

KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AND OBSERVATION & RECORDING REPORT:

WHITE COTTAGE
ST MARY'S LANE
HERTINGFORDBURY
HERTFORDSHIRE

on behalf of Marc Hawley



NGR: 531458 211893

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KDK: 087/HWC/2.2

July 2018

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Site Data

<i>KDK project code:</i>	087/HWC		
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	kdkarcha1-192923	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	TBA
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Hertingfordbury		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Hertingfordbury		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	531458 211893		
<i>Present use:</i>	Garden		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Addition of two garden rooms [conservatory]		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	East Herts Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	3/14/1284/FP		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	04.12.14-11.11.14		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Gavin Elvidge David Salisbury Joinery Ltd Bennett Road Highbridge Somerset TA9 4PW		
<i>Client:</i>	Marc Hawley White Cottage St Mary's Lane Hertingfordbury SG14 2LX		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Marc Hawley		

Quality Check

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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



Summary

In November 2014 a programme of archaeological historic building recording and observation and recording was carried out at The White Cottage, St Mary's Lane, Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire, during the construction of two garden rooms to the property.

The cottage was built in the middle of the 19th century on the site of a small rectangular structure that incorporated part of the late 18th century wall enclosing an octagonal garden in the grounds of Hertingfordbury Park House. The garden wall was again incorporated within the new building, which may have been built as the gardener's cottage. The house has been extensively restored by the present owner and contains a mixture of original and imported historical features.

The garden to the west of the house was heavily disturbed during the 1990s when improvements were made to the services. A similar level of disturbance appears to have occurred to the rear of the house where the foundation trenches revealed nothing other than made ground

1 Introduction

1.1 In November/December 2014 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of historic building recording and observation and recording of White Cottage, St Mary's Lane, Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by David Salisbury Joinery Ltd on behalf of client Marc Hawley, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Thompson 2014), and approved by Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), East Hertfordshire District Council. The relevant planning application reference is 3/14/1284/FP.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

White Cottage is situated in south-eastern edge of the village and parish of Hertingfordbury in the administrative district of East Hertfordshire. It is centred on National Grid Reference NGR 531458 211893 (Fig. 1).

Description

The development site is the middle plot of three on the eastern frontage of St Mary's Lane. The L-shaped building appears to incorporate part of the associated plot's northern boundary wall, which also projects southwards in part of an octagonal form. The otherwise detached dwelling is surrounded by gardens with a gravel drive/ access at the west (Fig. 2).

The site is within part of a small residential area north of Cole Lane, surrounded by Hertingfordbury Park on two sides, and within a woodland clearance (in what may have been formerly a wider area of Terrace Wood). The site is on gently sloping ground at approximately 50m AOD, on the side of a small plateau between the River Lee (or Lea) and Mimram river. The site is on Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup Sands and gravels, overlying Seaford Chalk formation undifferentiated chalk (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).



Development

The development entailed the construction a single storey, double garden room attached to the main building, with one room on either side of the projecting wall at the southern side of the existing property (Fig. 3). Access between the two rooms will utilise an existing opening in the wall.



Figure 2: Site location (scale 1: 1250)

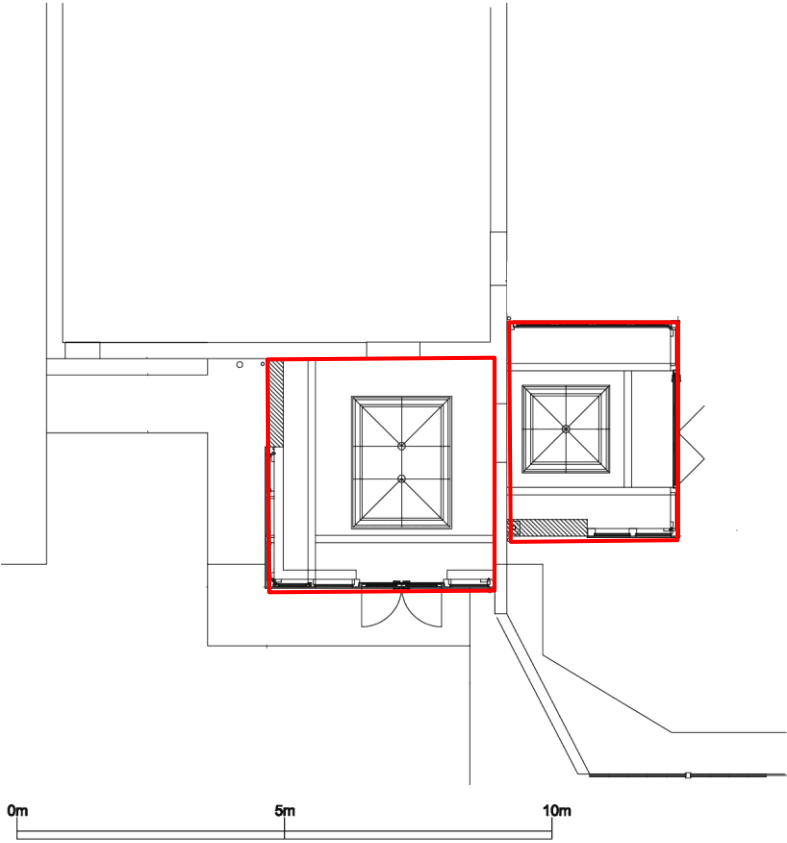


Figure 3: Development highlighted (scale as shown)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Thompson 2014), were:

Building Recording:

- To assess and record the parts of the property that would be affected by the development and of adjacent surviving parts of the octagonal garden wall, prior to the commencement of the development
- Analyse the results of the archaeological work
- Publication of the results, as appropriate

Observation & Recording:

- To monitor all ground works associated with the proposed development – including any ground reduction, foundation trenches, and landscaping
- To investigate and record any archaeological remains identified during the above programme of monitoring
- Any other provisions as may be necessary to protect the archaeological interest of the site.

2.2 Methods

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

Historic Building Recording:

- The preparation of a detailed record and interpretation of the standing building and its fixtures and fittings affected by the development
- A combination of historical research, written description, measured survey and photography

Observation & Recording:

- It was agreed with the county planning archaeologist that monitoring of the footing trench for the western garden room would not be necessary due to extensive groundwork's to the this area
- Archaeological monitoring was carried out of the footing trench for the eastern garden room

2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2008a)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006,2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 *General background*

Hertingfordbury Manor was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being a 5 hide estate with two mills and woodland for 200 pigs held by Ralph Baynard (Williams & Martin 2002:383). It passed through various owners and was eventually given to Edward III in 1345 in exchange for lands in Herefordshire who gave it to his mother, Queen Isabella, for life. In 1379 the manor was granted to John of Gaunt, but it reverted to the Crown with the accession of his son Henry IV (VCH online). It remained in Royal hands until 1619 when James I granted the manor to Sir Henry Hobart and other feoffees for ninety-nine years to the use of Charles Prince of Wales. Not long afterwards the manor had reverted to being a freehold property (a manor in fee simple) (*ibid*).

