud plasterboard partition wall. Below the eastern end of the staircase is an early under-stair storage cupboard, with slender flush timber doors and rounded timber architrave. The corridor retains little in the way of original features, except for the wide ovolo-moulded timber architraves which provide access to the remaining rooms within this range. Room 3, located on the southern side of the corridor, is entered via an original substantial four panel timber door with deeply recessed panels to its outer face (Plate 61). The large room is essentially square in layout and dominated by the canted bay window to the south and central chimneystack to the east. The floor comprises wide timber floorboards with a modern vinyl cover. The wallpapered plaster walls have a tall moulded timber skirting measuring a height of 0.25m. A rounded timber picture rail extends below a stepped moulded plaster cornice (Plate 62). The sizeable chimneystack to the east formerly held a central fireplace which has since been blocked and papered over. The room was most recently heated with a single modern steel radiator mounted to the west wall and south window. A large downstand follows the line of the southern wall, separating the canted bay window. The cornice continues unbroken upon this downstand. The bay window contains three individual horned timber sliding sashes of single pane design. Each sash retains a set of sliding timber shutters – an unusual feature (Plates 63 and 64).
- 5.10.12 Room 4, located adjacent to Room 3 on the south side of the corridor, forms a similar room of slightly smaller proportions. The room is entered via an identical four panel timber door and architrave arrangement as found to the west. The room was originally heated by a substantial fireplace set within the north wall which has since been blocked and latterly opened and re-plastered at its upper level to create a deep storage recess. Areas of the floorboards are missing and reveal a concrete foundation set at a depth of approximately 0.8m from floor level (Plate 65). The timber boards are themselves set upon a series of brick piers. The walls, skirting and ceiling detailing are the same as in Room 3. The room is lit from the east and south via paired timber

sliding sashes with horned detailing. As with those within Room 3, the windows comprise stepped moulded timber architraves with single glazed panes. The same shutter arrangement described in Room 3 is found also within these windows.

- 5.10.13 Flat 2 occupies the northern half of the building. It is entered via the north elevation, although the doorway no longer remains and has been boarded externally with a plywood board. A central hall (Plate 66) which extends on a north – south alignment, terminates at the southern end with a modern cupboard within the under-stair area. The hall has a carpeted floor, wallpapered plastered walls, painted plaster ceiling and plain chamfered timber skirting. The skirting within the cupboard below the stair retains its wide stepped moulded design, seen within the original rooms of Flat 1. The northern end of the hall has been widened on its eastern side by the alteration of the room layout at this end. The original path of the internal wall divisions at this end continued in a northwards direction adjacent the doorway, as evidenced in the downstand at ceiling level. The eastern wall has been set back to the east to create a small bathroom which is entered on its west side. The internal space is lit via a four-over-four sliding timber horned sash, set to the east of the external doorway.
- 5.10.14 The bathroom (Room 5) retains little in the way of early features. The room is entered via a flush timber door with plain architrave and has been fitted out with modern bathroom units. The room has a vinyl floor finish, plain timber skirting with painted plastered walls and ceiling. A large central chimney stack dominates the southern wall, its fireplace now blocked with timber boarding. The room is lit by a single window to the east, comprising a six-over-one sliding timber horned sash, with plain timber architrave.
- 5.10.15 Room 6 is situated adjacent to the bathroom to the south and appears to retain its original layout (Plate 67). The room retains its ovolo-moulded timber architrave to the west, which houses a timber door with two recessed lower panels and two glazed upper panes. The room has wide timber floorboards as elsewhere and wallpapered plaster walls. The ceiling is plain painted plaster. The treatment of this room is significantly plainer than those within Flat 1, with no adornment in the form of picture rails or cornice detailing. The wide timber skirting is plain throughout. The room was originally heated with a fireplace situated to the north, this has been blocked but the stack remains *in-situ*. The room is well lit by a substantial trio of timber sliding sashes, set to the east side with ovolo-moulded timber architrave which extends to floor level. The removal of a modern radiator has revealed a series of recessed timber panels which house similar sliding shutters as elsewhere.
- 5.10.16 Opposite Room 6 is a narrow room (Room 7) which has most recently been utilised as a kitchen. The doorway has a plain timber architrave, with four panel timber door displaying shallow recessing to the inner face. The floors are covered with modern linoleum. The skirting is of a plain timber design and the walls and ceiling comprise painted plain plaster. The room is lit to the west via a two pane sliding timber sash with plain architrave. A small opening made within the north wall acts as a serving hatch into the adjacent principal room. The hatch doors are of flush timber, set within a plain architrave (Plate 68).
- 5.10.17 The north-west corner of the building is occupied by a single substantial room (Room 8). On its eastern side it has a blocked fireplace and is lit in the same manner as Room 3 having a canted bay window set to the north (Plate 69).

First Floor

- 5.10.18 A thorough inspection of the first floor was not possible due to the poor condition of the structure, although where safe to do so photographs were taken from the top of the staircase. The first floor level layout largely appeared to mirror that found at ground floor level with floor, wall and ceiling treatments replicating those viewed below. An indicative first floor plan has been produced as part of the survey but this should be used for reference purposes only.
- 5.10.19 Flat 3 is entered via the internal staircase (Plate 70). The appearance of the staircase is wholly modern with plain plastered walls and ceiling and vinyl covered treads. The north and south walls retain a tall moulded timber skirting. The staircase is served by a simple wall-mounted timber rail. The first floor level generally comprises a central north – south aligned hallway with tall stepped moulded timber skirting along its length, terminating with a toilet at its northern end. To the east side of the hall, from north to south, comprised a bathroom, lounge and bedroom. The southern end contained a large bedroom. To the immediate north side of the stair was a medium sized room, most recently utilised as a kitchen. A six pane timber window with stepped architrave set within the east side of the kitchen, allows borrowed natural light to illuminate the staircase below (Plate 71). An additional bedroom filled the north-west corner at first floor level.

5.11 Air-raid Shelter

- 5.11.1 Situated a short distance to the south-east corner of the South Lodge is a small rectangular air-raid shelter. The structure is relatively simple in its design comprising a red brick sub-surface structure laid in English bond and set in a hard cement mortar. The visible roof elements are of concrete with a coarse gravel aggregate. The principal entrance is located on the north elevation and comprises an opening with cement slab threshold, framed by low level brick walls which rise c.0.25m above ground height to the east and west sides (Plate 72). The entrance appears to have formerly been hung with a door or gate as evidenced by the redundant iron pintels secured to the western jamb, that have since been removed. The opening is capped by a soldier course brick lintel above which is the concrete roof construction. All other elevations are below ground level. The only visible feature elsewhere comprises a series of concrete blocks on the east elevation which block a former opening in this location.
- 5.11.2 Beyond the northern entrance there is a narrow north – south aligned entrance passage. The ground level of the shelter is set approximately 1.67m beneath the surrounding ground level. A series of four brick steps slope to the south onto a flat concrete lobby floor. The brick walls encasing the passage are finished with a thick cement render internally. The lobby contains a doorway to the east side: slender softwood door jambs remain *in-situ* but the door has been removed (Plate 73).
- 5.11.3 Internally the structure forms a single small room with emergency exit in the east wall (Plate 74). The walls are constructed in red brick as elsewhere but have been covered throughout with a thick cement render. It has a concrete floor and shuttered concrete roof. The emergency exit is located adjacent to the principal entrance and has since been blocked with plywood board and concrete blocks. Air-raid shelters dating to World War II commonly had a secondary exit in case the principal entrance became blocked whilst occupied. Earlier shelters instead had a thinner section of roof which could be opened up from the interior if the same situation were to occur. As such this structure displays more elements more commonly found in shelters post-dating the 1930s and is likely to date to this period. The exit is a small rectangular opening with

former sloping passage to ground level. The exit is positioned at a height from the floor and was served by a small iron step mounted to the east wall, the scars of which are still discernable. Four areas of exposed brickwork are located in opposing locations on the east and west walls and appear to mark the location of former wall mounts for either beds or seating. These fittings were formerly secured with two nails on each side and are likely to have been constructed in wood. The nails remain *in situ* whereas the wooden elements remain scattered across the floor surface. The structure was ventilated internally by a series of airbricks mounted at ceiling height onto timber boards within each corner. A set of four wall mounted timber boards are fitted to each wall. The nature of these raised panels is unclear.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The majority of the buildings were constructed towards the end of the 19th century and form part of the initial development works of the hospital complex. The farm complex with its farmhouse and the lodge are interesting for their historic association with the Cane Hill Hospital built around institutional ideology. The farm complex is also interesting as a purpose-built dairy unit which would have been fairly unusual on such a scale at this time, and is reflective of the increasing industrialisation and specialisation of the food industry in the 19th century.
- 6.2 The farm served a dual purpose: on the one hand it supported the partial self-sufficiency of both Cane Hill and surrounding regional hospitals through the supply of its agricultural produce, which as well as dairy cows included pigs, poultry, vegetables, fruit and rye; on the other, it formed part of the care and rehabilitation of the patients by whom the farm was operated. The decline of the farm complex in conjunction with the gradual reduction of services at Cane Hill Hospital towards the end of the 20th century, is symptomatic of changes in the approach to treating mental health and the role of national institutional psychiatrist services.
- 6.3 The provision of purpose-built residences for staff, of which the South Lodge forms an example, is in part reflective of the limited housing available surrounding the site at the time of its construction. The construction of the hospital in turn led to the development of the wider area, including a surge of investment to local public provision such as accommodation, transportation and schooling in order to accommodate hospital employees. This investment ultimately led to the creation of the modern town of Coulsdon. Shifting attitudes in psychiatric care during the latter part of the 20th century, coined as 'Care in the Community', shows a preference towards providing small-scale domestic accommodation for patients over large industrial size wards. This change is reflected in the transitional use of the hospital's lodges from staff to patients during this time.

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 Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Limited for commissioning this Historic Buildings Record.

9.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Museum of Croydon - Primary Sources

Document Name:	Date:	Reference Code:
Farm	1937 - 1965	GB 352 CAN-CAN/6
Farm Stock Book	26 Nov 1955 - 12 Jan 1957	GB 352 CAN-CAN/6-CAN/6/10
Coulsdon Area Farm Stock Book	1942 - 1944	GB 352 CAN-CAN/6-CAN/6/3
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Coulsdon Area Farm Stock Book	11 Jan 1964 - 20 Feb 1965	GB 352 CAN-CAN/6-CAN/6/8
Coulsdon Area Farm Stock Book	1937 - 1939	GB 352 CAN-CAN/6-CAN/6/1
Coulsdon Area Farm Stock Book	1945 - 1946	GB 352 CAN-CAN/6-CAN/6/4
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Plans of Cane Hill Hospital	1904	GB 352 CAN-CAN/12
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Accessed: 01/12/2016

Google Maps / Earth
<https://www.google-earth.co.uk/maps/place/Coulsdon>
Accessed: 01/12/2016



Plate 1: General view of the farm complex, facing north (128)



Plate 2: East elevation of Building A, facing south-west (7)



Plate 3: Detail of the former open front to Building A, facing west (5)



Plate 4: Building A, internal workshop area, facing north (14)



Plate 5: Building A, Bay 9, facing west (13)



Plate 6: External north elevation of Building B, facing south-west (30)



Plate 7: Building B, typical door and window arrangement, facing north-east (31)



Plate 8: Building B, west unit, interior, facing east (37)



Plate 9: Building B, west unit, decoration to north wall, facing north (42)



Plate 10: Building B, west unit, typical door design, facing north (40)



Plate 11: Building B, central unit, ground floor level, facing south-east (48)



Plate 12: Building B, central unit, first floor hay loft, facing south-west (189)



Plate 13: Building B, east unit floor, facing north-west (64)



Plate 14: Building B, east unit, cast iron floor footings for former stalls/tethering pole, facing north (65)



Plate 15: Building C, facing north-east (72)



Plate 16: Building C, east elevation, facing north-west (73)



Plate 17: Building C, east end interior, facing north (75)



Plate 18: West elevation of Building D, facing north-east (99)



Plate 19: Building D, north unit, east and north elevations, facing south-west (104)



Plate 20: Building D, south unit, east elevation, facing north-west (102)



Plate 21: Building D, north unit, Bay 1, facing east (107)



Plate 22: Building D, north unit, Bay 3 partition, facing north-east (112)



Plate 23: Building D, north unit, first floor hay loft, facing south (165)



Plate 24: Building D, north unit, first floor level hay loft, detail of scarf joint to wall plate, facing east (171)



Plate 25: Building D, south unit, Bay 1, facing north-west (116)



Plate 26: Building E, west elevation, facing east (150)



Plate 27: Building E, stable enclosure within Bay 2, facing east (160)



Plate 28: Building F, north elevation, facing south-west (125)



Plate 29: Building F, east unit floor divisions and redundant footings, facing east (146)



Plate 30: Building F, east unit interior, facing north-east (148)



Plate 31: Building F, west unit, end stable enclosures, facing south-east (134)



Plate 32: Building G, west elevation, facing north-east (81)



Plate 33: Building G, north unit, Bay 1, facing east (83)



Plate 34: Building G, north unit, Bay 2 office conversion, facing north-west (87)



Plate 35: Building G, north unit, Bay 5, facing east (91)



Plate 36: Building G, north unit, first floor level hay loft, facing north (186)



Plate 37: Building G, south unit, southern workshop, facing north-east (94)



Plate 38: Farmhouse, south elevation, facing north-west (199)



Plate 39: Farmhouse, main entrance, facing north-west (203)



Plate 40: Farmhouse, east elevation, facing south-west (204)



Plate 41: Farmhouse, north and west elevations, facing south-east (213)



Plate 42: Farmhouse, ground floor, principal corridor with partition screen, facing north-west (234)



Plate 43: Farmhouse, ground floor, integral skirting within the corridor, facing north-east (241)



Plate 44: Farmhouse, ground floor, entrance floor tiles, facing north-east (237)



Plate 45: Farmhouse, ground floor, Room 4 under-stair passage, facing north-west (250)



Plate 46: Farmhouse, ground floor, Room 5, facing north-east (254)



Plate 47: Farmhouse, ground floor, Room 6, facing north-east (261)



Plate 48: Farmhouse, ground floor, north-east range, Room 2, facing east (277)



Plate 49: Farmhouse, first floor, stairwell windows, facing south-west (280)



Plate 50: Farmhouse, first floor, staircase, facing north-east (281)



Plate 51: Farmhouse, first floor, Room 11 showing fireplace, facing north-west (286)



Plate 52: Farmhouse, first floor, Room 14, facing north-west (301)



Plate 53: Farmhouse, first floor, Room 14 skirting and chamfer detailing, facing north-east (310)



Plate 54: South Lodge, principal elevation, facing east (317)



Plate 55: South Lodge, south elevation, facing north (335)



Plate 56: South Lodge, east elevation, facing west (328)



Plate 57: South Lodge, north elevation, facing south (324)



Plate 58: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, western porch, facing east (359)



Plate 59: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, western extension, Room 2, facing north-east (366)



Plate 60: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, eastern corridor, facing east (368)



Plate 61: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, Room 3 door detailing, facing south-east (370)



Plate 62: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, Room 3, facing south (372)



Plate 63: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, Room 3 bay window detailing, facing south (418)



Plate 64: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, Room 3 bay window shutters, facing south (419)



Plate 65: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 1, Room 4 floor arrangement, facing south (388)



Plate 66: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 2, inner hall, facing north (399)



Plate 67: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 2, Room 6, facing east (397)



Plate 68: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 2, Room 7 serving hatch, facing north (416)



Plate 69: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 2, Room 8, facing north (409)



Plate 70: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 3, central staircase, facing east (431)



Plate 71: South Lodge, ground floor, Flat 3, internal stairwell window, facing west (432)



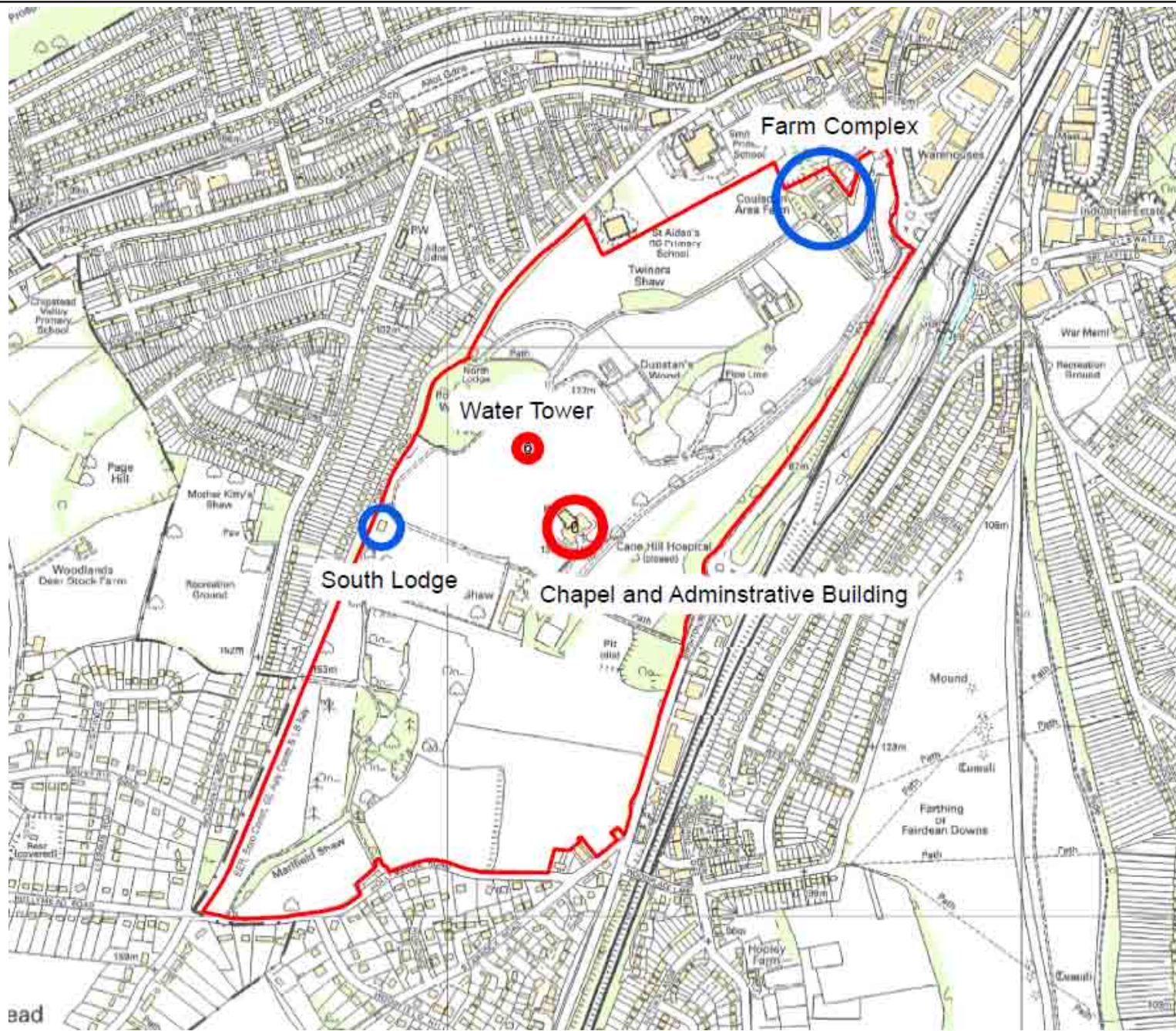
Plate 72: Principal northern entrance of the air-raid shelter, facing south (355)



