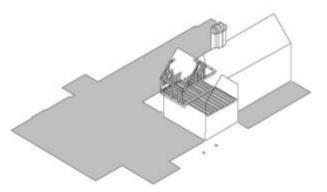
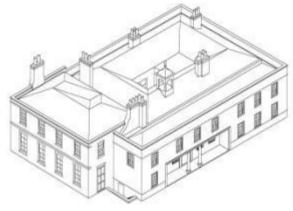
Broomfield House

Round 1: HLF Application
October 2012

Broomfield – the evolution of a house







Broomfield House c1562

c1726

c1820



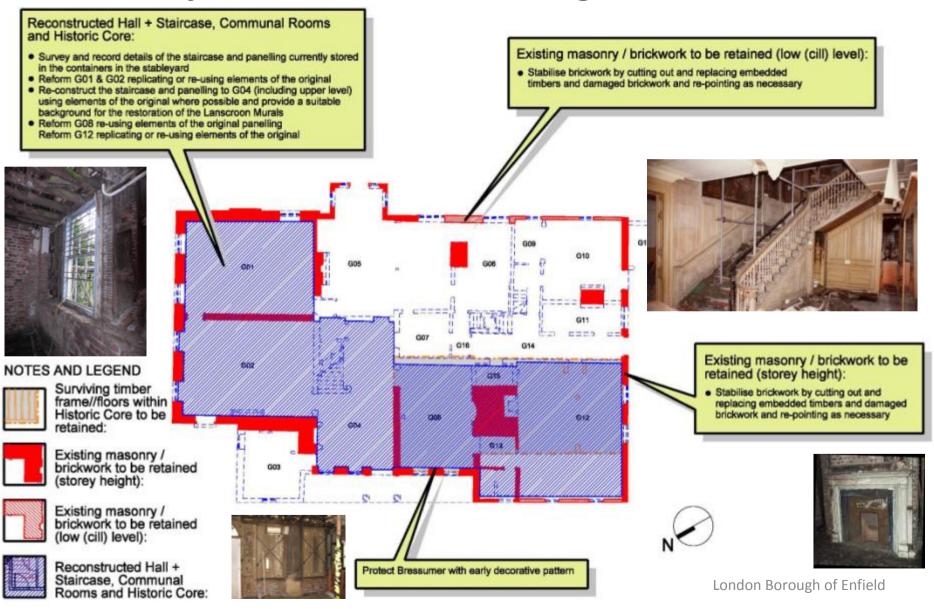




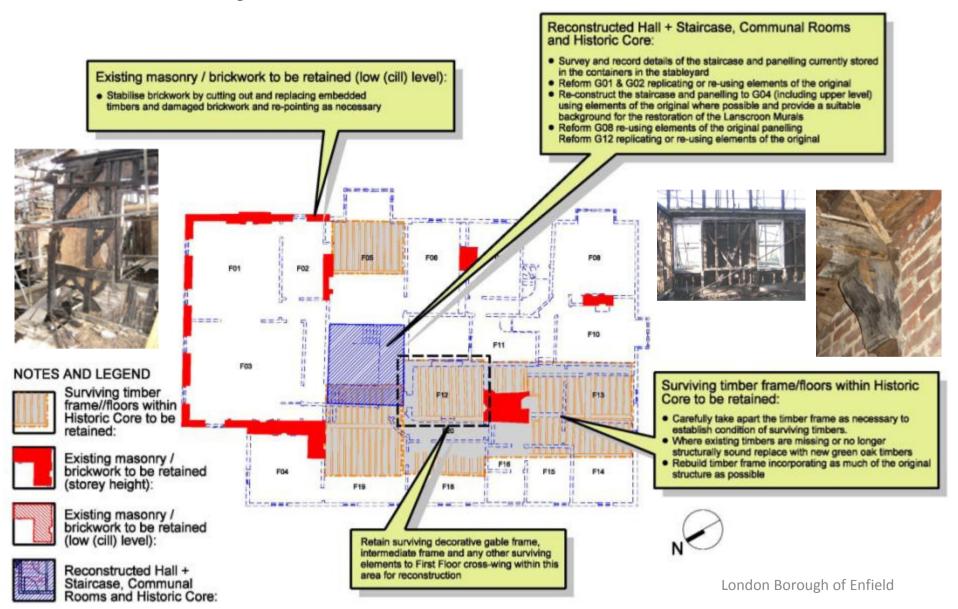
1905 1976

2012

Summary: survival of fabric at ground floor level



Summary: survival of fabric at first floor level



Phase I Tudor Beginnings

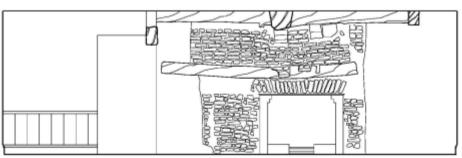
1562 - the addition of a cross wing to an earlier

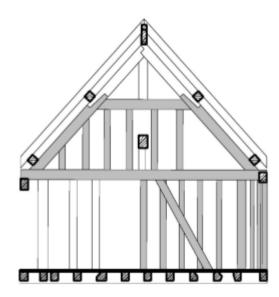
building



Part of the jettied gable wall survive complete with plaster infill, much of the first floor timbers survive

These are to be incorporated into the restoration of the Tudor Kitchen and first floor frame





London Borough of Enfield

Phases II-IV Jacobean and Caroline Splendour



In the years up to 1726 the house was further expanded and sumptuously decorated

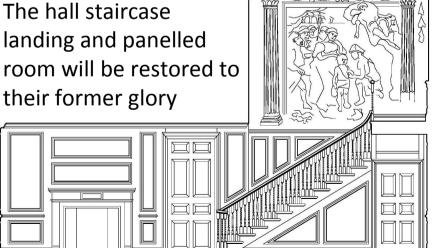
After the fire the Lanscroon Murals and most of the joinery and panelling were saved and put into storage

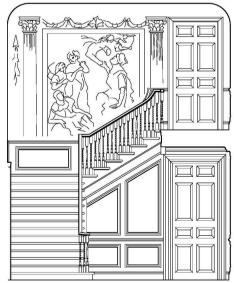






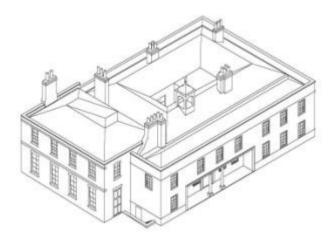






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Phase V – Regency Style



The North Wing will be restored to provide a suite of flexible rooms for community use

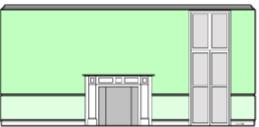
In 1820 the house went through a startling transformation from a Tudor/Jacobean gabled house to a smart Regency Gentleman's

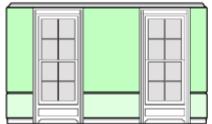


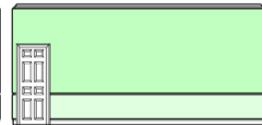


The new North Wing was built in facing brickwork which together with most of the external joinery has survived









Phases VI - VII Private to Public

During the latter part of the 19th Century the furnishings and decorations of the house adopted a Victorian Baronial style.

The false half timbering was added later in the 1930's







In 1901 Broomfield House and 54 acres of parkland was bought by Southgate Urban District Council and opened in 1903 as a public park





Until the first fire in 1983 the Ground Floor of the House was used as a local history museum



London Borough of Enfield