Hertingfordbury Park, which was first mentioned in 1285 (HER 4247), was granted together with the manor to Princess Mary by Edward VI in 1553. A survey of the park in 1604 detailed the park as covering 201 acres and capable of keeping no more than 150 deer. It was noted that the ground was very hard and that 160 out of 200 deer kept there had died in one year (Rowe 2009: 124). The park was separated from the manor in 1626 when Prince Charles's feoffees granted the remainder of their ninety-nine years' lease to John Purefey and John Graunt. The following year saw this also reverting to freehold status. At this time the park comprised 237 acres, a meadow of 3 acres known as 'le deere meadowe,' and 1 acre of osier woodland with free chase and free warren.

In 1643 the diarist John Evelyn visited his cousin Thomas Keightley who appears to have built a house on his recently acquired estate of Hertingfordbury Park (*ibid*). In 1681 the estate was bought by John Culling, who built the house depicted by Drapentier (Fig. 4) some time before his death six years later (HER 16001; Price 2008:48; HER). When the house was sold in 1773 it was described as having a service wing and a farmyard, as well as a 'thatched banquetting room', walled kitchen garden, and greenhouses. With the exception of the kitchens and cellars, the house was largely demolished in 1816 (VCH online). The present Hertingfordbury Park House (HER 15838), which is a 17th century Grade II listed brick building, then became the main residence on the estate and was largely refitted in the late 19th century (Listed Building Description Ref. 1268728).

The grounds had been reduced by some 100 acres between 1605 and 1766 when the estate was owned by Major General William Cowper (Price 2008:110). In 1821, when it was owned by William Baker there were 80 acres but by 1823 only 30 acres were left (*ibid*: 169, 251)

3.2 *Cartographic Evidence*

Although Hertingfordbury is shown on maps as early as Oliver's Survey of the Count of Hertfordshire in 1695, the detail is lacking. However, an estate map drawn up by Jason Crow and Thomas Marsh in 1773 when it belonged to William Cowper depicts the walled garden very clearly (Fig. 5). The White Cottage had not yet been built, but in its place was a round structure. A similar structure is also depicted at the northern end of the west wall, whilst a series of three rectangular structures ran parallel to the east wall. The only entrance into the garden was in the south wall.

Of particular interest is that another estate map was compiled by John Waddington in the same year, which shows not only greater detail but also considerable differences in the overall layout (Fig. 6). In both plans, however, the walled garden is similarly depicted with a small round or rectangular structure added to the northwest and southwest return walls.



The White Cottage was not yet built when the Tithe Map was produced in 1838 (Fig. 7), but it is clearly shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig. 8) as is a rectangular building on the northwest return wall replacing the earlier structure. In this and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps the cottage is depicted without the bread oven at the northern end of the west wall, although this is clearly an integral part of the original build and is finally shown on the 1973 edition (Figs. 9-11)

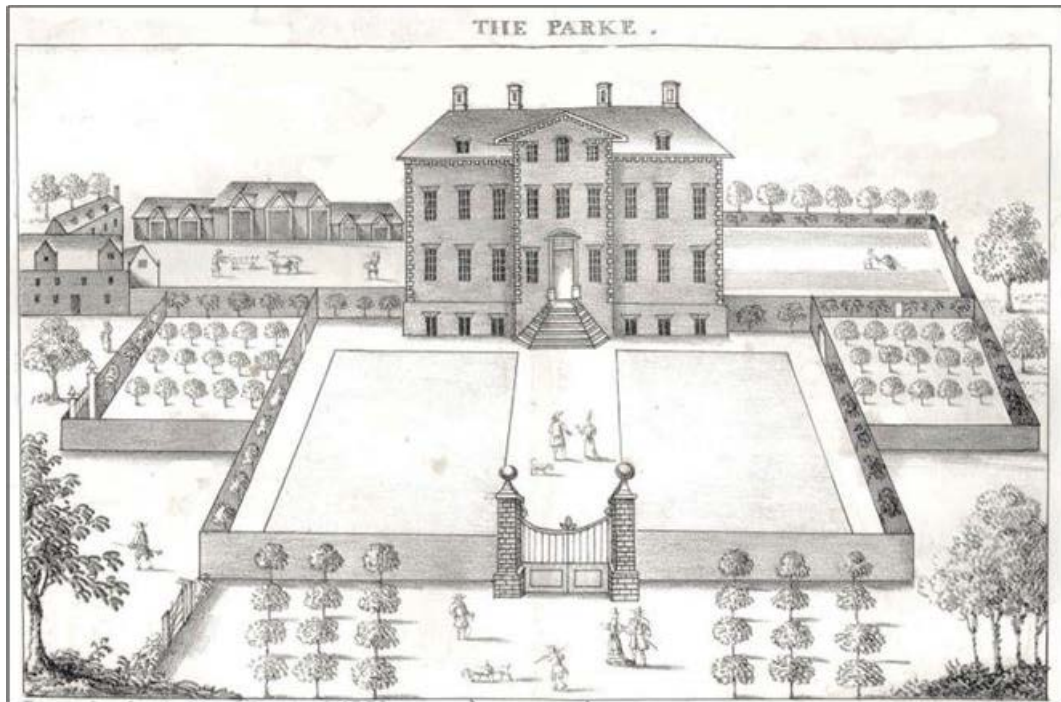


Figure 4: Drapentier's illustration of Hertingfordbury Park House in Chauncy's Historical Antiques of Hertfordshire published in 1700

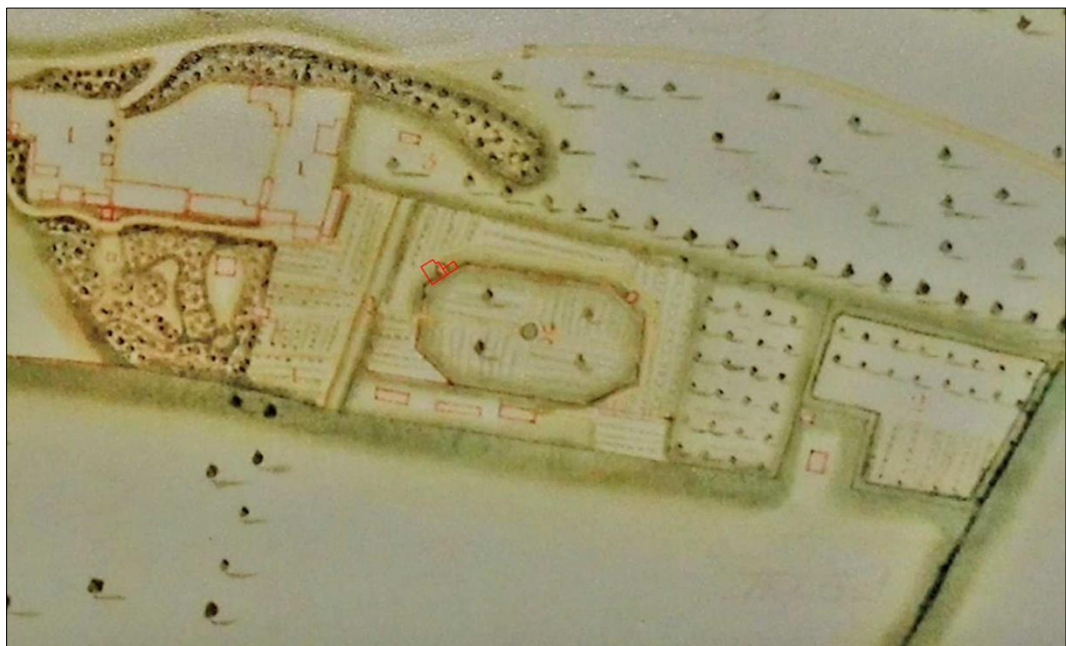


Figure 5: Extract of 1773 map by Jason Crow & Thomas Marsh (not to scale)

