



KENNINGTON PARK LODGE

Kennington Park Place

London

SE11 4AS

The London Borough of Lambeth

National Grid Reference: 531566 177901

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KENNINGTON PARK LODGE
Kennington Park Place
London SE11 4AS

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NGR: 531566 177901
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Report on a standing building survey

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Summary

This report presents the findings of a building survey undertaken by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) at Kennington Park Lodge, London SE11 4AS. The site is bounded by Kennington Park to the west and falls within the London Borough of Lambeth. The approximate centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 531566 177901.

The survey was commissioned from MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) by Ferrovial Laing O'Rourke JV to analyse and record Kennington Park Lodge. The survey was required to satisfy a condition on planning consent (planning application reference 15/01072/DET) for demolition of the building. The site is being redeveloped and the lodge demolished to create a permanent shaft and head house as part of the Northern Line extension. The survey took place in April 2015.

Kennington Park Lodge is a two-storey brick-built lodge that was built by the London County Council between 1935 and 1938 as a dwelling for the keeper of Kennington Park. Although the building is not listed, it is located within the confines of Kennington Park, a Registered Park and Garden.

The standing building survey was completed in April 2015. The investigation conformed to English Heritage recommended Level 1 to Level 2 standards.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 A standing building survey was carried out by MOLA at Kennington Park Lodge, London SW11 9AS on 14 April 2015. The site comprises a lodge that is bounded by Kennington Park to the south-west, Kennington Park Place to the north and east, and St Agnes Place to the south. The building is surrounded by a small garden. This document is the report on the results of the standing building survey.
- 1.1.2 Kennington Park Lodge is a two-storey brick-built lodge that was built by the London County Council between 1935 and 1938 as a dwelling for the keeper of Kennington Park.
- 1.1.3 The site is being developed and Kennington Park Lodge demolished to create a permanent shaft and head house as part of the Northern Line Extension.

1.2 Planning background

- 1.2.1 The historical significance of the building is sufficient to justify archaeological investigation and recording, which was requested by the local planning authority.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development received planning permission from the London Borough of Lambeth (Planning Ref number: 15/01072/DET, 12 November 2014), which included Condition No. 10. The condition required the following:

Archaeology, Condition 10: No stage of the development within or immediately adjacent to an area identified in the Environmental Statement as being of known or suspected archaeological importance is to commence until a written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological work for that stage has been submitted to, and approved by, the local planning authority. Any works agreed must be carried out in accordance with the approved programme.

- 1.2.3 Kennington Park Lodge is not a statutorily listed building, yet is situated within Kennington Park, a Registered Park and Garden on the Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England. The lodge is located opposite a row of statutorily listed early 19th century buildings on Kennington Park Place.
- 1.2.4 All work of the standing building survey was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (MOLA, 2015) submitted to and approved by the Local Authority to fulfil the Planning Condition.

1.3 Scope of the survey

- 1.3.1 The archaeological investigation and production of this report were commissioned from MOLA by the client, Ferrovial Laing O'Rourke JV, to comply with the conditions attached to the planning permission to demolish the building. This report presents the results of the survey of the building carried out at the site in April 2015.
- 1.3.2 The scope of the archaeological work was set out in detail in the WSI (MOLA, 2015). All work was carried out in accordance with the English Heritage specifications set out in *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH, 2006) and other applicable standards and guidance (e.g. ClfA Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation of standing buildings or structures, 2014).

- 1.3.3 The investigation of the site corresponds to a Level 1 to 2 standing building survey. According to the English Heritage guidance (EH, 2006), a Level 1 standing building survey provides a basic visual record of a building. Level 1 surveys generally record the exterior of the building, though may include a superficial inspection of the interior. The main visual record of a building in a Level 1 survey is photographic. A Level 2 survey provides a descriptive record of the interior and exterior of the building. The enhancement to Level 2 is in the written description of the standing building within the report, along with the presentation of conclusions relating to the development and use of the lodge.
- 1.3.4 The standing building survey of Kennington Park Lodge took place prior to its demolition and the redevelopment of the site. The exterior and the interior of the building were recorded.

1.4 Organization of the report and conventions used

- 1.4.1 The report is organized in line with the scope of the original WSI (MOLA, 2015) and provides a brief written account and photographic record of Kennington Park Lodge. Only a selected number of photographs have been presented in the report. A list of all photographs taken on-site, with their description and archive identifier, is added at the back of this report as Appendix 1.
- 1.4.2 The lodge is orientated slightly from north-west to south-east but, for the sake of simplicity of description, in the text of this report the orientation is taken to be running from north to south, with the building fronting onto Kennington Park Place to the east. However, all maps and plans show true north. Measurements may be given in both metric and imperial units where appropriate.

