

Hanham Hall, Bristol

Historic Characterisation

September 2007



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Hanham Hall, Bristol

Preface

This report is the product of joint working between English Heritage (EH) and English Partnerships (EP) between March and September 2007. It is the second in a series of pilot studies designed to explore ways in which the principles and approaches of Historic Characterisation (normally applied at strategic level, as, for example, in county-based Historic Landscape Characterisation) can be used at development site scale before and during initial master-planning. The aim of the overall EH/EP project is to develop Guidelines of more general use for how to capitalise on the heritage content of development sites to, ensure that the inherited character of a place makes a positive and appropriate contribution to planning and regeneration. More information on the pilot project and on other case studies is provided in a separate report. The methodology is briefly outlined in Annexe 1.

The emphasis of the report is on presenting planning and design suggestions for the redevelopment of the Hanham Hall site that have arisen from the historic characterisation exercise. The characterisation itself and the historical context of the site are presented in Part 2.

PART 1 DESIGN AND PLANNING SUGGESTIONS

1.0 The Hanham Hall Development Site

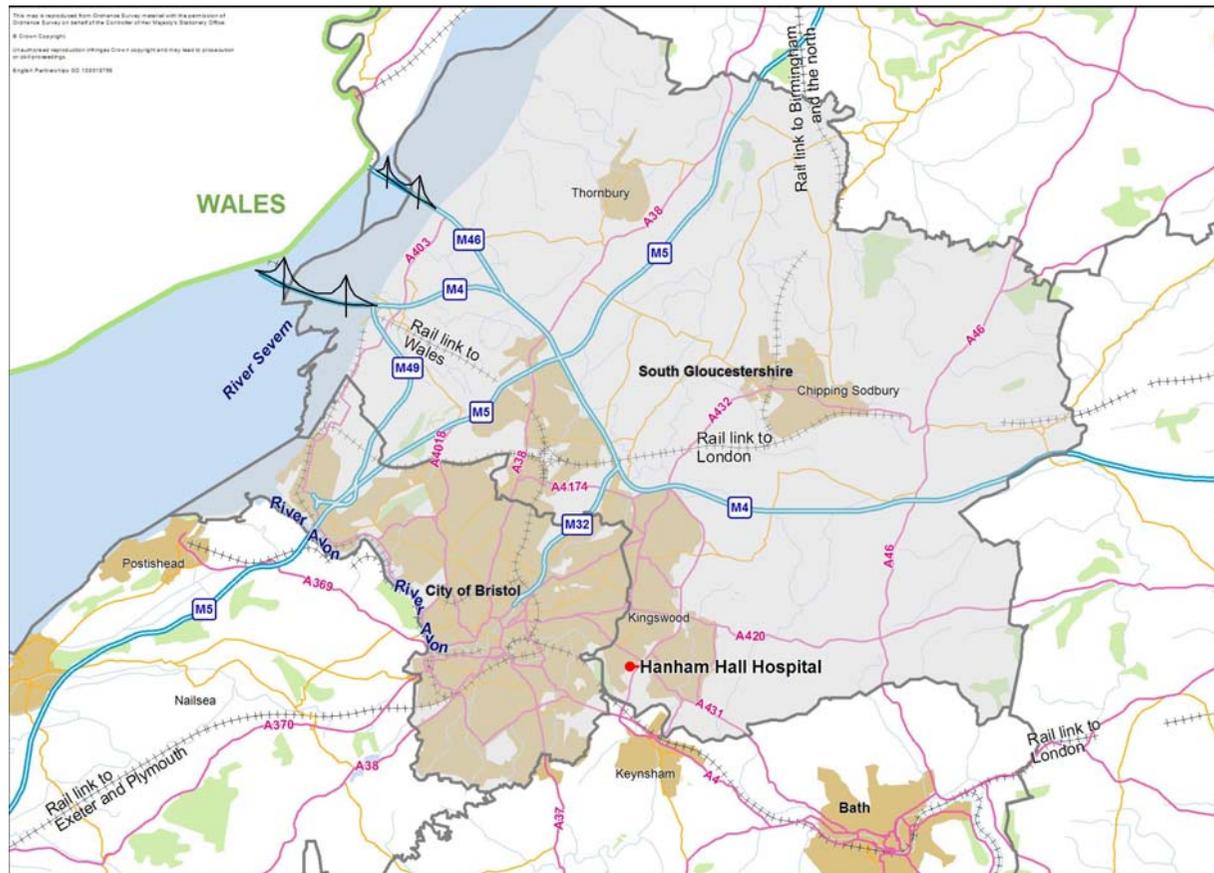


Figure 1 Hanham Hall in relationship to Bristol and the South Gloucestershire area

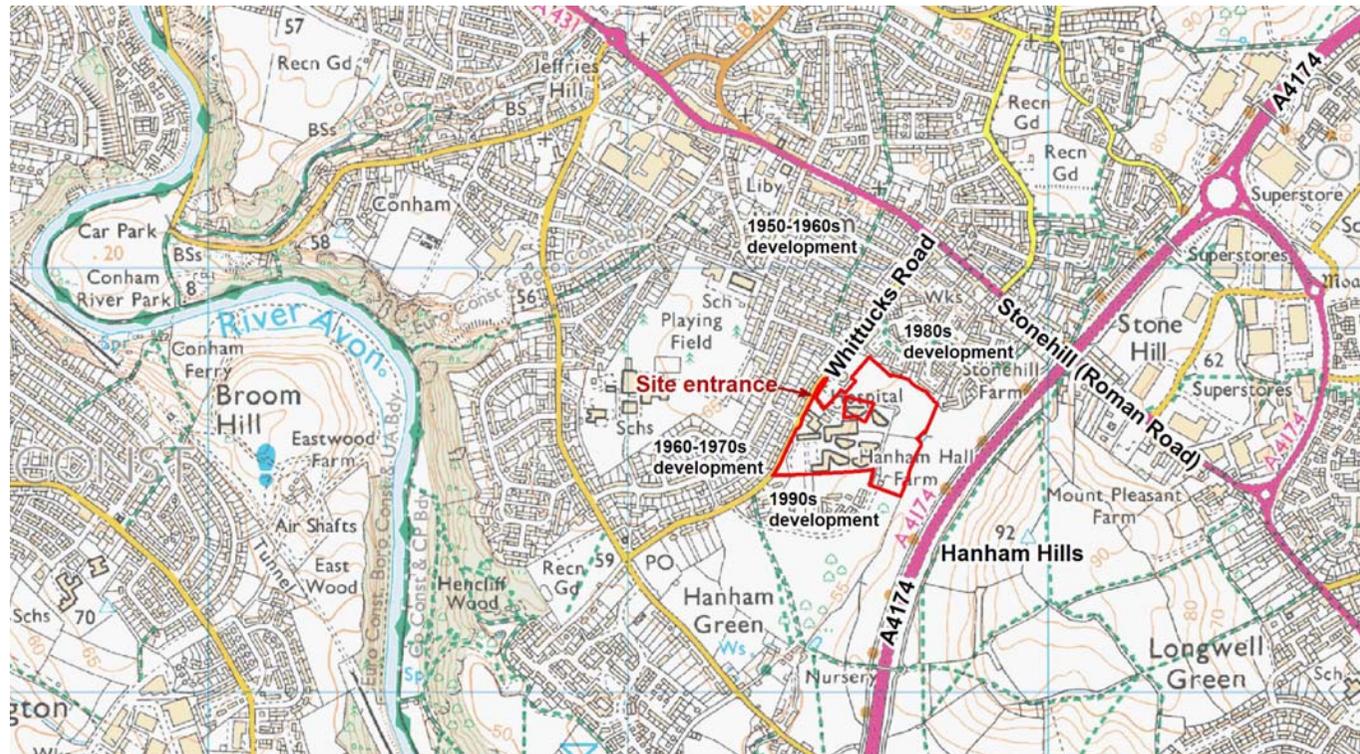


Figure 2 The Hanham Hall site location

The Hanham Hall Hospital site lies in the village of Hanham to the east of the City of Bristol, south of an old Roman road now named Stonehill and on the A431 towards Bath, in the unitary authority of South Gloucestershire, approximately 120 miles west of London. The site is surrounded by residential areas on three sides: to the west lie houses from the late 1930s to the 1960s and 1970s, to the north houses of the 1980s, and to the south houses of the 1990s. On the west and north there is a clear separation of the site from this housing, by Whittuck Road and the fields respectively. The easternmost part of the site is open land, the remnants of fields from enclosure of the land from the late medieval period onwards; this extends eastwards beyond the development site boundary providing the last indication of the site's historic context.

The development site is approximately 6.56 ha and contains a mixed range of buildings. These include most notably a 17th century house which is listed as grade II*, outbuildings of various dates, and more recent buildings dating from the establishment of the hospital as a mental institution in 1916. There are some mature trees on the site, not currently subject to any Tree Protection Preservation Orders (TPO).



Figure 3 Aerial photo of Hanham Hall Hospital site (Red line boundary shows EP's ownership)

The current main entrance to the site is at its NW corner on Whittucks Road, entering past a Lodge (known also as the Laundry). Whilst this was formed for agricultural purposes in the mid-19th century, other entrances have existed, notably the most formal entrance from the west into the heart of the main building core, and at the SE corner from Hanham Hall Farm. The main frontage of the 17th century house faces south, providing an approach of some formality from this direction; this area contains the last largely undisturbed part of the house's formal gardens.

Hanham Hall has a long and complex historical development which is summarised in Part 2 of this report. Highlights are set out here as a brief introduction to the planning and design suggestions:

1. the area around the site has proven Roman archaeological remains, if not earlier
2. it is a medieval manorial site, leased from Keynsham Abbey; little is known of this period of the site, but there are probable links to nearby Kingswood Chase, a hunting ground
3. it was a gentry house and agricultural and industrial centre from at least the middle 17th century, but perhaps since the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1539)
4. the inherited character of the landscape around the site has been strongly affected by 20th century housing development and absorption into the suburbs of Bristol, but the fragments of visible earlier landscape result from the enclosure of Kingswood Chase and the exploitation of local coal and stone
5. in 1803 the site was purchased by to Samuel Whittuck, a wealthy local landowner and industrialist
6. it was sold in 1916 to the Rev. H.N. Burden, a promoter of treatment for 'inebriates' and mentally-ill children who established a mental institution here
7. absorption of the site from the inter-war period into the suburbs of Bristol
8. it passed into NHS hands in 1948, thereafter with substantial alterations and expansions
9. it closed as a hospital in 2000
10. in 2004 it was transferred to English Partnerships under the 'Hospital Sites Programme'.

2.0 Design and Planning Suggestions

This report offers suggestions for how the overall inherited character of the development site, as identified during this study (see Part 2), can be used to influence the manner and design of redevelopment. It takes into account matters such as:

- o strategic patterns of land use and settlement in the locality
- o the scale, form and inter-relationship of field boundaries, woodland, routes and tracks

- the connections between buildings and their surroundings
- topography, including views to and from the site.

Particular weight is given to characteristics such as movement patterns, connections and nodes, edges, landmarks, hierarchies of form, the balance and relationship between public and private space, morphology (size, scale, form, pattern of components).

3.0 Suggestions for the Whole Site in its Surroundings

HH1. New development should maintain the distinctiveness of the Hanham Hall site in relation to its surroundings. The house should be retained, new development should be at an appropriate scale and mass (i.e. above 'suburban scale') and the road / open space layout should distinguish the site from its neighbouring residential encroachments

WHY: The survival of the house, working areas and fragments of its surroundings fields are representative of both the former importance of gentry houses and their estates in this region and the role of Hanham Hall locally. It is an important survival in the context of the widespread suburbanisation of this area throughout the 20th century, providing an 'anchor' to the past, variety in the landscape and townscape, and a focal point in the locality.

HH2. Ensure that new housing development, and the retention of open space within the Hanham Hall site, is linked to the 1990s housing to the south, at the junction with the site of Hanham Hall Farm and the southern avenue approach.

WHY: Hanham developed from a medieval manor into a gentry estate and this status was historically reflected in the division between formal areas (notably house and gardens) and the working buildings and surrounding areas that served its estate. Its acquisition as a mental institution in 1916 isolated the site from its surrounding farmland. Surrounding subsequent suburban housing is very different in character from the earlier piecemeal development of the wider area, linked to industrial activity, and the inherited character of the Hanham Hall site; this contrast should be retained.



Figure 4 The Hanham Hills, the view looking east from the site.

HH3. Enhance the importance of views southwards from the main gardens and eastwards towards the Hanham Hills.

WHY: The surrounding landscape was open and subject to enclosure by hedged boundaries from the medieval period. The topography heightened the prominence of the 17th century house and gardens in the landscape, particularly in views from the south and east. The eastwards views from the site towards the Hanham Hills provide the last connection of the house with its surrounding countryside, (Figure 4) these views are highly valued by the local community. The importance of these views has increased since encroachment of recent housing to the south, and development resulting in the loss of views to the north.

4.0 Suggestions for the Character Areas

The following section offers more detailed suggestions at different scales for how historic character could shape future development plans for the Hanham Hall site.

The site has been divided into three Primary character areas (see Figure 5):

- A. The main house and its gardens (largely open to the west, overbuilt to the east)
- B. The former farmyard and working areas to the north following the east-west routeway through the site
- C. The fields to the north and east

The three Primary character areas are divided into sub-areas – Secondary and Tertiary character sub-areas. These levels reflect different degrees of continuity or change through time. The degree of subdivision is strongly informed by the extent to which later development has reinforced or diverged from their inherited character, and recommendations are made accordingly. One of the Tertiary areas (the working area) is further distinguished because of its heterogeneous character, by an additional level of detail.

The character areas are all shown in Table 1, as a guide to the list of suggestions that follows.



