



# Iain Soden Heritage Services Ltd

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**Biggin Hall Kitchens:  
Historic Asset Survey preparatory to reordering  
of the kitchen and stairway interiors**

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**Biggin Hall Kitchens:**  
**Historic Asset Survey preparatory to reordering**  
**of the kitchen and stairway interiors**

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Drawings by Amir Bassir BA PlfA

**Summary**

*The kitchen and scullery block of Biggin Hall is of two phases, post-1822 certainly, but most likely of c1852-5 and extended and overhauled in the period c1902-14. Most fixtures and fittings relate to this overhaul on stratigraphic grounds, after which the collection of work-tops, cupboards and dressers, of 18<sup>th</sup>- to late 19<sup>th</sup>-century dates were assembled in the kitchen from various unknown locations. A related stair in a servants' access provided a route for kitchen staff to get fuel from stores below. An adjacent servery is today a larder. The kitchen/scullery went out of use in the middle decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the kitchen function moved to its current location.*

**Acknowledgements**

My thanks go to Joe Prentice for his lively discussion and careful and methodical appreciation of the kitchen and scullery furniture. To Mr and Mrs Whitehead and their family goes my gratitude for access to their home and to Mark Benns of Paul Bancroft Architects for his help and guidance in effecting the survey.

**Introduction**

Biggin Hall is a large and important (Grade II\* listed) home which lies at NGR: TL 0107 8913 at the centre of a great estate, c74m above Ordnance Datum. The hall lies a hundred metres north of the road from Oundle to Lower Benefield, in East Northamptonshire. The hall has been praised by Gotch (1939) and Pevsner (1990).

The official listing is very detailed concerning the main house (not reproduced in full here) but only one line appears to relate to the kitchens currently under consideration (extracted from ©English Heritage listing):

*BENEFIELD  
TL08NW  
4/1 Biggin Hall  
23/05/67  
GV II\**

*..... Mid C19, 2-storey, domestic office range is attached to far left....(when viewed from the rear)*

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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Biggin Hall has been in the same Watts-Russell family since 1822. It grew rapidly from a relatively modest four-square house of three storeys and a basement, which was drawn by Josiah Ballard in 1747. The early house is said to have been used primarily as a hunting lodge. North and south wings were added between c1750 and c1775 as it grew in importance (for a phased plan of the main house see Heward and Taylor, 1996).

Figures 1 and 2, below, show the 18<sup>th</sup>-century foursquare house at the core of the property, and the added wings to the north and south.



Fig 1. Biggin Hall, front (east) façade



Fig 2. Biggin Hall, rear (west) front. Current kitchen is at far left, ground floor. Old kitchen block off picture to the left.

The current kitchen lies in a post-1822 westward extension to the north wing which was formerly a butler's room. Although finished with modern kitchen fittings it does not fit the family's needs and a much more spacious older kitchen and scullery remain unused and unheated (Figs 3 and 4, below). They are deteriorating and it is planned to re-equip the old kitchens with a modern interior, to put them back into use.



Fig 3. Biggin Hall. Old kitchen block east side



Fig 4. Biggin Hall. Old kitchen block west side

# Biggin Hall Kitchens

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## The development of the kitchens

The 19th-century kitchen block under consideration in the present report lies to the north of the main house. It comprises a rectangular block of two storeys of local Jurassic oolitic limestone, competently cut (but much of it re-used) and laid in neat courses, under a single pitched Welsh slate roof which has a double-flue chimney and a lead-formed cupola/vent in the ridge. The stone-flagged ground floor comprises a row of small ancillary rooms (coal store, boot room, wc and open store) under a series of vaulted ceilings which support the worn and patched quarry-tile floors of the kitchen and scullery upper storey. The few windows are timber sashes within ashlar-stressed jambs and are placed high up in the walls to prevent the (female) kitchen staff and the (male) outdoor staff from distracting each other in a period where such fraternisation was frowned upon. The west wall of the kitchen is predominantly panelled, while the remainder of the walls are merely plastered and painted. The kitchen has a large, but now empty fireplace at the north end, along with a blocked oven location. Behind is the scullery, with an intact cast-iron cooking range set into a purpose-built added chimney breast and flue.

The whole adjoins the main house via a two-storey flat roofed forebuilding, which comprises entrance lobbies to front and rear at ground floor and a landing and larder on the first floor. A modern stair links the two floors within the space of the rear lobby and landing.

A search of the main house did not definitively show where the kitchens for the original, 18<sup>th</sup>-century four-square house lay, although it is felt that they were probably in the basement, probably on the west side.

In 1822 Biggin Hall was sold to the present owners. For the sale a catalogue was produced (NRO X5394). At that point the rooms were all briefly described, mainly in glowing terms. It has been thought that the description of the kitchen at that date, relates to the kitchen which is currently under consideration:

*‘A capital lofty kitchen, with dresser and shelves; scullery adjoining, with pump &c.’*

As will be seen below, there is considerable evidence to suggest that the received wisdom is incorrect, and that this simple description, while it may be applied to the old kitchen with hindsight, actually probably refers to its precursor. As to it being lofty, it is thought that this is saleroom license. It has been noted that at the 1822 sale, the kitchen had in fact been moved to where the current dining room lies (Heward and Taylor 1996). However, this is an unusual, down-market use of a fine east-facing Venetian tripartite window. Heward and Taylor also note that the rooms at this end had not been fitted out at this time, which seems at variance with the statement above (ibid, 87). It is the opinion of the author of this report that the pre-1822 kitchen was in the basement, below that current dining room. As will be seen, it is likely that it continued as such for another thirty years or so until the kitchen block currently under consideration was built.