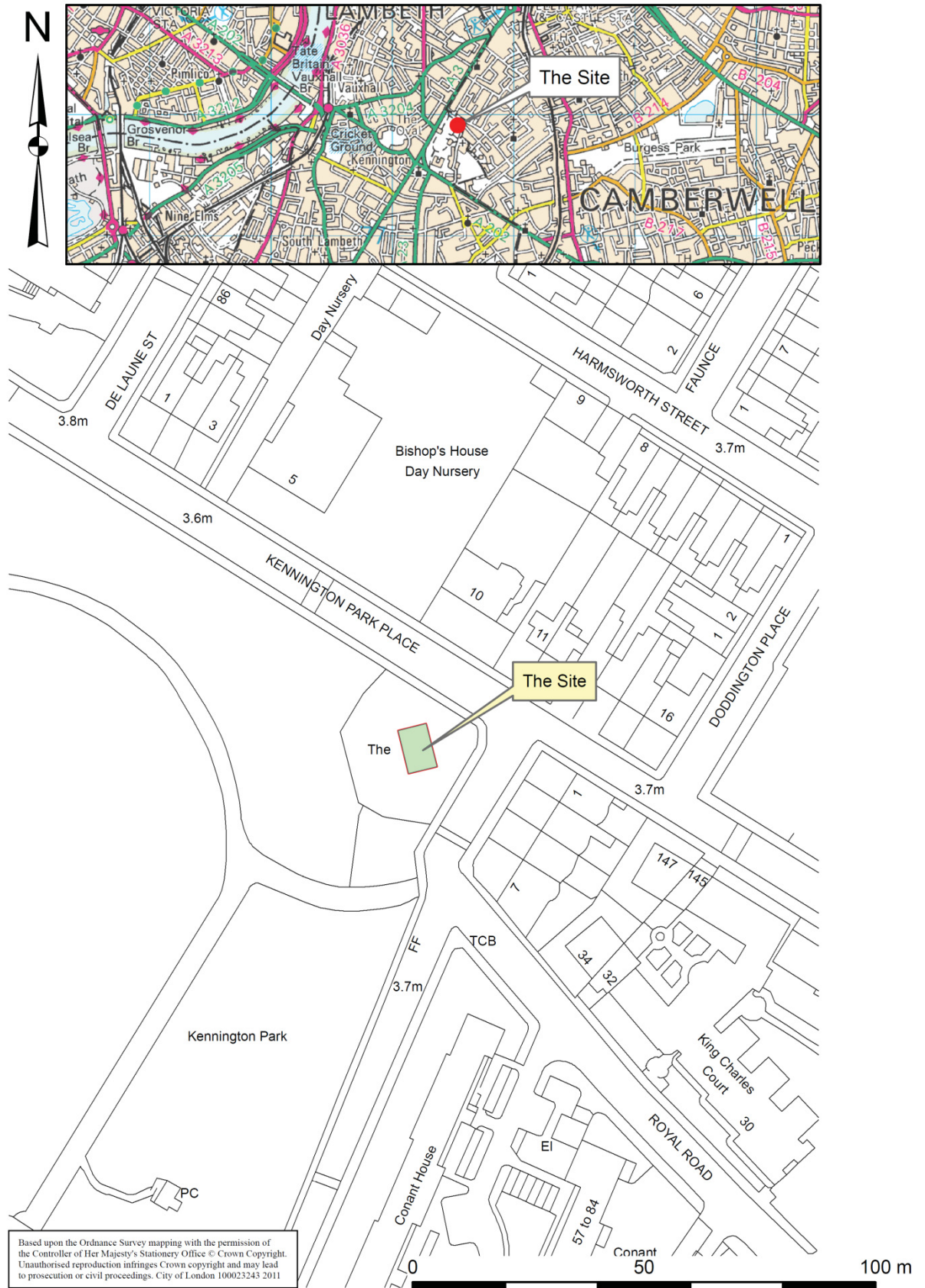


Fig 1 Site location

2 Building Survey methodology

2.1 Research aims

- 2.1.1 The specific objectives and research aims of the Standing Building Survey are defined fully in the WSI (MOLA, 2015). The overall aim of the programme of work was to produce a basic visual record of Kennington Park Lodge, enhanced by an historical account of its origins, development and use.
- 2.1.2 The standing building recording work had the following main components:
- To undertake a photographic record of the building, including general shots of the interior and exterior of the building.
 - To study documentary sources for the history of the building, in order to provide an understanding of the historical context and development of Kennington Park Lodge.
 - To report the results in a suitable form, publish a summary and register the report through the English Heritage OASIS form, with the Borough of Lambeth Planning Department and with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAARC).
 - To deposit the site records and a copy of the report with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAARC).

2.2 Building survey methodology

- 2.2.1 In addition to the English Heritage and ClfA guidance mentioned above, the standing building survey was carried out in accordance with the WSI (MOLA, 2015) and the methods specified in the Museum of London Archaeological site manual (MOLAS, 1994).

Physical investigation

- 2.2.2 An investigation of the fabric of the building was undertaken on-site in April 2015 prior to demolition. The physical investigation was selective and aimed at establishing the significant details of the building's fabric, function and use, along with the methods of construction and the development of the lodge over time.

Written records

- 2.2.3 Handwritten descriptive notes were made on-site to record the findings of the on-site analysis of the building. The notes recorded details such as fabric, form and function, along with evidence of alterations to the building and its development over time.

Drawn records

- 2.2.4 A measured and annotated sketch plan of the ground floor of Kennington Park Lodge was made on-site to create a CAD drawing using the relevant historic building conventions as described by English Heritage (EH, 2005a and 2006).

Photographic records

- 2.2.5 Photographs were taken using a digital camera to record general shots of the exterior and interior fabric of the building. Only a selected number of photographs taken on-site have been presented in this report. All photographs taken on-site have

been archived in the MOLA Oracle database and a list of their description and unique archive identifier, together with the digital image files, will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAARC).

