

Scale 1:1250 @ A3

note that on the 1871 map, the woodland shown within the boundary of the land parcels which later formed hereditament 1204 is depicted differently to the woodland shown on adjacent Blackheath Common.

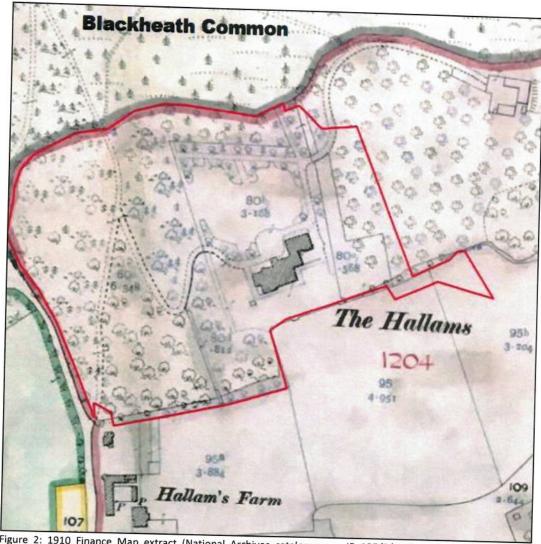


Figure 2: 1910 Finance Map extract (National Archives catalogue no. IR 125/3/107) with the land currently registered to "The Hallams" outlined in red by the author. As on the 1871 OS map, the woodland within the redline boundary is depicted as being more mixed in character than that of the woodland on adjacent Blackheath Common

uncovered during the second site visit (Figures 3 & 4). This structure is also shown on the Finance Act map extract in Figure 2 (where it is marked by double lines) although at this time it didn't appear to form such an obvious boundary).

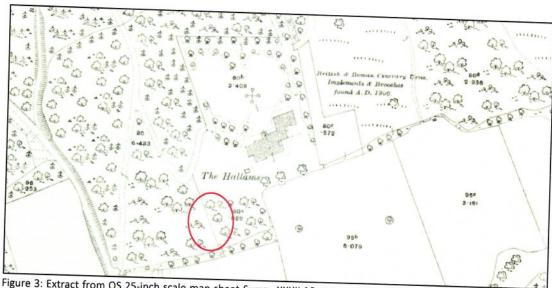


Figure 3: Extract from OS 25-inch scale map sheet Surrey XXXII.10, surveyed in 1913 & published in 1916. A moss-covered section of what appears to be the extant footing of a garden boundary wall was exposed during the site visit carried out for this assessment (see Figure 4 below). It would appear to have been part of the wall ringed in red on the above map extract



Figure 4: Moss-covered section of the western garden boundary wall (ringed in red) seen on the second site visit and highlighted in Figure 3 above

- 21. The brick and stone steps shown in Figure 14 of the CgMs report were not observed during the second site visit but appear from the photograph to have been located along the line of the western boundary wall.
- 22. The southern boundary of the garden at this location is currently delineated by a well- defined ditch which has the appearance of a field boundary pre-dating the construction of "The Hallams".
- 23. Assessment of Evidence: The evidence of the 1940s Farm Survey is not applicable in this case, as "The Hallams" and its grounds have never formed part of a farm. The survey does, however, use the 1916 OS map referred to in in the CgMs report as base mapping, and as the report states, the garden, and therefore, curtilage of the house appears to have been extended to the southwest by that time.

#### Title deeds

24. The CgMs report refers to sale document plans from 1929 and 1951 which show the original "Hallams Estate" divided into separate lots. The plan attached to a conveyance accompanying the 1951 sale (not reproduced in the CgMs report) is shown in Figure 5 below.

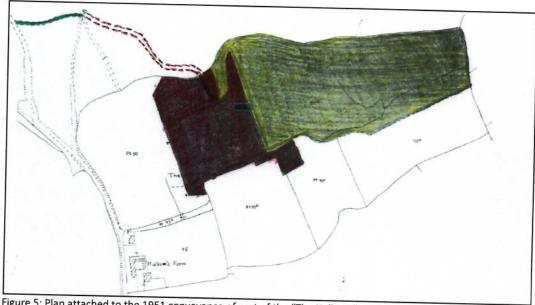


Figure 5: Plan attached to the 1951 conveyance of part of the "The Hallams" estate

25. The land shaded reddish-brown on the conveyance appears to represent the house and gardens which were sold separately to the land (shaded green) which eventually became Hallams Court. The unmanaged woodland is excluded from the sale plot containing the house.

the west or north of the house was ancillary to the main house, and therefore part of its curtilage, either before or after the provisional Commons registration date of  $24^{th}$  September 1968.

- 29. The site visit did note the survival of part of what appeared to be a garden boundary wall to the southwest of the house. The existence of a walled boundary suggests a separation between the garden and the rest of the land south-west of the house.
- 30. The map extract in Figure 7 below takes into account the findings above and removes the unmanaged woodland area from the curtilage of "Hallams". The area edged and shaded blue represents the house and its curtilage since the relevant date of 24 September 1968.