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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Fig 4 . Fireplace of what may be the pre-c1850 (and pre-1822) kitchen in the basement

Phasing by Heward and Taylor indicates that onto the 1750-75 buildings the Watts-Russell family added both a building to the west and a forebuilding to the north (Phase 2). In a later set of plans the western addition, of three storeys, was of three, non-descript rooms. They were later twice re-ordered, at the ground floor the space becoming the Butler's room (now a modern kitchen). The room below has recently been called 'The Whelping Room' as it was where the family raised corgis. Neither has any visible structural elements to suggest their original uses.

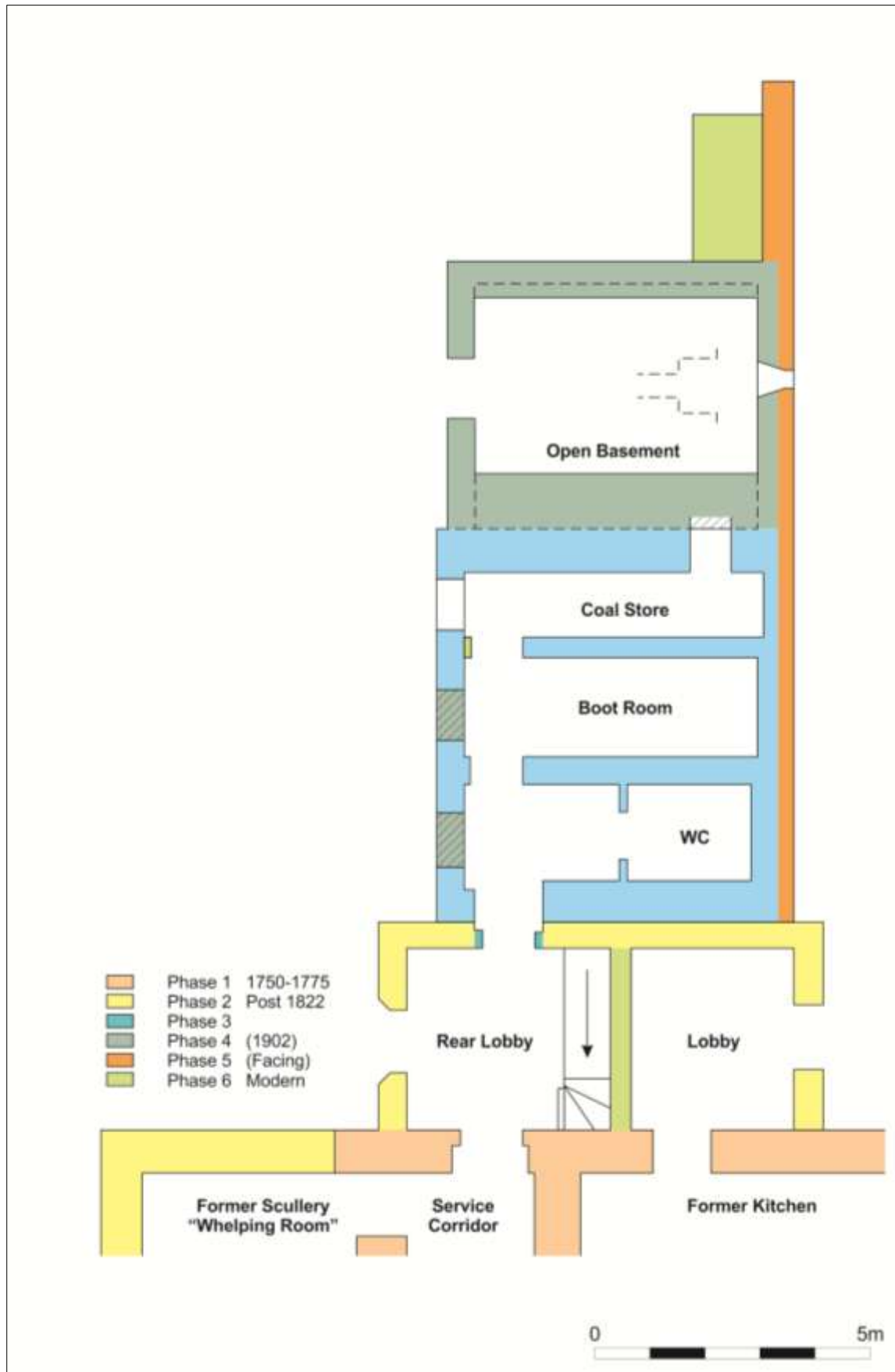


Fig 5. The kitchen block ground floor/basements (1:100 scale at A4)

