

The Stable Block Morden Hall Park Morden Greater London



Historic Building Assessment and Recording

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MORDEN HALL PARK STABLE BLOCK

Morden, Greater London

HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT AND SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT STUDY

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Morden Hall Park Stable Block, Morden, Greater London

Historic Building Assessment and Survey

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Table of Contents

Summary.....	1
1 Introduction.....	3
1.1 Background.....	3
1.2 Aims and objectives.....	3
1.3 Methodology.....	4
2 Archaeological and Historical Background	4
2.1 Sources Consulted.....	4
2.2 Chronological Outline.....	4
2.3 The 19th-century Hall and new Park.....	6
2.4 The twentieth century.....	7
2.5 Use of the Stable Block and Horses on the Estate.....	8
3 Archaeological Impact	12
4 Building Assessment and Survey.....	13
4.1 Orchard and Apiary Wall	13
4.2 The Stable Block.....	15
5 Conclusions.....	23
Appendix A. Gazetteer of known archaeology within the Study Area.....	26
Appendix B. Bibliography and List of Sources Consulted.....	30

List of Figures

Fig. 1	Site location
Fig. 2	Study area and archaeological features mapping
Fig. 3	Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25” plan 1865
Fig. 4	Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25” plan 1895 Plan of Stable Block 1879

- Fig. 5 Drainage Plan of Stable Block 1879
- Fig. 6 Ordnance Survey plan of 1932
- Fig. 7 Ordnance Survey plan of 1954
- Fig. 8 Phased plan of Stable Block
- Fig. 9 South Facing Elevation of Orchard and Apiary Wall
- Fig. 10 Outer Elevations of Stable Block – South and East Facing
- Fig. 11 Outer Elevations of Stable Block – North and West Facing
- Fig. 12 Courtyard Elevations of Stable Block – North and west Facing
- Fig. 13 Courtyard Elevations of Stable Block – South and East Facing
- Fig. 14 North Facing Elevation of Loose Box Division in area 5
- Fig. 15 Examples of fixtures and fittings from Victorian Guides
- Fig. 16 1943 Plan showing proposed conversion of stables for the treatment of contaminated food

List of Plates

- Plate. 1 Estate workers outing with carriage and horses, early 20th century
- Plate. 2 Stacking Hay on the estate, early 20th century
- Plate 3 Children riding on farm waggon, early 20th century
- Plate. 4 Ivy covered entrance front of the Stables 1951
- Plate. 5 View of clock tower
- Plate 6 Detail of external elevation showing location of removed extension
- Plate. 7 View of South west stable courtyard
- Plate. 8 View of north west stable courtyard
- Plate. 9 View of north east stable courtyard
- Plate. 10 View of east range of stable courtyard
- Plate. 11 Detail of courtyard gulley and drain
- Plate. 12 Detail of door hinges to area 2
- Plate. 13 Interior view of area 2 showing construction of doors
- Plate. 14 Interior view of area 3 showing loose box partition
- Plate. 15 Detail of door fitting
- Plate. 16 Blocked doorway and adjacent enlarged doorway in area 3
- Plate. 17 Detail of wall vent within area 3
- Plate. 18 Detail of raised wooden floor in area 4
- Plate. 19 Cast Iron hind posts in-situ in area 5
- Plate. 20 Detail of floor and drainage in stalls of area 5
- Plate. 21 Later 19th century loose box divide in area 5

- Plate. 22 Detail of door fitting to loose box in area 5
- Plate. 23 Interior view of area 6
- Plate. 24 View of lantern and ceiling within area 8
- Plate. 25 Detail of carriage door post in area 9
- Plate. 26 Detail of decorative floor in area 9
- Plate. 27 View of roof truss and interior elevation of area 9
- Plate. 28 Detail of door and window for the living accommodation (area 10)
- Plate. 29 Detail of WC within area 10
- Plate. 30 Detail of removed brick feature in former scullery (area 10)
- Plate. 31 Detail of white terracotta wind guard for harness room chimney
- Plate. 32 Detail of wall vent in external north elevation
- Plate. 33 Detail of gate and rebuilt brickwork on north facing elevation of orchard and apiary wall
- Plate. 34 Detail of south facing elevation of orchard and apiary wall
- Plate. 35 Detail of bee bole within south facing elevation of orchard and apiary wall
- Plate. 36 Storage shed on south facing elevation of orchard and apiary wall

**Morden Hall Park Stable Block,
Morden, Greater London
Historic Building Assessment and Survey**

Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) were commissioned by the National Trust to undertake historic building assessment and recording of the Stable Block at Morden Hall Park in advance of possible construction of a new gardeners' building and renovation and conversion of the Stable Block as part of the 'Livinggreen' HOP project aimed at promoting and implementing sustainable practises in the renovation and subsequent use of 19th century buildings.

The project has brought together physical investigation and historic and SMR sources to create an overview of the history use and significance of the building and an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. The proposed development site also includes an earlier wall containing several features associated with historic bee-keeping and this has also been considered in the report.

The Morden stables are not listed but are arguably in the curtilage of several other buildings in the park including the hall which are on the statutory list. Of all the buildings on the estate the stable block is the one which most noticeably stands out as a new building constructed at the creation of the Hatfeild estate as a status symbol for Gilliat Hatfeild playing the role of the country squire or lesser landed gentry. The building is significant for this reason and for the integrated elements of the design that were intended to cater for the comfort and well being of the horses. The most significant surviving area is the north-west corner where a proportion of the original stall and box fittings survive, including evidence for alterations which created two loose boxes out of three former stalls.

The main fabric of the stables has survived largely intact and although some elements of the fixtures and fittings survive, notably the floor and drainage patterns and parts of stall and loose box divisions in the north-west part of the block, many elements have gone, including all the fittings and finishings in the former harness room. Other areas principally designed for storage of food and bedding material in the west range probably changed little as they would have had fewer fittings originally, the corn store for example retains its raised timber floor for keeping the corn dry and away from vermin.

South-west of the stables is the earlier garden or orchard boundary wall which may date from the late 17th century. This wall partially divides off an area used for beehives and the eastern end of the wall, although now outside the apiary area, was historically used for bee-keeping and has a series of bee boles built into the wall. The wall was partially rebuilt in the 19th century however, the older section of wall is in a fragile state and the bee boles in particular are vulnerable. There are few surviving examples in the region with only six other records for pre 20th century bee boles in the historic county of Surrey listed on the IBRA Bee Boles Register, some of which are no longer extant.



A study of the SMR entries for the site has been used to assess the likely below ground archaeological potential of the site and the probable impact of renovations and possible new build on any archaeology. This concludes that there is low potential for prehistoric Roman or Saxon archaeology to be present and moderate potential for medieval remains associated with a manor located south of the site and also moderate potential for evidence of the buildings that immediately preceded the construction of the stables although it is likely that landscaping and construction of the stables has removed any former upper archaeological deposits within the site.

It is appropriate that this building is being given a new lease of life through a scheme which promotes and highlights environmentally sustainable methods and materials. The original stable complex was in some ways a self sustaining system in that hay and straw for fodder and litter and possibly grains and vegetables for feed were probably produced on the estate farms and the soiled litter would be used as manure to fertilise the ground for new crops. The water came from a well adjacent to the stables and the foul and surface water from the stables, after filtering, returned to the river system. Horses could of course reproduce themselves and gas for lighting was perhaps the only major non-sustainable element in the system.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Location

- 1.1.1 The site, comprising the Stable Block and surrounding area (as outlined in red on fig. 2), is located within Morden Hall Park, in the Greater London Borough of Merton formerly in the County of Surrey. The Stable Block is situated on the north side of a driveway from Morden Hall Road and is about 100m south-east of Morden Hall and just north-west of other estate buildings including the former snuff mills and Morden Cottage.

Commission

- 1.1.2 Oxford Archaeology (OA) have been commissioned by the National Trust to undertake historic building assessment and recording of the Stable Block and other structures and archaeological impact assessment of the site area prior to construction of a new gardeners' building and renovation and conversion of the Stable Block as part of the 'Livinggreen' HOP project aimed at promoting and implementing sustainable practises in the renovation and subsequent use of 19th century buildings.

Designations

- 1.1.3 Morden Hall Park is a National Trust property and it is Grade II Registered Park and Garden (OA 5). The Site is also located within a Greater London Archaeological Priority Area (see fig. 2). There are no Scheduled Monuments or Historic Battlefields within the Site or the Study Area for the impact assessment. The GLSMR does not record any archaeological features within the Site but those within the wider study area are shown on fig. 2. The Stable Block is not on the statutory list of buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest but Morden Hall, the park wall and gates, Morden Cottage, the Snuff Mills, the adjacent iron footbridge over the Wandle and various statues in the park are all Listed Grade II, the Stable Block is therefore arguably a curtilage building.

1.2 Aims and objectives

- 1.2.1 The specific aims of the project as laid down in the brief involved distinct elements as follows:
- (i) Collating all existing survey information and information held in relevant HERs
 - (ii) Document the evolution and phasing of the buildings and their immediate surroundings based on documentary evidence and analysis of the fabric
 - (iii) Providing a record of the existing condition and use of the buildings
 - (iv) Providing a record of all fixtures, fittings and fabric likely to be impacted by the proposed refurbishment
 - (v) Providing an assessment of significance of the fabric of the building, its fittings and fixtures
 - (vi) Providing an assessment of the likely impact of any below ground works required for services or for the footprint of the new gardeners' base
 - (vii) Providing a fully illustrated report which will collate and interpret the outcomes of items i-vi



- 1.2.2 The principal aim of the project was summarised as follows; to assess and make a record of the buildings and to understand their significance historically, archaeologically, architecturally and their function and relationship to the surrounding buildings and landscape prior to the renovation/development of the building.
- 1.2.3 The renovation will be part of the innovative Livinggreen project using sustainable methods to provide a sustainable centre as a valuable resource for the local community. The results of the historic buildings assessment will assist in the design of the renovation project by enhancing understanding of the building's fabric fixtures and fittings, its history of use and adaptation and its historical context, significance and relationship with the rest of the Park buildings and surrounding landscape.

1.3 Methodology

- 1.3.1 The full methodology used to achieve the aims and objectives outlined above was laid down in the proposal document (OA 2009) which was approved in advance of the project by the National Trust. The only later modification to the methodology was that the site archive is to be prepared in accordance with Museum of London archaeological archive standards and submitted to the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Sources Consulted

- 2.1.1 The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR; as held by English Heritage) is the main repository of archaeological data for the Site. They were contacted and supplied data of known sites and events within the Site and for a 0.5km radius around the Site (the Study Area). The GLSMR does not record any archaeological features within the Site.
- 2.1.2 Appendix One is a gazetteer of archaeological sites and finds within the Study Area. Each entry has been allocated an OA number, added to the gazetteer, referred to in the text where appropriate and marked on Figure 2.
- 2.1.3 The potential archaeological impact of any below ground works within the site is discussed in section 3.
- 2.1.4 The following chronological outline is largely a revised summary of the archaeological and historical background of the whole Park from an earlier Archaeological Assessment by OAU (OAU, 1997).

2.2 Chronological Outline

Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP-43 AD)

- 2.2.1 Gravel quarrying, excavations and stray finds have produced Pleistocene animal remains, Palaeolithic flints, a Neolithic stone hand axe and Bronze Age axes from the wider region around Morden Hall Park (OAU, 1997, 2) which provides evidence of human activity in the area despite no identified settlement sites. There have been no recorded prehistoric discoveries from within the Site, and only one from within the Study Area, Palaeolithic flint implements found in the gravels (OA 1, c 365m to the north of the Site).

Romano-British Period (AD 43-410)

- 2.2.2 Although Morden lay well outside of the Roman settlements of Londinium and Southwark, there is evidence for an inner ring of small settlements to the south of

London, including at Morden, along the main road of Stane Street (Bird, 2004, 67). It is speculated that a Roman *mansio* or posting station may have been sited at the point where the road crosses the Wandle (Bird, 1987, 169), but no physical evidence has been discovered and the exact nature of the Roman settlement of the area is unclear.

- 2.2.3 The projected line of Stane Street, the main Roman Road from London to Chichester, (OA 2), passes to the west and may potentially pass through the north west corner of Morden Hall Park. Evidence of the road to the west of the park was found during roadworks in the 1960s (OA 13, c 465m to the west of the Site) but there has been no other recorded archaeological evidence of the Roman period from within the Site or Study Area.

The Medieval Period (AD 410-1550)

The Anglo Saxon Period (AD410-1066)

- 2.2.4 Despite the Wandle's easily navigable access to the Thames to facilitate early Saxon settlement, no such site has been located. However a substantial early Saxon cemetery was discovered near Mitcham Station in 1848 and indicates the existence of a sizable settlement (OAU 1997, 3). However, there have been no recorded archaeological discoveries of the Anglo Saxon period from within either the Site or the Study Area.

The Later Medieval Period (AD1066-1550)

- 2.2.5 In the 12th century a moated manor was recorded in the parish of Morden, possibly being the court of Sir William de Mara. This manor has been suggested to be in the location of the present Morden Hall. A 1995 excavation by OAU found no evidence of medieval activity in or around the moat. It showed that the area would have been marshy and marginal and as such an unlikely choice for the setting of a medieval manor. A more typical location for a manor would be nearer to the medieval centre of the parish by the church (like Morden Park), whereas Morden Hall Park is situated on the periphery of the parish bounds.
- 2.2.6 The only recorded archaeological feature dating to the later medieval period within the Study Area is the possible site of a late medieval fishpond (OA 16, c 335m to the south of the Site) that may have been associated with the 16th century house. During the 1960's the pond was infilled and planted with young trees.

Post-Medieval Period (AD 1550-1899)

- 2.2.7 Prior to the Dissolution, the land now occupied by Morden Hall Park was owned by the Abbey of Westminster. In 1554, when the park was bought by Richard Garth, the estate contained a mansion house believed to be located closer to the present Morden Lodge than the current Morden Hall. This would place the main centre of activity away from the Site. The usage of the Site during the early post-medieval period is not certain, but may potentially have been gardens or arable land. However, it may also have been used for industrial purposes. A 1750 plan of the River Wandle shows the early industrial importance of the area and shows two buildings which are likely to represent two mills probably on the site of the snuff mills (OA 8), immediately to the east of the Site), if not representing the present buildings themselves.
- 2.2.8 Between c 1750 and 1765 Richard Garth is said to have built the present Morden Hall and the moat, which separates it from the Site (OAU, 1997, 7).
- 2.2.9 Situated on the Park wall are Red Cottage and Saddler's End (NT sites 125013 & 14). These red brick buildings are thought to be c1770 in date. These are believed to have been used as stables before the present stable courtyard (NT site 125008) was built. There



are traces of broad doorways at either end, most clearly seen on the east end of Red Cottage.

- 2.2.10 Early maps of the Site, such as the Tithe map of 1840 record the stable site as gardens. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1865 (Fig. 3) shows a group of three buildings on the site (OA 22) that were soon to be demolished to make way for the new stable block.

