



**CLAREMONT HOUSE
St Helen's School
Eastbury Road
Northwood
HA6 3AS**

Site Code EBY17
National Grid Reference 509305 191535
OASIS reference molas1-283235

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Company number 7751831; Charity number 1143574



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Planning reference 7402/APP/2016/2939
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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 Claremont House, St Helen's School, Eastbury Road, Northwood, in the London borough of Hillingdon.

The building survey was undertaken in order to discharge planning conditions that were required prior to the demolition of the building. The building was constructed in 1891 as a late-Victorian villa and a private residence. The house went through a series of different owners, before it was bought by St Helen's School and used as accommodation for boarding pupils and later staff. During the Second World War the building was leased by an insurance company and reverted to school ownership after the War.

The building is due to be demolished and a new music centre for the school will be constructed on the site. This report presents the findings of the archaeological survey of the building, carried out in February 2017 and gives the details of the contents of the material to be archived.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 A standing building survey was carried out by MOLA at Claremont House, St Helen's School, Eastbury Road, Northwood, HA6 3AS, in the London Borough of Hillingdon in February 2017. Claremont House is a single structure and was used until recently as the School's music building. The building is not statutorily listed and sits within the school grounds, formerly part of the Eastbury Estate. To the north are the Junior School building (c 1984) and the Science Building (c 1974). To the west is Eastbury Road and to the south are an open parking area and the southern boundary of the grounds, with shops fronting Green Lane beyond. To the east is the Mackenzie Building, currently a Junior School building (c 1990). The centre of the site lies at Grid Reference: TQ 09305 91535.
- 1.1.2 The unlisted building is a four storey, brick-built structure with basement and was built as a villa style dwelling for a solicitor in 1891 on the former Eastbury Estate. The house has been extended to the north (c 1913) and dormer windows and a steel fire escape have been added. The ground floor is elevated and the main rooms internally have high ceilings and tall windows.
- 1.1.3 The building is in good condition and has been in continual use and occupation since its construction, most recently as the school's music building. The historic building survey included the internal spaces, the building's exterior and its setting.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The development received planning permission from the London Borough of Hillingdon on 31st October 2016. The Planning Decision Notice (Ref: 7402/APP/2016/2939 Condition Number 14) stated the need for recording and historic analysis which addresses the building's structure, architectural detail and archaeological evidence. Condition 14 stated the following:
- Prior to commencement of development (including any demolition works) recording of the building to Historic England Level 3 shall be completed, submitted to, and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The scope of recording shall first be agreed with the LPA and copies of the final documents shall be made available to the LPA, Local History Library and Historic England.
- REASON: To safeguard the special architectural and/or historic interest of the building in accordance with policy BE4 of the Hillingdon Local Plan: Part 2 Saved UDP Policy (November 2012), policy 7.8 of the Local Plan (2016), and the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).
- 1.2.2 Claremont House is not statutorily listed but lies within the Northwood-Frithwood Conservation Area (designated 1989) which was enlarged in 2009 when the site was included. A review of the Conservation Area in Northwood Cabinet Report Agenda Item 6, dated October 2009 indicated that the future development or alteration of some of the existing school buildings would not be prohibited (IDD Architects, 2016).
- 1.2.3 All work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (MOLA 2017) submitted to and approved by the Local Authority to fulfil the Planning Condition.

1.3 Scope of the survey and research aims

- 1.3.1 The scope of the archaeological work was set out in detail in the WSI (MOLA 2017) where it was stated that the building would be recorded to a Level 3, as specified in the Historic England guidance document, *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice* (HE 2016).
- 1.3.2 A Level 3 standing building survey forms an analytical record of a building, drawing upon the full range of available resources to present the building's significance in terms of architectural, social, regional or economic history. The final report will therefore present a descriptive and analytical account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include evidence, upon which the analysis will be based and will include detailed records required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure.
- 1.3.3 The WSI stated the main components in the proposed archaeological site work for the recording of the building. In addition to these the following research aims were set, which the archaeological building recording sought to address
- Is there any surviving evidence (either physical or documentary) for a building on the site prior to the construction of Claremont House?
 - Are there any features of interest surviving either internally or externally, from the 1st phase of occupation of the building, the late Victorian villa phase? These may be decorative or structural, for example coving, wainscoting or panelling, staircases, door and window frames, etc.
 - What evidence is there to show that the building was enlarged to the north? What was the estimated date of this extension and what was its likely purpose?
 - How has the building been modified in order to provide usable space for the school? Is there any evidence to show the different uses to which the building has been put by the school (accommodation, teaching space, etc)?
- 1.3.4 All work was carried out in accordance with Historic England specifications in *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (HE 2016) and other applicable standards and guidance (e.g. CIFA Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation of standing buildings or structures, 2014).

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 The methodology employed in the recording, research and analysis of the building was set out in detail in the WSI and the reader should consult this document for a full description of the methods employed. (Section 3, MOLA 2017). A brief summary is given here.
- 1.4.2 The building was recorded to a Level 3, as specified in the Historic England guidance document, *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice* (HE 2016). The on-site work entailed physical investigation, photographic recording, hand written notes, measured sketches and the annotation of supplied drawings.
- 1.4.3 Off-site the work entailed documentary archive research, report writing and the ordering and gathering of material to be archived.

1.5 Organization of the report and Conventions used

- 1.5.1 The report is organized in line with the scope of the original WSI, providing an analytical written account and photographic and drawn records. Only a selected

number of photographs have been presented in the report. A list of all site photographs with their description and archive identifier taken on site is added at the back as Appendix 9 at the back of this report.

- 1.5.2 The building is orientated slightly on a north-east to south-west alignment with its original main entrance facing south, but for the sake of clarity this is considered to be north-south for the purposes of this project, (*Fig 1*). All maps and plans show true north. Measurements may be given in both metric and imperial measurements where appropriate.
- 1.5.3 The rooms within the building have each been given an identifying number. For example ground floor rooms are numbered GF1, GF2, etc. with 1st floor rooms being numbered 1F1, 1F2, etc. The numbers assigned to the various rooms are shown on the plans.

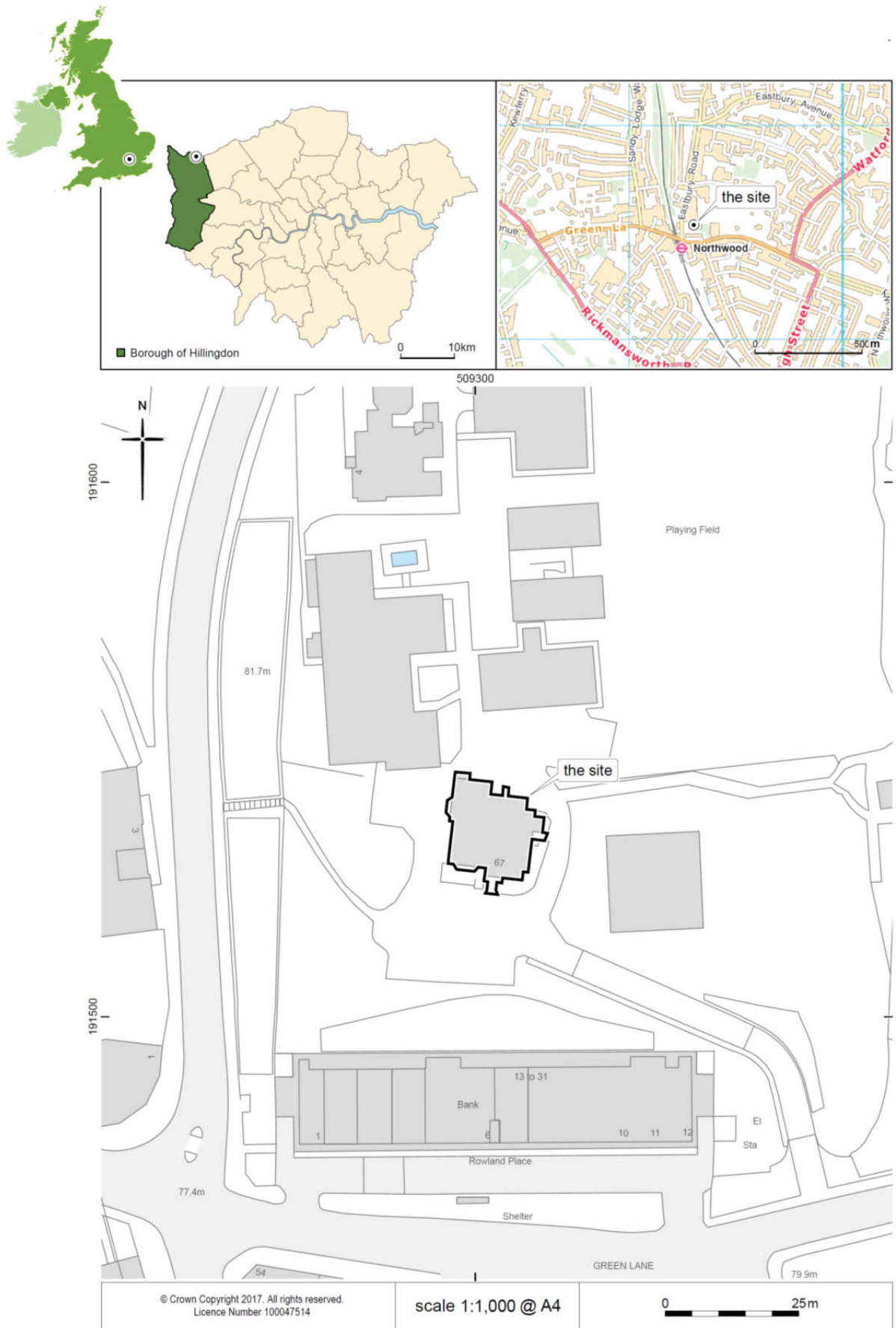


Fig 1 Site location

2 Historical background of the site

2.1 Background history of settlement in Northwood

- 2.1.1 Northwood lies in the parish of Ruislip and is mentioned in the Domesday book of 1086. It evolved as a hamlet and grew up along one of the ancient roads within the parish, one of a number of scattered settlements in the area. The pattern of rural settlement continued into the medieval period, while the monks of the Benedictine order owned a manorial grange, probably on the site of the later Northwood Grange. By the 16th century Northwood Hamlet had changed little, comprising a few farms and dwellings, scattered along the Rickmansworth Road. In 1602 areas of Ruislip were leased to Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury, who had 568 acres cleared of forest. Yet Northwood, which was separated from the rest of the parish by a belt of woodland, remained unchanged and it was not until the 19th century that the hamlet grew to the size of the village. This slow pace of development may have been as a result of the enclosure and privatising of common land through the 18th and early 19th centuries (Victoria County History, 1971, p127-134). One of these enclosed and private properties became the Eastbury Estate, on whose lands Claremont House was later built. In addition Northwood is situated on a hillside and was therefore less suited to cultivation and large open fields. However the Northwood area was exploited for its clay and sand for the production of bricks and tiles, along with the mining of chalk and flint (Bowlit, 2007).

2.2 Later history of the Eastbury Estate

- 2.2.1 The Eastbury Estate had been home to Arthur Cuthbert and Anne Marsh, together with their children from 1842. The main part of the estate is now the suburban area to the north of Northwood, while the site of the original Eastbury Mansion house is now probably the Ministry of Defence Establishment, RAF Northwood (Heath-Caldwell, 2017). The estate included a mansion house, a farm and lands covering 314 acres.
- 2.2.2 Arthur Marsh died in December 1849 and by 1857 Ann Marsh sold the estate at auction (Fig 2), to move closer to her daughter and her husband in Ewhurst on the Surrey Sussex border. David Carnegie (1813-1890) bought the estate and built a new manor house between 1858-1860 in the Scottish baronial style, possibly designed by the Scottish architect David Bryce. David Carnegie was the nephew of David Carnegie, Sr. (1772-1837) a Scottish entrepreneur who founded D. Carnegie & Co. in Gothenburg, Sweden. David Jnr. came to Gothenburg from Eton in 1830, to work in his uncle's firm, which had interests in sugar milling, brewing, fish smoking and the trade in goods between Britain and Russia from its base in Sweden. He returned to Scotland in 1841 as a wealthy man, and married his uncle's daughter. They lived mainly in Scotland but clearly Eastbury was purchased to provide a base suitable for a man of his standing close to London. The character of the Northwood area was still distinctly rural at this time, as can be seen in the OS map surveyed between 1872-1874 (Fig 3), prior to the arrival of the railways.

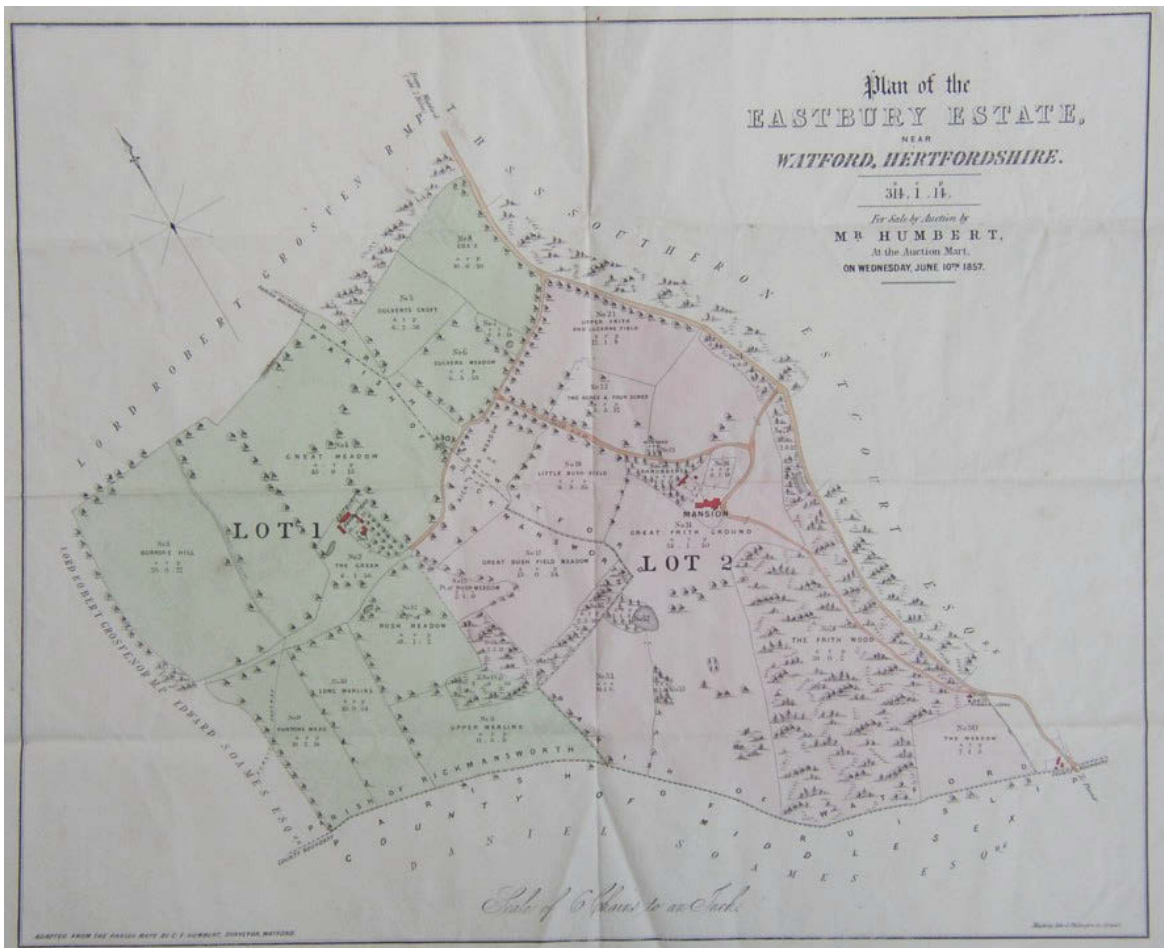


Fig 2 Plan of the Eastbury Estate from the auction held in 1857. The estate was bought by David Carnegie.



Fig 3 The OS map Surveyed: 1872 to 1874. Published 1876 to 1883. This shows part of the Eastbury Estate during the ownership of David Carnegie. The site of Claremont is in the field above the bend in Green Lane. The blob in the centre of the field is a small clump of trees.

- 2.2.3 The Metropolitan Railway's Northwood Station opened on 1 September 1887 on an extension from the line from the previous terminus at Pinner, leading to Rickmansworth (Fig 4). The coming of the Railway to the Northwood area was the catalyst for great change. In 1881 the census records show that Northwood had a population of 257, with 62 houses recorded. By 1902, the population had reached 2,500 in 500 houses and running 36 shops (Bowl, 2007). Although the phrase Metro-land was not created by the Metropolitan Railway's marketing board until 1915, the expansion of the railway into the rural areas to the north-west of London was promoted to those seeking an escape from London and a more rural and uncrowded environment, be they a walker, sportsman or house-hunter (Green 1987).



Fig 4. The original Northwood Station of the Metropolitan Railway photographed in 1934, built in 1887, demolished and rebuilt in 1961. (From Bowl, 2007)

- 2.2.4 Speculative property development followed in the wake of the railway and by the 1880s the privately owned estates including the Eastbury estate were being broken up and auctioned off. In 1887, the year the Metropolitan Railway's station opened at Northwood David Carnegie sold the Eastbury Estate to Frank Murray Maxwell Hallowell Carew. Carew appears to have been something of a maverick, born in 1866 in Carmarthenshire and claimed to be a son of one of Nelson's captains. After a few months study at Cambridge he dropped out of Magdalene College to join the 4th Shropshire Regiment. During divorce proceedings in 1892, brought by his wife Edith Morgan Gellibrand on the grounds of cruelty and adultery, he was described as a man "of loose pursuits, who favoured the companionship of prize-fighters, frequenters of racecourses and loose ladies who indulged in the midnight amusements of dancing saloons" (www.cairogang.com).
- 2.2.5 Carew was only 21 years old when he purchased the Eastbury Estate for £59,422. This he did a year after inheriting his father's various properties and estates in Beddington, Croydon, Mitcham in Merton and Walton on the Hill, Surrey. His young age and reckless investing may have contributed to later financial problems. He was to abandon property development and enlisted in 1914, eventually serving with distinction in a tank regiment at Ypres and Cambrai. After the First World War he served as an intelligence officer in Ireland, serving within a unit that became known as the Cairo Gang, many members of which were murdered in an attack by the IRA in 1921, though Carew escaped and survived. (www.cairogang.com).
- 2.2.6 The development of Northwood owed much to Carew. He developed the area around Northwood station and sold the land of the former Eastbury Estate off as building plots with the condition that larger houses should cost at least £750 (such as Claremont) while cottages in the High Street were cheaper at £120. Carew

intended these as homes for the staff of the larger houses. The tree-lined roads in the area were named after him and members of his family. It is likely that if he and his wife had not divorced, Dene Road would still be named Edith Road (www.cairogang.com).

- 2.2.7 Yet initially the lack of passengers on the new Metropolitan Railway extension caused concern that the venture would be a failure. But eventually the area began to attract settlers. The numbers of agricultural labourers in the area decreased, while the numbers of those working in domestic service and as building labourers grew (Bowl, 2007). The Endsleigh House School arrived in 1892, relocating from Euston Square and renamed as the Northwood College while the first shops opened in 1895 on the east side of the road, supplying the local community with goods and services. These included a hairdresser, butchers and fishmongers. In 1892 the Eastbury Estate gave Carew an annual income of £1351 and at the end of the same year he sold the majority of the estate to George Bradley Wieland, a builder and developer from Brighton, for £28,160 (Bowl 2007). Claremont, built in 1891 for a solicitor (see section 2.3) was one of the later developments carried out during Carew's involvement in the former Eastbury Estate, but one of the earlier large houses to be constructed. By 1902 the suburb was well established with a population of 2,500, living in 500 houses with 36 shops (Bowl, 2007).



Fig 5 The OS map revised 1894 to 1895, published 1899. Claremont appears for the first time as an L shaped building, one of three large houses on the north side of Green lane. Note Chester Road at the bottom of the map, the original site of St Helen's School.

2.3 History of the building and its occupants

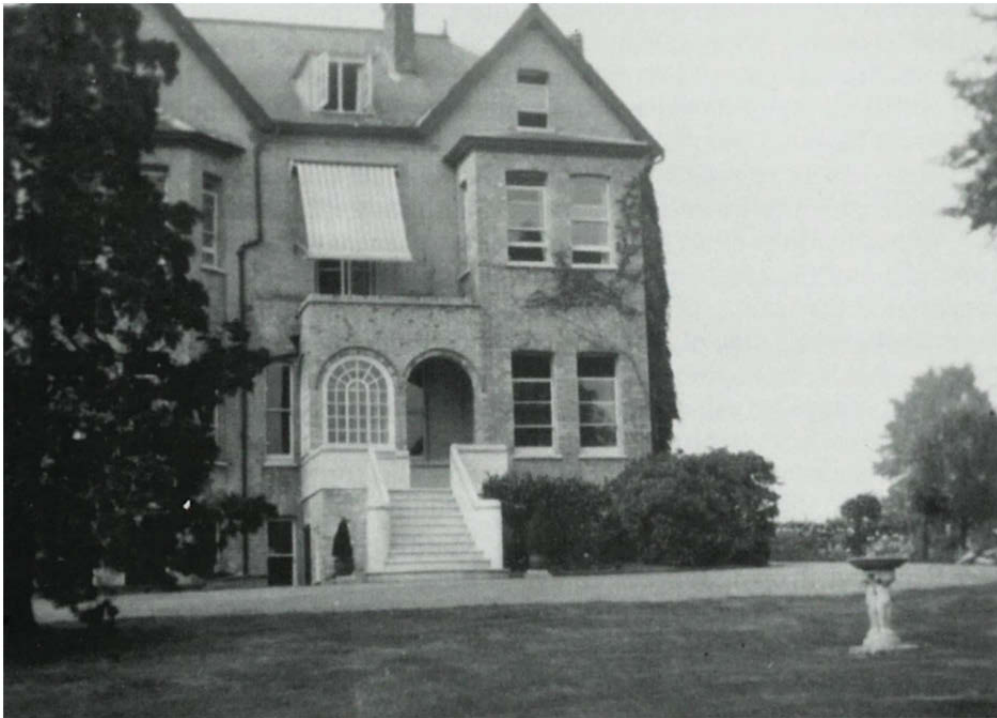


Fig 6 Claremont, taken looking north c1935

- 2.3.1 As has been described above, Claremont was built during a period of speculative development, when the former Eastbury Estate was broken up and sold off as plots. The architect is at present unknown, although the published material relating to the Northwood-Frithwood Conservation Area statement mentions that “The later houses were designed by the architects CHB Quenelle, Swanwell and Sly and John Markham, a pupil of Lutyens” (www.hillingdon.gov.uk)
- 2.3.2 However, these architects are responsible for the large homes built in the area that post-date the building of Claremont by at least a decade and houses which differ considerably in their design and appearance to Claremont. Some of these are likely to have been built in the first two decades of the 20th century. Therefore, along with the two other houses shown on the 1899 OS map (Fig 5), Claremont was one of the earliest to be constructed on the former Eastbury Estate lands. It can be seen on the detail OS map of 1899 (Fig 7) sitting within its grounds at the end of a long carriage drive, at the end of which the drive opens out into a circle allowing vehicles (in particular horse-drawn vehicles) to turn around.
- 2.3.3 The house is set on a height above Green Lane and the ground level between the house and Green Lane drops steeply before levelling out. This area would presumably have been covered with lawn. The grounds appear sparsely wooded, with only some deciduous trees on the western border of the property. No outbuildings are shown and the house itself resembles an ‘L’ shape laying on its side in plan.



