

Recent Emergency Recording

by

STEPHEN CROAD

Last year's Transactions (40 (1996)) included articles on historic buildings legislation and the responses from the national recording agencies; in addition there were notes by the present writer on discoveries resulting from emergency recording. The author is extremely grateful for the favourable reactions and for inquiries about individual sites which followed publication of this article. This year's compilation illustrates the wide range of work being undertaken despite declining budget allocations. Two themes may be worthy of particular note. Firstly, it is well known that environmental changes, especially long, dry summers, have resulted in the widespread appearance of crop and soil marks indicating foundations or former earthworks hidden beneath the ground surface. An unexpected result has been the reappearance of buildings thought to have been destroyed in the flooding of agricultural land for reservoirs, often decades ago. This is spectacularly shown by the farmhouse recorded in Breconshire by the Welsh Royal Commission. Secondly, the increasing number of important modern buildings which are being surveyed following active threats or long-term neglect. The numbers of modern buildings listed for protection are relatively small and there is still resistance in some quarters to their preservation. This underlines the need for adequate recording. Buildings by the Scottish practice of Gillespie, Kidd & Coia seem to have been especially vulnerable and the loss in 1991 of one of their most innovative works, St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church (1964) in Drumchapel, gives greater importance to the sadly dilapidated seminary at Cardross. Regrettably, the true worth of even much earlier buildings is often discovered only when it is too late to prevent their destruction. For example, few would have suspected a seventeenth-century date for surviving houses in London's Covent Garden, but this is exactly what was confirmed during demolition in 1996.

As before, the editor would welcome comments on the value of these notes and in order to assist those inquiring about a particular site contact names and addresses are given at the end of the article. For providing information and illustrations for this compilation we are indebted to staff in the Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historical Monuments (Richard Suggett in Wales, Geoffrey Stell in Scotland and Peter Guillery, Ian Goodall and John Cattell in England) and the Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland (Michael Coulter).

ANTRIM

Castle Carra

The ruined, medieval tower-house known as Castle Carra stands on the east coast of County Antrim, just north of Cushendun. A conservation and excavation programme by the Environment and Heritage Service for the National Trust, has

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revealed new features of the site.

There are no known historical references to the castle, which probably takes its name from the *Cathraighe*, the ancient inhabitants of the area, while Cary is the name given to the barony and the nearby river. Entry into the tower-house was via crude stone steps rising to a doorway set between ground and first floor levels, marked by offset plinths. The removal of vegetation revealed a narrow intramural staircase from the first floor to the roof, but other stairs must have been of wood. Built-in recessed cupboards survived in each wall but there were no flues, drains or fireplace/chimneys.

Excavations revealed that the tower-house had been built on the site of a late Mesolithic flint-working area. Larnian and Bann flints and flint fragments were found in hollows on a craggy outcrop which had been levelled with stones and gravel prior to the tower-house construction. After the abandonment of the medieval building and some structural decay the site became a children's burial ground (*cillin*) in which the remains of fifteen infants and one child were uncovered.

BRECONSHIRE

Fannog, Abergwesyn



Fig.1

Fannog, Abergwesyn, Breconshire

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Numerous buildings have been submerged without an adequate - or, indeed, any - record during the construction of reservoirs in Wales. Occasionally there is an opportunity to make a 'retrospective' record of drowned buildings.

Very low water levels at Llyn Brianne in Summer 1995 revealed, surprisingly, that the walls of Fannog farmhouse still stood to eaves level (Fig.1). The plan was clear: kitchen and parlour lay on either side of a central passage with stair projection and lean-to service-rooms on the north side. This plan-type was characteristic of many nineteenth-century farmhouses, but survey showed that Fannog may have been a reconstruction of an earlier gable-end entry vernacular farmhouse. The gaunt remains of Fannog, photographed in October 1995, should be compared with the idealistic, pastoral view of the same site in David Parry-Jones's classic *Welsh Country Upbringing* (1948), pl.82. The site is again submerged.

DENBIGHSHIRE

The North Wales Hospital (former North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum), Denbigh. The closure of Victorian lunatic asylums is a controversial aspect of contemporary social policy. If these vast structures are to be recorded adequately they can only be tackled on a co-operative basis. The impending closure of the North Wales Hospital led to combined archival and recording work by the School of History and Welsh History, University of Wales at Bangor, Clwyd Record Office and the Royal Commission. The Commission was invited to make a photographic record of the most significant buildings, to identify and copy plans, and to interpret the various building phases of the hospital.



