

**MOOR PLACE HOUSE, MUCH HADHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE
(Centred at NGR TL 42150 18915)**

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD
(ENGLISH HERITAGE LEVEL 3)**



**Commissioned by
Dr Stephan Roh**

MOOR PLACE HOUSE, MUCH HADHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE
(Centred at NGR TL 42150 18915)

HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD
(ENGLISH HERITAGE LEVEL 3)

Commissioned by
Dr Stephan Roh

ASE Project No. 7214
Report No. 2015019

Site Code: MPH14

January 2015

Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR

SUMMARY

In January and April 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (Centred at NGR TL 42150 18915). The work was commissioned by Dr Stephan Roh. The work is to be carried out to satisfy conditions placed on planning permission and listed building consent by the Natural, Historic & Built Environment Advisory Team, Hertfordshire County Council (planning refs. 3/14/0761/FP & 3/14/0762/LB), to compile a historic building record of the building in its current state prior to the approved alterations and repairs being carried out. The building was recorded at English Heritage Level 3.

Moor Place is located west of the village of Much Hadham, set in formal grounds with a rural setting. The earliest extant part of the house was constructed between 1777 and 1779, designed by the architect Robert Mitchell for James Brebner Gordon, replacing an earlier building known from documentary references to have occupied a site a short distance to the east. During the second half of the 19th century, the building was much extended with ranges being added to the north and south; the south range was subsequently substantially remodelled or, most likely, replaced in the early 20th century.

All three ranges retain many of their original fixtures and fittings and much of the original layout is discernible, which forms a key part of the building's significance.

CONTENTS

	Summary
	List of Contents
	List of Plates
	List of Figures
1.0	Introduction
2.0	Scope and Methodology
3.0	Site Location
4.0	Historic Background & Map Regression
5.0	Description of the Buildings
6.0	Discussion
7.0	Sources Consulted
8.0	Deposition of the Archive
9.0	Acknowledgements
	Plates
	Figures
	Appendix 1 List Descriptions
	Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs
	Appendix 3 Oasis Data Collection Form
	Appendix 4 Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Summary Sheet

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1: View of Moor Place (west façade) by Robert Mitchell, Architect, published 1801
- Plate 2: Late 18th century view of the garden front by Oldfield
- Plate 3: View of the garden front by Buckler, 1835
- Plate 4: Mid 19th century lithograph of the house produced by W. Day
- Plate 5: Principal elevation (82)
- Plate 6: Principal entrance doorway (88)
- Plate 7: Coat of arms of the Gordon family, dated 1779 (374)
- Plate 8: The basement lightwell (85)
- Plate 9: South range and south elevation of main range (95)
- Plate 10: The garden front (106)
- Plate 11: Detail of stair to garden front (108)
- Plate 12: North elevation of main range, looking south-west (111)
- Plate 13: North elevation showing detail of first floor and parapet (112)
- Plate 14: North range, west elevation (84)
- Plate 15: North range, east elevation (110)
- Plate 16: North range, north elevation (113)
- Plate 17: Small matching brick structure at west end of north elevation of north range (115)
- Plate 18: South range, west elevation, looking south-east (83)
- Plate 19: South range, south elevation (96)
- Plate 20: South range, east elevation (100)
- Plate 21: View of interior of loggia to east elevation of south range (103)
- Plate 22: Steps and door to small basement room (104)
- Plate 23: View of south range, c.1911
- Plate 24: The loggia, showing scar to brickwork probably relating to earlier glasshouse (101)

- Plate 25: The entrance hall, looking east (1)
- Plate 26: Type 1 door to side of entrance hall (4)
- Plate 27: Typical escutcheon and handle set; scalloped fingerplate (9)
- Plate 28: Entrance hall, looking towards principal entrance (2)
- Plate 29: Detail of frieze and cornice in entrance hall (3)
- Plate 30: The library (Room 3), looking south (38)
- Plate 31: Interior of cupboard door in Room 3 records heights of members of the Norman family from 1906 onwards (36)
- Plate 32: Type 2 shutters in Room 3 (43)
- Plate 33: Detail of frieze and cornice, Room 3 (40)
- Plate 34: Fireplace, Room 3 (39)
- Plate 35: Bookcases along northern wall of library (33)
- Plate 36: The dining room (Room 4), looking east (44)
- Plate 37: The dining room, looking west (48)
- Plate 38: Detail of overdoor, Room 4 (52)
- Plate 39: Detail of frieze and cornice, Room 4 (53)
- Plate 40: Fireplace, Room 4 (373)
- Plate 41: Room 5, looking west (54)
- Plate 42: Room 5, looking east (55)
- Plate 43: The drawing room (Room 6), looking east (62)
- Plate 44: The drawing room, looking west (64)
- Plate 45: Detail of door, Room 6 (66)
- Plate 46: Detail of frieze and cornice, Room 6 (67)
- Plate 47: Fireplace, Room 6 (72)
- Plate 48: The service stair, and metal casing of unknown purpose (303)
- Plate 49: Dumb waiter and telephone in Room 8 (78)
- Plate 50: Remains of frieze in Room 8 (80)

- Plate 51: Principal stair-hall and staircase (16)
- Plate 52: Corridor off half-landing of main stair (227)
- Plate 53: Mouthpiece for speaking tube (228)
- Plate 54: Stair lobby at bottom of service stair (305)
- Plate 55: Room B2, looking towards stair lobby (307)
- Plate 56: Room B2, looking south (309)
- Plate 57: Gun cupboard at northern end of Room B2 (311)
- Plate 58: Door to safe, Room B3 (313)
- Plate 59: Interior of safe (314)
- Plate 60: Room B5, looking south (319)
- Plate 61: Former external entrance to basement (317)
- Plate 62: Construction of ovolo moulding to plaster skirting, Room B7 (320)
- Plate 63: Dumb waiter, Room B7 (321)
- Plate 64: Lattice-style architrave on room side of doorway, Room B9 (327)
- Plate 65: Architrave to original entrance to Room B10, from corridor B2 (328)
- Plate 66: Detail of architrave to original entrance to Room B10, from room side (330)
- Plate 67: Room B10, looking south-east (332)
- Plate 68: Room B11, looking north-west (336)
- Plate 69: Interior of store cupboard in Room B11 (339)
- Plate 70: Room B12, looking west (341)
- Plate 71: The first floor of the stair-hall, from half landing (25)
- Plate 72: The stair-hall, looking south from first floor landing (27)
- Plate 73: Glazed roof lantern lighting stair hall (28)
- Plate 74: Room 10, looking east (134)
- Plate 75: Room 10, detail of shutters (139)
- Plate 76: Room 10, detail of cornice (135)

- Plate 77: Detail of attic stair on north side of main range (148)
- Plate 78: Room 13, looking west (150)
- Plate 79: Bath in Room 15 (156)
- Plate 80: Fireplace in Room 17 (162)
- Plate 81: Room 18, looking south-east (163)
- Plate 82: Room 19, looking south (170)
- Plate 83: Detail of fireplace, Room 19 (171)
- Plate 84: Room 21, WC (178)
- Plate 85: General character of attic corridors (182)
- Plate 86: Room 23, looking north-west (186)
- Plate 87: Fireplace, Room 23 (190)
- Plate 88: Room 24, looking north (193)
- Plate 89: Room 26, looking south-east (199)
- Plate 90: Trapdoors in floor of Room 27 (201)
- Plate 91: Cupboard in Room 29 (207)
- Plate 92: Room 30, looking north (210)
- Plate 93: Detail of door, Room 31 (217)
- Plate 94: External detail of roof lantern (223)
- Plate 95: Room N1, looking south (347)
- Plate 96: Room N3, pantry, showing slate shelves and tiling (352)
- Plate 97: Interior face of external door, Room N4 (356)
- Plate 98: Corridor N6, looking south (357)
- Plate 99: Roof lantern above Room N7, previously lighting corridors N6 and B2 (362)
- Plate 100: Room N8, former scullery, looking south (364)
- Plate 101: Room N9, former servants' hall, looking south (367)
- Plate 102: Detail of fireplace in room N9 (369)

- Plate 103: Room N10, looking east, showing brick relieving arch for wider door (371)
- Plate 104: Corridor (S1) with inserted partition forming cupboard in south range (237)
- Plate 105: Room S2, looking west (239)
- Plate 106: Room S3, looking south (242)
- Plate 107: Former corridor (S4) looking north, showing pantry shelves (245)
- Plate 108: Room S6, looking south-east (254)
- Plate 109: Staircase in south range (255)
- Plate 110: Fireplace, Room S8 (261)
- Plate 111: Dog-gates, first floor landing (S9) (262)
- Plate 112: Fireplace, Room S10 (267)
- Plate 113: Room S12, looking south-east (272)
- Plate 114: Fireplace, Room S12 (275)
- Plate 115: North lobby, looking north-west (284)
- Plate 116: Storage cupboards in attic of south range (295)
- Plate 117: Roof above south range showing borrowed light to first floor corridor below (298)
- Plate 118: Coal storage chamber in external cellar (380)
- Plate 119: Wine storage racks in southern chamber of external cellar (382)
- Plate 120: Former 'heating place' in northern chamber of external cellar (377)
- Plate 121: North pavilion in formal garden east of the house (235)
- Plate 122: Sundial in formal garden west of the house (234)

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site location
- Figure 2 Site plan
- Figure 3 Robert Mitchell's plans of Moor Place, published 1801 [Source: British Museum online collection]
- Figure 4 Much Hadham Tithe Map, 1838 [HALS ref DSA4/45/2]
- Figure 5 First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1879
- Figure 6 Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1898
- Figure 7 Ordnance Survey, 1923
- Figure 8 Ordnance Survey, 1976-1977
- Figure 9 Ground floor plan, c.1911
- Figure 10 Basement plan, c.1911
- Figure 11 First floor plan, c.1911
- Figure 12 Attic plan, c.1911
- Figure 13 Detailed site plan and photo locations
- Figure 14 Ground floor plan
- Figure 15 Basement plan
- Figure 16 First floor plan
- Figure 17 Second floor plan
- Figure 18 West elevation, central and south ranges
- Figure 19 East elevation, central and south ranges
- Figure 20 East and west elevations, north range
- Figure 21 South elevation; North elevation of south range
- Figure 22 North elevation
- Figure 23 Section A-A through central and north ranges
- Figure 24 Section A-A through central and south ranges

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January and April 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (Centred at NGR TL 42150 18915, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Dr Stephan Roh.
- 1.2 The work is to be carried out to satisfy conditions placed on planning permission and listed building consent by the Natural, Historic & Built Environment Advisory Team, Hertfordshire County Council (planning refs. 3/14/0761/FP & 3/14/0762/LB), to compile a historic building record of the building in its current state prior to the approved alterations and repairs being carried out.
- 1.3 The site contains a number of structures protected by statutory listing: Moor Place House (Grade I, List Entry Number 1289132), Entrance Gate Posts at Moor Place (Grade II, List Entry Number 1212872), and Front garden wall and corner pavilions at Moor Place (Grade II, List Entry Number 1289093). The list descriptions are reproduced in full as Appendix 1.
- 1.4 Listing applies to the whole of the exterior and interior of the building, plus any object or structure fixed to the building and any object or structure within the curtilage of the building which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation produced for the work by Archaeology South-East, dated December 2014. The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant ClfA standards and guidance.
- 2.2 Moor Place was recorded to English Heritage Level 3 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). A Level 3 record is essentially an analytical record.
- 2.3 The site was visited by Katya Harrow, Jane Briscoe and Hannah Green on 14th-15th January and 8th April 2015 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes, the production of a drawn record for the site, and the production of a photographic record.
- 2.4 The drawn record comprises plans of each floor of Moor House and a cross-section through the building, to illustrate its layout and construction. The floor plans are based on existing plans, provided by Ian Abrams Architect Ltd; the section drawing and plan of the external cellar was compiled as part of the survey. The resulting scaled drawings are included within the report as Figs. 13-24

- 2.5 The photographic record was made using digital and black and white photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates, and their locations shown on plan (Figs. 13-17). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.
- 2.6 Background research was undertaken at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) in order to place the building within its historical context. All other sources consulted are listed in Section 7.

3.0 SITE LOCATION (FIGS. 1 & 2)

- 3.1 The site lies to the west of the historic village of Much Hadham, which itself is located approximately 2.5 miles west of the market town of Bishop's Stortford. Access to the house is afforded by two long driveways, one of which leads south-west from the High Street, the principal route which runs north-south through the village, the other leading north-north-west from Kettle Green Road, which runs west out of the village. Both driveways sweep round to terminate outside the western entrance front of the house.
- 3.2 The house is set amidst grounds which extend to the south and east, and overlooks open countryside beyond to the north, west and south. The former Home Farm, which historically served the house, is located a short distance to the south-east beyond the present boundary of the site, and includes a stable block, cottages and kitchen garden.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND & MAP REGRESSION

- 4.1 The present house at Moor Place dates to the later 18th century, although an estate is referred to in the fifteenth century as Mores Place, and appears to have taken its name from a family called More who held lands in Hadham (Page 1971). A predecessor to the present house, of possible late 16th-mid-17th century date, is known to have comprised a two-storey range with attic and five gables along its front, occupying land a short distance to the east. Richard Atkin, who acquired the estate in 1650 created a small park (Smith 1993; Norman 1902-4).
- 4.2 In 1768 the estate was inherited by James Brebner from his uncle, James Gordon, who took the name of Gordon by Royal License in 1769 (Norman 1902-4). It was James Brebner Gordon who replaced the house with the present one, built between 1777 and 1779 (Smith 1993). The building was designed by the Scottish architect Robert Mitchell, who generally designed in a Neo-classical style, and whose other surviving works include Preston Hall, Midlothian and the Nelson Column, Montreal, Canada (Colvin 1978).
- 4.3 The house remained in the Gordon family, passing from James Brebner Gordon to his son James Gordon, and then to James Adam Gordon who died c.1854. In 1860 the house was bought by Mr Money Wigram, who added a new wing to the south. The house was sold to F.H. Norman in 1885, and a

further wing, designed by Richard Norman Shaw, was added to the northern side of the house in 1887. Wigram's south range was enlarged (or replaced) to the designs of Ernest Newton in 1907 (Page 1971; Smith 1993). Moor Place remained in the Norman family until being purchased by its present owner Dr Stephan Roh in 2014.

- 4.4 Historic maps and pictorial sources provide useful evidence and corroborate the development of the house. The architect who designed the house, Robert Mitchell, included plates and a floor plan of it in his book *Plans etc of Buildings Erected in England and Scotland*, published in 1801 (Fig. 3 & Plate 1). This shows that the present main range was originally constructed with an absence of any attached service wings. The garden front of the house was illustrated by Oldfield in the late 18th century (Plate 2), Buckler in 1835 (Plate 3), and in a mid-19th century lithograph produced by William Day (Plate 4). Interestingly, the latter three illustrations do not show the north elevation with chimneys, which is at odds with the illustration by Mitchell which shows integral chimneys breaking the line of the balustrade to the parapet of the roof.
- 4.5 The earliest map to show the site in detail is the Much Hadham Tithe map of 1838 (Fig. 4), which depicts the house as a regular rectangular structure. It is described on the accompanying Apportionment as "Moor Place", Lawn, Plantations, Pleasure Grounds'. The map shows walled gardens and several outbuildings to the south-east of the house, forming a home farm described as 'Kitchen Garden, Potatoo [sic] Ground, Drying Ground, Laundry, Stables &c'. An irregularly-shaped plot of land south of the house, annotated as plot 586, was known as 'The Wilderness'. All were in the ownership of James Adam Gordon and occupied by Sir Hugh Seymour Blane, Baronet. A long, formally planted carriage drive is shown leading south-west towards the house from Tower Hill in Much Hadham village, where an entrance lodge was situated. A second driveway provided access from the south, presumably to allow independent access to the buildings of the home farm, and had its own entrance lodge adjacent to Yew Tree Farm. To the west, a further avenue of trees lead from the front of the house towards a large lake. The total amount of land in the parish in the ownership of James Adam Gordon totalled some 1567 acres, and included two further houses, ten farmsteads and six cottages, including a cottage with a blacksmith's shop, (HALS ref. DSA4/45/2).
- 4.6 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879 (Fig. 5), when the house was in the ownership of Mr Money Wigram, shows a large range had been added to the southern side of the house, extending almost its full depth. Formal gardens appear to be laid out to the east and south. The number of outbuildings forming the home farm had been increased, glasshouses are shown within one of the kitchen gardens and a small orchard is depicted on their eastern side.
- 4.7 The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (Fig. 6) shows the eastern part of the south range had been demolished, and a large north range had

been constructed running the full depth of the house. A conservatory is depicted occupying the angle between the reconfigured south range and the main range, and steps leading up to the east garden front of the house and basement lightwell to the façade are clearly shown. Further outbuildings had been constructed at the home farm.

- 4.8 The Ordnance Survey map of 1923 (Fig. 7) shows the south range had been reconfigured or extended to its present footprint, and is shown subdivided at its southern end. A small outbuilding had been constructed north of the house. An icehouse is marked west of the southern kitchen garden and the home farm building complex had been much-extended.
- 4.9 By 1977 (Fig. 8) there had been some reconfiguration of the driveways, with the south entrance realigned to its present course and both driveways meeting at a formal turning circle created in front of the house. Buildings at the home farm are described as Chauffeur's Cottage, Farm Cottage, Laundry Cottage, Garden House and Dairy Cottage.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING (FIGS. 9-24)

- 5.1 The house comprises three attached ranges of varying date, forming a linear group running approximately north-north-east – south-south-west (hereafter referred to as north-south for simplification). The main, central range is of two storeys with a raised ground floor, basement and attics; the south range is of two storeys; the north range is single storey and effectively forms a continuation of the basement level.

Exterior – Central Range

- 5.2 The principal elevation of the house faces west (Plate 5). The main range forms a five-window range, faced in red brick arranged in Flemish bond with penny-striking to the mortar joints. The ground floor is detailed with brick arcading which breaks a moulded stone stringcourse running at the height of the ground floor window heads, and a plain stone plat band runs between the ground floor and basement. The slate-covered roof is formed of four pitched ranges surrounding a central lightwell, which gives the external appearance of being fully-hipped. The roof is set behind a stone parapet with bottle balustrade supported by a cornice of fluted stone brackets. Three flat-roofed dormer windows are contained within the front roof slope, largely obscured by the balustrade.
- 5.3 The principal entrance is located centrally and is accessed by steps forming a bridge across a basement lightwell, which runs the full width of the façade. The steps form a straight flight with a top landing and are of stone with rounded nosings to the treads. They and the basement lightwell are edged by iron railings in a geometric design of a central roundel set within a square panel. Mortices for earlier railings are visible on the steps, although

Mitchell's drawing of the façade of 1801 shows railings to a similar pattern (Plate 1). The door is formed of two leaves, each with three moulded and fielded panels, with an elaborate rectangular fanlight with radiating glazing bars, floral roundels and scrolling foliage. The whole is set in a moulded architrave and is flanked by slender sidelights of four panes with half-pilasters to the reveals. An ornate overdoor comprises a frieze with ribbed decoration and floral roundels below a moulded cornice; a wrought iron bracket carrying a pentagonal brass-framed glass lantern hangs from the centre of the frieze (Plate 6). Above the door is the coat of arms of the Gordon family, dated 1779 (Plate 7).

- 5.4 Fenestration is arranged symmetrically around the principal entrance, and to the ground and first floors comprises unhorned double-hung timber sash windows of six-panes-over-six with slender glazing bars and meeting rails. All the windows have flat gauged-brick heads and plain stone cills.
- 5.5 The basement windows are of the same type and are arranged to either side of a central doorway (subsequently blocked with a mid-20th century casement window) and comprise three-panes-over-six; a pair of timber half-glazed doors of likely early-mid 20th century date occupies the southernmost window opening. External access to the basement is afforded by a set of stone steps at the lightwell's southern end (Plate 8).
- 5.6 The south elevation of the main range is partially obscured by the later south range (see section 5.13). It is detailed in a similar manner to the front façade, with matching brickwork, gauged-brick heads, parapet balustrade and plat band beneath the level of the ground floor (Plate 9). At ground floor level, a large tripartite double-hung sash window is located at the eastern end of the elevation. The central sash is of six-panes-over-six and is flanked by slender sashes of two-panes-over-two; the sashes are separated by ovolo-moulded timber mullions. The brickwork around it has been re-worked suggesting it is a later insertion well-matched to original details. Mitchell's floor plan of 1801 (Fig. 3) shows no window in this location; however, it is shown on plans dating to c.1911 (Figs. 9-12). At first floor level, a large sash window of six-panes-over-six is placed centrally, flanked by two narrow windows of two-panes-over-two, separated by piers of neatly-closed brickwork. The eastern flanking window is blocked behind the glass with matching brick; Mitchell's plan suggests it originally supplied additional light to the service stair. An additional tiny matching sash window of two-panes-over-two is sited east of this central window group; again, based on historic floor plans this can be seen to be a later insertion, in place by 1911 and most likely added to serve a WC, as at present. At the easternmost end is a blind first floor window; Mitchell's 1801 plans suggest it was constructed as blind from the outset due to the presence of a fireplace.
- 5.7 The garden front of the main range faces east (Plate 10). It forms a regular, five-window range, constructed in matching brickwork with matching detailing to its parapet and with a plat band beneath the level of the ground floor. The basement area is more prominent due to a change in ground level, with the

land sloping gently away to the east, giving this elevation a taller appearance. A central ground floor doorway is accessed via an elegant quadrant stair with stone risers and treads with rounded nosings, edged by a wrought iron balustrade with a vase-shaped baluster on each tread (Plate 11). The garden doorway contains a pair of half-glazed doors; each leaf has six panes above a flush bead-moulded panel. An elaborate rectangular fanlight above the door has an elegant fanlight with an oval scalloped design and glazing bars radiating from a central floral motif. The door and fanlight are surrounded by an inner timber and outer stone ovolo-moulded architrave with a moulded stone cornice supported by scrolled brackets. Like the principal façade, the fenestration is arranged symmetrically around the central doorway. The windows are of matching type but are contained in stone surrounds which match the door architrave, with a shallower cornice without brackets. A bolection-moulded stringcourse runs the full width of the elevation below the level of the ground floor windows to serve as their cills. Like the front elevation, three flat-roofed dormers are located on the rear roof slope and are largely obscured by the parapet.

- 5.8 The basement windows are timber double-hung sashes matching those to the front elevation, with flat gauged-brick heads and plain stone cills. The space beneath the stair up to the garden doorway is enclosed in brickwork to form part of the basement accommodation and contains a matching window located centrally (Plate 11).
- 5.9 The north elevation of the main range is partially obscured by the later 19th century service wing (see section 5.10). It is constructed in matching brickwork with matching parapet balustrade (Plate 12). Two substantial projecting brick chimney stacks run the full height of the elevation above the north range and interrupt the parapet. Mitchell's drawing of the house date 1801 shows two chimneys in a similar position but constructed flush with the north wall, and it is possible that the chimneys were reconstructed in their present form when the service wing was constructed on the north side of the house. At first floor level, two blind windows are located at either end of the elevation which Mitchell's plan suggests are original; two matching sash windows are located between the chimney stacks, the western of which was possibly originally blocked (Plate 13).

Exterior – North Range

- 5.10 Attached to the northern side of the main range is a later flat-roofed service wing designed by Richard Norman Shaw and constructed in 1887. Its west elevation is relatively blank comprising a tall brick parapet wall with plain stone capping, constructed in similar brick arranged in Flemish bond, and punctuated by three timber pivoting windows of six panes each with gauged-brick heads and stone cills (Plate 14). The wall terminates in a sweeping curve at its northern end. Beyond the wall a number of brick structures and a timber lantern light serving one of the ancillary structures are partially visible.

- 5.11 The east elevation of the range, facing the garden, is similarly plain in appearance, comprising a tall brick wall punctuated by three unhorned double-hung timber sashes of three-panes-over-six and supported by a series of five brick buttresses (Plate 15). Again the wall sweeps down into an elegant curve at its northern end, terminating with a ball finial above the northernmost buttress. The wall steps down again and continues to meet the garden wall to the north; this section of wall contains a gateway with modern timber door which affords access to the range via an enclosed service yard, the floor of which is laid with blue brick pavements.
- 5.12 The north elevation is constructed in matching brickwork with a stepped brick eaves cornice and decorative ogee cast iron guttering (Plate 16). The elevation projects northwards at its southern end and contains three horned double-hung timber sashes of two-panes-over-two with flat gauged-brick heads. A short return, facing west, occurs approximately mid-way along the elevation and contains a boarded timber door in an ovolo-moulded architrave and a sash window of the same type. The remainder of the elevation, facing north, contains a central recessed porch beneath a wide round brick arch, with a half-glazed door of two panes, with narrow, bead-moulded planks to its bottom half. West of this is a pair of horned double-hung timber sashes of six-panes-over-six; to the east is a doorway with gauged brick head containing a simple boarded door with strap hinges, above which is a tiny plain fixed window with its own gauged-brick head. A small brick structure, probably constructed as a WC, is attached at the western end of the elevation of matching appearance, with a single boarded door to its east elevation and small plain timber window to its north elevation (Plate 17).

