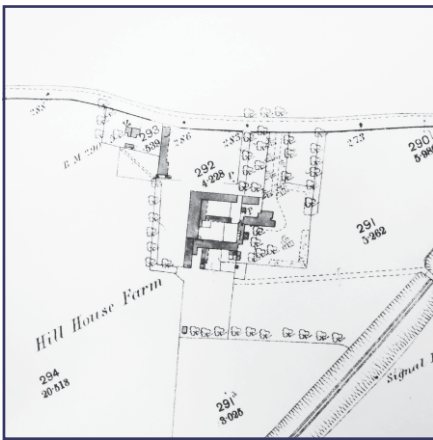


Hill House Farm Courtyard, Dullingham



Historic Building Recording



Sep 2017

Client: Enterprise Property Group

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Hill House Farm Courtyard, Dullingham

Historic Building Recording

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Summary

In March 2017 Oxford Archaeology East carried out a historic building survey at Hill House Farm, Dullingham, Cambridgeshire. Hill House Farm is situated approximately 1km to the north-west of the village of Dullingham, close to the railway line that first opened in 1840.

The work concentrated on buildings within the “U” shaped farm yard complex and was undertaken in advance of demolition, alteration and the construction of residential dwellings. A photographic, descriptive and drawn record was created equivalent to an English Heritage Level 3 survey on the elements of the farm yard buildings that were to be either demolished or due to be altered, all of which date to the mid 19th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 The first phase of work was a historic building survey focussed purely on the elements of the building's historic fabric scheduled to be altered or removed. A second phase of work consisting of an archaeological evaluation was also undertaken simultaneously and is the subject of a separate report.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council, supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2016).
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Northamptonshire County Council Stores in due course.

1.2 Location, Geology, Topography and Setting

- 1.2.1 Hill House Farm sits in a prominent position at 86.9m OD on Station Road, approximately 1km to the north-west of the centre of Dullingham. The village is situated 6km south of Newmarket and 23km to the east of Cambridge (Figure 1).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY: HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

2.1 Aims and Objectives

- 2.1.1 The aim of this investigation was to carry out a Historic Building Survey equivalent to English Heritage Level 3 (English Heritage 2006) on the external and internal fabric of the farm buildings that are due to be altered or developed during the course of the development work.

Site Conditions

- 2.1.2 The building was still in use as a working farm at the time of recording and conditions within and around the site were good, allowing measured and photographic survey to take place. It was possible to access all parts of the farm, with the exception of the upper floors of Rooms 6 and 6a.
- 2.1.3 Halogen lamps were used in some locations to provide additional lighting for photographs.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The measured survey was carried out using basic equipment. All building recording work carried out complied with standards and guidance set out in by the IfA (2001) and was undertaken by an experienced buildings archaeologist. Scaled architect's drawings, supplied by the client's architects were used for field notes and were annotated and amended on site as necessary. These plans and elevations have been reproduced at the end of the report.
- 2.2.2 Photographic survey (equivalent to English Heritage Level 3) was carried out by James Fairbairn using a 35mm camera (monochrome and colour) and a Medium Format Camera supplemented by additional digital photographs using a high resolution Nikon D90 digital SLR camera taken by the author. Digital photographs are used to accompany descriptive text at the back of this report. An additional CD containing all digital images and all other printed images from the medium format and SLR cameras are to be included with the site archive.

Photogrammetry

- 2.2.3 All of the exterior elevations were recorded using photogrammetry tied in to the OS using a Leica DGPS GS08 and a TCR705 total station. A Sony Alpha 5000 camera with a fixed 20mm lens, mounted on a telescopic pole was used for the photogrammetric survey. The initial survey consisted of photos taken horizontally at the top, middle and bottom of the lower wall faces at c.2m intervals. Detail of roofs and higher walls was added with oblique photos from 3m and 5m height. Pre-printed geo-rectification targets were used to locate the photos. Scaled ortho-photos of each elevation, as well as over-all views of the entire farm house, were created using AgiSoft Photoscan Pro.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Archaeological background

- 3.1.1 The historical and archaeological background of Dullingham presented below is drawn from the Dullingham Conservation Area Supplementary Planning Document produced by East Cambridgeshire District Council in 2010.

Prehistoric

- 3.1.2 The earliest archaeological finds in the vicinity are three Palaeolithic hand axes found close to the centre of the village (MCB19253).

Roman

- 3.1.3 Very few Roman remains have been found in or around Dullingham. A Roman vessel was found some distance from the village but no details of the find spot or actual vessel appear in the SMR. There is also a record of Romano-British settlement to the north-west of the village. Little evidence of this survives today.
- 3.1.4 The village is located approximately 10 miles from the Roman settlement at Cambridge, a very important strategic position, and also the crossing point for "Via Devana" (the Roman Road that ran from Colchester to Chester).

Medieval

- 3.1.5 The name "Dullingham" is believed to be of old English origin and first appears in a description of a wood in this area dated to c.975AD. The name also appears in The Domesday book, detailed as 4 land holdings; manor, 2 farms and a small holding.
- 3.1.6 The Guildhall was established at the main crossroads in the centre of the village as a Benefit Society in 1517 but was suppressed in 1564, and the lands re-purchased.
- 3.1.7 The village church of St Mary the Virgin also dates from the medieval period. With the oldest surviving sections dating to the 12th century. The church underwent extensive changes and extension over the subsequent years and is a significant landmark in the village.
- 3.1.8 The original vicarage was established within the church grounds in 1278 but was in a ruined state by the 16th century: the current vicarage at the western end of the village was built later.

Post-medieval

- 3.1.9 The Enclosure Acts were a series of Acts of Parliament that resulted in the enclosure of open fields and common land throughout England. In Dullingham much of the land was enclosed by 1810 and it is clear from the topographical and cartographic evidence that there were several prominent landowners in the village. At the time of the enclosures it was noted that several farms worked the four crop rotation system.

- 3.1.10 In 1656 Dullingham House and its lands came into the ownership of the Jeafferson family and remained so until 1947. The main house dates from c.1700 but there is evidence that it may have incorporated an earlier house into its later fabric.
- 3.1.11 To the south of the main house there is a stable block that dates to the 18th century. This has recently been converted into residential properties.
- 3.1.12 At the time of the enclosures the Jeaffersons extended Dullingham Park to the north to take in a large triangular area of open field. In the early 19th century Humphrey Repton was commissioned to landscape the grounds to the south.
- 3.1.13 Repton's Red Book of 1799 (finished in 1802) contains plans for the landscaping of the grounds to the south. This included culverting the stream under the lawn and changing the colour of the house from red to grey.
- 3.1.14 In Dullingham, the village green was previously known as "The Camping Close". "Camping" was a traditional game, similar to football played throughout East Anglia. The "Camping Close", an area of open space where the game was played, was a common feature in many towns and villages. This area belonged to the village and was vested in Parish Charity until the Parish Council preserved it as public open space in 1931. It was at this time that the School Board and new village school and Schoolmasters house were built along Stretchworth Road in 1875. These buildings are now private dwellings.

Listed Building Designations

- 3.1.15 Hill House Farm is not itself listed, but there are 22 such buildings within the village boundary, these are listed below:

Name	Grade	Entry No.	Description	Listing NGR
Ley Farmhouse	II	1126316	Farmhouse, late C16	64421 56535
Nos. 52, 54 & 56 Brinkley Road	II	1126315	Originally the workhouse, now three dwellings. Late C17 or early C18	63028 57444
North Gates, Dullingham House	II	1126317	Gate piers, flint and brick with Coade stone urns and pineapple finials, and wrought iron gates with two matching side entrance gates with over throws, early to mid C19.	62855 58801
Milestone SE of Lower Hare Park Farm	II	1126318	Milestone, possibly late C18.	59600 59300
Stable block to Lordships Stud	II	1126319	Stable block with central clock tower dated J.C. 1894 on plaque	60062 60080
Cables Farmhouse	II	1126320	Farmhouse, mid C19, fronting an original C17 timber framed building	62991 57844
Barn SW of Dullingham House	II	1126321	Barn, C17. Timber framed and weather boarded, with half-hipped thatched roof.	62750 57831
44 & 47 Station Road	II	1126322	Pair of estate cottages. Early C19. Flint with red brick gables and dressings. Thatched roofs	62541 57994
The Guildhall	II	1126323	Guildhall to St. James' Guild, now a house. Built before 1495	62978 57882
22 Station Road	II	1126324	Pair of estate cottages, now one dwelling. Early C19. Flint with red brick dressings	62786 57913
44 Station Road	II	1126325	Estate cottage, late C18 or early C19	62565 58045
Nappa House	II	1126326	Three estate cottages, now one dwelling. Early C19 cottages	62510 58105
25 Stetchworth Road	II	1126327	Farmhouse, late C16. Timber framed and plastered	63209 57887

			with wall frames partly rebuilt	
Porter's Lodge	II	1163958	Lodge early to mid C19. Flint with gault brick dressings, slate roofs	62864 58769
Cottage SW of Dullingham Park	II	1163982	Cottage, C18 remodelled in mid C19 as lodge to entrance of Dullingham House	62412 58257
The Thatches	II	1163995	Row of four cottages ornee, now one dwelling. C18, early C19	59986 59628
Barn W of Cables Farmhouse	II	1164001	Barn, early C19. Red brick with black brick diaper patterning.	62959 57853
41 & 43 Station Road	II	1164009	Farmhouse converted to two cottages. Possibly C17	6255 258007
Albert Farmhouse	II	1164022	Farmhouse, late C18. Local red brick gable walls with parapets and end stacks, partly plastered.	6249 658068
63 Station Road	II	1164034	Farmhouse dated 1790 on gable plaque	62440 58111
Boundary Wall to Dullingham Park	II	1164047	Boundary wall, early C19. Flint with brick dressings	62769 57891
Stables to Dullingham Park House	II	1164048	Stable block with flanking wings. Early C18 contemporary with the house	62704 57966
Boundary wall to Dullingham Park	II	1164078	Boundary wall, early C19. Flint with brick dressings	62515 58092
Boundary wall to Dullingham Park	II	1164111	Boundary wall, early C19. Flint with brick dressings	62469 58138
Boundary wall to Dullingham Park	II	1317938	Boundary wall, early C19. Flint with brick dressings	62569 58022
Parish Church of St Mary	I	1318002	Parish church. C13 chancel, C14 tower with late C15 buttresses, mid C15 nave, south aisle and Lady Chapel, later C15 north aisle, porch and clerestorey. Lady Chapel, roof restored in 1713	63156 57697
Barn To north east of Underwood Hall	II	1318157	Barn, late C17. Timber framed, weather boarded with brick foundations	61517 57140
Barn to rear of Albert Farmhouse	II	1331790	Small barn. Early C19. Timber framed and weather boarded with thatched roof	62484 58053
20 Station Road	II	1331791	Estate cottage, early C19. Flint with gault brick dressings	62808 57906
Dullingham House	II	1331792	Small country house built for Christopher Jeafferson in 1749, possibly including part of an earlier building	62655 58000

Historical Background

Pre 1840 (Fig 3)

- 3.1.16 The earliest cartographic reference to the land on which Hill House Farm was later built dates to the beginning of the 19th century. The enclosure map of 1807 (Fig 3) indicates that the land was owned by the Sir Christopher Jeafferson (d.1824) of Dullingham House and at this time the site of the farm was still vacant and referred to as the western fields.