2.3 The 19th-century Hall and new Park

- 2.3.1 Between 1867 and 1873 the creation of the park was undertaken by Gilliat Hatfeild. Hatfeild's father, Alexander, had been a partner in the firm of tobacconists which ran the Morden snuff mill. As the business grew he invested astutely, and on his death in 1865, his son was wealthy enough to set himself up as a landowner. Gilliat, who had been brought up at Morden Cottage, began buying up parts of the Garth estate and negotiated to purchase the Hall with agreement being reached in 1867, finally succeeding with completion in 1873 following the cessation of the school's lease. He then went onto create the park from the surrounding fields. In 1883 Robert Masters Chart prepared a survey of the new park; the boundaries were much as they are today and the land surrounding the stables had been landscaped to form access roads and grass areas. The second edition OS map of 1895 shows the park more accurately (Fig. 4). It was laid out in a weak landscape style, presumably by Hatfeild himself, as no designer is known to have been involved. This late development of a landscaped park sees the landscape being used as a symbol of wealth, power, status and position. By creating a country house park Hatfeild was attempting to antique his new found wealth. He was entrenching himself and his family into the landscape as part of the traditional image of Lord of the Manor and the aristocracy in general. It was perhaps a case of 'new money' striving to become 'old money' through the use of status symbols.
- 2.3.2 Comparison of the first and second edition OS maps gives a before and after view of Hatfeild's changes. All the old field boundaries had been removed, including the strip fields at the south, and the central cottages had been demolished. Very narrow fringes of trees had been planted along the western and eastern boundaries, and single trees and small circular clumps had been sprinkled across the open parkland. Some trees from former boundaries were retained as park trees giving the landscape a palimpsest nature. The main feature of the new park was a tree lined drive, creating a straight formal avenue east of the Hall, then curving informally to exit from the park at the south, at a new lodge. The avenue included trees from a former field boundary. This new approach to the house probably coincided with the Hall itself being remodelled. The north side of the building was upgraded to become the main entrance, with a downgrading of the south side. The loggia on the south side was infilled and raised to two storeys.
- 2.3.3 Despite the availability of water on site, with the potential to create lakes or large ponds, little change was made to existing watercourses, beyond the draining of the wet area in the northern half of the park. Several new bridges were erected to carry paths and the drive across the watercourses, presumably the ornamental cast iron bridges which remain today. Hatfeild was fairly conservative with the Hall garden. All the boundaries were removed to leave simple sloping lawns down to the moat, punctuated with a few large trees. A large oval clump of trees and shrubs was planted at the south-east and the existing fountain and formal walk at the south were retained. Other alterations included removal of some small buildings near Morden Cottage and the building of a new stable block and yard nearby, with new lodges built north-west and south-east of the mansion. The park was largely open to its pastoral surroundings of



farmland and country lanes. Views within the park centred on the Hall and the watercourses. The main set-piece is that of the iron bridges and the Avenue from the Hall and vice-versa. The two ornate cast iron bridges were probably ordered as part of the park creation as they are first shown on the 1895 OS map. The moat bridge was restored in the 1990s as it was too weak to carry vehicles. Other bridges were dotted around the park conceived as a series of round walks however most have deteriorated and some have been lost.

- 2.3.4 During the creation of the park the new stable courtyard was built (NT site 125008) replacing the old stable facilities thought to be housed in Red Cottage and Saddler's End on the Park wall (NT sites 125013 & 14). A dated drainage plan (Fig. 5) of the brick built quadrangle points to a construction date by 1879. The complex of stalls, loose boxes and storage areas were built around a tiled courtyard. The Stable Block is the main subject of this report and is discussed in detail in sections 2.5 and 4.3.

2.4 The twentieth century

- 2.4.1 In 1906 Gilliat Hatfeild died and his son Gilliat Edward Hatfeild inherited the estate and returned home from work on the tobacco farm in Virginia to run the estate. He was a conservative character, known as an eccentric who refused to use modern inventions such as the motor car and electricity, and despite his great personal wealth he lived modestly. Never marrying after his fiancée's death in a fire at Morden he became a local benefactor funding several public projects and having annual open days at the park for children. He was a countryman, a lover of trees and wildlife; he stocked the river with trout for fishing, put up birdboxes and set aside an area as a wildlife sanctuary. He made little change to the landscape created by his father, and fought hard, but ultimately failed to prevent Morden village from being swallowed by the metropolis. Although he did ensure that the park survived as a 'green lung' for the city by leaving it to the National Trust on his death, complete with a fighting fund to prevent unwanted intrusions in the park.
- 2.4.2 The Hall was loaned to the London Hospital during the first World War and used as a convalescent home for military patients. Hatfeild moved into Morden Cottage and settled there, making his contribution of a rose garden to the landscape. Photographs of the time show recuperating servicemen punting on the moat, playing croquet and taking tea in the gardens. The land behind the stable block was used as allotments for the soldiers' rehabilitation and became known as Soldiers' Piece. After the war the hospital carried on using the Hall using it now for women and children. The convalescent home was funded by Hatfeild and run by the Salvation Army. The kitchen garden was used to provide the food for the hospital with a small surplus being sold.
- 2.4.3 The end of Morden as a rural village was signalled by the extension of the underground Northern Line and the opening of Morden Underground station in 1929. Shortly after the arrival of the underground, suburbia followed. The fields of the Hatfeild estate were bought under compulsory purchase orders despite a fight from Hatfeild. Houses were built and only the park was left to remind of what had once been. In 1929 Morden Lodge, near the site of Growtes was brought back into the estate for the first time since 1682 in an attempt to insulate the park from further development. Plans were floated in 1939 to build a road through the park and only the start of the Second World War stopped this progressing. The Hall continued in use as a convalescent hospital during the war and several bombs fell near by causing structural damage to many of the estate buildings. An air raid shelter was dug near the park wall, between the Hall and the gate Lodge, the land under the Avenue was requisitioned as a store for ammunition in Nissen huts and a tank trap was dug.



- 2.4.4 In 1941 G.E. Hatfeild died leaving Morden Hall and the park to the National Trust in order to preserve it intact, with free public access. An auction was held of remaining contents of the Hall, after relatives had taken what they wanted, and the National Trust bought two punts, 16 garden seats and a work horse, but the herd of 17 deer was gradually killed off, being replaced by cattle. The property continued to be managed by Henry Dawson and Son, the estate agency firm who had acted for Hatfeild during his life. The estate was in good condition generally, although there was no electricity in Morden Cottage and some of the buildings were swathed in climbers and in need of exterior work. By the Autumn of 1941 the Hall, Morden Cottage and the kitchen garden were let to Merton and Morden Urban District Council as council offices and nurseries. Some existing estate staff were taken on as wardens but the park was not open to the public until the end of the war in 1945, when the anti-tank trench could be filled in and made safe. The estate took a low profile in the Trust and few changes were made.
- 2.4.5 Immediately to the east of the stable courtyard is the site of a former civil defence structure (NT site 125022) shown on the 1954 OS map (Fig. 7). During the 1991 development of the kitchen garden its concrete platform was removed and used in the construction of the car park.
- 2.4.6 Around 1950 two water courses and the ponds at the side of the new river were infilled. A scheme was floated to demolish the Hall and replace it with a new civic centre but this was rejected. A car park was created in the kitchen garden by the council. Changes in levels were caused in the park due to more tipping in 1952-55 and the river was lowered in 1968 due to flood alleviation work. Around 1980 the Trust took over direct management of the site appointing the first warden in 1988. After the council offices vacated the estate buildings a new use was found, and a Beefeater eatery was opened in 1996 in the refurbished Hall. The stable block has been used since then as a general estate yard and base for the gardening and estate staff.

2.5 Use of the Stable Block and Horses on the Estate

- 2.5.1 The stable block does not appear on the first edition Ordnance Survey surveyed in 1865-6 (Fig. 4) which is hardly surprising as Gilliat Hatfeild only started creating the estate from about 1867 following his father's death, that map therefore gives us a snapshot of the area immediately before the Hatfeild estate was created and the site of the stables was then occupied by three small buildings, probably outbuildings. The stable block seems to line up on the footprints of the west and central of these buildings and a corner wall connecting them; it is therefore possible that the existing structures as well as the topography influenced to a certain extent the layout of the new building. It is unlikely that any of the buildings that the stable block physically replaced were themselves stables as the stables used by the Garth family are thought to have been buildings on the park wall at Red Cottage and Saddler's End, subsequently converted to residential use.
- 2.5.2 Completion of the acquisition of the Hall etc., seems to have taken until 1873 and the historic drainage plan of the Stable Block (Fig. 5) is dated 1879 it therefore seems likely that the block was either built in 1879 or shortly before then, it was certainly in existence by 1883 as it is shown on the estate survey of that year (OAU 1997, Figure 12).
- 2.5.3 The plan of 1879 very usefully shows in detail the layout of the stables and the functions of each area. The areas have been given numbers for descriptive purposes by OA and these are shown in figure 8.
- 2.5.4 The stable had one entrance in the south wall so any individual horses or horses with coaches, traps etc. would all come in through the arched porch. The courtyard had hard-



- standing of pavioir bricks with chamfer edged small square blocks on the upper surface to aid grip and drainage. Very dirty horses and vehicles could be washed down in the yard, and horses unharnessed from the vehicles which would then be stored in the coach house on the right (area 9) which had capacity for six vehicles in total.
- 2.5.5 The 1879 plan shows a tree centrally placed in the northern part of the yard. This tree survives and is a large mature sycamore which has grown well beyond its original space in the yard paving and has pushed up the ground and paving bricks around it. It is significant as being part of the original design and probably intended to commemorate the construction of the stables and to grow into maturity as a feature of the stable yard, giving it a focus, linking it to the surrounding parkland landscape and either intentionally or incidentally providing shade in summer and shelter in bad weather for horses resting there.
- 2.5.6 Immediately opposite the entrance was an area called 'watering place' (area 6) this had a pump in the north-west corner from a well just to the north which was clearly originally the only water supply for the stable complex. The area could have been used for washing down horses and giving them a drink before being put into the adjacent stalls and for pumping water into buckets for additionally watering the horses in the stalls and loose boxes and for other purposes including supplying the grooms living area in the south-east corner (area 10) which appears to have had no independent water supply but had a sink and a WC.
- 2.5.7 There was also a WC in the south-west corner adjacent to the litter pit (area 1). The WC's would have been earth closets, the gullies near them were for water being used to wash down the areas. The litter pit would have been where soiled horse litter was stored before being used as manure somewhere on the estate; probably the kitchen garden
- 2.5.8 After initial washing down, and watering etc. if necessary, a horse would be placed in one of the stalls to either side of the watering place (areas 5 and 7) and here they could be properly checked over, rubbed down and given feed and rested for later use. Any saddles or harness that was removed could be stored and cleaned and checked over in the harness room in the north-east corner (area 8).
- 2.5.9 When several horses were in use they would probably, by rotation, get periods in the loose boxes (areas 4 and 5) where they had room to lie down and get more complete rest. Loose boxes would probably also be used for pregnant mares and mares with foals. The 1879 plan shows that initially there were 12 stalls and four loose boxes (three in area 3 and one in the corner of area 5) and this gives a ratio of 3 to 1. The three stalls in the south-west part of area 5 were reconfigured relatively early on into two loose boxes giving 5 loose boxes to 9 stalls and this seems to have been the only major change in the layout during the time the complex was used for its intended purpose.
- 2.5.10 The term loose box first appears after 1815 although similar structures for racehorses are known from the 18th century. Obviously loose boxes take up more space than stalls but were considered better for hackney horses as they could move about more than if tied in a stall and could exercise their feet (Bowen, 1994, 10).
- 2.5.11 The other areas of the complex in the west wing were for storage of fodder. Area 2 was the store for hay and straw and the smaller area 4 with a raised timber floor, and internal partition with door, was for storing corn in a dry and vermin proof environment.
- 2.5.12 The stables would have been for the higher quality horses and ponies used for transport by the Hatfields, either for riding or drawing traps or carriages, not for farm or work horses which would have separate accommodation elsewhere. The number of stalls and loose boxes and carriage bays does not necessarily indicate the number of horses or



- vehicles owned or used, the horses and carriages of visitors would also have to be catered for.
- 2.5.13 The stable block was a fairly high status example, built of good quality materials without being ostentatious and with standard, but good quality, fixtures and fittings. There was plaster ceilings and tongue and groove panelling to the horse areas, with a good drainage system and gaslight throughout.
- 2.5.14 All these factors were considered important, as Bowen (1994, 10) states, the proper 'paving, drainage, ventilation and insulation of stables' were considered important in order to maintain an even temperature and the best conditions for horses which as a class of animals are susceptible to chills and illnesses. It had long been known that the care of the horses was an important element in the design of stables, North writing in the late 17th century pointed out the common mistake of putting all the horses in one area so that any event would disturb every horse being 'a watchfull creature, and hearkens after all that passeth.' He recommends putting horses for 'sadle' in one area and for 'coach' in another so that 'the use of one doth not disturb the others' rest.¹
- 2.5.15 We see at Morden that the areas for horses are broken up to a certain degree, the main loose boxes (area 3) are completely divided off from the other spaces and the stalls are broken up into two unequal areas (5 & 7) by the watering area. We do not know if the two stall areas were designed with separate functions in mind but could indicate a division between horses for 'sadle' and 'coach' or home and visitors horses or some other distinction such as horses recently brought in and those rested and ready for use.
- 2.5.16 Miles writing in 1860 a few years before the construction of the stable block at Morden stated that 'A stable is no fitting place for the display of great taste, or unmeaning ornament; it should be purely utilitarian in its character, nevertheless, cleanliness, neatness and order should pervade every part of it...' These ideals would seem to have been upheld in the design and execution of the Morden Stable Block which was of good quality and allowed itself some elements of ornament which are however all functional and by no stretch of the imagination could be called unmeaning or ostentatious.
- 2.5.17 According to Bowen (1994, 7) Miles noted that there were three main points that prevailed in the better class of stables these being general appearance and uniformity of the interior, convenience of the groom and accommodation of the horses in that order, which Miles considered unfortunate, presumably he considered accommodation of the horses should come first. Accommodation of the horses seems to be of a high standard at Morden and does not appear to outrank convenience of the groom. There is accommodation for the groom at Morden but it is tucked into a small space in the south-east corner, there is only one room, smaller than a loose box, to serve as bedroom and living room plus a tiny scullery, however by the standards of the time this was probably considered a generous perk of the job.
- 2.5.18 Apart from the 1879 plan and a photograph from 1951 showing the ivy covered entrance (plate 4) there is little historical material specifically relating to the stables. During the survey a plan was found which is an unrealised wartime proposal to convert the block for treating contaminated food (Fig 16, see also §2.5.25).
- 2.5.19 No historic photographs of the interior or courtyard of the stable block have come to light. Other photographs do however give some idea of the uses of horses on the estate although some of these are farm horses. The farm horses would probably have mostly been housed in stables at the home farm; Morden Hall Farm which was owned by the

1 Roger North in Colvin and Newman 1981

- estate but leased out. The farm had a large prizewinning dairy herd before the first world war and delivered milk to the surrounding area, and as well as a large number of working farm horses had many ponies for the milk rounds. Some of the old farm ledgers are now held by the National Trust and an entry for September 30th 1909 names 27 farm horses and 28 milk cart ponies with names like Nobby, Primrose, Napper and Starlight.
- 2.5.20 A photograph from the early part of the twentieth century shows an estate employees' outing (plate 1). A horse drawn charabanc type of carriage is harnessed to two pairs of greys. It is unknown though if either the horses or vehicle belonged to the estate, the estate would perhaps not have had a vehicle of that type unless the transport of large groups of workers was a regular occurrence, but the Hatfeild stable may have held horses of the type shown.
- 2.5.21 Plate 2 shows a scene of stacking hay on the estate. This shows a comparison of farm horses and personal transport horses. The animal on the left and two on the right are work horses, that on the left is powering the stack by turning an arm connected to a gear and then a shaft drive. Right of this horse is the park bailiff in a trap harnessed to a smaller animal. His pony and trap may have been kept at the stable block.
- 2.5.22 Plate 3 shows children, probably from the hospital housed in the Hall, being treated to a ride in a farm waggon on the estate. G. E. Hatfeild greatly enjoyed having the children on the estate and treating them to waggon rides walks etc., the waggon and horse here are clearly farm stock. However by the time this photograph was probably taken (perhaps c1920s) Morden Hall Farm had been acquired by compulsory purchase for the construction of the underground railway and development of Morden. The work horses and waggons could therefore no longer be housed there. Buildings attached to the kitchen garden are thought to have been converted to stables at this time and it is perhaps unlikely but not impossible that horses and vehicles of lower status may sometimes have been accommodated in the main stable block but there is no clear evidence for this.
- 2.5.23 The adjacent snuff mills; the source of the Hadfeild's wealth that created the estate continued in operation into the 1920s. The mills were water powered having two wheels turned by the River Wandle. Horse power was almost certainly used to transport tobacco in and take the finished snuff away. It is not certain whether the mills had their own horses for this purpose, these tasks might have been undertaken by independent carters or the vendors of the tobacco and buyers of the snuff. It does seem likely though that the mills might have retained some horses for these or other tasks and as there are no separates stables attached to the mills it is possible that horses used by the mills might have been kept in the main stable block or just taken from a pool of horses when needed. The slightly unusual position of the stables in relation to the house, oriented more to the estate buildings and in close proximity to the mills suggests this could have been the case.
- 2.5.24 It is known that G. E. Hatfeild refused to use motor vehicles and he presumably therefore used horse transport up until his death in 1941 and fittingly for the funeral his body was taken to the churchyard on one of the estate farm waggons. He lived modestly in Morden Cottage in the later years and it seems unlikely that such a man would have maintained a large stable of horses for his own use. It would seem probable that he would have had a relatively small number of horses and vehicles for his personal use which would have been kept at the stable block and this would have left capacity for visitors' horses and possibly for some horses and vehicles used by some of his employees and generally on the estate. However as, particularly in the late 19th century and prior to the First World War, horse transport was ubiquitous and most houses of any size would have some stabling capacity so the park bailiff for example (as shown in Plate 2) may have had



accommodation for his horse and trap at his home, but they may have been kept at the stables and it might have been the case that there was a pool of horses and vehicles at the stables that belonged to the estate and were used by different people as and when required.