Documentary research

- 2.2.6 A survey of documentary sources for the history of the building was undertaken with the aim of finding evidence for the dates of construction, along with evidence of the use and development of the building over time. A Level 2 record is not expected to discuss in detail the evidence upon which conclusions relating to the building's origins, history and development are based. Evidence for such conclusions is often found during a search of documentary archive sources.
- 2.2.7 A desk-based study of published documentary material, such as Pevsner's *London 2 South* in the Buildings of England series (2002), Draper's *Lambeth's Open Spaces: An Historical Account* (1979) and Pateman's *Bricks and Water: The stories behind Kennington Park's buildings* (2011) provided the basic details surrounding the history and development of the site. *The Park Keeper* (EH, 2005) was consulted to provide an understanding of the history and role of resident park keepers. A visit to Lambeth Archives was undertaken to view the original plans for Kennington Park Lodge, in order to clarify the structural changes that have affected the building since it was completed. Due to reproduction costs, it has not been possible to reproduce the original plans for the building in this report. Historic photographs of Kennington Park Lodge and the former park keeper's lodge at Kennington Park (known as the Prince Consort's Lodge) were examined at the London Metropolitan Archives to permit an understanding of the early appearance of the building.

3 Historical background of the site

3.1 Kennington Park Lodge

- 3.1.1 Kennington Park Lodge was built between 1935 and 1938 to the designs of the Architects' Department of the London County Council. The original plans for the lodge date from c 1933 (Lambeth Archives, LBL/DES/PK/1/106, not reproduced in this report).
- 3.1.2 The lodge was built as a dwelling for the keeper of Kennington Park, where a park keeper had been employed from the mid-19th century. The role of a resident park keeper was varied; it ranged from managing staff and overseeing the upkeep of the park to supervising visitors and maintaining a level of protection and security.
- 3.1.3 Prior to the construction of the lodge, the keeper of Kennington Park resided at the nearby Prince Consort's Lodge (Fig 2), which is located to the west of the centre of Kennington Park Road and overlooks Kennington Park Road. The former lodge, which is statutorily listed at Grade II*, was first erected at Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851. It was commissioned by Prince Albert and designed by architect Henry Roberts as an example of model housing for the working classes (Pevsner, p. 362).



Fig 2 The park façade of the Prince Consort's Lodge (LMA SC/PHL/02/1114-1120)



Fig 3 A 1865 map by T.A. Dash, showing the location of the Prince Consort's Lodge; the 1930s park keeper's lodge was built at the north-east corner of the park (LMA MBW/OW/KP/001)

- 3.1.4 By the 1930s, the Prince Consort's Lodge had fallen into a state of disrepair and was in need of modernisation. The London County Council decided to build a new lodge for the park keeper, which led to the construction of Kennington Park Lodge at the north-east corner of the park bordering Kennington Park Place and St Agnes Place.
- 3.1.5 Kennington Park Lodge was the park keeper's residence until the position was abolished in the 1990s. The building failed to find a new use and was occupied by squatters until they were evicted in 2005. Since 2008 the lodge has been used as a base for BeeUrban, a social enterprise with the aim of promoting beekeeping in cities (Pateman, pp. 14-15).



Fig 4 The east elevation in the 1930s (LMA SC/PHL/02/1114-1120-14)



Fig 5 The west elevation in the 1930s (LMA SC/PHL/02/1114-1120-15)

4 Description of the standing buildings

- 4.1.1 Kennington Park Lodge was built between 1935 and 1938 to the designs of the Architects' Department of the London County Council (Lambeth Archives, LBL/DES/PK/1/106, not reproduced in this report). The main eastern frontage of the lodge is accessed from Kennington Park Place via a small gateway composed of an iron gate flanked by a pair of brick plinths. Access to the south elevation of the lodge is via a larger iron gate also flanked by a pair of brick plinths. The brick plinth gateways are identical in appearance to the entrances serving Kennington Park, and appear to have been built after the construction of the lodge.
- 4.1.2 The lodge is a two-storey building of brick construction that was built as a dwelling for the superintendent of Kennington Park. The building has three bays to the front and rear elevations, which overlook Kennington Park Place to the east and the rear garden to the west. The building has a hipped tiled roof with a small ridge and a pair of tall brick chimney stacks rising from the north and south elevations. The dark red-brown brick is laid in courses of stretcher bond to each elevation, and the lower part of each chimney stack on the north and south elevations is laid in courses of English bond.

4.2 Kennington Park Lodge: Exterior

The east elevation

- 4.2.1 The east elevation of Kennington Park Lodge (Fig 6) overlooks Kennington Park Place and serves as the principal frontage of the building. It is composed of two storeys and is lent a balanced, orderly appearance by the symmetry of the design.



Fig 6 The east elevation of Kennington Park Lodge

4.2.2 At ground floor level is the entrance doorway to the lodge (Fig 7), along with a window opening. The entrance doorway is positioned underneath a projecting timber porch canopy that is supported by a pair of wooden brackets. The roof of the porch canopy is lined with lead flashing to resist water ingress. The doorway rests on a concrete plinth above a brick doorstep, which abuts the exterior wall and is evidently a later addition to the entrance. The original door, which is shown in the historic photograph of the lodge as a wooden panelled door with windowpanes (Fig 4), has been replaced with a UPVC door.

4.2.3 The window opening at ground floor level is slightly recessed (by approximately 30 mm) and displays its original timber frame and sill. A drip groove on the underside of the sill encourages rainwater to run off. A strip of lead flashing has been added to the lintel of the window opening to resist water ingress. The metal grille fixed to the exterior of the window opening is another later addition that was attached to provide security.