1849-1850 (Fig 4 and 5)

- 3.1.17 A post enclosure map of 1849-50 (Fig 4) shows the position of the newly opened Newmarket and Chesterford railway line, which began operating on the 4th April 1848. Hill House Farm now appears in an elevated position to the north of the station and shows in some detail the earliest layout of the farm and courtyard.

- 3.1.18 The broadly contemporaneous opening of the railway line and construction of Hill House Farm may be coincidental, but the position, size and design of the farm suggest that it may have been built to benefit from the coming of the new railway line; Hill House Farm even had its own bridge accessing the southern field which was destroyed by bombing in WWII.
- 3.1.19 The 1849/50 post enclosure map shows a regimented set of buildings laid out on a south-east to north-west orientation, surrounding a large open plan courtyard located directly south of the house. This layout suggests that the farm was suited to large scale and mechanised farming practises. The Victoria County History does mention that Hill House Farm was one of the first to use steam powered machinery on the land. The tank that supplied the water to these machines was located above the entrance to the courtyard and can still be seen in photographs as late as the early 1950s (Fig 6).
- 3.1.20 The map shows the plan of the farmhouse much as it is today, with only the road facing aspect of the building differing. A number of the other buildings represented are still in existence (4, 5, 6 and 8), although in much altered form.
- 3.1.21 Two other buildings can be seen on this early plan. The first, located to the south-west of the courtyard, seems to have been demolished by 1885 (Fig 5). The other lies to the north-east of the farm where Building 1 now stands. No evidence of either of these buildings could be seen during the on-site recording, although it is possible the upright timbers of Building 1 (plate 11), which displayed signs of previous use, may have come from this earlier building.
- 1885 (Fig 5)*
- 3.1.22 The earliest Ordnance Survey map consulted dated to 1885 and this showed some dramatic changes from the previous map. Newly built cottages located to the north-west of the farm complex indicate a working farm, rather than the shell of a possibly unoccupied farm, as seen on the 1849/50 map.
- 3.1.23 Building 1 has been added to the north-west of the farm complex. The OS map seems to suggest that this was an open fronted building from its inception.
- 3.1.24 The elongated building to the south-west of the courtyard has been demolished and a small addition added to the rear of Building 4. (Fig 5).
- 3.1.25 Further buildings have been erected to the rear of Building 4. These were most probably piggerys that were still in use in the 1950s. Greenhouses have been added to the exterior of the courtyard (south-west) and to the rear of Building 5, which has also by this time become an open fronted shed.(Fig 5)
- 3.1.26 Interestingly, the large open plan courtyard had been divided into two smaller courtyards by this time – a lean-to and another structure built off Building 8 dividing the courtyard. The latter building had disappeared by the 1950s but the lean-to still exists, although in an altered state.
- 3.1.27 Over the next one hundred years Hill House Farm underwent only very small scale changes. Some demolition has occurred since the 1950s and new, large barns were added to the north-east and north-west in the 1960s and 1980s. This has been necessitated by changes in use of the farm over time. What is left today is closer to the original layout of the farm c.1849/50 (Fig. 5).

4 RESULTS: HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

- 4.1.1 The results of the survey are presented below. As the aim was to record each element of the building prior to alteration or demolition, each element is described separately.
- 4.1.2 The corresponding figures and plates are presented at the end of the report; Figures 2a-e show the location of plates and elevations referenced. All buildings have been numbered (1 to 11) for ease of reference throughout the report.

4.2 Building 1

(Fig 2, 2a; plates 4-13)

- 4.2.1 Building 1 comprises a single storey open fronted cart shed located to the far north-west corner of the farm complex (Fig 2). It is 41m in length and 3.27m high at the roof apex (Plates 4 & 5). The extant structure dates from the early twentieth century but cartographic evidence suggests that there was another building in this location when the farm was first constructed in the mid 19th Century (Fig 5).
- 4.2.2 It was constructed from mostly re-used materials. The five bays are, on average, 5.20m wide by 2.25m high (Plate 6) and separated by re-used wooden uprights set on plinths constructed from red brick (Plate 11). The plinths confirm that the timbers used for the uprights were previously used in another building; all are of differing heights and were built to take timbers of unequal length (Plate 5).
- 4.2.3 The roof covering comprises corrugated iron sheeting (Plates 5 & 7) dating to the twentieth century. It has been suggested that farm buildings close to railway stations may have been the first to use corrugated sheet roofing instead of thatch or tile as transportation costs dropped in the early years of the railway. The proximity of Hill House Farm to the railway station at Dullingham makes this type of building a possible example of this.
- 4.2.4 The roof covering is supported on six trusses of a king post type. These had extra supports and displayed evidence of repair (Plate 10). All sit directly on the brick and concrete piers (Plate 9).
- 4.2.5 The rear of the building comprises elements of a pre-existing wall that was an original feature of the farm courtyard. This is constructed from dressed flint with brick courses added to increase the height and take the roof trusses (Plates 12 & 13). Both the bricks and the original flint wall show signs of extensive repair and alteration.
- 4.2.6 The floor of the building consists of pressed earth and chalk (Plate 9).

4.3 Building 4

(Figs 2, 2b; plates 14-38)

- 4.3.1 Building 4 measures 23.78m x 5.43m with a height at its apex of 3.1m. It is located on the south-west side of the courtyard (Fig 2) and at the time of the building recording was used for storage. Historically, its primary use would have been housing for livestock and stabling. Only one stable, located at the south-east end of the range, survives in its near original state (Plates 19-21), although all the internal divisions, fixtures and fittings associated with the livestock pens have been removed.
- 4.3.2 The building is constructed from dressed flint walls with brick lacing to the height of the eaves (Plates 14, 22 & 23). Internally, parts of the flint wall had been rendered at a later date (Plate 17). The roof covering is mainly of pan tiles (Plate 14) but to the rear of the building there are a mixture of pan tiles and corrugated iron sheets (Plate 22).

- 4.3.3 There are doors and windows to the front and rear of the building (Plate 14). A single access door is located to the rear of the building (Plate 22) and this aspect also shows evidence of blocked windows.
- 4.3.4 The surviving stable, located at the south-east end of the stable block, is 5.34m in length by 4.90m in width. A split stable door is set into the north-east wall, facing the courtyard. It is of wood construction with a height of 2.49m and a width of 1.09m (Plates 4 & 15). Strap hinges are attached to both the upper and lower doors.
- 4.3.5 The only window to the stable is to the right of the door, just below the height of the eaves. Weatherboarding to a depth of 0.75m exists at the height of the window and either side of the door.
- 4.3.6 Internal fittings are located either side of the stable door. To the right hand side of the door is a manger at a height of 0.35m, to the left is a hay rack, at a height of 1.34m. Both of these fittings date from the 19th century and are constructed of wood and iron (Plates 15, 20 & 21).
- 4.3.7 Another manger is set into the south-east corner of the room (Plate 17). The only other surviving fitting relating to the building's use as a stable is a small tie ring located on the rear wall (Plate 38). This had been set into a blocked up window, suggesting the tie ring was not an original feature.
- 4.3.8 A tack room housing saddles, bridles and other pieces of equine equipment would have been located close to the stable, most probably adjacent to it. The north-west wall of the stable shows evidence of a blocked door (Plates 16 & 18). There was no evidence of racks, harness or saddle brackets anywhere within Building 4.
- 4.3.9 The roof structure is, in part, original. A more recent, suspended ceiling has been put in for storage purposes but it is still possible to see some of the original roof structure. Some original purlins and parts of the wall plate remain (Plates 15 & 16).
- 4.3.10 The floor consists of close set bricks laid edge on (Plate 19).
- 4.3.11 Adjoining the stable through a blocked up doorway (Plate 18) is the greater part of the building. Historically, this would have been used to house livestock but in more recent times it has been used as a workshop and for general storage.
- 4.3.12 Externally, the building is built in the same architectural style as the other structures within the courtyard. The two courses of brick lacing (Plate 23) on this fascia are set at 0.90m above ground level. A large, double sliding door is offset and would have provided access to the livestock stalls. The door opening itself is 2.2m high and 2.1m wide. A runner is still evident above the doors (Plate 24). No maker's marks can be seen. A small access hatch is located 3m above ground level and centrally to the livestock stalls (Plate 26). This was most probably used to access animal feeds.
- 4.3.13 One window is located to the left of the door and four are located to the right (Plate 24). The left hand window would have belonged to a stable or tack room and retained its original wooden shutter (Plate 25). The shutters have simple strap hinges located on the left hand side and a small aperture to the far right. The windows to the right of the door have been replaced with more modern, sealed casement windows measuring 1.10m x 1.10m; no evidence for wooden shutters can be seen.
- 4.3.14 To the far right hand side of Building 4 another stable once existed. Externally, a stable door and wooden shutter remain (Plate 24). Internally, there is no surviving evidence for a stable or tack room.

- 4.3.15 No original features relating to either stables, loose boxes or livestock stalls remain internally, other than filled divisions between stalls (Plates 33 & 34). The in-fills did provide some evidence as to the size and layout of the livestock stalls. Each of which would have been 2.40m wide by 4.06m deep. A small corridor runs along the front of the stalls (Plate 30).
- 4.3.16 At the far western end of the building a modern animal pen had recently been constructed (Plate 31). The eastern end has been plastered and used for storage (Plate 32). The rear wall is rendered to a height of 1m. Above this the flint walls have been white washed (Plates 34 & 35).
- 4.3.17 Windows to the stalls look out into the courtyard. These retain the original horizontal bars but casements have been added in more recent times (Plate 36).
- 4.3.18 Wooden uprights at stall width support the roof structure, which is not visible behind a modern plaster board ceiling and suspended plastic sheeting.
- 4.3.19 The floor consists of a modern concrete screed (Plate 32).