Fig 7 OS 1899

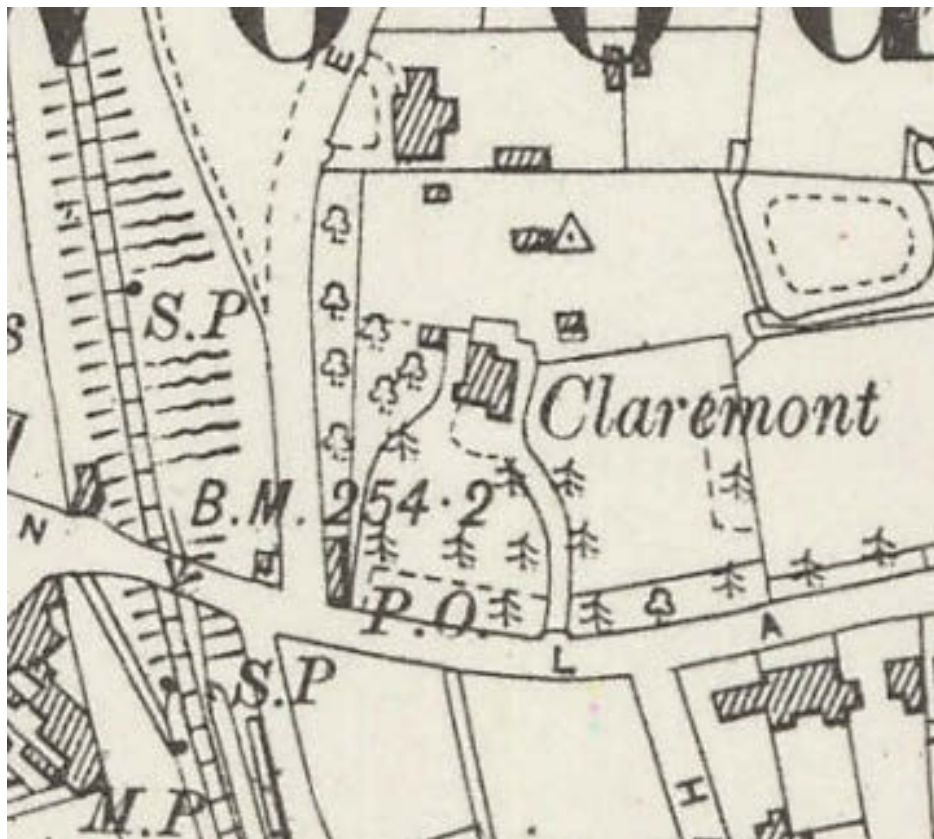


Fig 8 OS 1912

2.3.4 By the time of the OS map of 1912 (Fig 8) considerable change appears to have

taken place. The grounds are depicted as being host to a number of conifer trees. An extension has been added to the rear, northern side of the house, though the original 'L' shape can be discerned. A group of outbuildings have been constructed though at this time they appear to be beyond the northern boundary of the property.

- 2.3.5 The OS map of 1938 shows the house and its extension, though the original 'L' shape is not depicted in detail. The northern boundary has gone, as the house and grounds have been absorbed into the grounds of St Helen's School in 1934 (see paragraph 2.3.12).

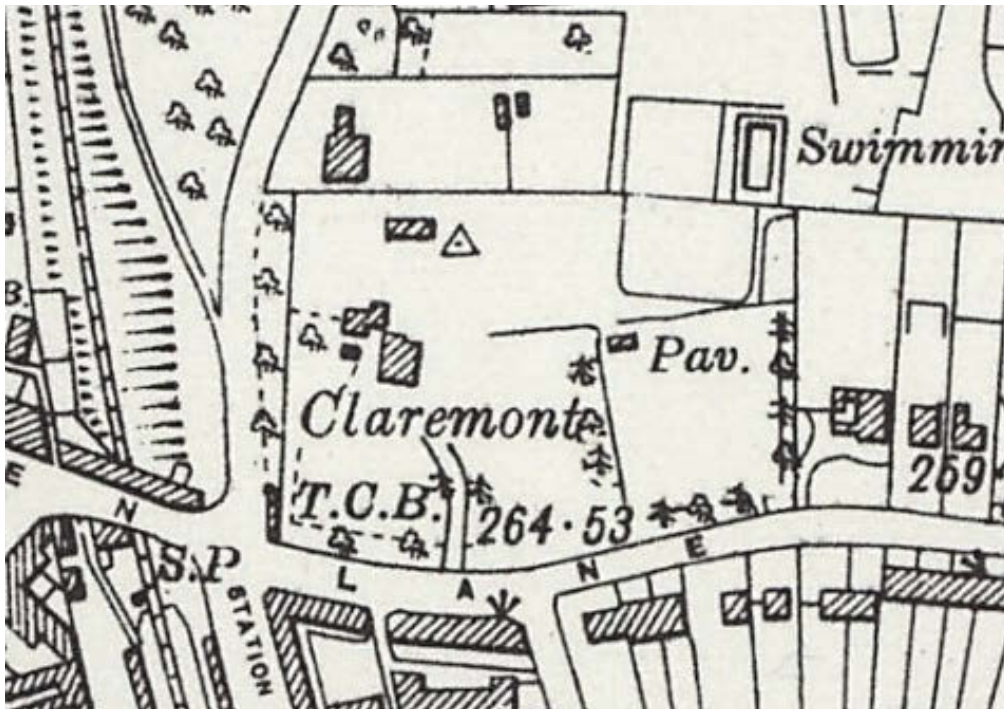


Fig 9 OS 1938

- 2.3.6 In 1902 the house was occupied by a Mr John S. Hignett and family. An advert in the Times on 7th March 1902 seeking a housemaid (Fig 10), states that the family in residence was three strong (presumably Mr Hignett, his wife and a son or daughter) as well as employing three servants to help run the house.

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Fig 10 the Times on 7th March 1902

- 2.3.7 By 1911 the Hignett family had moved out of Claremont House, to be replaced by Isobel Hunt and her husband Frederick Giles Hunt. Unfortunately the only reference to their occupation of the house came from an announcement in the obituary section of the Times newspaper on the 8th September 1911 reporting the tragic death of their infant daughter, Barbara Isobel (Fig 11).

HOMFELD KLOPP.—On the 5th Sept., at Kydal, Bromley, Kent, **VIVIAN SHOLTO DOUGLAS**, aged four-and-a-half years, second surviving son of **GEORGE** and **VERA HOMFELD KLOPP**.
HUNT.—On the 7th Sept., at Claremont, Northwood, **BARBARA ISOBEL**, the infant daughter of **FREDERICK GILES** and **ISOBEL HUNT**.
LASSETTER.—On the 5th Sept., at Redleaf, Double Bay, Sydney, N.S.W., **FREDERIC MATTHIAS WAITE LASSETTER**, elder and only surviving son of the late

Fig 11 Times on the 8th September 1911

- 2.3.8 A happier announcement from the Times on the 7th July 1920, showed that the house had once again changed hands, this time to Mr and Mrs F. B. Lacy who were celebrating the marriage of their daughter Doris Gertrude to C. E. M. Coubrough, MC.
- 2.3.9 Mr Lacy appears to have been Managing Director of Odams Manure and Chemical Company (Times October 1914). His company office was based at Hart Street, Mark Lane, London, E.C. and he would have been able to travel from his home at Claremont to his office with ease on the Metropolitan Railway from Northwood Station to Moorgate on the edge of the City. The company was established in 1855 and had factories: at Odams' Wharf, North Woolwich Road, Victoria Docks, and at Topsham, Devon (www.gracesguide.co.uk). The Times article states that the company's profits were better than had been expected after the declaration of War with Germany and that the managing Director Mr Lacy was able to purchase phosphates at a favourable price, which had been intended for sale to Germany prior to the start of hostilities.
- 2.3.10 The final occupants of the house, before it was sold to St Helen's school, were the Fosters. The first reference to this family in association with the building was from the Times on the 15th May 1929 with the announcement of the marriage of their eldest daughter, Dorothy Trotman (Times 1929). The Fosters stayed at house until 1934, during which time they appear to have kept a staff of three maids, as well as a cook and a handy man (Times 1932). In 1930 they played host to 'Sir Ben Greet and his players' and a performance of 'As You Like It' was put on within the grounds of Claremont as a charity fund raiser (Fig 12).
- 2.3.11 Four years after the announcement of Dorothy's marriage, the Fosters were once again in the Times, this time for their youngest daughter Ann Trotman and her wedding to Maurice Guy Dodds (Times 29th June 1933). Unfortunately the happiness of this event may have been short lived for the Fosters as only two months later Ann and Dorothy's father, Reginald Wilson Foster, passed away. This probably left his wife, Alice, alone in the house, and as such it is understandable that by early 1934 she had instructed auctioneers James Styles and Whitlock to sell the property and the 5 ½ acres of land that went with it.

Sir Ben Greet and his players will present *As You Like It* in the grounds of Claremont, Northwood, Middlesex, to-morrow evening, at 7.30. The proceeds will be in aid of Denville Haven of Rest for Aged Members of the Theatrical Profession and the Northwood-Pinner District Hospital.

The Ashridge Players are presenting Milton's *Comus* on the afternoons and evenings of to-morrow and Saturday in a wooded amphitheatre in the gardens of Ashridge, where it is possible the masque was first conceived and rehearsed preparatory to the Earl of Bridgewater's departure for Ludlow in 1634.

Fig 12 *The Times*, Thursday July 17th 1930.

St Helen's School

- 2.3.12 St Helen's School was founded in 1899 originally at a site on Chester Road to the south-east of Claremont, by the 25 year old Miss May Rowland Brown, a teacher at the Northwood College. She was supported by her mother and sisters and had been asked by local business residents to open a day school in Northwood. The new school took its name from the Parish of Great St Helen's, Bishopsgate, where the Rowland Browns originally lived. As the school expanded and the school took on boarders, new larger premises were acquired and a new school was built on the corner of Carew and Eastbury Road and opened in 1902 to the north of Claremont (www.sthelens.london/Our-History).

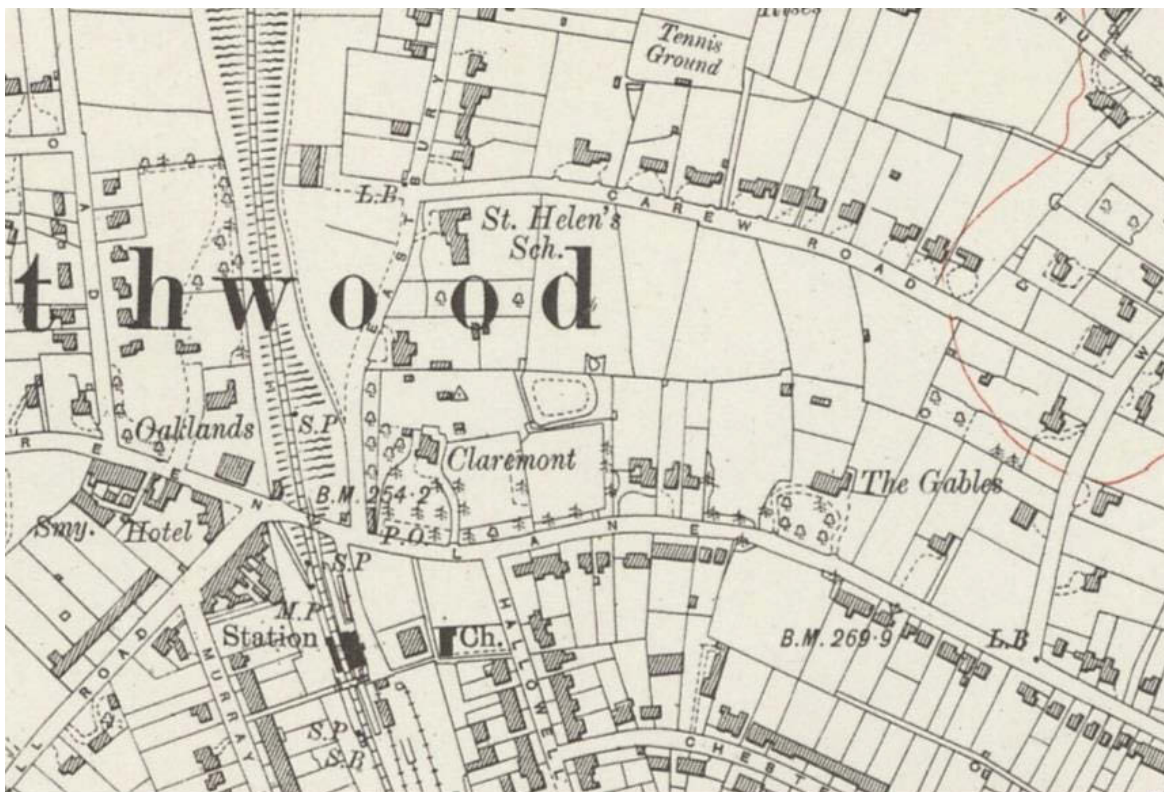


Fig 13 The OS map revised 1912 to 1913 published 1920, showing Claremont and the further development of large houses on Green lane. Note also the number of large houses that have been constructed since the previous OS survey, along Carew Road and Watford Road.

- 2.3.13 Expansion continued with a Gymnasium in 1909 as the number of pupils rose to over 100. Ten years later in 1919, there were 162 pupils and another building Middle House (now Gwyer House) was completed in early 1923. In 1930 the school built a swimming pool and further acquisitions were made of the large Victorian villas around the school which had become available and affordable. In total five such former homes were bought and converted by the school in the 1930s including Ardenlea, now the nursery and reception building, Longworthe on Carew Road, The Gables on Green Lane and Fitzwalters on Eastbury Road. In addition Claremont was bought at auction in 1934 (Fig 14) and used to provide accommodation for two matrons and 27 boarding pupils. Eventually it was converted to use as a junior school (www.sthelens.london/Our-History).
- 2.3.14 During the Second World War the boarding pupils were evacuated to Wales, while the day-pupils remained. This left some of the school buildings empty and Claremont was leased to the Royal Insurance Company (later to become the Royal and Sun Alliance) for the duration of the War (IID Architects, 2016)

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

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FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE AT
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 BETWEEN
HASLEMERE & MIDHURST,
SUSSEX.

For SALE as a whole or in lots by AUCTION (unless sold privately) in the spring comprising

- "WOODFOLD," FINE MODERN RESIDENCE with 3 sitting rooms, 9 bed rooms, 2 bath rooms and about 5 ACRES.
- "THE COTTAGE"—DELIGHTFUL SMALL RESIDENCE of 6 bed rooms and about 1½ ACRES, cottage, &c.
- "HAWKSFOLD FARM" of about 70 ACRES with lovely old farmhouse.
- "COLLIERS FARM" of about 45 ACRES with old farmhouse.

WOODLANDS of about 18 ACRES. Eleven cottages in the village.

TOTAL AREA ABOUT
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FIRST-CLASS
SHOP PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
LET AT VERY MODERATE RENTALS.

81, 83, and 87,

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WEST GREEN ROAD,

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Occupying very busy positions and leased to
MULTIPLE and PRIVATE TRADERS.

PRODUCING £1,070 P.A.

For SALE by AUCTION, 27th February.

In conjunction with
HENRY HOLMES and Co., 82, Mortimer
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UPSET PRICE £6,000.

By direction of J. Howarth Massey, Esq.
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On the Cotswold Hills, 4 miles Cheltenham,
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 The medium-sized FREEHOLD COUNTRY
 RESIDENCE known as

SEVEN SPRINGS.

Nearly 700ft. above sea level, in the Cotswold
 Hunt (Kennels 2 miles), 1½ hour to London, by
 non-stop train from Kemble.

All modern conveniences: stabling for eight
 hunters; garage for 4-5 cars, with pit, 3 cottages.
STREAM-FED LAKE of ½ ACRE.

Beautiful grounds: woodlands of 30 ACRES, and
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100 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION in the Spring unless
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Solicitors: Messrs. Creeke and Son, Telegraph
 Chambers, 20, Manchester Road, Burnley,
 Lancs.

Auctioneers: JAMES STYLES and WHIT-
 LOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1.

Preliminary Announcement. By Order of Mrs.
 R. W. Foster.

THE VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD
PROPERTY.

CLAREMONT,

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX,

OPPOSITE NORTHWOOD STATION,

and possessing long frontages to important roads.
RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT
FOR HOUSES AND SHOPS.

The substantial and commodious residence is
 suitable for private occupation or for club, hotel,
 or school.

AREA ABOUT 5½ ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION in the early Spring
 if not sold privately beforehand.

Auctioneers, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK,
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SURBITON, SURREY.

The Detached Modern, Freehold Residence

REGENT LODGE.

Central heating, constant hot water, electric light
 and power, telephone.

Six bed rooms, 4 reception rooms, bath room,
 kitchen, scullery, Brick-built garage. Attractive
 grounds extending to about

HALF AN ACRE.

For SALE by AUCTION, 27th March, 1934.
 Solicitors, Messrs. Ryland, Martineau and Co.,
 14, Church Street, Birmingham.

Fig 14 An advertisement for forthcoming auctions in the Times, dated Wednesday February 14th 1934, with a brief description of Claremont.

3 Analytical description of the building



Fig 15 A supplied elevation drawing of the southern façade (Midland Survey Ltd 2008)



Fig 16 The front façade of Claremont looking north (compare with Fig 6)

3.1 Exterior

Southern facade

- 3.1.1 Claremont House was a two story brick built building, with a basement and an attic level. The building was orientated with its front façade facing south (Fig 16), which had a two storey, bay window on the west side of a central entrance. On the east side of the entrance was another two story bay window but this example differed, being a box-bay in form. Both bay windows had a brick dentil cornice of pyramidal bricks below the roof eaves and they were roofed with a gently sloping, slate tile covered structure up to the attic level windows. These were set within two asymmetrical gables, the western gable being the larger and therefore, slightly higher of the two. The southern façade was built using yellow Gault bricks, which were popular in the Victorian period. The bricks were laid in an asymmetric Flemish bond, so that the courses did not strictly conform to alternating between header and stretcher bricks, but occasionally headers or stretchers were laid in pairs or threes.
- 3.1.2 All windows were built with segmental arched lintels formed of two courses with the lower being rowlock bricks (laid on end) and the upper course formed of header bricks (as can be seen in Fig 21). All windows had stone sills, which had been painted black.



Fig 17 The porch viewed from basement level, looking east

- 3.1.3 The entrance had a brick built porch, with openings with round-arched lintels of a

single course of header bricks. Above the bricks of the arches was a hood moulding, formed of a single course of tiles. The arched window in the west facing wall of the porch had been bricked up (Fig 17), while the south facing window retained a glazed arched frame.

- 3.1.4 The western bay window structure continued down to basement level in the southern façade, where the entrance to the basement was situated below the porch. The main porch entrance was accessible via steps which rose to access the elevated ground floor level. The steps up to the porch had brick-built walls either side which had been covered in cement render and painted white.
- 3.1.5 However, through the render, particularly in weathered areas it was possible to observe a decorative feature in the form of a mosaic band of green and yellow (Fig 18). In addition beneath the render the original surface of the wall could be seen to have been covered with Cultured marble. This is a faux-marble, formed from crushed marble fragments. This decorative feature was repeated throughout the porch into the covered area around the front door, where the original design was preserved unrendered (Fig 19).

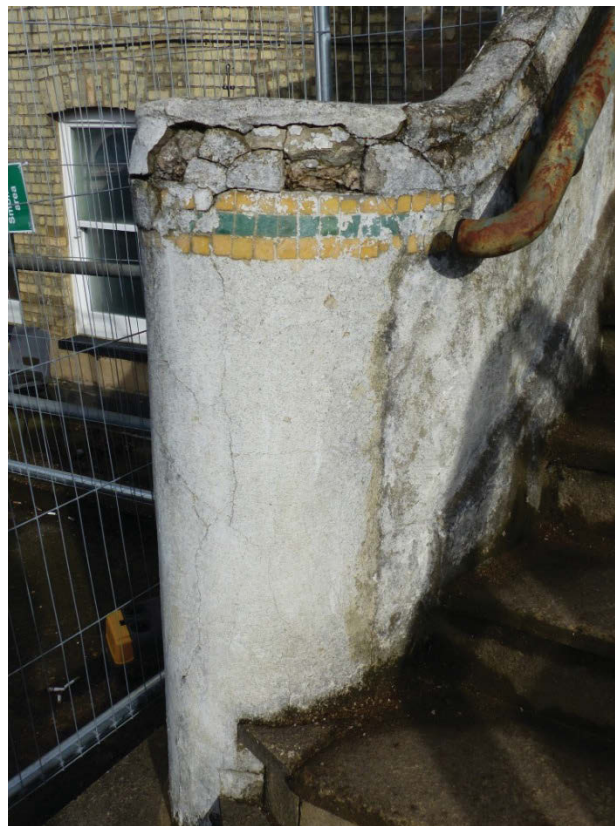


Fig 18 The left hand side of the entrance staircase, showing the decorative mosaic band, looking north-west

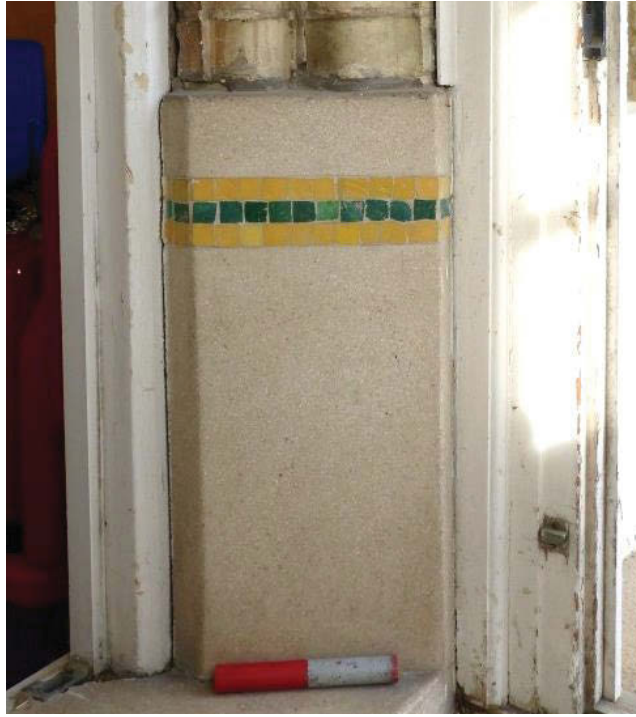


Fig 19 Cultured Marble and the mosaic band at the base of the right hand jamb of the front door, looking north-east.