- 2.5.25 There were two old coaches in the stables in the 1930s probably derelict or seldom if ever used as one first hand memory recorded by the National Trust implies. Eric Skelton was born in 1928 and lived with his parents in the Gate Lodge until he was 14 as his father worked for the estate. Skelton remembered that the stables were 'forbidden territory' but he and his brother Reg 'spent many happy hours there clambering over the two old coaches and pretending to whip-up the horses' he also recalls that were large numbers of bats over the entrance, i.e. in the porch roof, and that he and his brother disturbed them by firing their catapults at the stable bell.²
- 2.5.26 The National Trust acquired the property in 1941 and the trust purchased one work horse in the sale held after G.E. Hatfeild's death which may have been housed in the stable block. The Hall and Morden Cottage and the Kitchen Garden were leased out to the council by Autumn 1941 and not directly run by the Trust until the 1980s, the Stable Block was apparently also used by the council during this period.
- 2.5.27 During research for this project, staff at the National Trust at Morden have found a plan dating from 1943 for converting the stable block for use in treating contaminated food (Fig 16). The plan clearly shows the layout of the stables with the south western corner as separate accommodation to the proposed treatment area and the south eastern area dominated by concrete paving and water tanks. The rest of the stable building and yard are divided into treated food store, drying space, trimming section, equipment store and staff rest room/office. The proposed plan was never realised but does tell us how much of the original stable layout survived at this time.
- 2.5.28 In 1988, a Vernacular Buildings Survey was carried out by Martin Higgins and V. West. This survey included a basic description of the interior spaces and a scale plan. The survey includes references to recent works including the removal of the panelling and fireplace within the tack room as well as reference to fixtures which are no longer extant e.g. wainscot panelling in stable area adjacent to the tack room.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT

Previous archaeological work

- 3.1.1 There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the Site, although one has taken place immediately south of the Site (OA 10), which recorded post-medieval building foundations along the southern face of the northern perimeter of the walled garden.
- 3.1.2 Elsewhere in the Study Area, there have been a further nine archaeological investigations (OA 3-4, 7, 9-12, 17-18 and 20), none of which have recorded any pre post-medieval archaeological deposits.

Archaeological Survival

- 3.1.3 The Site is occupied by the stables, a section of the moat, areas of grass and many mature trees. There are also areas of hard standing within the stable area, and along the access roads. The whole Site has been landscaped to some degree and it is likely that the upper level of the archaeological horizon will have been partially truncated throughout the Site.

2 From unpublished typescript held by the National Trust



Further damage to any potential archaeological deposits will have been caused by the foundations of the stables and smaller non extant buildings which will have impacted to a greater depth than the landscaping. The construction of the moat will also have affected any deeper archaeological deposits.

- 3.1.4 The construction and demolition of the small buildings seen on the 1st Edition OS map prior to the construction of the stables will also have caused deeper impacts in this area. Remains of these buildings may survive beneath the stables.

The Archaeological Potential of the Site

- 3.1.5 There are no known pre post-medieval archaeological remains within the Site, although there is the potential for hitherto undiscovered remains to be present.
- 3.1.6 There is a low potential for any prehistoric, Roman or Anglo Saxon archaeology to be present within the Site. There has been little recorded archaeology of these periods from within the wider area.
- 3.1.7 There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains of the later medieval period to be present within the Site. A manor is believed to have been located to the south of the Site from the 12th century, and it is possible that some evidence of associated activity may be present.
- 3.1.8 The site was developed in the 19th century, and it is possible that evidence of the Victorian buildings may be present within the Site, but are likely to have removed any earlier archaeological deposits within the footprint of the foundations.
- 3.1.9 The landscaping and construction of the stables are likely to have removed any upper archaeological deposits present within the Site.
- 3.1.10 The foundations, cisterns and drainage gullies of the existing stables all seem to survive intact and may be affected by the proposed works. The wall footings are likely to be of substantial brickwork, probably stepped out one or more times to be somewhat wider than the visible plinth and probably quite deep. The position of the gullies and cisterns is known from the 1879 plan, these may have been modified but there are modern access covers in the positions of the cisterns shown on the plan. The yard paving of special bricks is probably the original; it is likely to have a bedding layer of perhaps sand below it and a levelled land surface, possibly partly made up, below that. Evidence of the earlier buildings and landscape as shown in the first edition OS map might survive in the form of wall footings and yard and garden surfaces below the levelling horizon.
- 3.1.11 If wall footings, gullies and cisterns are to be exposed and especially if any are being removed an archaeological record, which would add to the understanding of the building, should be made.

4 BUILDING ASSESSMENT AND SURVEY

4.1 Orchard and Apiary Wall

Description

- 4.1.1 The north wall within the orchard is approximately 65m long and 3m high and is constructed of two different types of brick which alternate along the span. The survey concentrated on the south facing elevation of the wall as the north facing elevation was only partially accessible. Both elevations are covered with vine which prevented large areas of the wall being surveyed in great detail. The drawing produced for the report

(Fig. 9) does not cover the full extent of the wall but instead is limited to the option A survey area as defined by the National Trust.

- 4.1.2 The primary phase brickwork measures 220 x 60 x 105mm and is red/rose coloured and laid in an English bond with a cream coloured lime mortar. The bricks appear to have an irregular lower bed face and the arrises are less sharp than later bricks where a more sophisticated production technique would be used. Although the face of the brickwork is extremely mottled in appearance, probably as a result of climbing plants and any fixings used to keep them in place, it can be seen that the skin is wrinkled and all these factors suggest a late 17th century date. The lower section of the wall has a brick plinth which, due to a rise in ground level, is now partially below ground. The plinth is constructed of the same phase bricks with moulded brick detail to the upper course, although this is much weathered. There are bricks laid on edge forming the coping of the wall.
- 4.1.3 Within this brickwork are two visible openings in the plinth (Plate 35) to the eastern part of the south elevation: both are arched with flat backs and have a pale greyish render to the inside of the recess. These are bee boles used in the production of honey. At the time of survey, the bee boles were partially covered by vines and undergrowth, making full recording difficult. A survey undertaken for the IBRA Bee Bole Register in 1995 (register number 1186) states there are a total of seven bee boles within the wall each measuring 24 x 17 x 14 inches and set 72 inches apart. Some of the bee boles were noted as bricked up or partially filled in at this time and the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (no. 125054) states that one of the bee boles is covered by the adjacent brick shed. The openings would have originally contained a skep (a portable straw hive for the bees) which were used in bee keeping prior to the introduction of wooden framed bee hives in the late 19th century³.
- 4.1.4 There are occasional straight joints within the brickwork around the bee boles which may be connected to the addition of a hen roost as depicted on the 1879 drainage plan (Fig 5). It is possible that by this time any bee keeping was done in wooden Langstroth hives similar to those we use today, although the importance of keeping bees to produce honey as a sweetener for food subsided after the removal of the tax on sugar in 1879. The north elevation of the wall has patches of similar render adjacent to the iron gate as seen within the bee boles, although the reasons for it appearing on this side of the wall are unknown.
- 4.1.5 The later (19th century) brickwork visible on the south elevation measures 218 x 65 x 110mm and is a pale orangey rose in colour with the occasional presence of vitrified brick. This brickwork is also laid in an English bond but does not have the brick plinth that the earlier brickwork has. This brickwork can be seen on the south eastern end of the wall, where the end has been substantially rebuilt and possibly foreshortened (Plate 33), as well as two further occurrences to the central and western end of the wall. The brick pillar in the central section of the wall has a straight joint suggesting there were two stages of work to the wall using the same type of bricks (Plate 34). This phase of brickwork has a sandy coloured cement mortar which may be a result of re-mortaring repair work.
- 4.1.6 The south facing elevation of the wall has a single storey brick shed (Plate 36) built against it which using map evidence, appears to have been built sometime between 1895 and 1913 probably as a storage or work shed for the orchard and apiary. The shed is depicted on the OS map of 1932 (Fig6), although it is seen on earlier maps of the site. The shed fell into disrepair and was subsequently reconstructed in 1988 by the Wimbledon Beekeepers' Association whose members currently use the apiary. The shed

3 Walker and Crane 2000, 231



has a single low pitch corrugated iron roof and is much covered with vine. The door is heavily repaired and cut to size and possibly not part of the original shed structure. The two windows have wooden frames and there are metal bars to the inside. The brickwork is mostly rose coloured measuring 210 x 60 x 100mm and laid in a Flemish bond with a sandy coloured cement mortar. A section to the west of the doorway has traces of white paint or limewash suggesting these were reused bricks, either from the shed or from elsewhere on the estate.

Current use and condition

- 4.1.7 The wall currently forms the northern boundary of the orchard and apiary for the Park. The apiary is currently used by the members of the Wimbledon Beekeepers' Association and the shed, rebuilt by them in 1988, is used for storage of equipment. This area of the park is not accessed by visitors to the park and therefore is not susceptible to wear and tear from high levels of foot traffic. Both the shed and the wall are much overgrown with vine and the raised ground level combined with a large amount of ground foliage around the shed meant that the majority of the wall and shed could not be surveyed in any detail. Within the survey area the older section of wall is in a fragile state due to the weathered and fractured surface of the bricks and the presence of climbing plants will exacerbate this. The bee boles in particular are vulnerable and there are few surviving examples in the region with only six other records for pre 20th century bee boles in the historic county of Surrey listed on the IBRA Bee Boles Register, some of which are no longer extant.

Phasing

- 4.1.8 The two types of brick clearly show two distinct phases, the earliest phase consisting of the darker bricks with mottled damage to the brick face. The wall is depicted on the 1837 Tithe map and also on the 1865 ordnance survey map (Fig. 3) but the earliest parts of the wall clearly pre-date this by some time and is probably of late 17th century date. The later rebuilt sections appear to be of two phases within the 19th century with the possible shortening of the wall at the eastern end being done after the construction of the stables as a longer section of wall is shown on the 1879 drainage plan (Fig 5).
- 4.1.9 Due to the presence of bee boles recessed within the south elevation of the early walling it is likely that this part of the grounds has been used as an apiary since the late 17th century. The term orchard is first assigned on the 1865 ordnance survey map, however further research would be needed to establish if the orchard had existed in this location prior to the 19th century. The 1879 drainage plan (Fig. 5) indicates the wall was longer at this point and formed part of a poultry yard with a hen roost against the south facing elevation.
- 4.1.10 The shed was built sometime between 1895 and 1913 and afterwards fell into disrepair and was rebuilt in 1988, reusing bricks either from the original shed or elsewhere on the estate.

4.2 The Stable Block

General form

- 4.2.1 The stable block is built in the form of a quadrangle around a paved courtyard with the only entrance through a gated clock tower (Plate 5). The stable block is of brick construction using yellowish pink coloured London stock brick (measuring 225 x 65 x 105mm) which is laid in a Flemish bond. The gateway includes moulded brick detailing

in red brick and is topped with a pyramidal roof with timber bell turret mounted on top. The courtyard and some of the rooms are paved with black paviour bricks with chamfered square detailing. Some of these paviour bricks have lifted particularly around the sycamore tree which sits centrally in the northern part of the yard.

- 4.2.2 Within the courtyard a series of doors and windows provide access and natural light into the various parts of the stable block. The primary phase windows have wood frames and the lower fixed section has four panes divided by simple wood glazing bars. The upper part of the window is divided into two panes by simple wooden glazing bars and this section opens inwards from fixings at the base with the extent of opening controlled by an internal metal fixing. It is probable that the opening was operated using a hook as no fixings for ropes were seen. Both the doorways and windows have red brick segmental arched lintels and stone sills. The primary phase doors are of plank and batten construction with beaded moulding and there is a simple three light overlight. The doors have three hinges and the brass handle is a recessed D-shaped handle which lifts and turns to operate a standard lock spindle and sits flush within the door (Plate 15). The Yale/Chub locks and catches for holding the door open are a later addition.
- 4.2.3 The outer elevations have a plinth with moulded red brick detail and the bricks are laid in an English bond. There are recessed areas along all of the exterior elevations with adjacent brick piers and moulded red brick detail to the top: some of which is ovolo moulded instead of straight. The moulded red brick of the plinth is ovolo in shape. As with inside the courtyard there is a saw edge dentil course of alternate red and yellow bricks to be seen underneath the eaves. The roof is constructed of king post roof trusses with Welsh slate over sarking boards. The ridge tiles are plain and of red terracotta.
- 4.2.4 As expected, many of the design elements and fittings are very similar to those suggested in the design manuals popular at the time. In particular, the drainage layout and the use of pots to prevent waste entering the drainage system and the layout and facilities required for the stalls and loose boxes as seen in Knightley's 'Stable Architecture' (1842). Examples of loose box divides and cast iron hind posts feature in most book and illustrations from 19th century sources can be seen in figure 15. Similar window types can be seen in Miles (1860) and other stable architecture guides of the mid 19th century and therefore this would appear to be a preferred style for stables of this period.

Exterior description

- 4.2.5 The exterior brickwork outside of the courtyard has areas of re-mortaring and repair which all appear to be late 20th/early 21st century in date. The exterior east facing elevation has a section of brickwork which is painted with white paint and adjacent to this is a black mark on the brickwork (Plate 6). This is at the location of the single storey extension shown on the 1932 (Fig 6) OS map which were probably of lean-to construction as there is no significant interference with the existing elevation brickwork. The black mark may also relate to the location of an iron fence which enclosed the adjacent plantation as depicted on the 1879 drainage plan (Fig 5). Running along the ground approximately 760mm away from the base of the wall is a line of concrete 370mm wide and of unknown use which does not relate to any feature shown on 20th century plans.
- 4.2.6 The west facing outer elevation has a series of ties which probably relate to the loose box partitions and tethering rings in areas 3 and 5. Two low level vents, unseen from within area 4, relate to its use as a corn store and still retain the original iron grilles (Plate 32) as does the upper vent. The south elevation was, in the main, inaccessible due to adjacent trees, bushes and climbing vine, it could be seen that the inserted high level window in



the area 5 loose boxes has necessitated the removal of the dentil brickwork at this point to enable the insertion of the lintel. The well shown behind the watering place (area 6) on the 1879 drainage plan could not be seen and has either been infilled or covered by nearby composting heaps.

- 4.2.7 The east range of the stable block has replacement ridge tiles on the roof where timber and lead louvre vents have been removed probably during the late 20th/early 21st century repair works. The west range has two surviving chimneys, each with white terracotta wind guards (Plate 31) which replicate those on the nearby lodges. The north range has three surviving timber ventilation shafts on the roof.
- 4.2.8 The south range mainly features a brick built clock tower which includes a central arched entrance to the courtyard. The tower is topped with a timber boarded bell lantern with a clock face inserted on the north and south sides. This bell turret is still topped with the weather vane in the form of a trout reflecting GE Hatfeild's love of fishing. An old photograph of the elevation from 1951 (Plate 4) shows the clock tower covered in ivy. The ivy would have caused damage to the brickwork and the patches of mortar repairs clearly seen today are probably as a result of this. The wooden gate at the entrance to the courtyard is a later replacement of recent date. The clock and bell turret has undergone extensive repair in recent years with much replacement of woodwork and the cleaning of the clock (Pers. Comm. Head Gardener)
- 4.2.9 The courtyard is covered with black setts measuring approximately 110 x 110mm and which have small chamfered squares providing a decorative surface (Plate 11). This surface is also repeated within some of the internal spaces. Inserted into this flooring are U shaped drainage gulleys which lead to various drains and pots both within the buildings as well as the courtyard. The location of the cess pools shown on the 1879 drainage plan can still be seen although the cover stones have been replaced with 20th century drain covers. The sycamore tree noted on the 1879 plan still remains in situ but the pavours surrounding it have been much lifted by the growth of roots.
- 4.2.10 The interior elevations of the courtyard have been partially altered to accommodate later changes in use (discussed below and shown on Fig. 8) however many original doorways and fittings remain. Other visible fittings within the courtyard include rings for tethering the horses.