Fig 7 The entrance porch canopy and doorway on the east elevation

4.2.4 A semicircular-headed window opening is positioned at the centre of the east elevation between the ground floor and first floor levels to illuminate the staircase in the hall (Fig 6). The semicircular arch, which is composed of a single course of headers, springs from a pair of imposts. The window opening contains a double-hung sash window with a wooden frame and sill. The sill has a drip groove to encourage rainwater to run off.

The west elevation

- 4.2.5 The west elevation of Kennington Park Lodge (Fig 8) overlooks a small garden to the rear of the building that adjoins Kennington Park. The original plans demonstrate that when the lodge was built, the park keeper's garden was contained by a fence with a garden gate leading to the park beyond.
- 4.2.6 The ground floor level of the elevation comprises two identical window openings illuminating the parlour and the living room. The window openings are slightly recessed (by approximately 30mm) and display their original timber frames and sills with drip grooves. A strip of lead flashing has been added to the lintel of each window opening to prevent water ingress. The strips of lead flashing are slightly flared to throw off the rainwater. A pair of metal grilles has been fixed to the exterior wall to improve security.
- 4.2.7 The first-floor level of the west elevation comprises three evenly-spaced windows illuminating the first and second bedrooms. The window openings are slightly recessed (by approximately 30mm) and display their original timber frames and sills with drip grooves. The central window opening is larger than the window openings that flank it on either side. A raised brick string course runs underneath the sills of the three windows, adding a degree of variation to the repetitive stretcher bond of the façade.



Fig 8 The west elevation of Kennington Park Lodge

The south elevation

- 4.2.8 The south elevation of Kennington Park Lodge (Fig 9) comprises two storeys and is of brick construction. At ground floor level, a door opening provides access directly to the kitchen. The doorway rests on a concrete plinth above a brick doorstep, which abuts the exterior wall and is evidently a later addition to the entrance. The original door, which is depicted in the historic photograph of Kennington Park Lodge (Fig 4) as a wooden panelled door with panes of glass, has been replaced with a modern UPVC door. Another later addition to the ground floor level is the lean-to veranda (Fig 9 and Fig 10), which is of timber construction with a corrugated plastic roof. The structure extends along the width of the south elevation. The original drainpipes, with London County Council markings, rise to eaves level from either side of the door opening.
- 4.2.9 A chimney stack rises through the height of the elevation; the brick courses of the lower part of the stack are laid in English bond to support the tall structure above, and the brick courses of the upper part of the stack are laid in stretcher bond to reduce its weight (Fig 10). The courses of English bond rise to the height of the tiled corbels on the chimney stack. A metal flap is positioned on the chimney stack at second floor level, probably to allow for cleaning.



Fig 9 The south elevation of Kennington Park Lodge



Fig 10 The door opening and contrasting brickwork on the south elevation

The north elevation

- 4.2.10 The north elevation is composed of two brick-built storeys. The ground floor level of the elevation features an inserted window opening with a wooden frame and sill. The window was probably added when the broom cupboard and adjoining cloakroom were replaced by the W.C. The brick lintel of the window opening comprises a course of headers below two courses of tiles. A set of metal grilles has been fitted to the exterior wall to provide the window opening with additional security. The window sill has a drip groove to encourage rainwater run-off. To the left of the window opening, the original drainpipe (with London County Council markings) rises to eaves level.
- 4.2.11 The first floor level comprises an original window opening that provides light to the bathroom. The window opening is slightly recessed (by approximately 30mm) and displays its original wooden frame and sill with drip groove. It is likely that a lean-to veranda (similar to the structure fixed to the south elevation of the lodge) was once fitted to the elevation, as timber fixings are visible.
- 4.2.12 The chimney stack protrudes from the main body of the façade by approximately 0.41m. Like the chimney stack on the south elevation of the building, the brick courses of the lower part of the chimney stack are laid in English bond to support the tall structure above. The courses of English bond rise to the level of the tiled corbels on the chimney stack. The brick courses of the upper part of the chimney stack are laid in stretcher bond to minimise the weight of the stack.



Fig 11 The north elevation of Kennington Park Lodge

The roof

- 4.2.13 Kennington Park Lodge has a hipped roof, with the hips of the north and south elevations of the building longer than the main pitch. The main pitch is 40 degrees, whilst the side hips have a pitch of 45 degrees. At the centre of the tiled roof is a small ridge approximately 2.8m in length.

4.3 Kennington Park Lodge: Interior

The ground floor

- 4.3.1 The plan of the ground floor of Kennington Park Lodge has not altered significantly since the building was completed (Fig 13). A hall to the east of the building provides access to the ground floor rooms and contains a staircase that rises to the first floor (Fig 12). The original plans for the building show that a modern W.C. has replaced the former broom cupboard and coat cupboard to the north of the hall (Lambeth Archives, LBL/DES/PK/1/106, not reproduced in this report). A cupboard designed to function as a fuel store is positioned underneath the staircase (Fig 15 and Fig 16). The kitchen is positioned in the south-east corner of the ground floor and has an external door on the south elevation, along with a small larder (Fig 21 and Fig 22). A living room (Fig 17) and parlour (Fig 19) extend along the west elevation of the lodge, and were heated by fireplaces (now blocked) on the south and north walls.
- 4.3.2 The main entrance doorway on the east elevation of the lodge opens into the hall (Fig 12). The original wooden door and frame displayed in the historic photograph of the lodge (Fig 4) have been replaced by a UPVC door and frame. The staircase extends along the east wall of the hall and a service box, which the London County Council plans show to date from the construction of the lodge, abuts the first step of the staircase (Lambeth Archives, LBL/DES/PK/1/106, not reproduced in this report). A door opening on the south internal wall provides access to the kitchen, and door openings on the west internal wall provide access to the living room and parlour. The north internal wall of the hall has been replaced by a partition wall (with a thickness of 0.1m), as part of the insertion of the ground floor W.C. The floor of the hall is covered with modern carpet.



