

**Building recording
at Home Farm, Moor Place,
Much Hadham, Hertfordshire
October 2013**



**report prepared by
Chris Lister**

**commissioned by
Foxley Builders**

NGR: TL 542256 218772 (c)



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 07436 273304
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

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1 Summary

A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust on a complex of twenty-two buildings at Home Farm, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire in October 2013. The work was commissioned by Foxley Builders Ltd. The complex incorporates structures of varying date and significance, including a barn dating to the 17th century with components deriving from an earlier medieval house on the estate; a Grade II listed stable block with associated structures, a laundry (later used as the estate offices and gardener's stores) and a granary/cow house, all dating to the 18th century; an early example of a squash court dating to the late 19th century and various cottages and agricultural structures dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.*

2 Introduction (Figs 1-2)

This is the archive report on the historic building recording of structures at Home Farm, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire. The work was carried out on behalf of Foxley Builders Ltd by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in October 2013. The site consists of a complex of buildings on the Moor Place estate, to the west of the village of Much Hadham, one of the oldest villages in East Hertfordshire (Fig 1). The complex is located approximately 150m south-east of Moor Place House (a Grade I listed building) at NGR TL 542256 218772 and comprises agricultural and service buildings for the estate house (Fig 2). These buildings include a barn dating to the 17th century with components possibly deriving from an earlier medieval house on the estate; a Grade II* listed stable block with associated structures, a laundry and gardener's stores, all dating to the 18th century; a granary/cow house dating to the 18th/19th century and various cottages and agricultural structures dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.

A planning application (3/12/1075/FP) for the refurbishment of the existing dwellings and the conversion of the agricultural structures to residential accommodation, along with the erection of four new dwellings, was submitted to East Hertfordshire District Council in June 2012. Given the impact of the proposed works on the historic integrity and the historical interest of the site, a full archaeological condition was attached to the planning consent. This was based on the advice given in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012). This condition required the archaeological building recording of the structures effected by the development and also a programme of archaeological work (the results of which are reported on separately – CAT Report 736). All work was carried out in accordance with a WSI (Written Scheme of Investigation) produced by CAT and agreed with the Hertfordshire County Environment Unit (CAT 2013).

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2008) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or*

structures (2008a), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14).

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a high quality record (English Heritage Level 3) of all pre-modern structures that were to be effected, altered or demolished by the development, along with a rapid photographic survey (English Heritage Level 2) of the modern farm buildings effected by the development.

The Level 3 building recording comprised:

- The Stables (labelled 1/2 on Fig 2)
- Estate office, formerly the laundry (3) and adjoining gardener's stores (3a)
- Granary/cow house (4) and Farm Cottage (4a)
- Dutch barn (5)
- Barn (6)
- Milking shed (10)
- Squash court (14)
- Engine house (15)
- Apple store (20)
- Tool shed opposite Farm Cottage (22)

The Level 2 building recording comprised:

- Brick outbuilding (7)
- Modern farm building (8)
- Concrete blockwork building (9)
- L-shaped range east of milking shed (11)
- Large shed south of barn (12)
- Second large shed south of barn (13)
- Modern stables and manège (16)
- Garden House (17)
- Garages to Garden House (18)
- Wall and modern shed adjoining garages (19)
- Dairy Cottage (21)

4 Building recording methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A brief documentary and cartographic survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.

- A large-scale block plan of the site based on pre-existing architect's drawings. The position of each structure has been given a number noting date and function.
- Fully phased floor plans using the English Heritage (2006) Level 3 conventions at scale 1:100 of all buildings scheduled for conversion. Doors, windows, partitions, truss positions and any surviving fixtures/fittings are shown, together with evidence of phasing. The plans show all major structural additions to the building/yards and any internal divisions, particularly where the alterations are associated with a change of function.
- Elevations of the structures using the English Heritage (2006) Level 3 conventions.
- A detailed description of each structure. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction, joinery, spatial configuration, phasing, reused timbers, carpentry marks/graffiti and any evidence of original fixtures and fittings.
- A discussion of the history and development of the buildings, including their design, date, form and function and any significant modifications/reuse.
- A full photographic record, comprising digital photographs of the pre-modern structures including both general shots and details of individual features (external and internal) and a less detailed record of the modern buildings. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text (Appendix 1). The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 2).

5 **Historical background** (Illustrations 1-3, Maps 1-11)

The following section is based on documents held in the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) and the Online Register of Listed Buildings. Additional documents consulted in the course of research for this report include the *Heritage Statement for Home Farm, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire* (Architectural History Practice (AHP) 2012), *the Home Farm, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire: Desktop Archaeological Survey Version 3* (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) 2012) and plans held in the estate office of Moor Place.

Moor Place was originally known as Mores Place, an estate belonging to the Bishops of London. The name probably derives from the More family who held the estate in the 15th century. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, Mores Place came into the possession of the Dalton family and then in 1650 was acquired by Sir Richard Atkins. Atkins is believed to have been responsible for the construction of a small park and a five-gabled house (HHER 15340). A depiction of this house survives in a c1695

engraving by John Drapentier (Illustration 1). This shows a two and a half-storey house with a clock tower surmounted by a domed cupola and with formal gardens and a tree-lined approach.

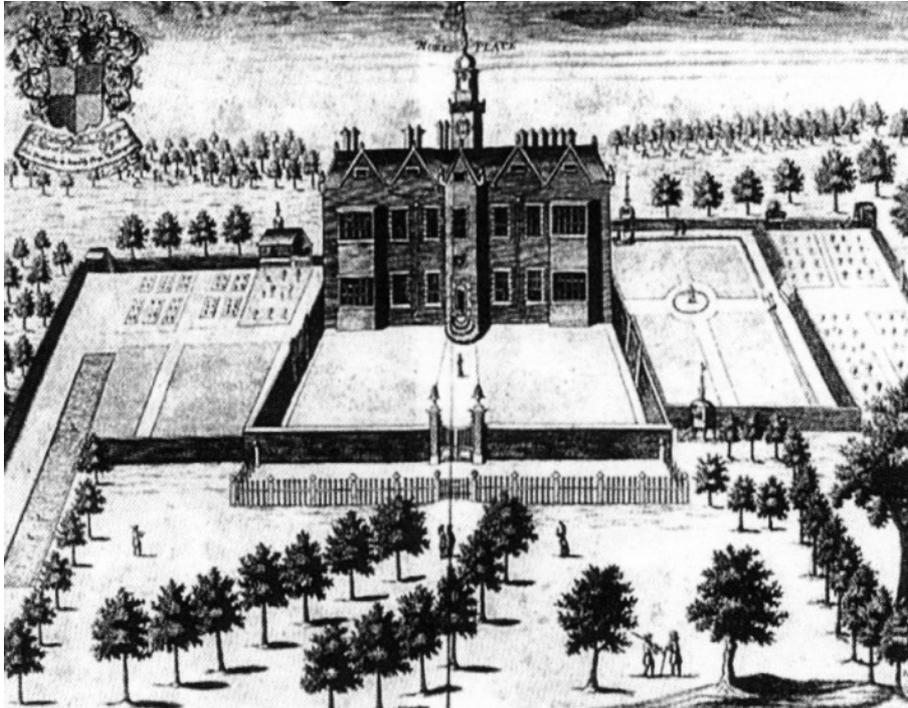


Illustration 1 Engraving of Sir Richard Atkins' house, c1695 by John Drapentier.

The stable block and older buildings of Home Farm (HHER 17755) were constructed to service this house, which was located to the east of the present day Moor Place. Sir Richard Atkins died in 1689 and in 1749 the estate came into the possession of James Gordon, whose family held the property for the next four generations.

The Dury and Andrews map of 1766 (Map 1) shows the layout of the estate during the early years of the Gordon family's possession. Square enclosures are shown to the front and side of the house as depicted on Drapentier's engraving and the label shows the name has evolved to Moore Place. A walled enclosure is shown to the south-east of the house, which appears to correspond with the walled garden of the present-day Moor Place. However, the map does not show the stable block or any of the farm buildings which are presumed to have been in existence at this time.

In 1888 Harriet Wigram wrote *The History of Much and Little Hadham* (HALS D/EHX F113) and helpfully included a hand-drawn plan of the estate (Map 2). Although the depiction of the farm buildings is rather indistinct the plan does show the location of the 17th-century house. Harriet noted that the site of the old house 'can clearly be seen in a hot summer, when the grass burns over the old foundation walls', an early archaeological observation. She mapped these parch marks and was able to produce a measured drawing of the old house which indicates that Drapentier's engraving of c1695 was an accurate representation of the house.



Map 1 Extract from Dury and Andrews' map of 1766.



Map 2 Harriet Wigram's 1888 plan of the estate, with the site of the 17th-century house marked by the 'X' (HALS D/EHX F113).

James Gordon's nephew, James Brebner (who later confusingly changed his surname to Gordon), inherited the estate in 1769 and decided to demolish the old house and have it rebuilt in the fashionable style of Robert Adam and James Wyatt. The new house was designed by the architect Robert Mitchell and located to the west of the old house, presumably because the old house was not demolished until the new one was finished. Work started in 1777 and was completed in 1779. The new Moor Place (HHER 12169) is the only surviving house in England that can be attributed with certainty to Robert Mitchell (AHP 2012, 13). The elevations and plans of the new house were included in a book by Mitchell published in 1801, *Plans, etc of Buildings erected in England and*

Scotland; with an Essay to elucidate the Grecian, Roman and Gothic Architecture. An engraving of the finished house is included below (Illustration 2).

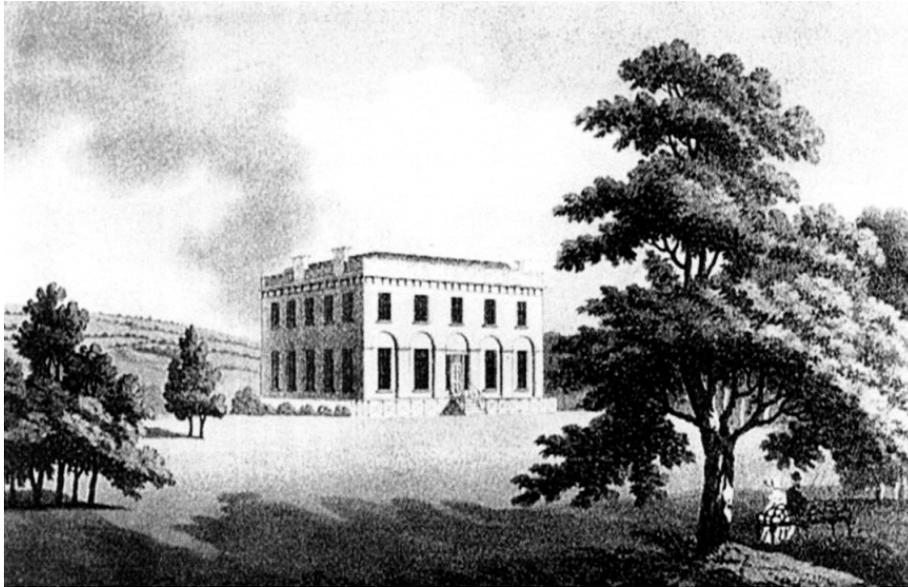
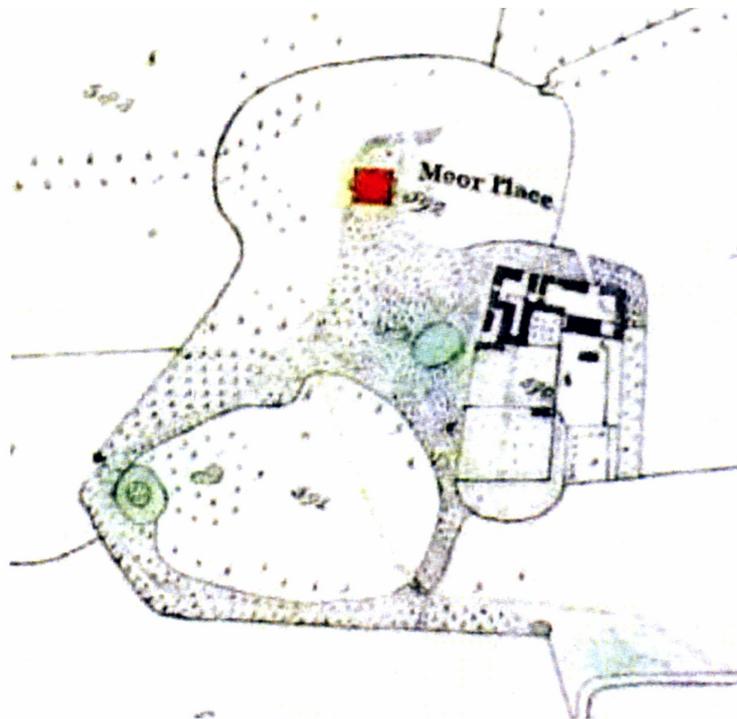


Illustration 2 1801 engraving of the entrance front of the rebuilt Moor Place from Robert Mitchell's *Plans, etc of Buildings erected in England and Scotland; with an Essay to elucidate the Grecian, Roman and Gothic Architecture*.

The first depiction of the stable block and the farm buildings appears on an 1833 map of Much Hadham drawn up by the Bury St Edmunds surveyors, Lenny and Croft (Map 3). This shows structure 1/2, the U-shaped stable block, with a north-east to south-west aligned extension extending from the south arm of the U. This extension joins structure 3a, the gardener's stores, forming a narrow courtyard with structure 3, the estate offices. Structure 22, the tool shed is shown as part of a much longer range extending east from the north end of the estate offices and forming one side of an enclosed area, referred to on later maps as the drying ground. To the east of this structure and shown free-standing is structure 6, the 17th-century barn. On the northern side of the farmyard, structure 4, the granary/cow house, is shown. To the west of this there appears to be a small open space and then a building that is probably structure 4a, Farm Cottage or an earlier building on the same location. Between the stable block and Farm Cottage two north-east to south-west aligned structures are shown, separated by a narrow expanse of open ground, with the one to the east appearing to abut Farm Cottage. The east end of the farmyard has an L-shaped structure. Between this L-shaped building and the granary/cow house is the main entrance to the farm complex.

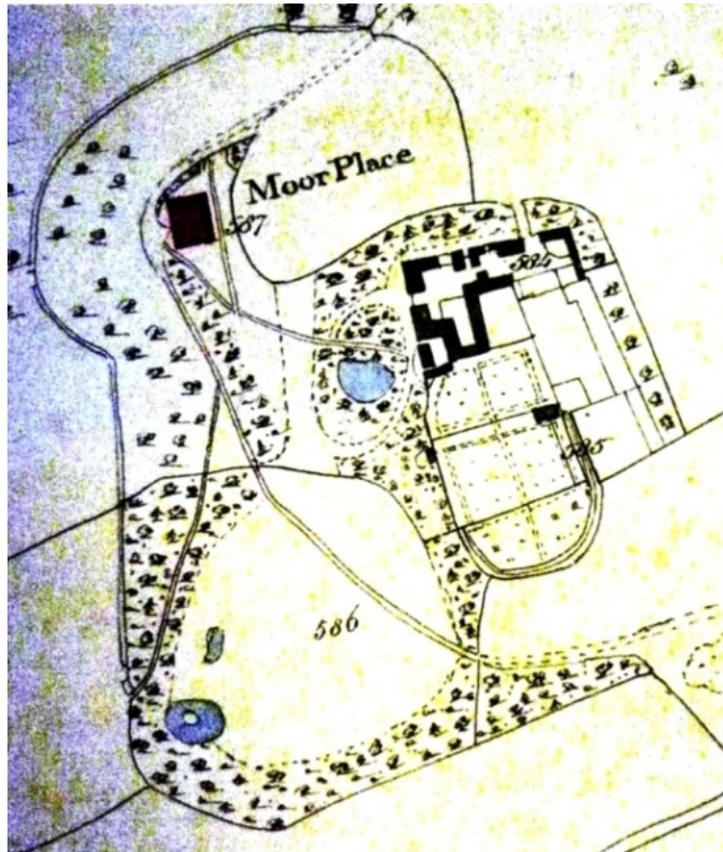
The overall layout is of two courtyards, the one to the west surrounded by the stables and service buildings for Moor Place and the other to the east surrounded by the Home Farm buildings. South of the barn there is a small south-east to north-west aligned rectangular structure, the purpose of which is unknown, although, as the structure is

located within an open yard it may well be a shelter shed. Two buildings are shown within the walled garden: one in the north-west corner is shown built against the garden wall, the other in the lower half of the walled garden is shown in the location of structure 17, Garden House.



Map 3 Lenny and Croft map, 1833 (HALS DP44 29/2).

The tithe map of 1838 (Map 4) is virtually identical in layout to the Lenny and Croft map of five years earlier, although the barn is shown only as an outline and not shaded. The tithe award lists parcel 584 ('outbuildings and yards, plantation and orchard') as leased to James Knight senior, along with the pasture to the east. The 'kitchen garden, potato ground, drying ground, laundry and stables' (parcel 585) were leased to Sir Hugh Seymour Blane, Baronet, as were parcels 586 and 587, the Wilderness and Moor Place House. At the south end of the walled garden both maps show a semi-circular enclosure: this has subsequently been absorbed by the estate parkland. Both maps show the stables, farm buildings and walled garden surrounded by a wide belt of trees, which is the plantation and orchard referred to in the tithe award. This served the dual purpose of screening the stables and farm buildings from the house and providing revenue for the estate through timber leases and fruit crops. The small building south of the barn has been removed.



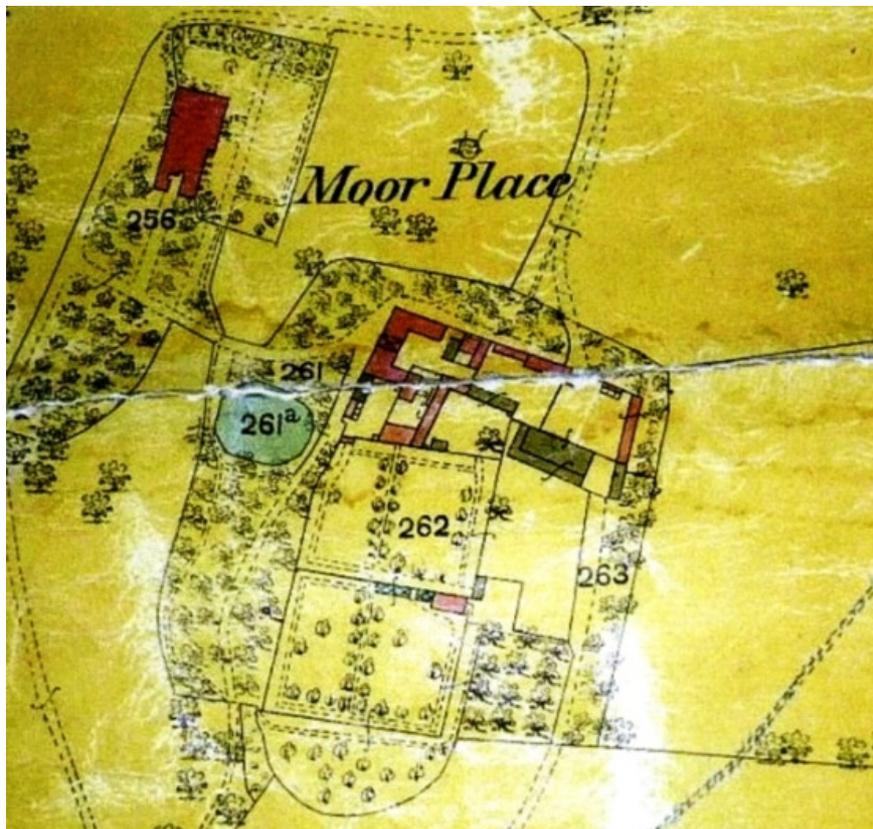
Map 4 1838 tithe map (HALS).

In 1860, six years after the death of James Adam Gordon, the Moor Place estate was purchased by Money Wigram, of the London shipbuilding and brewing family (brother to Harriet, the aspiring archaeologist who recorded the location of the 17th-century house). The house had been vacant since the death of Gordon and Money Wigram embarked on a programme of renovation, including the construction of a south wing. In 1871 Money commissioned Thomas Sturgess, Surveyor, of Cockspur Street, London, to create a map of his estate, a copy of which is held in the estate office (Map 5). A small amount of change has taken place since 1838. A lean-to has been added to the west and south sides of structure 6, the barn, and the open space between structure 4a, Farm Cottage and structure 4, the granary/cow house, has been infilled. The westernmost of the structures between the stable block and Farm Cottage has been replaced by three small rectangular yards, suggesting that the adjoining structure housed livestock. The key to the map states that parcel 27 includes piggeries and it may be that this structure fulfilled that function, especially as piggeries were often located close to the farmhouse in order to make it easier for the farmwife to feed the pigs with kitchen scraps. At the east end of the farmyard the east-west aligned arm of the L-shaped structure shown on Maps 2 and 3 has been removed. The building in the walled garden, on the site of structure 17, Garden House, is shown with two linear extensions extending to the west. An additional building is shown to the east of Garden House, in the corner of a walled enclosure in the south-west corner of the stack yard (parcel 28), the purpose of which is unknown.



Map 5 Thomas Sturgess' estate map of 1871 (held in estate office).

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879 (Map 6) shows very little change since the estate map of 1871. Part of the range extending south from the stable block has been demolished and the possible piggeries at the west end of Farm Cottage appear to have been altered and a small structure added to the west side. What looks like three additional piggeries have been constructed in the north-east corner of the farmyard.

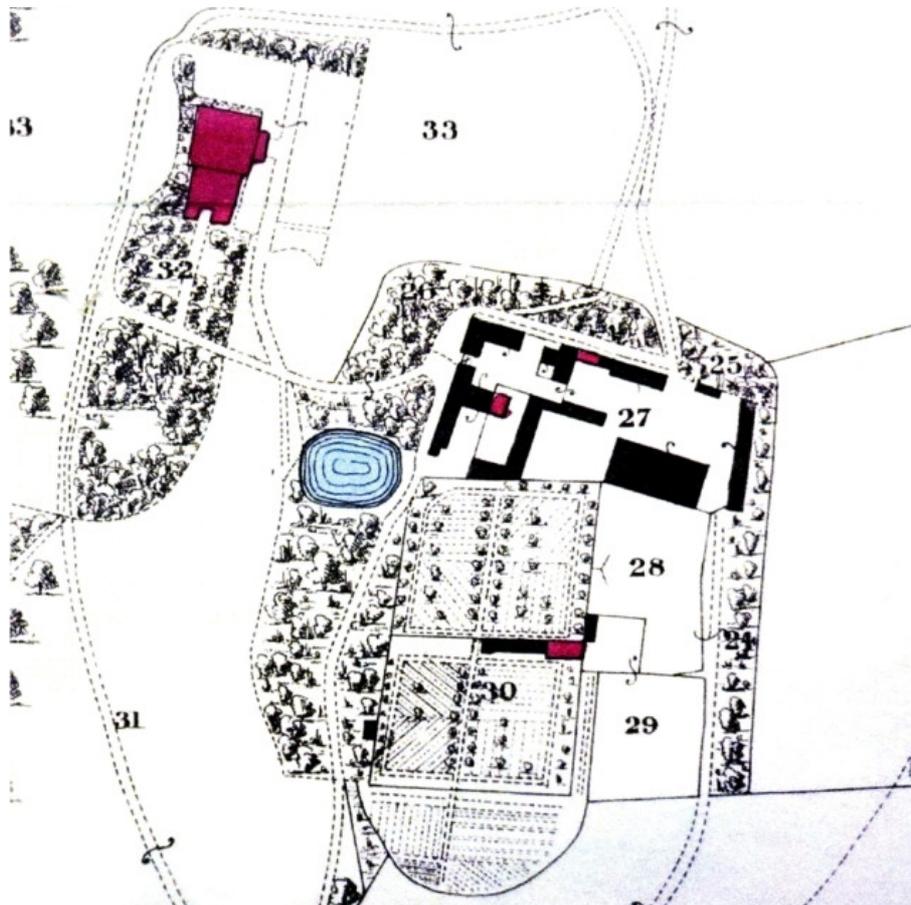


Map 6 First edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879 (held in estate office).

In 1881 Money Wigram died and in 1886 his son put the estate up for sale. A copy of the sale particulars described the service and farm buildings:

'The Stables, surmounted by a turret clock, are conveniently placed, screened from view, and include Two Four-stall stables, Four Boxes and Harness Room, with Corn Room, Hay Loft and Groom's Rooms over; Two Coach Houses and Coachman's House adjoining, Carpenter's Shop, Hospital, Engine House and Woodshed. In the rear:- Range of Piggeries, Open Cattle Shed, Boiling House, Enclosed Yard etc'.

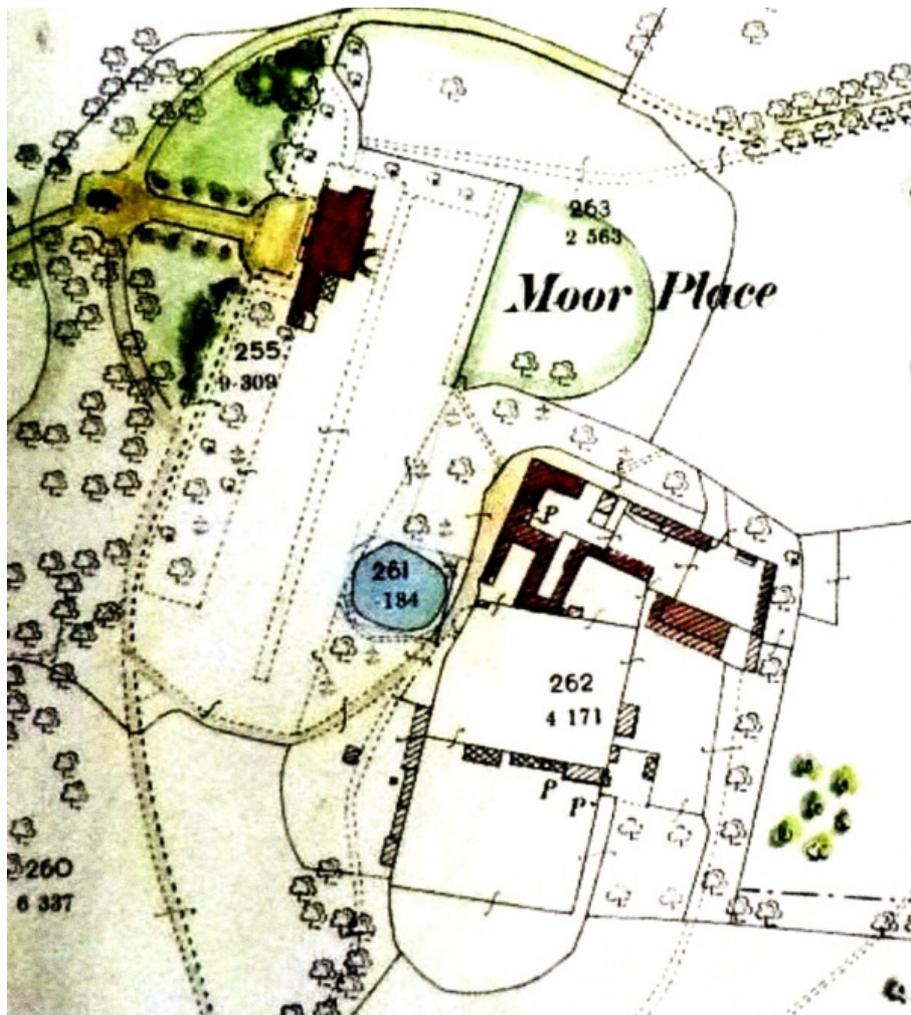
The 'walled-in kitchen gardens' included a 'gardener's cottage containing seven rooms, with cellar in basement'. Attached to the sale particulars is a map of the estate, which shows the accommodation shaded pink with the service and farm buildings in black (Map 7). This suggests that the entirety of the north-south aligned extension between the stable block and the gardener's stores had been removed by 1886. Apart from this, the only other change is the inclusion of a small structure built up against the exterior of the west side of the walled garden. The engine house referred to may be an indication that steam power was utilised at Home Farm in the mid-late 19th century.



Map 7 Map accompanying sale particulars from 1886 (HALS 728.23).

The estate was sold to Mr Frederick H Norman, in whose family it remained until recently. Mr Norman re-landscaped much of the parkland and in 1887 commissioned the architect Norman Shaw to build a small north wing to the house. Shaw is also believed to have carried out minor alterations to the stable block.

These changes to the estate are shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (Map 8).



Map 8 Second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898.

This map shows some significant expansion outside of the historic core of Home Farm, specifically around the walled garden. An additional structure has been built in the small yard to the east of structure 17, Garden House, and structure 14, the Squash Court, is shown built against the exterior of the east wall of the garden. The west wall of the garden is shown with a long range of structures built up against it. Confusingly, the southern extension to structure 1/2, the stable block, (omitted from the sales map of 1886) is shown once again. This may represent the tile-hung extension to the stable block, one of the alterations carried out by Shaw. The longer of the two structures to the west of structure 4a, Farm Cottage, appears to have been converted to a yard.

The early 20th century was a time of major expansion and modernisation at Home Farm. Moor Place was electrified in 1911, with the power supplied by generators housed in a purpose-built engine house (structure 15), designed by local architect J Sydney Bentley, the plans for which survived in the estate office.

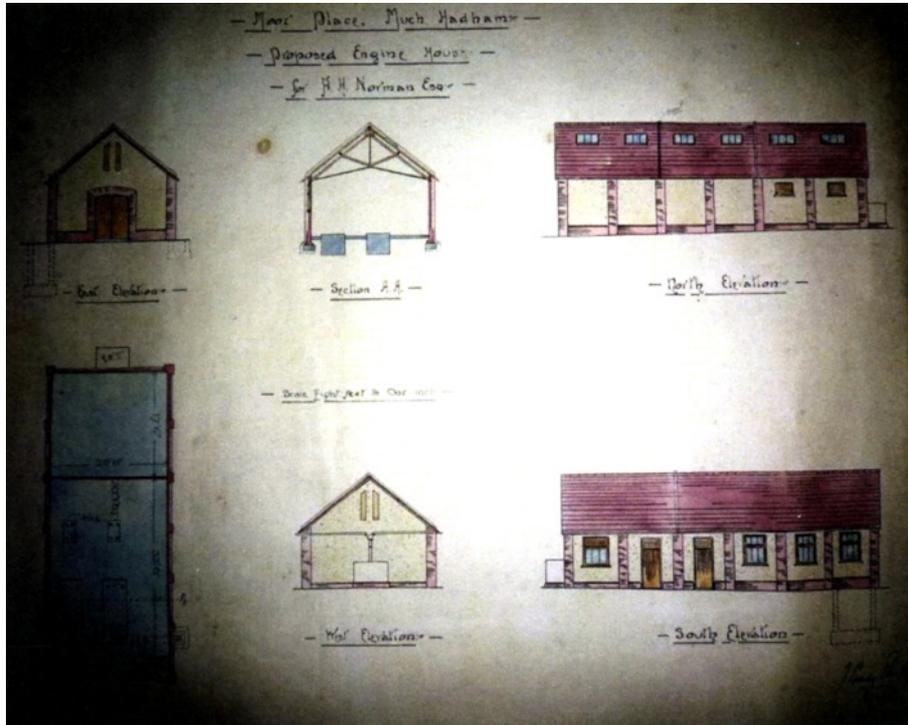
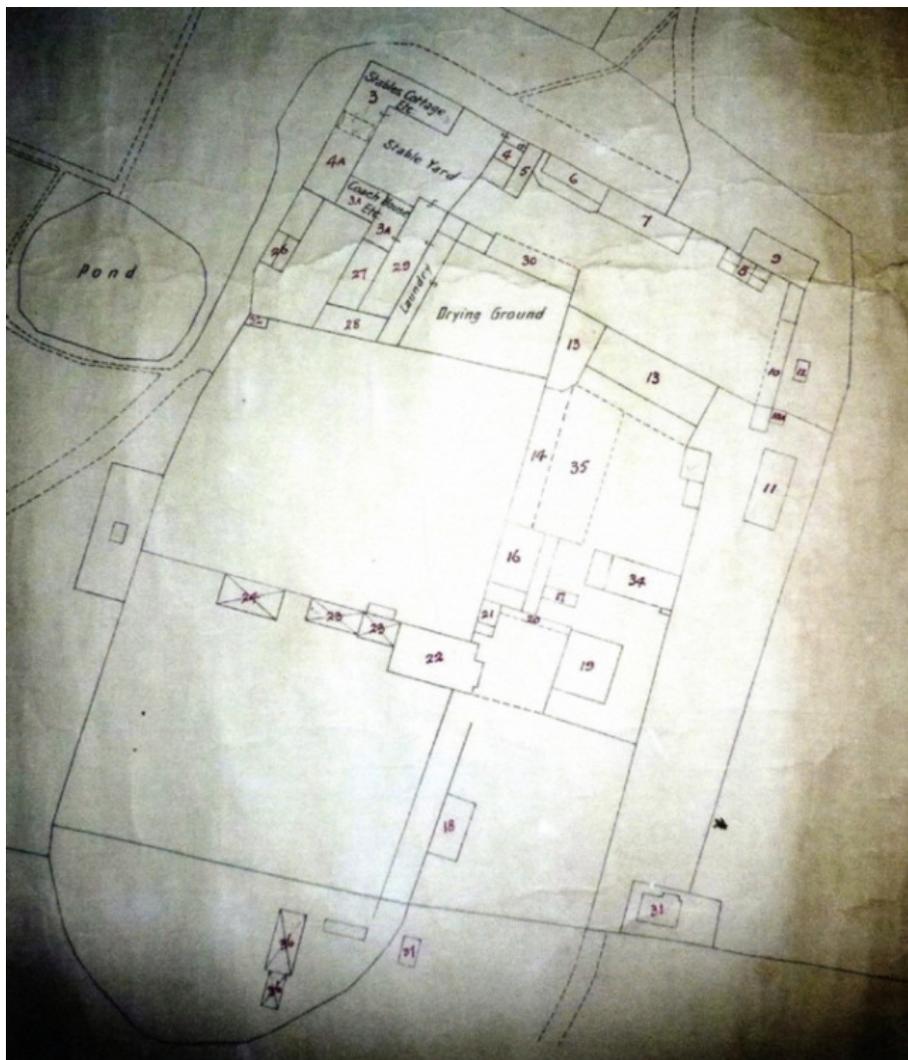


Illustration 3 Design plan for the engine house, 1911 (held in the estate office).

This development was probably spurred by the agricultural demands placed upon Britain's farmers during the First World War. An estate plan from 1918 (Map 9) shows the extent of this development and is the first source to ascribe a function to some of the buildings. Structure 1/2, the stable block, is shown as two buildings: the northern part (marked 3 on Map 9) is labelled as stables and cottage, whilst the south arm of the block is divided into a north-east to south-west range (marked 4A) and a south-east to north-west aligned range divided into two (both marked 3A) and labelled as the coach house. The eastern part of this has the tile-hung extension to the stable block. Adjacent to this is a building (marked 27) joining the extension to structure 3a, the gardener's stores (marked 28). Structure 3, the estate office, is still labelled as the laundry and the area to the east is shown as a drying ground. The south-east to north-west aligned structure along the north edge of this drying ground (marked 30) is shown as an open-fronted shed, possibly a cart lodge: structure 22 is most likely the truncated remains of this. Structure 5, the Dutch barn (marked 9) is shown for the first time at the north-east corner of the 1918 farmyard along with a collection of other agricultural buildings (marked 10A, 11, 12). Structure 6, the barn (marked 13) is shown with an open-fronted shed on its south side and two north-east to south-west aligned sheds which must be structure 12.

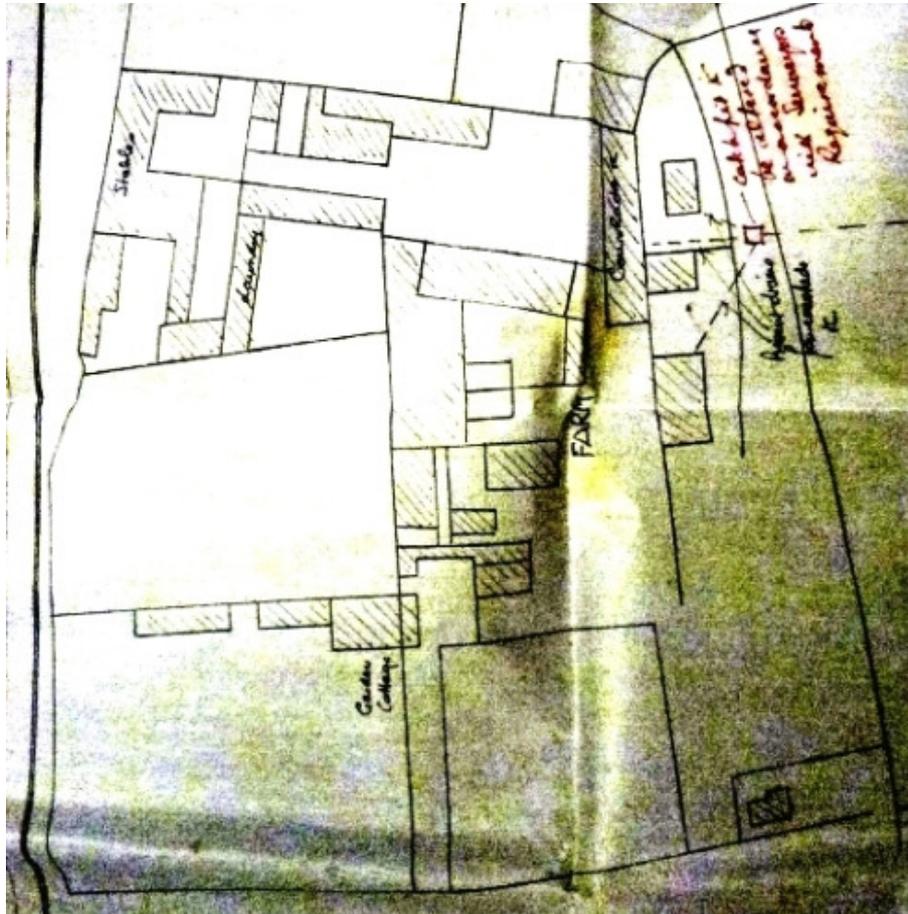
Structure 10, the milking shed (marked 11) is shown for the first time, as is structure 15, the engine house (marked 34). Structure 17, Garden House (marked 22) is shown larger than on previous maps and straddling the garden wall, suggesting that the earlier building has been replaced. A small rectangular building and a south-east to north-west aligned open-fronted shed (marked 21 and 20) are shown on the location of the later garages to Garden House. Structure 21, Dairy Cottage (marked 31) is shown at the south-east corner of the farm yard and west of this is a north-east to south-west aligned building (marked 18). This is structure 20, used as an apple store at Home Farm, but which was originally located on the nearby property of Wynches, where it purportedly served as a munitions store during the First World War.



Map 9 1918 map of Home Farm (held in the estate office).

This layout remained predominantly the same until at least 1928, as shown on a drainage plan of Home Farm (Map 10). The only significant change is the addition of what appears to be a structure built up against the south side of structure 4a, Farm

Cottage. However, this must represent a walled garden or yard rather than a building. It should also be noted that structure 20, the apple store, is omitted from this plan.



Map 10 1928 drainage map of Home Farm (HALS RDC 6 26/128).

In 1946 an updated version of the 1918 plan of the farm buildings was commissioned (Map 11) recording further expansion east of the historic farmyard core. Of these additional buildings two have survived as part of the modern farmyard, structures 7 and 11. After 1946 the eastern side of the farmyard became dominated by large rectangular agricultural buildings, constructed on steel frames and clad in modern materials (structures 8, 9, 13, 16 and 19). These replaced many of the agricultural buildings constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The open-fronted shed and rectangular building east of structure 17, Garden Cottage, were replaced by a range of modern garages (structure 18) at some point after 1946. One thing of note is the representation of structure 6, the 17th-century barn. All previous depictions of this structure have shown it as a rectangle but the 1946 map clearly indicates the two midstreys and the three lean-tos on the north side. It may be possible that these lean-tos are early 20th-century additions but it seems more likely that they are 18th- or 19th-century features.



Map 11 Revised 1946 version of the 1918 map (held in the estate office).

6 Descriptive record (Figs 1-68)

Home Farm is located on the Moor Place estate, to the west of Much Hadham. Access is via a track that splits from the private drive, which starts at the gate lodge on Tower Hill (Fig 1). A secondary track providing access to the farm and the farm cottages branches off Kettle Green Lane to the south of the farm complex. The landscape around the farmyard is characterised by open parkland, now used for pasture.

The farm buildings comprise twenty-two distinct structures spanning at least three centuries. These structures have been identified by a numbering system in the following text which corresponds to that on the block plan (Fig 2) and are referred to by the names they have most recently been known by. For continuity the numbering system is based on the one used in the Heritage Statement (AHP 2012).

Structures 1-6, 10, 14-16, 20 and 22 were recorded at English Heritage Level 3.

Structure 1/2: The Stables, including Stable Cottage and the Garage Flat (Figs 2, 3-11)

Structure 1/2 comprises the original estate stable block for Moor Place, dating to the early-mid 18th century. Although there have been significant alterations carried out in the 19th and 20th centuries, much of the original fabric and features have survived. The

main alteration to the building has been the subdivision of the structure to create the self-contained Stable Cottage and Garage Flat. The internal descriptions make reference to the most recent usage of the individual rooms (where known) rather than the original function.

External description

Structure 1/2 forms a U-shape in plan, with the stable block forming the main range aligned north-east to south-west, 28m x 6.6m, a north range incorporating Stable Cottage and a south range with a coach house on the ground floor and Garage Flat on the first floor, each 12.6m x 6.7m (Figs 3, 4). The building is of two storeys with hipped roofs of plain tiles (Plate 1). It is built of red brick with dimensions of 230 x 105 x 65mm laid in Flemish bond. The north-west elevation of the main range has a centrally-positioned carriage arch in a projecting pedimented bay that grants access to the cobbled stable courtyard (Plate 2; Fig 6). The depressed arch has rubbed brickwork, moulded brick impostes and inward-opening heavy timber gates. The pediment has a modillion cornice and a brick oculus of four lights. The ground floor has three tall window openings to either side of the carriage arch, each surmounted by a flat rubbed and gauged brick arch. These originally appear to have held sash windows of six-over-six lights but five have been partially bricked up. The first floor has smaller window openings directly above the ones below and also one above the carriage arch. These have flat rubbed and gauged brick arches, with the ones to the north and above the carriage arch having sash windows of three-over-three lights. Two of the window openings to the south have been completely blocked and one has been converted to a hatch. Directly above the carriage arch on the ridge line is a clock tower (Plate 3). The clock tower is an octagonal wooden cupola on a square base, with clock faces to the east and west sides. The cupola has fluted columns and a modillion cornice supporting a copper dome with an ornate wrought iron weathervane. Pevsner dates this tower to c1775, suggesting that this is a later addition to the building.

The surface of the carriage arch has two wheel runs formed of wide limestone slabs, with cream and blue bricks laid in a chevron pattern in between. Doorways open off either side of the archway, probably the original entrances to the stables: the one to the north has been infilled. On either wall of the carriage arch are timber boxes rising through the roof of the arch (Plate 4). These contain the counterbalances for the tower clock.

The south-east elevation of the main range (Plate 5; Fig 7) is less ornate and the ground floor has been substantially altered. To the north of the carriage arch a large opening has been inserted. This has a cambered arch over a stable door and a sash window of six-over-six lights. South of the carriage arch two arched openings with limestone impostes have been inserted. These have jointed timber doors on sliding tracks. The first floor has a single sash window of three-over-three lights, surmounted by a cambered brick arch, on either side of the carriage arch.

The south range was originally the coach house for the stables (Plate 6; Fig 8). The north-east elevation, facing the stable yard, has a centrally-positioned doorway with two arched openings on either side. Each archway has a pair of heavy timber doors with strap hinges held on iron pintels embedded in limestone impost blocks. The first floor has five window openings surmounted by cambered brick arches, four with sash windows of three-over-three lights and one that has been blocked.

The south-east elevation of the south range has a later chimney stack built against the exterior, flanked by inserted timber casement windows on the ground floor (Fig 7). The first floor has window openings converted from original blind windows. The one to the north is a sash window of three-over-three lights, surmounted by a cambered brick arch, whilst that to the south is a timber casement window with a flat wooden lintel.