Internal Description

- 4.2.11 For ease of recording the interior of the stable block was divided into 10 areas as shown on Fig. 8 and these are used in the internal descriptions below.
- 4.2.12 *The clock tower* - Access was gained to the roof of the clock tower via a fixed ladder and the interior has some exposed brickwork with the rafters covered with boards. The lantern structure sits on a wooden frame within the roof and this has evidentially been repaired as part of recent works (Pers. Comm. Head Gardener). The clock weights can be seen at the base of the clock tower in a wooden cupboard which is of unknown date.
- 4.2.13 *The roof* - The roof is mostly midden by lath and plaster ceilings but in area 9 it can be clearly seen that it is formed of king post trusses which have a central post and two raking struts sitting on tip of a tie beam.
- 4.2.14 *Area 1* - This area is shown on the 1879 drainage plan as a litter pit with adjacent WC. The internal walls of this area have since been removed as well as a rain pipe shown in the north eastern corner. The brickwork has been painted with a limewash. There is also a void in the brickwork where the wall of the WC has been removed and there is some re-mortaring with a sandy coloured mortar. The south wall has brick infill at the location of



the removed wall. The brickwork within the WC area is painted in a brownish colour. The interior lintel above the doorway is a later replacement, probably added as part of the works to open up the space for storage use. The lobby area has flag flooring, however the litter pit area has a raised concrete floor which was probably added later. This area has no roof although there is a line of bricks missing above the area where the WC was positioned and it is likely that the WC was covered with a simple roof. The 1895 and 1932 OS maps show a division from the rest of the range suggesting it was uncovered.

- 4.2.15 *Area 2* – This area is referred to as the hay and straw store on the 1879 drainage plan and the plan also depicts one set of central gates as opposed to two different double doors as seen today. The two sets of double doors are different sizes and have different fixings of late 19th/early 20th century date which possibly originate from elsewhere on the estate (Plates 12 & 13). The openings are set within a timber frame which has upright plank infill between the upper part of the doors and the wall plate. The cast iron gas pipe seen outside within the courtyard enters the building above the doorways and runs along the length of the range on the inside of the wall plate. The interior walls have been painted with a white coloured wash and the flooring has been replaced or covered with concrete. The roof is exposed with only one tie beam and no king post, it is possible that this has been subject to later reconfiguration and repair. The interior wall separating areas 2 and 3 does not reach the full apex of the roof but appears to stop at the same levels as other areas which have a lath and plaster ceiling. There is a small patch of repair bricks on the eastern wall which is not reflected on the exterior elevation. There are many holes in walls from removed fixtures, probably nails and hooks, the fittings that remain being of later 20th century date.
- 4.2.16 *Area 3* – This area was originally divided into three loose boxes as seen on the 1879 drainage plan, each with its own external door and manger. There has subsequently been considerable alterations to the area during the 20th century including the removal of the high wainscot panelling and the blocking and enlarging of doorways. The area is currently divided into two by a primary phase loose box partition (Plate 14).
- 4.2.17 The whole area is ceiled and has a raised central section with parts of the plaster having come away from the lath partially revealing the detail beneath. The upper part of the interior walls is rendered and lime-washed. There are two vents in the ceiling with wooden shafts which go up to the apex. These have been blocked and the associated louvre ventilation has been removed from the roof. On the west wall centrally placed within the area is a small vent with a primary iron grille (Plate 17). The gas pipe continues along the eastern wall at a high level. The flooring is of black sets with recessed gulleys and other associated drainage set largely as seen on the 1879 drainage plan.
- 4.2.18 The smaller area is separated from the larger by a wooden loose box partition wall of upright tongued and grooved beaded planks in a wooden frame measuring approx. 2.1m high and painted brown. The partition has been heightened with the addition of another wooden frame with wire infill which probably dates to the tenancy of the Borough Council who used the stables for storage. This smaller section has no obvious fixtures or fittings and the lower portion of the interior walls has been rendered following the removal of the wainscot panelling. The doorway and wooden door remain largely unaltered.
- 4.2.19 The larger area has been subject to much reconfiguration including the blocking up of the central doorway and the insertion of a window in its place (Plate 16). The window is a similar style to other windows associated with the primary build phase, however the width is larger and therefore it would appear that the window size reflects the width of



the removed door. The brick arch lintel has been reused. The remaining doorway has been enlarged and features a stone lintel and double plank and batten doors with fittings similar to those seen in area 2. The brickwork adjacent to this doorway has been reset using a sandy coloured mortar and the interior walling at this point does not have render on the upper part. The sill of the door is partly of brick which is probably the lowest course(s) of the wall removed during the enlargement of the opening. There are four tethering rings set within the west wall, two for each loose box, although it is possible that there was originally only one ring for each loose box. Unlike the smaller area, the lower section of the walls have been left as exposed brick following the removal of panelling.

- 4.2.20 *Area 4* – Shown as a corn store on the 1879 plan, this area would have had a timber partition wall with a low level opening (called a dwarf door on the plan) to access the corn. Although this partition has since been removed, this area still retains its raised timber floor (Plate 18) and original door. The upper part of the brickwork between area 3 and 4 has been rebuilt, most likely during the enlargement of the adjacent doorway, and a stone lintel has replaced the brick arched lintel. The ceiling is lath and plaster with a central raised section as before and the upper brickwork has been lime-washed. The lower part of the brick wall has a lead covering. As this was a corn store, there are two low vents and a high level vent in the rear wall with the primary iron grilles still in-situ. The gas pipe continues through this area and an extension comes across and down to the south wall where presumably a gaslight was fitted, which has since been removed. The doorway to the adjacent stalls (area 5) has been blocked.
- 4.2.21 *Area 5* – In the 1879 drainage plan this area is shown as a combination of 8 stalls and one loose box with associated drainage. Although much altered, this area is important as it retains many of the 19th century fittings installed for the stabling of horses.
- 4.2.22 As seen elsewhere, the high wainscot panelling has been removed and the underlying brickwork has been covered in a greyish render. The render on the upper part of the wall remains in-situ and it is clear that areas where horses were stabled were made as comfortable as possible as recommended in stable architecture guides of the time. The gas pipe continues through the block as previously with pipes extending at intervals to the lower part of the wall where a light fitting would have been. The ceiling is raised lath and plaster and there is much plaster missing in the inner corner of the room revealing part of the roof structure.
- 4.2.23 The north eastern section retains four of cast iron fittings used to divide the area into five stalls (Plate 19). The cast iron hind posts stand approximately 1.8m high and are topped with decorative finials. The bottom rail is plain and the upper rail has a curved detail as the rail goes into the hind post but is higher and straighter where it is fixed into the wall. Both the rails and hind post have voids where the bead boarding would have been fixed. The stall divides form part of the primary phase fixtures and fittings and remain in good condition however the bead boarding does not survive on any of the stall fittings within the stable block. The stalls retain their primary phase tethering rings.
- 4.2.24 The north western section has been substantially altered, seemingly soon after the primary construction of the stables, and consists of three loose boxes. The corner loose box is also part of the primary phase of construction and is formed of two sections of cast iron fittings with bead boarding as used for the stall divides. The hind posts are taller at approximately 2.2m high and have the same ball finial as see on the stall hind posts. The upper section of the loose box divide consists of a straight rail with a barred section above and above this a straight upper rail is inserted into the wall. The western upper rail has come loose from the wall and currently hangs down to the ground but remains in situ



within the frame. The lower panels have some surviving bead boarding and these are painted the same brown colour as seen on the loose box divide in area 3. Unlike the stalls the loose box can be closed by a door of similar construction to the divide. Above the door is an arch of cast iron which is fixed to the top of the finial on the adjacent hind posts. The door is of similar design to the divide but has bead board set within a plain wood frame and a simple slide bolt.

- 4.2.25 The two stall divides previously within this corner have been removed and the area divided into two further loose boxes by the addition of a further partition and two doorways all of which retain the original bead boarding. The additional door sections are the same as the loose box door described above with the exception of the door handles/locks. One of which has a protruding fixed handle set within a circular fitting the other comprises a flush circular fitting (Plate 22).
- 4.2.26 The southernmost loose box divide is shown as figure 14 and plate 21, and it can be seen that it differs to the other loose box divides as it has a curved central rail. Examples of loose box divides from the same period all feature straight rails and so it is surmised that that one of the rails of the removed stall divides was adapted to form the central rail for this loose box. Each stall retains the primary phase tethering rings but it would appear that within the added loose boxes further rings were added.
- 4.2.27 The doorway to area 4 is blocked with chipboard but an original door sits loosely within the frame and this remains the only example of a primary internal door. The style and door furniture are the same as seen on the primary external doors. It is probable that the door belongs to this doorway and therefore it should be fixed to remain in-situ. The door to area 6 has been removed but the original timber casing remains. The doorways and windows are all of primary phase date except for a high level window set within the northern wall above the corner loose box, this is a later addition probably dating to the 19th century reworking of the loose boxes and was added to increase light to this corner. The vent in the ceiling above the stalls is blocked but retains the louvre ventilation on the roof and there are two vents with iron grilles in the northern wall – all arranged to ensure as much ventilation in this area as possible.
- 4.2.28 The flooring is of black sets with inset gulleys and drains as discussed previously (Plate 20). There are subtle differences to the drainage within the north east corner of this area and as seen on the drainage plan and it would appear that the drainage was squared up to make installation easier within the flooring. The inset gulleys are black setts but with smaller chamfered squares (12 squares per tile) as used for the main flooring (4 squares per tile) and these are recessed within the floor to form a channel.
- 4.2.29 *Area 6* – This area (Plate 23) is shown on the 1879 drainage plan as a 'watering place' and it is of note that a well is shown on the drainage plan just to the north of this range. There is a door leading to the courtyard and one window - both of which retain original fittings. There are internal doorways to the areas 5 and 7 which no longer have original doors. The ceiling is the same shape with the raised central section as before but the covering is beaded board as opposed to lath and plaster which may have been more durable in a wet environment. The floor has been recovered with concrete but there is a square brick feature in the north eastern corner which is possibly the base for a feature not shown on the 1879 plan. The plan shows a pump in the north west corner of the room but this area was unseen due to cupboards. The vent is blocked but retains the louvre on the roof and there are 5 tethering rings on the walls. The walls are covered with a render and painted white and there appears to be a ridge at a high level suggesting there was a covering for the lower part of the wall which is no longer in-situ.



- 4.2.30 *Area 7* – This area contained four stalls on the 1879 drainage plan but these were removed prior to the 1988 vernacular buildings survey. The 1988 survey notes that the wainscot panelling remained but at the time of the current survey the panelling had been removed and replaced with the grey render as seen elsewhere. The ceiling is lath and plaster with the raised central area as seen previously. The ceiling has recently, however, been repaired in the north western part with a pinkish grey plaster. Aside from some scarring on the floor there is no visible sign of the stall divides; the cast iron hind posts having been removed by the Borough council. Three of the stalls retain tethering rings and the original black sett floor remains. The gas pipe continues through with extensions downwards to where light fittings were once fixed. The two rear wall vents are blocked with board but the ceiling vent is unblocked and the board lined interior can be seen. The roof retains the wooden louvre above and this is the only remaining unaltered roof vent within the stable block. The doors and windows are all primary and in-situ, however, the internal door to the adjacent area 6, has been removed and the doorway to area 8 has been covered with board.
- 4.2.31 *Area 8* - Formerly the 'Harness room' (as shown on the 1879 plan), according to the 1988 vernacular buildings survey the fireplace and full height lining boards were removed in around 1987. The ceiling was lath and plaster with an opening for a lantern light in the roof to provide natural light, however the lath and plaster has been removed revealing the king post roof structure and sarking boards. The opening for the lantern is constructed of timber and was also plastered however the original lantern light has been replaced with a modern roof light (Plate 24), probably around the time of alteration by the Borough Council. The walls and opening for the fireplace have been completely covered with a greyish brown render, however the brick chimney stack can be clearly seen above the ceiling level. The floor is of concrete. There are no obvious fixtures left in-situ except for the wooden door leading out to the courtyard, the doorway from area 7 has been blocked and the door removed. It is possible that the removed iron fireplace is one of those in storage within area 5 but this is uncertain.
- 4.2.32 *Area 9* - This area was previously a coach house for six coaches. The 1879 plan shows each of the 6 bays had a double entrance gate and it is clear from examination of the current plan that the area was extensively reconfigured, probably in the early 20th century. The current position of the wooden posts does not fit with the space for 6 equal sized carriage bays and it is possible some of the original posts were reset in their current position. The remaining posts have some partial door hanging fittings as well as rebates (Plate 25), presumably for horizontal locking bars for the removed doors/gates. The exposed brick wall in this area has been painted with white, then blue paint. The king post roof structure can clearly be seen (Plate 27) and there are traces of lath and plaster on the underside of the beams suggesting that the area was ceiled the same as the rest of the stable buildings. The wall vents are open and the grilles removed. At ground level on the eastern wall there is a small opening which is a small vent, the metal grille clearly visible on the external elevation of the wall, which was possibly a later insertion to the elevation. A wooden box is fixed to the east wall and this contains the electricity fuse box and other modern switches. The box probably dates to the early 20th century.
- 4.2.33 The most interesting feature of this area is the floor which is paved with light brown coloured decorative tiles approximately 70mm square (Plate 26). There are areas of broken tiles and some repair patches using concrete and the overall surface is uneven. The area is divided by a low concrete block wall which was probably added during late 20th century works.



- 4.2.34 *Area 10* – Forming the groom's accommodation this area is labelled as the living room, scullery and WC on the 1879 plan (Fig 5). The main room was the living room and this had a fireplace and door leading to the courtyard. As with the harness room the fireplace was removed by the Borough council and the opening was bricked up. The walls are exposed brickwork which have been painted white and no evidence for panel fixing could be seen, highlighting the importance of the stalls and loose box areas over the staff living area. The floor is of recent concrete and the ceiling appears to be modern plasterboard fixed with tape. There is coving around the room but this is not in keeping with the exposed brick walls and could probably be a later addition. The sink in the north western corner is modern.
- 4.2.35 A doorway leads to the scullery area which now contains an oil tank. An internal wall has been removed but the brickwork can clearly be seen on the ground and would have had a door leading to another area with a cupboard, which has also been removed. A brick feature has been removed from the north wall adjacent to this revealing some bricks set within the wall at a 45 degree angle (Plate 30). This relates to a feature shown on the 1879 plan which was probably a copper with a fire underneath for washing linen and clothing. A sink is also shown on the plan in the south western corner of the scullery but no visible traces could be seen and there appears to not have been a pump at this point suggesting that water was brought in from elsewhere when needed. The scullery area has an opening for a window but this has been removed. There is no indication of the roof covering for this area but it is likely to have had a roof of some sort, particularly as there are traces of render on the walls. Without the roof the area remains in a vulnerable state.
- 4.2.36 The room for the WC is depicted on the 1879 plan and is referred to as an earth closet in the 1988 vernacular buildings survey. The door and toilet facility has been removed but a upright beaded board section above the doorway with cut holes for ventilation is still in-situ (Plate 29). The WC has a raised concrete floor and there is a greyish render on the walls with the brickwork visible in patches beneath. The stable block roof extends over this area and the laths are clearly visible and in good condition although the plaster is missing.
- 4.2.37 The wooden door leading into the living room from the courtyard is unlike the other primary phase doors seen elsewhere in the courtyard and discussed in section 4.2.2. This four panelled door was probably used to distinguish the living area from the working area of the stables, however it retains the recessed brass door handle as seen on the other primary doors within the courtyard (Plate 28). The window is also more domestic in style being a four-pane wood sash window, simple in design, and without any fixtures. The internal door leading from the living room to the scullery is later in date, probably early to mid 20th century.

Current use and condition

- 4.2.38 It is probably due to G E Hatfeild's dislike of the motor car that the stable buildings generally remain in a good state of preservation. Many of the interior spaces have been preserved and there are many features dating to the original construction including the cast iron hind posts and original doors and windows. The primary loose box divide in area 3 and the later 19th century loose box divide in area 5 are of particular interest.
- 4.2.39 The stable block is currently used as storage by the National Trust which ensures that the inside spaces are ventilated and maintained. However various changes made to make the space more usable for storage have meant the loss of cast iron hind posts in area 7 and internal walls in areas 1 and 10. The former harness room (area 8) and living area (area 10) have had the fireplaces blocked and there are no examples of panelling remaining



within the interior spaces along with other main fixtures associated with stables. e.g. mangers, saddle hooks etc.