4.4 Building 5

(Figs 2, 2c; plates 39-58)

- 4.4.1 Building 5 is located to the south-east of the courtyard (Plates 39 & 40). The building had previously acted as the farm office but at the time of survey had been vacated.
- 4.4.2 Historically, it would have been an open fronted cart shed with a single stable located at the south-west end of the building. During the middle twentieth century the bays were in-filled, windows inserted and internal partitions fitted to create a kitchen and toilet (room 1), two offices (rooms 2 & 3) and an entrance lobby (room 4).
- 4.4.3 The building has a pitched roof which has been re-covered with pan tiles that may have been re-used from the previous roof. It is 15.3m long and has a depth of 5.4m. The north facing elevation is constructed from brick and dressed flint (Plate 39). The rear of the building was not accessible but aerial photographs taken in the 1951 suggest it was of similar construction (Fig 6). The dressed flint vertical bands exist either side of later in-fill brick work which is not tied in to the earlier brick work (Plate 42). The in-fill brick work created new rooms within the building.
- 4.4.4 Externally, two metal windows have been inserted either side of a modern wooden door (Plate 39). The windows comprise 12 glass panes encased in a metal frame and measured 2m x 1.23m (Plate 43). The openings are vertical on the sides and horizontal along on top. Windows of this type are often known as "Crittall Windows", after a prominent producer, but other manufacturers such as Hope also designed windows of similar appearance.
- 4.4.5 Another window at the north-east end of the barn may also have been a later addition. This differs in style from the metal frame windows, being of a vertical sliding sash type with six glass panes to the upper and six glass panes to the lower (Plate 41). The window has dimensions of 1.39m x 1.09m. Brick work below this window had also been added at a later date and this was not tied in to the original brick work. It is a distinct possibility that a door originally existed here.

Room 1

- 4.4.6 Room 1 comprises a small toilet and kitchen area created at the far north-east of the range. The toilet measures 2.36m x 1.16m with a ceiling height of 2.40m. A small window measuring 0.68m x 0.53m is located on the north-east wall (Plate 44). The toilet

is accessed from a small kitchen area through a simple vertical five bar door (measuring 1.99m x 0.74m) with vertical planks and strap hinges (Plates 45, 46 & 47). The walls and hipped ceiling are clad in tongue and groove panelling (Plates 46 & 48).

- 4.4.7 The small kitchen area measures 2.25m x 3.77m and has a ceiling height of 2.39m. The kitchen contains modern cupboards and a sink. A single sliding sash window measuring 1.39m x 1.09m is set into the north-west wall. The kitchen leads into one of two offices (rooms 2 and 3) separated by modern partitions.

Room 2

- 4.4.8 This room measures 2.99m x 3.77m and has a ceiling height of 2.39m. A window is located on the north-west wall and a door and hatch are located on the south-west wall (Plate 49); both hatch and doors are modern. The room is accessed from the courtyard by means of a small lobby measuring 1.22m x 1.22m.
- 4.4.9 Shelves have been constructed along the north-east wall of the room (Plate 50) and between these a strong box or safe has been inserted (Plates 51 -53). This was manufactured by Chubb of London, who began safe building in 1818. (<http://www.chubbarchive.co.uk>) The safe most probably dates to the second half of the 19th century.
- 4.4.10 Walls are of modern painted plasterboard construction with a skirting board to a height of 15cm. The ceiling is also constructed from plasterboard and the floor is carpeted.

Room 3

- 4.4.11 Located at the south-west end of the building, Room 3 measures 4.64m x 3.76m with a ceiling height of 2.41m. It has been painted and fitted with a modern carpet.
- 4.4.12 A modern door located on the north-east wall leads to a small lobby (Plate 56) and to the central courtyard (Plate 54). The north-west wall is recessed with a small hatch located centrally (Plate 54). Shelving was located along the rear and south-west walls but had been removed at the time of recording (Plates 55 & 57). The only window is located on the north-west wall. This is of a metal Crittal type and measures 1.96m x 0.77m and has been described previously.
- 4.4.13 The roof structure could only be viewed through a small hatch located in the lobby. It showed that the timbers had recently been replaced (Plate 58).

4.5 Building 5a

(Figs 2, 2c; plates 59-62)

- 4.5.1 At the south-west end of the building, another stable (5a) was noted (Plate 59) but at the time of the survey it was not possible to gain access. The building had until recently been used as an animal pen (Plate 61). The two part stable door had been retained (Plate 60) and internally it is of flint and brick construction. As with the rest of Building 5 the roof had recently been replaced (Plate 62).

4.6 Building 6

(Figs 2, 2d; plates 63-85)

- 4.6.1 Building 6 is constructed from brick and flint (Plate 64) and located to the north-east side of the courtyard (Fig 2). It comprises a two storey building that historically would have been used as a cart-lodge, with the north-east facing elevation predominantly open-fronted. Subsequently this aspect had been in-filled, between original timbers, with red brick (Plate 74). The gabled roof is covered in clay pantiles.

- 4.6.2 A single storey extension is attached to the north-west end (Plate 63). This extension would originally have been an open fronted cart barn, as can be seen on aerial photographs dating to the early 1950s (Figs. 6-8).
- 4.6.3 The combined length of the buildings is 21.39m and they are 5.81m wide. The height of the two storey building is 7.20m with the single storey building being 4.87m tall. The building's are presently divided between storage and office space.
- 4.6.4 The south-west facing elevation has a single door located at the south-east end (Plate 67). This modern insertion was added to give access to a small wash room.
- 4.6.5 To the west of this is another doorway (Plate 68). The double wooden doors measure 2m x 1.22m with a central opening. The brick arch and flintwork above the wooden frame suggest this door was not original. Directly above the door, a modern brick in-fill (Plate 68) suggests a further door, possibly to a first floor hay loft.
- 4.6.6 Two small louvre ventilation windows are located at eave height (Plates 63 & 68).
- 4.6.7 Iron wall ties with cross bars are located at either end of the two storey building (Plates 64 & 74).
- 4.6.8 The south-east wall of the building (Plate 71) is taller than the eaves and mirrored another wall (Plate 73). Both are constructed of seventy five courses of yellow brick. Sitting on these, and bridging the entrance to the courtyard (plate 73), would have been a water tank, for re-filling Traction Engines working the fields. The tank is clearly visible in aerial photographs dating to the early 1950s (Fig 7).
- 4.6.9 Internally, the two storey building has little remaining to suggest its former use as a cart-lodge. It does however retain the crossbeam that would have supported the upper floor (Plates 75, 77 & 78).
- 4.6.10 The lower ground floor was, at the time of recording, being used for chemical storage and breeze block partitions had been constructed for this purpose. The rear wall has been rendered to a height of 1.35m and the south-east wall to first floor height (Plate 76). The western side of the room was also used for chemical storage and had been plasterboarded to ceiling height (Plates 80 & 81).
- 4.6.11 The floor throughout the building is laid with a modern concrete screed.
- 4.6.12 The roof structure had been replaced with modern rafters and purlins but the original King post roof trusses had been retained (Plate 79). Clay pantiles cover the exterior of the roof (Plate 74).
- 4.6.13 The central portion of the building and north-west of the range have been converted to office space (Plates 82, 83 & 84) and at the time of the building recording were still occupied. It was not possible to gain access to the offices or upper floor of the two storey building located at the end of the range.
- 4.6.14 Externally, the gable roofed two storey building was constructed from brickwork laid in an English bond, and flint. It is 6.91m high at its apex (Plate 85). The roof is covered in clay pan tiles and from ground level looks to have been re-roofed relatively recently.
- 4.6.15 An upper floor doorway has been blocked and on the lower floor two modern casement windows have been inserted (Plate 85). The inside of the building was not accessible at the time of recording.

4.7 Building 6a

(Figs 2, 2d; plates 85-100)

- 4.7.1 Attached to the north-west wall of the building is a small single storey lean-to with a gable roof (Plates 85-87). This structure had been added after the initial construction of the courtyard but it was similar in architectural style to the rest of the farm, incorporating flint and brick.
- 4.7.2 This building measures 10.82m x 3.25m and has a height of 3.54m. A single wooden door measuring 1.9m x 1m is located on the north-east elevation (Plates 86 & 90). A further door, located at the far end of the north-west elevation had been blocked with brick (Plates 88 & 89). This north-west elevation was constructed entirely from brick, that had undergone numerous phases of repair. Coursing consists of Flemish and English bond but the upper five courses consists entirely of common bond (Plate 87).
- 4.7.3 No attempt has been made to tie this structure into Building 8 (Plate 89) which indicates that the north-west elevation had been added after the initial phase of construction. The roof is covered by corrugated tin (Plate 87).
- 4.7.4 Internally, the lean-to is divided into two rooms by a tin partition (Plate 94). Access is afforded by a wooden door situated on the left hand side of the lean-to (Plates 94 & 95).
- 4.7.5 Two small, barred ventilation openings measuring 1.6m x 0.5m are located at eve height on the north-west wall (Plates 87 & 91).
- 4.7.6 The original external wall of the two storey building and the far north-west end of the range of buildings is now located within the lean-to. It is constructed from flint and brickwork with patches of repair visible along the length of the wall; these are likely to post-date the addition of the lean-to (Plates 92 & 93).
- 4.7.7 Beyond the corrugated tin partition (Plate 94 & 96) the wall is constructed entirely from brick with rendering to a height of 1.2m and a blocked arch set into it (Plates 98-100). The arch is of brick construction and possibly led into the courtyard. Above this feature, floating brick piers have been added to take the load of the existing lean-to roof structure (Plates 98 & 99). A further pier has been built into the end wall of the structure (plate 97), which also formed the north-east elevation of Building 8.
- 4.7.8 The roof is constructed from machine cut timbers and set on a wooden wall plate that also utilises machine cut timber.

4.8 Building 7

(Figs 2, 2b; plates 101-107 & 132)

- 4.8.1 Building 7, an open fronted shed (Plate 101) measuring 3m x 5.3 and with a ridge height of 3.1m, is located at the far south-west corner of the courtyard (Fig 2). It post-dated the buildings to either side and its location was most likely the historical access point to the livestock pens and to the south-western fields beyond. Evidence for this could be seen by the common roof structure (Plate 101) shared with Building 4 and the relatively recent addition of a rear brick wall, constructed from fletton type bricks that were obviously from a later phase (Plate 104).
- 4.8.2 Photographic sources show that the piggery to the rear of the buildings still existed until at least the mid 1950s (Fig. 6). It is assumed that the rear wall of the building would have been constructed after the piggery went out of use and access was no longer needed.