Plate 73: Entrance passage within the air-raid shelter, facing south (356)



Plate 74: Air-raid shelter interior, facing east (350)



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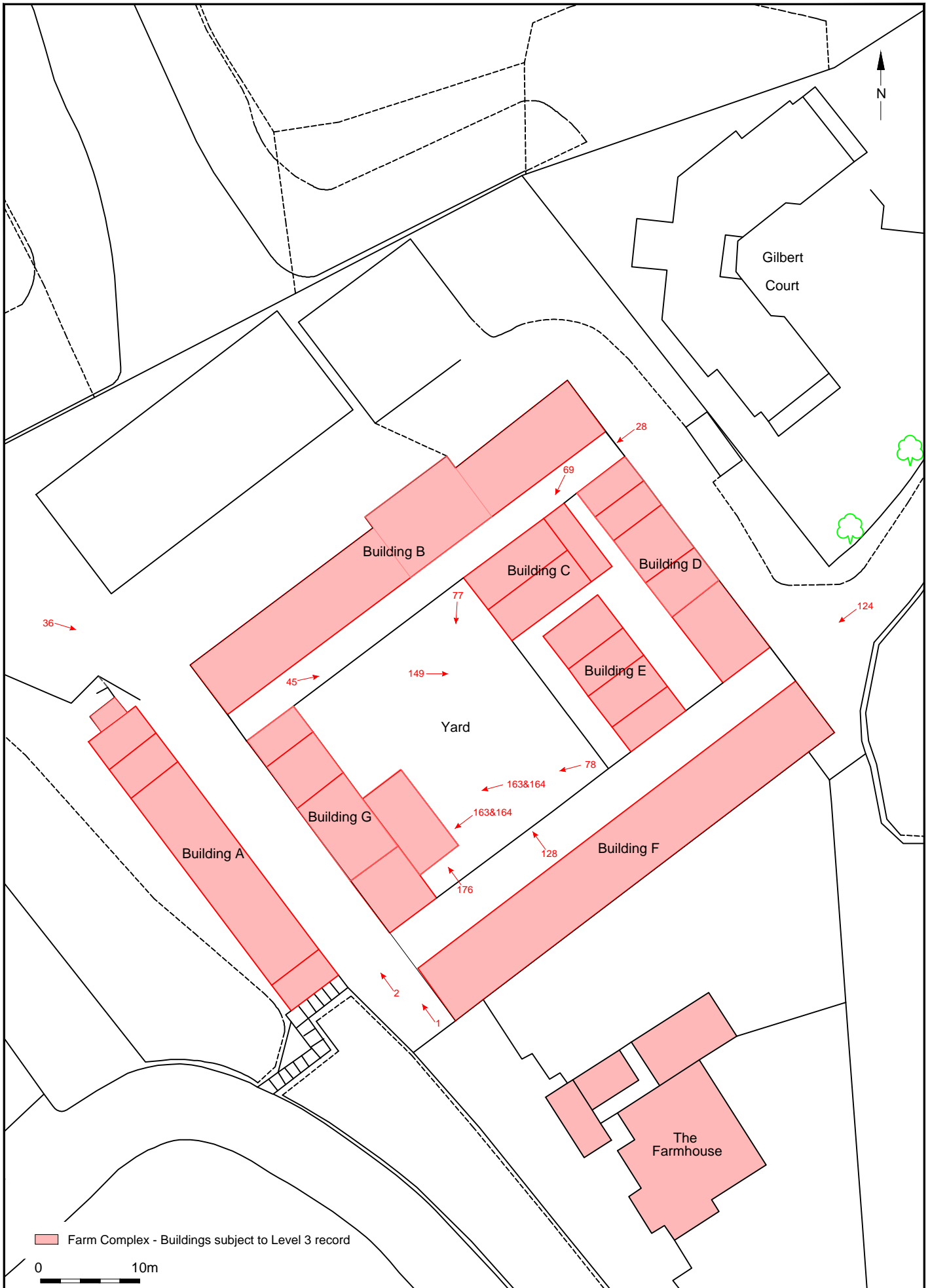
Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon

Project Ref: 160810
 Report Ref: 2016374

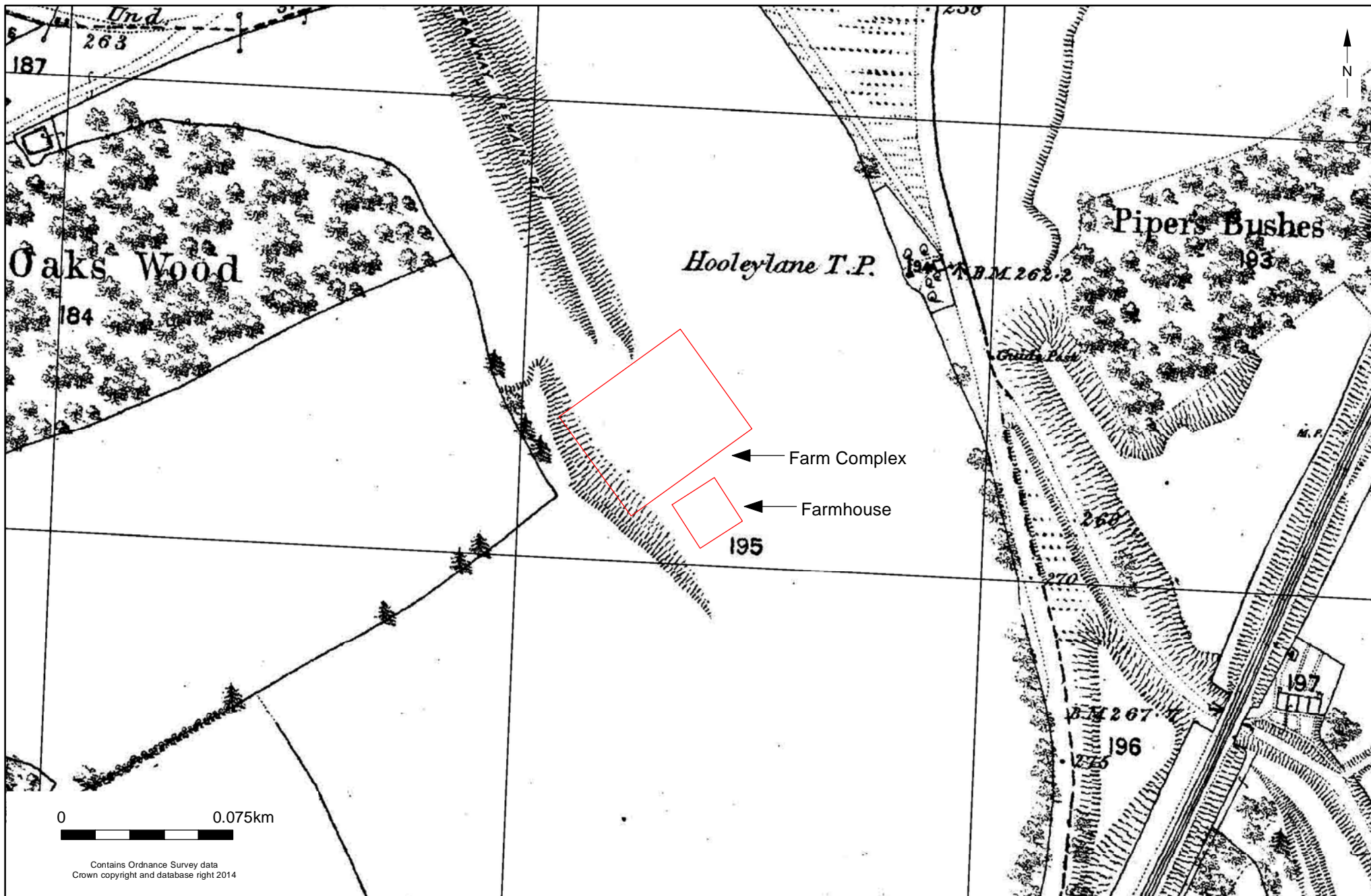
January 2017
 Drawn by: HG

Site Plan, dated 2015 (supplied by client)

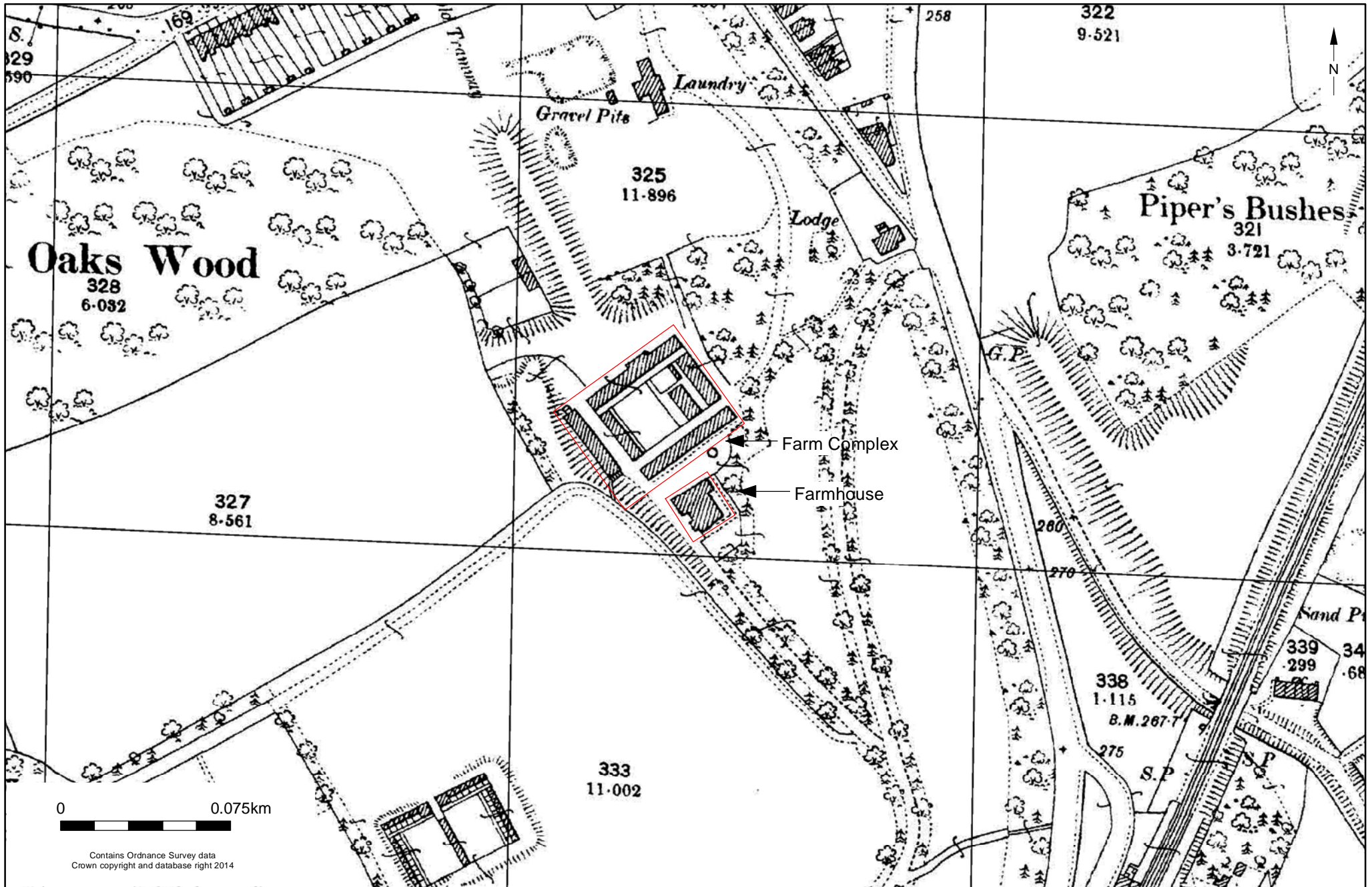
Fig. 2



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Project Ref: 160810	January 2017	Site plan (1:500)		
Report Ref: 2016374	Drawn by: HG			

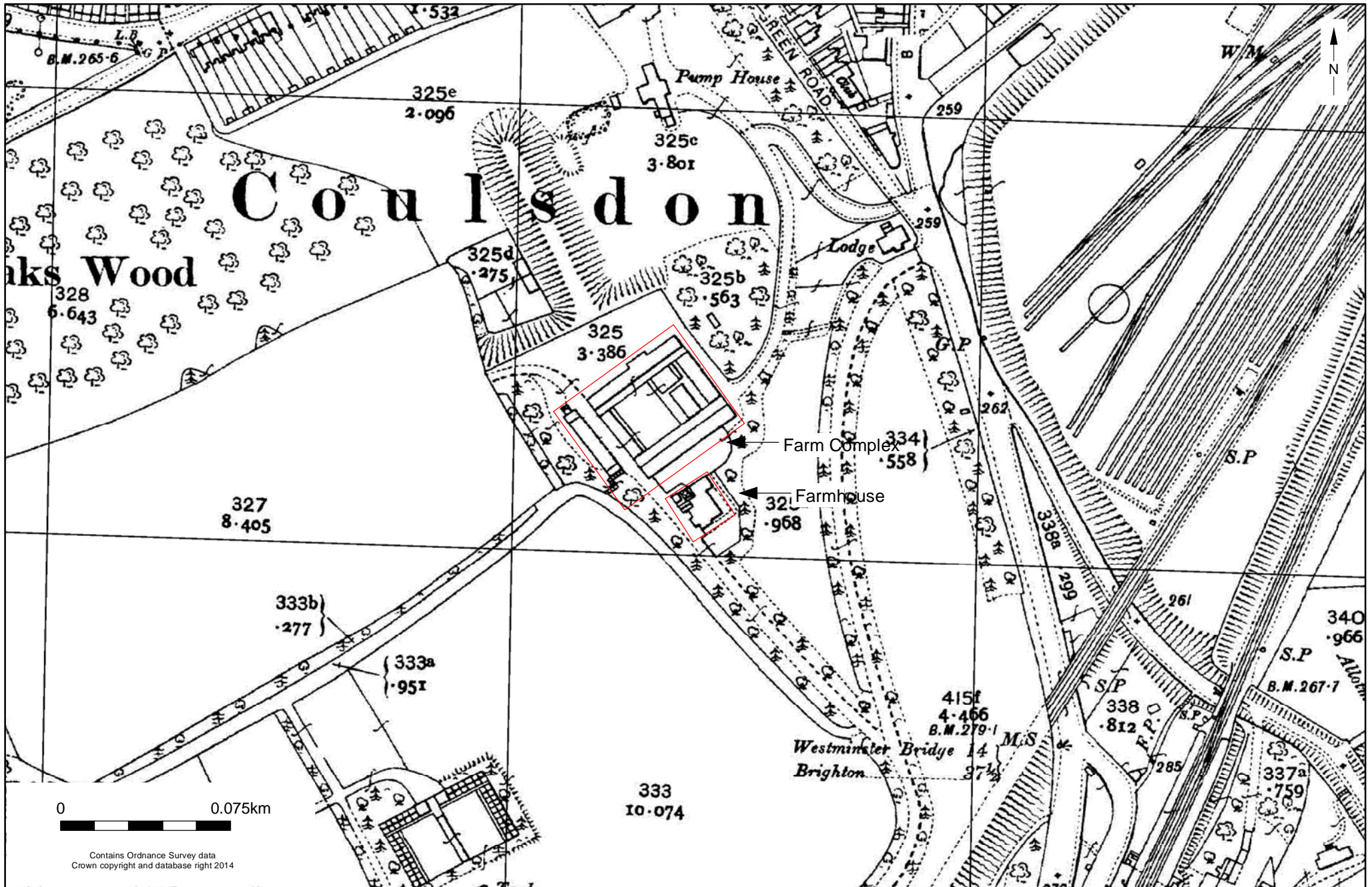


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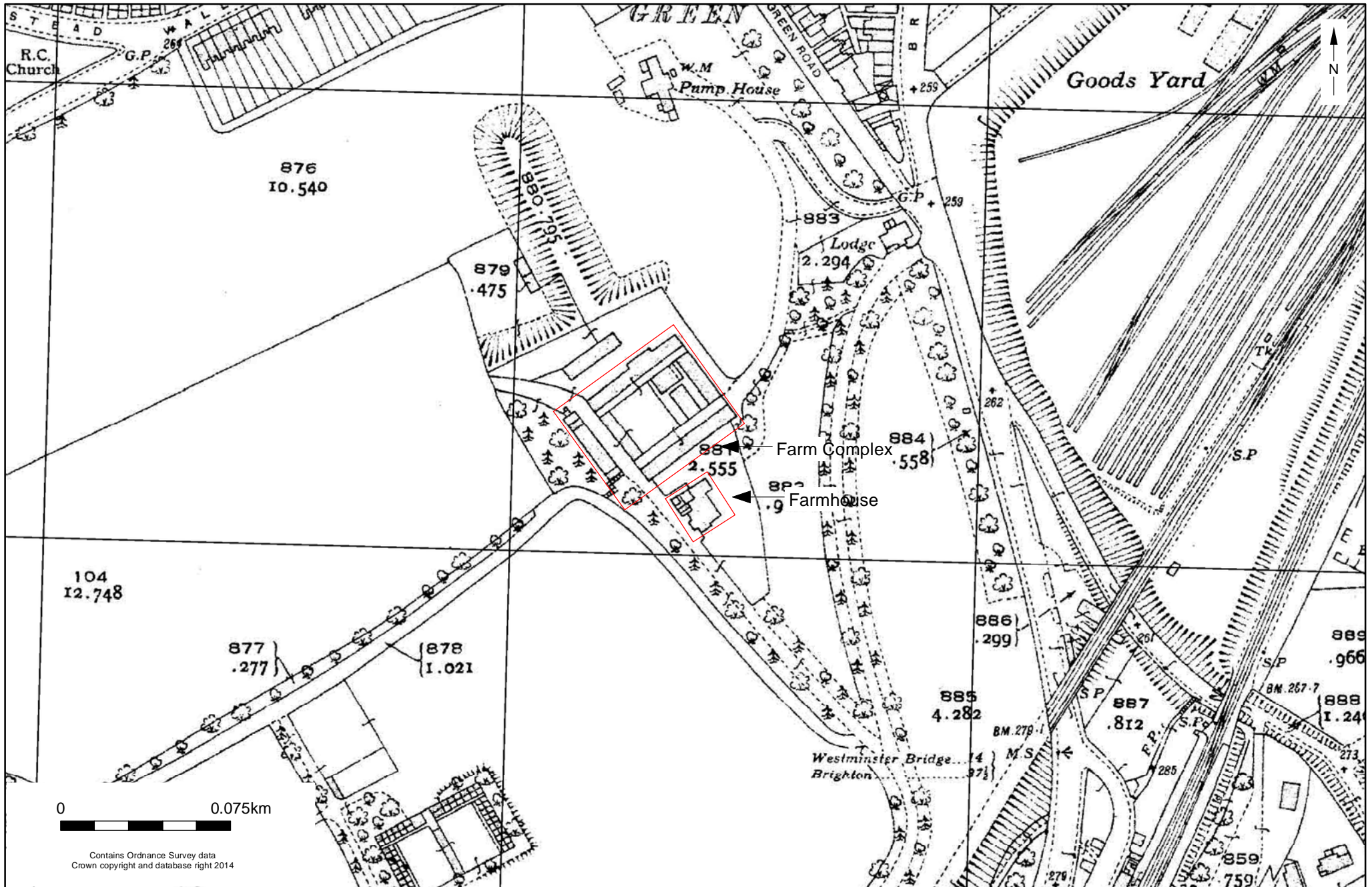