- 3.1.6 The window frames throughout the building are known to have been replaced within the last 10 years, with double glazed timber sashes (Steel, pers comm.). The only possible surviving early or original window frame in the southern façade was the timber French doors that opened out onto the roof of the porch, which had not been replaced. Above and around this could be seen a scar where an awning had been fixed to provide shelter from the sun (Fig 20). This feature can be seen in the photograph taken c 1935 (Fig 6).

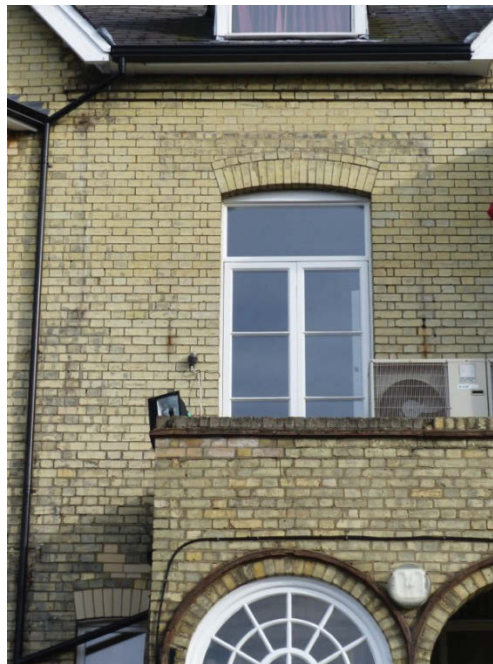


Fig 20 The central window in the South façade above the entrance porch looking north

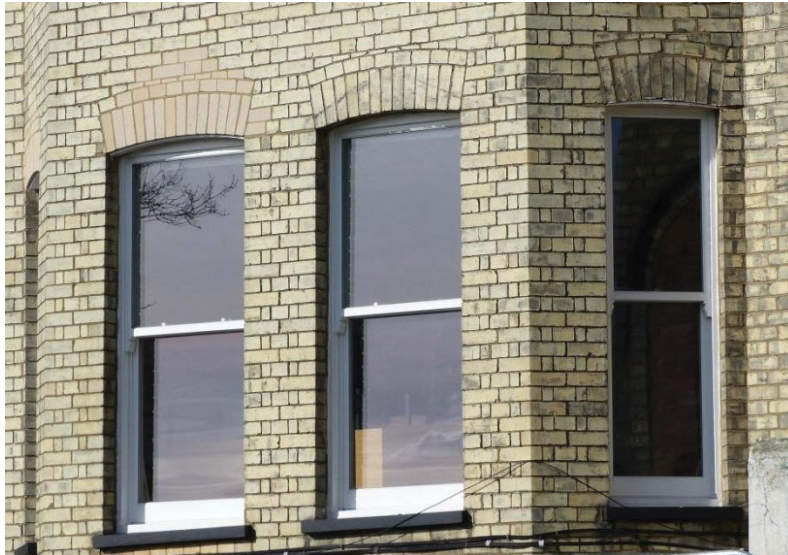


Fig 21 Scars above the ground floor windows of the western bay, looking north-west. The scar is missing above the window on the left, cleaner brick here indicated the segmental lintel has been repaired or replaced.

3.1.7 Similar scars, though triangular in shape were noted above the window openings of the two bay windows on both floors. It is possible that individual sun-shades or awnings were fixed above each window (Fig 21). There were signs of repointing to the brickwork above some windows and particularly in the brickwork of the two gables.

East facade

3.1.8 Instead of the Gault bricks seen on the southern façade, the east façade was constructed using yellow stock bricks (Fig 22). The use of different bricks for different facades is by no means uncommon and the courses of the two brick types were bonded in together at the south-eastern corner of the building (Fig 24).



Fig 22 The east façade, looking west



Fig 23 A supplied elevation drawing of the east façade. (Midland Survey Ltd 2008)



Fig 24 The south-west corner of Claremont, looking north-west, showing the bond between the Gault and stock bricks.

- 3.1.9 The east façade was constructed in Sussex bond (also called Flemish Garden Wall bond) where each course has three stretchers alternating with one header. The façade was more plane than that seen to the south (Fig 23) and the three windows in the main part of the façade had segmentally-arched lintels formed of one course of bricks on end. At ground level and at a central point along the length of the façade was a tall narrow doorway, with a glazed door and window-light above, which gave access to a small, stone-paved platform, with stone steps leading down to garden level (Fig 25).
- 3.1.10 At the northern end of the east façade was a second box-bay window at ground floor level only (Fig 25). It was situated to the north of the same platform as the narrow central doorway and had French doors on its southern side, to provide access to the platform and a small hood or sun-shade over the casement window. This eastern box-bay window is similar in form to that of the façade, but it is possible that this feature is a later addition. As mentioned previously the east wall of the building was built using stock bricks in Sussex bond, and though the bay window is also built of stock bricks, Flemish bond is used.
- 3.1.11 Alternatively a different bond may have been more practical due to the smaller size of the structure. The levels of the courses between the main east façade of the building and the box bay correspond exactly, which could indicate the two are part of one contemporaneous build. The use of a box bay was also in keeping with the example on the southern façade and so it seems perhaps more likely that the box bay may have been an original feature.



Fig 25 The narrow ventral door and box-bay window in the east façade, looking west

- 3.1.12 At the northern end there was a return to the east wall, corresponding to the original north-east corner of the house. Here the extension had been added set back from the east façade (Fig 26), added c 1912. Two window openings were present in the east face of the later extension, with the uppermost having been utilised as an access to a modern steel fire escape. These two window openings differed from the earlier example in the east façade, in that they had segmentally-arched lintels formed of two courses of header bricks.



Fig 26 The east and north facades, looking south west.

North façade

- 3.1.13 North façade was primarily composed of the extensions to the building. It seems apparent from evidence noted on the exterior and interior of the building that the extension was carried out in two phases. The phasing evidence is presented in detail in Section 3.3., where descriptions are given for phases 1, 2 and 3. These three phases will be referred to in the following text while the features that provide evidence for the phasing of the building will also be mentioned.
- 3.1.14 Overall, as can be expected from a series of extensions at the rear of a large family dwelling, there was less cohesion in the design (Fig 27 and Fig 28). Both extensions are brick-built using Gault bricks. A Flemish bond was used, though there was some irregularity in bonding of the earlier Phase 1 extension, where groups of 2 or 3 header bricks were sometimes present in a course.
- 3.1.15 Two ground floor stepped entrances gave access into the building from the rear northern façade. The easternmost of these led into a ground floor, north-south corridor and from there into the ground floor hall and are associated with the second phase of development of the building. The steps had brick-built side walls, topped with ceramic ridge tiles (Fig 29).



Fig 27 Supplied elevation drawing of the north façade (Midland Survey Ltd, 2008)



Fig 28 The north façade, looking south-east



Fig 29 The steps on the eastern side of the north façade (Phase 2)



Fig 30 The second set of steps at the western end of the north façade (Phase 3), looking south

3.1.16 The second set of steps were at the western end of the north façade and led up to a brick-built and paved platform and on into a ground floor room of the Phase 3 rear wing (Fig 30). This Phase 3 extension, (which extended around to the western façade), provided a 2 storey wing with a slate-covered gambrel roof (Fig 28). A canopy was positioned over the entrance, suspended by three iron rods, with a central decorative twist, which had been fixed into the brickwork.

- 3.1.17 The north-facing façade of the Phase 3 wing had a pair of casement windows to the east of the entrance door, which were modern (Fig 30). At 1st floor level above, there was a tripartite casement window, again a modern double glazed replacement. Both sets of windows had stone sills and segmental-arched lintels, formed of 2 courses of header bricks on edge. A slight scar of an awning (less obvious than those observed on the southern façade) was noted above the 1st floor tripartite window.
- 3.1.18 The Phase 2 portion of the rear extensions occupied the central and eastern end of the façade. The ground floor windows had stone sills and segmental-arched lintels, formed of 2 courses of header bricks on edge, while the 1st floor windows had a drip-moulded sill band and no lintels, as they sat directly below the eaves of the roof (Fig 31).



Fig 31 The north facing façade of the Phase 2 extension, looking south.



Fig 32 The Phase 1 chimney flue in the north façade., looking south-west

- 3.1.19 A brick-built chimney flue projected from the north façade, at the meeting-point between the Phase 2 and 3 extensions (Fig 32). This chimney was part of the Phase 2 development and evidence from the building's interior suggests that it was made redundant by the later extension. Also at this point dentil bricks were observed, providing a decorative brick cornice below the eaves of the Phase 3 gambrel roof (Fig 33).



Fig 33 The decorative brick cornice below the eaves of the gambrel roof, north façade, looking south-west

- 3.1.20 At the eastern end of the north façade and at attic level could be seen the Phase 1, north-facing gable of the original build of the house. Within this two windows were present and the sills of these were respected by the roof line of the later Phase 2 extension (Fig 34). The easternmost window had been utilised to give access to the modern steel fire escape. A scar ran down the centre of the gable between the windows. This may have been for an external fixing, removed during the construction of the Phase 2 extensions. It is not in the correct position to be a drain pipe, but may have been a copper lightning conductor.

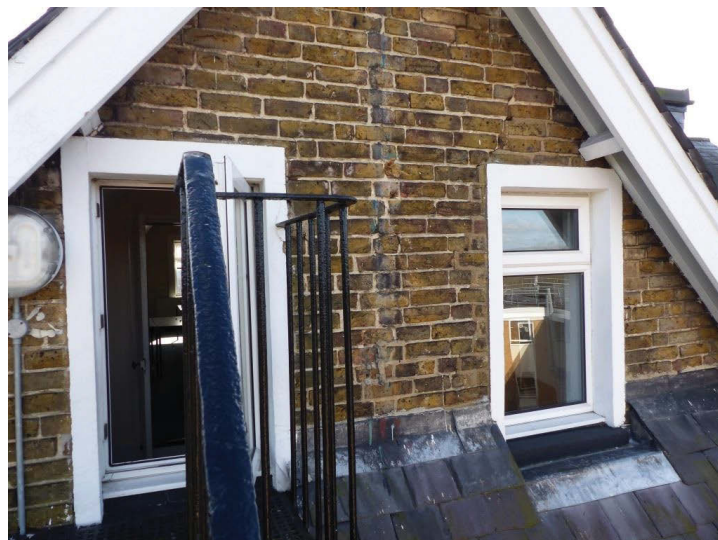


Fig 34 The two windows in the Phase 1 gable, north façade, looking south-west

Western Facade



Fig 35 Supplied elevation drawing of the west façade (Midland Survey Ltd, 2008)

- 3.1.21 For the purposes of description the western façade could be easily separated into two parts (Fig 35), the southern part being the original primary build of Claremont House (Phase 1) and the northern part being the west façade of the Phase 3 extension.
- 3.1.22 The Phase 1 part of the west façade was three storeys in height, reaching a gable for the roof, with barge boarding (Fig 36). It was built using gault bricks in asymmetric Flemish bond, with courses that did not strictly conform to alternating between header and stretcher bricks, but occasionally stretchers were laid in pairs or threes. A small section of brick cornice (matching that seen on the southern façade), was visible returning round the original north-west corner of the Phase 1 building between 1st and 2nd floor levels (Fig 37). The majority of this decorative element was no longer visible, but it doubtless continued below the Phase 1 roof.
- 3.1.23 There were three window openings in this portion of the façade, one on each floor, all off-set to the north of centre (Fig 36). The attic or 2nd floor window differed from the other two, being a casement window with a concrete lintel and was probably a later addition. The ground floor and 1st floor sash windows were narrower, with black painted stone sills and segmental arches, formed of two courses with the lower being rowlock bricks (laid on end) and the upper course formed of header bricks, the same as the southern façade. Above the ground floor window could be seen the scar of a sun shade, comparable to examples on the southern façade. A fourth former window opening at basement level had been converted into a vent for the basement boiler room. Ventilation had been originally provided for the basement by the incorporation of a series of brick-sized, cast iron-covered air vents.



Fig 36 The west façade, looking east



Fig 37 A detail from a photograph of the west façade, note the fragment of cornice below the bargeboard and roof eaves in the centre of the photograph. Note also the gablet of the Phase 2 roof on the left

- 3.1.24 The northern and Phase 3 extension of the west façade was two storeys in height and projected out slightly further from the line of the Phase 1 structure (Fig 38). It was built in a regular Flemish bond using gault bricks. The slate-covered gambrel roof of the 1st floor level abutted what would have been the original north elevation of the building. The bay window at ground floor level had a substantial brick-built plinth, capped with sandstone. Above, there were two sets of tripartite windows at 1st floor level. There was a small gablet on the ridge of the gambrel roof, representing the end of the earlier roof of the Phase 2 extension (Fig 37).



Fig 38 The bay window of the Phase 3 extension, looking north-east



Fig 39 The north end of the west façade, looking northeast

- 3.1.25 At the north end of the west façade three windows sat within a sunken panel in the brickwork with a segmental arch (Fig 39). Above this and below the gambrel roof-line was a dentilled cornice, matching the fragment seen on the north façade (compare Fig 39 and Fig 33).

The roof

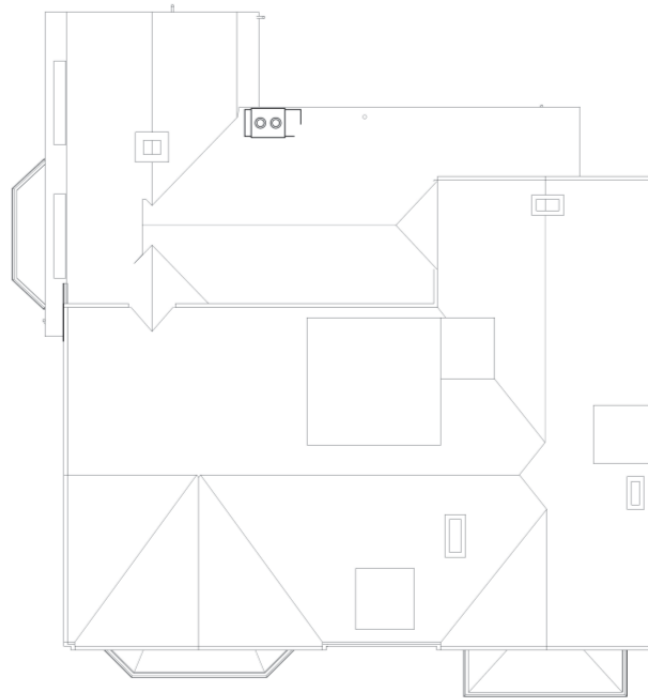


Fig 40 Supplied plan of the roof at Claremont (Midland Survey Ltd, 2008)

3.1.26 The slate covered roof of Claremont was a fairly complex combination of varying designs and ridge heights, due to the phases of additions to the building. The three phases of development of the building is evident in the roof plan, with the initial roof being formed from two double pitched roofs at right angles, one running north-south, the other east-west (Fig 40). The two roofs had different ridge heights and are of different sizes. The west-east pitched roof is the largest, with a south facing gabled dormer at its western end (Fig 40). A square, flat roof had been added to the north face of the west-east roof. This formed an attic space for water tanks and was probably added after the conversion of the building to use as a school.



Fig 41 The two south-facing gables looking north. The larger example on the left is the gabled dormer. That on the right is the smaller gable end of the north-south roof.



Fig 42 The Phase 1 north-south roof, looking west

- 3.1.27 The smaller north-south roof was gable ended at both ends. Though smaller at the southern end it mirrored the gabled dormer (Fig 41). The difference in ridge height of the two roofs could be seen looking west where the tip of the larger roof could be seen, forming a small hip-end, sitting on top of the smaller ridge (Fig 42).
- 3.1.28 The Phase 2 roof abutted the northern side of the Phase 1 roof and took the form of a smaller and lower double pitched roof, which was interrupted by the original Phase 1 roof at its eastern end (Fig 43).



Fig 43 A composite photographs of two images, showing three phases of roof. The Phase 1 gable and part of the ridge can be seen on the left. In the centre is the double pitch Phase 2 roof. On the right is the Phase 3 gambrel roof.

- 3.1.29 The phase 3 gambrel roof adjoined the Phase 2 roof at right angles at its western end. It was lower in height and as a result the former gable end of the phase 2 roof was reduced to a gablet visible just above the roof line of the later roof (Fig 44).



Fig 44 The gablet of the Phase 2 roof, visible above the ridge of the later Phase 3 gambrel roof, looking east

3.2 Interior

Basement

- 3.2.1 The basement at Claremont did not extend under the whole building but was limited to the south-western part (see basement plan, Fig 53). However it extended beneath roughly two-thirds of the original extent of the building (ground floor rooms GF3 and GF4 being the only original rooms not basemented). The basement was accessible via an entrance below the southern porch (see Fig 17). This led to a lobby area (room B1) and here two WCs had been fitted in the south-west corner with timber partitions between them (Fig 45). On the eastern wall were two ceramic sinks, supported by narrow, decorated wrought iron legs. The toilets, timber partitions, sinks and their supporting legs were not original features and were doubtless associated with the use of the building as part of St Helen's School.

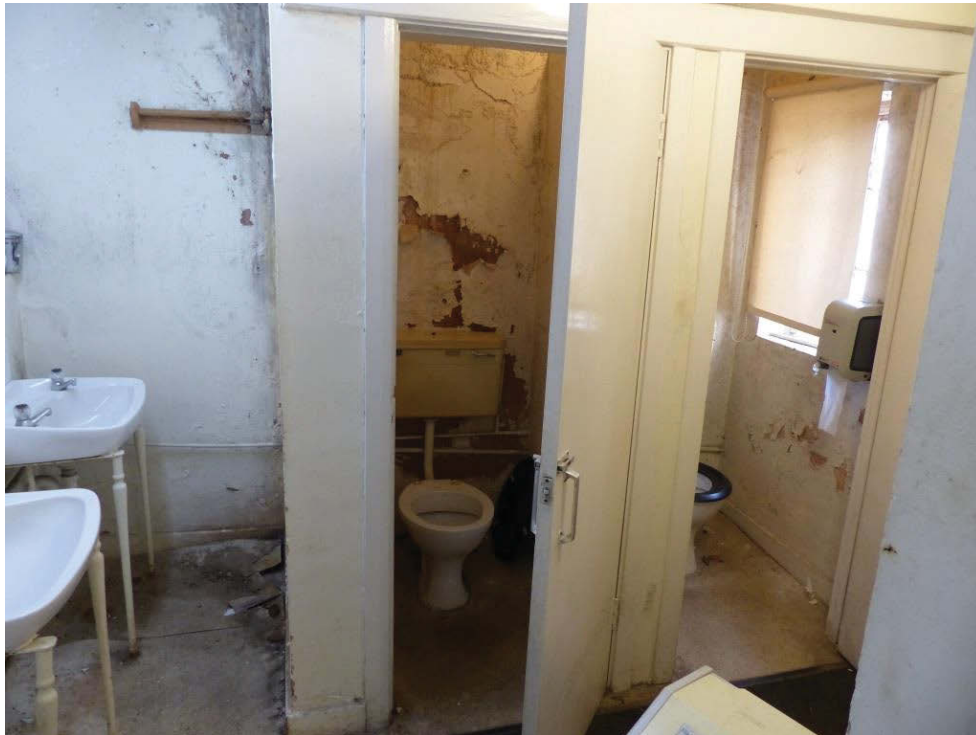


Fig 45 Room B1 of the basement looking south

- 3.2.2 A further noteworthy feature was the ironmongery surviving on the east facing window and the steel window frame (Fig 46). The daisy-patterned window glass is a distinctive type popular in the late 19th-early 20th century and may be original, along with the window and ironmongery.
- 3.2.3 A section of plaster had fallen from the ceiling of room B1, exposing a wrought iron band set within concrete (Fig 47). This provided support for the external landing above, at the top of the entrance steps. These original materials were typical of the construction for a domestic building of this era. Wrought iron was still in common use rather than steel which was still somewhat an experimental material. Steel had begun to be used in large public buildings, or offices as a reinforcing element, particularly in the USA though its widespread use as a structural element in construction was still limited by 1891 in Britain. Wrought iron however, was a trusted material and its properties when used as a tension-supporting beam were well understood.



Fig 46 Ironmongery of the east window in room B1 looking south-east



Fig 47 The wrought iron band exposed in the ceiling of B1, looking south



Fig 48 Room B2 looking north

- 3.2.4 Room B2 was the largest room at basement level (Fig 48), running north to south and accessed from room B1 to the south. A chimney breast was concealed behind shelving on the east wall. An opening at the north end of B2 was without a door, but was probably an original doorway as it provided access to room B3 and its staircase.
- 3.2.5 The staircase, its handrail and lino covering in B3 were clearly late 20th century in style (Fig 49), but likely to be a replacement for an earlier timber structure, which would have linked the basement to the ground floor. These would have been the servants' stairs, which may have emerged somewhere on the ground floor, either below the main staircase, or into a room to the north of the main hall, perhaps corresponding roughly to the site of room G5.
- 3.2.6 Room B4 was a north-south corridor which provided access to rooms B5 and B6. The north wall of this corridor had been knocked through to provide further access to room B3 and its under stairs cupboard. On the basement plans (see Appendix 2) the thickness of this wall can be seen to be greater than that of the doorway to the east between B2 and B3, suggesting it is a continuation of what was originally an external wall at basement-level and perhaps therefore unlikely to have been the sight of a doorway.
- 3.2.7 Room B5 was originally two rooms of similar proportions, divided centrally by a west-east wall (Fig 50). The door between the former northern part of this room and the corridor (B4) was still very much visible, having been simply locked and no longer used. The partition wall between the two rooms had been knocked through at it's the eastern end. The southern part of B5 housed a boiler and a former window opening had been used for ventilation, with the window frame and glass replaced by slats.
- 3.2.8 A feature of significance, relating to the history of St Helen's school was noted in room B5, where a board displaying a former role of honour had been reused as an electrics board. The board was entitled '*Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music Higher Division School Examination*' and though the earliest dates and names were obscured, the latest names dated to 1934, the year St Helen's acquired Claremont House.