- 4.8.3 A wooden door, measuring 1.9m x 1.2m, on the south-east wall leads to Building 4 (Plate 103). A second door on this wall has been bricked up (Plate 106). A further doorway has been cut into the north-east wall of the building (Plate 104). This was installed after the blocking-in of the rear wall, which was a modern addition constructed to help form a lean-to workshop attached to the rear of Building 8 (Plate 132).
- 4.8.4 The floor consists of modern concrete and the roof structure, although pre-dating the formation of the building, is constructed from machine cut timbers (Plate 107). The roof is covered by clay pan tiles (Plate 101).

4.9 Building 8

(Figs 2, 2e; plates 108-134)

- 4.9.1 Building 8 is the largest and grandest of the buildings at Hill House Farm courtyard. It is a two storey structure located to the far north-west of the courtyard (Fig 2). The building measures 29.82m x 9.14m with a height to the roof apex of 9.14m. It is of brick construction mostly laid in an English bond and flint with large brick piers built into the walls to support the roof structure (Plate 108 & 120).
- 4.9.2 The flint infill on the north-east facing elevation differs from that of the north-west facing wall. Here, the flint work extends from ground to eave height and is as wide as the gaps between the piers, only being broken by horizontal brick lacing courses (Plates 108 & 110). The flint on the north-west elevation is smaller in group size and there is a greater proportion of brick lacing (Plate 114).
- 4.9.3 Historically, the building would have been used as a threshing or grain barn. Its most recent use was for storage. It has two sets of doors set into south-east and north-east walls (Plates 108, 115 & 130). The smaller doors on the south-east elevation exit into the courtyard (Plate 108) and measure 7.74m x 2.36m. The brick arches to the upper suggest that the extant doors are not the originals.
- 4.9.4 The door to the south-west end has been bricked up and a modern window inserted to the upper. This was done to help form a workshop at that end of the building. Plate 129 shows the former door from within the workshop. The door to the north-east end of the building retains its double wooden doors although these are no longer in use.
- 4.9.5 Three diamond shaped ventilation openings are located on the south-east wall at 2.9m above ground level. These are constructed from brick and have been laid using only a header bond (Plate 109). A fourth, located to the south-west end of the building has been replaced by a modern metal window which incorporates six glass panes (Plate 108, 111 & 129).
- 4.9.6 Only one of the doors located on the north-west elevation is visible (Plates 115 & 116). These doors, which measure 3.44m x 5.96m, would have facilitated access by fully laden carts that, once unloaded, would have exited through the smaller doors opposite, into the courtyard. The bricked in arches (Plate 118) above the doors indicate that they are not original to the building.
- 4.9.7 There are no ventilation points to the north-west elevation but a blocked-in window is located above the door on the north-west elevation (Plate 119). Another blocked window at first floor level exists at the south-west end of the building (Plate 132). Below first floor level, the building is obscured by a modern lean-to workshop/storage area (Plate 132 & 133). A small door with strap hinges on the right hand side also exists at this end of the building.

- 4.9.8 Internally, the building is divided into six bays divided by large brick-built piers existing to eave height (Plates 19, 20, 21 & 24). The piers measure 0.91m x 0.45m. One pier has been removed on the north-west wall. The diamond shaped ventilation openings have been covered by a metal grill (Plate 113).
- 4.9.9 A single door is located at ground floor level within the north-east end of the building (Plate 123). Access to the room beyond was not possible at the time of recording but it would have led to the modern office space located in Building 6.
- 4.9.10 The south-west end of Building 8 has been blocked using modern concrete blocks to form a workshop (Plates 129 & 131), within which was the second of the larger doors (Plate 130). The doors themselves have been removed to access a modern steel structure attached to the exterior of Building 8. This structure (Building 10) is used as a secondary workshop.
- 4.9.11 The floor is entirely made of a cast concrete. No evidence of any original floor surface has survived.
- 4.9.12 The roof gable structure of the barn consists of queen post timber trusses (Plate 127) sitting on the brick piers (Plate 121). Iron strapping has been used to reinforce the common rafters, which are machine produced and bear no makers mark. Likewise, no carpenter's marks could be seen on any of the roof timbers. All the common rafters and purlins have also been replaced.
- 4.9.13 The wooden roof structure has been tied in to the wall at either end of the building and strengthened with protruding angled struts (Plate 125). Externally, the roof is covered with grey slate.

4.10 Building 10

(Figs 2, 2e; plates 135)

- 4.10.1 Building 10 is built on to the north-west elevation of Building 8 and measures 29.1m x 6.59m. It is divided into two parts with the north-east end open fronted and open sided. The south-west end is enclosed to form a workshop (Plate 135). The entire structure is manufactured from modern steel and asbestos sheeting.

4.11 Building 11

(Figs 2, 2a; plates 136-142)

- 4.11.1 Building 11 is attached to the south-west end of Building 1 (Fig 2, Plates 136 & 137). It measures 5.35m x 4.56m with a roof height of 2.3m. It is built against the original perimeter wall of the farm yard and constructed entirely of fletton style bricks dating it to the 20th Century.
- 4.11.2 A small metal framed window is located centrally on the south-west wall of the building (Plate 137). Building 11 is accessed through a single wooden door measuring 1.95m x 0.9m, located on the north-west wall (Plate 140).
- 4.11.3 A further door and window have been blocked up on the south-east wall (Plate 139). The walls and ceiling have been plastered and white washed (Plate 141). To the rear of the building graffiti was noted carved into a brick (Plate 138) but it was too worn to read.
- 4.11.4 Although no historic use could be seen from the interior of Building 11, the white washed walls and the small window do suggest that a possible use could have been to ripen fruit or store fruit or vegetables.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 Hill House Farm was built on land belonging to the Jeafferson family of Dullingham Hall who had been the prominent landowner in the village since the 17th century.
- 5.1.2 The flint and brick-built farmhouse is not unlike other houses in the village that were built by the Jeaffersons and it is likely that these structures are all broadly contemporary, perhaps even constructed by the same builder.
- 5.1.3 Despite numerous alterations and changes of use since it was originally laid out in the mid 19th century, the overall layout and exterior fabric of Hill House Farm, Dullingham survives to the present day in a form that would be recognisable to the early occupants of the farm. Internally, the buildings have altered a great deal and virtually none of the original fixtures and fittings remain. This has meant that their historical use has often had to be gleaned from the design and layout of the buildings themselves.
- 5.1.4 The original farm was built around a central courtyard which most probably provided space for livestock. Although no direct evidence could be found, there are several indicators that the farm's layout and location very close to – and construction at the same time as - the railway is no coincidence.
- 5.1.5 Firstly, the most common goods entering and leaving Dullingham Railway station were livestock (<http://www.disused-stations.org.uk/d/dullingham/>). Furthermore, the bridge crossing the railway line from the field to the south of the farm would have afforded direct access to the railway station from the farm.
- 5.1.6 This initial arrangement was perhaps not long standing and by 1885 the farm layout had altered dramatically; although this too could have been a result of the influence of the railway. It is known that within five years of opening, goods sheds and cattle pens were built close to the station. These may have necessitated a change of use at Hill House Farm. Certainly, by 1885 many new buildings and divisions had been added (Fig 5) and the farm had attained a less formal layout more in keeping with a working farm concerned with the both livestock and arable production. The Farm in this form still existed at the time of the Historic Building Recording.
- 5.1.7 Relatively abrupt changes such as this are not atypical; they serve to illustrate the necessity for agricultural businesses, then as now, to be dynamic and capable of adapting to economic and market conditions. This level of change in both layout and the external and internal appearance also demonstrates the impact that agricultural practices can have on buildings over a relatively short space of time.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Aileen Connor. The Historic Building Recording was undertaken by James Fairbairn, who was supported by Eben Cooper. Photogrammetry, survey and digitizing was carried out by Gareth Rees.

Illustrations were produced by Severine Bezie and editing was undertaken by Chris Thatcher.

APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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<http://www.disusedstations.org.uk/d/dullingham> 24/5/2017

APPENDIX B. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-289203		
Project Name	Historic Building Survey at Hill House Farm, Dullingham		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	27-03-2017	Finish	29-03-2017
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	DULHH17	Planning App. No.	16/00978/FUL
HER No.	ECB4973	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Monitoring	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Farm	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
	None		Select period...
	None		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	East Cambridgeshire	Hill House Farm Station Road Dullingham
Parish	Dullingham	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area	500 sq m	National Grid Reference TL 6152 5867