Figure 5, Primary Character Areas

Table 1 – Character Areas

Primary Character Areas A, B, and C	Secondary Character sub-areas	Tertiary Character sub-areas	<i>Detail Level Character</i>
A: Main house and gardens			
A.1 House and hard surround			
		A 1.1 House	
		A 1.2 Hard standing area to south of house	
A. 2 Garden			
		A 2.1 Front garden	
		A 2.2 East Car Parking Area and Buildings	
		A 2.3 South West exclusion area	
A. 3 1982-3 Hospital wards			
B: Working areas – former service area, access and farmyard			
B1 Farmyard			
		B1.1 West Zone	
			<i>B1.1.1 Forecourt</i>
			<i>B1.1.2 North Block</i>
			<i>B1.1.3 West Yards</i>
			<i>B1.1.4 SE extension to North Block</i>

		<i>B1.1.5 East Yard</i>
		<i>B1.1.6 Lodge Building(Laundry)</i>
	B1.2 East zone	
		<i>B1.2.1 Occupational Therapy block</i>
		<i>B1.2.2 Rest of east zone</i>
	B2 1985 extension	
	B3 West residual area	
C: Fields		
	C1 Fields	
	C2 Access road	

4.1 Character Area 'A' Main House and Gardens (HG = House and Gardens)

4.1.1 Primary Level Character

HG1. Capitalise on the architectural quality, interest and complex evolution of the house to provide a core to the new development. Do not necessarily strip the house back to a supposed authentic core nor 'restore'; more detailed analysis and characterisation of the House is required as part of detailed design.

HG2. New development (including the retention of open space and treatment of boundaries and access routes) should respect the contained formal views to the south and east that have shaped the historical development of this area.

HG3. New buildings in the east part of this character area should be smaller in footprint and height than the house, and sited with a view to reclaim some of the open character of these garden areas, including some views back to the house.

HG4. The retention of open space, and the scale and massing of development, should respect the dominance of the Main House, and its relationship to its gardens.

WHY:

The Main House and its architectural character, historical association and dominance of the site is fundamental to the character of the whole development site.

The formally-designed gardens to the south, highlighted by the formality of the 17th century house's south façade, form a key aspect of the site's character.

4.1.2 Secondary Level Character



Figure 6, Secondary Level Characterisation, Area A

A1 House and hard surround

HG6. Ensure an integrated approach to the enhancement of this area, in particular the south elevation of the house, its hard surround area and the garden to the south.

WHY:

The main entrance of the house was accessed from the rear Forecourt area,(B1.2.1) the area to its south was an important circulation and parking area.

A2 Garden

HG7. Consider removal of the later tertiary sub-divisions (A 2.1-3) that represent later encroachment onto the garden, so that the area be considered as an integrated whole in relationship to the house.

HG8. Restore and reinstate walls to south and east.

HG9. Ensure strong edge to boundary to west – see A 2.2.

WHY:

The garden area has historically been dominated by the house. Its symmetrical main elevation faced towards a formal garden to the south (characteristic of formal 17th century garden planning) with views –afforded by the sloping topography - to the south and to the east.

The western and southern boundaries of the garden are clearly delineated. In contrast, the eastern boundary has shifted towards the west as a result of the construction of a large hard-standing area in 1916-48. See A2.2.

A3 1980's Hospital Wards



Figure 7 One of the 1980s ward blocks (Area A3)

HG10. Restore the pre-1980's rectilinear character of this area in the integration of new housing and open space.

HG11. Need for strong east-facing boundary to west, but not essential for this to adhere to any preceding historical line.

WHY:

Irregularly-planned 1980's ward blocks and connecting sinuous paths now dominate the internal character of this area, but there is also a strong sense of its inherited character as a contained garden area. The north, east and south boundaries of the 1843-82 east garden are still very clearly defined by the existing walls. All of the trees within this area post-date 1983.

The boundary that marked the division between the pre-1843 garden and the eastern extension has been obliterated as a result of the extension of car parking space in the post-1916 period (see A 2.2).

4.1.3 Tertiary Level Character



Figure 8, Tertiary Level Characterisation, Area A



A1.1 House



Figure 9 The main south door of the house (A 1.1)

HG12. Ensure proper recording of the house, in particular its origins and development and the potential for the survival of fireplaces and other features behind later (particularly post-1948) cladding.

HG13. Retain mix of fenestration and suitable replacement of 20th century windows by sashes, consistent with its inherited architectural character.

HG14. Retain, restore and enhance all in-situ internal features.

HG15. Retain ex-situ 19th century and earlier doors and panelling although not necessarily in their post-1948 positions.

HG16. Restore proportions of rooms to pre-1948 layout.

HG17. Avoid subdivision that does not work with the internal spaces and their external expression.

WHY:

The main house was detached from the stable and outbuilding range to the north until the late 19th century. Its principal symmetrical elevation faces south.

It is focused on the central porch with shell hood, niche seating and bolection-moulded architrave, typical of the mid-late 17th century. Windows now present a mixture of 19th century sashes and 20th century replacement windows. Internal panelled shutters suggest that sash windows were inserted in the early 18th century, and they probably replaced mullioned and transomed cross windows. The attic windows were inserted between 1917 and 1948. The rear multi-gabled elevation has vestigial survival of 17th century mullioned windows.

The interior has an early 18th century (c. 1720) central staircase with twisted balusters, inserted opposite the door and extending into the rear service corridor which was probably added at the same time. The carcass of a substantially remodelled service stair with plain newels lies at the junction of the hall and eastern cross ranges. 18th and 19th century cornicing indicates the scale and form of rooms that have been subject to post-1948 partitioning. Also in this period much of the early (c1720) 18th century fielded panelling was removed and replaced in ex situ positions, including as cupboards. The upper-floor beams and roof structure were also replaced in this period.

A1.2 Hard-standing area to south of house

HG18. Build on its historical role as a nodal point, for access and movement into the house and gardens, and as a parking area.

HG19. Ensure careful integration into the Garden area (A2)

WHY:

Historically a parking and circulation area, linked since the 17th century to the Forecourt area and entrance from Whittucks Road to the north west. In the 20th century accessed via the Yard area to the north east. It is linked to the central southern avenue area.

A2.1 Front garden

HG20. Retain, expand and enhance this area as public open space, as part of the whole historic Garden Area (A2).

HG21. Strengthen boundaries to the west and south, including restoration/reinstatement of stone boundary walls.

HG22. Ensure a strong edge to future development to the east and its access, and consider its orientation in relationship to this open space – see A 2.2

HG23. Remove the recent boundary to the South West Exclusion area (A 2.2-4).

HG24. Reinforce the line of the southern avenue, and consider its continuation as a pedestrian/cycle route into the estate to the south.

HG25. Restore areas of open public space to the east of the central avenue now occupied by the 1970's Blocks (A2.2)

WHY:

This is the core remaining area of the formal garden, with open areas placed either side of the central avenue that extended southwards from the house.

The Monkey Puzzle tree and two yew trees in the western enclosure probably date to the mid 19th century. All other trees in this area are post-1983. Late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps clearly show a serpentine path, part of which clearly remains, that extended from the Whittucks Road entrance along the western and southern boundary.

A2.2 East car parking area and buildings



Figure 10 Ward block built c.1970 (Area A2.2)

HG26. Ensure a strong edge to new development to the east of this area and that it relates to the restored open area to the south of the house

HG27. Ensure that the scale of development is subservient to the house (A1.1)

HG28. Ensure the restoration of green open space, integrated with the lawn areas flanking the central avenue in the Front Garden (A2.1)

HG29. Ensure careful flow of movement for vehicles and pedestrians from Area B, and that it responds and provides access to the line of new development and into area A3.

WHY:

This area mostly comprises hard-standing for cars that overlies the earlier Garden. After 1904 this area became increasingly important as a means of access from the Main Farmyard area into the eastern part of the Garden (A2), and after 1916 as an open space for parking cars and general movement. Pre-fabricated blocks were built along the southern and eastern boundaries of this area in the 1970s. In 1983 a new access was created into the 1980's Wards area (A3), and after this date the westwards extension of this area into the gardens for car parking was completed.

A2.3 South West Exclusion Area

HG31. Consider removal of this boundary in order to integrate this part of the site into the gardens.

HG32. Consider careful development as a communal and play area which looks eastwards into the gardens, and thus builds on its inherited historic function and character.

WHY:

A line of leylandii were planted in the 1970s. These now enclose an area of ground to the south west which was formerly an integral part of the formal gardens. This area was linked to the rest of the gardens by paths, entering at the south-west corner of the Hard Standing area,(A1.2) circulating around an arbour area in the south-west corner and then running eastwards along the southern boundary.

4.2 Character Area 'B' Working Areas - Former Service Area And Farmyard (WA = Working Areas)

4.2.1 Primary Level Character

WA1. The key factors that have driven the present-character of this area are open working areas and access routes. Future development should work within the framework offered by this piecemeal development.

WA2. New development should have the character of piecemeal development around open areas loosely linked along the historic west-east movement route through the site.

WA3. New development should contain a high degree of permeability with a variety of scale and orientation in its buildings, notably in relationship to access and open space.

WHY:

The inherited character of this area has been strongly influenced by its long development as the working area (including outbuildings, yards and access) that served the Hanham Hall estate and the hospital, all of which was linked to an access road. The working areas to the north of the house, which developed as yard areas around the North Block and around the access route, are a crucial aspect of the site's very long term character and remained influential throughout the planning and expansion of the 20th century hospital.

4.2.2 Secondary Level Character



Figure 11, Secondary Level Characterisation, Area B

B1 Farmyard

WA4. New development could respond to the piecemeal development around yards and access route of the pre-1916 farmyard.

WA5. Ensure retention of open space around the North Block, which was the focus of the yard and forecourt areas

WHY:

Pre-1916 farmyard, a series of yards and later gardens that developed around the North Block (see B1.2 West Zone) and subsequent development around the access and fields relating to the former Hanham Hall Farm (see B1.3 East zone and C1-2).

B2 1985 Extension



Figure 12 The ward block of 2004 in Area B2

WG6. Development should work within the boundaries offered and be linked to the main access route.

WHY:

Two ward blocks of 1985 were built within an area enclosed from the earlier fields and accessed from the main west-east access route. The boundary, which comprises a mix of oak, blackthorn, sycamore and ash, was planted in 1985. The ward block to the west was demolished and replaced in 2004.

B3 West Residual Area

WG7. Ensure integration of this area with the main access route.

WG8. Ensure the scale of development is consistent with that in the West Zone (B 1.2) of the Farmyard area (B 1).

WHY:

1916-48 stores area, with a coal dump later converted to oil tanks. All of the planting dates from after 1983, and has developed as this area has been hemmed to either side by unrelated development.

4.2.3 Tertiary Level Character



Figure 13, Tertiary Level Characterisation, Area B

B1.1 West zone

WA10. Retain and enhance open areas around the North Block – for further details of subdivisions see B1.2.1 (Forecourt), B1.2.2 (North Block) , B 1.2.3 (South East Extension), B1.2.4 (West Yards), B1.2.5 (East Yard) and B1.2.6 (Lodge Building).

WA11. Ensure careful integration of public and private space, especially access through this area into the Garden area (A2).

WHY:

Dominated by the North Block, around which are a mix of public and private areas formed out of the pre-1843 farmyard area. The farmyard areas remained open, and the line of the pre-1843 boundary discernible, until the insertion of buildings extending off the North Block in 1916-48, which have subsequently been demolished.

This phase was associated with the widening of access into the Front Garden area, which further developed after 1983 with the extension of A 2.2 East car parking area and buildings. This was associated with the construction of a 1984-5 block which cuts through the line that separates the Primary Character Zones of the Main House plus Gardens (A) and the Service area, farmyard and access (B).

B1.2 East zone

WA12. Recommendations for this area are that development could be related to the main access route, and work to the east-west boundary between Areas A and B.

WHY:

Characterised by piecemeal development relating to the main access from Whittucks Road, which was widened in 1984-5. Development in this area commenced with its enclosure from the surrounding fields in 1843-82. By the latter date farm buildings, which included open-fronted cattle sheds, had developed around three yards. All of the buildings were removed from 1916-48, and after 1948 the area developed as a service area with ward blocks. This area subdivides into B1.2.1 (Occupational Therapy block) and B1.2.2 (Rest of east zone).

4.2.4 Detailed Level Character



Figure 14, Detailed Level Characterisation, Area B

B1.1.1 Forecourt

WA13. Reinforce and restore the shared architectural character of this area.

WA14. Consider removal of late 19th and 20th century flat-roofed extensions to house.

WA15. Build on its historical function as an access and circulation area, and consider the provision of access to the south-west, the House and Gardens area

WHY:

The Forecourt provided access from Whittucks Road to the multi-gabled north elevation of the house and the south elevation of the stables (North Block). Both these elevations had the same door and window treatment, the latter typical of the vernacular architecture of the region. Despite alteration to the windows of the house, there is still a distinct and unified architectural character.

B1.1.2 North Block of house



Figure 15 The stables and forecourt area from the west. Note the mid-late 19th century gate piers, which are rendered over brick. (Area B1.1.1.2)



Figure 16 North Block. South elevation of stables (Area B 1.1.2)



Figure 17 North Block. The east-facing elevation of the central wing. (Area B 1.1.2)



Figure 18 North Block. North gable end, showing the Domestic Revival style treatment to the post-1916 extension and the garden area taken from the earlier farmyard (Area B 1.1.2 - 3)



Figure 19 North east elevation of South East Block (B1.1.4)

WA16. 20th century (1916-48) extensions and alterations have reinforced the multi-faceted nature of the North Block, towards the Forecourt, East Yard and West Yards. Future development should work with this multi-faceted character. Internal subdivision will need to work with the multiple external openings.

WA17. Consider the integration of exposed roof trusses into new internal spaces

WHY:

*Prior to construction of the **South East Extension** in 1881-1904, the North Block was detached from the main house. A 17th century two-storey stable range faces south-west into the Forecourt. The broadly L-shaped range of outbuildings to its north, which in their pre-19th century form had developed in two principal phases, were transformed for Burden's mental institution after 1916. This involved the insertion of windows (mostly sashes) and the construction of a range running north-eastwards from the stables, which extends as a gabled projection facing into its own garden area.*

No evidence for pre-20th century internal features except for exposed roof trusses.

Its development as outbuildings and post-1916 conversion into institutional and domestic use is complex and requires further investigation.