Fig.2

The former North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum, Denbigh, Denbighshire

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The North Wales Counties' Lunatic Asylum (Fig.2) was built by public subscription primarily because of concern for the welfare of Welsh-speaking asylum patients. The core of the hospital, an impressive U-shaped range in Jacobean style with a central clock-tower, was designed by Thomas Fulljames of Gloucester and opened in 1848. Wings for male and female patients flanked a central administrative and service block. The original asylum building housed 200 patients. Subsequent development is a story of progressive enlargement in several phases. By 1900 the asylum was a self-sufficient 'village' of 1,000 patients and staff with its own chapel, farm, workshops, water and electricity supplies. Significant inter-war architectural developments include schemes for dispersing patients and staff in detached 'villas' and accommodation blocks. Finally, a reception hospital for voluntary patients (the 'nerve hospital') was established.

DEVON

Torbay Cinema, Torbay Road, Paignton



Fig.3

Torbay Cinema, Paignton, Devon
RCHME Crown Copyright

The Torbay Cinema is a purpose-built cinema, dating from 1913-14, and was designed by architects Hyams and Hobgen, possibly as early as 1904, in a Baroque style using Classical, 'Jacobethan' and Art Nouveau features. The cinema was built for the Paignton Picture House Company by Messrs C. & R.E. Drew of Paignton and was opened on 16th March 1914. It has an L-plan, with a rectangular three-storeyed foyer block and a tall single-storeyed rear range containing the auditorium. The cinema has loadbearing walls of brick with stone dressings and internally has ferro-concrete floor structures. The three-bay street façade is centred on a large recessed bay, flanked by giant Ionic pilasters bearing the Company

initials and surmounted by an overhanging triangular pediment. The main entrance (Fig.3) has an elegant Art Nouveau doorway above which there is a large mullion and transom bow window rising through the first and second floors. The foyer block has a flat ferro-concrete roof surmounted by a bold dentilled cornice and a stone parapet. The auditorium has plain brick walls, rendered on the west elevation, and a tall gabled roof with Welsh slates. There is a lower, single-storeyed block adjoining the rear (south) wall of the auditorium which accommodates sound speakers set behind the projection screen. It is probable that this block is a later addition built to facilitate the showing of talking pictures. The auditorium, originally having a seating capacity of around 470, takes the typical cinema form of the pre-World War I era, consisting of a long narrow rectangular space with a high 'false' barrel-vaulted ceiling which is suspended from a concealed steel roof structure. The auditorium has a balcony at its north end on which there were originally three private boxes, two of which survive and serve to illustrate the influence of theatres and music halls on the design of early purpose-built cinemas.

DOWN

White House Bawn

The White House is a mid-seventeenth century fortified house with attached bawn (courtyard) standing above the Irish Sea shore in Ballyspurge townland, near Cloughey, on the east coast of the Ards peninsula. Probably built by Patrick Savage (of a noted Ards family) in the early 1640s, the roofless ruins suffered partial demolition in the 1960s before coming into state care.

Investigations in 1996 in advance of conservation work and site interpretation included analysis of aerial photographs, geophysical prospecting, inter-tidal zone survey and excavation directed by the Environment and Heritage Service. Remote sensing of sea-bed remains will follow, with the possibility of dive searches. The geophysical survey, on a site having a shallow, shale-littered topsoil over a shale bedrock, proved unindicative, while the adjacent sea, a golf-course and a caravan site inhibited aerial interpretation of the landscape. Inter-tidal survey confirmed that 'White House Port', a channel between rocks provided the best option for approach from the sea.

The rectangular house, with large window openings (originally shuttered?) and several pistol loops, has massive gable fireplaces at ground and first floor levels. Despite the nineteen-sixties damage (which apparently included that inflicted by a mechanical digger in search of buried treasure or contraband), excavation revealed a flagged hearth floor and found that the massive house walls were built without foundations. Sub-triangular roofing slates with a single nail hole and internal mortaring indicate a robust, steeply-pitched roof over the two and a half-storey house. Other artifacts included late seventeenth-century Ulster 'brownware' domestic ceramics, a bottle seal stamped 'GH87', a shoe buckle and half of a suspended sundial carved from local shale. Brick fragments show that brick was available but it survives *in situ* only in the bawn wall, where it was used occasionally and apparently at random.