Fig 49 Room B3, looking west



Fig 50 Room B5, looking north-west

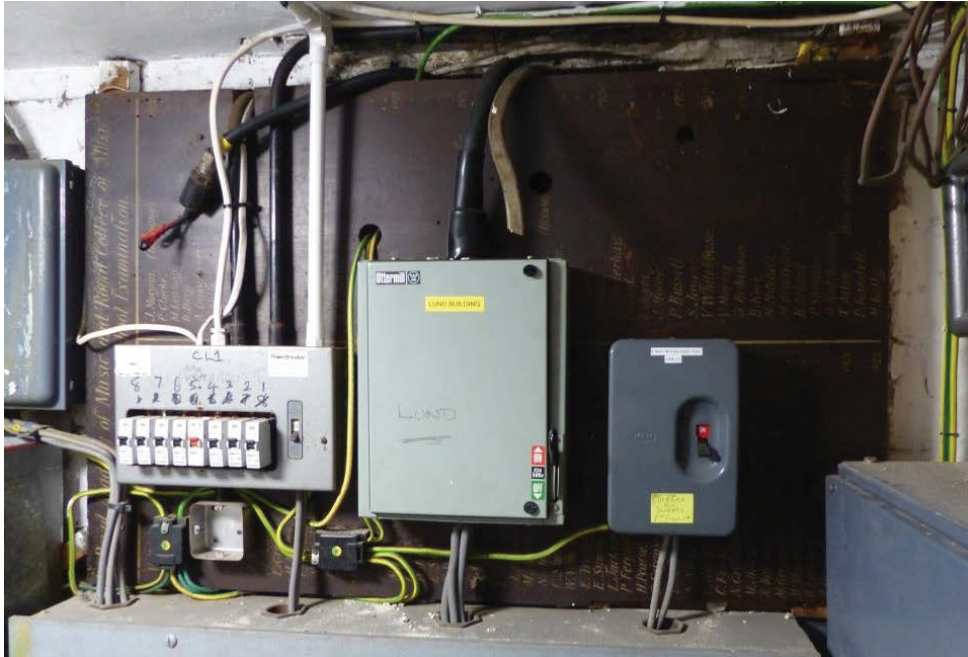


Fig 51 The role of honour for music awards, pre-dating 1934 reused as an electrics board.

3.2.9 Room B6 had a chimney breast in the west wall and natural light entered the room via the south-facing bay window (Fig 52). The chimney breast was slightly wider in B6 at 1.76m, than the example in room B2 (1.68m).



Fig 52 Room B6, looking north-west

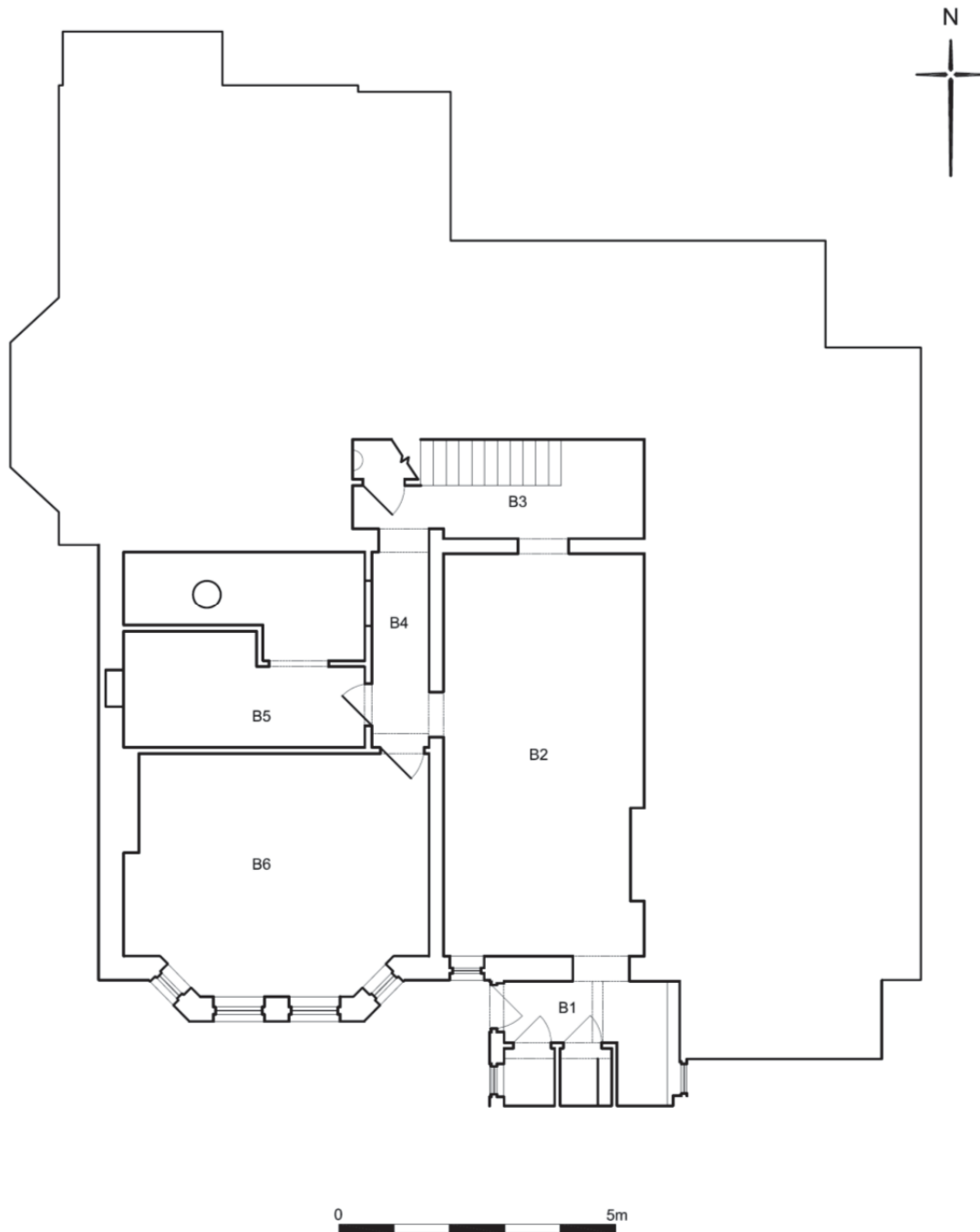


Fig 53 Plan of the basement at Claremont

Inferences on the basement

- 3.2.10 As was typical for the period, the basement would have functioned as the service area for the household in the original layout and use of the building. We know that in 1902, there were three members of the Hignett family residing at Claremont (perhaps two parents and one child), while three servants were already in residence and a fourth, a housemaid was being sought for employment (see paragraph 2.3.6.)
- 3.2.11 It would have been here in the basement that the food preparation, storage, cooking and washing was undertaken by the staff, while other items, such as cutlery, coal and wine would perhaps have been stored. Though little remains in terms of original

features in the basement, it is possible to infer the original functions of the various rooms, from their size, position and features such as chimneys and windows.

- 3.2.12 As it continued to do so, room B1 formed a lobby or vestibule between the basement and the outside, leading directly into B2. Heavier items and perhaps some coal and firewood for the fireplaces may have been stored in this area, perhaps brought in from a separate and external main coal shed.
- 3.2.13 Room B2, long in shape and ideal for a long table, with its fireplace smaller than that of B6, would perhaps have served as the servants hall. Here the staff would have undertaken various tasks on a long table, such as polishing shoes and boots, polishing cutlery and preparing some foods prior to cooking. Cutlery and crockery were perhaps stored here on shelves or in dressers along the walls. The room would have also been used by the staff for meals, eaten of the same long table. It would have been in this room that a bell panel could have been kept, allowing the staff to respond to needs from the family.
- 3.2.14 Room B3, housed the servants stairs and the below stairs cupboard. There may well have been further storage in this area. Room B5, divided as it was into two, probably formed a pantry and scullery. The northern part of B5 without a window probably formed the pantry, where food was kept cool, while the southern part may have been the scullery where dishes were washed and any other washing activities undertaken that required water. No water supply was noted in room B5 however and it may be that initially water was brought in from an outside pump by hand. Room B6 would have perhaps functioned as a kitchen, with its large fireplace housing a stove and cooking range. The bay window would have provided natural light by which meals could be prepared.

The Ground Floor

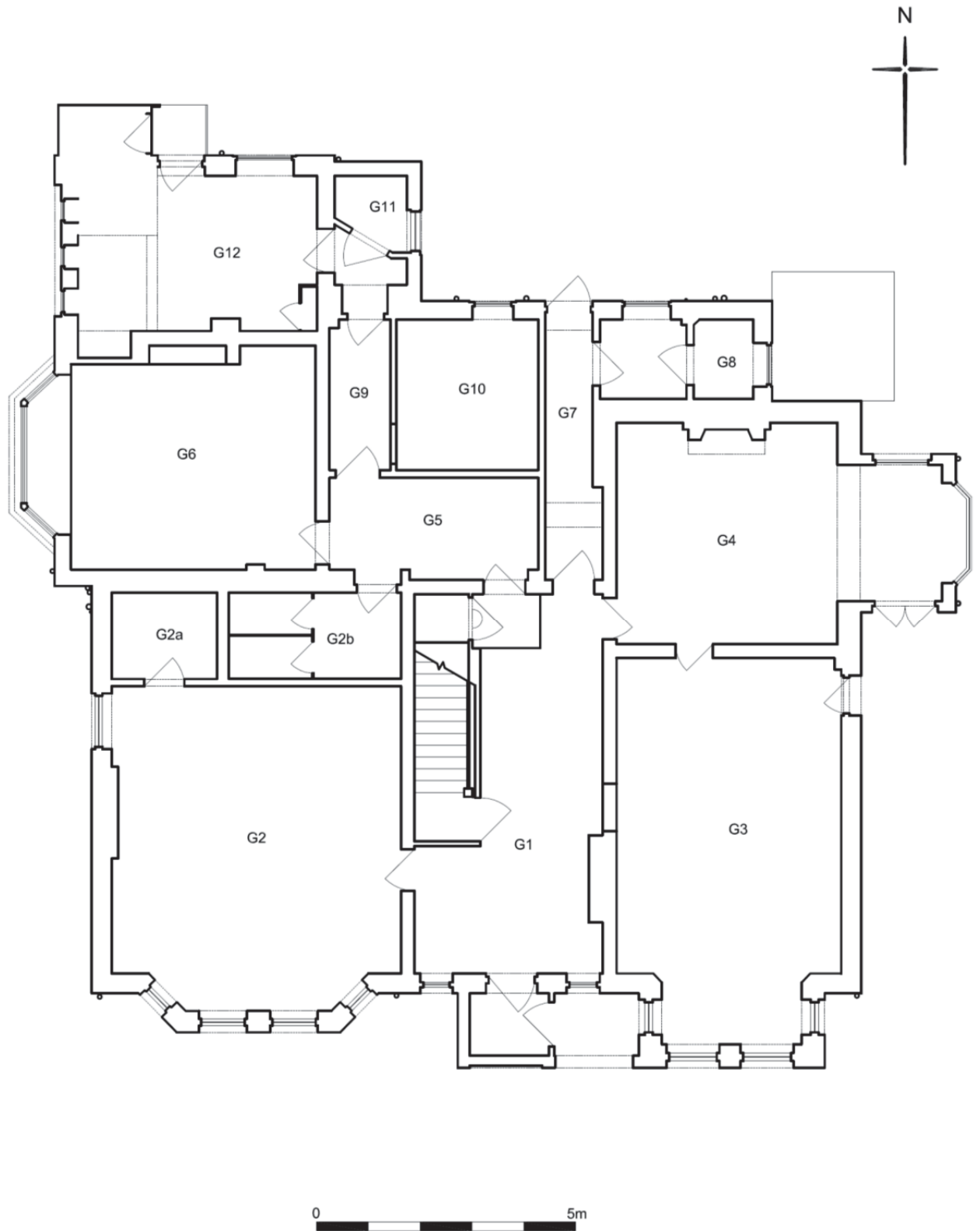


Fig 54 Ground floor plan at Claremont

- 3.2.15 The principal access to the ground floor via the southern porch led into the main hall (room G1, see Fig 54). In the original configuration of the ground floor all other rooms were accessible from this rectangular room. On the eastern wall was a chimney breast which was obscured by a school display board. Adjacent to the chimney breast was a door, locked and no longer used, which would have given access into room G3.



Fig 55 Room G1, looking north. The chimney breast is on the right with the adjacent disused doorway

- 3.2.16 Room G1 retained much of its decorative scheme in the form of oak panelling, though in areas where this had not been obscured by modern fittings it had been painted over with white gloss paint (Fig 57).
- 3.2.17 The panelling and doors were recorded in detail during the survey and reached a height of 2.23m from the level of the floor (Fig 56). At floor level was a skirting board above which were small panels up to dado height. Above this was a taller band of panels topped by a moulded cornice. Above the panelling and up to ceiling height there was no further decoration. On the western side of room G1 was the original main staircase. This is described fully in paragraph 3.2.28 .
- 3.2.18 At the northern end of room G1 were two doors leading to rooms G7 and G5 (Fig 58). It is possible that in Phase 1 before the construction of the northern annexes the eastern example originally provided a back door and led to the exterior.
- 3.2.19 Room G4 was also accessed from the north end of room G1, via an original doorway. The room was square in plan, but with box bay window to the east (Fig 59). As mentioned previously in the description of the exterior the box bay structure was built in stock bricks using a different bond to the rest of the east façade, which may indicate it is a later addition, though this seems unlikely. It can be seen in (Fig 59) that the moulded picture rail respected the opening of the box bay window, which could indicate that they were both original features. The moulding on the skirting board within room G4 was identical to that recorded in room G1 (See drawing below), suggesting this was a surviving part of the original or early decorative scheme.

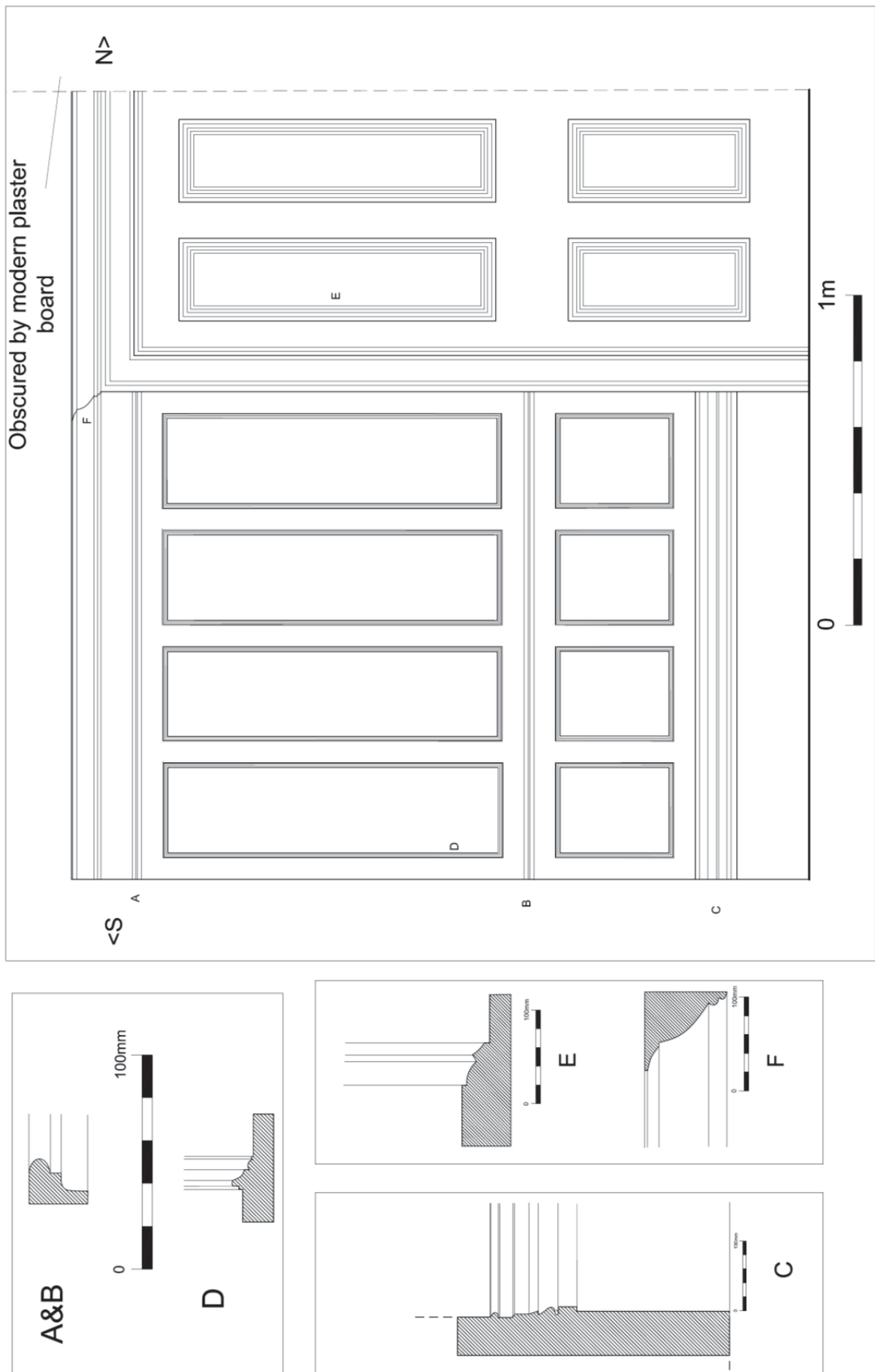


Fig 56 Drawing showing details of the panelling and moulding in room G1, south west corner



Fig 57 A section of panelling in the south west corner of room G1, looking west



Fig 58 The north end of room G1, looking north



Fig 59 Room G4 looking east



Fig 60 Fireplace in room G4, looking north

3.2.20 Room G4 had two further features of note. A chimneybreast with an ornate timber fireplace, with red ceramic fire-surround was situated in the north wall (Fig 60). This north wall was originally the north external wall of the building. To the east of the fire place was a large safe, with a makers emblem, which read the following:

E. Hipkins & Co
Dudley
Inflexible

3.2.21 Brief desktop research into the manufacturer and type of safe, revealed an almost identical example for sale on an antique dealers web site, made in 1890 by Hipkins & Co, who were based at Kateshill Works, Dudley, West Midlands. The door was 4" thick and it had one interior drawer with lock and bore the Hipkins fire-proof label with crest: "Dieu et mon droit", as did the example at Claremont. (www.1stdibs.com/furniture)

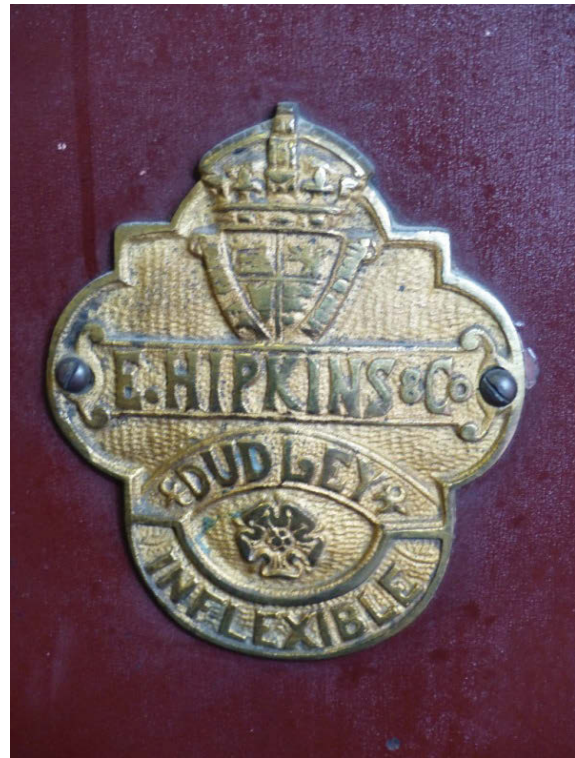


Fig 61 Safe in the north-west corner of room G4, looking north-east and a detail of its crest

3.2.22 If the 1890 date of manufacture of the comparable antique example can be considered appropriate to the example at Claremont, it is possible that this feature was a part of the furnishings of the original occupants. This is perhaps made more plausible when one considers the difficulty in moving a heavy safe and it is perhaps the case that safes never move particularly far. The house was known to have been built for a solicitor, who may have indeed found use for a Hipkins safe.

- 3.2.23 Room G2 occupied the SW corner of the ground floor and was being used as a storage area at the time of the survey. Little remained of the original decorative scheme apart from the skirting board and picture rail. The northern end of the room had been separated by a partition to form rooms G2a and G2b



Fig 62 Room G2 looking south-east

- 3.2.24 Room G2a was a walk-in storage cupboard accessed from room G2, while G2b was a small WC accessed separately from the north via room G5, where a doorway had been knocked through the former external north wall. In both G2a and G2b the original picture rail was visible, left in-situ when the partition walls were added. In the original scheme therefore room G2 would have been larger, occupying the full length of the original ground floor on this western side of the building.
- 3.2.25 Room G3 on the opposite eastern side of the ground floor had originally been accessed from the main hall (G1), via a now non-operational door in its western wall. A doorway, with modern timber surround had been inserted into its north wall providing access from room G4. There was no chimney breast within room G3, though a fire place (later removed) may have been situated in the west wall of the room sharing the flue with the fireplace of room G1. This area within G3 was obscured by shelving and a desk.
- 3.2.26 Room G3 did however have earlier features of interest. A decorative plaster ceiling survived in good condition throughout the ceiling (Fig 63). The moulding on the skirting board within G3 was identical to that seen in rooms G1 and G4. An early, 2-pin electrical plug socket was noted in the north wall (Fig 64). A glazed door in the east wall led to a small garden terrace (as described previously in paragraph 3.1.9). The window light above the door had a central, lozenge-shaped pane and could be opened, with a hinge at its base (Fig 65).
- 3.2.27 The surviving decorative scheme (in particular the skirting boards) and the configuration of doors indicated that the layout of rooms G1, G3 and G4 was original, the only modification perhaps being the closing up of room G3's western door to the hall and the insertion of a doorway between G3 and G4.



Fig 63 The decorative plaster ceiling in room G3



Fig 64 The early electrical socket in the north wall of room G3, looking north



Fig 65 The window light above the door to the small garden terrace, room G3, looking east.

3.2.28 Room G5 was accessible from the northern end of G1 and provided an anteroom between the main part of the building and its north-west extension. It is likely that in the original scheme there was a small room here containing a staircase. This would have been the back-stairs, used by the staff to gain access to all floors. This staircase survived in a fragmentary way at Claremont, with a modern stairway leading to a dead end in the basement (the replacement of an original stair case, (paragraph 3.2.5) and traces of a staircase on the 1st floor (paragraph 3.2.57). However, here on the ground floor the staircase had been completely removed.



Fig 66 Room G6, looking north-west



Fig 67 Variations in the skirting board in room G6. The earlier example from the bay window area is on the left, with the later example from the former fireplace on the right.