Exterior – South Range

- 5.13 A later range of 1907 is attached to the southern side of the main range, designed by Ernest Newton in the Georgian Revival style. It is of two storeys although the floor levels are positioned so as to lie between the basement and ground, and ground and first floors of the main range. It forms an L-shaped range with a small wing projecting westwards at its southern end. The range is constructed in brickwork arranged in Flemish bond closely matching that of the main range (Plate 18). Brick arcading to the west-facing ground floor windows also echoes that of the main range. Its roof is formed by slate-covered pitches which meet at a central wide lead-covered flat roof as opposed to a ridge, and is ornamented with a prominent timber modillion cornice at its gently-sprocketed eaves. A doorway is located at the southern end of the main part of the range, adjacent to the west projection. This doorway leads into an open porch area and has no door; there is no visible evidence for it having been formerly closed and c.1911 plans and early 20th century photographs show the doorway occupies a former window opening. It has a plain fanlight of three panes above and the whole is surrounded by an ovolo-moulded architrave. The windows to the range comprise double-hung timber sashes of six-panes-over-six with horns and wider glazing bars; set in ovolo-moulded timber sash boxes and with flat gauged-brick heads and stone cills. Hinges are fixed to either side of all the

windows for external shutters which have since been removed. Two small top-opening metal-framed windows, with leaded panes, are located to either side of the northernmost ground floor window. These served WCs and are shown on plans of c.1911 suggesting they are probably contemporary with the original date of construction.

- 5.14 The return of the western projection, facing north, is constructed in matching brickwork and is plain with the exception of a single matching sash window at both ground and first floor level (Plate 18). The end of the western projection, facing west, contains two matching sash windows at each level; those to the ground floor are contained within recessed round-headed arches to match the main part of the range.
- 5.15 The south elevation of the range continues in a matching style, with three sash windows at first floor level and a single ground floor window at its western end (Plate 19). The eastern end of the elevation is occupied by an integral open loggia with round-arched arcading, with a dentillated moulding running forming a lintel in each archway at its springing point, in-filled with brick above. The loggia is paved with flagstones and its interior walls are detailed with an ovolo-moulded cornice. Its south interior wall contains a pair of half-glazed double doors at its eastern end, each leaf having six panes above a moulded panel to its base, set in an architrave with ovolo and bolection mouldings. A wide blocked doorway is located at the western end of the wall and a further single-width blocked doorway occupies the western interior wall.
- 5.16 The east elevation forms a long garden front constructed in a matching style (Plate 20). A garden doorway is located just south of its centre, set beneath a round-headed brick archway to match the arches of the south loggia and the arcading to the west elevation. The door itself is a double half-glazed door matching that on the southern elevation, flanked by bolection-moulded panels and with a flat door hood with dentillated cornice and lead roof, supported by substantial scrolled brackets with acanthus-leaf mouldings. A large canted oriel window is located at first floor level at the southern end: each of its three windows is a sash window set in a shallow-arched reveal matching the others of the range complete with hinges for external shutters; the whole has a rendered finish and the modillion eaves cornice extends around its perimeter. At its base is a moulded string course. The base of the oriel partially obscures the window heads of two ground floor windows below. These are constructed as simple soldier courses rather than gauged-brick heads used for the other windows, confirming that the oriel is part of the original design. The remainder of the windows conform to the standard type for the range, with the exception of the penultimate first floor window at the northern end of the range, which is a slender sash window of four-panes-over-four.
- 5.17 A second loggia is attached to the northern end of the east elevation (Plate 20). This comprises a stock-brick plinth and red-brick piers, each with a tile course at its base, supporting a hipped slate roof with flat, leaded

section at its apex, with a wide eaves cornice including modillions which are somewhat shallower than those to the main range. The interior of the loggia has a floor of small terracotta tiles, and rendered walls and ceiling with a cavetto-moulded cornice (Plate 21). Its western wall contains a doorway with half-glazed door of nine panes above two bolection-and-bead-moulded panels, with a fanlight of two panes, set in a bolection-and-ovolo-moulded architrave. On its north wall is a two-light casement window in a plain beaded architrave, and a solid door of six moulded and recessed panels with an additional fillet moulding, in an architrave matching the western door. This door is accessed via a set of steps with stone treads and a plain iron balustrade with stick balusters and flat handrail. Its head is set above the line of the ceiling and the resultant ceiling void contains a small hatch with boarded door providing access to the roof space over the loggia. Beneath the steps is a doorway to a small basement room, with a concrete lintel and half-glazed plain-boarded door set in an ovolo-moulded architrave, accessed via a set of external stone steps on the eastern side of the loggia (Plate 22).

- 5.18 The present loggia replaced an earlier glasshouse, shown on historic maps up to the mid-20th century and visible on a historic photo of the house dated c.1911 (Plate 23). An area of red cement render covers the brickwork of the main part of the range above the eaves of the loggia and is probably a scar relating to the earlier structure (Plate 24).

Interior – Main Range

- 5.19 Befitting its Grade I listed status, the house preserves many fixtures and fittings, including fireplaces, doors, and an impressive late 18th century stair-hall and staircase. Many of the window apertures retain their folding shutters. Unless otherwise stated, all door and window fittings are fixed with flat-headed screws, possibly as a result of re-fixing during decorative works.
- 5.20 Although not visible for inspection, the internal walls are seemingly of solid construction with lath and plaster over. Many of the floors are carpeted, but where fragments of underlying floors are seen these are generally of timber floorboards, and the floor of the principal stair-hall is of substantial stone flags. With the exception of the principal stair-hall, ceilings have cornices but are otherwise plain.
- 5.21 The late 18th century layout of the main range of the building is substantially preserved; the main entrance leading into a hallway with central stair-hall beyond, with principal reception rooms located to both front and rear on the north side, and a large drawing room to the east. Some reconfiguration of the front rooms south of the entrance hall has occurred. The service area was originally provided by the basement, extended into the north range in the late 19th century, and, later, some service functions were moved to ground floor level in the mid-20th century (Penelope Wrong, former resident, pers. comm.). In the early 20th century additional accommodation and bedrooms were provided by the construction of the south range (known as the 'nursery wing').

Main Range - Ground floor

Room 1

- 5.22 The principal, western entrance leads to Room 1, the entrance hall. The hall is laid out symmetrically with a single door to both the north and south side and a pair of double doors to the east, directly opposite those forming the entrance (Plate 25). The single doors are of six recessed panels, with a bolection and bead moulding, set in an architrave of three orders: an outer order of bolection and bead moulding with step, a central flat order with ovolo moulding on its inner edge, and an inner flat order (Plate 26). They have an elaborate brass knob and escutcheon (key plate) set (Plate 27). This type of door is hereafter referred to as a Type 1 door and architrave. The doorway at the eastern end of the hall is wider and contains a double door, each leaf comprising six panels, with Type 1 door mouldings and architrave, flanked by additional fluted pilasters. All three doors have an elaborate overdoor with a frieze of urns, laurel swags and foliate wreaths, crowned with a cornice with floral guilloche and acanthus leaf mouldings. The frieze above the western door has additional small figures above its pilasters holding laurel/husk swags. The entrance door has a Type 1 architrave and door panels with an additional fillet moulding to its interior face, and a substantial brass lock case and bolts (Plate 28). Narrow side lights flanking the door have timber reveals with bolection and bead-moulded recessed panels and matching shutters to one side with a brass drop handle and fastened with a sliding bolt. The room is further ornamented with a moulded skirting and dado rail, and an elaborate frieze of bull's heads, laurel swags and fans above which is a modillion cornice, each bracket being decorated with a lozenge containing a rosette motif (Plate 29). The floor has a central panel of timber boards of varying widths, edged with a band of stone flags.

Room 2

- 5.23 Room 2 is located immediately south of the entrance hall and forms a cloakroom. Whilst the room has a Type 1 door, its architrave on the room side is subtly different comprising an outer order of ovolo with bead and step mouldings, central flat order with bead to its inner edge, and inner flat order. It has a brass fingerplate with scallop and fan motifs and a central floral/sun motif (Plate 27). The room is lit on its western side by a sash window with shutters to both the top and bottom sash with recessed bolection-and-bead moulded panels to match the door panel mouldings, secured by a sliding bolt. This type of shutter is hereafter referred to as Type 1. The room is generally plain with the exception of a frieze and cornice on the western wall only, matching that of the entrance hall. Its floor is covered with small quarry tiles, a course of which at the base of the walls serves as a skirting. Partitions have been constructed at the eastern end of the room to provide two WCs lit by clerestorey glazing, and a basin with tiled surround occupies the window reveal beneath the level of the cill. A series of fitted cupboards with sliding doors, rails and drawers have been constructed against the southern wall.

The floor and cloakroom fittings appear to date to the second quarter of the 20th century.

- 5.24 A void is located behind a modern partition wall at the eastern end of the room, presumably to house services for the WCs. Within the void, a scar for an earlier fireplace is visible against relatively modern Fletton brickwork. Comparison of the floor plan with Mitchell's original plans and those from c.1911 show that, by that date, the entrance hall had been enlarged by removing the partition between it and the room next to it, partitioning off the southern end of the room to create a cloak room. This layout has subsequently been reversed at its northern end to reinstate the original proportions of the entrance hall.

Room 3

- 5.25 Room 3 is located immediately north of the entrance hall and serves as a library (Plate 30). It is entered from the stair-hall via a double set of Type 1 single-leaf doors (i.e. a door on each side of the reveal) and architraves, with brass fingerplates matching that of Room 2. The room side of the inner door has an additional fillet moulding to its panels, hereafter referred to as a Type 2 door. The door from the entrance hall is fixed closed with shelves in the resultant recess. Two sets of double Type 2 doors set in Type 1 architraves are located on the eastern wall. The southern pair of doors have a brass drop handle and contain a cupboard with shelves and flush bead-moulded panels lining to the interior and inner (east) face of the doors. The initials and heights of members of the Norman family at various dates have been recorded on the doors' interior; the earliest date given is 17.10.1906 (Plate 31). The northern pair of doors leads to Room 4 to the east and have a round brass knob and lock case to their eastern face which also have flush bead-moulded panels.
- 5.26 The room is lit by two large sash windows on its western side. These have Type 1 shutters with an additional fillet moulding to the panels, to match the doors (hereafter referred to as Type 2 shutters), with matching panelling beneath the level of the cill (Plate 32). The window reveals contain window seats which are carried on chamfered timber brackets and fit with the layout of the panelling suggesting they are original. The room is decorated with slender applied panel 'frames' comprising five grouped bead mouldings to give a reeded appearance. The room has a moulded skirting and dado rail and an ornate frieze with urns, in front of pine-cone tipped wands and grapevines symbolising Bacchus and sheaves of corn, possibly symbolising Ceres, above which is a cornice of tulip, dentil and acanthus leaf mouldings (Plate 33). The floor, which comprises timber boards, has noticeably more uniform, slender polished boards to its perimeter, suggesting it was designed for a central carpet.
- 5.27 A fireplace is located on the southern wall. It has a later steel hood and reeded metal cheeks; the surround otherwise appears original and comprises a grey marble hearth and surround with white marble fluted pilasters and

scrolled brackets supporting a dentillated mantel shelf. Its frieze is inlaid with a red marble key pattern and has a central white marble panel depicting a pastoral scene of a male figure driving a pair of ploughing oxen (Plate 34).

- 5.28 The north wall is fitted along its entire length with polished hardwood bookcases (Plate 35). These comprise closed cupboards to their base, above which are cabinets with doors with brass lattice-work to their doors, allowing the contents of the bookshelves to remain secure without obscuring the spines of the books. The bookcases are suggested to be a slightly later addition of early 19th century date (English Heritage, list description), although examples are known from the late Georgian period (Jones 1991). Mitchell's 1801 plan suggests the wall was originally occupied by two further windows to provide a double aspect (Fig. 3).

Room 4

- 5.29 Room 4 is located north of the stair hall at the rear of the house and serves as a dining room (Plates 36 and 37). It is accessed from both the stair hall and from a double set of doors from Room 3. A further door provides access to a servery on the north side of the Room, discussed in more detail below. All the doors are Type 2 doors, set in a Type 1 architrave, which is flanked to either side by slender pilasters with bolection-moulded panels. Each has an elaborate overdoor supported by scrolled brackets with palmette leaves comprising a frieze depicting urns, anthemion motifs and scrolling foliage, above which is a cornice with running acanthus leaf mouldings and an interesting variant of an egg-and-dart moulding, with a lion's face visible in place of each 'egg' (Plate 38). The room is lit by two large sash windows on its eastern side, overlooking the garden, with Type 2 shutters with matching panels below the level of the cill. Mitchell's 1801 plan suggests three further windows were originally located on the northern wall to provide a double aspect (Fig. 3).
- 5.30 The walls are decorated with moulded skirting and dado, and an ornate cornice depicting urns, rosettes and scrolling foliage, with cherubs delicately holding laurel swags, edged to the top and bottom with running tulip mouldings, above which the cornice comprises egg-and-dart, beading and leaf mouldings (Plate 39). Like Room 3, the timber boarded floor appears to have been designed for a central carpet.
- 5.31 A chimney breast is located on the southern wall. The fireplace has a ribbed cast iron back and cheeks with a free-standing grate with an urn and swags ornamenting its back (Plate 40). The hearth is of grey marble and the white marble surround is enriched with a plethora of classical motifs. Its pilasters are decorated with urns atop slender tapering pedestals with female faces and swags to its capitals. The frieze is detailed with a series of urn motifs flanked by winged sphinxes with a central panel depicting swags leading from a large urn containing sphinxes. The surround is further enriched with running tulip mouldings edging its slips and mantel shelf.

Room 5

- 5.32 Room 5 forms a small service area accessed from a doorway on the north side of Room 4 (Plates 41 & 42). It probably formed part of the additions of 1888. The door is Type 2, set in a wide bolection-moulded architrave on the Room 5 side. The room is lit from above by a large timber-framed roof lantern. It is generally plain in its decoration with torus-moulded skirting to its north and east walls and plain skirting to its south and west walls. A substantial bead moulding runs the perimeter of the walls at half-height, with the exception of the southern wall, west of the doorway. On the western wall this moulding takes a diagonal plane at its southern end; this marks the position of the top of a flight of stairs to the basement, since removed; the stairs are shown on plans of c.1911 (Fig. 11) and the position of the stairwell is clear from irregularities in the floorboards. A dumb waiter, with simply recessed panels to its doors, is located on the east wall, a butler's sink and a half-height fitted cupboard with worktop are located on the north wall, and a large linen press or cupboard on the south wall. This room was in recent times known as the 'flower room'.

Room 6

- 5.33 Room 6 serves as the drawing room, located east of the stair-hall at the rear of the house, overlooking the garden (Plates 43 & 44). It is accessed from the stair-hall via a double set of double Type 1 doors; the door is Type 2 on its Room 6 face, set in an architrave with bolection-moulded outer order, ribbed central order and flat inner order (hereafter referred to as Type 3 architrave). It is flanked by fluted pilasters and has an elaborate overdoor with frieze depicting a series of male cameos, possibly depicting Roman emperors, encircled by foliate wreaths, slender urns and swags, flanked by cherubs holding laurel swags (Plate 45). Above the frieze is a cornice with running acanthus leaf mouldings and the variant of egg-and-dart moulding with lions, as described in Room 4. A cupboard at the southern end of the west wall has a matching door surround including flanking pilasters and overdoor. The cupboard has polished hardwood doors, the upper of which are glazed with slender glazing bars creating geometric motifs, and houses display shelves. The cupboard doors beneath have been modified with metal lattices to the doors and contain a radiator. A further doorway is located adjacent to the cupboard, on the south wall. This doorway has a matching Type 3 architrave. It contains a pair of doors with full height glazing, each leaf comprising four panes, leading to an external door opening onto the loggia on the eastern side of the south range. The reveal between the two doors is panelled to match the main entrance doors to the room.
- 5.34 The room is lit by two large sash windows and a glazed door on its eastern side, and a tripartite sash window on its southern side, all of which have matching Type 3 architraves. At the top of the windows are timber pelmets with a foliate swag frieze and broken pediment with central urn. These are probably a later addition. The windows have Type 2 shutters and have matching panelling below the cills with window seats. The doorway leading

to the garden from the north end of the room comprises a double door with six panes to its glazed upper panels and moulded panels to its base matching its shutters (Type 2). It has brass door handles with double escutcheon matching the house style. The walls are decorated with moulded skirting and dado rail, and a frieze with a twisted foliate moulding to its base, large roundels with rosette motifs and tightly scrolled acanthus leaves forming brackets to a beaded and leaf-moulded cornice (Plate 46).

- 5.35 A chimney breast is located on the southern wall. Its fireplace has metal cheeks with alternating beading and reeded mouldings, and a fireback depicting a phoenix. The surround has fluted white marble pilasters with scrolled brackets on red marble slips, a frieze inlaid with orange marble ribbed detailing, with a central white marble panel depicting Bacchus with cherubs and lions, above which is a mantel shelf with dentil and egg-and-dart mouldings (Plate 47).

Room 7

- 5.36 Room 7 is a small service corridor located south of the principal stair-hall, entered via a Type 1 door, the upper four panels of which have been replaced at a later date with wired glass. Its architrave on the corridor side is simply bead-moulded. Two doorways lead east and west to the service stair and a scullery (Room 8) respectively, and a short flight of stairs leads, through a round-headed archway, to the south range. A small fixed window of probable late 19th century date located on the east wall provides borrowed light from the service stairwell. The doorway to the service stair is set in a Type 1 architrave; its door has six fielded panels with cyma and step mouldings and late 19th century wooden door handle and escutcheon cover. The service stair is of dog-leg type with half-landings, and has stone steps and stone flags to its half-landings, with a simple metal balustrade with stick balusters and a flat handrail (Plate 48). It is simply decorated with a dado rail of five grouped bead mouldings to give a reeded appearance, and a skirting with ovolo moulding. The doorway to the west is also set in a Type 1 architrave and contains a pair of narrow flush doors with glazed upper panels of mid-20th century date.

Room 8

- 5.37 Room 8 is located at the south-western corner of the main range, and forms part of the house which has been reconfigured. It now serves as a scullery and has a range of mid-20th century cupboards and fittings. Its door architrave on the room side is Type 1; as noted above, the double doors are mid-20th century in date. The room is lit on its western side by a large sash window with Type 1 shutters; the reveals to the base of the window, obscured by cupboards, have been constructed in Fletton brickwork. A recess for a blocked window, complete with a moulded panel to the head of its reveal, is also located on the southern side of the room although Mitchell's 1801 plans suggest this was originally constructed as a blind window. A dumb waiter is located in the south east corner of the room, adjacent to which is a Bakelite

wall-mounted telephone, possibly the chauffeur's phone (Penelope Wrong, pers.comm.); above the entrance to the room is a service bell box. A fragment of moulded skirting survives adjacent to the doorway; otherwise the skirting is plain. An elaborate frieze and cornice run along the south, west and east wall, to the western side of a down-stand in the ceiling (between the dumb waiter and north wall), but is omitted from the north wall. This presumably relates to reconfiguration of this part of the ground floor, although it differs from the fragment of frieze and cornice on the western wall of the adjacent Room 2. The frieze comprises urns and fans, above which is a cornice with running leaf mouldings, and suggests the room was originally part of the principal accommodation (Plate 80).

Room 9 – Principal stair-hall and staircase

- 5.38 The principle stair-hall forms an impressive space at the centre of the main range, top lit by a conical dome (see section 5.53) (Plate 51). Doorways to the principal rooms and service stair have Type 1 doors set in Type 1 architraves; the doorways on the east and west sides containing double doors to the drawing room and entrance hall have flanking pilasters and elaborate overdoors with a frieze of urns, wreaths and flanking cherubs, matching that in the entrance hall. As noted in section 5.36, the door to the service corridor has been modified with glazing to its upper four panels. The stair hall is detailed with a moulded skirting, somewhat shallower than that of the entrance hall, and a slender frieze of ribbed panels and rosettes, above which is a simple bolection-moulded cornice. Around the perimeter of the stairwell is a more elaborate frieze of fans and urns, of the same type as found in Room 9. The floor of the stair hall is covered with stone flags.
- 5.39 The staircase is open-well type with open string and wedge-shaped stone treads with rounded nosings and a projecting curtail step. Its balustrade comprises a wrought iron vase shaped baluster with anthemion motif to each tread, linked by continuous brass swags, and a flattened polished hardwood handrail. The balustrade terminates in a spiral around a moulded newel spindle to the curtail step. Matching bolection and ovolo-moulded skirting runs up the stairs. The stair's second half-landing provides access to an intermediate landing, which leads to a small corridor to the service stair (and provides a means of access to the first floor of the south range) (Plate 52). It is closed from the principal stair by a door of six cyma and ovolo-moulded and fielded panels, set in a bolection and flat moulded architrave. The door has Type 1 door mouldings to its face to the small corridor beyond. The corridor has a shallow vaulted ceiling, and ovolo-moulded dado and skirting. A wooden mouthpiece for a speaking tube with a sign marked 'Basement' is located on its western wall (Plate 53).

Main Range - Basement

Room B1

- 5.40 The service stair provides access to the basement at the southern end of the main house. A half landing between the ground and basement floors is lit by a small two-light casement on the south wall. Adjacent to it is riveted metal casing beneath a small splay in the wall; this is of unknown purpose (Plate 48). The stair terminates with two winders into a small lobby which provides access to the main basement passageway to the north and two small rooms to the east (B9) (Plate 54). The under-stairs space is enclosed with thick timber boards which appear to be a later addition. The floor of the lobby is covered with small terracotta quarry tiles. The walls are smooth plaster and decorated to match the remainder of the stair with a reeded dado, and a skirting with ovolo moulding. The doorway on the northern side has an architrave detailed with flat outer order, bolection and bead-moulded central order, with a flat, small bolection and bead-moulded inner order, enclosing a wide reveal clad with ovolo-moulded panelling, and a door with two ovolo-moulded recessed panels to both sides of its base, above which the door is glazed with nine panes. An overlight above the door has been replaced with timber board. The eastern doorway has a matching panelled reveal and a more simple bolection and bead-moulded architrave; the door has been removed. On the west wall is a fixed borrowed light of four panes.

Room B2

- 5.41 Room B2 forms the main basement passageway, which provides access to rooms to the basement rooms to the east and west (Plates 55 & 56). Access from the former external entrance lobby (B5) was afforded via a now-blocked doorway on the western wall. The floor is covered with small terracotta quarry tiles and the walls are of smooth plaster with an ovolo-moulded plaster skirting and a scar for a since-removed dado rail. A small folding timber table is located adjacent to the entrance from the service stair lobby. Housing for three pulleys on the ceiling of the northern half of the passageway and a cleat on the western wall are for a clothes dryer ('pulley maid'). On the wall at the northern end of the corridor is a large cupboard with serrated housing for adjustable shelves and racks for rifles (Plate 57). A key inside was labelled 'gun cupboard'. 1911 plans show that the corridor extended into the late 19th century wing at its northern end; this has since been blocked.

Rooms B3 – B5

- 5.42 These rooms have been reconfigured to form three rooms, probably in the mid-20th century, based on the plain appearance of the door architrave and clerestorey glazing in the partition between rooms B4 and B5. 1911 plans indicate that area was previously occupied by two rooms which formed the butler's pantry, with access to a safe (still extant), and the under-butler's bedroom.

- 5.43 Room B3 forms a small lobby, accessed via a doorway from the northern end of the main passageway (B2), with a bolection-moulded architrave; the door has been removed. It has smooth plastered walls, plain skirting, and a timber boarded floor. A fireplace on the northern wall has a cast iron, eared surround with a bolection moulding beneath the mantel shelf and egg-and-dart detailing, and a stone hearth. A door leading to B4 is of four flush bead-moulded panels, recessed on the western side, and set in a plain architrave. A walk-in safe, probably a plate safe for the storage of silver, is accessed on the southern side of the room (Plate 58). It has a heavy metal door embossed with 'Progress 2 Protectors' and 'Makers to Her Majesty by appointment Hobbs, Hart & Co. London'. The lockplate is of brass and embossed with 'Hobbs & Co. Protector Lock', and an attractive brass handle, which has an arrow to indicate whether the door is open or bolted, is embossed with the address '76 Cheapside London'. The company of Hobbs, Hart & Co were registered at this address from 1887 until being acquired by their main rival firm of Chubb & Son in 1956 (Wiltshire 2014). The interior of the safe is vaulted, with plastered walls and ceiling and a stone flag floor. It is fitted with felt-covered shelves (Plate 59).
- 5.44 Room B4 is a corridor with plain architraves and skirting and is lit by clerestorey glazing in the partition to Room B5. The flooring is of timber boards at the northern end and concrete to the south; the change in floor corresponds with the location of the former partition wall indicated on the 1911 plans. Two plain openings at the north and southern end of the corridor are accessed via concrete steps and lead to the north range and room B6 respectively; that to the north has a modern flush timber door and both openings are later insertions.
- 5.45 The doorway to Room B5 has a plain architrave and a door of two panels on the room side and two panels above a single bottom panel on the corridor side, all ovolo-moulded and recessed; the door appears to have been reused in the later partition wall. The room is lit by two sash windows on its western wall, set in bolection-and-flat-moulded architraves with shutters matching the house style. The room has two cupboards: that on the north wall has two narrow doors with flush bead-moulded panels; the other is recessed into the south wall, has a six-panel door with bolection-moulded recessed panels and is set in an architrave to match the windows (Plate 60).