Excavations in the courtyard revealed that, in places, the demolition of the bawn wall, again without substantial foundations, had been complete. The 'gate-house' was the sole entrance from the landward side, although the house had an undefended back door facing the shore (illustrating an architectural paradox that characterises Ulster Plantation architecture). It comprised two parallel stone walls flanking the gate and supporting an upper floor above the entrance. There was no evidence of roofing.

DUNBARTONSHIRE (now ARGYLL AND BUTE)

St Peter's College, Cardross

The now ruined St Peter's College, Cardross (Fig.4), was at the time of its opening in 1966 the most significant commission of the inventive Modernist architectural practice, Gillespie, Kidd and Coia. The seminary was to incorporate the existing nineteenth-century baronial-style Kilmahew House, and accommodate 100 students (although it only ever reached a capacity of fifty-six), teaching staff, a library/classroom block, a convent block and a chapel. It ceased to function as a seminary



Fig.4

St Peter's College, Cardross, Dunbartonshire
RCAHMS Crown Copyright

in February 1980 and subsequently was used as a rehabilitation centre. Following its closure in the late 1980s, the seminary fell into ruin, and in 1995 a major photographic survey was carried out by RCAHMS. Follow-up research revealed that the design of the scheme underwent various vicissitudes in the minds of both the architects and the patrons, the Archdiocese of Glasgow. Further research into the construction and occupation of the seminary is continuing, but the chronology of its design appears to be as follows.

First design, 1953-6: this was carried out in close collaboration between Jack Coia, the chief designer in the practice, and Father David McRoberts, a prominent priest at the existing college, who was interested in church decoration and restoration and who, in 1953, with the architect Ian Lindsay, had restored the fifteenth-century chapel of St Mahew, Kilmahew, south-west of the site. The resultant design for the college consisted of segregated blocks for each function, running north to south of the old house.

Second design, 1959-60: this scheme was designed by Isi Metzstein and Andy MacMillan under the supervision of Coia, as senior partner, and made a dramatic break from the first design. The young architects utilised a stepped-back, megastructure form, which allowed an integrated and economic use of space, with the main block housing the refectory, accommodation and chapel, and displayed a debt to the formalist poetic designs of Le Corbusier and Louis Kahn. Several further revisions - in 1960-1, 1963 (convent block and sanctuary), and 1962 and 1964 (classroom block) - were made before final completion. Each revision provided more creative, complex solutions to the design.

EAST LOTHIAN

Keith Marischal, Humbie

During the course of 1995, it was drawn to the attention of RCAHMS that the interior of Keith Marischal House, home of the late Sir Robert Matthew, had been preserved in a largely unaltered condition since his death in 1975. With the permission of Lady Matthew, a photographic survey was undertaken.

The house comprises a tower of 1589 at the east end and lower extensions to the west; it was 'baronialised' in 1889 by Kinnear and Peddie. In 1953, on his return home to take up an architecture professorship after seven years as Architect to the London County Council, Matthew acquired the house as a family home, and set about repairing and improving it. Since his death, the tower-house section has been converted into a separate dwelling, but the main part of the house, containing the principal first-floor rooms, is still filled with memorabilia of Matthew's worldwide travels, including many vernacular or folk objects such as rugs and pots. Alongside these are many examples of his own designs, ranging from drawings and furniture (produced under the aegis of the family design business, Keith Ingram) to wall-mounted wooden 'tensegrity structures'.

GLAMORGAN

The Working Men's Club and Institute, Swansea



Fig.5

The Working Men's Club and Institute, Swansea, Glamorgan

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Workingmen's Institutes are an important class of nineteenth-century buildings which have been increasingly rendered redundant by the economic and social changes of contemporary south Wales. The chronology of the Swansea Working Men's Club and Institute is characteristic. The Club was established in 1874 and ten years later an Institute was built to provide premises for 'mental and moral improvement'. A local architect, Benjamin Williams, designed an exuberant red-brick building in Second Empire style with bold dormered mansards - an echo of the New Louvre - and a stylistically eclectic interior. The principal rooms on the first floor, reached by a Jacobean stair, included a large library (latterly with 5,000 volumes) and a concert hall with arch-braced ceiling (Fig.5). The Institute flourished until the Second World War. Post-war decline led to closure and dereliction in the 1990s. A final emergency photographic record was made as the building was being gutted in January 1996.