- 4.2.40 The floor surface of the courtyard is much overgrown with grass and weeds and the ground has lifted around the tree where roots have grown which may cause problems should the courtyard be opened up to visitors.

Phasing

- 4.2.41 It is probable that the 1879 drainage plan shows the stable ranges and courtyard as constructed however there are small differences in the drainage layout in area 5. The majority of the primary phase build remains unaltered allowing visitors to Morden Hall Park to have a good visual presentation of a 19th century stable block.
- 4.2.42 Reconfiguration of the north west corner of area 5 occurred shortly after the construction of the stables and increased the amount of loose boxes from 4 to 6. The cast iron fittings and most of the beaded boards for this phase remain in-situ. It is possible that a cast iron curved rail from a stall divide was reworked and adapted to form the southernmost loose box divide within this area. A high level window of similar design to the primary phase windows was inserted in the north west elevation to increase light within this area.
- 4.2.43 Changes in the late 19th/early 20th century include the reconfiguration of areas 2 and 9. Area 2, originally a hay and straw store, had a large central double doorway/gateway removed and replaced with two double doors of differing sizes. The coach houses forming area 9 have had posts reset as the spaces within are no longer equally sized as originally planned.
- 4.2.44 Other alteration works include the blocking of the central doorway to area 3 and the insertion of a window in a similar style to the primary phase windows in the mid 20th century. Using the 1943 plan and the vernacular survey of 1988 we can see that the changes occurred sometime between 1943 and 1988 although this was carried out probably nearer the latter date. The adjacent doorway was enlarged, new stone lintels inserted and the surrounding brickwork rebuilt at this time.
- 4.2.45 Recent works include the removal of primary phase fixtures including the panelling within the stalls and loose box areas, fireplaces and cast iron stall divides in order to adapt the spaces for use as storage. The rendering of exposed brickwork after the removal of panelling probably occurred in the late 20th century as some panelling was in-situ during the vernacular survey of 1988.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The stable block brings together the various necessary elements of an integrated working stable complex in a traditional courtyard style but the design was clearly influenced by the contemporary concerns for producing a neat and efficient layout with the welfare and well-being of the horses themselves being a principal factor. The stable complex appears to have been well designed by an (as yet unknown) architect who was clearly aware of the issues affecting the care and welfare of horses. The building is of good quality without being ostentatious or over decorative.
- 5.1.2 The Morden stables are not listed but are arguably in the curtilage of several other buildings in the park including the hall which are on the statutory list. Of all the buildings on the estate the stable block is the one which most noticeably stands out as a new building constructed at the creation of the Hatfeild estate as a status symbol for Gilliat Hatfeild playing the role of the country squire or lesser landed gentry. The building is



significant for this reason and for the integrated elements of the design that were intended to cater for the comfort and well being of the horses. The most significant surviving area is the north-west corner where a proportion of the original stall and box fittings survive including evidence for alterations which created two loose boxes out of three former stalls.

- 5.1.3 The four elements of paving, drainage, ventilation and insulation were considered the essential ingredients of keeping horses in good health and these have all been considered at Morden. The yard and internal, horse areas are paved with engineering quality paving bricks with a pattern of small chamfered raised squares to aid grip and drainage into lower set gullies which fed into cesspools and a main drain and through a filter bed to the river.
- 5.1.4 Ventilation was achieved with windows that could be opened in the courtyard elevations, cast iron grilles in the outside walls and small timber louvres in the roof. The horse areas were insulated with tongue and groove boarding lining the stalls and loose boxes with rendering above and the ceilings were also lathed and plastered.
- 5.1.5 The only major change to the design from that seen on an 1879 plan was the conversion of three stalls to two loose boxes thus reducing the number of stalls and increasing the number of loose boxes which gave horses room to lie down or exercise themselves thus improving the quality of their rest time.
- 5.1.6 The main fabric of the stables has survived largely intact and although some elements of the fixtures and fittings survive, notably the floor and drainage patterns and parts of stall and loose box divisions in the north-west part of the block, many elements have gone including all the fittings and finishings in the former harness room. Other areas principally designed for storage of food and bedding material in the west range probably changed little as they would have had fewer fittings originally, the corn store for example retains its wooden floor for keeping the corn dry and away from vermin.
- 5.1.7 South-west of the stables is an earlier garden or orchard boundary wall which may date from the late 17th century, this wall partially divides off an area used for beehives, and the eastern end of the wall although now outside the apiary area was historically used for bee-keeping and has a series of bee boles built into the wall. The older section of wall is in a fragile state and the bee boles in particular are vulnerable. There are few surviving examples in the region with only six other records for pre 20th century bee boles in the historic county of Surrey listed on the IBRA Bee Boles Register, some of which are no longer extant.
- 5.1.8 A study of the SMR entries for the site has been used to assess the likely below ground archaeological potential of the site and the probable impact of renovations and possible new build on any archaeology. This concludes that there is low potential for prehistoric Roman or Saxon archaeology to be present and moderate potential for medieval remains associated with a manor located south of the site and also moderate potential for evidence of the buildings that immediately preceded the construction of the stables although it is likely that landscaping and construction of the stables has removed any former upper archaeological deposits within the site.
- 5.1.9 It is appropriate that this building is being given a new lease of life through a scheme which promotes and highlights environmentally sustainable methods and materials. The original stable complex was in some ways a self sustaining system in that hay and straw for fodder and litter and possibly grains and vegetables for feed were probably produced on the estate farms and the soiled litter would be used as manure to fertilise the ground for new crops. The water came from a well adjacent to the stables and the foul and



surface water from the stables, after filtering, returned to the river system. Horses could of course reproduce themselves and gas for lighting was perhaps the only major non-sustainable element in the system and gas for lighting was perhaps the only non-sustainable element in the system.

Simon Underdown and Alison Kelly

October 2009



APPENDIX A. GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

IBRA= International Bee Research Association Bee Boles Register

OA = Oxford Archaeology

MLO = Greater London Sites and Monuments Record

NT = National Trust Sites and Monuments Record

RPG = Registered Park and Garden number

HS = Historic Sources

<i>New OA Ref. No</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Source</i>
1	Findspot	Palaeolithic flint implements from the gravels	MLO19585
2	Road	There is a ridge running diagonally across Morden Rd (the A24), which has been postulated to be evidence of the continuation of the route of Stane Street.	MLO71610
3	Archaeological Investigation	Excavation carried out by MHS in 1993 and 1994 at Unigate Dairy. Shallow rubbish pits were exposed and excavated. Finds were dated c.1870-1900 and included bottles, jars, tableware and ornaments, clay pipes, bone and shell. Some very local items (Wimbledon/Mitcham) were found.	MLO66975
4	Archaeological Investigation	Watching brief during cable laying near Morden library revealed chalk layers probably associated with entrance to farm which previously stood there. It failed to locate Stane street.	MLO2207
5	Registered Park and Garden	A moated garden of the late C18, set within a park created in the late C19, with associated landscaping for the adjacent snuff mill. Morden Hall stands within a moated enclosure at the centre of the north-south axis of the estate. 150m to the south-east is the late C19 stable block. Until the Dissolution, the ground now occupied by Morden Hall Park was owned by the Abbey of Westminster.	RPG 2608, MLO65804
6	Site of Building	Former Civil Defence Site	NT 125022
7	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation by OAU in 1995. Shallow features were located which were possibly associated with an earlier garden level, although most were treebowls. The footing of a brick boundary wall was discovered running throughout the area of investigation. This was almost certainly contemporary with the modern house, "Morden Hall"	MLO65514, MLO65513
8	Site of Building	Site of Snuff Mill	MLO20348



<i>New OA Ref. No</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Source</i>
9	Archaeological Investigation	Two machine excavated evaluation trenches, up to 5m long, were put across the site, revealing a 19th/20th century linear feature, that was probably associated with garden activity. It ran northeast - southwest and was 0.60m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled by a moderately compacted mid-dark grey, gravel sand silt matrix with occasional bone and oyster shell inclusions, similar to the topsoil. The natural was brickearth over gravels.	MLO76360
10	Archaeological Investigation	Standing structure recording undertaken Museum of London Archaeology Service, in 1992. Below floor works within a standing range of C18-19th out-buildings revealed post-medieval make-up containing clay pipes, bottles and china.	MLO63533
11	Archaeological Investigation	Excavation and watching brief carried out by Museum of London in 1991 at Morden Hall Park found evidence of the previous course of the river Wandle/ stream channel and found post-medieval building foundations along the southern face of the northern perimeter of the of the walled garden within the grounds.	MLO58637, MLO58631
12	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation undertaken by Museum of London Archaeology Service, in 1993 at Aberconway Road. Post-medieval ploughsoil overlay natural sand and gravel.	MLO64280
13	Findspot	Workmen excavating a drainage trench in 1960 "unearthed a layer of chalk covered by flint" thought to represent a section across the Roman road, Stane Street. The excavations took place on the site of the Old Crown Inn, currently (1998) occupied by Morden Library.	MLO72250
14	Building	Town Hall	MLO73980
15	Site of Industry	Mineral Water Factory. Originally works of Ellis & son, mineral water manufacturers employing own artesian wells	MLO23015
16	Pond	Late medieval fish pond fed by a channel from the Wandle has since been filled in & planted with trees	MLO8358
17	Archaeological Investigation	MHS excavation uncovered 19th century brick built barrel topped drain, 19th century outbuildings of rammed chalk	MLO56473, MLO38842
18	Archaeological Investigation	Excavation carried out by MHS in 1972 at Central Road revealed 17th century and early c18th pottery.	MLO27226, MLO1454
19	Orchard and apiary wall- Bee Boles	Brick wall of probable 18th century date with seven bee boles built into the south elevation.	NT 125054, IBRA 1186



<i>New OA Ref. No</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Source</i>
20	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation undertaken by Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1992. On the SW side of the River Wandle, a shallow NW-SE aligned stream channel and its flood plain were recorded; it was levelled up in post-medieval times. A series of post-medieval timber structures or revetments located in the NE of the site may have been associated with activity along the N bank of the River Wandle. In the NW of the excavated area, brick-lined, vaulted channels were found; they were c. mid-late C18th and probably to control water flow under a building, possibly a predecessor of the present mill which is situated to the SE.	MLO63535, MLO63534
21	Building	Morden Hall stables, built in c 1873	NT 125008
22	Site of Buildings	Three small buildings seen on the 1st Edition OS map. Replaced by the stables on the 2nd Edition OS map.	HS
23	Orchard Shed	Small building first seen on the 1913 OS map, built against the older apiary/orchard wall, heavily rebuilt in 1988 and used by Wimbledon bee keepers association in relation to adjacent apiary.	NT 125027



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Figure 1: Site location

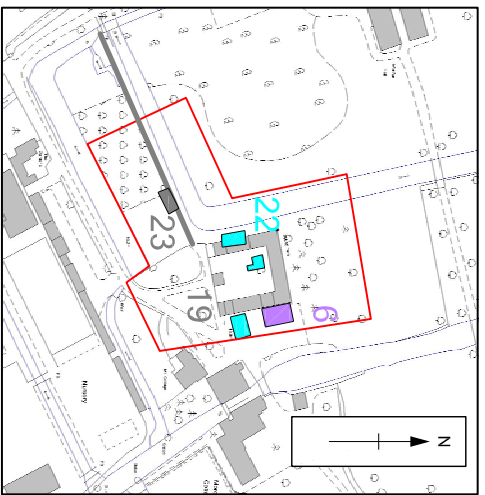
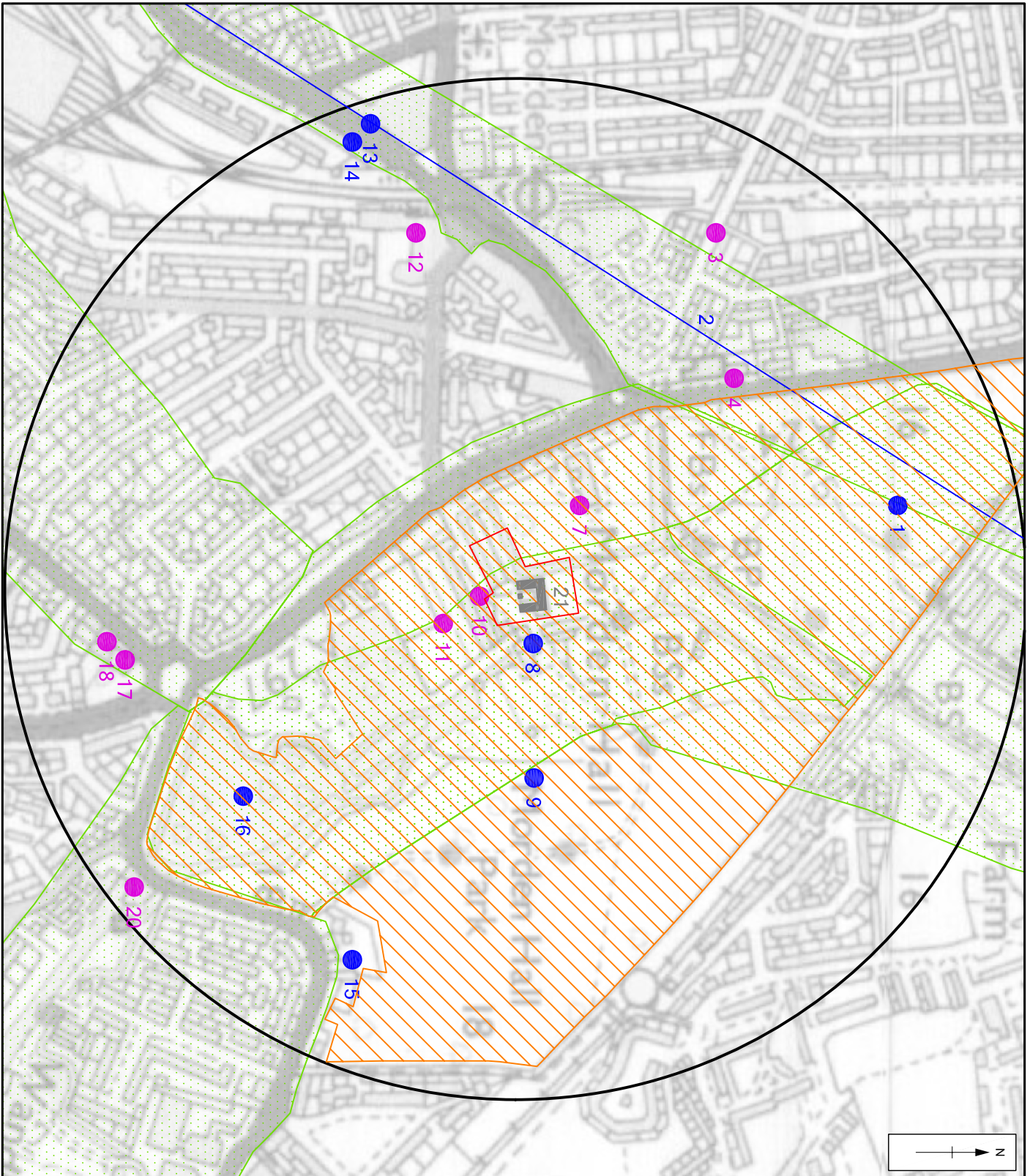