B1.1.3 West Yards

WA18. Ensure that residential reuse of the North Block makes use of the existing subdivision into garden areas, and consider subdivision carefully.

WHY:

This area served as a farmyard prior to 1916, with limited flow of processes through from the west into the East Yard. Along its northern edge was an access point from Whittucks Road into the East Yard. After this date this access was removed and the whole area transformed into their surviving form as gardens, an extension and subdivision of the North Block.

All the trees and the northern hedge boundary date from after 1983, when part of the gardens and the stone boundary wall were lost to a widened main entrance to the north (B1.3.2).

B1.1.4 SE extension to N Block

WA19. Retain and work with the orientation of this building north-east into the East Yard.

WHY:

The construction of this block between 1881 and 1904, together with the creation of a single-storey link building, connected the Main House and North Block. It replaced an earlier service block which extended to the east. It is a two-storey block with tall attic windows facing north-east. No internal evidence for pre-1916 features and very little for pre-1948 features.

B1.1.5 East Yard

WA20. Retain as open space relating to North Block.

WA21. Consider as car-parking and through- access area relating to the Garden (A. 2).

WHY:

Main farmyard area to the North Block until 1916, later it developed with two communal buildings, since demolished.

B1.1.6 Lodge Building (Laundry)



Figure 20 The Laundry from the north east (B1.1.6)

WA22. The Lodge is a fragmentary survival, occupying a large footprint in relationship to its height, relating to Burden's transformation of Hanham Hall in 1916-48, the alterations to the North Block (B1.2.3) and the Occupational Therapy Block (B1.3.1) being more legible.

WA23. Any development in this area to be small scale and respect the dominance of the North Block.

WHY

This is a low-pitched tile-roofed building, now in use as a lodge, which represents the partial survival of a service range of 1916-1948. It is built from a mix of brick and concrete block. In 1984 it was used as a sewing room and launderette, the Cottage to its north having been replaced by the present lodge building in c.1960 and the boiler to the south also demolished in 1983-4.

B1.2.1 Occupational Therapy Block



Figure 21 Occupational Therapy Block, from the south west (Area B1.2.1)

WA24. Retain the Occupational Therapy block and reuse as part of development, to face south into new public space.

WHY:

Post-1917 workshop for patients but occupies site of southern range in former cattle yard. Orientated south to look into gardens. The building has the same treatment to the kneelers as the west-facing gables of the North Block, remodelled at the same time.

B1.2.2 Rest of east zone

WA25. All development in this area could relate to the west-east access route.

WA26. New development could work with this character and contrast with the formal and rectilinear planning of the Garden area to the south.

WA27. Development could be smaller scale, especially to the west where it needs to be subservient to the North Block.

WA28. Retain surviving sections of stone boundary wall to north.

WHY:

This zone extends from the main entrance to the site in the north-west corner, which was widened in 1985. All of this area has been characterised by piecemeal development aligned to the east-west route, in the 19th century comprising farm buildings facing inwards to yards and since the 1970's as distinct blocks.

4.3 Character Area 'C' Fields (F = Fields)

4.3.1 Primary Level Character

F1. Retention of open space and limited development to be informed by consideration of this fragmentary survival and the need for integration with Hanham Hall development and surrounding community.

WHY:

The fields represent a fragmentary and vestigial survival of a dominant local enclosure pattern, namely fields enclosed from the former Kingswood Chase (HLC 18). The surviving area is what remains from 19th and 20th century encroachment.

4.3.2 Secondary Level Character



C1 FIELDS

F3. Any development should be small in scale to enable eastwards views of the Hanham Hills from the 1980's Wards area (A3) and respond to a strong boundary marked by the Access Road (C2) and the boundary wall to the East Gardens (A3).

F4. Potential for careful integration with development to north and south.

F5. Need to retain open space along earlier hedged boundary to east.

WHY:

These fields are now all that remain from the pre-1950's landscape in this area, but have been subject to considerable change from the mid 19th century. The eastern boundary and the southern hedge comprise multi-species hedges that most probably date from 17th century or earlier enclosure, that to the east still continuing northwards as a boundary in the housing development. The hawthorn hedge running eastwards from the main entrance to the farmyard marked the northern boundary of an orchard planted here after the construction of the east gardens (A3) in the mid 19th century. Otherwise the boundaries all relate to the development that has made inroads into this former agricultural landscape – the boundary to the Access Road and east gardens of 1843-82, the boundary to the 1990s housing development to the south, the 1980s development to the north and the community centre to the west.

C2 ACCESS ROAD

F6. Retain and utilise this existing service route, which has been a key factor in the development of the now-defunct Hanham Hall Farm.

F7. Ensure a strong boundary to east.

WHY:

The access road developed from the mid 19th century as a droveway to Hanham Hall Farm, which probably originated as a nursery or fruit farm serving the orchard and gardens (and also as a farmhouse to the buildings in Area B). After 1916, and as the farm developed and expanded to house the dairy herd serving the hospital, it was developed as a vehicular access for the collection of milk etc as well as the movement of stock.

PART 2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.0 Historical Summary

Hanham Hall developed from a medieval manorial site into a gentry estate. The house was built by Richard Jones, the son of a Bristol draper, in 1655¹ but it very probably contains an earlier medieval core. It was passed to his nephew (Thomas Tyre of Hardwick) in 1697 and then sold to Kedgwin Webley of London in 1726 whose daughter succeeded to the estate. The estate was sold to James Emerson in 1791 and again in 1803, this time to Samuel Whittuck, a wealthy landowner and industrialist. The Whittucks remained in ownership until the estate was sold in 1916 to the Rev. H.N. Burden, who had worked out of London and Bristol as a promoter of treatment for 'inebriates' and mentally-ill children.

Hanham Hall was opened in 1917 as a mental institution, one of Burden's National Institutions for Persons Requiring Care and Control which he had founded with his wife in 1902 and was centred on the Stoke Park Colony north of Bristol. This formed the nucleus of the present Purdown Hospital and the renowned Burden Institute. Hanham passed into government hands in 1948, and there are comprehensive records that illustrate the substantial alterations that the site was subjected to in this period and drawings still remain on-site (see Annexe A). An assessment centre to serve the local community was opened in 1962. Hanham was closed as a hospital in 2000, and after a public consultation and exhibition held in October 2004 it was transferred from the NHS to English Partnerships under the 'Hospital Sites Programme'.

2.0 Regional and Area Context

The present-day character of the area around Hanham Hall is one that results from piecemeal development, relating to:

- its development as a farmed landscape, in relationship to the enclosure of Kingswood Chase and the suitability for arable and pasture of its limestone-based clay soils and the more acidic soils that lie over deposits of Coal
- rural-industrial development from the medieval period, but especially in the 18th and 19th centuries, resulting from the exploitation of the Coal
- its absorption from the inter-war period into the southern suburbs of Bristol.

The Tithe Map of 1841 clearly illustrates the mosaic of fields, estate centres and settlements that characterised this area, and the HLC maps (Figure 23a and 23b) shows how the present landscape retains traces of medieval and later land use as expressed in the patterns of fields and their boundaries.

¹ There is no verifiable documentary reference to this, although it is a date quoted in Pevsner's *Buildings of England*.

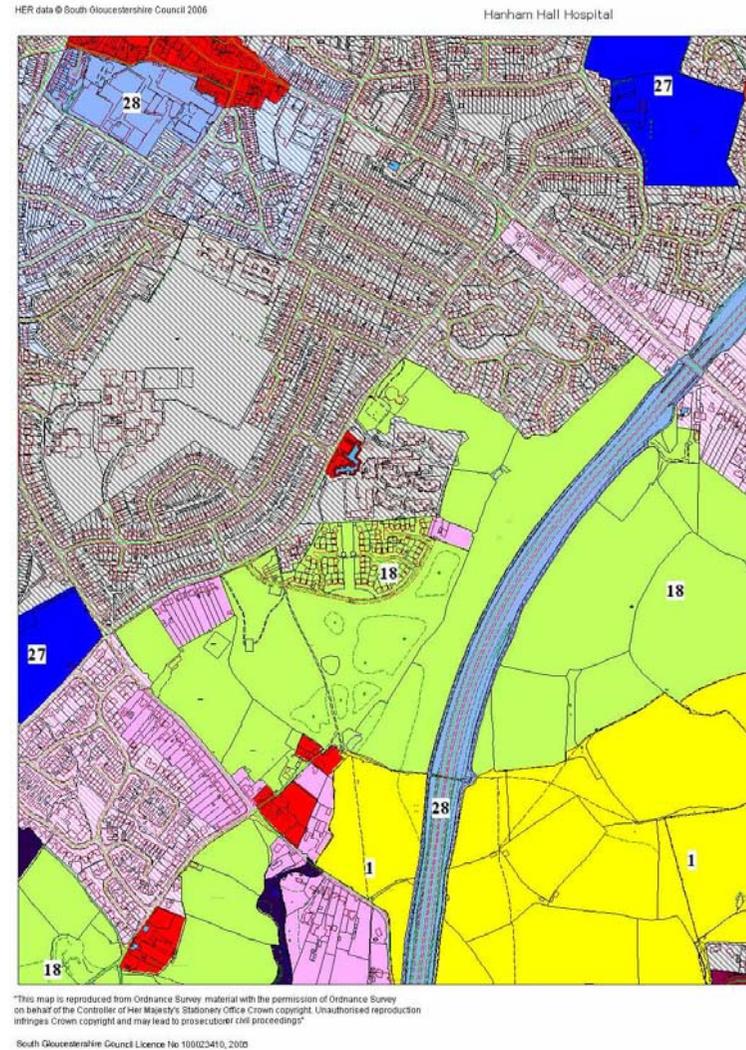
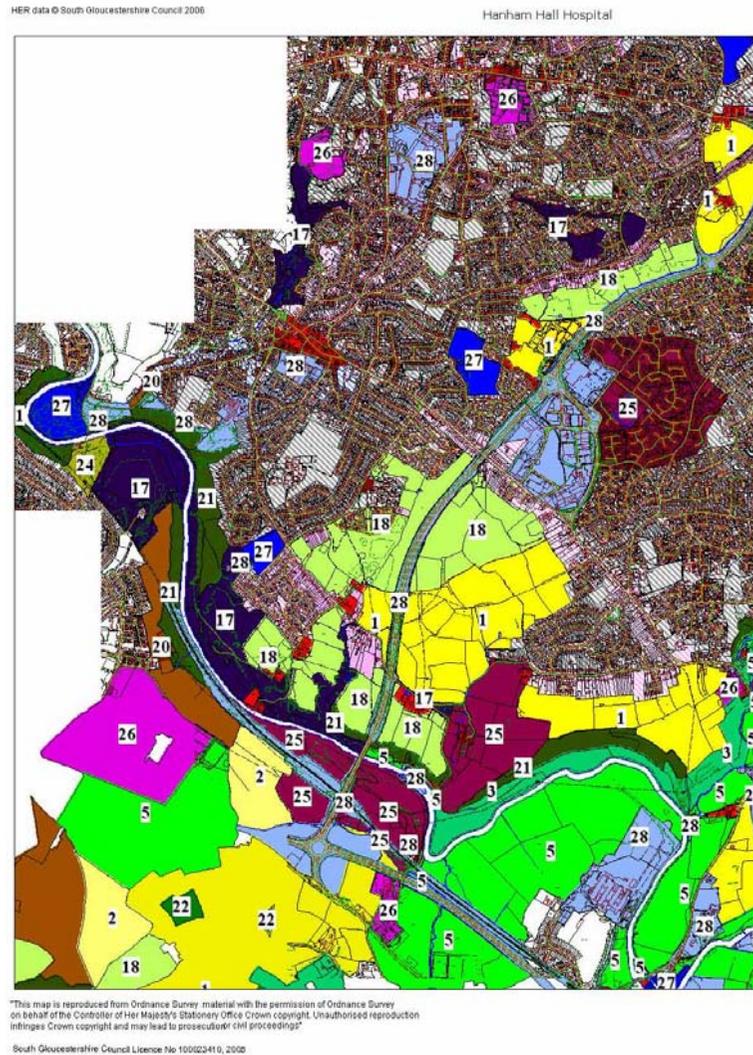


Figure 23a and 23b HLC map for the area of South Gloucester where Hanham Hall is located

Outlined below is a summary of the regions' development, working from the southern Bristol area (left-hand column) to the area around Hanham Hall (right-hand column). The development of Hanham Hall's surrounding area is summarised in Figures 24-28 on the following pages.