LONDON

Bishopsgate Goods Station, Hackney/Tower Hamlets

Bishopsgate Goods Station was formerly one of London's largest railway depôts. The upper storeys of a substantial complex were destroyed by fire in 1964, but much fabric survived as witness to the origins, construction and use of the facility. The site was developed in 1839-42 as Shoreditch Station, the London terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, to designs by John Braithwaite, the Railway Company's Engineer. The station was found to be inconvenient and the Great Eastern Railway Company replaced it with Liverpool Street Station, which opened in 1875. This led to redevelopment of the site of the earlier station as a goods depôt, to handle East Anglian agricultural produce, manufactured goods and Continental imports. The rebuilding was carried out in 1877-82 to designs by Alfred A. Langley, the Great Eastern Railway Company Engineer. To the west, the earlier terminus was entirely replaced with a three-level structure. From this only the lower level survives, with vaults, sidings, roadways and some ornamental ironwork in its entrance gates. Further east an 800ft (240m) length of the elliptically-arched viaduct of 1839-42 that had approached the original station was retained as the core of a complex of vaults, sidings and roadways, designed though scarcely used as fish and vegetable markets. Most of this survives with remnants of an eighteen-nineties hydraulic system, including parts of two accumulators and two 20-ton waggon lifts. The site is disused except as a car park; proposals for northwards extension of the East London Line involving clearance of the remains of Bishopsgate Station led to the making of a detailed survey by RCHME in 1995 (Fig.6).

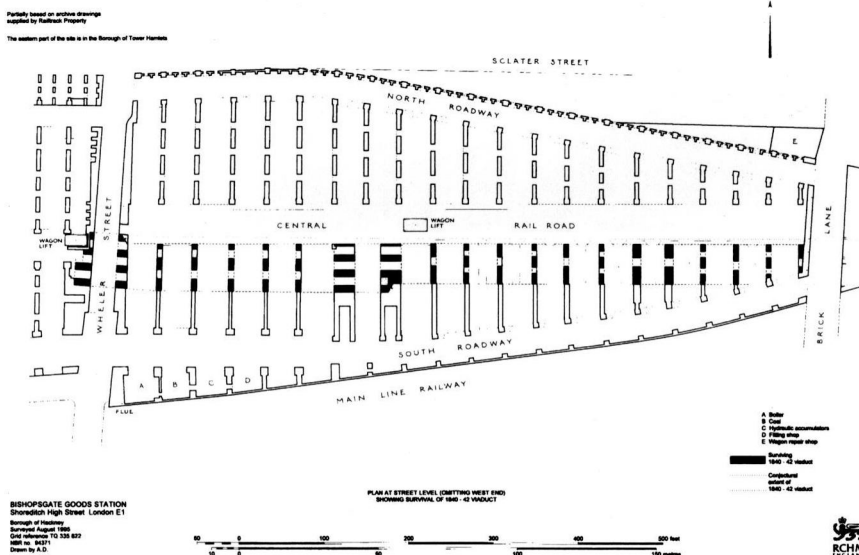


Fig.6
Bishopsgate Goods Station, Hackney/Tower Hamlets, London
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Saltash House, Penwith Manor Estate, Lambeth

Saltash House (Fig.7) is the largest of the four blocks which make up the Penwith Manor Estate. The estate was designed in 1971 by Lambeth Architects' Department, led by Edward Hollamby (later president of the RIBA). It was built between 1974 and 1978.



Fig.7

Saltash House, Penwith Manor Estate, Lambeth, London

RCHME Crown Copyright

The blocks result from an unusual experiment in local authority housing which was initiated by the Conservative administration of Lambeth of 1968-71. The Housing Committee, then chaired by John Major, elected to build the Penwith Manor estate as council housing for residents of a higher income bracket than usual. Incorporated into the design, therefore, were granny flats and nanny accommodation. However, the buildings were designed in the final year of the short-lived administration and were completed under a Labour council which restored the council's housing policy to a single-tier system. The nanny/granny accommodation was let as bedsits.

The estate consists of three A-frame blocks containing flats and maisonettes and a number of bungalows, providing altogether over 500 residences. The north end of the estate also has a day nursery and a day centre. Saltash House, the central block, rises nine storeys above ground level and the blocks flanking it rise six storeys above ground, thus providing very high density occupation figures. The construction of the blocks is reinforced concrete, largely clad with red brick. Areas of the concrete structure and features such as external and internal staircases are left unclad and make a feature of the bare concrete. The estate layout is picturesque, a theme which is also expressed in the form of the blocks which have terrace gardens or patios for every dwelling. There are also narrow planting troughs running the length of the building. The Cornish names of the blocks (Saltash, Penzance, Falmouth and Tavy) derive from the Duchy of Cornwall, which owns the site.