Room B6

- 5.46 Room B6 occupies the location of a lobby entered via a former external entrance on the western side of the house. It is now subdivided to form an extension of corridor B4 on its eastern side, which is featureless with the exception of a plain skirting. Two blocked doors are located to the east and south. The room to the west has a plaster skirting of the same type as Room B2, with plain skirting to the later partition forming its east wall and at the eastern end of its north wall, which may relate to the position of cupboards shown on the 1911 plans. On the western side of the room is the former external entrance (Plate 61). The door has been replaced with a

casement window of probable mid-20th century date, but retains its original overlight with glazing bars arranged in a geometric pattern and its architrave with bolection-and-flat-moulded outer order and bolection-flat-and-bead-moulded inner order. The doorway is flanked by two sidelights with glazing bars arranged in a geometric pattern to match the overlight, with shutters matching the house style and set in bolection-moulded architraves. A plain downstand running across the ceiling of the main room and lobby, and supported on matching piers, the western of which truncates the doorset, is of unknown purpose but appears to be a later insertion.

Room B7

- 5.47 Room B7 is accessed via a doorway on the western side of corridor B2, at its southern end adjacent to the service stair. The doorway has an ovolo-moulded panelled reveal and a bolection-flat-and-bead-moulded architrave; the door has been removed. The room has smooth plastered walls and ceiling and the floor is covered with small terracotta quarry tiles. The wall construction is exposed in places, which indicates that the walls are constructed in brick with occasional bonding timbers, and lime plaster applied directly to brickwork. The recessed ovolo-moulding of the skirting found in several of the basement rooms is built into the wall between the brick courses (Plate 62). The room is lit by a pair of half-glazed doors on the western wall, approached by two concrete steps and of likely early 20th century date. Each door leaf has a plain recessed panel to its base with glazing above subdivided into four panes. The south wall is occupied by timber shelves, and a vertically-sliding plain timber door encloses a dumb waiter with associated pulleys and weights, which is located in the south-east corner (Plate 63). A simple timber two-panel door on the north wall, leading to Room B8, is a later insertion post-dating the plans of 1911. The room most recently appears to have served as a wine store; in 1911 it was the lamp room.

Room B8

- 5.48 Room B8 appears to have most recently functioned as a plant room; the 1911 plans indicate it was the butler's bedroom. The room is plain with concrete floor and smooth-plastered walls. A blocked doorway with a door of two recessed, moulded panels *in situ* is located at the eastern end of the north wall. The room is lit by a sash window on its western wall with shutters to match the house style. The room appears to have been heated by a fireplace on its eastern wall, since-removed; a pair of plastered piers on the northern wall are of unknown purpose.

Room B9

- 5.49 Room B9 is located east of the stair lobby. It has been subdivided to form a bedroom with a small bathroom and corridor on its western side. 1911 plans show the room was subdivided axially to provide an interconnecting linen room and bath room; however a moulded plaster cornice running the perimeter of the room suggests it was originally one room. The cornice is

moulded with a double bolection, step and ovolo mouldings, and the room is also detailed with an ovolo-moulded plaster skirting. The entrance doorway from the stair lobby has an architrave on the room side with lattice-style moulding; a matching architrave surrounds the window which lights the main room on its eastern side (Plate 64). A small timber cupboard with door of six moulded recessed panels occupies the south-eastern corner of the room and has been scarfed around the cornice. The partition separating the main room from the corridor and lobby has clerestorey glazing to provide light to the bathroom. It is of probable mid-20th century date.

Rooms B10 & B11

- 5.50 Room B10 is located on the eastern side of corridor B2, at its northern end. In 1911 it was the Housekeeper's Room. It is accessed via a doorway with door of four bolection-moulded and recessed panels, surrounded by an architrave with elaborate scallop-shell, barley twist and laurel mouldings on the corridor side (Plate 65). On the room side, the door is of two matching panels with an architrave ornamented with bead-and-reel and leaf mouldings (Plate 66). Two plain-plastered openings at the western ends of both the north and south walls, and an inserted partition have created a corridor on the western side of the room, an alteration which likely occurred in the mid-20th century. The partition contains a doorway with door of four recessed panels with an overlight, set in a plain architrave. The original room is detailed with moulded plaster cornice matching that in room B9 and ovolo-moulded plaster skirting (Plate 67). It is lit by two sash windows with shutters with double bolection-moulded recessed panels and delicate brass shutter pulls, surrounded by architraves with shell and laurel mouldings matching the door architrave facing corridor B2. An over-boarded fireplace is located on the southern wall with plain timber surround. A large cupboard on the northern wall has flush bead-moulded doors and a series of drawers along its base.
- 5.51 Room B11 (Plate 68) is a small room accessed from the south-eastern corner of room B10 via a doorway with door of four recessed panels, set in an architrave with bolection-and-bead-moulded outer order and flat-and-bead-moulded inner order. In 1911 this was a still room. The room extends into a vaulted area beneath the external stairs to the garden front of the house. It is heated by a tiny fireplace on the north wall with plain timber surround and cast iron register grate with incised floral decoration. A large walk-in cupboard is located on the western side of the room. It is accessed via a doorway with two-panel door, the panels being flush and bead-moulded on the room face and fielded within the cupboard, set in a plain architrave. The cupboard is vaulted with painted brick walls and ceiling, and the walls are lined with timber shelves (Plate 69). A doorway of two fielded panels, set in a plain surround, is fixed closed and located on the southern wall.

Room B12

- 5.52 Room B12 is accessed via the later corridor on the western side of room B10 (Plate 70). This corridor has been extended through a cupboard with vaulted

brick ceiling, formerly accessed from the north-west corner of B12 and shown on plans of 1911, which also shows the principal entrance to the room was from corridor B2 – this entrance now being blocked although a round-headed recess with slender bead-moulded architrave survives. The door to the former cupboard is clad with a riveted metal plate on its corridor side. The room is decorated with moulded plaster cornice matching that in Rooms B9 and B11 and ovolo-moulded plaster skirting. It is lit by a single sash window on its east wall with shutters of the same type as Room B11 set in an architrave with moulded interlinking diamond trellis pattern. The same style of architrave surrounds a recess on the northern wall which backs onto the fixed door in Room B11 and appears to have formed housing for shelves. The room is heated by a cast iron fireplace on the western wall with moulded timber surround with foliate mouldings. A small cupboard with built-in shelves and doors with recessed panels on the room face and fielded to the back, occupies the alcove to the south of the chimney breast.

Main Range - First Floor

Room 9 - Principal Stair atrium and landing

- 5.53 At first floor level the principal staircase opens up into an elaborate stair atrium with Ionic column screens in segmental arches on the east and north sides, separating the stair from the first floor corridors beyond (Plates 71 & 72). The columns are timber and are painted to imitate veined marble. They are fluted with beading, acanthus leaf and egg-and-dart mouldings, and support a frieze of urns, swags and anthemions above which is a cornice of running leaf and guilloche mouldings. The tympanum above contains a large central urn from which swags extend and are held by a griffin, with tail forming a rinceau, on either side. To the south and west are solid screens in segmental arches, with matching pilasters, frieze and tympana. They contain integral beaded and leaf-moulded frames with painted views of Moor Place and its former stables by Gosling and A. Glossop respectively. The ceiling of the stairwell has a substantial modillion cornice with motifs of a rosette contained in a lozenge on each bracket, matching the cornice of the entrance hall but with an additional running acanthus leaf moulding above. Central to the stairwell ceiling is a large glazed conical roof lantern above a plaster roundel decorated with rosettes, swags and egg-and-dart moulding (Plate 73). A lower ceiling above the landing at the top of the stairs is vaulted to echo the segmental arch of the adjacent column screen and is decorated with plaster coffering. The floor to this landing is of stone flags.
- 5.54 The first floor corridors are detailed with a comparatively simple cornice with ovolo and bolection moulding to either side of a central square projection with overhanging drip mould, and ovolo and double-step-moulded skirting. Unless otherwise stated, doors are of six fielded panels with a double bolection moulding (hereafter referred to as Type 3 doors) set in architraves with a bolection and bead-moulded outer order, flat and small bolection-moulded central order and flat inner order (hereafter referred to as Type 4 architrave). Like the ground floor doors they have elegant brass furniture, which at first

floor level comprises two drop handles to either side of a central escutcheon (key plate). One of the handles provides an additional lock from the inside of the rooms. The floor is of polished narrow timber boards.

Room 10

- 5.55 Room 10 is located to the west of the stair-hall and is accessed directly from the landing at the top of the stairs. It has a Type 3 door set in a Type 4 architrave to both sides of the doorway, which on the room side has an ornate overdoor with a frieze with urn, anthemion and scroll motifs, above which is an egg-and-dart-moulded cornice. Doors on the north and south walls, leading to Rooms 13 and 11 respectively, are treated in the same manner. The room is lit by two sash windows on its west wall; the windows have shutters to both the top and bottom sashes with ovolo-and-step mouldings to their recessed panels (hereafter referred to as Type 3 shutters) (Plate 75). The walls are decorated with moulded skirting and dado rail, and a frieze depicting griffins, urns and rinceaux, above which is a cornice with running leaf mouldings (Plate 76). Window seats with cupboards beneath are scarfed around the skirting and are likely to be later additions.
- 5.56 A chimney breast is located on the eastern wall. The position of the chimney differs from Mitchell's plan of 1801 which shows a fireplace to the north wall, and no interconnection with the room to the north. The fireplace is likely to have been relocated as part of the works to relocate the ground floor chimney below to heat a larger entrance hall (see section 5.24). The fireplace is simpler in form to those on the ground floor, with blue-veined marble cheeks, slender timber jambs and a ribbed frieze with plain central panel, above which is a dentillated mantel shelf. The grate has been boarded over. A small folding shelf, probably for a telephone or drink, convenient for a fireside seat, is attached to the wall on the right-hand side of the fireplace. It is likely a 20th century addition. A large cupboard to the right-hand alcove formed by the chimney breast is scarfed around the skirting and dado and is similarly likely to be a later addition.

Room 11

- 5.57 Room 11 is presently arranged as a bathroom; however, Mitchell's plans of 1801 suggest it formed part of an interconnected suite with the larger Room 10 and probably served as a dressing room. It has two doorways on its north and east walls: both have Type 4 architraves. The doorway to the east had no door and leads to a small lobby area. The face of the door to the north has bolection-moulded recessed panels. The room is lit by a single sash window to the west wall, with Type 3 shutters and matching panelling beneath the level of the cill. The room is decorated with ovolo-and-step-moulded skirting and a cornice with ovolo and bolection mouldings to either side of a cavetto moulding. The south-east corner of the room is canted for a fireplace shown on c.1911 plans, although this is now obscured by a bath; Mitchell's plans suggest a fireplace was originally sited centrally on the southern wall.

Room 12

- 5.58 Room 12 forms a small lobby containing a stair to the attic and providing access to a series of rooms in the north-west corner of the main range. It is detailed with skirting and cornice to match the main first floor corridors. The stair to the attic floor is of dog-leg type with half landings, with open string, turned newel and balusters and rounded handrail (Plate 77). Plain skirting and a dado comprising grouped bead mouldings to give a reeded appearance, run up the stair. The area beneath the stair is enclosed to form a cupboard with panel and door having ovolo-and-bead-moulded recessed panels. The door has a round-arched head, round brass handle and escutcheon cover. Further doorways lead to Rooms 14 and 16.

Rooms 13-16

- 5.59 These rooms form a series of rooms which have been reconfigured from a large room shown on Mitchell's 1801 plans. Room 13 has a Type 3 door set in a Type 4 architrave to both room and corridor side; its panels on the room side are not fielded. Its skirting and cornice are of the same type as the corridors. Access is also gained via a possible inserted door to Room 10 in a Type 4 architrave (see section 5.44). This doorway is closed by two doors; the door in Room 13 being of nine recessed panels on its inner (south) face and over-boarded on the room side. A single sash window on the east wall, with Type 3 shutters and panelling, lights the room. A fireplace is located on the south wall, with a register grate ornamented with beading and foliate mouldings. Its surround matches that of the fireplace in Room 10 (Plate 78).
- 5.60 Room 14 forms a small lobby leading to a bathroom in Room 15. The lobby has matching Type 4 architraves to both sides, and matches the general first floor style of cornice and skirting. A break in the cornice on its north wall shows where partitions have been reconfigured to create the lobby and extend the adjacent Room 16, to the north, into the room to the west. The detailing has been closely-matched. Room 15 is entered via a Type 3 door with an oval overlight with leaded glazing. Its architrave matches Type 4 on the room side and it has consistent first floor skirting and cornice; it also has a picture rail which is most likely a late 19th/early 20th century addition. It is lit on its western side by a sash window with Type 3 shutters. The room contains historic bathroom fittings: a large bath with panelled timber surround, basin and a copper/brass heated towel rail (Plate 79).
- 5.61 Room 16 forms a small bathroom/dressing room accessed from the corridor adjacent to the attic stair (Room 12). It is entered via a Type 3 door with round-arched head set in a Type 4 architrave with plain spandrels. The room has been extended into the room to the west and a downstand in the ceiling marks the position of an earlier wall; a matching cornice runs the perimeter of the room east of this downstand. The room is lit by a sash window with Type 3 shutters with slightly different drop handles fixed to a cross-form plate. At the eastern end of the room is an ovolo-moulded archway with matching

panel over which is possibly a blocked door or more likely a recess for shelves.

Room 17

- 5.62 Room 17 lies north of the stair landing and east of the attic stair. It is entered via a Type 3 door set in Type 4 architraves. A further doorway on the east wall, leading to Room 18, has a matching architrave with a set of double doors which appear to be later although the opening is likely to be original. It is lit on its north side by a sash window with Type 3 shutters and panelling and a later window seat which cuts across the panels. It is decorated with skirting to match the general first floor style, and a cornice with ovolo and bolection mouldings to either side of a projecting square moulding. A chimney breast is located on its western wall, with a small fireplace with hob grate decorated with urns and swags, with a simple surround with bolection-moulded mantel shelf and grey-veined marble slips (Plate 80). Mitchell's plans suggest a fireplace was originally located on the north wall (Fig. 3).

Room 18

- 5.63 Room 18 occupies the north-east corner of the main range (Plate 81). It is accessed from both the main corridor and Room 17 which probably served it as a dressing room. The doorway from 17 is closed with a double set of doors, the door to the Room 18 side being a Type 3 door set in Type 4 architrave. It is entered from the corridor via a small lobby with a Type 3 door on its corridor side, all openings are surrounded with Type 4 architraves. The open doorway between room and lobby has no evidence for having been closed with an earlier door. Two sash windows are located on the eastern wall with Type 3 shutters and panelling and window seats which appear to be original. A chimney breast on the southern wall has a fireplace matching those in Rooms 10 and 13, with early 20th century green glazed tile cheeks and a cast iron register grate embossed with 'Bratt Colbran & Co Limited, London' and 'The heaped fire patent'.

Room 19

- 5.64 Room 19 lies on the eastern side of the stair landing (Plate 82). It has two doors, one from the landing and one leading to Room 20 to the south; both have Type 3 doors set in Type 4 architraves. Above both doors is an ornate frieze with urn and anthemion motifs, above which is a cornice of running leaf mouldings. Two sash windows on the eastern wall have Type 3 shutters and later window seats. The room is decorated with bolection and bead moulded skirting, moulded dado rail and a frieze of ribbed and roundel decoration, above which is a cornice of running water-leaf mouldings. A fireplace is located on the north wall; its surround is of the same type as Rooms 10, 13 and 18, with grey-veined marble cheeks and a register grate ornamented with beading and foliate mouldings (Plate 83).

Room 20

- 5.65 Room 20 lies at the south-east corner of the main range, and is likely to have originally served as a dressing room to Room 19. Its door from the corridor is Type 3 set in a Type 4 architrave, and the doorway from Room 19 contains a double set of doors, that on the Room 20 side being a door of nine recessed panes on its inner (north) face, overboarded on the room side. It is lit by a single sash window on its eastern side with Type 3 shutters, matching panels and added window seats. The room is decorated with skirting and cornice to match the general first floor style, and a moulded dado rail. A fireplace is located on the southern wall. It has a Bratt Colbran register grate matching that in Room 18, with dark grey marble cheeks and slips; its surround matches those in Rooms 10, 13, 18 and 19, with an added central ceramic panel depicting the Madonna and Child. A cupboard to the right-hand side of the chimney breast appears to be an addition of probable 20th century date; it disguises an arch which may be a supporting arch relating to the chimney and is lined with bead-moulded timber boards.

Room 21

- 5.66 Room 21 is a small room serving as a WC, which Mitchell's plan suggests originally formed a cupboard. It has a matching Type 3 door and Type 4 architrave, and is lit by a small sash window which is a later insertion of probable 19th century date. Skirting has a large ovolo moulding with smaller cyma moulding above. The WC itself has a timber seat and brass flush handle embossed with 'Wenham & Waters, Croydon' (Plate 84). Above the window is an arch which may relate to the feature visible in the cupboard in Room 20; it is enclosed by bead-moulded boards which also concealed the toilet cistern.

Service stair landing

- 5.67 The first floor service stair landing is lit by part of the large tripartite sash window. A folding table/shelf is attached to the north wall.

Room 22

- 5.68 Room 22 appears to have served as a small service area with a large sink on its southern wall and is lit by a small sash window which is a later insertion of probable 19th century date.

Main Range - Second floor (Attics)

- 5.69 The attics are accessed via both the service stair and the small attic stair north of the principal stair landing. The rooms are laid out around the outside of a corridor which runs the north, east and south sides of the central atrium; three rooms at the south-west corner are interconnecting. Unless otherwise stated, skirtings are plain and doors are of four panel type with ovolo-moulded recessed panels on the corridor side, with two fielded panels to the

room side (hereafter referred to as a Type 4 door). They are set in architraves with a bolection-moulded outer order and flat and ovolo-moulded inner order (hereafter referred to as a Type 5 architrave).

Corridor

- 5.70 The attic corridor is lit by top-hinged and fixed light windows, subdivided by glazing bars, which are at high level due to the height of the central atrium ceiling (Plate 85). They have boarded cills which are angled to maximise light ingress. The corridor is detailed with a dado rail of grouped bead mouldings, matching that running up the north stair from the first floor, which runs the perimeter of the corridor to both the inner and outer walls. Doorways without doors at the junction of the north and east, and east and south, sections of the corridor are lined with panelling with ovolo-moulded, recessed panels. A small room serving as a WC is located adjacent to the north stair.

Room 23

- 5.71 Room 23 lies at the north-western corner of the main range (Plate 86). It is marked on the 1911 plans as the Maid's Room. It is lit on both its north and west side by a dormer window with Type 3 shutters, set in Type 5 architraves, and is ornamented with a heavy moulded cornice including a wide cavetto. Eaves cupboards are located on both the north and west walls, with matching doors and architraves and wooden pegs to the inner faces of the doors. A small fireplace is located on the southern wall with a hob grate with foliate motifs and a plain timber surround (Plate 87).

Rooms 24-25

- 5.72 These rooms form a pair of interconnecting rooms west of the central atrium with a simple character. Room 24 is located west of the central atrium, and is accessed from Room 23 to the north. It is lit by a single dormer window on its west wall without shutters and part of a high level window on its east wall, and is heated by a tiny fireplace on its north wall, with a cast iron register grate with incised scroll decoration to its upper corners and a plain timber surround (Plate 88). A cupboard in the south-west corner of the room is a modern insertion. Room 25 is the central room of three. It is lit by a dormer window without shutters on its west side and part of a high level window on its east side and is unheated. Hessian printed with a diamond pattern covers its boarded floor, and a fragment of historic wallpaper is visible on its east wall. The ceiling covering was observed to be lath and plaster.

Room 26

- 5.73 Room 26 is located at the south-west corner of the main range and is accessed via a lobby from the southern branch of the corridor which also affords access to Room 25. It is lit on its southern side by a dormer window without shutters. It is heated by a fireplace of the same type as that in Room 24. In the alcove formed by its chimney breast and along its western

wall are fitted cupboards with recessed panels of probable late 19th century date. Its floor is covered with diamond-patterned hessian. A picture rail running the perimeter of the room is a modern addition.

Room 27

- 5.74 Room 27 is a storage room on the southern side of the range, west of the service stair. It is approached via two 'open' doorways in the southern branch of the corridor, which are lined with ovolo-moulded and fielded panelling to the west and bolection-moulded recessed panelling to the east. The door to the room comprises two ovolo-moulded fielded panels. Its boarded floor contains two trap doors with hinges, which presumably facilitated the movement of furniture to and from the attics (Plate 90).

Room 28

- 5.75 Room 28 is located at the south-east corner of the range. It is lit by a dormer window without shutters on its southern side, and a metal-framed skylight, the room having previously been subdivided to form a bedroom and bathroom shown on 1911 plans.

Room 29

- 5.76 Room 29 forms a long room to the eastern side of the range, lit by two dormer windows without shutters on its eastern side. It is heated by a fireplace with small register grate with floral and foliate motifs, set in a plain surround which has been over-boarded to its jambs and frieze. A large cupboard in its south-west corner has beaded flush panel lining and doors, which are fielded to the interior and a bolection-moulded cornice. This appears to be historic, possibly 19th century or earlier in date (Plate 91). On the 1911 plans this room was the Nursery Bedroom.

Room 30

- 5.77 Room 30 is located in the north-east corner of the range and is noted on the 1911 plans as the Lady's Maid's room (Plate 92). It is lit to the east and north by two dormer windows with Type-3 shutters and architraves matching the doors, and is ornamented with a heavy cornice with cavetto moulding and ovolo-moulded cornice. Two eaves cupboards are located to the north and east: that to the north has a door of six panels and wooden pegs fixed to its interior face. The east cupboard door is of four panels to both sides and is fixed with half an H hinge. A fireplace is located on its southern wall, with plain surround; the grate has been boarded over. A cupboard to its left-hand alcove is a later addition which has been scarfed around the cornice and skirting.

Room 31

- 5.78 Room 31 lies north of the central atrium and east of the north attic stair. Its door has pierced slots to the top and is fixed with two H-L hinges (Plate 93). It is lit by a single dormer window on its north side with Type 3 shutters and is heated by a fireplace on its west wall with plain surround; the grate has been over-boarded. A fitted cupboard east of the door has plain recessed panels to its doors which are fielded inside, and matchboard lining.

Access to exterior of roof (33) at head of service stair (32)

- 5.79 At the head of the service stair is a large timber structure with hinged lid which presumably provided housing for a water tank. Timber steps on the north wall of the corridor provide rudimentary access to the flat roof over the atrium via a glazed access door with bead-moulded mullion and transom. The atrium roof is covered with lead. The glazed roof lantern itself is conical with metal glazing bars (Plate 94).

Interior – North Range

- 5.80 The north range, added in the late 19th century, is single storey and adjoins the basement level of the main house. Its interior has a consistent appearance. Unless otherwise stated, the internal walls are seemingly of solid construction with a plaster finish, skirting is plain, doors are of four recessed panels and set in bolection-moulded architraves, and windows are horned sashes set in matching architraves. The range has been subdivided to provide two self-contained units, both of which afford their own access to the main range.

Room N1

- 5.81 Room B13 is shown as the kitchen on 1911 plans. It has been subdivided with a later partition of likely mid-20th century date to provide a corridor along its western side, which joins the corridor formed on the western side of Room B10 in the main range, through an inserted opening. The room itself is lit by two windows on its eastern wall and heated by a brick fireplace on its southern wall with eared timber surround, flanked by alcove cupboards (Plate 95). The fireplace is of early-mid 20th century appearance and presumably replaced a large cooking range. White glazed tiles survive within the cupboard west of the chimney breast. An ovolo-moulded dado rail runs the perimeter of the original room and has been replicated on the inserted partition forming the corridor.

Rooms N2 – N5

- 5.82 A small lobby with ovolo-moulded dado rail provides access from the corridor in N1 to Rooms N2 & N4. The lobby is lit by borrowed lights above the doors to the two rooms. Its floor is covered with small terracotta quarry tiles.

- 5.83 Room N2 now serves as a kitchen; plans of 1911 indicate it was formerly a larder. A window on the eastern wall lights the room. The floor is covered with small terracotta quarry tiles. A doorway on the north wall provides access to a small pantry (Room N3), which the 1911 plans indicate formed part of a larger pantry with Room N5 which adjoins to the west. The pantry is lit by a small window on its north side and retains white tiling to its walls and slate shelves (Plate 96).
- 5.84 Room N4 serves as a store; in 1911 it was a dairy. It is lit by windows to both its north and west walls and a substantial timber boarded door with cross-bracing to its interior face provides external access (Plate 97). A doorway on the east wall provides access to Room N5 which serves as a bathroom. The door has four bolection-moulded panels on its face and two fielded panels to the rear and appears to have been reused; 1911 plans indicate the doorway to be a later insertion related to the subdivision of the former larder.

Room N6

- 5.85 Room N6 is an L-shaped corridor accessed from the recessed external entrance on the north side of the range via a half-glazed door with cross-bracing to the base of its interior face (Plate 98). The floor is covered with small terracotta quarry tiles and a scar for a dado rail runs the perimeter of the walls. In the south-east corner of the corridor this forms a diagonal scar on the south wall which indicates the location of the former staircase up to Room 5 and is now obscured by a later cupboard. Adjacent is a modern flush timber door which is a later insertion providing access to the main range at the southern end of the corridor.