Figure 2: Study area and archaeological features mapping

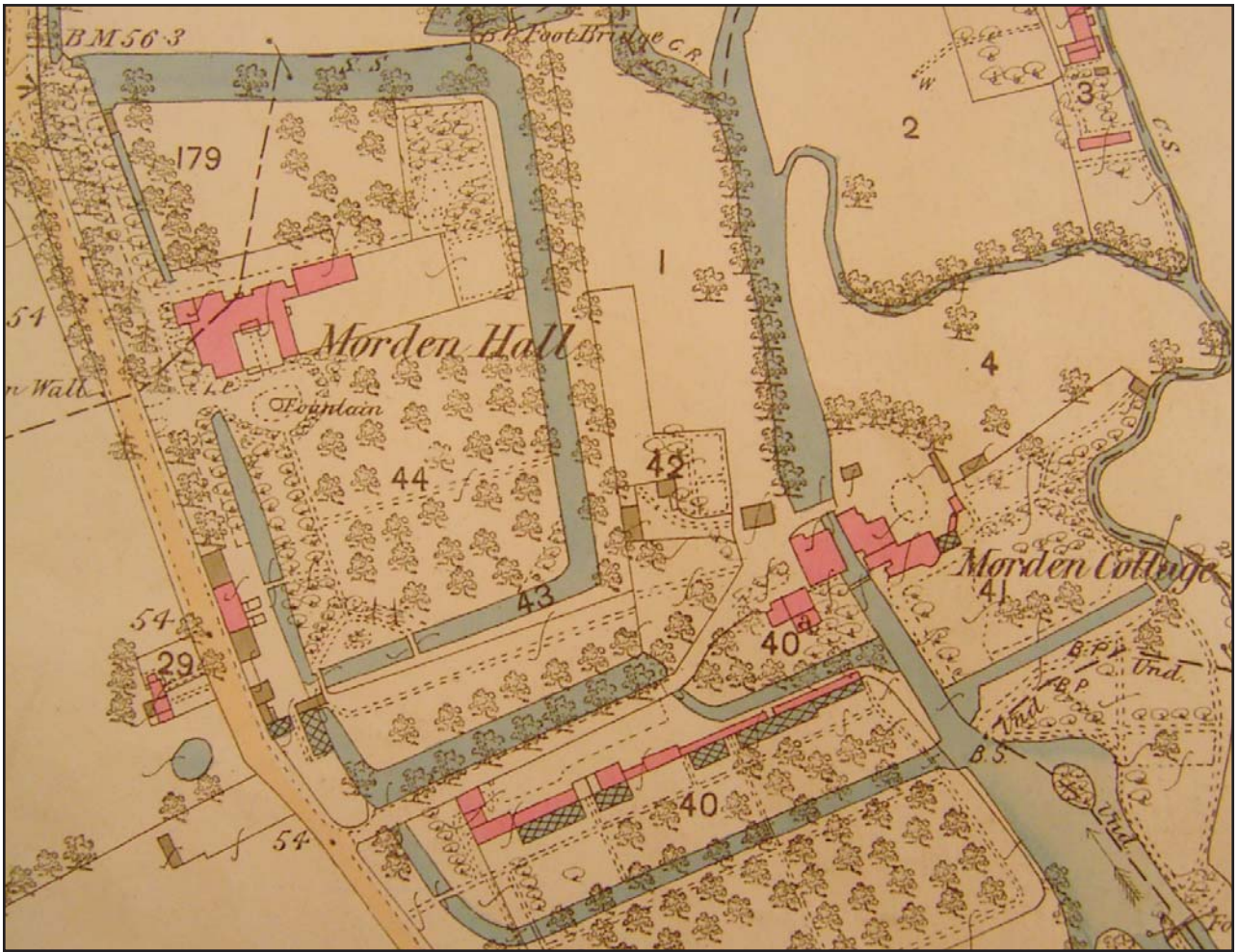


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" plan 1865



Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" plan 1895

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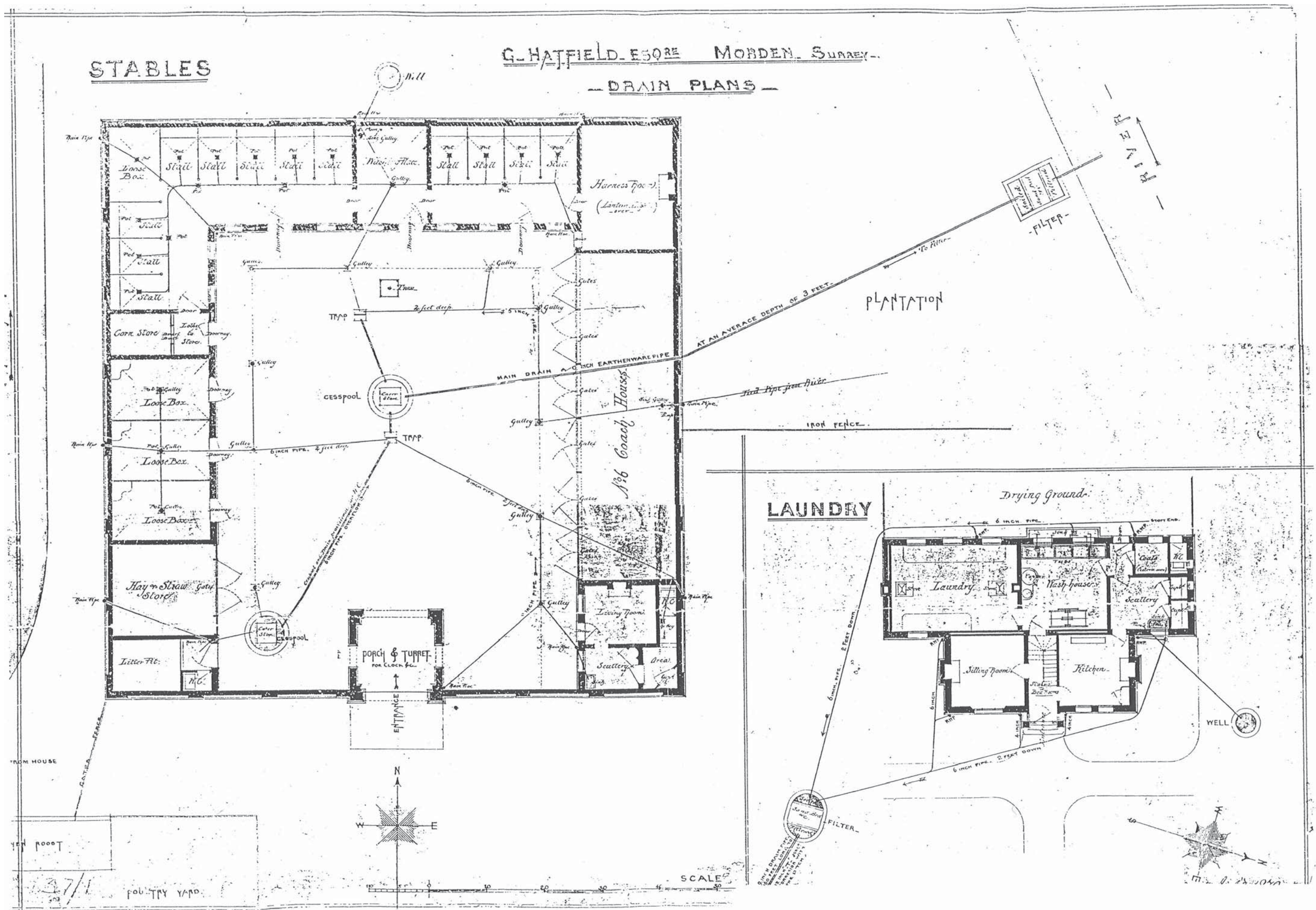


Figure 5: Drainage plan of Stable block, 1879

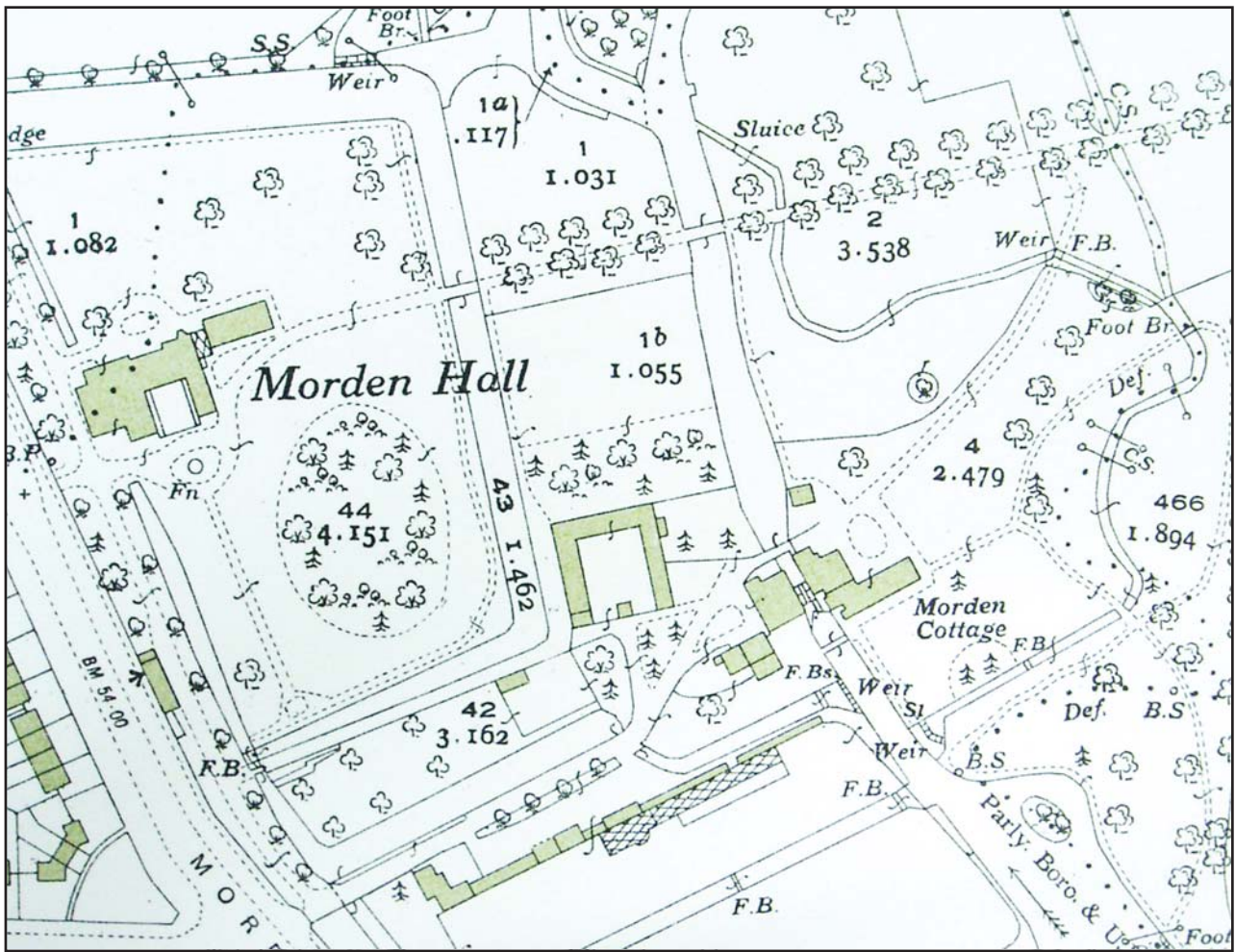


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey plan of 1932



Figure 7: Ordnance Survey plan of 1954

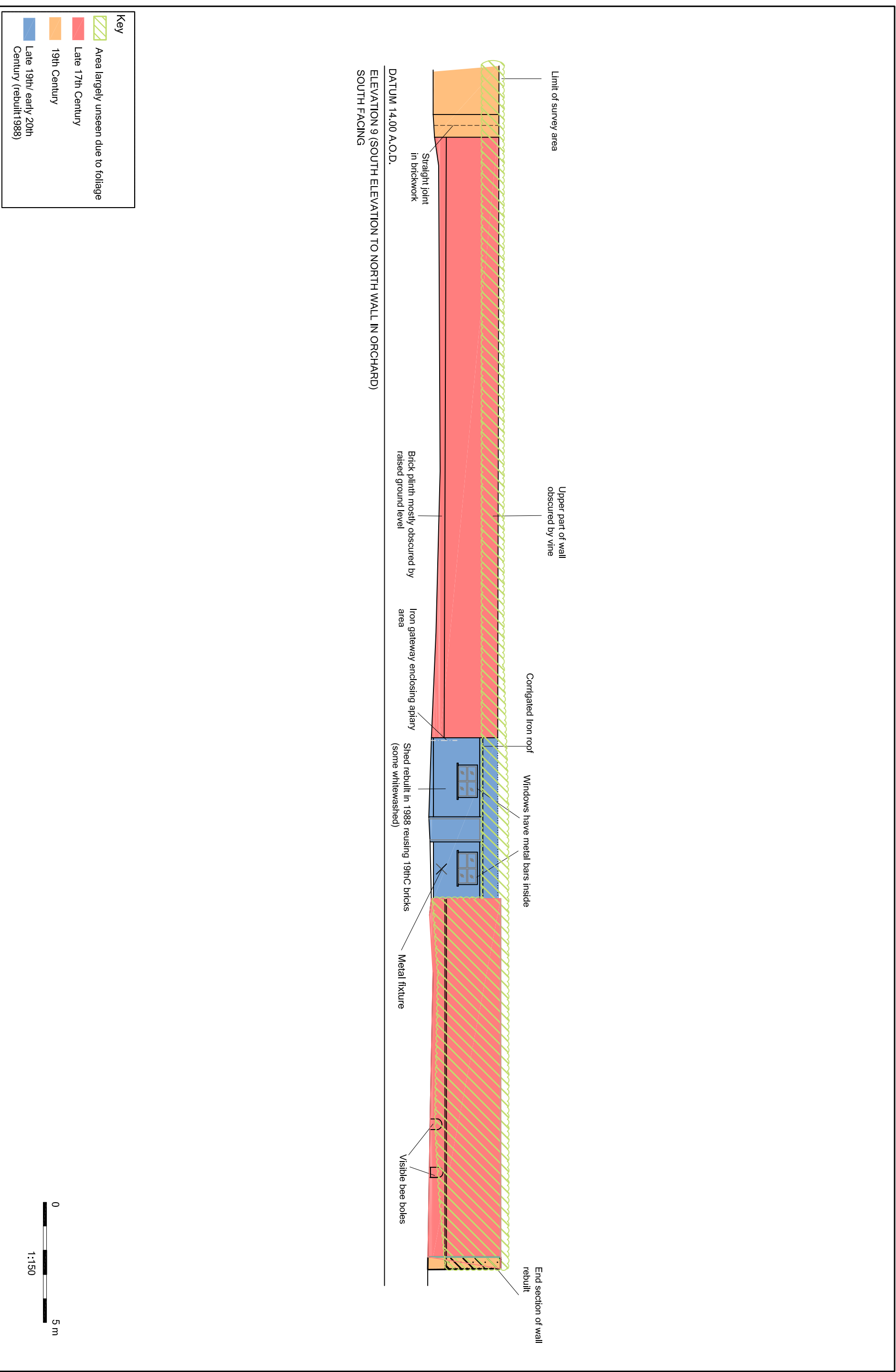


Figure 9: South facing Elevation of Orchard and Apiary Wall

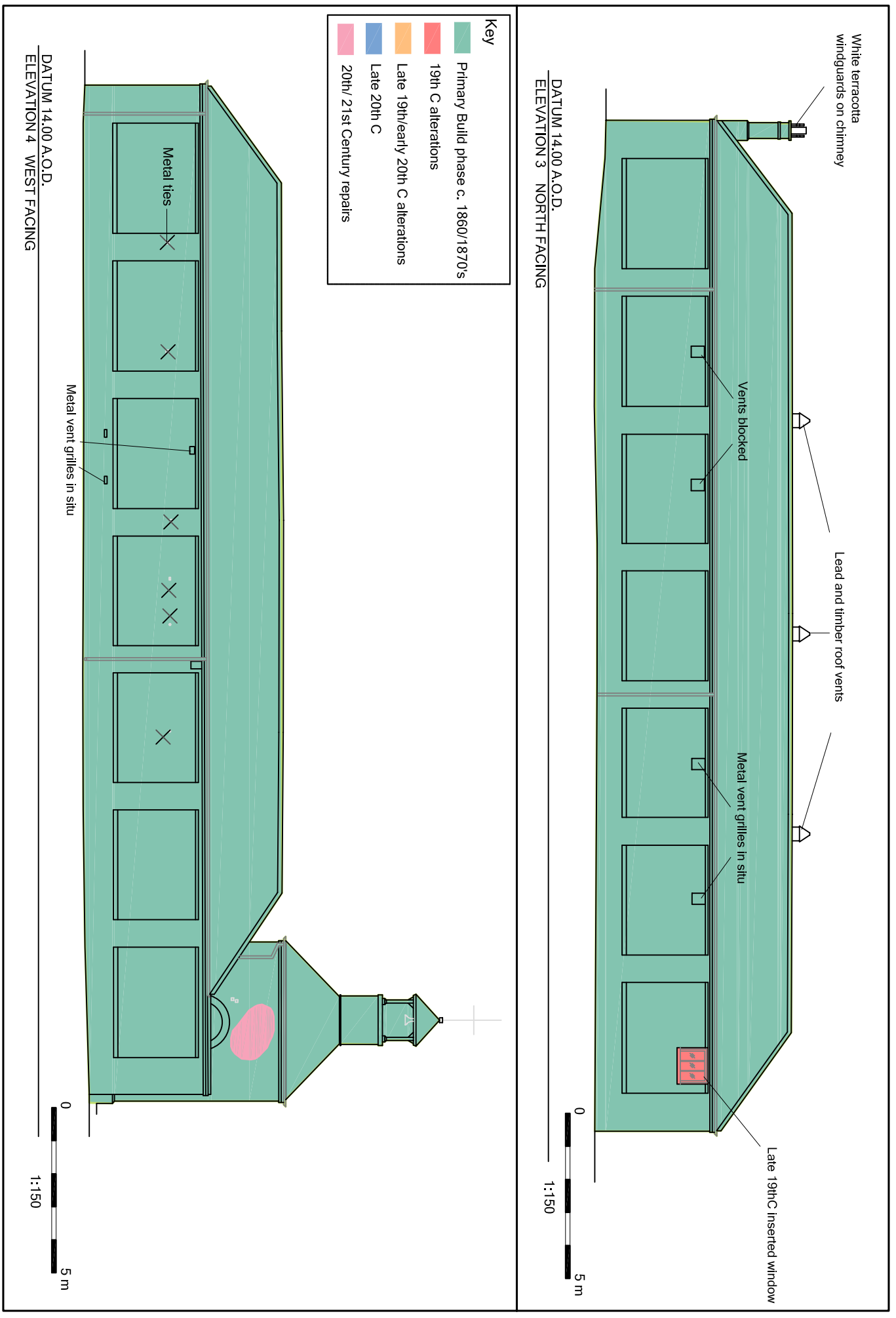


Figure 11: Outer Elevations of Stable Block - North and West facing



Key	
	Primary Build phase c. 1860/1870's
	19th C alterations
	Late 19th/early 20th C alterations
	Late 20th C
	20th/ 21st Century repairs