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	James Fairbairn

Project Archives

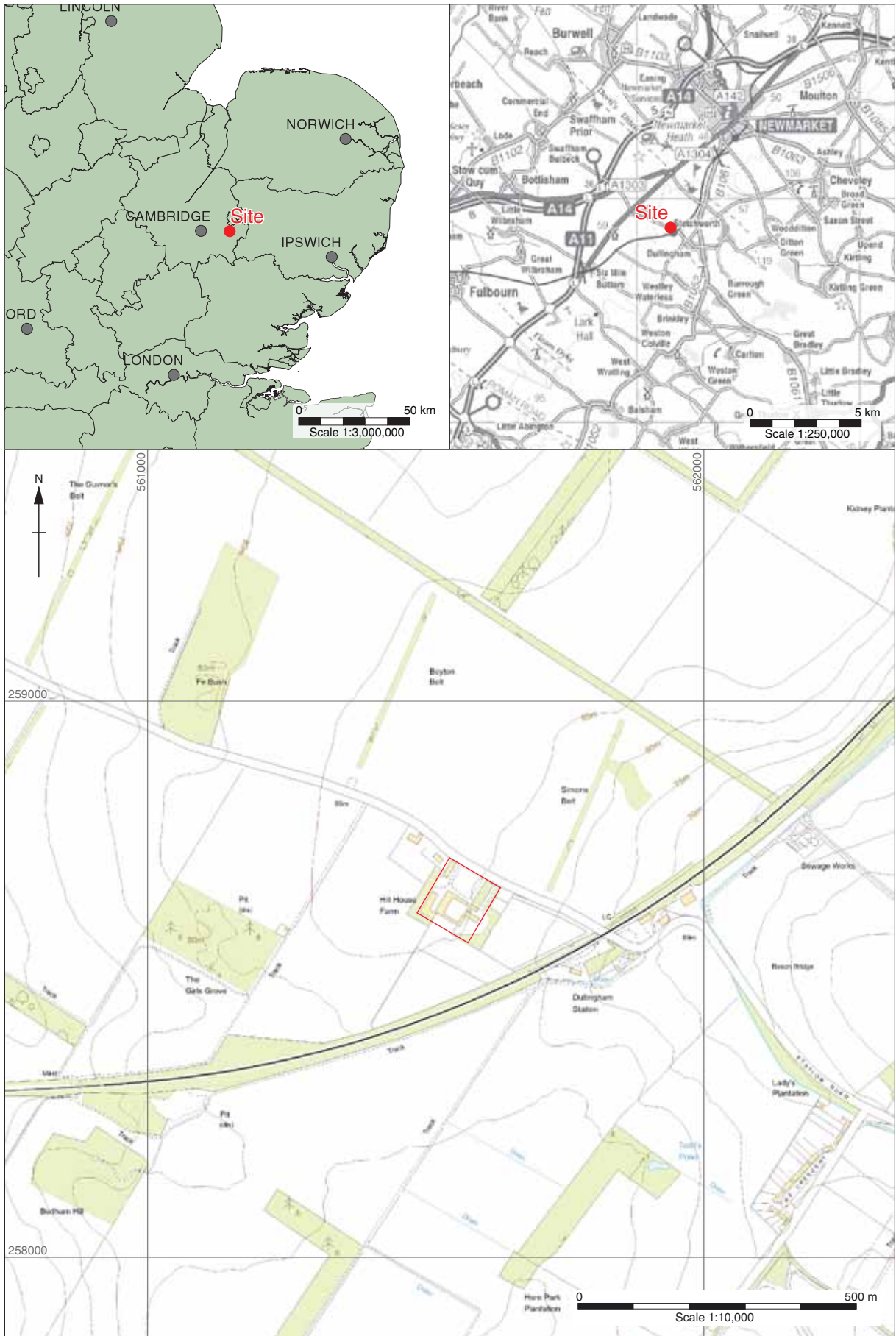
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
N/A	OA East	CCC Stores
	ECB 4973	ECB 4973