Nelson House and Hamilton House, Convoys Wharf, Princes Street, Lewisham
Nelson House and Hamilton House (Fig.8) are among the last surviving buildings from the former Royal Naval Dockyard at Deptford. Established in 1513-20, the



Fig.8

Nelson House and Hamilton House, Convoys Wharf, Princes Street, Lewisham, London

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dockyard was a hugely important naval establishment, greatly renowned for ship building and repair for about 300 years, until decline led to its closure in 1869.

Nelson House, formerly the Master Shipwright's Apartment, is documented as having been rebuilt in 1708 for Joseph Allin, appointed Master Shipwright in 1705. Sited in a corner of the yard, it faced both the River Thames and what had been the yard's principal dry dock from the sixteenth century. Outwardly the two-storey and attic brick elevations are broadly typical of domestic architecture of the early-eighteenth century, as is a fine staircase. However, the house is notable for its irregularities and asymmetries in plan, elevation and roof profile. These, when considered with map evidence and the presence of a substantial section of seventeenth-century or earlier brickwork, show the 1708 house to be a less than complete rebuilding of an earlier range on the same site. The form of this early building was a long, low and narrow range of one-storey and an attic, a single room deep. This is firmly suggested by Hamilton House, which was an office building for the Master Shipwright and his assistants in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It adjoins Nelson House to the south and is again outwardly early-eighteenth century in appearance. However, its scale and proportions clearly betray early origins. The nine-bay west front is a refacing of sometime soon after 1708 that increased a one-storey and attic building to two full storeys. In 1805 a new attic storey was added for drawing offices. The house is a single room deep, with evidence for a simple three-cell cross-passage plan of an early character. That these buildings reflect their predecessors is all the more important for the fact that no buildings from England's Tudor and Stuart naval dockyards survive in a complete state. Detailed recording and documentary research may reveal more about the complexities of the buildings.

18 & 19 Russell Street, Westminster

These buildings were part of a terrace, 16-21 Russell Street, that was first laid out in the 1630s as part of the fourth Earl of Bedford's development of his Covent Garden estate. The terrace was demolished in May 1996 to make way for the Royal Opera House redevelopment. Prior to destruction some features of particular interest were revealed in 18 & 19 Russell Street. In a 1987 report for English Heritage, Frank Kelsall identified both buildings as having been rebuilt in the late-seventeenth century, principally on the evidence of their centre-staircase plans. That No. 18 remained essentially of that date has been confirmed by inspection of the previously concealed fabric, notably the brickwork to the party walls, heavy pine beams in the first and second floors, a large chimney breast with a chamfered oak bressumer on the first floor, and some plain panelling. Also uncovered was evidence of the building's subsequent history in the form of handsome arcaded pine panelling, probably of the mid-eighteenth century in the first-floor front room. This interior may have been a surviving remnant of Tom's Coffee House, originally established in 17 Russell Street, possibly the coffee room that was created in this space around 1768. No. 19 Russell Street had also been rebuilt, probably in the 1660s and again around 1750. It had also been altered in 1863-4 and extensively