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

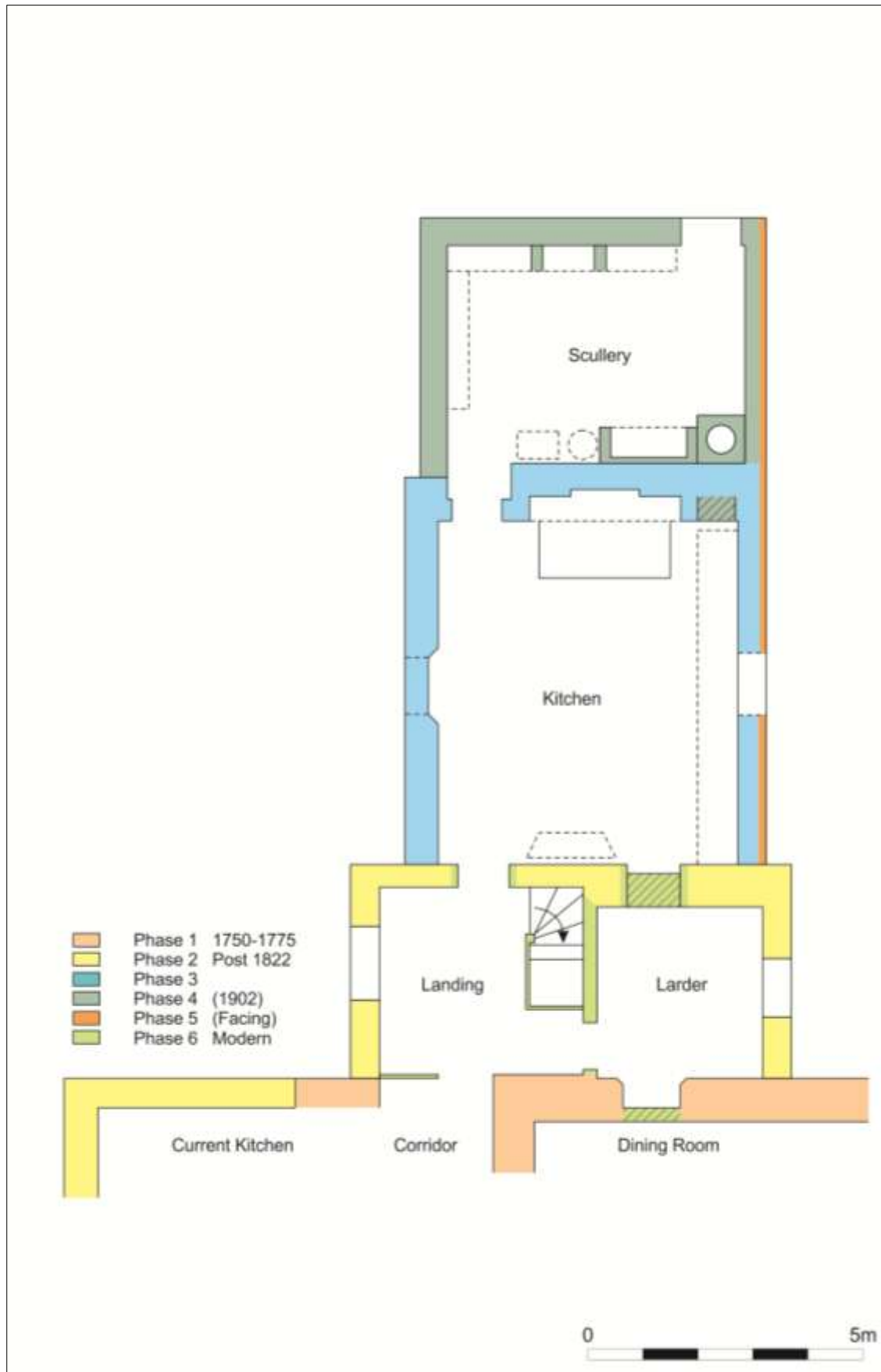
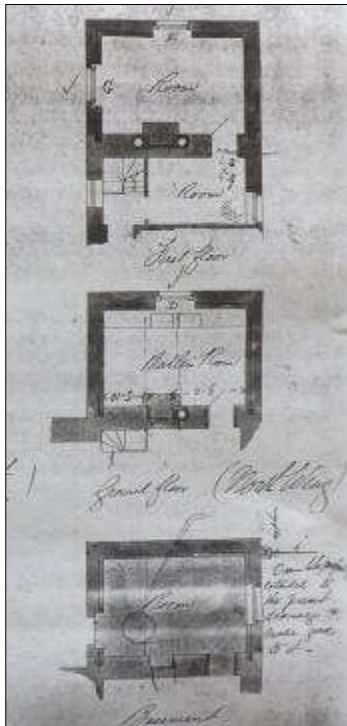


Fig 6. The kitchen block, first floor (1:100 scale at A4)



## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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Top – First Floor

Middle - Ground Floor (Butlers Room) today the modern kitchen; two windows now look west, rather than one. The fireplace is gone.

Bottom - Basement

Fig 7. The Phase 2 westward extension (North to right)

This westward extension can be clearly seen as such since it makes a neat butt-joint with the pre-existing structure of c1750-1775.

Similarly, the northern forebuilding, a flat-roofed affair, also makes a butt-joint with the earlier work, which can be seen at both the front and back of the house.



Fig 8. The two phase 2 vertical butt-joints, either side of which are the later work

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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Onto this fore-building was later added a large kitchen block, with what are now semi-basement rooms, but which were originally on the ground floor at the rear (west), before the ground-level was raised.