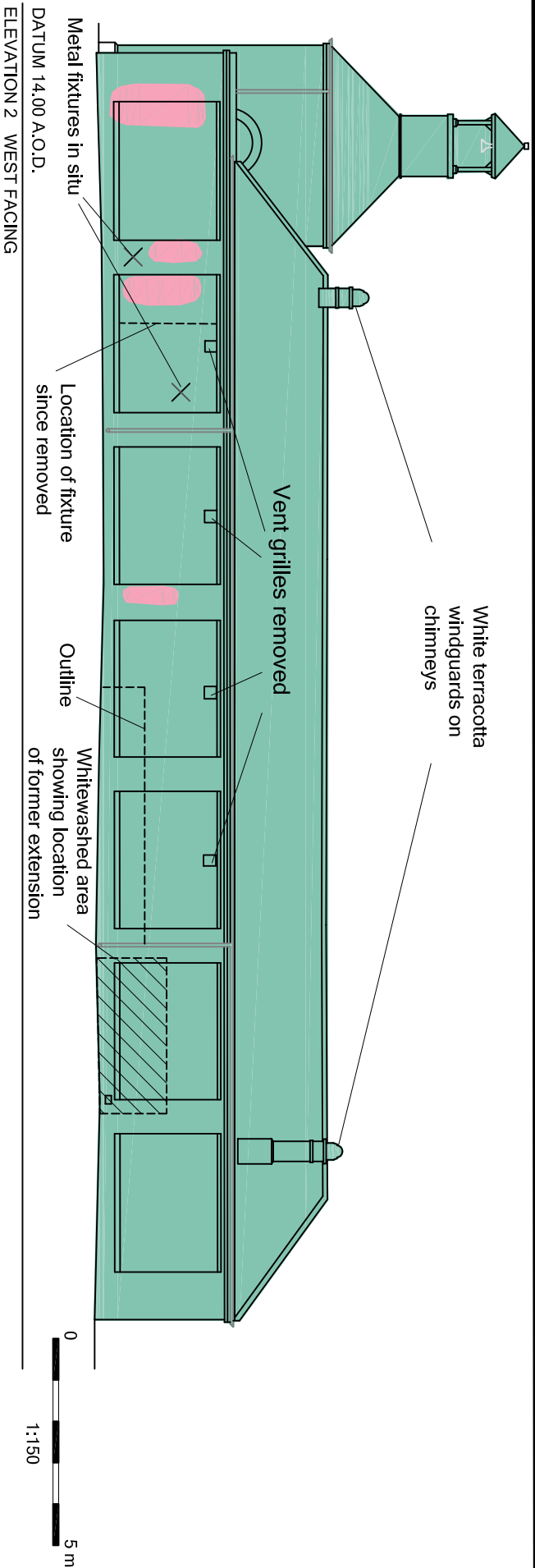
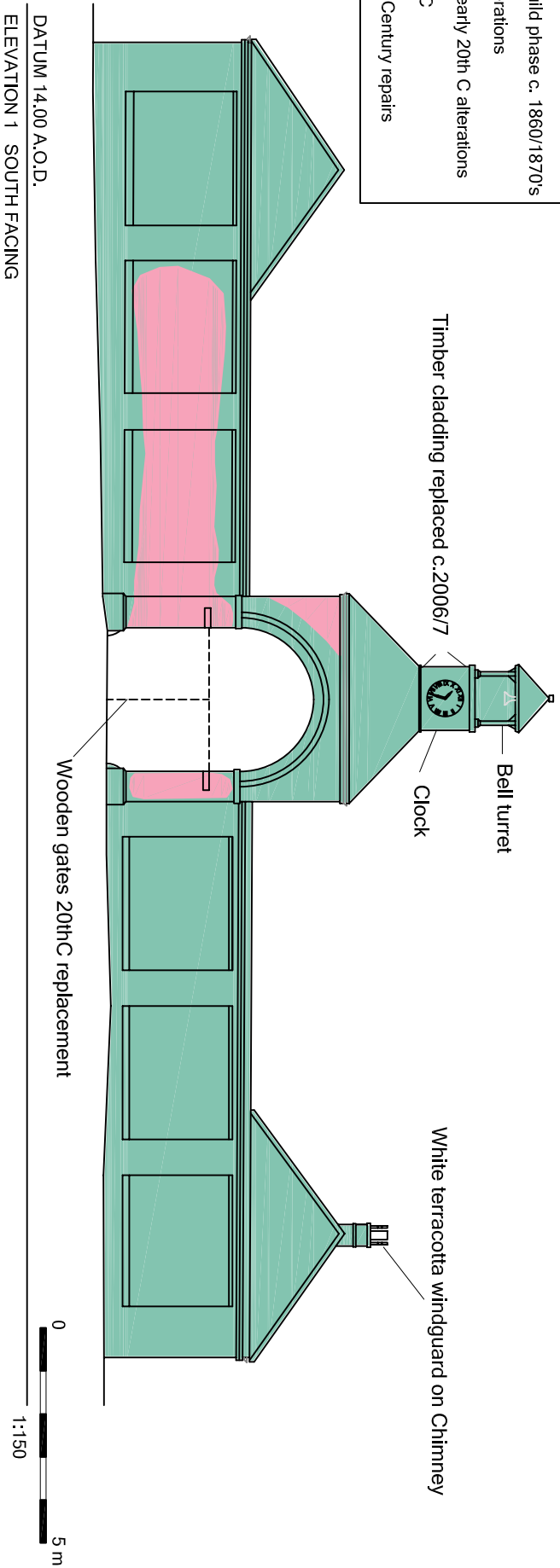


Figure 10: Outer Elevations of Stable Block - South and East facing

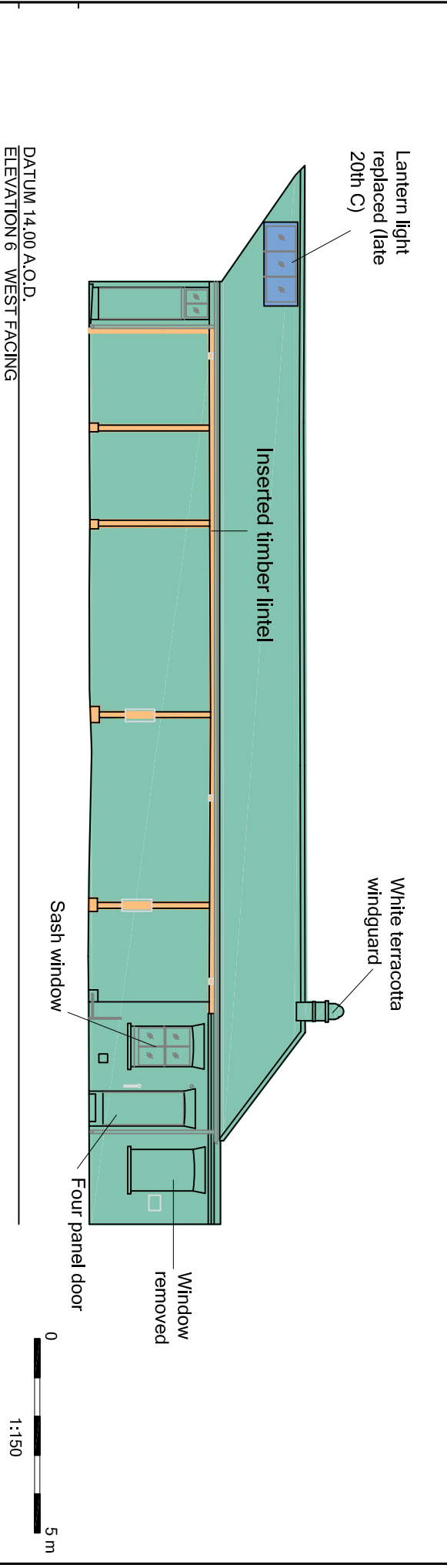
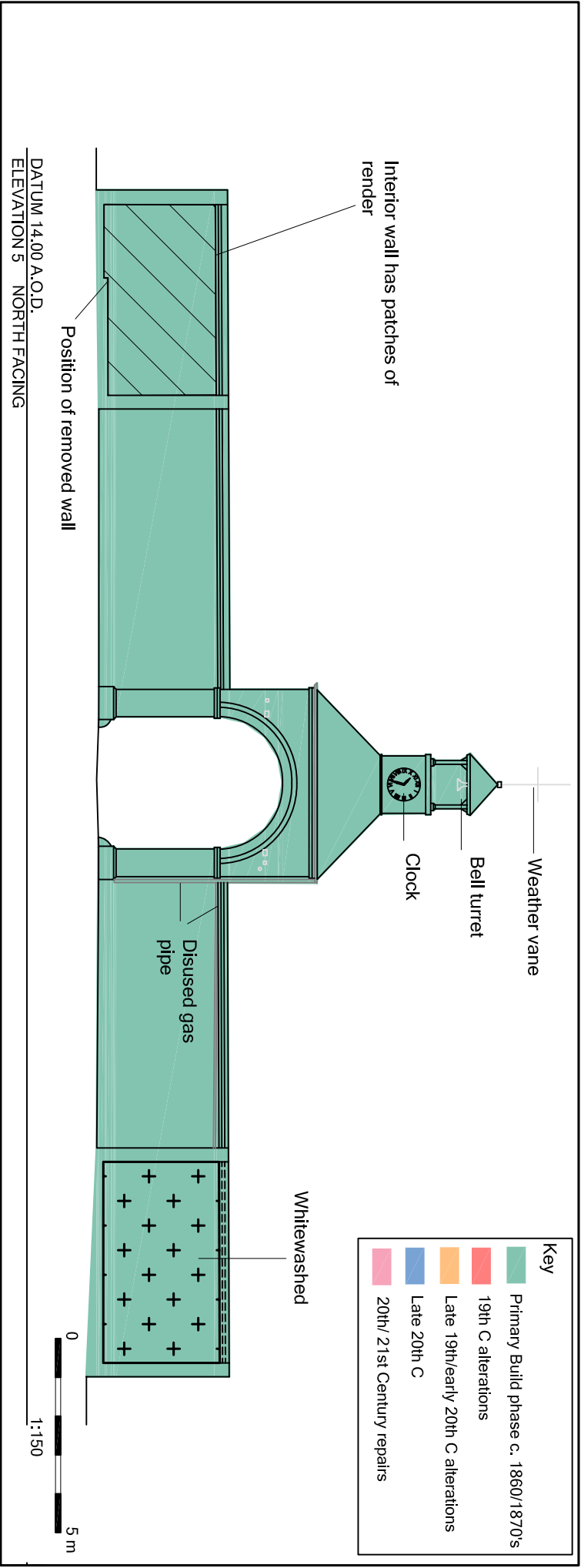


Figure 12: Courtyard Elevations of Stable Block - North and West facing

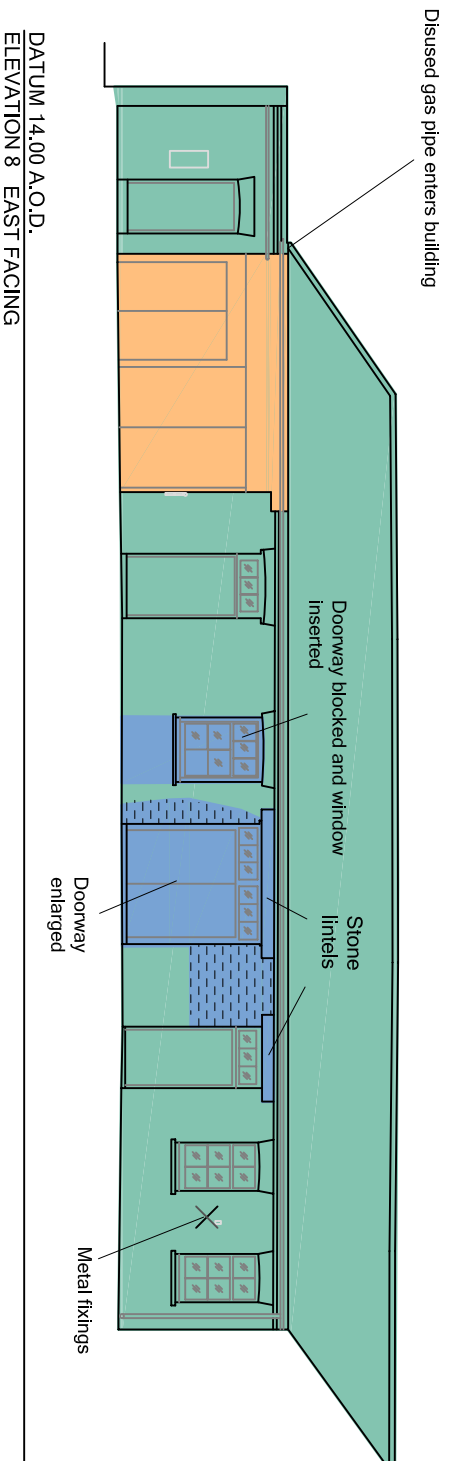
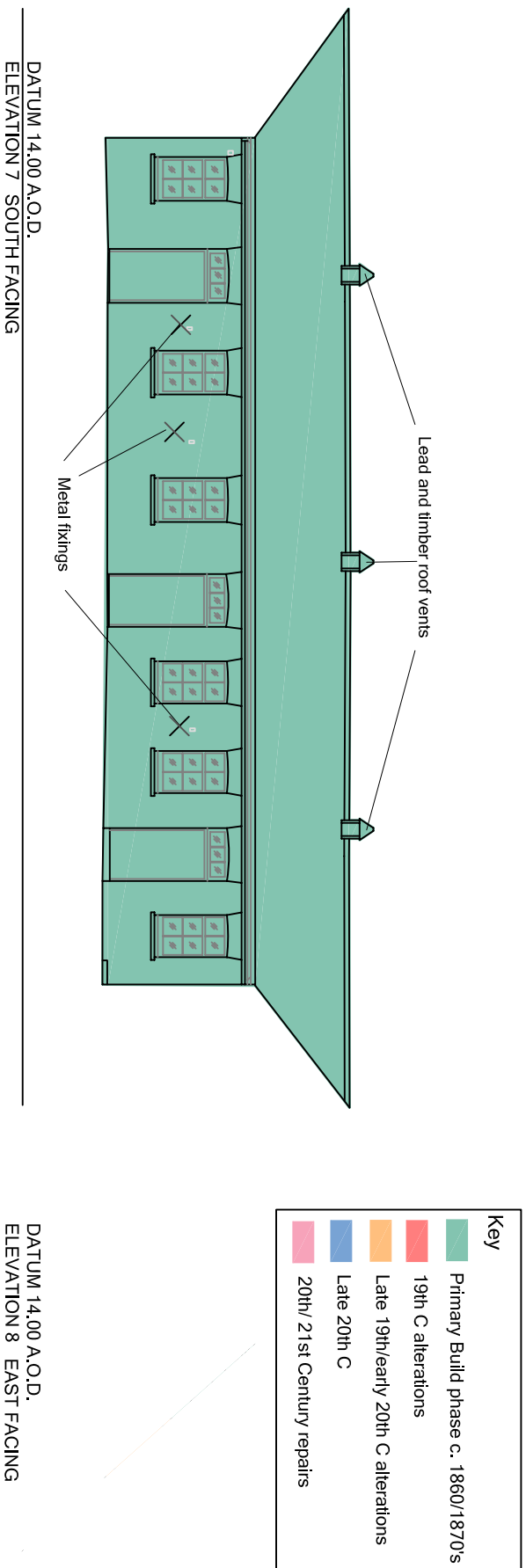