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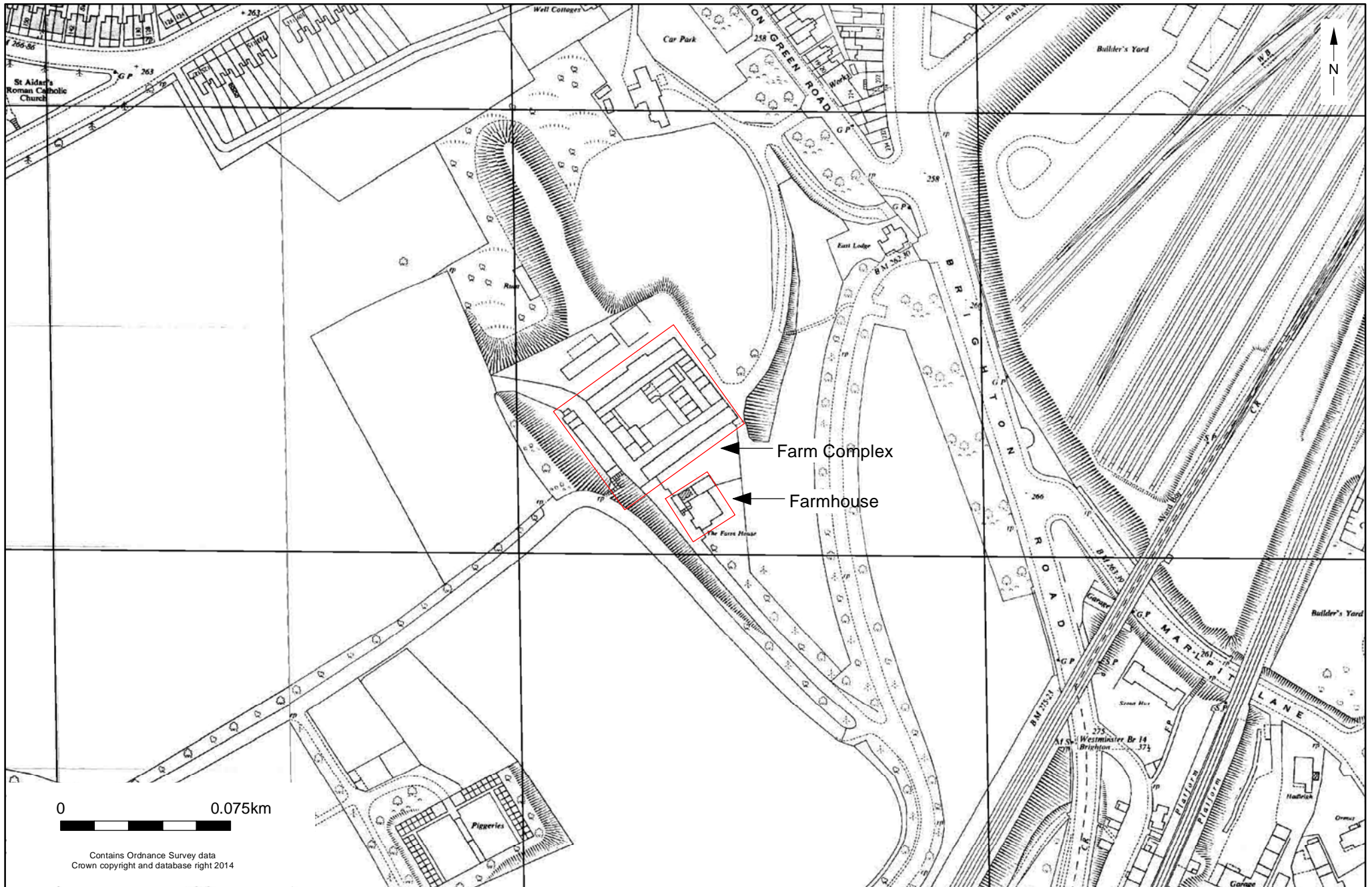
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Report Ref: 2016374	Drawn by: HG		



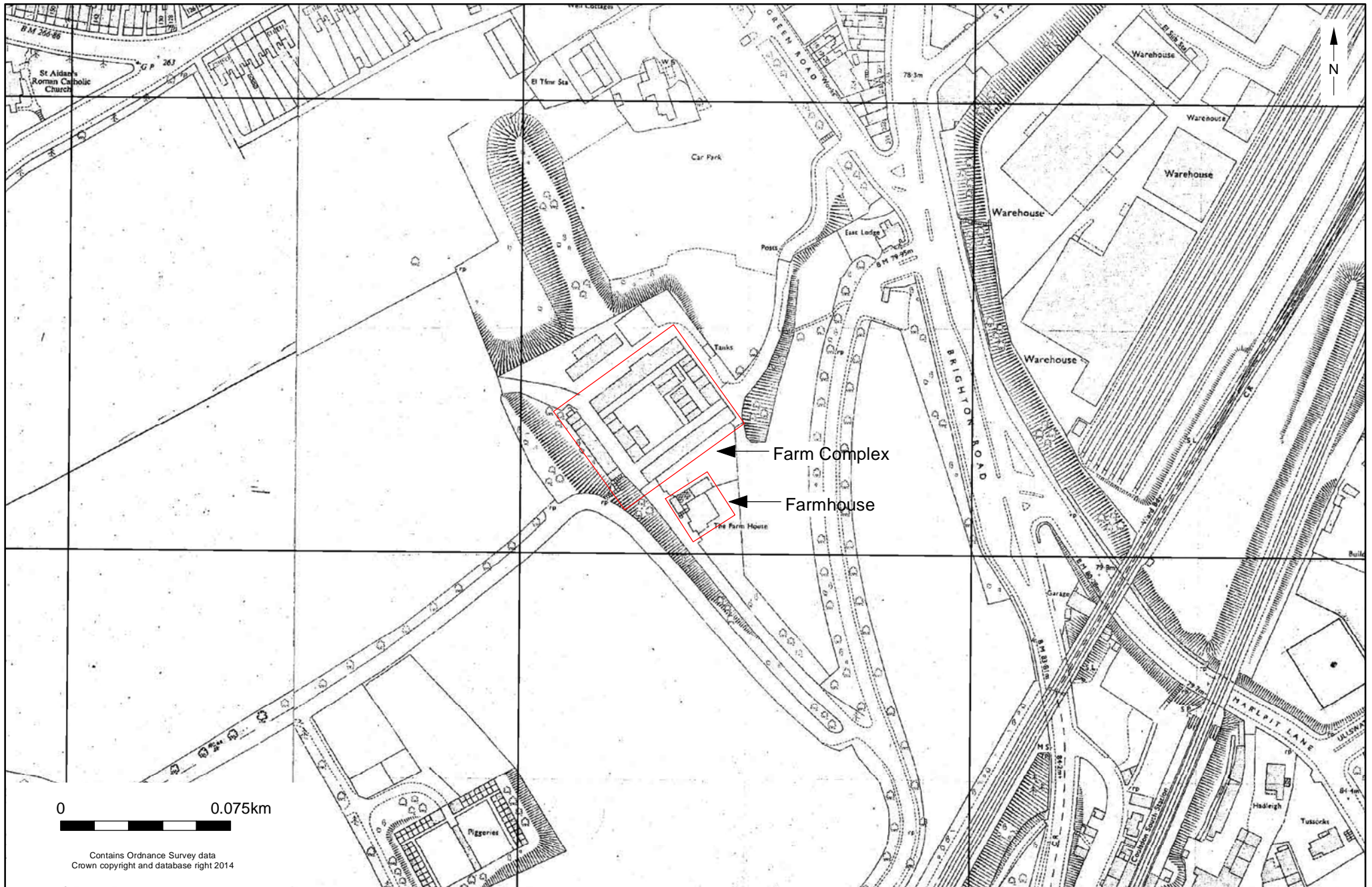
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Project Ref: 160810	October 2016	Farm Complex - Ordnance Survey map 1935 (1:2500)	
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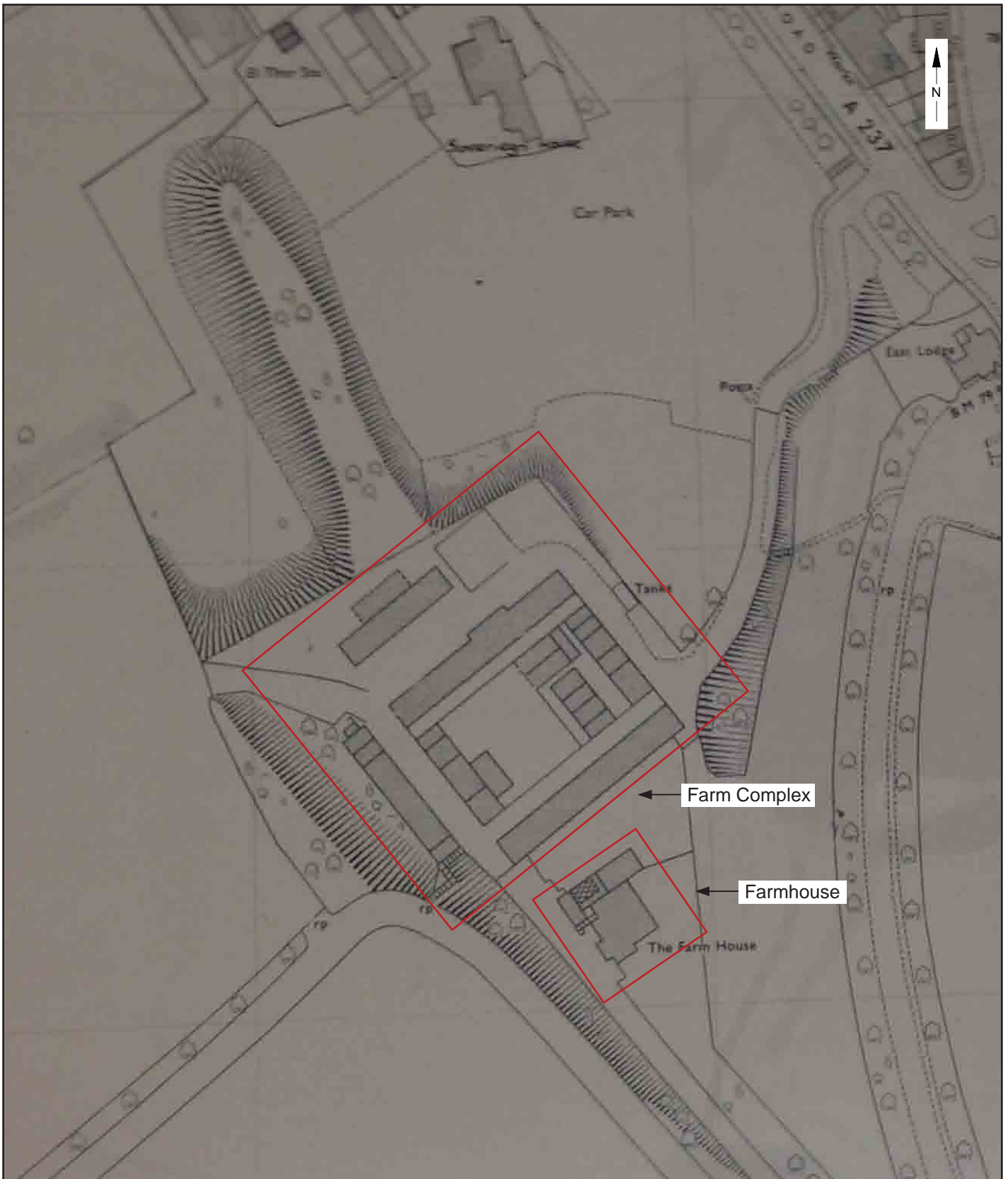


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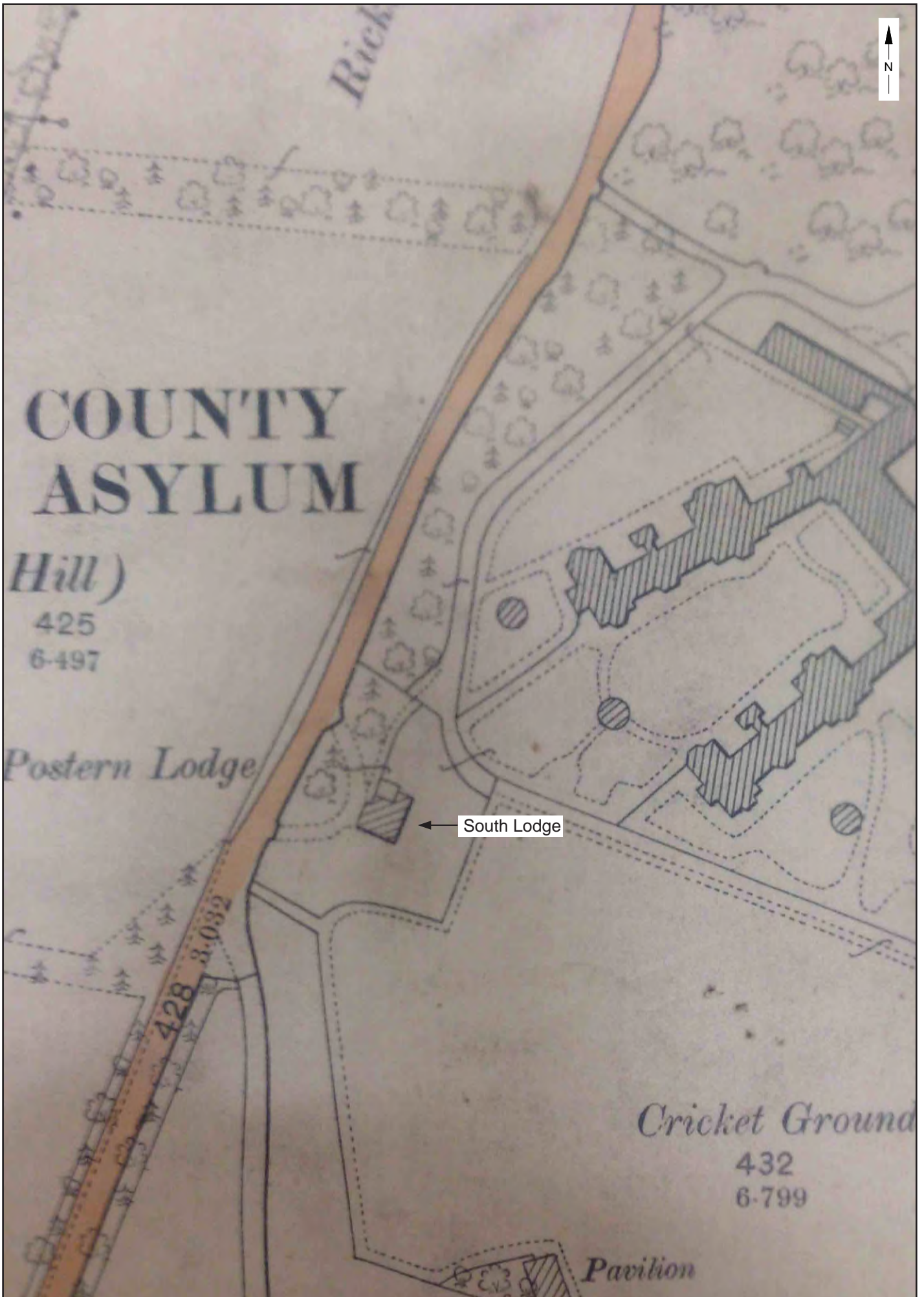