Fig 9. The kitchen (left, top) and basements below. Butt joint to fore-building at right. Note the blocked doorway. The other too was blocked, this time by 1886.

While on stratigraphic grounds the kitchen block was added to the post-1822 fore-building (again there are distinctive butt-joints evident, its exact date is not clear. It was certainly there by 1886 when it can be seen on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, as can the distinctive dog-leg terrace in the ground level at the back of the kitchen, notable again on the successive maps of 1901 and 1926. This means that one (and possibly both) of the ground-floor doorways must have been blocked by 1886. With the ground surface raised, no proper use could be made of any doorway along the west-facing side of the buildings.

The kitchen block is built using a lot of re-used stone, which has considerable edge- and corner-damage. The north-west corner is built with stressed ashlar quoins. The interior door which leads into it at what is essentially first-floor level (landing to kitchen) is re-used, a grand affair of 18<sup>th</sup>-century date, with six raised and fielded panels. However, the plain 4-panel door at the northern end has an original rim-lock case which carries the maker's name and address:

*Hobbs and Co, Lever, 76 Cheapside, London*

[www.localhistory.scit.wlv.ac.uk/museum/locks/gazeteer/gazh.htm](http://www.localhistory.scit.wlv.ac.uk/museum/locks/gazeteer/gazh.htm)

This presents the best guide to dating the kitchen more closely between 1822 and 1886. Alfred Hobbs was a celebrated American locksmith and safe-maker who exhibited at the Great Exhibition in 1851 and who registered his company name in England in 1852. The company name changed in 1855. Thus the door and lock were probably inserted in 1852-5, perhaps an indicator of the date of

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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at least the kitchen's first fitting out and possibly its construction. No structural stonework can be seen to indicate whether this is an inserted doorway or original to the room (obscured by plaster) but the door carries no previous lock-mounting holes or marks.



Fig 10. The rim-lock of 1852-5 provides some dating.

Below the high ceiling of the kitchen are two iron and timber trusses. They are tensioned by means of threaded iron rods and nuts, while the timber elements are stoutly turned on a lathe. Although they are light in their aspect, they suggest a medieval hammer-beam layout and there is a very ecclesiastical feel to them such that they would not look at all out of place in a chapel or non-conformist meeting house of the 1850s or even later. They exhibit an honest sensible approach which suggests knowledge of the ecclesiology movement of the late 1840s and 1850s (Muthesius 1972). This is perhaps again a strong date indicator for the date of the kitchen construction as a building.



Fig 11. The trusses of the kitchen roof; note the cupola/vent in the ceiling

Onto the north end of the kitchen was added a smaller, two-storey building, which is known today as the former scullery. However, this is not coeval with the former kitchen, as again another butt-joint and a step in is evident in the fabric of re-used stone, which shows how the kitchen was designed to

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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be finished and free-standing, with stressed quoins at its north end (now amidst steel-braces; see below).



Fig 12. The scullery-block addition.

In the added scullery, a brick chimney flue was added to the wall shared with the back of the kitchen fireplace and a new cooking range was put in. This is a closed range, popular at the end of the 19th century, and carries the Leamington Spa maker's mark and the supplier, an ironmonger in Oundle. Examination of the detail suggests that this latter is not a repair but part of the intended array.



Fig 13. The scullery closed cooking range.



## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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The range bears the following, cast in relief:

*The Universal, Sidney Flavel & Co, Leamington. Flavel Patent.*

*W.T. Beadsworth, Ironmonger, Oundle*

Sidney Flavel (1819-92) of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, took over his father's successful company, making cooking ranges in 1844. He exhibited at the Great exhibition in 1851 and his products, exemplified by the patented top-of-the-range so-called 'Kitchener' were widely applauded with Royal approval. They produced many variants and the company gained a tremendous following, being in full range-production until 1905. They did not make more modern gas cookers until 1931.

This relatively small example may be dated by the supplier's name, W.T Beadsworth. Beadsworth was an ironmonger trading from the Market Square, Oundle, and can be found in Kelly's trade directories in 1903, 1910 and 1914. He does not appear in the earlier issue of 1898 nor does he occur again in 1928 at their next issue date. He seems to have ceased trading sometime after 1914, possibly due in some way to the First World War (although a record-search does not suggest he died as a soldier in that conflict).

Thus it seems that this range was produced and supplied locally in the period c1903-14.

New drainage was laid to serve the scullery and other buildings in 1902 and a plan is preserved in Biggin Hall.

The present Welsh slate roof seems to have been put over both buildings at this point since the 1886 and 1901 1:2,500 scale OS maps show that kitchen and what pre-dated the scullery were distinct in plan up until that date. At the same time the east wall was re-faced as one and the whole range given a single slate roof.

### **The kitchen furniture**

The main kitchen contains a free-standing nineteenth-century warming cabinet against the south wall and a range of built-in dressers and cupboards lining the east wall (Fig 17).