Room N7

- 5.86 1911 plans indicate that Room N7 formed part of the corridor (N6) which at this point joined the main corridor in the basement of the main range (B2) and also provided access to the kitchen via a now-blocked door (Room N1). It presently serves as a bathroom and is entered via a doorway with door of four plain recessed panels and plain architrave set in the inserted partition on the room's western side. A large pitched rooflight with timber glazing bars lights the room and presumably was a means of lighting the corridor (Plate 99). The floor is covered with small terracotta quarry tiles.

Room N8

- 5.87 Room N8 is located east of the main corridor. It is shown as a scullery on the 1911 plans. An ovolo-moulded dado runs the perimeter of the room and the floor is covered with small terracotta quarry tiles. The room is lit by a pair of large windows on its north side and heated by a fireplace on its southern side. The fireplace is small with a cast iron surround and has been fitted with a later wood-burning stove. East of the fireplace is a tiled recess with chamfered stone surround and bracketed mantel shelf, seemingly a further fireplace (Plate 100). A stone hearth extends across the front of both

fireplaces. It is possible the stone surround formed the original scullery fireplace and there has been some reconfiguration; the 1911 plans suggest a large fireplace central to the wall. West of the fireplace is a cupboard with modern flush timber door which provides access to high level metal water tanks.

Room N9

- 5.88 Room N9 is located west of the main corridor and is noted as the Servants' Hall on 1911 plans. It is lit by two high level tilting windows on its western side linked by a continuous timber cill effectively forming a high level dado along this wall only. It is heated by a fireplace on its southern wall matching that in Room B3 of the main range, and flanked by alcove cupboards (Plates 101 & 102).

Room N10

- 5.89 Room N10 is located in the north-west corner of the range. It is accessed from the western side of the corridor and also has external access on its north wall via a substantial ledged-and-braced timber door. The walls are of painted brick and the floor is of concrete with the exception of the south-west corner which is covered with small terracotta quarry tiles. The room is lit by a high level tilting window on its western wall. The doorway providing access to the corridor on the eastern wall appears to be a later replacement for a wider door, indicated by a wide relieving arch in the brickwork and contains a door of four panels with applied mouldings (Plate 103).

Interior – South Range

- 5.90 The south range is laid out with service and sitting rooms on the ground floor and bedrooms on the first floor. Like its exterior, its interior has a relatively consistent appearance in terms of its decorative features, which suggests that it replaced an earlier south range of mid-19th century date.
- 5.91 Although not visible for inspection, the internal walls are seemingly of solid construction with lath and plaster over. Unless otherwise stated, doors are of six bolection-and-step-moulded recessed panels (hereafter referred to as a Type 5 door), set in ovolo-moulded architraves. Skirtings are moulded with a bolection-and-step, and cornices have bolection-and-step mouldings to either side of a wide cavetto. Where visible, flooring generally comprises narrow timber boards.

South Range – Ground Floor

Room S1

- 5.92 Room S1 forms a continuation of the corridor (Room 8) running though from the main range. It has two doors to east and west, the eastern door being

half-glazed and leading to the east loggia; the western door leading to Room S2. A cupboard is located at the southern end of the corridor; it has a door of two ovolo-and-double-step-moulded and recessed panels, set in an ovolo-and-step-moulded architrave. The partitions creating the cupboard and separating it from Room S4 to the south have been inserted and scarfed around the cornice, which continues along the east and west walls of the cupboard. The corridor has a parquet floor arranged in a herringbone pattern (Plate 104).

Room S2

- 5.93 This room is located on the western side of the range. Doorways to the corridor and Room S3 to the south have architraves comprising an ovolo-moulded outer order, flat central order, and flat and bolection-moulded inner order. The east doorway contains a Type 5 door and the south doorway contains a simple door of four recessed panels to both sides. A wide ovolo-moulded cornice runs the perimeter of the room, and skirting is ovolo-moulded. The floor is covered with small quarry tiles. It is lit by a large central sash window on the west wall, flanked by two small top-opening windows. The room was formerly subdivided to provide WCs, and scars for partitions are visible on the cornice on the west wall (Plate 105).

Room S3

- 5.94 Room S3 is a large kitchen, and was formerly a smoking room (Fig. 9, Plate 106). The kitchen units are of mid-20th century date, which concurs with service functions being relocated from the basement in the 1950s (Penelope Wrong, pers. comm.). The door to Room S4 is of two ovolo-and-triple-step-moulded and recessed panels; the door to Room S5 is also of two panels, which are fielded with a bead and bolection moulding. Both doors are set in plain architraves. Two sash windows light the room on its western side. 1911 plans show the room was heated by a large fireplace on its southern wall, which has since been removed.

Room S4

- 5.95 Room S4 was originally part of the corridor running down the eastern side of the range and has been partitioned off to create a large larder; the cornice visible in Room S1 continues through. It is lit by a single sash window at the southern end of the room on its east wall, fitted with a sliding fly-screen. A series of timber shelves are fixed to the west wall and the east wall is occupied by substantial slate shelves fixed supported by slate brackets, presumably to provide a cool storage area (Plate 107). A round-headed, bead-moulded archway is located at the southern end of the room; 1911 plans show this was originally open, allowing access to the lobby to the south (Room S5), and echoing the archway at the northern end of the corridor where it joins the main range.

Room S5

- 5.96 Room S5 forms a lobby with half-glazed door to both its east and west sides, respectively leading to the garden and the open porch to the front elevation. The western pair of doors was inserted post-1911, the open porch having previously formed part of a long corridor lit by a window. The lobby provides access to Room S6 to its south.

Room S6

- 5.97 Room S6 is a sitting room, overlooking the garden, and described on the 1911 plans as the Morning Room. Its detailing matches the general style of the range. It is lit by two sash windows with integral window seats on its eastern side and a pair of half-glazed doors which open onto the loggia to the south. It was heated by a fireplace on its western wall; the surround has been removed (Plate 108).

Room S7

- 5.98 Room S7 forms a large stair-hall, accessed from Room S6 and the open porch to the north via a half-glazed door. A now-blocked door originally provided access to the loggia to the south and the opening is obscured by fitted cupboards of probable mid-20th century date. A further doorway leads to Room S8 to the south-west. The hall is lit by a sash window on its northern wall.
- 5.99 The stair is located on the western side of the hall (Plate 109). The stair well is clad with match-boarding at ground floor level. The stair itself is dog-leg type with half landings, which cut across the sash windows to the west elevation. It has timber risers and treads with rounded nosings, closed string, turned balusters with wide, flat handrail, and substantial square newels. A moulded dado runs up the stairwell.

Room S8

- 5.100 Room S8 is set up for utility purposes with a sink and counters on its western wall. It is lit by a single sash window to both its southern and western walls. The detailing to the room is plain with bevelled skirtings and architraves. A fireplace is located on the eastern wall with plain Fletton brick surround and tiled hearth, and a bracketed timber mantel shelf. This room is noted on the c.1911 plans as the Garden Room, and a now-blocked doorway formerly provided access to the loggia to the east.

South Range – First Floor

Room S9 – Stair landing

- 5.101 The stair opens up onto a large stair landing at first floor level. Both flights down to the ground floor and up to the attic are closed by timber dog-gates (Plate 111). The landing is decorated with a moulded skirting and dado rail

and a deep ovolo- and-cavetto-moulded cornice above a high level picture rail and is lit by a sash window on its north side. Its ceiling is panelled to give a coffered appearance. It provides access to three first floor rooms on the southern side of the range and a corridor running the western side of the range from which the remainder of the first floor accommodation is accessed. The corridor is accessed via a round-headed, bead-moulded arch and matches the landing in terms of its decoration, with a plain ceiling; it is lit by three sash windows.

- 5.102 Unless otherwise stated, all first floor doors are of two ovolo-and-double-step-moulded and recessed panels, and doors and windows are set in architraves with an ovolo-moulded outer order and flat central and inner orders. Rooms generally have a deep ovolo- and-cavetto-moulded cornice above a high level picture rail.

Room S10

- 5.103 Room S10 is located immediately south of the staircase. It is lit by two sash windows, in its south and west walls. Its ceiling is plastered to give a coffered appearance. A fireplace is located on its eastern wall. Its grate has been overboarded; its surround comprises green glazed tile cheeks and hearth, marble slips and a timber surround with tall frieze of four simply-recessed panels and a moulded mantel shelf (Plate 112). A cupboard to the alcove on the right-hand side of the fireplace is detailed to match the door mouldings and appears contemporary.

Room S11

- 5.104 Room S11 is decorated in the same manner as Room S10, with the same details to its ceiling. It is lit by a single sash window on its southern wall, and has a similar smaller version of the fireplace in Room S10, its surround having a frieze three panels wide and having marble slips and fender.

Room S12

- 5.105 Room S12 is a large room occupying the south-east corner of the range. It is well-lit by a sash window on its southern wall and a large canted oriel bay on its eastern wall, with integral window seats clad with matchboarding (Plate 113). Its ceiling is decorated in the same manner as Rooms S10 & S11, and it has a slender moulded dado rail running the perimeter of the room. The room is heated by a fireplace on its western wall, with green glazed tile cheeks and hearth, marble slips and a plain timber surround with moulded mantel shelf (Plate 114). A cupboard in the alcove on the left-hand side of the fireplace matches the detailing of the door and appears contemporary. A range of built-in bookcases on the southern wall appear to be a later addition. This room is known to have served as the Day Nursery in the early 20th century (Fig. 10).

Room S13

- 5.106 Room S13 is decorated in the same manner as Rooms S10 & S11. It is lit by two sash windows on its eastern side and has a fireplace on the north wall of the same type as Room S10, but including a simple cast iron register grate and marble fender. A contemporary cupboard occupies the alcove on its left-hand side.

Room S14

- 5.107 This room is also decorated in a consistent manner to the other bedrooms. It is lit by two sash windows on its eastern side and has a fireplace on its south wall of the same type as Room S13. A large contemporary cupboard occupies the alcove on its left-hand side.

North Lobby/Corridor and Rooms S15 – S17

- 5.108 The northern end of the corridor leads, via a round-headed archway, to a small lobby area top-lit by a flat rectangular roof light of fifteen panes set in a moulded frame (Plate 115). This lobby provides access to a small WC, bathroom and wash-up area, and leads, via a further round-headed archway, to a further small corridor on the eastern side of the range which joins the corridor adjacent to the service stair in the main range. On the western side of the corridor is a further round-head archway providing access to a linen cupboard and dumb waiter with doors matching the general range style, top-lit by a small timber-framed flat roof light. The corridor and lobby areas are detailed to match the stair landing and the corridor on the western side of the range.
- 5.109 Room S15 serves as a small WC. It is lit by a sash window on its western side and is detailed with moulded skirting and dado rail. Room S16 is a bathroom, lit by a sash window on its western wall. It has a moulded ovolo cornice, and slender moulded picture rail at door head height. Room S17 serves as a small wash-up room, with butler's sink set in a built-in cupboard with timber draining board. It is lit by a sash window on its eastern side, and decorated with moulded skirting, dado and slender picture rail at door head height. These three rooms are serving the same functions noted on the c.1911 plans.

South Range – Attic & Roof

- 5.110 The staircase in the south range leads up two further flights to the attic, which is accessed via a simple boarded door of narrow planks. The attic is largely boarded with narrow floorboards and provides a storage area at the head of the stair, with a series of large cupboards formed by unpainted bead-moulded planks on the southern side (Plate 116). The storage area is lit by a simple timber-framed, pitched roof lantern. A matching lantern is located towards the northern end of the main part of the range, where it provides borrowed light to the roof light over the first floor lobby area described in section 5.87, which is protected by a simple timber balustrade. A small inverted dormer window

similarly provides light to the small first floor rooflight at the northern end of the range.

- 5.111 At the northern end of the roof space, the brickwork of the main range is visible and a blind window can be discerned.
- 5.112 The roof is formed in softwood with rafters supported by two flights of purlins. Joists form the flat apex of the roof, meeting at the upper purlin flight. The lower purlin flight is supported by upright struts; the upper flight has additional diagonal struts (Plate 117).

Garden walls and ancillary structures

- 5.113 Immediately west of the house is an external cellar, accessed from the basement lightwell area (Fig. 15). It forms five storage chambers, linked by a corridor running parallel with the lightwell, and is constructed in brick with vaulted brick ceilings. The north and three central chambers were used to store coal and have round coal holes within the brick vaulting of the ceilings (Plate 118). The southern-most chamber has brick storage racks with slate shelves, probably for the storage of wine (Plate 119). The eastern side of the north chamber is described as the 'heating place' on plans of c.1911 and likely housed boilers for heating the house, which have since been removed (Fig. 9, Plate 120).
- 5.114 East of the house is a formal garden, enclosed by walls to the north and east, and a hedge to the south, which meet at small pavilions at the north-east and south-east corners. The low eastern wall is constructed in red brick in English bond with stone coping and includes four terracotta vases. The pavilions at its north and south end are square in plan with hipped slate roofs and are constructed in red brick in Flemish bond with openings to the inner and west sides, flanked by piers and pilasters of terracotta tiles. The heads of the openings are embellished with the year 1938 and the initials R.C.N. The east walls have window openings with semi-circular extensions to the top and bottom, in tiled surrounds. The interiors of the pavilions are exposed brick with small terracotta tiles to the floors and timber boarded ceilings. The south pavilion contains a ceramic plaque with religious scene, and the north pavilion a painted coat of arms in a tiled surround. The wall and pavilions were designed by G. Norman (EH list description). The north pavilion joins a tall red brick garden wall in Flemish bond, of probable 18th century date (Plate 121).
- 5.115 Within the garden is a bronze sundial on a stone pedestal and plinth engraved with 'Waterloo Bridge' and the dates 1817 and 1934 (Plate 122).
- 5.116 At the north-east end of the north carriage drive is a pair of square entrance gate piers of late 18th century date. They are constructed in red brick and are capped with a moulded stone cornice and ball finials on curved tapering pedestals.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 Moor Place is an example of a well-preserved late 18th century compact country house, greatly extended in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Replacing an earlier house a short distance from the present building and occupying a desirable idyllic rural setting, the house which now forms the main range was designed by the architect Robert Mitchell. The design of the interiors, together with the grand proportions of the principal reception rooms, laid out around an impressive top-lit central stair-hall to form a circuit plan, with suites of first-floor bedrooms with dressing rooms attached, are typical of the period and would have provided a suitably fashionable home for social events whilst comfortable for everyday living. The highly-ornamented interior decorative scheme, echoing the Adam style, is characteristic of Mitchell's work and employs classical motifs which would have been familiar to any well-educated person as the Classical tradition formed an important part of formal education (Musson 2005). It may also provide clues to the original uses of the rooms; for example, the room presently serving as a library includes motifs associated with the god of wine, Bacchus and the goddess of harvest, Ceres, which may indicate it was originally intended as a dining room.
- 6.2 The main range was constructed with its service rooms located within a raised basement. The location of key service rooms such as the servants' hall and kitchen in the late 18th century is not clear; however, accommodation for higher-ranking members of staff was possibly provided on the east side of the house, as indicated by the elaborate mouldings to door architraves and windows on the better-lit, east side of the house looking out towards the garden. Similar differences in decorative schemes are noticeable within the attic rooms, and certainly in the early 20th century the better rooms were occupied by senior staff members. The service areas were supplemented apparently from the outset by a large external brick-vaulted cellar, accessed from the basement lightwell at the front of the house, which provided coal and wine storage and survives substantially intact.
- 6.3 In the later 19th century the house was much extended with, firstly, an extension to the south, followed by the construction of the north range which provided greatly-extended service accommodation and coincided with changes in ownership. The Victorian extensions were followed by the construction of a new south range in the early 20th century, known as the nursery wing, and which presumably provided for a growing family at first floor level. The presence of a smoking room at ground floor level, shown on plans of c.1911, is reflective of the fashion for provision of rooms for male hospitality which had developed during the Victorian period (Musson 2005). In keeping with their date of construction, the treatment of the interiors of the later ranges is somewhat simpler than that of the main range. The cohesive and consistent appearance of the interior and exterior of the south range and the absence of anomalies in its layout suggests that the pre-existing south range was replaced rather than remodelled; however, this may be more conclusively confirmed by any future building works which offer the opportunity for examination of the underlying construction.

- 6.4 All ranges of the house retain substantial amounts of fixtures and fittings, consistent with their various dates of construction. There is some evidence of later 19th and early 20th century modifications to the main range in evidence, as may be expected due to the large-scale extensions carried out in these periods. What is also clear is that some modifications to the main range were carried out to accurately match the character and detailing of the 18th century rooms; for example, the small service room (Room 5), located off the dining room (Room 4) appears to be an addition of late 19th century date which provided access from the new service range via a staircase which has since been removed. Its doorcase on the dining room side accurately replicates the features of the room and is not obviously discernible as a later addition, indicating the quality of this later work. Similarly, modifications to the entrance hall are known to have occurred in the 20th century, and repositioning of some first floor fireplaces seems likely, based on earlier floorplans; however, due to the quality of the later alterations this is not clear from visual inspection. Future works to the building may reveal further evidence of alterations which may assist with phasing various aspects of the building.
- 6.6 Later 20th century alterations have had some impact, such as room subdivision to provide new corridors and facilitate independent access to parts of the building, and the relocation of some service functions from the dedicated service areas into the ground floor of the house; however, due to the good level of retention of fixtures and fittings the original room layouts and proportions can largely be understood.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Archaeology South-East. 2014, *Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6AA, Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief: Written Scheme of Investigation.*

Colvin, H.M. 1978. *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects, 1600-1840, Second Edition.* John Murray.

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice.*

Girouard, M. 1978. *Life in the English Country House: A Social and Architectural History.* Yale University Press.

Musson, J. 2005. *How to Read a Country House.* Ebury Press.

Norman, F.H. 1902-4. *Moor Place, Much Hadham.* Transactions of the East Hertfordshire Archaeological Society Vol. 2, pp.143-150.

Page, W. (ed.). 1971. *A History of Hertfordshire, Volume IV. Victoria County History*.

Smith, J.T. 1993. *Hertfordshire Houses, Selective Inventory*. RCHME.

Smith, J.T. 1992. *English Houses 1200-1800: The Hertfordshire Evidence*. RCHME.

Sources consulted at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS)

DE/Hx/F113 – Illustrated notes for a history of Much and Little Hadham, compiled by Harriet Wigram (1829-1908), 1888.

DE/Gr/33/1/20 – Gerish collection: Prints of Moor Place in Much Hadham

DE/Bg/2/52 - Buckler's view of Moor Place, 1835

DE/Of/3/236 – View of 'Moore Place' in colour, c.1700-1800

DSA4/45/2 – Much Hadham Tithe Map & Apportionment, 1838

First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1879

Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1898

Ordnance Survey, 1923

Ordnance Survey, 1976-1977

Internet Sources

The British Museum Collection Online

[Search: Robert Mitchell]

http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/search.aspx

Accessed: 23.01.2015

Genealogy in Hertfordshire: Much Hadham

<http://www.hertfordshire-genealogy.co.uk/data/places/places-m/much-hadham/much-hadham.htm>

Accessed: 10.04.2015

National Heritage List for England

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Accessed 13.04.2015

Wiltshire, R. 2014. *An American lock-picker's legacy: archives of Hobbs Hart and Company Limited, lock and safe makers*

<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/visiting-the-city/archives-and-city-history/london-metropolitan-archives/the-collections/Pages/hobbs-hart.aspx>

Accessed 09.04.2015

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (pending discussion) has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code MPH14. The full site archive will be prepared in

accordance with the principals of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Dr Stephan Roh for commissioning this Historic Building Record, Ian Abrams Architect Ltd, and Julian Hutt and staff at Moor Place for providing access to the building.

PLATES



Plate 1: View of Moor Place (west façade) by Robert Mitchell, Architect, published 1801 (HALS ref DE/Gr/33/1/20)



Plate 2: Late 18th century view of the garden front by Oldfield (HALS ref DE/Ol/3/236)



Plate 3: View of the garden front by Buckler, 1835 (DE/Bg/2/52)



Plate 4: Mid-19th century lithograph of the house produced by W. Day (HALS ref DE/Gr/33/1/20)



Plate 5: Principal elevation (82)



Plate 6: Principal entrance doorway (88)



Plate 7: Coat of arms of the Gordon family, dated 1779 (374)



Plate 8: The basement lightwell (85)



Plate 9: South range and south elevation of main range (95)



Plate 10: The garden front (106)



Plate 11: Detail of stair to garden front (108)



Plate 12: North elevation of main range, looking south-west (111)



Plate 13: North elevation showing detail of first floor and parapet (112)



Plate 14: North range, west elevation (84)



Plate 15: North range, east elevation (110)



Plate 16: North range, north elevation (113)



Plate 17: Small matching brick structure at west end of north elevation of north range (115)



Plate 18: South range, west elevation, looking south-east (83)



Plate 19: South range, south elevation (96)



Plate 20: South range, east elevation (100)



Plate 21: View of interior of loggia to east elevation of south range (103)



Plate 22: Steps and door to small basement room (104)



Plate 23: View of south range, c.1911 (Source: Genealogy in Hertfordshire website)



Plate 24: The loggia, showing scar to brickwork probably relating to earlier glasshouse (101)



Plate 25: The entrance hall, looking east (1)



Plate 26: Type 1 door to side of entrance hall (4)



Plate 27: Typical escutcheon and handle set; scalloped fingerplate (9)



Plate 28: Entrance hall, looking towards principal entrance (2)



Plate 29: Detail of frieze and cornice in entrance hall (3)



Plate 30: The library (Room 3), looking south (38)



Plate 31: Interior of cupboard door in Room 3 records heights of members of the Norman family from 1906 onwards (36)



Plate 32: Type 2 shutters in Room 3 (43)



Plate 33: Detail of frieze and cornice, Room 3 (40)



Plate 34: Fireplace, Room 3 (39)



Plate 35: Bookcases along northern wall of library (33)



Plate 36: The dining room (Room 4), looking east (44)



Plate 37: The dining room, looking west (48)



Plate 38: Detail of overdoor, Room 4 (52)



Plate 39: Detail of frieze and cornice, Room 4 (53)



Plate 40: Fireplace, Room 4 (373)



Plate 41: Room 5, looking west (54)



Plate 42: Room 5, looking east (55)



Plate 43: The drawing room (Room 6), looking east (62)



Plate 44: The drawing room, looking west (64)



Plate 45: Detail of door, Room 6 (66)



Plate 46: Detail of frieze and cornice, Room 6 (67)



Plate 47: Fireplace, Room 6 (72)



Plate 48: The service stair, and metal casing of unknown purpose (303)



Plate 49: Dumb waiter and telephone in Room 8 (78)



Plate 50: Remains of frieze in Room 8 (80)



Plate 51: Principal stair-hall and staircase (16)



Plate 52: Corridor off half-landing of main stair (227)



Plate 53: Mouthpiece for speaking tube (228)



Plate 54: Stair lobby at bottom of service stair (305)



Plate 55: Room B2, looking towards stair lobby (307)



Plate 56: Room B2, looking south (309)



Plate 57: Gun cupboard at northern end of Room B2 (311)



Plate 58: Door to safe, Room B3 (313)



Plate 59: Interior of safe (314)



Plate 60: Room B5, looking south (319)



Plate 61: Former external entrance to basement (317)



Plate 62: Construction of ovolo moulding to plaster skirting, Room B7 (320)



Plate 63: Dumb waiter, Room B7 (321)



Plate 64: Lattice-style architrave on room side of doorway, Room B9 (327)



Plate 65: Architrave to original entrance to Room B10, from corridor B2 (328)



Plate 66: Detail of architrave to original entrance to Room B10, from room side (330)



Plate 67: Room B10, looking south-east (332)



Plate 68: Room B11, looking north-west (336)



Plate 69: Interior of store cupboard in Room B11 (339)



Plate 70: Room B12, looking west (341)



Plate 71: The first floor of the stair-hall, from half landing (25)



Plate 72: The stair-hall, looking south from first floor landing (27)



Plate 73: Glazed roof lantern lighting stair hall (28)



Plate 74: Room 10, looking east (134)



Plate 75: Room 10, detail of shutters (139)



Plate 76: Room 10, detail of cornice (135)



Plate 77: Detail of attic stair on north side of main range (148)



Plate 78: Room 13, looking west (150)



Plate 79: Bath in Room 15 (156)



Plate 80: Fireplace in Room 17 (162)



Plate 81: Room 18, looking south-east (163)



Plate 82: Room 19, looking south (170)



Plate 83: Detail of fireplace, Room 19 (171)



Plate 84: Room 21, WC (178)



Plate 85: General character of attic corridors (182)



Plate 86: Room 23, looking north-west (186)



Plate 87: Fireplace, Room 23 (190)



Plate 88: Room 24, looking north (193)



Plate 89: Room 26, looking south-east (199)



Plate 90: Trapdoors in floor of Room 27 (201)



Plate 91: Cupboard in Room 29 (207)



Plate 92: Room 30, looking north (210)



Plate 93: Detail of door, Room 31 (217)



Plate 94: External detail of roof lantern (223)



Plate 95: Room N1, looking south (347)



Plate 96: Room N3, pantry, showing slate shelves and tiling (352)



Plate 97: Interior face of external door, Room N4 (356)



Plate 98: Corridor N6, looking south (357)



Plate 99: Roof lantern above Room N7, previously lighting corridors N6 and B2 (362)



Plate 100: Room N8, former scullery, looking south (364)



Plate 101: Room N9, former servants' hall, looking south (367)