The south-west elevation of the south range is partially obscured by a small, single-storey brick lean-to with a mono-pitch roof of clay tiles (Plate 7; Figs 7, 10). Above this there is a small tile-hung extension to the first floor, with a hipped roof. Next to the ground floor extension is a window of six lights converted from a doorway in the centre of the range. Above this, on the first floor, is a sash window of three-over-three lights, surmounted by a cambered brick arch. The remainder of this elevation has features associated with the stable block. A plank stable door with three lights above it has been inserted to the ground floor and a second doorway inserted directly above it, accessed by a steep flight of timber steps. At the corner of the elevation, concealed by a later lean-to structure, is a cambered arch for a former doorway into the stable block.

The north range is divided between the tack room for the stables (which has a staircase to the grooms' accommodation on the first floor of the main range) and the self-contained Stable Cottage (Plate 8; Figs 7, 9, 11). The south-west elevation has an entranceway to the tack room surmounted by a cambered arch, below which is a simple plank door with three lights above it. To the west of this, a sash window of nine-over-nine lights, surmounted by a cambered brick arch, has been inserted into the brickwork. Stable Cottage has a doorway with a cambered brick arch which has been converted from an original window. This is flanked by sash windows of six-over-six lights, surmounted by a cambered brick arch. Between the doorway and the east window there is a narrow opening that has been blocked. This has a cambered brick arch and the opening originally cut the brick plinth to the building, suggesting this was a doorway rather than a window. The first floor has four window openings all surmounted by cambered arches, three with sash windows of three-over-three lights and one which has been blocked. The roof above this elevation has a timber dormer with a hatch.

The ground floor of the south-east elevation to the north range has been obscured by the construction of a 20th-century brick extension (Fig 7). Above this there are two blind windows on the first floor, surmounted by cambered brick arches. A chimney stack dating to the conversion of Stable Cottage rises from the eaves.

The north-west elevation has a symmetrical façade, originally with four large blind windows on the ground floor and five smaller blind windows on the first floor, all with flat rubbed and gauged brick arches (Plate 9; Fig 11). The conversion of Stable Cottage saw the insertion of actual windows through two of these, along with two additional windows. At the north end of the range a small window has been inserted through the ground floor blind window and the central blind window on the first floor has been converted to a doorway with a movable iron grain hoist attached. Below this, in the centre of the elevation, it appears as if a large opening has been blocked. There is a possibility this was a fifth blind window but, as the plinth stops either side of the opening, it is more likely to have been a wide doorway.

Internal description – main range including tack room

The ground floor of the main range is divided by the carriage arch into two large rooms (Fig 3). North of the carriage arch is stable 1, originally one of the Georgian stables, but extensively remodelled in the 19th century (Plate 10). The lower part of the stable walls have vertical plank cladding with tiling above, which has obscured the lower portion of the sash windows in the north-west wall and the original doorway to the carriage arch. The floor is of cream-coloured brick pavements with six iron-covered drains. The stalls are of timber with thin iron railings and iron globe finials on top of the stall posts. There are three stalls, each with an iron feed trough located in one corner, and a triple iron trough for water, hay and oats at either end of the stable. A ladder fixed to the south-east wall provides access to a trapdoor opening onto the grooms' quarters on the first floor. Next to this there is an angled grain chute falling from the ceiling. Tethering rings and harness hooks are attached to the walls and there are additional iron hooks on the bridging beams above the stalls. The stable has several adjustable openings for ventilation set high into the wall, which date to the remodelling of the stables (Plate 11). The ceiling has four rectangular openings positioned against the exterior walls in separate locations around the stable. These are the ends of timber-cased ventilation shafts which rise up through the entire height of the building and once exited the roof as the original ventilation system for the stables.

South of the carriage arch, the ground floor of the main range (formerly a stable) has been converted to a double garage (garage 1 on Fig 3) with an inserted timber dividing wall creating a second room to the south (stable 2 on Fig 3). The conversion works that turned this part of the stables into a garage consist primarily of the two arched openings in the south-west wall (Plate 12). These each have a triple-panel sliding door with furniture and fittings by the Henderson Company of Barking, Essex and appear to be Tangent Round-the Corner gear, first manufactured in 1923. Apart from the replacement of the original flooring by concrete and the inserted dividing wall this is the only change to the original stable. The doorway from the carriage arch has survived intact and one of the sash windows is complete, although despite pre-dating the 1850s (as it is unhorned) it is probably not the original Georgian window. The bridging beams supporting the first

floor meet the north-west wall above these windows (Plate 13). To compensate for this, the timber lintels above the windows are stepped out on corbelled brick work.

The dividing wall between garage 1 and stable 2 is clad in wide horizontal planking (Plate 13) and has a wide, off-centre doorway. Stable 2 has a floor of cream brick pavements with two drains and vertical plank cladding to the walls. An original doorway in the south-west wall has been converted to a window with a wooden shutter (Plate 14). To address the loss of this entrance a stable door has been inserted further along the wall. There is a hay rack in the corner.

At the west end of the north range there is a single room on the ground floor used as a tack room, which provides access to the first floor of the main range. This room has been extensively remodelled during the 19th century, probably at the same time that stable 1 was refitted. The walls are clad in vertical tongue-and-groove planking and there are many timber and cast iron saddle racks projecting from the walls (Plate 15). The floor is boarded and a bridging beam is supported by a timber column. A trophy cabinet is in one corner and there is a concrete hearth in front of a narrow internal chimney stack against the north-east wall. The tack room was heated by an iron stove that stood on this hearth, although hearth and chimney are not original features. There is an enclosed staircase leading to the first floor built against the dividing wall with stable 1.

The enclosed staircase opens onto a small room (Plate 16; labelled FF1 on Fig 4) where it joins an earlier staircase leading from the first floor to the stable attic. This earlier staircase has a swept and moulded hand rail, stick balusters and turned newel posts and is believed to date from the early-mid 18th century (Plate 17). The original function of the room is unclear but at some point a doorway has been inserted through the north-east wall to allow grain sacks to be hoisted up to the first floor. To aid in this endeavour a timber winch was installed between a post and the brick dividing wall with Stable Cottage (Plate 18). A doorway through this wall has been bricked up, but must represent an early connecting doorway between Stable Cottage and the north range.

A doorway adjacent to the head of the stairs opens onto a corridor that extends the length of the northern part of the main range. Directly in front of this doorway is the trapdoor leading to stable 1 below. Three rooms (FF2-4) open off this corridor, originally occupied by the grooms. Each room has a four-panel door, probably installed during the 19th century alterations, although the simple iron latches and the wooden lock casings appear to be 18th century (Plate 19). The rooms have plastered walls and ceilings and exposed bridging beams. FF2 at the north end of the range contains a large tin-lined grain bin in one corner that fed the chute in stable 1 (Plate 20). In one corner of this room there is a 'Patent Cam Chaff Engine' by Ransomes and Sims of Ipswich, a Victorian hand-operated machine for cutting chaff. The other rooms are empty. The original timber-cased ventilation shafts from the stable below rise up through the corridor and two of the rooms (Plate 21; Fig 4).

At the south end of the corridor two steps lead up to an original plank door with the same type of iron latch as those on the doors to the grooms' rooms (Plate 22). Beyond this is a room directly above the carriage arch (FF5 on Fig 4). The function of this room is uncertain but it was probably part of the domestic quarters for the grooms. The timber boxes protecting the counterbalances for the tower clock project into the room on either side wall. A second original plank door, with an identical iron latch, is located opposite the first. Through this doorway and down two steps is the southern part of the first floor to the main range (FF6 on Fig 4).

Unlike the northern part this is one large open space with bare brick walls and exposed oak roof timbers (Plate 23; Fig 4). Originally there were three window openings in the north-west wall, two of which have been bricked in, whilst the one closest to the carriage arch has been converted to a hatch. There is a single window in the south-east wall. All of the window openings have a timber lintel formed from a section of a re-used beam, one of which has mortices in its face. A doorway has been inserted in the south-west wall and an original doorway connecting FF6 to the first floor of the south range has been bricked in. The timber-cased ventilation shaft from stable 2 is located against the south-west wall. The unfinished nature of this room suggests it was never occupied but may have been used as storage and then later used as a hay loft.

There are three roof trusses (A-C) rising from a wall plate (100mm x 200mm) that sits on top of the brickwork. These have hand-sawn cambered and chamfered tie beams (220mm x 270mm) with raked struts and a collar with clasped purlins (Plate 24). The principal rafters are original but many of the common rafters are machine-cut replacements. The purlins and the wall plates have face-halved scarf joints with bladed abutments. The tie beams are all re-used timbers, with the one at truss C having mortices in its underside, suggesting an earlier function as a gable tie. Each tie beam also has mortices for braces. The principal rafters and the raked struts are single-pegged to the tie beams and the collars are triple-pegged to the principal rafters. All of the trusses display carpenter's marks on the raked struts, principal rafters and collars: truss A is marked 'IIII'; truss B is marked 'III'; truss C is marked 'II'.

The Georgian staircase in FF1 leads to a landing providing access to the attics above the main and north ranges (Plate 25; Fig 5). This landing is open to the timbers of the roof and has a timber dividing wall to the east and a brick dividing wall to the west. The timber wall to the east separates the landing from the attic of the north range and is formed of vertical planks of differing widths nailed to the truss components. An off-centre doorway has a plank door with simple strap hinges held on iron pintels. Beyond this doorway there is a small space containing the water tanks for Stable Cottage, located behind the en-suite bathroom in the attic of the cottage. This dividing wall was probably inserted to separate the attic space when the north range was converted to Stable Cottage. There are scratched carpenter's marks on the purlins adjacent to the timber wall: the north purlin is marked 'II'; the south purlin is marked 'III'.

A doorway in the brick dividing wall opens onto the attic above the main range. The timbers of a roof truss are incorporated within the brickwork and have scratched carpenter's marks. The principal rafters and raked struts on both sides of the truss are marked 'IIII' and there is a 'III' on the centre of the collar. Many of the common rafters above the landing are machine-cut replacements.

The attic of the main range is open to the roof and, although the floor is boarded, appears to have only been used as occasional storage space and as an access to the clock tower (Plate 26; Fig 5). The collar beams of three trusses span the attic (A-C). Recesses in the principal rafters above truss B may indicate the position of an earlier high collar beam. Two horizontal beams joining the collars of trusses A and B have since been removed, exposing the mortices in collar A. These are in an excellent state of preservation and clearly show the construction technique of drill and chisel used by the carpenter to cut a straight-sided hole to receive the tenon of the beam (Plate 27).

The timber-cased ventilation shafts that rise through the building from the stables on the ground floor can be seen around the attic following the slope of the roof. These are lightly trenched into the purlins and rafters and originally exited the roof (Plate 28). Several carpenter's marks are scratched onto the faces of the roof beams: the collar of truss A is marked 'VIII'; the collar and principal rafters of truss B are marked 'VII'; the collar of truss C is marked 'II'; the west purlin is marked 'XIIIIII'.

At the south-west end of the attic there is a dividing wall of brick laid in English bond, with a small centrally-positioned doorway and a plank door with strap hinges on pintels. This opens onto a small chamber below the tower clock which houses the clock mechanism, raised on a timber framework (Plate 29). This is a pendulum clock (Plate 30) and has an inscription recording the manufacturer as 'Geo[rge] Allan, Fleet Street, London' (Plate 31). The Worshipful Company of Clockmakers' list of 'Company Masters and their Apprentices' records an apprentice being indentured to a George Allan in 1772. A 'George Allan, of Fleet Street, Clockmaker', is mentioned in a list of bankrupts published in the January 1778 edition of the *Lady's Magazine* (otherwise entitled an *Entertaining Companion, for the Fair Sex, Appropriated Solely to their Use and Amusement*). It seems highly likely that this is the person responsible for the construction of the clock, especially as the dates associated with this name correspond to the date ascribed to the cupola by Pevsner.

Internal description – north range: Stable Cottage

The front door to Stable Cottage (converted from a window opening) opens onto a hallway with a staircase ahead of it and a single room to either side (Fig 3). The room to the west is used as a sitting room and has a chimney breast built against the dividing wall with the tack room. The room to the east is a dining room and has an off-centre chimney breast with an Art Deco fire surround. A pantry is located under the stairs and a doorway has been inserted through the east wall providing access to the 20th-century kitchen extension.

The stairs (said to be the location where a child's ghost appears – head gardener pers com) lead to a landing on the first floor with three bedrooms and a second staircase opening off it (Fig 4). Bedroom 1 to the west was originally the full width of the building but has since been divided to accommodate a bathroom. The only feature of note in this room is the Victorian register grate and plain timber fire surround (Plate 32). Bedrooms 2 and 3 had identical fireplaces but these have since been boarded over/removed. The second staircase leads to the attic which has been converted to a master bedroom with an en suite bathroom (Fig 5). The timbers of the roof trusses are exposed in the attic and several have scratched carpenter's marks.

Internal description – south range: Garage Flat

The ground floor of the south range is divided into two large chambers of equal size, either side of a former stairwell (Fig 3). These chambers originally formed the carriage stores of the coach house but were adapted to garages in the 20th century. Garage 2, adjacent to the main range, has a chamfered timber post to the centre of the bridging beam and vertical plank cladding to the rear wall, with harness hooks (Plate 33). The cladding probably dates to the 19th-century modifications. A doorway in the corner opens onto a small room to the rear of the former stairwell which originally formed a passageway between the two carriage stores and provided an exit to the yard on the south of the stable block. The doorway for this exit has since been converted to a window. A second doorway has been inserted into the dividing wall with the former stairwell.

The carriage store to the east (garage 3) has undergone a greater degree of alteration (Plate 34). There is no supporting post for the bridging beam and the door leading to the rear yard has been bricked in. A chimney stack, with windows to either side has been inserted to the south-east wall. The original pavioir floors of both carriage stores were replaced by concrete in the 20th century, when the coach house was converted to garages. Garage 3 has two timber-covered vehicle inspection pits set into this concrete floor. Both garages have 20th-century doors covering the archways but the locations of the hinge points for the original gates can be seen in the brickwork to either side of the arches. The central pier for each pair of arches also has a timber-lined socket in line with identical recesses on the opposite sides of the arches (Plate 35). This may represent some form of original locking bar across the archways.

The former stairwell between the carriage stores has a doorway opening onto the stable yard and originally provided access to the first floor of the south range. The stairwell originally rose alongside the west wall and had an under stairs cupboard (Plate 36). Presumably this stairwell was removed in the late 19th century, when the architect Norman Shaw added the tile-hung extension to the rear, although it is possible it was removed in the 20th century.

To the rear of garage 3 is a small single-storey extension that is a remnant of a much larger structure shown on the 1833 Lenny and Croft map (Map 3). Whatever the original

function of this building it was later adapted to house an external staircase protected by the tile-hung extension built above it by Shaw in the late 19th century. This provided access to the rooms above the coach house, now known as Garage Flat, via a doorway inserted through the rear wall (Fig 4). The addition of this external staircase may have blocked a third window in the first floor of the south-west wall. The first floor of the south range was originally two large rooms opening off the head of the staircase. The conversion works subdivided the east room into kitchen and sitting room. An original window opening in the north-east wall of the sitting room was blocked and relocated to one side of the inserted chimney stack in the south-east wall and a casement window inserted to the other side of the stack. A fireplace with a plain brick surround was constructed at the same time (Plate 37). The other room, adjacent to the main range, has been divided into two bedrooms, with a dividing wall built across the blocked entrance to the first floor of the north range. This may be a later division as there is only a fireplace in the smaller of the two rooms (Plate 38). The former stairwell has been converted to a bathroom.

Access to the attic of Garage Flat was restricted and it is assumed that the attic space was historically unused but comprises roof trusses identical to those of the main and north ranges.

Discussion

The Stables is a structure dating to the early-mid 18th century, built to provide stabling for the 17th-century house constructed by Richard Atkins. Three distinct phases can be discerned within the fabric of this structure. The oldest phase comprises the original layout, U-shaped in plan with the three ranges surrounding a cobbled yard. In this layout the ground floor of the main range had a four bay stable either side of the carriage arch, with the entrance to each opening off the interior of the arch. It seems likely that the stalls were located along the south-east wall, opposite the windows. This layout suggests that the blocked doorway in the south-west wall of stable 2 was an original opening providing access to a yard south of the stable block.

The original floor plan of the north range has been lost due to the extensive remodelling carried out in the 19th century. However, the elevations provide clues to the original layout. The tack room doorway appears to have been the original entrance to the north range, with the dividing wall between the tack room and Stable Cottage a later insertion, as are all the internal walls of Stable Cottage. The three original windows in the south-west elevation suggest an internal layout similar to that of the stables in the main range. It is possible that the ground floor of the north range originally comprised the four loose boxes and harness room mentioned in the 1886 sales particulars. If the wide blocked doorway in the north-east elevation is original, and not a later insertion, this may represent an opening facing the fields, suggesting the loose boxes were for farm animals, whilst the stables in the main range were reserved for the carriage/riding horses.

The staircase in the tack room is a 19th-century replacement for the lower part of the Georgian staircase on the first and second floors but maintains the original access to the first floors of both the main range and the north range. Other than the partitioned room containing the Georgian staircase, the original layout of the first floor of the north range has been completely replaced by that of Stable Cottage.

The first floor of the main range retains the original layout, with the three grooms' rooms to the north of the carriage arch and the large open room to the south. Although the large room has bare brick walls, and appears to have been unused, the doors and windows indicate that, at the very least, it was originally used as way of accessing the grooms' rooms from the rooms above the south range. It is possible that this room was used as communal space for the grooms and coachmen before the windows were blocked and it was converted to a hayloft.

The attics of the main range and the north range are accessed by the Georgian staircase which suggests they were intended to be used, probably as sleeping quarters for servants/grooms of the lowest standing. The timber dormer in the roof of Stable Cottage is probably an original feature, providing some limited light and ventilation to the attic. Unfortunately, as many of the original common rafters and the battens were replaced when the roof was rebuilt, no trace remains of any additional dormers, although it is highly likely that others existed. The attic of the main range also provides access to the clock room below the cupola, believed by Pevsner to be a later addition dating to c1775, which fits with the 1772-78 date range of the clockmaker. Although it is possible that this was a replacement to an earlier clock tower contemporary with the construction of the stable block, it appears more likely that it was added as a fashionable afterthought, as the door to the clock room has clearly been inserted through the brickwork.

The south range was originally the coach house, with room for four carriages on the ground floor and accommodation for the coachmen above. The carriage stores were separated by the stairwell to the first floor but linked by a passage behind the stairs, which also provided an exit to the rear courtyard. The first floor was originally comprised of two rooms, one either side of the staircase, with the west room having a connecting doorway to the large room on the first floor of the main range.

The second phase connected with the stable block appears to be associated with the late 19th century and consists of alterations to the stables in the north end of the main range and the remodelling of the north range to create Stable Cottage, along with the alterations to the south range. If the loose boxes referred to in the 1886 sales particulars are indeed located on the ground floor of the north range this indicates a post 1886 date for Stable Cottage. As the tile-hung extension to the south range is believed to have been designed by architect Norman Shaw in 1887, it is feasible that he was also responsible for the design of Stable Cottage and the alterations to the north stable.

The third phase comprises extensions and alterations carried out in the 20th century. In the main range this involved the conversion of the south stable into a garage and in

the south range the conversion of the carriage stores into additional garages. Single-storey extensions were added to Stable Cottage and the rooms of Garage Flat were subdivided.

Although parts of the original structure have been internally altered, the overall plan of the Stables has remained unchanged, as has a significant amount of the original fabric. The surviving parts of the original stable ventilation system, the Georgian staircase and the late 18th-century clock mechanism are all important features which help build a picture of what the stable block would have originally looked like. Although most of the windows appear to be pre-1850s replacements, the inserted window to the tack room, with its small panes and thick glazing bars, may be an original sash window relocated from elsewhere in the stables, and this is further evidence for the original appearance of the building.

The sheer scale of this building, constructed in brick with fashionable and expensive glazed windows, but built to house horses, in a period of history when the majority of Britain's population lived in one or two rooms, is a sobering reminder of the gulf between rich and poor in 18th-century Britain. It is an insight to the mind set of those rich enough to afford such a building and an example of how, in the 18th century, such wealth was displayed to the world.

Structure 3: Estate office (Figs 2, 12-16)

External description

Structure 3 is a single-storey building aligned north-east to south-west, with its south-west end built up against the north wall of the kitchen garden (Plate 39; Fig 12). Structure 3a, the gardener's stores, abuts the south-west end of the estate office. The building comprises three phases: the oldest built up against the kitchen garden and dating to the 18th century; a 19th-century extension at the north-east end of the original building; a brick lean-to attached to the 19th-century extension which appears to date to the 20th century (Fig 14). The entire structure measures 27m x 4.5m with the oldest part 17.7m long and the 19th-century extension 6.6m long. The oldest part is constructed from red brick with dimensions of 226 x 110 x 68mm laid in Flemish bond, whilst the 19th-century extension is constructed from softer red bricks with dimensions of 230 x 100 x 60mm laid in Flemish bond. The brick lean-to is constructed from red brick with dimensions of 226 x 110 x 65mm laid in Flemish bond. The entire structure is roofed in plain clay tiles with the south-west end gabled and built on top of the kitchen garden wall (Fig 15), whilst the north-east end above the extension is fully hipped (Figs 14, 16).

The north-west elevation has plank doors to both lean-to and 19th-century extension and a centrally-positioned doorway in the older part: a second doorway at the north-east end of the older structure has been infilled (Fig 14). The centrally-positioned doorway is original to the structure (although the plank door is probably a later replacement) and is flanked by two windows, one of which has been blocked (Plate 39). A third window is

located at the junction with the wall to structure 3a. These windows are modern timber casements which appear to have been inserted through smaller original window openings.

The south-east elevation fronts onto a walled garden that is labelled on the estate maps as the laundry drying ground. This has a similar centrally-positioned doorway in the oldest part of the structure and three groups of timber casement windows, equally dispersed along the entire length of the structure, which are modern insertions, presumably through original window openings (Fig 16).

The majority of the north-east elevation of the 19th-century extension is obscured by the lean-to, but enough is visible to see that a centrally-positioned window directly below the eaves has been blocked (Fig 13). The lean-to itself has a mono-pitch roof of steel profile sheeting and a metal-framed window in its north-east elevation. At the south-east end of the lean-to, the brickwork is replaced by a timber structure clad in weatherboard. This has been built up against the north wall of the laundry drying ground and covers one of its original entrances.

Internal description

The interior of structure 3 is given over to the estate offices and has been substantially altered. The oldest part of the building was originally divided into two large rooms by a corridor linking the doorways in the north-west and south-east elevations (Fig 12). Both of these rooms (labelled office 1 and office 2 on Fig 12) have subsequently had stud walls inserted, creating two extra rooms. Office 2 originally had a large brick oven built up against the kitchen garden wall which has been walled off from the main chamber – access to this is now via the potting shed in the gardener's stores (Plate 40). Office 1 has an inserted chimney stack in the centre of the north-east wall and a doorway providing access to the 19th-century extension. When first built, office 3 was comparable in size to the other two rooms but was later subdivided to incorporate a bathroom. Access to office 3 appears to have originally been via office 2, but a doorway has been inserted opposite the bathroom to create a separate entrance.

The interior of the brick lean-to is used as a tool store and the south-east wall has been removed, probably when the timber extension to the lean-to was constructed. Although the walls are obscured by tool racks, a blocked doorway to the 19th-century extension can be discerned at the corner of the elevation. The timber lean-to is constructed from machine-cut timbers and dates to the late 20th century.

Discussion

The estate office evolved from a structure that, according to the map evidence and tithe award, was being used as the laundry for the estate by at least 1838 and was probably built for that purpose. The alignment of the laundry and its location within the walled enclosure to the north of the kitchen garden, suggests a contemporary or near-contemporary construction date with the 18th-century stable block. It is highly likely that

the brick oven is original to the structure and would have been used to heat water. The map evidence shows that the structure continued in use as a laundry until at least 1946.

Structure 3a: Gardener's stores (Figs 2, 12-15)

External description

The gardener's stores are wedge-shaped in plan, 11.8m long, perpendicular to the estate office and built up against the north wall of the kitchen garden (Plate 41; Fig 12). The structure comprises four bays: the two closest to the estate office are constructed from red brick with dimensions of 226 x 110 x 65mm laid in Flemish bond and have fully hipped roofs of plain tiles; the remaining two bays are constructed from red brick with dimensions of 220 x 105 x 60mm laid in a rough Flemish bond and have gabled roofs to the north and hipped roofs to the south (Fig 13). These are covered in a mix of plain tiles, machine-made tiles and pan tiles. All of the hipped roofs sit upon the top of the kitchen garden wall (Plate 42; Fig 15). The north-east elevation has a wide timber casement window inserted to the eastern bays, whilst the north-west elevation has a doorway with a plank door and an inserted or replacement window of twelve lights, which is one half of a sash window sourced from another building (Plate 43; Fig 14).

Internal description

The interior of the gardener's stores is divided into two rooms, each of two bays. The one to the east, adjacent to the estate office, is used as a potting shed and is dominated by a large timber and slate potting table (Plate 44). A doorway has been inserted into the kitchen garden wall providing access to the walled garden to the south. Two steps lead down to a second doorway in the dividing wall with the estate office, which provides access to the brick oven of the former laundry and to a second doorway inserted through the kitchen garden wall, which opens into a semi-sunken glass house within the walled garden.

The western room is used as a store for gardening equipment but retains two original features. One is a wide chimney breast, originally holding a large open hearth but which has subsequently been reduced in size to accommodate a Georgian iron hob grate (Plate 45). This grate has a pineapple motif. The second original feature is a washing copper, located to the right of the fireplace, between the chimney breast and the exterior wall.

Discussion

The gardener's stores were constructed after the estate office in two phases, the earliest being the eastern bays. Both phases are shown on the Lenny and Croft map of 1833 (Map 3) and have 18th-century characteristics so it is likely that they were constructed shortly after structure 3, probably to increase the capacity of the laundry. The large fireplace and the washing copper support this theory. The Georgian hob grate dates to the 18th century but must have been installed at a later date as it is too fine an example

to have been intended for a service building. The head gardener of Moor Place asserts that the pineapple motif on the grate reflects the fact that the estate was renowned for growing this exotic fruit in the 18th and 19th centuries (*pers com*). The cultivation of pineapples in Britain became popular amongst the aristocracy and gentry after the first crop was grown at Richmond in 1714-16. After this 'the craze for growing them [pineapples] developed into a full-blown pineapple mania' (Lausen-Higgins 2010). The grate was probably relocated from the main house during the refurbishments undertaken by Money Wigram after 1866.

Structure 4: Granary/cow house (Figs 2, 17-27)

External description

This is a rectangular two-storey structure aligned north-west to south-east and joined to structure 4a, Farm Cottage, by an infill building (Fig 17). The lower storey is brick built and comprises what has been interpreted as a cow house, whilst the upper storey is a timber-framed granary (Plate 46). The structure has a gabled roof of plain tiles that extends over the infill building and joins the south-east gable of Farm Cottage. The granary/cow house measures 12.4m x 5.2m, whilst the infill building measures approximately 5m on the north-east side, narrowing to 3.8m on the south-west side.

The north-east wall of the cow house is built on top of a late 18th-century buttressed boundary wall to the farmyard (Plate 47; Fig 20). This wall is constructed from red brick with dimensions of 226 x 105 x 60mm laid in Flemish bond and follows the slope of the farmyard. The granary/cow house wall above this has several courses of red brick with dimensions of 226 x 100x 70mm laid in English bond which have been cut and staggered to make the structure level. The later brickwork continues around the south-east and south-west walls of the lower storey. The upper storey is weatherboarded, although this is a 20th-century replacement rather than original.

The south-west elevation has a centrally-positioned doorway with two windows to either side, originally louvred but subsequently covered with weatherboard (Plate 46; Fig 19). The upper storey has a pitching door inserted above each set of windows. The door to the east has truncated one of a pair of small openings set below the eaves (Plate 48). Although these have been covered with weatherboard they would originally have been open, allowing owls to enter the granary and prey on rodents.

The ground floor of the south-east elevation has an inserted window and a blocked doorway, whilst the upper storey is unadorned weatherboard (Plate 49; Fig 21). The brickwork at the corner of the south-west and south-east elevations has been completely rebuilt, possibly as the result of a collision with farm machinery. The north-west elevation is obscured by the infill building but has the same English bonded brickwork to the lower storey and an exposed timber frame with brick noggings to the upper storey, with the gable partly weatherboarded (Plate 50). The sill beam of this frame has been cut and raised to allow the insertion of a doorway, which has subsequently been blocked by Fletton brickwork (Plate 51).

One carpenter's mark was observed on the exterior of the timber lintel above the main doorway to the cow house. This was a stylised double 'X'.

The infill building mimics the style of the granary/cow house. The lower storey is constructed from red brick with dimensions of 228 x 105 x 65mm laid in Flemish bond and has an off-centre doorway with a large window directly above it which is covered with weather-board (Plate 46).

Internal description

The interior of the ground floor is structurally divided into four bays but later alterations saw the installation of four stalls and a boxed grain store (Plate 52; Fig 17). The four stalls have equal widths of 2.16m and are separated by stall divisions formed from wide planks nailed to upright posts. A timber manger with a hay rack above it extends the length of the north-east wall, with a single tethering ring attached to the manger in each stall (Plate 53). The uprights of the hay rack are diamond-shaped in section and the longitudinal timbers have simple edge-halved and nailed scarf joints. The manger and hay rack abut the brickwork of the infilled doorway in the south-east wall, indicating the doorway pre-dates the stalls. The floor of the stalls is of concrete with a gully extending the length of the building, although each stall also has an area of stone cobbles (Plate 52). The boxed grain store measures 2.5m x 3.4m and sits on a low brick plinth laid in stretcher bond. The walls of this grain store are vertical plank cladding nailed to a timber frame and there is an elevated sliding door in the south-west side. The south-west wall has several wooden posts embedded into the brickwork, presumably to hold harnesses or equipment of some kind. Next to the grain store three steps lead up to an inserted but blocked doorway that originally provided access, either to the exterior when the structure was free-standing or, more likely, to the infilled building between structure 4 and 4a.

The upper storey was originally carried on three re-used tie beams (200mm x 220mm high) with exposed mortices and peg holes, which in turn support closely-spaced joists for the floor above. The floor has been reinforced by the addition of five steel I-beams (Plate 54). The upper storey is accessed via a ladder through an opening in the floor next to the grain store, which opens onto a raised platform in the corner of the upper storey (Fig 18). The granary is divided into four unequal-sized bays with a hatch in the floor of bay 1, above the grain store, and three hay bins located above the hay rack on the north-east wall, each with an opening in the floor allowing hay to be fed into the rack (Plates 55, 56). The oak wall framing has straight primary bracing to the long elevations and curved bracing to the south-east wall (Figs 23-25). In bay 3 of the north-east wall, one of the braces has been removed, possibly indicating an earlier opening. Braces in the frame of bays 2 and 4 of the south-west wall have been removed/cut by the insertion of the pitching doors. The north-west frame has one straight primary brace and a curved brace that has been cut (Fig 26). This, combined with a missing stud, suggests a doorway may have been inserted here at some point prior to the insertion of the brick nogging. The corner and intermediate posts are of differing dimensions but all are straight, hand-sawn

timbers. The sill beams to this structure are obscured by the floorboards but the wall plate is 100mm high x 160mm wide. The studs are a mix of 100mm x 100mm and 150mm x 100mm hand-sawn timbers with divisions of 250-350mm. The roof trusses have straight tie beams with dimensions of 200mm x 220mm supported by arched braces double-pegged to post and tie, raking struts and collar-clasped purlins (Fig 27).

The wall plate of the south-west frame has face-halved scarf joints with bladed abutments above bays 3 and 4 (Fig 23), whilst the north-east frame has the same type of scarf joints above bays 1 and 3 (Fig 24). The beams of the north-east wall plate are chamfered with a broach stop indicating that these timbers are re-used (Plate 57). The north-east purlin has a splayed scarf joint above bay 3 and the opposite purlin has a bridled scarf joint above bay 2. Both purlins have splayed scarf joints just inside the north-west gable where the purlins of the infill building have been joined to those of the granary.

There are a plethora of chiselled carpenter's marks on the timbers of the granary:

- The south-west side of the north-west gable truss is marked with a 'V', whilst the south-west side of truss A has 'III' marked on the post and brace; 'IIII' on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'III' on the tie beam and raked strut; 'IIII' on the principal rafter and the collar. The north-east side of truss A has 'IIII' marked on the post and brace; 'IIII' on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'III' on the tie beam and raked strut; 'IIII' on the tie beam and brace.
- The south-west side of truss B has 'I' marked on the post and brace; 'III' on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'II' on the tie beam and raked strut; 'III' on the principal rafter and the collar; 'II' on the tie beam and brace. The north-east side of truss B has 'I' marked on the post and brace; 'III' on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'II' on the tie beam and raked strut; 'II' on the tie beam and brace; 'III' on the principal rafter and the collar.
- The south-west side of truss C has 'II' on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'I' on the tie beam and raked strut; 'II' on the principal rafter and the collar. The north-east side of truss C has 'II' on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'II' on the tie beam and raked strut; 'II' on the tie beam and brace; 'II' on the principal rafter and the collar.

The interior of the infill building indicates it was also used to house livestock. It has a hay rack attached to the north-east wall and tethering rings attached directly to the brickwork (Plate 58). This suggests that (unlike the cow house) there was not a manger below the hay rack, although there are two concrete feed troughs built up against the dividing wall with the cow house. The concrete floor has the same gully and stone cobbles as the cow house and an irregular hole in the floor may indicate a post for a stall division. The timber frame of the north-east wall is constructed of straight hand-sawn beams of varying dimensions and has a single straight primary brace (Fig 24). The

south-west frame is of similar design although the straight brace has been truncated by the window inserted above the doorway (Fig 23). A straight tie beam (a re-used timber) forms part of a truss that is otherwise concealed behind a lath and plaster ceiling attached to the underside of the rafters and the collar.

The north-east frame has a scarf joint with over-squinted abutments in the sill beam and a face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments in the wall plate. The re-used south-west wall plate has an edge-halved scarf joint with a reinforcing iron strap. No carpenter's marks were observed.

Discussion

The granary/cow house is first depicted on the Lenny and Croft map of 1833 (Map 3) and is difficult to accurately date. The English bonded brickwork and the timber frame construction suggests an early date, possibly 17th century, but the rear of the structure sits on a boundary wall that dates to the late 18th century, so a late 18th-century or an early 19th-century date must be more realistic. The timber frame certainly contains re-used timbers from an earlier building and it is possible that this building influenced the design.

The building has two distinct phases. The first was as a free-standing structure and the low roof suggests that livestock (cows rather than horses) were housed in it, with the loft above being used for the storage of hay and straw. The possible doorway in the north-east wall of the granary is almost centrally positioned and may have been the original pitching door for loading the loft. The second phase comprises the existing fixtures and fittings which reflect the progressive movement that arose in farming during the Victorian period. The installation of a concrete floor with a gully, or dung channel, is typical of the late 19th-/early 20th-century cow house, providing better hygiene for cows to be tied in their stalls and milked all year. The limited number of stalls suggests that milk production (and associated dairy products) was on a small scale rather than a commercial one at Home Farm. The proximity of Farm Cottage to the cow house reflects a long-established practice of processing dairy produce in the farmhouse and the end products were, of course, destined for consumption up at the 'big house' rather than for sale. The hay bins in the loft are part of this modernisation of the building and the inserted pitching doors in the south-west wall suggest an increase in the amount of hay and grain being stored in the loft.

The infill building belongs to the secondary phase and was probably constructed to increase the capacity of the dairy herd. The cow house probably continued in use up until the construction of structure 10, the milking shed, made the building redundant.

Structure 4a: Farm Cottage (Figs 2, 17-20, 22)

External description

This is a rectangular two-storey cottage constructed from red brick, with a gabled roof of plain tiles and a right-of-centre chimney stack, aligned north-west to south-east and

measuring 11.7m x 4.3m (Plate 59; Fig 17)). There is a brick single-storey extension with a gabled roof built against the north-west end measuring 3.2m x 4.3m, representing a second phase of building. The north-east and south-east walls of the cottage are built upon an early 18th-century buttressed brick wall that curves at the north-east corner of the building (Plates 60, 61; Figs 17, 20). This wall is constructed from red brick with dimensions of 226 x 106 x 60mm laid in Flemish bond and is part of the original farmyard wall which originally continued south, joining up with the wall to the east of the laundry drying ground. The other walls of the cottage are of red brick with dimensions of 230 x 110 x 65mm laid in Flemish bond. The south-west elevation of the cottage has six replacement modern windows set into earlier openings with arched brick heads, laid out in a symmetrical pattern (Fig 19). There is an off-centre doorway with a flat projecting hood and an iron brace end at the corner by the extension. The north-west elevation, where not concealed by the extension, is unadorned brickwork apart from a single iron brace end (Fig 22). The north-east elevation has two timber-framed casement windows inserted through the brickwork of the 18th-century farmyard wall and a similar window inserted through the centre of the first floor wall (Fig 20). Two small windows, original to the cottage, are located below the eaves and there is the return end of an iron brace at the corner by the extension. The south-east elevation is obscured by the infill building but is of unadorned brickwork above the curved farmyard wall (Plate 61).

Internal description

The interior of the cottage is divided into three rooms on each floor (Figs 17, 18). The front door opens onto the central room, used as a dining room. The rooms to either side are accessed by doorways in the dividing walls, there is no separate corridor. The dining room has a fireplace that has been converted to a gas fire, whilst the fireplace in the sitting room to the south-east is an open wood-burning grate. There is an original fitted cupboard in the space between the chimney breast and the doorway (Plate 62) and the internal wall of the sitting room is curved, following the shape of the 18th-century farmyard wall (Plate 63). A kitchen is located to the north-west of the dining room and this was significantly altered when the second phase of building was undertaken. Although the original doorway to the kitchen is intact, a secondary doorway has been inserted into the dividing wall to make better use of the available space. At the rear of the kitchen, parallel to the north-east wall, is the staircase to the first floor with a pantry below. Originally the entrance to the stairs was from the kitchen but this has been blocked and the stairs are now accessed from the extension via an entrance cut into the north-west wall (Fig 17). A second entrance cut into the north-west wall permits access to the extension from the kitchen. The extension contains a utility room, a bathroom and a hallway leading to the staircase from an external doorway in the south-west wall.

The staircase is illuminated by one of the original small windows below the eaves and opens onto a corridor with three bedrooms leading off of it (Fig 18). The original size of the first bedroom has been reduced by the insertion of stud wall, allowing a toilet to be

installed on the first floor. This was probably carried out at the same time as the extension was built. Bedroom 2 has a Victorian register grate with a plain timber fire surround and mantel (Plate 64). Bedroom 3 is an irregular shape in plan, caused by the angle of the farmyard wall that the cottage is built upon. The original fireplace in this bedroom has been obscured.

Nearly all of the internal doors are original, constructed from wide planks and with iron latches.

Discussion

The exact date of Farm Cottage is difficult to pinpoint. The recent owner, Mr Bryan Norman, asserts that Farm Cottage was built in 1870 (pers com) but there are several pieces of evidence that suggest the building is of an earlier date. A structure is shown in this location on the 1833 Lenny and Croft map (Map 3) suggesting an early 19th-century date for Farm Cottage (although this could be an earlier building on the same location and not Farm Cottage). The infill building between Farm Cottage and structure 4, the granary/cow house, appears for the first time on Thomas Sturgess' estate map of 1871 (Map 5) giving a date range for this building of 1838-71. The physical evidence provided by this structure indicates it was constructed after the buildings to either side, again suggesting an early date for Farm Cottage. One final piece of evidence is the register grate in bedroom 2. This is a design and style of fireplace that is typical of the early 19th-century. It is possible that the 1870 date mentioned by Mr Norman refers to a renovation of the cottage rather than its construction, especially as Sturgess' estate map indicates that other building work (piggeries replacing earlier structures to the north-west of Farm Cottage) was carried out between 1838 and 1871.

Whatever the exact date of construction, Farm Cottage was clearly built as accommodation for farm workers, probably for the farm manager or tenant farmer.

Structure 5: Dutch barn (Figs 2, 28-37)

External description

This is a rectangular softwood timber-framed building aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 15.3m x 6.1m, with a gabled roof covered with clay pan tiles (Plate 65; Fig 28). The gable ends are weatherboarded and sit upon concrete plinths and there is a pitching door in the upper part of the north-west gable (Figs 31-2). The upper third of the south-west elevation has weatherboarding over an elevated framework with the lower two-thirds open to the farmyard (Fig 30). The north-east elevation is completely open-fronted and faces out over the meadows and pasture flanking the approach drive to Moor Place (Fig 29). The intermediate posts on both of the long elevations have concrete buffers around their bases.

Internal description

The interior of the building is divided into five bays (Plate 66; Fig 28). The beams of the frame are all straight, machine-cut timbers, the corner posts having dimensions of 150mm x 200mm, whilst the intermediate posts have dimensions of 200mm x 200mm. The frames of the gable ends sit on a sill beam with dimensions of 150mm x 150mm and have a central post of 150mm x 200mm, studs of 80mm x 100mm with equally-spaced divisions and straight primary bracing falling from the central post to the sill beam. The gable trusses have raked bracing falling to the gable wall plate (Figs 35-6). The upper third of the south-west wall has studs rising from girding beams and wind braces falling from the posts of trusses A and D (Fig 34). The space below the girding beams was originally open but bays 1 and 2 have been infilled with sheets of corrugated iron. The posts of trusses A and B on the north-east wall have been removed but the remaining posts have three-way bracing to wall plate and tie beam (Fig 33). The trusses are of king bolt construction with raking struts falling from the primary rafters, which carry a single purlin to each roof pitch (Fig 37). No carpenter's marks were observed and the wall plates appear to be scarfed above the head of each post.

Discussion

The building first appears on the estate plan of 1918 (Map 9) and may possibly date to 1909 as the farm accounts record a cart lodge being built in April of that year. However, the style of the building is more akin to a hay barn than a cart lodge, particularly when the presence of the pitching door in the north-west gable is taken into account.

Structure 6: Barn (Figs 2, 38-47)

External description

This is a roughly rectangular timber-framed structure aligned north-west to south-east with two midstreys facing north-east and four lean-tos, three on the north-east elevation and a fourth on the south-west elevation (Plate 67; Fig 38). The frame sits on a plinth of red brick with dimensions of 230 x 100 x 60mm laid in English bond and is clad in weatherboard, with the exception of lean-to 2, which has been partially rebuilt in brick (Fig 39). The gabled roof is of plain clay tiles, as are the roofs of lean-tos 1-3, whilst the roof of lean-to 4 is of clay pan tiles (Plate 68).

In plan form the main range is not truly rectangular but resembles a rough parallelogram which, as this is mirrored by the brick plinth, must be intentional rather than as a result of longitudinal racking. This has consequently created a building with elevations of irregular orientation. The east elevation has buttresses supporting the brick plinth, which has a doorway inserted through it, and a window in the gable that has been boarded over (Plate 69; Fig 41). The east elevation of lean-to 1 has a four-light window, whilst the entire east elevation of lean-to 4 contains a sliding door.

The brick plinth of the north-west elevation has been obscured by concrete feed troughs with vertical plank cladding above them, placed either side of an inserted

doorway (Plate 70; Fig 42). This indicates the presence of a fifth lean-to, built up against lean-to 4 and the main range, since demolished. There is a pitching door in the centre of this elevation with its head level with the eaves.

The south-west elevation is concealed behind lean-to 4 and part of structure 12 but has two doorways inserted through the weatherboarding (Plate 71; Fig 40). The north-east elevation is completely obscured by the midstreys and lean-tos 1-3.

The midstreys have weatherboarded gables and sit on brick plinths with dimensions of 230 x 110 x 65mm laid in English bond. Lean-to 1 is constructed on a low brick plinth with dimensions of 230 x 120 x 70mm laid in rough English/irregular bond and has a small stable door accessed by two brick steps. Lean-to 2 has a centrally-positioned doorway with weatherboarding to one side and red brick to the other side (dimensions: 230 x 115 x 60mm laid in an irregular bond). The weather-boarded wall has a narrow hinged hatch just below the eaves. Lean-to 3 has a large stable door and an inserted window below which is concrete nogging between the exposed studs of the frame. The area surrounding the window is weatherboarded.