### **The warming cabinet**

The warming cabinet is a large, portable timber box, metal-lined, which was designed to be backed up in front of a kitchen range to contain stacks of crockery and serving platters to heat before serving. It may originally have had wheels to be more easily moved from in front of the range and taken to the server for unpacking. The lozenge shape of the piece concentrates the heat to the centre. Currently it rests close to the south wall (see Fig 6 for its location)

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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Fig 14. The warming cabinet, plaques on the centre rail; scale 30cm

The back is metal-lined and at the bottom is a rack of iron bars on which to support the stacks of crockery. The upper cupboard would have been to store food to be kept warm.



Fig 15. The rear of the warming cabinet.

The piece has been altered considerably. The base has been sawn off, possibly removing a second rack of iron bars. What are probably original feet have been re-fitted to the new base, slightly inexpertly. Thereafter the box has been re-used as a storage cabinet. This alteration alone has meant the carrying handles at the ends have had to be moved. They are currently half way up, since as a cupboard only, no longer a warming cabinet, the weight distribution shifted upwards (potentially top-heavy), while previously the same handles were placed lower down on the frame close to the floor (when the stacked crockery much lower down dictated a lower centre of gravity). The same configuration of screw holes in the former, lower frame location indicates that the handles are the original ones.



Fig 16. The warming cabinet: old and new handle positions

Two small brass plaques are screwed onto the front frame. One bears the initials IWR, which is believed to stand for the then owner, Jesse Watts-Russell (I and J being interchangeable), and may suggest that it might have been moved from one property to another. The other is etched T H Harrison July 1820.

The piece has been painted a similar uniform brown which characterises the rest of the kitchen interiors. The paint is much worn.

Altogether the piece is substantial and potentially associated with the family from their move to Biggin in 1822. However, it is designed to be portable and is a denuded, cut-down example of its type. Although very heavy, its innate portability means it was meant to be moved around, possibly on wheels (now lost) and it cannot be strongly associated with any one room of the house except when in use. That it finds itself on the main ground floor long after its disuse simply reflects that it is inordinately heavy to move up or down stairs.

Warming cabinets became the electrically-heated hostess-trolley of the domestic home in the 1950s and are still in use today. For their pedigree see Yorke (2003).

### **The kitchen dressers**

The dressers stand against the entire east wall of the kitchen and turn at one end onto the south wall. They are almost totally painted as one in brown and are structurally composed of a basic six elements, joined together.

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

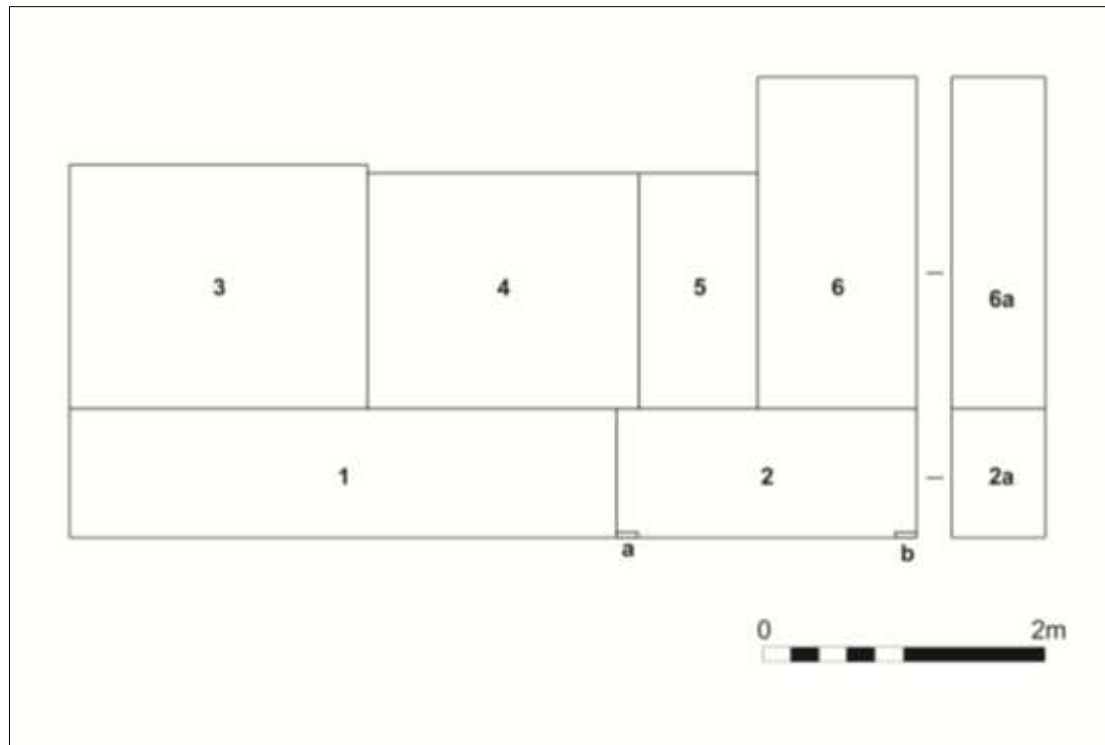


Fig 17. Layout of the dressers against the kitchen east wall

The dressers are as follows:

1. Work surface with open and drawer- storage beneath, supported upon stout turned balusters and a half-baluster at the south end. 3.91m long x 0.9m high x 0.75 deep. Painted, with scrubbed and waxed pine worktop. Raised timber base keeps lowest storage off the floor. Drawers have simple hand-cut dovetail joints and their edge-moulded fronts stand proud of their surround. They have brass handles of early-mid Georgian (mid 18<sup>th</sup>-century) type. It is backed below the work surface. A comparative arrangement in a London house of c1720 can be seen in Calloway (2012, 101).