Fig 12 A view of the hall, facing south towards the kitchen

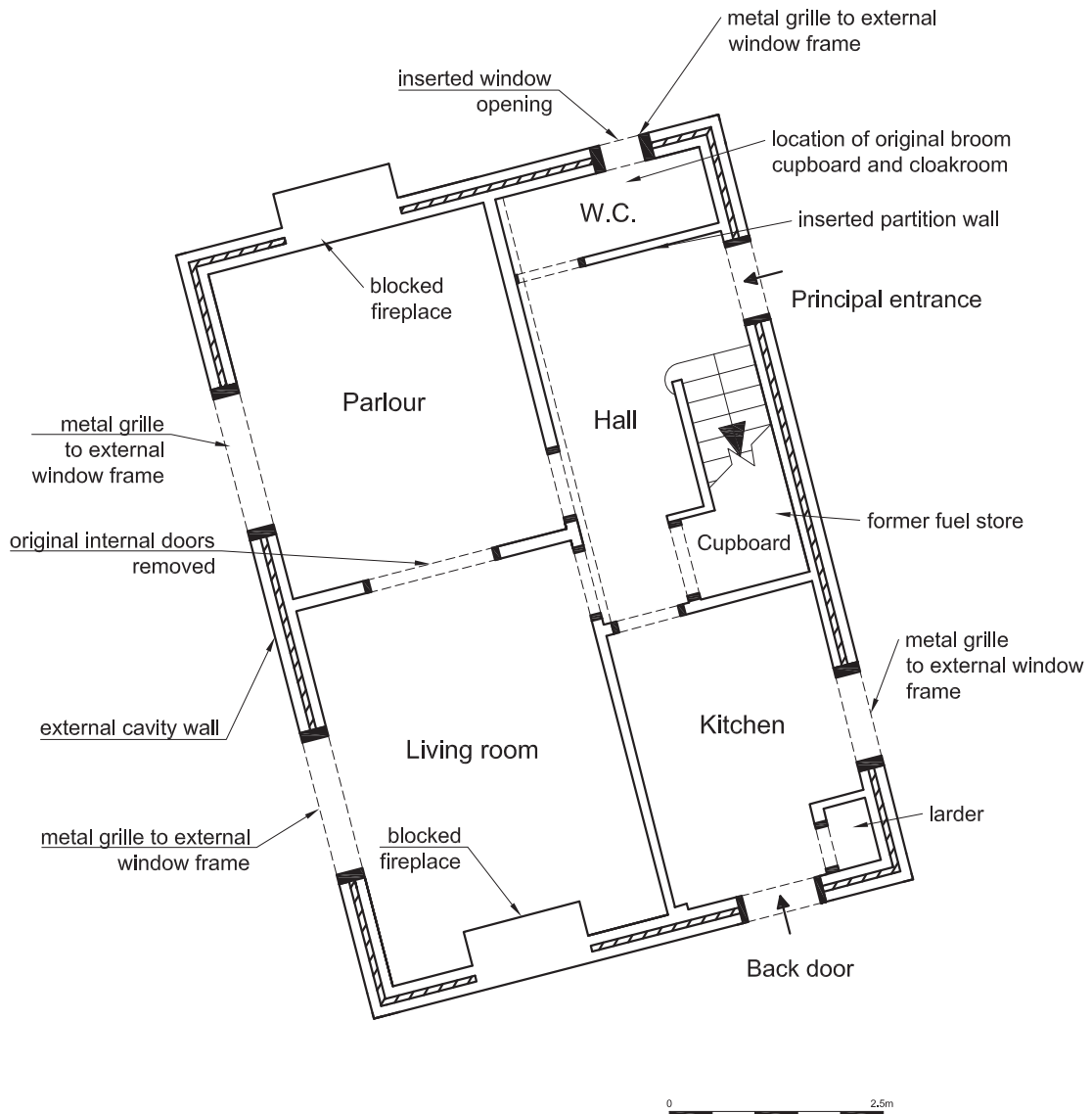


Fig 13 Ground floor plan of Kennington Park Lodge



Fig 14 A view of the hall, facing north towards the ground floor W.C.

- 4.3.3 As previously discussed, the original plans for the building show that the small W.C. on the ground floor has replaced the former broom cupboard and coat cupboard (Lambeth Archives, LBL/DES/PK/1/106, not reproduced in this report). A window with wooden frames has been inserted on the north external wall of the room. A service box, which is a later insertion, is positioned to the west of the window opening. The walls of the W.C. are partially tiled and the floor covered with linoleum.
- 4.3.4 The cupboard positioned underneath the staircase in the hall was designed to function as the fuel store for the lodge (Fig 15 and Fig 16). It is accessed from the hall via a door opening with its original wooden door and frame. The walls of the cupboard have exposed brickwork and the floor is concrete. An opening in the external wall of the cupboard was probably added to insert a pipe.