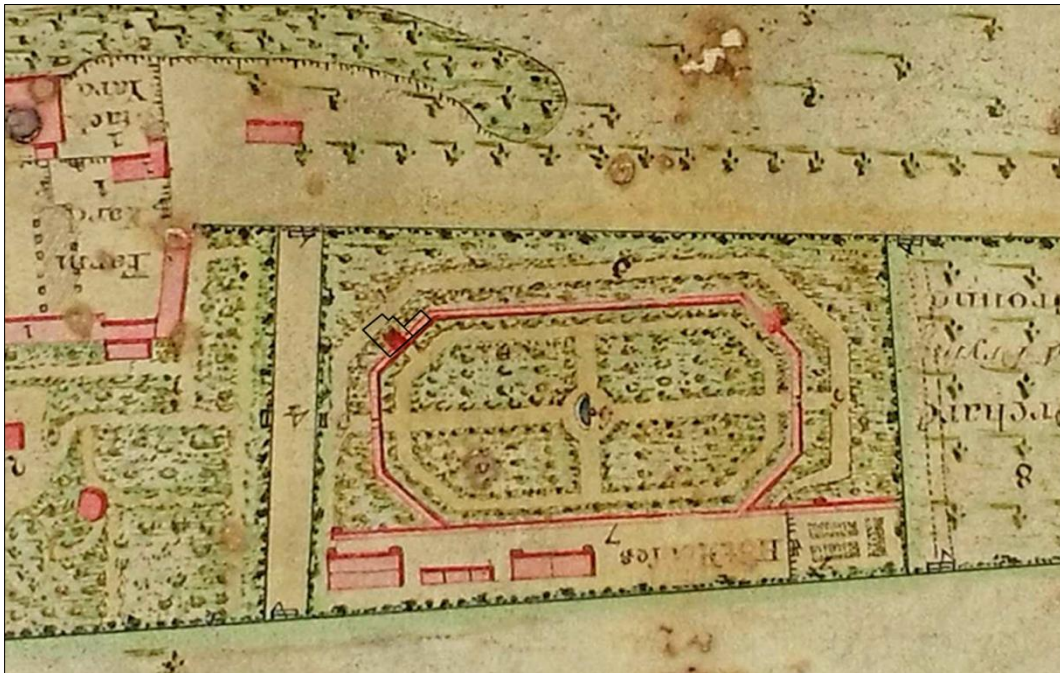


Figure 6: Extract of 1773 map by John Waddington (not to scale)



Figure 7: Extract of 1838 Tithe map (scale c. 1:2500)

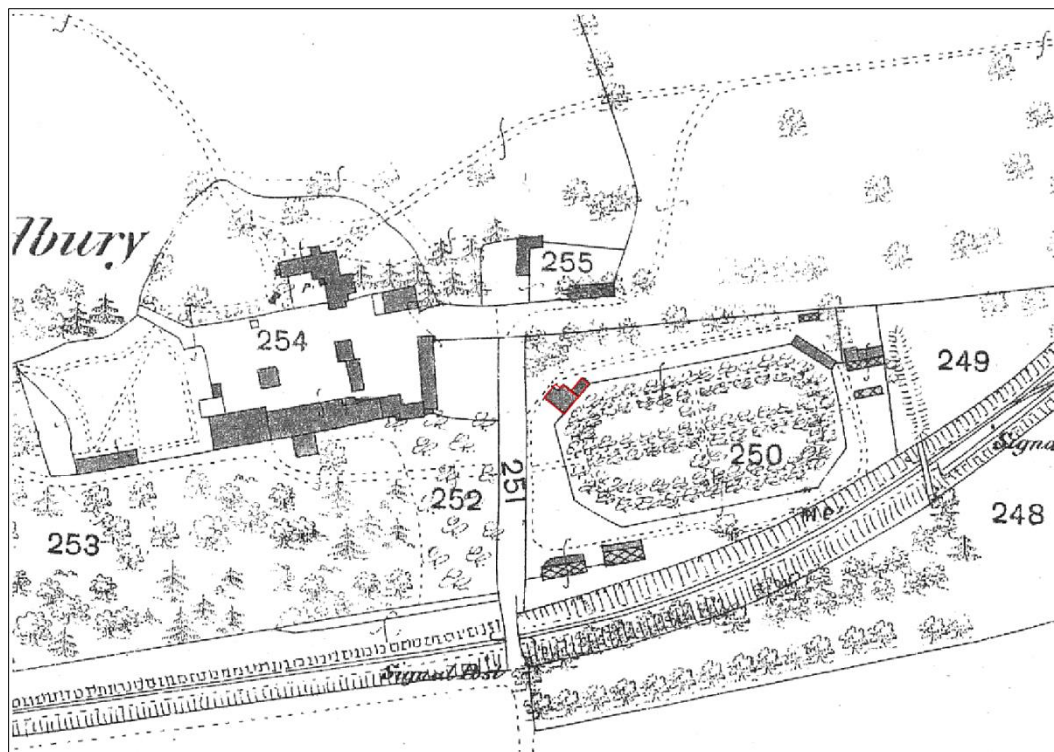


Figure 8: Extract of 1880 Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:2500)