Internal description - main range

The main range of the barn measures 23.2m x 6.5m and is divided into six bays with an inserted mezzanine in bay 6 (Fig 38). The south-west frame is of hand-sawn oak and comprises a sill beam 180mm high x 220mm wide, corner and intermediate posts of 280-300mm x 280-300mm with jowled heads and a wall plate 160mm high x 180mm wide (Plate 72; Fig 43). The bases of the posts are chamfered where they meet the sill beam (Plate 73). The posts have double-pegged girding beams (220mm high x 160mm wide) with studs above and below. The studs are approximately 160mm x 90mm and are single-pegged to the girding beams and wall plate, with the stud divisions averaging 290-330mm. Each of the intermediate posts to the south-west frame also has an exposed mortice and ledge for a bridging joist (Plate 74). Grooves in the underside of the girding beams and the wall plate and the sides of the studs suggest the frame originally had infill panels, probably of wattle and daub (Plate 75). This grooving is interrupted where windows were originally located, additionally indicated by the presence of diamond-section mortices for timber mullions. The underside of the girding beam in bay 3 has four mullion mortices, the wall plate above it has two (Plate 75) and there are two in the underside of the girding beam to bay 5 and two more in the underside of the wall plate to bay 6 (Fig 43). The studs to either side of the mullion mortices have single-pegged mortices for the rail that would have formed the sill of the window. Doorways have been inserted to bays 2, 4 and 5 and a plank brace has been added to the upper register of bay 1.

The frame of the north-east wall is also of hand-sawn oak and has a sill beam of the same dimensions as that in the south-west wall. The corner posts have slightly smaller dimensions at 170mm x 200mm and the intermediate posts vary from 170-260mm wide x 190-230mm deep. Both corner posts and intermediate posts are hand-sawn but are

straight timbers without jowled heads (the post to truss E is a re-used horizontal timber set vertically) and the wall plate is 180mm high x 160mm wide (Plate 76; Fig 44). Each bay has a girding beam with dimensions of 180mm x 160mm, double-pegged to the posts, and single-pegged studs with approximate dimensions of 160mm x 100mm and divisions of 300-360mm. The upper registers have primary bracing falling to the girding beams from each side of the posts. The wall plate of the north-east frame continues across the openings for the midstreys and mortices in the underside indicate that framing has been removed from below, suggesting either that the wall plates at these locations are re-used timbers or that the original doorways were much smaller (Plate 77). As with the south-west frame, there is a groove in the underside of the wall plate and in the sides of the studs for infill panels. This is interrupted by diamond-section mortices for window mullions, four in the underside of the wall plate to bay 1, two in the underside of the wall plate to bay 4 and two in the underside of the wall plate to bay 6 (Plate 78). Three additional diamond-section mortices are cut by the scarf joint between the wall plates of bay 1 and 2 (Fig 44).

The east frame is of hand-sawn oak and comprises a sill beam with dimensions of 100mm high x 160 wide and an intermediate post 210mm wide x 170mm deep with single-pegged girding beams of 160mm x 160mm (Plate 79; Fig 45). The studs are approximately 140mm x 90mm with divisions of 300-360mm. The upper registers have primary straight bracing falling from the posts to the girding beam and many of the studs are replacement timbers. The gable tie is a re-used beam, evidenced by the empty mortices for braces. The studs above the gable tie are hand-sawn replacement timbers and pass across a boarded over window or pitching door.

The north-west frame has been partially concealed by the inserted mezzanine but enough is visible to see that the frame is of hand-sawn oak and comprises a sill beam with dimensions of 140mm wide x 220mm deep and a straight intermediate post 200mm wide x 160mm deep (Fig 46). The girding beam is obscured by the mezzanine. The studs are approximately 170mm x 100mm with divisions of 450-500mm. The lower register has an inserted doorway concealed behind a timber-walled corridor and there is an inserted pitching door off-centre to the upper register. The upper register has straight primary bracing falling from the corner posts to the girding beams. The gable tie is lightly cambered with the original studs and collar above. The underside of the gable tie and the sides of the studs have a groove for infill panels. Between the gable tie and the collar a sash window frame has been inserted, although this has since been boarded over.

The mezzanine inserted to bay 6 has interior walls formed from vertical and horizontal planking, re-used panel doors and a huge oak plank, 1m in width and over 3m in length (Plate 80). These form an elevated box, possibly for the storage of hay or grain. Presumably these doors originated in Moor Place and the oak plank may be the remains of a table top.

The cross frames comprise the jowled posts of the south-west wall and the straight posts of the north-east wall joined by re-used lightly cambered tie beams (Fig 47). The tie beams form the base of roof trusses with raking struts rising to the principal rafters and a collar beam which clasps a single purlin to each roof pitch (Plate 81). The collar beams and purlins are machine-cut timbers, whilst the principal rafters are a mixture of re-used and original timbers, many displaying nail holes for roof battens. The common rafters are mainly machine-cut timbers with a very few hand-sawn members that may be original. The purlins have splayed scarf joints and some of the machine-cut common rafters are stacked end on end. The large number of machine-cut timbers in the roof suggests it has been rebuilt.

The posts to the south-west wall have the original arched braces to the tie beams, held in position with two pegs to the posts and five pegs to the tie beams. These also have additional straight bracing nailed to the post and tie beam (Plate 82). In contrast, the posts to the north-east wall have pairs of straight or very lightly arched braces to the tie beams, one jointed into the timbers and one nailed to the face of the beams (Plate 83).

The size of structure 6 is reflected in the large number of chiselled carpenter's marks on the timbers of the barn:

- The south-west side of truss A has 'I' marked on the post and tie beam; 'II' on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'V' on the tie beam and the raked strut. The north-east side of truss A has 'II' marked on the tie beam and principal rafter.
- The south-west side of truss B has 'III' marked on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'IIII' on the tie beam and raked strut. The north-east side of truss B has 'III' marked on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'IIII' on the tie beam and raked strut.
- The south-west side of truss C has 'IIII' marked on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'IIII' on the tie beam and raked strut. The north-east side of truss C has 'IIII' marked on the post and brace.
- The south-west side of truss D has 'V' marked on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'V' on the brace and post; 'IIV' on the brace and tie beam; 'II' on the tie beam and raked strut. The north-east side of truss D has 'II' marked on the tie beam and raked strut.
- The south-west side of truss E has 'V' marked on the tie beam and principal rafter; 'I' on the tie beam and raked strut. The north-east side of truss E has 'I' marked on the tie beam and raked strut; 'IIII' on the post.

There are also a large number of scarf joints in the sill beam and the wall plate of the timber frame (Figs 43-4):

- The south-west frame has an edge-halved scarf joint adjacent to the post of truss A in the wall plate of bay 1; a splayed scarf joint in the sill beam of bay 3; a face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments in the wall plate of bay 4; edge-halved

scarf joints in the sill beams of bays 4 and 5; an indeterminate scarf joint above post E.

- The north-east frame has a face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments in the wall plate of bay 1, which cuts earlier diamond-section mortices; edge-halved scarf joints with bladed abutments in the wall plates of bays 2 and 4; an edge-halved scarf joint in the sill beam of bay 6.

Internal description - east midstrey

The hand-sawn oak frame of this midstrey projects from bay 2 and sits on a low brick plinth of red brick with dimensions of 230 x 110 x 65mm laid in English bond. It has a sill beam 100mm x 140mm with an edge-halved scarf joint in the west side. The corner post of the east frame is a straight timber (190mm x 190mm) and has a recess for a threshold leap and iron pintels for barn doors, whilst the corner post to the west frame is a replacement machine-cut timber (170mm x 170mm). Both sides of the midstrey have a girding beam with dimensions of 160mm x 110mm which stop short of the posts of the main range. The lower registers are covered with weatherboard, concealing studs with dimensions of 120-160mm x 90-100mm and divisions of 330-360mm (Plate 84). The upper registers have primary bracing falling from the corner posts and the studs adjacent to the main range. The wall plates differ in size: the east wall plate is 100mm x 160mm and the west wall plate is 80mm x 150mm. The gable tie is 160mm x 160mm and has slender, lightly arched braces, each with a carpenter's mark 'I'. Above the tie beam are large-section studs and a collar beam. There is a single purlin to each pitch, supporting closely-spaced rafters. With the exception of the gable truss and the majority of the rafters, the midstrey comprises re-used timbers.

Internal description - west midstrey

The west midstrey is structurally almost identical to the east midstrey, although it is in a worse state of repair. The modern concrete floor to the barn and the lean-tos on either side have obscured all trace of any brick plinth, although it is assumed that there is one. The sill beam is approximately 130mm x 130mm and the corner posts are straight beams 200mm x 150mm with pintels for the barn doors but no trace of recesses for a threshold leap. The girding beam to both sides measures 120mm x 170mm and the wall plate is 160mm x 120mm. As with the east midstrey the lower registers are weatherboarded although each has an inserted hatch opening onto the lean-to on the other side of the wall, whilst the upper register has primary bracing (Plate 85). With the exception of the midstrey corner posts all of the beams and studs are re-used timbers. A large number of the rafters are machine-cut replacements. No carpenter's marks or scarf joints were apparent.

Internal description - lean-to 1

Lean-to 1 is located at the east end of structure 6 (Plates 67, 69; Fig 38). It sits on a low plinth of red brick with dimensions of 230 x 120 x 70mm laid in an irregular/rough English

bond. The frame is hand-sawn oak with a sill beam 130mm x 130mm, a corner post 150mm x 150mm and mismatched wall plates: the one to the north 160mm x 160mm; the one to the east 100mm x 130mm. The north frame has studs 110-150mm x 110 with divisions of 220-290mm (Plate 86) whilst the east frame comprises modern machine-cut studs and a four-light window. The original floor level has been raised by concrete infill. A hay rack in one corner and a water trough indicate this was used to house livestock.

Internal description - lean-to 2

Lean-to 2 is located between the midstreys (Plate 67; Fig 38). It has a centrally-positioned doorway with a timber-framed wall on the east side and a solid brick wall on the west side. The softwood frame sits in a low plinth of red brick with dimensions of 230 x 115 x 60mm laid in irregular bond, and comprises machine-cut studs 80-90mm x 100-110mm with divisions of 270-300mm. This frame is obscured by a concrete render apart from the area below the wall plate (100mm x 150mm) where there is a narrow ventilation hatch (the same type of ventilation hatch is also found in structure 10, the milking shed). The brick wall on the other side of the doorway has replaced the original timber frame.

The interior has concrete feed troughs at either end, with hay racks above the east end and gullies in the concrete floor (Plate 87) indicating the lean-to was used to house livestock. The roof is supported on three tie beams, one straight with chamfered edges, the others partially squared off timbers with natural bends.

Internal description - lean-to 3

Lean-to 3 is located at the west end of structure 6 (Plate 70; Fig 38). Due to the instability of the structure and the presence of asbestos, access to the interior was restricted. The lean-to is timber-framed from oak with concrete nogging between the studs in the lower part of the north wall. The interior is clad in asbestos sheeting, and the presence of metal feed troughs indicate it was used to house livestock.

Internal description - lean-to 4

Lean-to 4 on the south side of the barn extends the length of bays 1-4 (Plates 68, 71; Fig 38). It is constructed from machine-cut timbers and is open-sided with a concrete trough extending the entire length and continuing into structure 12. The wall plate contains nailed splayed scarf joints and edge-halved scarf joints. The feed trough suggests this lean-to was used as winter quarters for livestock.

Discussion

The barn is a very interesting and complicated structure built in at least three phases. The earliest phase comprises the six bays of the main range; the second phase comprises the midstreys and the third phase comprises the lean-tos and the mezzanine floor.

The barn is first depicted on the Lenny and Croft map of 1833 and appears to include the midstreys and the lean-tos, indicating a late 18th- or early 19th-century date for these

parts of the structure. The main range of the barn is older and did not originally have midstreys. The plinth and sill beams of bays 2 and 5 have been cut and (as is described above) the wall plates have mortices for studs. This suggests the barn originally had smaller openings, which were enlarged when the midstreys were constructed. The inserted doorways in the south-west wall, opposite the midstreys, may have been installed in an attempt to create a cross breeze for threshing. However the primary evidence for the date of the main range comes from the timber frame.

The framing of the north-east, north-west and east walls has primary bracing, a construction technique introduced at the end of the 16th century, whereas the south-west frame does not, which suggests a pre 16th-century date. In addition to this the diamond-section mortices in the underside of the wall plates and the girding beams show that the frame has been constructed from another building with windows on different levels, a theory reinforced by the mortices for bridging beams in the intermediate posts of the south-west wall. This evidence suggests that the timbers of the south-west wall, most of the wall plate of the north-east frame and probably the tie beams of trusses A-E were sourced from an earlier two-storied building. A likely candidate for this building is the hall that would have existed on the estate when it was purchased by Sir Richard Atkins in 1650, which may date to the 15th century or earlier. As Sir Richard Atkins is credited with the 17th-century construction of the five-gabled house and park shown in Drapentier's engraving (Illustration 1) it is entirely conceivable to assume that this medieval hall was demolished at the same time and reborn as the estate barn. As grain production increased on the estate the midstreys were added and the lean-tos constructed to accommodate an increasing number of animals on the farm.

Structure 10: Milking shed (Figs 2, 48-53)

External description

This is a rectangular timber-framed structure aligned roughly north to south with brick lean-tos on the east and west sides (Plate 88; Fig 48). The building has two distinct phases. The first phase comprises the main range, which measures 16m x 6.2m and is weather-boarded. The south elevation has been rebuilt to eaves level to accommodate a pair of sliding doors and has a brick pier at each corner (Fig 52). Both gables have diagonal boarding and a window. The roof is of plain tiles to the west pitch and machine-made tiles to the east, and has two metal ventilation cowls projecting from the ridge. The west elevation has what appears to be two blocked and boarded over windows at the south end (Fig 49). Immediately to the north of these are a series of hinged ventilation hatches just below the eaves, extending the remaining length of the building (Plate 89). Gaps in the weatherboard indicate the frame has softwood machine-cut studs with dimensions of 50mm x 100mm and divisions of 300-320mm.

A secondary phase comprises the lean-tos built up against the long elevations. The lean-to against the west wall measures 8.9m by 3.1m and is constructed from Fletton

brick with dimensions of 220 x 100 x 65mm laid in stretcher bond. This has a doorway in each elevation, although the one in the north wall has been converted to a window. The mono-pitch roof is formed from sheets of corrugated asbestos. The east lean-to is a smaller structure measuring 5.2m x 2.3m divided into an engine room providing the power for the milking machines and the exit gate for the cows to leave by after milking (Fig 50). It is constructed from the same Fletton brick as the other lean-to and has a mono-pitch roof of corrugated iron sheeting.

Internal description

The interior of the main range has been substantially altered. The first phase of the building comprised an open plan structure of six bays with king bolt trusses and raking struts rising from tie beams (Plate 90; Fig 53). The interior of the timber frame is clad in vertical planking which obscures the posts and studs.

The secondary phase comprised the construction of concrete blockwork walls against the interior face of the timber frame and a dividing wall inserted between trusses D and E. The room created by this subdivision has a rectangular milking pit dug into the floor of the three south bays, with steps at either end (Plate 91). The pit is surrounded by a steel framework that supported the milking apparatus and stopped the cows falling into the pit. Both the pit and the walls are faced with large white glazed tiles to facilitate cleaning and the floor is of brick paviours. Trusses A and B have been altered to allow the cows to stand at the milking pit; the tie beam of truss A has been replaced and raised in height, whilst the tie beam to truss B has had sections removed from the sides and a secondary tie beam inserted above the remnants of the original. Above the trusses are horizontal sarking boards with battens for the clay tiles of the roof.

Discussion

This structure first appears on the estate plan of 1918 (Map 9). It is uncertain if the building was originally constructed as milking shed or was later converted to one. The raising of the tie beams suggest that the earlier timber-framed building was not designed to accommodate livestock although the installation of the brick paviour surface may have significantly raised the original floor level. The layout of the milking shed provides a clue to its date. The milking pit allowed a two-level system to be employed by the cowman, reducing the amount of time and stooping he spent attaching and detaching the teat cups. This design, known as the 'tandem' parlour first appeared after World War Two, but the example at Home farm is an improved design, introduced to Britain in 1956 from New Zealand. In this layout, cows enter the milking shed through the sliding doors in the south wall and are 'angle-parked' at 30° in the corridors to either side of the milking pit with their heads pointing away from it. The pattern of the cows when 'parked' gave rise to the name of this design, the 'herringbone' parlour. This is a highly efficient system, allowing a single cowman to operate more milking units and milk more cows per hour (Harvey 1970, 229-30). The small room to the north would have been the dairy, containing the sterilising equipment. The small lean-to on the east side contained the

generator providing power for the milking machines and the larger lean-to on the west side was probably the storage for the sterilised milk.

Structure 14: Squash court (Figs 2, 54-8)

External description

This is a rectangular structure built up against and on top of the 18th-century east wall of the kitchen garden (Plate 92; Fig 54). It is aligned north-east to south-west and constructed of red brick with dimensions of 222 x 108 x 65mm laid in English bond (Plate 93). Including the width of the garden wall it measures 6.3m x 9.9m and has unadorned elevations (Figs 57-8). Two brick buttresses have been built against the garden wall to spread the load of the building (Fig 56). Despite being constructed outside of the walled garden, access is via an archway inserted into the garden wall just south of the building. The roof of the structure has one long shallow pitch and one short, steep section at the north end, formed from sheets of corrugated iron and plastic, likely a replacement covering. The south elevation has a later screen of timber and corrugated plastic sheeting (Fig 55).

Internal description

The interior is one large open room with a finely-grained and polished concrete floor and rendered walls (Plate 94). Wooden shelving has been placed along all four walls but this is a later feature, installed by the estate gardener to provide additional sheltered space for seedlings and young plants. Behind the modern screen at the south end of the structure is a low brick wall with an opening to the west. The roof is carried on five steel I-beams.

Discussion

This building is not shown on the map accompanying the 1886 sales particulars (Map 7) but does appear on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (Map 8). It appears to have been purpose-built as a squash/racquets court in the early days of the Norman family's ownership of the estate. Squash became popular in the latter part of the 19th century, after being adapted from the older game racquets at Harrow School around 1830. It was particularly popular with wealthy alumni of British public schools who brought the sport home with them. In 1907 the Tennis, Racquets and Fives Association standardised the popular game, combining the three sports together to formally create the new game, squash. The squash court at Moor Place predates this codification by at least ten years and shows the social influence that fashionable school time sporting activity had on country house activities and those who lived in them.

Structure 15: Engine house (Figs 2, 59-63)

External description

This is a single-storey rectangular structure aligned roughly east to west, measuring 15.9m x 6.5m (Plate 95; Fig 59). It has a brick plinth, corner piers and buttresses with pebble-dashed infill panels and a gabled roof covered in clay pan tiles. The plinth is red stock brick laid in Flemish bond with dimensions of 220 x 110 x 70mm. The buttresses divide the structure into six bays. The east elevation has an entrance with double doors and a brick surround with a shallow arched head. At the apex of the gable, beneath the overhanging eaves, are a pair of timber-framed louvre windows. Between these and the head of the double doors is a date stone inscribed '1911' (Plate 96; Fig 62). Of the six bays of the south elevation, three have windows of three-over-three lights, one has a window of three lights with a louvre over and two have a wooden doorway with a louvre over (Fig 60). The north elevation has timber-framed louvre windows in the two westernmost bays (Fig 61). The west elevation has the same overhanging eaves and timber-framed louvre windows as the east elevation and also has a wooden post attached to the exterior rising through the eaves supporting electricity cables supplying power to the various farm buildings (Fig 63).

Internal description

The interior is divided in two by a brick wall that rises through the roof, creating a four-bay chamber to the east and a two-bay chamber to the west (Plates 97, 98; Fig 59). The interior elevations show that the dividing wall and infill panels are constructed from cheaper Fletton brickwork laid in stretcher bond. The two-bay chamber contains a generator (not the original engine) and the switches governing the power supply to Moor Place and Home Farm (Plate 99). The fumes created by the operation of the generator are countered by the louvres in the windows and above the door, the angle of which can be altered by a pulley and chain. The four-bay chamber appears to have been used as a workshop or a store room and has a drainage gully in the concrete floor of bay 6. The roof is carried on king bolt trusses with a single purlin to each pitch, which in turn support sarking boards. The north pitch of the roof has a skylight above each bay, only three of which are visible on the exterior, indicating the roof covering is a later replacement.

Discussion

The engine house is an example of technological progress at Moor Place and of how wealthy families like the Normans could bring the most recent technological innovations from the city to their country retreats. The design plan for the engine house (Illustration 3) shows a purpose-built structure constructed from modern materials that has not been altered since it was erected in 1911.

Structure 20: Apple store (Figs 2, 64-8)

External description

This is a single-storey rectangular structure aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 10.35m x 4.85m (Plate 100; Fig 64). It has a gabled roof clad in metal profile sheeting and the exterior is covered in an insulating layer of straw panels held in place by wooden battens and wire mesh. The lower portions of the walls on each elevation have a metal skirt with long, narrow hatches set a short distance from the ground, presumably for ventilation purposes (Plate 101; Figs 65-7). There is a shallow sloping concrete plinth around the base of the structure designed to push rainwater away from the walls. Each gable has a centrally-positioned timber louvre window (Figs 67-8). Access is through a doorway in the north-west corner.

Internal description

The entrance door opens into a small porch with an internal door, which is a chevron-boarded Gothic-style door with a pointed head (Plate 102; Fig 64). Beyond this there is a small rectangular room 4.3m x 3.35m, faced with vertical tongue and groove boarding which also covers the underside of the pitched roof. There is a centrally-located window in the north-east wall, an inwards opening casement of four lights and an identical window in the south-east wall. Both of these windows have been blocked by the insulating straw layer attached to the exterior. Above the north-east window the louvred opening can be controlled by a chain on a pulley. The floor is of concrete. There is a freestanding table with a set of weighing scales on it in one corner and shelving around the walls. The dividing wall has a centrally-positioned doorway granting access to a larger room with a dirt floor. Above this doorway is an unglazed window covered with a fine mesh.

The inner room contains 21 tiers of racking, each with 14 trays per rack, presumably to store the fruit that gave the structure its name (Plate 103). There are four windows (two to each side wall) identical to those in the outer room and the gable end has a chain-operated louver window. Below each of the windows in the building there is a wide opening covered in fine mesh which corresponds to the hatches noted on the exterior of the apple store. Although the roof is obscured by the tongue and groove boarding two trusses can be discerned, one between the two windows, the other above the dividing wall. These comprise a tie beam and a collar attached to the principal rafters and, presumably, to posts concealed behind the tongue and groove boarding.

Discussion

The apple store first appears on the estate plan of 1918 (Map 9). According to Mr Bryan Norman, the former owner of Moor Place, the structure was brought to Home Farm in 1918 from the nearby house of Wynches, where it had been a munitions store during World War One. Although map evidence supports this idea, research suggests that this recollection is not entirely accurate. Wynches Farm is located approximately 1km south

of Home Farm and during World War Two was the location of a forty acre military installation, Wynches Camp 411. This was under construction in May 1940 and initially used as a training/transit camp for units of the British Army. It later served as a prisoner of war camp housing Italian and, from 1946-48, German soldiers (www.wynchescamp411.co.uk). No evidence has been located to suggest that there was a similar camp at Wynches during World War One. It is conceivable that the apple store was relocated to Home Farm after World War Two, replacing a building of the same size that is shown on the 1918 estate plan, but it is not possible to confirm or deny its supposed function as a munitions store. If the structure did originate at Wynches during World War Two this author feels that it has a greater resemblance to a chapel than a military building, especially as on-going excavations at the site have shown that many of the camp buildings were either brick built or metal Nissen huts. The Gothic-style interior door and the two chambers, along with the number of windows (six) do not conjure the image of the style of building that munitions would have been stored in. However, these features would not be out of place in an assembly room, and the door in particular suggests a religious overtone to this building.

Whatever the original age and function of the building it is clear that the structure was adapted when it came to Home Farm. The metal skirt was clearly attached to prevent rodent ingress and the timber and straw insulating layer added to provide protection for the fruit stored inside on the tiers of racking. This then provided Moor Place with apples throughout winter.

Structure 22: Tool shed opposite Farm Cottage (Figs 2, 69)

Description

This is a single-storey, timber-framed and open-fronted structure aligned north-west to south-east, built up against the north wall of the laundry drying ground (Plate 104; Fig 69). It is of two bays, each 3.1m wide x 4.7m deep, but has been truncated to the south-east. The north-west wall is clad in weatherboard, whilst the south-east wall and the roof are covered with metal profile sheeting. The north-west wall is constructed from hand-sawn oak studs with dimensions of approximately 80mm x 100mm rising from a sill beam of 150mm x 150mm which sits on a brick plinth. The corner post and the posts to the bays (also of oak) rise to a wall plate (all 150mm x 150mm) and are strengthened by lightly arched braces, single-pegged to post and wall plate. The posts to the bays are carried on brick plinths and short sections of sill beam and have side bracing timbers which appear to be a later addition (Plate 105). There are carpenter's marks located on the braces and the posts: the north-west post and brace are marked 'IX'; the central post and brace are marked 'VIII' and 'VII'; and the south-east post and brace are marked 'VI' (Plate 106). The brick plinth of the south-east post has either been replaced by or obscured by a concrete buffer.

Discussion

This structure would originally have been a cart lodge for the farm. The historic maps show a building in this location dating back to at least 1833, one that extended further to the south-east. If this is the same building (and the evidence seems to suggest it is) then an indicator of the original size of the structure can be extrapolated from the carpenter's marks. Counting the braces back from 'IX' gives a four bay cart lodge, although the numbering has to stop at 'II' in order for this to work. This is the approximate amount of space available for a larger building.

The remainder of the structures (7-9, 11-13, 16-19 and 21) were recorded by a rapid photographic survey at English Heritage Level 2.

Structure 7: Brick outbuilding (Fig 2)

This is a small, single-storey north to south aligned building constructed from Fletton brick, with a gabled roof of corrugated asbestos (Plates 107, 108). The structure first appears on the 1928 drainage map of Home Farm (Map 10) and is absent from the 1918 estate map (Map 9) so a construction date in the 1920s is likely. Its function is unclear but the narrow door in the north elevation and the lack of ventilation suggests this was used for storage rather than housing livestock.

Structure 8: Modern farm building (Fig 2)

This is a large rectangular structure aligned roughly north to south (Plates 109, 110). It is a prefabricated design of steel frame construction, roofed and clad with metal sheeting and with concrete infill panels to the lower register. It is a modern building and post-dates 1946. Its most recent function was as a riding school.

Structure 9: Concrete blockwork building (Fig 2)

This is a rectangular building constructed in two separate sections, aligned roughly east to west (Plates 111, 112). It is built of concrete blocks and has a gabled roof of corrugated asbestos sheeting. Constructed after 1946 it was used to house livestock.

Structure 11: L-shaped range east of milking shed (Fig 2)

This L-shaped building is of timber-frame construction with open fronts supported by posts and a mono-pitch roof of corrugated metal sheeting (Plates 113, 114). The structure first appears on the 1946 version of the 1918 estate plan (Map 11) and is absent from the 1928 drainage map (Map 10) suggesting a likely construction date in the 1930s. The structure was built to house livestock.

Structure 12: Large shed south of barn (Fig 2).

This is a rectangular shed with open sides constructed from softwood timbers and with a simple plank roof supported on scissor-braced trusses (Plates 115, 116). The structure, aligned north-east to south-west, (along with the flat-roofed infill structure between this and the kitchen garden wall) is shown on the 1918 estate plan (Map 9) as a dotted line and must date to shortly afterwards. Constructed either as cover for animals or a ventilated shelter for the storage of crops it was most recently used as a feeding shed for cattle, indicated by a concrete trough extending the length of the eastern side.

Structure 13: Second large shed south of barn (Fig 2)

This is a rectangular open-sided structure, aligned north-east to south-west, constructed from a steel frame with a roof of corrugated asbestos sheeting (Plate 117). Post-dating 1946, the shed was used as a storage building for agricultural machinery.

Structure 16: Modern stables and manège (Fig 2)

This is a large rectangular steel-framed structure, aligned roughly north-east to south-west, with a lean-to extending the length of its eastern side (Plates 118, 119). It has a gabled roof of corrugated asbestos sheeting and concrete infilling on the north, east and south walls. Post-dating 1946, the building was originally designed as a covered shelter for cattle but has been converted into stables and a manège for a riding school.

Structure 17: Garden House (Fig 2)

Garden House is a two-storey dwelling with single-storey extensions located at the south-east corner of the walled kitchen garden (Plates 120, 121). The two-storey house is brick-built with a hipped tile roof and has a single-storey extension to the east with an entrance under an attenuated hood. To the west there are two timber single-storey extensions, one flat-roofed, the other pyramidal. The first floor to the south elevation of the main house has a recessed veranda.

This is a replacement structure for an earlier gardener's cottage on the same location, depicted on the Lenny and Croft map of 1833 (Map 3). This smaller cottage is shown on the 1898 OS map (Map 8), whilst that depicted on the 1918 estate map (Map 9) has a larger plan form which corresponds to the present building. Originally the house was probably the domicile of the head gardener, but the quality of the rebuild suggests that, by the early 20th-century, it may have become the home of the farm manager or a private tenant.

Structure 18: Garages to Garden House (Fig 2)

These are a row of three brick garages built onto the east side of the kitchen garden wall (Plate 122). They are flat-roofed and have Henderson up-and-over doors. Although they are of modern construction, post-dating 1946, the rear wall may be built upon an earlier

wall that formed part of an enclosure at the south-west corner of the former stackyard, shown on the 1838 tithe map (Map 4).

Structure 19: Wall and modern shed adjoining garages (Fig 2)

The shed is a large modern prefabricated building housing agricultural machinery which is built up against a low brick wall (Plate 123). This is the same brick wall that the garages are partially built on and originally formed part of the enclosure at the south-west corner of the former stackyard, as shown on the 1838 tithe map (Map 4).

Structure 21: Dairy Cottage (Fig 2)

Dairy Cottage is a two-storey brick dwelling with a hipped tile roof (Plates 124,125). The first floor has been pebble-dashed and has casement windows forming half-dormers. The cottage originally had a centrally-located stack until the addition of an extension to the east created a third bay in matching style. The cottage first appears on the 1918 estate plan (Map 9) and may have been constructed at the same time as Garden House was rebuilt. There is no obvious reason for the name but it may indicate the home of the head dairyman to the farm.

7 Discussion

The 18th century was an age of expansion for British agriculture, with an increased demand for grain brought about by the huge population rise from 1750 onwards. In the 19th century, particularly the years between the 1840s-1870s (known as the 'High Farming' period) increased output brought about by the availability of imported artificial fertilisers, manure and feeds and the improvement and expansion of infrastructure provided a wider market for crops. The late 1870s saw an end to the boom time and the arrival of a depression in British farming. However, this was offset against a rising urban demand for milk and many of the eastern region's ailing arable farms diversified into small-scale dairy and cattle farming, turning their valueless wheat fields over to pasture and exploiting the cheap foreign grain as feed (Harvey 1970, 166). This could be a summary history of almost any farm in East Anglia since the 18th century and does indeed apply to Home Farm, but Home Farm belongs to a slightly different class of farmstead, one tied to the fortunes of an estate and the grand house on that estate in particular.

Most farms in the 18th century were not owned by the men who farmed them, nearly all were rented from a landlord, either the Church or, increasingly so since the Reformation, noble or wealthy estate owners. However, Home Farm, as the name indicates, existed to provide food and services for the grand house at the heart of the Moor Place estate. This is reflected in the function of the buildings. Although the 17th-century barn is an example of earlier farming practices on the estate, the bulk of the

18th-century structures are concerned with feeding or servicing the grand house and, as a consequence of this, money appears to have been spent on the buildings in greater amounts than is found on some farms. The stables and coach house provided secure and fashionable storage for the owner's horses and carriages, whilst the laundry processed his linens and the walled kitchen garden provided food for his table, all protected by high brick walls. Outside of these walls (but surrounded by its own enclosure) was the farmyard proper. As far as can be inferred from the cartographic and documentary evidence, in the 18th century the farmyard comprised the 17th-century barn and the granary/cow house, which suggests that the farm existed to provide and process grain and straw for the stables and some limited dairy products for the estate.

It is in the 19th century, probably linked to the High Farming years, that expansion of the farm took place. The construction of Farm Cottage and the cart lodge (later reduced in size and function to a tool shed), along with the structures to the east shown only on the 19th-century maps, indicate that there was an expansion in farming requiring more buildings and yards. The shift towards dairy farming becomes more apparent with the 20th-century expansion east and south of the earlier farmyard. In particular the structure converted to a milking shed and the covered sheds with feed troughs indicate that dairy farming on a reasonable-sized scale was taking place at Home Farm.

The construction of Farm Cottage and later on the rebuilt Garden House and Dairy Cottage display a changing attitude to farm workers in the 19th and 20th centuries. Whereas the 18th-century workers slept in the attics or in rooms directly above their workspaces, their 19th and 20th-century counterparts were provided with purpose-built accommodation.

Being fashionable was clearly important to the owners of Home Farm, no matter which century they belonged to. The stable block, a striking structure in its own right, was further embellished by the addition of the clock tower, which mimicked the tower on the 17th-century house. The successful cultivation of pineapples in the 18th century was seen as such a source of pride that the fruit was embossed on the ironmongery of the grand house's fireplaces. In the late 19th century, the Norman family built a squash court, at that time an emerging and fashionable sport and in 1911 erected an engine house to provide Moor Place and Home Farm with its own electricity.

The buildings at Home Farm form an excellent example of the evolution of an estate farm, providing upstanding evidence from at least the 16th century (in the form of the Tudor estate house incorporated into the threshing barn) through each following century and into the 20th century. As well as having architectural merit, these buildings are also of value to the social historian as they have preserved aspects of life in previous centuries.

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Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

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| Lausen-Higgins, J | 2010 | <i>A Taste for the Exotic, Pineapple Cultivation in Britain</i> |
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10 Abbreviations and glossary

| | |
|----------|--|
| CAT | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| context | specific location on an archaeological site, especially one where finds are made |
| feature | an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a floor; can contain 'contexts' |
| HHER | Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record |
| IfA | Institute for Archaeologists |
| layer | distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil |
| medieval | period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII |
| modern | period from the 19th century onwards to the present |
| NGR | National Grid Reference |
| nogging | infill material between studs in a timber frame, usually brick |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| post | in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either main posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay |
| post-medieval | after Henry VIII to around the late 18th century |
| purlin | longitudinal roof timbers, intermediate between wall-plate and ridge, carried by roof trusses and giving support to rafters |

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but it will be permanently deposited with Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS).

12 Contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of WSI produced by CAT
- 1.2 Risk assessment

2 Site archive

- 2.1 Digital photographic record.
- 2.2 Digital photographic contact sheet.
- 2.3 Attendance register
- 2.4 Site photographic record on CD

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Client report

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Distribution list

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HHER



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 07436 273304

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 22/01/15

Appendices
Appendix 1
Selected photographs



Plate 1 Structure 1/2 stable block, north-west elevation with the wooden cupola and the farmyard wall to the right - view north-east



Plate 2 Structure 1/2, carriage arch in the main range of the stable block, with the stable courtyard beyond - view south-east



Plate 3 Structure 1/2, clock tower on the roof of the main range of the stable block - view south-east



Plate 4 Structure 1/2, interior of the carriage arch showing one of the timber boxes housing the clock counterbalance with one of the original stable doors behind the blue gate - view west



Plate 5 Structure 1/2, the south-east elevation of the main range of the stable block with the inserted entrance to stable 1 to the right of the carriage arch and the inserted arches to garage 1 on the left of the carriage arch. The coach house with Garage Flat above is to the left whilst the tack room is on the right - view north-west



Plate 6 Structure 1/2, the north-east elevation of the south range with the coach house on the ground floor and Garage Flat above - view south-west



Plate 7 Structure 1/2, the south-west elevation of the south range with the remnant of the early extension and the 19th-century tile-hung extension to Garage Flat on the right - view north-east



Plate 8 Structure 1/2, the south-west elevation of the north range with the tack room to the left and Stable Cottage to the right: the single-storey structures on the right are 20th-century extensions to the cottage - view north-east



Plate 9 Structure 1/2, the north-east elevation of the north range, originally with blind windows to both ground and first floor. Windows have been inserted for Stable Cottage on the left and a doorway with a grain hoist has been inserted in the central window of the first floor. Below this there appears to be a blocked double doorway - view south-west

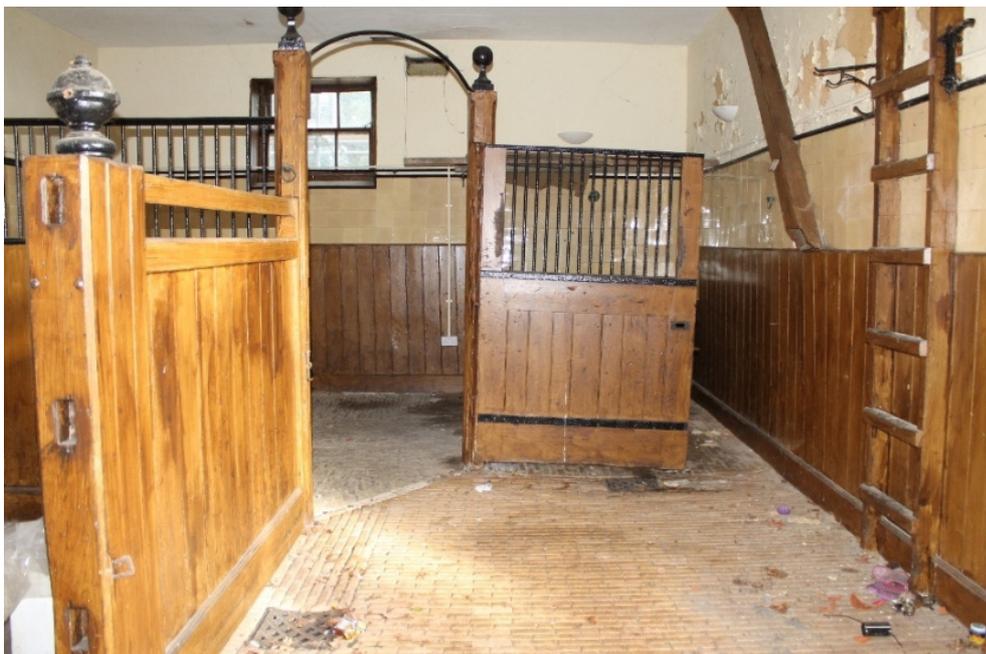


Plate 10 Structure 1/2, interior of stable 1 showing the 19th-century timber and iron stalls with the ladder to the grooms' rooms above on the right along with the chute from the grain bin located on the first floor - view north-east



Plate 11 Structure 1/2, interior of stable 1 showing the 19th-century ventilation hopper with the mouth of the shaft for the original Georgian ventilation system in the ceiling to the left - view north



Plate 12 Structure 1/2, interior of garage 1 showing the arches inserted in the 20th century and the Henderson sliding garage doors. The original stable doorway to the carriage arch is to the left - view north-east



Plate 13 Structure 1/2, interior of garage 1 showing the original window openings with the corbelled lintels and the inserted dividing wall - view south-west



Plate 14 Structure 1/2, interior of stable 2 showing the later plank cladding partially obscuring an original doorway to the left and window to the right - view south-west



Plate 15 Structure 1/2, interior of the tack room showing the 19th-century plank cladding and the inserted window opening that appears to contain one of the original sash windows. The enclosed staircase leading to the first floor of the main range is to the right - view south-west



Plate 16 Structure 1/2, interior of FF1 showing the door inserted through one of the blind windows in the north-east wall with the inserted internal chimney stack for the tack room on the left, rising through the landing of the early-mid 18th-century staircase leading to the attic of the main range - view north-east



Plate 17 Structure 1/2, early-mid 18th-century staircase leading from FF1 to the attic of the main range - view north



Plate 18 Structure 1/2, winch apparatus in FF1 for hoisting grain sacks up to the first floor through the inserted door in the north-east wall. The early connecting doorway to the first floor of the north range, since blocked, is on the right - view north-east



Plate 19 Structure 1/2, detail of original door latch, lock casing and door key re-used on the 19th-century four panel doors to the grooms' rooms on the first floor of the main range



Plate 20 Structure 1/2, interior of FF2 showing the 19th-century grain bin delivering grain to stable 1 below - view south-east



Plate 21 Structure 1/2, interior of FF2 showing the 18th-century timber-cased ventilation system rising from stable 1 below - view north-east



Plate 22 Structure 1/2, exterior of original plank door to FF5 and the internal face of the original door to FF6 - view south-west and north-east



Plate 23 Structure 1/2, interior of FF6 showing the inserted doorway at the far end and the blocked windows in the right-hand wall. The blocked entrance to the first floor of the coach house is just visible to the left of the inserted doorway - view south-west



Plate 24 Structure 1/2, interior of FF6 showing roof truss B - view north



Plate 25 Structure 1/2, attic landing showing the inserted timber dividing wall between the attics of the main range and Stable Cottage, with the Georgian staircase to the left - view south-east



Plate 26 Structure 1/2, interior of the attic to the main range with the chamber housing the clock mechanism to the rear. The principal rafters either side of the collar beam have additional recesses, possibly for a high collar beam - view south-west



Plate 27 Structure 1/2, detail of exposed mortice in collar beam of attic truss A, showing the drill and chisel technique employed to cut a straight-sided hole - view south-west



Plate 28 Structure 1/2, showing one of the original timber-cased ventilation shafts rising through the building and exiting the attic roof – view south-east



Plate 29 Structure 1/2, attic room below the cupola housing the clock mechanism, with one of the counterbalances in the foreground – view south-west



Plate 30 Structure 1/2, detail of the clock mechanism below the cupola – view south-west



Plate 31 Structure 1/2, detail of the clock mechanism below the cupola bearing the manufacturer's details: Geo[rg]e Allan, Fleet Street, London



Plate 32 Structure 1/2, register grate in bedroom 1 of Stable Cottage dating to the 19th-century conversion works – view north-west



Plate 33 Structure 1/2, interior of garage 2, one of the former carriage stores with plank cladding and harness hooks probably dating to the 19th-century renovations – view west



Plate 34 Structure 1/2, interior of garage 3, one of the former carriage stores with a blocked original doorway behind the scythe and a 20th-century vehicle inspection pit in the foreground – view west



Plate 35 Structure 1/2, interior of garage 2, showing one of the timber-lined sockets in the brick pier between the archways, possibly for the original locking bar – view north



Plate 36 Structure 1/2, former stairwell to the coach house – view southwest



Plate 37 Structure 1/2, interior of Garage Flat sitting room, showing the fireplace to the inserted chimney stack and the blind openings converted to windows on either side. The sash window to the left of the fireplace has been relocated from the opening visible on the extreme left of the photograph – view north-east

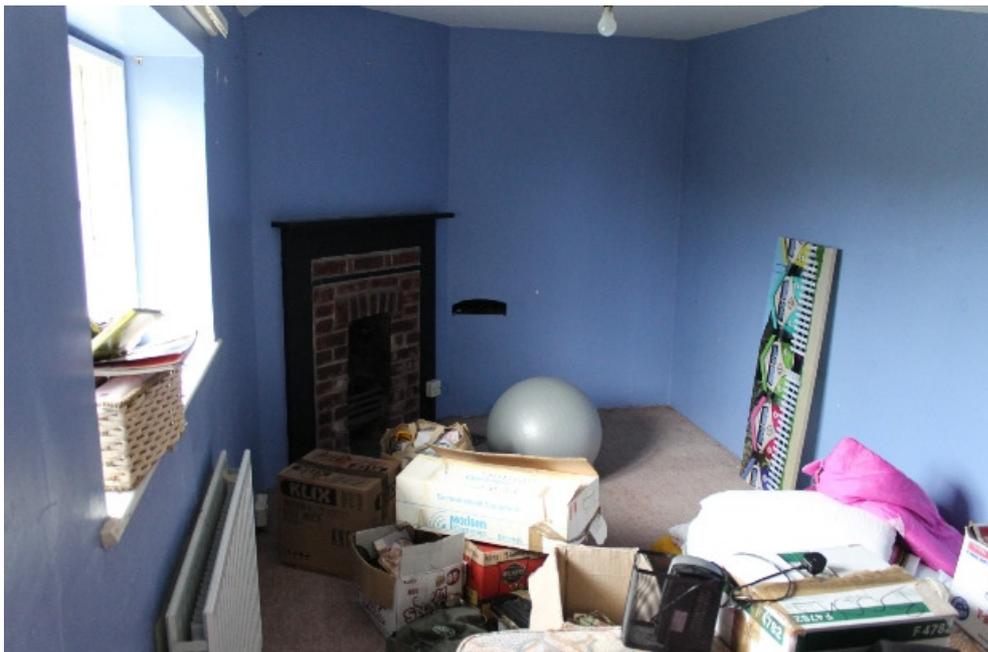


Plate 38 Structure 1/2, interior of Garage Flat bedroom 1, showing the inserted fireplace and dividing wall – view north-west