Plate 102: Detail of fireplace in room N9 (369)



Plate 103: Room N10, looking east, showing brick relieving arch for wider door (371)



Plate 104: Corridor (S1) with inserted partition forming cupboard in south range (237)



Plate 105: Room S2, looking west (239)



Plate 106: Room S3, looking south (242)



Plate 107: Former corridor (S4) looking north, showing pantry shelves (245)



Plate 108: Room S6, looking south-east (254)



Plate 109: Staircase in south range (255)



Plate 110: Fireplace, Room S8 (261)



Plate 111: Dog-gates, first floor landing (S9) (262)



Plate 112: Fireplace, Room S10 (267)



Plate 113: Room S12, looking south-east (272)



Plate 114: Fireplace, Room S12 (275)



Plate 115: North lobby, looking north-west (284)



Plate 116: Storage cupboards in attic of south range (295)



Plate 117: Roof above south range showing borrowed light to first floor corridor below (298)



Plate 118: Coal storage chamber in external cellar (380)



Plate 119: Wine storage racks in southern chamber of external cellar (382)



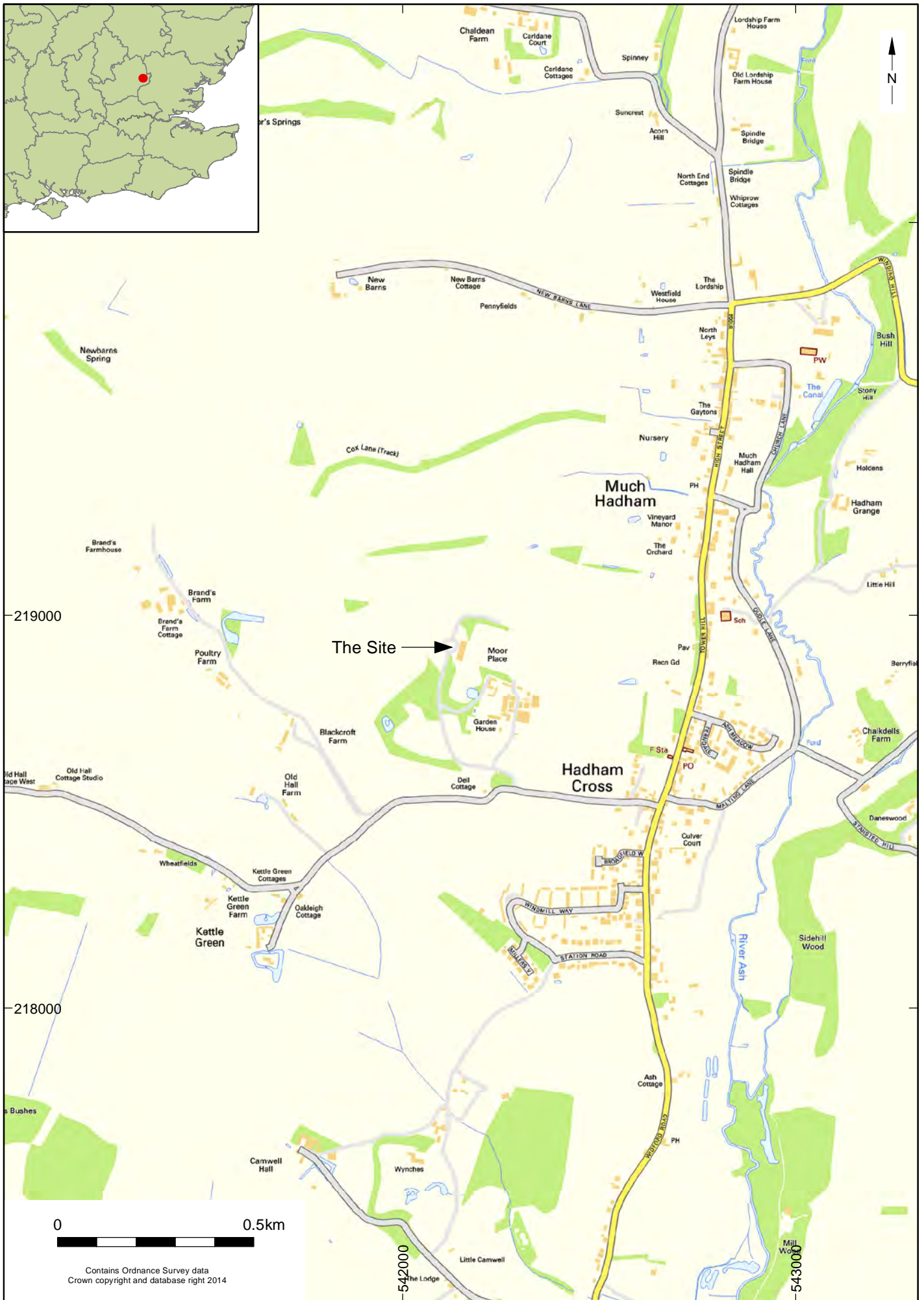
Plate 120: Former 'heating place' in northern chamber of external cellar (377)



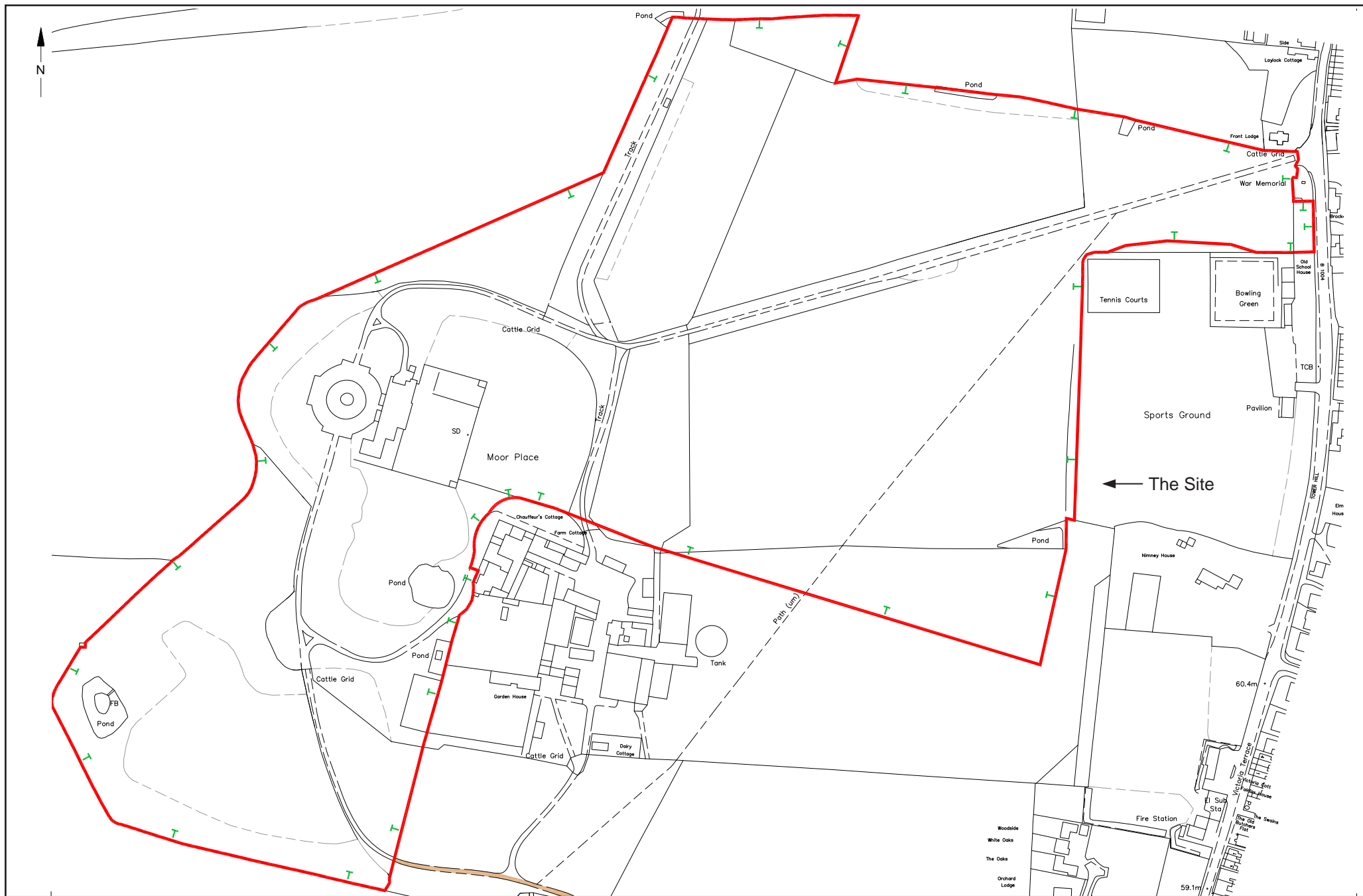
Plate 121: North pavilion in formal garden east of the house (235)



Plate 122: Sundial in formal garden west of the house (234)



© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7214	January 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: HG		



© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 7214

February 2015

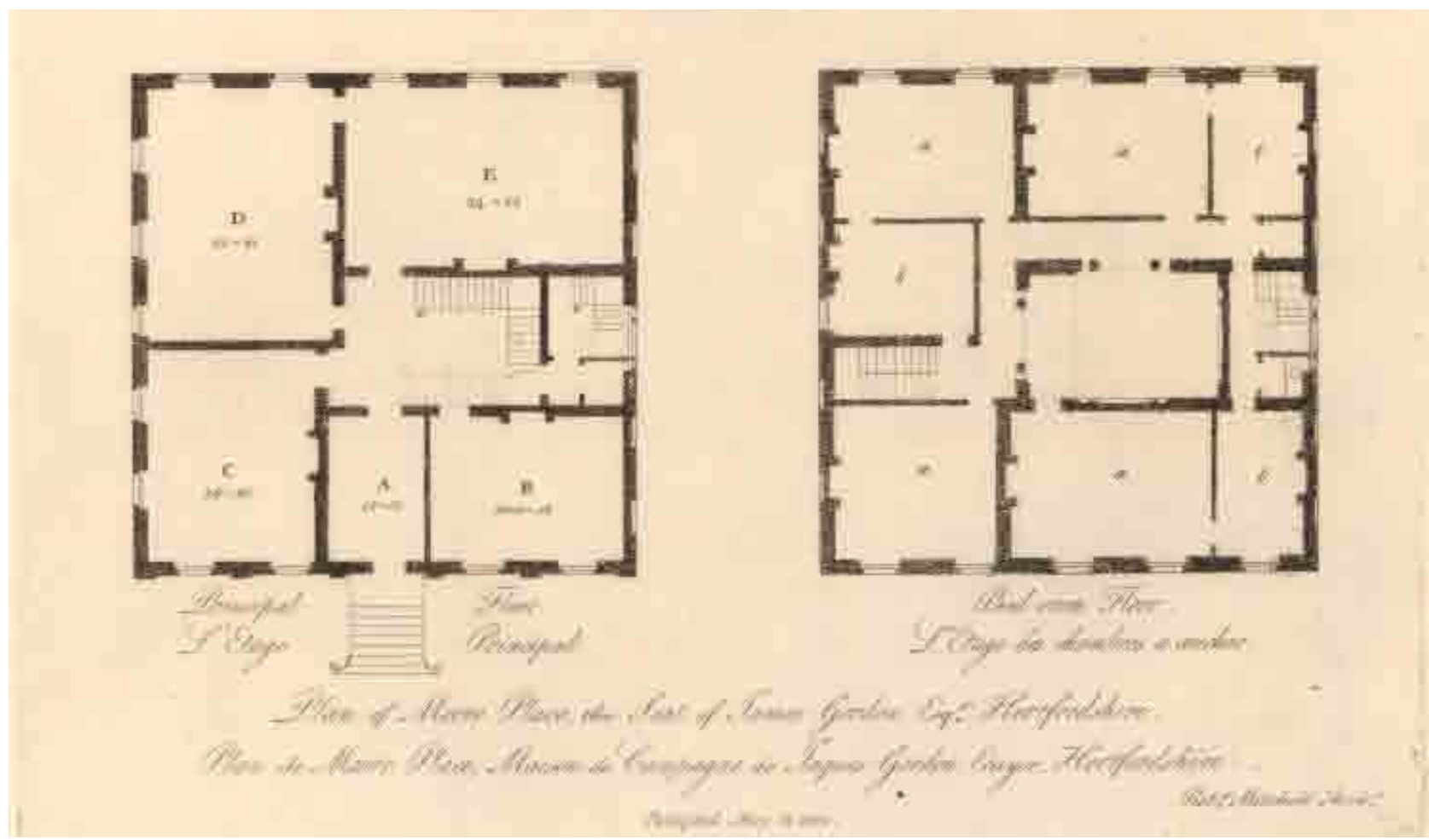
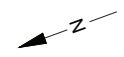
Report Ref: 2015019

Drawn by: HG

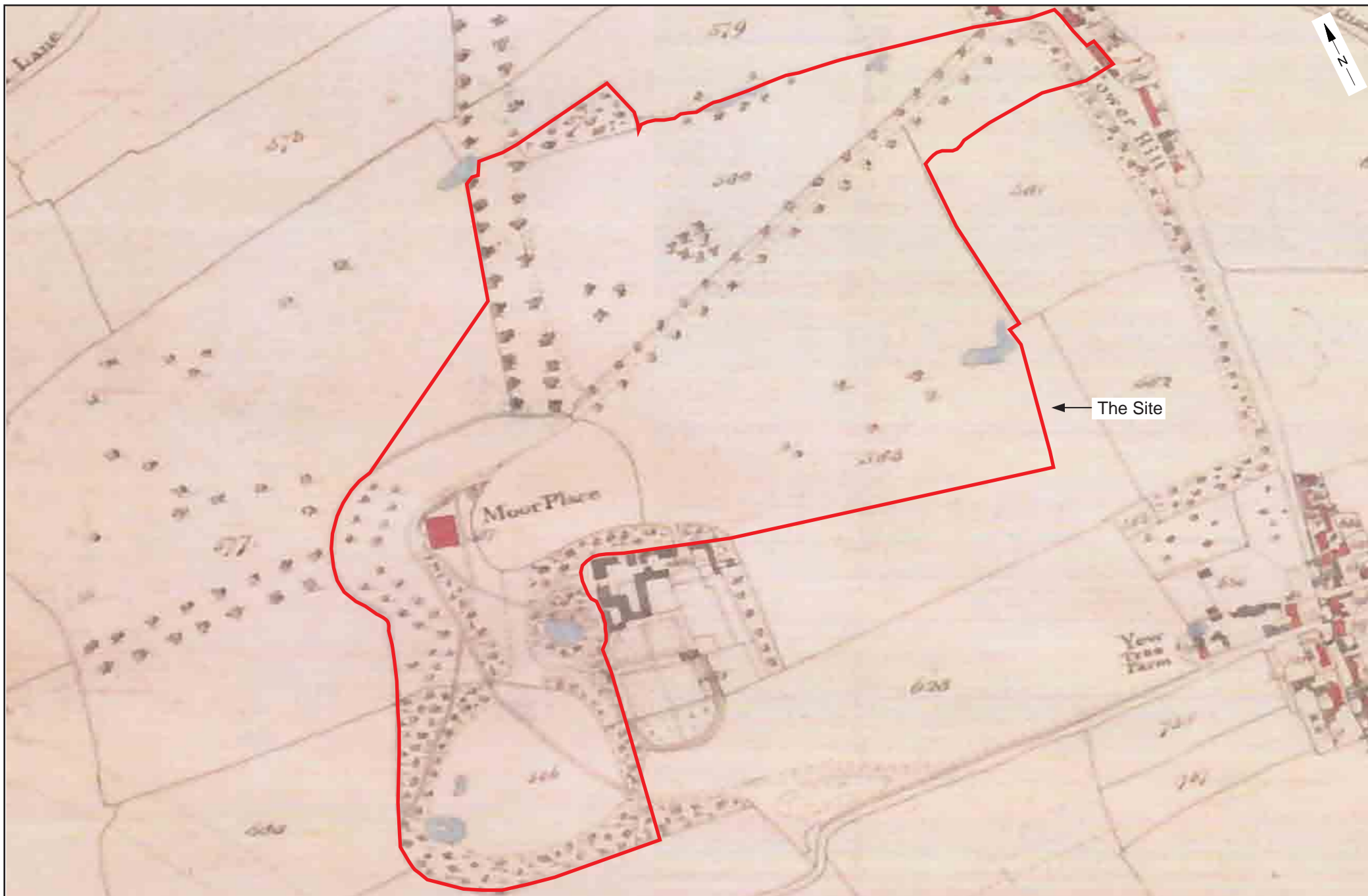
Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire

Site Plan [Source: Ian Abrams Chartered Architect]

Fig. 2



© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7214	February 2015	Robert Mitchell's plans of Moor Place, published 1801	
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: HG	[Source: British Museum online collection]	



© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 7214 February 2015

Report Ref: 2015019 Drawn by: HG

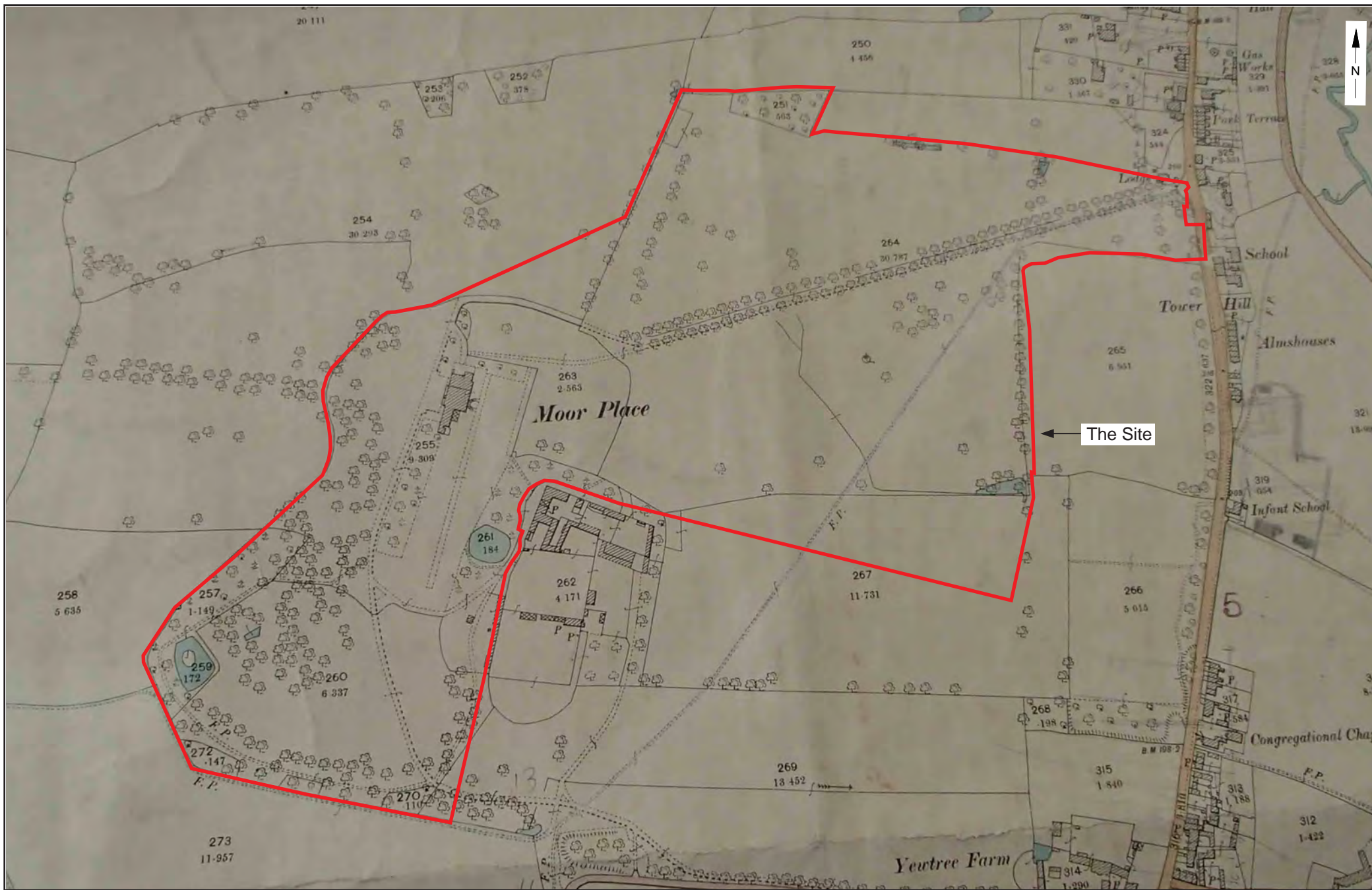
Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire

Much Hadham Tithe Map, 1838 [HALS ref DSA4/45/2]

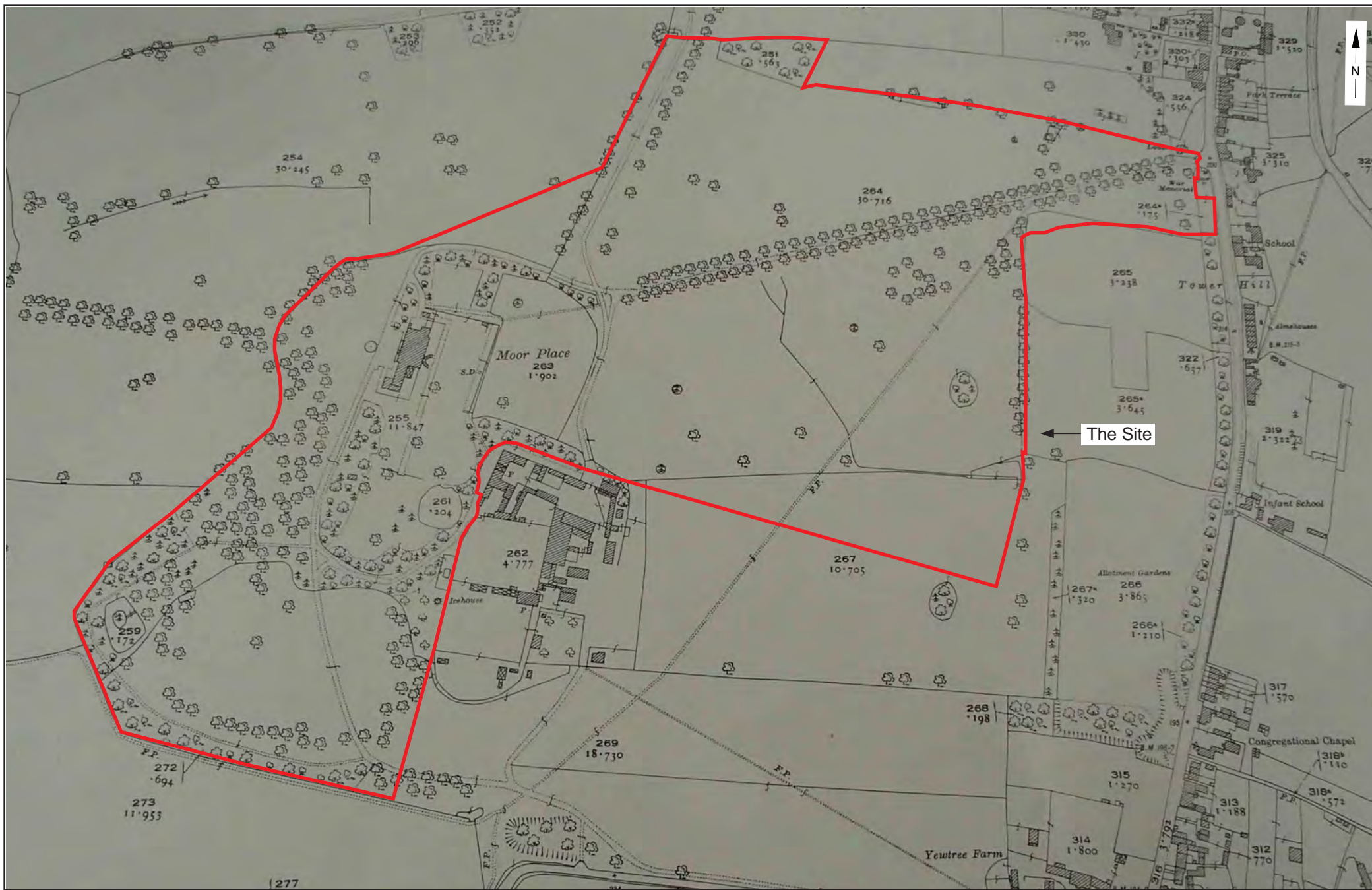
Fig. 4



© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7214	February 2015	Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1879	
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: HG		



© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire		Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7214	February 2015	Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1898		
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: HG			