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Current courtyard plan



Figure 2a: Plate locations. Buildings 1 and 11

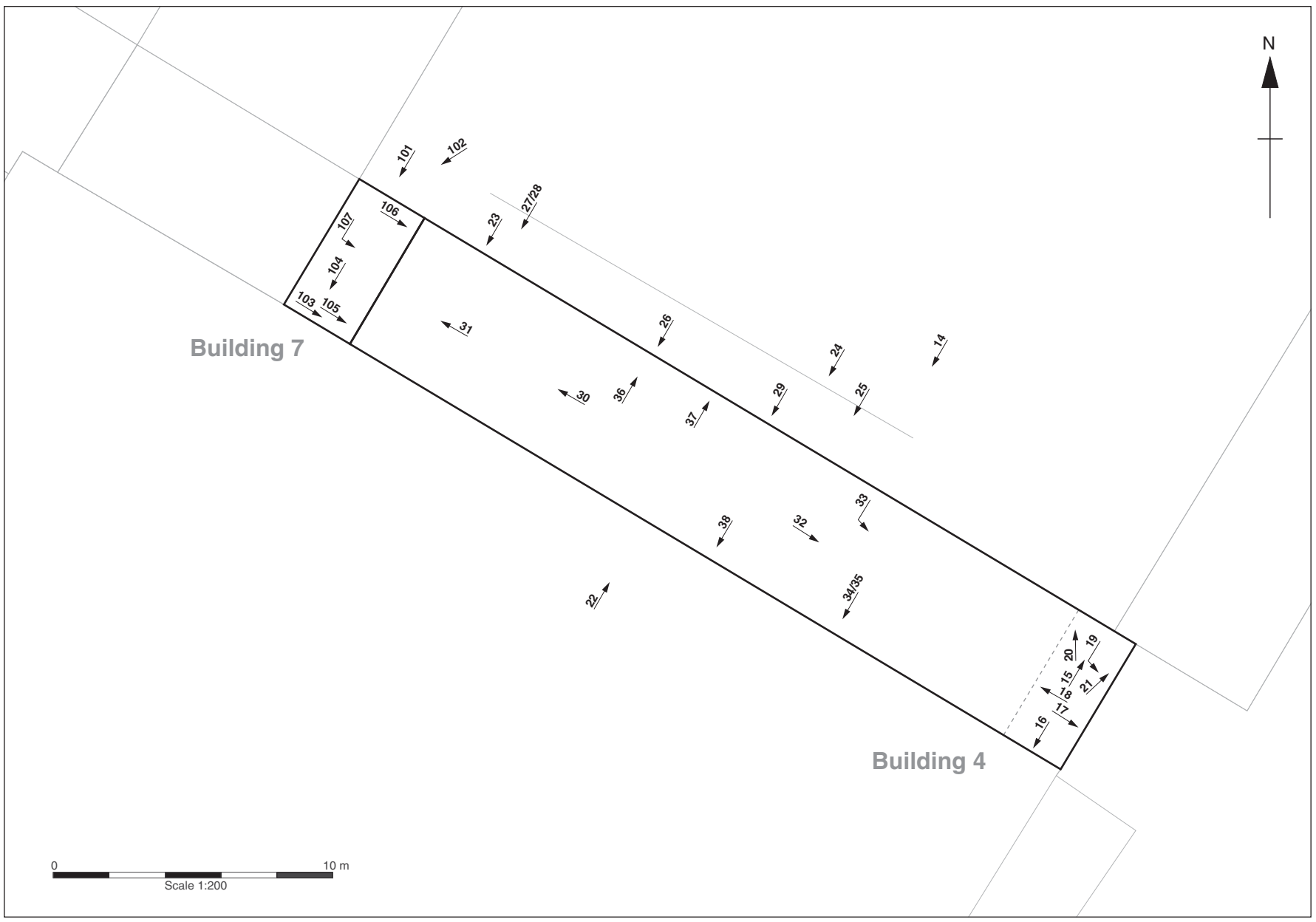


Figure 2b: Plate locations. Buildings 4 and 7



Figure 2c: Plate locations. Buildings 5 and 5a

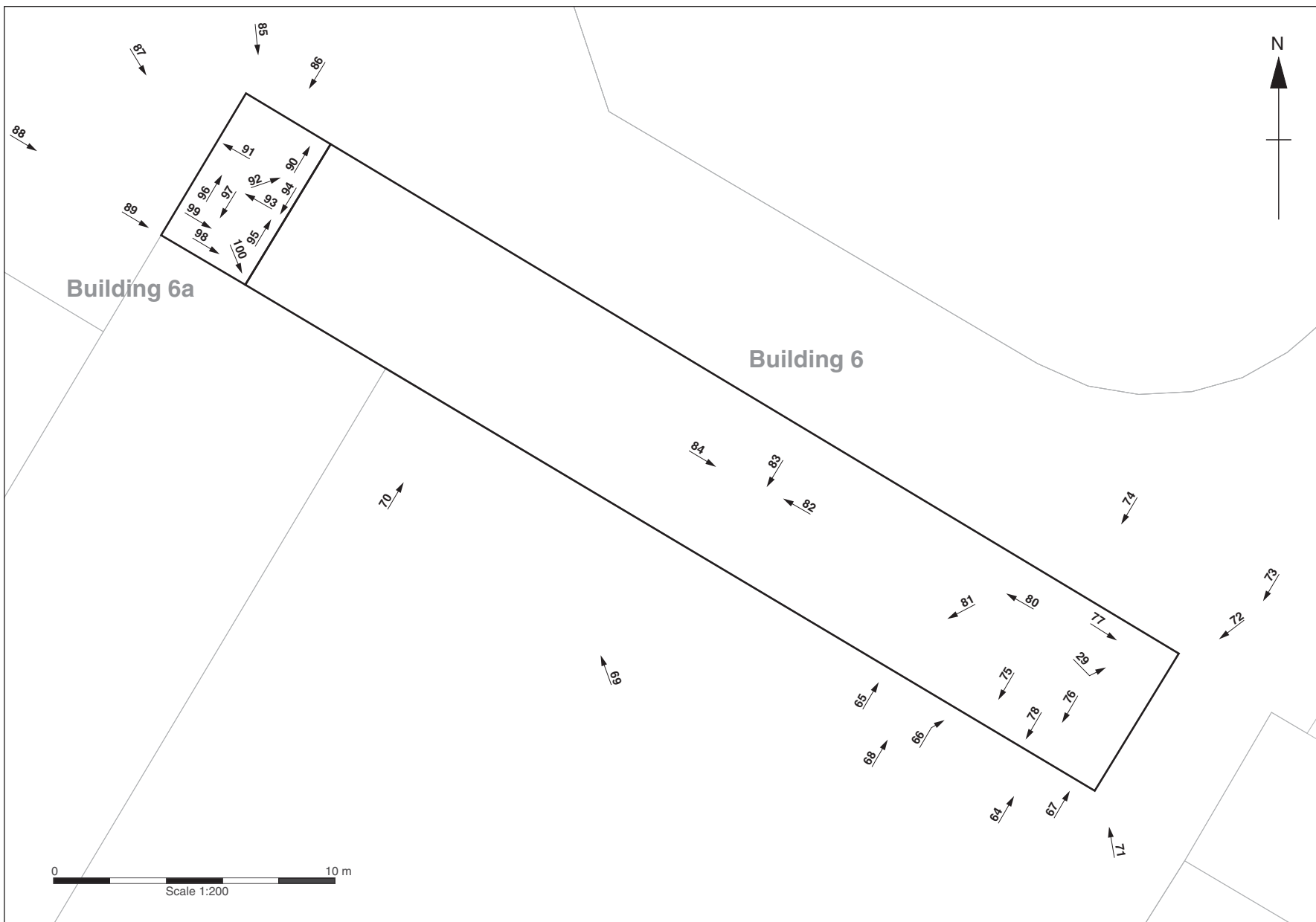


Figure 2d: Plate locations. Buildings 6 and 6a



Figure 2e: Plate locations. Buildings 8 and 10

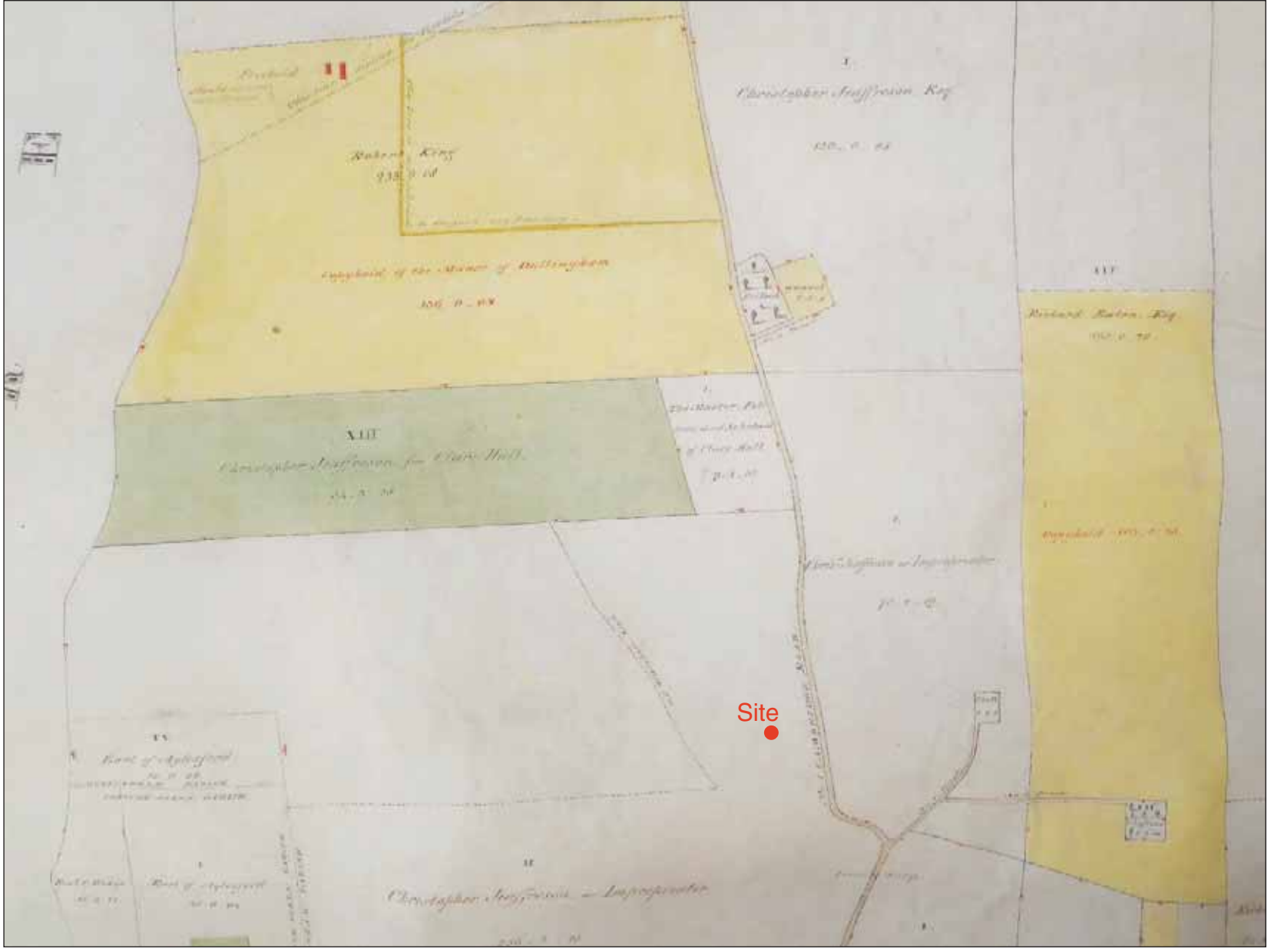


Figure 3: Enclosure map of 1807

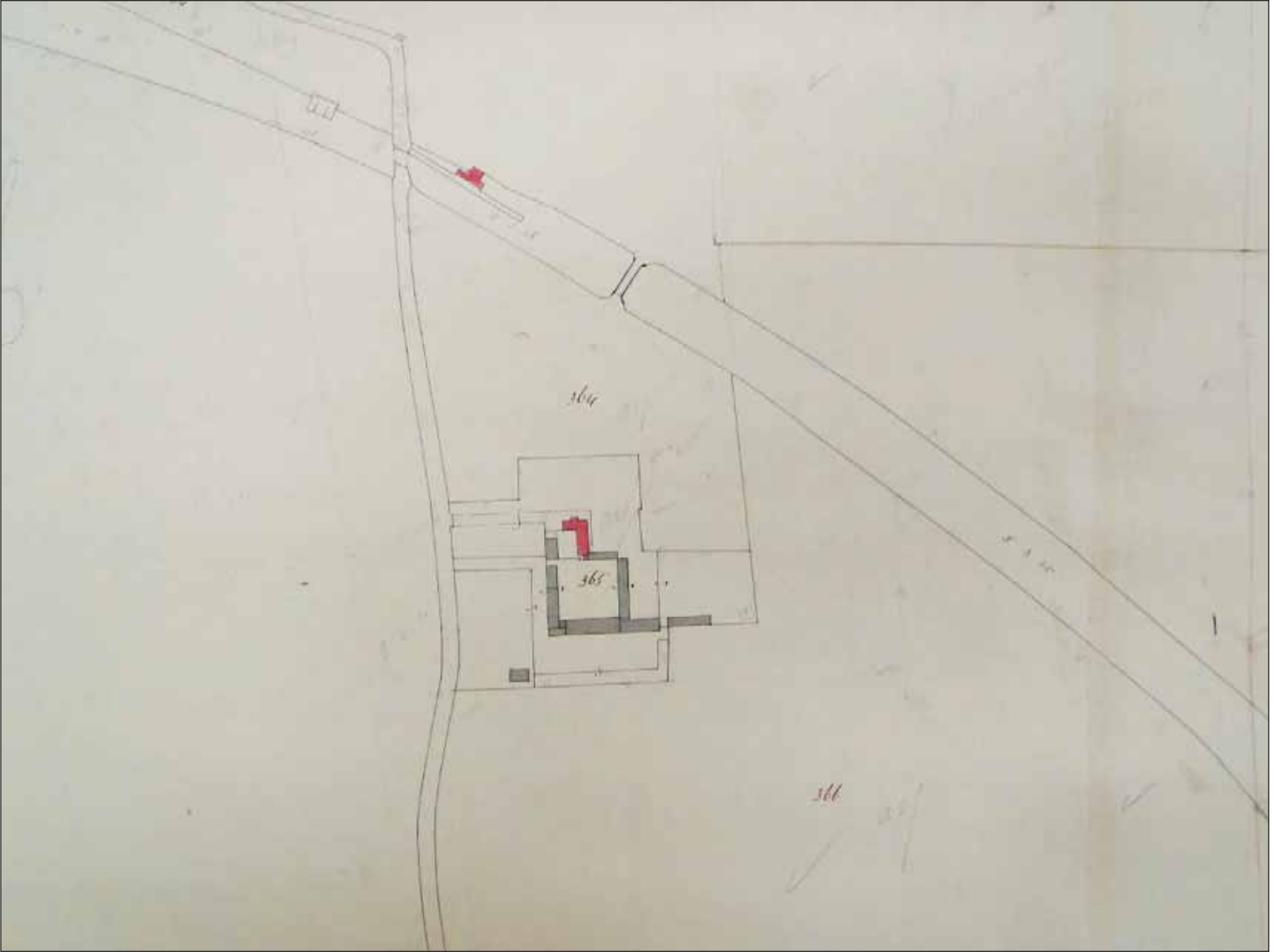


Figure 4: Post enclosure map of 1849/50



Figure 5: Ordnance Survey map of 1885 showing phasing of the farm



Figure 6: Aerial photograph of Hill House Farm from the south-west



Figure 7: Aerial photograph of Hill House Farm from the south



Figure 8: Aerial photograph of Hill House Farm from the south-west showing wider landscape