Fig 15 and Fig 16 The exterior and interior of the former fuel store

- 4.3.5 The living room (Fig 17 and Fig 18) is a brightly-lit room that is roughly 4.5m by 3.5m in size. The south wall of the room has a protruding chimney breast, with a blocked fireplace. The alcove to the east of the chimney breast contains a fitted wooden cupboard, probably a later addition to the room. A large window opening positioned on the west external wall illuminates the living room and overlooks the former garden to the rear of the lodge. The hinges of the window are rather unusual, as they permit the fully-opened window to rest directly against the external wall. Although the window opening retains its original timber frames, its appearance has been altered by the insertion of internal and external metal grilles to improve security. The north wall of the room features a large opening into the parlour; the London County Council plans for the lodge indicate that the living room was originally separated from the parlour by a pair of doors (Lambeth Archives, LBL/DES/PK/1/106, not reproduced in this report). Simple skirting boards and a picture rail extend along the internal walls of the living room. The floor of the room is covered with modern carpet. The LED lighting suggests that the living room was converted from domestic use into an office or community space.



Fig 17 The living room, facing south towards the blocked fireplace



Fig 18 The living room, facing west

- 4.3.6 The parlour (Fig 19) is of similar size and proportions to the adjoining living room. It also has a large window opening on the west wall that overlooks the rear garden to the lodge. The original plans for the lodge indicate that the fireplace on the north wall of the parlour has been blocked (Lambeth Archives, LBL/DES/PK/1/106, not reproduced in this report). The window opening in the parlour also has unusual hinges that allow for the fully-opened window to rest directly against the external wall. On the east wall of the room, a door opening provides access to the hall. The original wooden frame and door are intact. The floor of the parlour is covered with modern carpet, and simple skirting boards and a picture rail extend along each of the internal walls. The LED lighting suggests that, like the living room, the parlour has recently been used as an office or community space.



Fig 19 The former parlour, facing north towards the blocked fireplace



Fig 20 A view facing north into the former parlour from the living room

- 4.3.7 The original plans for the lodge show that the layout of the kitchen (Fig 21 and Fig 22) has not altered significantly since the lodge was constructed (Lambeth Archives, LBL/DES/PK/1/106, not reproduced in this report). The kitchen is entered from the south façade by a door opening, which has a UPVC door and frame in place of the wooden fittings displayed in the historic photograph of the lodge (Fig 4). A larder, with its original wooden door and frame intact, is positioned to the east of the external door. The appearance of the window opening on the east elevation has been altered by the insertion of external and internal metal grilles for security. A door on the north internal wall of the kitchen provides access to the hall and displays its original wooden fittings. The room has tiled skirting; although the tiles were painted at the time of the survey, they were formerly dark red in colour. The floor of the kitchen is covered with linoleum.



Fig 21 A view of the kitchen, facing south-east



Fig 22 A view looking north into the kitchen towards the hall

The first floor

- 4.3.8 The plan of the first floor has not altered significantly since the lodge was built. The hall on the north side of the first floor is accessed via the staircase leading from the ground floor hall (Fig 23 and Fig 24). The first-floor hall provides access to the first and second bedrooms to the west (Fig 25 and Fig 27) and a smaller third bedroom to the south (Fig 28). To the north of the hall is a small bathroom and to the north-east of the hall is a separate W.C (Fig 29). A small cupboard is positioned above the staircase, adjacent to the W.C. The only minor changes to the arrangement of the first-floor plan are the insertion of cupboards in the first and third bedrooms, along with the blocking of the fireplaces in the first and second bedrooms.
- 4.3.9 The first-floor hall comprises a narrow landing that runs alongside the adjacent rooms on a north-south axis (Fig 23 and Fig 24). It is accessed from the ground floor by a staircase and lit by the large semicircular-headed window positioned at the centre of the east external elevation. The internal door openings providing access to the bedrooms retain their original wooden doors and frames, whilst the door openings for the hall cupboard, bathroom and W.C. contain modern doors. At the north of the hall, a hatch provides access to the loft. Simple skirting extends along each of the internal walls. At the time of the survey, the floor of the hall was stripped.



Fig 23 and Fig 24 The first-floor hall, facing north and north-east

- 4.3.10 The first bedroom (Fig 25 and Fig 26) has a chimney breast and (formerly blocked) fireplace on its south wall, which retains its original tiles. The wardrobe adjacent to the fireplace is a later insertion, as demonstrated by the London County Council plans for the lodge (Lambeth Archives, LBL/DES/PK/1/106, not reproduced in this report). The ceiling of the room slopes towards the south wall to account for the pitch of the roof. Two window openings are positioned on the west wall of the room; the window opening that adjoins the north internal wall is shared with the second bedroom. The London County Council plans show that this unusual window arrangement was part of the original design, perhaps with the aim of maximising light to the first floor bedrooms (Lambeth Archives, LBL/DES/PK/1/106, not

reproduced in this report). At the time of the survey, the floor covering in the room had been stripped to reveal wooden floorboards running in a north-south direction. Simple skirting extends along each of the walls. The LED panel lighting demonstrates that the room has not functioned as a bedroom for some time, and has possibly been used as a small office.



Fig 25 The first bedroom, facing south towards the fireplace and cupboard



Fig 26 The first bedroom, facing the windows on the west elevation

- 4.3.11 The second bedroom (Fig 27) is of similar size and proportions to the first bedroom. The ceiling slopes towards the north external wall to account for slope of the roof. Two window openings are positioned on the west wall of the room; as previously mentioned, the small window opening is shared with the first bedroom. At the time of the survey, the floor covering in the room had been stripped. Simple skirting extends along each of the walls. The LED panel lighting demonstrates that, like the first bedroom, the room has possibly been in recent use as an office.