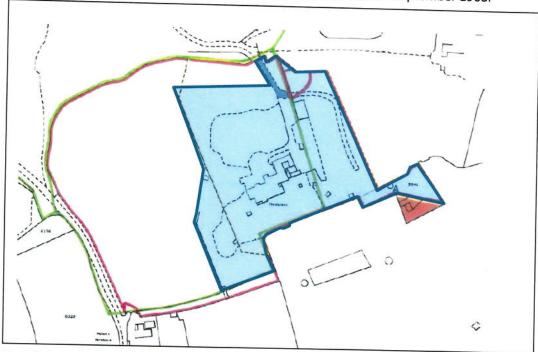
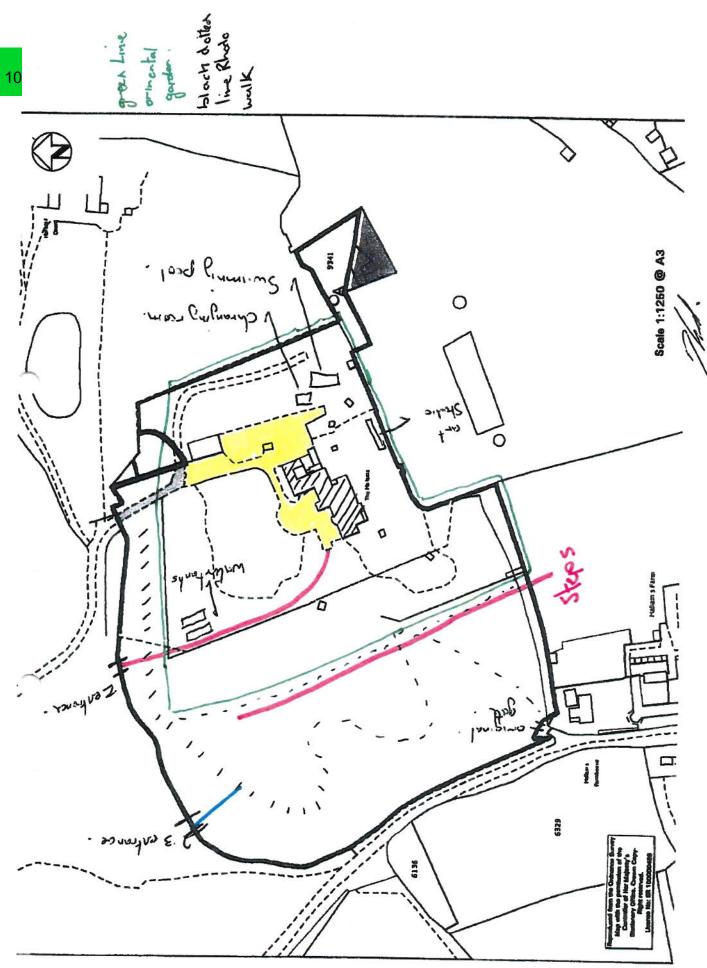
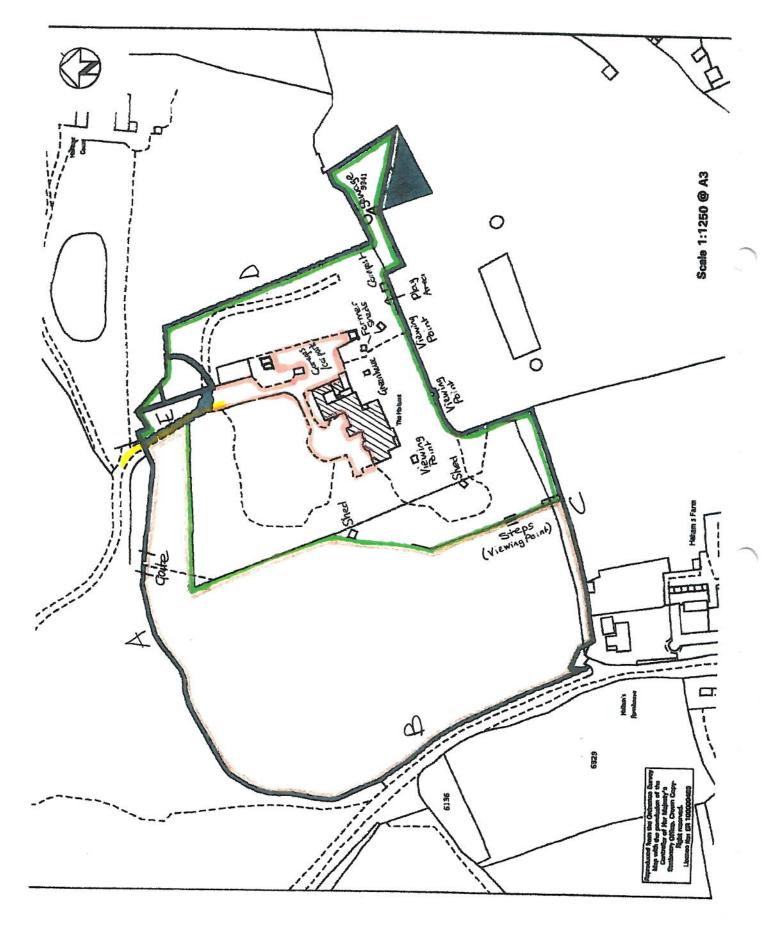


Figure 7: Revised extent of the curtilage of "The Hallams" shaded in blue and shown relative to the Commons registered land (green boundary) and registered title (red boundaries). This differs from the extent shown in the CgMs report as it excludes the unmanaged woodland to the north and west of the house

Adrian Parry, on behalf of Heritage Collective, 24th May 2019





Page 404