Southern Bristol (Figure 23a)	Hanham (Figure 23b)
<p>Prehistoric settlement was concentrated on and around the major communications route of the Avon, with Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows on high ground to the west and south and Iron Age hillforts providing foci for surrounding communities. There is evidence for the increasingly intensive use of land in the south of this area during the Roman period, linked to and in part for supply of food to lead-mining settlements in the Mendips. Roman villas lay to either side of the Avon valley.</p>	<p>There is potential for Roman and pre-Roman occupation in the immediate vicinity. A Roman road (Stonehill) that connected the port at Avon Mills to Bath runs north of the site, and a Roman occupation site has been occupied approx. 1km south at ST64077074 and 500m north at ST 649720 (SMR 1411). Romano-British features have been revealed through excavation close to Stonehill Farm (SMR 6417)</p>
<p>The settlement pattern in this area had been formed by the 11th century. The port of Bristol, which expanded rapidly into England's second largest city from the 12th century, exported corn and especially wool and cloth. Market centres had developed by the 12th century, the major one in the area being Keynsham, then dominated by its Augustinian Abbey (founded 1167) and from the later 14th century the focus of an extensive wool-producing area that supplied the broadcloth industry.</p> <p>In the medieval period the landscapes around the area's settlements were dominated by open strip fields, which were subject to piecemeal enclosure from the 14th century (1). There are some patches of medieval or earlier enclosure of grassland (5). The dominant enclosure type (18) is medieval and post-medieval enclosure of the open heath which characterised much of the former Kingswood Chase. This comprised the core of the former Kingsdown Royal Forest, which was disafforested in 1228. After 1631, when the Chase and Bristol Castle was granted by the Crown to the City of Bristol, the pace of enclosure and settlement quickened as much of the land was claimed by neighbouring landowners for mining, pasture etc. In contrast, the pastures and meadows of the Avon floodplain to the east had been mostly enclosed by the 16th century (17).</p>	<p>Hanham had been divided by the 14th century into three manors, West Hanham (focused on the present Hanham Hall) being first recorded in 1325 and then recorded as granted to the Abbot and Convent of Keynsham in 1329. The other manors were at East Hanham and Downe Hanham. Hanham Hall would then have developed as an estate leased out by the Abbey, as was usual for this period. After the Abbey closed in 1539, with the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the estates passed to Crown and then private ownership.</p> <p>There is considerable variation to the field boundaries and shapes of the predominant enclosure type (18). 19th and early 20th century maps clearly show regular enclosure to the west of Hanham Hall (on the more acidic soils around the site of Hanham Colliery, which was exploited in the early-mid 20th century) and smaller more irregular enclosures to the east on the more fertile clay soils around the Hanham Hills. Examination of the tithe map of 1841 shows that there was a considerable degree of later 19th century boundary loss and field enlargement in this area, which coincided with the High Farming years of capital-intensive farming.</p> <p>Hanham developed as an industrial area, with coal mines and stone quarries for supply of paving stone for Bath and Bristol. Its development reflects that of settlements in this area, which developed in response to the coal mining, brass</p>

Gentry houses and their estates, including parks and home closes, developed as a major feature of this area. They benefited from the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-40) and the sale by the Crown of their estates, and many were later built with some of the mercantile and industrial wealth generated from its coal mines, quarries and the copper industry. Industry had a considerable impact on this area from the medieval period, and in particular from the mid 18th century. Copper smelting developed in the 17th century, and a nationally important site survives at William Champion's works at Wormley begun in 1746. Coal in Kingswood Chase was mined from at least the 13th century, stimulating common-edge settlement, and its development on a larger and more intensive scale from the late 18th century - for supply to Bristol, Bath and other urban markets - resulted in the expansion of settlements in this area. New houses, orchards and gardens were built alongside roads. The inter-war and post-1950 period witnessed the southwards expansion of the suburbs of Bristol into this area, and in contrast made inroads into the area's fields.

Remnant fields and common land, and grounds close to churches and chapels, now result from this piecemeal expansion, and have resulted in a mosaic of open spaces that are interspersed with more formal and ornamental parks at Hanham Court, Page Park and Kingswood Park. As a consequence of this development, over half of the pre-1918 parkland in this area had been lost by 1995.

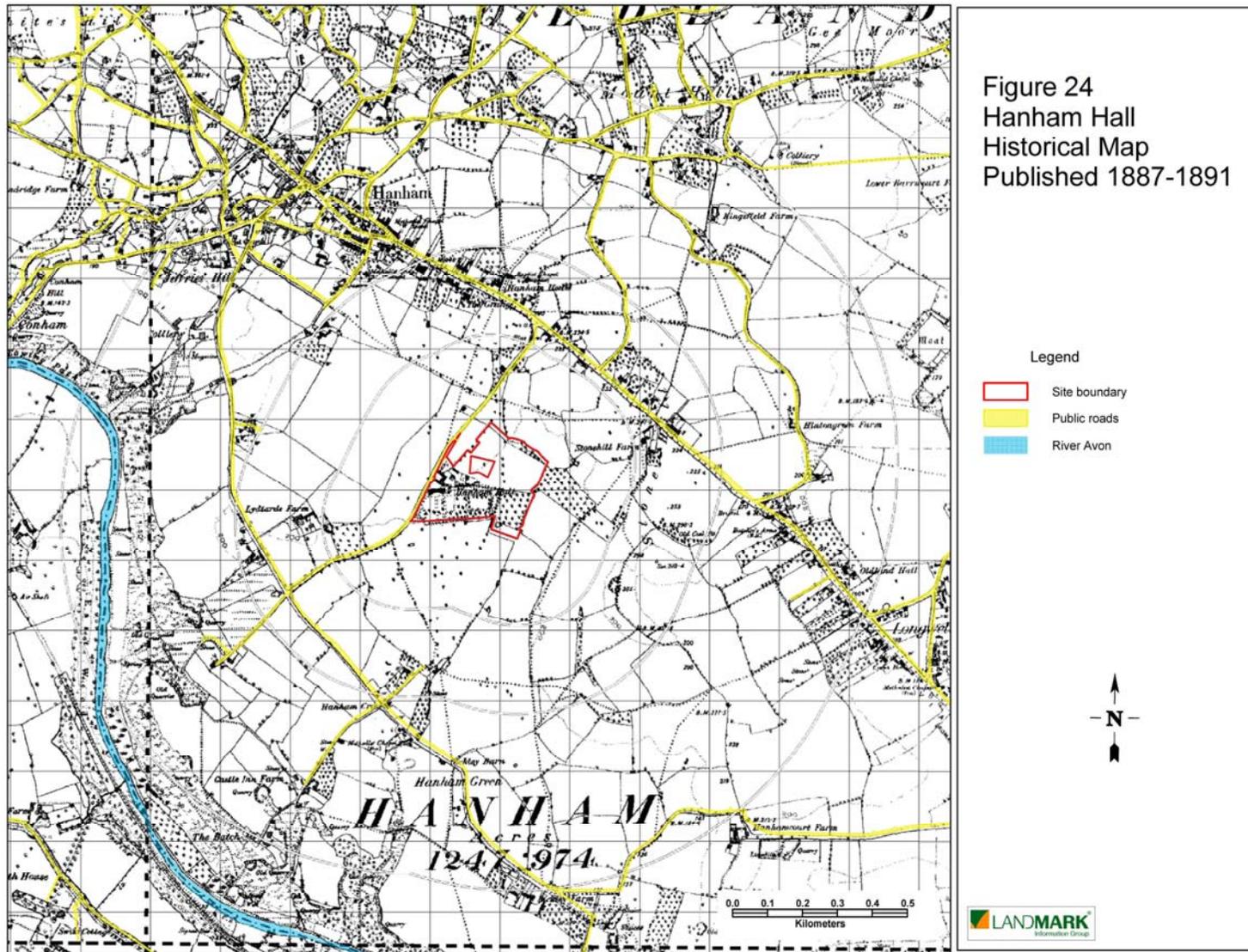
and pin making industries.

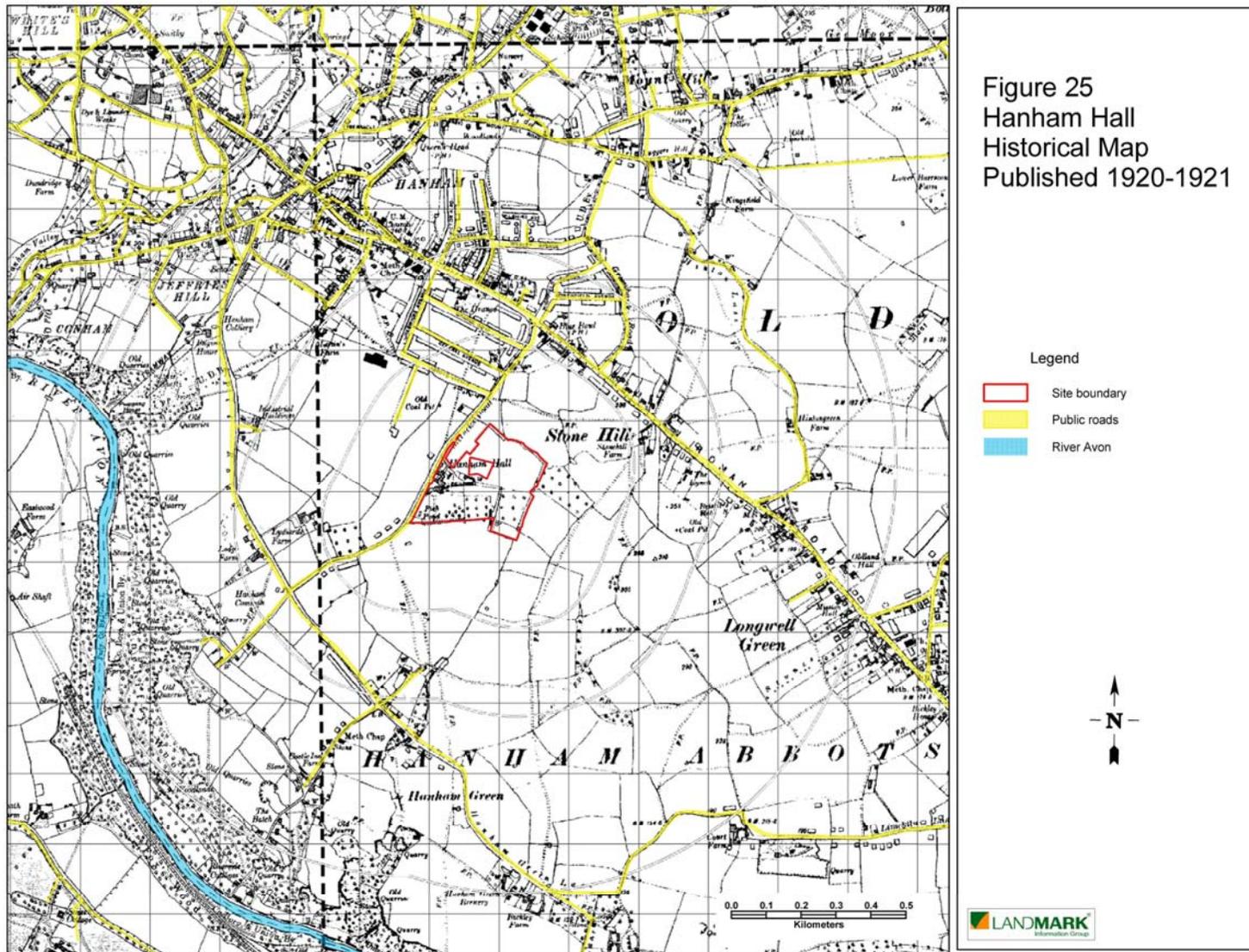
The land to the west of Hanham Hall has been subject to the most intense housing development. The 1st edition map (1887-1891) shows Hanham as a linear settlement with its house and orchards and gardens set in rectangular plots extending off the Stonehill Road. More houses had appeared by 1904, and in 1920-21 the outline of the housing developments are shown responding to the rectilinear structure of fields to its south and the more irregular and curvilinear fields to its north.

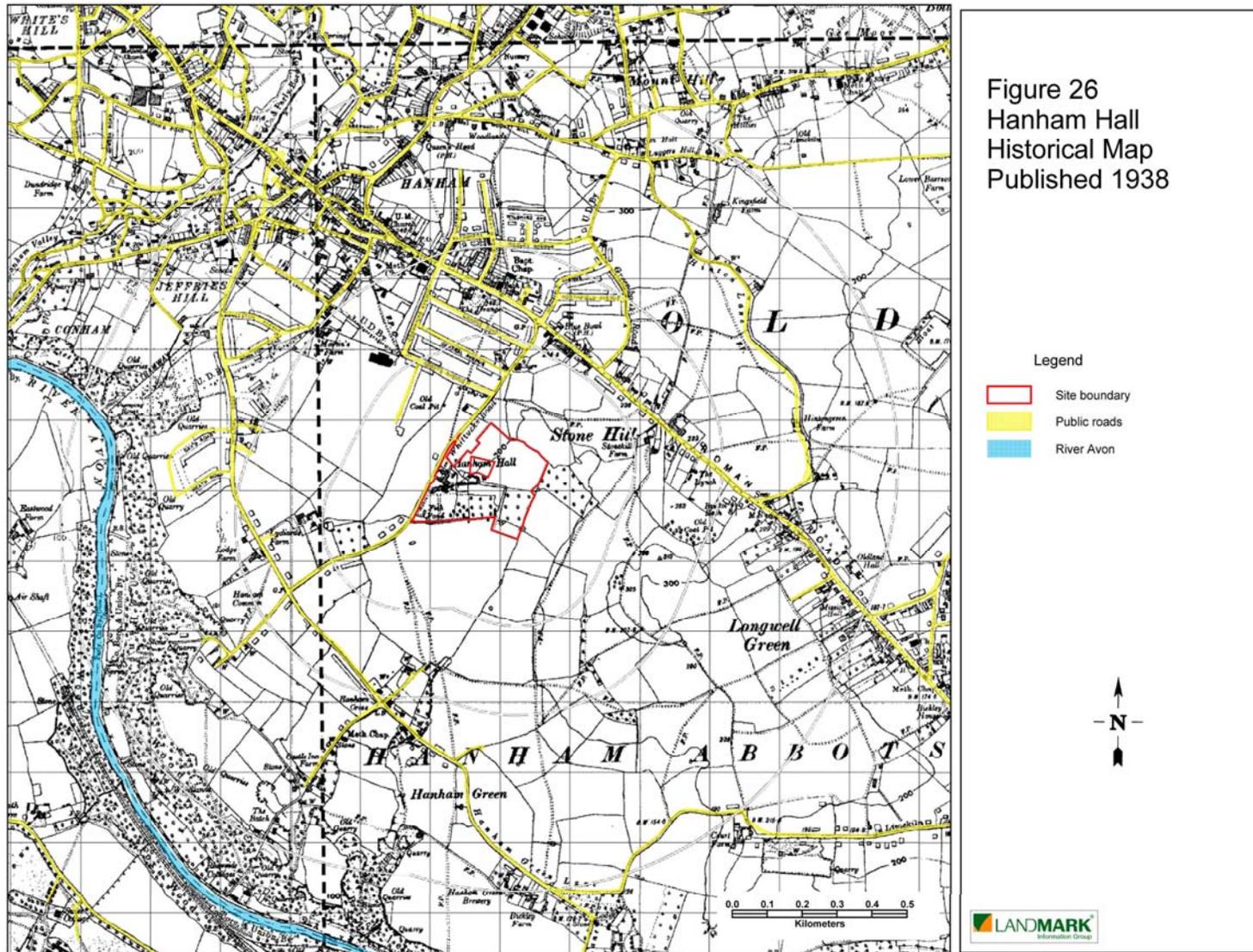
A few semi-detached houses had appeared along the west side of Whittucks Road by 1938, and by the 1965-9 map the first substantial development of semi-detached hip-roofed houses extending southwards towards Hanham Hall had been built. By 1984, the housing had been extended further to the south, comprising gable-roofed semi-detached houses with tile cladding.