Fig 18. Work surface and drawers/storage 1

2. Carefully conjoined elm work surface with open and drawer-storage beneath. 2.07m long x 0.9m high x 0.69m deep. Scrubbed and waxed elm worktop. The flush drawers have a



## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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simple beaded edge. Brass handles match those in 1. But for a single one of about 1810, not a replacement (no former fixing arrangement) but a drawer from elsewhere. The joining of the level of the two work surfaces 1 and 2 has been carefully done, marrying up the leading edges with an inserted triangular fillet and requiring the legs to be raised off the floor by 2cm by the boxed-in base (at a and b in Fig 17).



Fig 19. Work surface and drawers/storage 2.



Fig 20. Georgian handle-type on 1 & 2.



Fig 21. Handle-type c1810 on 2.



Fig 22. The join of the two worktops; scale 30cm

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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3. Open shelves surmounting 1. 2.13m long x 1.7m high. Painted. Scalloped ends to uprights. There are matching examples in the former kitchen on the basement of the main house. The shelves and the vertically-boarded backing may be coeval.



Fig 23. Shelves 3, surmounting work-surface 1.

4. Cupboards, measuring 1.93m wide x 1.63m high. Joined with 5 in a single run (below). The backing is cut-down former panelling re-used from elsewhere and does not match the shelves. The shelves have grooves for open display of plates throughout and the end matches 3 in the scalloped lower end to its uprights. The plain, unadorned doors have been added from elsewhere and have 19<sup>th</sup>-century handles and locks.



Fig 24. Cupboards 4, surmounting work-surface 1.

5. A single-door cupboard of three constituent parts, measuring 0.85m wide x 1.63m high. Joined with 4 as a single run. The thin shelves are grooved for the display of plates throughout. The non-matching backing is re-used panelling from elsewhere but does not match that behind 4. The cupboard door with distinctive 180-degree parliament hinges and a narrow fixed panel are shutters from elsewhere in the house. They are plain panels but are edged with cavetto-moulding. Similar hinges can be seen on the main house basement shutters. Cupboards 4 and 5 are joined by a single quadrant-moulded cornice.



Fig 25. Cupboard 5, surmounting work-surface 2.

6. At the southern end of the east wall stand a tall set of shelves which have been cut from a previous configuration to turn the corner onto the south wall (6a on Fig 17). They measure 1.12m along the east wall and 0.76m along the south, while both stand to a height of 2.33m above the work-surface. The top shelf is grooved for display of very large plates or chargers. The backing is added from non-matching panels. The uprights have the same scalloped cut outs at the foot as shelves 3 and the cupboards 4 and 5 and the neat top is finished in a cornice with a cyma reversa moulding. Where it has turned the corner, its outer upright has been placed neatly on an inserted wooden fillet to finish it off and a redundant section of cornice rail can be seen where the turn has been effected. The assembly matches an example in the servants' hall or former kitchen beneath the dining room (see below).



Fig 26. Shelves 6, turning the south-east corner



Fig 27. Comparative shelving in probable former kitchen, below dining room

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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### The scullery

Although the scullery was for some time the natural and easy accompaniment to the kitchen, its original contents remain relatively fixed, not moved around, and the current interior looks like it was intended when fitted out in the period c1902-14.

The contents are as follows:

Against the north gable wall stands a shallow stone sink on rendered brick piers. It drains outside via an external downpipe into drains put in in 1902, as depicted in the drains plan of that year (Fig 29 detail; original displayed in the house). A wooden draining board to the right and shelves on the left flank the sink, while drying racks for plates are fixed to the wall above, while the immediate backing is of white-glazed earthenware tiles. Repeated use has worn the horizontal rails of the racks in a distinctive pattern, while their longevity in this location is evidenced by the dents created in the plaster behind (and the existing paint scheme), where such plates have been pushed too hard into position. A stored ceramic butler-sink is not from the kitchen or scullery.



Fig 28. Scullery, north, gable wall.