- 3.2.29 The two door surrounds in room G5, leading into rooms G6 and G9, were of a different decorative form to those seen in rooms G1, G2, G3 and G4. Their later style being a fitting scheme for the later extension.
- 3.2.30 Room G6, part of this later extension, had a bay window to the west, with a former fire place in its north wall, converted as storage space and fitted with shelves (Fig 66). There were two varying types of skirting board used within G6, both smaller and simpler than those seen in the main rooms of the ground floor. The variation occurred around the fire place, where a later though slightly more elaborate moulding had been used (Fig 67).
- 3.2.31 The size and depth of the fire place in G6 was considerable in relation to the size of the room itself. As a result it is possible to suggest that when built, this room could have been used as a ground floor kitchen, replacing the basement kitchen. A blocked doorway originally leading to G12, was evident to the east of the fireplace in G6, while to the west of the fireplace was a high level fitted cupboard.
- 3.2.32 Room G9, to the north of G5 formed a north-south corridor, which gave access to G10 and G11. Evidence suggested that G9 and G10 had originally been one room as a dado rail with timber panelling below ran on the west side of the corridor (G9) only, but it also continued eastwards within room G10 (Fig 68). It is worthy of note that the chimney stack mentioned previously in the description of the exterior would have originally served this room (see fig 32 and paragraph 3.1.19). However, no visible trace of the fireplace survived in the north wall of G10.
- 3.2.33 A doorway at the north end of G9 led into G11 and then on to G12. These two areas had been modernised to form a sick room and accommodation for a nurse. This area could be accessed from the exterior. Despite the modern chip-board covering in G12, an earlier wall covering of white glazed tiles could be seen beneath. The glazed tiles continued in room G11 where an iron air-vent was also noted (Fig 69).
- 3.2.34 The glazed tiles suggest that G12 may have been a scullery, with the smaller G11 and its air vent forming a pantry. In the intended original plan these would have only been accessible from the blocked doorway in the former kitchen (G6), while as mentioned previously, rooms G9/G10 would have been a single room with a fireplace.



Fig 68 The dado rail running from the corridor G9 into room G10, interrupted by the modern door frame, looking south



Fig 69 The air vent in room G11, looking south. Note the glazed tiles painted over

- 3.2.35 The remaining areas on the ground floor were corridor G7 leading to the WCs within G8, while the corridor terminated at an external doorway at its north end. Corridor G7 had a portion of early patterned and textured wall paper set below a dado rail (Fig 70). Corridor G7 had three different styles of dado rail, the earliest perhaps being a small fragment of moulded rail adjacent to the latest example, a plain late 20th century form (Fig 70). The third type, also moulded but less elaborate than the first ran along the west wall of G7.



Fig 70 The textured wallpaper and two of the three types of dado rail in corridor G7

- 3.2.36 The WCs in room G8 were modern, but perhaps replacements of an earlier WC as the ironmongery on the door was of some age and included a fitted sliding lock (Fig 71).

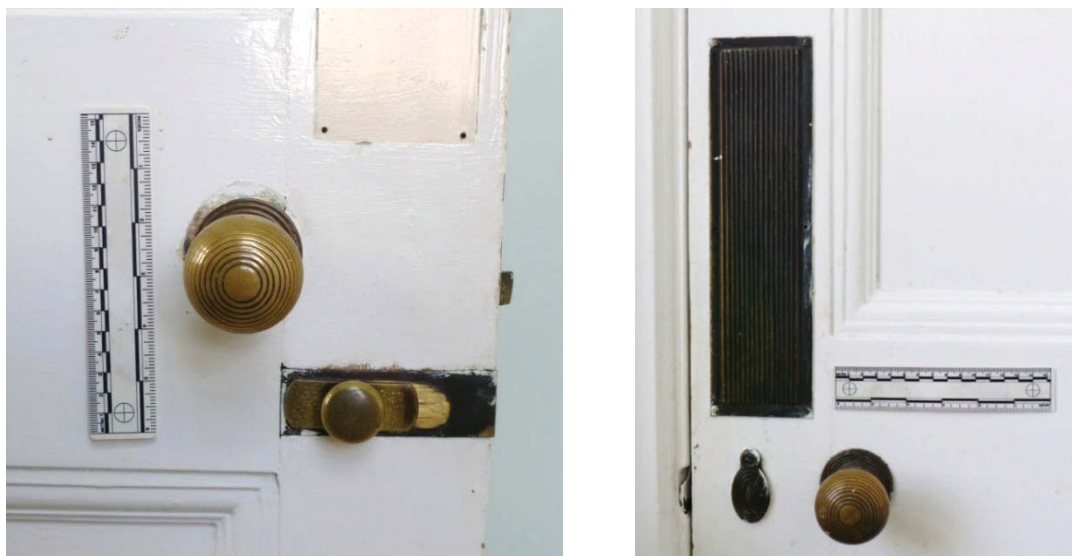


Fig 71 Ironmongery on either side of the WC door in G8

Staircase

- 3.2.37 The original main staircase was situated on the western side of room G1 at ground floor level. This was highly decorated but had been almost completely obscured by modern panelling throughout, but it survived in its entirety up to 2nd floor level. To avoid repetition the full extent of the staircase will be described here. Where visible, the handrail, balusters, newel posts and pendants of the staircase could be seen to have been constructed in a dark, hard wood, such as Mahogany.
- 3.2.38 Throughout the staircase the treads and risers of the steps had been covered with modern carpeting. However, the decorated newel post remained exposed on the ground floor (Fig 72). On ground and 1st floor levels (including the flight up to the 2nd floor) the staircase featured twisted balusters (Fig 73). These were a mimic of the late-mid 17th century style which first appeared in Sussex in 1652, reaching a peak in popularity in the 1690s (Hall 2005). The style, as this example shows was revived and popular in the late 19th century.

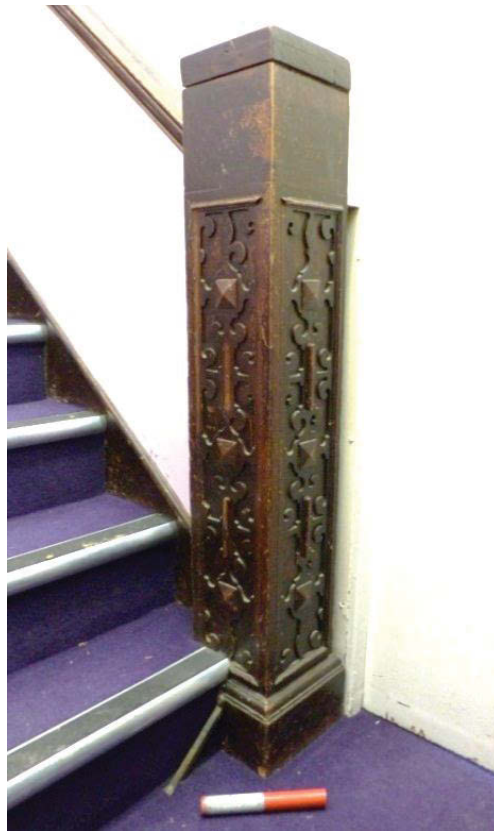


Fig 72 The decorated newel post at ground floor level

- 3.2.39 On the flight from ground to 1st floor level the staircase went through a dog-leg turn of 90° with a small landing before the final flight up to 1st floor. Here were two more newel posts, which had squared finials, but did not have the carved decoration seen on the ground floor (Fig 74). The ceiling above this flight had decorative plasterwork in the form of lozenges in panels.
- 3.2.40 At 1st floor level the staircase had again been boarded over (Fig 75). A small shelf had been added onto the section of level handrail, presumably for storage of school materials. The flight from ground to 1st floor was also decorated with two carved pendants, one of which survived undamaged (Fig 76).



Fig 73 Twisted balusters, left on the ground floor behind a modern glazed partition, right on the 1st floor leading up to the 2nd floor level



Fig 74 The flight from ground to 1st floor. Left, a less decorated newel post looking north-west. Right, decorative plaster work on the ceiling above the stairs



Fig 75 The staircase on the 1st floor landing, looking north-west

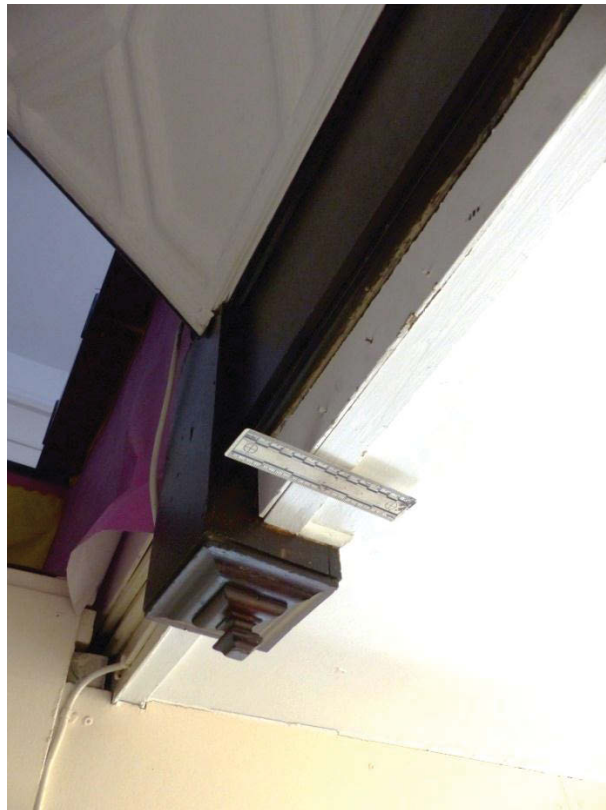


Fig 76 One of the two pendants on the ground to 1st floor flight.

- 3.2.41 However, a different style of pendant with a sphere, was used in the 1st floor structure of the staircase at ceiling level (Fig 77). The 17th century styled reproduction staircase, with its twisted balusters continued for the initial flight up to 2nd floor level. However, from then on there was a notable change in style.
- 3.2.42 The balusters on the 2nd floor were obscured by modern boarding and could not be observed, but a simpler handrail was used at 2nd floor level. In addition, the newel posts, though decorated did not share the late 17th century style reproduction seen elsewhere. The decoration of the newel posts was instead more customary for the late 19th century (Fig 78). Clearly, at 2nd floor level the staircase was intended for use by the serving staff within the household, who would have had sleeping accommodation on the 2nd floor.



Fig 77 Two spherical pendants in the ceiling at 1st floor level, looking north-west



Fig 78 Newel posts at 2nd floor level, looking south-west.

- 3.2.43 At the top of the flight of stairs from 1st to 2nd floor was a small inoperable window of two panes. Above this was a much larger tripartite window. A subtle diagonal scar affecting the plasterwork could be seen on both the east and west walls of the staircase in this area (Fig 79). This scar, running up from roughly the sill level of the tripartite window, indicated the pitch of the original roof line as built in 1891.
- 3.2.44 Originally the small two pane window would have provided natural light for the top of the flight from 1st to 2nd floor. But the stairs at 2nd floor level had undergone a fairly drastic alteration with the restructuring and enlarging of the roof during the addition of the first of two annexes to the north. The 2nd phase alterations included the provision of the much larger tripartite window, though the original two pane window was also kept, leading to a rather odd arrangement.
- 3.2.45 The flat light of wired glass above the stairs visible in Fig 79 was a modern addition relating to the use of the building by the school. Above this a final steeper flight of modern steps, with a turned balustrade led into a small attic compartment where the water tanks were situated.



Fig 79 The view of the staircase area at 2nd floor level looking north-west. The original, two pane window is at bottom-centre. Note the diagonal scar on the wall, indicating the line of the former roof pitch. Steps up to the attic water tanks are on the left.

1st Floor

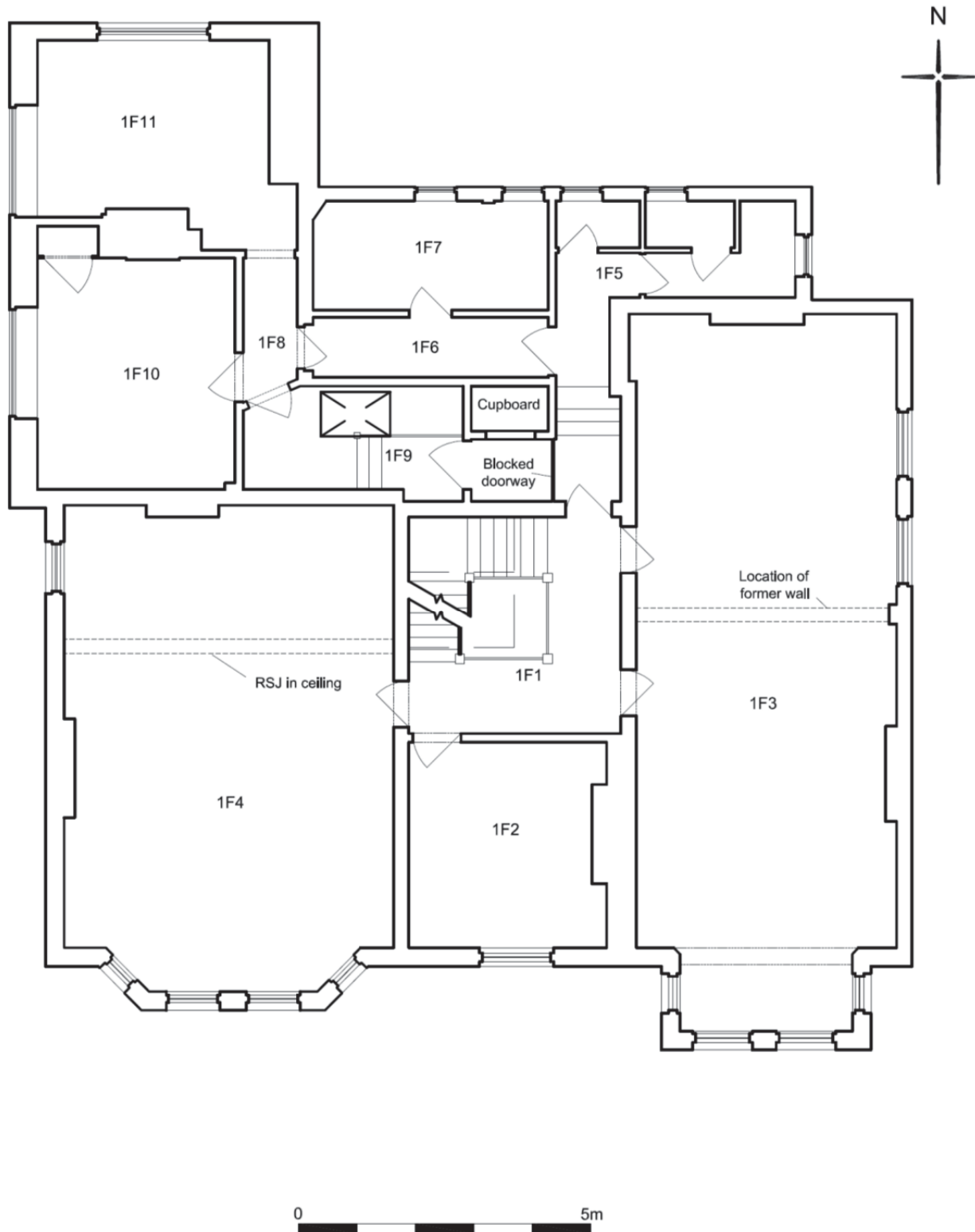


Fig 80 1st floor plan at Claremont

3.2.46 The 1st floor landing (Room 1F1) was square in plan with the staircase in the north-west corner and the landing forming a reversed 'L' shape in plan. It was from this central point that the principal rooms of the 1st floor were accessed, along with the

annexe to the north.

- 3.2.47 The smallest principal room was 1F2, which had a set of timber French doors (possibly original), which led out onto the small balcony formed by the roof of the entrance porch. In the east wall was a chimney breast and fire place where a gas fire had been installed. To the left hand side of the fire place was a bell pull, which would have been used for summoning members of staff. This was the only example found during the survey, but it is highly likely that other bell pull switches were present throughout the main rooms of the house. The bell pull system would have used copper wires and hinges weighted with lead weights, all hidden behind skirting boards. The network of wires ran through walls and floors, to ring a bell in the 'below stairs' area and alert a member of staff that they were required. In addition the picture rail within 1F2 was more elaborate than the examples seen elsewhere in the house. a row of dentils had been added below the typical moulded rail (Fig 83).



Fig 81 Room 1F2 looking south-east



Fig 82 Left, the fireplace in 1F2 looking east and right, a detail of the bell pull



Fig 83 The picture rail in room 1F2, looking north-east



Fig 84 Room 1F3, looking south

- 3.2.48 Room 1F3 ran north-south along the eastern side of the 1st floor with a box-bay window to the south (Fig 84). Evidence indicated that room 1F3 had originally been two separate rooms divided by a west-east partition wall. The ceiling of the southern part of 1F3 had been decorated with textured and patterned wall paper (Fig 87). This along with the moulded coving came to an abrupt end at a point roughly in the middle of the room. This was where an original partition wall, probably of timber stud construction and lath and plaster covering had been removed. Within the room were two chimney breasts, one on the north wall, the second on the east wall and these would have originally served the two rooms.
- 3.2.49 Both original doors from the landing (1F1) were still present, the obsolete example being the northernmost and still in plain view, though locked and obstructed by a desk within room 1F3. The handle and lock of this obsolete door were noteworthy as no similar example was seen in the rest of the building (Fig 87).

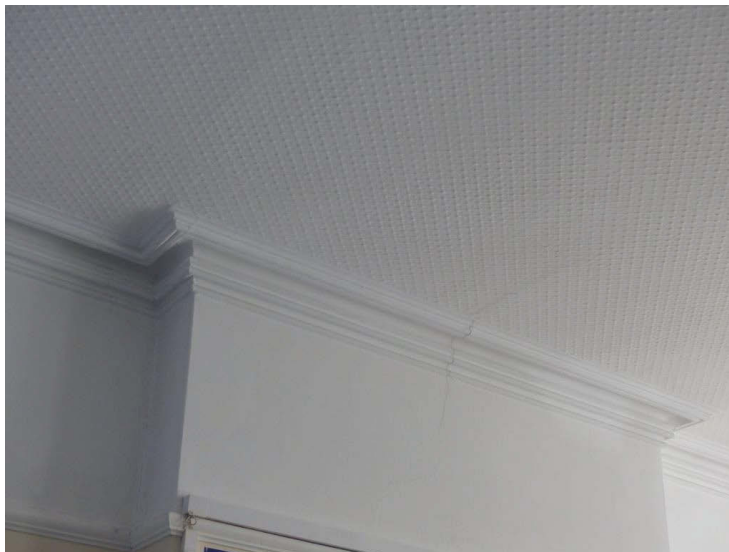


Fig 85 The patterned wallpaper on the ceiling of the southern part of 1F3, looking south-east towards the top of the chimney breast



Fig 86 the end of the decorative scheme indicating the site of a removed partition wall, room 1F3, looking north-west



Fig 87 The door handle of the obsolete door to the former northern part of 1F3.

- 3.2.50 Room 1F4 was situated in the south-west part of the 1st floor with a south-facing bay window (Fig 88). The room had two chimney breasts, one on the west wall, the second on the north wall. An RSJ had been inserted in the ceiling roughly two-thirds of the distance from the south wall (Fig 89). This along with the position of a second, smaller sash window at the north end of the west wall suggests that like room 1F3, the room had originally been divided into two, probably by a timber stud wall with lath and plaster covering.
- 3.2.51 At the southern end of the room the bay window was framed by a decorative timber Tudor arch with fluted carving on the jambs (Fig 90 and Fig 91). This feature had been painted white as had the rest of the room, during its use by the school.
- 3.2.52 If it can be assumed that the principal rooms on the 1st floor were planned as bedrooms for members of family, then room 1F4 is likely to have been the master bedroom. The original division of the room at its northern end is of interest as this would have created a small room, accessible only from the bedroom rather than from the hall. This smaller room would have had its own fire place and window and probably functioned as an en-suite dressing room serving the master bedroom.



Fig 88 Room 1F4 looking south



Fig 89 Room 1F4, looking north-west. Note the two chimney breasts, while the boxed-in modern RSJ can be seen in the ceiling running from the centre to the right of the photograph



Fig 90 The timber, Tudor arch in front of the bay window, looking south-west



Fig 91 A detail of the fluted jambs and the impost of the Tudor arch, room 1F4, looking south-east

- 3.2.53 The rear extensions to the building were accessible from the 1st floor via a door in the north wall of the landing (room 1F1). This doorway led into north-south running corridor 1F5, which descended three steps and in turn led to modern WCs and an east-facing window which provided access to the fire escape.
- 3.2.54 A door in the centre of corridor 1F5 opened westwards into corridor 1F6, which gave access to room 1F7. The partition between 1F6 and 1F7 was made of modern plaster board indicating that earlier it may have been one open space, which had since divided. Room 1F7 had been converted and used as a kitchenette and in the north-west corner was a corner chimney breast, though the fire place had been blocked and tiled over. This fireplace would have been served by the chimney on the north façade, mentioned previously in paragraph 3.1.19 (see also Fig 32).
- 3.2.55 At its western end corridor 1F6 opened out into corridor 1F8, which ran north-south. This provided access to rooms 1F10 and 1F11, both of which shared a chimney stack. The fire place and its surround within room 1F10 survived as did an adjacent fitted cupboard. These two rooms were being used as storage for school furniture and boxes of documents at the time of the survey and these obscured the corresponding fireplace within room 1F11.
- 3.2.56 At its southern end corridor 1F8 led into room 1F9. This area perhaps reveals the most about the former way the building functioned, when used as a private residence. Room 1F9 had been recently converted to provide a washroom, part of the private school staff accommodation, housed within the northern annexe. In the original design of the building, as built in 1891 room 1F9 housed the 'back stairs', which provided access for serving staff to the 1st floor. Access to the main landing (1F1) and the family bedrooms was through the landing's north door (mentioned previously, paragraph 3.2.53). At the eastern end of 1F9 was a boarded over doorway linking it with 1F5 (see location on the 1st floor plan, Fig 80).



Fig 92 Room 1F9, looking east

- 3.2.57 There was a notable change in level within room 1F9, where the remnants of the servants 'back stairs' led up to the 1st floor level of the landing and principal rooms of the building (Fig 92). At the eastern end of 1F9, adjacent to the blocked doorway with 1F5, was a large cupboard (see its location on the 1st floor plan, Fig 80). This is likely to have been a linen cupboard for the storage of bed sheets and blankets. Its position here, would have been out of site of the principal landing (1F1), but easily accessible by the chamber maids.
- 3.2.58 The room was lit with a skylight in the roof, while at a high level was an inaccessible door, which would have led into the northern half of the attic space (Fig 93). This attic was part of the 2nd phase annexe and the doorway is therefore not part of the original 1891 fabric. However, its style would indicate that it is part of the pre-St Helen's school use of the building. There may at one point have been a short steep staircase up to this doorway, but no traces were visible during the survey.