Figure 13: Courtyard Elevations of Stable Block - South and East facing

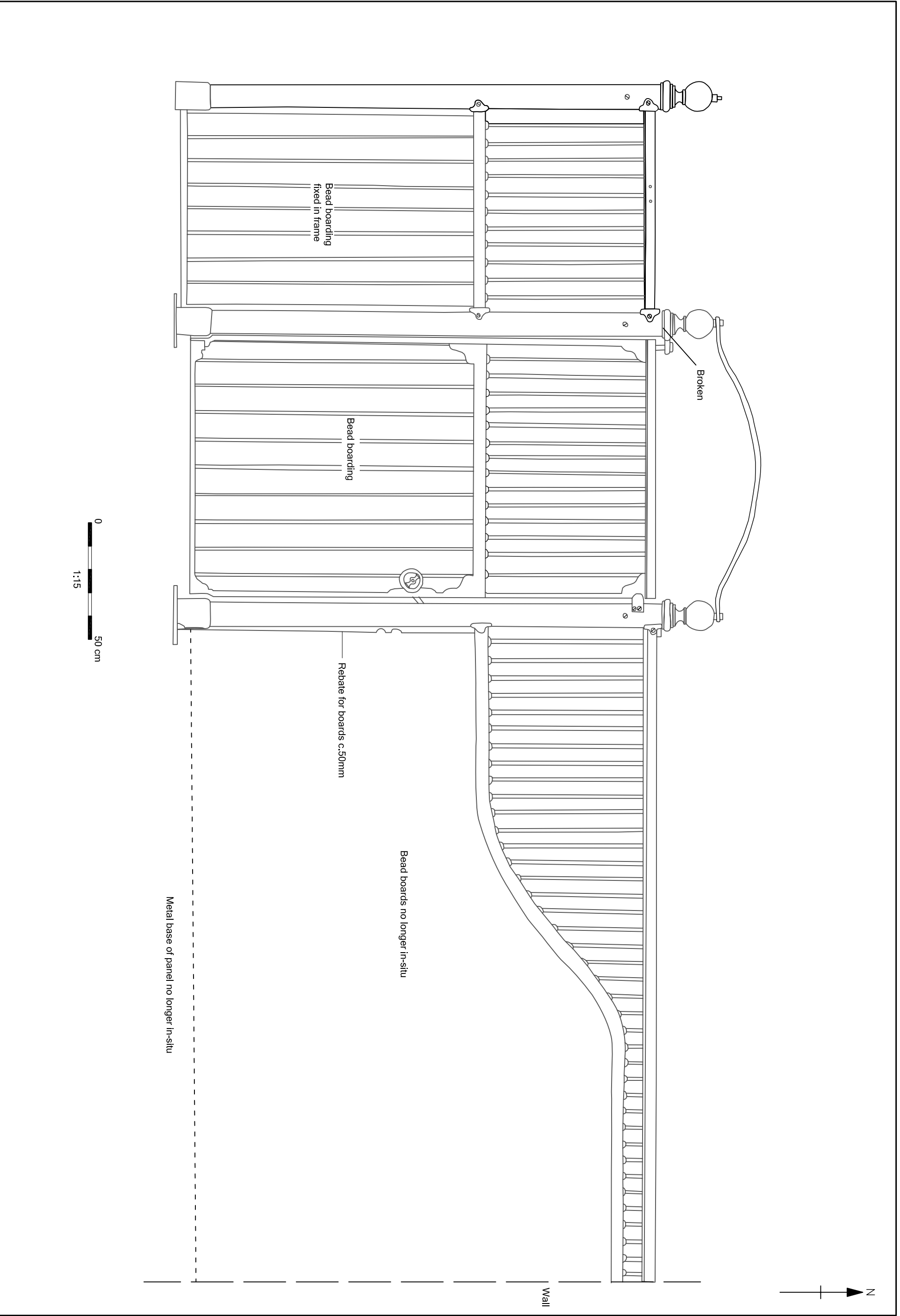
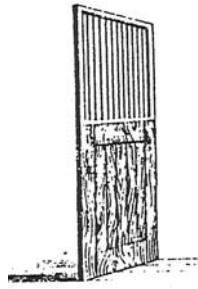


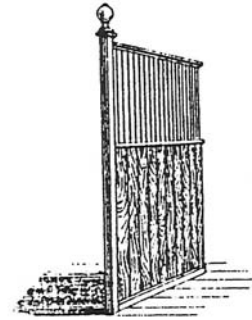
Figure 14: North facing Elevation of Loose Box Division in area 5



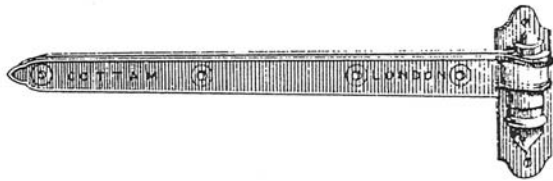
LOOSE BOX DOOR



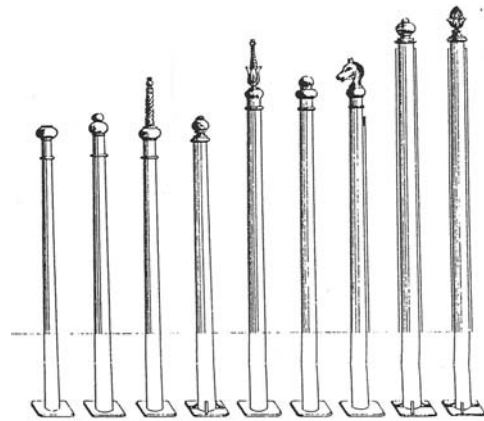
STALL PARTITION.



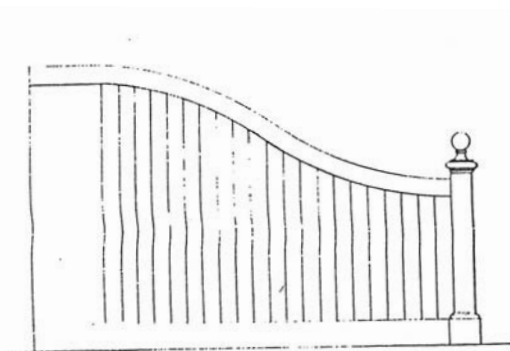
LOOSE BOX PARTITION



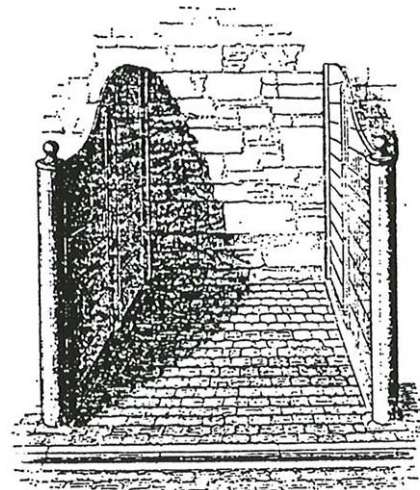
COACH-HOUSE DOOR & GATE HINGES



IRON STABLE STALL POSTS



Stall division fitted with 2 1/2 in. tongued and rounded bottoms



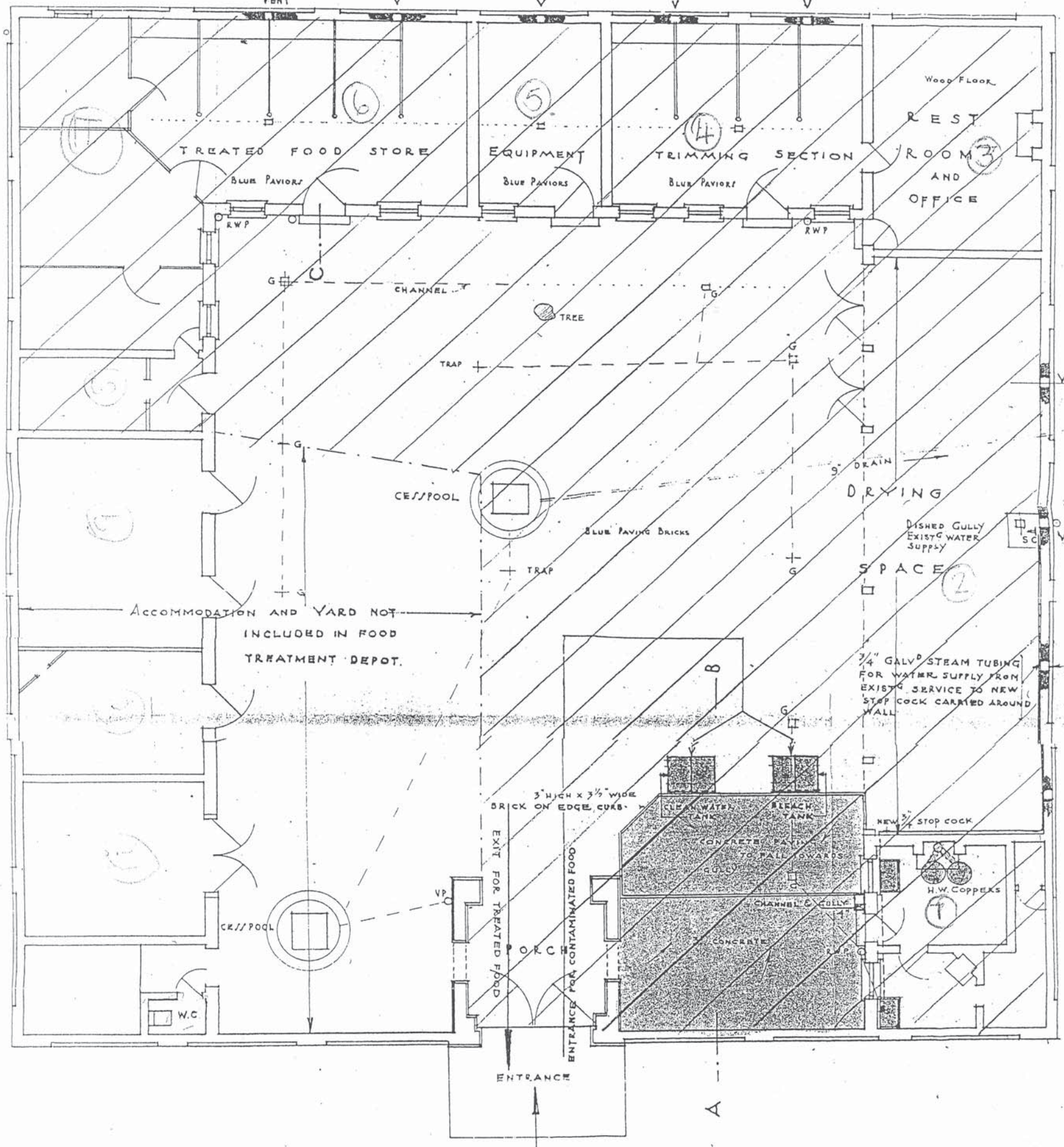
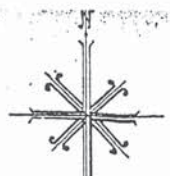
A STALL WITH CAST-IRON HIND-POSTS.

Source for Stall with Cast Iron Hind-Posts, Knightley 1842, "Stable Architecture. Source for all other images, Stephens 1856, "The Book of the Farm"

Figure 15: Examples of fixtures and fittings from Victorian Guides

MORDEN HALL
STABLE BUILDING
1943

MORDEN STABLE BUILDING
1943 PLAN
(this was a proposal for usage
which was not adopted)



— : GROUND PLAN : —

SCA

PLAN 304-

Figure 16: 1943 Plan showing proposed conversion of stables for the treatment of contaminated food



Plate 1: Estate workers outing with carriage and horses, early 20th century



Plate 2: Stacking Hay on the estate, early 20th century



Plate 3: Children riding on farm waggon, early 20th century



Plate 4: Ivy covered entrance front of the Stables 1951



Plate 5: View of clock tower



Plate 6: Detail of external elevation showing location of removed extension



Plate 7: View of South west stable courtyard



Plate 8: View of north west stable courtyard



Plate 9: View of north east stable courtyard



Plate 10: View of east range of stable courtyard



Plate 11 Detail of courtyard gulley and drain



Plate 12: Detail of door hinges to area 2



Plate 13 Interior view of area 2 showing construction of doors

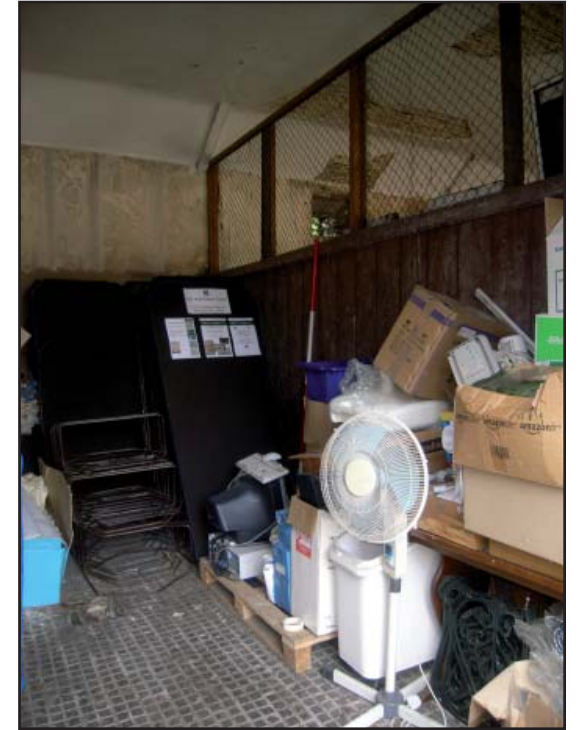


Plate 14: Interior view of area 3 showing loose box partition



Plate 15: Detail of door fitting



Plate 16: Blocked doorway and adjacent enlarged doorway in area 3



Plate 17: Detail of wall vent within area 3



Plate 18: Detail of raised wooden floor in area 4



Plate 19: Cast Iron hind posts in-situ in area 5



Plate 20: Detail of floor and drainage in stalls of area 5



Plate 21: Later 19th century loose box divide in area 5



Plate 22: Detail of door fitting to loose box in area 5



Plate 23: Interior view of area 6



Plate 24: View of lantern and ceiling within area 8



Plate 25: Detail of carriage door post in area 9



Plate 26: Detail of decorative floor in area 9



Plate 27: View of roof truss and interior elevation of area 9



Plate 28: Detail of door and window for the living accommodation (area 10)



Plate 29: Detail of WC within area 10



Plate 30: Detail of removed brick feature in former scullery



Plate 31: Detail of white terracotta wind guard for harness room chimney



Plate 32: Detail of wall vent in external north elevation



Plate 33: Detail of gate and rebuilt brickwork north facing elevation of orchard and apiary wall



Plate 34: Detail of south facing elevation of orchard and apiary wall



Plate 35: Detail of bee bole within south facing elevation of orchard and apiary wall



Plate 36: Storage shed on south facing elevation of orchard and apiary wall



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