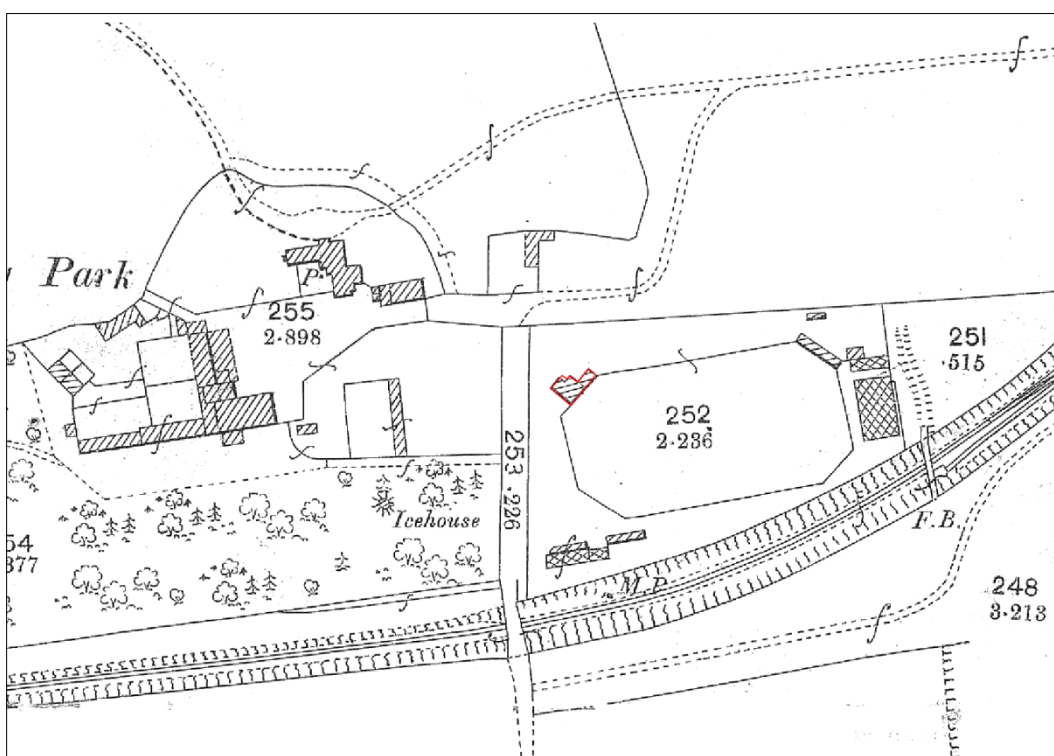


Figure 9: Extract of 1898 Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:2500)

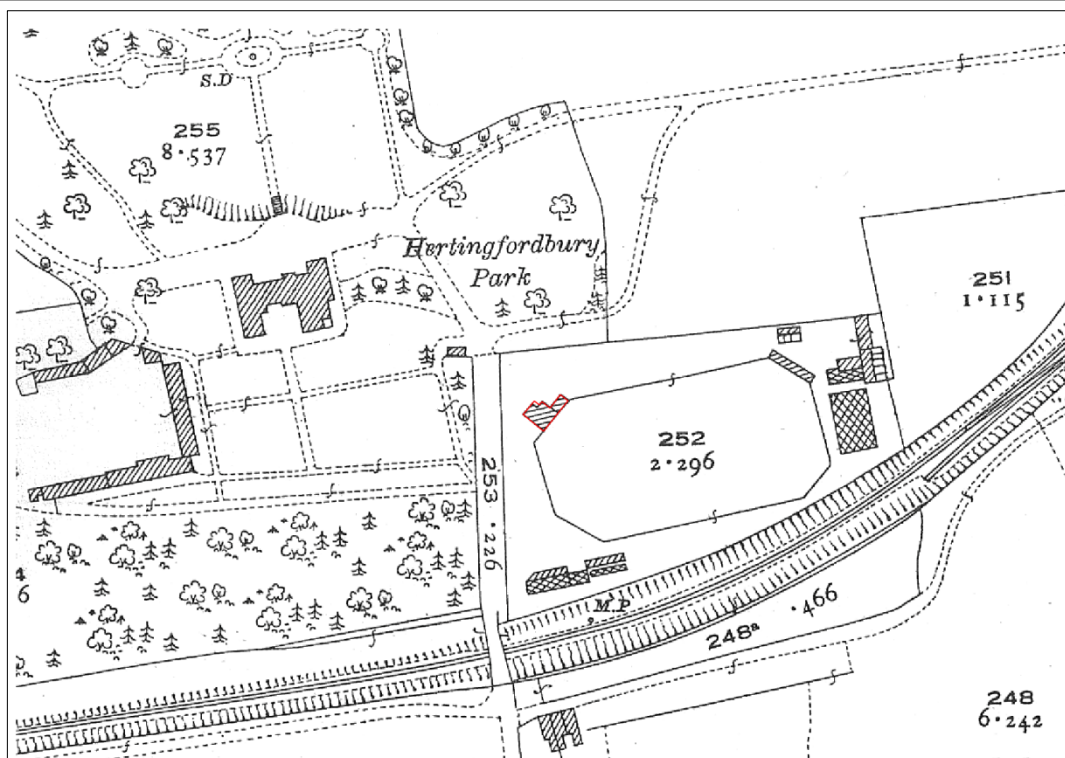


Figure 10: Extract of 1923 Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:2500)

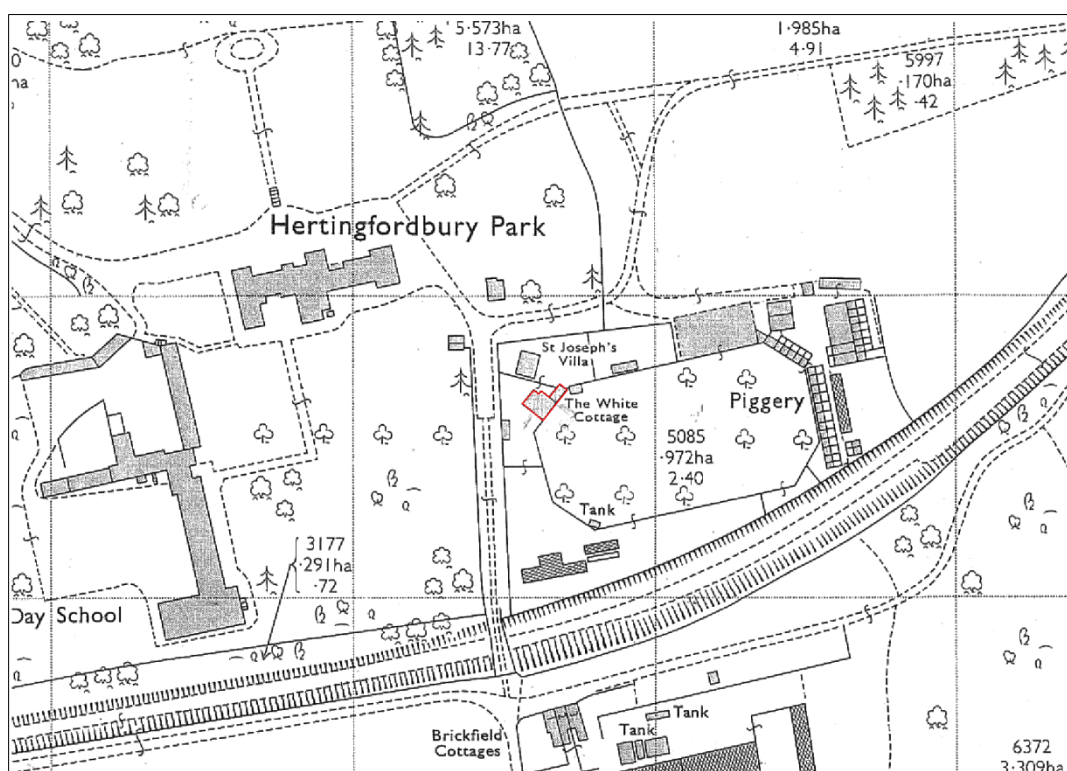


Figure 11: Extract of 1973 Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:2500)



4 Results

Introduction

The projects consisted of two elements a historic building recording that was carried out on areas of the property that were to be affected by the development, and observation & recording of the associated footing trenches for the new garden rooms.