Fig 93 Room 1F9, looking west

2nd Floor

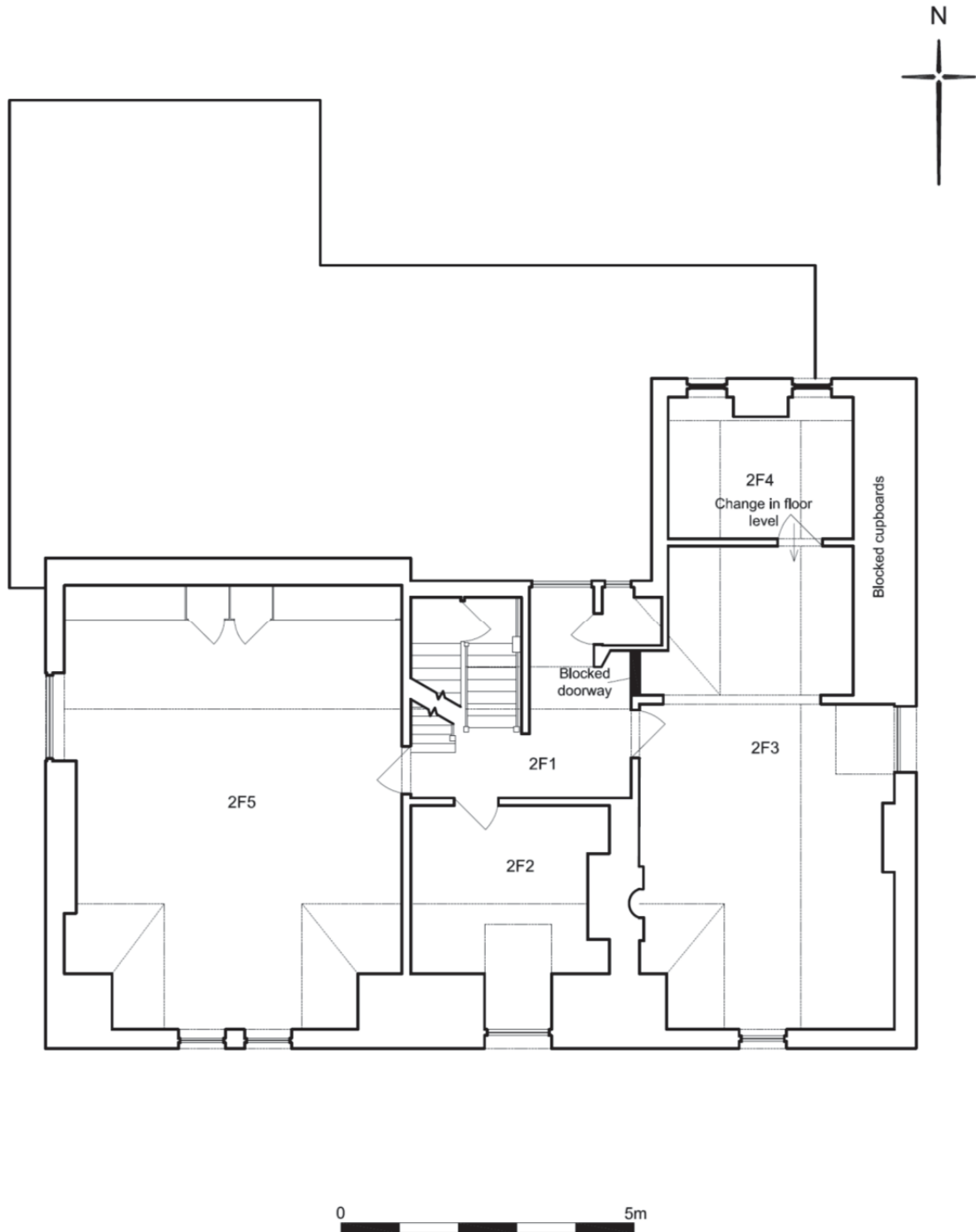


Fig 94 2nd floor plan at Claremont

3.2.59 The 2nd floor at Claremont was accessible from the top of the main staircase only (see paragraph 3.2.42 in the section on the staircase). The roof space above the stairwell had been converted, with a flat roof cutting the north pitch, to provide a small room to contain water tanks, which was accessible via a short steep staircase (Fig 95)

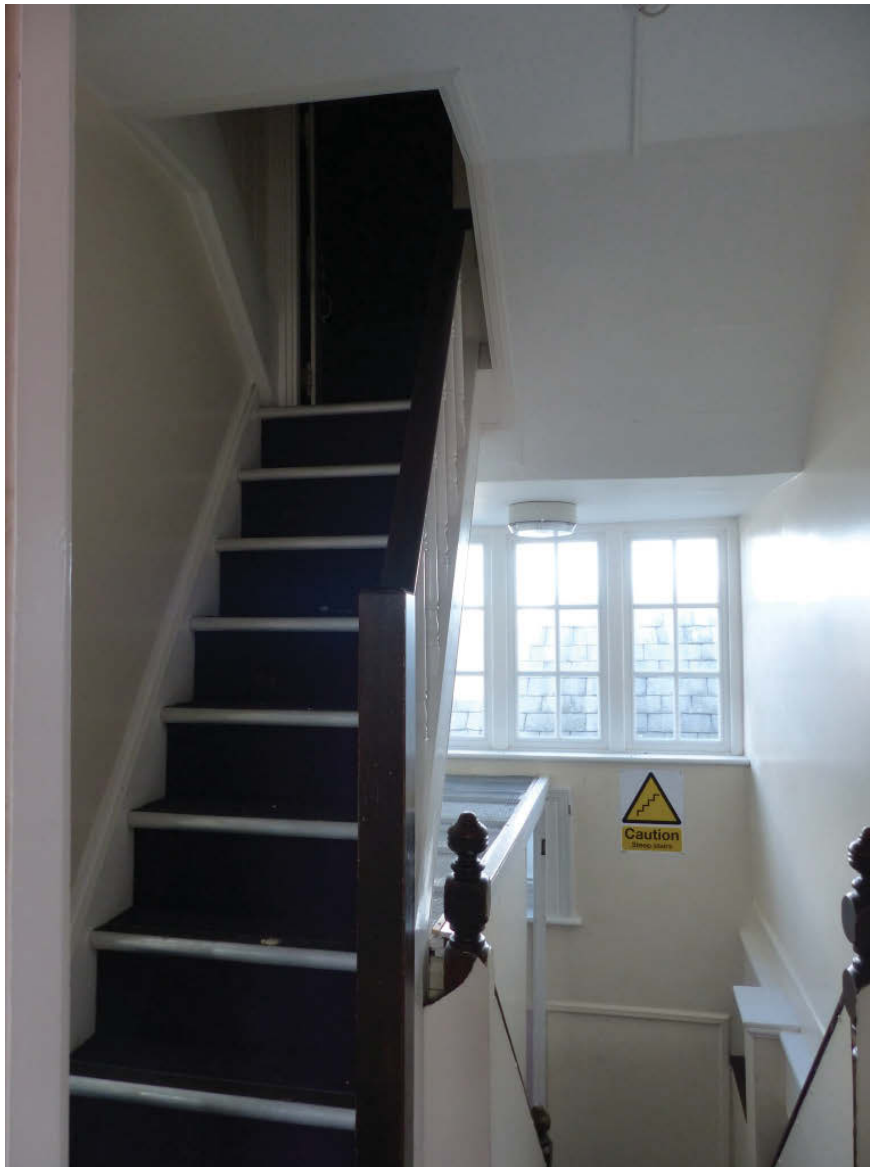


Fig 95 The top of the staircase at 2nd floor level, looking north

- 3.2.60 The 2nd floor landing 2F1 gave access to the other attic rooms and in terms of layout, the 2nd floor plan was confined to the extent of the original building as neither of the two phases of additions had a 2nd floor level. Throughout the 2nd floor little in the way of original features such as skirting boards remained, though a fitted cupboard was present on the landing (2F1).
- 3.2.61 Room 2F2 to the south of the landing was illuminated with natural light from a south-facing dormer window, while a blocked fireplace was situated in the east wall (Fig 96). Room 2F5 to the west was the largest of the 2nd floor rooms, occupying the entire roof space of the original western wing of the building (Fig 97).
- 3.2.62 At the southern end of room 2F5 was a series of fitted cupboards in the roof space above the eaves, while a mullion window was situated adjacent to the fireplace in the west wall (Fig 98). This window was a later addition being unlike the other windows in the east façade (as discussed previously in paragraph 3.1.23).



Fig 96 Room 2F2 looking south-east



Fig 97 Room 2F5, looking south



Fig 98 Room 2F5 looking west

- 3.2.63 Room 2F3 occupied the eastern wing of the 2nd floor (Fig 99). At the southern end of the room was a small fireplace, set in the eastern wall with an original fire surround (Fig 100). In addition, the flue from the 1st floor fireplace below on the opposite eastern wall was visible as a chimney breast, though there was no sign that this had ever been an open fireplace in room 2F3. To the north the room narrowed, as a series of fitted cupboards in the eaves on the east wall had been blocked.
- 3.2.64 Evidence suggested that 2F3 had original been divided into two separate rooms. The room was divided into two parts by west-east wall, the top part of which remained, while a wide opening had been inserted. (Fig 101). The opening out of room 2F3 from two spaces into one may have been required to provide the school with dormitory accommodation for boarders, who are known to have been housed in the building after its purchase by St Helen's school

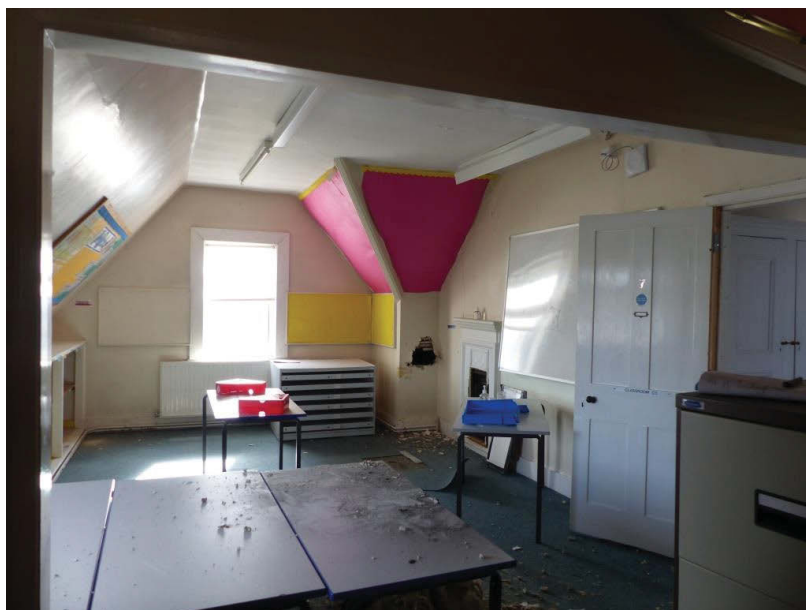


Fig 99 Room 2F3 looking south



Fig 100 The fireplace in the west wall, looking east, room 2F3



Fig 101 Room 2F3 looking south

- 3.2.65 An original doorway into the northern part of room 2F3 had been blocked with plasterboard (see Fig 92. This division of the space into two separate rooms would have been similar to the arrangement on the 1st floor below. However, in order for the two parts of 2F3 to function as two rooms natural light along with a fire place would have been required. These were both located within room 2F4, which had been partitioned off from 2F3 with a lath and plaster wall.
- 3.2.66 There was a change in floor level at this point with 2F4 being slightly lower. This was due to the fact that there were two sets of timber joists, one above the other, below the floor of room 2F3, while there was only one set below 2F4. The two sets of joists below 2F4 are doubtless a set of ceiling joists, overlain by floor joists, while the joists of 2F4 acted as both ceiling and floor joists. It is uncertain why the north end of this east wing at attic level should have a slightly lower floor and it may be that the floor was repaired and replaced during the extensive remodelling of the 2nd floor.
- 3.2.67 The fireplace within 2F4 was situated between two windows and while the decorative style of the fireplace suggested that it too had been remodelled. The fire place shared the northern chimney stack of room 1F3 below.



Fig 102 The windows and fireplace at the north end of room 2F4 looking north.

3.3 Conclusions

- 3.3.1 Through the archaeological recording and analysis of Claremont House it is possible to place it within its historical context, as a late Victorian villa built as a speculative development on former manorial estate land. At the time of the building's construction, the Northwood area, at one time remote and rural, was being opened up by the arrival of the Metropolitan Railway. Claremont was built as a fitting home for a respectable, well-to-do gentleman, his family and staff, who worked in the City of London. Claremont was one of the first homes to be constructed on the former Eastbury Estate lands and was set within gardens and grounds with a long carriage drive, which opened out into a circle allowing vehicles horse-drawn vehicles to turn around. The house was set on a height above Green Lane, which provided fine views to the south.
- 3.3.2 As was typical of the time, the house was constructed with the strict confines that distinguished social class. In addition the house was built to be able to accommodate the staff employed to maintain a small family, while the principal areas were occupied and used day-to-day by the family.
- 3.3.3 These principal areas were limited to the ground floor and the 1st floor. The ground floor would have had a main hall, dining room and drawing room, with a smaller parlour. It can be inferred that perhaps G3 was the dining room, G2 a drawing room while G4 was the smaller parlour. The main staircase was again only for use by the family to pass between ground floor and 1st floor levels. The staff staircase at the north end of the building gave access to the main hall. Cooked meals, cutlery and crockery along with coal and wood for fires would have been brought up from the basement level below via this staircase, once situated in room G5. Bell pulls would have been located probably adjacent to the fire places in the principal rooms to summon staff as required.
- 3.3.4 The basement would have been the centre of the staff activities, with facilities for cooking and storage of food and other necessary items. The staff would also be able to assemble, probably in room B2, while tradesmen and grocer-boys would come to the basement entrance in B1 below the main porch.
- 3.3.5 The family bedrooms were located on the 1st floor and there were probably three such bedrooms in all, 1F4 and 1F3, the latter divided into two rooms. The main room or master bedroom, was probably 1F4, with what may have been an en-suite dressing room and a panoramic view to the south from its large bay window. A similar view would have been afforded from the room occupying the southern part of 1F3, while the room occupying the northern part would have had views to the east. Room 1F2 was much smaller and may have been used as a day room or nursery. Staff would have accessed the 1st floor via the servants' staircase in 1F9, with its adjacent linen cupboard.
- 3.3.6 As the servants' staircase extended only as far as the 1st floor, the staff would have been allowed to move about the 1st floor landing in order to reach the staircase up to 2nd floor level, a continuation of the main stairs. On the 2nd floor level the attic rooms would have provided accommodation for the staff. The rooms were large, indeed in some respects as large as those of the family on the 1st floor below. It is likely that the rooms were intended to be shared, perhaps with separate rooms for male and female staff, while the smallest 2nd floor room, 2F2 may have been reserved for the head of staff, such as the housekeeper.
- 3.3.7 At some stage two extensions were added to the northern side of the building during two phases of development. Documentary archive research has not been able to produce definitive dates for these two additions, but due to their addition to the northern part of the house they seem to have been added to increase the service area of Claremont. The first extension (Phase 2) expanded the site of the servants'

staircase and provided WC facilities, along a corridor that led to the back of the building. On the 1st floor again the extension was to the service area of the house, perhaps providing a further bedroom for a member of staff.

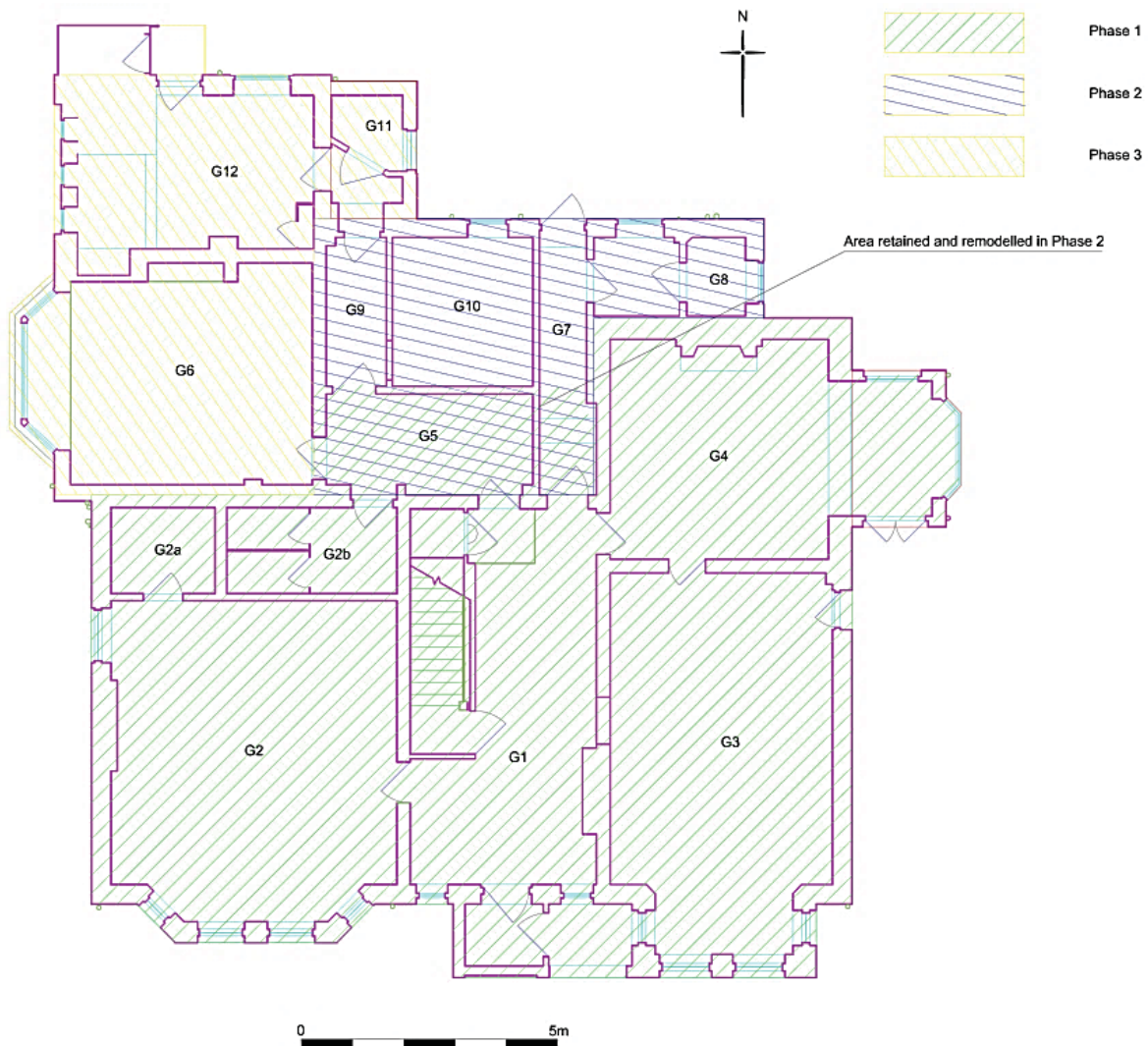


Fig 103 A phase plan of the ground floor of Claremont

3.3.8 The first annexe may well have been added during the 21 period between the construction of the building and the year of the 1912 OS map. The OS map does not show the house in any great detail (Fig 104), but its overall shape in plan is similar to that which can be seen as a combination of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas in the plan above (Fig 103)



Fig 104 Enlarged detail of Claremont from the 1912 OS map. Compare the shape with the Phase 1 and 2 areas in the phase plan above.

- 3.3.9 The second extension (Phase 3) provided a new kitchen area (G6), with larger spaces for use as a pantry and scullery (G11, G12), along with perhaps a new servants hall (G5/G9/G10). The former servants' rooms in the basement probably changed in use at this stage, with the space perhaps being used as a cellar for storage.
- 3.3.10 The 1st floor of the phase 3 extension provides even more accommodation space. In effect a separate apartment was added to the north-west corner of the building. The overall plan is shown again, without much detail in the 1938 OS map and it can be seen to closely resemble the final building, with all three phases (Fig 105).



Fig 105 Enlarged detail showing Claremont from the 1938 OS map.

- 3.3.11 The Phase 3 extension is known to have been used by the school to provide on-site accommodation for two members of staff and 27 boarders (Heritage Statement, 2016). It seems possible that the Phase 3 extension was added in the period between the purchase of Claremont by the school in 1934 and the surveying of the OS map of 1938.
- 3.3.12 There were numerous features throughout Claremont that it is possible to suggest were contemporary with the Victorian Villa period. These have been described

within the text in detail. There were also many features recorded that provide evidence of how the building had been converted to use by St Helen's School. Changed made to the fabric of the building include the removal of walls and the opening out of spaces on the 1st and 2nd floor, along with the provision of WCs and cloakrooms on the ground floor. Fire places were removed and closed off with a couple of exceptions, while panelling and other wall and ceiling coverings were overpainted in white and the main staircase was boxed in.

- 3.3.13 On the 1st and 2nd floor of the building were observed small, hand-drawn notices, presumably by pupils at the school (Fig 106). These were positioned adjacent to light switches in order to remind people of the need to switch off lights.

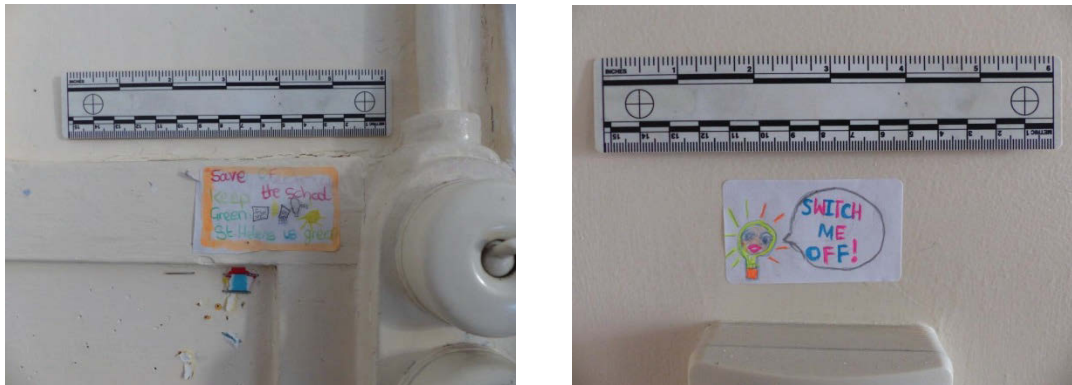


Fig 106 Notices by light switches on the 1st and 2nd floors.