Plate 39 Structure 3 estate office, north-west elevation with the original doorway and structure 3a, the gardener's stores, to the right - view south



Plate 40 Structure 3 estate office, original brick oven to laundry built up against the kitchen garden wall - view east



Plate 41 Structure 3a gardener's stores, north-east elevation showing the fully hipped roofs of the potting shed and the gabled ends of the western bays - view south-west



Plate 42 The hipped roofs of the gardener's stores built on top the north wall of the kitchen garden - view north-west



Plate 43 Structure 3a the gardener's stores, showing the gabled ends of the western bays and the inserted sash window in the north-west elevation - view south-east



Plate 44 Structure 3a the gardener's stores, showing the slate-topped table in the potting shed - view north-east



Plate 45 Structure 3a gardener's stores, showing the Georgian hob grate with pineapple motif - view south-west



Plate 46 Structure 4 granary/cow house, south-west elevation with the infill building to the left - view north-east



Plate 47 Structure 4 granary/cow house, north-east elevation constructed on the late 18th-century buttressed farmyard wall - view west

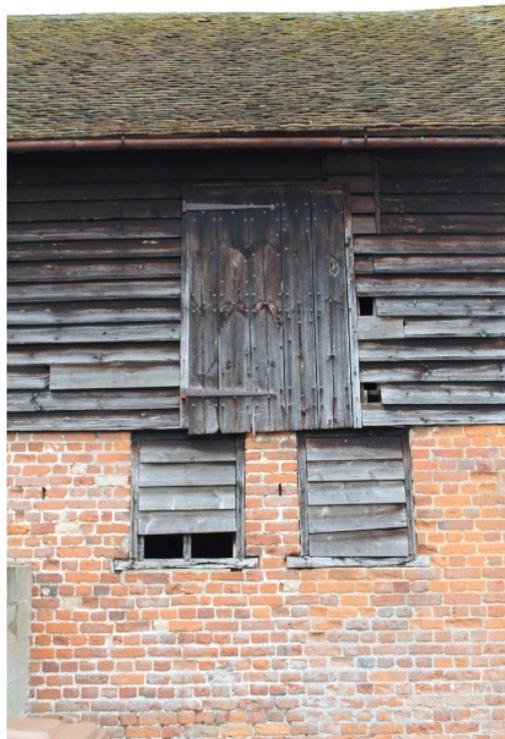


Plate 48 Structure 4, granary/cow house showing inserted pitching door above original louvre windows and the truncated owl door at the top right corner of the door - view north-east



Plate 49 Structure 4, granary/cow house, south-east elevation showing the inserted window above the rebuilt corner - view north-west



Plate 50 Structure 4 granary/cow house, north-west elevation concealed by the 19th-century infill building showing the exposed timber frame and the brick noggin - view south-east



Plate 51 Structure 4 granary/cow house, north-west elevation concealed by the 19th-century infill building showing the raised sill beam of the timber frame and the blocked doorway below - view south-east



Plate 52 Structure 4 interior of cow house, with the stalls to the right and the grain box to the rear. The inserted I-beams can be seen below the granary floor joists and the ladder to the granary is in front of the blocked doorway to the infill building on the left - view north-west



Plate 53 Structure 4 cow house, interior of stall 3 showing the manger with tethering ring and hay rack above - view north-east



Plate 54 Structure 4 cow house, inserted I-beam and original tie beam carrying the joists of the granary floor - view north-east



Plate 55 Structure 4 interior of granary with hay bins to the left - view south-east



Plate 56 Structure 4 interior of granary showing raised platform around the granary access and the inserted pitching door of the south-west frame - view north-west



Plate 57 Structure 4 granary, scarf joint in wall plate of north-east frame showing the broached stop of the re-used chamfered beam - view north-east



Plate 58 Interior of the infill building between structure 4 and 4a - view north-east



Plate 59 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, south-west elevation with the right-of-centre chimney stack and the 20th-century extension to the left - view north-east



Plate 60 Structure 4a, north-east elevation showing Farm Cottage built upon the early 18th-century buttressed farmyard wall and the 19th-century infill building constructed on the later 18th-century farmyard wall to the left - view south-west



Plate 61 Structure 4a, south-east elevation obscured by the 19th-century infill building showing the curve of the early 18th-century farmyard wall with Farm Cottage built on top - view north

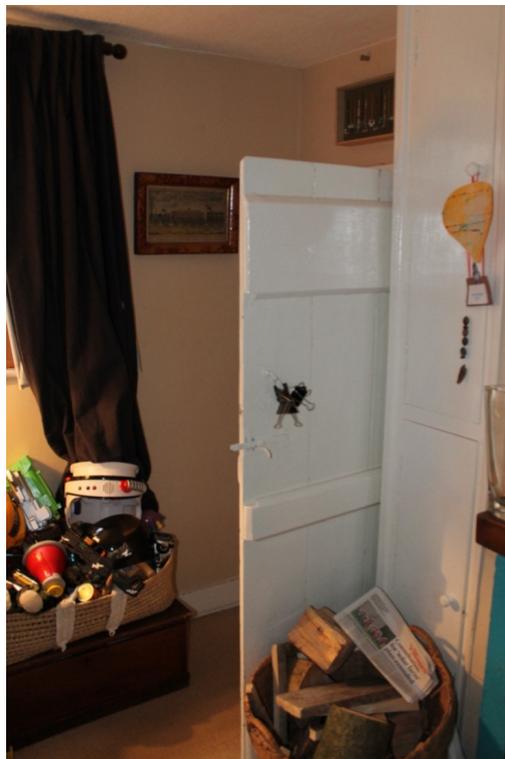


Plate 62 Structure 4a, interior of Farm Cottage dining room, showing the original plank door and cupboard next to the fireplace - view west



Plate 63 Structure 4a, interior of Farm Cottage dining room showing the curve of the early 18th-century farmyard wall incorporated into the fabric of the building - view east



Plate 64 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, detail of early 19th-century register grate with plain timber surround and mantel in bedroom 2 - view south-east



Plate 65 Structure 5 Dutch barn, showing the open-fronted north-east elevation with the two missing truss posts and the pitching door of the north-west elevation - view south-east



Plate 66 Structure 5 interior of the Dutch barn, showing the king bolt roof trusses - view east



Plate 67 Structure 6 barn, north-east elevation with (l-r) lean-to 1, east midstrey, lean-to 2, west midstrey and lean-to 3 - view south-east



Plate 68 Structure 6 barn, south-west elevation partially obscured by lean-to 4, - view north-west



Plate 69 Structure 6 barn, east elevation with sliding door to lean-to 4 on the left and lean-to 1 on the right - view west



Plate 70 Structure 6 barn, north-west elevation with lean-to 3 to the left, showing the concrete feed troughs and vertical planking indicating an additional (demolished) lean-to - view south-east



Plate 71 Structure 6 barn, interior of lean-to 4, showing the south-west elevation of the main range - view north-west



Plate 72 Structure 6 barn, south-west framing of bay 3: the narrow stud in the centre of the upper register has replaced an original window, the diamond-section mortices for the mullions of this can be seen in the underside of the wall plate - view south-west



Plate 73 Structure 6 barn, chamfered base to the large-section post on the south-west side of truss A - view south



Plate 74 Structure 6 barn, mortice for bridging joist halfway up the post on the south-west side of truss A - view south



Plate 75 Structure 6 barn, south-west frame of bay 3; diamond-section mortices for window mullions in the underside of the wall plate and mortices for the mid rail forming the sill in the studs to either side of the window: the window interrupts a groove for infill panels in the underside of the wall plate - view south-west



Plate 76 Structure 6 barn, north-east framing of bay 4 with primary bracing to the upper register which indicates a later construction date for this side of the building - view north-east



Plate 77 Structure 6 barn, wall plate to north-east side of bay 2 with exposed mortices which indicates the midstrey is a later addition - view south-west



Plate 78 Structure 6 barn, north-east frame of bay 1, diamond-section mortices for window mullions in the underside of the wall plate, which interrupt a groove for infill panels visible in the underside of the wall plate to the right of the frame - view north-east



Plate 79 Structure 6 barn, east frame with primary bracing to the upper registers and re-used gable tie - view east



Plate 80 Structure 6 barn, mezzanine in bay 6 with walls formed from a 1m wide oak plank and doors laid horizontally: the inserted pitching door and primary bracing of the upper register to the north-west frame can be seen behind the mezzanine walls - view north-west



Plate 81 Structure 6 barn, detail of tie beam, raking strut and collar on south-west side of truss A with machine-cut purlins and re-laid rafters



Plate 82 Structure 6 barn, south-west post to truss C with original arched brace to tie beam and later additional straight bracing nailed to the face of post and beam – view south



Plate 83 Structure 6 barn, north-east post to truss D with jointed straight brace and additional straight bracing nailed to the face of post and tie beam – view east



Plate 84 Structure 6 barn, east midstrey with weatherboard to lower register – view east



Plate 85 Structure 6 barn, west midstrey with weatherboard to lower register and inserted hatch to lean-to 2 – view south-east



Plate 86 Structure 6 barn, interior of lean-to 1 – view north



Plate 87 Structure 6 barn, interior of lean-to 2 showing the concrete feed troughs and hay racks above – view south-east



Plate 88 Structure 10 milking shed with post-1956 lean-to and sliding doors to south elevation - view north-east



Plate 89 Structure 10 original weather-boarding to the earlier timber-framed building, concealed by the post-1956 lean-to. The ventilation hatches extending the length of the building can be seen below the eaves – view north-east



Plate 90 Structure 10 milking shed, truss E located within the later dairy - view south-east



Plate 91 Structure 10 interior of the milking shed, showing the post-1956 'herringbone' parlour layout imported from New Zealand - view north-west



Plate 92 Structure 14 squash court built partially on the east wall of the kitchen garden, showing the buttresses added to spread the load of the building and the archway inserted through the wall providing access to the court - view north-east



Plate 93 Structure 14 unadorned east elevation of the squash court, showing the long shallow pitch and short steep pitch to the roof - view west



Plate 94 Structure 14 interior of the squash court, showing the original half wall of the south side, the finely grained concrete playing surface and later gardener's shelves - view south



Plate 95 Structure 15 south and east elevations of the engine house, showing the original doors and windows – view north-west



Plate 96 Structure 15 east elevation of the engine house, showing the louvre windows and the 1911 date stone – view west



Plate 97 Structure 15 interior of the workshop showing the king bolt roof trusses – view west



Plate 98 Structure 15 engine room with the later generator and the switches for Moor Place and Home Farm on the dividing wall – view north-east



Plate 99 Electrical switches on the dividing wall of the engine room to structure 15; the one for Moor Place is on the left and the others are presumably for the agricultural buildings and the residential dwellings at Home Farm – view east



Plate 100 Structure 20 north-east elevation of the apple store showing the rodent-proof metal skirt and the timber and straw insulating layer applied to the building – view south-west



Plate 101 Structure 20 apple store, detail of the hinged ventilation hatch in the metal skirt



Plate 102 Structure 20, detail of pointed Gothic-style chevron door to interior of the apple store



Plate 103 Interior of structure 20, showing one of the windows to the original building and the later tiers of racking for storing trays of fruit in the apple store



Plate 104 Structure 22 tool shed opposite Farm Cottage, built up against the wall of the laundry drying ground and showing the lightly arched braces to the posts and the low brick plinths and sill beams supporting the posts – view west



Plate 105 Structure 22, detail of the low brick plinth and sill beam supporting the central post – view south-west



Plate 106 Structure 22, detail of carpenter's marks 'IX' on brace and post – view west



Plate 107 Structure 7 brick outbuilding (source: AHP 2012) – view south-west



Plate 108 Structure 7 brick outbuilding (source: AHP 2012) – view east



Plate 109 Structure 8 modern farm building with structure 6, the 17th-century barn, visible in the distance – view south-west



Plate 110 Structure 8 modern farm building used as a riding school – view north-west



Plate 111 Structure 9 concrete blockwork building used to house livestock (source: AHP 2012) – view south-east



Plate 112 Structure 9 concrete blockwork building used to house livestock (source: AHP 2012) – view north



Plate 113 Structure 11 L-shaped range east of milking shed used to house livestock (source: AHP 2012) – view north-east



Plate 114 Structure 11 L-shaped range east of milking shed used to house livestock (source: AHP 2012) – view east



Plate 115 Structure 12 large shed south of barn – view north



Plate 116 Structure 12 interior of large shed south of barn, showing scissor-braced roof trusses – view north



Plate 117 Structure 13 second large shed south of barn – view north-west



Plate 118 Structure 16 modern stables and manège – view south-west



Plate 119 Interior of structure 16, showing the inserted stables associated with the riding school – view south-west



Plate 120 Structure 17 Garden House west elevation showing the single-storey extension with attenuated door hood and the recessed veranda on the first floor – view north-west



Plate 121 Structure 17 Garden House south elevation showing the single-storey timber extension to the west and the recessed veranda on the first floor – view north



Plate 122 Structure 18 garages to Garden House, with the sloped roof of the squash court behind on the left – view north-east



Plate 123 Structure 19 wall and modern shed adjoining garages to Garden House: the wall, formerly part of an enclosure at the south-west corner of the stackyard is visible on the left – view north-west



Plate 124 Structure 21 Dairy Cottage south elevation showing the half-dormer windows to the first floor and the eastern extension (source: AHP 2012) – view north-east



Plate 125 Structure 21 Dairy Cottage north elevation showing the half-dormer windows to the first floor and the eastern extension – view south-east

Appendix 2

Full list of digital photographic record (images on accompanying CD)

Level 3 photographs

- 001 Structure 1/2 stable block - view north-east.
- 002 Structure 1/2 stable block, north-west elevation - view north-east.
- 003 Structure 1/2 stable block, entrance to stable yard - view south-east.
- 004 Structure 1/2 stable block, pediment and cupola over stable yard gate - view south-east.
- 005 Structure 1/2 stable block, cupola - view south-east.
- 006 Structure 1/2 stable block, north-west elevation - view south-east.
- 007 Structure 1/2 stable block, south-west elevation - view north-east.
- 008 Structure 1/2 stable block, entrance to Garage Flat - view north-west.
- 009 Structure 1/2 stable block, south-east elevation with Garage Flat above - view north-west.
- 010 Structure 1/2 stable block, garages converted from the coach house - view south-west.
- 011 Structure 1/2 stable block, stable yard - view north-west.
- 012 Structure 1/2 stable block, south-east elevation with cupola - view north-west.
- 013 Structure 1/2 stable block, cupola viewed from the stable yard - view north-west.
- 014 Structure 1/2 stable block, south-west elevation with Stable Cottage to the right - view north-east.
- 015 Structure 1/2 stable block, south-west elevation of Stable Cottage with 20th-century extensions to the right - view north-east.
- 016 Structure 1/2 stable block, north-east elevation of Stable Cottage - view south-west.
- 017 Structure 1/2 stable block, north-east elevation with Stable Cottage to the left - view south-west.
- 018 Structure 1/2 stable block, north-east elevation with pitching door and blocked windows - view south-west.
- 019 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of original window opening in north-west elevation - view south-east.
- 020 Structure 1/2 stable block, gate to stable yard in north-west elevation - view south-east.
- 021 Structure 1/2 stable block, gate to stable yard in north-west elevation - view west.
- 022 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of gate door handle - view south-west.
- 023 Structure 1/2 stable block, south-west elevation with inserted doorway to stable 2 and ?original doorway to hayloft above - view south-west.
- 024 Structure 1/2 stable block, south-west elevation showing blocked doorway to stable 2 - view north-west.
- 025 Structure 1/2 stable block, south-west elevation showing doorway converted to window at the rear of the Coach House - view north-east.
- 026 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of garage door hinges - view south-west.
- 027 Structure 1/2 stable block, south-east elevation showing arches inserted to facade of garage 1 - view south-west.
- 028 Structure 1/2 stable block, south-east elevation showing 19th-century entrance to stable 1 - view north-west.
- 029 Structure 1/2 stable block, doorway to the tack room in the south-west elevation - view north-east.
- 030 Structure 1/2 stable block, dormer in south-west facing roof of Stable Cottage - view north-east.
- 031 Structure 1/2 stable block, rear of 20th-century extension to Stable Cottage - view south.
- 032 Structure 1/2 stable block, window inserted into rear wall of Stable Cottage pantry - view south.
- 033 Structure 1/2 stable block, pitching door in the north-east elevation - view south-west.
- 034 Structure 1/2 stable block, housing for the clock counter-weight in the carriage arch - view south-west.
- 035 Structure 1/2 stable block, original doorway to garage 1 in south wall of carriage arch - view south-west.
- 036 Structure 1/2 stable block, housing for the clock counter-weight in the carriage arch - view north.
- 037 Structure 1/2 stable block, blocked doorway to stable 1 in north wall of carriage arch - view north.
- 038 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of original ceramic cobbles and replacement bricks in floor of carriage arch.
- 039 Structure 1/2 stable block, blocked windows and inserted chimney stack to Stable Cottage - view north-west.
- 040 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 1 showing the 19th-century alterations - view south-west.

- 041 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 1 showing the 19th-century alterations - view south-west.
- 042 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 1 showing the 19th-century alterations - view north-west.
- 043 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 1 showing the 19th-century alterations - view north-west.
- 044 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 1 showing the 19th-century alterations - view north-west.
- 045 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 1 showing the 19th-century alterations - view north.
- 046 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 1 showing the 19th-century alterations with the grain chute and ladder to the grooms' rooms on the right - view north-east.
- 047 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 1 showing the 19th-century alterations - view north.
- 048 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 1 showing the 19th-century alterations - view north-east.
- 049 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of decorative iron bollard.
- 050 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of 19th-century drain grille.
- 051 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of 19th-century feed trough.
- 052 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of 19th-century tethering ring.
- 053 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of 19th-century grain chute - view east.
- 054 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of 19th-century ladder granting access to the grooms' rooms via original trapdoor, with original ventilation opening to the left - view south-east.
- 055 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of iron strapping on tie beam of stable 1.
- 056 Structure 1/2 stable block, hooks and tethering rings in chamfered tie beam of stable 1.
- 057 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of articulated iron fitting attached to 19th-century ladder in stable 1.
- 058 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of original and later Bakelite light switches in stable 1.
- 059 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of 19th-century lock and latch assembly to door of stable 1.
- 060 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of 19th-century harness hook in stable 1.
- 061 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 1 showing original ventilation opening on the left and 19th-century hopper version on the right.
- 062 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of original stable door bolt to 19th-century alterations.
- 063 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 2 - view north.
- 064 Structure 1/2 stable block, floor of stable 2 - view north.
- 065 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 2 showing later wood panelling and blocked doorway - view south-west.
- 066 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 2 with inserted partition to the right - view north-west.
- 067 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 2 - view south-east.
- 068 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 2 - view north-east.
- 069 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 2 showing inserted stable door - view south-west.
- 070 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of stable door fittings of stable 2.
- 071 Structure 1/2 stable block, original ventilation opening in ceiling of stable 2 - view south-west.
- 072 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of stable 2 showing original doorway blocked by later panelling - view south-west.
- 073 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of garage 1 with the 20th-century archway and sliding garage doors - view south-east.
- 074 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of garage 1 showing the partially blocked window and the inserted partition to stable 2 - view west.
- 075 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of garage 1 with the original doorway and 20th-century sliding garage doors - view north.
- 076 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of garage 1 with the original doorway to the left and the 20th-century archways and sliding garage doors - view north-east.
- 077 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of garage 1 with the 20th-century archways, sliding garage doors and inserted brick pier and timber post providing additional support to the tie beams - view east.
- 078 Structure 1/2 stable block, partition between garage 1 and stable 2 - view south-west.
- 079 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of garage 1 showing the original doorway in the carriage arch wall - view north-east.
- 080 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of garage showing one of the partially blocked original windows with a stepped support for the tie beam - view north-west.
- 081 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of sliding garage door handle by Hendersons of Barking, garage 1.
- 082 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of Henderson hinge on sliding garage doors in garage 1.

- 083 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of garage 2 - view north.
- 084 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of garage 2 showing ?original coach house panelling and fixtures - view south-west.
- 085 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of garage 2 showing the original door to the Coach House on the right and an inserted door on the left - view south.
- 086 Structure 1/2 stable block, central pier of garage 2 showing a timber-lined socket passing through the pier and timber-lined recesses near the base, possibly the remains of the original coach house gate hinges - view north-west.
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- 099 Structure 1/2 stable block, 19th-century saddle holders above door to tack room - view south-west.
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- 105 Structure 1/2 stable block, 19th-century trophy cabinet in tack room - view south-west.
- 106 Structure 1/2 stable block, staircase leading from tack room to the first floor - view north-east.
- 107 Structure 1/2 stable block, 19th-century door to enclosed staircase leading from tack room to the first floor - view north-east.
- 108 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of FF1 with pitching door in north wall - view north-east.
- 109 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of FF1 with winding gear for pitching door and blocked doorway to Stable Cottage - view south-east.
- 110 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of FF1 with ?original window in south wall - view south-east.
- 111 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of FF1 showing original 18th-century staircase to second floor (landing cut by 19th-century chimney stack) - view north.
- 112 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of FF1 showing original 18th-century staircase to second floor - view north.
- 113 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of 18th-century staircase with swept moulded handrail, stick balusters and turned newel providing access between FF1 and second floor.
- 114 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of 18th-century staircase with swept moulded handrail, stick balusters and turned newel providing access between FF1 and second floor.
- 115 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of 18th-century staircase joining enclosed 19th-century stairwell.
- 116 Structure 1/2 stable block, ?original pitching door in north wall of FF1 - view north-east.
- 117 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of winding gear for pitching door in FF1.
- 118 Structure 1/2 stable block, doorway from FF1 to corridor with access hatch to stables below - view north-west.
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- 120 Structure 1/2 stable block, access hatch to stables - view north-east.
- 121 Structure 1/2 stable block, corridor on first floor between FF2 and FF5 - view south-west.
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- 123 Structure 1/2 stable block, ?original window in corridor on first floor between FF2 and FF5 - view south.
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- 125 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of original door latch to FF2.
- 126 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of lock housing to FF2.
- 127 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of FF2 - view north.
- 128 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of FF2 showing 19th-century feed bin - view south-east.
- 129 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of feed bin in FF2 showing the grain chute to stable 1 below.
- 130 Structure 1/2 stable block, original timber ventilation system from stable 1 below - view east.

- 131 Structure 1/2 stable block, Victorian chaff cutter by Ransomes of Ipswich in FF2.
- 132 Structure 1/2 stable block, doorway to FF3 - view north-west.
- 133 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of original door latch to FF3.
- 134 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of lock housing to FF3.
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- 136 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of FF3 showing original window (with later support) and ventilation system from stable 1 below - view north-west.
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- 142 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of original door latch to FF5.
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- 145 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior view of oculus in north-west wall of FF5.
- 146 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior view of original door to FF6 - view south-west.
- 147 Structure 1/2 stable block, original door to FF5 viewed from FF6 - view north-east.
- 148 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of FF6 - view south-west.
- 149 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of FF6 - view south-west.
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- 151 Structure 1/2 stable block, interior of FF6 - view north-east.
- 152 Structure 1/2 stable block, blocked window in FF6 with lintel formed from re-used timber - view north-west.
- 153 Structure 1/2 stable block, blocked window in FF6 - view north-west.
- 154 Structure 1/2 stable block, blocked doorway from FF6 to Garage Flat - view south-east.
- 155 Structure 1/2 stable block, window in FF6 converted to a hatch - view north-west.
- 156 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of door latch to inserted doorway at south end of FF6.
- 157 Structure 1/2 stable block, roof truss B of FF6 - view north-east.
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- 160 Structure 1/2 stable block, mortices in underside of re-used tie beam of truss C in FF6.
- 161 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of inclined strut, collar and clasped purlin on south-east side of truss C in FF6.
- 162 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of tie beam of truss C resting on wall plate of north-west wall of FF6.
- 163 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of collar double-pegged to principal rafter with single-pegged inclined strut on north-west side of truss C in FF6.
- 164 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of tie beam of truss B embedded in brickwork of south-east wall of FF6.
- 165 Structure 1/2 stable block, double-pegged scarf joint in south-east purlin above truss B of FF6.
- 166 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of tie beam of truss B resting on wall plate of north-west wall of FF6.
- 167 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of clasped purlin and double-pegged collar on north-west side of truss B in FF6.
- 168 Structure 1/2 stable block, mortice for brace in underside of re-used tie beam to truss B in FF6.
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- 170 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of tie beam to truss A resting on wall plate of north-west wall to FF6.
- 171 Structure 1/2 stable block, inclined strut, collar and clasped purlin on north-west side of truss A
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- 173 Structure 1/2 stable block, junction of FF6 roof and Garage Flat roof with original vent for stable 2 visible on the left.
- 174 Structure 1/2 stable block, re-used tie beam of the end truss to FF6 - view north-west.
- 175 Structure 1/2 stable block, carpenter's marks (IIII) on south-east strut of truss A.
- 176 Structure 1/2 stable block, carpenter's marks (IIII) on south-east principal rafter and collar of truss A.
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- 178 Structure 1/2 stable block, carpenter's marks (III) on collar of truss B.

- 179 Structure 1/2 stable block, carpenter's marks (III) on north-west strut and principal rafter of truss B.
- 180 Structure 1/2 stable block, carpenter's marks (II) on south-east principal rafter of truss C.
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- 185 Structure 1/2 stable block, attic landing showing plank partition wall between attic and Stable Cottage - view south-east.
- 186 Structure 1/2 stable block, attic landing showing plank partition wall between attic and Stable Cottage - view south-east.
- 187 Structure 1/2 stable block, doorway to attic from attic landing - view north-west.
- 188 Structure 1/2 stable block, head of Georgian staircase from attic landing - view north.
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- 190 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of pintel hinge to door in plank partition wall of attic landing.
- 191 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of carpenter's marks on north-east purlin of attic landing.
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- 193 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of carpenter's marks on north-east principal rafter and strut at dividing wall between attic landing and attic.
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- 196 Structure 1/2 stable block, head of one the timber-cased ventilation boxes attached to the underside of the roof - view north-west.
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- 204 Structure 1/2 stable block, remains of the head of one of the timber-cased ventilation boxes.
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- 207 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of carpenter's marks on north-east attic purlin - view north-east.
- 208 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of carpenter's marks (II) on collar of attic truss C.
- 209 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of carpenter's marks (VII) on collar of attic truss B.
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- 215 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of second plate with clockmaker's name and address engraved.
- 216 Structure 1/2 stable block, clock mechanism.
- 217 Structure 1/2 stable block, clock mechanism.
- 218 Structure 1/2 stable block, clock mechanism sitting on timber frame.
- 219 Structure 1/2 stable block, detail of clock mechanism.
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- 224 Structure 1/2 stable block, gears to clock face.
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- 262 Structure 3 estate office, original doorway and window to former estate laundry - view south-east.
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- 273 Structure 3a gardener's stores, wall to kitchen garden used as rear wall for gardener's stores - view north.

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- 296 Structure 3, interior of brick lean-to - view south-west.
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- 299 Structure 3, interior of timber lean-to at north end of main range built up against the wall of the drying ground showing the original gateway to the drying ground - view south.
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- 303 Structure 4 granary/cow house, inserted pitching door in south-west elevation - view north-east.
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- 305 Structure 4 granary/cow house, carpenter's marks on beam above entrance way - view north-east.
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- 310 Structure 4, interior of cow house - view east.
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- 313 Structure 4 cow house, detail of stall 4 showing manger with tethering ring and hay rack above - view north-east.
- 314 Structure 4 cow house, stall 3 showing the concrete and tile floor - view north-east.
- 315 Structure 4 cow house, stall 3 - view north-east.
- 316 Structure 4 cow house, reinforcing I-beam inserted below the floor joists of the first floor granary - view north-east.
- 317 Structure 4 cow house, detail of edge-halved scarf joint in hay rack.
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- 319 Structure 4 cow house, harness posts embedded in south-west wall - view west.
- 320 Structure 4 cow house, feed storage box at north-west end of range with blocked doorway and ladder to granary loft to the left - view north-west.

- 321 Structure 4 cow house, interior of feed box with reinforcing l-beam below joists - view north-west.
- 322 Structure 4 cow house, sliding door to feed box - view north.
- 323 Structure 4 cow house, detail of early electric light switch by main entrance.
- 324 Structure 4 cow house, concrete gully against stone tiles set in floor of cow house.
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- 330 Structure 4 granary, hatch in floor of bay 1 - view north-east.
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- 332 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on tie beam of south-east gable - view south-east
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- 334 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on south end of tie beam and foot of principal rafter to truss C.
- 335 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on tie beam and foot of south strut to truss C.
- 336 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on collar and south principal rafter to truss C.
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- 339 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on brace, post and tie beam on south side truss B.
- 340 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on foot of double-pegged brace and post on south side of truss B.
- 341 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on head of brace and tie beam on south side of truss B.
- 342 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on foot of principal rafter and tie beam on south side of truss B.
- 343 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on foot of strut and tie beam on south side of truss B.
- 344 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on principal rafter and collar on south side of truss B.
- 345 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on foot of strut and tie beam on north side of truss B.
- 346 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on collar and principal rafter on north side of truss B.
- 347 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on tie beam and head of brace on north side of truss B.
- 348 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on post and foot of brace on south side of truss A.
- 349 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on tie beam and foot of principal rafter on south side of truss A.
- 350 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on tie beam and foot of strut on south side of truss A.
- 351 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on principal rafter and collar on south side of truss A.
- 352 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on tie beam and foot of strut on north side of truss A.
- 353 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on foot of brace and post on north side of truss A.
- 354 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on tie beam and head of brace on north side of truss A.
- 355 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on tie beam and foot of principal rafter on north side of truss A.
- 356 Structure 4 granary, carpenter's marks on gable tie beam and foot of principal rafter on south side of west gable truss.
- 357 Structure 4 granary, splayed scarf joint linking south side granary purlin to purlin of 20th-century infill building.
- 358 Structure 4 granary, splayed scarf joint linking north side granary purlin to purlin of 20th-century infill building.
- 359 Structure 4 granary, face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments in wall plate on south side of bay 3.
- 360 Structure 4 granary, face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments in wall plate on south side of bay 1.
- 361 Structure 4 granary, face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments in wall plate on north side of bay 1.
- 362 Structure 4 granary, face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments in wall plate on north side of bay 3.
- 363 Structure 4 granary, truss B - view north-west.
- 364 Structure 4 granary, beam suspended truss between trusses B and C - view north-west.
- 365 Structure 4 granary, beam suspended between west gable and truss A - view north.
- 366 Structure 4 granary, pulley attached to scarf joint in north purlin over bay 3 - view north-west.
- 367 Structure 4 granary, pulley on south purlin of bay 3 - view north-west.

- 368 Structure 4, interior of infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage showing the curved early 18th-century farmyard wall with the first floor of Farm Cottage built on top - view north-west.
- 369 Structure 4, interior of infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage showing the curved early 18th-century farmyard wall with the first floor of Farm Cottage built on top - view north-west.
- 370 Structure 4, north-west elevation of granary/cow house with brick nogging between timbers of frame - view south-east.
- 371 Structure 4, interior of infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage showing the north-west brick wall of the cow house with its blocked doorway to the right behind the later concrete feed trough - view south-east.
- 372 Structure 4, interior of infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage showing the north-east wall built on top of the late 18th-century farmyard wall with hay rack attached - view north.
- 373 Structure 4, interior of infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage - view south-east.
- 374 Structure 4, exposed mortices in underside of re-used wall plate on south side of infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage - view south-west.
- 375 Structure 4, face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments in wall plate on north side of infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage - view north-east.
- 376 Structure 4, scarf joint with over-squinted abutments in the sill beam on the north side of infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage - view north-east.
- 377 Structure 4, tethering ring on north-east wall of infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage - view north.
- 378 Structure 4, blocked doorway in north-west wall of granary/cow house with later concrete trough in front of it in infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage - view south-east.
- 379 Structure 4, feed trough in north-east corner of infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage - view north-east.
- 380 Structure 4, concrete gully and stone tiles in floor of infill building between granary/cow house and Farm Cottage.
- 381 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, south-west elevation - view north.
- 382 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, 20th-century extension on north-west elevation - view east.
- 383 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, replacement windows to south-west elevation - view north.
- 384 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, original doorway in south-west elevation - view north-east.
- 385 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, replacement windows to south-west elevation - view north-east.
- 386 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, iron brace heads on south-west corner of building - view north-east.
- 387 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, north-east elevation showing Farm Cottage built on top of early 18th-century farmyard wall - view west.
- 388 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, interior of dining room - view east.
- 389 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, interior of dining room - view north-west.
- 390 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, interior of living room showing the curve of the early 18th-century farmyard wall - view north-east.
- 391 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, interior of living room showing door to dining room - view west.
- 392 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, first floor hallway leading to bedroom 3 - view south-east.
- 393 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, original window in first floor of north-east elevation - view north.
- 394 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, original fireplace in bedroom 2 - view south-west.
- 395 Structure 4a Farm Cottage, interior of bedroom 3 - view south-west.
- 396 Structure 5 Dutch barn, south-west elevation - view north-east.
- 397 Structure 5 Dutch barn, north-west elevation - view south-east.
- 398 Structure 5 Dutch barn, north-east elevation - view south-east.
- 399 Structure 5 Dutch barn, south-east elevation - view north-west.
- 400 Structure 5 Dutch barn, king bolt roof truss C - view east.
- 401 Structure 6 barn, north-east elevation - view south.
- 402 Structure 6 barn, east midstrey flanked by lean-tos 1 and 2 - view south-west.
- 403 Structure 6 barn, west midstrey flanked by lean-tos 2 and 3 - view south-west.
- 404 Structure 6 barn, north-west elevation - view south-east.
- 405 Structure 6 barn, east elevation with lean-to 4 to the left and lean-to 1 to the right - view west.
- 406 Structure 6 barn, east elevation - view south-west.
- 407 Structure 6 barn, south-west elevation with lean-to 4 in the foreground - view north-west.
- 408 Structure 6 barn, interior of lean-to 4 with south-west elevation of main barn to the right - view north-west.
- 409 Structure 6 barn, south-west elevation - view east.
- 410 Structure 6 barn, inserted doorway to bay 2 - view north-east.
- 411 Structure 6 barn, lean-to 1 - view south.

- 412 Structure 6 barn, lean-to 2 - view south.
- 413 Structure 6 barn, detail of hinged hatch below eaves of lean-to 2 - view south-west.
- 414 Structure 6 barn, lean-to 3 - view south-west.
- 415 Structure 6 barn, corner post of east midstrey with remains of threshold leap and original pintel hinges for barn doors - view south-east.
- 416 Structure 6 barn, timber frame of east midstrey with replacement corner post - view west.
- 417 Structure 6 barn, head of original corner post to east midstrey showing lightly-curved bracing and iron pintel for barn doors - view south.
- 418 Structure 6 barn, replacement corner post to east midstrey with original lightly-curved bracing - view south-west.
- 419 Structure 6 barn, corner post of west midstrey - view south-east.
- 420 Structure 6 barn, remains of corner post to west midstrey - view west.
- 421 Structure 6 barn, south-west frame of bay 1 - view south-west.
- 422 Structure 6 barn, south-west sub-purlin roof pitch above bay 1 with wind bracing - view south-west.
- 423 Structure 6 barn, south-west roof pitch above bay 1 - view south-west.
- 424 Structure 6 barn, south-west frame of bay 2 with inserted doorway - view south-west.
- 425 Structure 6 barn, south-west sub-purlin roof pitch above bay 2 with wind bracing - view south-west.
- 426 Structure 6 barn, south-west roof pitch above bay 2 - view south-west.
- 427 Structure 6 barn, south-west frame of bay 3 - view south-west.
- 428 Structure 6 barn, south-west sub-purlin roof pitch above bay 3 with wind bracing - view south-west.
- 429 Structure 6 barn, south-west roof pitch above bay 3 - view south-west.
- 430 Structure 6 barn, south-west frame of bay 4 inserted doorway - view south-west.
- 431 Structure 6 barn, south-west sub-purlin roof pitch above bay 4 with wind bracing - view south-west.
- 432 Structure 6 barn, south-west roof pitch above bay 4 - view south-west.
- 433 Structure 6 barn, south-west frame of bay 5 with inserted and subsequently blocked doorway - view south-west.
- 434 Structure 6 barn, south-west sub-purlin roof pitch above bay 5 with wind bracing - view south-west.
- 435 Structure 6 barn, south-west roof pitch above bay 5 - view south-west.
- 436 Structure 6 barn, lower register of south-west frame of bay 6 - view south-west.
- 437 Structure 6 barn, upper register of south-west frame of bay 6 - view south-west.
- 438 Structure 6 barn, south-west sub-purlin roof pitch above bay 6 with wind bracing - view south-west.
- 439 Structure 6 barn, south-west roof pitch above bay 6 - view south-west.
- 440 Structure 6 barn, lower register of north-west gable frame - view north-west.
- 441 Structure 6 barn, enclosed passage to lean-to 3 inserted below mezzanine in bay 6 - view north-west.
- 442 Structure 6 barn, interior of enclosed passage in bay 6 showing an inserted doorway in the north-west elevation and inserted doorway to lean-to 3 to the right - view north-west.
- 443 Structure 6 barn, upper register of north-west gable frame - view north-west.
- 444 Structure 6 barn, upper register of north-west gable frame with inserted pitching door - view north-west.
- 445 Structure 6 barn, north-west gable frame with inserted and subsequently blocked window - view north-west.
- 446 Structure 6 barn, upper register of north-east frame of bay 6 - view north-east.
- 447 Structure 6 barn, north-east sub-purlin roof pitch above bay 6 with wind brace - view north-east.
- 448 Structure 6 barn, north-east roof pitch above bay 6 - view north-east.
- 449 Structure 6 barn, north-east frame of bay 4 - view north-east.
- 450 Structure 6 barn, north-east sub-purlin roof pitch above bay 4 with wind brace - view north-east.
- 451 Structure 6 barn, north-east roof pitch above bay 4 - view north-east.
- 452 Structure 6 barn, north-east frame of bay 3 - view north-east.
- 453 Structure 6 barn, north-east sub-purlin roof pitch above bay 3 with wind brace - view north-east.
- 454 Structure 6 barn, north-east roof pitch above bay 3 - view north-east.
- 455 Structure 6 barn, north-east frame of bay 1 - view north-east.
- 456 Structure 6 barn, north-east sub-purlin roof pitch above bay 1 with wind brace - view north-east.
- 457 Structure 6 barn, north-east roof pitch above bay 1 - view north-east.
- 458 Structure 6 barn, east gable frame with inserted doorway - view east.
- 459 Structure 6 barn, east gable frame with blocked window - view east.
- 460 Structure 6 barn, corner post of east gable with tapered jowl - view south-east.

- 461 Structure 6 barn, head of the south-west post to truss A with tapered jowl, edge-halved scarf joint in wall plate, lightly -curved brace to tie beam and later straight bracing to tie beam and studding- view south-west.
- 462 Structure 6 barn, south-west post to truss A with chamfered base and later straight bracing to tie beam - view south-east.
- 463 Structure 6 barn, chamfered base to south-west post of truss A - view south-east.
- 464 Structure 6 barn, mortice for bridging joist in south-west post to truss A - view south.
- 465 Structure 6 barn, head of the south-west post to truss A showing normal assembly and later straight bracing to tie beam - view south-east.
- 466 Structure 6 barn, south-west post to truss B - view south-west.
- 467 Structure 6 barn, south-west post to truss B - view south-east.
- 468 Structure 6 barn, chamfered base to south-west post of truss B - view south-west.
- 469 Structure 6 barn, mortice for bridging joist in south-west post to truss B - view south-west.
- 470 Structure 6 barn, south-west post to truss B showing concave bracing to tie beam and later straight bracing - view south-west.
- 471 Structure 6 barn, south-west post to truss B with tapered jowl showing concave bracing to tie beam and later straight bracing - view south-east.
- 472 Structure 6 barn, mortice and peg holes in south-west side of tie beam to truss B for concave bracing to the tie beam - view south-east.
- 473 Structure 6 barn, north-east post to truss B with straight bracing to tie beam - view north-west.
- 474 Structure 6 barn, south-west post to truss C - view south-west.
- 475 Structure 6 barn, south-west post to truss C - view south-east.
- 476 Structure 6 barn, mortice for bridging joist in south-west post to truss C - view south-west.
- 477 Structure 6 barn, chamfered base to south-west post of truss C - view south-west.
- 478 Structure 6 barn, south-west post with tapered jowl to truss C showing concave bracing to tie beam and later straight bracing - view south-east.
- 479 Structure 6 barn, north-east post to truss C showing straight bracing to tie beam - view north-west.
- 480 Structure 6 barn, south-west post to truss D - view south-west.
- 481 Structure 6 barn, south-west post to truss D - view south-east.
- 482 Structure 6 barn, tapered jowl to south-west post of truss D showing concave bracing to tie beam and later straight bracing - view south-east.
- 483 Structure 6 barn, chamfered base to south-west post of truss D - view south-east.
- 484 Structure 6 barn, north-east post to truss D showing straight bracing to tie beam and later straight bracing - view east.
- 485 Structure 6 barn, north-east post to truss D showing straight bracing to tie beam in much larger mortice and later straight bracing - view north-west.
- 486 Structure 6 barn, south-west post to truss E - view south-west.
- 487 Structure 6 barn, tapered jowl to south-west post of truss E showing concave bracing to tie beam and later straight bracing - view south-west.
- 488 Structure 6 barn, chamfered base to south-west post of truss E - view south-west.
- 489 Structure 6 barn, tapered jowl to south-west post of truss E showing concave bracing to tie beam and later straight bracing - view south-east.
- 490 Structure 6 barn, edge-halved scarf joint in wall plate directly above south-west post of truss E and scarf joint with bridled abutments to the right - view south-west.
- 491 Structure 6 barn, north-east post of truss E showing exposed mortices in side of post - view north-west.
- 492 Structure 6 barn, tapered jowl to south-west post of north-west gable truss - view south-west.
- 493 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (V) on tie beam and foot of strut at south-west side of truss A.
- 494 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (I) on tie beam and post and (II) on foot of principal rafter and tie beam at south-west side of truss A.
- 495 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (II) on tie beam and foot of principal rafter at north-east side of truss A.
- 496 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (III) on tie beam and foot of principal rafter at south-west side of truss B.
- 497 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (IIII) on tie beam and foot of strut at south-west side of truss B.
- 498 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (IIII) on tie beam and foot of strut at north-east side of truss B.
- 499 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (III) on tie beam and foot of principal rafter at north-east side of truss B.
- 500 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (IIII) on tie beam and foot of principal rafter at south-west side of truss C.