## Biggin Hall Kitchens

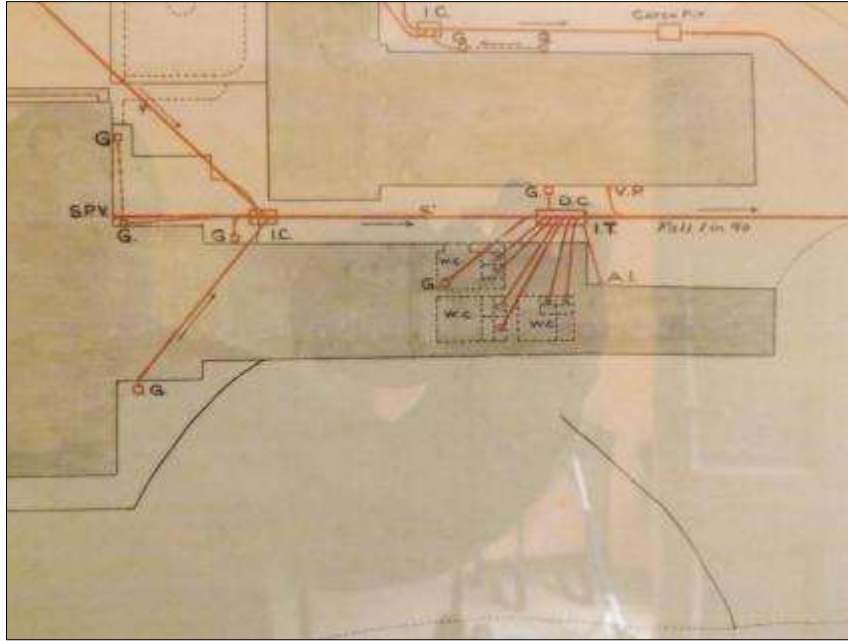


Fig 29. The 1902 new drains plan; Scullery sink appears to drain at G (centre)

The west wall is filled with another similar plate-rack, shelves and a rather inexpertly-made cupboard, which has been slotted in, requiring the plate racks to be moved along a few centimetres (there are marks on the wall indicating this). It is to be noted that both plate racks and the shelves on the south wall, exhibit the same scalloped cut-outs which are seen on all the kitchen shelf-uprights.



Fig 30. Scullery, west wall.

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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The east wall is today plain, but marks suggest there has previously been something stood up against it for some time.



Fig 31. Scullery, east wall.

The south wall supports the added closed cooking range (discussed primarily above for its dating) in an added brick chimney breast and flue. To the left (east) of this is a brick-built copper, for heating water, or possibly boiling up mash, which has been added in. Its flue has since been disconnected, and its scar shows the entire assembly, including chimney-breast, to be secondary. To the right (west) are the ghost images on the tiled floor of two former items. One of these is circular and probably represents a former free-standing stove, which vented into a pipe which can still be seen in the side of the chimney-breast. The diameter of the stove was sufficient to need to be chopped into the brickwork of the chimney breast. The other mark on the floor indicates a rectangular object of unknown use, but above which a tank was formerly mounted on iron brackets. These have been cut off at the wall.

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

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Fig 32. Scullery: the south wall, range, copper and (now) open space



Fig 33. Scullery, south wall. Stove-location by chimney-breast

While the scullery does not contain very much, what is there appears to have been in this location since the room received its one and only decorative scheme, on construction in the period c1902-14. But for the loss of moveable furniture against the east wall and some fitments adjacent to the chimney breast, it has the look of a room ready to be used again, for its intended purpose. It is, in effect a little-altered Edwardian scullery.



## Biggin Hall Kitchens

### The stair

A narrow stone stairway supported upon probably Victorian bricks links the two floors just outside the kitchen block. It is set within the forebuilding put up after 1822 but before the kitchens were built. A modern architect's plan from the 1980s shows that the stair acquired its current timber and glass screening relatively recently, which also relates to the creation of the larder out of the former servery. This is the point that the former servery, and subsequently larder, was physically cut off from the old kitchens, which had gone out of use some decades previously.

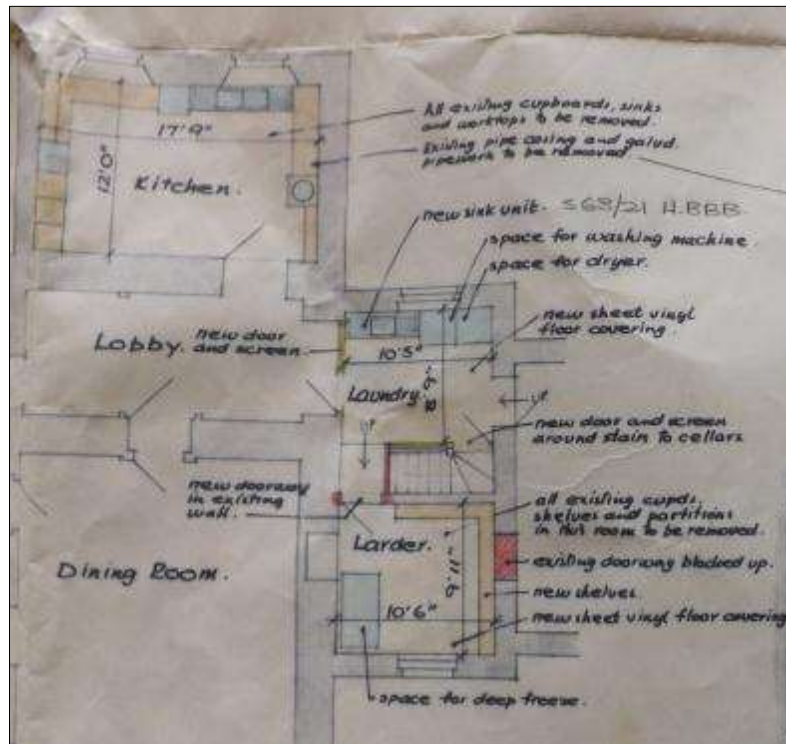


Fig 34. The stair; larder and modern kitchen re-fitting

The stairway which is Victorian or slightly later in terms of its materials lies within the forebuilding but actually was until these alterations neither fully within the sphere of the family's house nor that of the servants, but connected to both. As such the forebuilding was probably built as a servants' entrance, looking to both front and rear (east and west).