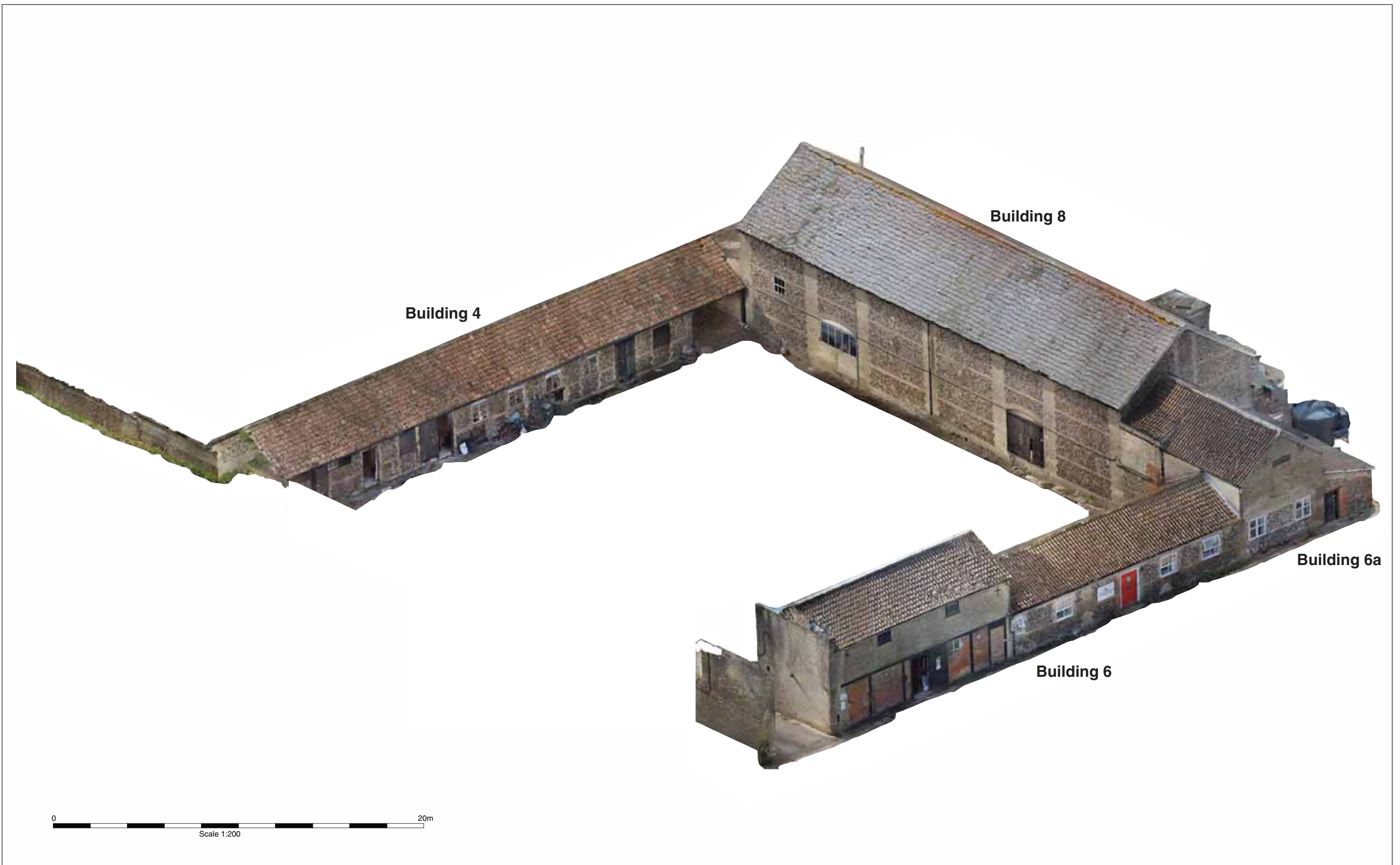


Plate 1: Courtyard buildings seen from the east

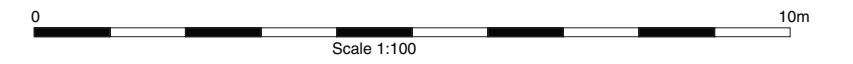


Plate 2: Buildings 6 and 6a seen from the north-east



Plate 3: Buildings 8 seen from the south-east



Plate 4: Building 1 viewed from the south-east



Plate 5: Building 1 - Open fronted viewed from the south

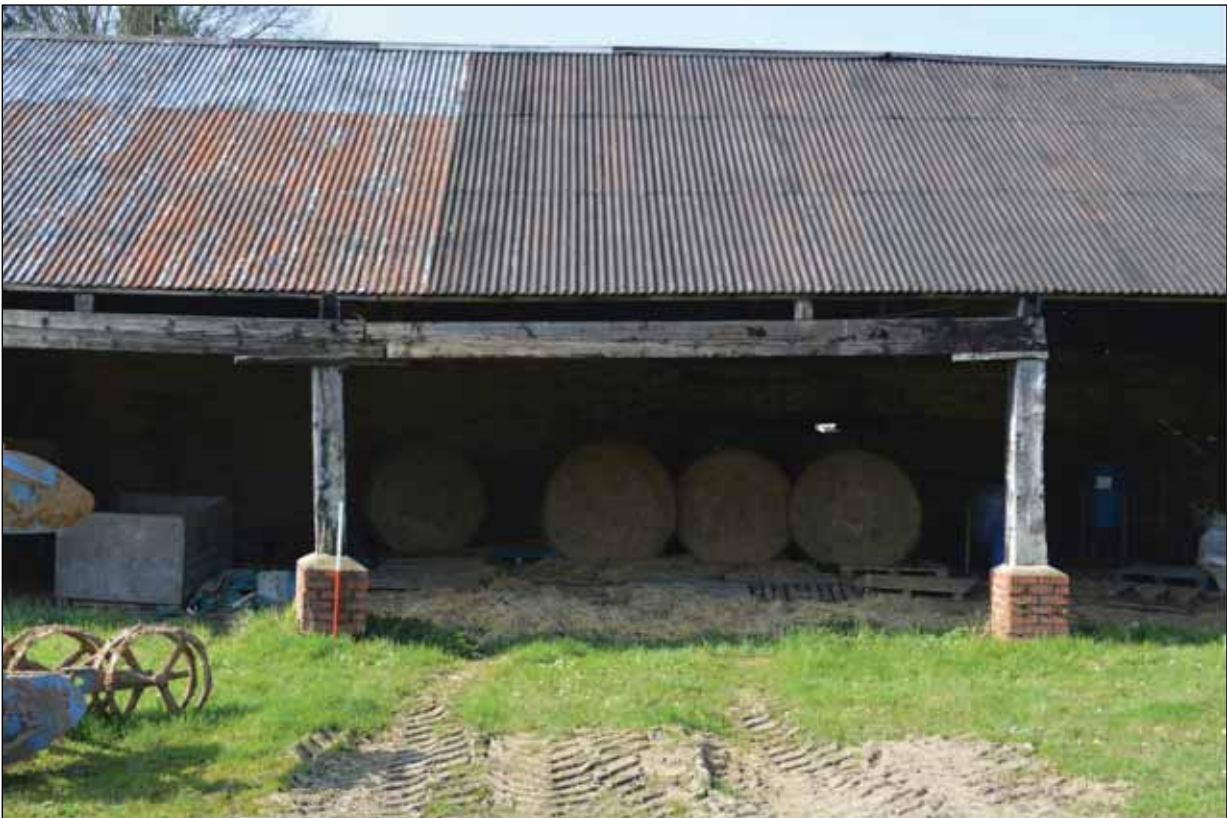


Plate 6: Building 1 - Detail of bay viewed from the east



Plate 7: Building 1 - Corrugated iron roof viewed from the west



Plate 8: Building 1 - Internal view of the northern end viewed from the south-west



Plate 9: Building 1 - Internal view of the southern end of the building viewed from the north-east



Plate 10: Building 1 - Detail of roof structure viewed from the north-east



Plate 11: Building 1 - Brick pier with re-used upright viewed from the south-east



Plate 12: Building 1 - Rear wall viewed internally from the east



Plate 13: Building 1 - Detail of rear wall



Plate 14: Courtyard aspect of Building 4 viewed from the north-east



Plate 15: Building 4 - Internal view of stable door to the eastern end of the range



Plate 16: Building 4 - Internal view of the stable viewed from the north-east



Plate 17: Building 4 - Internal view of the eastern wall



Plate 18: Building 4 - Internal view of the western wall



Plate 19: Building 4 - Detail of brick floor within the stable



Plate 20: Building 4 - Detail of hay store on the eastern and northern wall



Plate 21: Building 4 - Detail of feeding trough on western and northern wall



Plate 22: Rear of Building 4 viewed from south-west



Plate 23: Building 4 - Detail of flint and brick lacing located on north-east elevation



Plate 24: Building 4 - Double wooden doors located on the north-east elevation



Plate 25: Building 4 - Detail of wooden shutter on the north-east elevation



Plate 26: Building 4 - Detail of recessed window and wooden shutter on north-east elevation



Plate 27: Building 4 - Window and door to the north-east elevation



Plate 28: Building 4 - Detail of strap hinge on door to the north-east elevation



Plate 29: Building 4 - Wooden casement to the north-east elevation



Plate 56: Building 5 - Door leading to foyer on north-eastern wall (room 3)



Plate 57: Building 5 - South-western wall of building (room3)



Plate 58: Building 5 - Detail of modern roof



Plate 59: External view of Building 5a viewed from the north-west



Plate 30: Building 4 - Internal view of the western end of the building



Plate 31: Building 4 - Detail of door and modern animal pen at the western end of the building



Plate 32: Building 4 - Internal view of the eastern end of the building



Plate 33: Building 4 - Floor surface showing stable wall divisions



Plate 34: Building 4 - Internal view of wall to the rear of the building



Plate 35: Building 4 - Detail of flint wall



Plate 36: Building 4 - Internal view of windows located to the courtyard



Plate 37: Building 4 - Detail of hatch door



Plate 38: Building 4 - Detail of blocked window located to the rear wall of the building



Plate 39: Courtyard view of Building 5 viewed from the north-west



Plate 40: Building 5 - Building in relationship with the former farm house viewed from the courtyard



Plate 41: Building 5 - Detail of added wall to the northern end of the building



Plate 42: Building 5 - Detail of brick and flint work



Plate 43: Building 5 - Crittal style metal window to the courtyard viewed from the north-west



Plate 44: Building 5 - Internal view of window located to the northern end of the building



Plate 45: Building 5 - Internal wooden door located to the northern end of the building



Plate 46: Building 5 - Door to office seen from kitchen area (room 1)



Plate 47: Building 5 - Detail of latch to toilet door (room 1)



Plate 48: Building 5 - Detail of hip roof and tongue and groove wall and ceiling covering (room 1)



Plate 49: Building 5 - South-western stud wall of office showing door and hatch (room 2)



Plate 50: Building 5 - Rear wall of office (room 2)



Plate 51: Building 5 - Chubb strong box / safe built into the wall of the office (room 2)



Plate 52: Building 5 - Detail of strong box / safe (room 2)



Plate 53: Building 5 - Detail of makers plate



Plate 54: Building 5 - Foyer and wall of office



Plate 55: Building 5 - Rear wall of office



Plate 60: Building 5a - Detail of stable door viewed from the north-west



Plate 61: Building 5a - Detail of rear wall and modern animal cage



Plate 62: Building 5a - Detail of roof structure



Plate 63: Building 6 - Courtyard view of building viewed from the south-west



Plate 64: Courtyard view of the eastern end of Building 6 viewed from the south



Plate 65: Building 6 - Detail of flint dressing



Plate 66: Building 6 - Detail of eave high ventilation window



Plate 67: Building 6 - Detail of door to the east end of the building



Plate 68: Building 6 - Detail of door viewed from the south-west



Plate 69: Building 6 - Western end of building showing in-filling viewed from the south



Plate 70: Building 6 - Detail of in-filling



Plate 71: South-east facing wall at the end of Building 6 viewed from the south



Plate 72: South-east facing wall at the end of Building 6 viewed from the north-east



Plate 73: Building 6 - Courtyard entrance viewed from the north-east



Plate 74: North-east facing elevation of Building 6



Plate 75: Building 6 - Internal view of the south-west elevation showing detail of blocked door (room a)



Plate 76: Building 6 - Detail of flint and rendered wall to the south-west elevation



Plate 77: Building 6 - Detail of machine cut beam (room a)



Plate 78: Building 6 - Detail of brace to rear wall (room a)



Plate 79: Modern re-roofing to Building 6



Plate 80: Internal modern stud wall and plaster boarding to Building 6 (room a)



Plate 81: Internal modern stud wall and plaster boarding to Building 6 (rear wall)



Plate 82: Modern office space in Building 6 (room b)



Plate 83: Modern office space in Building 6 (room c)



Plate 84: Modern office space in Building 6 (room c)