- 501 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (IIII) on tie beam and foot of strut at south-west side of truss C.
- 502 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (II) on tie beam and foot of strut at north-east side of truss D.
- 503 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (IIII) on post at north-east side of truss E.
- 504 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (V) on post and foot of brace at south-west side of truss D.
- 505 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (V) on tie beam and foot of principal rafter at south-west side of truss D.
- 506 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (IIV) on tie beam and brace at south-west side of truss D.
- 507 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (II) on tie beam and foot of strut at south-west side of truss D.
- 508 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (II) on tie beam and foot of strut at north-east side of truss D.
- 509 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (V) on tie beam and foot of principal rafter at south-west side of truss E.
- 510 Structure 6 barn, carpenter's marks (I) on tie beam and foot of strut at south-west side of truss E.
- 511 Structure 6 barn, splayed scarf joint in south-west sill beam of bay 3 - view south.
- 512 Structure 6 barn, face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments in south-west wall plate of bay 4 - view south.
- 513 Structure 6 barn, edge-halved scarf joint in south-west sill beam of bay 4 - view south.
- 514 Structure 6 barn, scarf joint in south-west sill beam of bay 5 - view south.
- 515 Structure 6 barn, edge-halved scarf joint in north-east sill beam of bay 6 - view north.
- 516 Structure 6 barn, face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments in north-east wall plate of bay 1 cut through earlier diamond section mortices - view north-east.
- 517 Structure 6 barn, diamond-section mortices for window mullions in underside of north-east wall plate of bay 1 - view south.
- 518 Structure 6 barn, diamond-section mortices for window mullions in underside of south-west girding beam to bay 3 - view south-west.
- 519 Structure 6 barn, diamond-section mortices for window mullions in underside of south-west wall plate to bay 3; the mortice for the cross rail forming the base of the window can be seen in the side of the stud to the right and the stave groove for wattle a
- 520 Structure 6 barn, diamond-section mortices for window mullions in underside of south-west wall plate to bay 3 with the stave groove for wattle and daub infill to the left and right of the window.
- 521 Structure 6 barn, diamond-section mortices for window mullions in underside of south-west girding beam to bay 5; the original studs forming sides of the window have been moved when a doorway was inserted but start of the stave grooves for wattle and daub i
- 522 Structure 6 barn, diamond-section mortices for window mullions in underside of north-east wall plate to bay 4; scarf joint inserted to the left has removed any trace of the stave groove but this can be seen to the right.
- 523 Structure 6 barn, diamond-section mortices for window mullions in underside of north-east wall plate to bay 6; the stave groove for wattle and daub infill can be can be seen in the underside of the wall plate.
- 524 Structure 6 barn, diamond-section mortices for window mullions in underside of south-west wall plate to bay 6; the mortices for the cross rail forming the base of the window can be seen in the sides of the window studs and the stave groove for wattle and
- 525 Structure 6 barn, large panelled door re-used as edging for mezzanine, possibly sourced from Moor Place.
- 526 Structure 6 barn, large panelled door re-used as edging for mezzanine, possibly sourced from Moor Place.
- 527 Structure 6 barn, large oak plank (table top?) used as edging for mezzanine, possibly sourced from Moor Place.
- 528 Structure 6 barn, re-used panelling utilised as edging for mezzanine, possibly sourced from Moor Place.
- 529 Structure 6 barn, south-east wall of south midstrey with lower register clad in weather-boarding - view north-east.
- 530 Structure 6 barn, north-west wall of south midstrey with lower register clad in weather-boarding - view north.
- 531 Structure 6 barn, north-east sub-purlin roof pitch above bay 2 - view north-east.
- 532 Structure 6 barn, north-east roof pitch above bay 2 - view north-east.
- 533 Structure 6 barn, north-west roof pitch above south midstrey - view north-west.
- 534 Structure 6 barn, south-east roof pitch above south midstrey - view south-east.
- 535 Structure 6 barn, exposed mortices in underside of north-east wall plate to bay 2 indicating studs were removed when the midstrey was added - view south-west.

- 536 Structure 6 barn, detail of degraded face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments in north-east wall plate, south-east of post to truss B; a strengthening beam has been inserted behind the original beam.
- 537 Structure 6 barn, south-east wall of north midstrey with lower register clad in weather-boarding and inserted hatch to lean-to 2 - view south-east.
- 538 Structure 6 barn, remains of north-west wall to north midstrey with lean-to 3 behind and modern timbers in the foreground - view west.
- 539 Structure 6 barn, north-west roof pitch above north midstrey - view north-west.
- 540 Structure 6 barn, south-east roof pitch above north midstrey - view south-east.
- 541 Structure 6 barn, underside of north-east wall plate to bay 5 with exposed mortices for studs removed when midstrey was added - view north.
- 542 Structure 6 barn, gable frame of north midstrey - view north.
- 543 Structure 6 barn, roof timbers of north midstrey extending into bay 5 - view south.
- 544 Structure 6 barn, hatch to lean-to 3 in north-west wall of north midstrey - view north-west.
- 545 Structure 6 barn, hatch to lean-to 2 in south-east wall of north midstrey - view east.
- 546 Structure 6 barn, exposed mortice in underside of north midstrey girding beam showing the interior of lean-to 2 beyond - view south-east.
- 547 Structure 6 barn, interior of lean-to 1 - view south-east.
- 548 Structure 6 barn, east wall frame of lean-to 1 - view east.
- 549 Structure 6 barn, north-east wall frame of lean-to 1 - view north.
- 550 Structure 6 barn, interior of lean-to 1 with exposed frame of south midstrey - view south-west.
- 551 Structure 6 barn, interior of lean-to 2 - view south-east.
- 552 Structure 6 barn, interior of lean-to 2 - view north-west.
- 553 Structure 6 barn, interior of lean-to 3 - view west.
- 554 Structure 6 barn, interior of lean-to 3 - view north-west.
- 555 Structure 10 milking shed, west and south elevations - view north-east.
- 556 Structure 10 milking shed, south and east elevations - view north-west.
- 557 Structure 10 milking shed, west and north elevations - view south-west.
- 558 Structure 10 milking shed, north and west elevations - view south-east.
- 559 Structure 10 milking shed, interior of the store room - view north-east.
- 560 Structure 10 milking shed, original weather-boarding to west elevation - view south-east.
- 561 Structure 10 milking shed, hinged hatches below eaves of west elevation - view south-east.
- 562 Structure 10 milking shed, interior of office extension with inserted hatch - view east.
- 563 Structure 10 milking shed, roof truss of office extension - view south-east.
- 564 Structure 10 milking shed, interior with milking pit - view north.
- 565 Structure 10 milking shed, concrete surround to milking pit - view north-west.
- 566 Structure 10 milking shed, milking pit with the office in the background and cow gate to the right - view north.
- 567 Structure 10 milking shed, cow gate - view north-east.
- 568 Structure 14 squash court, south-east elevation - view north-west.
- 569 Structure 14 squash court, north-west elevation built on top of the early 18th-century kitchen garden wall - view north-east.
- 570 Structure 14 squash court, north-east elevation - view south-east.
- 571 Structure 14 squash court, archway inserted through kitchen garden wall providing access to squash court - view north-west.
- 572 Structure 14 squash court, interior - view north-east.
- 573 Structure 14 squash court, interior - view south-east.
- 574 Structure 15 engine house, south and east elevations - view north-west.
- 575 Structure 15 engine house, east elevation with 1911 date stone - view west.
- 576 Structure 15 engine house, east and north elevations - view south-west.
- 577 Structure 15 engine house, west elevation - view east.
- 578 Structure 15 engine house, louvres over doors and window in south elevation - view north-west.
- 579 Structure 15 engine house, detail of lancet window with adjustable louvres in west elevation - view east.
- 580 Structure 15 engine house, fully louvred window to north elevation of engine room - view south.
- 581 Structure 15 engine house, interior of workshop - view north-west.
- 582 Structure 15 engine house, interior of workshop - view east.
- 583 Structure 15 engine house, interior of lancet windows with adjustable louvres - view east.
- 584 Structure 15 engine house, interior of engine room with later generator - view north-east.
- 585 Structure 15 engine house, interior of engine room - view north-west.
- 586 Structure 15 engine house, interior of engine room showing fully louvred windows - view north.
- 587 Structure 15 engine house, generator switch boxes for Moor Place, Home Farm and Garden House/Dairy Cottage - view north-east.

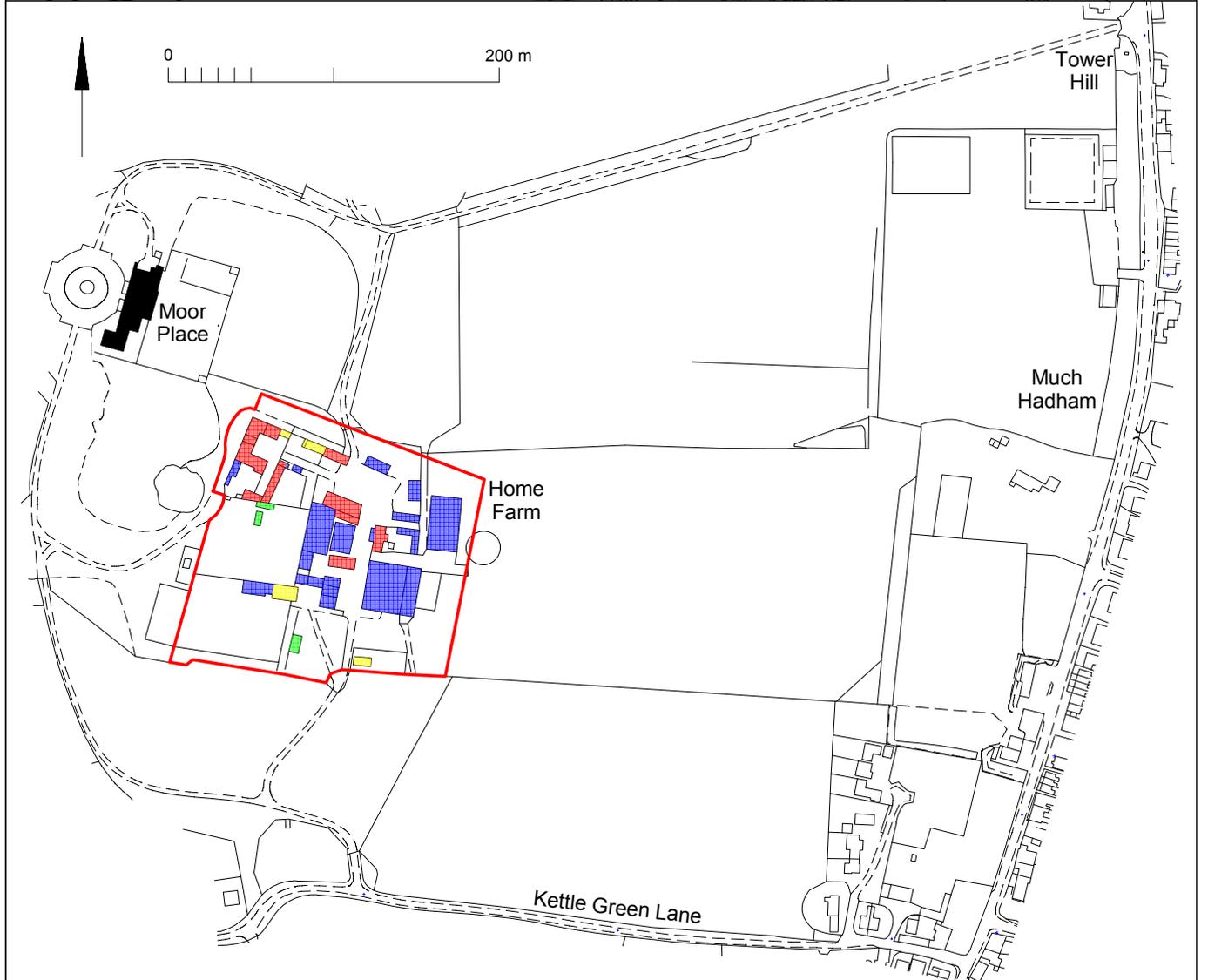
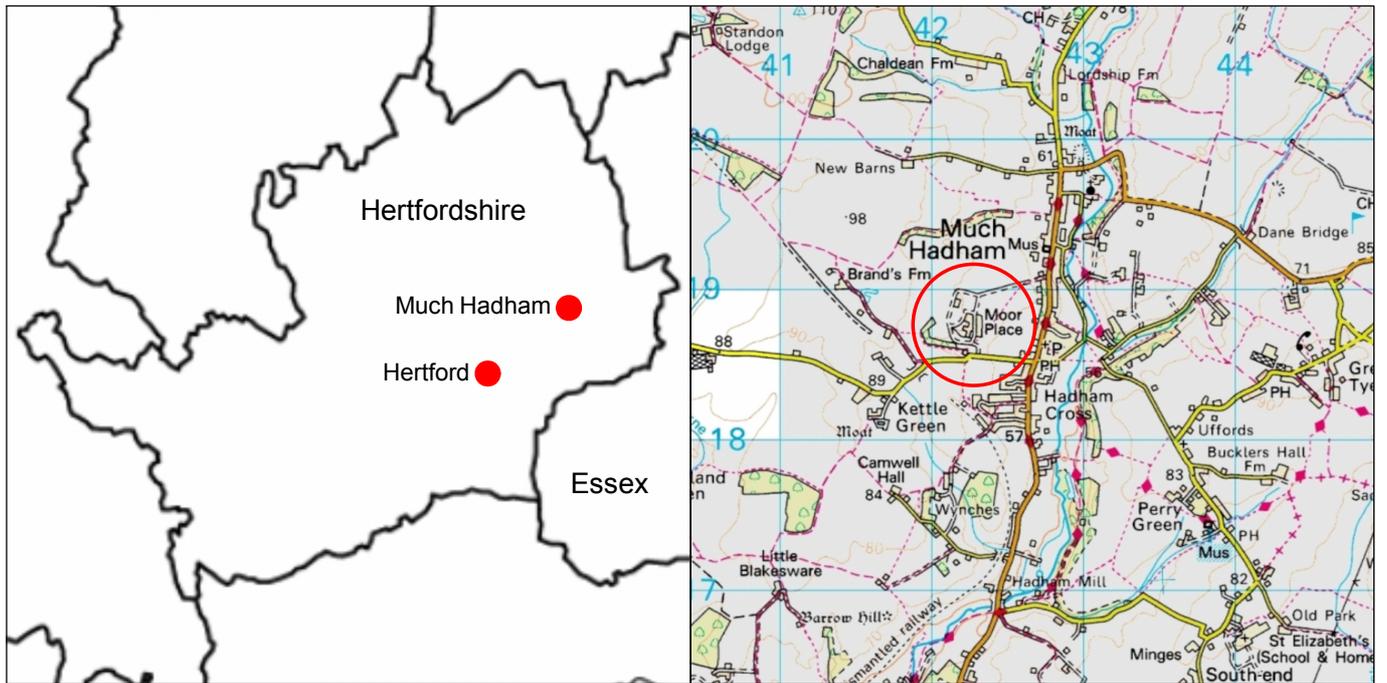
- 588 Structure 15 engine house, roof truss in workshop.
- 589 Structure 15 engine house, detail of trenched purlin in workshop roof - view north-west.
- 590 Structure 15 engine house, principal rafter rising from timber wall plate embedded in brickwork of north wall - view north-west.
- 591 Structure 15 engine house, detail of original latch and lock box to workshop door.
- 592 Structure 20 apple store, north-east elevation - view south-west.
- 593 Structure 20 apple store, south-east elevation - view north-west.
- 594 Structure 20 apple store, south-west elevation - view north-east.
- 595 Structure 20 apple store, north-west elevation - view south-east.
- 596 Structure 20 apple store, detail of insulating shutter over original window.
- 597 Structure 20 apple store, detail of ventilation hatch below original windows.
- 598 Structure 20 apple store, entrance door - view south-east.
- 599 Structure 20 apple store, detail of Gothic-style internal door.
- 600 Structure 20 apple store, original window in north-east wall - view north-east.
- 601 Structure 20 apple store, inserted louvre in north-east wall - view north-east.
- 602 Structure 20 apple store, interior looking into the fruit store - view south-west.
- 603 Structure 20 apple store, window in dividing wall - view south-west.
- 604 Structure 20 apple store, racking for fruit shelves - view south-west.
- 605 Structure 20 apple store, original window in fruit store - view south-east.
- 606 Structure 20 apple store, detail of truss.
- 607 Structure 22 tool shed, north-east elevation - view west.
- 608 Structure 22 tool shed, concave braces to the north-east elevation - view south-west.
- 609 Structure 22 tool shed, north-west frame and corner post with concave brace - view south-west.
- 610 Structure 22 tool shed, carpenter's marks (XI) on post and brace to north-west wall - view west.
- 611 Structure 22 tool shed, carpenter's marks (VIII) on central post and brace - view south-east.
- 612 Structure 22 tool shed, brick plinth and partial sill beam at base of central post - view west.
- 613 Structure 22 tool shed, interior showing the north-west frame - view north-west.

Level 2 photographs

- 614 Structure 7 brick outbuilding, north and east elevations - view south-west.
- 615 Structure 7 brick outbuilding, west elevation - view east.
- 616 Structure 8 modern farm building, north-east and north-west elevations - view south-east.
- 617 Structure 8 modern farm building, south-east and north-east elevations - view south-west.
- 618 Structure 8 modern farm building, interior - view north.
- 619 Structure 9 concrete blockwork building, north elevation - view south-east.
- 620 Structure 9 concrete blockwork building, south elevation - view north.
- 621 Structure 11 L-shaped range east of milking shed, east-west aligned animal shed - view east.
- 622 Structure 11 L-shaped range east of milking shed - view east.
- 623 Structure 12 large shed south of barn, south-west elevation - view north.
- 624 Structure 12 large shed south of barn, interior showing scissor rafter roof - view north.
- 625 Structure 12 large shed south of barn, interior showing concrete feed trough - view north-east.
- 626 Structure 12 large shed south of barn, post and brace construction of main building and covered area between structure 12 and kitchen garden wall - view north-west.
- 627 Structure 13 second large shed south of barn - view north-west.
- 628 Structure 16 modern stables and manège, north-east elevation - view south-west.
- 629 Structure 16 modern stables and manège, interior showing steel superstructure.
- 630 Structure 16 modern stables and manège, interior - view south.
- 631 Structure 16 modern stables and manège, south-west elevation - view north-east.
- 632 Structure 17 Garden House, east elevation - view north-west.
- 633 Structure 17 Garden House, main entrance in east elevation - view west.
- 634 Structure 17 Garden House, north elevation - view south.
- 635 Structure 17 Garden House, single-storey extensions to the west of the main house - view north-east.
- 636 Structure 17 Garden House, south elevation - view north.
- 637 Structure 17 Garden House, south elevation - view north-west.
- 638 Structure 17 Garden House, south elevation - view north-east.
- 639 Structure 17 Garden House, gateway in south wall of kitchen garden - view north.
- 640 Structure 18 garages to Garden House, south elevation - view north-east.
- 641 Structure 19 wall and modern shed adjoining garages - view north-west.
- 642 Structure 21 Dairy Cottage, south elevation - view north-east.
- 643 Structure 21 Dairy Cottage, north and west elevations - view south-east.
- 644 Structure 21 Dairy Cottage, east elevation - view west.

General shots

- 645 Walled kitchen garden - view north-east.
- 646 Walled kitchen garden - view north.
- 647 Walled kitchen garden - view north-east.
- 648 Walled kitchen garden with stable block 1/2- view north-west.
- 649 Gate to Moor Place in wall of kitchen garden - view north-west.
- 650 Walled kitchen garden with structure 12 behind- view south-east.
- 651 Farmyard wall to the east of the drying ground - view north-east.
- 652 Blocked entrance in north wall of kitchen garden - view south.



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Fig 1 Site location.

- Buildings to be demolished
- Greenhouses/store to be retained
- Agricultural buildings to be converted
- Dwellings to be retained



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- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17th century 18th century 19th century 20th century | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1/2 The Stables, early-mid C18th 3 Estate office, C18th 3a Gardener's stores, C18th 4 Granary/cow house, C18th 4a Farm Cottage, 1870? 5 Dutch barn, 1898-1918 6 Barn, C17th 7 Brick outbuilding, 1928-46 8 Modern farm building, post 1946 9 Concrete blockwork building, post 1946 10 Milking shed, 1898-1918 11 L-shaped range east of milking shed, 1928-46 12 Large shed south of barn, 1898-1918 13 Second large shed south of barn, post 1946 14 Squash court, 1886-98 15 Engine house, 1911 16 Modern stables and manege, post 1946 17 Garden House, 1898-1918 18 Garages to Garden House, post 1946 19 Wall and modern shed adjoining garages, 1838 and post 1946 20 Apple store, 1918 21 Dairy Cottage, 1898-1918 22 Tool shed opposite Farm Cottage, 19th-century |
|--|---|

Fig 2 Block plan.

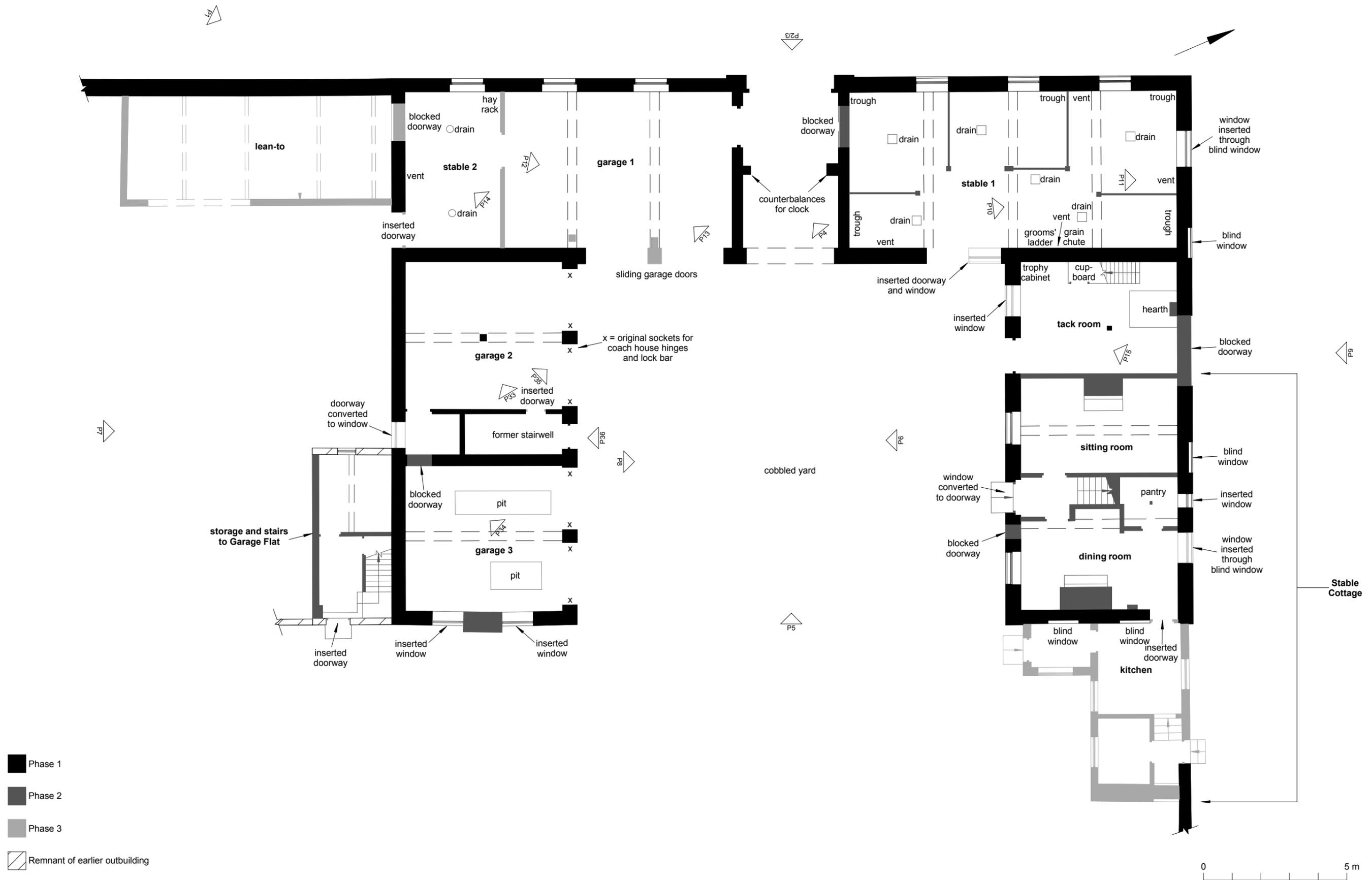


Fig 3 Structure 1/ 2, 18th-century stable block ground floor plan, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.



Fig 4 Structure 1/2, 18th-century stable block first floor plan, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

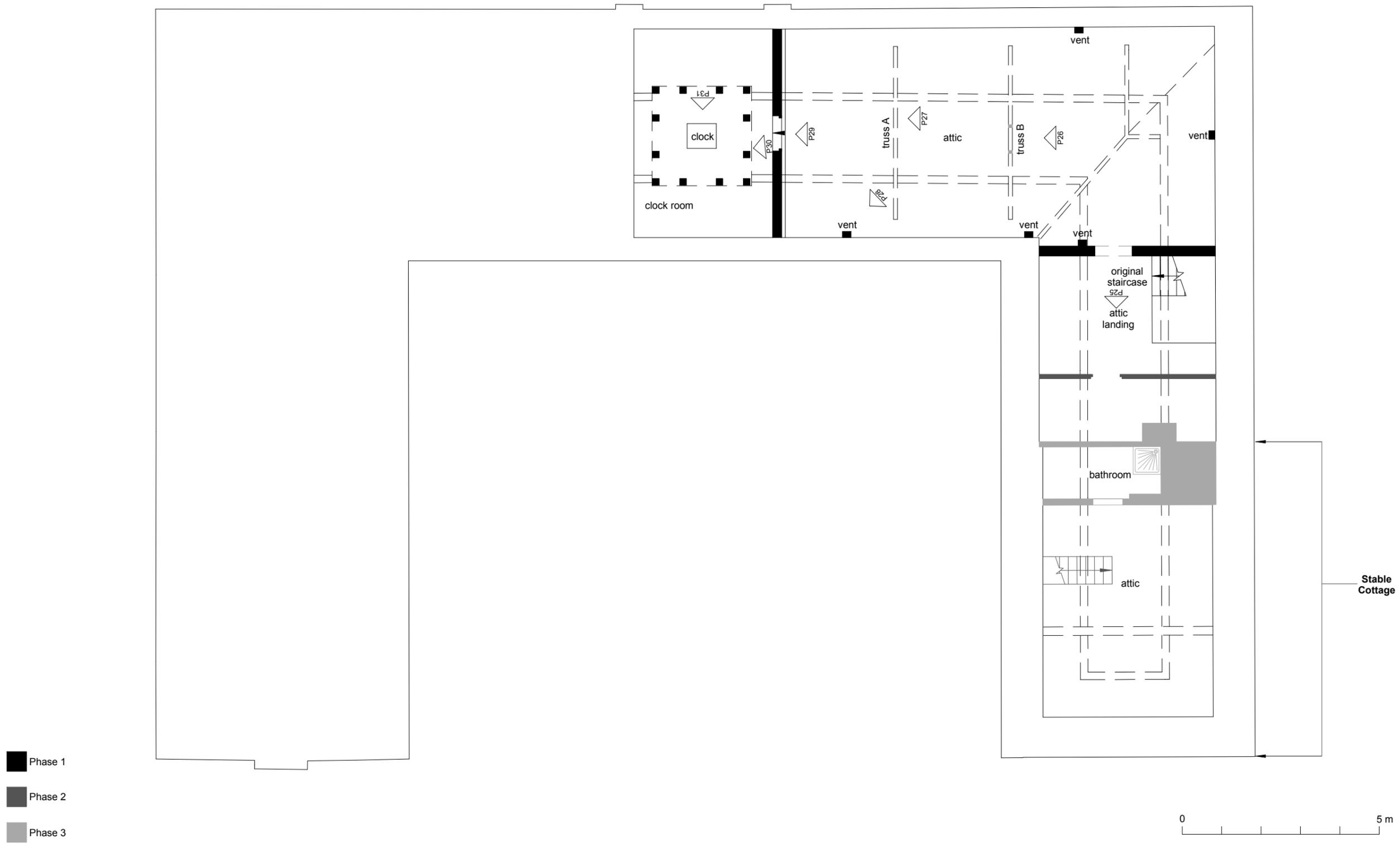


Fig 5 Structure 1/2, 18th-century stable block attic plan, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

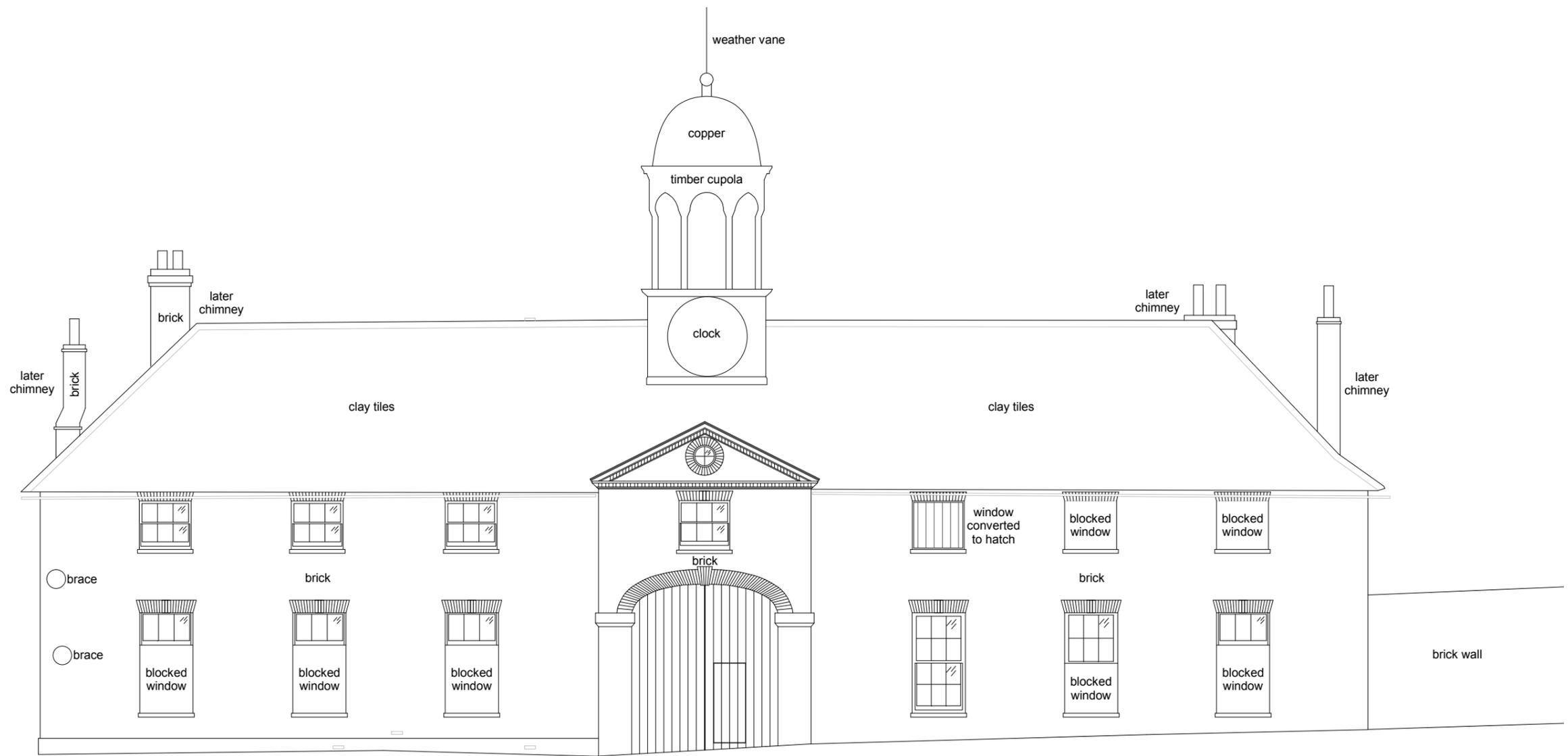


Fig 6 Structure 1/2, 18th-century stable block north-west elevation.

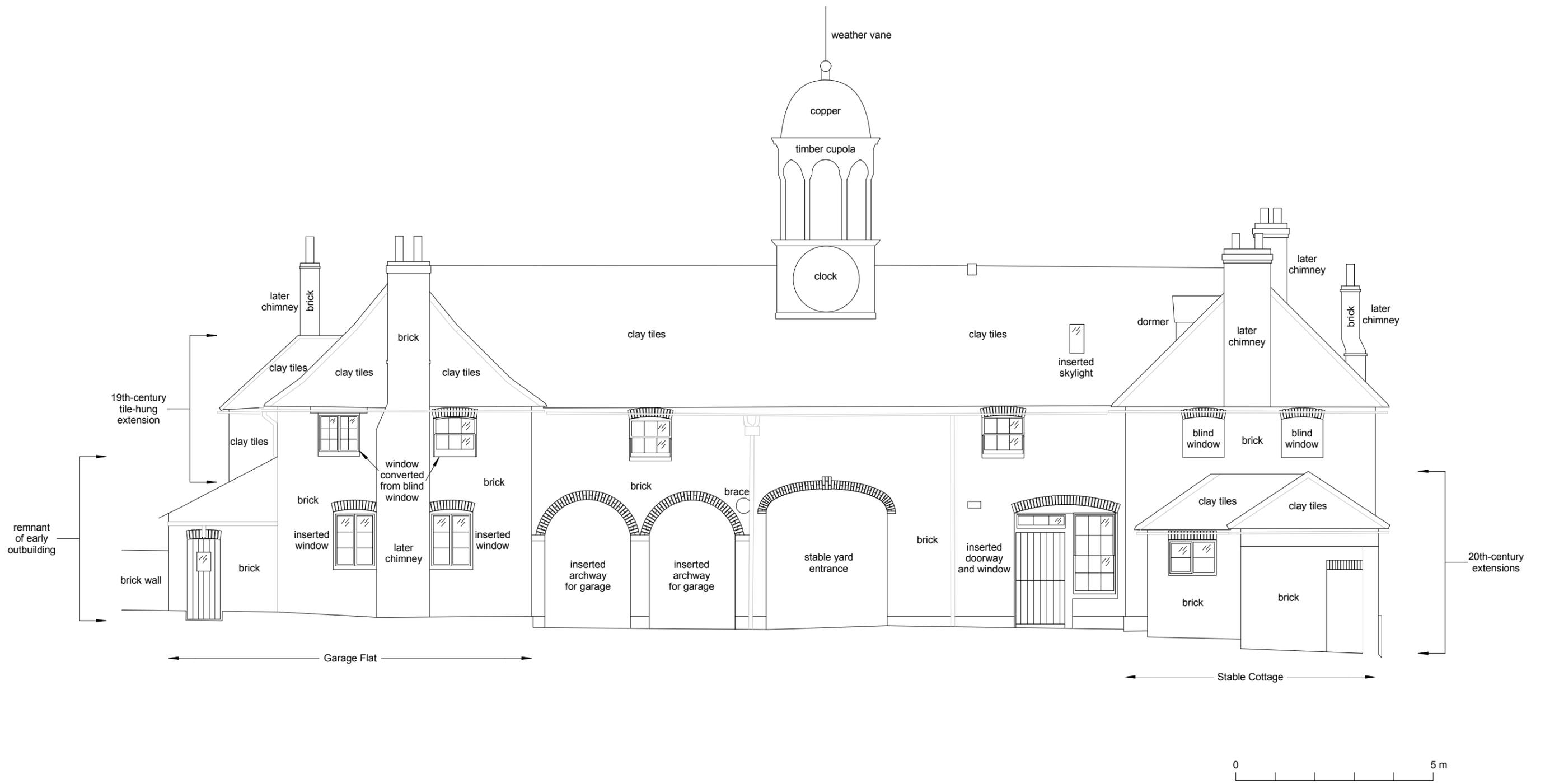


Fig 7 Structure 1/2, 18th-century stable block south-east elevation.

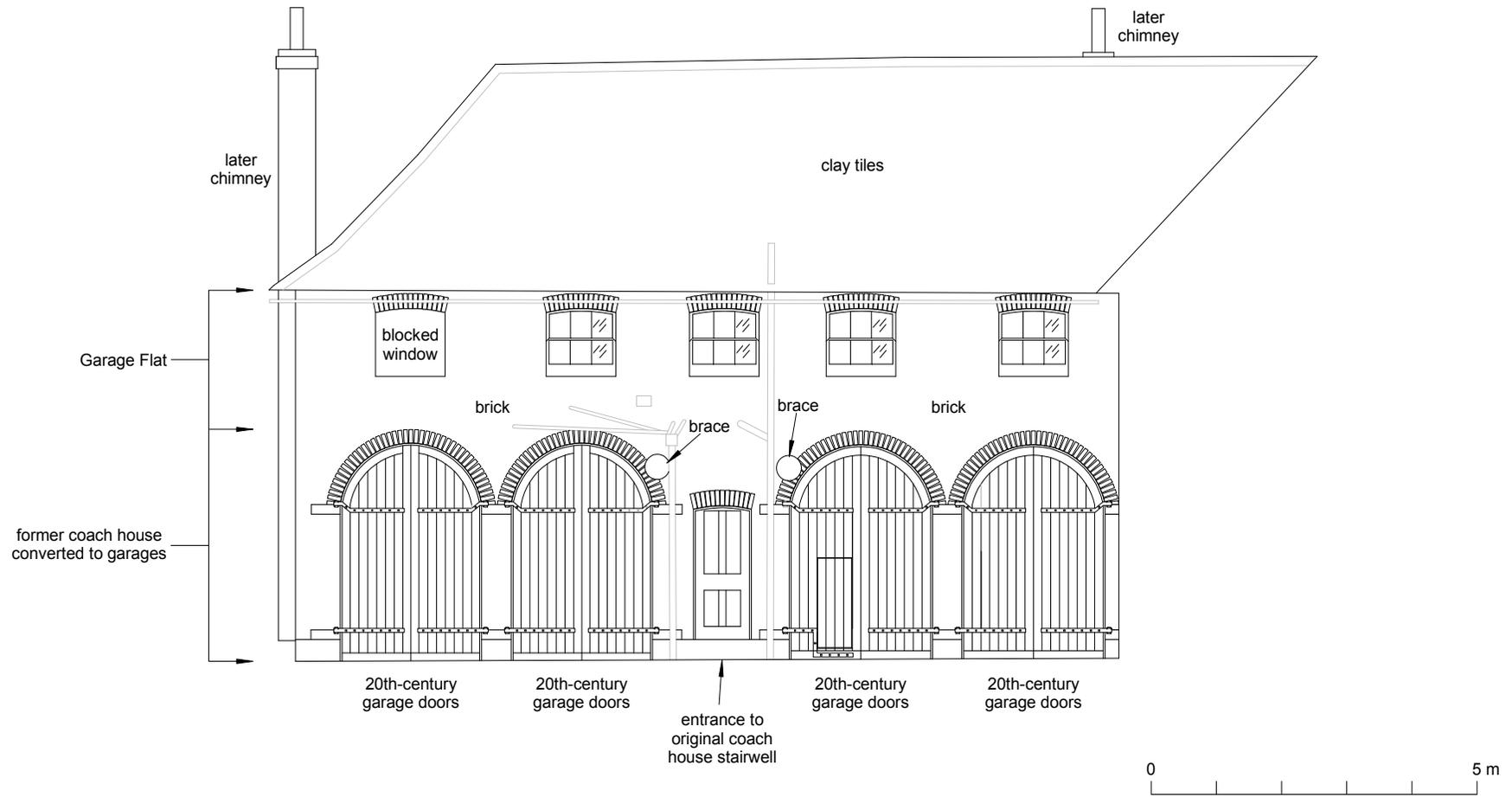


Fig 8 Structure 1/2, 18th-century stable block north-east elevation.



Fig 9 Structure 1/2, 18th-century stable block south-west elevation.

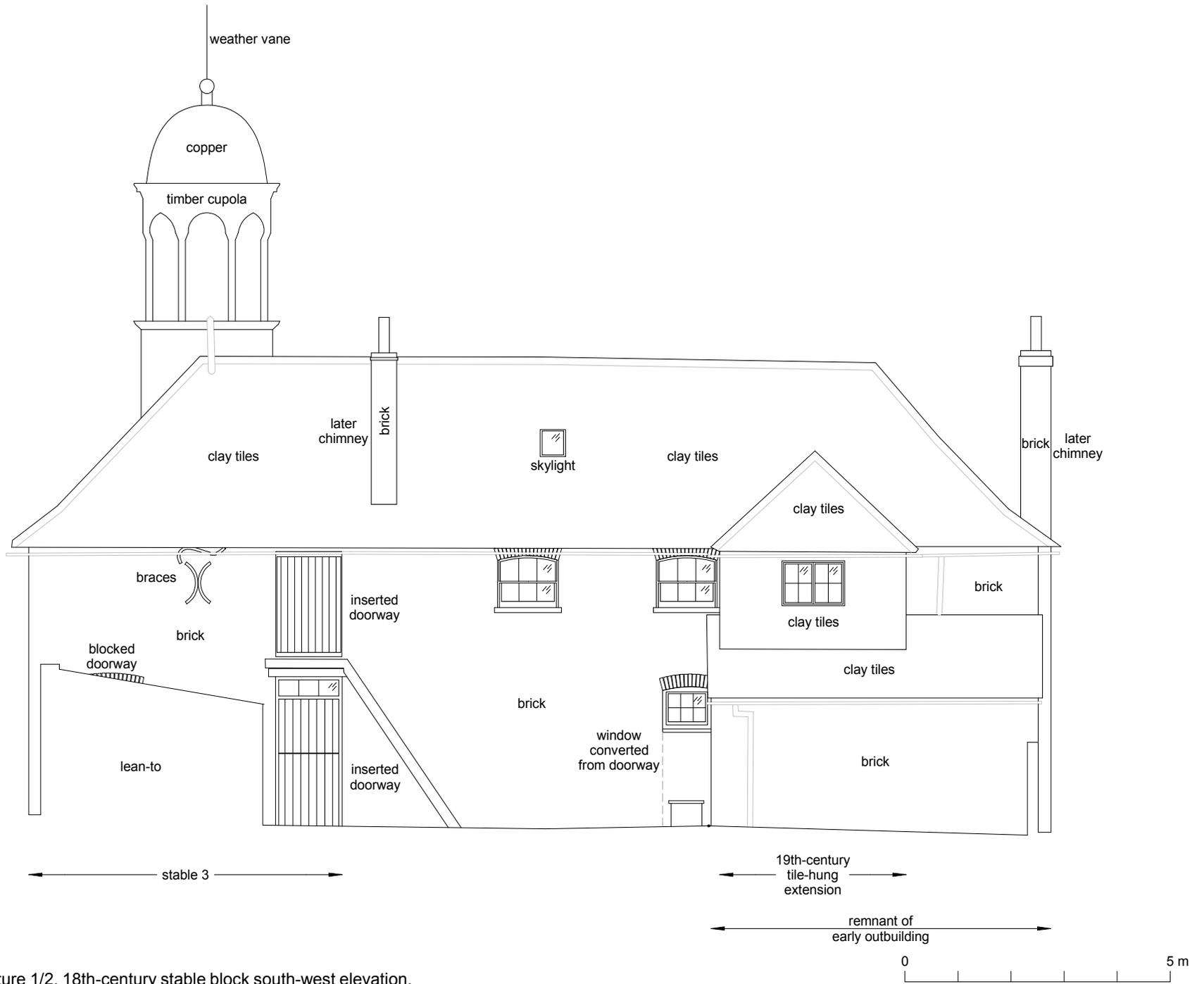


Fig 10 Structure 1/2, 18th-century stable block south-west elevation.