Historic Building Recording

The historic building recording focussed on the south and west walls as well as the living room, as these were the areas most affected by the addition of the new conservatories. In addition the garden wall was examined to determine the nature and possible chronology of the brickwork, the make-up of the bricks themselves and to assess the chronological relationship of the garden wall with the cottage.

The garden wall (Plate 1) is built of handmade red bricks measuring approximately 23 x 10.5 x 6.5 cm with some burnt headers set in Flemish bond using lime mortar. The bricks are well made, well puddled, with few inclusions and the mortar beds are very regular. There are many nail and possibly bee holes, but no other features were noted other than the odd horizontal skintling, which would suggest a later 18th century date for the wall (Plate 2). The wall is offset c.45cm above the ground, a feature which continues along the length of the house. There are two gates piercing the wall to the south of the house. The first is a modern double gate and the second an original postern gate within strengthened walling and under an arch (Plate 1). To the rear of the garden is a more recent tower that has been crenellated by the present owner (Plate 3).

The garden wall runs seamlessly into east wall of the cottage (Plate 4), suggesting it was incorporated in the new construction, which is supported by the lack of queen closers to either side of the ground floor windows. Queen closers are present on the first floor, both alongside the window reveals and also at the southern end of the wall; the brickwork at the northern end of the wall where queen closers would have been apparent was obscured by a downpipe. The bricks are scarred as a result of removing render and appear to be slightly smaller in height and depth as they measure approximately 23 x 10 x 6cm, although this is no doubt due to the recent repointing (Plate 5). The remaining elevations are painted white.

The south wall has a 2-light timber and metal casement under a soldier arch with no sill. There is a small partially obscured timber window in lean-to to the west (Plate 6).

The west elevation comprises a lean-to extension with a bread oven at its northern end, which now houses the front door (Plates 7-8). There is a 2 light timber and metal casement to north of bread oven and a single casement window to kitchen at ground floor level. The first floor has two 2-light timber and metal casements under straight arches with timber sills.

The living room (Plates 9-12) has exposed timbers in the ceiling, all of which are scored and have wooden pegs and ties (Plate 13). A number of apparent carpenter's marks and initials are incised into the timbers, but these are modern. There is a 2-light timber and metal casement windows with rectangular leaded lights, scroll catch and handle in the west and south walls (Plate 9). Both have straight a chamfer on the central million. There is a plank and batten door in the north and west walls; the northern one is modern but is hung on L and H-shaped hinges. The historic door in the west wall is hung on L-hinges. Both doors have 18th century door handles that the present owner imported from elsewhere (Plate 14). In the west wall is a wood burning stove in a brick built fire place with rebuilt brick hearth, herring bone brick back and timber lintel that is scored and incised with the numbers XII and VI (Plate 15). These marks are also modern. The timber floor boards are up to 50cm wide, and appear to be elm.



Plate 1: Southwest corner of the garden wall and double gates (19)

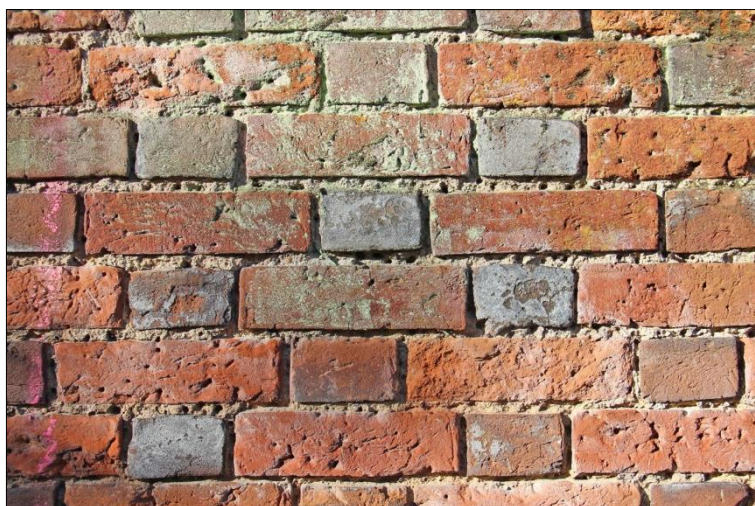


Plate 2: Garden wall detail (30)



Plate 3: Crenallated former water tower (21)



Plate 4: Rear elevation of the cottage (17)



Plate 5: Detail of brickwork in the rear cottage elevation (29)



Plate 6: South elevation (23)



Plate 7: West elevation (26)



Plate 8: West elevation detailing showing former bread oven (27)



Plate 9: Living room looking northwest (1)



Plate 10: Living room looking southeast (4)



Plate 11: Living room looking southwest (2)



Plate 12: Living room looking north (5)



Plate 13: Detail of ceiling timbers (7)



Plate 14: 18th century door catch and finger plate (15)

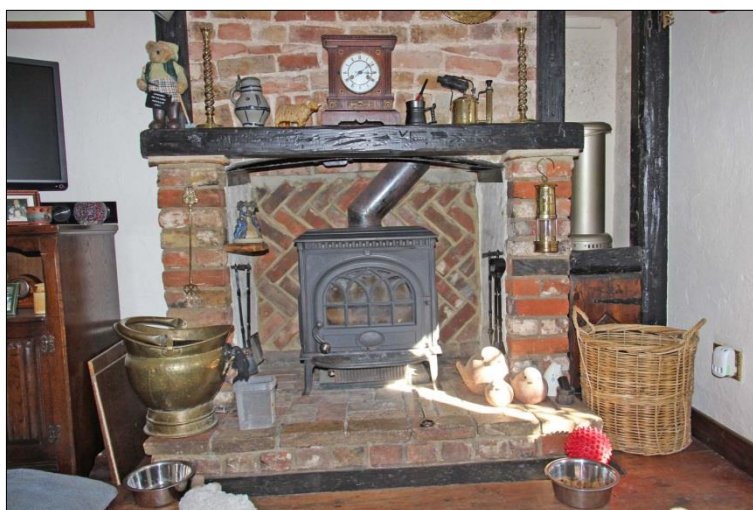


Plate 15: Fireplace detail (13)



Observation & Recording

The footing trench for the new eastern garden room was mechanically excavated with a tracked mini-digger fitted with a 0.45m wide toothless ditching bucket. The area measured 82.49 sq. m, and the trench was 0.45m wide and 0.6m deep (Plate 16).