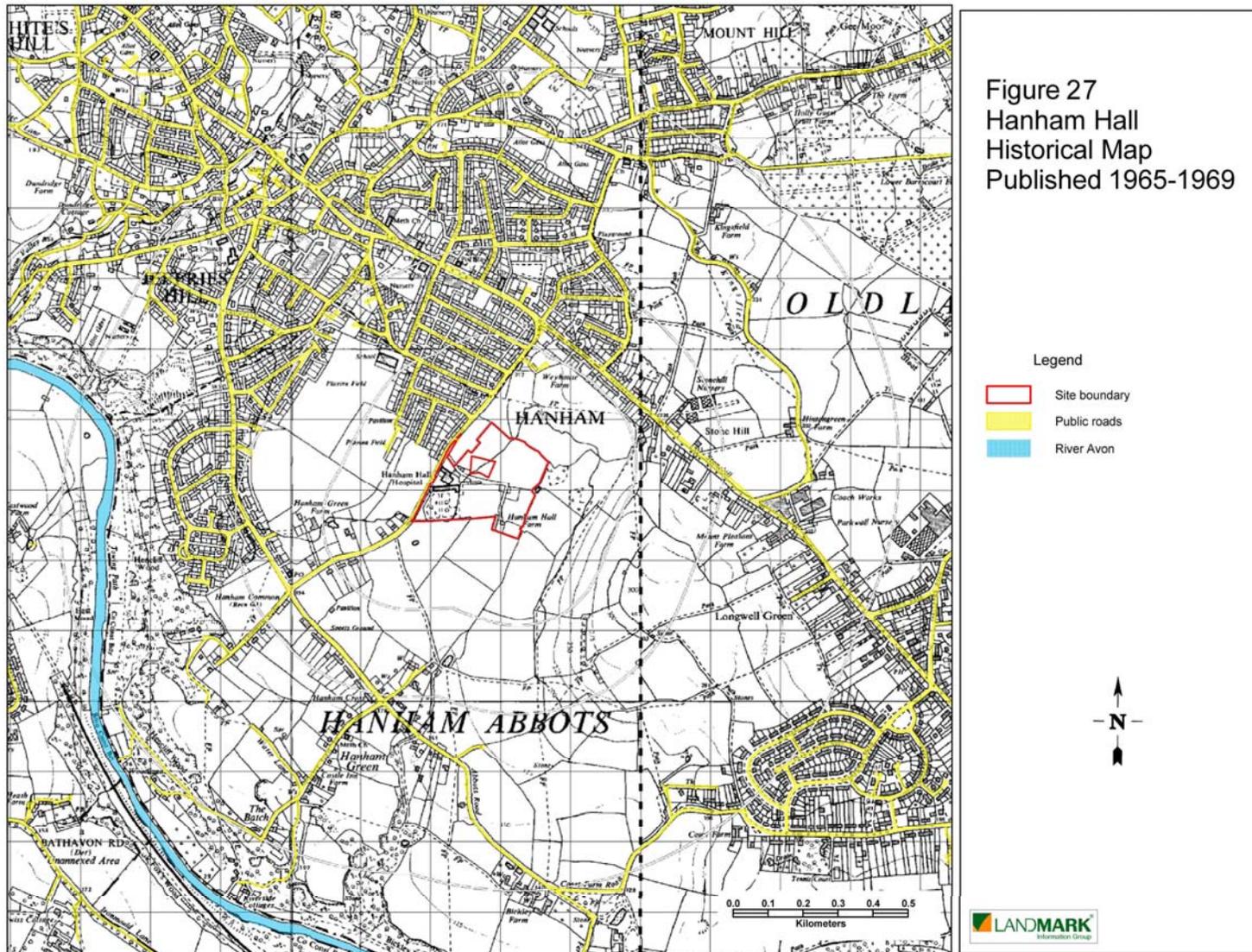
The late 1980s housing to the north of the site comprises detached units informally clustered around open spaces. These respond to a hedge line that extends southwards as the eastern boundary of the site. The late 1990s housing to the south retains as an open space the line of the southern avenue approach to the house, and a junction immediately south of the Hanham Hall Farm site.

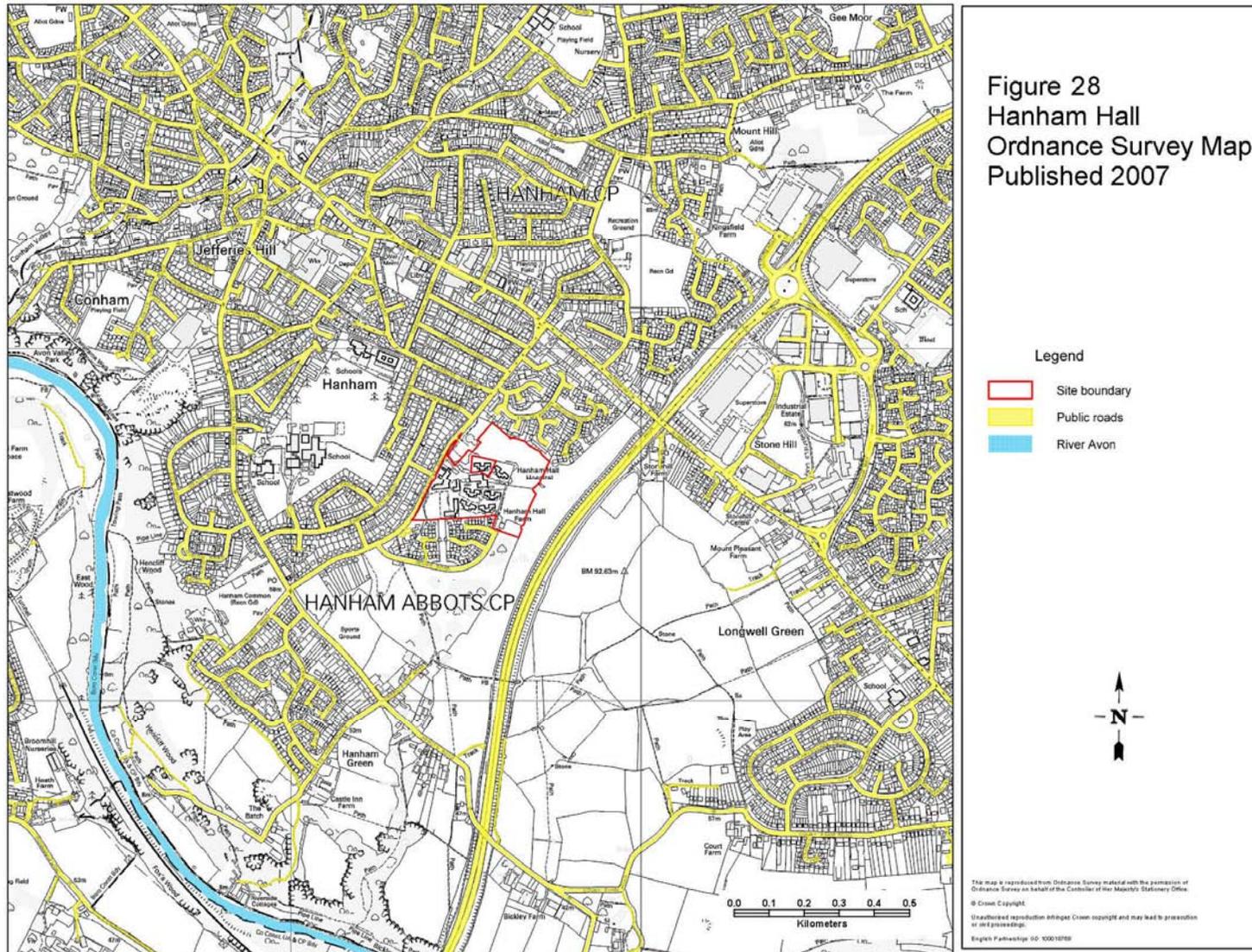
Although subject to some boundary removal, the extent of post-1950 housing development in the Hanham area has heightened the profile – as a prominent and locally-valued landmark – of the Hanham Hills.





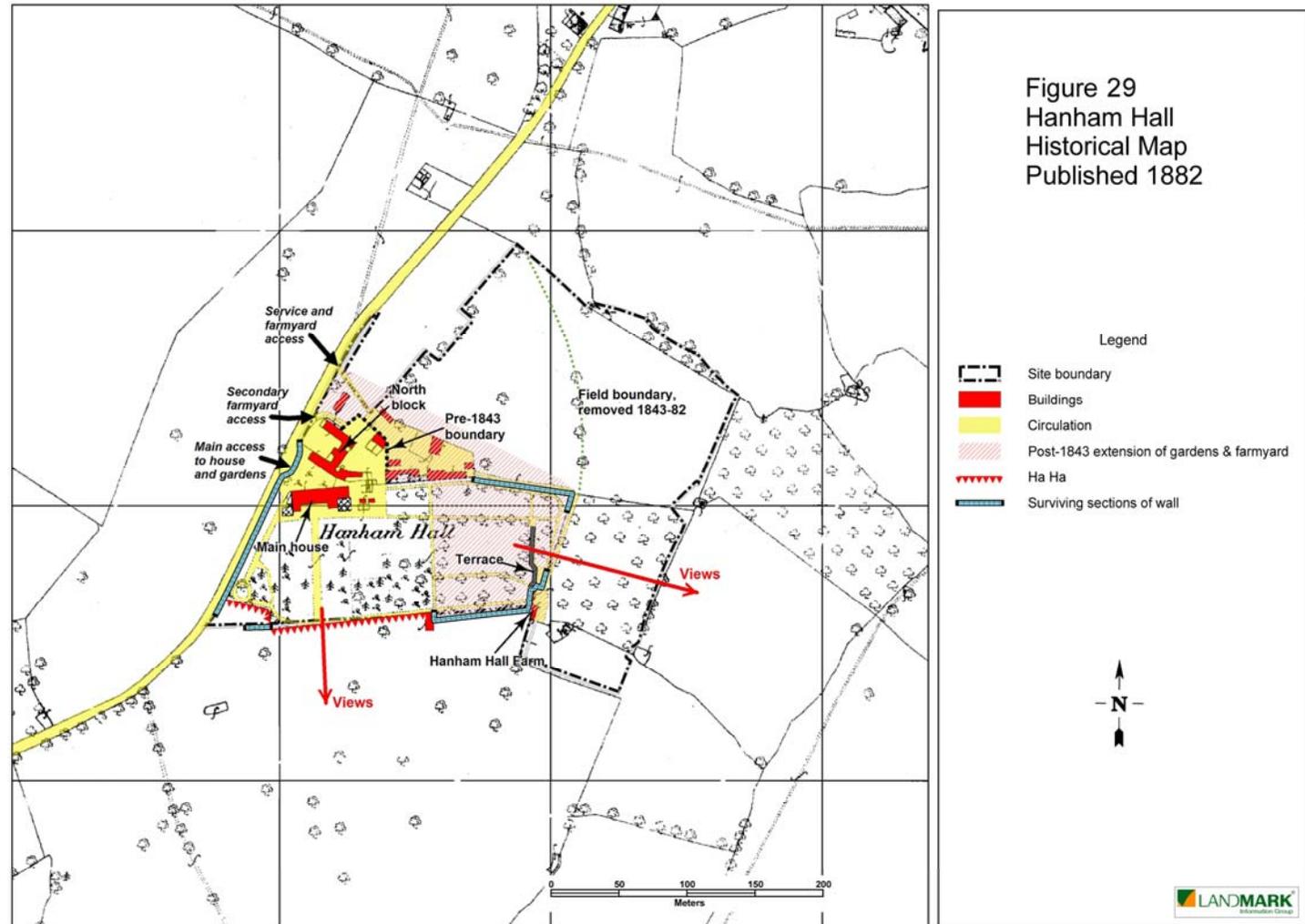






3.0 Site Development

Figure 29 Hanham Hall in 1882. Note the ha-ha defining the southern boundary of the garden shown on the 1843 tithe map. Also note the eastern garden extension with its east-facing terrace, accessed from the south-west corner of the extended forecourt area in front of the house. This 17th century formal garden had by this period been informally-planted with clumps of ornamental trees in its south-west and south-east corners. The orchard to the east of Hanham Hall Farm, and its access, are post-1843 creations. The line of trees to the north indicates the line of a former field boundary, one of several (including those to the south of the gardens) that had been removed after the 1843 tithe map. Conservatories (since demolished) flank the east and west ends of the house.



The present character of the site is again one of piecemeal development that reflects the larger-scale developments outlined above, but which also reveals strong underlying patterns inherited from its development until 1916 as a gentry house and an estate centre, and thereafter as a hospital. This inherited character of this site has provided the template or framework to which later development has responded.

The symmetrical elevation of the **Main House** is orientated towards a formal avenue and garden to the south, characteristic of formal 17th century garden planning, which was bounded on its southern boundary by a ha-ha, enabling open views into the landscape to the south. The gardens were extended eastwards between the 1841 Tithe Map and 1882 First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 29). Sections of the 19th century and earlier Pennant stone garden walls, with fragments of copper slag blocks, bound this garden area. This extension included the construction of an eastwards-facing terrace, which looked across a low valley to the Hanham Hills, and the planting of orchards relating to a rectilinear network of paths. By 1882 some of the garden area to the west (and particularly the clumps to the south-west and south-east) had been planted with ornamental trees. Most of the trees were removed between 1916-1948.

A clear east-west line, running along the northern wall of the house and the gardens, separates this formal and planned landscape to the south from an area of fragmented and piecemeal development to the north. The present North Block is the most imposing structure in this part of the site. Its present appearance results from its conversion into institutional use, from the main farm buildings and riding horse stables, in the period after 1916. It acts as the focus of three areas, namely:

1. **the Forecourt**, accessed from Whittucks Road, which is fronted by the riding horse stables and on the south by the rear elevation of the house
2. a cattle yard to the north-west
3. an east yard (main farmyard) which is shown in 1882 as accessed from the north-west around the north of the North Block.