© Archaeology South-East

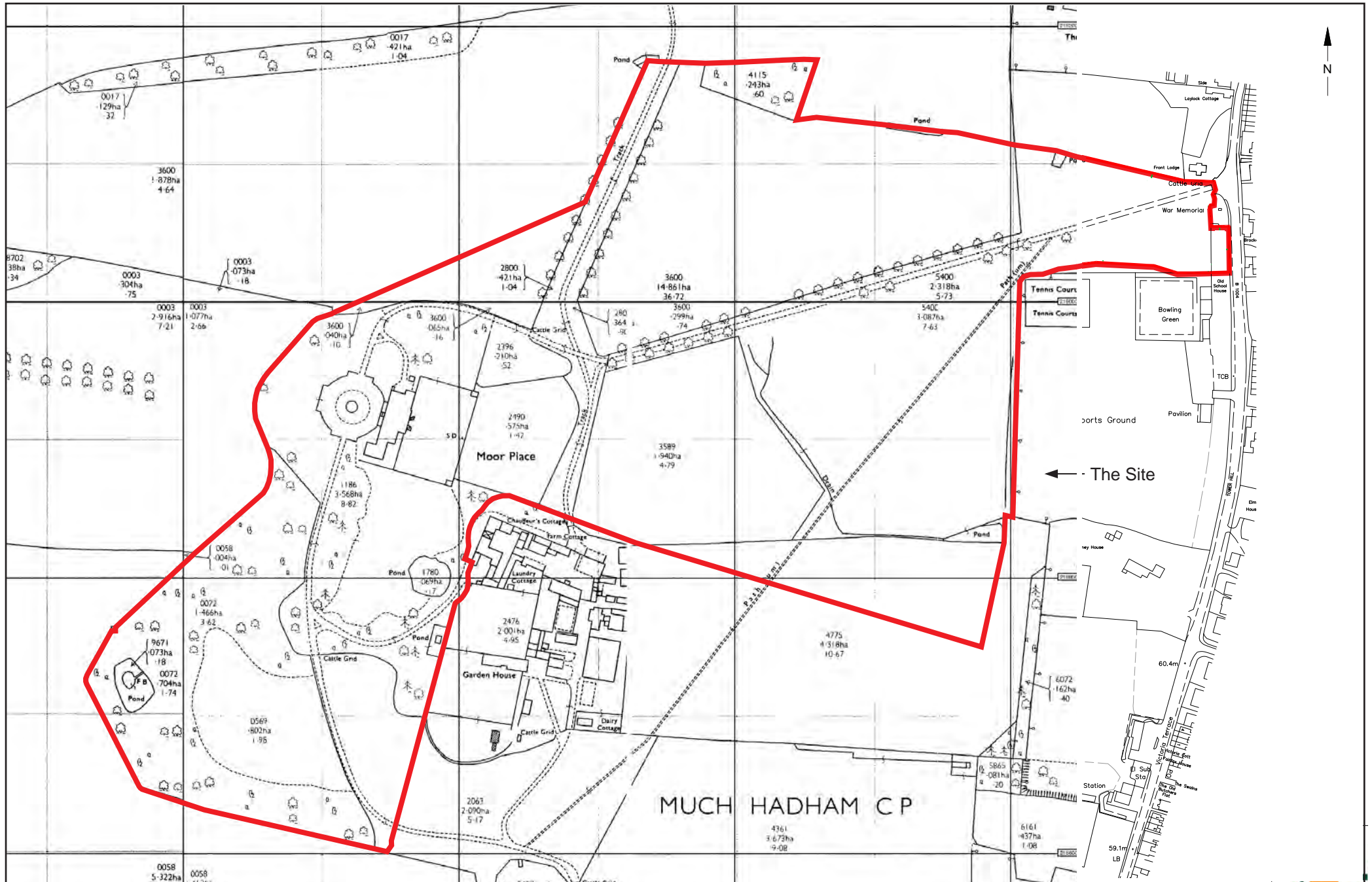
Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire

Project Ref: 7214 February 2015

Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1923

Report Ref: 2015019 Drawn by: HG

Fig. 7



© Archaeology South-East
 Project Ref: 7214
 Report Ref: 2015019

February 2015
 Drawn by: HG

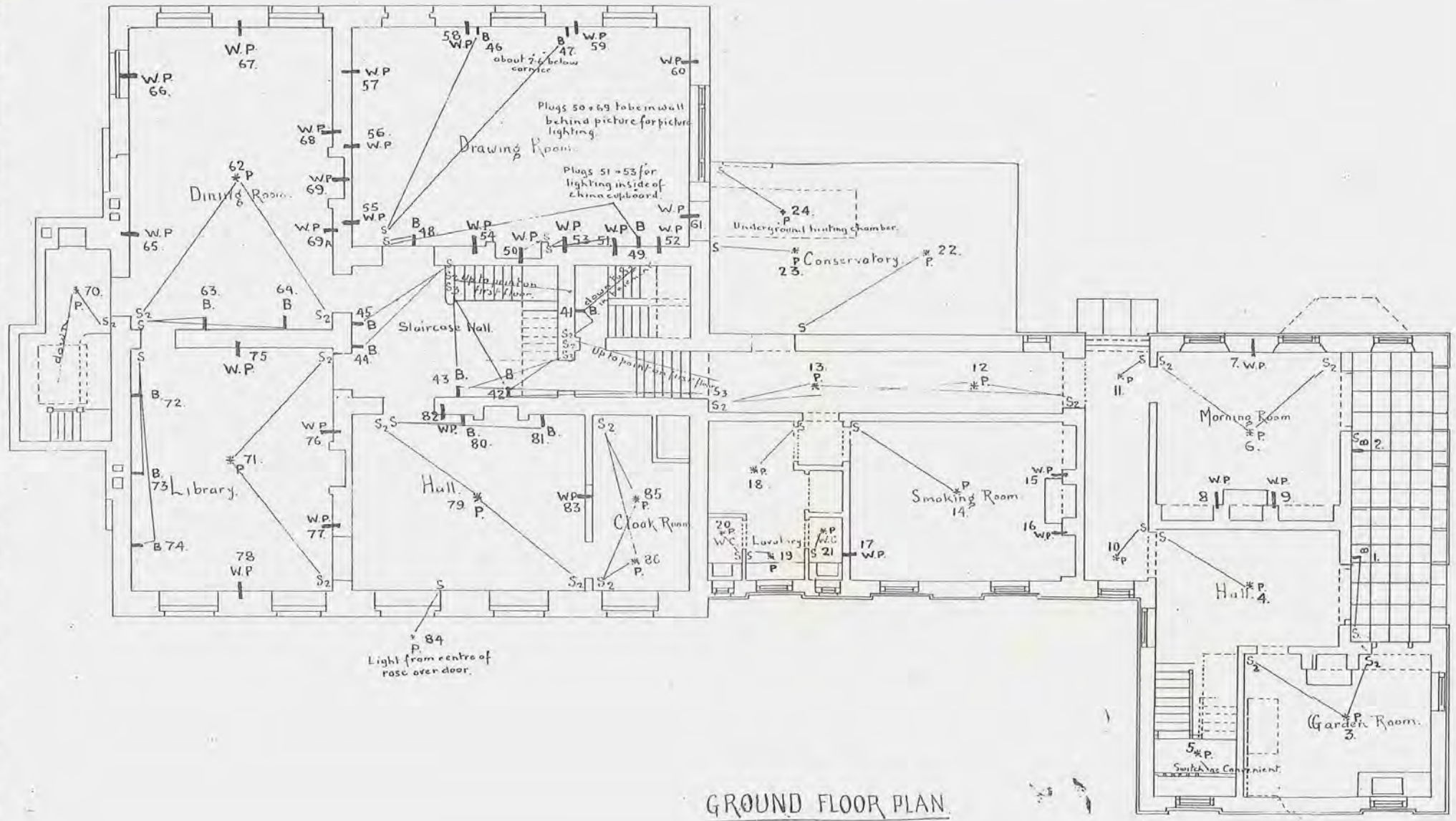
Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire

Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1976 - 1977

Fig. 8

MOOR PLACE No 2

(Points and Switches)



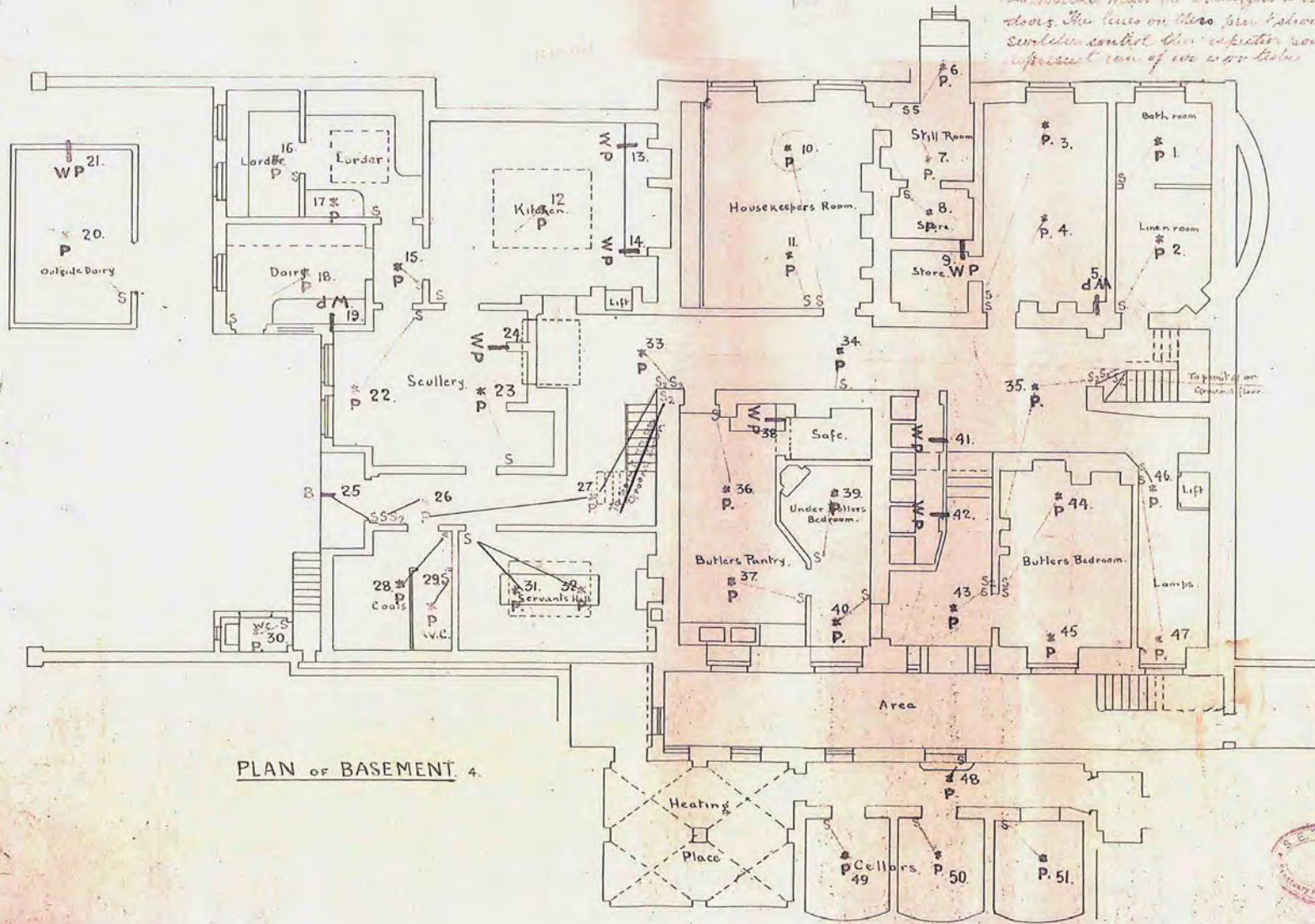
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 7214	April 2014	Ground floor plan, c.1911	
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: KRH		

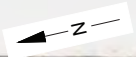
MOOR PLACE N° 1.

General Note applying to all these drawings.
 The lights on the staircases are to have 2. 2way switches each,
 one being on the same floor as the light, the other on the floor below.
 Suitable arrangements by means of 2 way switches are also to be
 made to ensure convenient control of lights when passing from
 the new to the old part of the building or vice versa.

*All switches must be arranged to suit wiring
 doors. The lines on these plan show which
 switches control the respective rooms and do not
 represent run of wire or cables.*

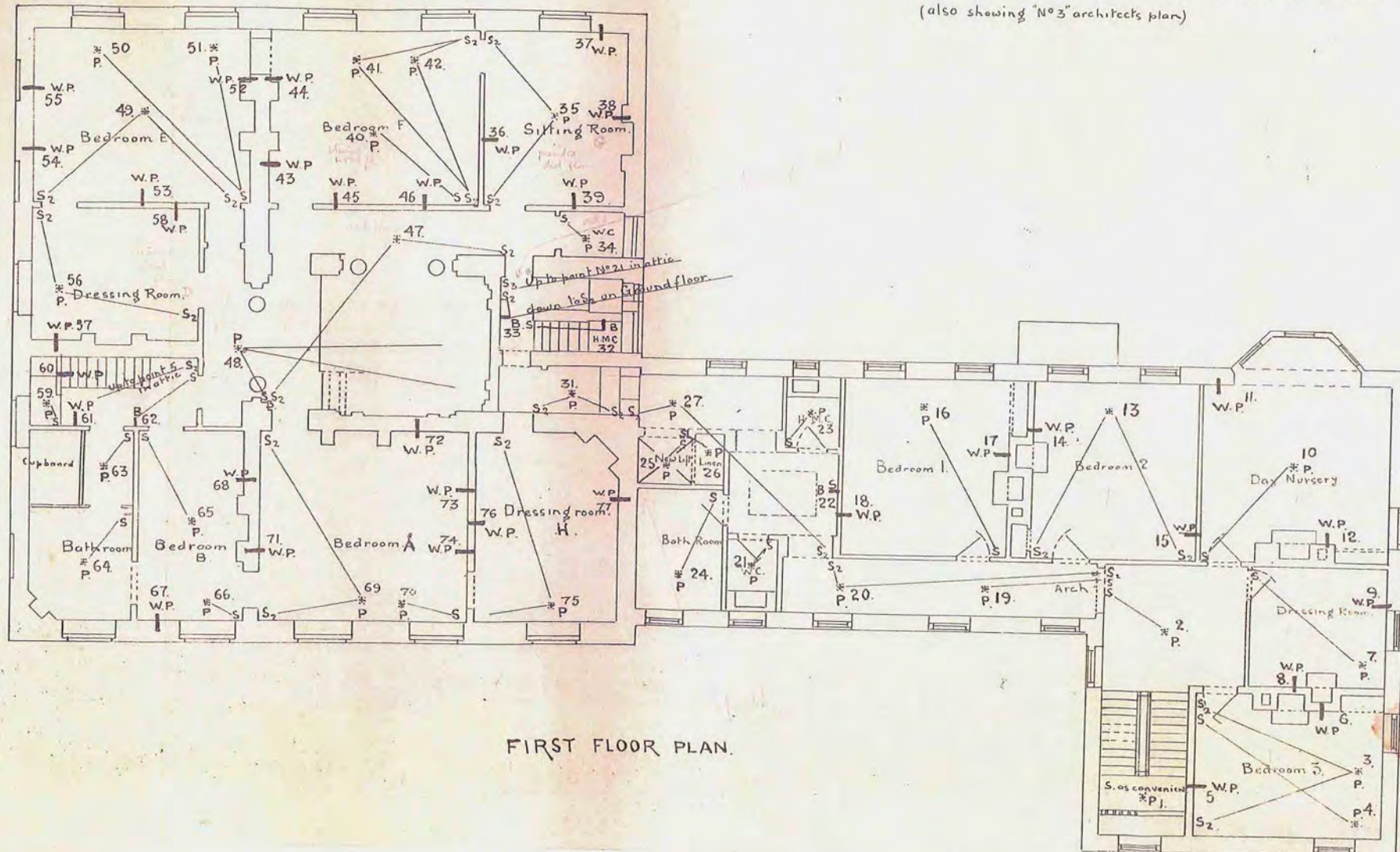


PLAN of BASEMENT 4.



MOOR PLACE. N^o 3
(Points + Switches)

(also showing "N^o 3" architect's plan)

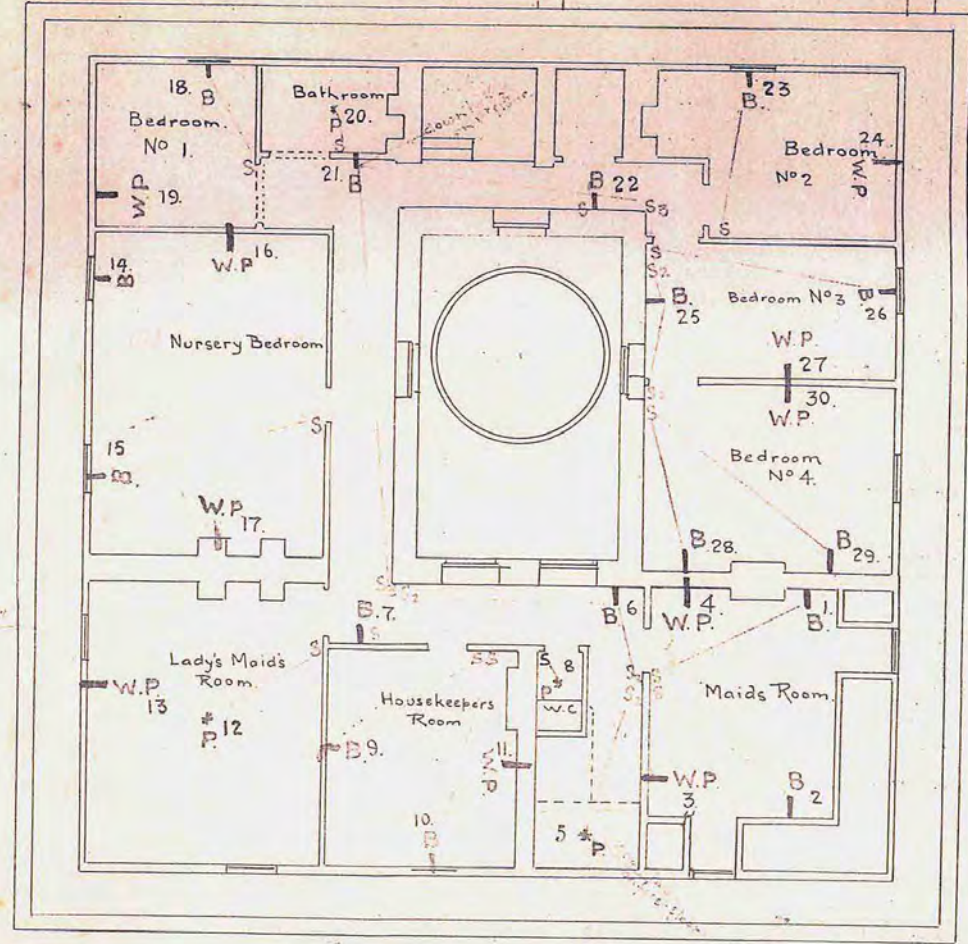
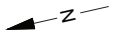


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 7214	April 2014	First floor plan, c.1911	
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: KRH		

MOOR PLACE 4.
(Points & switches)

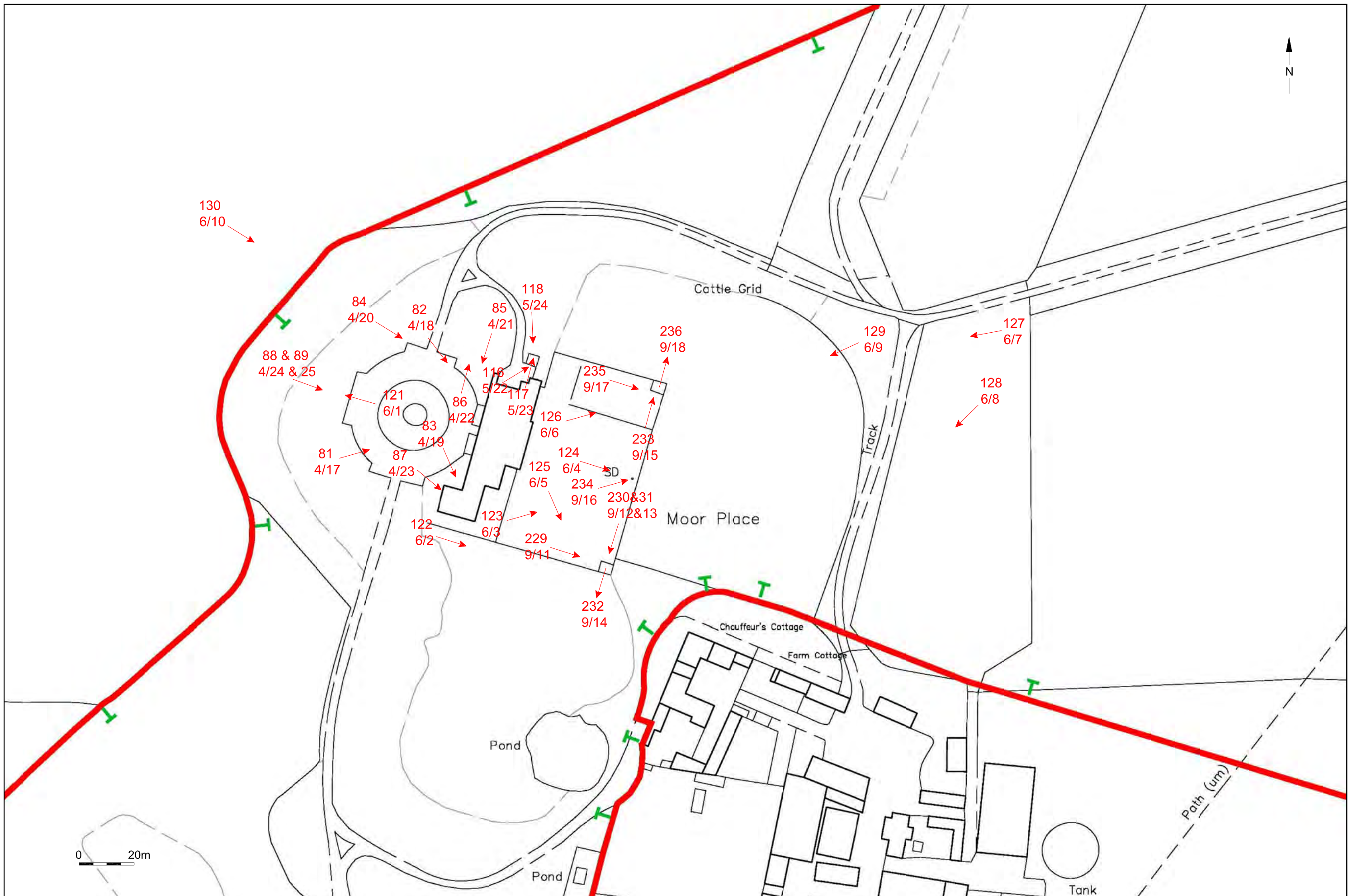
New building
out here.



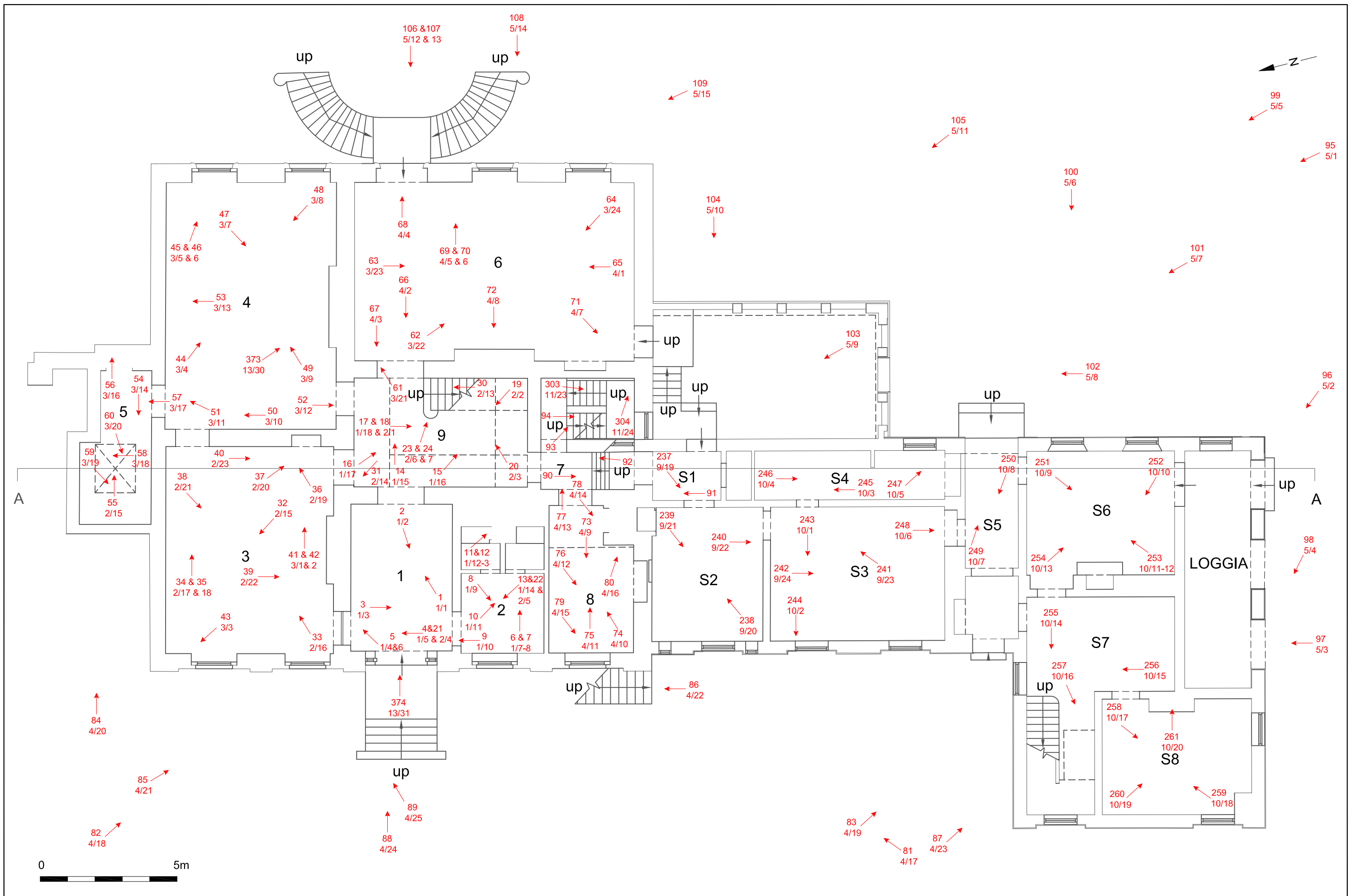
ATTIC PLAN.