The trench stratigraphy comprised 0.5m of made-ground, which was mixed silty clay, topsoil and redeposited natural, overlying the sandy clay geology.

The cottage foundations were partly revealed consisting of the same building material as the rest of the cottage; red bricks bonded with lime mortar (Plate 17).

The trench revealed that the ground was likely to have been heavily disturbed during the construction of the cottage, or during the landscaping of the surrounding walled garden. No archaeological cut features or deposits were noted. This may be because the landscaping of the grounds has destroyed them, or that the development area falls between disparate features, or simply that there were none present in the first place.



Plate 16: Footing trench, looking W



Plate 17: White cottage foundations, looking W

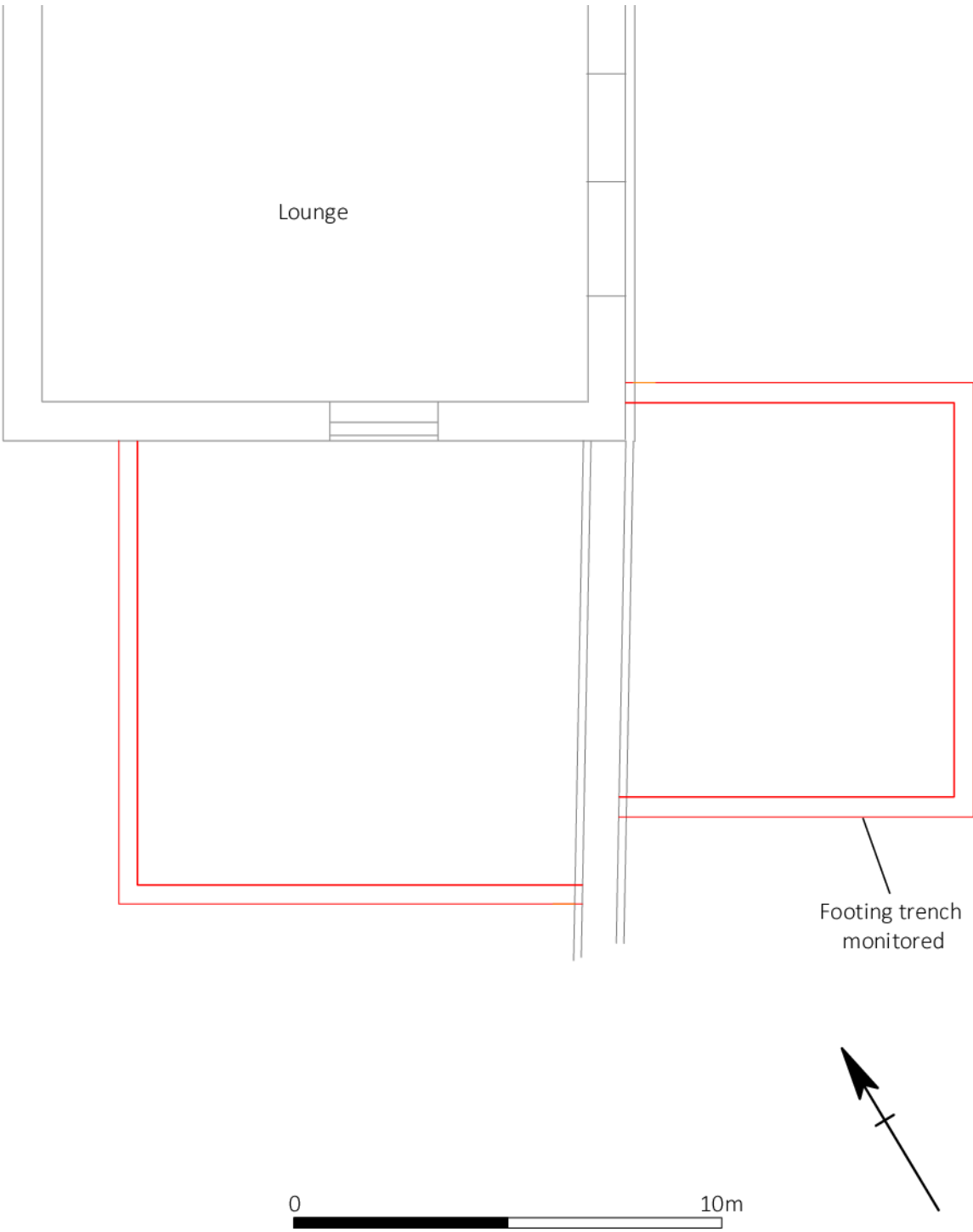


Figure 12: Footings trench plan (scale 1:50)



5 Conclusions

The estate maps drawn up in 1773 both show the walled garden complete with small structures attached in the northwest and southwest diagonal returns. That the wall had not been built much before this time is suggested by the size, fabric and manufacturing marks of the bricks as well as the construction technique of the garden wall itself. The White Cottage was not added until about a century later, when it replaced the original structure on the site and incorporated the garden wall which had been an integral part of the build. This is clear in that there is no break in the brickwork between the present garden wall and the house and the lack of queen closers that would ordinarily have defined the window and door openings as well as the edge of the house wall and that are present at first floor level. The size and location of the cottage would suggest that it was built for the Head Gardener.

The interior has been extensively renovated with features, such as the 18th century door furniture, imported that are in keeping with the traditional cottage style of the house. As a result of these later additions, including the graffiti in the woodwork, a detailed narrative of the interior is inappropriate to the chronological narrative of the interior.

The garden to the west of the house was heavily disturbed during the 1990s when improvements were made to the services. A similar level of disturbance appears to have occurred to the rear of the house where the foundation trenches revealed nothing other than made ground.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to David Salisbury Joinery Ltd for commissioning this report on behalf of client Mr Marc Hawley. Gavin Elvidge of David Salisbury Joinery Ltd is thanked for his assistance in providing the drawings which have been used as a basis for the plans in this report. Thanks are also due to Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment for monitoring the project. Finally site contractors are acknowledged for their full co-operation throughout the fieldwork.

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA and David Kaye BA ACIfA. The report was written by Karin Kaye and Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Monitoring sheets
5. Site drawings
6. Client's site plans
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. Specialist reports
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS).



8 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- Allen J L & Holt A St J 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers
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- IFA 2008 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* Reading: Institute for Archaeologists
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- Rowe, Anne (ed) 2007 *Hertfordshire Garden History* Hertfordshire publications
- Smith, J T 1993 *Hertfordshire Houses: selective inventory* RCHME



Online Sources

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>)4

English Heritage: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1268728>

Victoria County History: 'Parishes: Hertingfordbury.' A History of the County of Hertford: Volume 3. Ed. William Page. London: Victoria County History, 1912. 462-468. British History Online. Web. 20 February 2015. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol3/pp462-468>.