The principal function of this farmstead was to shelter livestock (primarily cattle) and house and process crops from the farmland. Harvested corn would have been brought into the main east yard and stacked in the barn, where it would be threshed and converted into grain (for domestic consumption or export) and straw. The straw was used as bedding for cattle accommodated in cattle yards and then redistributed as manure to the surrounding fields.

The present north-west access point into the site dates from between 1841 and 1882 when – coinciding with the ‘High Farming’ years of British agriculture when investment in new farm buildings peaked – a series of cattle yards were built around a flow-line which extends around Hanham Hall’s northern and eastern boundary to the site of the newly-constructed Hanham Hall Farm. These yards had farm buildings (primarily cattle housing, but including stables and barns also) facing into them. Hanham Hall Farm simply served as the main house for accommodating the farmer of this expanded farm, and always remained very modest in size, it was demolished in 2006. Other estate land was managed from Stonehill Farm to the north-west.

Figure 30 This 1916 map shows the final development of Hanham Hall as an estate centre. New buildings within the farmyard to the north had been erected by 1904. A fishpond had been created in the south-west corner of the gardens and the yards to the west of the outbuildings subdivided for the management of livestock.

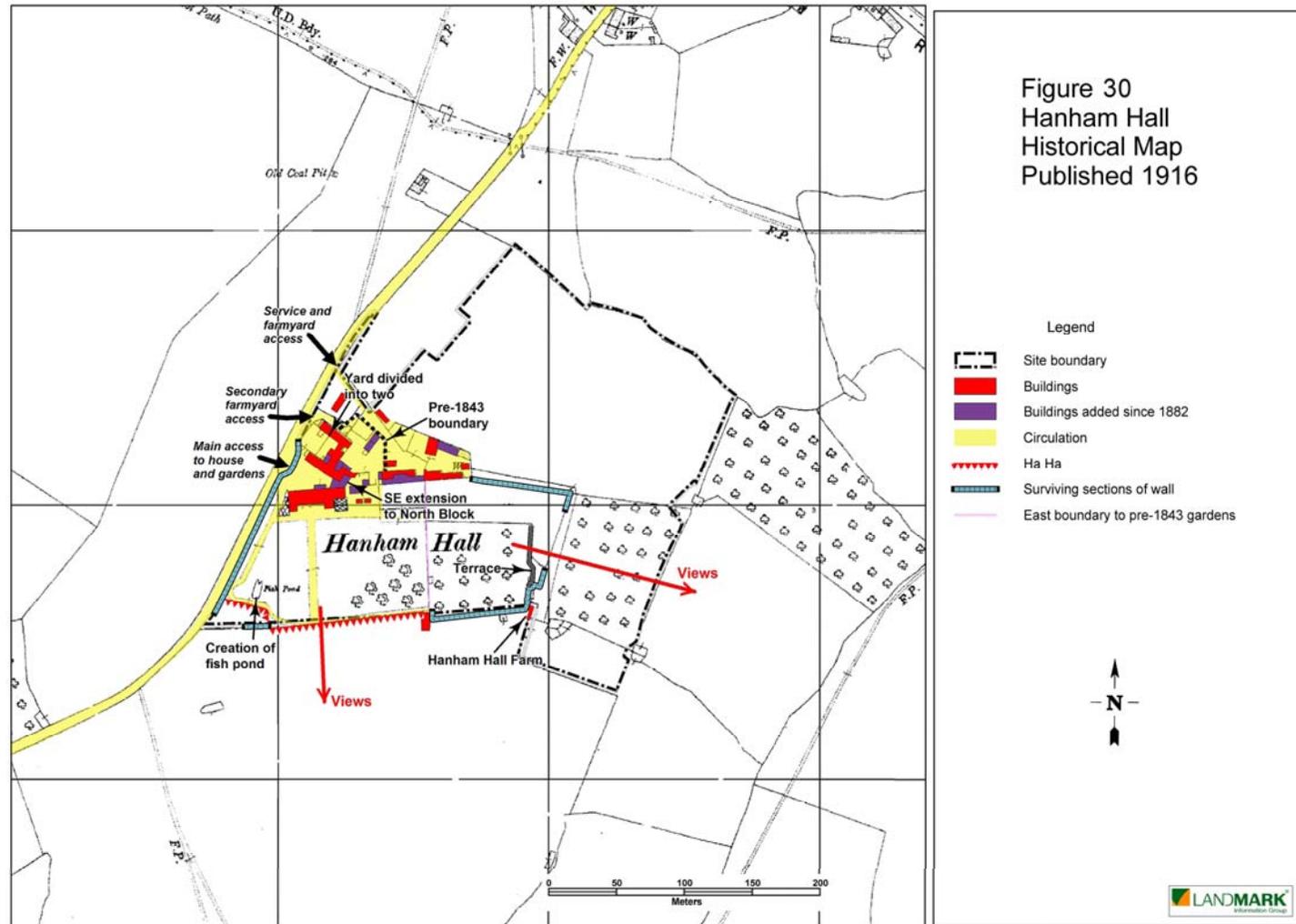


Figure 31 The degree of change between 1916 and 1948 results from the cessation of its function as a centuries-old estate centre, and its transformation into a mental institution.

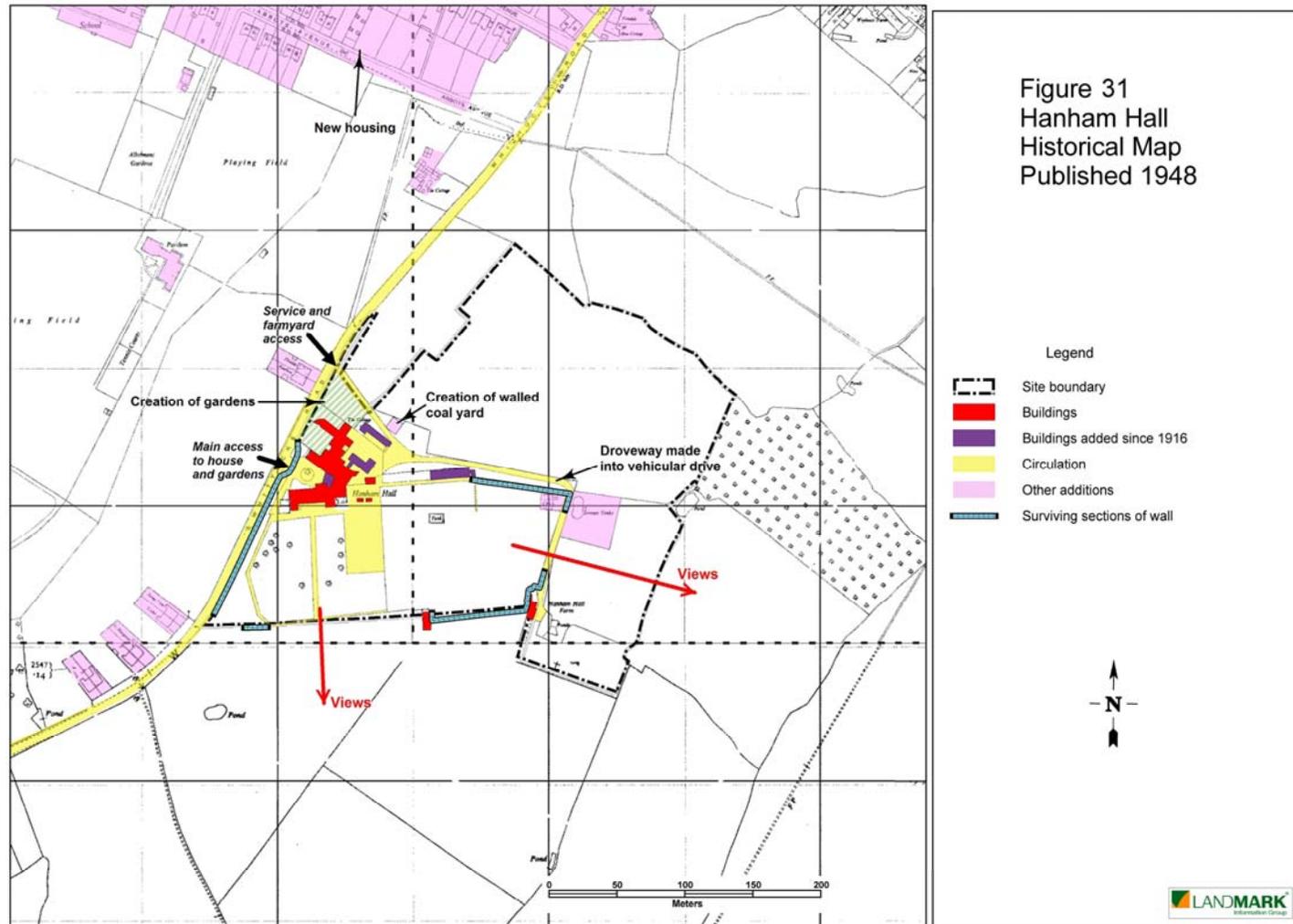
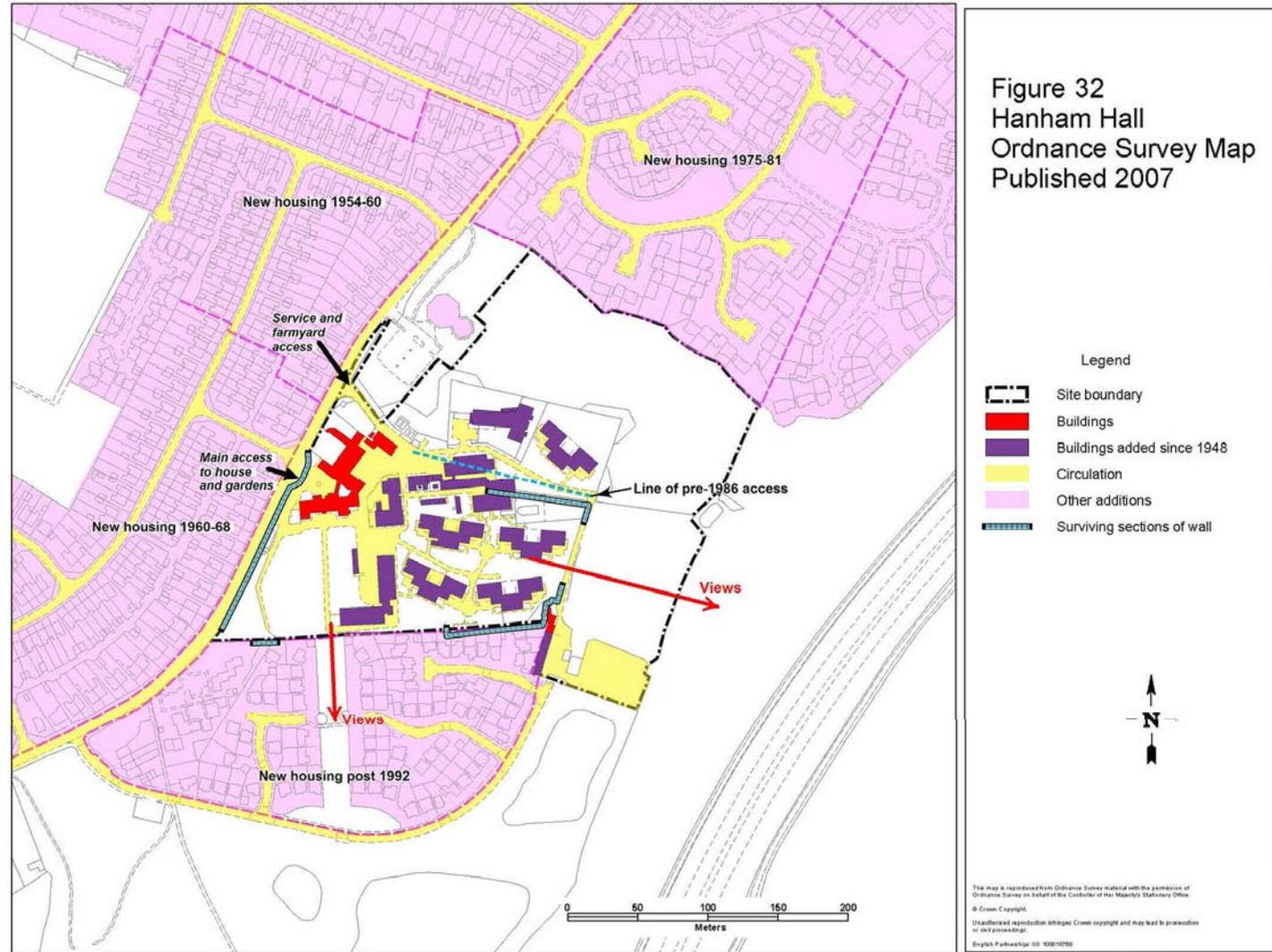


Figure 32 The degree of change between 1948 and 2007.



1916 (Figure 30) marked the end of Hanham Hall's long development as focus of an agricultural estate and its transformation into a mental institution. The major changes in the period up to 1948 (Figure 31) resulted from the need to house and cater to the needs of patients, and comprised:

- the conversion of the existing buildings to day rooms, dormitories, workrooms for the 'industrial therapy' of patients and service areas such as bakeries, kitchens and laundries
- the redevelopment and re-orientation of the North Block, only the stables retaining their original form and detail in relationship to an improved access and circulation point off Whittucks Road
- the building of a service block to the north-west of North Block, of which only a fragment (the so-called 'laundry' building, remains)
- the demolition of the cattle yards to the east, linked to the improvement of vehicular access to Hanham Hall Farm and its development as a dairy farm
- the building of the Occupational Therapy Centre, which faced south into the gardens and was accessed from the north-east corner of the yards
- the removal of most of the trees in the gardens, particularly to the east
- the construction of buildings (since demolished) in the eastern farmyard and its southerly extension as a vehicle parking area into the formal gardens to the south-east of the house

After 1948 there was a change in the management of the site, men becoming the sole patients until recent years and the site became well known for its promotion of industrial therapy – such as shoemaking - for patients. Major changes comprised internal alterations to the house, the construction of a theatre building to its east (demolished 1985), the demolition of buildings in the grounds and the construction of new ward blocks in 1982-5. The blocks were created within the eastern walled section of the gardens and as a piecemeal extension off the main access point to the north of the site. These changes are well documented,² and coincide with major housing developments around the site in the post-1955 period (Figure 32).