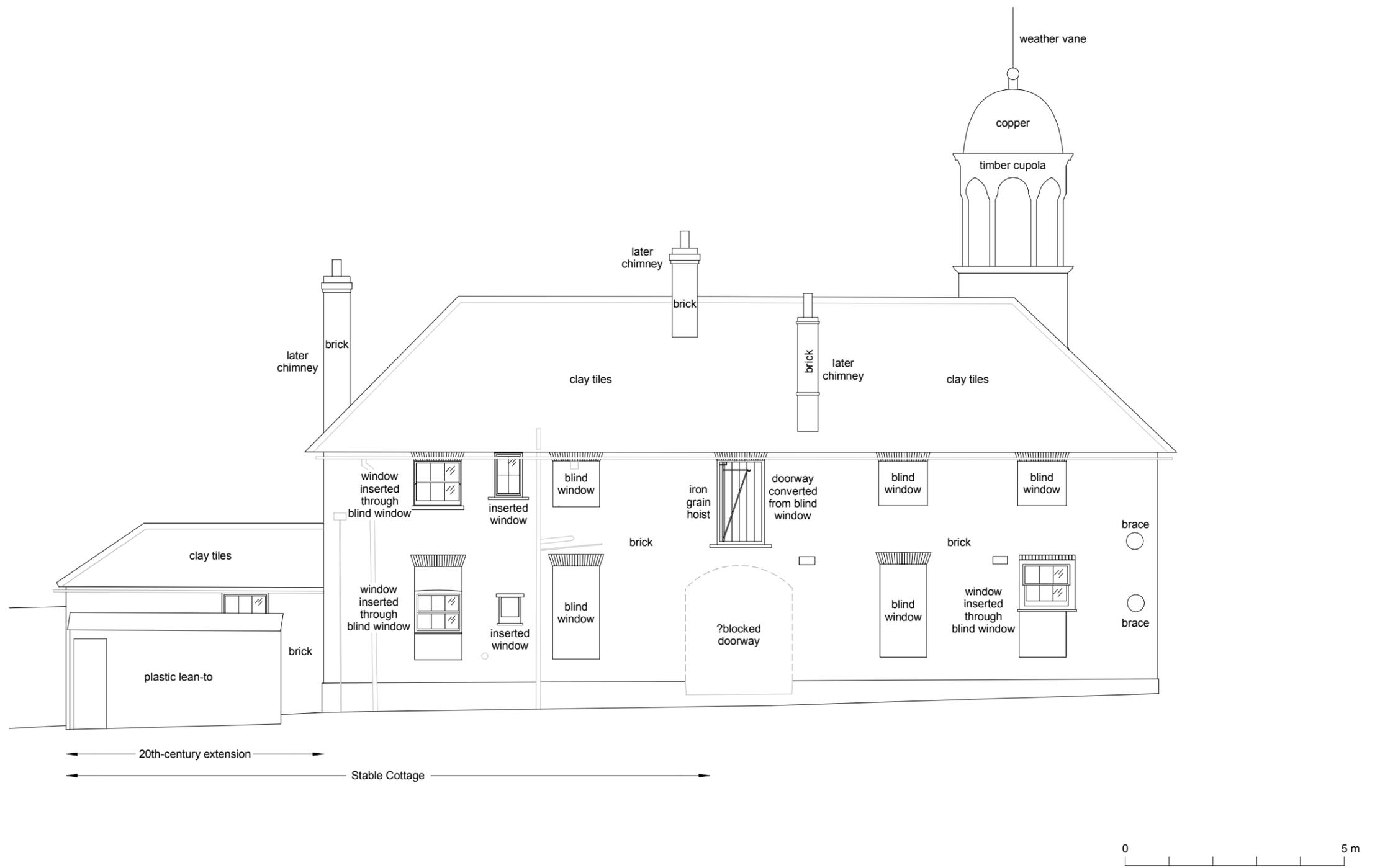


Fig 11 Structure 1/2, 18th-century stable block north-east elevation.

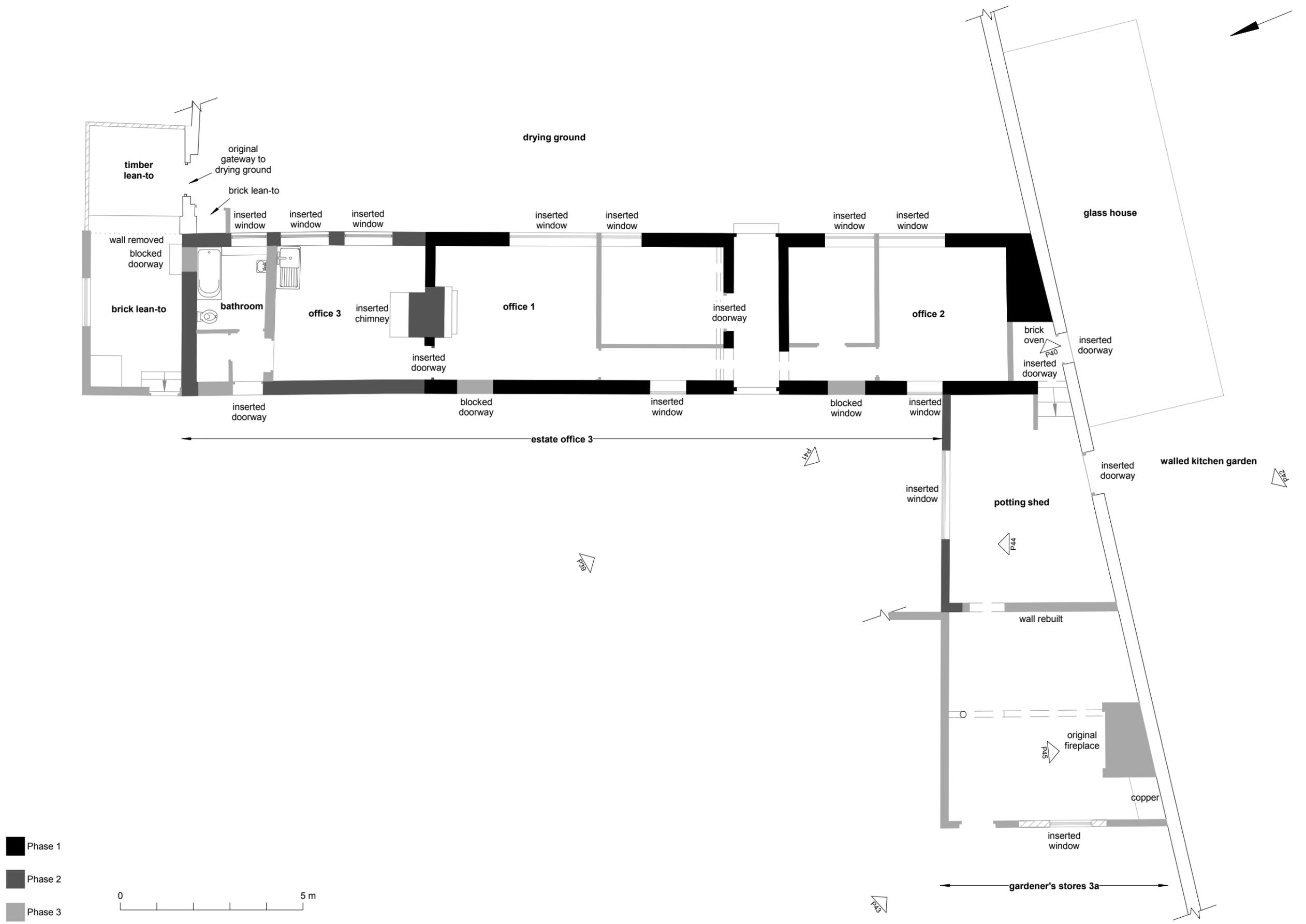


Fig 12 Plan of structures 3 & 3a, 18th-century estate office and gardener's stores, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

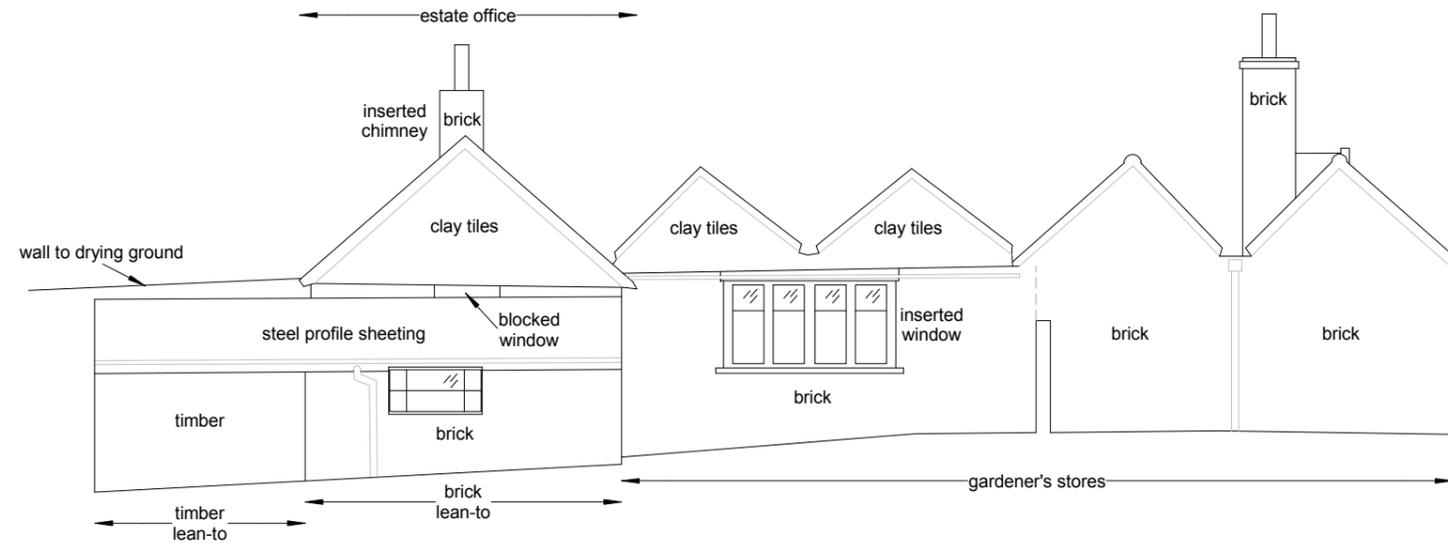


Fig 13 Structures 3 & 3a, 18th-century estate office and gardener's stores north-east elevation.

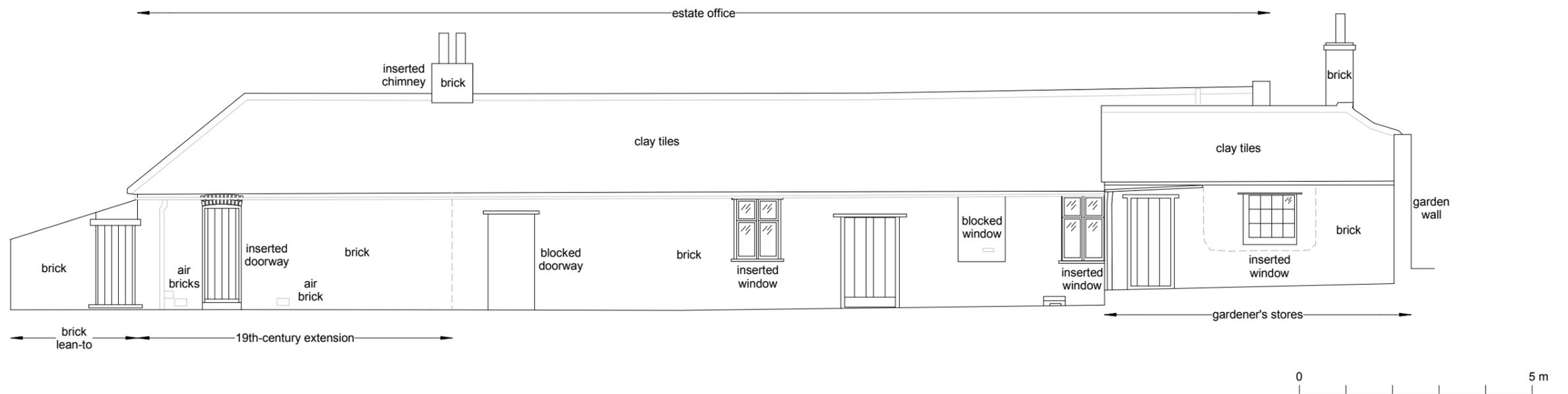


Fig 14 Structures 3 & 3a, 18th-century estate office and gardener's stores north-west elevation.

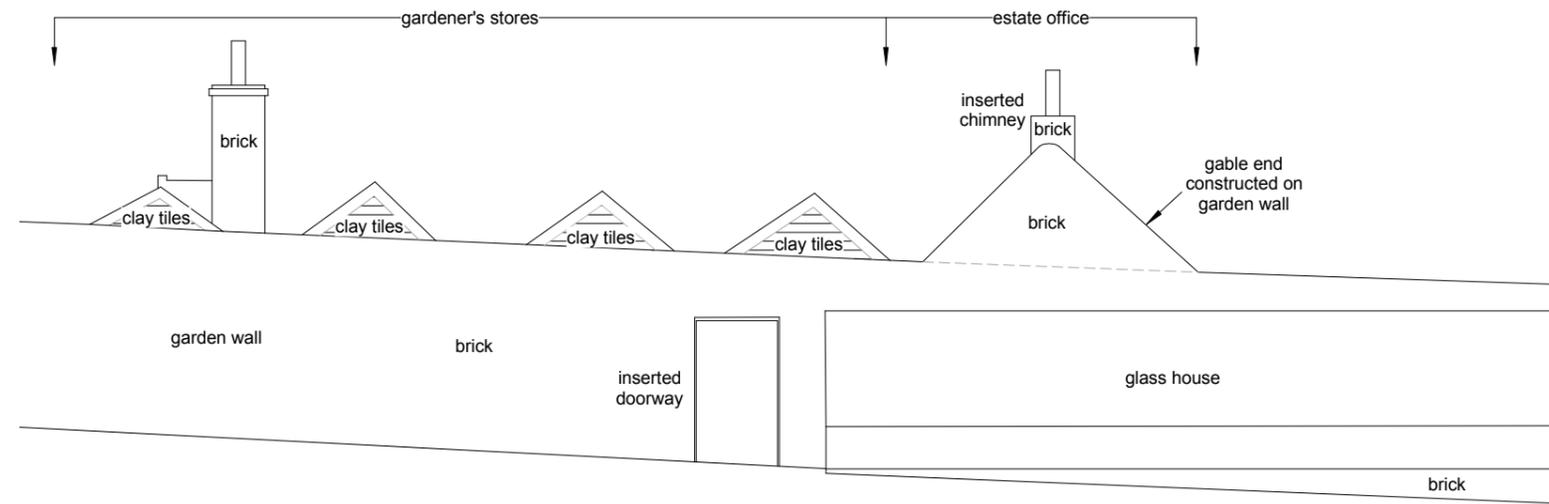


Fig 15 Structures 3 & 3a, 18th-century estate office and gardener's stores south-west elevation.

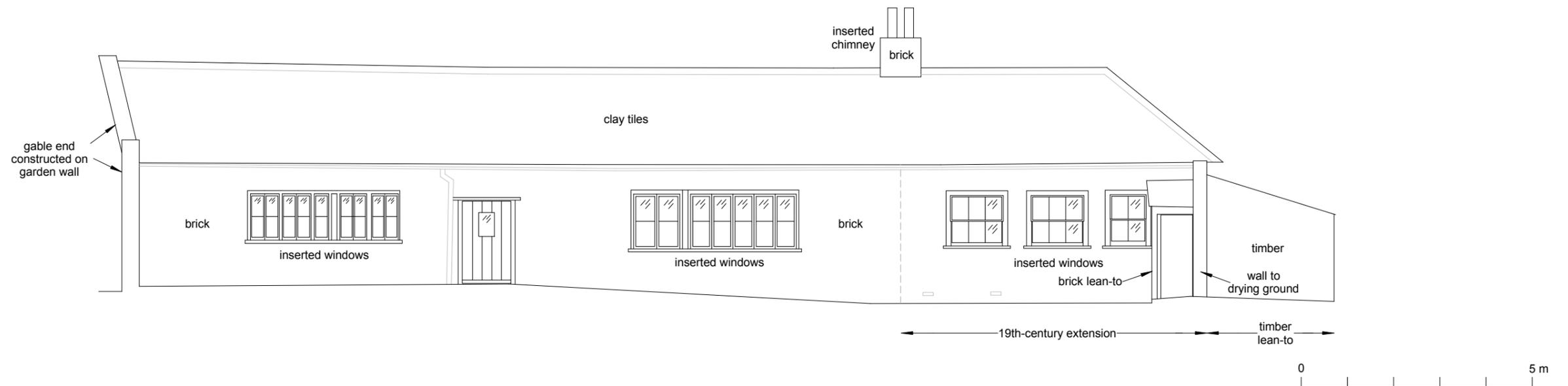


Fig 16 Structure 3, 18th-century estate office south-east elevation.

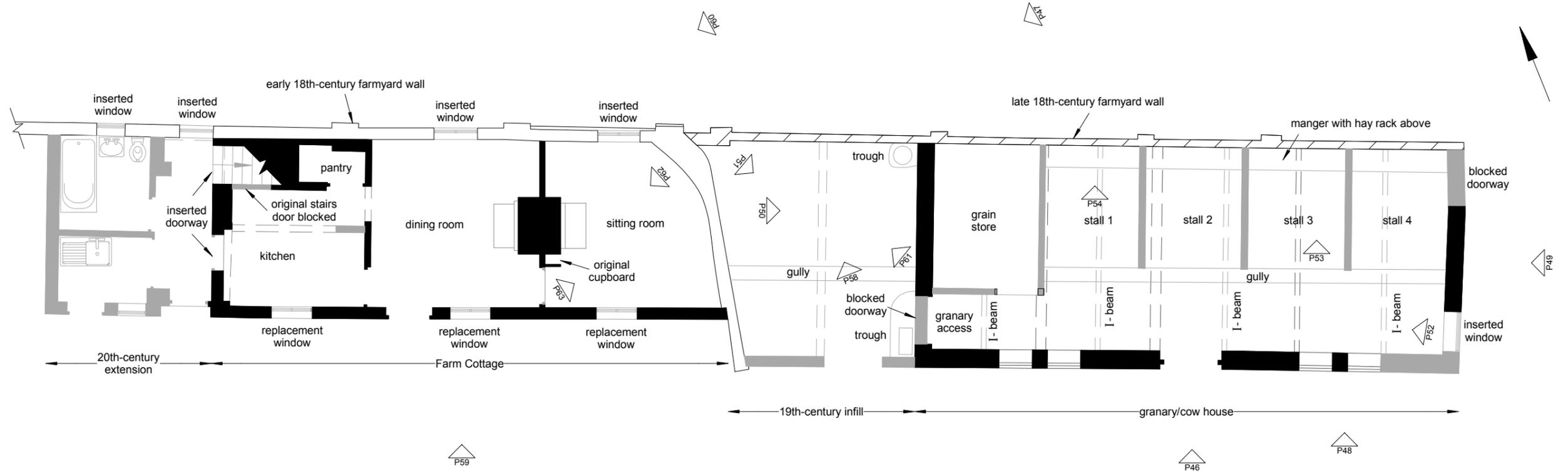


Fig 17 Structures 4 & 4a, 18th-century granary/cow house and 19th-century Farm Cottage ground floor plan, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

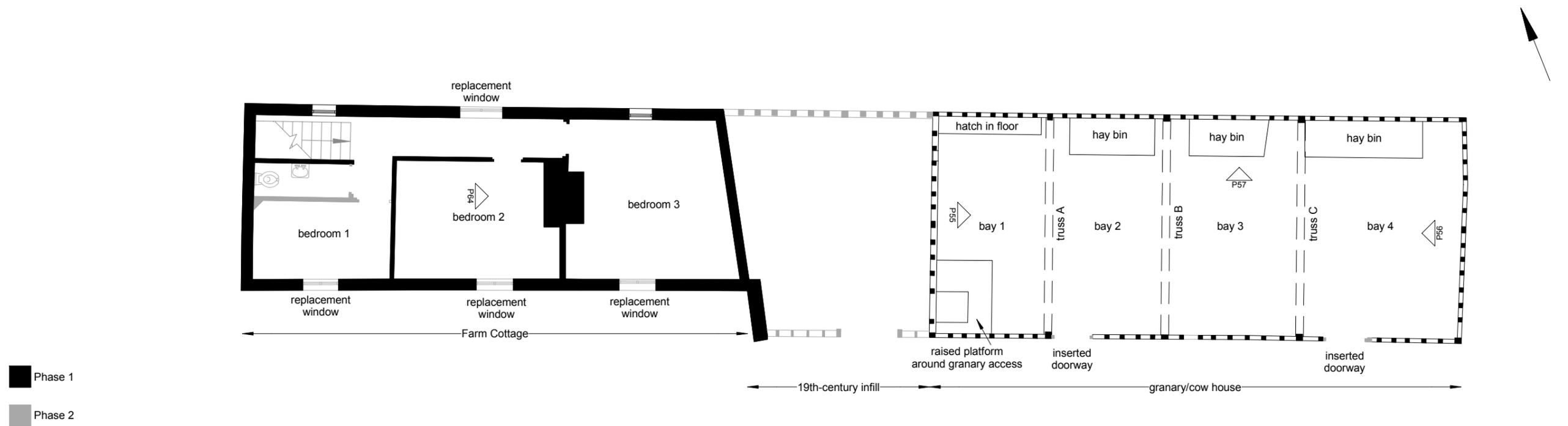


Fig 18 Structures 4 & 4a, 18th-century granary/cow house and 19th-century Farm Cottage first floor plan, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.





Fig 19 Structures 4 & 4a, 18th-century granary/cow house and 19th-century Farm Cottage south-west elevation.



Fig 20 Structures 4 & 4a, 18th-century granary/cow house and 19th-century Farm Cottage north-east elevation.



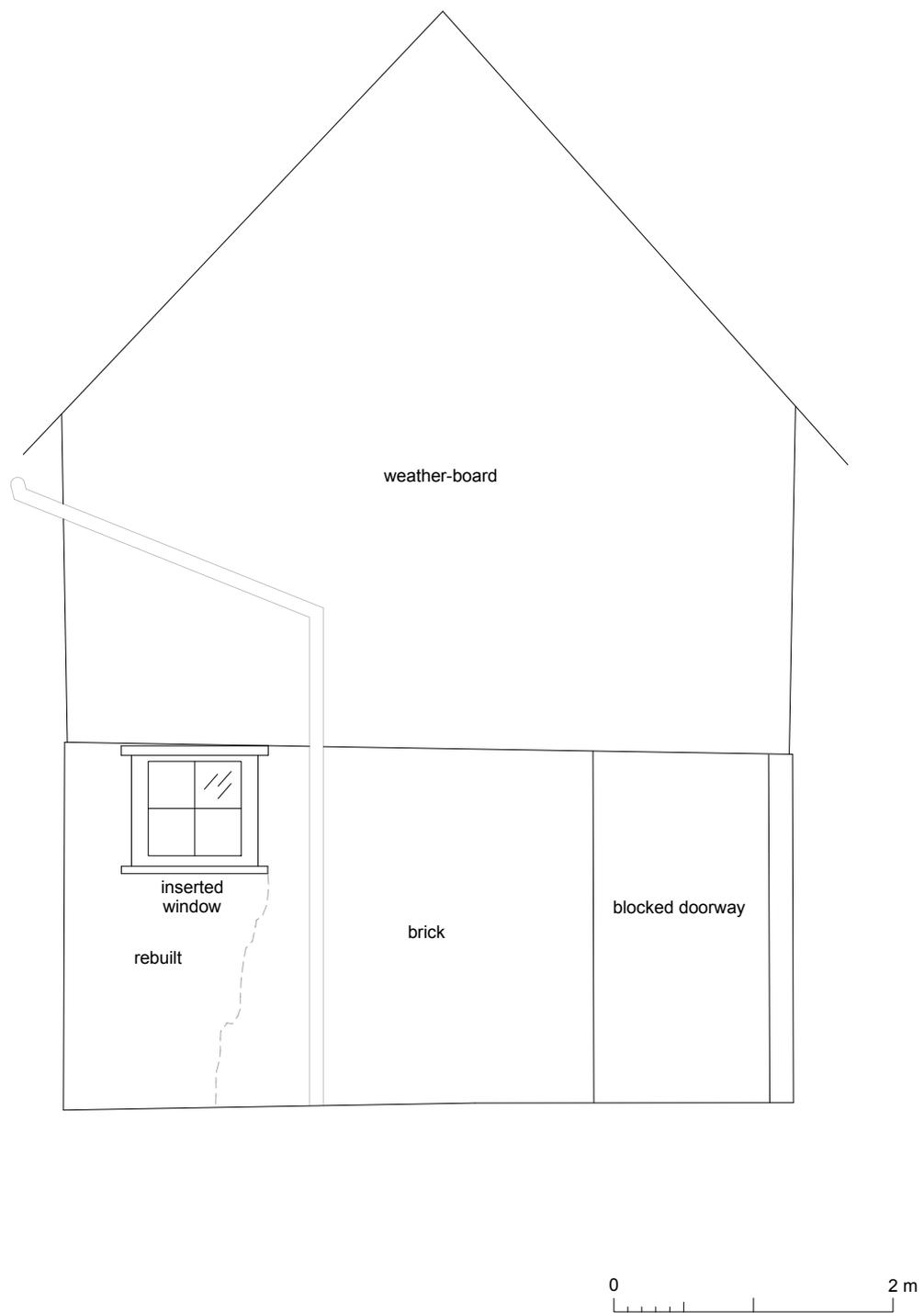


Fig 21 Structure 4, 18th-century granary/cow house south-east elevation.

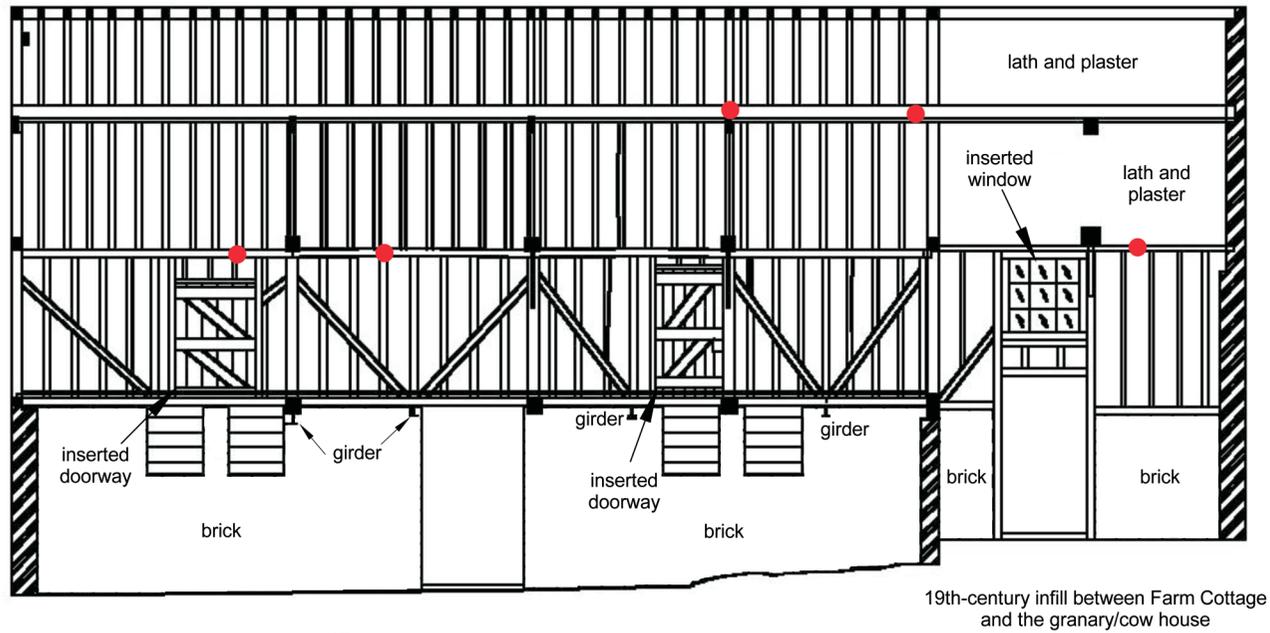
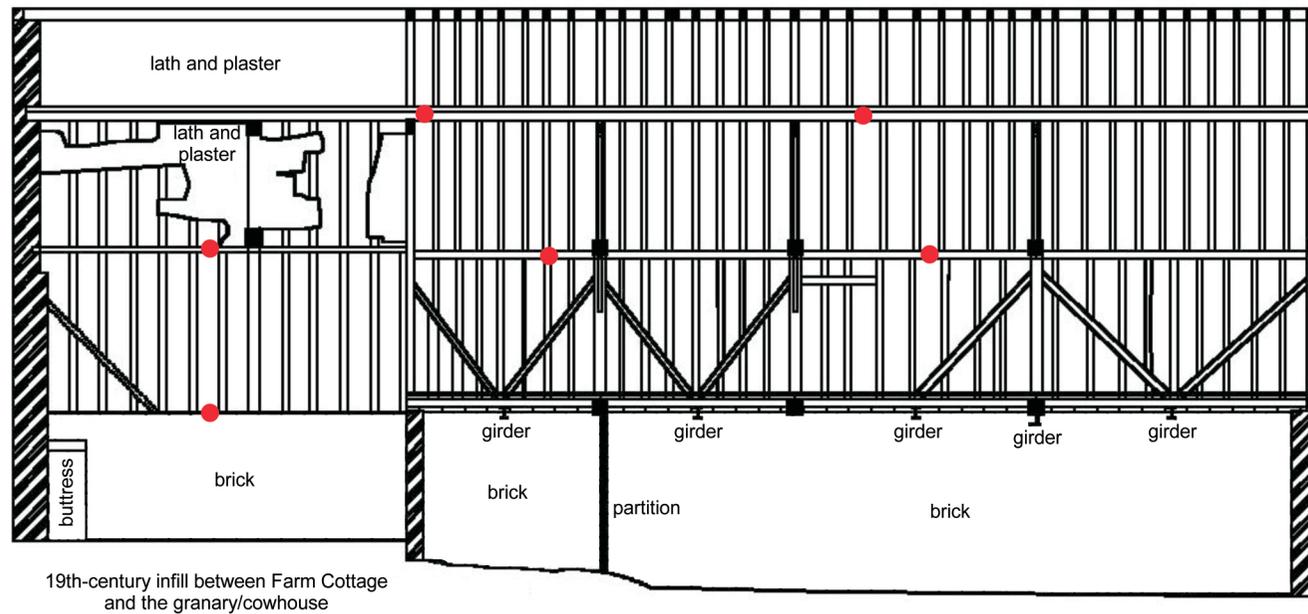


Fig 23 Structure 4, 18th-century granary/cow house south-west frame.



● = scarf joint



Fig 24 Structure 4, 18th-century granary/cow house north-east frame.

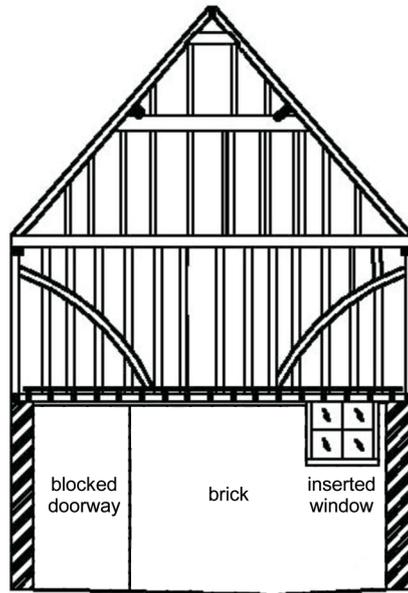


Fig 25 Structure 4, 18th-century granary/cow house south-east frame.

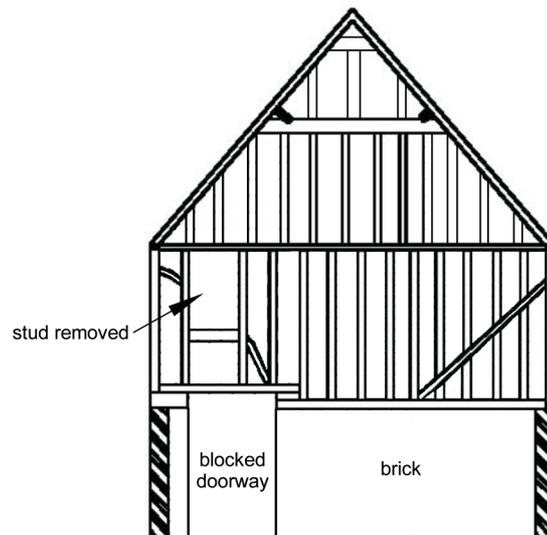


Fig 26 Structure 4, 18th-century granary/cow house north-west frame.

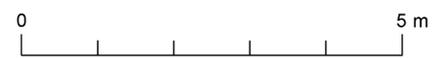
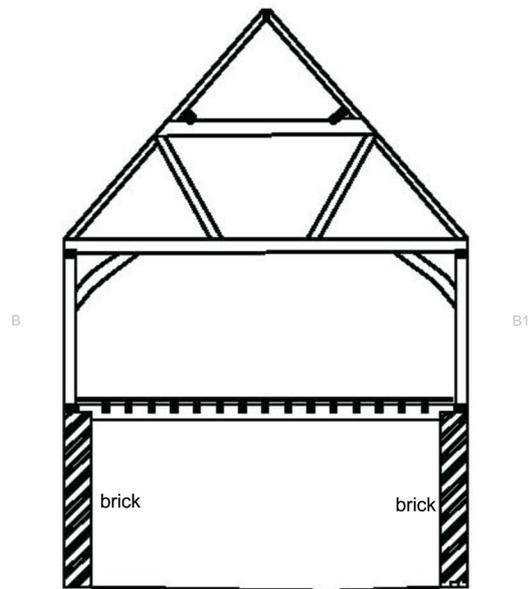


Fig 27 Structure 4, 18th-century granary/cow house cross-section of truss B.

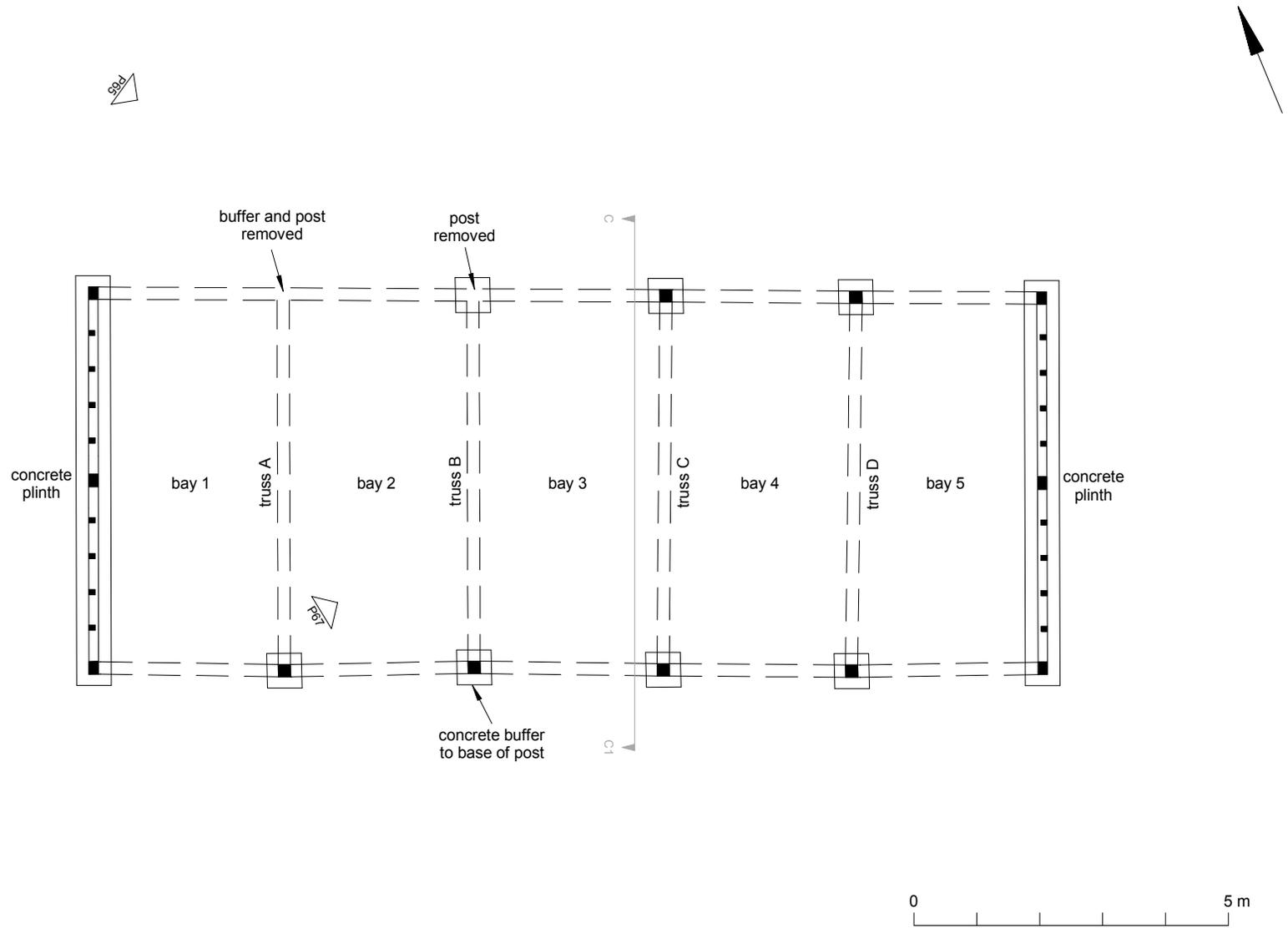


Fig 28 Plan of structure 5, 1898-1918 Dutch barn, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

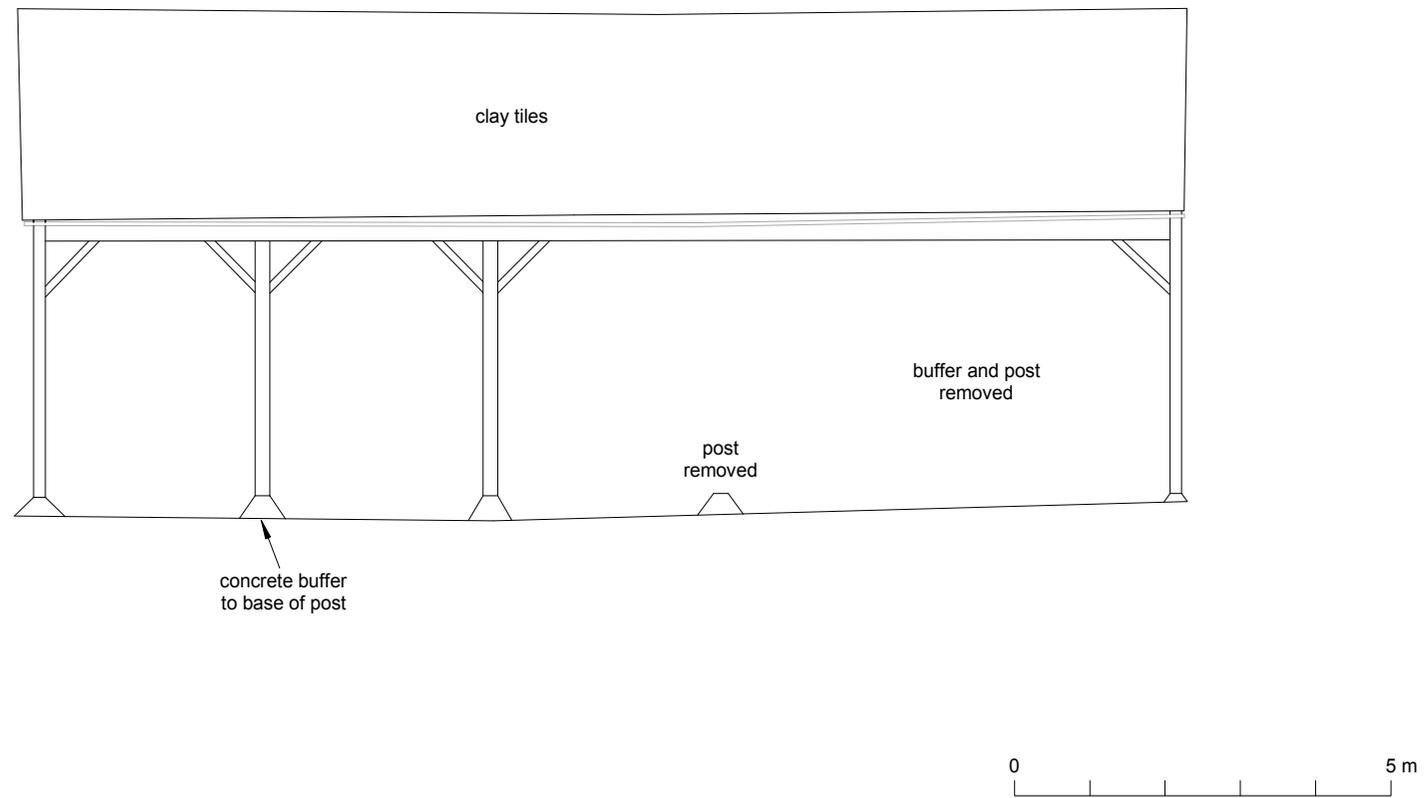


Fig 29 Structure 5, 1898-1918 Dutch barn north-east elevation.

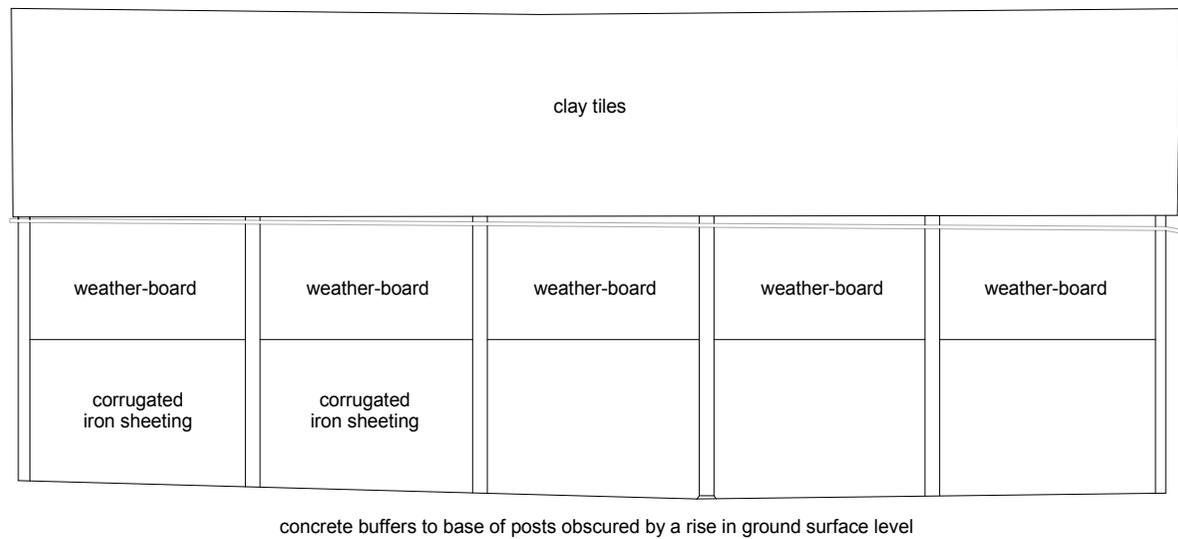


Fig 30 Structure 5, 1898-1918 Dutch barn south-west elevation.

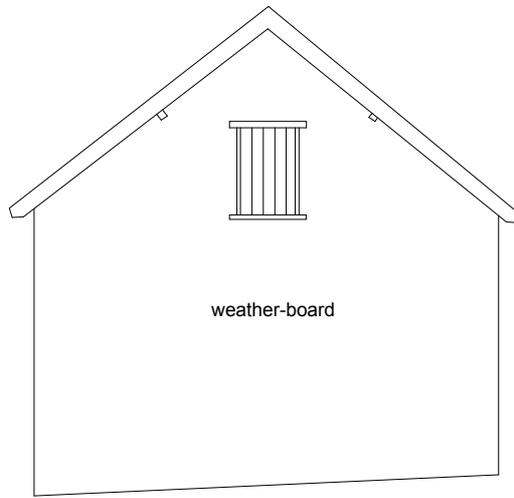


Fig 31 Structure 5, 1898-1918 Dutch barn north-west elevation.

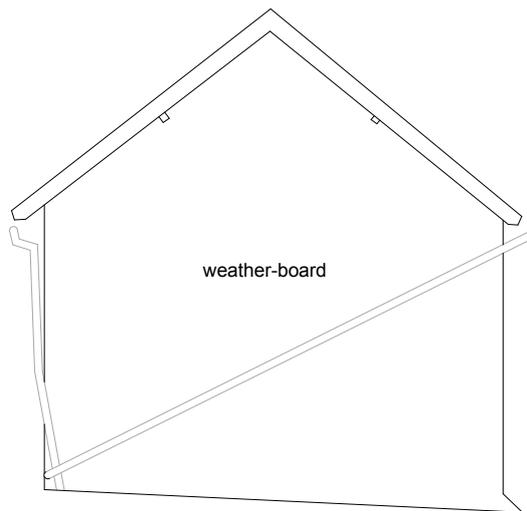


Fig 32 Structure 5, 1898-1918 Dutch barn south-east elevation.