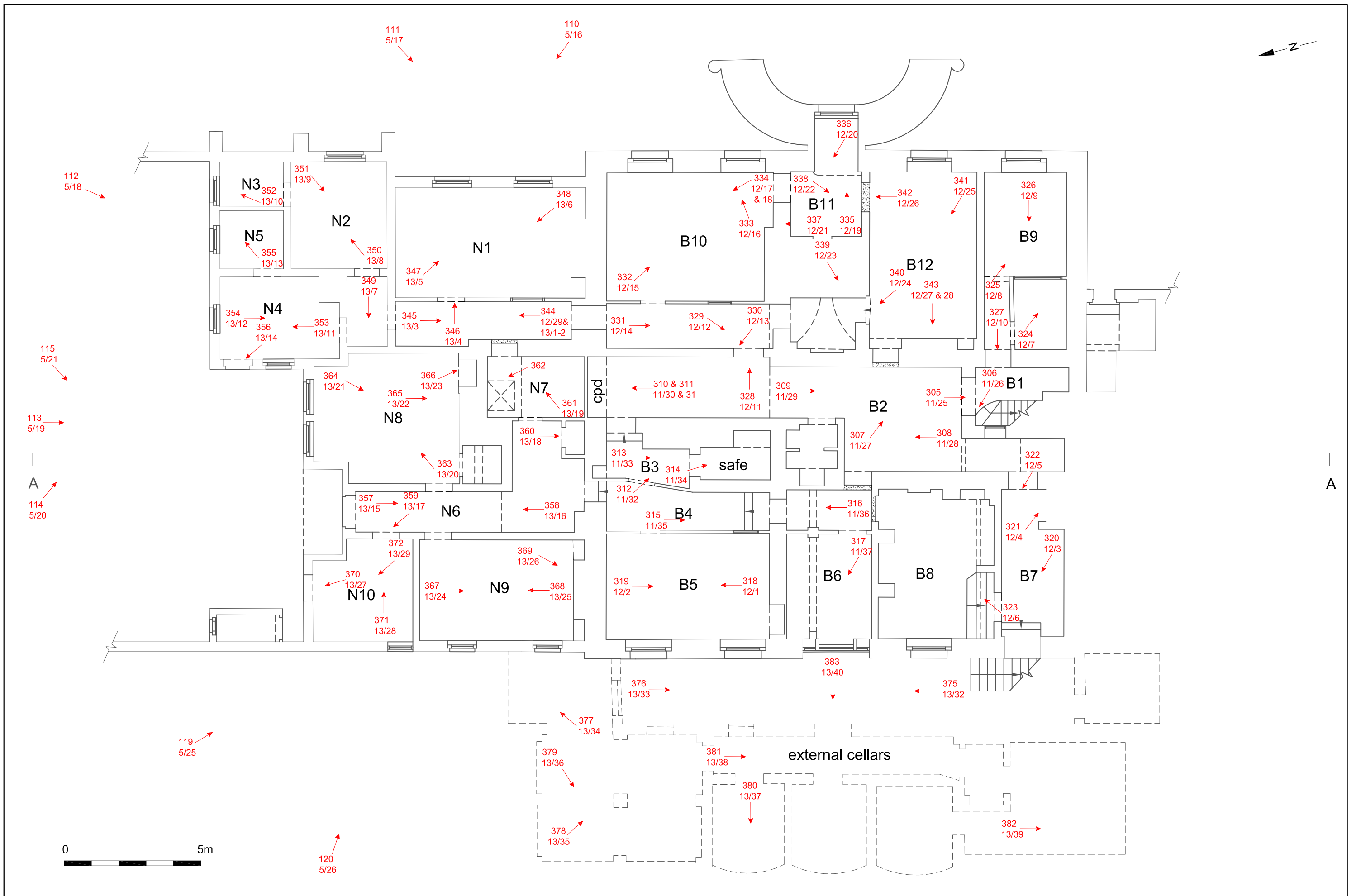


© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 7214	April 2014	Attic plan, c.1911	
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: KRH		

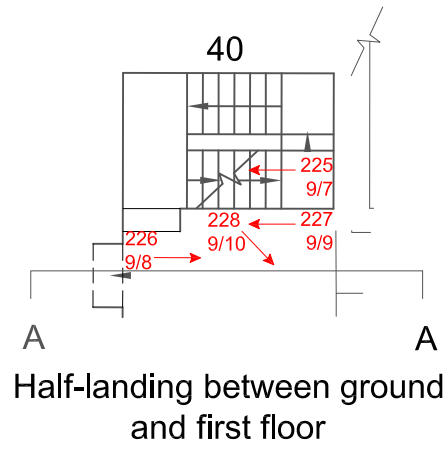
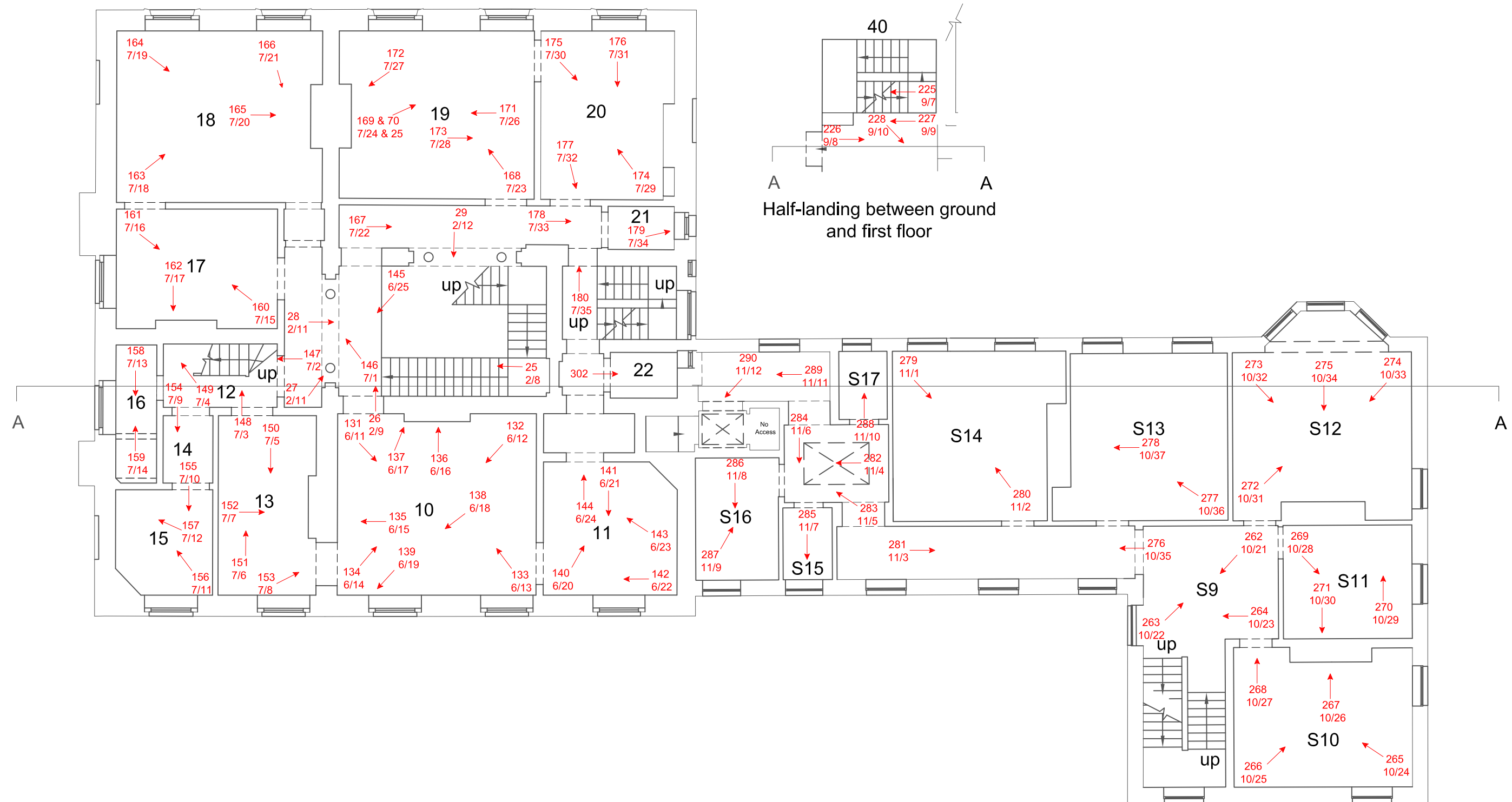


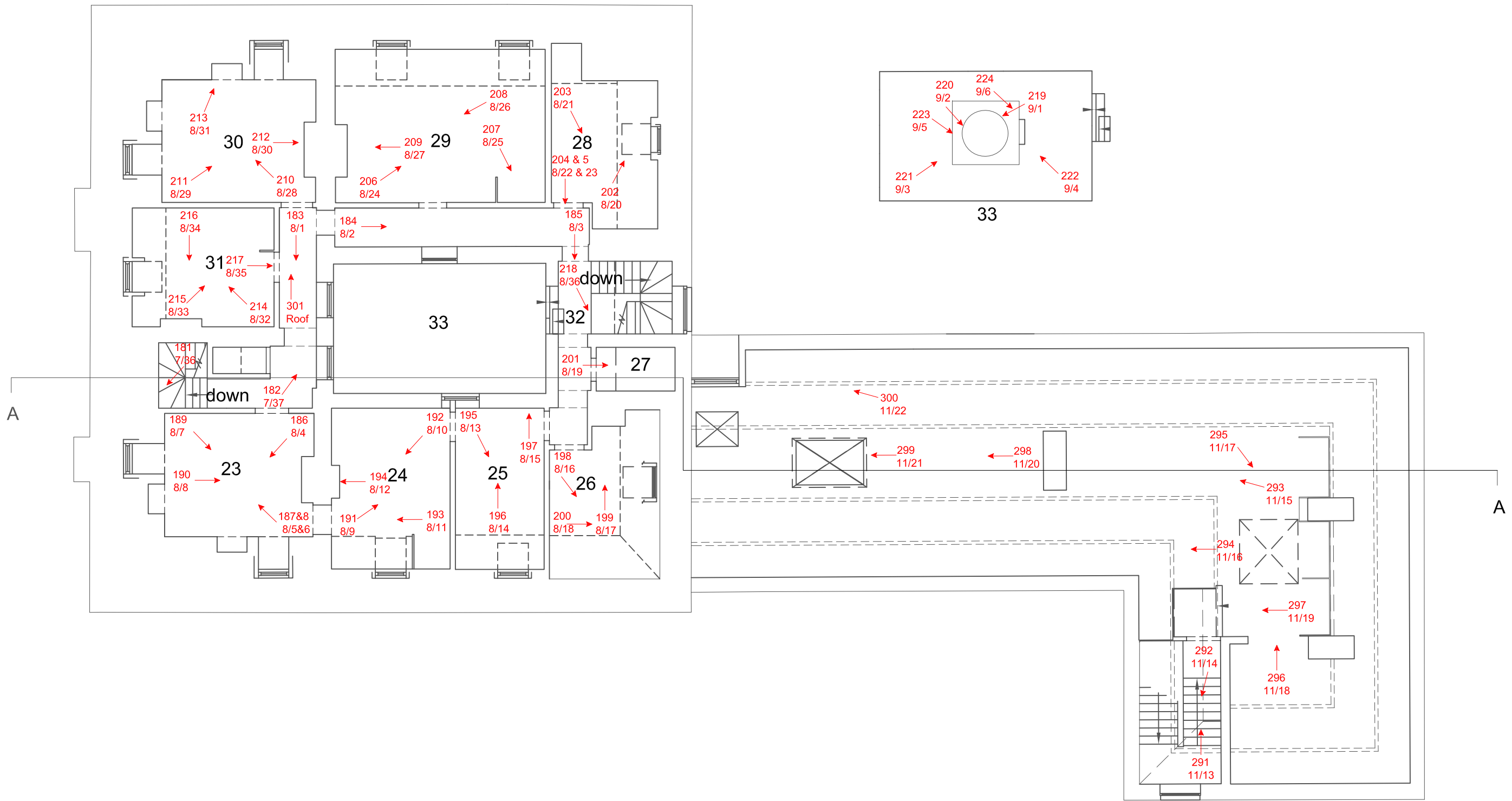
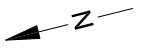
© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 7214	April 2014	Detailed site plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: KRH		





© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire		Fig. 15
Project Ref: 7214	Feb 2014	Basement plan and photo locations		
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: KRH			





0 5m

© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 7214	Feb 2015	Second floor plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: KRH		



WEST ELEVATION

0 5m

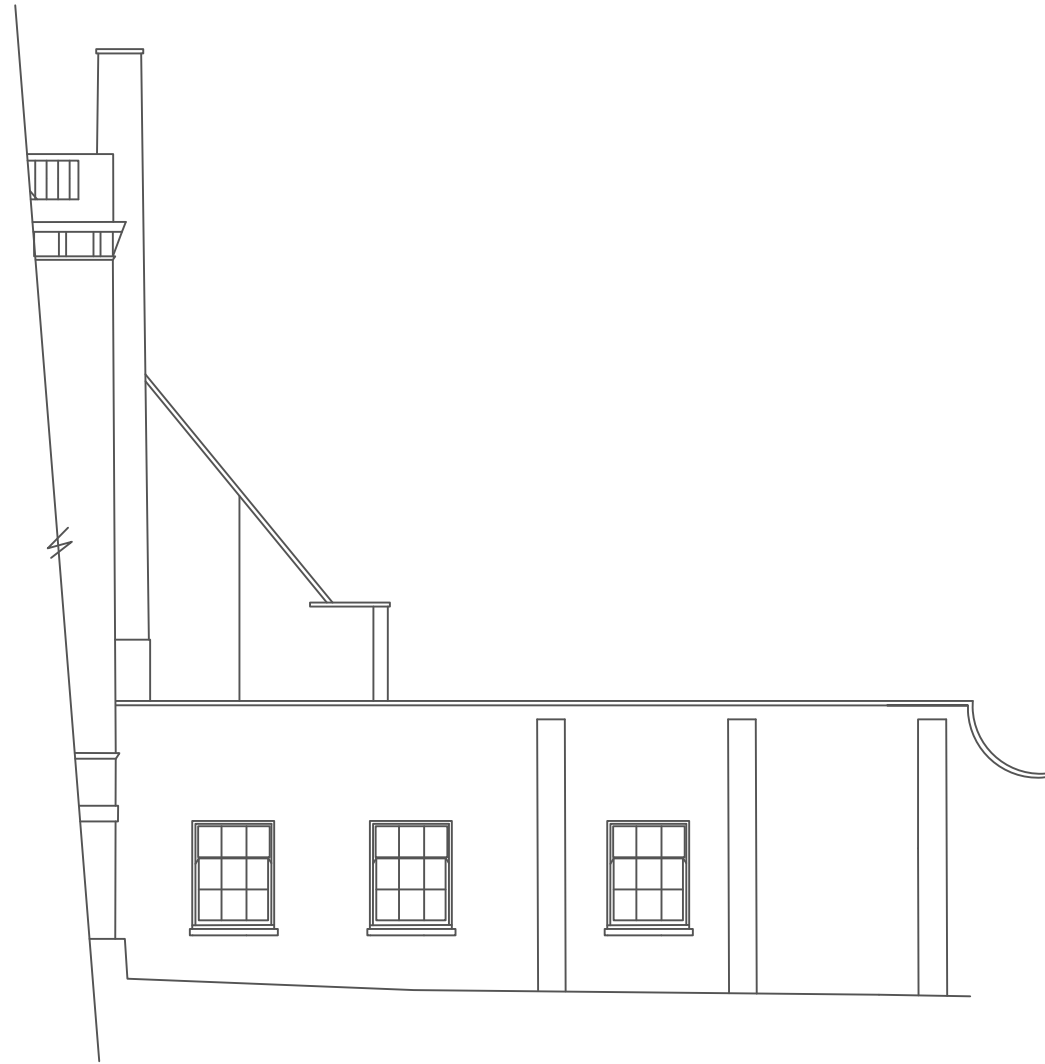
© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 7214	Feb 2015	West elevation, central and south ranges	
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: KRH		



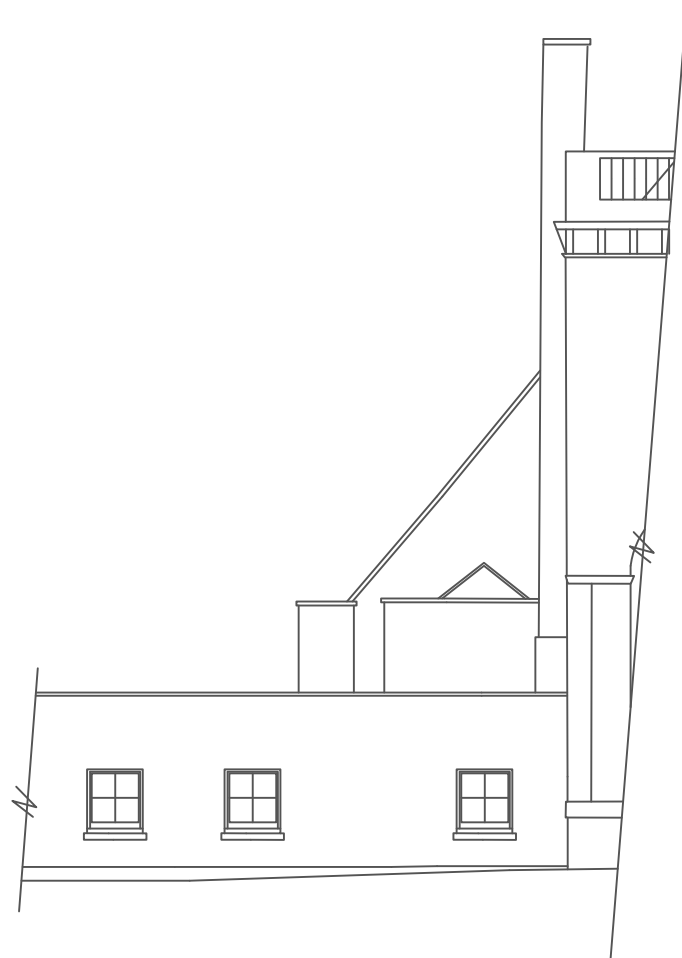
EAST ELEVATION

0 5m

© Archaeology South-East		Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 7214	Feb 2015	East elevation, central and south ranges	
Report Ref: 2015019	Drawn by: KRH		

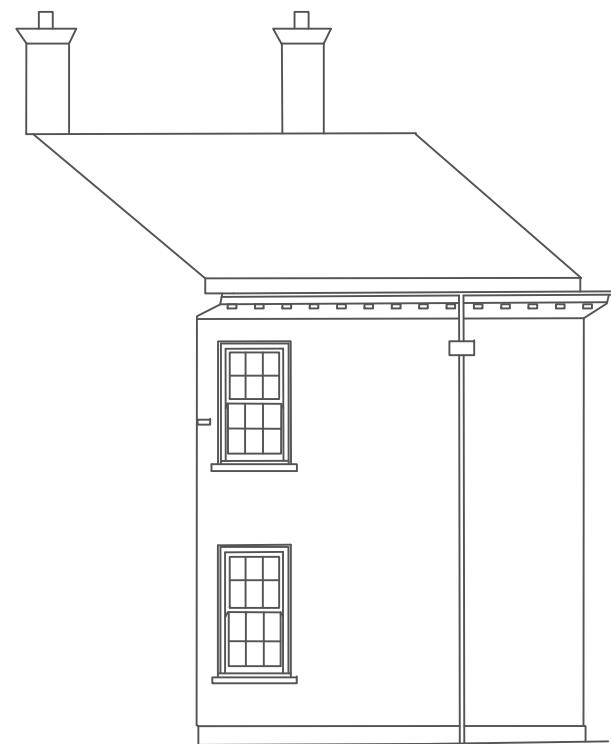


EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION





NORTH ELEVATION,
SOUTH RANGE



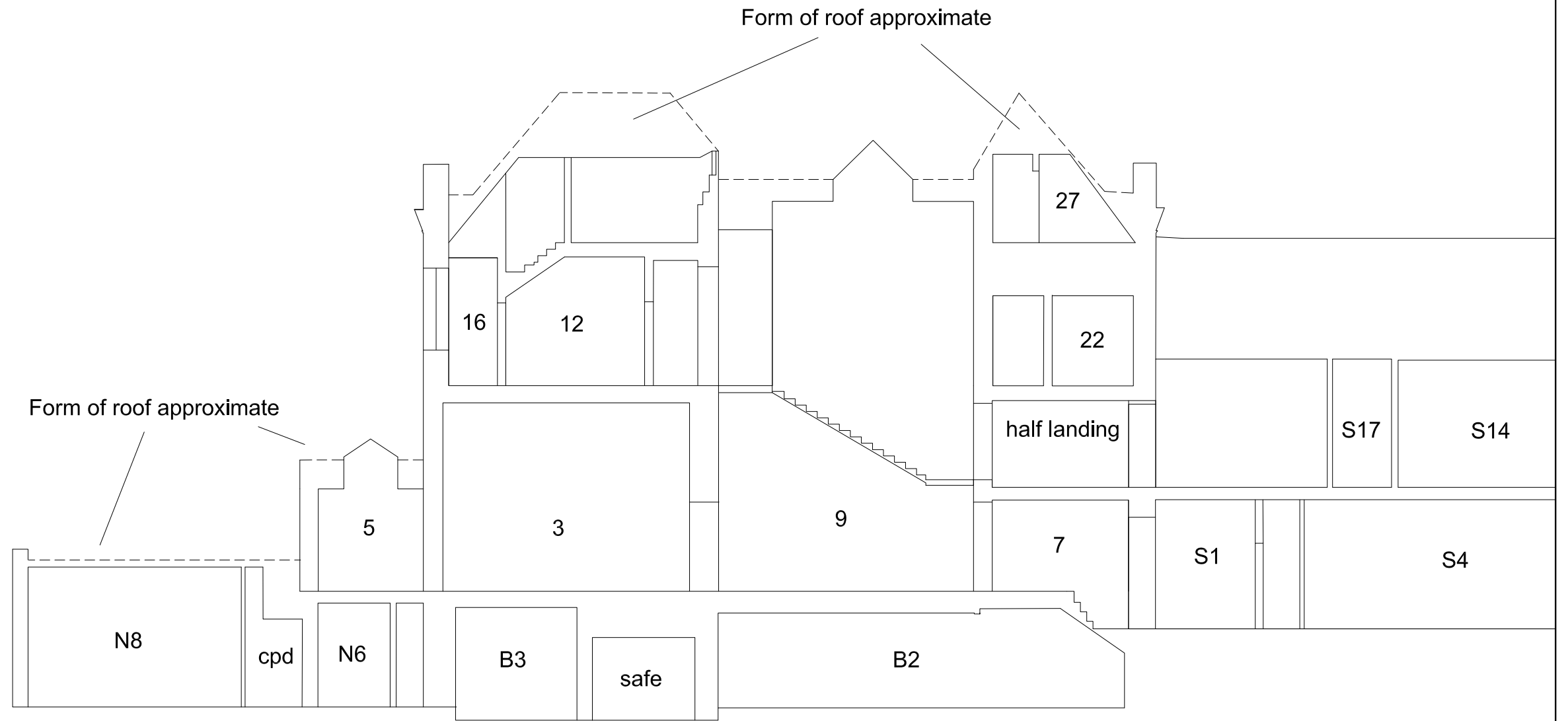
SOUTH ELEVATION





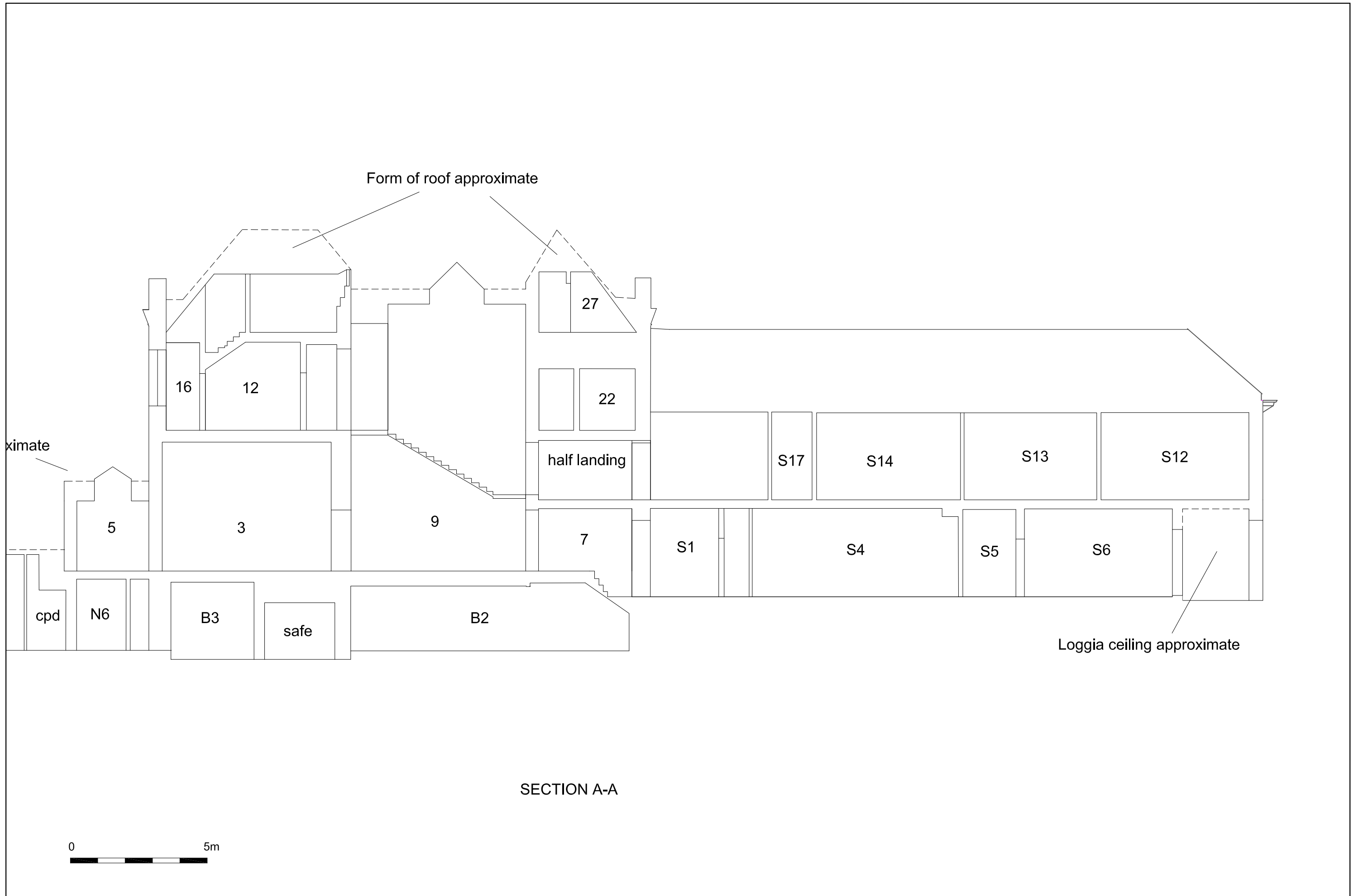
NORTH ELEVATION





SECTION A-A





Appendix 1 List Descriptions

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: MOOR PLACE

List entry Number: 1289132

Location

MOOR PLACE, KETTLE GREEN ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Much Hadham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 22-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Details