² Particularly useful documents in the Bristol Record Office are photographs documenting the demolition of buildings and their present use (40686/Ph/4 (a)) and aerial photographs taken in May 1983 immediately after the construction of the ward blocks and swimming pool in the eastern gardens (40686/Ph/4 (j)). Also consulted were insurance records of 1935 (40686/SPG/Ad/1/2(a)) which were unfortunately not annotated. The Burden hospital records are available subject to permission from the Phoenix Trust – see Annexe A.

4.0 Development of The Main House and North Block

The development of the Main House and North Block, and the facing and orientation of its component parts, is key to our understanding of the inherited character of the site. The principal symmetrical elevation of the **Main House** faces south. The north multi-gabled elevation faces into the **Forecourt**, which has historically served as a service and circulation area providing access to the southern range of the **North Block**, which had a courtyard open to the north-west but as a consequence of post-1916 changes now presents facades of definably different character and orientation.

The overall form of the **Main House** of 1655 is that of a central hall and flanking cross wings, or chamber blocks, this being the plan form adopted for high status houses from the medieval period and which continued into the seventeenth century for gentry houses – Highnam Court, also of 1655, being a comparable local example. It is one room deep, with a service wing to the east and chamber block to the west. There are alignments and varying thicknesses of internal walls that indicate an earlier medieval core. The multi-gabled north elevation appears to have been altered in the early 18th century by the addition of a narrow early 18th century two-storey extension which was built as a service and circulation corridor, at the same time as the main staircase. It is marked by a cavetto-moulded cornice and retains the *ex situ* 17th century doorway – an exact match to the riding horse stables opposite. There are two single-storey extensions to either side of the entrance, that to the north being of 1948-60 and that to the south of 1881-1904. Internal details are more fully outlined in Section 5, A1.1.

The **North Block** was until the construction of the **South East Extension in 1881-1904** detached from the main house. Its development as outbuildings and subsequent conversion into institutional and domestic use is complex and requires further investigation. The key features are:

- A 17th century two-storey stable range facing south-west into the Forecourt. The exterior is well-preserved with ovolo-moulded stone-mullioned windows and a doorway with bracketed stone hood. This window and door treatment – typical of the vernacular architecture of England's limestone belt in this period - is also found on the north elevation of the house, although the windows to the house have been subject to considerable change since the 18th century. The fine treatment is typical of a small number of high-status riding horse stables of this period, and in this instance designed to impress guests as well as the owner of the house. The infill below the relieving arches was removed to create lunette windows in the 19th century. The loft above the stables – which retains a 7-bay roof with purlins butted into the principal rafters - was probably used for the accommodation of stable hands and servants. There are no other observable features.
- The broadly L-shaped range of outbuildings, which represents at least two distinct phases of construction. The range provided through-access into the Main Farmyard area from the yard (West Yards) facing north-west to Whittucks Road. Collar-truss roofs with butt purlins remain, that to the range facing the East Yard area being more solidly built and with shaped ends to truncated tie beams – which may result from a lifting of the roof when this range was remodelled in the post-1916 period. It originated at least in part as a barn for storing

and processing harvested corn from the fields to the west, gabled porches being a typical feature of stone-built barns in this region, but possible origins as a wool store should not be discounted either.

- The construction of the **South East Extension** in 1881-1904, effectively a separate block with a north-facing main elevation. It is internally connected to the Main House and North Block, access to all areas from the Forecourt now being enabled by the construction of an arcaded entrance, the internal vestibule being created after 1948 by the insertion of a roof.³
- Its transformation for Burden's mental institution after 1917. This involved firstly the domestic transformation of the former outbuildings with inserted fenestration including sashes and gabled attic windows. It secondly involved the construction of a range running north-eastwards from the stables, which was built with cross-gables and a central entrance facing onto the West Yards, which were turned into gardens. This range – which has the same detailing to the kneelers as the Occupational Therapy Centre - breaks through the northern range and extends as a gabled projection facing into its own garden area.

Possible origins of at least part of the North Block as a wool store or warehouse would be heightened if it was found that the truncated tie-beam roof over the eastern range was found to be original. Such roofs have been associated with working loft areas in the broadcloth industry heartlands of south Gloucestershire and north Somerset/Wiltshire. Clothiers in this area specialised in the production of broadcloth, supplying raw materials to home workers and paying for the finished products. This brought with it a need for warehousing which echoed the gentry architecture of the area with their multi-gabled facades and stone-mullioned windows (example at The Wool Lofts, Nailsworth, south of Stroud), which were often located next to the site entrance.

³ Shown as open in the insurance record of 1935 (Bristol Record Office 40686/Ph/4 (j)).



Figure 33 Perspective photo-montage of Hanham Hall from the west, showing the key elements.

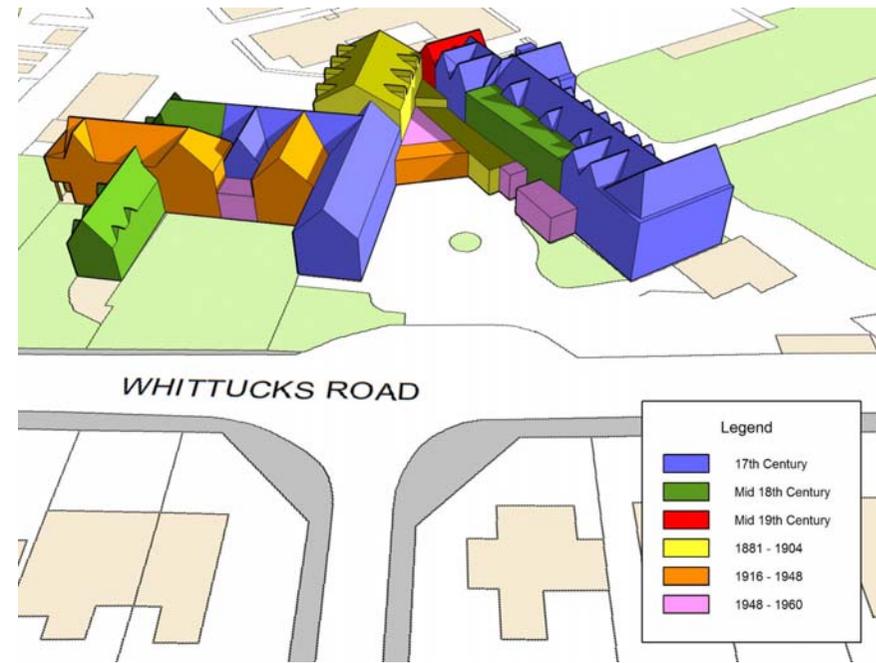


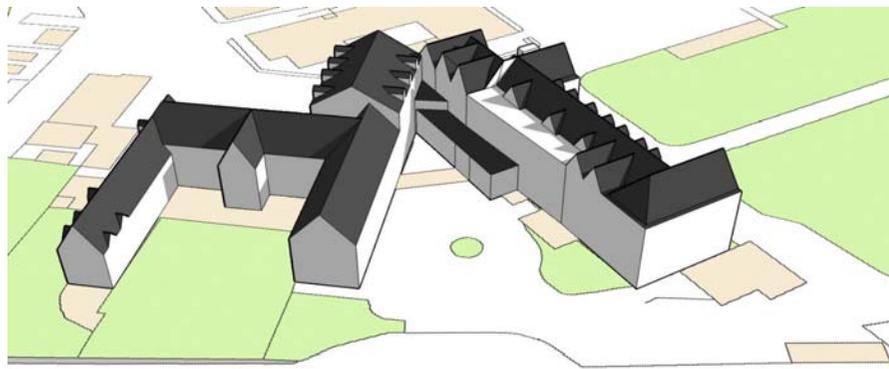
Figure 34 The same view, with key phases demanding further investigation coloured



Figure 35A Late 17th century. Block plan, viewed from the west, showing the North Block to the left of the house.



Figure 35B Mid 18th century. Block plan, viewed from the west showing the addition of the rear corridor to the house and the addition of the north range that faced into the west-facing yard. Until the late 19th century, there was access through from this yard to the Main Farmyard area to the east.



WHITTUCKS ROAD

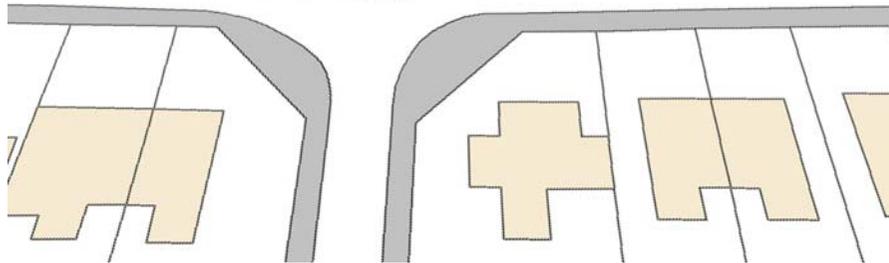
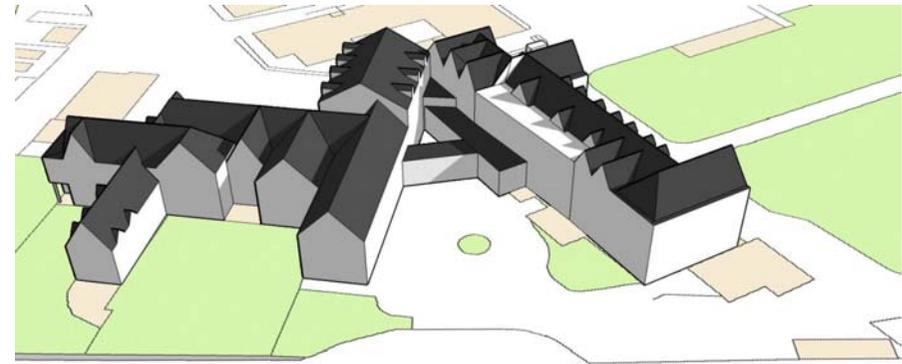


Figure 35C 1881 - 1904



WHITTUCKS ROAD

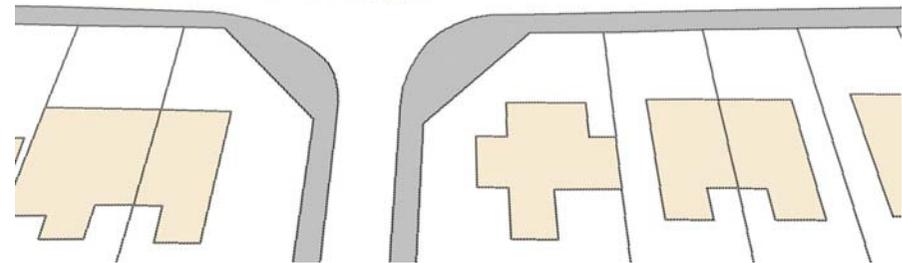
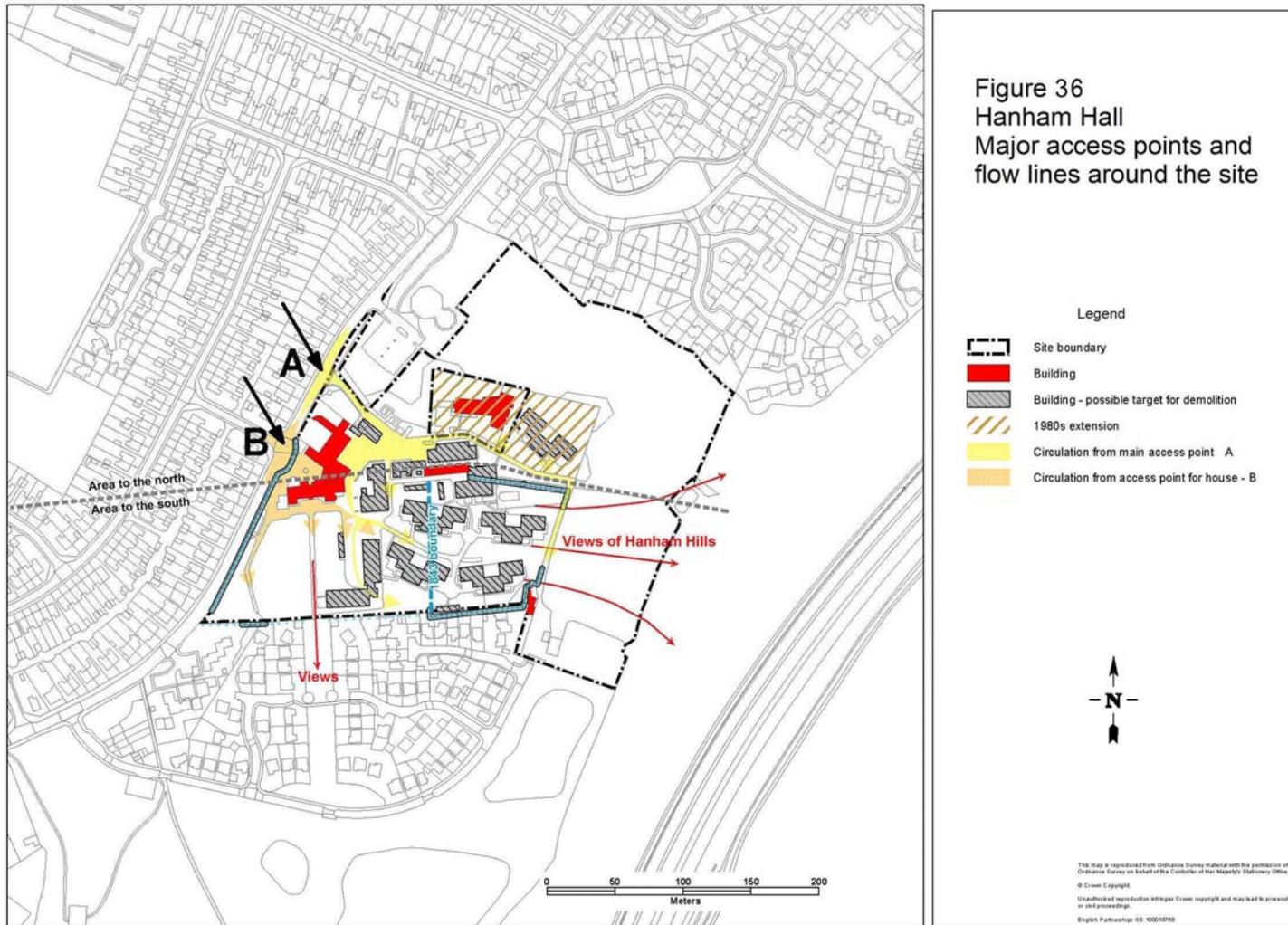