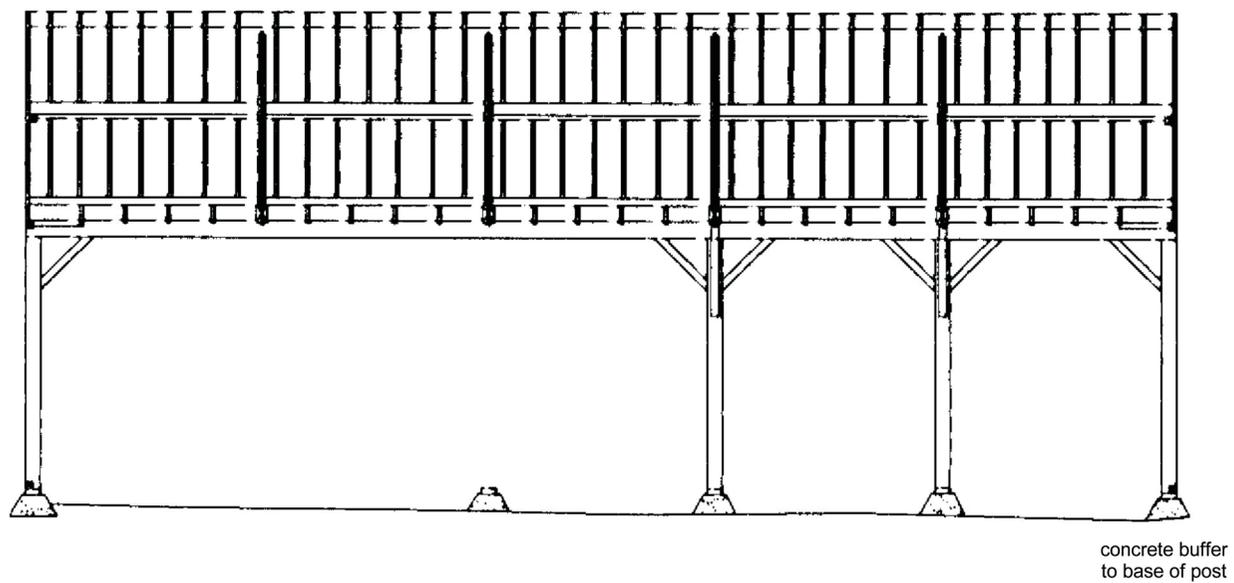


Fig 33 Structure 5, 1898-1918 Dutch barn north-east frame.



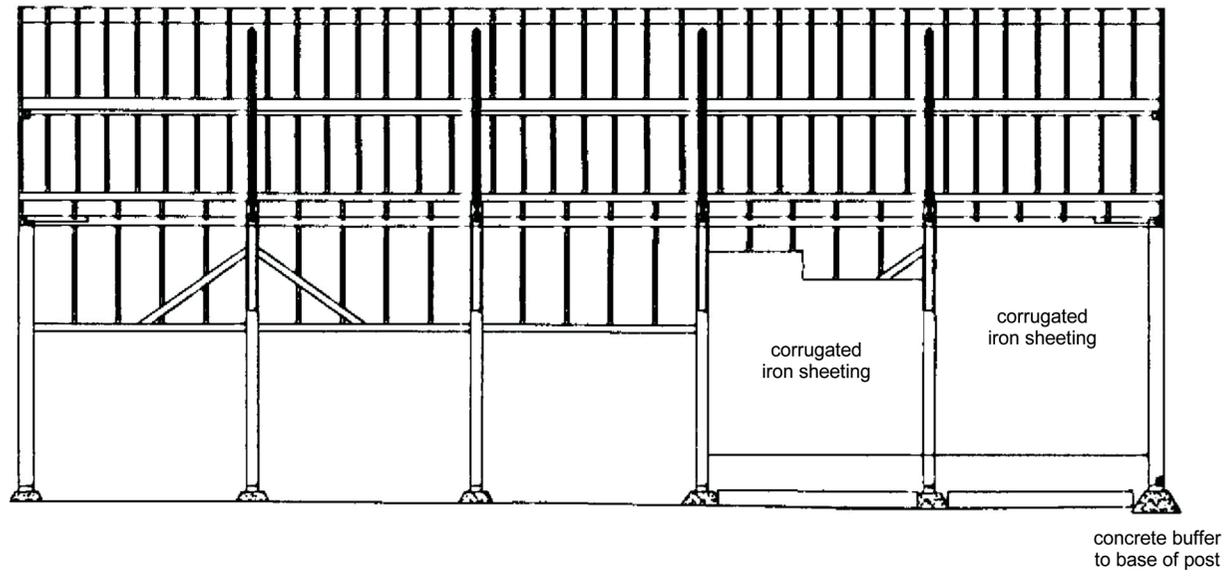


Fig 34 Structure 5, 1898-1918 Dutch barn south-west frame.

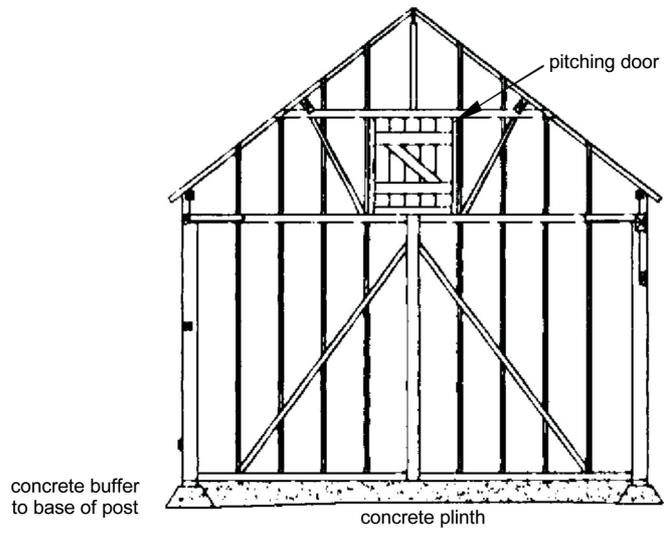


Fig 35 Structure 5, 1898-1918 Dutch barn north-west frame.

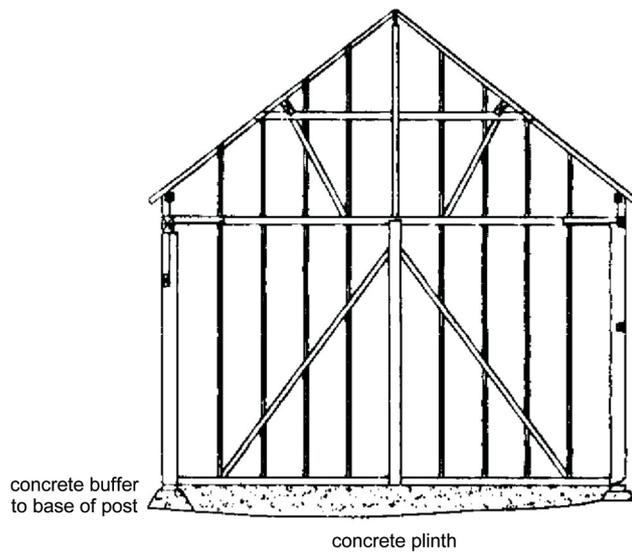


Fig 36 Structure 5, 1898-1918 Dutch barn south-east frame.

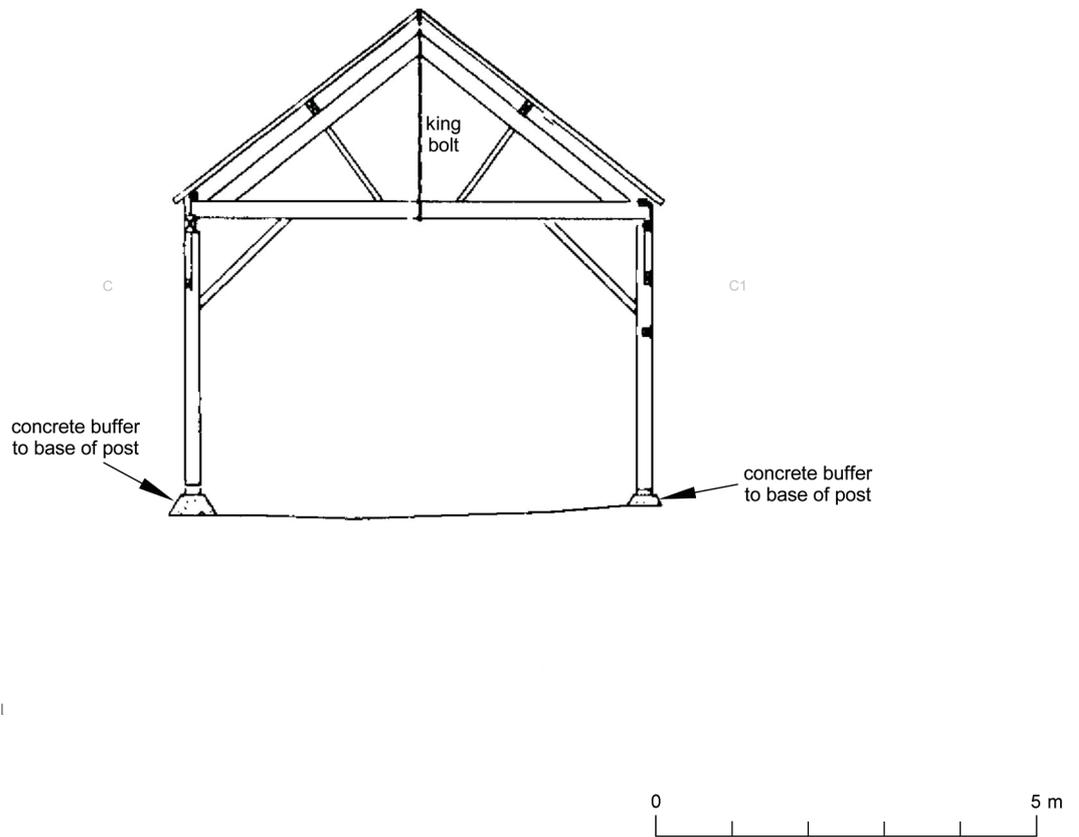


Fig 37 Structure 5, 1898-1918 Dutch barn cross-section of truss C.

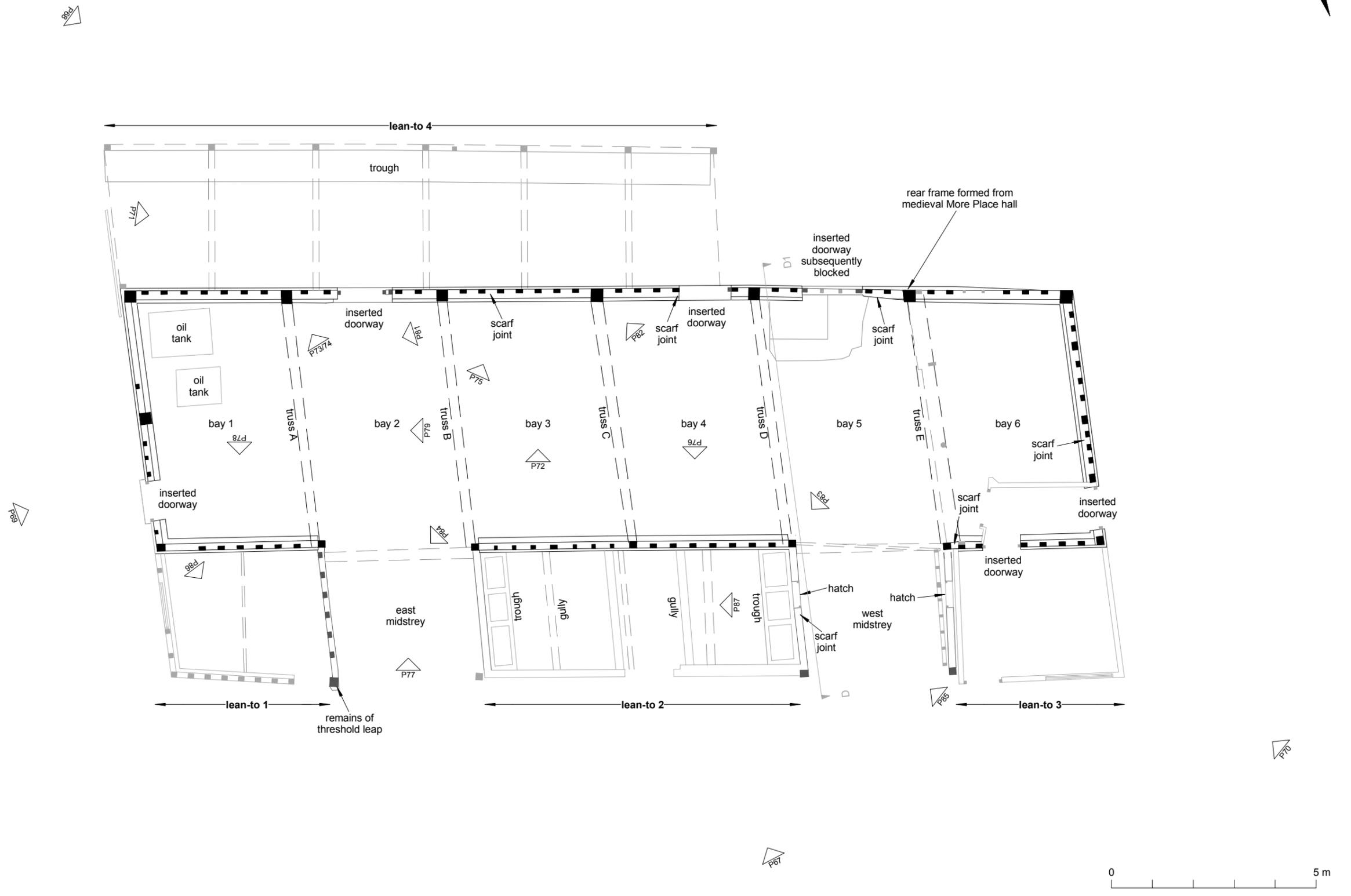


Fig 38 Plan of structure 6, 17th-century barn, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

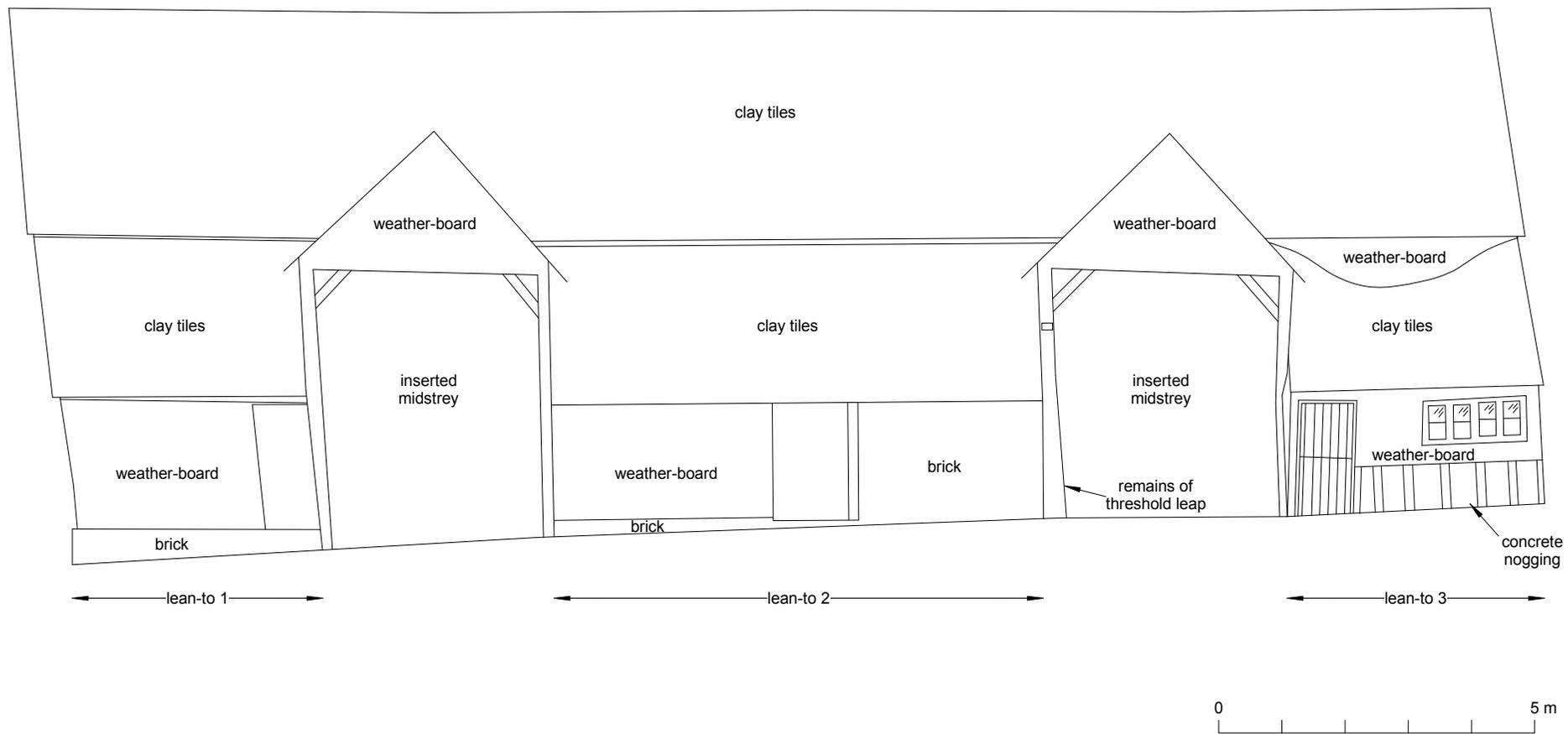


Fig 39 Structure 6, 17th-century barn north-east elevation.

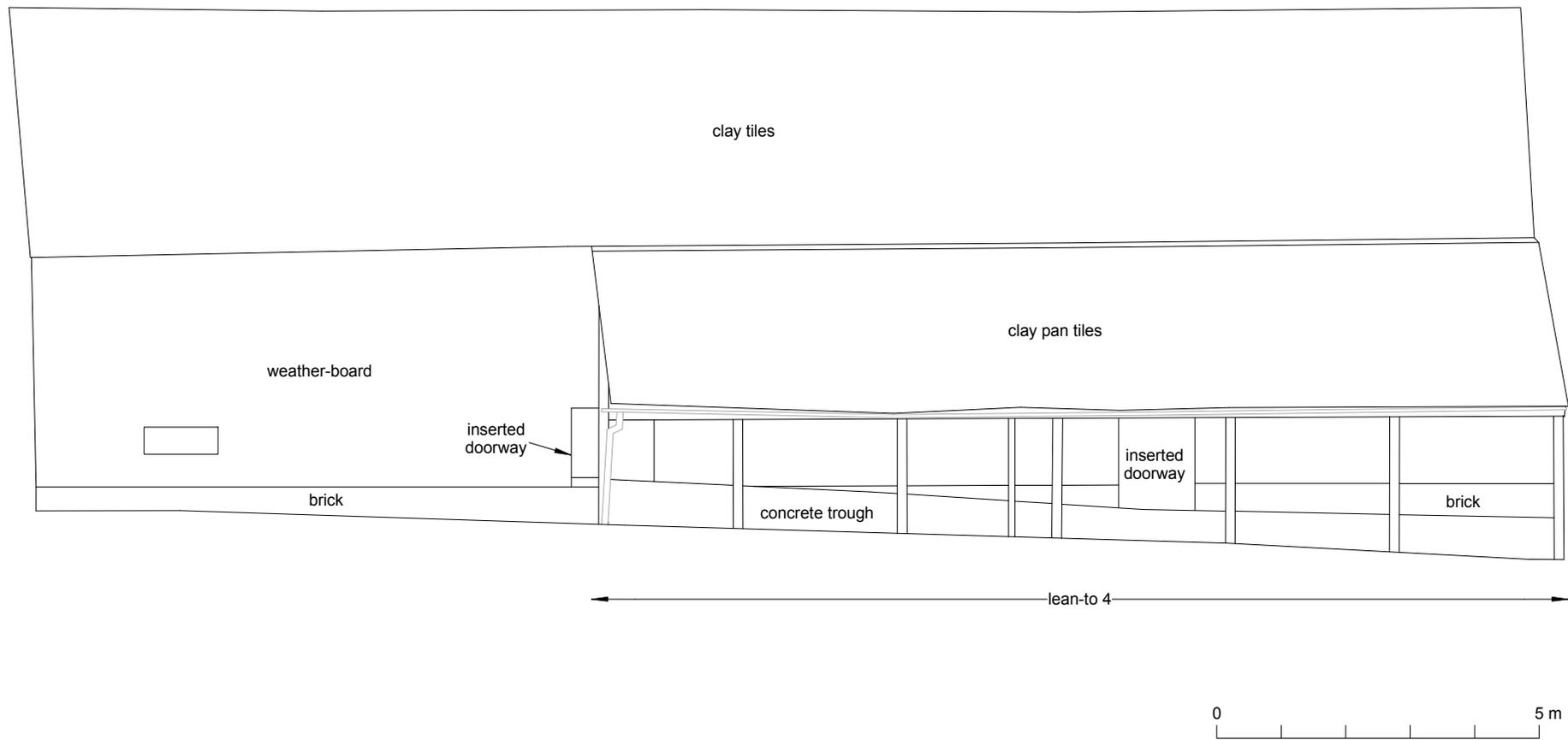


Fig 40 Structure 6, 17th-century barn south-west elevation.

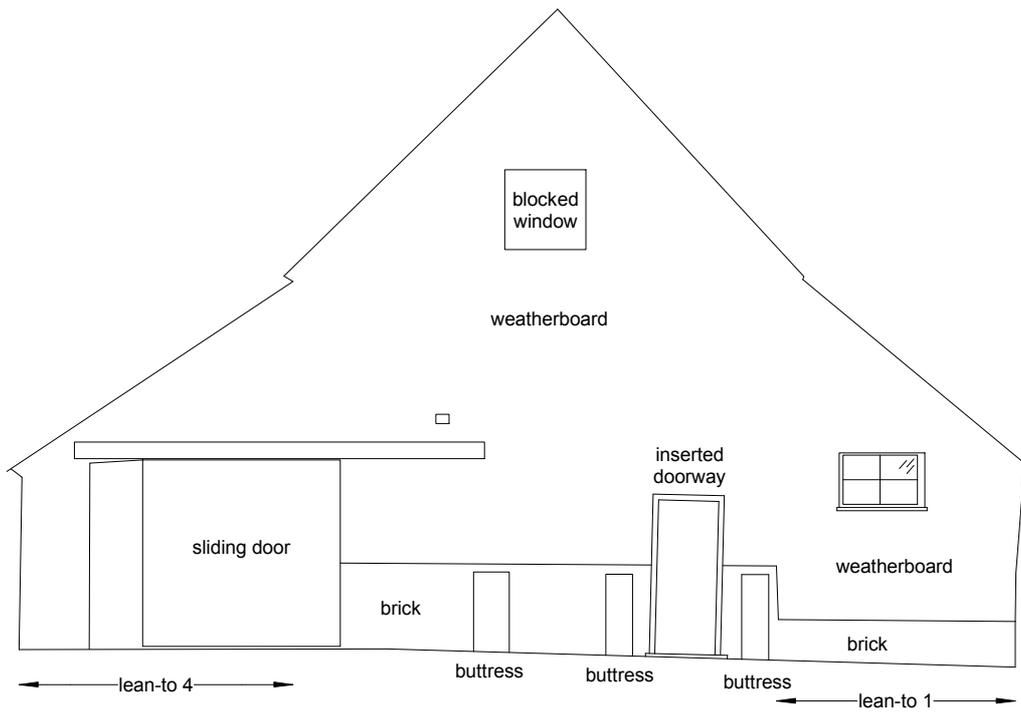


Fig 41 Structure 6, 17th-century barn east elevation.

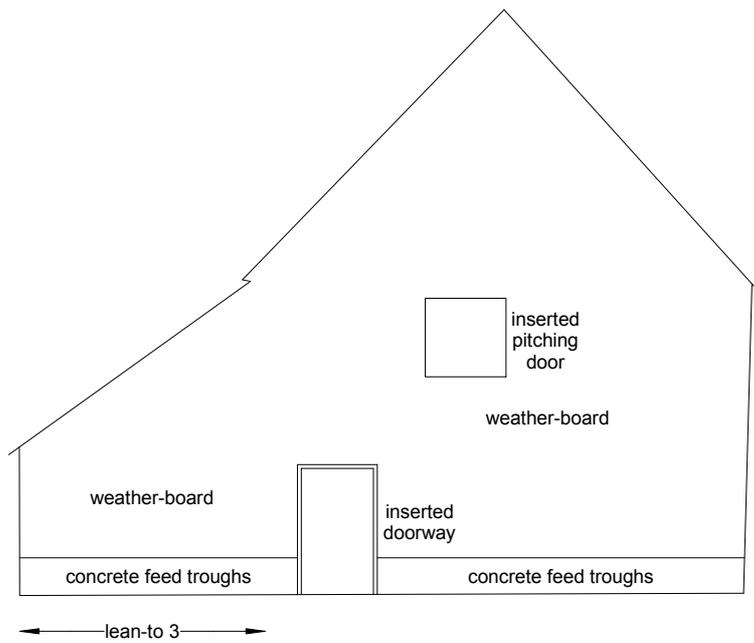
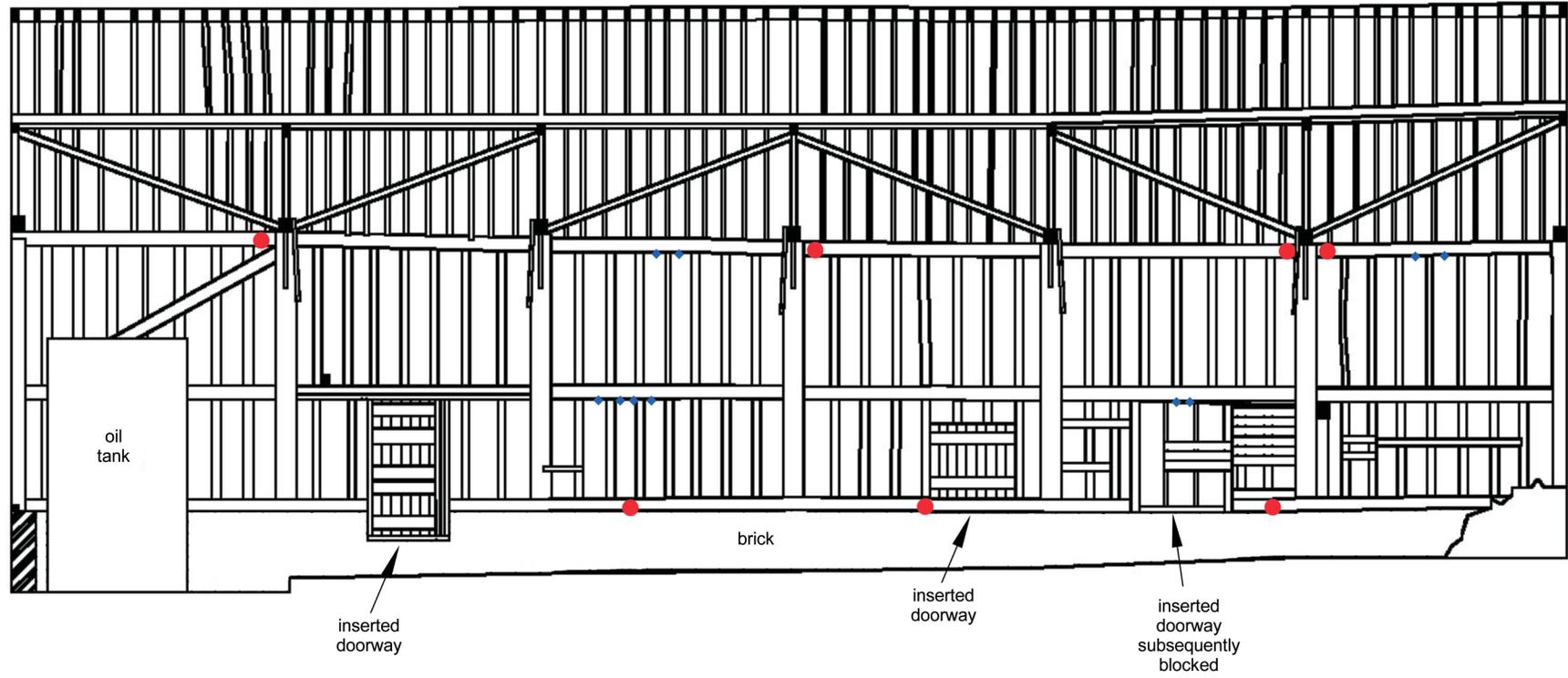


Fig 42 Structure 6, 17th-century barn north-west elevation.

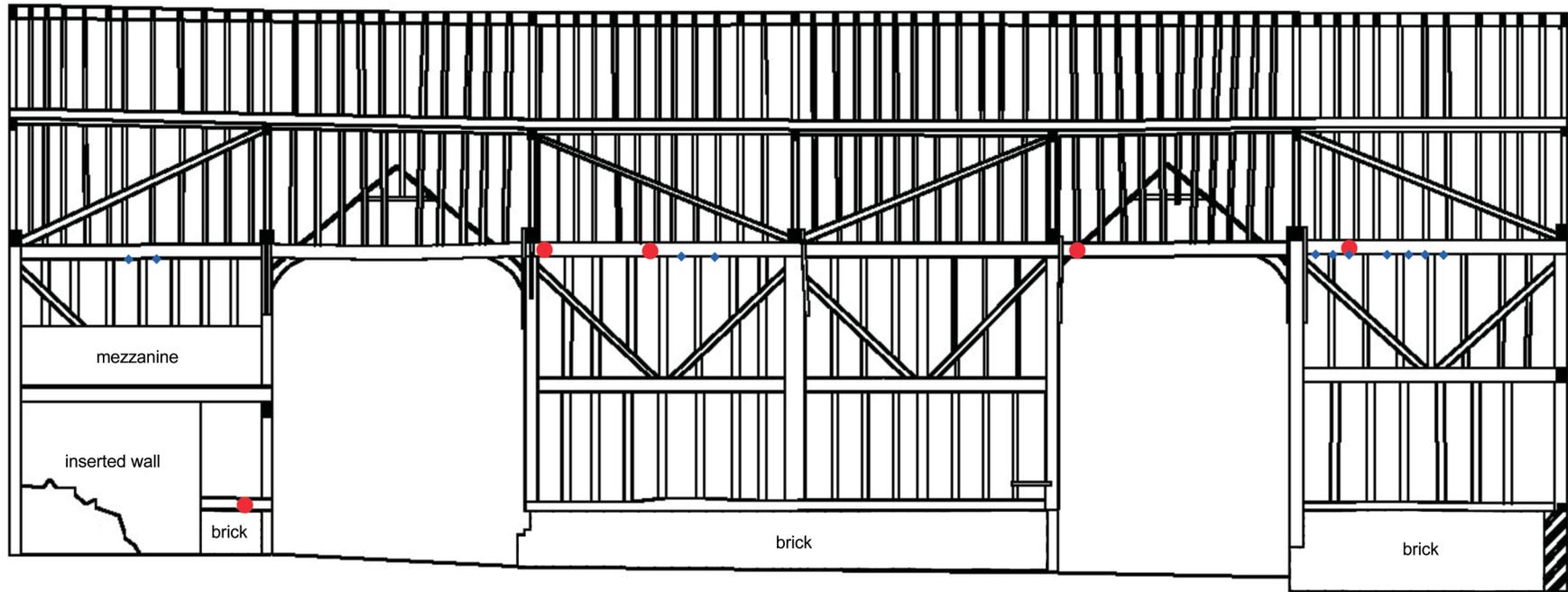




- = scarf joint
- ◆ = mortice for diamond-section mullion in underside of beam



Fig 43 Structure 6, 17th-century barn south-west frame.



- = scarf joint
- ◆ = mortice for diamond-section mullion in underside of beam



Fig 44 Structure 6, 17th-century barn north-east frame.

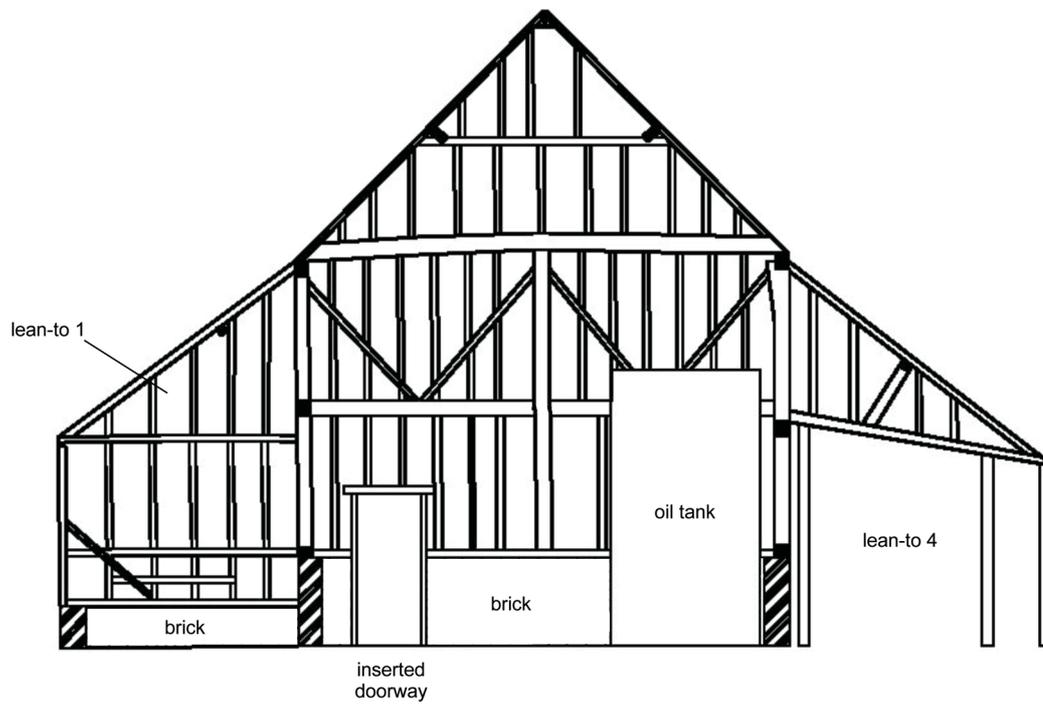


Fig 45 Structure 6, 17th-century barn east frame.

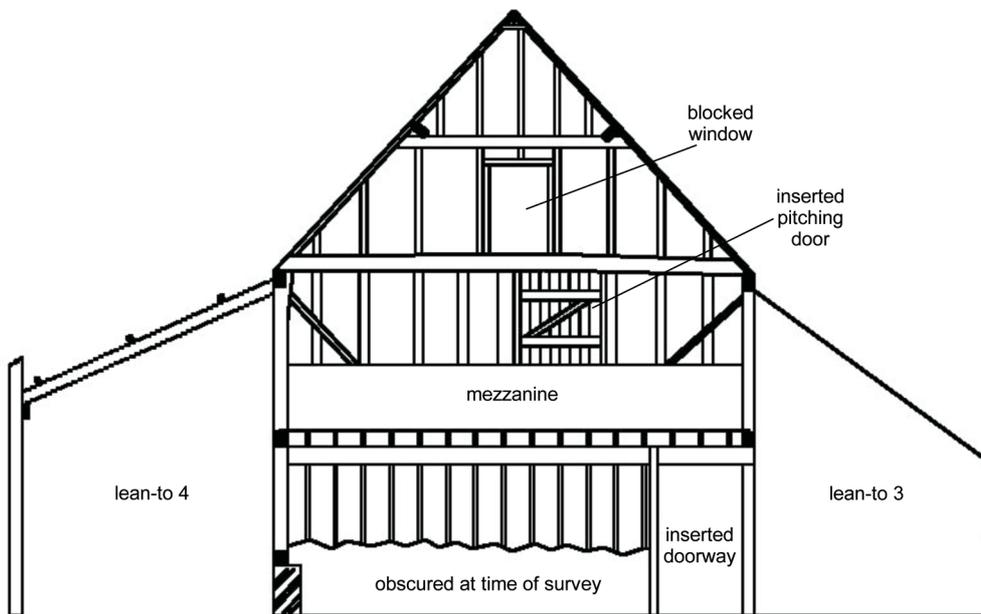


Fig 46 Structure 6, 17th-century barn north-west frame.

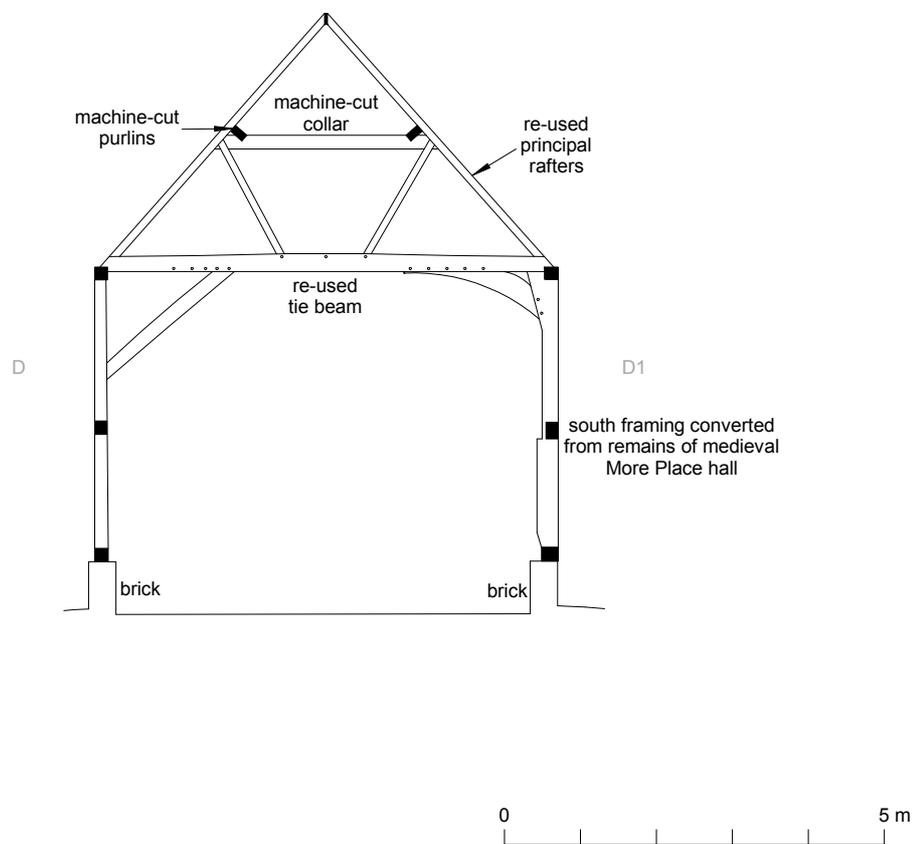
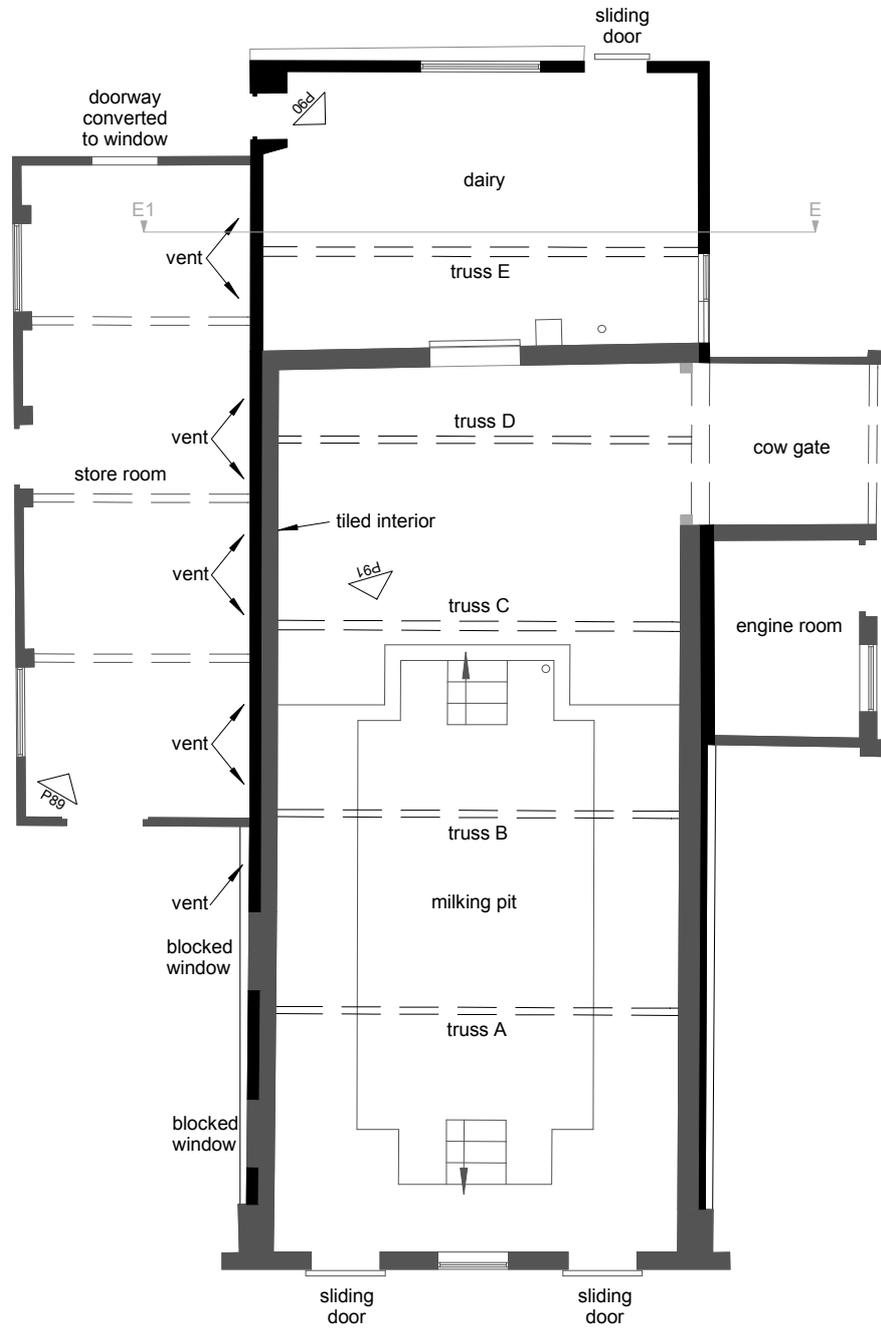


Fig 47 Structure 6, 17th-century barn cross-section of truss D.



-  Phase 1
-  Phase 2



Fig 48 Plan of structure 10, 1898-1918 milking shed, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

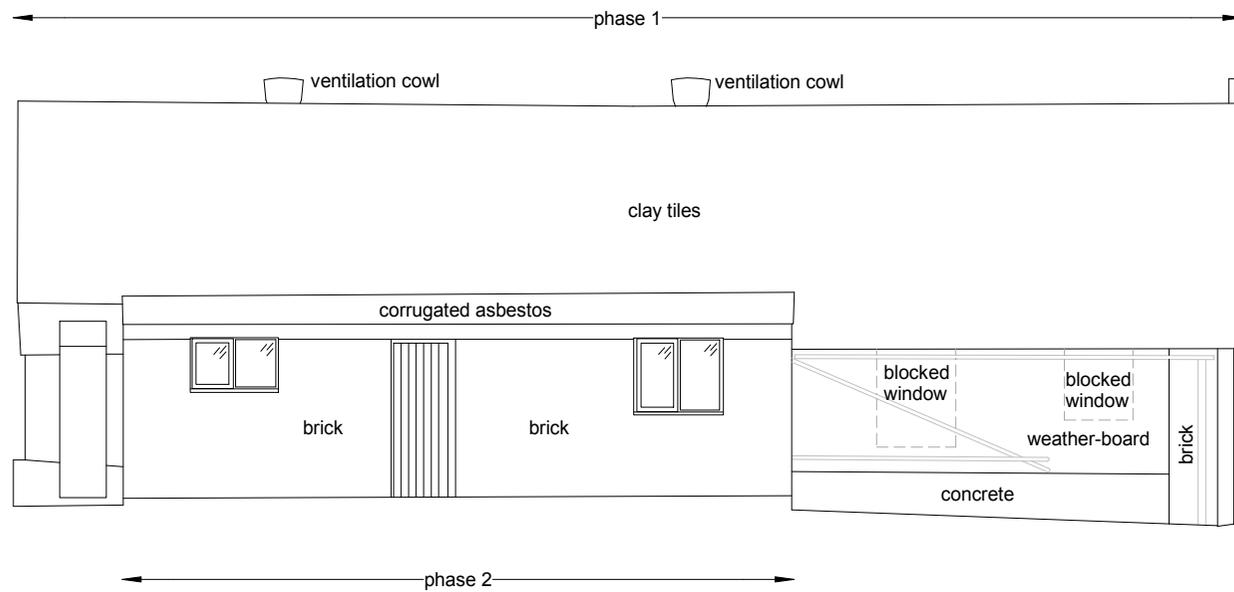


Fig 49 Structure 10, 1898-1918 milking shed west elevation.