Fig 27 The second bedroom, facing the windows on the west elevation

- 4.3.12 The third bedroom (Fig 28) is smaller than the other bedrooms and has a window opening on the east external wall. A partition wall has been inserted at the south end of the room to create a large cupboard space with a pair of modern doors. Simple skirting boards extend along each of the internal walls of the room. At the time of the survey, the floors in the room were stripped.



Fig 28 The third bedroom, facing south towards the inserted wardrobe

- 4.3.13 The London County Council plans for the lodge show that the small bathroom and W.C. (Fig 29) at the north end of the first-floor hall were designed as separate rooms, and therefore it seems that the original floor plan has not been altered (Lambeth Archives, LBL/DES/PK/1/106, not reproduced in this report). The bathroom is lit by a small window on the north external wall and another small window on the east external wall, which is shared with the adjoining W.C. Both rooms are tiled and have linoleum floor coverings.



Fig 29 The hall, facing north towards the first-floor bathroom and separate W.C.

The loft

- 4.3.14 The loft (Fig 30), which extends across the footprint of the lodge and is exposed to the timber-framed hipped roof, was not inspected due to lack of access. The original plans for the building demonstrate that it held an 80 gallon water tank.



Fig 30 A view into the loft from the hatch in the first-floor hall

5 Conclusion

5.1 Results

- 5.1.1 A descriptive record of Kennington Park Lodge prior to demolition has been produced through on-site survey and analysis of the fabric. Recording and analysis of the fabric and construction of the building have been carried out through photography and the production of annotated drawings and notes on-site.
- 5.1.2 It has been possible to describe the appearance, form and function of the building through on-site analysis. The evidence collected on-site has been supplemented by historic documentary sources. A measured plan of the ground floor was produced on-site to inform a CAD drawing. The earlier appearance and minor alterations to the building have also been discussed.
- 5.1.3 Kennington Park Lodge was built by the Architects' Department of the London County Council between 1935 and 1938 to provide accommodation for the resident park keeper. The building is a relic of a time in which the resident park keeper was a familiar figure in public parks, and was occupied by the superintendent of Kennington Park until the position was abolished. The plan of the lodge has changed very little since it was completed in the late 1930s and, despite the addition of UPVC doors, metal grilles to the window openings and a window opening on the north elevation, its appearance has not altered significantly either. The window openings on the east elevation that belong to the living room and the parlour feature unusual hinges, which were designed to allow the window to open fully and rest directly against the exterior wall.

6 Publication and archiving

6.1 Publication

- 6.1.1 In view of the potential of the material it is suggested that a summary of the results of the Standing Building Recording project should appear in the annual round-up of the *London Archaeologist*.

6.2 Archive

- 6.2.1 The site archive of records will be deposited in accordance with the WSI (MOLA, 2015) in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAARC) within 12 months of the end of the survey. They will be stored under the site code NES15.

6.3 Copyright

- 6.3.1 Under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, MOLA retains the copyright to this document, and grants the client and their agents a licence to use the original text and illustrations in connection with redevelopment of the site. Copyright in other material rests with the existing copyright holder.
- 6.3.2 Note: within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and MOLA, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation or more information about the nature of the present buildings may require changes to all or parts of the document.

7 Acknowledgements

- 7.1.1 Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) wishes to thank the client Ferrovia Laing O'Rourke JV for commissioning this report. In addition MOLA wishes to thank Chloe Cross for arranging site access and the staff at Ferrovia Laing O'Rourke JV for their help during the survey. Photographs of the site were taken by Azizul Karim of the MOLA Standing Buildings team. The CAD drawing was produced by Amy Smith and Azizul Karim of the MOLA Standing Buildings team. A basic sketch plan of the ground floor of Kennington Park Lodge was provided by the client.

8 Bibliography and references

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9 OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: molas1-210275

Project details

Project name	Kennington Park Lodge, Kennington Park Place, London SE11 4AS
Short description of the project	A building survey by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) at Kennington Park Lodge, London SE11 4AS. The site is bounded by Kennington Park to the west, and falls within the London Borough of Lambeth. The approximate centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 531566 177901. The survey was commissioned by Ferrovia Laing O'Rourke JV to analyse and record Kennington Park Lodge. The survey took place in April 2015. Kennington Park Lodge is a two-storey brick-built lodge that was built by the London County Council between 1935 and 1938 as a dwelling for the keeper of Kennington Park. Although the building is not listed, it is located within the confines of Kennington Park, a Registered Park and Garden.
Project dates	Start: 14-04-2015 End: 14-04-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	NES15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	BUILDING Modern
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Measured Survey","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LAMBETH LAMBETH Kennington Park Lodge
Postcode	SE11 4AS
Study area	60.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 31566 77910 51.4843181552 -0.104974142012 51 29 03 N 000 06 17 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	MOLA

Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Stewart Hoad
Project supervisor	Azizul Karim
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Ferrovial Laing O'Rourke JV

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	NES15
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Digital Archive notes	The site archive of digital records will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAARC) within 12 months of the end of the survey. They will be stored under the site code NES15.
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	NES15
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	The site archive of paper records will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAARC) within 12 months of the end of the survey. They will be stored under the site code NES15.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Kennington Park Lodge
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Smith, A.
Other bibliographic details	NES15
Date	2015

Issuer or publisher MOLA

Place of issue or publication London

Description This report presents the findings of a building survey undertaken by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) at Kennington Park Lodge, London SE11 4AS. The standing building survey was completed in April 2015. The investigation conformed to English Heritage recommended 'Level 1' and 'Level 2' standards. The site as well as the lodge is orientated slightly from north-west to south-east but for the sake of simplicity of description in the text of this report the orientation is taken to be running from north to south, fronting on to Kennington Park Place to the east.