3.4 Outcomes

- 3.4.1 The overall objectives for the project were set out in the WSI (Section 2.1). The standing building recording project has successfully produced a comprehensive photographic record, investigated analysed and described the fabric elucidating its use and structural history using appropriate archaeological methods. Documentary and published sources for the building have been studied while a detailed record of the existing building in its condition prior to demolition, has been produced.
- 3.4.2 In addition to the overall objectives, the specific research aims below were set out in the WSI and are reproduced in this report (in Section 1.3) These have been successfully answered by the standing building survey as follows.
1. *Is there any surviving evidence (either physical or documentary) for a building on the site prior to the construction of Claremont House?*
There is no evidence for a building on the site prior to the construction of Claremont and it seems likely that Claremont House was the first building to have been built there.
 2. *Are there any features of interest surviving either internally or externally, from the 1st phase of occupation of the building, the late Victorian villa phase? These may be decorative or structural, for example coving, wainscoting or panelling, staircases, door and window frames, etc.*
There are numerous features both internally and externally that can be confidently assigned to the Phase 1 occupation of the building, the Victorian Villa phase. These have been discussed in detail in this report.
 3. *What evidence is there to show that the building was enlarged to the north? What was the estimated date of this extension and what was its likely purpose?*
The evidence for the enlargement of the building to the north has been described in detail throughout this report. The exact dates for these additions are unknown and further research may provide more definite answers. However it seems probable that the 1st extension was built prior to 1913 to

provide better facilities for the servants employed within the household. The second extension may well have been added after St Helen's School purchased the building, to provide accommodation for members of staff.

4. *How has the building been modified in order to provide usable space for the school? Is there any evidence to show the different uses to which the building has been put by the school (accommodation, teaching space, etc)?*

The details of how the school had modified the building have been discussed in detail in the text of the report. Areas in the attic appear to have been opened out perhaps initially to provide dormitory accommodation, while ground floor and 1st floor areas have also had some rooms jointed together and partition walls removed to provide classroom space.

4 Publication and archiving

- 4.1.1 Information on the results of the survey will be made publicly available by means of a database in digital form, to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic research.
- 4.1.2 In view of the potential of the material it is suggested that a summary on the results of the Standing Building Survey project, possibly including figures or photographs, should appear in the annual round up of the *London Archaeologist* or a similar and appropriate academic journal.
- 4.1.3 The site archive of original records will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA) within 12 months of the end of the survey. They will be stored under the site code EBY17.

5 Acknowledgements

- 5.1.1 Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) wishes to thank the client St Helen's School for commissioning this report. In addition MOLA wishes to thank Alison Steel for arranging site access and all the staff at St Helen's for their help during the survey. The recent plan drawings were produced by IID Architects. Further elevation drawings were produced by Midland Survey Ltd in 2008. Both sets of drawings were supplied to MOLA by the client. The photographs were taken by the author who was aided in the on-site recording by Azizul Karim of MOLA.

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7 OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-283235

Project details

Project name	Claremont House
Short description of the project	MOLA undertook a Level 3 record of Claremont House, St Helen's School, Hillingdon. Claremont house was built as a late-Victorian Villa style family residence in 1891 in Northwood, on land formerly part of the Eastbury Estate. The area had been remote and rural until the coming of the Metropolitan Railway and the opening of Northwood Station in 1887. The Eastbury Estate was broken up and plots of land auctioned off. Claremont House was built on one of these providing a home for a family and servants, with rail access to the City of London. The house had been extended to the north in two episodes. The first to provide better facilities for the serving staff. The second extension may have been built in the mid 1930s, to provide separate staff accommodation for teaching staff of St Helen's School. The house remained in private ownership and domestic use until it was bought by St Helen's School in 1934 and used to accommodate boarders and staff. After the school was evacuated during the Second World War the building was briefly occupied by a London insurance firm, before the school returned after the War. The building remained in school use until 2017 and was recorded prior to demolition and the construction of a new building on the site.
Project dates	Start: 07-03-2017 End: 21-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	EBY17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	DETACHED HOUSE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure","Annotated Sketch"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HILLINGDON NORTHWOOD Claremont House, St Helen's School
Postcode	HA6 3AS

Study area	288 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 09305 91535 51.611543371703 -0.421234971874 51 36 41 N 000 25 16 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	DAVID SORAPURE
Project director/manager	Michael Smith
Project supervisor	David Sorapure
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	St Helen's School

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	EBY17
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	EBY17
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Claremont House Standing Building Survey Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sorapure, D.
Date	2017

Issuer or publisher	MOLA
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Text with colour photographs and drawings. Unpublished client report.
<hr/>	
Entered by	David Sorapure (dsorapure@mola.org.uk)
Entered on	20 April 2017

9 Appendix 1

Table 1 List of site records made on 07.03.17 (EBY17)

Sheet Number	Initials	Description
1	AK	Notes on west elevation
2	AK	Notes on west and north elevations
3	AK	Notes on north elevation
4	AK	Notes on roof
5	DS	Measured sketch of panelling on ground floor (room GF1), left (west) of main entrance.
6	DS	Measured sketch of typical 1st F door surrounds and moulding details seen in rooms 1F2, 1F3, 1F4 and 1F5
7	DS	Notes on staircase between 1st & 2nd floors. Sketched phase plan
8	DS	Notes and annotated supplied plan of basement
9	DS	Notes and annotated supplied plan of ground floor
10	DS	Notes and annotated supplied plan of 1st F
11	AK	Notes and annotated supplied plan of 2nd F
12	DS	Notes and annotated supplied plan of 2nd F
13	AK	Notes and annotated supplied east elevation drawing
14	AK	Notes and annotated supplied south elevation drawing

Table 2 list of photographs on site on 07.03.17 (EBY17)

Archive Number	JPG	Description	Direction of view
025617001	P1040212	SOUTH ELEVATION CLAREMONT HOUSE	N
025617002	P1040214	SOUTH ELEVATION CLAREMONT HOUSE	N
025617003	P1040215	WINDOW ABOVE PORCH, SOUTH ELEVATION CLAREMONT HOUSE	N
025617004	P1040219	WINDOWS TO THE SOUTH, CLAREMONT HOUSE	N
025617005	P1040220	BAY WINDOWS TO THE SOUTH CLAREMONT HOUSE	NW
025617006	P1040221	PARTIAL VIEW OF THE EAST ELEVATION CLAREMONT HOUSE	NW
025617007	P1040223	EAST ELEVATION CLAREMONT HOUSE	SW
025617008	P1040224	STEEL STAIRCASE ON THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CLAREMONT HOUSE	SW
025617009	P1040226	CORNICE DETAIL, CLAREMONT HOUSE	SW
025617010	P1040227	PARTIAL VIEW OF NORTH ELEVATION, CLAREMONT HOUSE	S
025617011	P1040230	WEST ELEVATION CLAREMONT HOUSE	E
025617012	P1040232	WINDOWS TO THE WEST, CLAREMONT HOUSE	NE
025617013	P1040235	MEDICAL ROOM DOOR IN THE NORTH ELEVATION, CLAREMONT HOUSE	S
025617014	P1040238	CHIMNEY STACK IN THE NORTH ELEVATION OF CLAREMONT HOUSE	SW
025617015	P1040239	FRONT STAIRSCASE NEWEL, CLAREMONT HOUSE	NW
025617016	P1040240	PATIO OUTSIDE THE PORCH, CLAREMONT HOUSE	NW
025617017	P1040241	PANELLING IN THE WEST WALL OF GROUND FLOOR HALLWAY (ROOM G1)	W
025617018	P1040242	PANELLING IN THE WEST WALL OF GROUND FLOOR HALLWAY (ROOM G1)	SW
025617019	P1040243	GROUND FLOOR HALLWAY	NE
025617020	P1040244	ARCHITRAVE ABOVE THE PANELLING IN ROOM G1	NE
025617021	P1040245	NORTHERN END OF THE GROUND FLOOR HALLWAY	N
025617022	P1040246	DOORS AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE HALLWAY	
025617023	P1040247	GLAZED PANELS TO PROTECT THE STAIRWELL	W
025617024	P1040248	GROUND FLOOR ENTRANCE HALLWAY	S
025617025	P1040249	INTERNAL VIEW OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE	S
025617026	P1040250	STAIRCASE NEWEL POST ON THE GROUND FLOOR	
025617027	P1040252	STAIRCASE NEWEL POST ON THE GROUND FLOOR	
025617028	P1040254	STAIRCASE NEWEL POST ON THE GROUND FLOOR MEZZANINE LANDING	
025617029	P1040257	FIREPLACE IN G4	NE
025617030	P1040259	IRON SAFE IN G4	NE
025617031	P1040260	FIREPLACE IN G4	NW
025617032	P1040261	BAY WINDOW TO THE EAST IN G4	E
025617033	P1040263	SKIRTING IN ROOM G4	NW
025617034	P1040264	DOOR TO THE EAST FROM G3	NE
025617035	P1040267	CEILING IN ROOM G3	S
025617036	P1040268	SKIRTING AND ELECTRIC SOCKET IN G3	N

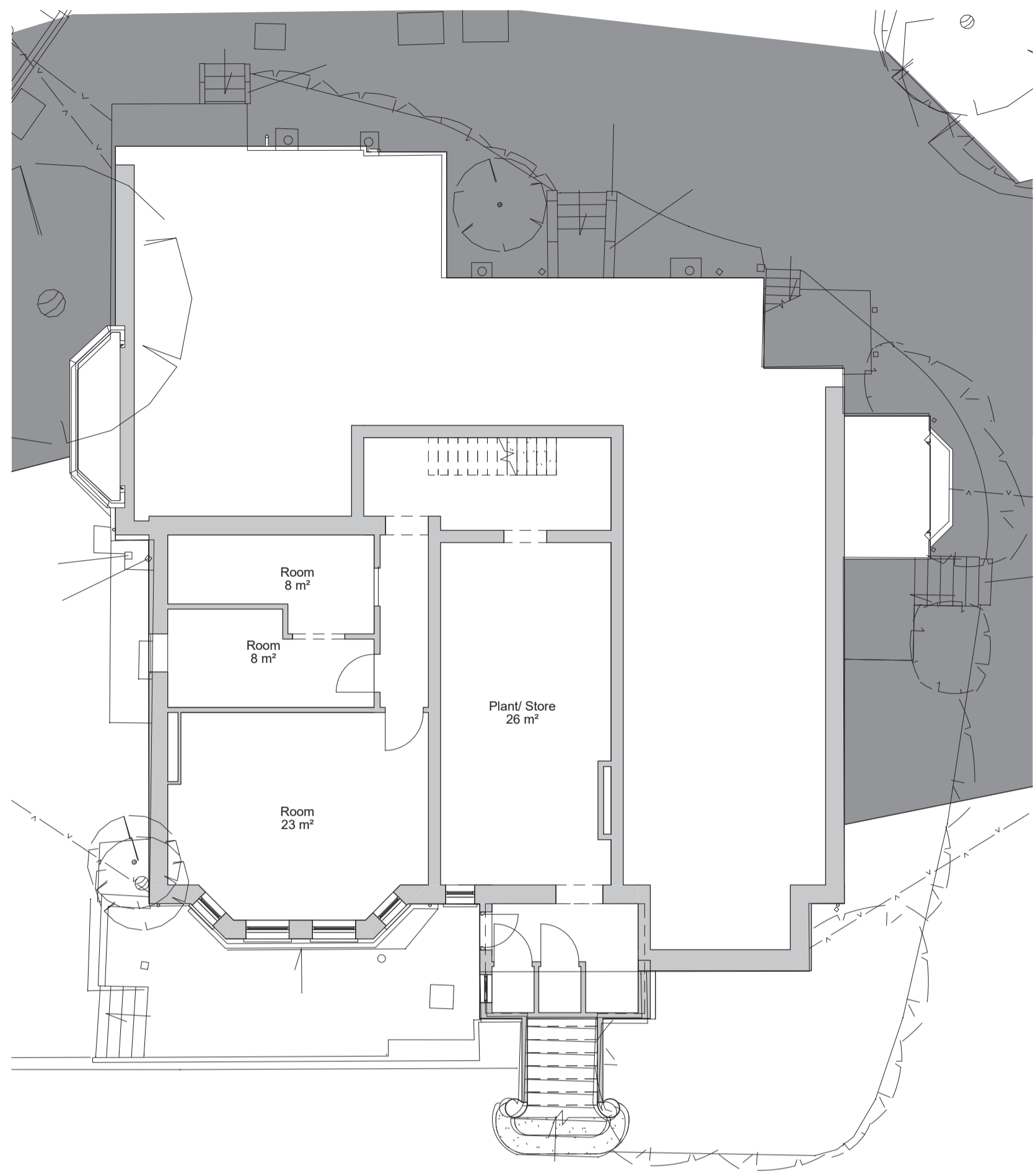
025617037	P1040269	INTERIOR OF G3	S
025617038	P1040270	BLOCKED FIREPLACE IN THE EAST WALL OF G3	SE
025617039	P1040271	RADIATOR IN G3	
025617040	P1040272	TOPLIGHT ABOVE THE DOOR TO THE EAST IN G3	E
025617041	P1040274	PANELLING IN THE EAST WALL OF GROUND FLOOR HALLWAY (ROOM G1)	SE
025617042	P1040275	ARCHITRAVE IN ROOM G1, BEHIND THE MAIN ENTRANCE DOORS	SE
025617043	P1040276	ARCHITRAVE IN ROOM G1, BEHIND THE MAIN ENTRANCE DOORS	SE
025617044	P1040277	PICTURE RAIL IN G4	NE
025617045	P1040278	PICTUIRE RAIL IN G4	NW
025617046	P1040279	DOOR TO UNDERSTAIRS CUPBOARD	W
025617047	P1040280	DOOR TO UNDERSTAIRS CUPBOARD	W
025617048	P1040281	ROOM G5	NW
025617049	P1040282	ROOM G2, PICTURE RAIL	
025617050	P1040283	ROOM G2	SE
025617051	P1040284	ROOM G2	SE
025617052	P1040285	ROOM G2	
025617053	P1040286	BAY WINDOW IN ROOM G2	S
025617054	P1040287	BRICKWORK IN THE JAMB OF THE GROUND FLOOR ENTRANCE	
025617055	P1040288	MOSAIC BAND IN THE TUCCO DADO ALONG THE PORCH WALL	NE
025617056	P1040289	WINDOW TO THE WEST IN THE PORCH	W
025617057	P1040291	ROOM G7	N
025617058	P1040292	ROOM G8	E
025617059	P1040293	DOOR HANDLE IN ROOM G8	E
025617060	P1040294	DOOR HANDLE IN ROOM G8	
025617061	P1040295	ROOM G8	SE
025617062	P1040296	DADO RAIL G7	W
025617063	P1040297	DOOR TO ROOM G6, VEW ROOM G5	W
025617064	P1040298	DOOR FRAME TO ENTER ROOM G6	W
025617065	P1040299	MAKERS BADGE IN SAFE IN G4	
025617066	P1040300	DADO RAIL IN G8	NW
025617067	P1040301	DADO RAIL IN G8	S
025617068	P1040302	ROOM G12	SW
025617069	P1040303	EXPOSED TIMBER & RSJ G12	S
025617070	P1040304	PICTURE RAIL & TILES G11	E
025617071	P1040305	VENT & TILES IN G11	S
025617072	P1040306	TILES EXPOSED IN G12	S
025617073	P1040307	DADO RAIL IN G9 AND G10	S
025617074	P1040308	BAY WINDO TO THE WEST IN ROOM G6	NW
025617075	P1040309	ROOM G6	SE
025617076	P1040310	ROOM G6 SKIRTING	SW
025617077	P1040311	DADO RAIL IN THE NORTH WEST CORNER OF ROOM G6	NW
025617078	P1040312	DISUSED FIREPLACE IN ROOM G6	N
025617079	P1040313	ROOM G6 SKIRTING	NW
025617080	P1040314	ROOM G6	NW
025617081	P1040316	RILES EXPOSED IN G12	S
025617082	P1040317	WALLPAPER AND DADO RAIL IN ROOM G7	E
025617083	P1040318	WALL PAPER AND DADO ROOM G7	E
025617084	P1040319	WEST FACING ELEVATION OF THE PORCH AND EXTERNAL ENTRANCE TO THE BASEMENT	E
025617085	P1040320	WASH BASINS ON DECORATIVE CAST IRON STANDS IN B1	
025617086	P1040321	WINDOW TO THE EAST, B1	SE
025617087	P1040322	LATCH TO THE WINDOW TO THE EAST IN B1	SE
025617088	P1040323	INTERIOR OF B1	S
025617089	P1040324	IRON BAR IN CEILING OF B1	
025617090	P1040325	INTERIOR OF B2	N
025617091	P1040326	DISUSED STAIRCASE IN THE BASEMENT LOCATED IN B3	NW
025617092	P1040327	INTERNAL VIEW OF B2	S
025617093	P1040328	INTERNAL VIEW OF B4	N
025617094	P1040329	INTERIOR OF B6	SW
025617095	P1040330	INTERIOR OF B6	NE
025617096	P1040331	INTERIOR OF B6, PROJECTED CHIMNEY BREAST IN NORTH-WEST CORNER	NW
025617097	P1040332	OPENING BETWEEN B3 AND B4	E
025617098	P1040334	ELECTRICAL FITTINGS ON THE NORTH WALL OF B3	N
025617099	P1040335	VIEW UNDER OBSOLETE BASEMENT STAIRS LOOKING UP	
025617100	P1040336	UNDERSIDE OF THE DISUSED STAIRCASE INT HE BASEMENT IN B3	E

025617101	P1040337	VIEW UNDER BASEMENT STAIRS LOOKING UP	
025617102	P1040342	NORTH FACING GABLE OF THE EAST ROOF	SW
025617103	P1040343	NORTH FACING GABLE OF THE EAST ROOF	SW
025617104	P1040344	WINDOW IN THE NORTH FACING GABLE OF THE EAST ROOF	SW
025617105	P1040345	FIRE EXIT THROUGH THE WINDOW IN THE NORTH FACING GABLE OF THE EAST ROOF	SW
025617106	P1040346	FIRE EXIT THROUGH THE WINDOW IN THE NORTH FACING GABLE OF THE EAST	SW
025617107	P1040347	NORTHERN PITCH OF THE NORTH ROOF	W
025617108	P1040352	FIRST FLOOR WINDOW TO THE EAST FROM THE EXTENSION	W
025617109	P1040358	INTERNAL VIEW OF 2F5, NOTE INSERTED FIREPLACE AND WINDOWS	N
025617110	P1040365	INTERNAL VIEW OF 2F3	S
025617111	P1040367	INTERNAL VIEW OF 2F3	SE
025617112	P1040369	INTERNAL VIEW OF 2F3	SW
025617113	P1040371	FIREPLACE IN 2F3	W
025617114	P1040372	FIREPLACE IN 2F3	W
025617115	P1040376	INTERIOR OF 2F3	NE
025617116	P1040379	DOOR LOCK ON THE 2F3 ENTRANCE DOOR	W
025617117	P1040381	DOOR LOCK ON THE 2F3 ENTRANCE DOOR	
025617118	P1040386	2F3 ENTRANCE DOOR	NE
025617119	P1040387	WC AND SINK AREA IN 2F1	N
025617120	P1040389	WC AND SINK AREA IN 2F1	NW
025617121	P1040390	STAIRWELL WINDOW TO THE NORTH ON SECOND FLOOR	NW
025617122	P1040391	FORMER ROOF LINE VISIBLE IN THE WEST WALL OF THE STAIRWELL AT 2ND FLOOR LEVEL	NW
025617123	P1040393	STAIRWELL AT SECOND FLOOR LEVEL	N
025617124	P1040395	SECOND FLOOR LANDING 2F1	W
025617125	P1040398	FORMER ROOF LINE VISIBLE IN THE EAST WALL OF THE STAIRWELL AT 2ND FLOOR LEVEL	NE
025617126	P1040399	STAIR FLIGHT DESCENDS FROM 2ND FLOOR LANDING	N
025617127	P1040400	CUPBOARD IN 2F1	SE
025617128	P1040401	SECOND FLOOR HALLWAY, 2F1	NE
025617129	P1040402	INTERIOR OF 2F2	S
025617130	P1040405	DOOR HANDLE ON 2F5 ENTRANCE DOOR	W
025617131	P1040407	INTERIOR OF 2F2	E
025617132	P1040408	2F5 INTERIOR	S
025617133	P1040410	2F5 INTERIOR	SW
025617134	P1040414	2F5 INTERIOR	E
025617135	P1040416	CUPBOARD IN THE ROOF EAVE IN 2F5	NW
025617136	P1040418	2F5 INTERIOR	NE
025617137	P1040419	ELECTRIC SWITCH NEXT TO THE 2F5 ENTRANCE DOOR	E
025617138	P1040420	ELECTRIC SWITCH NEXT TO THE 2F5 ENTRANCE DOOR	E
025617139	P1040421	ELECTRIC SWITCH NEXT TO THE 2F5 ENTRANCE DOOR	E
025617140	P1040422	CHILDRENS DRAWING ON WEST WALL OF 2F1	W
025617141	P1040423	CHILDRENS DRAWING ON WEST WALL OF 2F1	W
025617142	P1040425	DETAIL VIEW OF THE NEWEL POST ON SECOND FLOOR LANDING	SW
025617143	P1040429	WATER TANK STORE ROOM IN THE ROOF ABOVE THE STAIRWELL	NE
025617144	P1040431	STAIR FLIGHT LEADING INTO THE ATTIC SPACE ABOVE THE STAIRWELL	NW
025617145	P1040432	CLAREMONT HOUSE, VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST	NW
025617146	P1040437	CLAREMONT HOUSE, VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST	NE
025617147	P1040439	CLAREMONT HOUSE, VIEW FROM WEST	E
025617148	P1040441	CLAREMONT HOUSE, VIEW FROM WEST	E
025617149	P1040442	LOVERED PANNELLING AND AIRBRICKS IN THE WEST ELEVATION	E
025617150	P1040443	BAY WINDOW TO THE WEST	NE
025617151	P1040444	BAY WINDOW TO THE WEST	NE
025617152	P1040447	NORTH ELEVATION OF CLAREMONT HOUSE	SE
025617153	P1040448	NORTH ELEVATION OF CLAREMONT HOUSE	SE
025617154	P1040450	PART OF THE NORTH ELEVATION OF CLAREMONT HOUSE	SE
025617155	P1040451	STEPS IN THE NORTH FACADE	SW
025617156	P1040452	STEPS IN THE NORTH FACADE	SE
025617157	P1040453	CHIMNEY STACK IN THE NORTH ELEVATION	SW
025617158	P1040454	PARTIAL VIEW OF THE NORTH FACADE	SE
025617159	P1040456	GROUND FLOOR AT THE BALCONY WEST END OF NORTH FACADE	SW
025617160	P1040457	GROUND FLOOR AT THE BALCONY WEST END OF NORTH FACADE	S
025617161	P1040458	GROUND FLOOR AT THE BALCONY WEST END OF NORTH FACADE	S