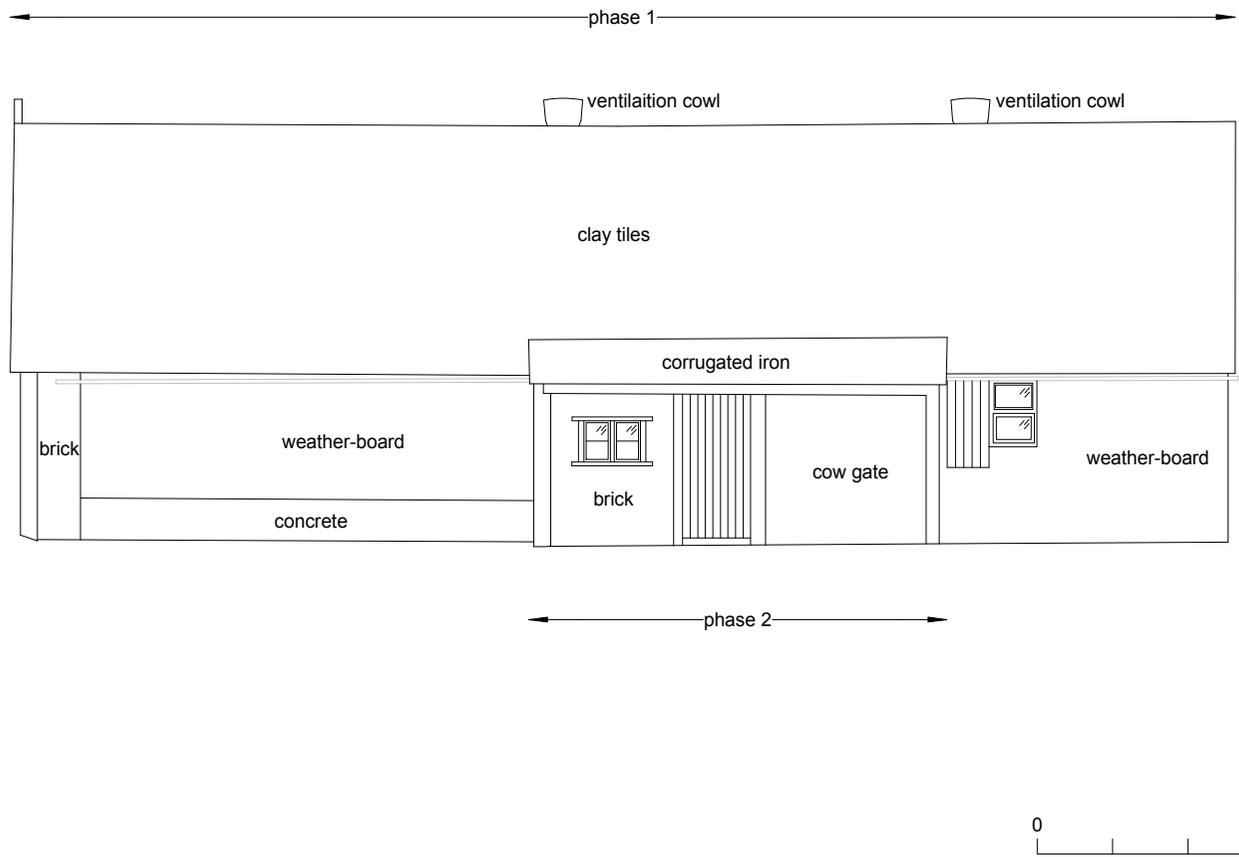


Fig 50 Structure 10, 1898-1918 milking shed east elevation.

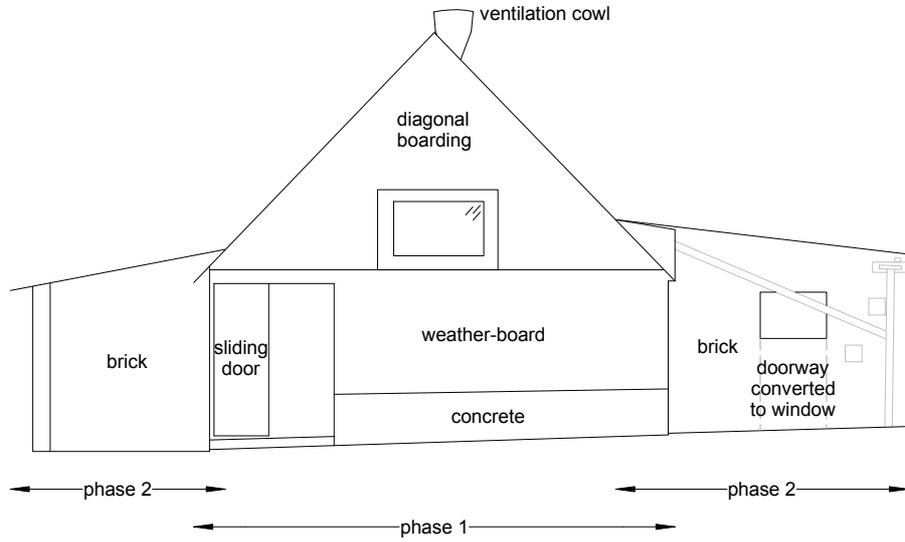


Fig 51 Structure 10, 1898-1918 milking shed north elevation.

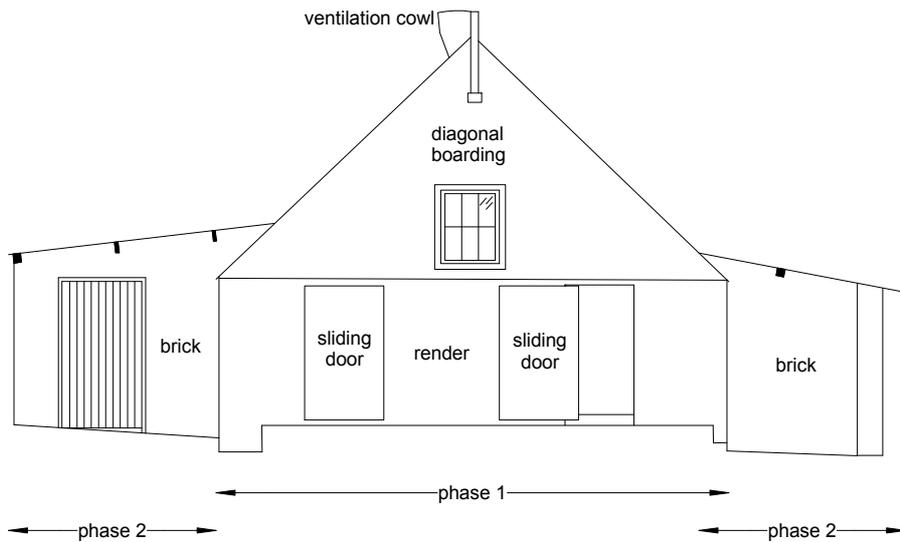


Fig 52 Structure 10, 1898-1918 milking shed south elevation.

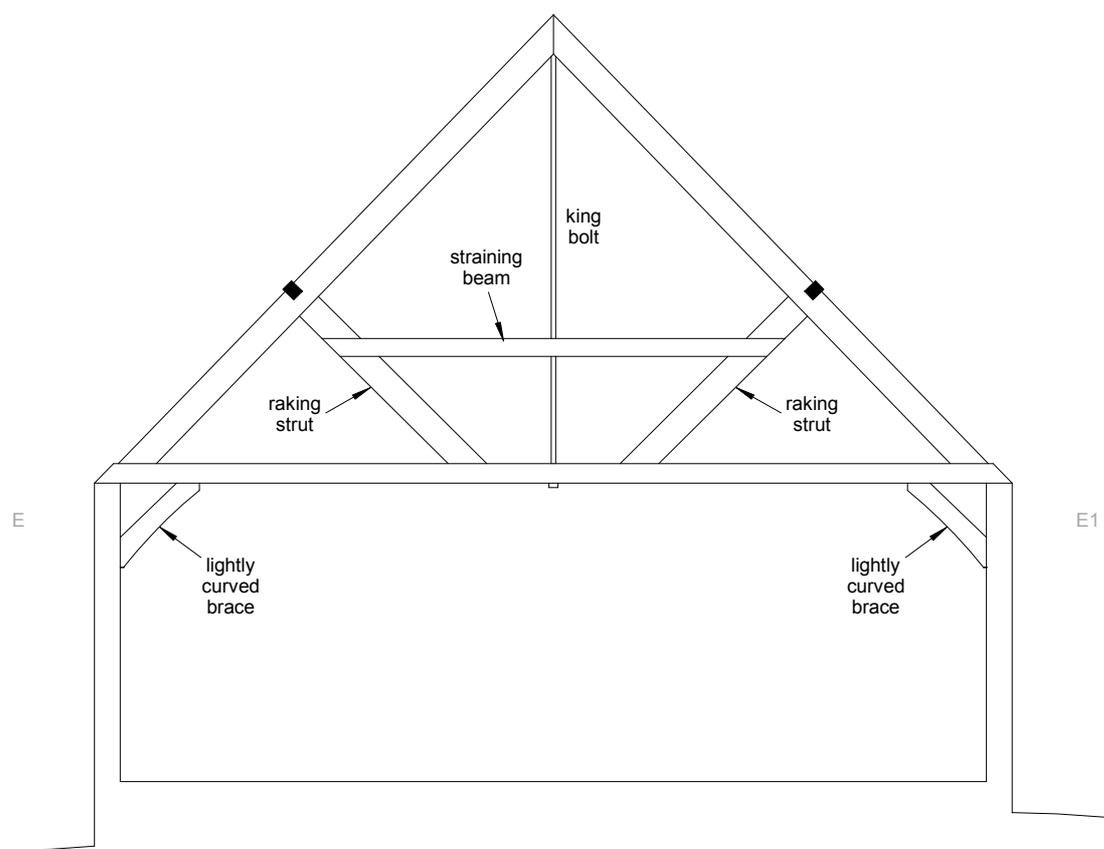


Fig 53 Structure 10, 1898-1918 milking shed cross-section of truss E.

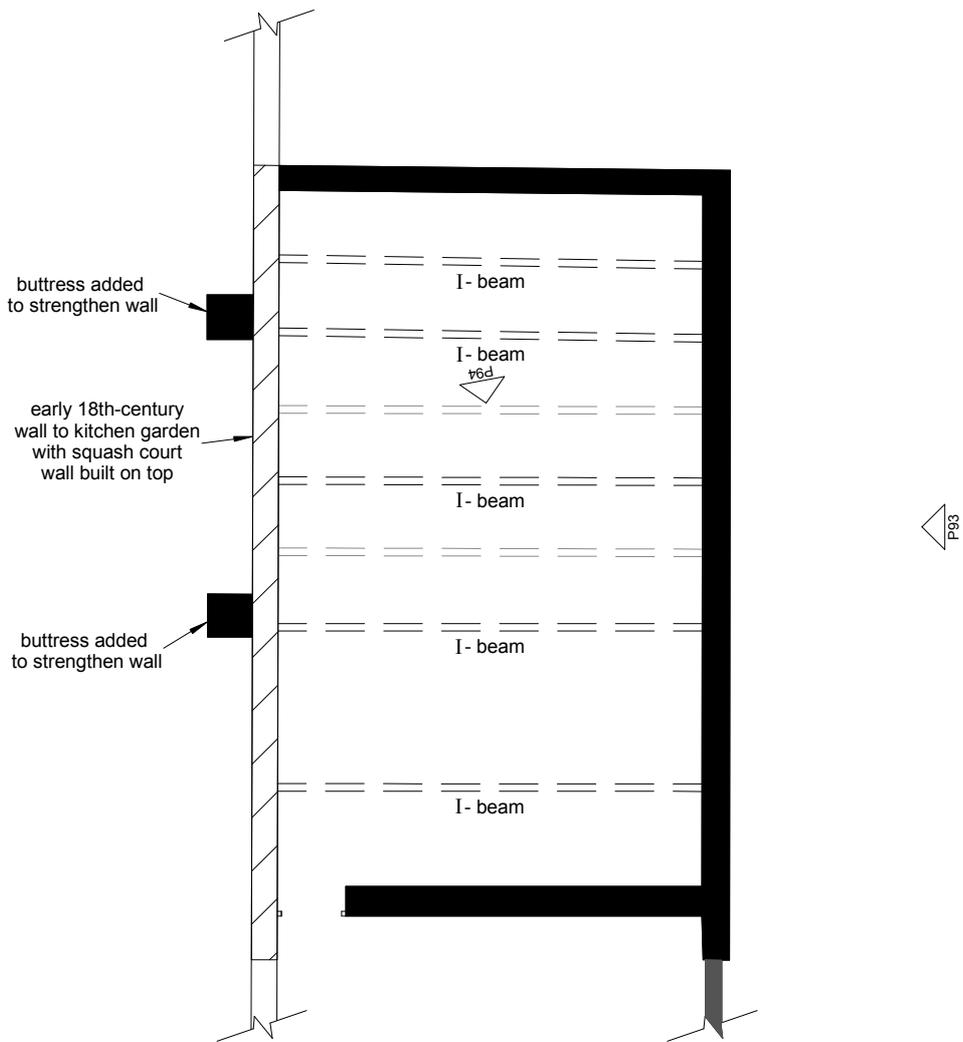


Fig 54 Plan of structure 14, 1886-98 squash court, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

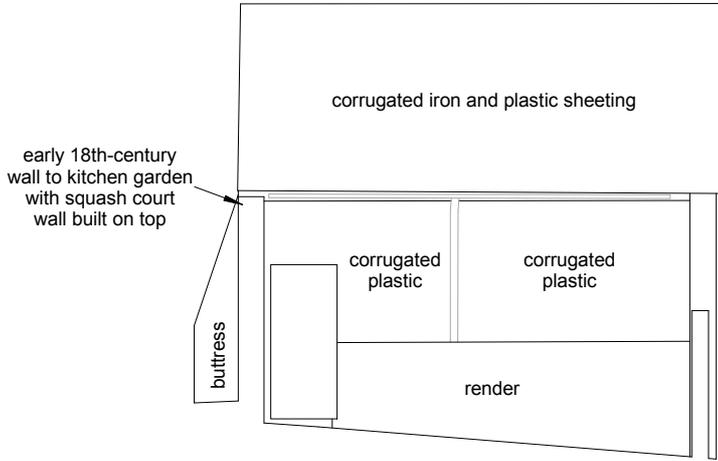


Fig 55 Structure 14, 1886-98 squash court south-west elevation.

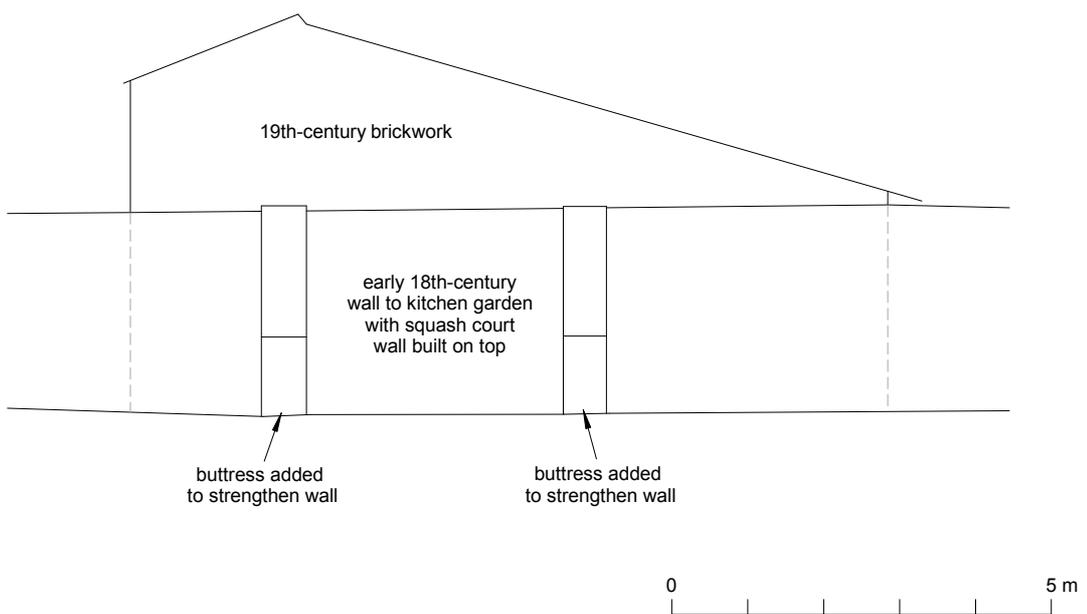


Fig 56 Structure 14, 1886-98 squash court north-west elevation.

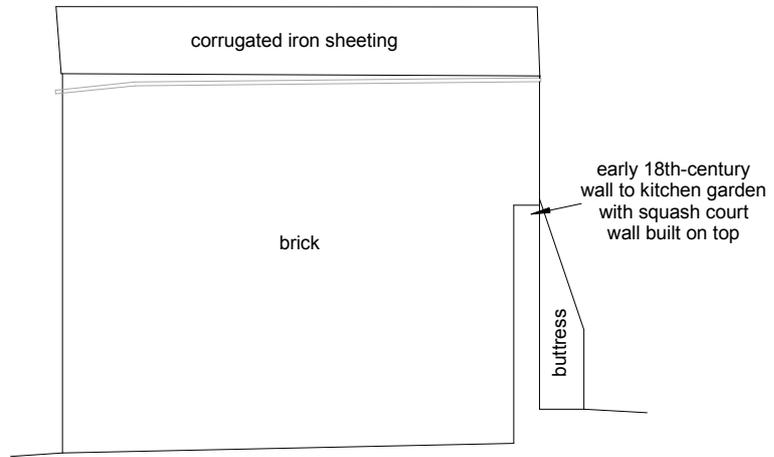


Fig 57 Structure 14, 1886-98 squash court north-east elevation.

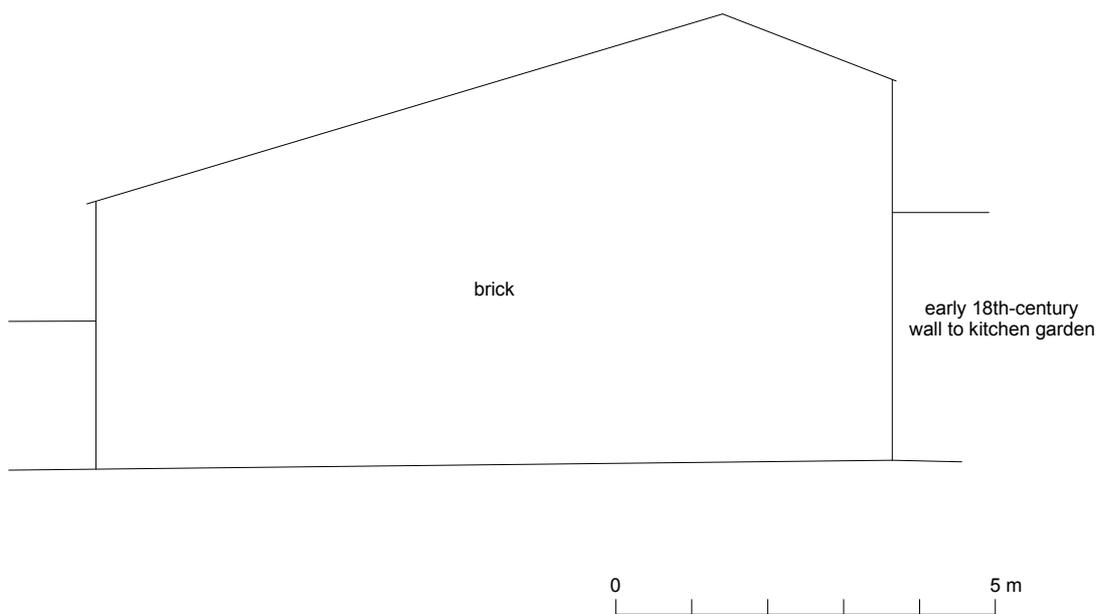


Fig 58 Structure 14, 1886-98 squash court south-east elevation.

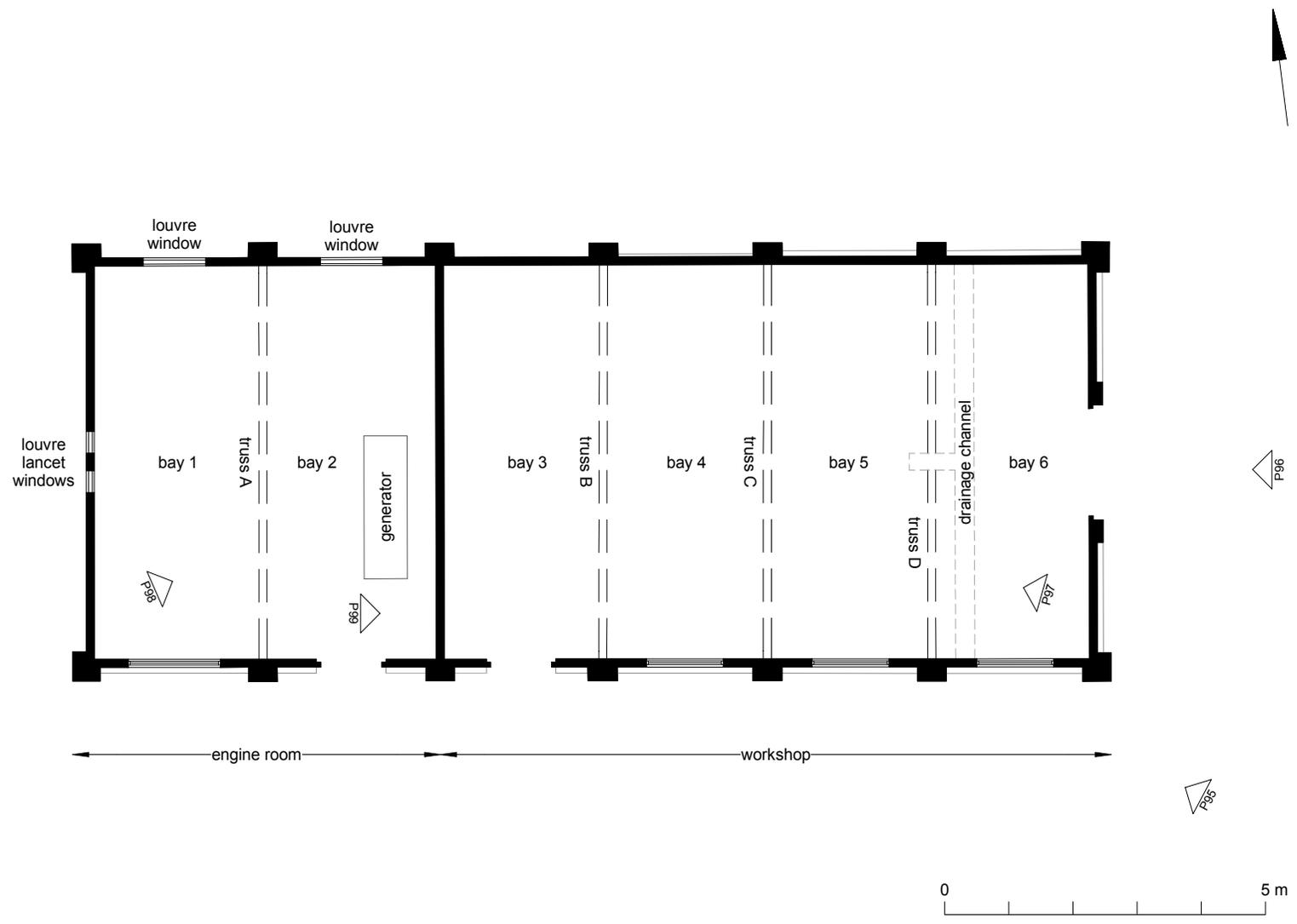


Fig 59 Plan of structure 15, 1911 engine house, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

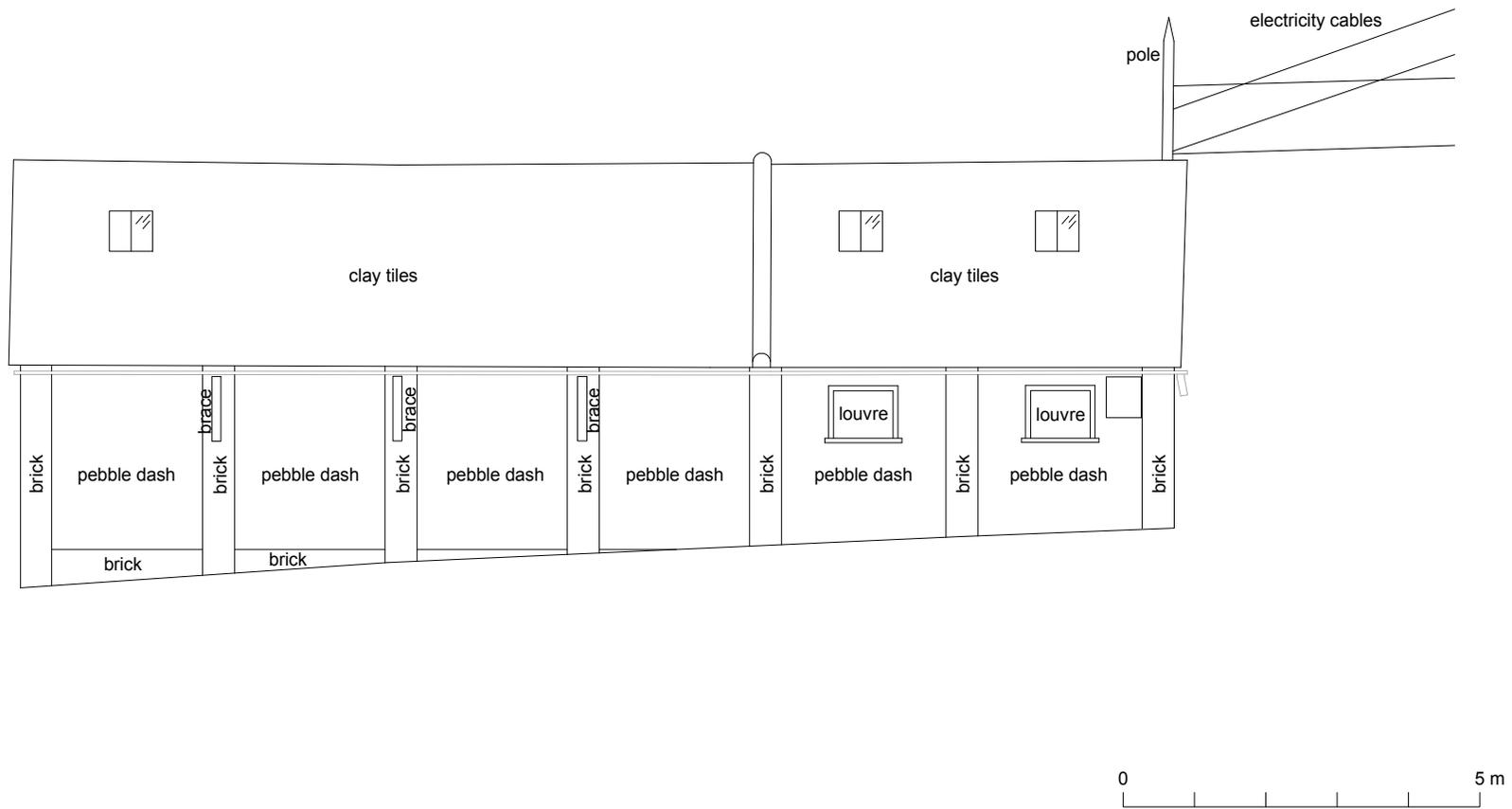


Fig 61 Structure 15, 1911 engine house north elevation.

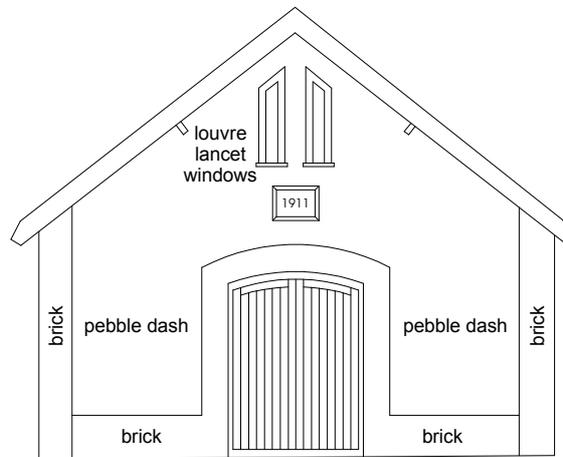


Fig 62 Structure 15, 1911 engine house east elevation.

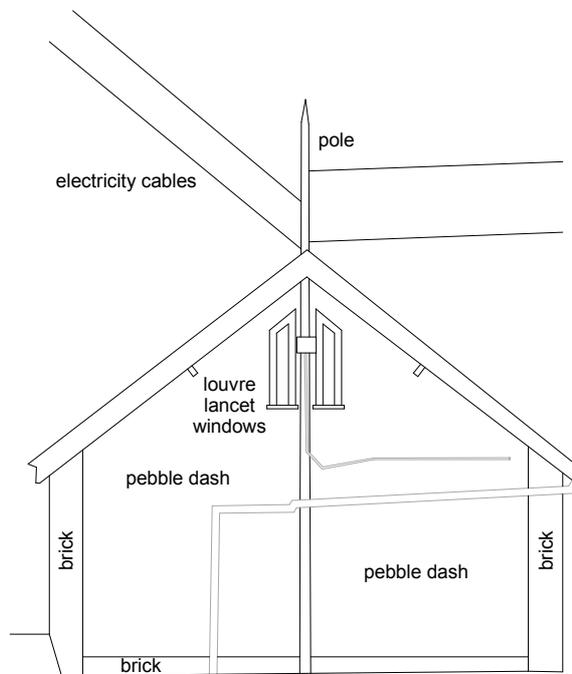
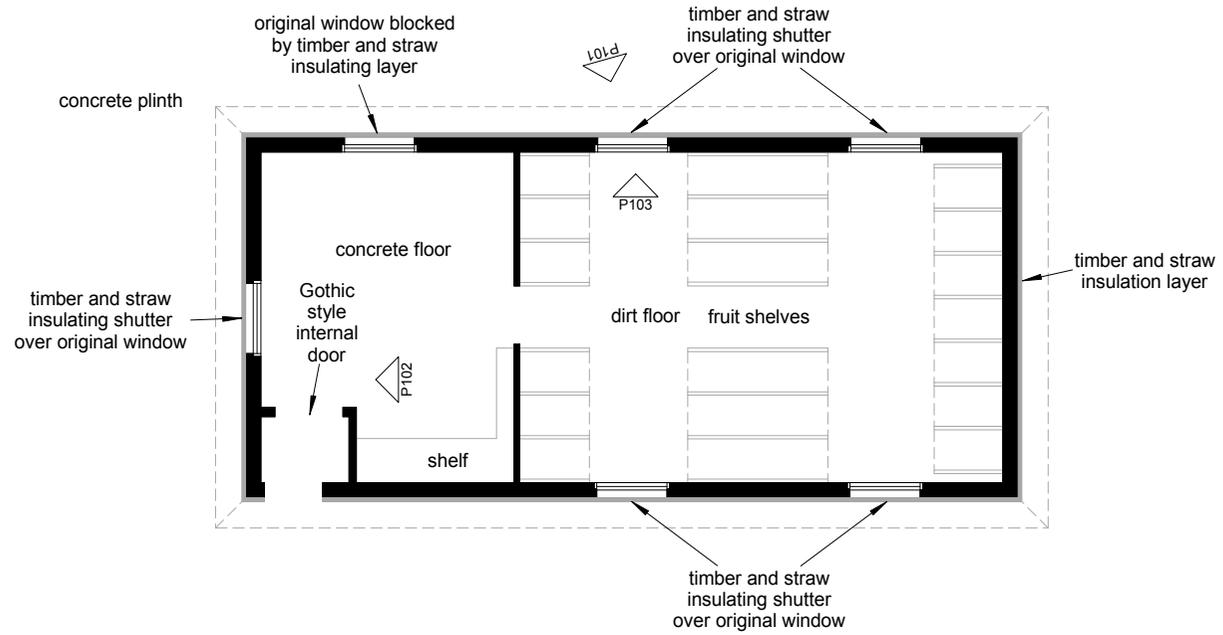


Fig 63 Structure 15, 1911 engine house west elevation.



Phase 1

Phase 2



Fig 64 Plan of structure 20, 1918 apple store, showing the location and orientation of photographs included in this report.

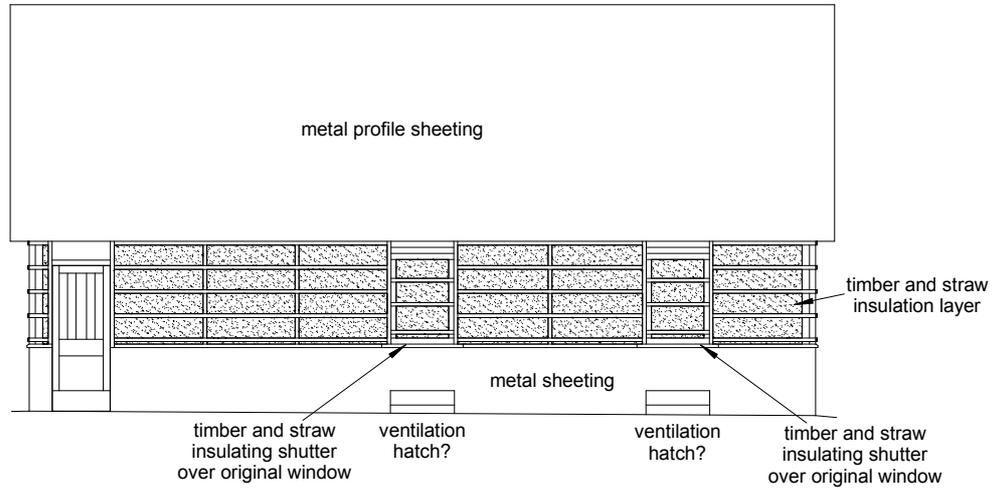


Fig 65 Structure 20, 1918 apple store north-west elevation.

 straw insulation

0 5 m

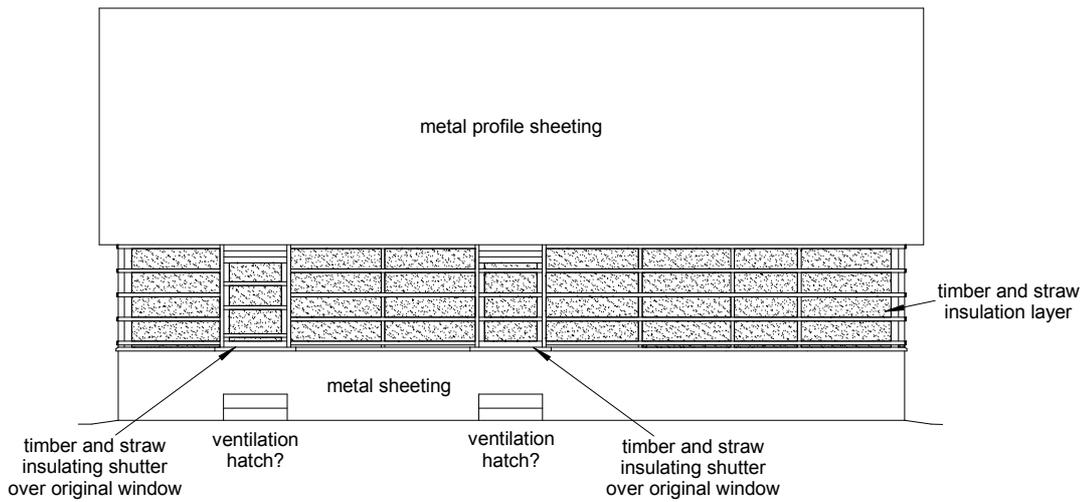


Fig 66 Structure 20, 1918 apple store south-east elevation.

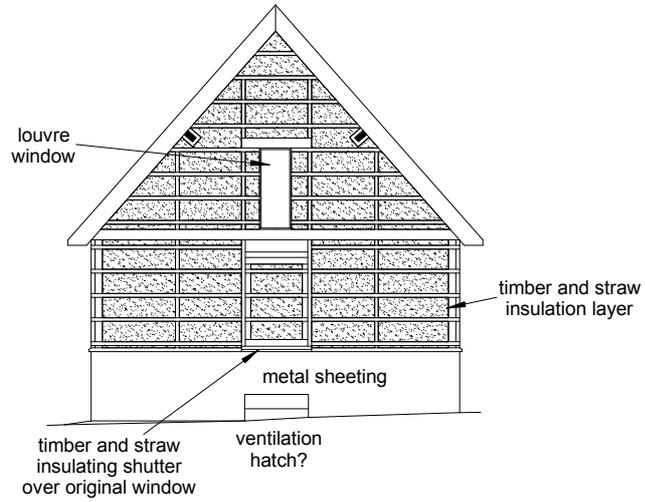


Fig 67 Structure 20, 1918 apple store north-east elevation.

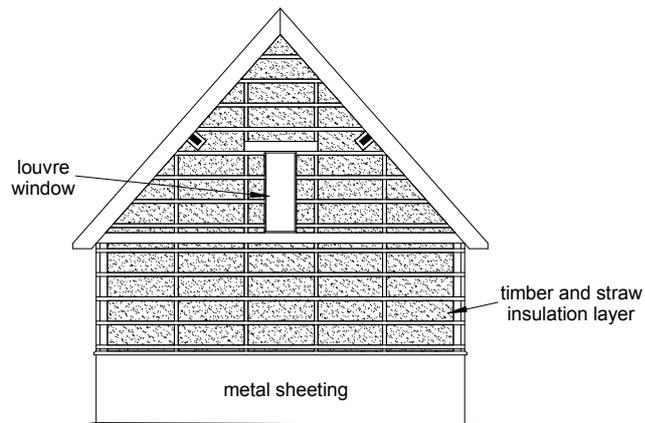


Fig 68 Structure 20, 1918 apple store south-west elevation.

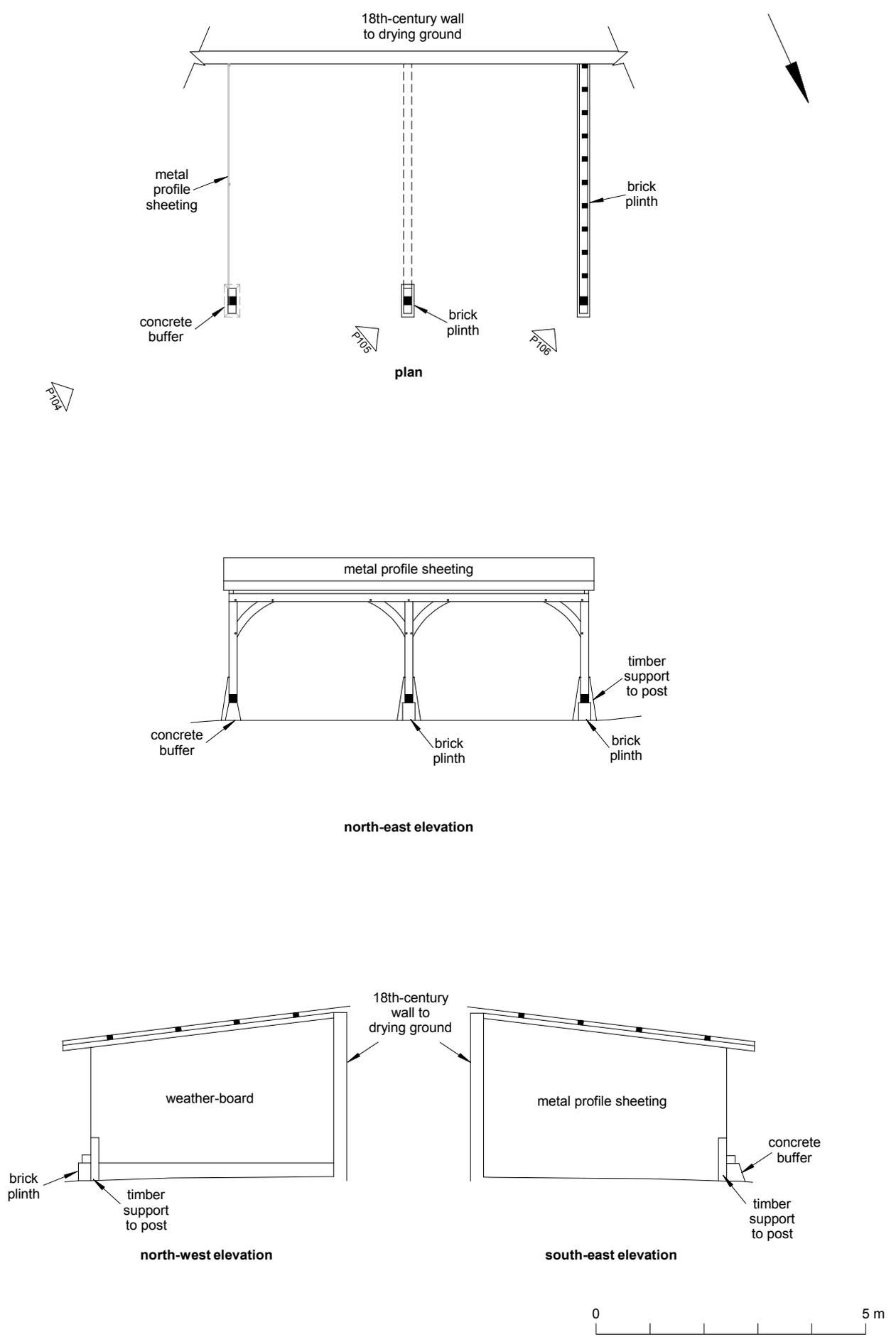


Fig 69 Structure 22, 19th-century tool shed opposite Farm Cottage, plan and elevations.

APPENDIX

HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Site name and address: Home Farm, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6AA | | |
| County: Hertfordshire | District: East Hertfordshire | |
| Village/Town: Much Hadham | Parish: Much Hadham | |
| Planning application reference: 3/12/1075/FP | | |
| HER Enquiry reference: | | |
| Funding source: Client | | |
| Nature of application: Refurbishment of the existing dwellings and the conversion of the agricultural structures to residential accommodation, along with the erection of four new dwellings | | |
| Present land use: Agricultural | | |
| Size of application area: 23532 sq m | Size of area investigated:n/a | |
| NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TL 542256 218772 (c) | | |
| Site code (if applicable): | | |
| Site director/Organization: Colchester Archaeological Trust | | |
| Type of work Building recording | | |
| Date of work: | Start: 09/10/2013 | Finish:23/10/2013 |
| Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies centre | | |
| Related HER Nos: 15340, 12169, 17755 | Periods represented: 16th-20th century | |
| Relevant previous summaries/reports <i>Home Farm, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire: Desktop Archaeological Survey – Version 3</i> ECC Field Archaeology Unit report CAT Report 736 <i>Home Farm, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, report 1: Archaeological monitoring – Phase I: the 'new builds' – October 2013</i> | | |
| Summary of fieldwork results: A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust on a complex of twenty-two buildings at Home Farm, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire in October 2013. The work was commissioned by Foxley Builders Ltd. The complex incorporates structures of varying date and significance, including a barn dating to the 17th century with components deriving from an earlier medieval house on the estate; a Grade II* listed stable block with associated structures, a laundry (later used as the estate offices and gardener's stores) and a granary/cow house, all dating to the 18th century; an early example of a squash court dating to the late 19th century and | | |

various cottages and agricultural structures dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Author of summary: C Lister

Date of summary:22/01/2015