Entered by Amy Smith (alsmith@mola.org.uk)

Entered on 30 April 2015

11 Appendix 1: Site archive

Table 1 List of photographs on site (NES15)

Archive Number	JPEG	Description	Direction of view
038415001	DSCN7990	THE SOUTH ELEVATION	N
038415002	DSCN7992	CONTRASTING BRICKWORK ON THE SOUTH ELEVATION	N
038415003	DSCN7993	DOOR OPENING WITH UPVC DOOR ON THE SOUTH ELEVATION	N
038415004	DSCN7995	THE PRINCIPAL EAST-FACING ELEVATION	W
038415005	DSCN7996	FIRST-FLOOR WINDOW (FOR THE THIRD BEDROOM) ON THE EAST ELEVATION	W
038415006	DSCN7997	FIRST-FLOOR BATHROOM WINDOW ON THE EAST ELEVATION	W
038415007	DSCN7999	THE PARLOUR	N
038415008	DSCN8000	THE PARLOUR	NW
038415009	DSCN8001	THE LIVING ROOM, SHOWING THE BLOCKED FIREPLACE	S
038415010	DSCN8002	THE WINDOW OPENING IN THE LIVING ROOM	W
038415011	DSCN8004	THE HALL, FACING TOWARDS THE W.C.	N
038415012	DSCN8005	THE HALL, FACING TOWARDS THE FORMER FUEL STORE AND STAIRCASE	SE
038415013	DSCN8007	THE HALL, FACING TOWARDS THE STAIRCASE AND KITCHEN	SE
038415014	DSCN8009	EXTERIOR OF FORMER FUEL STORE IN THE HALL	E
038415015	DSCN8011	INTERIOR OF FORMER FUEL STORE IN THE HALL	E
038415016	DSCN8012	THE KITCHEN	SE
038415017	DSCN8013	THE KITCHEN	SE
038415018	DSCN8014	THE KITCHEN	N
038415019	DSCN8015	THE HALL, SHOWING DOOR OPENINGS INTO THE LIVING ROOM AND PARLOUR	NW
038415020	DSCN8016	THE HALL	SW
038415021	DSCN8017	THE STAIRCASE IN THE HALL	S
038415022	DSCN8019	THE FIRST-FLOOR HALL, FACING THE STAIRCASE AND SEMICIRCULAR-HEADED WINDOW OPENING	E
038415023	DSCN8020	THE SEMICIRCULAR-HEADED STAIRCASE WINDOW	E
038415024	DSCN8021	THE FIRST-FLOOR HALL	N
038415025	DSCN8023	THE FIRST-FLOOR HALL	S
038415026	DSCN8024	THE THIRD BEDROOM	SE
038415027	DSCN8027	THE THIRD BEDROOM	SE
038415028	DSCN8028	THE FIRST-FLOOR BATHROOM AND W.C.	N
038415029	DSCN8029	THE SECOND BEDROOM	NW
038415030	DSCN8030	THE SECOND BEDROOM	W
038415031	DSCN8031	THE FIRST BEDROOM	W
038415032	DSCN8032	THE FIRST BEDROOM	SE
038415033	DSCN8034	THE FIRST BEDROOM	S
038415034	DSCN8035	THE FIRST BEDROOM	W
038415035	DSCN8036	THE FIRST BEDROOM	N
038415036	DSCN8039	THE FIRST-FLOOR HALL, FACING THE BATHROOM, W.C. AND CUPBOARD	NE
038415037	DSCN8041	THE FIRST-FLOOR BATHROOM	E
038415038	DSCN8042	THE HATCH TO THE LOFT	N
038415039	DSCN8043	THE HATCH TO THE LOFT	N
038415040	DSCN8045	TILED SKIRTING IN THE KITCHEN	SW
038415041	DSCN8047	THE WEST ELEVATION	E
038415042	DSCN8049	THE NORTH ELEVATION	S
038415043	DSCN8053	THE EAST ELEVATION	SW
038415044	DSCN8054	THE EAST ELEVATION	W
038415045	DSCN8057	THE ENTRANCE DOORWAY ON THE EAST ELEVATION	SW
038415046	DSCN8060	A VIEW FROM THE PARLOUR INTO THE LIVING ROOM	S
038415047	DSCN8061	A VIEW FROM THE LIVING ROOM INTO THE PARLOUR	NE
038415048	DSCN8063	THE WINDOW OPENING IN THE LIVING ROOM	SW
038415049	DSCN8064	THE LIVING ROOM	S
038415050	DSCN8066	THE LIVING ROOM, LOOKING TOWARDS THE PARLOUR	NW
038415001	DSCN7990	THE SOUTH ELEVATION	N

Table 2 List of drawings and notes made on site (NES15)

Sheet Number	Description
1	MEASURED SKETCH PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR OF KENNINGTON PARK LODGE, WITH ANNOTATIONS
2	SKETCH PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF KENNINGTON PARK LODGE, WITH ANNOTATIONS