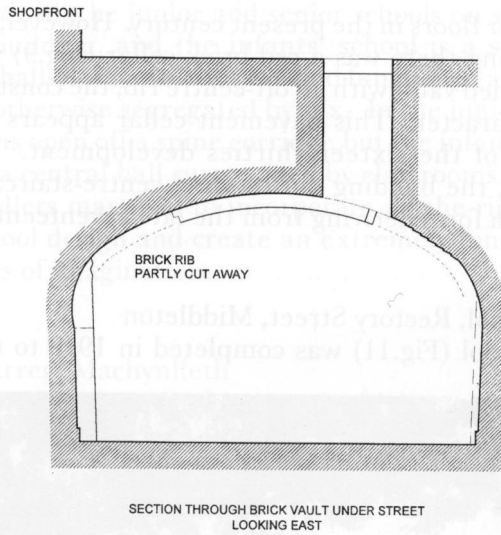


Fig.9
Cellar of 19 Russell Street, Westminster, London
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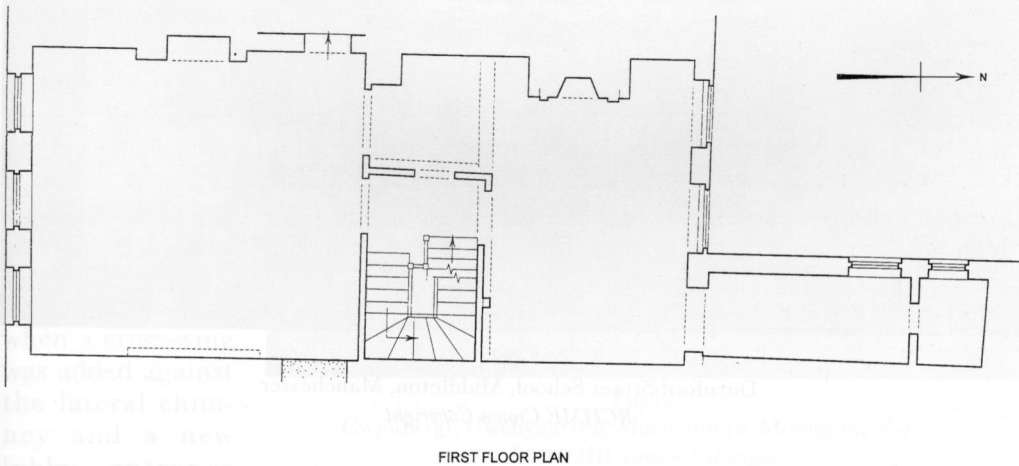


Fig.10
First floor plan of 18 Russell Street, Westminster, London
RCHME Crown Copyright

reworked on the lower floors in the present century. However, under the pavement in front of the building there was a red-brick cellar (Fig.9) with an almost four-centred or Tudor arched vault with an off-centre rib, the construction of which is of a distinctly early character. This pavement cellar appears to have been a rare surviving fragment of the sixteen-thirties development. Moreover, although considerably altered, the building did retain a centre-staircase plan to its upper floors (Fig.10), a plan form deriving from the late seventeenth century.

MANCHESTER

Durnford Street School, Rectory Street, Middleton

Durnford Street School (Fig.11) was completed in 1910 to the designs of Edgar



Fig.11

Durnford Street School, Middleton, Manchester

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Wood and J.H. Sellers in Middleton, on the outskirts of Greater Manchester. It was one of two pioneering municipal schools to be built in the area by the Education Committee which wished to establish the new standards of hygiene and teaching practice laid down in the Balfour Education Act of 1902. The school is of red brick with Portland stone detailing and concrete roofs and floors. Built for 1,000 children,

it is T-shaped in plan with the junior and senior schools on separate floors in the two-storeyed main building, and the infants' school is a single-storeyed wing. Centrally positioned halls dominate the plan and functioned as the assembly points for pupils who were otherwise segregated by sex. In the junior and senior schools most of the classrooms open off a spine corridor, but the infants' school has a more traditional layout of a central hall surrounded by classrooms. At Durnford Street School, Wood and Sellers managed to incorporate all the rigid legislation of the period regarding school design and create an extremely functional building that still retains flourishes of imagination.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

Cwmdwrgi, Uwchygarreg, Machynlleth

Cwmdwrgi is an upland stone-built farmstead which is now only intermittently used (Fig.12). The house preserves in a remarkable way the scale and siting of early sub-medieval dwellings. The plan is characteristic of the earliest chimneyed houses: a hall with cross-passage and lateral fireplace is set between inner and outer bays. This

type of house, which has a westerly distribution in Wales (*cf.* Smith, *Houses of the Welsh Countryside*, Map 28), retains the elements of the late-medieval hall-house plan. Remarkably the hall at Cwmdwrgi was never floored over and still remains open to the roof. Cwmdwrgi was replanned in the eighteenth century when a cross-wing was added against the lateral chimney and a new lobby entrance



Fig.12

Cwmdwrgi, Uwchygarreg, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire
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created providing access both to the hall and the wing. The function of the wing - a single heated chamber - was not architecturally obvious. Examination of the deeds, however, revealed that the wing functioned in effect as a dower-house and was reserved for the widows of successive farmers.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Cornish Place, Cornish Street, Sheffield