Maps

1773 map of Hertingfordbury Park by John Waddington junior D/EP p.12

1773; plan of Hertingfordbury Park House and gardens belonging to William Cowper surveyed by Jason Crow and Thomas Marsh D/EX9733 P1

1773 plan of HP house and garden D/EX973/P1

Tithe 1838 DSA4/51/2. Award of 1838 DSA4/51/1. Plot 79 3 acres of garden belonging to William Baker

1880 Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile

1898 Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile

1923 Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile

1973 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2



Appendix 1: Photographic Survey

SITE NO/CODE: 087/HWC			Site Name: White Cottage, St Mary's Lane, Hertingfordbury
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	X	Living Room: southwest corner
2	X	X	Living Room: southeast corner
3	X	X	Living Room: east wall
4	X	X	Living Room: northeast corner
5	X	X	Living Room: west wall
6	X	X	Living Room: graffiti on ceiling timber
7	X	X	Living Room: scoring on ceiling timbers
8	X	X	Living Room: southwest corner
9	X	X	Living Room: southwest corner
10	X	X	Living Room: east wall
11	X	X	Living Room: graffiti on ceiling timber
12	X	X	Living Room: graffiti on ceiling timber
13		X	Living Room: fireplace
14	X	X	Living Room: fireplace
15	X	X	Living Room: graffiti on fireplace lintel
16		X	Living room: door furniture detail
17	X	X	Living room: door furniture detail
18	X	X	East elevation
19	X	X	East elevation and adjacent garden wall
20	X	X	Garden wall east of the house
21	X	X	Gate in the southern return wall
22	X	X	Garden wall to the east of the gate
23	X	X	Former water tower
24	X	X	Garden wall to the north of the house
25	X	X	South elevation
26	X	X	South elevation and adjacent wall
27	X	X	Gate from the west
28	X	X	West elevation
29	X	X	Northern end of the west elevation
30	X	X	Brickwork detail: interface between house and garden wall
31	X	X	Brickwork detail: east elevation of the house
32	X	X	Brickwork detail: garden wall immediately to the south of the house
33	X	X	Footing trench, looking W (2m & 1m scale)
34	X	X	Footing trench, looking W (2m & 1m scale)
35	X	X	Footing trench, cottage foundations, looking W (1m scale)
36	X	X	Footing trench, cottage foundations, looking W (1m scale)
37	X	X	Footing trench, looking W (2m & 1m scale)

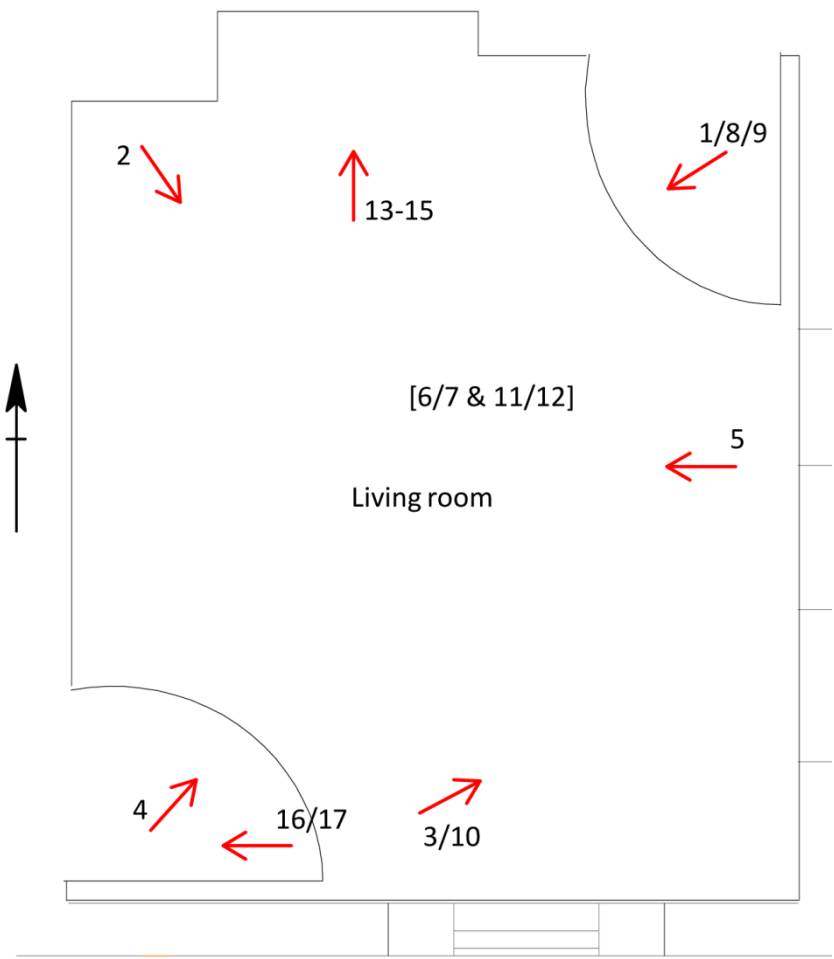


Figure 13: Living Room photo plan (not to scale)