Plate 85: Building 6a viewed from the north-east



Plate 86: Extension to the north-west end of Building 6a



Plate 87: Extension to the north-west end of Building 6a viewed from the north-west



Plate 88: Building 6a - Blocked doorway to north west end of extension viewed from the north-west



Plate 89: Building 6a - Detail of blocked door



Plate 90: Internal view of the extension to Building 6a viewed from the south-east



Plate 91: Building 6a - Internal view of window and brick wall to north-west elevation



Plate 92: External wall of Building 6 viewed internally from Building 6a



Plate 93: Detail of flint with brick lacing to the external wall of Building 6a



Plate 94: Corrugated wall and wooden door internally to Building 6a



Plate 95: Building 6a - Detail of wooden door viewed from the south-west



Plate 96: Detail of corrugated tin partition to Building 6a viewed from the south-west



Plate 97: South-west wall of Building 6a



Plate 98: Detail of brick supports above blocked arch to the south-east wall of Building 6a



Plate 99: Blocked arch to the south-east wall of Building 6a



Plate 100: Rendering, brick and flintwork internally to Building 6a



Plate 101: Courtyard view of Building 7 viewed from the north-east



Plate 102: Building 7 adjoining Building 8 viewed from the north-east



Plate 103: Door to Building 4 from Building 7 viewed from the north-west



Plate 104: Rear wall of Building 7 viewed from the north-east



Plate 105: Detail of door to Building 7



Plate 106: Blocked door to the south-east wall of Building 7



Plate 107: Detail of modern roof structure to Building 7



Plate 108: Courtyard view of Building 8 viewed from the north-east



Plate 109: North-east end of Building 8 showing later brick in fill



Plate 110: Detail of flint work and brick lacing bands to Building 8



Plate 111: Building 8 - Detail of metal window to the south-east elevation



Plate 112: Building 8 - Detail of window in a blocked arch to the south-east elevation



Plate 113: Building 8 - Doorway to south-east elevation



Plate 114: Building 8 - Detail of blocked window to the north-west elevation



Plate 115: Building 8 - Double doorway to north-west elevation



Plate 116: Building 8 - Detail of doorway



Plate 117: Building 8 - Internal view of double doors to south-east elevation



Plate 118: Building 8 - Brick arch and flint work above door to north-west elevation



Plate 119: Building 8 - Door recess and brick pier to the north-east elevation



Plate 120: Building 8 - Detail of brickwork



Plate 121: Building 8 - Detail of brick pier and roof structure to south-east elevation

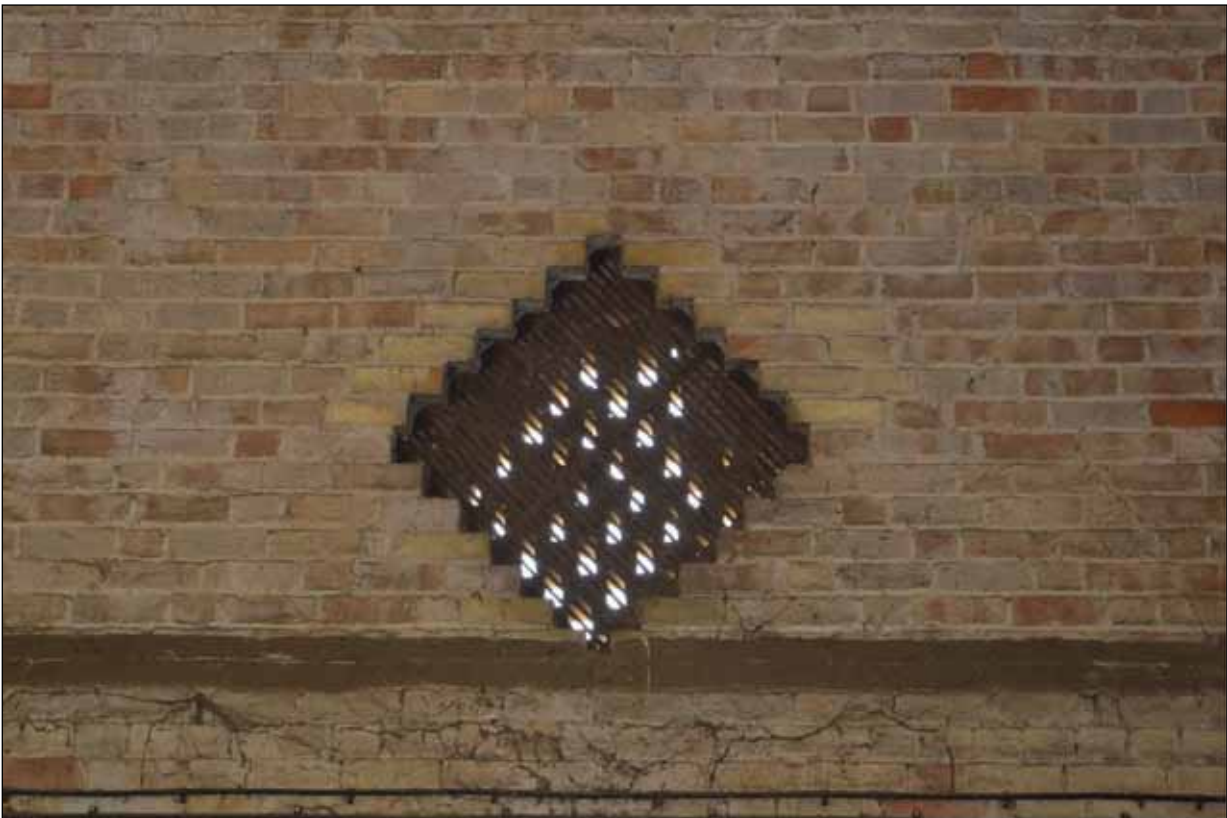


Plate 122: Building 8 - Detail of ventilation opening built into the south-east elevation



Plate 123: Internal view of the north-east elevation of Building 8



Plate 124: Building 8 - Double doors and brick piers to the south east elevation viewed internally



Plate 125: Building 8 - Detail of roof structure to the north eastern elevation viewed internally



Plate 126: Detail of trusses and roof structure to Building 8 viewed internally



Plate 127: Building 8 - Detail of trusses resting on brick piers



Plate 128: Detail of iron banding to trusses in Building 8



Plate 129: Modern workshop to the south-west end of Building 8



Plate 130: Modern metal shutter to the north-west elevation of Building 8



Plate 131: Modern block division at the south-west end of Building 8

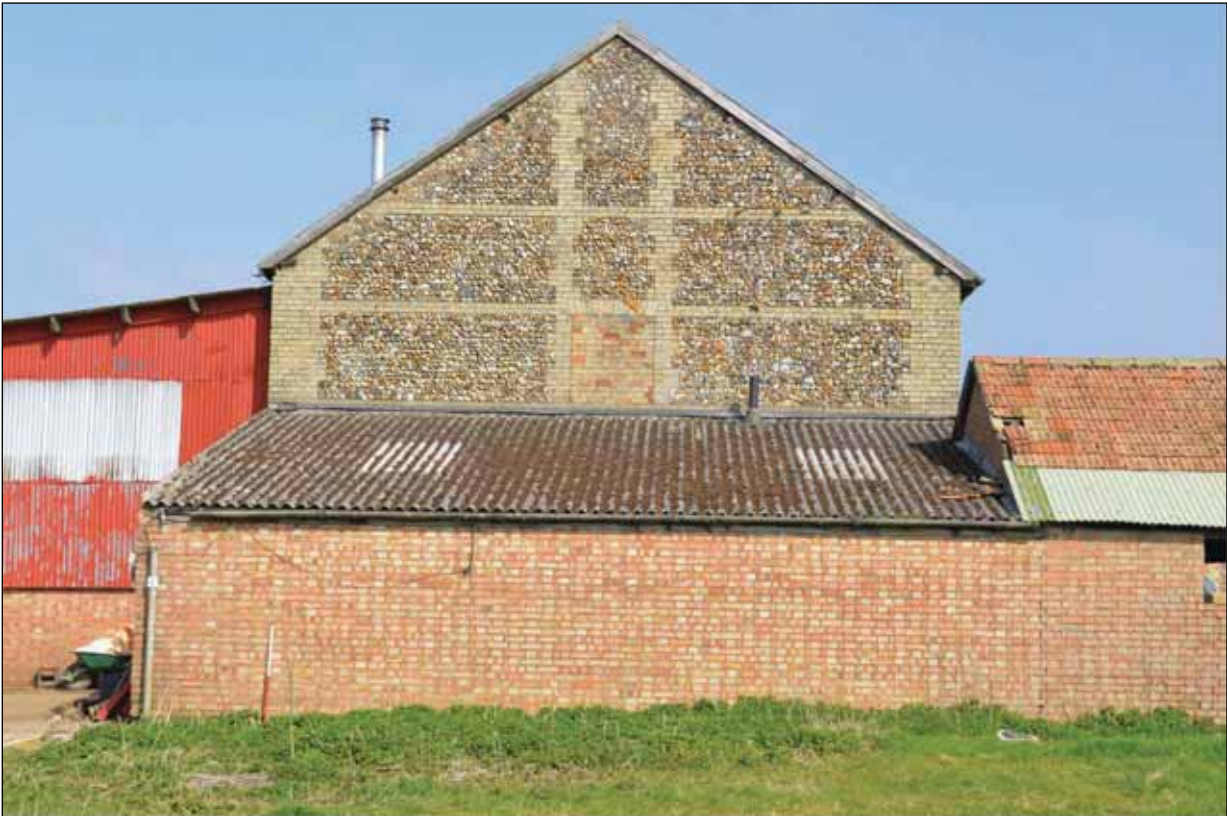


Plate 132: South-west facing elevation of Building 8



Plate 133: South-west elevation of Building 8 seen internally from modern lean to



Plate 134: Door located at first floor level to south-west elevation of Building 8



Plate 135: Building 10 - Modern lean to attached to the north-west elevation of Building 8



Plate 136: Building 11 and perimeter wall viewed from the south east



Plate 137: Building 11 and perimeter wall viewed from the south-west



Plate 138: Detail of graffiti on the north west facing elevation of Building 11



Plate 139: Building 11 - Blocked window and doorway on south-east wall viewed internally



Plate 140: Door to the north west wall of Building 11 viewed internally



Plate 141: Wall to north-east wall of Building 11 viewed internally



Plate 142: Building 11 - Metal window and south-west facing wall viewed internally



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