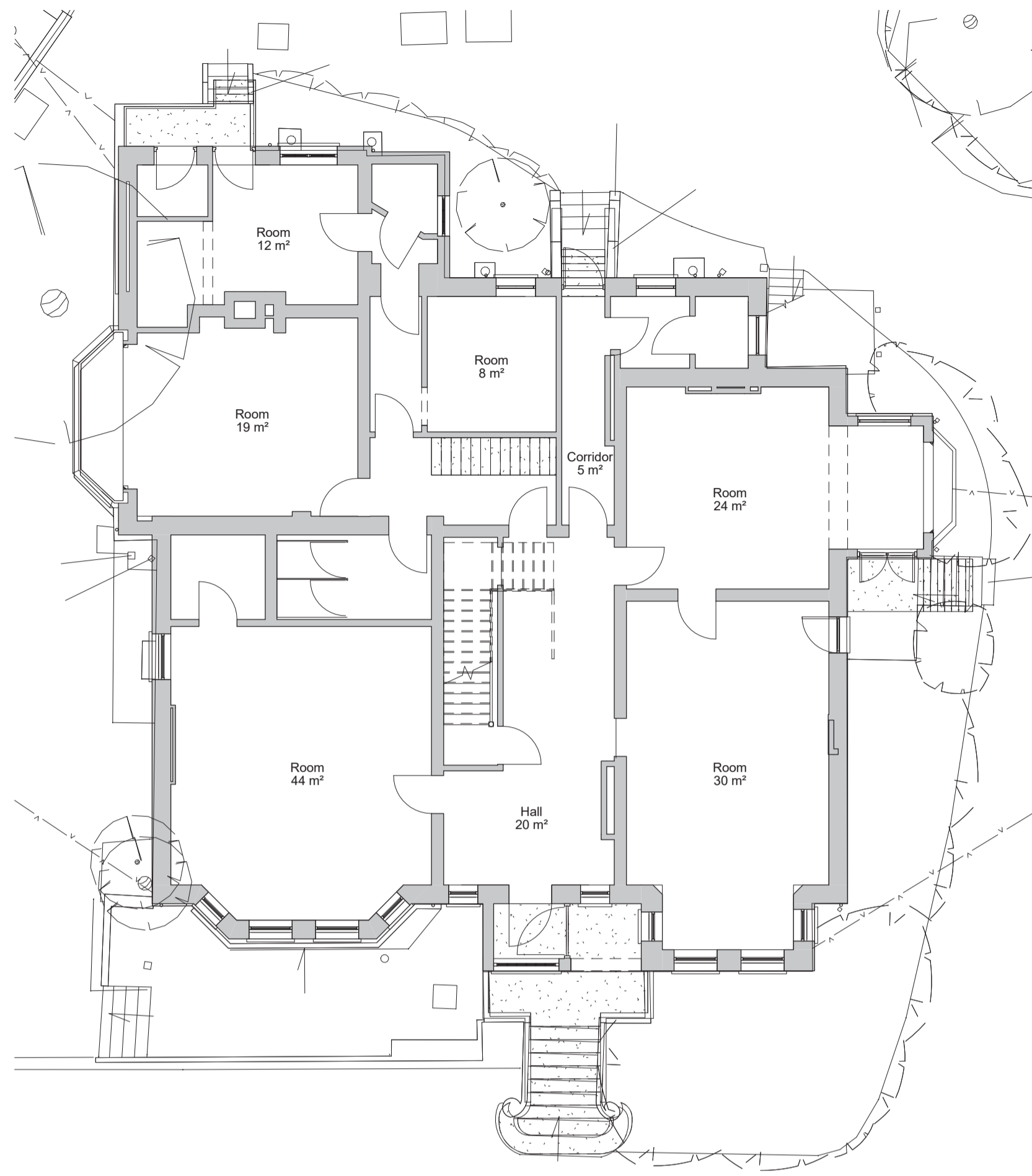
025617162	P1040459	SEGMENTAL ARCHED WINDOW TO THE WEST	SE
025617163	P1040460	VENTILLATION FOR THE BASEMENT LEVEL IN WEST ELEVATION	E
025617164	P1040461	BASEMENT WINDOWS TO THE SOUTH	NE
025617165	P1040462	WEST FACE OF THE PORCH AND ENTRANCE TO THE BASEMENT	E
025617166	P1040467	THE PORCH AND ENTRANCE TO THE BASEMENT BELOW	NE
025617167	P1040468	CLAREMONT HOUSE VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST	SW
025617168	P1040469	CLAREMONT HOUSE VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST	SW
025617169	P1040470	CLAREMONT HOUSE VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST	SW
025617170	P1040472	SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CLAREMONT HOUSE	NW
025617171	P1040474	CLAREMONT HOUSE VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST	NW
025617172	P1040476	BAY WINDOW TO THE SOUTH	NW
025617173	P1040477	WINDOWS TO THE SOUTH	N
025617174	P1040479	WINDOW TO THE SOUTH ABOVE PORCH	NW
025617175	P1040481	ROUNDED ARCH OPENING AND WINDOW OF THE PORCH	N
025617176	P1040484	MAIN ENTRANCE PORCH	NE
025617177	P1040485	MAIN ENTRANCE PORCH	NE
025617178	P1040486	MAIN ENTRANCE PORCH AND STEPS	NE
025617179	P1040488	MAIN ENTRANCE PORCH AND STEPS	NE
025617180	P1040489	MAIN ENTRANCE PORCH AND STEPS	NE
025617181	P1040491	VOLUTE NEWELS OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE STEPS	NE
025617182	P1040492	STAIRCASE AND FIRST FLOOR HALLWAY	E
025617183	P1040493	STAIRCASE RAILING ON THE FIRST FLOOR LANDING	NW
025617184	P1040494	STAIRCASE RAILING ON THE FIRST FLOOR LANDING	NW
025617185	P1040495	STUCCO ON THE UNDERSIDE OF THE STAIRFLIGHT	SE
025617186	P1040496	STUCCO ON THE UNDERSIDE OF THE STAIRFLIGHT	SE
025617187	P1040497	DOOR HANDLE ON DISSUED DOOR TO ROOM 1F3 LOOKING EAST	E
025617188	P1040498	DOOR HANDLE TO DISSUED DOOR TO ROOM 1F3	E
025617189	P1040499	DECORATIVE NEWEL POST ON THE GROUND LEVEL	NE
025617190	P1040500	DECORATIVE NEWEL POST ON THE GROUND LEVEL	NE
025617191	P1040502	NEWEL POST ON THE MEZZANINE LANDING BETWEEN GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR	NE
025617192	P1040503	BASE OF THE NEWEL POST ON FIRST FLOOR LANDING	NE
025617193	P1040504	STUCCO ON THE SOFFIT OF THE LANDING AND STAIRFLIGHTS	NW
025617194	P1040505	NEWEL POST ON THE FIRST FLOOR LANDING	SE
025617195	P1040506	FORMER WOODEN HANDRAIL WITH SPIRAL BALUSTERS VISIBLE IN THE FIRST FLOOR FLIGHT	NE
025617196	P1040508	EAST FACING ELEVATION OF THE NORTH-SOUTH RUNNING EXTENSION BUILDING	W
025617197	P1040510	SECOND FLOOR MEZZANINE LANDING	N
025617198	P1040511	FORMER ROOF LINE VISIBLE IN THE WEST WALL OF THE STAIRWELL AT SECOND FLOOR	NW
025617199	P1040515	GLAZED PANNELLING ADDED BEHIND THE STAIRCASE HANDRAIL AT 2ND FLOOR	E
025617200	P1040516	NEWEL POST ON THE SECOND FLOOR MEZZANINE LANDING	NE
025617201	P1040518	ROOM 1F2	SE
025617202	P1040519	FIREPLACE IN ROOM 1F2	S
025617203	P1040520	DENTILLED PICTURE RAIL 1F2	NW
025617204	P1040521	BELL PULL ON NORTH SIDE OF FIRE PLACE OF 1F2	E
025617205	P1040522	ROOM 1F3	SE
025617206	P1040524	ROOM 1F3 CEILING ARCHITRAVE	
025617207	P1040526	ROOM 1F3	NW
025617208	P1040527	ROOM 1F3, CEILING ARCHITRAVE STOPPED	NW
025617209	P1040528	ROOM 1F3	N
025617210	P1040529	BASEE OF THE NEWEL POSTS ON THE SECOND FLOOR PROJECTS OUT UNDERNEATH THE LANDING AND VISIBLE FROM FIRST FLOOR LANDING	NW
025617211	P1040530	WINDOW IN 1F5	N
025617212	P1040531	FIRE ESCAPE THROUGH ROOM 1F5	E
025617213	P1040532	ROOM 1F6	W
025617214	P1040533	ROOM 1F7	NW
025617215	P1040534	ROOM 1F9	SE
025617216	P1040535	ROOM 1F9	NW
025617217	P1040538	MOULDED DOOR SURROUND TO CUPBOARD IN 1F9	N
025617218	P1040539	ROOM 1F10	NW
025617219	P1040540	FIREPLACE IN ROOM 1F10	NE
025617220	P1040542	ROOM 1F11	NW
025617221	P1040544	ROOM 1F4	SW
025617222	P1040546	ROOM 1F4	SE
025617223	P1040547	ROOM 1F4	SW

025617224	P1040548	ROOM 1F4	NW
025617225	P1040549	ROOM 1F4	SW
025617226	P1040550	BLOCKED FIREPLACE IN THE WEST WALL OF ROOM 1F4	SW
025617227	P1040551	BLOCKED FIREPLACE IN THE NORTH WALL OF ROOM 1F4	NE
025617228	P1040552	DOOR TO LANDING FROM 1F4	E
025617229	P1040553	DETAIL OF DOOR TO LANDING FROM 1F4	E
025617230	P1040555	WINDOW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF G1 LOOKING FROM THE PORCH	NW
025617231	P1040556	ROOM G3 WINDOW TO THE WEST SEEN FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE	E
025617232	P1040558	MAIN ENTRANCE	N
025617233	P1040560	PORCH WINDOW TO THE SOUTH OVERLOOKING MAIN ENTRANCE	NW
025617234	P1040561	ROOM G3 WINDOW TO THE WEST SEEN FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE	SE
025617235	P1040565	BAND OF MOSAIC DECORATION IN THE RENDERED DADO OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR JAMB	NE
025617236	P1040566	MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR JAMB	NE
025617237	P1040568	SEGMENTAL ARCHED WINDOW IN THE WEST ELEVATION AT GROUND FLOOR LEVEL	SE
025617238	P1040570	EAST ELEVATION OF CLAREMONT HOUSE	NW
025617239	P1040573	SECONDARY ENTRANCE AND PROJECTED BAY IN THE EAST ELEVATION	NW
025617240	P1040574	SECONDARY ENTRANCE AND PROJECTED BAY IN THE EAST ELEVATION	NW

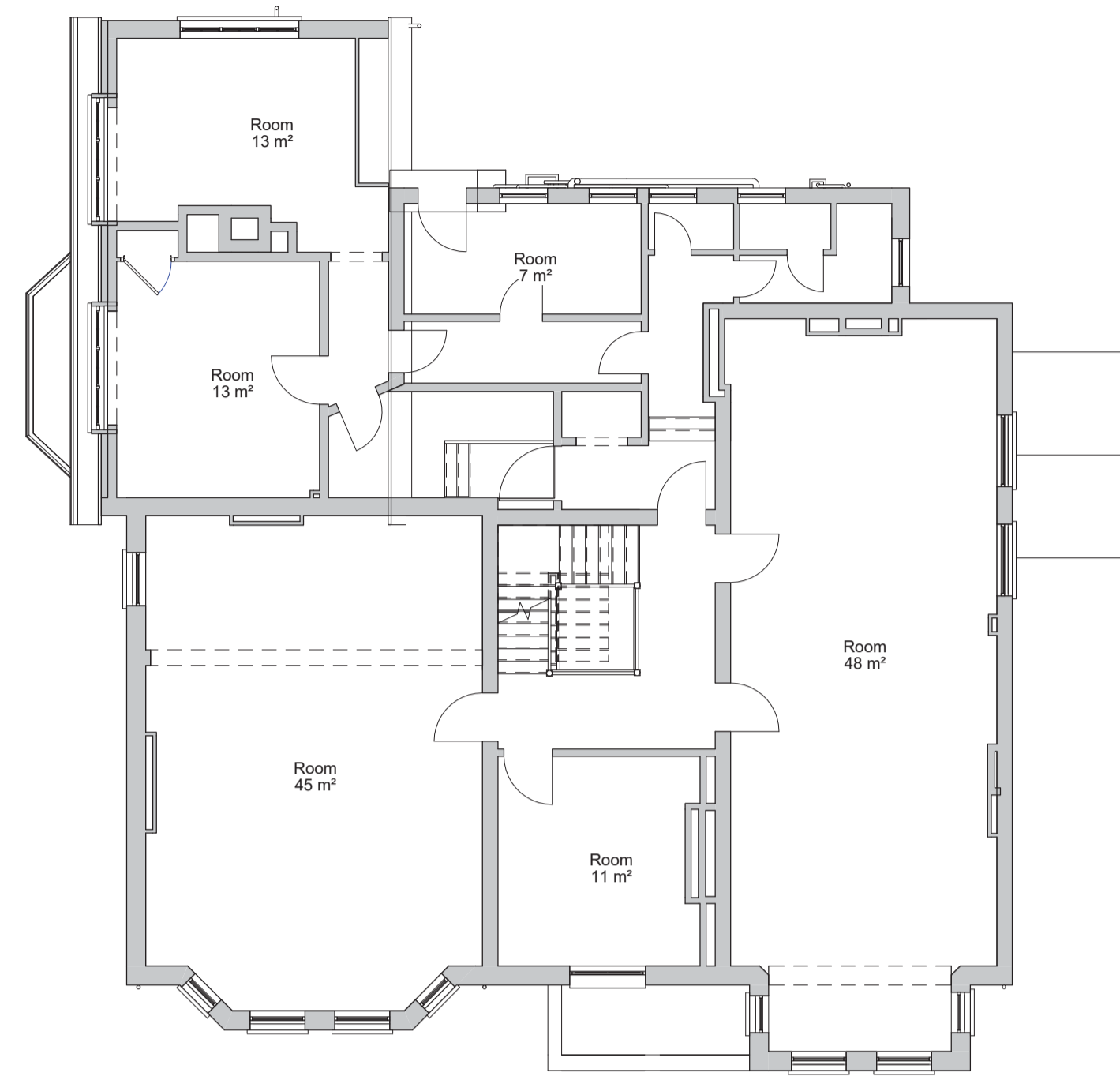
10 Appendix 2 – Supplied Drawings



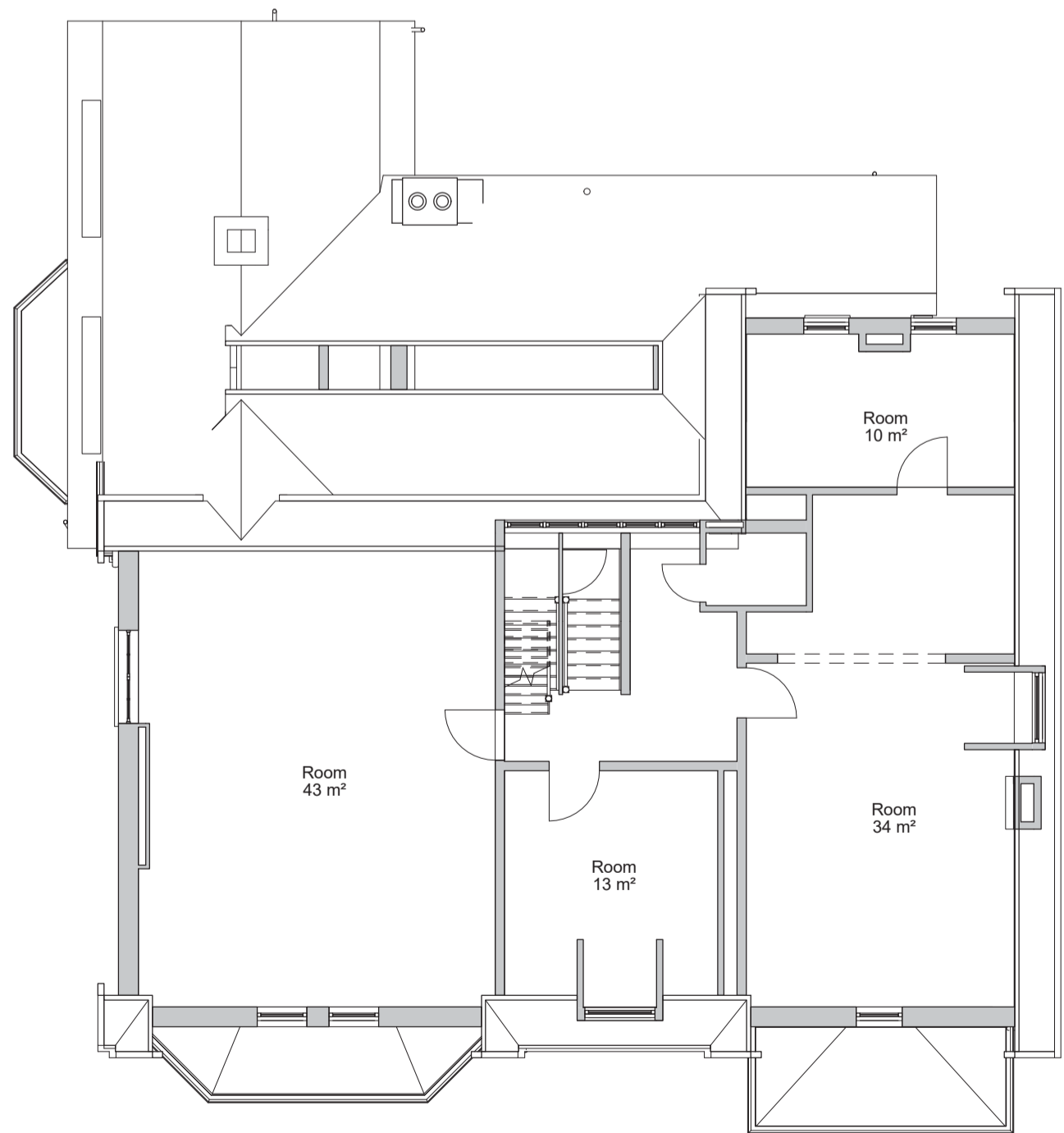
1 -1 Claremont Basement
1:100



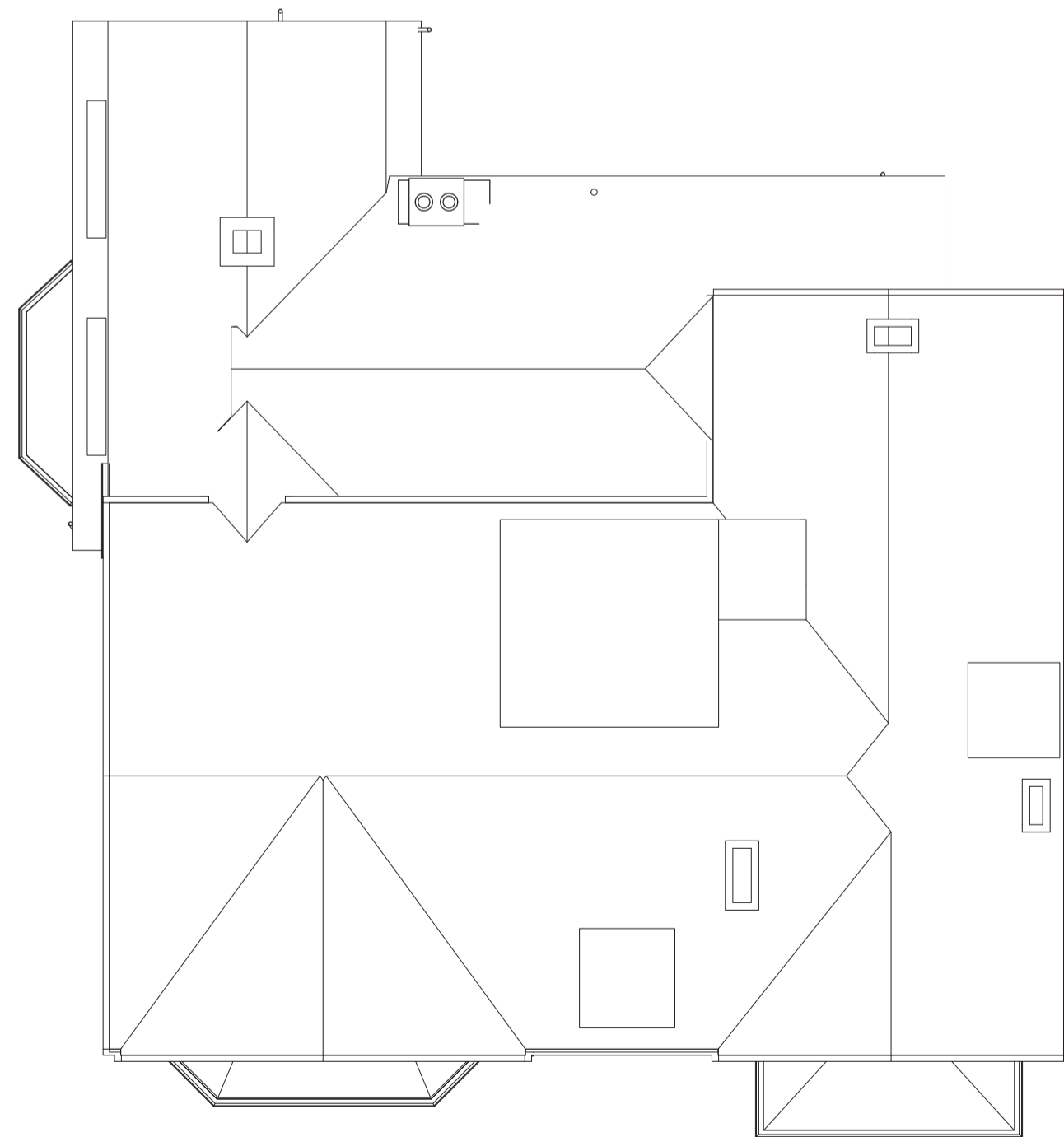
2 0 Claremont Ground
1:100



3 1 Claremont First
1:100



4 2 Claremont Second
1:100



5 3 Claremont Roof
1:100

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE
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CLIENT	Client
PROJECT	Project Name
DRAWING TITLE	Claremont Plans
SCALE:	1:100 @A1

DRAWING NUMBER	REV
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