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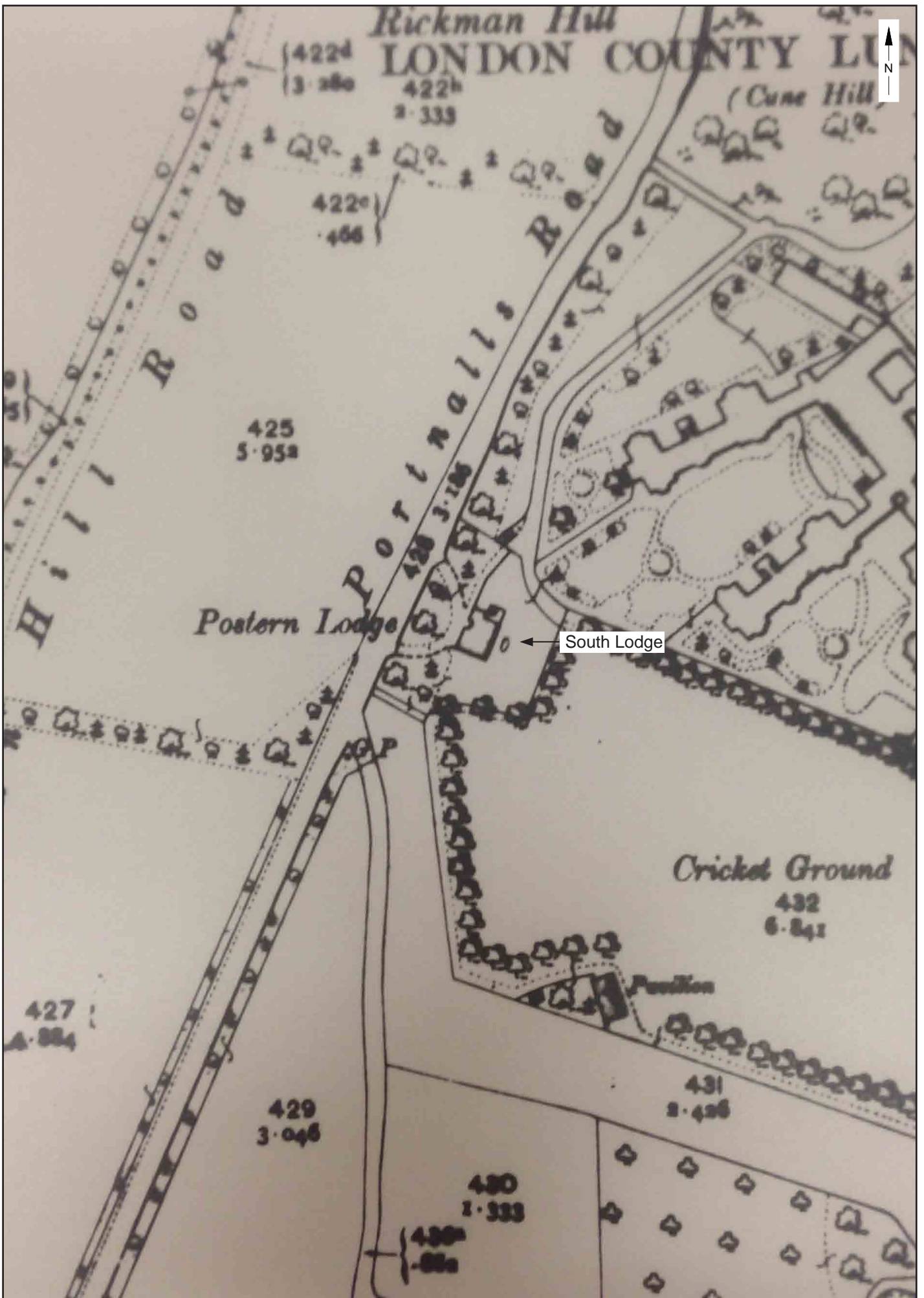
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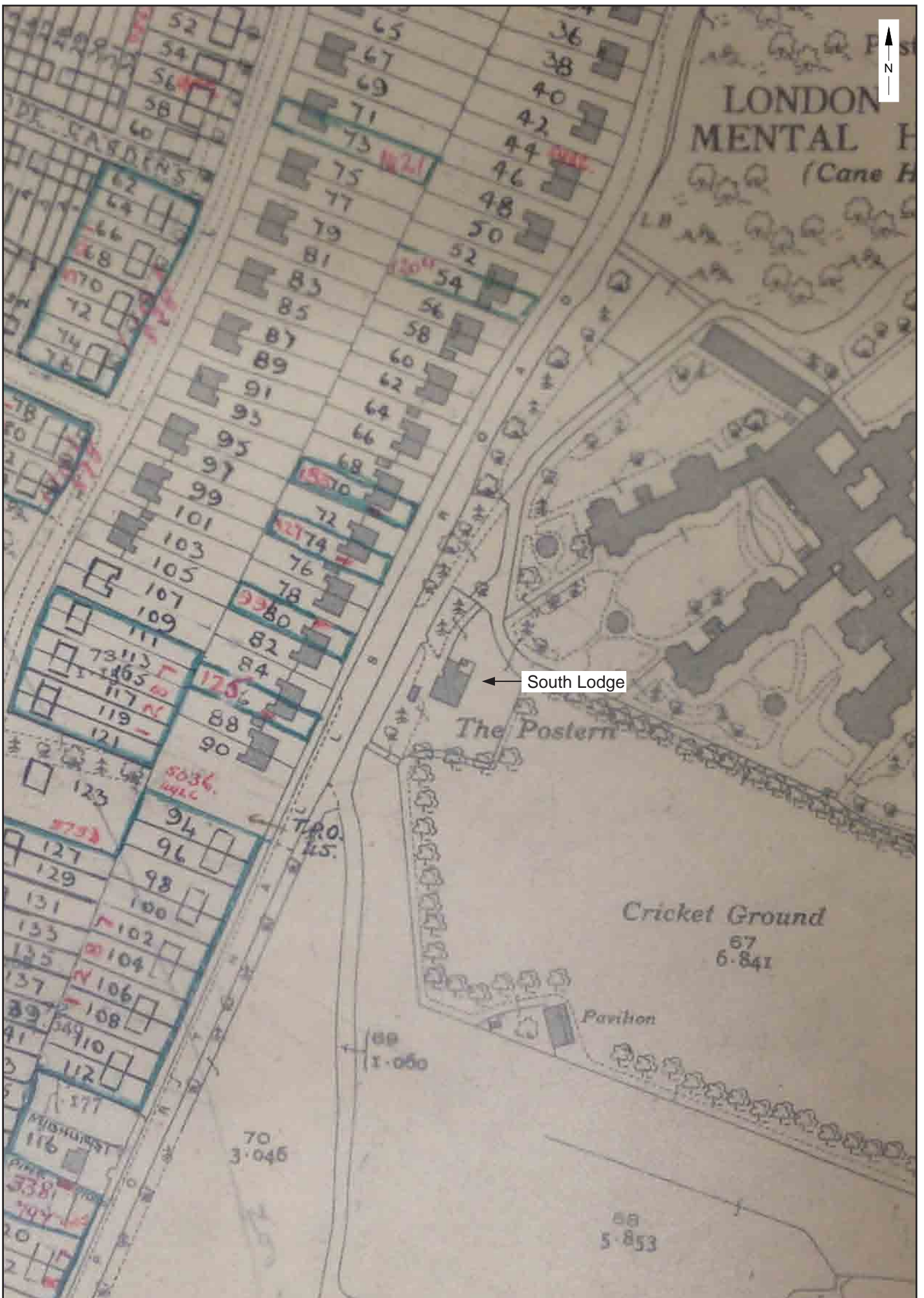
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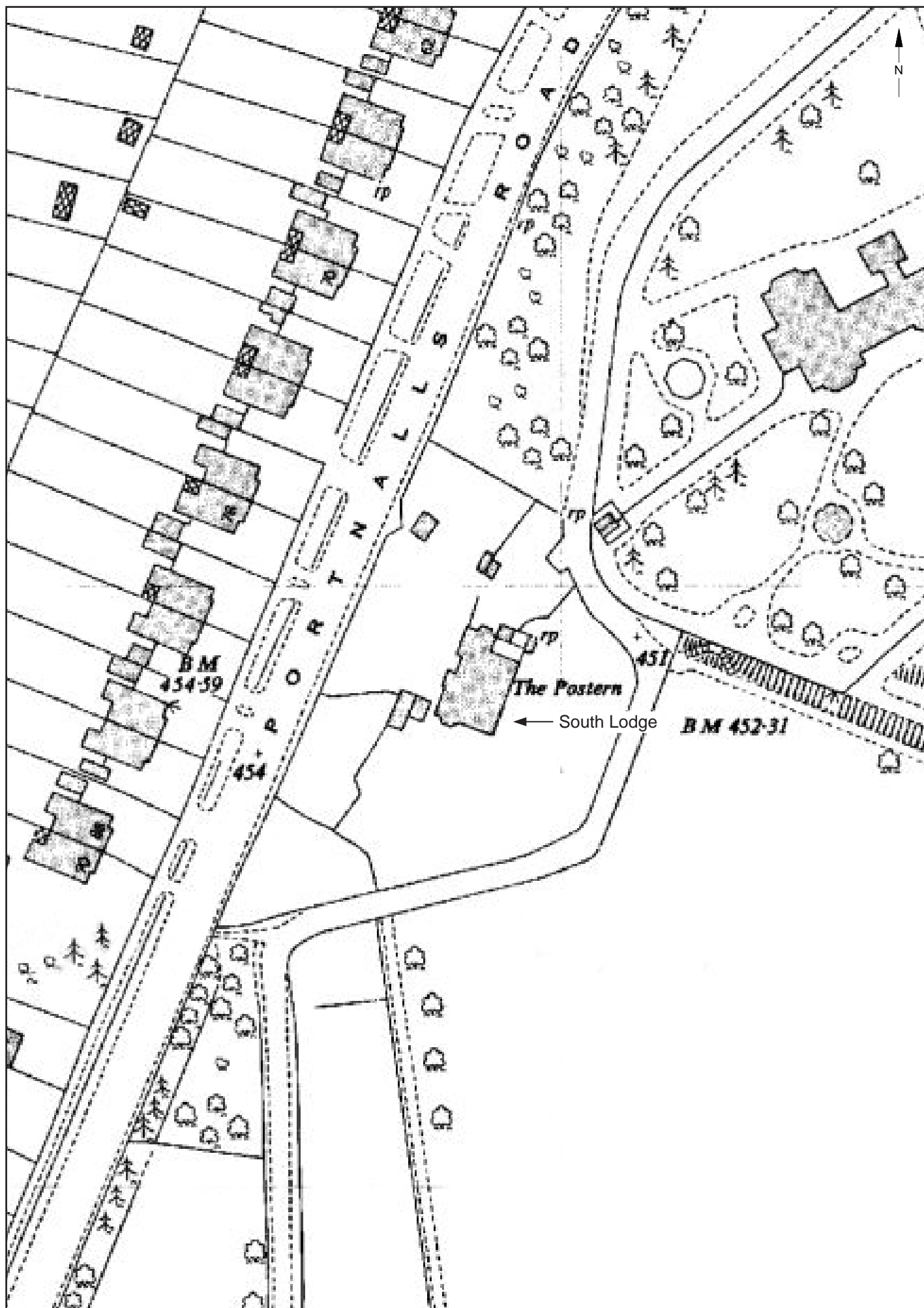
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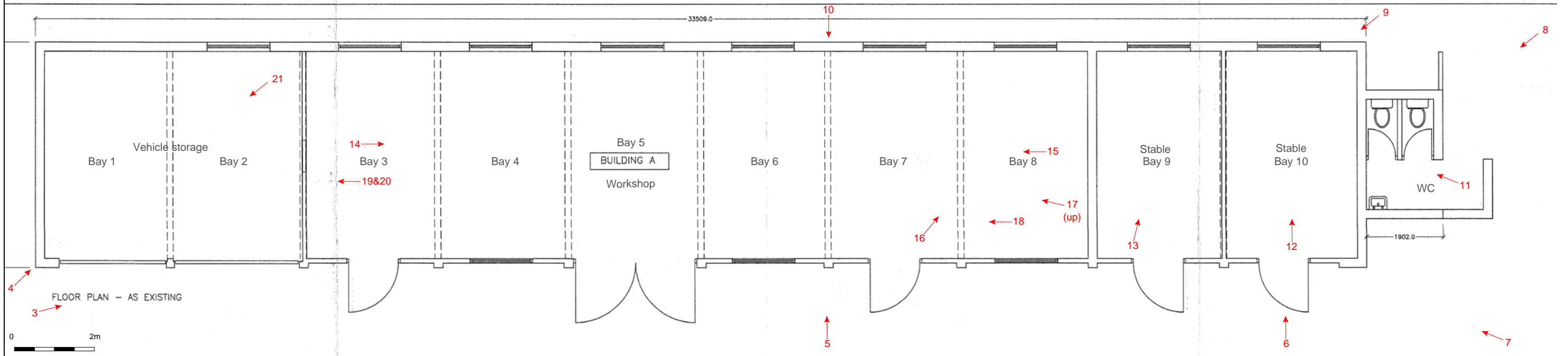
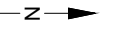
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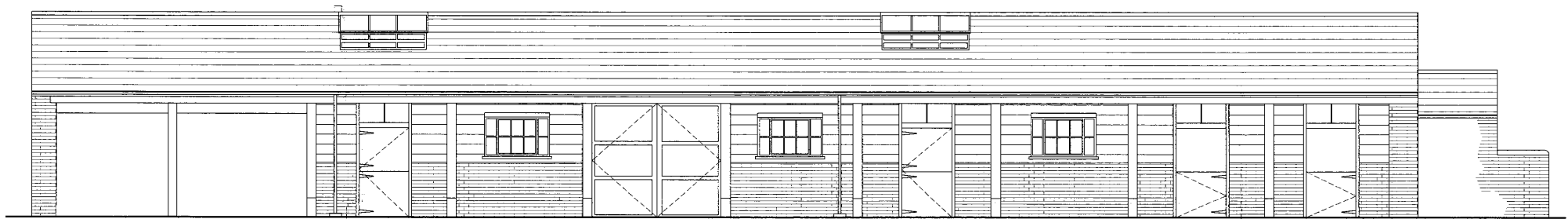
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Project Ref: 160810	December 2016	South Lodge - Ordnance Survey map 1977 (1:2500)	
Report Ref: 2016374	Drawn by: HG		



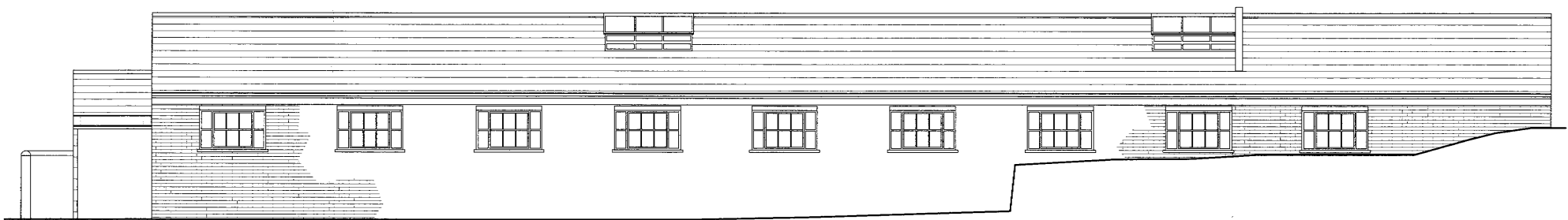
FLOOR PLAN - AS EXISTING

0 2m

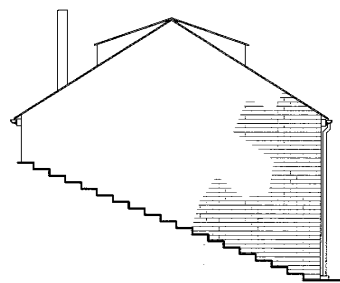
© Archaeology South-East		Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon		Fig. 16
Project Ref: 160810	January 2017	Farm Complex Building A - Floor Plan with Photo Locations		
Report Ref: 2016374	Drawn by: HG			



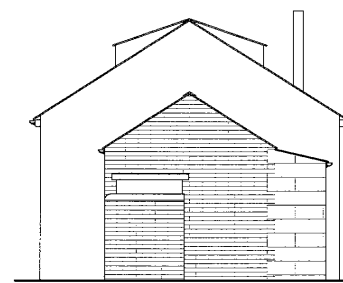
EAST ELEVATION - AS EXISTING



WEST ELEVATION - AS EXISTING



SOUTH ELEVATION - AS EXISTING



NORTH ELEVATION - AS EXISTING

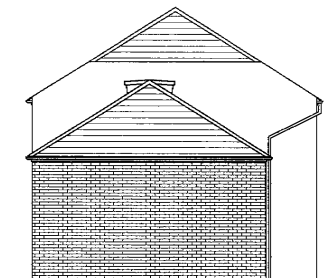




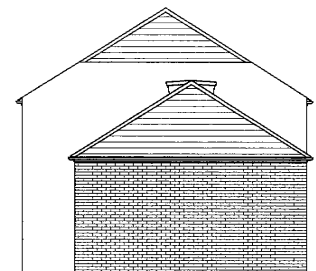
NORTH WEST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING



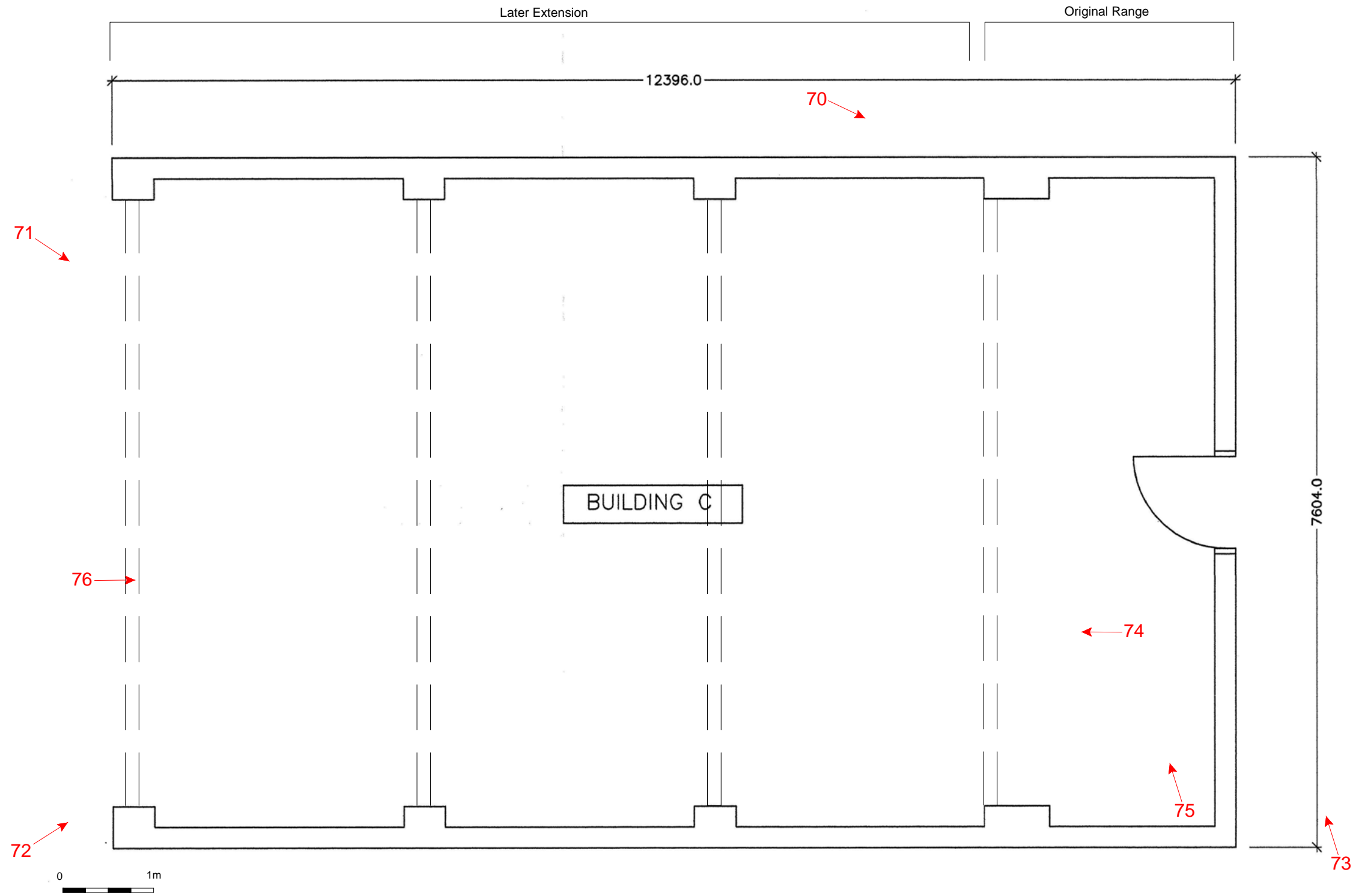
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING

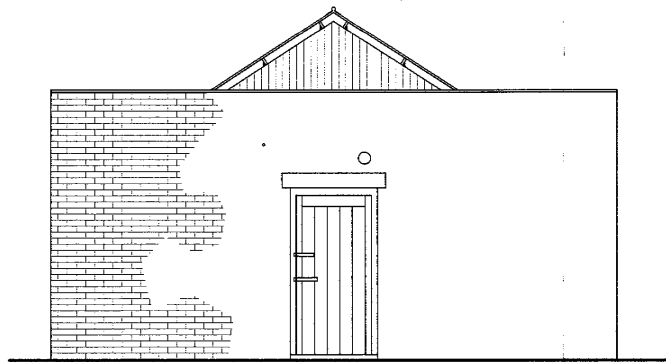


NORTH EAST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING

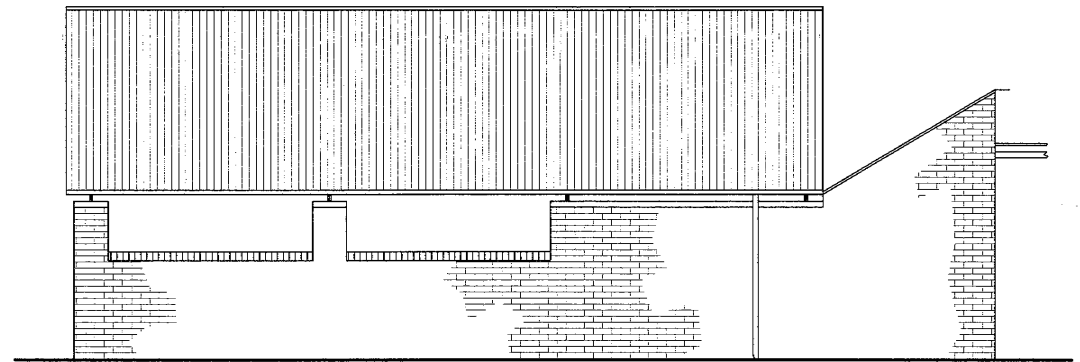


SOUTH WEST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING

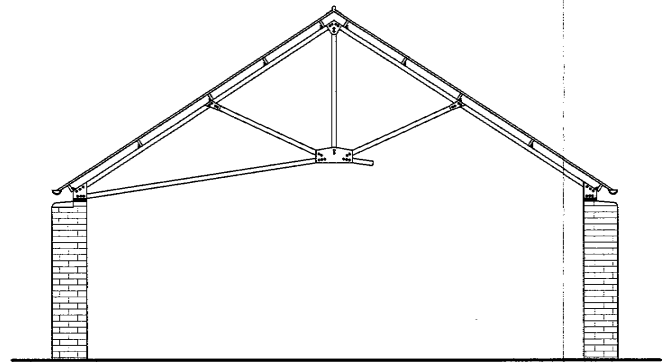




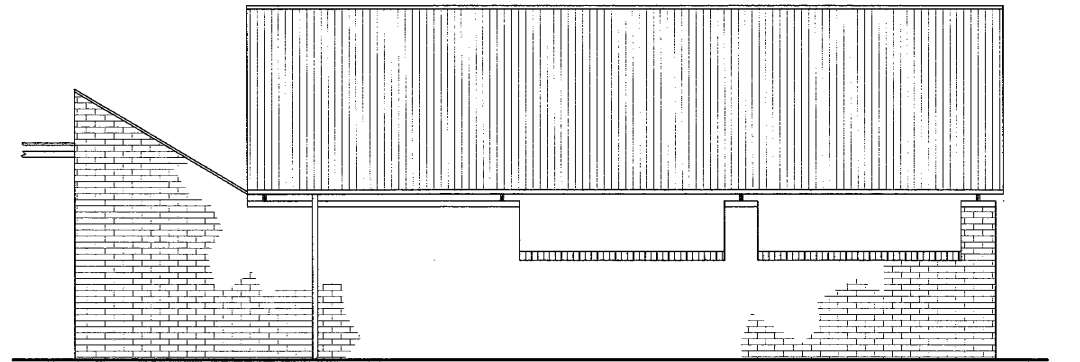
NORTH EAST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING



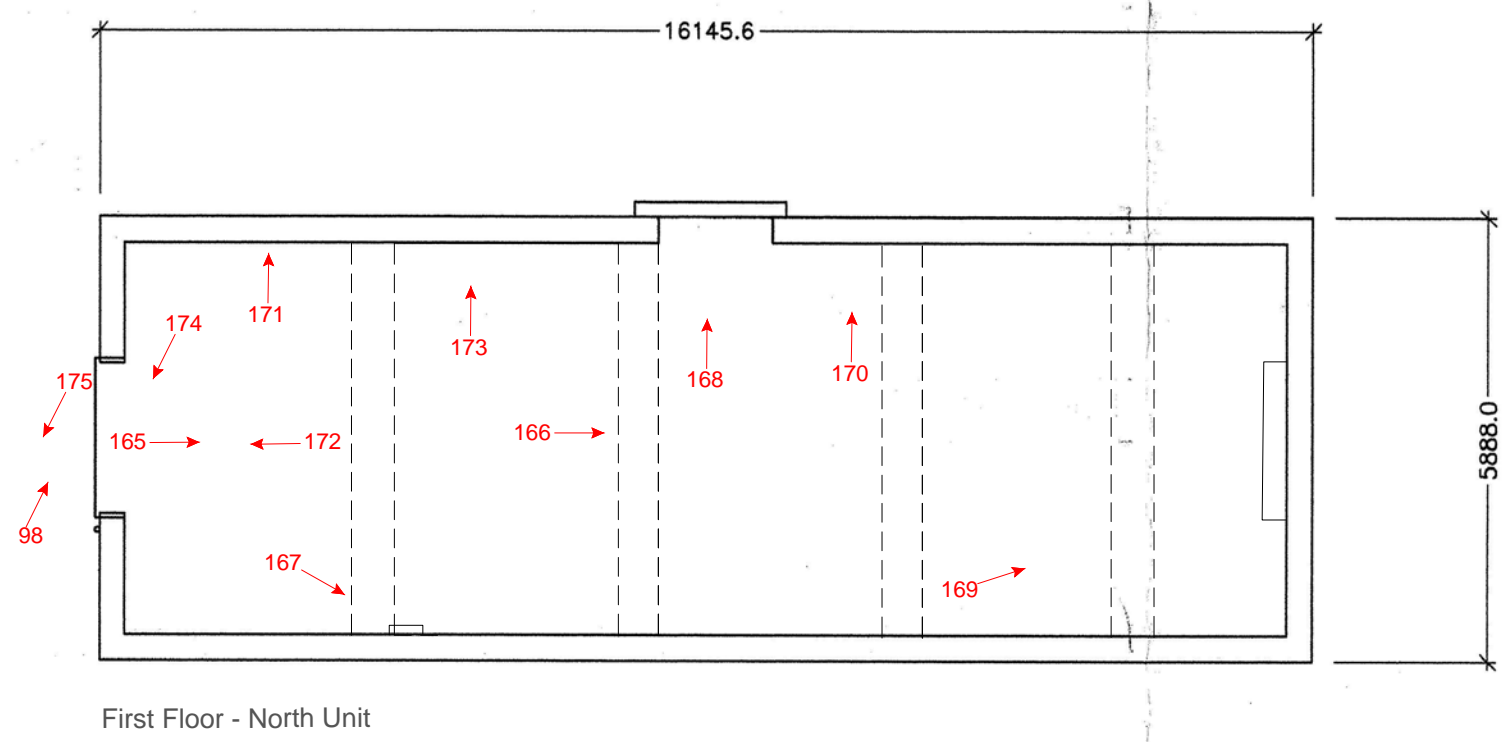
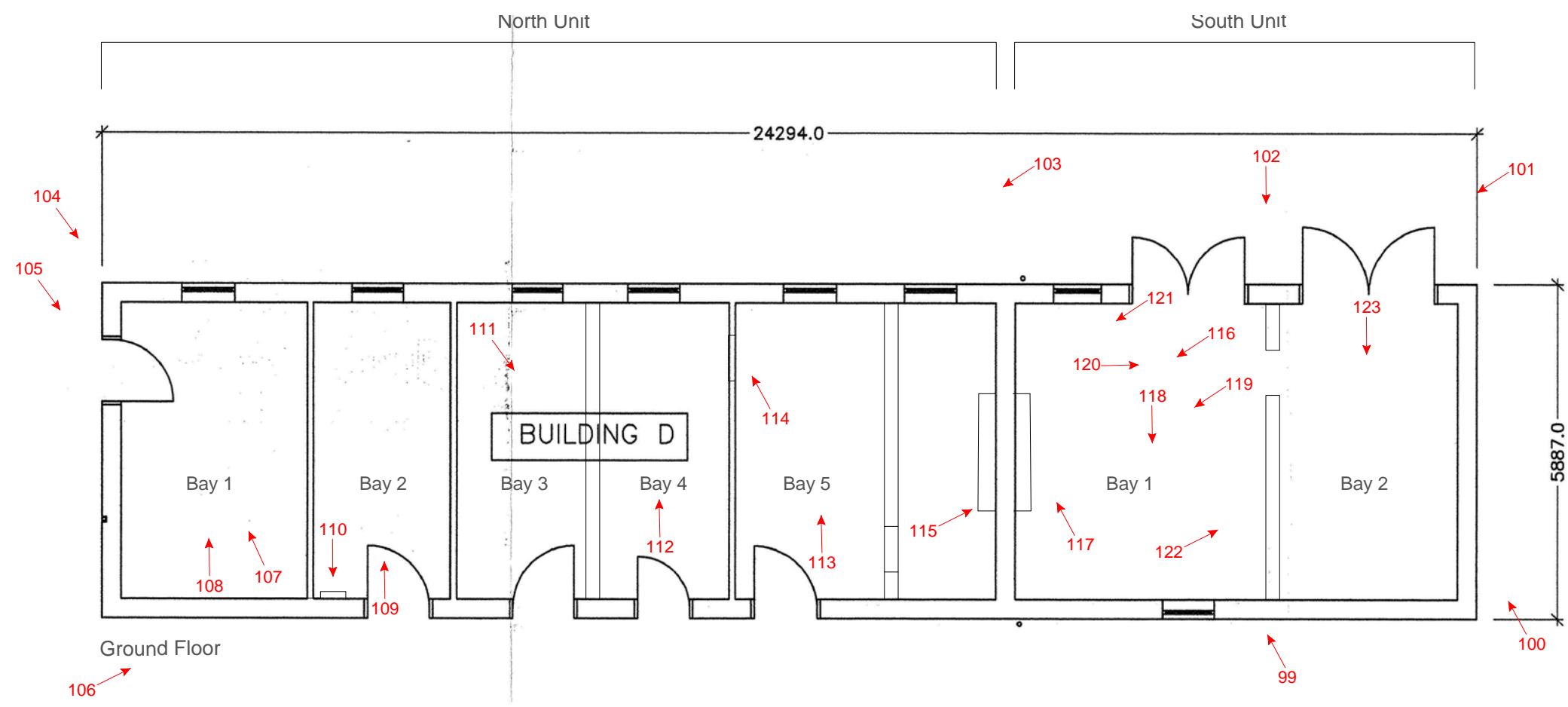
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING

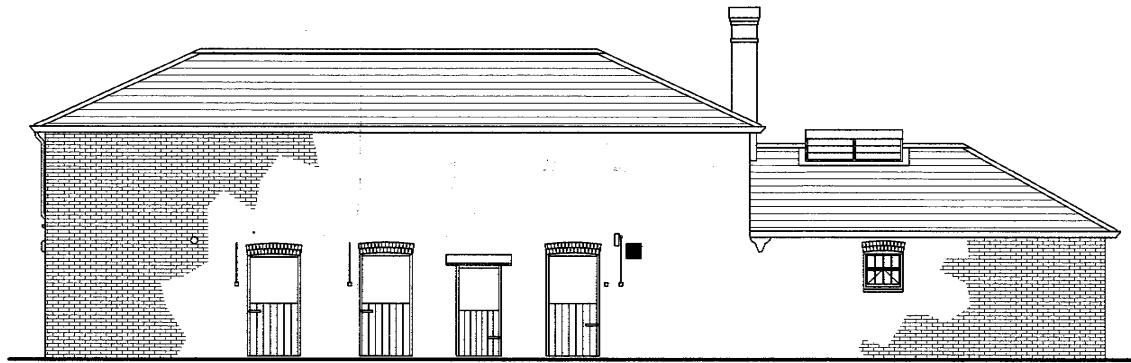


SDUTH WEST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING

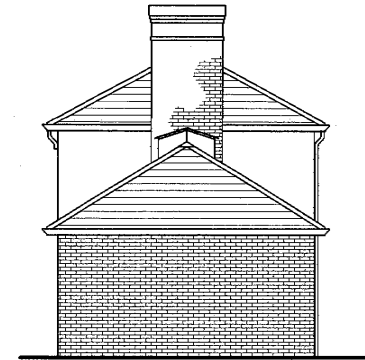


NORTH WEST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING

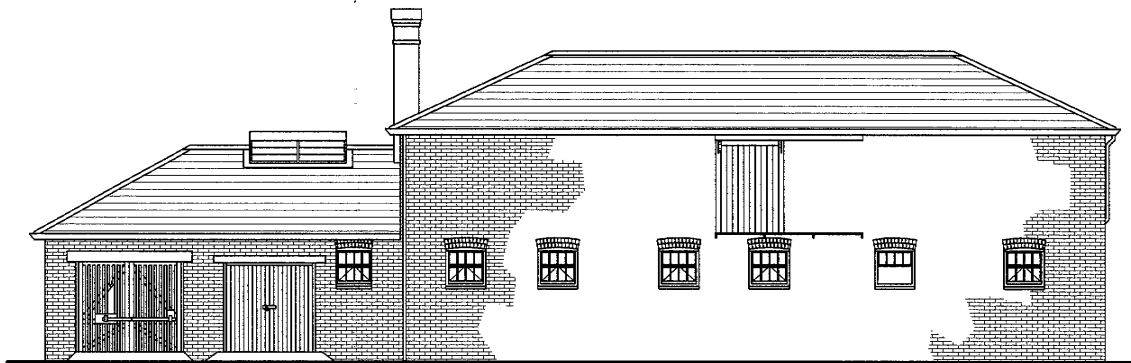




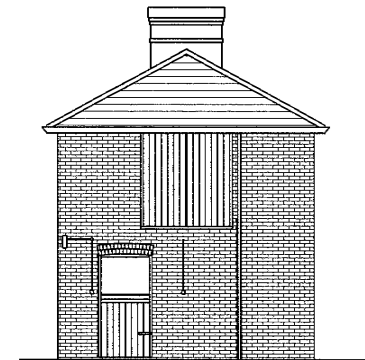
SOUTH WEST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING



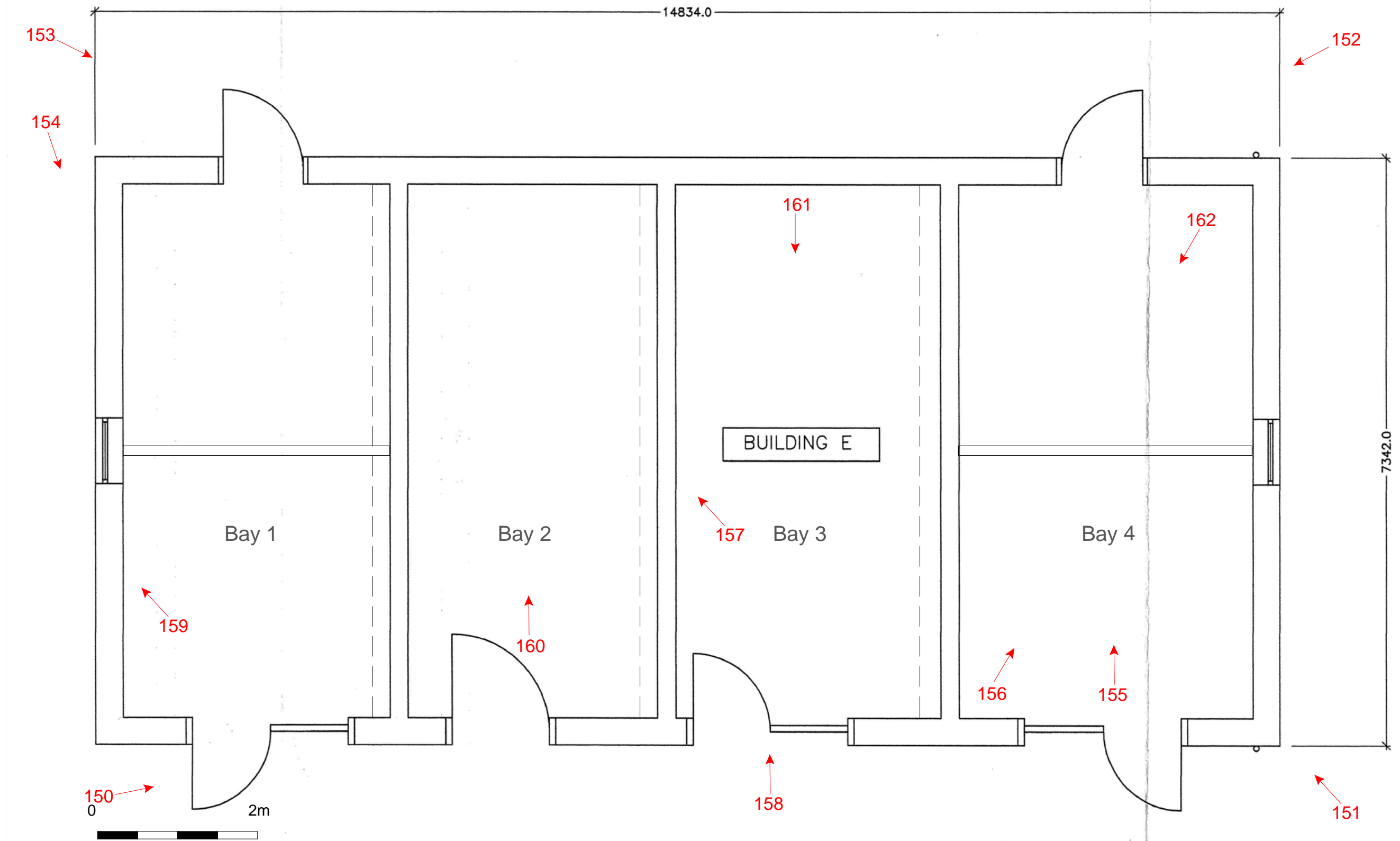
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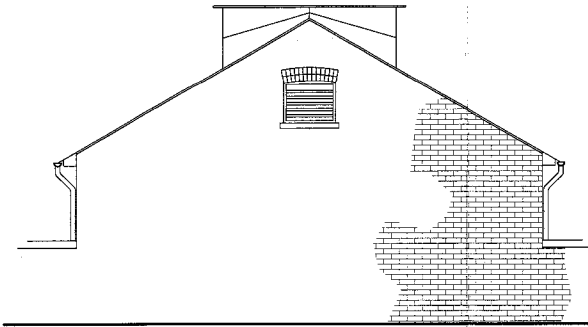


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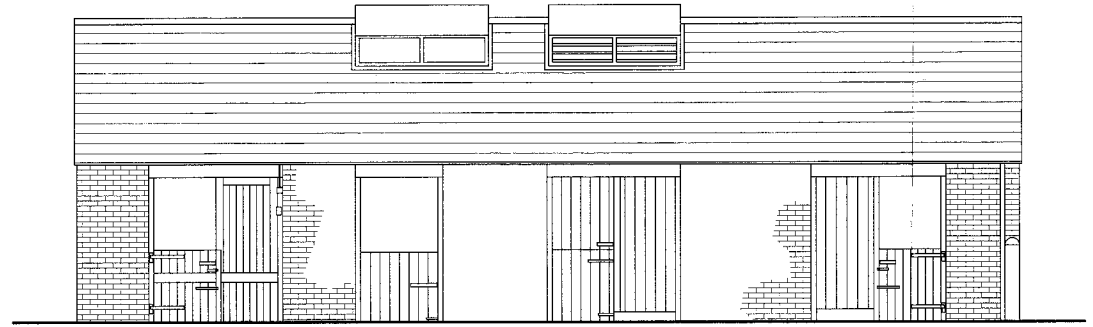


NORTH WEST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING

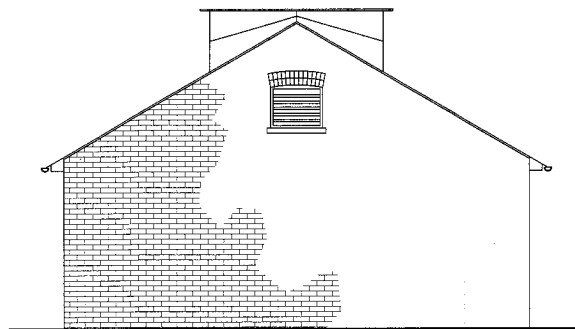




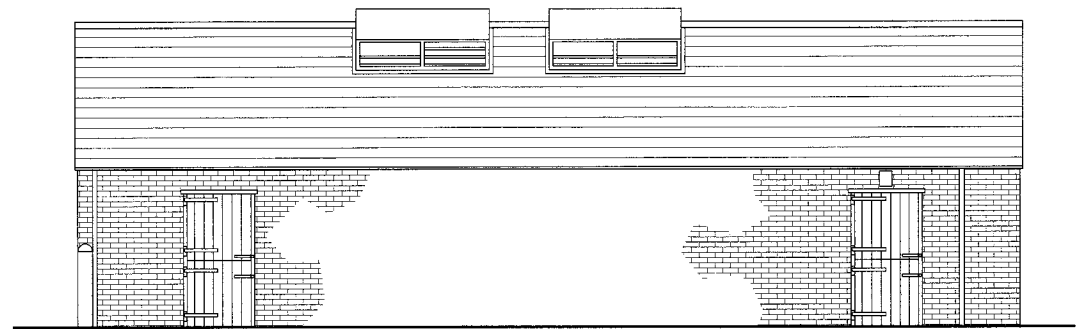
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING



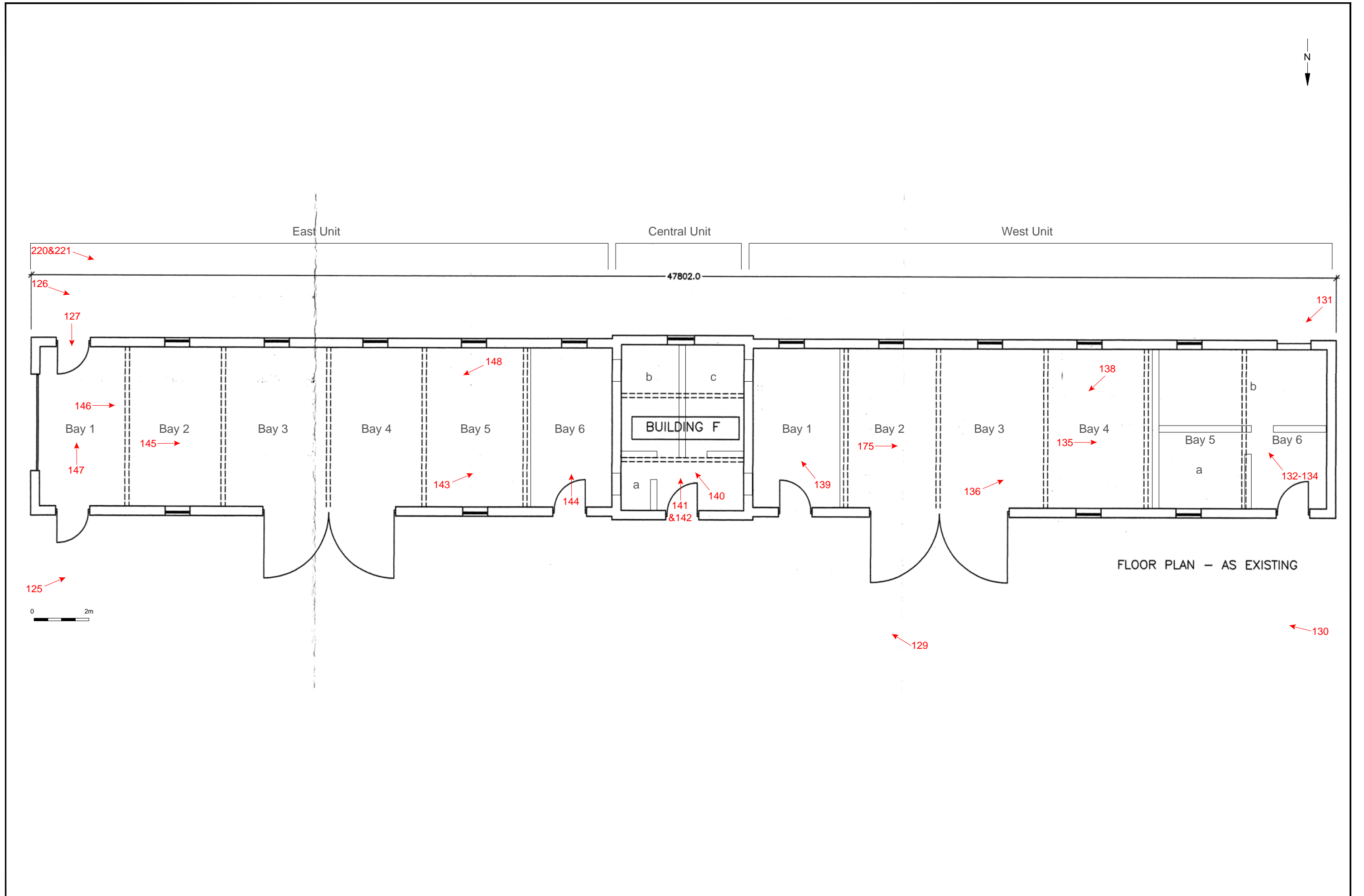
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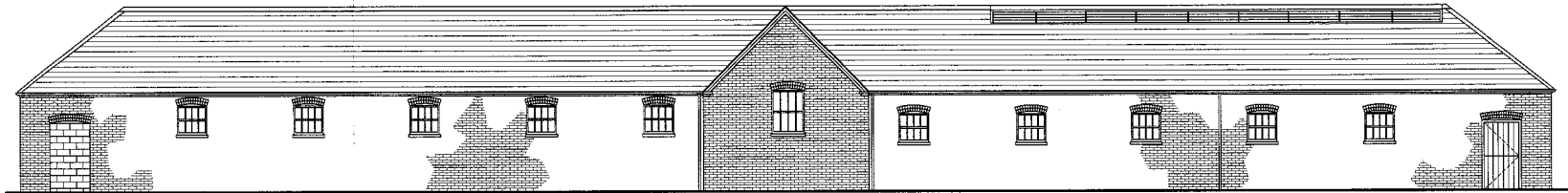


NORTH WEST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING



NORTH EAST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING

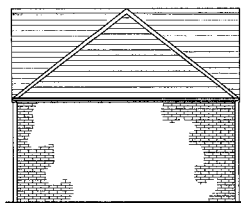




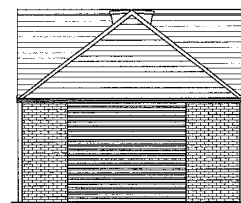
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING



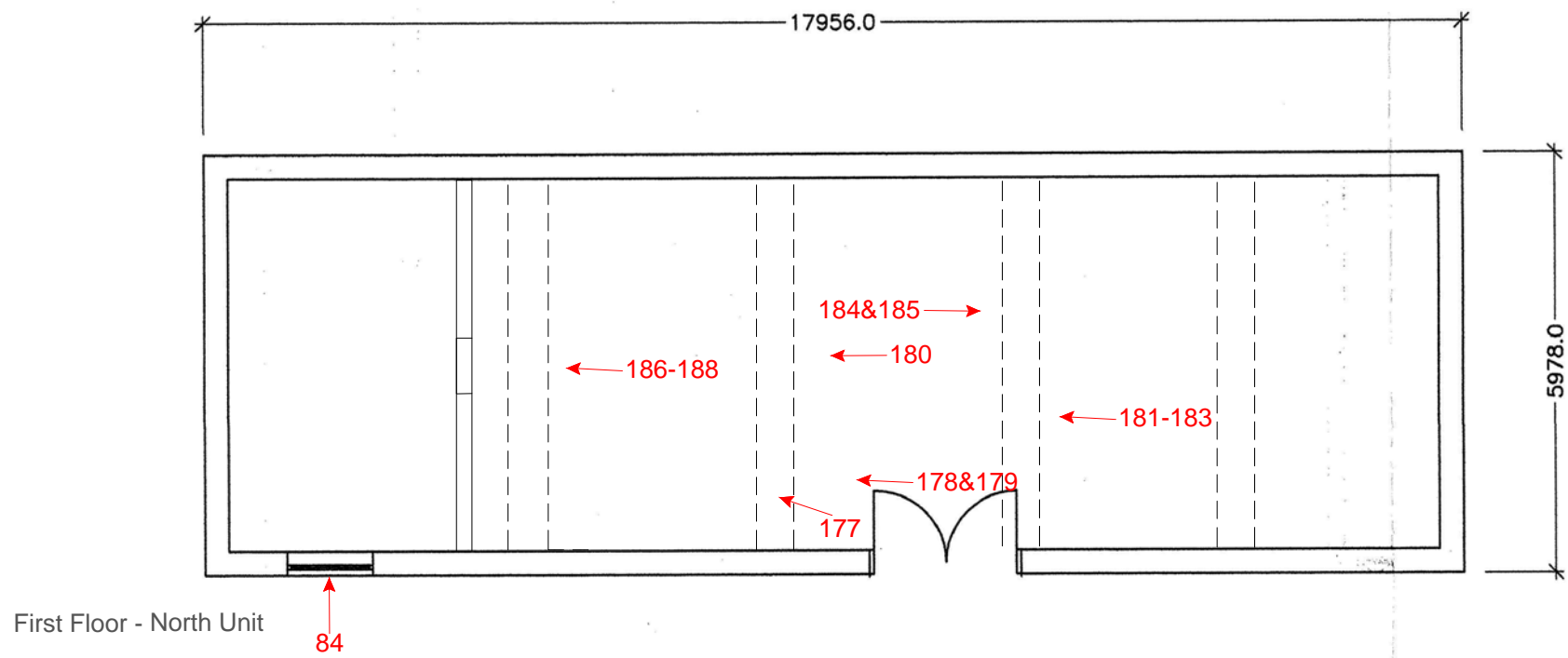
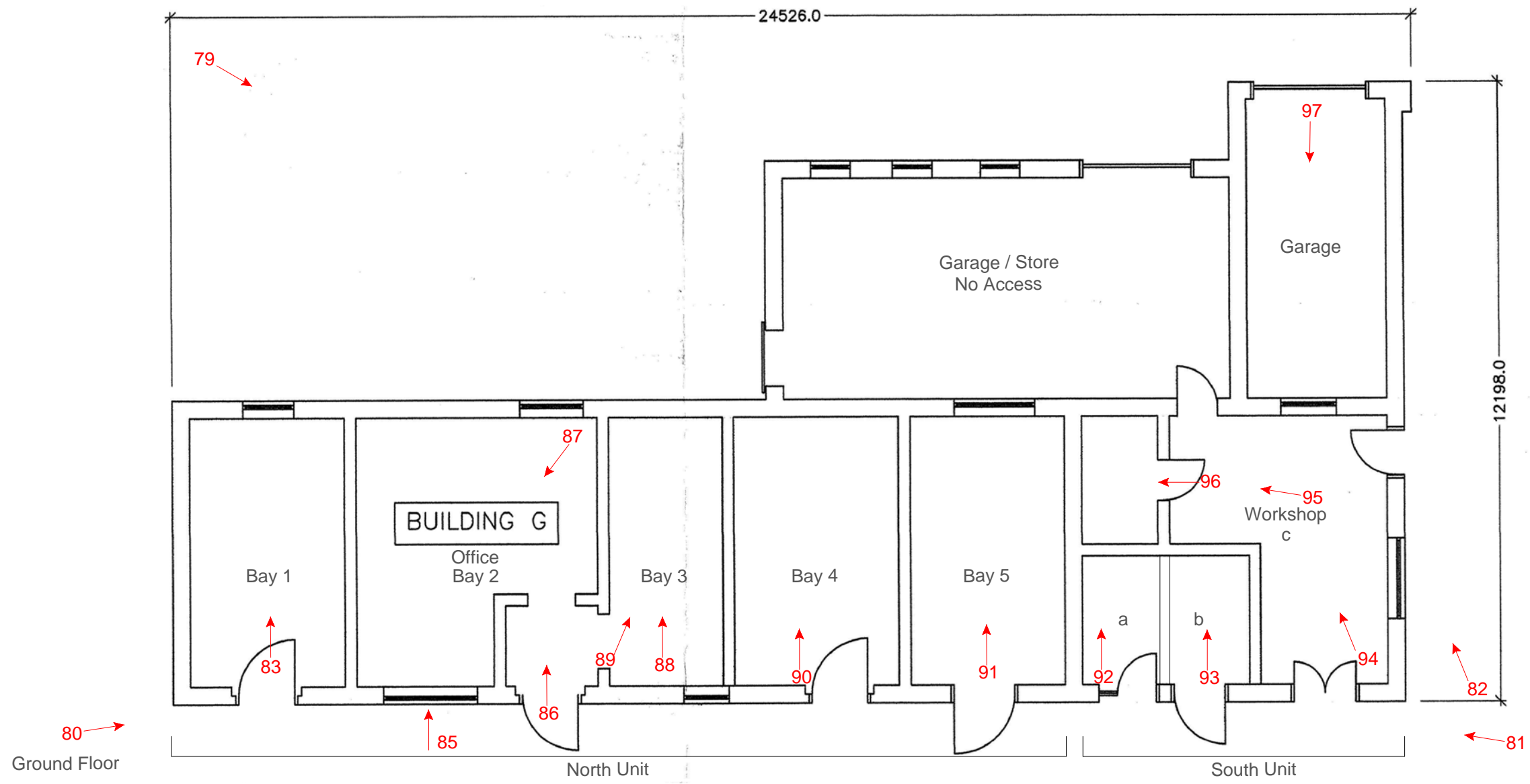
NORTH WEST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING



NORTH EAST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING



SOUTH WEST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING

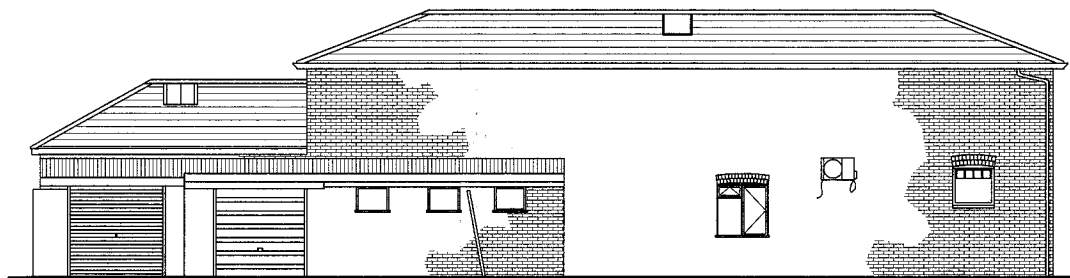




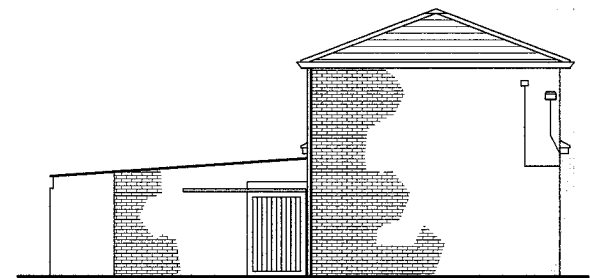
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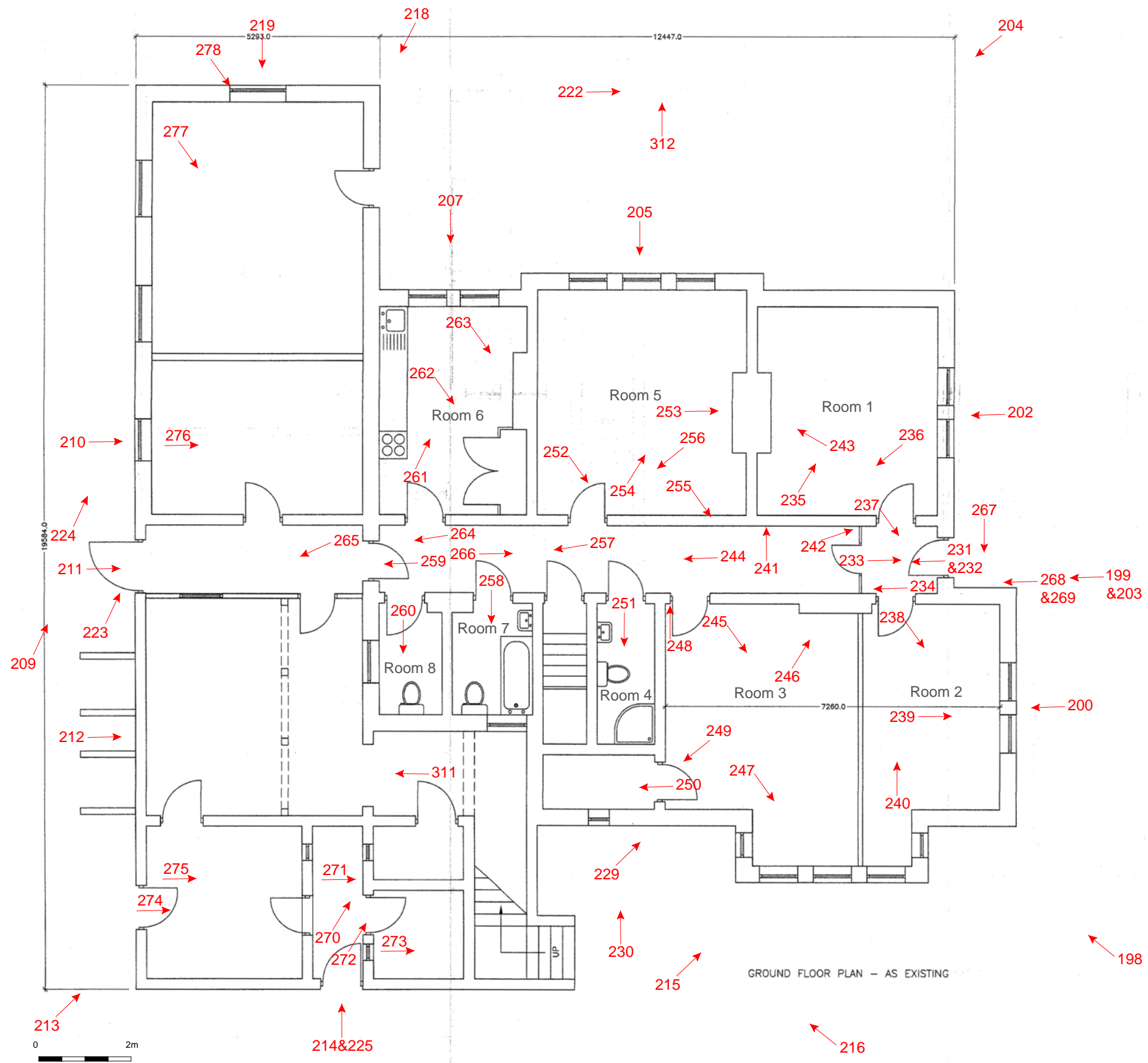
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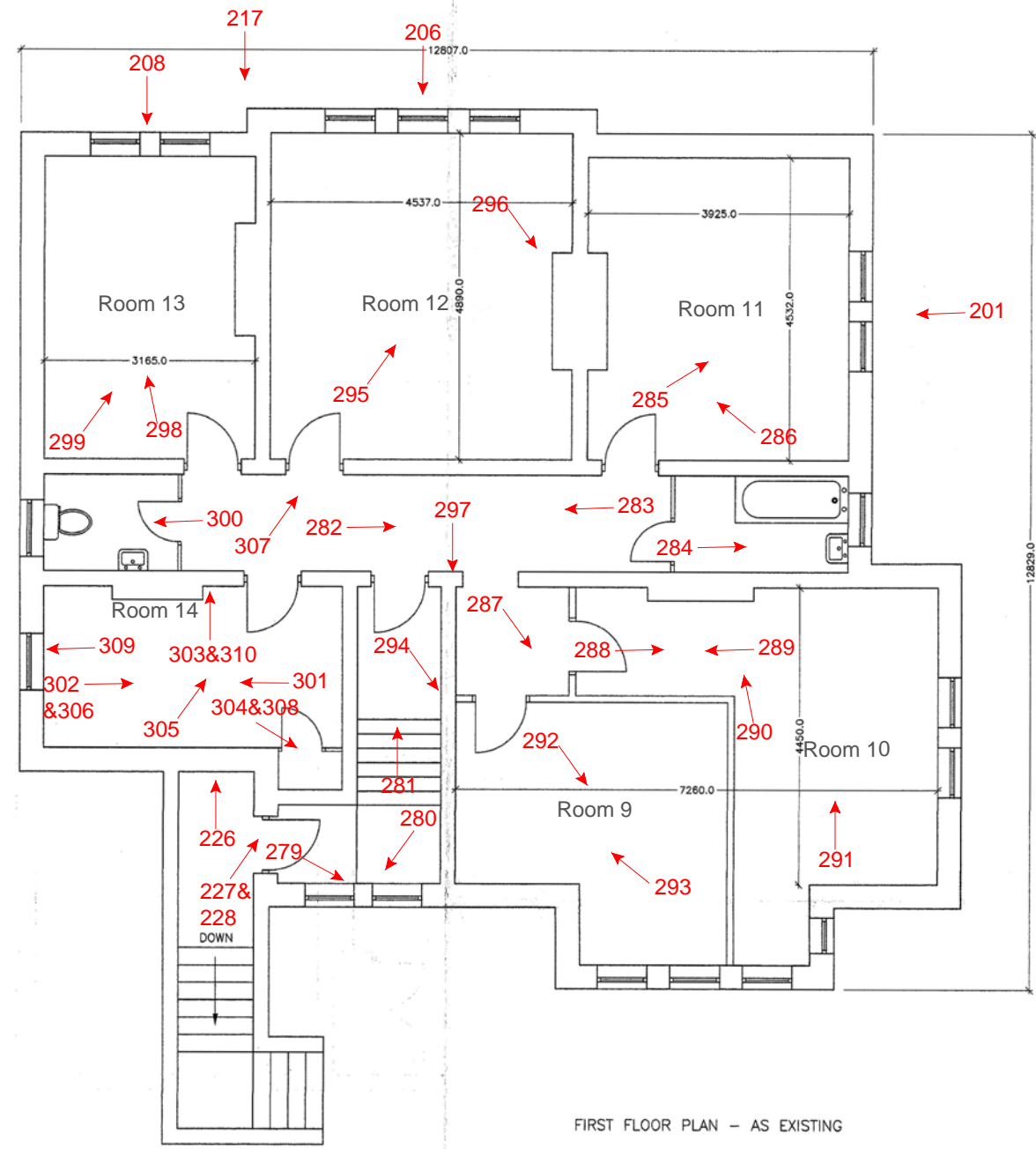
NORTH EAST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING



NORTH WEST ELEVATION – AS EXISTING



© Archaeology South-East		Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon		Fig.30
Project Ref: 160810	January 2017	Farmhouse - Ground Floor Plan with Photo Locations (1:100)		
Report Ref: 2016374	Drawn by: HG			



FIRST FLOOR PLAN - AS EXISTING



SOUTH ELEVATION - AS EXISTING



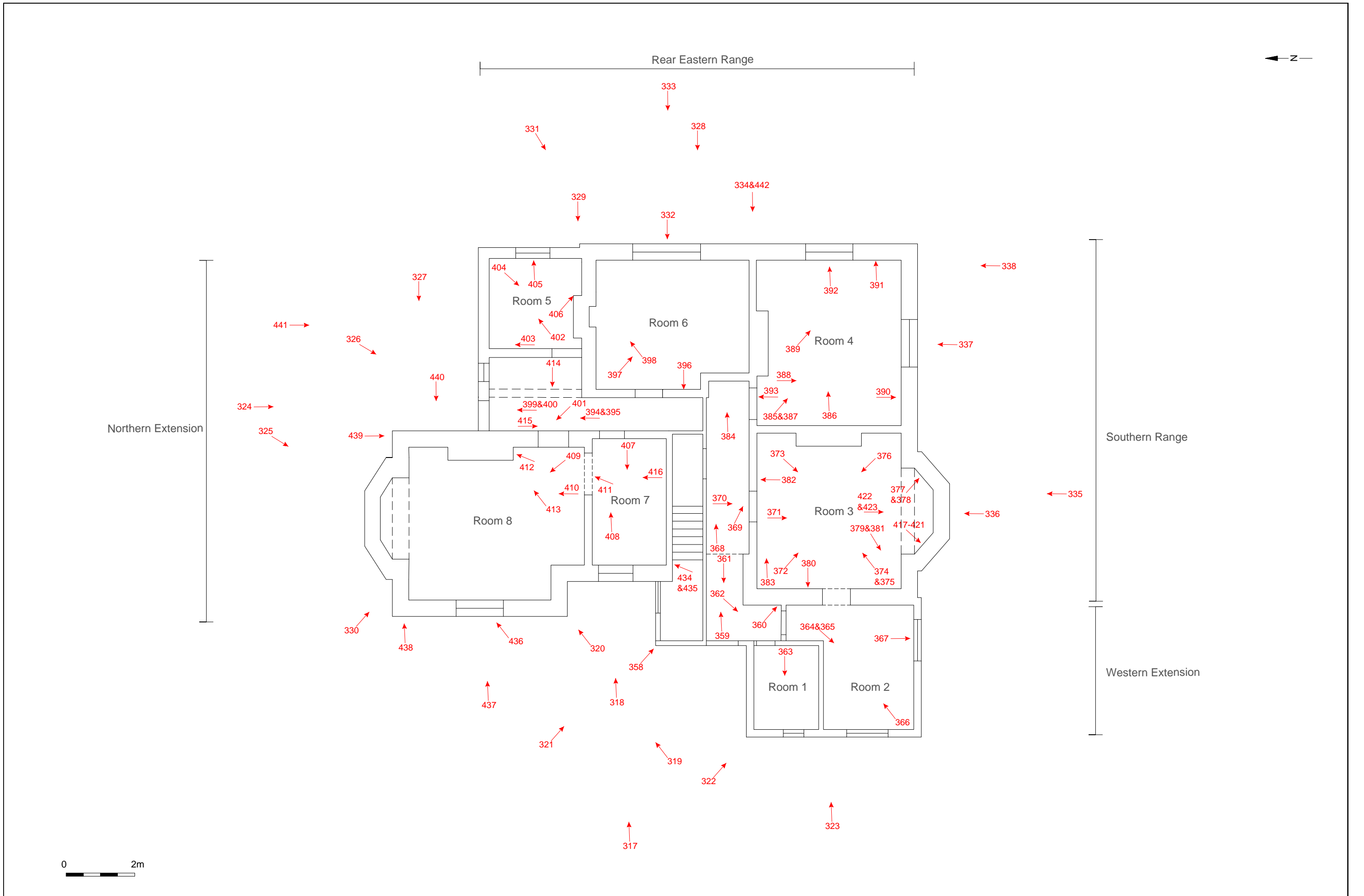
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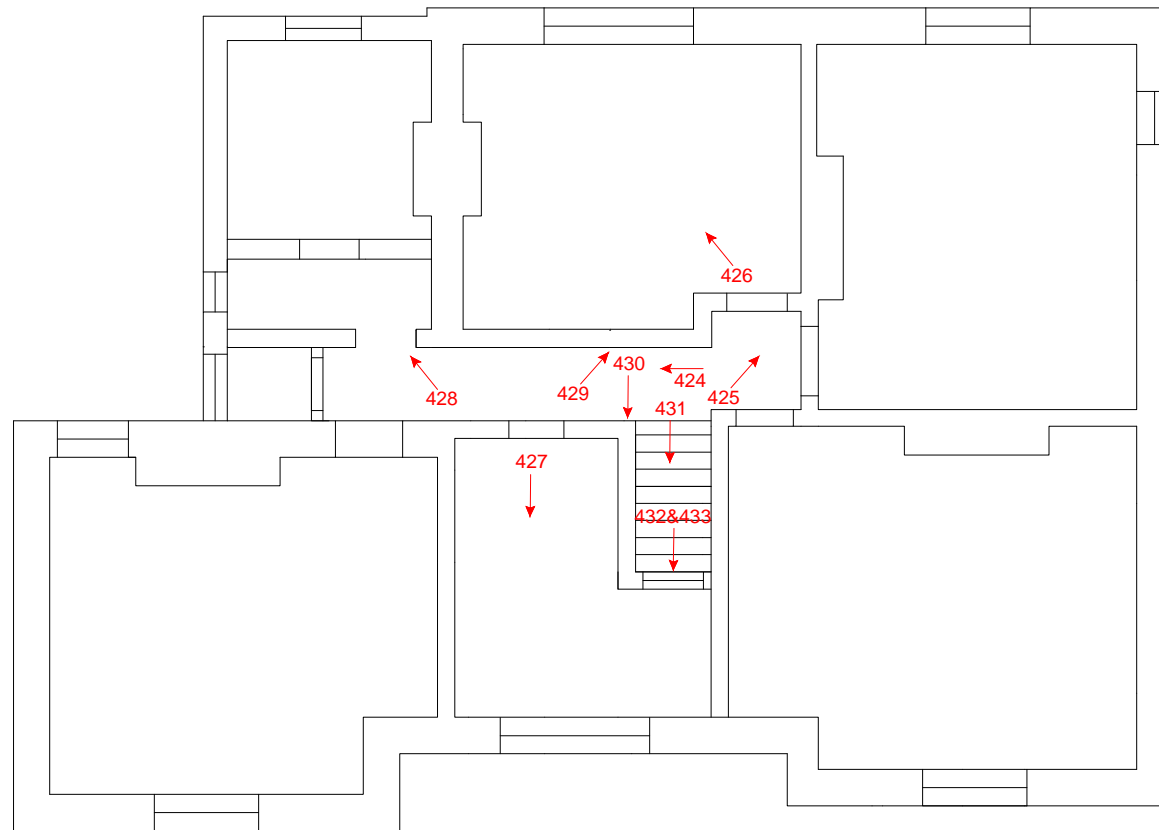


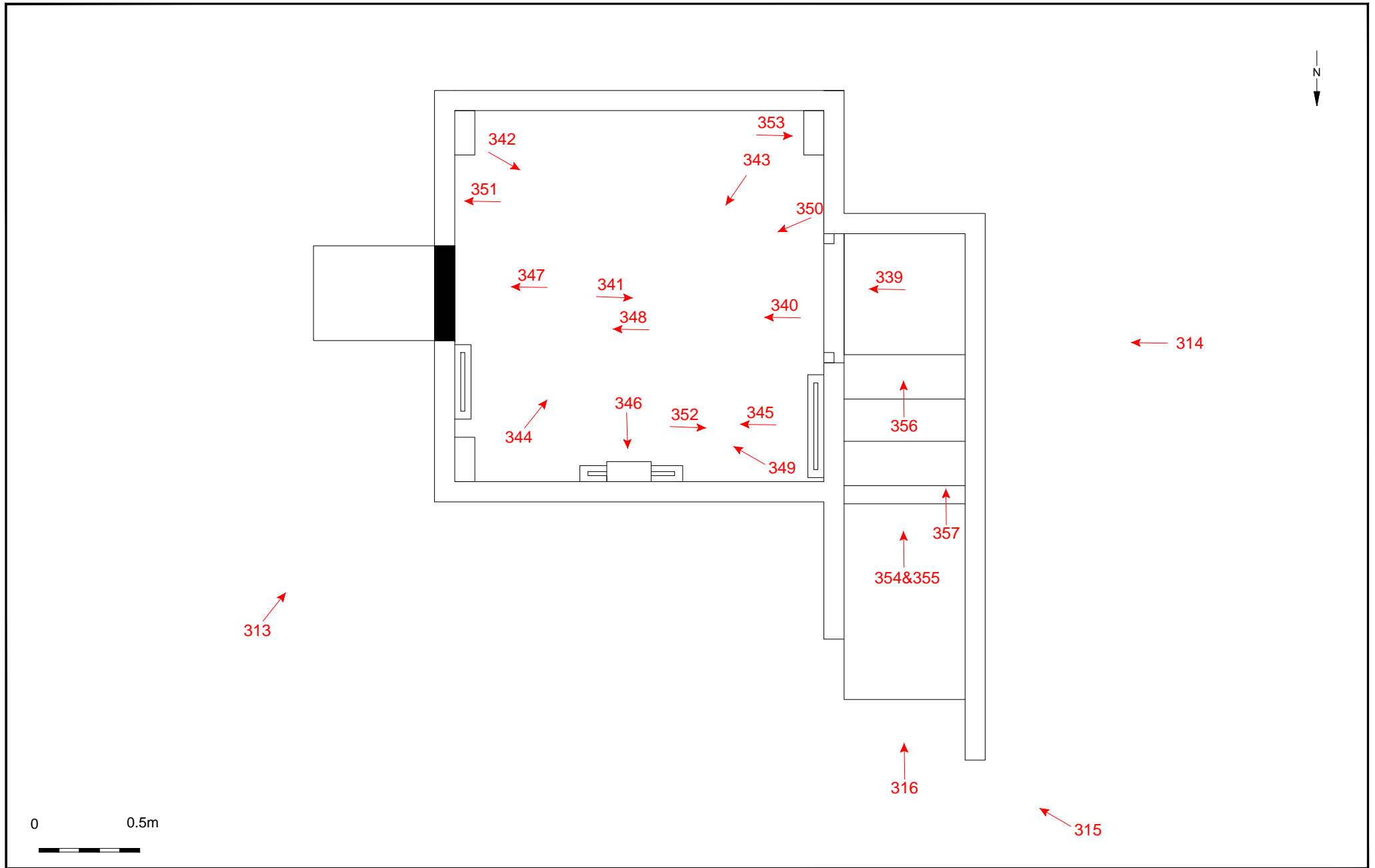
EAST ELEVATION - AS EXISTING



WEST ELEVATION - AS EXISTING







© Archaeology South-East		Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon		Fig. 35
Project Ref: 160810	January 2017	Air-Raid Shelter - Floor Plan with Photo Locations (1:25)		
Report Ref: 2016374	Drawn by: HG			