Fig.13

Cornish Place, Cornish Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

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Cornish Place became established during the nineteenth century as one of Sheffield's foremost Britannia metal and silver-plate manufactories, continuing in business until 1992. It was occupied throughout by one firm, which traded for most of the period as James Dixon and Sons. The site originated as a steam-powered tilt in 1789, but had become a rolling mill by the time of its sale in 1819 to James Dixon and Thomas Smith, who had commenced business in 1805 as Britannia metal manufacturers in Silver Street, Sheffield. Smith withdrew in 1821, and in 1822 Dixon opened 'a large and commodious factory' which took the name Cornish Place and was equipped to produce Britannia metal goods from raw materials through to finished articles. An office and warehouse block, a range of casting shops, and part of a workshop block survive from Dixon's original factory, which was built around two yards. From the mid-1830s silver and silver-plated goods were also manufactured, and the purchase of land to the south enabled the construction before 1850 of new factory buildings, including extra office and warehouse accommodation, and a stamp shop. The 1850s saw a major building programme, largely around the south yard, with the construction of a large, four-storeyed, steam-

powered workshop block (Fig. 13), another with counting houses, showrooms and warehouses, and a plating shop with attached workshops. Little further building was required until the period 1890-1920, when many of the buildings surviving from the early-nineteenth century were rebuilt or extended. New offices, warehouses and workrooms were built, the boiler house, already enlarged, was doubled in size, and new casting shops, including a purpose-built crucible stack, were provided. There was little subsequent rebuilding, but towards the end of the century some demolition and considerable fire damage.

TYRONE

Lough Neagh

In September 1993, trawlermen hunting pollan in Lough Neagh snagged the remains of a boat while trawling off Killycolpy townland, County Tyrone. They towed their 'catch' several miles to a landing and reported their discovery, which was found to be the remains of a small carvel-built rowing boat. The boat is 3.5m long, relatively flat bottomed, wide beamed and with a transom stern. What survived was that portion of the hull, up to the turn of the bilge, which had been buried in the lough-bed mud. The salvaged timbers consisted of the keel, part of the stempost, the transom knee, most of the floors and futtocks, three strakes on both sides with part of a fourth on the port side. Oak had been used for the keel, stem and planking while the floors and futtocks were of ash. Fastenings throughout were wedged oak trenails. Queen's University dated oak samples to *c.* AD 1718 by dendrochronology. Little is known of the range of boats used on the lough, from simple 'dug-out' log boats (used from prehistoric to post-medieval times) to the traditional 'cot' of flat-bottomed, clinker construction which survived until the middle of this century and may owe its ultimate origins to Viking craft which first appeared on Lough Neagh in the ninth century. The discovery of an early-eighteenth century carvel construction boat raises questions as to the boat-building traditions on the largest inland water in the British Isles.

WEST SUSSEX

Cylinder Cottages, Fisherstreet, North Chapel

Cylinder Cottages (Fig.14) are located on the north side of a lane to the west of London Road (A283), about two miles north of North Chapel. They comprise a rectangular brick-built building of late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century date with a tall, double-span hipped roof. It originally served an industrial function but was later converted into four cottages, one of which has been subdivided into two flats. The building was associated with a range of other nearby structures, all now heavily modified, which formed a Government charcoal factory established in the 1790s. These included other industrial buildings and also possibly some housing, suggesting that the factory was built as part of an industrial settlement. A similar charcoal factory and settlement was also established at Fernhurst, West Sussex, at about the same time and both sites were historically associated with the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey, Essex. The external walls of the building



Fig.14
Cylinder
Cottages,
Fisherstreet,
North Chapel,
West Sussex
*RCHME Crown
Copyright*

contain numerous blocked windows and doors indicating that it originally may have been single-storeyed and open to the roof. The roof itself comprises king-post timber trusses with extensive smoke blackening and evidence of a former ventilation dormer. The building appears to have been subdivided into four cottages at an early date, probably in the early-nineteenth century, but only two of the cottages were inspected internally.

WILTSHIRE

Heytesbury House, Heytesbury

Heytesbury House is set in parkland to the north-east of the village of Heytesbury. It was built by the Ashe A'Court family in 1782 on the site of a house of *c.*1700, remnants of which survive in the present structure. The rebuilt house, the design of which has been attributed to James Wyatt, is a plain, ashlar-faced building of three storeys. There is an elaborate and very well preserved series of service rooms arranged around a courtyard formed by three two-storey ranges attached to the west side of the house. The building is a relatively early example for the period of an asymmetrically-planned, middle-sized country house with its principal rooms located on the ground floor. In 1820 the two rear wings of the house were infilled with a top-lit vestibule fronted by a Greek Revival porch, and the main entrance was moved from the south to the north side. A new main stair was added as part of these alterations.