TL 4218 MUCH HADHAM KETTLE GREEN ROAD (north side) Kettle Green

14/21 Moor Place

22.2.67

- I

Country house. Built 1775-9 by Robert Mitchell for James Brebner Gordon. The estate was held by the More family in the C15 and a large Elizabethan house was built E of present one by the Dalton family in late C16. Moore Place is a substantial, square, red brick house with stone dressings and hipped tile roof. 2 storeys with attics over a basement. A stone balustraded parapet is carried round the whole building with bracketed cornice below. The E and W fronts are 5 windows with Ground and 1st floor 6/6 sash windows. The E Ground floor windows have stone surrounds; those of the W front are in shallow recessed arches with stone dressings. This is the entrance front with central, Adam style door beneath rectangular fan with radiating glazing bars, and flanked by narrow side lights with small half pilasters. In the arched recess above the door is the Gordon coat of arms dated 1779. The basement is more prominent on the E garden front where the central door has stone surround and rectangular fan with elegant oval motif. The door is approached by quadrant steps with vase patterned wrought iron railings. Large S extension in Georgian revival by Ernest Newton, 1909, of 2 storeys. Red brick, green slate roof, prominent wooden modillion eaves cornice: Ground and 1st floor 6/6 sash windows with folding louvred shutters. 8 window, E elevation has 1st floor, plastered, canted, window bay on S, a central door with deep, bracketed hood, and a 4 bay corner loggia with brick piers and dentil cornice. There is a 3 bay, open arch loggia on the S side and the L shaped W elevation has Ground floor recessed arches imitating those of the main house. On the N side of the house is a plain, single storey service wing by R Norman Shaw, 1888. Excellent Adam style interior. Central, flagged staircase hall, top lit by dome and with 3 flights leading to 1st floor landing with Ionic column screens in segmental arches on E and N sides, and blank pilaster screens on other walls. Wrought iron, vase patterned balustrading with anthemion and swag motifs. Rich cornicing, door surrounds and marble fireplaces to all principal rooms. Early C19 bookcases in library. (Pevsner (1977) 277; RCHM Typescript).

Listing NGR: TL4215318918

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Pevsner, N, Cherry, B, *The Buildings of England: Hertfordshire*, (1977), 277

Name: FRONT GARDEN WALL AND CORNER PAVILIONS AT MOOR PLACE

List entry Number: 1289093

Location: FRONT GARDEN WALL AND CORNER PAVILIONS AT MOOR PLACE, KETTLE GREEN ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Much Hadham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Apr-1985

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Details

TL 4218 MUCH HADHAM KETTLE GREEN ROAD (north side) Kettle Green
14/22 Front garden wall and corner pavilions at Moor Place -
GV II

Wall and pavilions. 1938 front garden wall by G Norman with stone coping and 4 terra-cotta vases. 2 corner pavilions in red brick with tile creasing and slate hipped roofs. Square plan, with nearly square openings on inner and W sides, the inner ones with tile creasing piers and narrow side lights, both with tile creasing surrounds and herring-bone tile lintels with central, diamond, stone date or initial plaques. E sides have square windows with semicircular extensions top and bottom, also in tiled surrounds. N pavilion joins with C18, redbrick garden wall. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: TL4221118933

Name: ENTRANCE GATE POSTS AT MOOR PLACE

List entry Number: 1212872

Location

ENTRANCE GATE POSTS AT MOOR PLACE, HIGH STREET

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Much Hadham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Apr-1985

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Details

TL 4219 MUCH HADHAM HIGH STREET (west side) Much Hadham village

13/34 Entrance Gate Posts at Moor Place -

GV II

Gate posts. Late C18 pair to Moor Place. Red brick, square plan, topped by moulded stone cornice and balls on curved tapering pedestals.

Listing NGR: TL4274619084

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (1)



7214 (2)



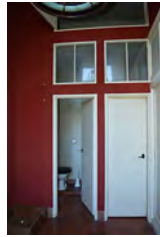
7214 (3)



7214 (4)



7214 (5)



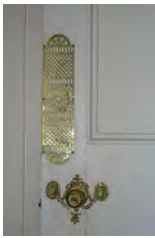
7214 (6)



7214 (7)



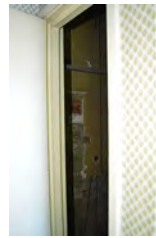
7214 (8)



7214 (9)



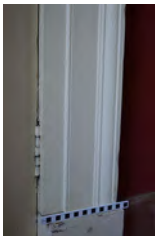
7214 (10)



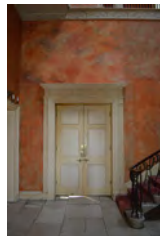
7214 (11)



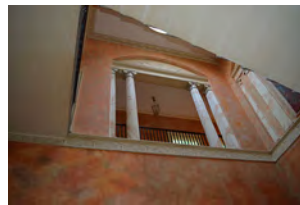
7214 (12)



7214 (13)



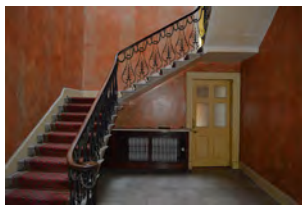
7214 (14)



7214 (15)



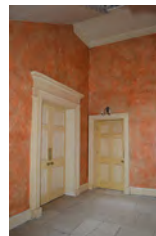
7214 (16)



7214 (17)



7214 (18)



7214 (19)



7214 (20)



7214 (21)



7214 (22)

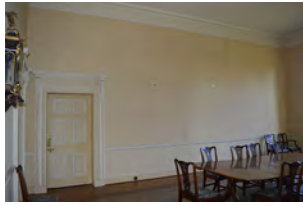


7214 (23)



7214 (24)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (49)



7214 (50)



7214 (51)



7214 (52)



7214 (53)



7214 (54)



7214 (55)



7214 (56)



7214 (57)



7214 (58)



7214 (59)



7214 (60)



7214 (61)



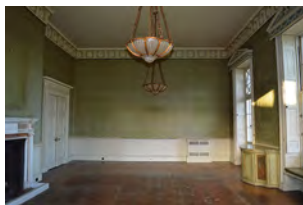
7214 (62)



7214 (63)



7214 (64)



7214 (65)



7214 (66)



7214 (67)



7214 (68)



7214 (69)



7214 (70)

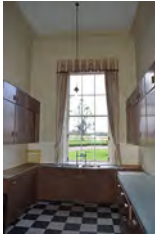


7214 (71)



7214 (72)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (73)



7214 (74)



7214 (75)



7214 (76)



7214 (77)



7214 (78)



7214 (79)



7214 (80)



7214 (81)



7214 (82)



7214 (83)



7214 (84)



7214 (85)



7214 (86)



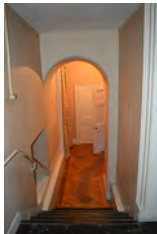
7214 (87)



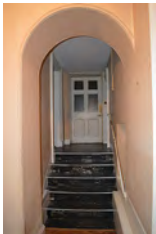
7214 (88)



7214 (89)



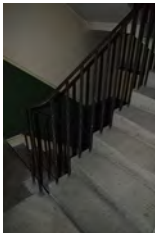
7214 (90)



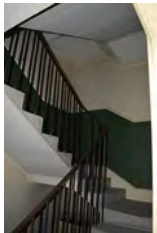
7214 (91)



7214 (92)



7214 (93)



7214 (94)



7214 (95)



7214 (96)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (97)



7214 (98)



7214 (99)



7214 (100)



7214 (101)



7214 (102)



7214 (103)



7214 (104)



7214 (105)



7214 (106)



7214 (107)



7214 (108)



7214 (109)



7214 (110)



7214 (111)



7214 (112)



7214 (113)



7214 (114)



7214 (115)



7214 (116)



7214 (117)



7214 (118)



7214 (119)



7214 (120)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (121)



7214 (122)



7214 (123)



7214 (124)



7214 (125)



7214 (126)



7214 (127)



7214 (128)



7214 (129)



7214 (130)



7214 (131)



7214 (132)



7214 (133)



7214 (134)



7214 (135)



7214 (136)



7214 (137)



7214 (138)



7214 (139)



7214 (140)



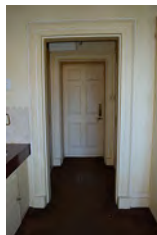
7214 (141)



7214 (142)



7214 (143)



7214 (144)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (145)



7214 (146)



7214 (147)



7214 (148)



7214 (149)



7214 (150)



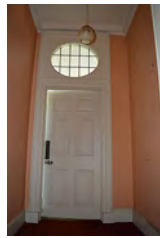
7214 (151)



7214 (152)



7214 (153)



7214 (154)



7214 (155)



7214 (156)



7214 (157)



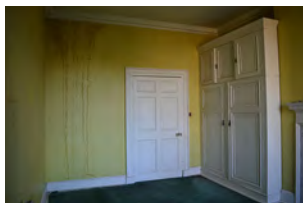
7214 (158)



7214 (159)



7214 (160)



7214 (161)



7214 (162)



7214 (163)



7214 (164)



7214 (165)



7214 (166)



7214 (167)



7214 (168)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (169)



7214 (170)



7214 (171)



7214 (172)



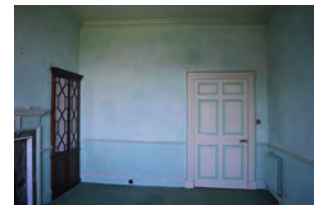
7214 (173)



7214 (174)



7214 (175)



7214 (176)



7214 (177)



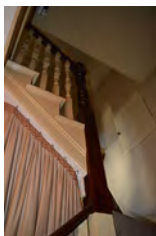
7214 (178)



7214 (179)



7214 (180)



7214 (181)



7214 (182)



7214 (183)



7214 (184)



7214 (185)



7214 (186)



7214 (187)



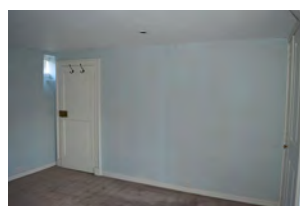
7214 (188)



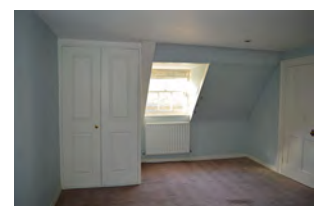
7214 (189)



7214 (190)



7214 (191)



7214 (192)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (193)



7214 (194)



7214 (195)



7214 (196)



7214 (197)



7214 (198)



7214 (199)



7214 (200)



7214 (201)



7214 (202)



7214 (203)



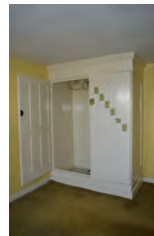
7214 (204)



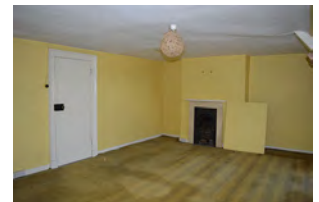
7214 (205)



7214 (206)



7214 (207)



7214 (208)



7214 (209)



7214 (210)



7214 (211)



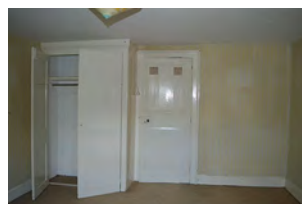
7214 (212)



7214 (213)



7214 (214)



7214 (215)



7214 (216)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (217)



7214 (218)



7214 (219)



7214 (220)



7214 (221)



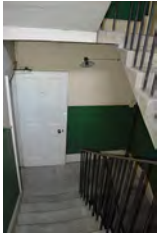
7214 (222)



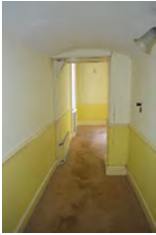
7214 (223)



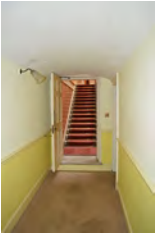
7214 (224)



7214 (225)



7214 (226)



7214 (227)



7214 (228)



7214 (229)



7214 (230)



7214 (231)



7214 (232)



7214 (233)



7214 (234)



7214 (235)



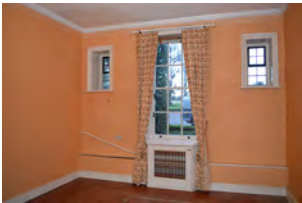
7214 (236)



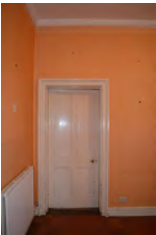
7214 (237)



7214 (238)



7214 (239)



7214 (240)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (241)



7214 (242)



7214 (243)



7214 (244)



7214 (245)



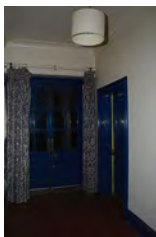
7214 (246)



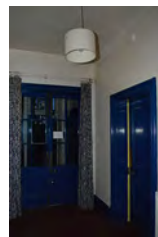
7214 (247)



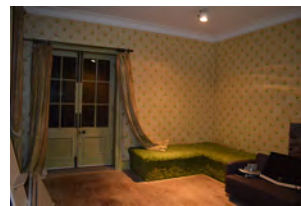
7214 (248)



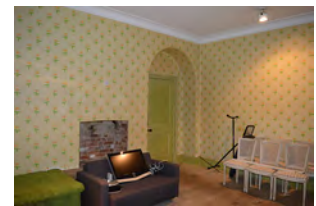
7214 (249)



7214 (250)



7214 (251)



7214 (252)



7214 (253)



7214 (254)



7214 (255)



7214 (256)



7214 (257)



7214 (258)



7214 (259)



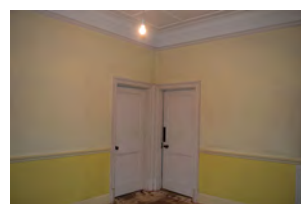
7214 (260)



7214 (261)



7214 (262)



7214 (263)

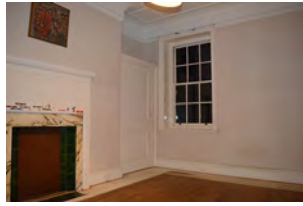


7214 (264)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (265)



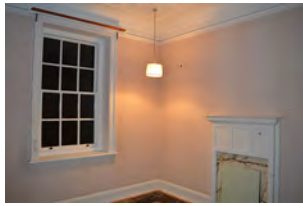
7214 (266)



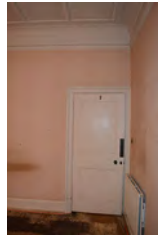
7214 (267)



7214 (268)



7214 (269)



7214 (270)



7214 (271)



7214 (272)



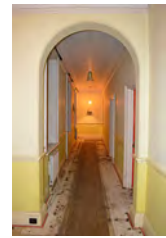
7214 (273)



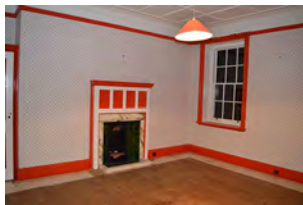
7214 (274)



7214 (275)



7214 (276)



7214 (277)



7214 (278)



7214 (279)



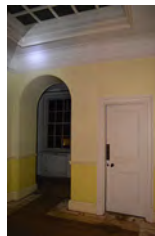
7214 (280)



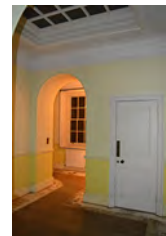
7214 (281)



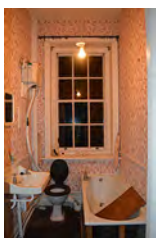
7214 (282)



7214 (283)



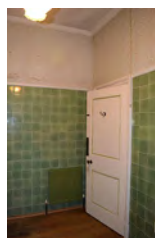
7214 (284)



7214 (285)



7214 (286)



7214 (287)

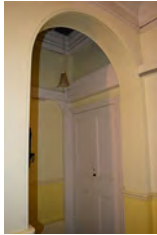


7214 (288)

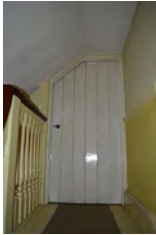
Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



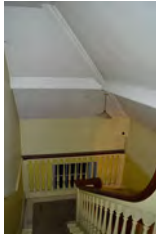
7214 (289)



7214 (290)



7214 (291)



7214 (292)



7214 (293)



7214 (294)



7214 (295)



7214 (296)



7214 (297)



7214 (298)



7214 (299)



7214 (300)



7214 (301)



7214 (302)



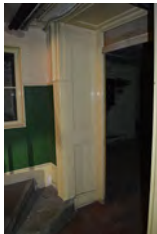
7214 (303)



7214 (304)



7214 (305)



7214 (306)



7214 (307)



7214 (308)



7214 (309)



7214 (310)



7214 (311)



7214 (312)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (313)



7214 (314)



7214 (315)



7214 (316)



7214 (317)



7214 (318)



7214 (319)



7214 (320)



7214 (321)



7214 (322)



7214 (323)



7214 (324)



7214 (325)



7214 (326)



7214 (327)



7214 (328)



7214 (329)



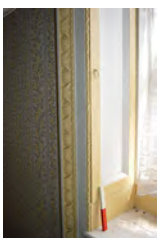
7214 (330)



7214 (331)



7214 (332)



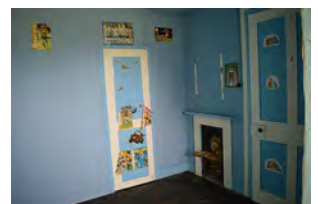
7214 (333)



7214 (334)



7214 (335)



7214 (336)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (337)



7214 (338)



7214 (339)



7214 (340)



7214 (341)



7214 (342)



7214 (343)



7214 (344)



7214 (345)



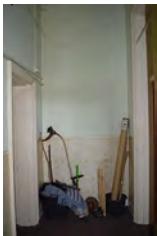
7214 (346)



7214 (347)



7214 (348)



7214 (349)



7214 (350)



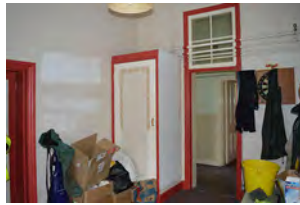
7214 (351)



7214 (352)



7214 (353)



7214 (354)



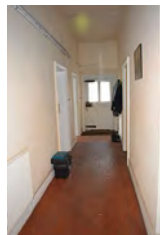
7214 (355)



7214 (356)



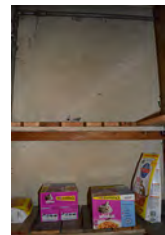
7214 (357)



7214 (358)



7214 (359)



7214 (360)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



7214 (361)



7214 (362)



7214 (363)



7214 (364)



7214 (365)



7214 (366)



7214 (367)



7214 (368)



7214 (369)



7214 (370)



7214 (371)



7214 (372)



7214 (373)



7214 (374)



7214 (375)



7214 (376)



7214 (377)



7214 (378)



7214 (379)



7214 (380)



7214 (381)



7214 (382)



7214 (383)

Appendix 3 OASIS Data Collection Sheet

OASIS ID: archaeol6-208765

Project details

Project name	MOOR PLACE HOUSE, MUCH HADHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE
Short description of the project	<p>In January and April 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at Moor Place House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (Centred at NGR TL 42150 18915). The work is to be carried out to satisfy conditions placed on planning permission and listed building consent by the Natural, Historic and Built Environment Advisory Team, Hertfordshire County Council (planning refs. 3/14/0761/FP and 3/14/0762/LB), to compile a historic building record of the building in its current state prior to the approved alterations and repairs being carried out. The building was recorded at English Heritage Level 3. Moor Place is located west of the village of Much Hadham, set in formal grounds with a rural setting. The house was constructed between 1777 and 1779, designed by the architect Robert Mitchell for James Brebner Gordon, replacing an earlier building known from documentary references to have occupied a site a short distance to the east. During the second half of the 19th century, the building was much extended with ranges being added to the north and south; the south range was subsequently substantially remodelled or, most likely, replaced in the early 20th century. All three ranges retain many of their original fixtures and fittings and much of the original layout is discernible, which forms a key part of the building's significance.</p>
Project dates	Start: 14-01-2015 End: 08-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	7214 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	HOUSE Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None

Methods & techniques "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England

Site location HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE MUCH HADHAM MOOR PLACE HOUSE, MUCH HADHAM

Postcode SG10 6AA

Study area 202000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 42150 18915 51.8502399867 0.0640575443286 51 51 00 N 000 03 50
E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Hertfordshire County Council

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Ron Humphrey/Amy Williamson

Project supervisor Katya Harrow

Type of sponsor/funding body private client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
Digital Archive ID	MPH14
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
Paper Archive ID	MPH14
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	MOOR PLACE HOUSE, MUCH HADHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE: Historic Building Record (English Heritage Level 3)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harrow, K.
Other bibliographic details	2015019
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East

Entered by	Katya Harrow (k.harrow@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	13 April 2015

Appendix 4 Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Summary Sheet

Site name and address: MOOR PLACE HOUSE, MUCH HADHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE, SG10 6AA		
County: Hertfordshire		District: East Hertfordshire
Village/Town: Much Hadham		Parish: Much Hadham
Planning application reference: 3/14/0761/FP & 3/14/0762/LB		
HER Enquiry reference: N/A		
Funding source: Private client		
Nature of application: Planning permission and listed building consent for alterations and repairs		
Present land use: In use as a building		
Size of application area: 202000 sq m		Size of area investigated: 202000 sq m
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TL 42150 18915		
Site code (if applicable): MPH14		
Site director/Organization: Archaeology South-East		
Type of work: Historic Buildings Record (English Heritage Level 3)		
Date of work: 2015	Start: 14-01-2015	Finish: 08-04-2015
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies		
Related HER Nos: N/A		Periods represented: Post-medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports N/A		
Summary of fieldwork results: The earliest extant part of the house was constructed between 1777 and 1779, designed by the architect Robert Mitchell for James Brebner Gordon, replacing an earlier building known from documentary references to have occupied a site a short distance to the east. During the second half of the 19th century, the building was much extended with ranges being added to the north and south; the south range was subsequently substantially remodelled or, most likely, replaced in the early 20th century. All three ranges retain many of their original fixtures and fittings and much of the original layout is discernible, which forms a key part of the building's significance.		
Author of summary: Katya Harrow		Date of summary: 27-02-2017

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