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0001



160810_0002



160810_0003



160810_0004



160810_0005



160810_0006



160810_0007



160810_0008



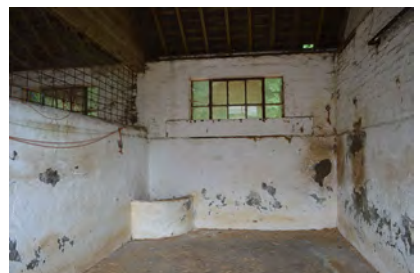
160810_0009



160810_0010



160810_0011



160810_0012

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0013



160810_0014



160810_0015



160810_0016



160810_0017



160810_0018



160810_0019



160810_0020



160810_0021



160810_0022



160810_0023



160810_0024

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0025



160810_0026



160810_0027



160810_0028



160810_0029



160810_0030



160810_0031



160810_0032



160810_0033



160810_0034



160810_0035



160810_0036

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0037



160810_0038



160810_0039



160810_0040



160810_0041



160810_0042



160810_0043



160810_0044



160810_0045



160810_0046



160810_0047



160810_0048

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0049



160810_0050



160810_0051



160810_0052



160810_0053



160810_0054



160810_0055



160810_0056



160810_0057



160810_0058



160810_0059



160810_0060

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0061



160810_0062



160810_0063



160810_0064



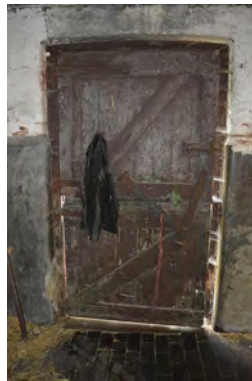
160810_0065



160810_0066



160810_0067



160810_0068



160810_0069



160810_0070



160810_0071



160810_0072

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0073



160810_0074



160810_0075



160810_0076



160810_0077



160810_0078



160810_0079



160810_0080



160810_0081



160810_0082



160810_0083



160810_0084

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0085



160810_0086



160810_0087



160810_0088



160810_0089



160810_0090



160810_0091



160810_0092



160810_0093



160810_0094



160810_0095



160810_0096

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0097



160810_0098



160810_0099



160810_0100



160810_0101



160810_0102



160810_0103



160810_0104



160810_0105



160810_0106



160810_0107



160810_0108

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0109



160810_0110



160810_0111



160810_0112



160810_0113



160810_0114



160810_0115



160810_0116



160810_0117



160810_0118



160810_0119



160810_0120

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0121



160810_0122



160810_0123



160810_0124



160810_0125



160810_0126



160810_0127



160810_0128



160810_0129



160810_0130



160810_0131



160810_0132

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0133



160810_0134



160810_0135



160810_0136



160810_0137



160810_0138



160810_0139



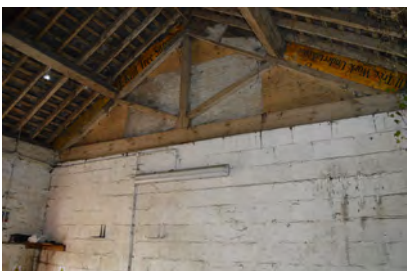
160810_0140



160810_0141



160810_0142



160810_0143



160810_0144

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0145



160810_0146



160810_0147



160810_0148



160810_0149



160810_0150



160810_0151



160810_0152



160810_0153



160810_0154



160810_0155



160810_0156

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0157



160810_0158



160810_0159



160810_0160



160810_0161



160810_0162



160810_0163



160810_0164



160810_0165



160810_0166



160810_0167



160810_0168

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0169



160810_0170



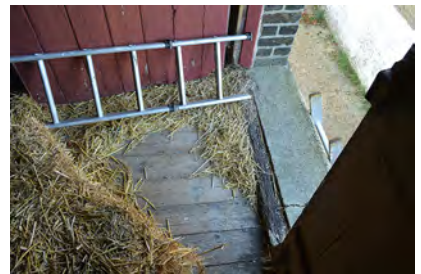
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160810_0173



160810_0174



160810_0175



160810_0176



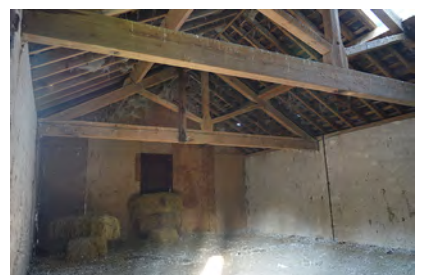
160810_0177



160810_0178



160810_0179



160810_0180

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0193



160810_0194



160810_0195



160810_0196



160810_0197



160810_0198



160810_0199



160810_0200



160810_0201



160810_0202



160810_0203



160810_0204

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0205



160810_0206



160810_0207



160810_0208



160810_0209



160810_0210



160810_0211



160810_0212



160810_0213



160810_0214



160810_0215



160810_0216

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0217



160810_0218



160810_0219



160810_0220



160810_0221



160810_0222



160810_0223



160810_0224



160810_0225



160810_0226



160810_0227



160810_0228

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0229



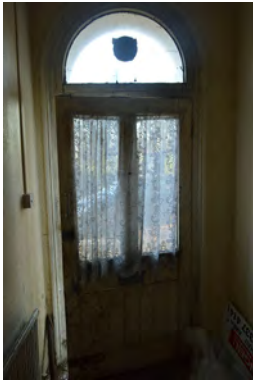
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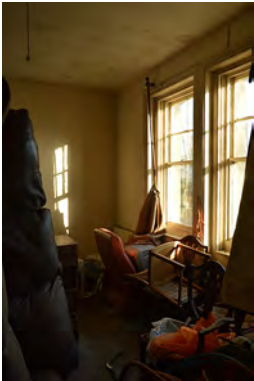
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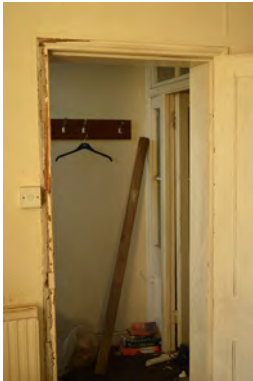
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160810_0234



160810_0235



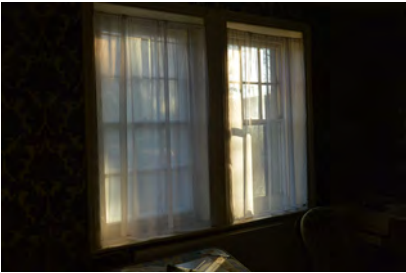
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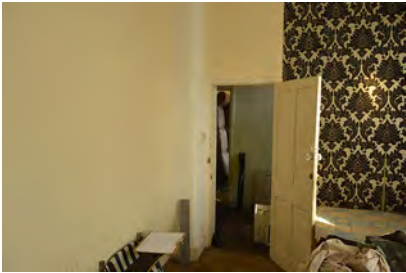
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160810_0238



160810_0239



160810_0240

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0241



160810_0242



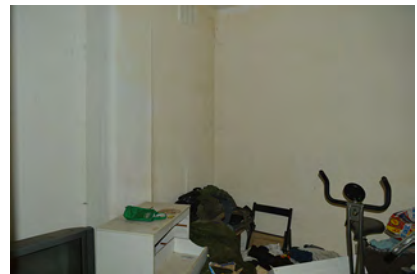
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160810_0244



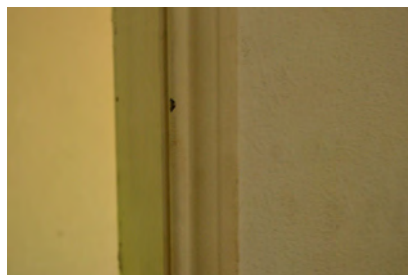
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160810_0246



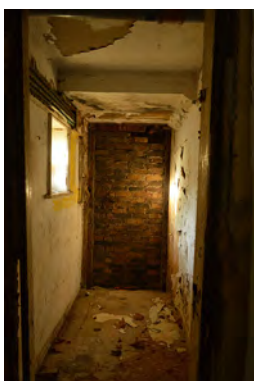
160810_0247



160810_0248



160810_0249



160810_0250



160810_0251



160810_0252

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0253



160810_0254



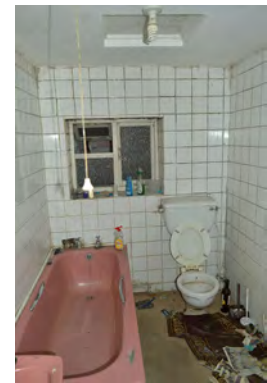
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160810_0256



160810_0257



160810_0258



160810_0259



160810_0260



160810_0261



160810_0262



160810_0263



160810_0264

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0265



160810_0266



160810_0267



160810_0268



160810_0269



160810_0270



160810_0271



160810_0272



160810_0273



160810_0274



160810_0275



160810_0276

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0277



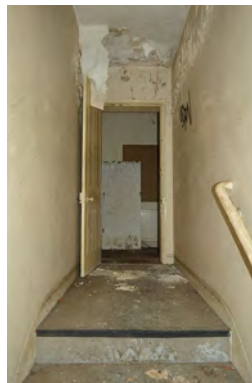
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160810_0279



160810_0280



160810_0281



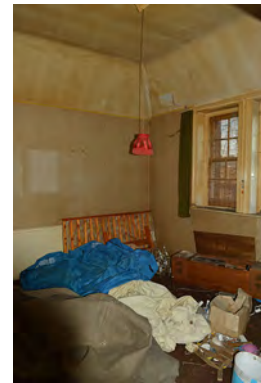
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160810_0283



160810_0284



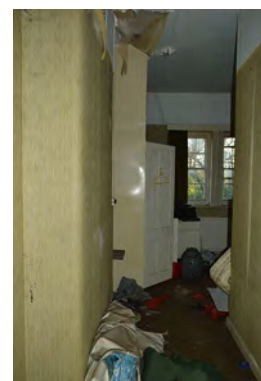
160810_0285



160810_0286



160810_0287



160810_0288

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0289



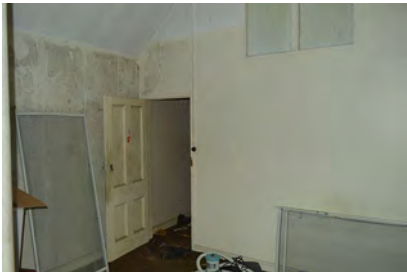
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160810_0291



160810_0292



160810_0293



160810_0294



160810_0295



160810_0296



160810_0297



160810_0298



160810_0299



160810_0300

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0301



160810_0302



160810_0303



160810_0304



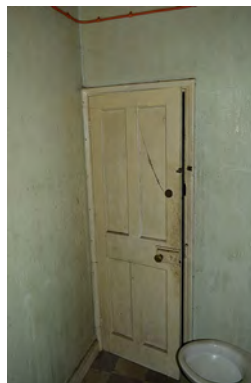
160810_0305



160810_0306



160810_0307



160810_0308



160810_0309



160810_0310



160810_0311



160810_0312

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0313



160810_0314



160810_0315



160810_0316



160810_0317



160810_0318



160810_0319



160810_0320



160810_0321



160810_0322



160810_0323



160810_0324

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0325



160810_0326



160810_0327



160810_0328



160810_0329



160810_0330



160810_0331



160810_0332



160810_0333



160810_0334



160810_0335



160810_0336

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0337



160810_0338



160810_0339



160810_0340



160810_0341



160810_0342



160810_0343



160810_0344



160810_0345



160810_0346



160810_0347



160810_0348

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0349



160810_0350



160810_0351



160810_0352



160810_0353



160810_0354



160810_0355



160810_0356



160810_0357



160810_0358

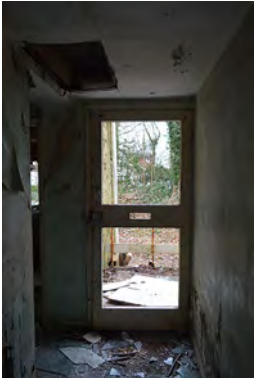


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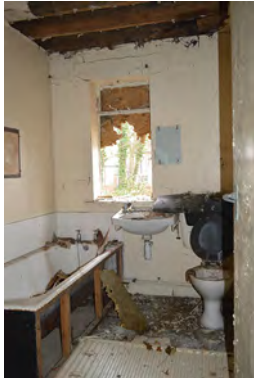
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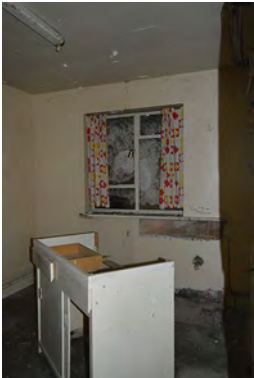
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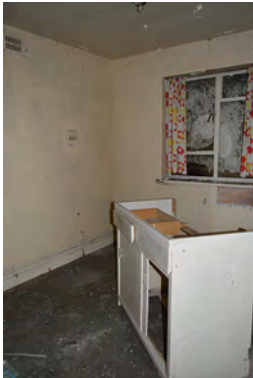
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160810_0365



160810_0366



160810_0367



160810_0368



160810_0369



160810_0370



160810_0371



160810_0372

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0373



160810_0374



160810_0375



160810_0376



160810_0377



160810_0378



160810_0379



160810_0380



160810_0381



160810_0382



160810_0383



160810_0384

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0385



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160810_0388



160810_0389



160810_0390



160810_0391



160810_0392



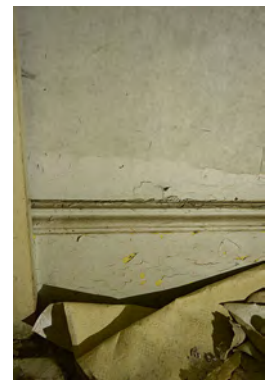
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Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



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160810_0398



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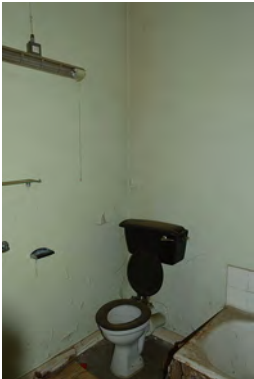
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160810_0402



160810_0403



160810_0404



160810_0405



160810_0406



160810_0407



160810_0408

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0409



160810_0410



160810_0411



160810_0412



160810_0413



160810_0414



160810_0415



160810_0416



160810_0417



160810_0418



160810_0419



160810_0420

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0421



160810_0422



160810_0423



160810_0424



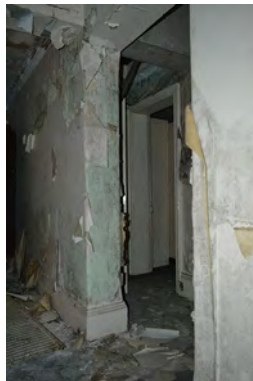
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160810_0426



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160810_0428



160810_0429



160810_0430



160810_0431



160810_0432

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0433



160810_0434



160810_0435



160810_0436



160810_0437



160810_0438



160810_0439



160810_0440



160810_0441



160810_0442



160810_0443



160810_0444

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photography



160810_0445

Appendix 2 OASIS Data Collection Sheet

OASIS ID: *archaeol6-273222*

Project details

Project name Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon - Historic Building Record

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, have been commissioned by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure Limited (Amec) to undertake a historic buildings record of the farm complex, including farmhouse (NGR 529659 159265) and South Lodge (NGR 528884 158685) at the former Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon, CR5 2NL. The building recording was required in order to fulfil a condition placed on planning consent. The wider site comprises the remaining elements of the former Cane Hill Hospital, built in 1882 to provide psychiatric care to patients within the region. The farm compound was later leased in 1967 as stabling and the hospital was closed in 1992, with the majority of it now demolished. Surviving elements of the former complex, including the administrative building, chapel and water tower are to be retained in line with redevelopment plans and are not covered as part of this record. The buildings which are the subject of this study are planned for demolition and include the walled farm compound, farmhouse, South Lodge and associated air-raid shelter. The farm compound with adjacent farmhouse is located in the north-east corner of the former hospital grounds. The residential South Lodge and air-raid shelter is situated to the north-west site boundary.

Project dates Start: 27-09-2016 End: 12-01-2017

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes CHX15 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 160810 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Building Recording

Site status None

Monument type HOSPITAL COMPLEX Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON CROYDON COULSDON Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon

Postcode CR5 2NL

Study area 130 Hectares

Site coordinates 529659 159265 529659 00 00 N 159265 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure Limited

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Ron Humphrey/Amy Williamson

Project supervisor Hannah Green

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Name of sponsor/funding body Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID CHX15

Digital Contents "none"

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

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID CHX15

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Cane Hill Hospital, Coulsdon, Croydon - Hisotric Building Record Level 3

Author(s)/Editor(s) Green, H.

Other bibliographic details 2016374

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Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