There is a group of outbuildings of seventeenth-century date and earlier to the west of the service courtyard. The façade of a seventeenth-century central-entry

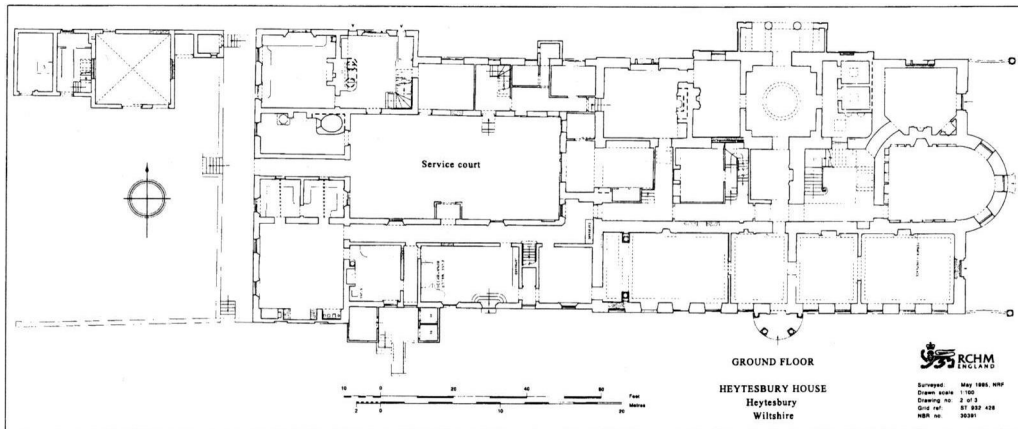


Fig.15
Heytesbury House, Heytesbury, Wiltshire
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house is preserved in the south wall of the kitchen garden. To the south of that are a late medieval dovecote and an extended seventeenth-century house, later linked to a smaller building to the south and together converted into stables and a cart shed in the late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century. At the time of the survey the stables retained their stalls, mangers and other fittings. These buildings possibly occupy the site of a substantial house being erected by Walter, Lord Hungerford in 1540 when the estate was seized by the Crown.

In c.1933 the house was bought from the Ashe A'Court family by Siegfried Sassoon and it is still owned by his estate. RCHME surveyed the house and outbuildings in 1995 (Fig.15) in response to a proposal for their refurbishment and conversion to a series of dwellings.

For further details of any of the buildings above or for general information on their emergency recording work, please write to the representative of the relevant agency:

ENGLAND
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NORTHERN IRELAND
Michael Coulter
Environment and Heritage Service
5/33 Hill Street
Belfast BT1 2LA

SCOTLAND
Geoffrey Stell
RCAHMS
John Sinclair House
16 Bernard Terrace
Edinburgh EH8 9NX

WALES
Richard Suggett
RCAHMW
Plas Crug
Aberystwyth
Dyfed SY23 1NJ



Fig. 11
 Cylinder
 Country
 Fisherscroft,
 North Camps,
 West Sussex
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house is preserved in a good state of repair. The west wing, which is a late medieval building, was converted into a stable block and a cart shed in the late eighteenth century. At the time of the survey the stable block contained a carriage house and other buildings. The site of a substantial house being erected by Walter Lovell in 1720, a plan of the house was entered by the Crown in 1725. The house was bought from the Ashes Account family by Sir John Zuckerman and it is still owned by his estate. RCHME surveyed the house and its outbuildings in 1995 (Fig. 11) in response to a proposal for their refurbishment and conversion to a series of dwellings.

Heytesbury House, Heytesbury

Heytesbury House is a large country house in the north of Wiltshire. It was built by the Ashes family in the late eighteenth century and the remnants of which survive in the present structure. The rebuilt house, the design of which has been attributed to James Wyatt, is a plain, ashlar building of three storeys. There is a central entrance porch and a service porch arranged around an internal courtyard. The main building is a relatively early example of an asymmetrical country house. In 1820 the two rear wings of the house were filled with a top-lit vestibule, fronted by a Greek Revival porch. The main entrance was moved from the south side to the north side as part of these alterations.

There is a group of outbuildings of seventeenth-century date to the west of the service courtyard. The façade of a seventeenth-century central-entry