Figure 35D 1916 - 1948



Figure 35E 1948 - 1960

5.0 Site Analysis



The inherited character of this site has thus provided the template or framework to which later development has responded. In summary these result from a clear functional division between the formal landscapes to the south, dominated by the 17th century house and its south façade, and the working buildings and areas to the north which developed in a piecemeal fashion, and in particular:

- 1 formally-designed gardens to the south, marked by the physical dominance of the 17th century house and its south façade. Until the 20th century it was marked by a strong sense of containment, with strong boundaries to all sides that survive in part and the Forecourt area providing the principal access to the south front of the house and its Forecourt area. Since 1904, and the creation of the linking range that blocked this latter access point, it was accessed from the main farmyard to the east.
- 2 a transitional central zone in the southern garden area, accessed since 1904 from the main farmyard. The northern part of this area provided access to the eastern gardens in 1882. After the removal of the eastern boundary of the original gardens in the period 1916-48, this access point was moved further to the south and later provided the main access to the ward blocks in the mid 1980s.
- 3 access from Whittucks Road into the Forecourt Area and the yards and later gardens to the west of the North Block, and evidence for limited flow of movement through these areas into the main farmyard and gardens.
- 4 The strong flow lines working from the north-west corner of the site into the former main farmyard and the transitional central zone in the southern garden area, and around the northern and eastern boundaries of the gardens towards the former Hanham Hall Farm. This has since 1841-82 period acted as a take-off or spur for related piecemeal development, including the now-demolished farmyards, the south-facing Occupational Therapy Centre, the Laundry complex, the 1980s extension to the north and the post-1916 conversion and remodelling of North Block outbuildings into domestic use.

6.0 Archaeological Potential

- There is clearly potential for medieval and Roman or earlier settlement within the Hanham Hall site, but its archaeological sensitivity is considered to be low due to the intensity of development, which has involved the removal of top soil for areas of hard-standing.
- Test pitting in the fields to the east and north of Hanham Hall has revealed very limited evidence of 18th-19th century drains but nothing else.
- With respect to the house, apart from the need for better understanding of its structural development after the 17th century, there are three major areas to be explored, in the context of major building or development work on the house itself, they are the potential for:
 - a medieval core to the house or remains below it
 - evidence for any changes to the house after the Dissolution
 - more evidence for the mid 17th house and its construction
- There are also questions to explore concerning the development of the outbuildings to the north and of any related garden archaeology to the south – see Research Questions, Annexe 3.

ANNEXE 1 THE HANHAM HALL METHODOLOGY

In this context of HC methods and objectives, the historic characterisation approach has been tailored to support medium-sized and smaller regeneration projects on areas of complex historic character areas. Whilst adopting HLC and EUS principles and techniques, the approach at Hanham Hall Hospital site is innovatory. It adopts a different scale of characterisation that is suited to large complexes of buildings and land well below the scale of a whole town or county.

The general character of proposed change and the impact on the area was in broad terms known, in the sense that the site will be redeveloped for predominantly housing. An innovatory aspect of this method is that it has embedded within it recommendations about how inherited character could inform planning and design options.

Understanding Character

Historical maps and Site Survey

Map regression, or working backwards from the present to the earliest maps for the area, is key to the HC process. It enables an understanding of the historical development of the site in relationship to its surroundings to be developed, and to be read in relationship to the results of rapid site survey.

Photos (past & present)

The site has been comprehensively photographed, and earlier photographs consulted where available in order to complement the understanding of site-development gained from the maps.

Other studies (HLC etc)

HLC is consulted in order to place the site within its broader geographical context and understand the historical processes that have shaped its present character.

Secondary and Documentary Sources

Relevant secondary sources are also consulted, relating to the site and its broader context. Primary sources are also consulted on a limited basis, where it is clear that these can assist in revealing site development and history.

GIS maps at different scales

GIS maps have then been produced, working from primary to detailed levels. These are linked to attribute tables in Excel, that enable analysis of inherited and present character.

ANNEXE 2: RECORDS ON HANHAM HALL

'Houses of Augustinian canons: The abbey of Keynsham', *A History of the County of Somerset: Volume 2* (1911), pp. 129-32. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.asp?compid=40930>. Date accessed: 28 May 2007.

Records of the Stoke Park Hospital Group, its predecessors and associated hospitals are located in the **Bristol Record Office** reference 40686: Reference Description 40686/NI Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control 40686/SPG Stoke Park Hospital Group 40686/SPC Stoke Park Colony 40686/B Brentry Colony 40686/H Hortham Colony 40686/LC Leigh Court 40686/RH Rock Hall House School 40686/P Purdown Hospital 40686/HH Hanham Hall 40686/N Newent Agricultural Hostel 40686/St MP St Mary's, Painswick 40686/HB Burden family: personal papers 40686/Sc Scouts and Guides 40686/PM Printed Material 40686/Ph Photographs 40686/M Maps and Plans 40686/X Miscellaneous . 40686/C Chasefield House, Fishponds Notes Owing to the sensitive nature of these records, there is a closure period of 100 years. Permission to inspect records can be obtained from the Phoenix Trust, and in the case of non-confidential material will be readily obtained.

39910/PM/1 – 7 Miscellaneous Printed Material: Stoke Park Colony, Stapleton, and National Institutions for persons requiring care and control
39910/PM Miscellaneous Printed Material 39910/PM/1 1908 The National Institutions for Inebriates : Illustrated brochure "some particulars of inebriate Reformatories for Women" 1 bklet. 39910/PM/2 1923 August 25 Reprint from Western Daily Press of article on Stoke Park Colony, Elm Farm. Stapleton, with illustrations 1 doct. 39910/PM/3 1930 May 24 Copy of Clevedon Mercury and Courier, with obituary of Revd. H.N. Burden 1 doct, 39910/PM/4 1939 March - May Scrapbook of newscuttings re opening of Burden Neurological Institute, Stoke Park Colony 1 vol. 39910/PM/5 1981 Pamphlet "Research at Stoke Park, Mental Handicap (1930-1980). the supplement to "Stoke Park Studies", by J.Jancar, Consultant Psychiatrist and Medical Administrator 1 bklet. National Institutions for persons requiring care and control : 39910/PM/6 n.d. Particulars of institutions at East Harling, Norfolk; Handsworth, Staffs; Whittington, Derbyshire; Ackworth, Yorks, and Clevedon, Somerset. 1 bklet. 39910/PM/7 1935 **Photographic views** of Stoke Park Colony, **Hanham Hall**, Leigh Court, and Whittington Hall, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire. (2 copies) 2 bklets.

Records of post-1948 history of the site. Bristol Record Office 40686/Ph/4(a) n.d. , General external views of house 1 env. 40686/Ph/4(b) 1960 & n.d. Occupational therapy dept. inc. negatives 1 env. 40686/Ph/4(c) 1964 Boiler House 1 env. 40686/Ph/4(d) n.d. Laundry 1 env. 40686/Ph/4(e) n.d. Cleaning ? recreation room 1 env. 40686/Ph/4(f) n.d. External views of house, showing demolition of outbuildings 1 env. 40686/Ph/4(g) n.d. Photocopies of photographs: Phase 3A, 3 storey block as existing, and reduced to single storey 1 doc. 40686/Ph/4(h) n.d. Negatives: colour photos of patients and staff 1 bdl. 40686/Ph/4(i) n.d. [?1980s] Photographs of building: exterior, interiors - many of structural alterations, ail identified on back 1 fil. 40686/Ph/4(j) 1983-1985 Photographs of building - colour and black and white: aerial views, exterior, interiors, many of structural alterations, all identified in detail. (some details of (i) above) 1 fil. 40686/HH/1 Building and development;40686/HH/1 1973-1984 Rebuilding and development: reports minutes, corresp., also Phase I, Adult Unit, Room Data sheets, 1980 1 fil.

Drawings on site. These drawings contain important evidence for the post-1948 alterations of the main house and North Block in particular, that will be useful at a more detailed level of work. It is recommended that these are taken in safe storage or digitally copied, with a set sent to the Bristol Record Office.

5139/377 Richard Jones of Hannam Esquire to John Bush of Bitton, yeoman Conveyance by feoffment (for ?14) of two closes, 1681.

08022/7 Deeds bought by Reverend F W Potto Hicks, Curate of St James: Exchange, Richard Jones of Hanham to William Underhill of Bitton, 1664.

EP/A/22/H/1

Conveyance, Samuel Whittuck of Hanham Hall to Commissioners for building new churches, of land on Jefferies' Hill, West Hanham as site for new church, with plan Mineral rights excepted; Endorsed: Memo re conveyance of part of above land to A Monks & Sons, formerly part of vicarage site, 1961 Apr 11

40780/15 Reward offered by Samuel Whittuck for conviction of vandals who destroyed his fruit trees at Hanham Hall, 1804

Further sources

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1841. In Gloucestershire Record Office, Gloucester.

Peter K. Carpenter (2000) 'Missionaries with the hopeless? Inebriety, mental deficiency and the Burdens', *British Journal of Learning Disabilities* 28 (2), 60–64.

Forests and Chases of England and Wales, c. 1500 to c. 1850: An Inventory of Early Maps and Plans,
<http://info.sjc.ox.ac.uk/forests/EarlyMaps.html> ,accessed 21 May 2007.

Jim Pimpernell (2006) *An Archaeological Study of Avon Wharf, South Gloucestershire*, A study submitted for the MA in Landscape Archaeology, University of Bristol, 2005-7. South Gloucestershire SMR 17985
- mentions Samuel Whittuck and his industrial enterprises

Williams, Mike and Stoyel, Alan (2002) *Buildings of the South West Textile Industry Buildings of the South West Textile Industry*. Copy in National Monuments Record, Swindon, B/046/2002.

ANNEXE 3: RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Any detailed recording of the buildings and the site should be framed by the following questions:

- Pre-1948 documentation is very poor, and local historians and groups may be able to contribute towards a more detailed understanding of the development of this site.
- What was the size of the medieval site? How did it develop from a manorial site into a monastic site, and how precisely was the landscape around it used?
- How did the site develop into a gentry house and estate centre before 1655, when the house is said to have been built
- Is there a medieval core in the main house?
- How exactly did the North Block develop in relationship to its yards and surrounding landscape? A major research question is the extent to which the construction of this block was linked to any pre-1916 conversion of the North Block buildings to non-agricultural use, which in view of the rising importance of Hanham Hall Farm from the mid 19th century is possible.
- What was the function of the elements of the site after 1916?

ANNEXE 4: GLOSSARY

Arable

Land cultivated for the growth of crops, primarily varieties of corn.

Bronze Age

Period of human history from (in NW Europe) approximately 2,000-900BC

Cattle court/cattle yard

Also known as a fold yard. Cattle yards were commonly sited so that they faced south to catch the sun. Whilst cattle could be left to wander within yards bounded by yards and other buildings, cattle yards began to develop as a specific farmstead type from the mid 18th century. They were usually bounded by shelter sheds and other livestock sheds, and were subject to subdivision as the need to manage different types of stock became more important in the 19th century.

Enclosure

Enclosed land. Enclosure of land may have occurred at an early date – possibly medieval and in a few rare cases, in the prehistoric period. In other areas open fields or common land was enclosed either by agreement or, in the 18th and 19th centuries, by act of parliament. Close association of open fields with areas of nucleated settlement.

Farmstead

The homestead of a farm where the farmhouse and some or all of the farm buildings are located.

Grange

A farmstead belonging to and run by a monastic house.

Iron Age

Period of human social development crudely defined by the use of iron tools and weapons between about 1,000BC and the beginning of the Roman Conquest of Britain in AD43.

Medieval

Broadly speaking the period from the emergence of the English settlements in the 7th century through to the Dissolution and Reformation in the early 16th century. More commonly used to define the period following the Norman Conquest.

Medieval (early)

The period of Norse, Danish and Anglo-Saxon settlements from the 7th century to the Norman Conquest.

Mesolithic

'The Middle Stone Age': period of human development which saw the spread of hunter-gather communities across North West Europe after the end of the glaciation (c. 8,000- 4,000BC)

Neolithic

'The New Stone Age' : the period of human societal development characterised by the introduction of agriculture and use of stone tools, spanning the period 4,000-2, 000 BC

Nucleated settlement

Settlement pattern consisting mainly of villages with relatively few isolated farmsteads or hamlets. Large, nucleated, villages are concentrated in a central band running from Northumberland into Somerset and Dorset. The communally-managed farming strips around them, grouped into blocks of 2 or more common fields, were typically subject – at varying rates – to amalgamation and enclosure by tenants and landlords from the 14th century. The enclosure of remaining common fields and grazing land from the 18th century typically produced more large-scale and regular fields. This process of enclosure was often associated with the creation of new holdings and farmsteads.

Open Field

An area of arable land without internal boundaries and communally farmed, in origin varying in date from the 9th century to as late as the 16th century (in northern Northumberland). Frequently apportioned in narrow strips or *lands*.

Regular fields

Rigorous rectilinear field system introduced over previously unenclosed land or to supersede earlier irregular enclosures. Mainly associated with the period of agricultural improvements dating from c1700-1820 and the Parliamentary Enclosure Acts, but may be earlier.