It is unclear whether the stair is original to the forebuilding or added to relate to the kitchen (probably the latter). The dividing wall too may well be an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century insertion, and has been treated as such.

From the point of view of the kitchen and scullery staff, the stair would have enabled kitchen staff to go up and down for fuel for the kitchen fire and ranges (stored below), using the one door, while the cleanliness of the servery/larder was maintained by its discrete location behind the dividing wall. The current doorway linking landing and larder is modern.

# Biggin Hall Kitchens

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## Conclusions

For the architectural dating of the main house, this report follows Heward and Taylor (1996, 86-88). This means that the main wing of the house, now comprising the dining room and current kitchen (Heward and Taylor call this the early kitchen and scullery), and a former kitchen and what is sometimes known as the 'whelping room', are dated between c1750 and c1775 (Phase 1). The main house was further extended to west and north after 1822 (Phase 2).

The kitchen and scullery are of two different phases:

- The kitchen is probably of 1852-5 to judge by the style of the roof trusses and the closely dated lock to the north door (Phase 3).
- The scullery replaced an earlier structure in c1902-14 (Phase 4). It was fitted out with a secondary cooking range, locally supplied and fitted from a nationally-reputable maker.

The two buildings were faced on the east side in common, re-roofed as one, given a single chimney-stack of two flues and the new two-part range received a thorough decoration (Phase 5, directly finishing off the Phase 4 construction). At an uncertain date an adjacent stair was then added.

A probable bread oven, adjacent to the main fireplace, its range now gone, was blocked in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, using brick and cement-mortar. The brick size is of Victorian or later date.

One of two doorways in the south wall was blocked in the 1980s and plastered over. This formerly led to an adjacent servery for the dining room. This area is now used as a larder but it still retains the blocked serving hatch into the dining room.

The now built-in furniture which lies in the kitchen is a mixture of six different components brought together from different places. The larger of the two work-tops and bases may date from the middle decades of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century, but has been moved since to its current location. Here it would have prevented any access to the former oven, and the south end is supported by a half-column which was designed to rest against a wall. The smaller work-top has been altered and raised to fit onto the larger one in this current location. However, most of the shelves and cupboards above them are made up of parts put together from re-used panelling for the backs, open shelves meant for display and doors from other cupboards and window shutters. Together they probably derive from a variety of different rooms.

The dating of the paint scheme which adorns both kitchen and scullery, by reason of the relationships of datable features, must post-date the addition/fitting out of the scullery in the period 1902-14. Since the furniture of the kitchen and scullery have been fitted in over this paint-scheme, then the introduction of this mixture of pieces must have taken place in the same period, physically after painting. For the kitchen, this is probably not the first layout, and it may bear no relation to one or more previous layouts.

Similar pieces of shelving have been located in the room beneath the current dining room. This is itself thought to have been a previous kitchen, and today houses boilers and is an ancillary room. It still contains a massive fireplace surrounded by 18<sup>th</sup>-century delft-type tin glazed earthenware wall tiles. This room may have been the previous kitchen, while the adjacent former 'whelping room' may have been a scullery.

## Biggin Hall Kitchens

To reiterate and expand upon the phasing set out at the beginning of this report, the following is the reconstruction of the building sequence and the subsequent fitting out of the kitchen and scullery:

Date	Event	Physical evidence	Date evidence/authority
1750-75	Main house wings added	Stylistic/architectural	Heward and Taylor 1996
1822(-52)	Lobbies, landings etc added	Butt joint in stonework	Heward and Taylor 1996
1852-5	Kitchen built	Butt joint in stonework, style of roof trusses	Closely-dated lock maker
Pre 1886	Doorways on ground floor blocked by 1886	Visible blockings, ground raised	Edge of raised terrace dog-leg at rear present on 1886,1901 and 1926 OS maps
1901	Pre-scully building	Scullery and kitchen separate but conjoined buildings	Detail on 1901 OS Map indicates different roofs; difference gone by 1926
c1902	Reordering to create scullery space	Stone and brick barrel vault supporting scullery floor inserted at ground floor. Butt-joints at all vault edges	Pre-requisite to creating the solid floor of the current scullery.
c1902	Scullery given drainage	Visible downpipe in mapped location ('G')	1902 new drainage plan at house
c1902-14	Scullery fitted out	Butt joint in stonework, added chimney flue	W T Beadworth flourished c1903-14
c1902-14	Both buildings faced in common on east side, new roof and chimney, panelling	Roofed as one change since 1901 mapping. Double chimney to serve both back-to-back flues; Squat, fat window glazing bars	Stratigraphic relationships
c1902-14	Current paint scheme	Common to both rooms	Stratigraphic relationship
c1902-14	Oven redundant, blocked	Late Victorian or later precision-made brick	Harley 1974
Post c1902-14	Kitchen furniture assembled as existing	Post-dates paint scheme and oven-redundancy/blocking	Stratigraphic relationship
Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - to early 20 <sup>th</sup> -century	Stairway inserted, servery blocked off	Later Victorian or early 20 <sup>th</sup> -century bricks.	Harley 1974
1980s	Current kitchen fitted out, larder plastered out; stair boxed in	Modern plaster finishes	Architect's plans at house

# Biggin Hall Kitchens

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