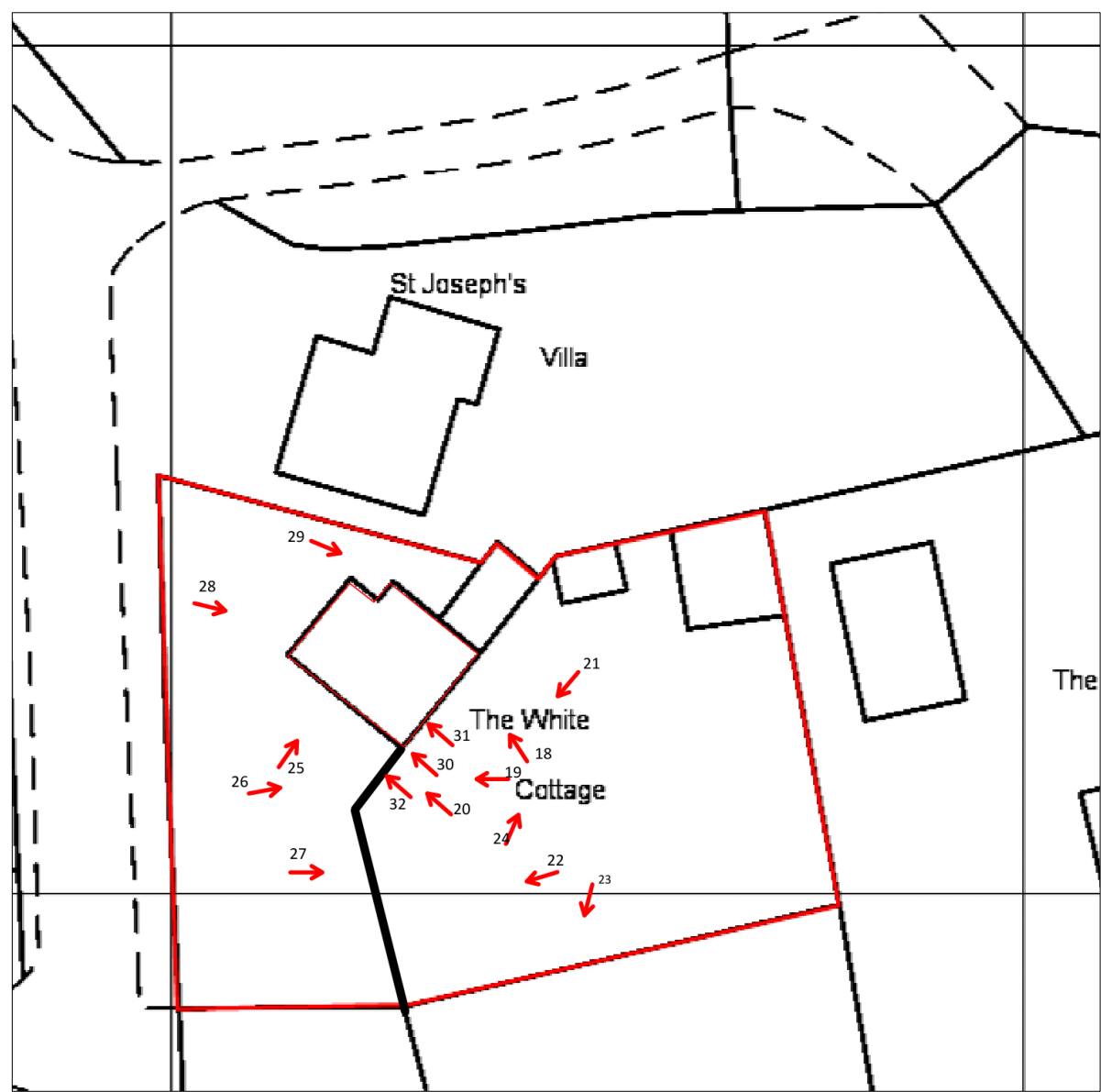


Figure 14: Exterior photo plan (not to scale)



Shot 1



Shot 2



Shot 3



Shot 4



Shot 5



Shot 6



Shot 7



Shot 8



Shot 9



Shot 10



Shot 11



Shot 12



Shot 13



Shot 14



Shot 15



Shot 16



Shot 17



Shot 18



Shot 19



Shot 20



Shot 21



Shot 22



Shot 23



Shot 24



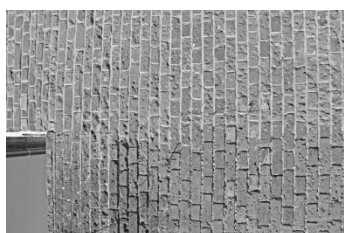
Shot 25



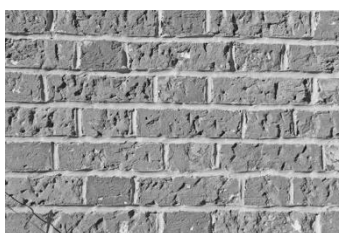
Shot 26



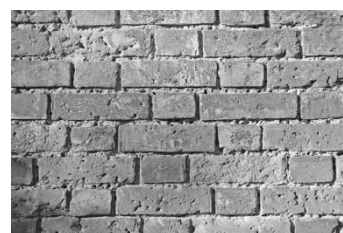
Shot 27



Shot 28



Shot 29



Shot 30



Appendix 2: KDK OASIS Sheet

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	White Cottage, St Mary's Lane, Hertingfordbury	OASIS reference:	kdkarcha1-192923
Short Description:	<p>In November/December 2014 a programme of archaeological historic building recording and observation and recording was carried out at The White Cottage, St Mary's Lane, Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire, during the construction of two garden rooms to the property.</p> <p>The cottage was built in the middle of the 19th century on the site of a small rectangular structure that incorporated part of the late 18th century wall enclosing an octagonal garden in the grounds of Hertingfordbury Park House. The garden wall was again incorporated within the new building, which may have been built as the gardener's cottage. The house has been extensively restored by the present owner and contains a mixture of original and imported historical features.</p> <p>The garden to the west of the house was heavily disturbed during the 1990s when improvements were made to the services. A similar level of disturbance appears to have occurred to the rear of the house where the foundation trenches revealed nothing other than made ground</p>		
Project Type:	Historic Building Record and Observation & Recording		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	Hertingfordbury Park: HER 4247 Hertingfordbury Park House: HER 15838 Octagonal garden wall: HER 30506	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Cottage and garden	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	No
Monument type:	Cottage	Monument period:	19 th century
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	531458 211893
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	White Cottage, St Mary's Lane, Hertingfordbury		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	c.200 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	50m AOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Alison Tinniswood (HCC)	Project design originator:	Thompson, A
Project Manager:	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Director/Supervisor:	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA
Sponsor / funding body:	Marc Hawley		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	04.12.14	End date:	23.01.15
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS)	None	
Paper:		Brief, WSI, report, site records, maps & plan, b&w photographs and negatives	
Digital:		CD containing all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Historic Building Recording and Observation & Recording: White Cottage, St Mary's Lane, Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	KDK Archaeology Ltd Report ref. 087/HWC/2		



Author(s):	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA & Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA		
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Appendix 3: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address:		White Cottage, St Mary's Lane, Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire	
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	Hertingfordbury
Village/Town:	Hertingfordbury	Parish:	Hertingfordbury
Planning application reference: 3/14/1284/FP			
Client's name, address, & tel. no:		Marc Hawley, White Cottage, St Mary's Lane, Hertingfordbury, SG14 2LX	
Nature of application:		Addition of two garden rooms	
Present land use:		Cottage and garden	
Size of application area:	200 sq. m	Size of area investigated:	200 sq. m
NGR (to 8 figures):	531458 211893	Site code:	KDK: 087/HWC
Site director:	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Organization:	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building recording and Observation & Recording		
Date of Work:	Start: 04.12.14	Finish:	23.01.15
Curating museum:	Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS)		
Related HER nos: 30506, 15838, 4247		Periods represented: Post-medieval	
Relevant previous summaries/reports:N/A			
Summary of fieldwork results:			
<p>In November/December 2014 a programme of archaeological historic building recording and observation and recording was carried out at The White Cottage, St Mary's Lane, Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire, during the construction of two garden rooms to the property.</p> <p>The cottage was built in the middle of the 19th century on the site of a small rectangular structure that incorporated part of the late 18th century wall enclosing an octagonal garden in the grounds of Hertingfordbury Park House. The garden wall was again incorporated within the new building, which may have been built as the gardener's cottage. The house has been extensively restored by the present owner and contains a mixture of original and imported historical features.</p> <p>The garden to the west of the house was heavily disturbed during the 1990s when improvements were made to the services. A similar level of disturbance appears to have occurred to the rear of the house where the foundation trenches revealed nothing other than made ground</p>			
Author:	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA & Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA	Date:	2 nd March 2015